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Ms Mechtild Rössler
Director: UNESCO World Heritage Centre
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Dear Ms Rössler

**SUBMISSION OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION FOR THE VREDEFORT DOME WORLD HERITAGE SITE (N1162)**

The World Heritage Committee through **Decision 37 COM 7B.6** (attached) and the letter received by the State Party of South Africa on **17 February 2017** has reference.

The World Heritage Centre, requested the State Party to submit the information as stipulated in Decision 37 COM 7B.6 on the following issues by 01 December 2017:

a) The status of proclamation of the site under the national legislation;
b) A progress report on the establishment of the Management Authority;
c) An update on its actions to meet deliverables, in particular with regards to:
   - ✓ Boundary modification (alignment of boundaries of the buffer zone with the existing farm cadastres);
   - ✓ Finalization of the Draft Regulations;
   - ✓ Operation of the Interpretative Centre;
   - ✓ Outcomes resulting from the Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and;
   - ✓ Submission of a copy of the Draft Regulations

We hereby attach to this letter, the progress report and the Environmental Management Framework for the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 42nd session in 2018.

**SUBMISSION OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION FOR THE VREDEFORT DOME WORLD HERITAGE SITE (N1162)**

In case you need more information or clarity on the above mentioned, please do not hesitate to contact Director: World Heritage Management, Ms Thumeka Ntloko on Tel: 012 399 9531 or email tntloko@environment.gov.za.

Yours Sincerely

**Ms Nosipho Ngcaba**
**Director General**
**Department of Environmental Affairs**
**Letter signed by: Mr Shonisani Munzhedzi**
**Designation: Deputy Director-General: Biodiversity and Conservation**
**Date:** 30/11/2017

# STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORT FOR THE VREDEFORT DOME WORLD HERITAGE SITE (N1162)

SOUTH AFRICA

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

DECEMBER 2017

**IDENTIFICATION NO. N1162**

**Name of property:** Vredefort Dome

**State Party and Province(s):** South Africa, Free State and North West Province

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

This report is the State Party of the Republic of South Africa's response to the letter of 17 February 2017 from the Director of the World Heritage Centre, Ms Mechtild Rössler. The letter was acknowledging receipt of the State of Conservation Report from the State Party, it further requested the State Party to submit information as stipulated in Decision 37 COM 7B.6 on the following issues by 1 December 2017:

a) The status of proclamation of the site under the national legislation;
b) A progress report on establishment of the Management Authority;
c) An update on its actions to meet deliverables, with regards to:
   - ✓ Boundary modification (alignment of boundaries of the buffer zone with the existing farm cadastres);
   - ✓ Finalization of the Draft Regulations;
   - ✓ Operation of the Interpretative Centre;
   - ✓ Outcomes resulting from the Environmental Management Framework (EMF); and
   - ✓ Submission of a copy of the Draft Regulations

## 2. RESPONSE TO THE DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE, PARAGRAPH BY PARAGRAPH

### 2.1 THE STATUS OF PROCLAMATION OF THE SITE UNDER THE NATIONAL LEGISLATION, PROGRESS REPORT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY AND THE DRAFT REGULATIONS FOR CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE

As reported in the previous State of Conservation report of 2016, The National Department of Treasury has since gazetted Vredefort Dome as a Public Entity thus allowing for the Management Authority to be established. The Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site Project Manager was appointed in April 2015 as reported in the previous State of Conservation reports. The contract for the project Managers has since came to an end in April 2017. The main functions of the

project manager during his appointment was to assist in accelerating all outstanding issues, including the establishment of the Management Authority, proclamation of the site and development of the regulations for Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site. Since the appointment of the project manager in April 2015, various meetings have been held with landowners to work on Management Regulations, which need to be completed and agreed upon before the Management Authority could be established. These meetings however resulted in no consensus been reached due to resistance from landowner associations to accept some clauses in the Management Regulations, which are in line with national legislation. This has stagnated the proclamation of the site and establishment of Management Authority.

The landowners in July 2017 declared a dispute in line with the provisions of the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA). The Minister has since wrote letters to the three parties to the MoA, requesting for a meeting to find possible ways resolve the issues encoutered at the site specifically; *on the Establishment of Management Authority, Proclamation of the of the Site and the finalisation of the Regulations for Management and Conservation* of the site and to seek alternative solutions to deal with the site. The Landowners in their response stipulated certain conditions and requested three dates in Ministers diary to choose from wheras the Dome Conservancy ( other party to the MoA) has concured to meet with the Minister without provinding any conditions. The meeting is currently being organised.

## 2.2 ACTIONS TO MEET DELIVERABLES ON:

### 2.2.1 Boundary modification

In giving effect to this decision, the Department of Environmental Affairs has initated a procurement proccess to appoint a service provider to undertake the feasibility study on the moodification of Boundaries of Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site. The request to appoint the service provider was triggered based on the following reasons:

- The delineation of the core did not follow the cadastral farm boundaries when it was inscribed on the World Heritage List, hence the need to re-confirm the actual features making up the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and re-define the boundaries. It is important that a team of professionals relook at the boundaries which will now focus on geological features as opposed to the original nomination which focused on the geological landscape.

- Some sites with "specific characteristics of the crater event" though identified, were not included in the core. These sites have been reported as being of exceptional scientific value. They may therefore need to be re-considered when redefining the core area of the site.
- The inclusion of the entire structure (30 108ha) as it exists, extending over some 150 privately owned properties (farms), seem to render it impossible to impose protection and manage the site effectively.

This process will be discussed with the landowners during the planned meeting with the Minister.

### 2.2.2 Operation of the Interpretative Centre

The National Department of Tourism (NDT) appointed a professional service provider to undertake engineering services for the rehabilitation of the Centre. This entails an assessment of the buildings, proposal and implementation plan of a remedial action plan to ensure that the Centre is suitable for human habitation.

A technical assessment as well as the drawings were submitted by the service provider to NDT and the report has concluded that the existing structure could still be rehabilited as it has no material defects. NDT is currently undertaking tendering procces to appoint another service provider to rehabilitate the site as per the Technical Assessment report.

## 2.3 OUTCOMES RESULTING FROM THE EMF

As reported in the 2016 report, the EMF has since been completed **(Attached herein as Annexure A)**, no outcomes resulting from it have yet been achieved due to the fact that the Management Authority has not been established and the regulations have not been promulgated.

## 3. OTHER CURRENT CONSERVATION ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY THE STATE PARTY WHICH MAY HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE PROPERTY'S OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

The State party has received an enquiry pertaining to the ongoing sale of Breccia stones in the Vredefort Dome. It is alleged that these stones are sold at €4000,00 depending of the the size.

The State Party hereby confirms that the Breccia stones are not from the core of the Vredefort Dome World Heritage property. This geocrop is amongst some sites with "specific characteristics of the crater event" which were identified, but not included in the core ( See 2.2.1 above). The

outcrop in addition to others *"were discovered/identified "after the nomination document had been submitted to UNESCO.* To this effect, there are no issues identified by the state party which may have impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

**4. IN CONFORMITY WITH PARAGRAPH 172 OF THE OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES, DESCRIBE ANY POTENTIAL MAJOR RESTORATIONS, ALTERATIONS AND/OR NEW CONSTRUCTION(S) INTENDED WITHIN THE PROPERTY, THE BUFFER ZONE(S) AND/OR CORRIDORS OR OTHER AREAS, WHERE SUCH DEVELOPMENTS MAY AFFECT THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE PROPERTY, INCLUDING AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY.**

There are currently no major restorations, alterations and/or new constructions intended within the property with potential to negatively impact the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

**5. PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORT**

The State Party agrees to the full State of Conservation report being uploaded for public access.

**6. SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORITY**

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للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

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**World Heritage Centre**

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75343 PARIS Cedex 07

Ref.: CLT/WHC/74/SAF/13/AFR 24 July 2013

**Subject: State of conservation of Vredefort Dome (South Africa) (N 1162)**

Madam,

I would like to inform you that the World Heritage Committee, at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013), examined the state of conservation of Vredefort Dome. Please find attached in Annex I the Decision **37 COM 7B.6** adopted by the Committee.

The full list of the decisions adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session is available electronically at http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/37COM.

Furthermore, the Committee requested that the State Party submit updated information by **1 February 2015** for consideration by its 39th session in 2015.

I would appreciate if you could ensure the timely submission of the information requested to the World Heritage Centre. To facilitate this task please find enclosed an indicative format in Annex II for the submission of the report on the state of conservation of the property.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your co-operation and for your support in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Please accept, Madam, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kishore Rao
Director

cc : National Commission of South Africa for UNESCO
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**Annex I**

**Extract of the Decisions adopted the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013)**

**Vredefort Dome (South Africa) (N 1162)**

**Decision: 37 COM 7B.6**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,

2. Recalling Decisions **33 COM 7B.5** and **35 COM 7B.5**, adopted at its 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 35th (UNESCO, 2011) sessions respectively,

3. Commends the State Party for the progress achieved in securing the support of all stakeholders for the proclamation of the property under national legislation, and requests the State Party to complete the proclamation process as soon as possible and to notify the World Heritage Centre when this has been completed;

4. Takes note of the efforts undertaken by the State Party to respond to the previous requests of this Committee and in particular the progress achieved in relation to land use planning controls, the establishment of the Management Authority, and the preparation of Regulations and guidance material for the effective on-ground management by the Authority and also requests the State Party to finalise work associated with previous requests as early as possible;

5. Further requests the State Party to implement the other recommendations of the 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN monitoring mission, in particular in relation to the presentation of the World Heritage property to visitors, the alignment of the boundaries of the buffer zone with existing farm cadastres, visitor access and associated site protection mechanisms;

6. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2015**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above.

Annex II

**Format for preparing a State Party's Report on the State of conservation of its World Heritage property inscribed on the World Heritage List**

**Name of World Heritage property (State Party) (Identification number)**

1. **Response from the State Party to the World Heritage Committee's Decision, paragraph by paragraph**

   *[Note: this information has to refer to developments over the past year or since the last decision of the Committee for this property]*

2. **Other current conservation issues identified by the State Party**

   *[Note: conservation issues which are not mentioned in the Decision of the World Heritage Committee or any information request from the World Heritage Centre]*

3. **In conformity with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, please describe any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) within the protected area and its buffer zone and/or corridors that might be envisaged.**

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**Culture Sector**
Division for Heritage

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of South Africa to UNESCO
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75343 Paris Cedex 07

Ref.: CLT/HER/WHC/AFR/2017/19/SK 17 February 2017

Subject: **State of Conservation of the Vredefort Dome, World Heritage property (Republic of South Africa)**

Dear Ambassador,

I wish to thank the Republic of South Africa for the timely submission of the progress report on the state of conservation of the Vredefort Dome World Heritage property. We acknowledge the progress made in the establishment of the Management Authority and the Environmental Management Framework (EMF), which are among the key priorities highlighted by the World Heritage Committee. I kindly request that a copy of the EMF be sent to the World Heritage Centre at your earliest convenience.

Moreover, we encourage the State Party to resolve the outstanding issues and reach a consensus on the draft Regulation. The World Heritage Centre would appreciate receiving a copy of the draft Regulation when it will be available.

In further follow-up to Decision **37 COM 7B.6** of the World Heritage Committee, I request the State Party of the Republic of South Africa to submit a progress report, by 1 December 2017. My colleagues at the World Heritage Centre stand ready to provide any additional support you may require in implementing this Decision.

I thank you in advance for your attention to this matter and reiterate our gratitude to the Government of South Africa for its active implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Yours sincerely,

Mechtild Rossler
Director
World Heritage Centre

cc: South African National Commission for UNESCO
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**CEM2011/072**

# Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site

# Environmental Management Framework Report

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS**

# Environmental Management Framework for the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site

# EMF Report

**OCTOBER 2013**

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## VISION

**The Centre for Environmental Management (CEM) is inspired by:**

- The pursuit of generating appropriate knowledge in the fields of environmental and occupational health and safety management;
- Delivering structured, efficient and cost effective short course-based teaching and learning opportunities that is potentially credit-bearing;
- Finding innovative solutions and creating expertise in environmental and occupational health and safety management and governance;
- The pursuit to be the service provider of choice for progressive organisations; and
- The pursuit to be respected locally, regionally and internationally for its leadership as catalyst for change towards a more sustainable, healthy and safe future.

## MISSION

**The Centre for Environmental Management (CEM)'s mission includes the following:**

- To effectively and efficiently manage the CEM as an innovative centre with a focus on customer satisfaction;
- To develop and deliver teaching and learning interventions by means of dedicated, potentially credit-bearing, specialist short courses of high quality;
- To empower students to:
    - find innovative solutions to challenges in the environmental and occupational health and safety management fields;
    - promote continuing professional development; and
    - upgrade skills and knowledge to ensure success in environmental and occupational health and safety management and other related fields;
- To provide structured and fast track learning and skills development opportunities for entrants to the environmental and occupational health and safety management and other related fields;
- To make the CEM's expertise available to organisations, assisting them to adopt more sustainable, healthy and safe strategies or practices;
- To conduct relevant integrated research programmes;
- To network and collaborate with organisations and individuals that support a transition to a sustainable, healthy and safe future; and
- To transform the CEM's activities to ensure that it's procurement processes, appointment of permanent staff, selection of participants in intern programmes, use of external presenters and selection and use of service providers become more inclusive in line with the policies of the North-West University.

CEM: Vision and Mission Rev 2011-01

## APPROVAL

| | |
|---|---|
| CLIENT: | Department of Environmental Affairs |
| PROJECT: | Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site Environmental Management Framework |
| REPORT STATUS: | Draft EMF Report |
| DATE OF REPORT: | 22 October 2013 |
| CONSULTANT: | Centre for Environmental Management |
| PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR(S): | Messrs Theunis Meyer and Reece Alberts |

| | |
|---|---|
| For: Centre for Environmental Management<br>Mr Theunis Meyer<br>Manager: Environmental and Legal Specialist Services | For: Department of Environmental Affairs<br>Mr Simon Moganetsi<br>Director: Environmental Impact Management Systems and Tools |

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Background and legal mandate

The Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site (VDWHS) is the oldest, largest, and most deeply eroded meteorite impact structure in the world, providing critical evidence of the earth's geological history. The listing of the VDWHS in terms of the World Heritage Convention resulted in several duties and obligations being imposed on the South African government. These include a duty to ensure that cultural and natural heritage contemplated in the Convention is identified, protected, conserved and transmitted to future generations; and an obligation to ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

The VDWHS is located within various municipalities and two provinces. Therefore, different institutions are responsible for the processing of land use and development applications and management of building and developmental control. Consequently, various policies, planning instruments and guidelines are being used to manage land use and development for different geological entities within the VDWHS. A single EMF is therefore required to guide land use management and development within and around the VDWHS (South Africa, 2011).

The Centre for Environmental Management (CEM), North West University was appointed by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) to draft an EMF for the VDWHS, as well as separate EMFs for the areas of the Moqhaka and Ngwathe Local Municipalities in the Free State Province that fall outside the VDWHS

## Purpose of the EMF

EMFs are part of the suite of Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) tools that can be used to support informed decisions regarding the management of environmental impacts that arise out of human activities and developments.

The purpose of EMFs is to function as a support mechanism in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in the evaluation and review of development applications, as well as decision-making. EMFs provide a compilation of information and maps, illustrating attributes of the environment for a specific geographical area that becomes useful in a diverse field of environmental applications, including EIA processes, but also other planning processes, such as the development of IDPs, SDFs and other open space planning applications.

**EMF phasing**

The project to draft the EMF for the VDWHS consisted of nine phases, in line with the requirements of the ToR, that has been condensed into the following four phases with sub-phases:

- Inception phase included the preparation, submission and approval of an Inception Report by the Project Management Team (PMT). . It also involved the identification of stakeholders who wished to participate in the EMF process. The stakeholder database was updated and expanded during the course of the process.
- Analysis phase which included assessments of the institutional and governance context and frameworks, biophysical environmental aspects, social and economic aspects. The results of the analysis phase have been documented in a separate Status Quo Report.
- Synthesis phase during which strategic significant environmental issues (identified in the Status Quo Report and during public consultation) are summarised; the DSoE of the VDWHS is described; Environmental Management Zones (EMZs) are identified (based on environmental sensitivities and the DSOE) and a Strategic Environmental Management Plan is developed that will address management guidelines and responsibilities.
- Implementation phase, which will include the development of a GIS training manual, as well as all relevant actions required for the implementation, monitoring and maintenance of the EMF.

**Desired state of the VDWHS environment**

The analysis and evaluation of the base line information, issues raised through the public participation process, and authority requirements and policies identify and provide the basis for establishing environmental priorities, related to critical environmental issues, in the EMF development process. These environmental priorities must be used to develop a vision and strategic objectives for the Desired State of the Environment, as well as management guidelines for the EMF

**Sensitivity mapping and Environmental Management Zones**

A key consideration in the development of an EMF relates to sensitivity. Sensitivity refers to the manner in which a feature in the environment may or may not be affected by specific types of activities or land uses. **Addendum 5** contains the sensitivity maps for key environmental attributes which forms the baseline for the environmental constraints dataset.

To aid strategic environmental management in the area, environmental management zones were delineated by grouping areas which share the same characteristics together. Areas were grouped based on their current use (e.g. Agriculture, Residential, Natural, etc.) and their sensitivity to different types of activities.

**Strategic Environmental Management Plan (SEMP)**

The SEMP is developed in accordance with Terms of Reference (ToR), which sets out management guidelines and responsibilities. The SEMP includes strategies and guidelines for inter alia the implementation of the EMF linked to institutional frameworks as well as a system to evaluate, monitor and report on progress made towards the DSOE. The SEMP sets out the management approach to the study area at a strategic level, and addresses amongst others, along with the EMF and the management zones

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The project team wishes to thank the Project Management Committee for their valuable guidance and assistance throughout this EMF process. PMT members included officials from the DEA, NWDEDECT, FSDETEA, DRDLR, FSCOGTA, and NWCOGTA.

The valuable contributions of the Project Steering Committee, consisting of officials from the DRDLR, DAFF, DWA, FDDM, KKDM, TLM, MLM, NLM, as well as representatives of the three land owners associations, the NWLOA, FSLOA & DBC are also acknowledged.

To all stakeholders, we thank you for your continued participation and interest in this project.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| Abbreviation or Acronym | Description |
|---|---|
| CARA | Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1983 |
| CEM | Centre for Environmental Management |
| DEA | Department of Environmental Affairs |
| DMR | Department of Mineral Resources |
| DSoE | Desired State of the Environment |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EMF | Environmental Management Framework |
| ha | Hectares |
| IDP | Integrated Development Plan |
| IEM | Integrated Environmental Management |
| IMP | Integrated Management Plan |
| IUCN | International Union for the Conservation of Nature |
| MA | Management Authority |
| SATOUR | South African Tourism |
| SDF | Spatial Development Framework |
| SMME | Small, Medium and Micro-sized Enterprises |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation |
| VDWHS | Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site |
| WHCA | World Heritage Convention Act 49 of 1999 |
| WHS | World Heritage Site |

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# 1 READING THIS REPORT

## 1.1 How to use this report

This report contains a number of sections, namely introduction, approach and methodology, desired state and strategic environmental management plan. Figure 1 indicates what the purpose of these sections and indicates how they should be used.

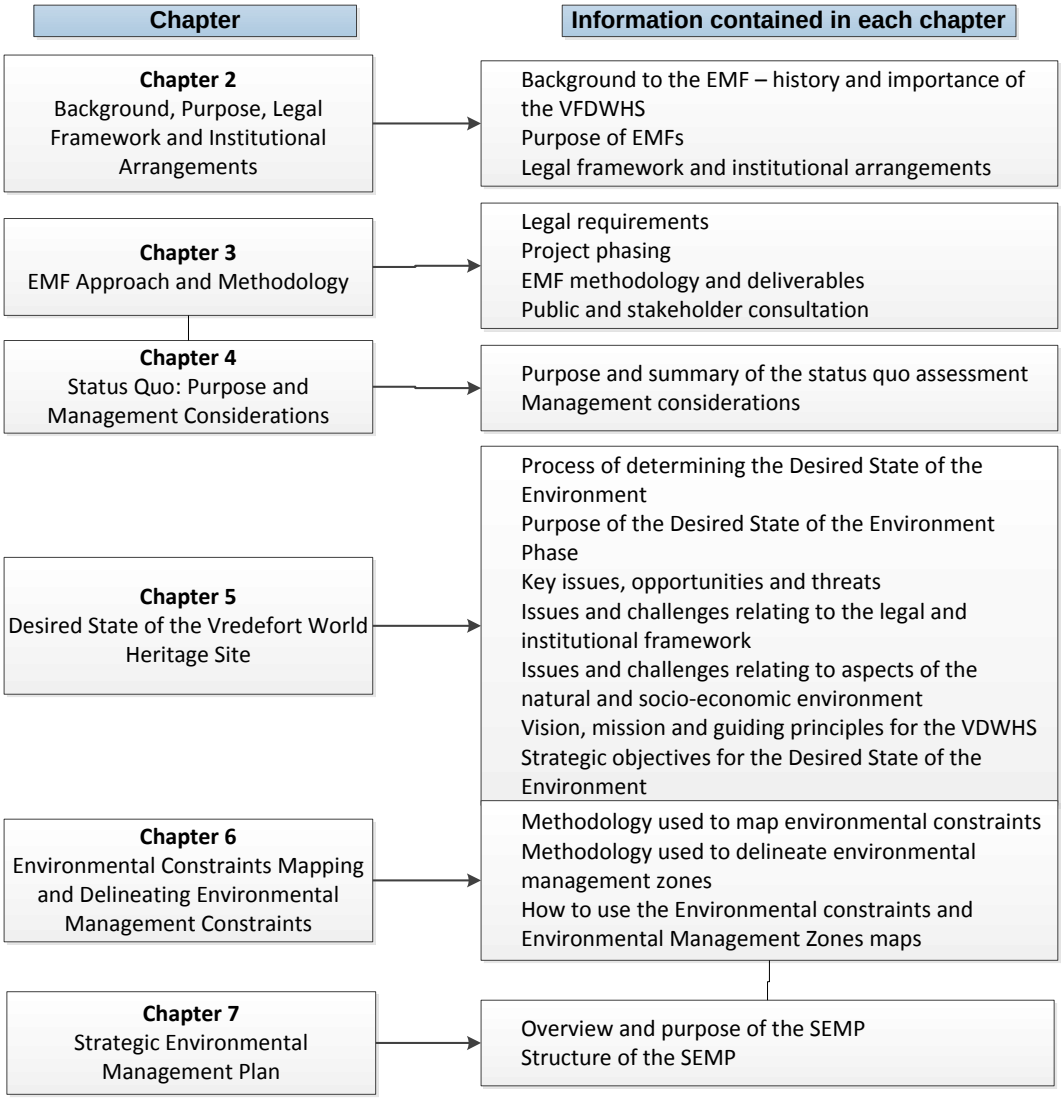


**Figure 1: The various sections of this report, indicating the purpose of each, as well as how they should be used**

# 2 BACKGROUND, PURPOSE, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

## 2.1 Background to the Environmental Management Framework (EMF)

The international community recognises that certain areas in the world are of such outstanding universal value that they form part of the common heritage of humankind and should be protected for future generations. The Vredefort Dome, situated approximately 120 kilometres southwest of Johannesburg, between Parys, Vredefort and Potchefstroom in the centre of the Witwatersrand Basin, straddling the Vaal River is one such area. It was listed as a world heritage site in terms of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972 (World Heritage Convention) by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in 2005 and is currently in the process of being proclaimed a World Heritage Site in terms of the World Heritage Convention Act, 1999.

The Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site (VDWHS) is the oldest, largest, and most deeply eroded meteorite impact structure in the world, providing critical evidence of the earth's geological history. It is the site of the world's greatest single, known energy release event and contains high quality and accessible geological (outcrop) sites, which demonstrate a range of geological evidences of a complex meteorite impact structure. The site is considered to be the only example on earth providing a full geological profile of an astrobleme below the crater floor, thereby enabling research into the genesis and development of an astrobleme immediately post impact. The multi-ring structure formed by the impact scar illustrates the effect of shock metamorphism of rocks, transformation of crystal structures and shatter cones of the immense force created by the impact (IUCN, 2005; UNESCO WHC 1999-2013).

The listing of the VDWHS in terms of the World Heritage Convention resulted in several duties and obligations being imposed on the South African government. These include a duty to ensure that cultural and natural heritage contemplated in the Convention is identified, protected, conserved and transmitted to future generations; and an obligation to ensure that effective and active measures – some of which are identified in Article 5 of the Convention – are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

In terms of the institutional reality, the VDWHS is located within the North-West and Free State Provinces. It straddles the institutional entities of the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality in the North-West Province and the Fezile Dabi District Municipality in the Free State Province. This situation means that statutory planning and development approval functions within the VDWHS and thus the processing of land use and development applications and management of building and developmental control are rendered by the following institutions:

- the Departments of Local Government and Traditional Affairs, Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism, as well as the Tlokwe local municipality in the North-West Province; and
- the Departments of Cooperative Governance, Traditional Affairs and Human Settlements, Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs, as well as the Ngwathe and Moqhaka local municipalities in the Free State Province.

Consequently, various policies, planning instruments and guidelines are being used to manage land use and development for different geographical entities within the VDWHS. A single EMF is therefore required to guide land use management and development within and around the VDWHS (South Africa, 2011).

The Centre for Environmental Management (CEM), North West University was appointed by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) to draft an EMF for the VDWHS, as well as separate EMFs for the areas of the Moqhaka and Ngwathe Local Municipalities in the Free State Province that fall outside the VDWHS (CEM, 2012).

### *2.1.1 Spatial Context*

The Vredefort Dome Impact Structure is situated in the centre of the Witwatersrand Basin, near Parys and Vredefort, straddling the Vaal River in the North-West and Free State Provinces. The larger Astrobleme feature forms part of a wider topographical area, and as such is not exclusively limited to the Vredefort Dome crater area.

The VDWHS covers a geographic area of approximately 30 000 hectares (ha) extending over 148 farms or subdivisions thereof, with only 600ha of state owned land included in the core area. Eighty-nine farms or subdivisions thereof are located north of the Vaal River in the North West Province, covering an area of approximately 19 000 ha. The remaining 59 farms or subdivisions thereof are located south of the Vaal River in the Free State Province, covering an area of approximately 11 000 ha. All farms or portions thereof, which are located completely or partially in the core area, are deemed to be part of the VDWHS. Three satellite areas outside the core area that contain “crater event” sites of exceptional value, has also been included in the VDWHS. A buffer zone of roughly 5km outside the boundary of the designated core area has been demarcated as an extension of the core area (South Africa, 2009).

The only settlement in the VDWHS is a historical, de-proclaimed mining town, Venterskroon. Existing and proposed settlement activities are primarily focused along the R53 road and the banks of the Vaal River. The primary development nodes in the area are Potchefstroom, Parys and Vredefort in order of decreasing significance. Although inhabitants of the buffer zone and of the surrounding towns do not actually live inside the VDWHS, they do in one way or another form part of the broader “community” of the VDWHS (South Africa, 2009).

Regional access to the VDWHS is adequate, provided primarily by roads, the largest of which are the N1 from Johannesburg, R59 from Sasolburg and Vredefort, R53 from Potchefstroom and R500 from Fochville.

### *2.1.2 Society Stakeholder Groups*

When developing an EMF, it is important to realise that the desired state is very much a function of people's interest in society. Therefore, the desired State of the Environment for farmers may be vastly different from the desired state for conservationists or local municipalities. It is therefore important to gain an understanding of the various stakeholder groups in the VDWHS society.

The following major stakeholder groups have been identified in the VDWHS:

- **Farmers/Land owners:**

  Approximately 80% of the VDWHS geographic area belongs to private landowners of 148 farms or subdivisions thereof. The average size (area) of properties in the NWP is 105ha and in Free State Province 133ha. Some 45% of landowners are living permanently in the area, while 55% landowners live elsewhere and visit the properties periodically (South Africa, 2009).

  The dominant historic land use in the VDWHS is mixed agriculture, with some crop farming activities in the valleys and livestock production in those parts that cannot be cultivated. This even included irrigated crop farming with water from the Vaal River. Currently, there is a transition from agriculture to eco-tourism taking place, despite challenges such as poor cell phone reception and roads. A number of land owners have developed some tourist accommodation facilities, some in addition to their normal farming practices. A number of farmers have also turned to game farming, as evident by the increasing number of properties with game proof fencing.

  The importance of these landowners is recognised in the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) (South Africa, 2012a) that was signed between the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs and the various bodies representing the landowners. The principles agreed upon in the MoA acknowledge:

  - the protection of the rights of private landowners to their property, as provided for in section 25 of the Constitution of Republic of South Africa;
  - that landowners rights to existing lawful use of private property and to a safe, undisturbed and quiet enjoyment of the properties may not be restricted or deprived, save where the exercise of such rights threaten the site's outstanding universal value;
  - that landowners shall not undertake any actions that will compromise the outstanding universal value of the site.

  In the MoA the Minister also recognises that the land is predominantly privately owned and as such undertakes, subject to the legislative process set out in the

World Heritage Convention Act, to ensure that the landowners are established to be the authority, in terms of section 9 of the said Act, to manage the site. The management authority shall have the powers and duties reasonably necessary to fulfil the duties of an authority, to ensure the protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of the site, as determined by the Minister.

- **Municipalities**

  The VDWHS is located within the North-West and Free State Provinces and falls under the jurisdiction of the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District and Tlokwe Local Municipalities in the North-West Province and the Fezile Dabi District and Moqhaka and Ngwathe Local Municipalities in the Free State Province. To effectively manage spatial planning, as well as infrastructure and socio-economic development of the area, the goals and visions of all of these must be considered and consolidated.

- **Local communities**

  Local communities consist of farm workers, as well as urbanised relatives of these workers in the not too distant urban areas in the North-West (Potchefstroom, Fochville etc.) and Free State provinces (Parys, Sasolburg, Vredefort, Viljoenskroon etc.) and even the metropolitan areas of Gauteng (Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging). The worker community is more a category of inhabitant than a tight-knit group of people, whose history in recent times are very interlinked with those of the land owners of the farms on which they reside (Bakker *et.al* 2004).

  Although inhabitants of the buffer zone and of surrounding towns, such as Vredefort, Parys, Reitzburg and Potchefstroom, do not actually live inside the VDWHS, in one way or another they also form part of the broader "community" of the VDWHS (South Africa, 2009).

- **Other government & parastatal stakeholders**

  Stakeholders such as the Departments of Rural Development and Land Reform, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Mineral Resources, Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, as well as Environmental Affairs and Water Affairs all perform important functions relating to one or more of the aspects that need to be considered in the development of the EMF. Parastatal stakeholders with similar interests include entities such as the National and Provincial Heritage Resources Agencies, Eskom, SANRAL, the Council of Geoscience etc.

## 2.2 Purpose of EMFs

There is a serious need to integrate strategic environmental information in an area with strategic and project level decision making in South-Africa, to ensure adequate protection of the natural resource base in line with the principles of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 107 of 1998.

The purpose and contents of EMFs are specified in the 2010 Environmental Management Framework Regulations (South Africa, 2010), as well as the Guidelines to the 2010 Environmental Management Framework Regulations (South Africa, 2012b).

EMFs are part of the suite of Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) tools that can be used to support informed decisions regarding the management of environmental impacts that arise out of human activities and developments (South Africa, 2012b).

The purpose of EMFs is to function as a support mechanism in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in the evaluation and review of development applications, as well as decision-making. EMFs provide a compilation of information and maps, illustrating attributes of the environment for a specific geographical area that becomes useful in a diverse field of environmental applications, including EIA processes, but also other planning processes, such as the development of IDPs, SDFs and other open space planning applications (South Africa, 2012b).

As such, EMFs aim to promote sustainability, secure environmental protection and promote cooperative environmental governance (South Africa, 2010). EMFs that have been adopted by the Minister can be used to facilitate the compilation and consideration of applications for environmental authorisation in terms of the EMF regulations. In this regard (South Africa, 2012b)-

- EMFs provide applicants with an early indication of the areas in which it would be potentially appropriate to undertake an activity;
- The competent authority has access to information that will guide and inform decision-making; and
- Co-operative government is facilitated through the identification of different regulatory responsibilities and recommending mechanisms for addressing the needs of the relevant authorities.

## 2.3 Legal framework and Institutional arrangements

This section will provide a brief overview of the legal and institutional frameworks that were indentified and investigated throughout the development of the VDWHS EMF.

### *2.3.1 Legal framework*

The legal framework regulating the VDWHS is a complex and multifaceted one, spanning over several sectors and across all three spheres of government. The most important of these, laying the foundation for the management of the area, is the South African Heritage Convention Act 49 of 1999, which gives effect to the World Heritage Convention of 1972. Furthermore the relevant UNESCO considerations and considerations relating to WHS's in terms of National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003 play an important role in the current and future regulation of the area. These considerations form the point of departure, as they underpin the requirements for the area to maintain its WHS status, and any actions or decisions made in contravention to these requirements will

serve to place the WHS status of the area in jeopardy. The above legal provisions mandate the VDWHS MA once formed, to ensure that the duties with regards to the management of the VDWHS are met. The MA, along with a number of other institutional authorities will be responsible for exercising control and giving effect to regulatory functions throughout the VDWHS. These key authorities and functions are set out in Figure 2.

Key regulatory instruments, other than those mentioned above, that are to be considered of in the management of the VDWHS include *inter alia* the National Water Act 36 of 1998, the National Environmental Manage3ment Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004, National Environmental Management Waste Act 59 of 2008, National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 and the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. These regulatory instruments provide for both strategic and project level considerations that must be taken into account in the management and of the VDWHS. It must be noted that alignment and co-operative governance is a crucial imperative across the regulatory regime governing the VDWHS, at both a strategic and project level.

In developing an EMF for the VDWHS, it is important to consider the legislative mandate of EMF as described in NEMA. Furthermore it is important to reflect on the legal status and prescribed contents of EMFs to ensure that the EMF adheres to minimum requirements.

#### *2.3.1.1 National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998*

Firstly the legal status for EMFs is provided by the NEMA in terms of Section 24 of which states:

| |
|---|
| **(2)** The Minister, and every MEC with the concurrence of the Minister, may identify— |
| ***(b)*** *geographical areas based on environmental attributes in which specified activities may not commence without environmental authorisation from the competent authority;* |
| ***(c)*** *geographical areas based on environmental attributes in which specified activities may be excluded from authorisation by the competent authority;* |
| **(3)** The Minister, and every MEC with the concurrence of the Minister, may compile information and maps that specify the attributes of the environment in particular geographical areas, including the sensitivity, extent, interrelationship and significance of such attributes which must be taken into account by every competent authority. |

Section 24O of NEMA states the criteria to be taken into account by competent authorities when considering environmental applications in terms of section 24, and dictates inter alia that

| |
|---|
| **(1)** If the Minister, the Minister of Minerals and Energy, an MEC or identified competent authority considers an application for an environmental authorisation, the Minister, |

| Minister of Minerals and Energy, MEC or competent authority must | |
|---|---|
| ***(b)*** | *take into account all relevant factors, which may include* |
| ***(v)*** | *any information and maps compiled in terms of section 24(3), including any prescribed environmental management frameworks, to the extent that such information, maps and frameworks are relevant to the application* |

#### *2.3.1.2 DEA 2012 EMF guidelines*

According to the DEA 2012 EMF guidelines published on 10 October 2012 in GN 806 in GG 35769, the purpose of EMF is:

- to function as a support mechanism in the environmental impact assessment process in the evaluation and review of development applications,
- to inform decision making regarding land-use planning applications.

EMFs provide a compilation of information and maps, illustrating attributes of the environment for a specific geographical area that becomes useful in a diverse field of environmental applications, including EIA processes, but also other planning processes, such as the development of IDPs, SDFs and other open space planning applications.

EMFs that have been adopted by the Minister can be used to facilitate the compilation and consideration of applications for environmental authorisation in terms of the EMF regulations. In this regard -

- EMFs provide applicants with an early indication of the areas in which it would be potentially appropriate to undertake an activity;
- Co-operative government is facilitated through the identification of different regulatory responsibilities and recommending mechanisms for addressing the needs of the relevant authorities; and
- The competent authority has information which will guide and inform decision-making.

The objectives for EMFs include:

- Support informed and integrated decision-making by making significant and detailed information about an area available before activity proposals are generated;
- Contribute to environmentally sustainable development by anticipating potential impacts and by providing early warnings in respect of thresholds, limits and cumulative impacts, and by identifying already existing impacts to be addressed;
- Support the undertaking of environmental impact assessments in the area by indicating the scope of potential impacts and information needs that may be necessary for environmental impact assessments; and
- Support the process of delineating geographical areas within which additional specified activities are to be identified in terms of NEMA;

- Support the process of delineating geographical areas within which activities listed in terms of NEMA may be excluded by identifying areas that are not sensitive to the potential impacts of such activities.

Ultimately, an EMF is a decision support tool, which ensures that the competent authority has sufficient information to guide EIA authorization decisions within a specific geographical area. An EMF must be adopted by the relevant MEC and published in the Government Gazette.

What is clear is that the legal mandate for EMF is vested with the EIA authorities and not directly with the MA responsible for the implementation of the management plan under the WHCA. In the case of the VDWHS, serious efforts will have to be made to ensure horizontal integration of processes and co-operative management of the VDWHS between the MA, its IMP and the competent authorities responsible for authorizing listed activities within the VDWHS and its surrounds. Cognizance should also be taken here of the authority vested in the MA in terms of the NEMPAA as alluded to above.

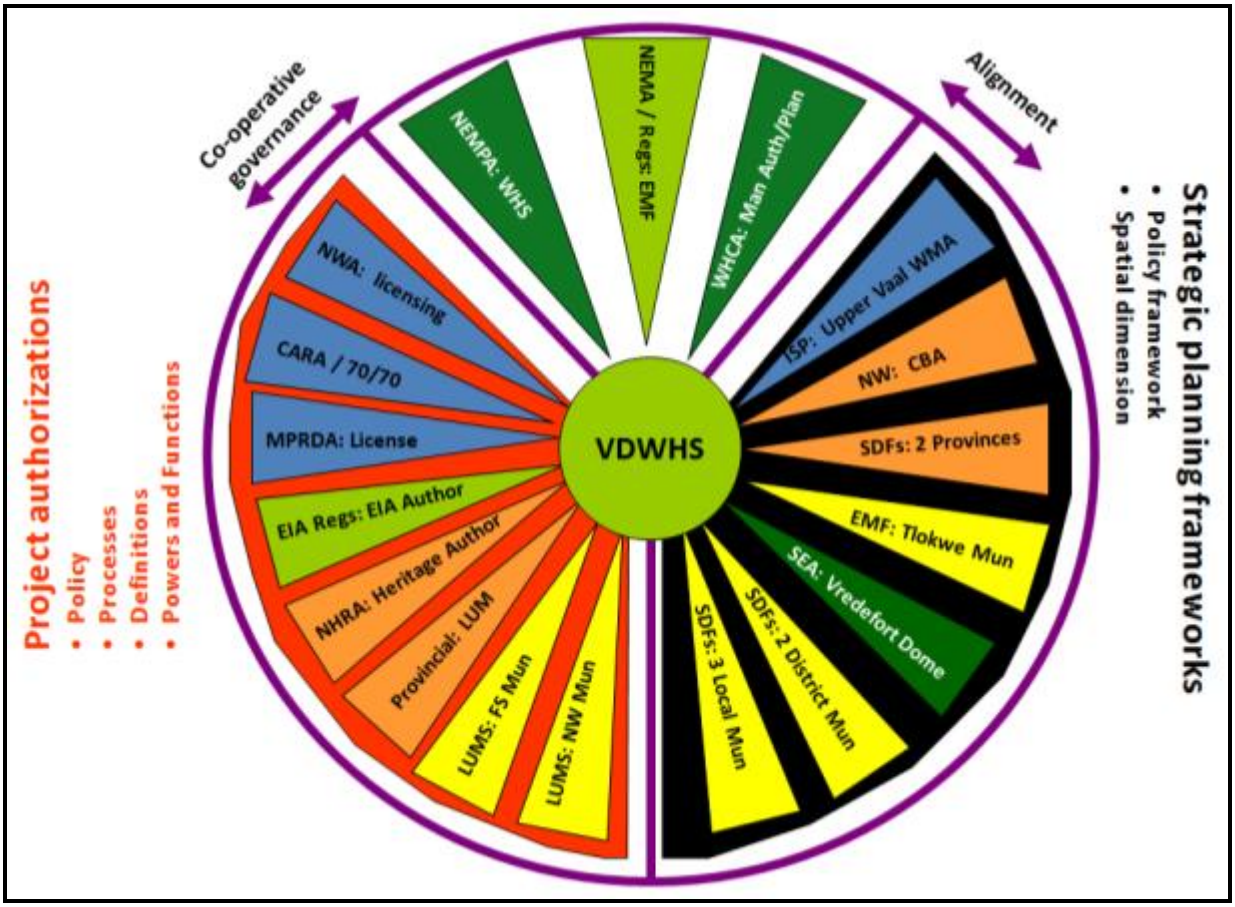


**Figure 2: Institutional and regulatory functions within the VDWHS**

## 2.4 2.3.2 Institutional arrangements

The VDWHS falls under the jurisdiction of a range of national, provincial and municipal institutions. It is important that the goals and visions of these institutions must be aligned spatially to allow for effective management of the area.

As listed World Heritage Site, the VDWHS falls under the jurisdiction of the National Departments of Environmental Affairs, Water Affairs, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Mineral Resources, Rural Development and Land Affairs, as well as Human Settlements in terms of environmental and development related aspects. With regard to the same aspects, it also falls under the jurisdiction of the following provincial departments: Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (North West), Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Free State), Local Government and Traditional Affairs (North West), Human Settlement, Public Safety and Liaison (North West), Cooperative Governance, Traditional Affairs & Human Settlements (Free State), Agriculture and Rural Development (North West), as well as Agriculture and Rural Development (Free State).

The VDWHS furthermore falls within the jurisdictional areas of one district and two local municipalities in the Free State, i.e. Fezile Dabi District and Ngwathe and Moqhaka Local Municipalities, as well as one district and one local municipality in the North West Province, i.e. Kenneth Kaunda District and Tlokwe Local Municipality.

It is furthermore important to note that government's intention to proclaim the already UNESCO listed VDWHS in terms of the NEMPAA in 2007 was met with resistance from land owners within the VDWHS. The main areas of concern and objection were cited as being the lack of consultation with land owners and furthermore that the proposed proclamation infringed on certain vested property rights. Landowners were afraid of being subjected to possible expropriation of property; of Government prescribing what may be allowed on any given property within the VDWHS; that the continuation of farming may come under threat and that land owners would not have a say in the management of the area and therefore not be able to exploit the full potential of the area, especially with regard to future developments (CEM, 2012).

After protracted negotiations an agreement was reached, which culminated in the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) on 26 May 2012 at a symbolic ceremony between the state represented by the Minister of Water and Environment Affairs, Free State Land Owners, North West Land Owners and the Dome Meteorite Park Conservancy. The essence of the agreement is that the Management Authority for the VDWHS will take the form of a Section 9 Board of 9 members with an independent chairperson, with at least six land owner board members, while the rest of the board members will be appointed by the Minister from people nominated by landowners in the area. The board will also have an executive staff component (CEM, 2012)

# 3 EMF APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 Legal requirements

According to regulation 3 of the 2010 EMF Regulations, the development of an environmental management framework must include an assessment of -

- the need for an environmental management framework;
- the status quo of the geographical area that forms the subject of the environmental management framework;
- the desired state of the environment (DSoE); and
- the way forward to reach the desired state.

Regulation 4 of the 2010 EMF Regulations specifies that a draft environmental management framework must -

- identify by way of a map or otherwise the geographical area to which it applies;
- specify the attributes of the environment in the area, including the sensitivity, extent, interrelationship and significance of those attributes;
- identify any parts in the area to which those attributes relate;
- state the conservation status of the area and in those parts;
- state the environmental management priorities of the area;
- indicate the kind of developments or land uses that would have a significant impact on those attributes and those that would not;
- indicate the kind of developments or land uses that would be undesirable in the area in specific parts of the area;
- indicate the parts of the area with specific socio-cultural values and the nature of those values;
- identify information gaps;
- indicate a revision schedule for the environmental management framework; and
- include any other matters that may be specified.

## 3.2 Project phasing

The project to draft the EMF for the VDWHS was guided by these requirements and consisted of nine phases (Figure 1), in line with the requirements of the Terms of Reference (ToR) (South Africa, 2011), that has been condensed into the following four phases with sub-phases:

- Inception phase during which the ToR was deliberated and refined by the Project Management Team (PMT). It culminated in the preparation, submission and approval of an Inception Report by the PMT. It also involved the identification of stakeholders who wished to participate in the EMF process. The stakeholder database was updated and expanded during the course of the process.

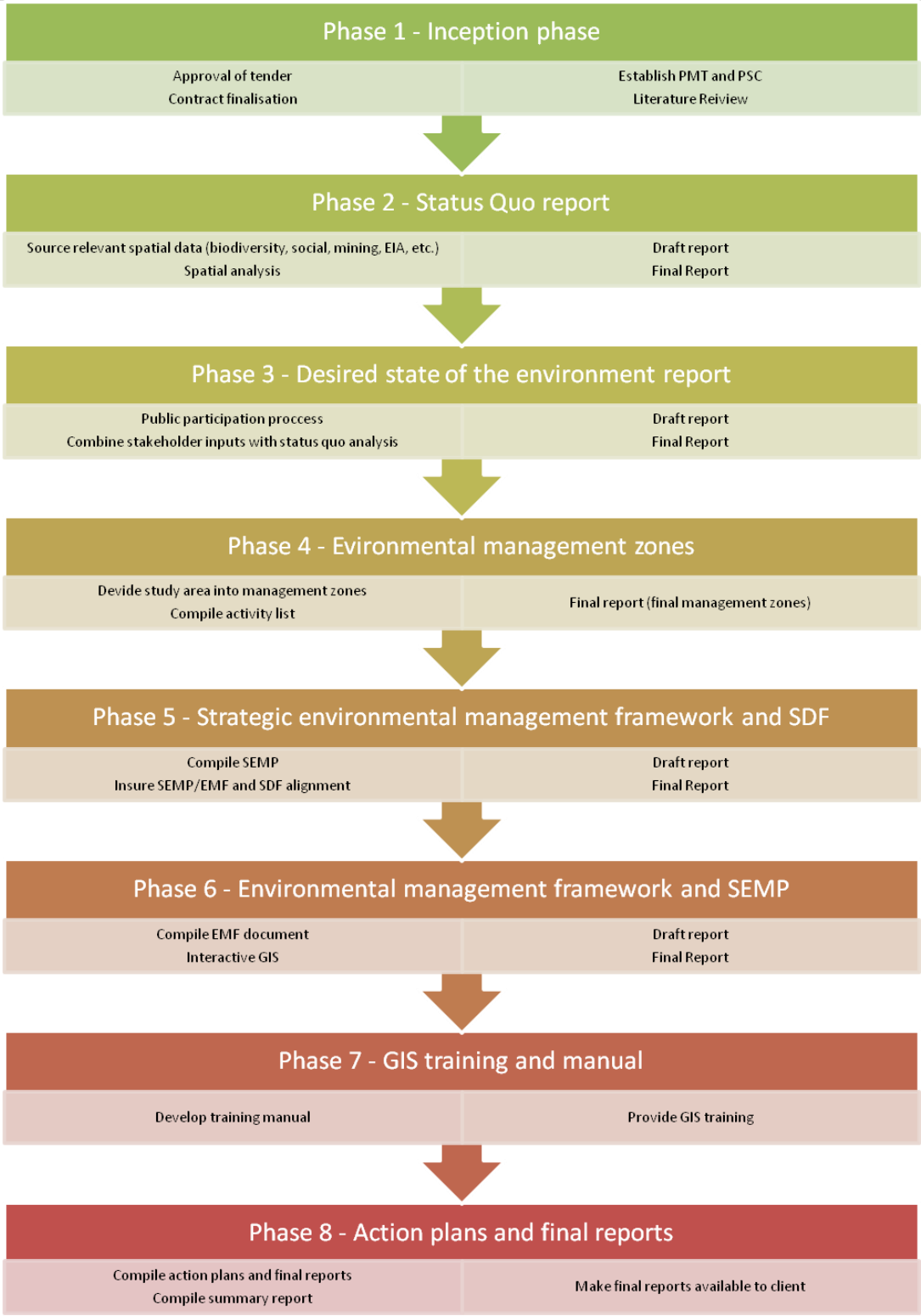


**Figure 3: EMF Methodology and deliverables**

- Analysis phase which included assessments of the institutional and governance context and frameworks (including the policy, legal and institutional, as well as strategic planning contexts), biophysical environmental aspects (including geology and topography, biodiversity, hydrology, air quality and agricultural potential), social and economic aspects (including socio-economic profile, heritage resources, land use, mining, tourism and services infrastructure). The results of the analysis phase have been documented in a separate Status Quo Report.

- Synthesis phase during which strategic significant environmental issues (as identified from the *status quo* analysis and the inputs provided during the public participation process) are summarised; the DSoE of the VDWHS is described (in terms of an overall development vision, a set of strategic development objectives and potential targets); Environmental Management Zones (EMZs) are identified (based on environmental sensitivities and the DSOE) and a Strategic Environmental Management Plan is developed that will address management guidelines and responsibilities (which will include strategies for maintaining the Word Heritage Status of the VDWHS, productive agricultural activities, biodiversity conservation, open spaces, promote eco-tourism and enhance resource economics).
- Implementation phase, which will include the development of a GIS training manual, as well as all relevant actions required for the implementation, monitoring and maintenance of the EMF.

This report includes the deliverables of phases 3-6, and has been preceded by the project inception and status quo reporting phases.

### 3.3 Public and stakeholder consultation

According to the EMF regulations (South Africa, 2010) public participation must ensure that participation by potential interested and affected parties in the development of the environmental management framework is facilitated in such a manner that all potential interested and affected parties are provided with a reasonable opportunity, sufficient understanding and skill, best suited to the local interests and groups in each geographical area, to provide comment during the process of developing the environmental management framework.

The EMF Guidelines (South Africa, 2012b) stipulate that the following process described in subregulation 3(2)(c) of the EMF regulations must be followed as a minimum:

- Make the draft EMF available for public inspection at a convenient place;
- Inviting potential interested and affected parties (I&APs) by means of advertisements in newspapers circulating in the area and in any other appropriate way to inspect the draft EMF and submit representations and comments, in connection with the draft EMF;
- Take appropriate steps to ensure that reasonable alternative methods of promoting public participation are followed in instances where people are desiring but unable to participate in the process due to illiteracy, disability or any other disadvantage;
- consider representations and comments received;
- review the draft in the light of any representations, and comments received; and
- prepare a comments and response report including responses to all representations and comments received.

The stakeholder process followed included the identification and analysis of all stakeholders, development of a stakeholder database and stakeholder consultation (Figure 4).

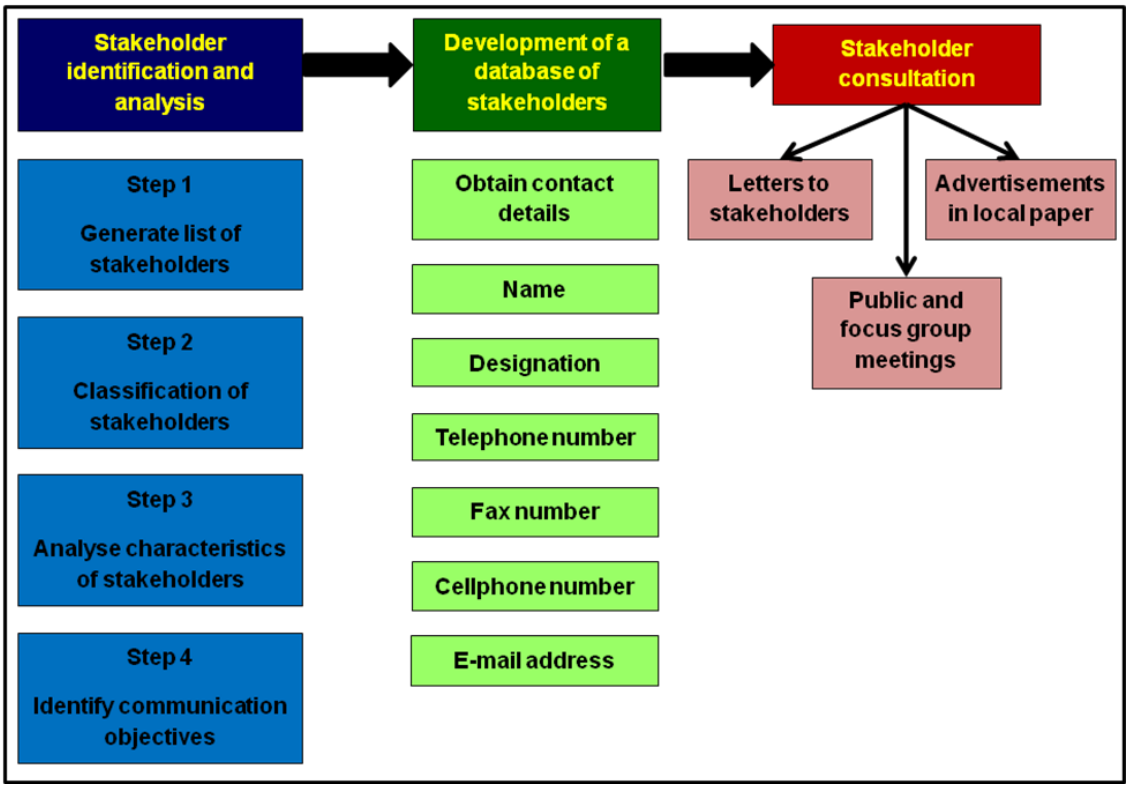


**Figure 4: Key aspects of the public and stakeholder consultation process**

### *3.3.1 Stakeholder identification and analysis*

Stakeholders were identified in collaboration with the Department of Environmental Affairs and classified into the following five categories, based on the perceived different communication needs and input required from the respective groups:

- Land owners;
- Scientists;
- Municipal officials;
- Government officials;
- General public.

A database was compiled of all stakeholders and revised and updated throughout the project (Table 8).

### *3.3.2 Public consultation*

Different communication methods were employed to communicate with the different groups.

During the project, letters were sent to the landowner association and municipal managers to inform them of the public participation pertaining to the EMF process, while these two stakeholder groups were also personally visited. Letters were also sent to identified scientist and government officials to invite them to participate in focus group meetings related to the project (Addendum 7a).

Separate consultation meetings were held with the three landowners associations in the VDWHS, i.e. the Free State and North-West Province Land Owner Associations, as well as the Vredefort Dome Bewarea. The meetings were attended by approximately 30 land owners. At the meetings, feedback forms were made available out to facilitate public feedback, but only a limited number of completed forms were returned. The project team was also referred to the results of previous public consultation processes and sourced some information from the reports of such processes. Other meetings included regular meetings with the Project Management Team and Project Steering Committee, as well as focus group meetings with the scientific community and other government officials.

At the end of the project, newspaper advertisements were placed in three different newspapers to inform all stakeholder groups, including the general public, of a public meeting to provide feedback on and discuss the draft Environmental Management Framework (Addendum 7a). The invitation was also circulated to the complete database of the Department of Economic Development, Tlokwe Municipality. After interaction with the various land owners' associations, the meeting took place on Saturday, 19 October 2013. It was attended by 21 members of the public, including some land owners. Prior to the meeting, both the North-West and Free State Land Owners' Associations informed the project team that they would not be attending, due to a dispute that has been declared with the Department of Environmental Affairs in connection with the implementation of the Memorandum of Agreement. At the meeting, feedback forms were made available out to facilitate public feedback, but only a limited number of completed forms were returned.

### *3.3.3 Issues raised by the public*

Issues raised by stakeholders are summarised in Table 1.

**Table 1: Issues raised by stakeholders and associated responses**

| Issue | Party | Response |
|---|---|---|
| EMF PP Meeting (Kommandonek Game Farm) - North-West Land Owners Association | | |
| Is of the opinion that this specific project is only another way by which government is trying to influence and control the rights of landowners within VDWHS | Mr Antonie Rheeders | Advocate De Waal Nigrini replied that the existence of fears from especially the agricultural sector will be addressed.<br>Mr Hannes Pretorius suggested that the project team should work through, and together with the appointed management structures (Landowner Associations) in the VDWHS as chosen by the landowners and farmers. By omitting to do so, the project team will only aggravate the landowners and farmers. In addition, landowners and famers want, via its chosen management structure, to control and manage the area by themselves |
| Explained that it is imperative that detailed data on geology be obtained in order to link and give substance to the sensitivity of VDWHS area. Geology is a fundamental aspect, since geology is the element that awarded the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site status. | Mr Loubser | Mr Theunis Meyer explained that although detailed data on geology is available, the licence for the use of that data is very expensive, and thus not a viable option at the moment |
| Asked whether information on seismic activity (earthquakes) in the VDWHS is available? | Mr Herman van Wyk | Mr Meyer answered that it would seem that mining activities outside of the VDWHS area play a role with regard to seismic activities within the VDWHS. He pointed out that although data on seismic activities is available, there is not much one can do about it. |
| With regards to dust pollution, he wanted to know whether dispersion modules could be used. | Dr Johan Reynecke | Mr Theunis Meyer explained that industries such as SASOL have dispersion modules, however SASOL is not prepared to make the dispersion modules available. The prevailing winds in the VDWHS tend to be that of a westerly wind; hence the existence of dust pollution. |
| Suggested that the issue of rural development should be incorporated into the DSoE for the VDWHS. The creation of job opportunities for local communities will lead to undesired rural development. | Mr Andre Badenhorst | Mr Theunis Meyer mentioned that infrastructure upgrades (better roads (tar) and possible provision for bicycle lanes) could lead to rural development. |
| Referred to the existence of a previous agreed vision for the VDWHS as per EPA. That vision entails the keeping of a good balance between existing rights and sustainability. | Advocate De Waal Nigrini | |

| Issue | Party | Response |
|---|---|---|
| **EMF PP Meeting (Thabela Thabeng) – Free State Land Owners Association** | | |
| Asked where do development guidelines fit into and does it get considered in the EMF? | Mr G. Benade | Mr T. Meyer & Prof. J. Nel answered that it is the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) that needs to write development guidelines. CEM does not have the mandate to do this. However, statute indicates that SDF must take the EMF in consideration before it (SDF) lays down its development guidelines. Thus EMF has an impact on SDF. Once the EMF is completed, it is to be followed with SDF for the Vredefort Dome VD. |
| Wanted to know what would socio-cultural entail - in other words what does it include, and does it include safety and security? | Mr S. de la Harpe | Mr T. Meyer answered that the definition of "environment" in South Africa, includes everything, including social factors. One needs to think of how one would use data on safety and security. One could possible draw up a representation of a spatial crime profile of the VD. This is something that needs to be looked at and possibly included in EMF. |
| Asked about the correctness of data, especially with respect to the use of crime statistics as received from South African Police Service (SAPS)? He also indicated that generally SAPS's data are not to be relied on. | Mr F. Beytell | Mr F. Beytell indicated that it might be a good idea to establish an organisation such as the Farmers Union where farmers report general crime to the union first and then it gets reported to SAPS. Adv. S. de la Harpe stated that probably best to get in contact with people from Disaster Management from the area to get reliable data (such as Kobus Roux etc). Adv. de la Harpe to provide CEM with details of people in area working with disaster management (includes veld fire fighters for area).<br><br>Prof J. Nel indicated that data on "fire" and "crime" would be added at a future stage. He requested stakeholders to check and provide any information and or data that they feel is missing from the current set of data. Mr D. Cilliers indicated that socio-economic issues (such as crime) will be looked at. |
| Asked where the focus lays with regard to the recovery of cultivated land within biodiversity protection? | Mr G. Benade | Mr D. Cilliers answered that there is a debate (not consensus) on the matter. Mr G. Benade asked which three red listed species have been identified in the VD as shown on slide? DC stated those are: two butterfly species and the whitetail mouse.<br>Mr G. Benade showed to the contradiction of a very sharp defined border as per map re biodiversity (is not credible).<br>Mr T. Meyer answered that the reason for sharp defined border is due to map being based on criteria of plant species where the three red listed species are to be found. |

| Issue | Party | Response |
|---|---|---|
| | | Mr T. Meyer referred to the issue of the scale of information, namely that it places a limitation on the gathering of reliable data. However, one can only use the date that is currently available. |
| He asked whether it is not possible for owners and or stakeholders to come to an opinion of desired state(s) within the space of one public meeting? | Mr F. de Beer | Mr Theunis Meyer replied that there is opportunity to forward insets and contributions in writing via email/fax/letter up to middle January 2013. |
| He wanted to know what the plan entails with regard to the proposed tar road? | Mr A. de Villiers | Mr T. Meyer answered that if a new tar road to be constructed an EIA will need to be done hence stakeholders will be able to take part in process. Mr H. de Wet pointed to the fact that because the road agency does not clean road reserves it increases the risk of veld fires. Adv. S. de la Harpe indicated that a lot of the roads within the VD have been established by one or the other form of expropriation hence no legal duty on road agency to clean road reserves, hence better result can be obtained by speaking to people from disaster management. Roads within the VD are provincial. |
| He asked whether any mining activities might still and possibly exists in the VD? | Prof. J. Nel | Mr T. Meyer replied by indicating that the VD will soon be proclaimed by the National Protected Areas Act. Prof. J. Nel stated that until this happens, the possibility and risk remains that mining activities could still be a reality. Adv. S. de la Harpe mentioned that although the VD has been declared a world heritage site it did not stop mining companies from applying for prospecting rights within the VD. Those applications have only been denied because of the opposing thereof by stakeholders of the VD. |
| **VDWHS EMF PP Meeting: Saturday, 19 October 2013 at Parys Golf and Country Estate, Parys – Bewaria and General Public** | | |
| The occurrence and magnitude of disasters, such as veldt fires and floods should also be mapped. | Adv Stephen de la Harpe | Mr Theunis Meyer explained that the occurrence and magnitude of disasters, such as veld fires and floods could be accounted for in terms of the agricultural potential of land in the VDWHS.<br>Adv Stpehen de la Harpe emphasised that it should be accounted for throughout the whole framework of the VDWHS since disasters, such as veld fires and floods have an impact on numerous environmental elements, such as biodiversity.<br>Mr Dirk Cilliers explained that the datasets available for veld fires in the VDWHS is at a very large scale and subsequently cannot be interpreted into an accurate map.<br>Prof Johan Nel suggested that the issue of illustrating disasters, such as veld fires and floods, on a map must be noted as a constraint.<br>Mr Christo Meyer indicted that information with regards to disasters, such as veld fires and floods, is available from Dr Kobus Roux, head of the fire brigade in Potchefstroom. |

| Issue | Party | Response |
|---|---|---|
| A lot of detail is reflected in the VDWHS EMF Map. Can the different layers that make up the map be viewed separately, for example geology only? | Adv Stephen de la Harpe | Prof Johan Nel explained that the Project Team will communicate the request of viewing the different layers that make up the VDWS EMF map to the Client (Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)). |
| Can more layers be added to the VDWHS EMF map at a later stage, such as butterfly studies? | Mr GP Schoeman | Mr Dirk Cilliers explained that the VDWHS EMF map will have to be upgraded every few years in order to remain relevant to the area for which it was drafted. During upgrade new layers can be added to the VDWHS EMF map. |
| How will visual impacts be handled, for example when a neighbour wants to construct a double story building in front of an existing property? | Mr Riaan Schoeman | Mr Dirk Cilliers explained that the VDWHS EMF map will indicate sensitivity to visual impacts. The proposed developer will then have to undertake a visual impact study as part of the EIA process before proceeding with the development. |
| How did the Project Team decide what constitutes compatible, potentially incompatible or incompatible activities? | Adv Stephen de la Harpe | Mr Theunis Meyer explained that the Project Team classified the activities accordingly by referring back to the DSoE of the VDWHS, for example for an activity to be classified as compatible it must conform with the DSoE as expressed by the landowners in the VDWHS. |
| The project team did not consider the core values and principles of the Heritage Convention in the EMF for the VDWHS. The VDWHS must be protected in the state that it is currently in (this should override any other considerations, such as proposed development). | Mr Warrin Flores | Mr Theunis Meyer explained that the VDWHS EMF makes reference to the fact the development must not threaten the outstanding universal value of the VDWHS.<br>Prof Johan Nel explained that the land owners in the VDWHS have a right to use their land use rights in the VDWHS. Accordingly, development cannot totally be prohibited. The objective of the VDWHS EMF is to balance development and conservation. The rural character of the VDWHS must be persevered without sterilising the landowners in the VDWHS from their land use rights within the constraints posed by the fact that the VD is a WHS. |
| How will the Project Team ensure that the VDWHS EMF as a decision support tool will be utilised effectively? | Adv Stephen de la Harpe | Prof Johan Nel explained that the government officials that will be making use of the VDWHS EMF will be trained. The robustness of the VDWH EMF will protect it from any form of misuse. |
| According to the VDWHS EMF, is Venterskroon identified as a possible development node? | M Christo Meyer | Prof Francois Retief explained that the goal of an SDF is to identify areas for development. The VDWHS EMF focuses on conservation, not development. |
| Further research with regards to this project should be encouraged . It should be included as a strategic goal. The same applies for rehabilitation | Adv Stephen de la Harpe | Mr Reece Alberts explained that further research and rehabilitation is accounted for in the Strategic Environmental Management Plan (SEMP) of the VDWHS EMF. |
| The VDWHS EMF must inform the SDF. | Adv Stephen de la Harpe | Mr Reece Alberts explained that an EMF must actually be drafted before an SDF is drafted in order for an EMF to inform an SDF. In reality this is however not the case. |

| Issue | Party | Response |
|---|---|---|
| It was emphasised that the part of the Vaal River that flows through the VDWHS is different from the parts of the Vaal River that flow through other parts of the country due to the unique geology and topography of the VDWHS. Accordingly, it should be managed more stringently than in other parts of the country. | Adv Stephen de la Harpe | Mr Theunis Meyer explained that it has been noted as such in the VDWHS EMF Status Quo Report.<br>Mr Reece Alberts explained that the National Sphere of the South African Government is responsible for managing the Vaal River. The VDWHS EMF only flags the importance of managing the Vaal River. |
| What was not included in drafting the VDWHS EMF map due to data constraints (scale issues)? | Mr Warrin Flores | Mr Theunis Meyer explained that disasters, such as veldt fires and floods were not included. Detailed studies done on heritage resources, and botanical studies done were also not included.<br>Prof Francois Retief explained that all of the omissions is are explicitly mentioned in the gap analysis done by Mr Dirk Cilliers.<br>Mr Theunis Meyer explained that the absence of the Moqhaka and Ngwathe Local Municipalities throughout this project was also a big constraint. |

# 4 *STATUS QUO*: PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

## 4.1 Purpose of the status quo assessment

The *status quo* report mapped and discussed the status of various environmental attributes in the VDWHS, while also evaluating the importance of individual attributes to the area. The status quo analysis consisted of two distinct phases, namely:

- A gap analysis in which the availability and quality of existing data related to relevant attributes were determined; and
- An analysis of this data as part of and parallel to the 'desired state of the environment' analysis (Phase 2).

## 4.2 Summary of the status quo assessment

The *status quo* analysis provided the opportunity to source all available data for the various aspects of the VDWHS, evaluate these and provide an overview of the current status of a range of parameters related to:

- Strategic planning issues;
- Biophysical issues, including geology, topography and climate, biodiversity and conservation, hydrology and water resources, air quality and agricultural potential;
- Socio-economic issues, including socio-economic profile, infrastructure development, land use, heritage resources, tourism and mining.

From the *status quo* analysis it was clear that a vast volume of data was potentially available for use in the development of an EMF for the VDWHS. The greatest challenge was in relating specific spatial datasets to relevant sensitivities associated with certain activities, in a logical and academically responsible manner. **Table 2** presents an overview of the key aspects considered during the *status quo* analysis and indicates their possible implications for sensitivity.

**Table 2: Status quo summary**

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| **Strategic planning issues** | | |
| *Provincial Spatial Development Frameworks* | The VDWHS is an important **tourism node** from a Provincial perspective (both Free State and North West) with several references made to the need for further **tourism related development** in the area. | The importance of the VDWHS as a tourism node and the need for further tourism related development in the area indicates the desired land and intended pattern of land use development from the provincial perspective. Appropriate **tourism development** should be limited to **less sensitive areas** in order to limit the negative impact on sensitive environmental features. |
| *Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks* | The importance of the VDWHS as a **tourism node** is reflected in all municipal SDFs. Furthermore, all SDFs prioritise the promotion of the VDWHS as a tourism attraction, as well as the development of tourism activities. The development of the roads passing through the VDWHS as **scenic routes** to promote the extreme beauty, unique topography and landscape features are also specifically mentioned. Most SDFs also refer to some conservation priorities to protect the **sensitive ecosystems** in the area, as well as the **sense of place** and the **integrity** of the VDWHS. | All SDFs in one way or another propose to control development in the VDWHS to **minimize their impacts** on the environment. This includes the identification of development restriction zones, as well as arrangements to ensure that **no township establishment** will be allowed and that no development will be approved on **ecological sensitive areas**. |
| **Biophysical issues** | | |
| **Geology, topography and climate** | | |
| *Topography* | The VDWHS is a 70-km-wide, near circular structure, clearly demonstrating the characteristic circular or ring shape of a | The **topography** in the Vredefort Dome is **one of the main drivers for declaration as a World Heritage** |

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| | meteorite impact structure. A landscape scale vista is required to fully appreciate the immensity of the **meteorite impact ring structure** and the magnitude of the forces which contributed to forming the Vredefort Dome. The topography is especially significant, due to the fact that it makes the VDWHS the **biggest clearly visible impact structure** on Earth. | **Site** and should therefore be considered as a sensitive feature at all times.<br>**Ridges** are often the most intact features in a transformed landscape due to their inaccessibility while **valleys** can often be associated with unique biodiversity features. Both of these features should be **regarded as sensitive** to activities that might degrade them, and threaten the unique landscape scale vista. |
| *Geology and geological points of interest* | The Vredefort Dome provides critical evidence of the earth's geological history. The "multi-ring structure" landscape formed by the impact scar contains high quality and accessible geological (outcrop) sites, which demonstrate a range of geological evidences of a complex meteorite impact structure. The Vredefort structure also contains some rather **unique rock formations**, many of which are represented in the VDWHS as **geological points of interest**.<br>In the scientific community, the VDWHS has become a proving ground for identifying and understanding diagnostic impact indicators and impact-derived geochemical anomalies; of vital importance to many geoscientists studying potential impact structures elsewhere. | The **geology and morphology** in the Vredefort Dome are two of the **main drivers for declaration as a World Heritage Site** and should therefore be considered as sensitive features at all times.<br>The VDWHS complex meteorite impact structure is the only example on earth providing a **structurally intact geological profile of an astrobleme below the crater floor**, thereby enabling research into the genesis and development of an astrobleme immediately post impact.<br>The geological points of interest should be considered as **sensitive** as they provide valuable insight into the Vredefort Domes' unique geological character and history. Furthermore, the **areas** indicated as **sensitive to transformation** should be considered in the light of their importance to the |

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| | | preservation of the geological character of the area. |
| ***Table 5.3:*** *Soil* | The soils in the mountainous areas of the VDWHS are very **heterogeneous**, due to the complex geology and topography. The VDWHS is characterized by soil patterns made up of rocky areas, soils with plinthic horizons and soils with limited pedological development. High potential alluvial soils only occur in the valleys along water courses. | The **scale** of the general soils dataset and the fact that the dataset was **derived** from the land type dataset renders it **unsuitable for further use** in this study. |
| **Biodiversity and conservation** | | |
| *Threatened terrestrial ecosystems* | Neither of the two dominant vegetation types, the Gold Reef Mountain Bushveld or the Andesite Mountain Bushveld, nor the Carletonville Dolomite Grassland are threatened terrestrial ecosystems. Accordingly, the NBA regards most of the core area of the VDWHS as **'least threatened'** from a national perspective. However, two of the vegetation types, the Vredefort Dome Granite and Rand Highveld Grasslands, are listed as **threatened terrestrial ecosystems**. | Areas identified as threatened terrestrial ecosystems will automatically **trigger basic assessments** for certain activities listed in Listing Notice 3. Although at a **coarse scale**, the **two listed threatened terrestrial ecosystems** in the VDWHS must be considered sensitive. |
| *National Fresh Ecosystem Priority Areas* | All the main rivers present in the VDWHS are 'largely modified'. There are, however, two NFEPAs that should be managed in order to assist in the rehabilitation and improvement of some of these rives and one fish sanctuary that offers important habitat for threatened freshwater fish species. | The NFEPAs will be regarded as **sensitive to certain activities** that might degrade them. Thought will have to be put into the **management of these activities** to ensure that they have no negative effect on the condition of the ecosystem. |
| *National Protected Areas* | There are two NPAES focus areas in the VDWHS, none of which fall within the core area. The two areas both form part of the | Focus areas identified in the NPAES will automatically **trigger basic assessments** for certain |

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| *Expansion Strategy* | Vaal Grasslands focus areas and cover roughly 2000ha each. The areas are mostly untransformed with the exception of a few cultivated fields. | activities listed in Listing Notice 3. Although at a **coarse scale**, the **two focus areas** in the VDWHS must be considered sensitive. |
| *Areas of critical biodiversity* | Nearly the totality of the North West Province section of the VDWHS is regarded as areas of critical biodiversity. Four CBA 1 areas are mapped in the North West section of the VDWHS, two of which are partly located in the core area, while the remainder of the North West section is classified as CBA 2 areas.<br>Data on provincial CBAs are not available for the Free State Province section of the VDWHS. | Areas identified as critical biodiversity areas will automatically **trigger basic assessments** for certain activities listed in Listing Notice 3. This will imply that the **North West section** of the VDWHS should be regarded as sensitive from a provincial perspective and with regard to the said activities listed in Listing Notice 3. |
| *Areas of high biodiversity* | Although most of the plant and animal species in the VDWHS are widespread, a number of highly localised or rare indigenous plant and animal species are present, including near threatened and declining plant species, protected tree species, threatened, globally and nationally near threatened and rare localised larger, smaller and small mammals, globally and nationally threatened, near threatened and vulnerable large and smaller bird species, a globally near threatened reptile species and a globally threatened fish species.<br>Unique species assemblages ("ecological communities") of plant and animal species are also present in the VDWHS, owing to the variety of habitats created by the interplay of the extremely varied geology, topography, soils and climate variability, caused by the meteorite impact, the Vaal river and its riparian vegetation, as well as the transitional zones between the | Areas of high biodiversity are **important indicators for sensitivity** as it reflects the **status** of available habitat and connectivity in the area. **Intact areas** of possible high biodiversity should be regarded as sensitive in the context of the area. |

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| | Grassland and Savannah Biomes.<br>The Vaal River and its tributaries are of critical importance in terms of aquatic biodiversity and riparian biodiversity along its banks, creating a range of riverine habitats by rapids, irregular stream patterns and islands, as well as riparian habitat on the river banks.<br>Ridges, valleys, riparian zones and wetlands are the most sensitive features in the VDWHS from a biodiversity perspective. | |
| *Potential red data species habitat* | The VDWHS offers potential habitat for listed red data species that overlap with the identified areas of high biodiversity. Riparian areas and some valleys are important habitat units for the red data species identified and should be considered sensitive. | Potential habitat for **red data** listed species naturally becomes **sensitive** for any type of **activity which threatens to destroy** it and consequently threaten the associated species. These areas will be considered sensitive to activities that might degrade potential habitat. |
| *Wetlands* | There are 163 wetlands in the VDWHS, with 40 small wetlands located within the core area. These wetlands are mostly small seep, channelled valley-bottom, unchannelled valley bottom, floodplain and flat wetlands, although a few large valley-head seep, floodplain, channelled valley bottom and flat wetlands are also present. | **Wetlands** are the **most threatened** of all South Africa's ecosystems and are in dire need of protection. Most activities in close in close proximity to wetlands will **automatically trigger** a basic assessment and /or water use licence. Wetlands and areas in close proximity to wetlands should be **regarded as sensitive**. |
| *Likely riparian areas* | Due to the relatively large number of rivers and streams in the VDWHS, there are quite a lot of possible riparian areas in the VDWHS. The type of habitat provided by indigenous vegetation in the distinct riparian zones along the banks of the Vaal River is | Riparian areas are an **integral part of the river ecosystem** and are regarded as **important ecological features**, which often experience substantial development pressures. They should be regarded as |

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| | favoured by many animal species and forms part of a very important conservation corridor which provides connectivity between ecosystems. However, large sections of the riparian vegetation along the Vaal river have been degraded and transformed. | **sensitive** to activities that threaten to severely degrade them. |
| **Hydrology** | | |
| *Surface water resources* | Surface water resources in the VDWHS comprises of perennial rivers and non-perennial rivers, wetlands and other water bodies. The most significant surface water feature in the VDWHS, which is also of national significance, is the **Vaal river**. The VDWHS straddles the Vaal River, which, together with its tributaries, forms an **integral part of the unique biophysical environment**.<br>The steep gradient of the Vaal River where it courses through the Vredefort Dome hills has given rise to rapids, irregular stream patterns and islands, while the short, sharp streams have formed steep gullies and valleys that have cut into the hills. The various **types of drainage patterns** formed by the geology are similarly rather **unique and characteristic**. | The Vaal and its **tributaries** should be regarded as **sensitive** to activities that might further deteriorate the quality of this river. |
| *Groundwater resources* | The physical character of geological formations, as well as the regional structure and setting thereof plays a major role in the differentiation of groundwater potential within the VDWHS. The highest groundwater potential is associated with fractured and non-homogeneous rocks, contact between two rock types of different competency, associated with locally significant dykes, as well as structural features associated with areas where | The **availability and sustainability of groundwater** in the core area of the VDWHS has been flagged as a problem by residents in the area. Groundwater should be used and managed responsibly. |

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| | interaction between higher surface water flow and aquifers occurs due to local deeper weathering and alluvial cover.<br>The aquifers within the VDWHS are considered to be minor, sole source aquifers. Springs are scarce with low yields and not contributing to water supply on a regional scale, borehole yields are in general low and groundwater not used for irrigation on a regional scale. Dry boreholes indicate local over utilization of an already scarce groundwater resource. | |
| *Buffer zones around surface water resources* | A number of wetlands and water courses occur in the VDWHS. | The areas within **32m** and **100m** of **water courses**, as defined in the National Water Act, and within **500m** of **wetlands** should be regarded as **sensitive**. |
| *Water pollution sources* | The Vaal River receives treated waste water from the largest metropolitan area in South Africa, effluent from nationally important industrial areas, as well as a significant amount of surface water run-off from large parts of the primary gold mining areas in the country. There are also a number of potential sources of water pollution in the VDWHS, which include crop production activities, sewage effluent, as well as uncontrolled waste disposal.<br>Sewage effluent seems to be the biggest potential contributor to water pollution in the VDWHS, as all wastewater treatment plants in the Moqhaka Local Municipality are categorised as critical risk plants. Furthermore, most residences and tourism facilities in the VDWHS rely on septic tanks and French drains for the treatment and disposal of sewage that do not normally pose | Potential polluting activities should be **managed** to ensure minimum pollution risk. |

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| | threats to water pollution, but could contribute to water pollution when poorly managed.<br>Crop production activities are another potential source of pollution, primarily be from soil erosion, fertilizers, as well as herbicides and pesticides. Furthermore, the disposal of waste into unsafe landfills, where leachate may seep into groundwater, is another potential source of water pollution. | |
| *Surface water quality* | Water quality in the Vaal River is strongly influenced by usage and management practices in the Upper Vaal WMA.<br>The salinity of the river deteriorates significantly downstream of the Vaal Barrage due to the urbanisation of the catchment, return flows from wastewater treatment works that are not performing according to specifications, as well as industrial and mine dewatering discharges.<br>Localised microbiological pollutant problems, where bacterial concentrations increases significantly in "hot spots" located close to wastewater treatment work discharge points, as well elevated levels of certain metals, indicate that sewage pollution and improper disinfection of treated sewage effluent is an emerging concern.<br>The polluted water causes algal blooms and water hyacinth build-ups, as well as the disappearance of certain smaller animals in the river ecosystem and negatively affects biodiversity, e.g. fish community structures and health. | The status of the Vaal river is critical and attempts should be made to minimize any activities that may further deteriorate the quality of this river, as well as its tributaries. The fact that the Vaal River is severely impacted upon by upstream users is of particular concern for the management of the VDWHS, since this river is used for a large variety of leisure activities in the VDWHS area such as fishing, swimming and rafting.<br>Although most pollution sources are not located in the VDWHS, water quality data can provide insight into the **usability of the water** for consumption and recreational purposes. |

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| **Air quality** | | |
| *Possible atmospheric pollution sources* | **Particulate sources** of air pollution are the major threats in the Vredefort Dome followed by smog caused by open fires in the winter months. | Air pollution problems will primarily be localised problems, associated with particulate sources related to human activities. |
| **Agricultural potential** | | |
| *Land capability* | Small pockets of land suitable for crop production are restricted to the southwestern, northwestern and northern fringes of the VDWHS, as well as in the alluvial deposits of the Vaal River. The arable lands may be used for cultivated crops, but has limitations that reduce the choice of crops or require special conservation practices, or both. The capability of the steep mountainous land in the remainder of the VDWHS area limits the use thereof largely to pasture, range, woodland or wildlife food and cover. | The dataset provide an indication of crop production potential and **may be suitable for use** in the study in conjunction with the crop field boundary data. |
| *Crop field boundaries* | Approximately 10% of the VDWHS is currently cultivated or has been cultivated in the past, distributed throughout the area in the valleys and on the plains between the hills. The majority of the crop fields in the VDWHS either has a low potential or has not been cultivated recently. The bulk of the medium potential crop fields occur in the north-western and southern parts of the VDWHS, while crop fields under pivot irrigation occur primarily in the north-eastern part, with isolated occurrences in the south-western and southern parts of the VDWHS. | **All land that is or has been cultivated** in the past is considered to be **high potential agricultural land**, and should be regarded as sensitive to activities that might degrade them. |

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| **Socio-economic issues** | | |
| **Socio-economic profile** | | |
| *Population* | The VDWHS area is sparsely populated. The ward that falls in the North West Province section of the VDWHS has a much bigger population size than any of the wards in the Free State section.<br>In all wards in the VDWHS, the majority of the population (more than 50%) are in the 18 to 50 years age group from. | Population size and density is an indicator of **current** and **future development trends** in an area as the majority of future urban development will most likely concentrate around already developed and highly populated areas. The potential **impact** of these areas on the **natural environment** should be considered. |
| *Levels of education* | There are a high number of people with Grade 0 – 11 education in the VDWHS. Overall, the number of people with tertiary qualifications is lower (8%) than the national average of 12%, with certificates or diplomas being the most frequent tertiary qualification (4%). Both the number of people with no schooling at all (7%) and the number of people with higher postgraduate qualifications (1), such as honours, master and doctorate degrees are lower than the national averages. | The dataset is **unlikely to have any direct implication for sensitivity** but provides crucial information on the **skills** and **knowledge** present in the area, which could be important when considering possibilities for local economic development with a focus on local procurement. |
| *Employment levels* | The VDWHS in general is an economically marginal area with limited economic activities and employment opportunities. Although there are high levels of unemployment in the VDWHS, the levels of unemployment are lower than in the adjacent cities and towns. A large segment of the available workforce in the VDWHS is employed to some extent, above the national average. 52% of the employed individuals work in the formal sector, while 31% and 17% work in the informal sector and private | The dataset is **unlikely to have any direct implication for sensitivity** but provides information crucial to understanding the **employment context** of the area, which in turn provides invaluable information with regard to the economic climate and possible **development trends/potential** in the area. |

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| | households, respectively. The segment of the workforce employed in the informal sector is rather high, which will affect the overall economic development of the area.<br>Unemployment levels seem to concur with low education levels. Consequently, the part of the population with the lowest education rates also seems to have the highest unemployment rates, lowest levels of income and the least access to resources | |
| *Household income* | Approximately 32% of all individuals in the Vredefort Dome do not earn any income, including the 28% of the population between the ages of 0 – 17. Of the remainder; 35% are generating less than R1 600 p/m, 17% between R1 601 and R12 800 p/m, with 4% earning between R12 801 and R51 200 p/m and only 1% earning more than R51 201 p/m. | Household income is an indicator of **disposable income** which has a direct effect on **economic development** especially where economic activities dependent on the local population for success is concerned. It is also an indicator of **poverty** which might have a very real **effect on the physical environment**. |
| **Infrastructure development** | | |
| *Dwelling unit density* | Dwelling units in the VDWHS are mostly clustered around existing roads and the Vaal River. Most of the area is sparsely populated in terms of dwelling units, with individual dwellings (mostly farmsteads) scattered throughout the area. A large cluster of residential dwellings occur to the east of the VDWHS near Parys, where smaller plots of land are utilized for residential purposes. | Dwelling unit density is an indicator of possible **development pressures** and **cumulative effects** in the area. It further provides insight on possible **development trends** that could be expected. |
| *Housing conditions* | The majority of dwelling units in the study area are regarded as formal structures, with only 9% being categorised as informal | Housing conditions are **partly representative** of the socio-economic status and associated **needs** of an |

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| | structures, which is better than the overall national averages. Only 1% of dwelling units are regarded as traditional houses and less than 1% as dwelling units such as tents or caravans. | area. The need for residential development will have to be considered for its possible **effects** on the **biophysical environment**. |
| *Basic services* | Most households in the Vredefort Dome area rely on electricity for cooking (79%), with only 9% relying on wood (biofuel), 7% relying on paraffin and 4% relying on gas.<br>Although formal water supply services are available to the urban centres of Ngwathe and Potchefstroom Local Municipalities, there is no bulk water supply within the VDWHS. Approximately 94% of households have access to piped water, which is slightly above the national average of 91%. The majority (51%) of these households rely on borehole water, 41% rely on municipal water, while 8% obtain water from water vendors or dams and rivers.<br>Although bulk sewerage systems and water care works service the urban areas in the Ngwathe and Potchefstroom Local Municipalities, no bulk sewerage system exists within the VDWHS. 63% of households in the VDWHS have access to flush toilets, which is above the national average of 60%. Nearly 25% of households rely on pit toilets, while 6% do not have access to any sewage system at all. Activities such as resorts, hotels, guest house and conference facilities make use of septic tanks, French drain systems and package purification installations. The over-utilization of such facilities, especially during peak visitor periods may exacerbate the potential and cumulative ground water and ultimately surface water pollution. | The **status** and **condition** of **basic services** should be considered in terms of its possible **effect** on the **environment** and its subsequent relevance to **sensitivity**. |

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| | No formal solid waste services and infrastructure exist within the VDWHS, due to a lack of capital, infrastructure such as collection vehicles, and personnel at the surrounding local municipalities. The bulk volume of solid waste in the VDWHS is dumped on informal or communal rubbish dumps (49%), while most of the remaining solid waste is removed by local authorities or private companies and dumped at landfill sites managed by local authorities. Private land owners implement practices that include burning, dumping or transporting of waste to the waste disposal facilities of the Ngwathe and Tlokwe Local Municipalities. This situation may threaten the environment as the local dumping of waste will become long term point source of pollution. | |
| *Available infrastructure and roads* | The VDWHS is well serviced in terms of energy and ESKOM's electricity network is distributed relatively evenly across the area. Power outages are a common phenomenon in the area, especially in rainy weather.<br>The road network serving the VDWHS surrounds includes the N1 freeway and provincial rural arterial roads, while there are surfaced provincial and gravel rural district roads and local roads within the VDWHS. The poor quality of roads in the area is regarded as a significant problem and a possible stumbling block for the effective development of tourism in the area. | Infrastructure serves as an **indicator** of where **possible development** might transpire and therefore **development pressures**.<br>Although the electricity supply system and network is considered to be adequate in the current rural character of the VDWHS, the capacity of the network is not very high and may experience problems or will need to be upgraded if demand increase. |
| *Cell phone coverage* | Cell phones are regarded as the primary means of communication in the VDWHS. Most of the buffer zone of the | Cell phone infrastructure will have to develop which might have implications for **visual sensitivity** in the |

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| | VDWHS has cell phone coverage, but a large portion of the core area, including the central valley where most tourism activities are located, has no or very limited coverage. The topography of the area presents a physical constraint for the effective coverage of the area, while the sparse population and small economic base might make the expansion of infrastructure in the area a low priority for cell phone companies. | area. |
| **Land use** | | |
| *Land use* | The two most common types of land uses in the VDWHS are agriculture and tourism related uses. A wide range of agricultural uses consisting of irrigated cultivation, dry land cultivation, orchards, grazing, feedlots, chicken hatcheries and game farming occur. Tourism related uses such as accommodation, wedding venues and team building facilities are common in the area. Properties with mixed land uses, where tourism and agricultural activities occur together are also common. Although a number of medium density (1 – 1.5ha plots) residential developments are found in the area, the only high density residential land use development is the Vaal de Grace golf estate. Mining use is limited to one active sand mine located on the periphery of the core area. | Land use maps often reveal **land use patterns** which if interpreted correctly could be related to possible **pressures on the environment**. |
| *Incompatible land use* | Incompatible land uses in the VDWHS are mostly limited to agricultural land uses (particulate pollution) and dolomitic areas (geological hazards). A section of dolomite in the northern part of the VDWHS may be dangerous for development purposes. | It is important to understand the **compatibility between different land uses**. Effects such as **noise** and excessive light pollution that different land uses might have on one another should be considered. |

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| | Mining activities have the potential to threaten the outstanding universal value and world heritage status of the VDWHS and is also deemed to be detrimental for any residential or tourism land uses that might develop close-by. Other land uses that create localised nuisances, such as noise, dust, odours etc. could negatively affect the existing rights of private land owners relating to the existing lawful use of the land, as well as the safe, undisturbed and quiet enjoyment of their properties. | |
| *Land cover* | Large sections of the VDWHS are still in a natural or near-natural state, especially those areas characterised by ridges and valleys. The biggest driver of transformation in the area is cultivation, which has contributed to the fragmentation of the landscape. Irrigated crop cultivation is mostly located in the buffer zone and not in the core of the VDWHS, while the effects of mining activities are limited to only a few locations within the VDWHS. | Land cover indicates where **natural habitat is still intact** and will be crucial in the determination of the sensitivity of these areas for different activities. |
| *Visual sensitivity* | Due to the nature of its topography the VDWHS is highly sensitive to visual impacts. The southern hill slopes are more sensitive, mainly due to the location of roads in the area. Ridges should be avoided when development is considered and the horizon should not be 'broken' by unwanted structures. | The **visual significance** of the area is very important, especially since the area is portrayed as a world heritage site. Areas of visual significance will be **sensitive to transformation**. |
| *Light sensitivity* | Parys is the biggest source of light pollution in the VDWHS. The rest of the VDWHS shows relatively low visibility of stable lights. If it is assumed that every dwelling unit has one source of outdoor lighting and that the light produced by this source can travel a maximum of 1.5km, which is very conservative, it is clear | **Light pollution** is an issue in the VDWHS and new developments should attempt to minimize their contribution to this by applying mitigation measures. Some areas, with **high quality dark skies**, will be **more sensitive** to light pollution. |

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| | that there are some areas in the VDWHS that might experience light pollution. These areas are mostly along the roads in the area and also clustered around the Vaal River. | |
| **Heritage** | | |
| ***Heritage sites*** | The VDWHSs boast a large number of heritage resources which should be considered when determining sensitivity. The resources are scattered throughout the VDWHS, with most concentrated in the core area of the VDWHS. | Heritage sites are **sensitive** to any **activity** that might **threaten** to damage, destroy, deface, alter, excavate, alter, subdivide or remove it from its original position. These sites should be investigated in detail to ensure that heritage resources are thoroughly understood and protected. |
| **Mining** | | |
| *Mineral points* | Mining activities are mostly absent from the VDWHS and the only active mine is a sand mine located to the east of the VDWHS. Gold mining was attempted in the past, but found to be uneconomical. Some granite quarries are also visible in the VDWHS, but most of these mines have been abandoned as well. | Although the **whole area is sensitive to mining** and **mining should not be allowed**, areas with mining potential will always have the potential of being developed. These areas should therefore be considered as possible **conflict areas** in the context of the EMF. |
| **Tourism** | | |
| *Tourism priorities as identified by the Local Municipalities' SDFs* | The Vaal River and the Vredefort Dome present exceptional tourism potential. The VDWHS experienced a dramatic increase in the tourism industry regarding weekend tourism destinations. Therefore, the enhancement of Eco/Agri tourism is included as spatial framework objectives, including a scenic route (Koepel Scenic Route) and the development of Venterskroon as a dedicated tourism node. | The SDFs for the area indicate that the **tourism potential** of the area **should be developed** in a number of ways ranging from leisure residential developments to 4x4 routes. These **tourism/economic trends** should be acknowledged and considered. |

| Component | *Status quo* | Implications for sensitivity |
|---|---|---|
| | Agricultural land, especially adjacent to the Vaal River, is being subdivided to provide for tourism and recreational purposes. The SDFs state that although subdivisions of agricultural land will be considered for formal development of holiday resorts and leisure residential developments, no development will be allowed on high potential agricultural land, while development along the riparian and ecologically sensitive areas should be monitored.<br>Land use & development within the VDWHS should furthermore be controlled, based on the scale as well as density applicable.<br>Inappropriate land uses within the tourism management area include commercial, business and industrial developments, large residential estates, any large scale developments, noisy activities, 4 x 4 routes, unrelated infrastructure and non- tourism orientated activities. Appropriate land uses include existing legal developments, environmental education facilities, game viewing, hiking trails, related infrastructure, limited conference facilities, limited low density residential developments, tourism related restaurants, coffee shops and wedding venues. | |
| *Tourism Attractions in the Vredefort Dome Area* | The VDWHS) hosts 55 tourism products that focus mainly on combinations of accommodation, conference venues, adventure activities and ecotourism activities. Not one product owner indicated a focus on the archaeological value of the area, which should be developed and/or incorporated in the current product. | The **locations of tourism activities** could indicate possible **'tourism clusters'** which might have an effect on the **cumulative impacts** in the area |

## 4.3 Considerations for management

Due to the world heritage status of the area, a number of geological and topographical features that contribute to the unique globally renowned character of the area, will need to be specifically considered when defining sensitivities in the area. Contributing to the character of the area are the ridges and valleys that is of visual as well as ecological significance and should be treated as sensitive to activities that might negatively alter them.

From the analysis in **Table 2** it is clear that the key priorities in the VDWHS revolve around the protection of areas of geological significance, ecological significance and high agricultural potential, while the development of the tourism potential and character of the VDWHS will be one of the main driving forces in the area. It is evident, however, that high density residential development does not seem to be a priority, while mining needs to be prevented due to its potential to destroy the geology and topography.

Some conflicts and pressures that may arise are those pertaining to development clustered around existing infrastructure and natural features. If not effectively managed this type of clustering may contribute to the existing cumulative impacts and cause a number of environmental problems, ranging from water pollution to noise and light pollution. Further conflicting land uses include any land use that will deprive private land owners of their existing rights relating to the existing lawful use of the land or negatively affect the safe, undisturbed and quiet enjoyment of landowners' properties. Conflicts and pressures can, however, be managed if recognised and planned for in a pro-active manner, as this framework and other parallel tools sets out to do.

# 5 DESIRED STATE OF THE VREDEFORT DOME WORLD HERITAGE SITE ENVIRONMENT

The analysis and evaluation of the base line information, issues raised through the public participation process, and authority requirements and policies identify and provide the basis for establishing environmental priorities, related to critical environmental issues, in the EMF development process. These environmental priorities must be used to develop a vision and strategic objectives for the Desired State of the Environment, as well as management guidelines for the EMF (South Africa, 2012b).

The process of identifying the desired state of the VDWHS comprised several steps (Figure 5). These steps systematically build on the *status quo* analysis and include a review of policy drivers and a stakeholder engagement process. The results of the *status quo* reporting phase, as captured in the *status quo* report was used to facilitate a public participation process, where interested and affected parties were provided the opportunity to contribute in defining the Desired State of the Environment in terms of a vision, mission and guiding principles, as well as three primary and seven secondary strategic objectives for the management of the VDWHS.

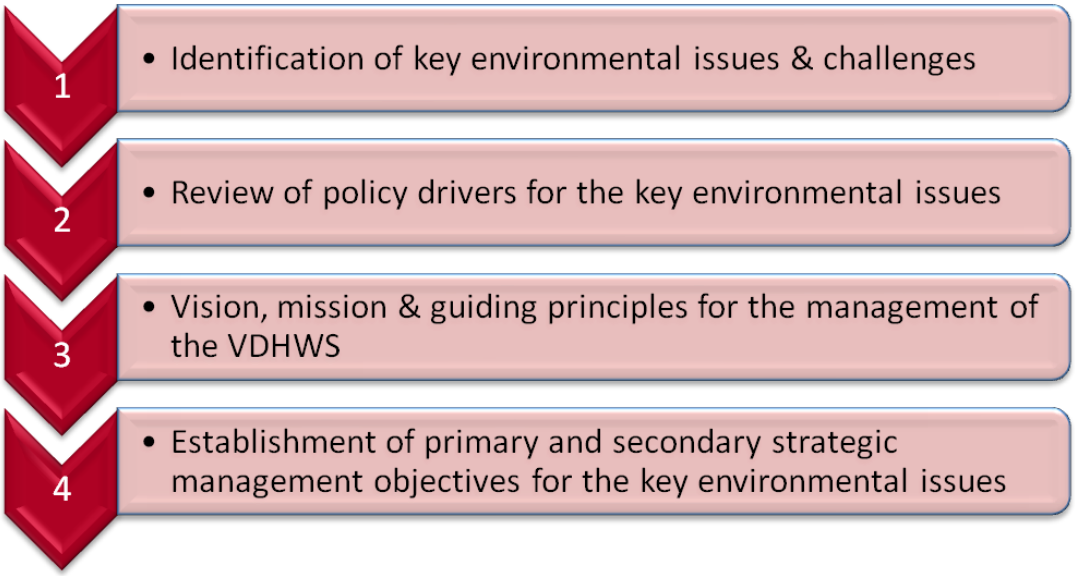


**Figure 5: Process of determining the Desired State of the Environment**

## 5.1 Purpose of the Desired State of the Environment phase

The purpose of this phase is to identify the strategic significant issues, identify environmental opportunities and constraints, and to clearly describe the desired future state of the environment. It details the identified conflicts between land-use planning, biodiversity issues and agriculture and identifies the strategies needed for dealing with them.

The deliverables from this phase is twofold in nature and include

- a detailed development vision for the area, as well as

- a comprehensive set of development objectives related to the desired future state relating to the priority environmental issues within the area.

## 5.2 Key Issues, opportunities and threats

This section summarises the key environmental issues, as well as opportunities and threats in the VDWHS, as identified from the findings of the *status quo* analysis and the inputs received from stakeholders during the public participation workshops. The discussion does not present these issues in any order of importance, but merely serves to highlight some critical issues, opportunities and threats.

The key issues, opportunities and threats are classified under three main headings i.e. Legal and Institutional Framework, Natural Environment and Socio-economic Environment.

### *5.2.1 Issues and challenges relating to the legal and institutional framework*

The legal and institutional context for the VDWHS is very complex and can be divided into the legal status of the VDWHS, the institutional framework; related strategic planning frameworks and the various mandates for project level authorizations. The main conclusions on each of these components are summarised in Table 3.

It is evident that the effective management of the VDWHS will require a clear understanding of its legal status, combined with effective alignment thereof with the strategic planning frameworks for the area, as well as effective co-operative governance between different stakeholders, including institutions at all three spheres of government, as well as the Management Authority, with regard to strategic planning, land use management and project level authorizations.

It is acknowledged that the freehold status of the majority of the VDWHS requires special management and collaboration with landowners to ensure the integrity thereof. The status of private property for the majority of the VDWHS will require special land use planning requirements to ensure the aesthetic rural/natural landscape and the key satellite component sites are protected, that public access is available, and that active conservation management is possible (IUCN, 2005).

### *5.2.2 Issues and challenges relating to aspects of the natural environment*

The *status quo* analysis describes the natural environment in relation to geology and topography, biodiversity, water resources (hydrology), air quality and agricultural potential. The main conclusions on each of these components are summarised in Table 4.

It is evident that the natural values of the VDWHS (other than the geological and topographical meteorite impact phenomena) complement the geological and topographical attributes.

A major threat to the integrity and functioning of the VDWHS is theft or vandalism to the geological evidence. At a site level, the three satellite component sites, including the stromatolite site, the chocolate tablet brecciation site and the shatter cone site are all vulnerable to vandalism, and require management and supervision. At least two of the component sites (the stromatolite and chocolate tablet breccia sites) are so site-specific, valuable and vulnerable, that they may require special, small exhibition buildings and on-site supervision to permanently protect them. Legal access will need to be achieved for visitors to the three small component sites and access will need to be negotiated with private property owners within the nominated property (IUCN, 2005).

Threats to biodiversity include human-induced or mediated activities that result in the loss (transformation) or reduction (degradation) of biodiversity pattern and/or processes, either directly or indirectly. These may manifest as changes in biodiversity structure (e.g. landscape fragmentation, bush encroachment), composition (e.g. species loss), or as changes in ecosystem functioning (e.g. altered hydrology, reduced net primary productivity) (Desmet *et. al.* 2009).

Direct causes of biodiversity loss relate predominantly to various forms of land use that either compete directly with biodiversity (urban development, agriculture and mining), or utilise natural resource at non-sustainable levels (overgrazing, water abstraction) and include agriculture, mining and urbanisation. Indirect causes are usually systemic in nature and usually have a socio-economic or political origin and include institutional and enabling environment issues relating to conservation management and land-use and land-use change management. The direct impacts on biodiversity due to competing land-uses result in loss of habitat and landscape fragmentation, as well as degradation of the natural environment, but their impacts could be significantly mitigated if the institutions responsible for environmental and land-use planning and management operated and applied the law effectively (Desmet *et. al.* 2009).

Other potential threats to the natural environment include the following

- Destruction/degradation of areas with high agricultural potential, especially by alternative land uses, infrastructure development, bush encroachment, alien invader plants and veld fires;
- Destruction/degradation of areas of ecological significance;
- The polluted state of the Vaal River that diminishes the natural values of the area (IUCN, 2005); and
- Overexploitation of the limited groundwater resources.

### *5.2.3 Issues and challenges relating to aspects of the socio-economic environment*

The *status quo* analysis described the socio-economic environment in relation to socio-economic profile, land use, heritage resources, mining, tourism and physical (services)

infrastructure. The main conclusions on each of these components are summarised in Table 5.

Development is a major threat to the integrity and functioning of the VDWHS as the appreciation of the immensity of the meteorite impact ring structure requires a landscape scale vista. Urbanisation of parts of or the entire VDWHS will not only diminish the natural-rural scenic value and impact of the "ring structure" landscape, but also impact on the remaining natural values. Independent development actions of property owners within the VDWHS, as well as unplanned or ad hoc tourism developments could have an impact on the landscape scale vista and jeopardize the scenic amenity of the VDWHS (IUCN, 2005).

If not effectively managed, development clustered around existing infrastructure and natural features may contributing to the existing cumulative impacts and cause a number of environmental problems, ranging from water pollution to noise and light pollution.

The current state of illegal land uses and the absence of proper records is the direct result of inadequate development control practices related to land use management and building and construction control by the competent authorities, due to a lack of capacity within such institutions.

Mining is not considered to be a threat to the nominated property, though quarrying for granite could be (IUCN, 2005).

Other potential threats to the socio-economic environment include the following:

- Illegal developments;
- Poor condition of roads infrastructure;
- Subdivision of agricultural land;
- Lack of municipal services.

The most important socio-economic opportunity relate to the multi-functional use of the land in the VDWHS – where various complementary land-uses, such as the development of the tourism potential and character of the VDWHS, which will not threaten the outstanding universal value of the area, could facilitate socio-economic development, as well as the development of the necessary infrastructure required for this purpose, that may also serve to protect the natural features.

**Table 3: Issues and challenges relating to the legal and institutional framework**

| Findings of the Status Quo Analysis | Inputs from Stakeholders/Interested and Affected Parties |
|---|---|
| **Legal and Institutional aspects** | |
| In terms of the legal status of the VDWHS EMF, a range of international and national legislation is applicable, including the World Heritage Convention 1972, read along with the Implementation Guidelines for the World Heritage Convention; World Heritage Convention Act 49 of 1999; National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003; National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998: 2010 EMF Regulations; National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998, National Water Act 36 of 1998, National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008; National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act of 10 2004; Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1983; Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act 70 of 1970 and the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002.<br><br>The strategic natural resource management and development planning perspectives are set out in various strategic documents, including the National Water Resource Strategy 2, July 2012; Vaal River System: Large Bulk Water Supply Reconciliation Strategy, March 2009; Integrated Water Quality Management Plan for the Vaal River System: Task 2: Water Quality Status Assessment of the Vaal River System, September 2009; National Wetlands Inventory, 2006; National Freshwater Priority Areas, 2011; National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment, 2006; National Biodiversity Assessment, 2011; North West Province Critical Biodiversity Assessment, 2008; National list of Threatened and Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2011; National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy, 2010, etc.<br><br>Strategic land use management documents include Spatial Development Frameworks for the North-West province, as well as the Fezile Dabi and Kenneth Kaunda district | The National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003 (NEMPAA) provides for the establishment of a management authority (MA) who will be responsible for the overarching management of the site, as well as the drafting of a management plan, which must be approved by the Minister of Environmental Affairs.<br><br>The MA must manage the area exclusively for the purpose for which it was declared; and in accordance with the management plan for the area and all applicable legislation.<br><br>The object of the management plan is to ensure the protection, conservation and management of the protected area concerned in a manner which is consistent with the objectives of the NEMPAA and for the purpose it was declared.<br><br>The MOA between Government and the Land Owners acknowledge that government and land owners must co-operate with each other in an open and transparent manner, to achieve the vision for the VDWHS and ensure that the management of the site is inclusive, transparent, based on principles of good corporate governance and guided by the approved Integrated Management Plan and the World Heritage Convention Act. |

| Findings of the Status Quo Analysis | Inputs from Stakeholders/Interested and Affected Parties |
|---|---|
| municipalities and the Tlokwe, Ngwathe and Moqhaka local municipalities and the Tlokwe local municipality EMF, 2009.<br>Finally the range of project level authorisation processes that are applicable to developments in the VDWHS include environmental authorisations in terms of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998; water use authorisations in terms of the National Water Act 36 of 1998; waste management licenses in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008; atmospheric emission licenses in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 59 of 2008; approval/permission for the subdivision of agricultural land in terms of the Subdivision of Agricultural Lands Act70 of 1970 and the Division of Land Ordinance 20 of 1986 (North-West Province); heritage resource authorisation in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 and mining related licenses/permits issued in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002. It also includes land use management related authorisations such as land development application tribunal orders in terms of the Development Facilitation Act 67 of 1995 (North-West Province); business or public and/or private Resorts permits in terms of the Physical Planning Act 88 of 1967, as well as recommendations from the Townships Board in terms of the Town Planning and Township Ordinance 15 of 1986 (North-West Province); permissions/approvals in terms of the Advertising on Roads and Ribbon Development Act 21 of 1940; certificates of cancellation for township establishment on agricultural smallholdings in terms of the Agricultural Holdings Act 22 of 1919, as well as recommendation from the Townships Board in terms of the Town Planning and Township Ordinance 15 of 1986 (North-West Province); approvals for removal of restrictive conditions from a Deed of Transfer in terms of the Removal of Restriction Act 84 of 1967; approvals for township establishment in terms of the Less Formal | The MoA further stipulates that upon proclamation of the VDWHS as a World Heritage Site in terms of the World Hertiage Convention Act 49 of 1999 and the appointment of the MA, the MA must, within six months develop a business plan and budget, as well as Integrated Management Plan and development guidelines for the VDWHS.<br>Although the MoA was signed on 26 May 2012, the VDWHS has not been declared as yet and the MA not appointed. |

| Findings of the Status Quo Analysis | Inputs from Stakeholders/Interested and Affected Parties |
|---|---|
| Township Establishment Act 112 of 1991 and the Regulation relating to Township Establishment and Land Use of 1986 (North-West Province) or the Township Ordinance of 1969 (Free State); municipal approvals for township establishment in terms of the Transvaal Town Planning and Township Ordinance 15 of 1986 or the Cape of Good Hope Ordinance 15 of 1985 (North-West Province); approvals of extension of or inclusion of a portion of land in a town planning scheme in terms of the Transvaal Town Planning and Township Ordinance 15 of 1986 (North-West Province); as well as municipal rezoning or subdivision of land application approvals issued in terms of applicable town planning schemes, regulations and by-laws. | |

**Table 4: Issues and challenges relating to aspects of the natural environment**

| Findings of the Status Quo Analysis | Inputs from Stakeholders/Interested and Affected Parties |
|---|---|
| **Natural Environment** | |
| The VDWHS is inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criterion (i), where natural heritage is defined in the World Heritage Convention as *"natural features, consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view, geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas, which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation, natural sites of precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science conservation or natural beauty."* | |
| **Topography and visual impacts** | |
| The VDWHS clearly demonstrates the characteristic circular/ring shape of a meteorite impact structure. A landscape scale vista is required to appreciate the immensity of the meteorite impact ring structure. The topography makes the VDWHS the biggest clearly visible impact structure on Earth. Topography was one of the main drivers for World Heritage Site (WHS) declaration. | *The rural and natural landscapes of the Vredefort Dome that help to portray the magnitude of the ring structures resulting from the impact* is an important characteristic mentioned in the UNESCO World Heritage listing. It also provides high quality and accessible geological (outcrop) sites. It is therefore imperative that the topography and geomorphology |

| Findings of the Status Quo Analysis | Inputs from Stakeholders/Interested and Affected Parties |
|---|---|
| | of the area be conserved.<br>Special planning provisions will be required to ensure the protection of the scenic landscape attributes of the meteorite impact structure.<br>The 'rural character' is a poorly defined concept, but could be retained in the mountainous landscape with limited traffic routes through the development of appropriate development guidelines.<br>Increased urbanisation outside the VDWHS poses the biggest risk to the visual character of the area. Urbanisation must be carefully balanced between promoting economic development and protecting the environment and associated visual perceptions. Ridgelines, valleys and densely vegetated areas in the VDWHS, should not be developed, since they pose the biggest risk to the visual quality of the area. |
| **Geology and geological points of interest** | |
| The Vredefort Dome provides critical evidence of the earth's geological history. The "multi-ring structure" landscape contains high quality and accessible geological sites, which demonstrate a range of geological evidences of a complex meteorite impact structure. The Vredefort Dome also contains unique rock formations, many of which are represented in the VDWHS as geological points of interest. | The Vredefort Dome is recognised both nationally and internationally as unique. The UNESCO World Heritage listing specifically refers to "*the only example on earth providing a structurally intact geological profile of an astrobleme below the crater floor*", while unique rock formations are also to be found. It is thus imperative that the geology and geomorphology of the area must be conserved.<br>Because each of the geological points of interest that is part of the VDWHS is located in open, agricultural land and will be fenced to identify their boundaries. Active individual site |

| Findings of the Status Quo Analysis | Inputs from Stakeholders/Interested and Affected Parties |
|---|---|
| | management will be required to protect these three satellite component sites.<br>The ridges and rock formations are sensitive areas that need to be protected against human destruction and vandalism, while more research is necessary to identify any additional sensitive areas. |
| **Biodiversity and conservation** | |
| Neither of the two dominant vegetation types are threatened terrestrial ecosystems, but two vegetation types are threatened terrestrial ecosystems. However, nearly the totality of the NW Province section of the VDWHS is regarded as areas of critical biodiversity (CBA). Data on provincial CBAs are not available for the Free State Province.<br>Most of the plant and animal species in are widespread, but a number of highly localised or rare indigenous plant and animal species are present. Unique ecological communities of plant and animal species are fairly common, owing to the variety of habitats.<br>The VDWHS offers potential habitat for red data species that overlap with areas of high biodiversity and there are also 163 wetlands, a range of riverine habitats and lots of riparian areas. | The biodiversity in the VDWHS is not of outstanding universal value and does not warrant World Heritage Status.<br>The area is covered with indigenous bush encroachers such as "Bankrotbos" and alien invaders such as "bloekombome, inkbessie" and other invader and harmful plants, with severe environmental effects. Bush encroachment and alien invasive faunal species are a function of anthropogenic influences. Bush encroachment by species such as *Acacia karoo* and *Stoebe vulgaris* in the VDWHS is predominantly associated with over grazing by domestic livestock and game, as well as loss of, and deterioration of the natural vegetation cover. Alien invasive species are can be directly attributed to the local influence by mankind. However, the spread of alien vegetation such as water hyacinth from outside the VDWHS, originating upstream and spreading into the VDWHS is also evident. The EMF must include bush and invader plant control and incentives must be provided to land owners to control invader plants in the VDWHS.<br>For the sake of conservation, Black wildebeest should not be |

| Findings of the Status Quo Analysis | Inputs from Stakeholders/Interested and Affected Parties |
|---|---|
| | allowed in the VDWHS, as its carries diseases that infect cattle and may seriously affect livestock farming activities. |
| **Hydrology and water resources** | |
| The Vaal River is the most significant surface water feature, forms an integral part of the unique biophysical environment, but is also a national y significant water resource. Scarce groundwater resources is characterised by minor, sole source aquifers, a few low yielding springs, low borehole yields are and dry boreholes, indicating local over utilization.<br>The Vaal River receives treated waste water from the largest metropolitan area in SA, effluent from important industrial areas and polluted surface water run-off from gold mining areas. Potential local water pollution sources include crop production, sewage effluent and waste disposal.<br>Vaal River water quality is largely influenced by upstream usage & management practices. High salinity levels and localised microbiological pollutants result in algal blooms, water hyacinth build-ups & negative effects on fish & animals. | The availability and sustainability of groundwater in the core area of the VDWHS has also been flagged as a problem by residents in the area. Special care should be taken in the way in which tests for groundwater availability is conducted in the area, to ensure that enough water is available for all the users in the area.<br>Flooding of the Vaal River needs to be considered in land use management practices and the development of infrastructure.<br>Land owners should be allowed to abstract water from the Vaal River for human consumption within the constraints of the National Water Act 36 of 1998.<br>There is no scientific evidence to prove that French drain systems and septic tanks are contributing to ground water pollution. There are very clear SABS guidelines for French drain systems that are approved by the Department of Water Affairs. |
| **Agricultural potential** | |
| Approximately 10% of the VDWHS is currently cultivated or has been cultivated in the past. Small pockets of land suitable for crop production are restricted to the fringes of the VDWHS, as well as in the alluvial deposits of the Vaal River. The capability of the steep mountainous land in the remainder of the VDWHS limits the use thereof largely to pasture, range, woodland or wildlife food and cover. | Veld fires affect the agricultural potential and the viability of especially livestock and game farming. Fire risks include public roads in the area where vegetation in the road reserve and shoulders are not maintained and where some fires originate, probably through arson. Due to the geology and topography, |

| Findings of the Status Quo Analysis | Inputs from Stakeholders/Interested and Affected Parties |
|---|---|
| | numerous lightning strikes occur, causing veld fires. In the mountains and inaccessible areas, fire fighting is extremely difficult and treacherous, especially in windy conditions. Due to the remoteness of the area, no municipal fire fighting services are available. Therefore, a local Fire Protection Association was formed in the area and a Working on Fire team with a helicopter service has been deployed recently.<br>Alien invasive species as well as bush encroachment should be managed by individual land owners under the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (CARA) 43 of 1983. The MA should facilitate contact between land owners and the provincial Departments of Agriculture in order to promote discussion on the most effective methods as well as possible subsidy for the control of these plants.<br>The old irrigation canal system along the Vaal River is dysfunctional in most instances and should be repaired.<br>Many farmers (especially tobacco farmers) had to stop the irrigation of agricultural land due to the poor water quality in the Vaal River. |
| **Air quality and noise** | |
| The highly polluted Vaal Triangle area, in close proximity, may affect some parts of the VDWHS. Dust sources and smog caused by open fires in the winter months are the major localised air pollution threats. | Poor air quality is not currently a significant environmental problem in the area. However, dust pollution associated with dirt roads affect the vegetation along the roads, causing the vegetation along these roads to suffer.<br>Noise pollution is not a serious problem and can be controlled |

| Findings of the Status Quo Analysis | Inputs from Stakeholders/Interested and Affected Parties |
|---|---|
| | through the current legal regime. Localised sources of noise linked to specific land uses negatively impact on the undisturbed and quiet enjoyment of private landowners of their properties. This specifically relate to loud music during functions at some tourist facilities, as well as the noise from quad-bikes. |

**Table 5: Issues and challenges relating to aspects of the socio-economic environment**

| Findings of the Status Quo Analysis | Inputs from Stakeholders/Interested and Affected Parties |
|---|---|
| **Socio-economic environment** | |
| **Land use** | |
| Large sections of the VDWHS are still in a natural or near-natural state, especially those areas characterised by ridges and valleys. The two most common land uses in the VDWHS are agriculture and tourism related uses. Incompatible land uses in the VDWHS are mostly limited to agricultural land uses (particulate pollution) and dolomitic areas (geological hazards).<br>Land uses that create localised nuisances, such as noise, dust, odours etc. could negatively affect the existing rights of private land owners relating to the existing lawful use of the land, as well as the safe, undisturbed and quiet enjoyment of their properties.<br>Due to the nature of its topography the VDWHS is highly sensitive to visual impacts, while some areas in the VDWHS may experience light pollution. Parys is the biggest source of light pollution in the VDWHS, while the rest of the VDWHS shows relatively low visibility of stable lights. | The freehold status of the majority of the VDWHS requires special management and collaboration with landowners to ensure the integrity of the VDWHS.<br>The desired state of the VDWHS includes multifunctional land use, where nature conservation is balanced with farming (agriculture) is. Development is necessary in the VDWHS but should be balanced with conservation and take place in an environmentally friendly manner.<br>Spatial development is mainly under risk from pollution, the quality of the environment, traffic, noise, land use, over utilisation of infrastructure and the reduction in availability land due to tourism.<br>The Venterskroon area forms the only urban orientated node and can fulfil an important development node function within |

| Findings of the Status Quo Analysis | Inputs from Stakeholders/Interested and Affected Parties |
|---|---|
| | the context of tourism development.<br>Although the VDWHS is primarily zoned as agricultural land, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries consider an economic unit in this area as a property of at least 400 ha. Land owners are entitled to earn a living of activities other than agriculture and smaller properties must be allowed to cater for alternative land uses such as tourism.<br>Correct lighting is important on farms for security and safety reasons, but flood lights can create light pollution, which could be restricted through the development of appropriate development guidelines. |
| **Socio-economic development** | |
| The VDWHS area is sparsely populated, with a high number of people with Grade 0 – 11 education. Economically, the VDWHS is a marginal area with limited economic activities and employment opportunities. Although unemployment levels are lower than in the adjacent urban areas, unemployment levels seem to concur with low education levels, indicating that the part of the population with the lowest education rates seems to have the highest unemployment rates, lowest levels of income and the least access to resources. | Rural development should be incorporated into the DSoE for the VDWHS, as the creation of job opportunities for local communities could lead to undesired rural development. |
| **Infrastructure development** | |
| Sparsely populated dwelling units, are mostly clustered around existing roads and the Vaal River. The majority of dwelling units in the study area are regarded as formal structures.<br>Most households rely on electricity for cooking. The electricity network is distributed relatively evenly across the area, but power outages are common. | In order to allow for a growth in the tourism industry, the basic services infrastructure (including sewerage and waste management facilities) needs to be improved. The establishment of a central waste collection site may be considered. |

| Findings of the Status Quo Analysis | Inputs from Stakeholders/Interested and Affected Parties |
|---|---|
| Although there is no bulk water supply, 94% of households have access to piped water, primarily from boreholes. There is also no bulk waste water system in the VDWHS, but 63% of households have access to flush toilets, linked to septic tanks, French drain systems etc.<br>Furthermore, there are no formal solid waste services and infrastructure and the bulk of solid waste is dumped on informal/communal rubbish dumps or removed and dumped at municipal landfill sites.<br>The road network includes the freeway, provincial rural arterial roads, as well as surfaced provincial and gravel rural district and local roads. | The need to upgrade some of the local roads as to fulfil the role of a tourism 'corridors' or axis to improve accessibility and to limit damage to the natural environment and biodiversity is a priority. |
| **Heritage resources** | |
| The VDWHS boast a large number of heritage resources which are scattered throughout the area. | Although the heritage resources in the VDWHS are valued by the inhabitants, it was not mentioned in the declaration of the World Heritage Site. The land owners will ensure that the cultural heritage of the area is protected for future generations.<br>The establishment of a pontoon, which historically was used to deliver post across the Vaal River at Venterskroon (to link the North-West and Free State provinces) should be investigated. |
| **Tourism** | |
| The Vaal River and the Vredefort Dome present exceptional tourism potential and the VDWHS hosts 55 tourism products that focus mainly on combinations of accommodation, conference venues, adventure activities and ecotourism activities. | The unique qualities of the VDWHS needs not only to be made accessible and or approachable, but also needs to be "presented" to tourists. The broadening of the tourism base should occur within the carrying capacity of the character of the VDWHS, which considers aims to find a balance between |

| Findings of the Status Quo Analysis | Inputs from Stakeholders/Interested and Affected Parties |
|---|---|
| | new developments with value adding products and the esthetical value of the VDWHS and include elements such as the locality and density of new developments. Such developments should, however, still preserve the rural character of the VDWHS.<br>Unplanned/unsustainable tourism, lack of proper infrastructure and public access pose the biggest threat by tourism to the environment.<br>Tourism itself also has risk factors that affects it such as; lack of funding, lack of marketing, crime, pollution, and market trends etc. that have a negative impact on tourism.<br>Therefore tourism has to be managed in a sustainable manner, balancing supply and demand so as not to put excessive strain on resources, since tourism is directly related to the quality of conservation areas and the state of the environment.<br>It is essential that there is an operational Information Centre (Vredefort Dome Information Centre) in the VDWHS, as well as the distribution of tourist information at more than one point.<br>Information about, e.g. rock art in the VDWHS could be gathered and made accessible to the public in electronic formats so that visitors may view such images and information without having to set foot on any landowner's/farmer's property. |

| Findings of the Status Quo Analysis | Inputs from Stakeholders/Interested and Affected Parties |
|---|---|
| | The poor water quality in the Vaal River is a major reason why only limited recreational activities that could lead to job creation, such as fly-fishing, exists in the VDWHS.<br>The visual impact mostly affects the public realm and visitors' experience is affected by the visual impact of change on the VDWHS. Tourism is therefore the main element affected by visual change. |
| **Mining** | |
| Mining activities are mostly absent from the VDWHS, with a few abandoned mine sites. However, mining is the one type of activity that has the potential to damage or destroy the geological features of the area that is deemed to be of outstanding universal value. Mining should therefore be avoided and declared an unwanted activity/land use in the VDWHS. | The declaration of the VDWHS did not stop mining companies from applying for prospecting rights within the VD. |

## 5.3 Vision, mission and guiding principles for the VDWHS

### *5.3.1 Vision*

The vision for the VDWHS has been formulated as:

A world heritage site of outstanding universal value, representative of a significant meteorite impact structure, internationally recognised for its scientific importance, which is sustainably protected, conserved, managed and presented for its geological, biodiversity and cultural values (South Africa, 2009).

### *5.3.2 Mission*

The mission for the VDWHS is:

- To achieve the balanced protection, conservation, management and presentation of all interests in maintaining and improving the outstanding universal value of the world heritage site through good governance (South Africa, 2009);
- To allow private land owners the continuation of their existing rights relating to the existing lawful use of the land, as well as the safe, undisturbed and quiet enjoyment of their properties, save where the exercise of such rights threaten the outstanding universal value of the VDWHS. (South Africa, 2012a).

### *5.3.3 Guiding Principles for the EMF*

In addition to the principles of the World Heritage Convention Act 49 of 1999 (WHCA) as provided for in Section 23 the following additional principles apply (South Africa, 2009; South Africa, 2012a):

- A single, functional, self-sustainable and professionally managed land unit, managed along the principles of a WHS, with co-operation amongst all the different stakeholders;
- The rights of private land owners to their property are protected as provided for in section 25 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa;
- Land owners rights to the existing lawful use of the private property, the right to a safe, undisturbed and quiet enjoyment of land owners property may not be restricted, save where the exercise of such rights threaten the site's outstanding universal value;
- The integrity and outstanding universal value of the site will be maintained and land owners shall not undertake any actions which will compromise the outstanding universal value of the site;
- The government and land owners must co-operate with each other in an open and transparent manner, to achieve the vision for the VDWHS and ensure that the management of the site is inclusive, transparent, based on principles of good corporate

governance and guided by the approved Integrated Management Plan and the World Heritage Convention Act (1999);

- Development and management is undertaken according to mutually beneficial and synergistic relationships between the authorities and landowners, operators and their employees;
- Development and management is facilitated and controlled in accordance with a well-developed Strategic Plan and Constitution;
- The unique geology, biodiversity, biophysical processes, non-renewable resources and landscapes and the cultural heritage of VDWHS is well conserved, through a consistently applied adaptive management process, founded on up-to-date scientific knowledge and state of the art technology and systems;
- An internationally recognised site of scientific significance (World Heritage Listing), recognised
    - Internationally as a uniquely interpreted and excitingly informative destination with high enjoyment, educational and scientific value;
    - Nationally as an adventure destination with diverse products;
    - Regionally as an important socio-economic contributor;
- The unique tourism and educational potential of the VDWHS is optimally developed and utilised, whilst the natural experience is not unduly impaired and the conservation values are not compromised;
- The visitor facilities and services meet international standards;
- VDWHS is established as an internationally renowned field centre for geological research –particularly Impact Structure research; and
- An extension service and support mechanism is in place to assist landowners and operators within VDWHS to meet internationally accepted environmental, conservation and tourism standards of operation.

## 5.4 Strategic objectives for the Desired State of the Environment

Strategic objectives for the VDWHS were established for all the key natural and socio-economic environmental issues (Table 6). This was done through the consideration of the requirements of the World Heritage Convention, objectives of national legislation, policies and strategies, as well as stakeholder input.

**Table 6: Strategic objectives for key natural and socio-economic environmental issues**

| Significant environmental issue | Strategic Objective |
|---|---|
| **Primary strategic objectives** | |
| Topography | To protect and conserve the essentially rural and natural scenic quality and integrity of the visual landscape scale vista, required to appreciate the immensity of the meteorite impact ring structure, from urbanisation and development actions that would diminish the natural-rural scenic value and impact on the "ring structure" landscape, especially in visually sensitive areas. |
| Geology and geological points of interest | To protect and conserve the unique geology and identified geological points of interest in the VDWHS that provide valuable insight into the unique geological character and history of the VDWHS, through good planning, decision-making and management. |
| Hydrology and water resources | To manage the water surface and groundwater resources in the VDWHS for the benefit of all recognised water users and beneficial water uses, through good planning, decision-making and management, in order to assist in securing ecologically sustainable development, while also promoting justifiable social and economic development. |
| Land use | To allow private land owners in the VDWHS the continuation of their existing rights relating to the existing lawful use of the land, as well as the safe, undisturbed and quiet enjoyment of their properties, save where the exercise of such rights threaten the outstanding universal value of the VDWHS. |
| **Secondary strategic objectives** | |
| Agricultural potential | To promote the long term sustainable use and conservation of natural agricultural resources and the protection and preservation of agricultural land and its productive use in the VDWHS, in order to ensure long-term national and household food safety and security and profitable agricultural economic output. |
| Biodiversity and conservation | To conserve and manage terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity in the VDWHS, including vulnerable and endangered ecosystems, unique ecological communities of plant and animal species, as well as localised or rare indigenous plant and animal species, through good planning, decision-making and management, to ensure sustainable and equitable benefits to the people of South Africa, now and in the future. |
| Air quality & noise | To promote good air quality and prevent excessive noise within the VDWHS, the facilitate the safe, undisturbed and quiet enjoyment of the area through good planning, decision-making and management that considers the impacts of all sources of air pollution and noise on |

| Significant environmental issue | Strategic Objective |
|---|---|
| | surrounding areas. |
| Socio-economic development | To facilitate sustainable socio-economic growth in the VDWHS, through active community participation, in order to improve the lives of all citizens and progressively meet their basic social and economic needs. |
| Physical infrastructure and built structures | To promote the development and maintenance of adequate roads, storm water, water and sanitation, electricity and solid waste management infrastructure in the VDWHS, to ensure the equitable provision of effective, efficient and affordable services. |
| Heritage Resources | To conserve and manage a full range of the unique cultural heritage of the VDWHS through good planning, decision-making and management, to ensure sustainable and equitable benefits to the people of South Africa, now and in the future. |
| Tourism | To promote the optimal development and utilisation of the unique tourism potential of the VDWHS, whilst not compromising the outstanding universal value and unduly impairing the safe, undisturbed and quiet enjoyment of the area. |
| Mining | To prohibit and discourage new mining activities in the VDWHS as one of the most destructive land uses that could threaten the outstanding universal value of the VDWHS, while managing those current mining activities that can contribute to tourism development appropriately. |

# 6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS MAPPING AND DELINEATING ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ZONES

An EMF should, amongst others, indicate specific environmental attributes and environmental management priorities in the study area that might be sensitive to certain types of activities or land uses (South Africa, 2010). This requirement is realized through the mapping of environmental constraints and the delineation of environmental management zones.

The process followed to develop the EMF, consisting of an environmental constraints dataset, an environmental management zones dataset, a decision support matrix and a spatial screening tool is summarised in **Figure 6**.

**PREPARE LAYERS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES (*'STATUS QUO'* REPORT)**

*Environmental attributes were mapped, analyzed and where applicable sensitivity determined during the Status Quo phase of the project.*

**DETERMINE SENSITIVITY (SECTION 6.1)**

*Specific issues and objectives applicable to the study area were identified during the Desired State of the Environment phase. These issues were considered along with 120 listed activities to understand the sensitivity of specific environmental attributes (Status Quo maps) to different types of activities and/or land uses.*

**MAP ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS (SECTION 6.2 & ADDENDUM 3)**

*Sensitive environmental attributes identified through the sensitivity analysis were consolidated, mapped and transferred to a cadastral dataset to identify the environmental constraints applicable to each land portion, i.e. the features within each portion that might be sensitive to certain activities and/or land uses.*

**MAP ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ZONES (SECTION 6.3 & ADDENDUM 4)**

*Environmental management zones were mapped by grouping areas with the same characteristics (e.g. sensitivity and current state) together. Five management zones were delineated ranging from natural sensitive areas to transformed built-up areas.*

**DEVELOP DECISION SUPPORT MATRIX (SECTION 6.4)**

*Environmental constraints map & environmental management zones were linked to a decision support matrix that assists users in the interpretation of the two datasets.*

**DEVELOP SPATIAL SCREENING TOOL (SECTION 6.5)**

*A GIS based screening tool was developed to allow users to automatically extract information for specific portions of land in the study area.*

**Figure 6: EMF development process**

Environmental constraints and environmental management zones were determined for the study area in line with the requirements set out in the project Terms of Reference (ToR), the EMF Regulations and the EMF Guidelines. These two datasets are aimed at facilitating future decision making on environmental requirements and acceptability of development applications by indicating the environmental constraints present in the study area and the extent to which envisaged activities will be compatible in specific areas or zones.

Maps were produced at a maximum scale of 1:50,000 and should therefore not be interpreted beyond this scale. If zoomed beyond 1:50,000 into individual properties or finer areas, the detail displayed will not be accurate or verifiable. It is important to note that the EMF serves as a strategic management tool aimed at assisting decision making and should not be confused with the EIA process which deals with the actual project level decision making process relying on much finer detailed information captured via specialist studies at project level.

## 6.1 Sensitivity analysis

A key consideration in the development of an EMF relates to sensitivity. Sensitivity refers to the manner in which a feature in the environment may or may not be affected by specific types of activities or land uses. During the desired state of the environment (DSoE) phase of the project, key strategic objectives were formulated for the study area. Many of these objectives relates to certain features in the environment that are regarded as priorities in the context of the study area. Along with these priorities, an analysis was conducted in which 120 listed activities were evaluated, grouped into activity themes and activity sub-themes (See **Addendum 6** 'Activities' and 'EMF themes' columns), and their possible impacts on the environment considered.

From this analysis two types of potential impacts or issues were identified: generic issues and site specific issues. Generic issues or impacts refer to the types of impacts an activity might have regardless of where the activity is being proposed. Site specific issues on the other hand refer to the types of impacts an activity might have on specific features (priorities) in the environment, i.e. the sensitive environmental attributes present at a specific location. **Addendum 2** contains the sensitivity maps for key environmental attributes which forms the baseline for the environmental constraints dataset.

## 6.2 Methodology used to map environmental constraints

By combining the sensitivity maps for the different environmental attributes (see **Addendum 2**) with the strategic objectives (**Table 6**) obtained through the DSoE process and the analysis of possible impacts of listed activities, specific environmental constraints (**Addendum 3**) could be identified and mapped. Environmental constraints refer to the features or issues in the environment that might be impacted by certain activities or land uses. The dataset was generated by combining all the sensitivity datasets into one layer

through a simple overlay process (**Figure 7**) in an effort to generate an objective consolidated environmental constraints dataset.

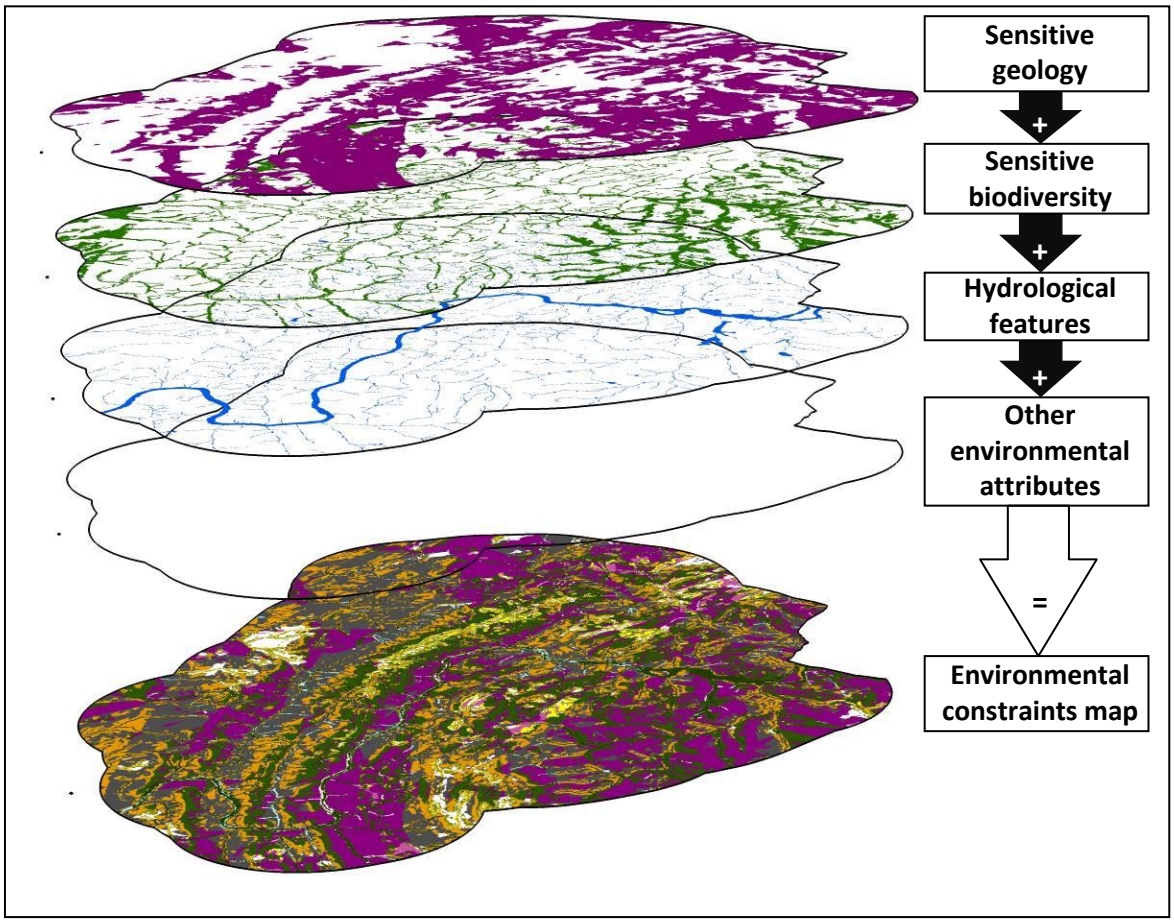


**Figure 7: EMF development process**

For example, the DSoE lists the conservation of terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity in the VDWHS as a strategic objective while one of the sensitivity datasets spatially indicates sensitive biodiversity features at a scale of 1:50,000. These areas of sensitive biodiversity will be considered a 'constraint' if present on a parcel where an activity that might negatively impact biodiversity is considered. A more detailed investigation will then have to be conducted during the EIA process to determine the extent and manner in which biodiversity may or may not be affected. The environmental constraints map (Addendum 2) therefore indicates possible constraints in the area mapped at a scale of 1:50,000 which might have to be further investigated – depending on the envisaged activity – before decisions on environmental authorisations can be taken.

## 6.3 Methodology used to delineate environmental management zones

To aid strategic environmental management in the area, environmental management zones were delineated by grouping areas which share the same characteristics together. Areas were grouped based on their current use (e.g. Agriculture, Residential, Natural, etc.) and their sensitivity to different types of activities. Using this approach the study area was divided into five (5) management zones (**Addendum 2**). The five zones are:

- Zone A - Sensitive terrestrial features in a natural or near-natural state;
- Zone B - Sensitive aquatic features in a natural or near-natural state;
- Zone C - Areas modified by agriculture;
- Zone D - Areas modified by residential development and tourism; and
- Zone E - Natural or near-natural areas that are less sensitive than Zones A and B.

These zones will guide strategic level thinking on the management of the area from an environmental perspective and are interpreted through the decision support matrix.

## 6.4 Decision support matrix

To assist in the interpretation of the environmental constraints and environmental management zones a decision support matrix was developed (See **Addendum 6**). The decision support matrix can be viewed as the link between the two spatial datasets, the activities and/or land uses considered and the strategic objectives for the area. The use of the decision support matrix will be discussed in further detail in Section 6.6.

## 6.5 Spatial screening tool

To further assist users of the EMF a spatial screening tool automating the extraction of spatial data and assisting in the interpretation thereof was developed. The tool allows users to select a specific portion of land and generate an HTML file containing a table specifying the environmental constraints present on that portion of land. In the table the environmental constraints are grouped according to different activity themes as determined during the sensitivity analysis.

## 6.6 How to use the EMF

The two spatial datasets, decision support matrix and spatial screening tool are the key components of the EMF. The EMF will assist relevant authorities in the management of the area and give effect to the three main objectives (**Figure 8**) of the EMF which are to:

1. Serve as a spatial screening mechanism for EIA;
2. Provide strategic context for EIA applications in the area; and
3. Inform strategic spatial planning.

Objective one is achieved through the environmental constraints dataset (**Addendum 3**) which indicates the issues that should be investigated in more detail during the EIA process, while objectives two and three are achieved through the management zones dataset (**Addendum 4**). For objective two the management zones dataset will indicate through the decision support matrix whether an envisaged activity is compatible in a specific area/zone or not as seen from a strategic perspective. For objective three the management zones dataset will, in future, inform the development of a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) responsible for strategic spatial planning and guiding land use management in the area.

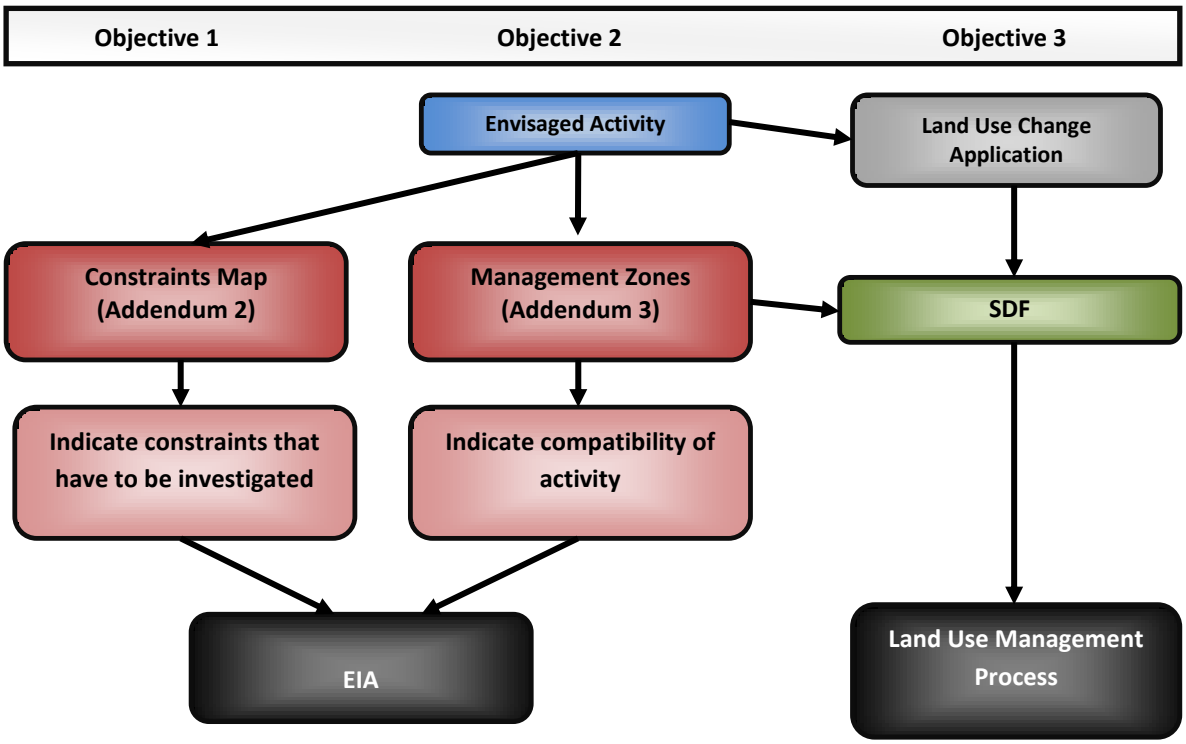


**Figure 8: Schematic representation of EMF objectives**

To achieve objectives one and two, the EMF is implemented by following five steps (**Figure 9)** that guide the user through the use of the decision support matrix, environmental constraints dataset and environmental management zones dataset. The five steps will subsequently be discussed.

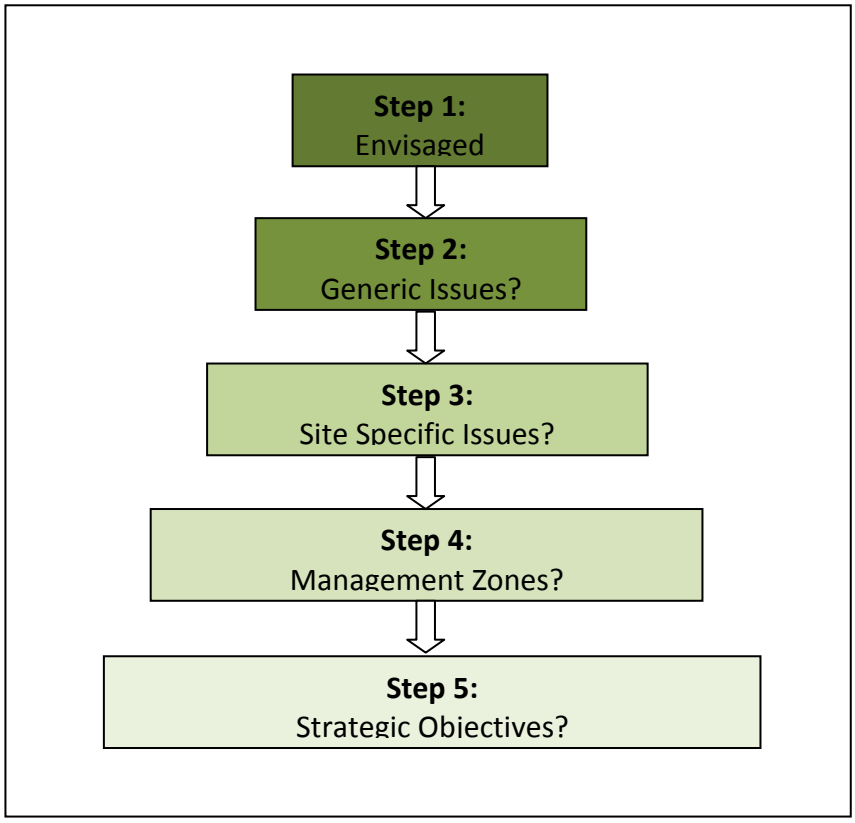


**Figure 9: EMF workflow**

## Step 1: Identify the envisaged activity.

During the sensitivity analysis 120 listed activities were investigated and grouped into 14 activity themes and 48 sub-themes. These themes guide the user with regard to the possible impact an activity might have. In Step 1 the user will select the applicable activity or activities from the 'Applicable Activities' column (**Figure 10**) in the decision support matrix.

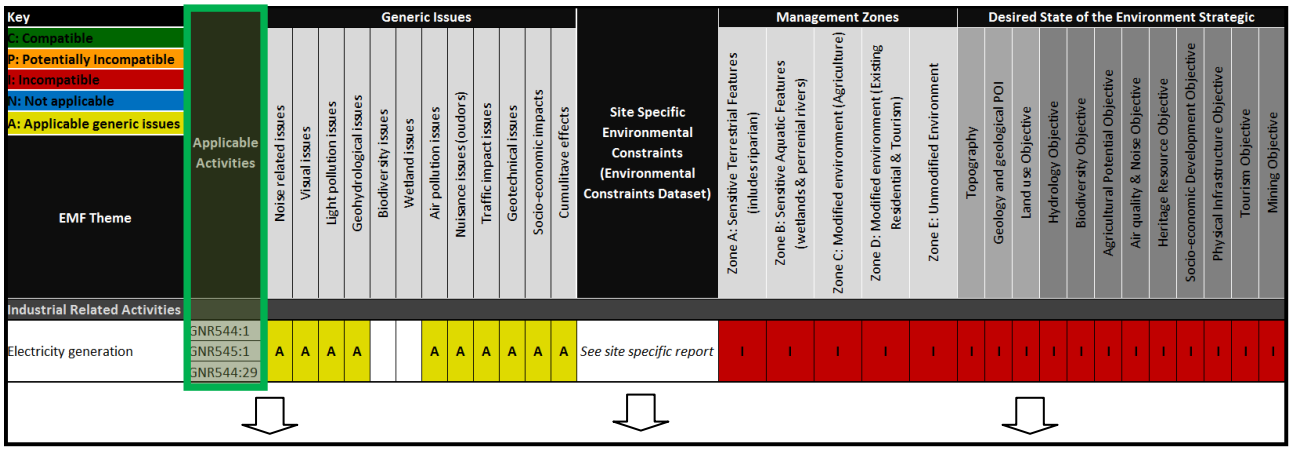


**Figure 10: Identify envisaged activity (Step 1)**

## Step 2: Identify generic issues.

Once the envisaged activity has been established the generic issues associated with that activity should be considered. As discussed, generic issues refers to the types of impacts an activity might have regardless of where the activity is being envisioned and were determined during the sensitivity analysis. The generic activities are listed under the 'Generic Issues' column (**Figure 11**) in the decision support matrix and were determined for each of the 48 sub-themes and indicates which issues should be considered during the EIA process to provide the necessary information to inform sound decision making.

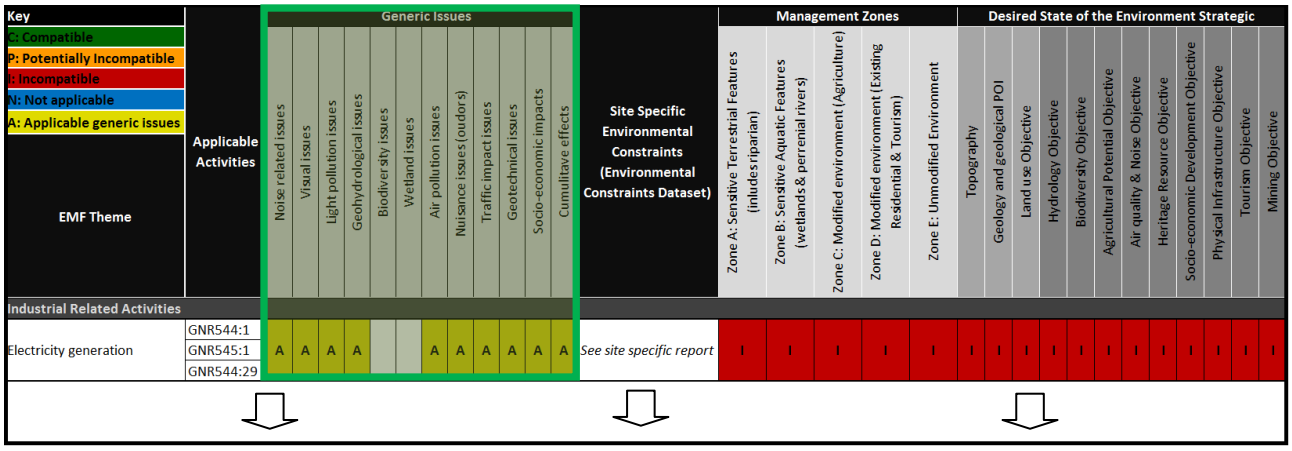


**Figure 11: Identify generic issues (Step 2)**

## Step 3: Site specific issues.

As explained, site specific issues refer to impacts relevant to a specific portion of land. The 'Site Specific Environmental Constraints (Environmental Constraints Dataset)' column (**Figure 12**) instructs the user to consult a '*site specific report*'. This report refers to the HTML table that is generated through the spatial screening tool in a GIS environment (*see* section 6.5). Once the user has selected the applicable portion of land (location/site) for the envisaged activity, the tool will generate a table listing the constraints that might be impacted by the applicable activity theme. These constraints should then be further investigated through specialist studies and considered in decision making

| Key | | Generic Issues | | | | | | | | | | | | Management Zones | | | | | Desired State of the Environment Strategic | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C: Compatible<br>P: Potentially Incompatible<br>I: Incompatible<br>N: Not applicable<br>A: Applicable generic issues | Applicable Activities | Noise related issues | Visual issues | Light pollution issues | Geohydrological issues | Biodiversity issues | Wetland issues | Air pollution issues | Nuisance issues (oudors) | Traffic impact issues | Geotechnical issues | Socio-economic impacts | Cumulitave effects | Site Specific Environmental Constraints (Environmental Constraints Dataset) | Zone A: Sensitive Terrestrial Features (inludes riparian) | Zone B: Sensitive Aquatic Features (wetlands & perrenial rivers) | Zone C: Modified environment (Agriculture) | Zone D: Modified environment (Existing Resdential & Tourism) | Zone E: Unmodified Environment | Topography | Geology and geological POI | Land use Objective | Hydrology Objective | Biodiversity Objective | Agricultural Potential Objective | Air quality & Noise Objective | Heritage Resource Objective | Socio-economic Development Objective | Physical Infrastructure Objective | Tourism Objective | Mining Objective |
| EMF Theme | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial Related Activities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity generation | GNR544:1<br>GNR545:1<br>GNR544:29 | A | A | A | A | | | A | A | A | A | A | A | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I |

**Figure 12: Site specific issues (Step 3)**

## Step 4: Management zones

The next step involves the management zones dataset which provides strategic context for the EIA decision making process. The five management zones are listed in the 'Management Zones' column (**Figure 13**) in the decision support matrix. The matrix indicates the compatibility of each activity sub-theme within each of the five different management zones. Compatibility is rated as either 'Compatible', 'Potentially Incompatible', 'Incompatible' or 'Not Applicable'. The management zones will inform the user on the compatibility of envisaged activities in specific geographical areas or on specific portions of land. If, for example, a portion of land is divided into Zone A (sensitive terrestrial features), Zone C (Modified environment: Agriculture) and Zone E (Unmodified environment) the decision support matrix will suggest that an activity that might be 'incompatible' with Zones A and C but only 'potentially incompatible' with Zone E rather be considered in Zone E in an effort to minimize the impact of that applicable activity.

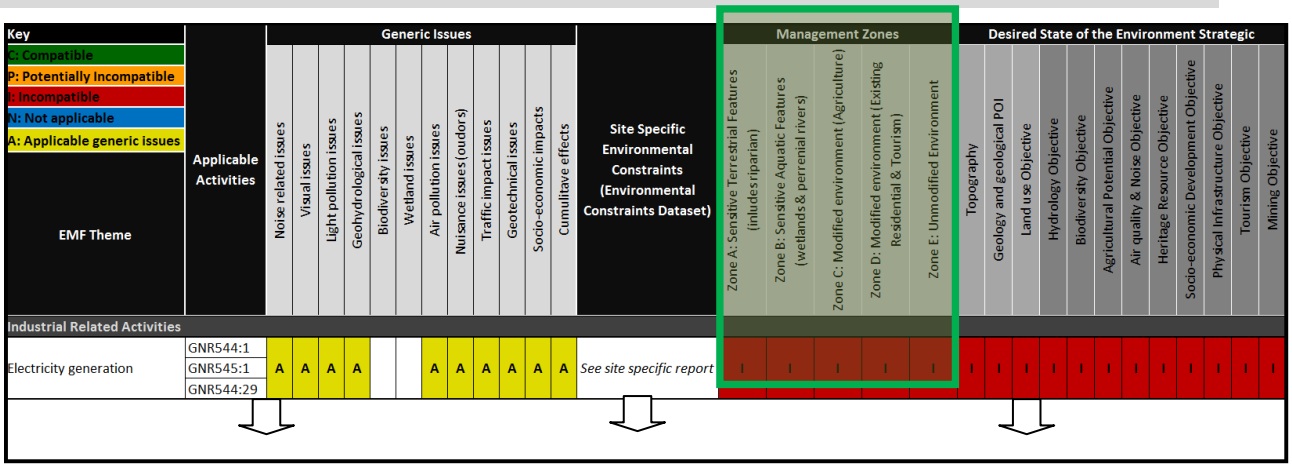


**Figure 13: Management zones (Step 4)**

## Step 5: Desired state of the environment strategic objectives.

The final step in the process is to determine the manner in which an envisaged activity works towards or against the strategic objectives for the area. The 'Desired State of the Environment Strategic Objectives' column (**Figure 7e**) lists the strategic objectives for the study area as established during the DSoE phase. The decision support matrix informs the user on the extent to which an activity sub-theme is 'Compatible', 'Potentially Incompatible' or 'Incompatible' with an objective.

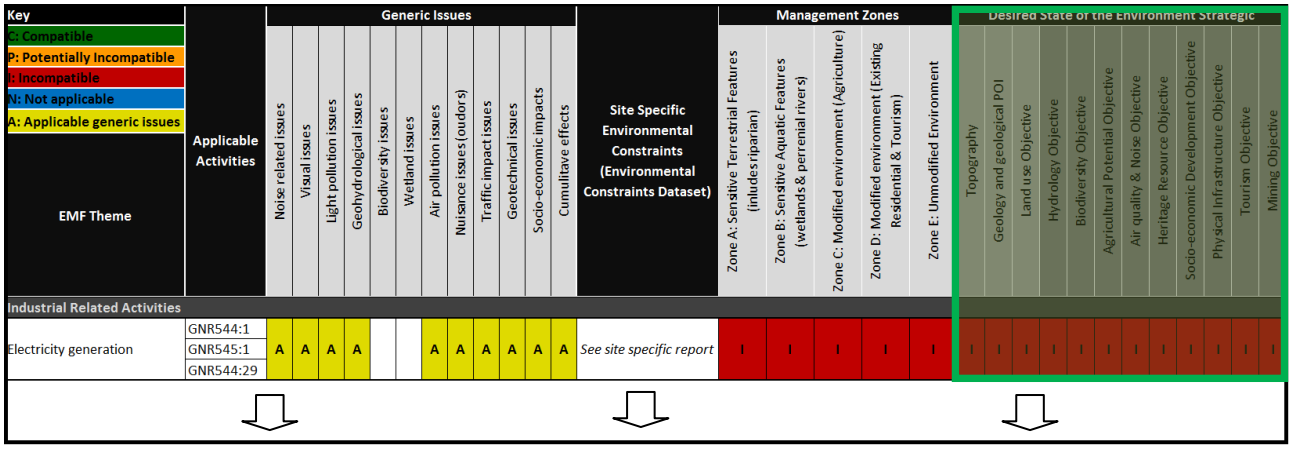


**Figure 14: Desired state of the environment strategic objectives (Step 5)**

The use of the EMF tool is also discussed and explained in the EMF training manual and tutorial video which will be made available during the training sessions.

# 7 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

## 7.1 Overview and purpose of the SEMP

The SEMP is developed in accordance with TOR, which sets out management guidelines and responsibilities. The SEMP includes strategies and guidelines for inter alia the implementation of the EMF linked to institutional frameworks as well as a system to evaluate, monitor and report on progress made towards the DSOE.

The SEMP sets out the management approach to the VDWHS at a strategic level. It addresses, amongst others, along with the EMF and the management zones, the following:

- A strategy for maintaining productive agricultural activity on land where agriculture has been identified as a feasible and desirable land use.
- A strategy for maintaining biodiversity conservation on land where biodiversity conservation has been identified as a feasible and desirable land use.
- A strategy for maintaining land as open spaces where identified as appropriate.
- A strategy where feasible developments activities may be allowed to proceed without an EIA authorization.
- A strategy to maintain heritage status
- A strategy to enhance resource economics of the entire study area
- A strategy to promote eco-tourism in the area

Key role players to whom the approaches in the SEMP will be of importance include National, Provincial and Local Government, as well as the VDWHS management authority and land owners.

The SEMP sets out specific strategic objectives relating key areas such as:

- Topography,
- Geology and geological points of interest
- Biodiversity and conservation
- Hydrology
- Air Quality and noise
- Agricultural Potential
- Socio Economic Environment
- Land use
- Heritage Resources
- Mining
- Tourism
- Physical Infrastructure and Built Infrastructure

The SEMP sets out strategic objectives, as well as targets and key performance indicators for each of the topics addressed. It furthermore sets out the responsible organisations and possible timeframes for achieving the targets. The key organisations involved in the VDWHS and their responsibilities may be summarised as follows.

| | |
|---|---|
| VD WHS MA | • Key responsibility for managing and overseeing the protection of the VD WHS, including ensuring that its authenticity and integrity are preserved.<br>• Key legislation includes:<br>• WHCA<br>• Certain sections of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003 |
| Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA national) | • Overarching responsibility for world heritage sites, setting national norms and standards on environmental management and conservation matters and some implementation responsibilities.<br>• Key legislation (and associated regulations) include:<br>• WHCA<br>• NEMA<br>• National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004<br>• National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008<br>• National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004<br>• National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 |
| Provincial environmental departments (NWDARD and DETEA) | • Provincial responsibility for environmental management and conservation.<br>• Key legislation includes:<br>• NEMA and associated regulations<br>• National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004, (Act 10 of 2004)<br>• Transvaal Nature Conservation Ordinance 12 of 1983<br>• Free State Nature Conservation Ordinance 8 of 1969<br>• National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004<br>• National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 |
| Department of Arts and Culture | • Responsibility for national heritage:<br>• National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 |
| Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries | • Responsible for ensuring increased profitable production of food, fibre and timber products by all categories of producers and sustained management of natural resources.<br>• Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act 36 of 1947<br>• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1983 |
| South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) | • Implementing agency responsible for managing heritage and cultural resources:<br>• National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 |
| Department of Water Affairs (DWA) | • Custodian of water resources including management of water quality and pollution<br>• Administers legislation such as:<br>• National Water Act 36 of 1998<br>• Water Services Act 108 of 1997 |
| Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) | • Promotion and management of mining, including looking at environmental management. (Will be competent authority for environmental authorisation applications):<br>• Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002<br>• NEMA |
| Municipalities | • Service delivery and a specific constitutional obligation to give effect to the environmental right-<br>• Various legislation including:<br>• Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000<br>• National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (district municipalities),<br>• Townplanning schemes and<br>• By-laws |

**Figure 15: Key organisations involved in the VDWHS**

## 7.2 Strategic Environmental Management Plan Structure

Strategic environmental management planning is an on-going process that is initiated with the identification of a strategic objective. Once this strategic objective has been identified, different strategies or targets are planned so as to give effect to the identified objective. The implementation of the different strategies so as to achieve the targets is accompanied by monitoring and corrective measures to ensure continuous improvement. The identified and implemented strategies should be routinely revisited so as to ensure that the identified strategic objective will be met. A schematic illustration of the SEMP process may be set out as follows.

**Figure 16: Schematic illustration of the SEMP process**

The SEMP accordingly identifies strategic objectives within identified themes for example topography, biodiversity conservation and tourism. These strategic objectives are achieved through the identification and attainment of relevant targets. Progress towards meeting these targets are measured against identifies key performance indicators. The SEMP also identifies potential relevant responsible persons, organisations or organs of state for achieving the specific targets. In certain instances possible timeframes for achieving the targets are also indicated.

# 8 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

In order to implement the EMF, the following steps as set out below are recommended. The SEMP and it's implementation will also play an important role in the effective implementation and roll out of the EMF towards meeting the desired objectives as identified.

**Table 7: EMF Implementation Plan**

| **Receive and consider the final EMF as submitted by the consultant.** |
|---|
| The EMF as submitted by the consultant must be internally circulated, considered and commented on. |
| **Collation of Internal Comments** |
| Once the EMF has been internally circulated for comment, all such comments must be collated and forwarded to the consultant for consideration and finalisation of the EMF. It is at this point that the Department must decide whether or not to circulate the finalised EMF to the I&APs identified and consulted throughout the EMF process. |
| **Internal Acceptance & Alignment of Internal Functions for Gazetting of EMF.** |
| The EMF document, once finalised should be prepared for gazetting. All internal functions and process must be completed and aligned in preparation for the EMF to be gazetted. |
| **Collation and Consideration of Public Comments** |
| All public comments received in the commenting period allowed for by the gazetting of the EMF must be collated and considered. If required, inputs from the consultant team may be sought. |
| **Final Gazetting** |
| The final EMF must be gazetted. All internal alignments and process must be completed. |
| **EMF Roll out and Implementation** |
| In this phase several actions have to be completed:<br>• The EMF must be loaded onto the national web based system for use.<br>• Training must be conducted on the use of the EMF tool within the Department, Free-State and North West Provinces as well as identified local authorities.<br>• Alignment of the EMF, other EMF's in the area as well as other strategic tools and processes must be pursued and ensured as well as implementation of the SEMP. |
| **Review** |
| The effectiveness of the EMF must be reviewed against the desired objectives. Areas of improvement must be identified and any necessary changes should be effected. |

# 9 REFERENCES

**BAKKER, K., NAUDE, M., CLARKE, N., VAN SCHALKWYK, J., VAN VUUREN C. & VAN ZYL, C.** 2004. Vredefort Dome Cultural Heritage Survey and Conservation Management Plan. SAHRA unpublished report.

**CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (CEM). 2012.** Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site Environmental Management Framework Final *Status Quo* Report.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS (DEA).** See South Africa.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (DEAT).** See South Africa.

**IUCN. 2005.** IUCN Evaluation of nominations of Natural and Mixed Properties to the World Heritage List. Report to the World Heritage Committee, Twenty-ninth session, 10-16 July 2005 - Durban, South Arica.

**SOUTH AFRICA. 2009.** Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site Integrated Management Plan 2009-2014: Draft Revision 7 24/06/09. Pretoria: Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.

**SOUTH AFRICA. 2010.** Environmental Management Framework Regulations. Pretoria: Department of Environmental Affairs.

**SOUTH AFRICA. 2011.** Terms of reference for outsourcing of the development of an Environmental Management Framework for the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site. Pretoria: Department of Environmental Affairs.

**SOUTH AFRICA. 2012a.** Memorandum of Agreement for the Management of the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site, 26 May 2012. Pretoria: Department of Environmental Affairs.

**SOUTH AFRICA. 2012b.** Environmental Management Framework Regulations 2010. Integrated Environmental Management Guideline Series 6. Pretoria: Department of Environmental Affairs.

**UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE.** 2013. Vredefort Dome. http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1162 [Url] Date of use: 6 August 2013.

# 10 ADDENDUMS

## 10.1 Addendum 1: Terms of reference for the project

DEA AS AN ORGAN OF STATE SUBSCRIBES TO AND PROPAGATES BOTH THE NOTION OF BROAD BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (BBBEE) ACT, No. 53 Of 2003 AND THE PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK ACT, No. 5 of 2000

**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR OUTSOURCING OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR THE VREDEFORT DOME WORLD HERITAGE SITE**

**PART ONE**

**1. REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL**

The objective of this request for proposal is to appoint an independent, professional and suitably qualified Service provider/s to support the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in collaboration with the North West Provincial Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Rural Development (DACERD) and the Free State Provincial Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (DETEA), with the development of the Environmental Management Framework (EMF) for the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site (VDWHS) covering the Fezile Dabi District Municipality comprising of Ngwathe Local Municipality and Moqhaka Local Municipality.

**2. OBJECTIVE**

The objective of the EMF is to guide sustainable land use management and development within and around the VDWHS.

**3. SCOPE AND EXTENT OF WORK**

The role of the Service Provider/s is to assist the DEA, in collaboration with DACERD and DETEA and other sector departments to develop an EMF for the Vredefort Dome WHS and Fezile Dabi District Municipality in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) 107 of 1998 Section 24(3) read in conjunction with Regulation 3 - 5 of the NEMA EMF Regulations (2010). In addition to Vredefort Dome WHS, this EMF will cover the following local municipalities within Fezile Dabi District Municipality:

- Moqhaka Local Municipality and
- Ngwathe Local Municipality.

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## 3.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

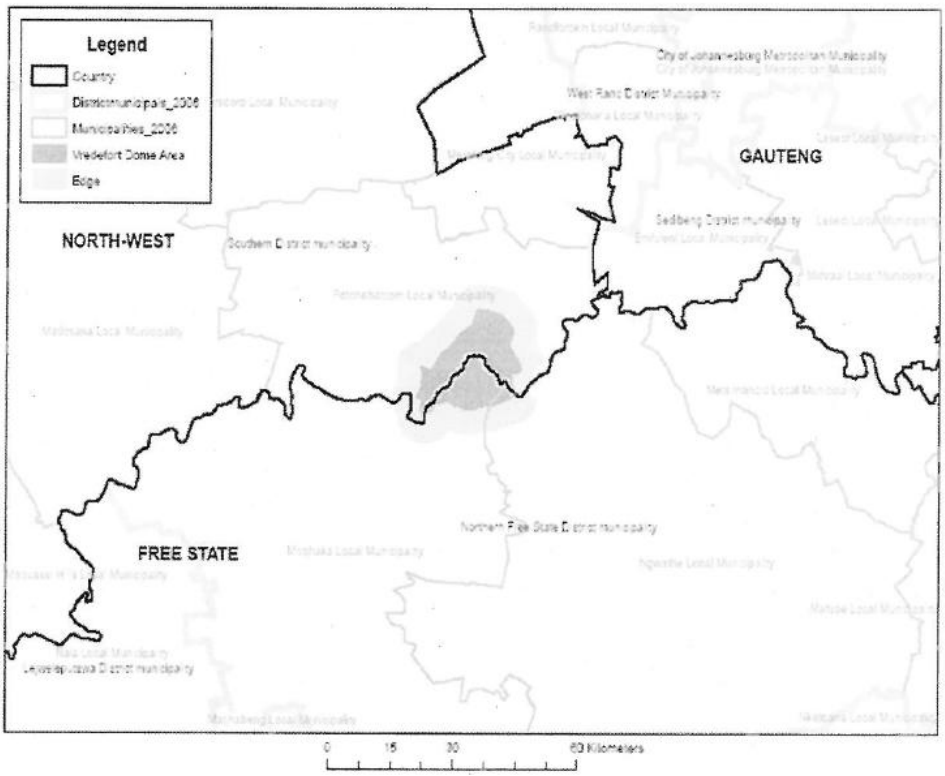


**Figure 1: Vredefort Dome WHS**

In terms of the current institutional reality the VDWHS is located within both the Free State and the North West Provinces. The VDWHS was inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2005 and is currently in the process of being proclaimed a World Heritage Site under the World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No 49 of1999). The geographical area of VDWHS straddles the institutional entities of Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality, in the Free State province, and the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, in the North West province, respectively. According to the Technical Evaluation Report of IUCN the area on the Free State side comprises 11 252 hectares while 18 859 hectares are in the North West province as depicted in figure 1 above. Government Gazette Notice No. 30590 of 18 December 2007 indicates the buffer of approximately 14 422 hectares for the area.

This situation implies that Tlokwe Local Municipality in the North West, Ngwathe and Moqhaka Local Municipalities in the Free State are involved in rendering statutory planning functions within the VDWHS and thus in the processing of land use and development applications and management of building and development control. This results in the disposition that various policies, planning instruments and guidelines are being used to manage land use and development

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for different geographical entities within the VDWHS. It is, therefore, required that a single EMF be developed to guide land use management in the VDWHS. Tlokwe Local Municipality on the North West province has already compiled and completed an EMF for the area of jurisdiction. Therefore, to avoid unnecessary duplication and wastage of resources the VDHWS EMF will exclude the Tlokwe Local Municipality. However, the final VDWHS EMF will incorporate Tlokwe Local Municipality EMF as part of the entire VDWHS EMF.

Ngwathe and Moqhaka Local Municipalities do not have an EMF as a development guiding tool in their respective areas of jurisdiction. Therefore the VDHWS EMF will focus on the two local municipalities and the Vredefort Dome. A detailed investigation needs to be done at the Vredefort Dome than at the two municipalities because of the sensitivity and development pressures experienced in the area. Alignment of the Tlokwe Local Municipality EMF with the resultant VDWHS EMF and Spatial Development Framework is a requirement to the fulfillment of VDWHS EMF objective.

***NB: Bidders should note that VDHWS EMF and SDF for the two local municipalities will be produced concurrently. SDF for the two municipalities will compliment SEMP phase of the VDWHS EMF.***

### 3.2 STRUCTURE OF THE VDWHS EMF

The structure of the VDHWS EMF report will comprise of one document covering three chapters, namely; the Vredefort Dome (Chapter 1), Ngwathe Local Municipality (Chapter 2) and Moqhaka Local Municipality (Chapter 3). In-depth investigation should be focused on the Dome as explained above. Furthermore, the national significance of the Vredefort Dome should be outlined in terms of the Vredefort Dome's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). The use of existing plans, policies and studies completed on the two local municipalities should be sourced and referenced. Furthermore, intensive ground-truthing should be carried out to align the studies with the VDWHS objective.

### 3.3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT MEETINGS

After appointment, the consultant/s will meet with the relevant DEA officials to:

3.3.1 Establish a project management team (PMT) which should include DEA, DACERD, DETEA, Tlokwe, Ngwathe and Moqhaka Local Municipalities.

3.3.2 Agree upon the roles and responsibilities of the PMT.

3.3.3 In addition to above PMT role-players, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) should be established. This PSC composition includes, but not confined to, national environmental sector departments such as the Department of Water Affairs (DWA), Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), Department of Energy (DoE), Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (Cogta), Department of Arts and Culture, and Department of Agriculture (DoA). Local environmental agencies, conservation groups, businesses, community-based organizations (CBOs), knowledge institutions, non-governmental organization (NGOs), traditional and cultural leaders.

3.3.4 Agree upon the roles and responsibilities of the PSC.

3.3.5 Agree upon the stakeholder groups to be included in the public participation process (PPP).

3.3.6 Confirm the scope of work for the project.

3.3.7 Agree upon the project plan and the time frames for the deliverables.

3.3.8 Agree on the number of PSC meetings as well as an ideal venue for such meetings

3.3.9 Agree on the methodology and approach of the project.

3.3.10 Agree on the public participation strategy and the extent of public coverage and consultation.

3.3.11 Progress meetings and reports shall be submitted at intervals agreed upon with the project team.

3.3.12 Document workshops and PSC meetings held and recorded. Action based minutes of the PSC meetings and any other meetings must be taken by the service provider/s and forwarded to the PSC within a week after the meeting.

3.3.13 NB: Over and above the public participation meetings, the development of an EMF will involve approximately 10 project steering committee meetings 9to be agreed upon at the inception meeting). Venues of meetings will be decided upon by the PSC but will likely to be convened at the offices of DEA in Pretoria. Bidders are therefore advised to take this into account in their quotation.

### 3.4 LITERATURE REVIEW

The consultancy team should ensure that the project takes cognizance of all relevant legislation and guideline documentation, but not limited to:

#### 3.4.1 Generic Environmental and other relevant legislation:

- The National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998, 'NEMA'), as amended
- All the Specific Environmental Management Acts (SEMAs) promulgated in terms of NEMA, 1998, as amended. Such as
    - National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act
    - National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act
    - National Environmental Management: Waste Act
- The NEMA EMF Regulations of 2010 promulgated in terms NEMA, 1998, as amended.

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- Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989).
- World Heritage Convention Act (Act 49 of 1999)
- Draft Vredefort Dome Regulations
- National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983).
- National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998).
- Water Services Act (Act 107 of 1997)
- Civil Aviation Act
- Tourism Act, 1993
- Electricity Regulation Act (Act 4 of 2006)
- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 60 of 2003)
- Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (Act 13 of 2005)
- The Development Facilitation Act 'DFA' (Act 67 of 1995,)
- Municipal Systems Act of 2002
- Municipal Structures Act
- Provincial legislations and ordinances.
- Local Government By-Laws.

### 3.4.2 National, Provincial and Municipal Documentation / Studies:

- Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention
- The Guideline Document developed by the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism on Strategic Environmental Assessment in South Africa, February 2007.
- National Heritage Bill
- Department of Arts and Culture Annual Report 2006/2007
- Provincial, National and Local air quality intervention strategies.

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- Department of Water Affairs Integrated Catchment Management Studies
- National Protected Area Expansion Strategy, DEAT/SANBI, 2008
- All relevant Information from SANBI's Biodiversity GIS programme.
- Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) Agricultural Strategic Plan 2009/2010.
- The North West Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS).
- Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS).
- The North West State of Environment Report (SOER).
- The Free State SOER.
- Any relevant EIA studies that are currently being undertaken or planned in the study area.
- Local Government White Paper of 1998
- State of local Government in South Africa of 2009
- Guideline document of provincial-local intergovernmental relations
- The current Integrated Development Plan for the relevant afore-mentioned district and local municipalities within VDWHS.
- The Integrated Spatial Development Framework for the afore-mentioned district and local municipalities within VDWHS.
- Tlokwe Local Municipality EMF, 2010.
- Any relevant strategic planning documents compiled by the afore-mentioned district and local municipalities within VDWHS.
- Energy Security Master Plan – Electricity 2007 – 2025.
- National Biodiversity Framework

### 3.5 EMF report

**3.5.1 The Status Quo report which is a spatial representation of the status quo of the environment must indicate, inter alia:**

3.5.1.1. Important biodiversity conservation areas and sensitive natural environments such as riparian areas, wetlands, ridges, grassland areas, and potential red data fauna and flora habitat

3.5.1.2. Threatened ecosystems and species (as identified for listing in National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act)

3.5.1.3. Establish the baseline air quality status including a separate GIS layer indicating current ambient air quality.

3.5.1.4. Areas unsuitable for human habitation due to the history of the area or incompatible adjacent land use (e.g. due to dolomitic conditions or sites previously used for disposal of waste by land fill).

3.5.1.5. Status of required primary resources (water availability or other limiting resources)

3.5.1.6. Cultivated areas / or previously cultivated areas/ or areas potentially suitable for agriculture.

3.5.1.7. Categorization of areas unsuitable for development due to its high agricultural resource potential and envisaged /or current impact on these areas by development thus far.

3.5.1.8. A spatial representation of land uses and actual uses of land.

3.5.1.9. Identification of lawful and unlawful land uses in the area

3.5.1.10. Current allocations for prospecting rights, mining permits and rights.

3.5.1.11. Other spatially defined environmental NGO initiatives in the study area

3.5.1.12. EIA applications authorized and pending. The service provider/s (consultants) must consider all previous and current EIA studies and Environmental Management Plans

3.5.1.13. The service provider/s must consider all previous and current MPRDA applications undertaken in the area.

3.5.1.14. The compilation of socio-economic profile and infrastructure of the area:

- Demographic and economic profiling
- Assessment of the age and heritage status of the area
- Settlement patterns and associated infrastructure

- Status of services and infrastructure
- Transportation network inventory

3.5.1.15. Identification of the key agricultural issues/indicators in the study area (emphasis to be placed upon urban sprawl, agricultural resource potential, geology, hydrology, etc.).

3.5.1.16. Aerial photograph of the area

3.5.1.17. A composite site sensitivity plan of the study area as well as Outstanding Universal Value of the Vredefort Dome.

3.5.1.18. A review and comparison of all relevant spatial plans and other planning documents for the area.

3.5.1.19. A spatial representation of planned and/or existing land uses that are potentially in conflict over the same land and other resources.

3.5.1.20. Status of existing services provision by the four different Local Municipalities mentioned in point 2 (scope of work).

3.5.1.21. Electricity generation, transmission and generation infrastructure both existing and planned.

3.5.1.22. State of open space availability/provisions in the area.

3.5.1.23. Identification of social and economic conditions of the area.

3.5.1.24. Identification of the key environmental issues (opportunities and constraints) in the study area.

**Additional notes**

3.5.1.25. The Status Quo report must specify the attributes of the environment in the area, including the sensitivity, extent, interrelationships and significance of those attributes.

**3.5.1.26. During the preparation of the Status Quo report, data collection must include ground truthing to justify findings of the information sourced and generation of necessary information in areas where no information is available. This EMF will require detailed collection of data.**

3.5.1.27. Site visit for PMT and PSC members must be conducted.

3.5.1.28. A draft of this report must be submitted to the project team for comments prior to finalisation. This report will form the basis of consultation to establish the desired state of the environment and develop strategies to be implemented in order to guide development in the study area.

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***NB: The above are merely broad guidelines and detail discussions will take place with the successful appointee during the inception meeting.***

**3.5.2 The Desired State of the Environment**

3.5.2.1. The Status Quo Report must be used to facilitate a consultative public participation process through which the desired state of the environment for the area will be established.

3.5.2.2. This desired state of the environment must be spatially represented in the same format as in the status quo report to enable comparison.

3.5.2.3. The desired state must be compiled using a comparison analysis on the findings of the Status Quo Report.

3.5.2.4. The desired state report will need to detail the identified conflicts over land use planning and identify strategies for dealing with conflicts.

**3.5.3 Environmental Management Zones**

3.5.3.1. Based on the spatial component of the desired state of the environment and bio-physical constraints and opportunities, the study area must be divided into environmental management zones. The purpose of such strategic environmental zoning would be to facilitate future decision-making on environmental requirements and acceptability of development applications. This must include a spatial representation of such zoning within the area in respect of one or more activities in a manner that will be identified.

3.5.3.2. Areas in which the undertaking of an activity should be allowed to take place without further investigation (desirable);

3.5.3.3. Areas in which the undertaking of an activity may be allowed subject to an environmental authorisation being granted in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations (conditional to management guidelines as per management zone); and

3.5.3.4. Areas in which the undertaking of an activity should not be considered (undesirable);

**3.5.4 Strategic Environmental Management Plan**

3.5.4.1. A Strategic Environmental Management Plan (SEMP) that will address management guidelines and responsibilities, which will include but will not be limited to;

3.5.4.2. A strategy for maintaining productive agricultural activity on land where agriculture has been identified as a feasible and desired land use;

3.5.4.3. A strategy for maintaining biodiversity conservation on land where biodiversity conservation has been identified as a feasible and desirable land use;

3.5.4.4 A strategy for maintaining land as open spaces where identified as appropriate;

3.5.4.5 A strategy where feasible developments activities may be allowed to proceed without an EIA authorization.

3.5.4.6 The SEMP document must include all relevant action plans required for the implementation of the EMF linked to institutional framework, a system to evaluate, monitor and report on progress made towards the state of the environment and land uses in the study area. A realistic set of parameters coupled with measurable time scales must be developed.

3.5.4.7 A draft copy of the report must be circulated for comment to identified stakeholders. After incorporation of comments, the draft EMF would need to be work shopped with the project team and the relevant officials of the local authority.

3.5.4.8 The service provider must then effect the changes derived from the workshop. The outcomes of the EMF can also be used to demarcate inclusion and exclusion areas, or areas of particular sensitivity in terms of the proposed NEMA EIA Regulations list of activities.

3.5.4.9 A strategy to maintain heritage status of the Vredefort Dome.

3.5.4.10A strategy to enhance resource economics of the entire study area.

3.5.4.11A strategy to promote eco-tourism in the study area.

3.5.4.12Contents of the SDF will have to be in line with the provisions as contained in the in the VDWHS EMF SEMP

**3.6 DELIVERABLES**

3.6.1 Draft Environmental Status Quo Report.

3.6.2 Final Environmental Status Quo Report.

3.6.3 Draft Desired State of the Environment.

3.6.4 Final Desired State of the Environment.

3.6.5 Environmental Management Zones.

3.6.6 Draft Strategic Environmental Management Plan and draft Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

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3.6.7 Final Strategic Environmental Management Plan and SDF.

3.6.8 Draft Environmental Management Framework and SEMP.

3.6.9 Final Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and interactive GIS.

3.6.10 Action plan(s) for the implementation and monitoring of the EMF.

3.6.11 Glossy summary report.

**ADDITIONAL NOTES**

3.6.13 Before the final EMF is handed over to the Department, the service provider must prepare the training manual and provide GIS training to officials of DEA, DACERD, DTEEA and identified local municipalities.

3.6.14 Power Point presentation of the outputs of the project a copy must be available to the project team.

3.6.15 The service provider is required to provide electronic copies and hard copies of all draft reports, but must supply hard copies, and electronic copies of the final documents to DEA, DACERD, DETEA, identified local municipalities and any other relevant stakeholders.

3.6.16 All GIS spatial information must be provided in three (3) external portable devices

***NB: It should be noted that the intellectual property rights of the VDWHS EMF product rest with the client (state) and not the consultant. Therefore, any use and/or copy of the information for any other purposes other than that of a client is prohibited unless permission is granted by the client.***

**4. TIMING OF ASSIGNMENT**

All work is to be carried out in accordance with the time schedule as agreed with the Programme Manager. Please refer to Annexure A: Performance Measures

**5. PROJECT QUOTATION AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

A detailed project budget must be provided in accordance with the performance measures (Annexure A). Each proposed project activity should be analysed in terms of the required inputs and these inputs must be costed. The performance measures (Annexure A) for the delivery of the EMF will be closely monitored by **DEA, DACERD, DETEA and the identified Local Municipalities.**

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## 6. REPORTING

The service provider/s will submit monthly progress reports to the Project Manager, within 4 working days after the end of each month for the entire duration of the project.

## 7. MONITORING PROGRESS ON ASSIGNMENTS

The National and Provincial Project Manager shall do the ongoing management of the service level agreement.

## 8. CONTINUITY AND PROFILE OF SENIOR STAFF ON THE PROJECT

The service provider/s must guarantee the presence of the senior in charge of fieldwork throughout the duration of the contract. If the senior has to leave the project, a period of at least a month is required in which the senior must work parallel with the next person (senior consultant with appropriate expertise and experience) appointed to be able to transfer skills and knowledge.

## 9. CONDITIONS OF TENDER

9.1 Bids will be subject to Supply Chain Management conditions as follows:

9.1.1 The Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (Act No. 05 of 2000) will apply to this bid. The 90/10 principle is applicable, where the 90 points will be for price only and the remaining 10 points will be used for equity ownership/or achieving of the prescribed RDP goals.

9.1.2 In accordance with this Act, submissions will be adjudicated in two stages: firstly, on functionality which must be done in terms of the evaluation criteria indicated in section 15 and the minimum threshold referred to in paragraph 10.4 below. Bidders who fail to meet the minimum threshold for functionality as per the bid invitation will be disqualified and secondly, only the qualifying bids will be evaluated in terms of the 90/10 preference points systems, where the 90 points will be used for price only and the 10 points are used for HDI, Women and Disability ownership.

9.2 The proposal should include, amongst others, the following:

9.2.1 A proposed plan of action (per deliverable).

9.2.2 A list of references;

9.2.3 Ability to ensure continuing of staff on the project.

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9.2.4 Process for legal and technical review.

## 10. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

10.1 The bidders must submit Curriculum Vitae (CVs) of the staff who will be available for the duration of the work. NOTE: **Failure to submit the CV's will invalidate your bid proposal.**

10.2 The bid proposals should be submitted with all required information containing technical information as well as price information. Tax Clearance Certificate(s) and bank clearance certificate(s) must be part of the bidding documents. The successful consultancy team's expertise should include but not be limited to the following (please provide relevant CV's):

- Environmental management proficiency.
- Ecological and agricultural background.
- Planning skills (Town Planning, Landscape Architecture, and Engineering).
- Resource Economics.
- Facilitation skills.
- Project management.
- Report writing skills.
- Administrative support.
- GIS Skills.
- Knowledge of the all the legal provisions stated in Section 3.4.
- Research skills.

10.3 CVs for each member on the team, detailing their qualifications with certified copies of originals and experience relevant to this request, must be included in the proposal submitted to the Department. The references must be traceable. In addition each proposed member must submit a signed declaration that indicates his or her involvement with a project that may be affected by the Scope of Works for this project. This is required to ensure the objectivity of the team.

**10.4.1 Only bidders who score at least 40 points for the technical information will be preferred.**

10.5 Supplier/s who claim any preference points for HDI is/are requested to submit certify copy/ies of shares certificate or a certified list of the Board of Directors or Trustees, as may be applicable. NOTE: **Failure to adhere to this condition will invalidate points claimed.**

10.6 Preferences will be given to BEE companies or companies/firms with strong BEE partnerships, in order to address South Africa's socio-economic disparities in line with the Broad Base Black Economic Empowerment legislation.

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10.7 A service level agreement shall be signed with the preferred bidder. The successful bidder may not alter its (buy out HDI points) BEE status during the contract period. DEA reserve the right to terminate the contract should the successful bidder no longer meet the BEE requirement.

10.8 **DEA** reserves the right to invite short listed suppliers/companies to present their bid proposals for final decision.

10.9 Bidders must be prepared to work at rates not exceeding those prescribed by the office of the Auditor-General or the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA).

10.10 Suppliers are required to fill the information below:

| | |
|---|---|
| **% Management by HDI groups.** | |
| **Number of consultants from HDI groups working on the project.** | |

**11. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BID PROPOSAL**

11.1 The supplier / service provider should provide details of staff training, highlighting training and development policies and procedures, with specific reference to affirmative action policies and initiatives.

11.2 A breakdown of the hourly tariff inclusive of value-added tax for services rendered. Expenditure incurred without the prior approval of the Programme manager will not be reimbursed.

11.3 In so far as possible, a comprehensive budget, showing the charge out rates of all the staff to be involved in investigations and also including all other miscellaneous costs factors (such as traveling, accommodation, etc).

11.4 How a joint venture (if the bidders are a joint venture between a BEE firm and a non BEE firm) will split the work between the firms. The detail must be such that **DEA** can audit the actual work allocation during the delivery to enforce the transfer of skills between the two firms. (*The percentage involvement of each company in the joint venture should also be indicated).* Please note that all members of the joint venture should sign the contract and are jointly and severally liable for the entire assignment.

11.5 **DEA** will not be held responsible for any costs incurred by the bidder in the preparation and submission of the bids.

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11.6 Please take note that **DEA** is not bound to select any of the firms submitting proposals. DEA reserves the right not to award any of the bids and not to award the contract to the lowest bidding price as well as to renegotiate the bid of the preferred applicant.

11.7 Traveling costs and time spent or incurred between home and office of consultants and **DEA** head office will not be for the account of **DEA**.

## 12. FURTHER INFORMATION

Should you require any further information in this regard, please contact;
Mr. K. Mtolo
Tel: 012 - 310 3369
Fax: 012 – 310 3688
E-mail: kmtolo@dea.gov.za

And

Mr. N. November
Tel: (012) 310 3829
Fax: 086 544 3493
E-mail: nnovember@dea.gov.za

## 13. INFORMATION REQUIRED

Bid Evaluation can only be done on the basis of information, which we asked for. The comprehensiveness of the bid can therefore be decisive in the awarding thereof.

## 14. PAYMENT TERMS

**DEA** undertakes to payout in full within 30 (thirty) days all valid claims for work done to its satisfaction upon presentation of a substantiated claim. No payment will be made where there is outstanding information/work not submitted by the Service Provider/s until that outstanding information is submitted.

## 15. EVALUATION CRITERIA

All bid proposals submitted will be evaluated in accordance with the 90/10 principle and the evaluation criteria.

| No. | Category | Total | Score |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A.** | **PRICE** | **90** | |
| **B.** | **INFORMATION** | **60** | |
| 1. | Capacity of the team to carry the project | 10 | |
| 2. | A proposed plan of action to achieve the | 15 | |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | objectives -. | | |
| 3. | The experience in the fields of Environmental management, planning skills, GIS skills, communication both verbal and written and computer literacy, that is Microsoft, Excel, GIS, etc. | 20 | |
| 4. | The experience and educational background of the personnel proposed to provide the service. Assessment of the condensed Curricula Vitae of personnel involved on the projects. | 10 | |
| 5. | Programme on how the company would transfer skills or provide evidence of the past skills transferred to either HDI employed within the company or in the community. | 5 | |
| **C.** | **EQUITY OWNERSHIP** | **10** | |
| 6. | Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDI) | 5 | |
| 7. | Women Equity Ownership | 3 | |
| 8. | Disability | 2 | |

**NB:** This format is subject to alteration to accommodate Broad Base Black Economic Empowerment Act, 53 of 2003.

**16. In evaluating the technical information contained in the bid, the evaluation committee will be guided by the following:**

- Bidder's understanding of the brief – The bid provides a clear indication that the bidder fully understands the purpose and scope of the work and the bidders' own roles and functions in this regard.

- Capability – The bid provides a clear indication that the bidder's team comprises people with the necessary experience, skills, qualifications, knowledge and skills required to ensure the efficient and effective generation of the required deliverables to the highest standards of quality.

- Track Record – The bid provides clear information on previous, relevant projects that confirm that the bidder has the required experience and success track record in the area of general project management and management related projects.

- Quality of the Bid – The bid is structured, laid-out, formatted and organised in such a way that the evaluation committee is easily able to access the bid in accordance with the evaluation criteria and is provided with an insight into the quality of deliverables that may be expected from the bidder if successful.

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- Affirmative action – The bid clearly describes the bidder's contribution to ensuring the transformation of the project (be specific) management services sector through affirmative action programmes and provides insight into the success, or otherwise, of these programmes.

- Skills transfer – The bid clearly describes the bidder's contribution to ensuring the transformation of this work (be specific) e.g. environmental management services sector through, among others, mentorship, bursary, on-the job-training and/or other initiatives that successfully transfer skills to historically disadvantaged individuals

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## 10.2 Addendum 2: Sensitivity maps of key environmental attributes

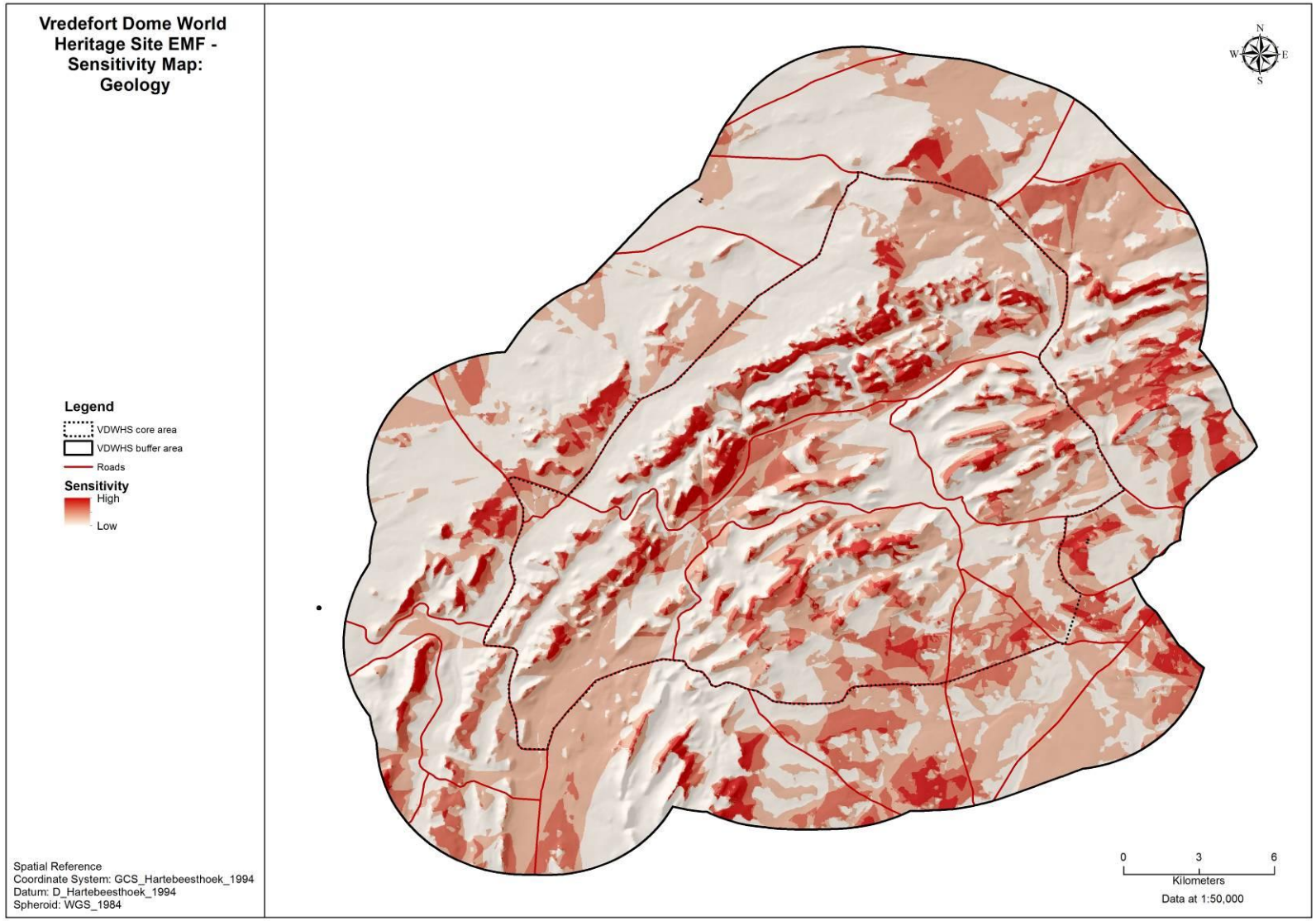


**Figure 17: Geology/Topography sensitivity map**

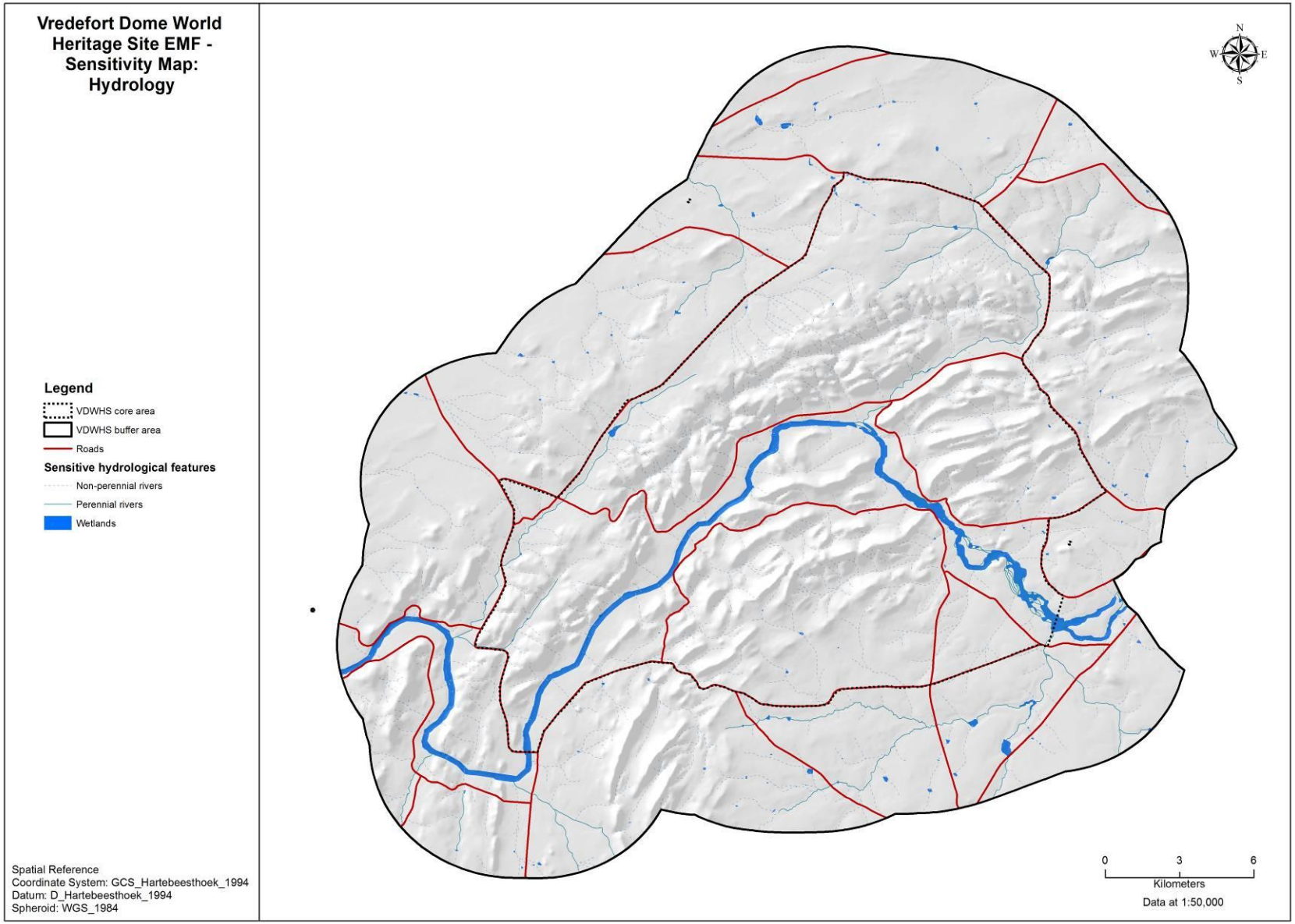


**Figure 18: Hydrology sensitivity map**

**Figure 19: Agricultural sensitivity map**

**Figure 20: Terrestrial biodiversity sensitivity map**

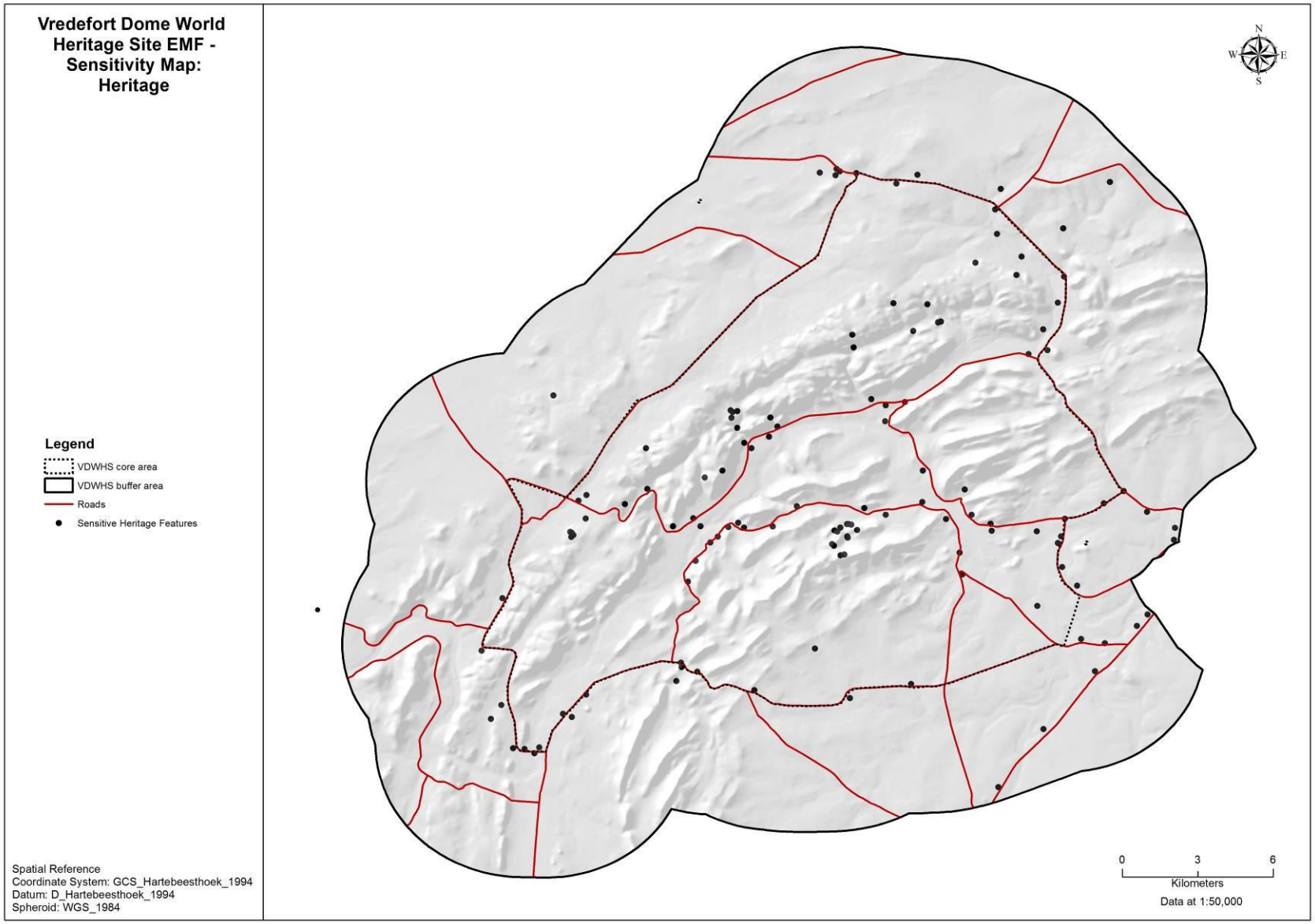


**Figure 21: Heritage sensitivity map**

## 10.3 Addendum 3: Environmental constraints map

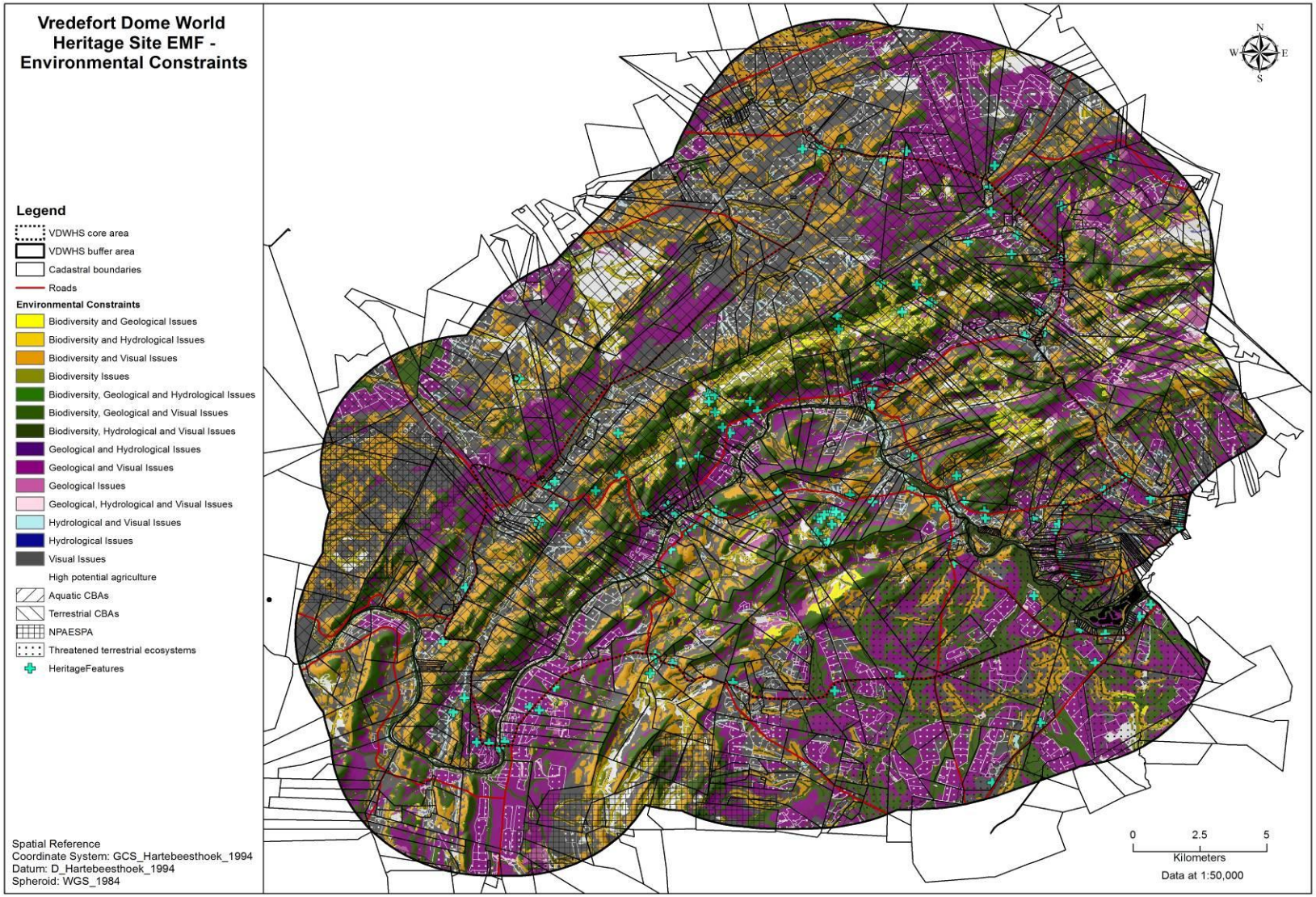


**Figure 22: Environmental constraints map**

## 10.4 Addendum 3: Environmental Management Zones map

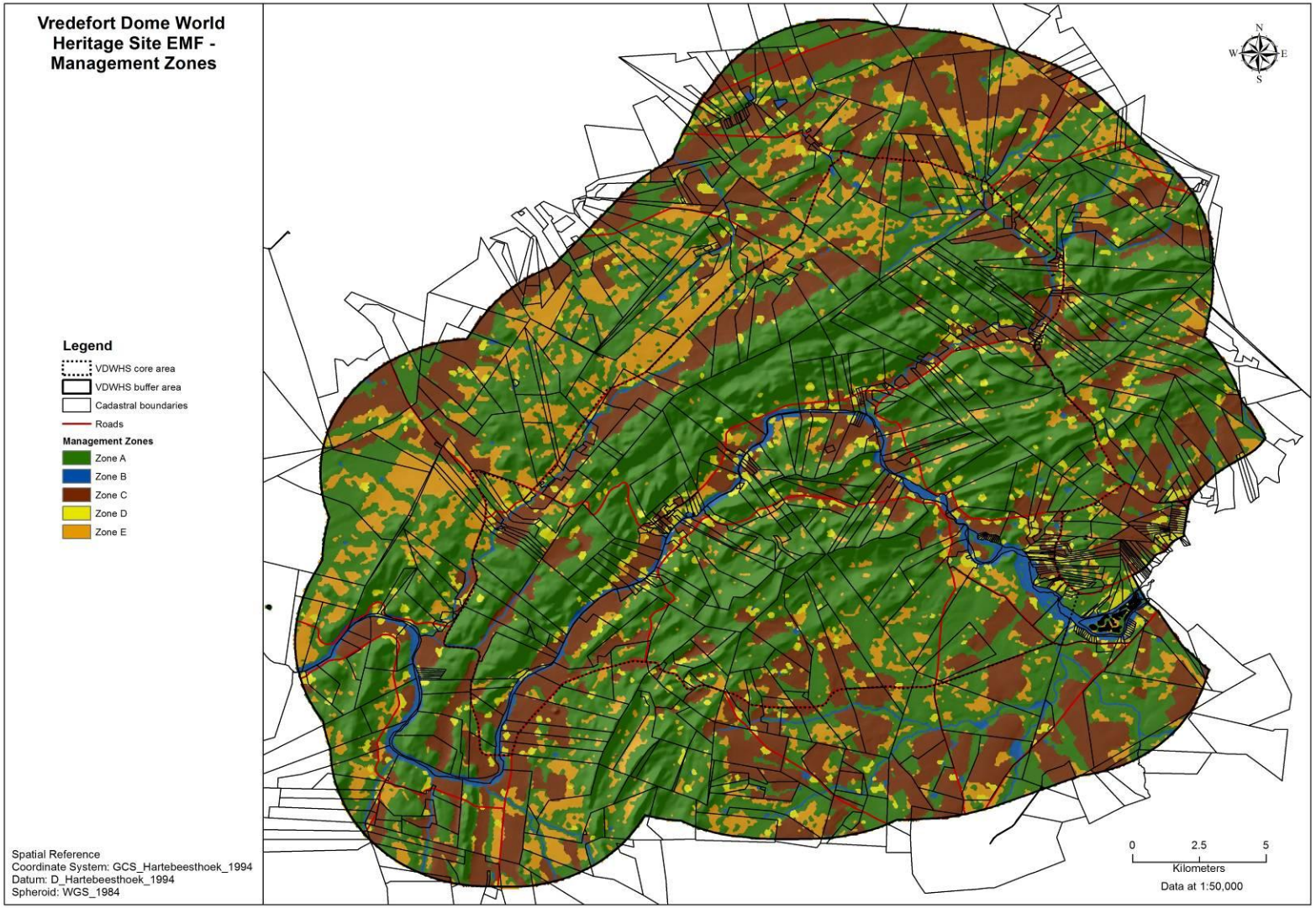


**Figure 23: Environmental Management Zones map**

## 10.5 Addendum 5: Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site Strategic Environmental Management Plan

**Table 8: VDWHS Strategic Environmental Management Plan**

| Targets | | KPI | | Organisation | Timeframe |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Topography** | | | | | |
| **Strategic Objective** | To protect and conserve the essentially rural and natural scenic quality and integrity of the visual landscape scale vista, required to appreciate the immensity of the meteorite impact ring structure, from urbanisation and development actions that would diminish the natural-rural scenic value and impact on the "ring structure" landscape, especially in visually sensitive areas. | | **Issues Addressed** | Landscape & Topography Structure Conservation | |
| Support the protection of ridges & valleys as important topographical and geological features by good planning, decision-making and management, so as to conserve the current status quo with regard to visual character. | | No activities allowed that impacts negatively on the current status quo with regard to the current visual character of the area. | | DEA<br>VDWHS MA<br>LG | On-going |
| **Geology and Geological points of Interest** | | | | | |
| **Strategic Objective** | To protect and conserve the unique geology and identified geological points of interest in the VDWHS that provides valuable insight into the unique geological character and history of the VDWHS through good planning, decision-making and management. | | **Issues Addressed** | Landscape & Geological Structure Conservation | |
| Support the protection and conservation of the unique geology and identified geological points of interest by good planning, decision-making and management | | No activities allowed that impact negatively on the protection and conservation of the unique geology and identified geological points of interest | | DEA<br>VDWHS MA<br>LG<br>Land Owners<br>DEDECT/DETEA | On-going |
| Raise public awareness of the unique geological heritage. | | Improved Public Awareness of the Unique Geological Heritage through efforts such as:<br>• Establishment of a Geo-park for the area<br>• Development of a storyline concept to take tourist on a voyage through the geological timescale. | | VDWHA MA<br>DEA<br>SAHRA<br>LG<br>Landowners | On-going |

| Targets | KPI | Organisation | Timeframe |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | DEDECT/DETEA | |
| Facilitate access to identified geological sites to tourists and geoscientists. | Opening of identified geological sites for access. | VDWHS MA<br>Landowners | On-going |
| Encourage on-going research into the processes that led to the formation of the Dome Structure. | Research Outputs | VDWHS MA<br>Scientists<br>LG<br>DST | On-going |
| **Biodiversity & Conservation** | | | |
| **Strategic Objective** | To conserve and manage terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity in the VDWHS, including vulnerable and endangered ecosystems, unique ecological communities of plant and animal species, as well as localised or rare indigenous plant and animal species, through good planning, decision-making and management, to ensure sustainable and equitable benefits to the people of South Africa, now and in the future. | **Issues Addressed** | Threatened terrestrial ecosystems, Terrestrial biodiversity priority areas. National Freshwater Priority areas, Protected Area Expansion Focus areas, Critical Biodiversity Areas, Areas of high biodiversity, Potential red data species habitat, Wetland ecosystems & likely riparian areas, Floral & Faunal Biodiversity, Alien Invasive Plant Species |
| Support the protection & conservation of biodiversity, including vulnerable & endangered ecosystems, unique ecological communities, as well as localised or rare indigenous plant and animal species by good planning, decision-making and management | No activities allowed that impacts negatively on the protection and conservation of the terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity | DEA<br>VDWHS MA<br>LG<br>Land Owners<br>DEDECT/DETEA | On-going |
| | Incorporate National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPAs) into planning and decision-making processes that | DEA<br>VDWHS MA | TBD |

| Targets | KPI | Organisation | Timeframe |
|---|---|---|---|
| | impact on aquatic ecosystems | LG<br>Land Owners<br>DEDECT/DETEA | |
| | Incorporate the following areas into planning and decision-making processes that may impact on them:<br>• National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy focus areas<br>• Critical Biodiversity Areas<br>• Threatened ecosystems | DEA<br>VDWHS MA<br>LG<br>DEDECT/DETEA | TBD |
| Support the protection of areas of high biodiversity by encouraging conservation efforts in biodiversity priority areas, which are currently not well protected, through good planning, decision-making and management, to ensure that a representative sample of biodiversity and key ecological processes are conserved. | Biodiversity is effectively managed in areas of high biodiversity such as<br>• key ecological corridors (ridges and valleys)<br>• in high priority fragments of natural habitats (wetland ecosystems & likely riparian areas, areas of potential red data species habitat, as well as unique plant & animal communities/assemblages) | DEA<br>VDWHS MA<br>LG<br>Land Owners<br>DEDECT/DETEA | On-going |
| Manage and control alien invader plant infestations and limit distribution of exotic plant species to developed areas. | • Institute a program of systematic eradication of unwanted alien invader plants, which includes a Monitoring and Control Plan.<br>• Limit or only allow development activities that cause soil disturbance after adequate environmental impact assessments, in order to ensure that the potential for IAP invasion is considered and mitigated. | DAFF<br>Land owners<br>VDWHS MA<br>LG | On-going |

| **Hydrology** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Strategic Objective** | To manage the water surface and groundwater resources in the VDWHS for the benefit of all recognised water users and beneficial water uses, through good planning, decision-making and management, in order to assist in securing ecologically sustainable development, while also promoting justifiable social and economic development. | **Issues Addressed** | Surface water resources, Aquatic environment & water conservation, Groundwater, Sewage & Effluent Management |

| Targets | KPI | Organisation | Timeframe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Support the protection of the surface water resources such as wetlands, vleis & streams through good planning, decision-making and management by promoting buffer areas around these, minimizing activities that may further deteriorate the water quality in these (crop production, waste water treatment & waste disposal) and managing such activities in such a way that their contribution to water pollution in the area is prevented or minimised, as well as regular monitoring and reporting of water quality parameters. | • Meet the objectives of the National Freshwater Initiative.<br>• Improved surface water quality.<br>• Compliance with the determined integrated Resource Water Quality Objectives (RWQOs).<br>• Acceptable levels of salinity, eutrophication and microbiological contamination levels in the VRS and major tributaries | DWA | On-going |
| Improving management of the water resources of the Vaal River System by more effective monitoring, assessment, reporting and through improved source management controls and measures that limit and control point and diffuse sources that significantly impact on the water resources. | Improved overall quality of the Vaal River System | DWA | On-going |
| Enhance the quality of life of all citizens through improving accessibility to quality water. | Sufficient access to water in line with constitutional requirements as a minimum. | LG<br>DWA | On-going |
| Maintain and protect existing groundwater resources through the sustainable abstraction of groundwater by good planning, decision-making and management that considers water levels, water balances, appropriate abstraction schedules that takes into account local hydro-geological conditions and the implementation of water conservation & demand management measures. | • Develop and implement better groundwater management programmes at required water resource management levels, tailored to local quantity and quality requirements.<br>• Monitor the status and management of groundwater resources. | DWA | On-going |
| Promote improved sanitation practices & infrastructure throughout the VDWHS and discourage the use-of, and replace current unacceptable sanitation infrastructure. | Monitor and assess operational failure of Local Authority Waste Water Treatment works. | DWA<br>LG | On-going |

| Targets | | KPI | Organisation | Timeframe |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Air Quality & Noise** | | | | |
| **Strategic Objective** | To promote good air quality and prevent excessive noise within the VDWHS, the facilitate the safe, undisturbed and quiet enjoyment of the area through good planning, decision-making and management that considers the impacts of all sources of air pollution and noise on surrounding areas. | **Issues Addressed** | Air Quality and Noise | |
| Retain the Status quo with regard to air quality. | | Monitor and improve air quality inside the VDWHS | DEA<br>LG | On-going |
| Participate on the required and relevant air quality committees. | | Representation on relevant air quality committees. | VDWHS MA<br>Land Owners<br>LG | On-going |
| Control noise with regard to enjoyment of quality of life | | Noise impacts and levels of activities kept within reasonable limits so as not to be in conflict with the peaceful and quite character of the area. | DEA<br>Province<br>VDWHS MA<br>LG<br>Land Owners | On-going |
| **Agricultural Potential** | | | | |
| **Strategic Objective** | To promote the long term sustainable use and conservation of natural agricultural resources and the protection and preservation of agricultural land and its productive use in the VDWHS, in order to ensure long-term national and household food safety and security and profitable agricultural economic output. | **Issues Addressed** | Land Capability Agriculture Soil Erosion Bush Encroachment Problem Animal Control Fire Fighting and Management | |
| To protect and preserve agricultural land and its productive use in order to ensure that agricultural land remains available and viable for agricultural development. | | • Limited alternative, non-agricultural land uses (development activities) on areas with a better (crop production) land capability<br>• Limited alternative, non-agricultural land uses (development activities) on land with good grazing capacity<br>• Controlled subdivision of agricultural land that may | DEA<br>VDWHS MA<br>LG<br>Land Owners<br>DAFF | On-going |

| Targets | KPI | Organisation | Timeframe |
|---|---|---|---|
| | compromise the viability of farming | | |
| To ensure sustainable development of the agricultural sector, in order to maintain and increase rural employment, ensure a reduction in poverty levels and a sustained improvement in quality of life. | • Increase in rural employment in the agricultural sector<br>• Reduction in poverty levels as a result of increased employment in agricultural sector | DAFF<br>VDWHS MA<br>LG<br>Land Owners<br>DTI | On-going |
| To promote sustainable agricultural production practices that control the utilisation of the natural agricultural resources of the VDWHS in order to promote the conservation of the soil, water sources and natural vegetation and limit and control land degradation (soil erosion and bush encroachment). | • Initiate soil protection and bush control projects and measures – through labour intensive programmes.<br>• Map all areas where reclamation has been carried out, and to monitor these sites.<br>• Regularly monitor areas that are sensitive & susceptible to soil erosion and bush encroachment to ensure that sustainable land use practises are maintained. | DAFF<br>DEA<br>VDWHS MA<br>LG<br>Land Owners | On-going |
| NVFFA objective related to agriculture | • Fire breaks as required by the relevant legislation that are developed and maintained.<br>• Resources (appropriate equipment and well trained fire fighting teams) to limit the extent of non-prescribed areas burnt and prevent damage to fire-sensitive communities.<br>• Protocols to facilitate the assistance of the Working for Fire initiative.<br>• Proper communication and rapid emergency response procedures to effectively fight veld fires.<br>• Co-ordination and assistance between various role-players (including local authorities) with respect to fire fighting. | DAFF<br>Working for Fire<br>VDWHS MA<br>LG<br>Land Owners<br>Organised agriculture<br>Disaster Management<br>Local FPAs | On-going |

| Targets | KPI | Organisation | Timeframe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Actively discourage problem animals and limit problem animal occurrences and incidents in the VDWHS. | Decrease in reported incidents involving problem animals | DEDECT/DETEA<br>Land owners<br>Organised agriculture | On-going |
| **Socio Economic Environment** | | | |
| **Strategic Objective** | To facilitate sustainable socio-economic growth in the VDWHS, through active community participation, in order to improve the lives of all citizens and progressively meet their basic social and economic needs. | **Issues Addressed** | Socio-Economic Development |
| Identify new socio-economic development opportunities that are sustainable and viable to promote and develop the area. | • Improved Status Quo, from mainly agricultural driven, to promote viable alternative land uses to unlock alternative economic opportunities<br>• Develop the capacity of local SMMEs & entrepreneurs. | VDWHS MA<br>LG<br>Land Owners<br>DTI | On-going |
| Identify opportunities to further promote the VDWHS through skills development. | • Skills development through using the opportunities provided by the Skills Development Act (i.e. SETA) to promote the VDWHS.<br>• Support landowners to develop sustainable employment opportunities. | DEA (EPWPs)<br>SETAs (Tourism, LG, Conservation)<br>VDWHS MA | On-going |
| **Land Use** | | | |
| **Strategic Objective** | To allow private land owners in the VDWHS the continuation of their existing rights relating to the existing lawful use of the land, as well as the safe, undisturbed and quiet enjoyment of their properties, save where the exercise of such rights threaten the outstanding universal value of the VDWHS. | **Issues Addressed** | Land Use Management |
| Ensure that the exercise of existing rights relating to the existing lawful use of the land does not threaten the outstanding universal value of the VDWHS. | • No infringement by existing rights relating to the existing lawful use of the land on the outstanding universal value of the VDWHS<br>• Finalise the boundary of the buffer zone of the VDWHS | DEA<br>VDWHS MA<br>LG<br>Land Owners | On-going |

| Targets | KPI | Organisation | Timeframe |
|---|---|---|---|
| | to meet the IUCN and UNESCO requirements for a World Heritage Site, as well as the applicable legislative requirements for protected area management. | | |
| Ensure that the exercise of existing rights relating to the existing lawful use of the land does not encroach on the safe, undisturbed and quiet enjoyment of the land owners properties | No infringement of existing rights relating to the existing lawful use of the land | DEA<br>VDWHS MA<br>LG<br>Land Owners | |
| Consideration of EMF in other strategic documents drafted for the area by addressing co-operative governance needs to ensure alignment between Management Authority (MA) and Local Authority planning processes and requirements. | • The EMF should inform the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) of the various local authorities.<br>• Inclusion of VDWHS into Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) of municipalities in the annual review process.<br>• EMF should form part of VDWHHS MA management plan. | DEA<br>VDWHS MA<br>LG | Every 5 years or as required |
| **Heritage Resources** | | | |
| **Strategic Objective** | To conserve and manage a full range of the unique cultural heritage of the VDWHS through good planning, decision-making and management, to ensure sustainable and equitable benefits to the people of South Africa, now and in the future. | **Issues Addressed** | Heritage Resource Management |
| Respect and acknowledge the importance of cultural heritage whilst fostering an appreciation of and pride in the nation's heritage. | • Comply with the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act.<br>• Support Public and Private Cultural Heritage Resources protection by good planning, decision-making and management. | VDWHS MA<br>SAHRA<br>Land Owners<br>Academic & Scientific Community | On-going |
| Ensure that the cultural heritage of the VDWHS is cared for and, where appropriate, used for the benefit of all South Africans. | Compliance with the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act. | VDWHS MA<br>SAHRA<br>Land Owners<br>Academic & Scientific Community | On-going |

| Targets | KPI | Organisation | Timeframe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ensure consistent practice in terms of cultural heritage management between all relevant stakeholders. | Foster liaison with regard to Cultural Heritage Management in the VDWHS between cultural heritage experts, government and landowners at a variety of relevant institutions and levels (e.g. SAHRA, universities, museums, national, provincial and local etc.). | VDWHS MA<br>SAHRA<br>Land Owners<br>Academic & Scientific Community | On-going |
| Promote the conservation of a full range of places of cultural heritage value in the VDWHS by developing cultural heritage themes around the different periods and cultural groups in an integrated manner to illustrate patterns of interaction and unity in diversity. | • Develop a strategic marketing -orientated approach to heritage management.<br>• Draft a plan for restoration of ruined, historical buildings that can be used to promote & develop tourism.<br>• Ensure that places of cultural significance in the VDWHS are appropriately managed and conserved in a manner that respects different cultures and is consistent with local cultural traditions and practices. | VDWHS MA<br>SAHRA<br>Land Owners<br>Academic & Scientific Community | On-going |
| **Mining** | | | |
| **Strategic Objective** | To prohibit & discourage new mining activities in the VDWHS as one of the most destructive land uses that could threaten the outstanding universal value of the VDWHS, while appropriately managing existing mining features that can contribute to tourism development. | **Issues Addressed** | Regulation of Mining |
| Manage mining activities that can contribute to tourism development appropriately. i.e. historical mines or hand mining sites. | • Old mining activities that cannot contribute to tourism development are rehabilitated<br>• Old mining activities that can contribute to tourism development are developed to promote tourism | DMR<br>VDWHSMA<br>Land Owners | On-going |
| Prohibit commercial prospecting and mining | No new mining activities in VDWHS. | DMR<br>DEA<br>LG<br>VDWHS MA | On-going |

| Targets | KPI | Organisation | Timeframe |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Tourism** | | | |
| **Strategic Objective** To promote the optimal development and utilisation of the unique tourism potential of the VDWHS, whilst not compromising the outstanding universal value and unduly impairing the safe, undisturbed and quiet enjoyment of the area | | **Issues Addressed** Tourism Development and Recreation | |
| Establish legibility and interpretation to the entrances of the VDWHS. | • Adequately control visitor access through strategically placed checkpoints to monitor access to the VDWHS.<br>• Ensure easy and safe access into the VDWHS and tourist amenities. | DEA<br>VDWHS MA<br>Dept. Tourism<br>LG | |
| Establish an identity for the VDWHS by promoting branding of the VDWHS throughout the area. | • Develop a tourism marketing plan for the VDWHS | VDWHSMA<br>Dept. Tourism<br>LG<br>Land Owners | On-going |
| Become one of South Africa's premier tourism destinations of international significance by managing the Vredefort Dome World Heritage site and adjacent tourist destinations in a sustainable manner and by offering tourists a variety of unique and quality products, services and experiences and conform to best international practise. | • Increased private sustainable tourism development in line with sustainable principles.<br>• Compliance with ICOMOS requirements with regard to compilation of interpretation aspects and documents<br>• Grading and accreditation of tourism activities in the area via an existing national body.<br>• Beautification of the towns of Vredefort and Parys.<br>• SMME development and training, especially for guest house and lodge managers, housekeeping staff, training managers, tour operators etc. | DEA<br>VDWHS MA<br>Dept. Tourism<br>LG<br>Land owners | On-going |
| **Physical Infrastructure and Built Infrastructure** | | | |
| **Strategic Objective** To promote the development and maintenance of adequate roads, storm water, water and sanitation, electricity and solid waste management infrastructure in the VDWHS, to ensure the equitable provision of effective, efficient and affordable services. | | **Issues Addressed** Road network, Solid & Domestic Waste, Buildings, Built Structures & Power Lines, Communications Networks, Radio Masts | |

| Targets | KPI | Organisation | Timeframe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Promote acceptable and desired infrastructure development in the VDWHS | • Develop and implement an infrastructure development plan<br>• Develop and promote guidelines for all future infrastructural development<br>• Establish an effective communication network that meets the needs of local communities and landowners. | VDWHSMA<br>DEA<br>DTI<br>LG | On-going |
| Manage all domestic and solid wastes in the VDWHS in a sustainable manner in line with national legislation through *inter alia* the principles of reduce, reuse and recycle. | • Ensure that all waste disposal facilities comply with legislative requirements<br>• Ensure that all existing waste disposal facilities in the VDWHS are permitted.<br>• Ensure Waste management activities do not impact negatively on sensitive cultural and environmental features, and detract from the overall sense of place. | VDWHSMA<br>DEA<br>LG<br>Land owners | On-going |
| Adequate Road Infrastructure | • Well-maintained road infrastructure that meets the needs of local communities and landowners.<br>• Ensure that road network does not impact negatively on sensitive cultural and environmental features, and detract from the overall sense of place. | VDWHS MA<br>DEA<br>Land Owners<br>LG<br>SANRAL | On-going |
| Reduce the negative impact of built structures on the visual quality of the area through sensitive design that values the rural mountainous setting and character of the VDWHS. | • Ensure that existing and future proposed communications networks, radio masts and power lines do not detract from the sense of place.<br>• Ensure that road network does not impact negatively on sensitive cultural and environmental features, and detract from the overall sense of place. | VDWHS MA<br>DEA<br>Land Owners<br>LG | On-going |

## 10.6 Addendum 6: Decision support matrix

**Key**

- C: Compatible
- P: Potentially Incompatible
- I: Incompatible
- N: Not applicable
- A: Applicable generic issues

| EMF Theme | Applicable Activities | Generic Issues | | | | | | | | | | | | Site Specific Environmental Constraints (Environmental Constraints Dataset) | Management Zones | | | | | Desired State of the Environment Strategic | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Noise related issues | Visual issues | Light pollution issues | Geohydrological issues | Biodiversity issues | Wetland issues | Air pollution issues | Nuisance issues (oudors) | Traffic impact issues | Geotechnical issues | Socio-economic impacts | Cumulitave effects | | Zone A: Sensitive Terrestrial Features (inludes riparian) | Zone B: Sensitive Aquatic Features (wetlands & perrenial rivers) | Zone C: Modified environment (Agriculture) | Zone D: Modified environment (Existing Residential & Tourism) | Zone E: Unmodified Environment | Topography | Geology and geological POI | Land use Objective | Hydrology Objective | Biodiversity Objective | Agricultural Potential Objective | Air quality & Noise Objective | Heritage Resource Objective | Socio-economic Development Objective | Physical Infrastructure Objective | Tourism Objective | Mining Objective |
| **Industrial Related Activities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity generation | GNR544:1<br>GNR545:1<br>GNR544:29 | A | A | A | A | | | A | A | A | A | A | A | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I |
| Electricity distribution | GNR544:10<br>GNR545:8<br>GNR544:38 | | A | | | | | | | | | | | *See site specific report* | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | N | P | P | C | P | P |
| Abbatoirs | GNR544:3<br>GNR544:30 | | | | A | | | | A | A | | A | | *See site specific report* | I | I | P | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | N |
| Storage and handling of dangerous goods | GNR546:10<br>GNR544:13<br>GNR545:3<br>GNR546:23<br>GNR544:42 | | | | A | | | | | | A | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | C | P | N |
| Bulk transportation of dangerous goods | GNR545:6<br>GNR544:49 | | A | | | | | | | | A | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | P | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | C | P | P | C | P | N |
| Refining, extraction or processing of gas, oil or petroleum products | GNR545:4<br>GNR544:48 | A | A | A | A | | | A | A | A | A | A | A | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | N |
| Activities requiring AELs | GNR544:2<br>GNR545:26 | | | | | | | A | | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | P |
| Activities requiring permits of licenses in terms of legislation governing the release of emissions or pollution | GNR545:5<br>GNR544:28 | | | | | | | A | A | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | I |
| Agri-industrial activities | GNR544:8<br>GNR544:35<br>GNR544:36 | | | | A | | | | A | A | | A | | *See site specific report* | I | I | P | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | C | P | N |
| Activities involving nuclear reactions | GNR545:2<br>GNR545:25 | A | A | A | A | | | | | A | A | A | A | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | N |
| **Cemeteries** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cemeteries | GNR544:21<br>GNR544:46 | | | | A | | | | | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | N | P | N | P | P | N |

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| EMF Theme | Applicable Activities | Generic Issues | | | | | | | | | | | | Site Specific Environmental Constraints (Environmental Constraints Dataset) | Management Zones | | | | | Desired State of the Environment Strategic | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | Noise related issues | Visual issues | Light pollution issues | Geohydrological issues | Biodiversity issues | Wetland issues | Air pollution issues | Nuisance issues (oudors) | Traffic impact issues | Geotechnical issues | Socio-economic impacts | Cumulitave effects | | Zone A: Sensitive Terrestrial Features (inludes riparian) | Zone B: Sensitive Aquatic Features (wetlands & perrenial rivers) | Zone C: Modified environment (Agriculture) | Zone D: Modified environment (Existing Residential & Tourism) | Zone E: Unmodified Environment | Topography | Geology and geological POI | Land use Objective | Hydrology Objective | Biodiversity Objective | Agricultural Potential Objective | Air quality & Noise Objective | Heritage Resource Objective | Socio-economic Development Objective | Physical Infrastructure Objective | Tourism Objective | Mining Objective |
| **Water Service Infrastructure Related Activites** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulk water supply | GNR546:2<br>GNR546:17 | | A | | | | | | | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | N | P | C | C | C | P |
| **Water-Infrastructure Related Activites** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure for the off-stream storage of water | GNR544:12<br>GNR544:41 | | | | | | A | | | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | N | P | C | C | C | P |
| Dams | GNR545:19<br>GNR544:55 | | | | | | A | | | | | | | *See site specific report* | P | P | P | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | N | P | C | P | C | P |
| Activities within a watercourse or within 32m of a watercourse | GNR546:16<br>GNR546:24<br>GNR544:40<br>GNR544:11<br>GNR544:39 | | A | | | | | | | | | | | *See site specific report* | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| | GNR544:18<br>GNR545:17 | | | | | | A | | | | | | | *See site specific report* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Linear Activities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulk transportation of water, sewage or storm water | GNR544:9<br>GNR544:37 | | A | | | | | | | | | | | *See site specific report* | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | N | P | P | C | C | P |
| Transfer of water | GNR545:10<br>GNR544:52 | | A | | | | | | | | | | | *See site specific report* | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | N | P | C | C | C | P |
| Roads | GNR546:4<br>GNR544:22<br>GNR544:47<br>GNR545:18 | A | | | | | | | | | | A | A | *See site specific report* | P | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | C | C | P |
| Railway lines & cable ways | GNR544:53 | A | | | | | | | | | | A | A | *See site specific report* | P | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | C | P | P |
| | GNR546:21 | | A | | | | | | | | | | | *See site specific report* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outdoor tracks or routes for motor powered vehicles | GNR546:11<br>GNR546:22 | A | | | | | | | | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | P | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | N |
| **Agriculture Related Activities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Concentration of animals for commercial production | GNR544:4<br>GNR544:5<br>GNR544:31<br>GNR544:32 | | A | | A | | | | A | A | | A | A | *See site specific report* | I | I | P | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | N |

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| EMF Theme | Applicable Activities | Generic Issues | | | | | | | | | | | | Site Specific Environmental Constraints (Environmental Constraints Dataset) | Management Zones | | | | | Desired State of the Environment Strategic | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | Noise related issues | Visual issues | Light pollution issues | Geohydrological issues | Biodiversity issues | Wetland issues | Air pollution issues | Nuisance issues (oudors) | Traffic impact issues | Geotechnical issues | Socio-economic impacts | Cumulitave effects | | Zone A: Sensitive Terrestrial Features (inludes riparian) | Zone B: Sensitive Aquatic Features (wetlands & perrenial rivers) | Zone C: Modified environment (Agriculture) | Zone D: Modified environment (Existing Residential & Tourism) | Zone E: Unmodified Environment | Topography | Geology and geological POI | Land use Objective | Hydrology Objective | Biodiversity Objective | Agricultural Potential Objective | Air quality & Noise Objective | Heritage Resource Objective | Socio-economic Development Objective | Physical Infrastructure Objective | Tourism Objective | Mining Objective |
| **Aquaculture Related Activities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aquaculture related activities | GNR546:15<br>GNR546:25<br>GNR544:6<br>GNR544:33<br>GNR545:12 | | A | | A | A | | | | | | A | A | *See site specific report* | P | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | N | P | P | P | P | N |
| **Tourism Related Activities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tourism related activities | GNR546:5 | | | A | A | | | | | | | | | *See site specific report* | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | C | P |
| | GNR546:6<br>GNR546:7<br>GNR546:18 | A | | A | A | | | | | A | | A | A | *See site specific report* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Habitat Destruction** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical alteration of undeveloped, vacant or derelict land for residential, retail, commercial, recreational, industrial or institutional use | GNR544:23<br>GNR544:24<br>GNR545:15 | | | A | A | | | | | | | | A | *See site specific report* | I | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| Clearance of vegetation | GNR545:16<br>GNR546:12<br>GNR546:13<br>GNR546:14 | | | | | A | | | | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| **Airport/Airfield Related Actvities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Airport/airfield related actvities | GNR544:50<br>GNR545:7<br>GNR546:8<br>GNR546:20 | A | | | | | | | | A | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | P | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | I | P | P | P | P | N |
| **Mining Related Activities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining related activities | GNR544:19<br>GNR544:20<br>GNR545:20<br>GNR545:21<br>GNR545:22<br>GNR545:23 | A | A | A | A | | | A | | A | A | A | A | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I |
| **Activities With Visual Intrusion** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activities with visual intrusion | GNR546:1<br>GNR546:3 | | A | | | | | | | | | | | *See site specific report* | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | N | P | P | P | P | N |

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| **Waste Management Activities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Storage of general waste | GNR718:A1<br>GNR718:A3<br>GNR718:A4 | | | | A | | | | A | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| Storage of hazardous waste | GNR718:A2<br>GNR718:B1 | | | | A | | | | | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | I | P | P | P | I | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| Reuse, recycling and recovery of general waste | GNR718:A5<br>GNR718:A6<br>GNR718:A7<br>GNR718:A8 | | A | | A | | | A | A | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | C | P | P | P |
| Reuse, recycling and recovery of hazardous waste | GNR718:A8<br>GNR718:B2<br>GNR718:B3 | | A | | A | | | A | A | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | I | P | P | P | I | I | P | I | P | P | P | I | P |
| Treatment of general waste | GNR718:A9<br>GNR718:A10 | | A | | A | | | A | A | A | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| Treatment of hazardous waste | GNR718:B4<br>GNR718:B5<br>GNR718:B6 | | A | | A | | | A | A | A | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | I | P | P | P | I | I | P | I | P | P | P | I | P |
| Treatment of effluent, wastewater or sewage | GNR718:A11<br>GNR718:B7 | | | | A | | | | A | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | C | P | P |
| The remediation of contaminated land. | GNR718:A12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | P | P | P | N | N | N | C | C | C | C | P | C | N | C | C |
| Other specified waste treatment activities | GNR718:A13<br>GNR718:B8 | | | | | | | A | A | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| Disposal of general waste to land | GNR718:A15<br>GNR718:A16 | | | | A | A | | | A | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| Disposal of hazardous waste and large scale inert and general waste to land | GNR718:A14<br>GNR718:B9<br>GNR718:B10 | | | | A | A | | | A | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | I | P | P | I | I | I | P | P | P | I | P | I | P |
| Storage, treatment and processing of animal waste | GNR718:A17 | | | | | | | | A | | | | | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | I | N |
| Construction, expansion or decommissioning of facilities and associated structures and infrastructure | GNR718:A18<br>GNR718:A19<br>GNR718:A20 | A | | | A | | | A | | | A | A | A | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | I |
| Construction, expansion or decommissioning of facilities and associated structures and infrastructure for Cat B activities | GNR718:B11 | A | | | A | | | A | | | A | A | A | *See site specific report* | I | I | I | I | I | P | P | I | I | I | P | I | P | I | P | I | I |

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| **Other** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activities related to the continuation of the existing rights of land owners that does not require any additional authorisations, with regard to the existing lawful use of the land | N/A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | C | C | C | C | P | P | C | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| Conservation/Game farming/Extensive livestock farming | N/A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | C | C | P | C | C | C | C | C | C | C | C | C | C | N | C | C |
| Crop farming (Grain & Alternative High Value Crops) | N/A | See clearance of vegetation and physical alteration of land. | | | | | | | | | | | | | I | I | C | P | P | N | N | P | P | P | C | P | P | P | P | P | N |
| The release of genetically modified organisms into the environment | GNR544:25 | | | | | A | | | | | | | | | I | I | P | P | P | N | N | P | P | P | C | N | N | P | N | P | N |
| Activities in terms of Biodiversity Act | GNR544:26 | | | | | A | | | | | | | | | I | I | P | P | P | N | N | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | N | P | N |
| Decomissioning of electricity generation or distribution infrastructure | GNR544:27 | A | A | | | | | | | | | | | | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P |

## 10.7 Addendum 7: Public consultation

**Table 9: Stakeholder database**

| Name | Interest Group/Area of Interest | Telephone Number | Address | E-mail Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Project Management Committee (PMT) Members** | | | | |
| Mr Adriaan van Straaten | DEDECT | *082 941 2228 | | avanstraaten@nwpg.gov.za |
| Mr Bradley Nethononda | DEA | *012 395 1857 | | bnethononda@environment.gov.za |
| Mr Khanyiso Mtolo | DEA | *012 310 3369 | | kmtolo@environment.gov.za |
| Mr Magezi Enock Mhlanga | DRDLR | *012 312 8668<br>*071 853 1227 | | memhlanga@ruraldevelopment.gov.za |
| Mr Makhale Asivhanzhi | DRDLR | *076 873 3255 | | AMakhale@ruraldevelopment.gov.za |
| Mr Sam Dagane | DRDLR | *018 397 9700 | | msdagane@ruraldevelopment.gov.za |
| Mr Seoko Lekota | DEA | *012 310 3023 | | slekota@environment.gov.za |
| Mr Simon Moganetsi | DEA | *012 310 3062 | | smoganetsi@environment.gov.za |
| Mr Siyabonga Zondi | DEA | *012 310 3169 | | szondi@environment.gov.za |
| Mr Steven Mukhola | DEDECT | *018 389 5959<br>*076 811 6609 | | smukhola@nwpg.gov.za |
| Mr Thabo Kgomommu | DEA | | | TKgomommu@environment.gov.za |
| Ms Nicolene Fourie | DEA | *012 310 3756 | | nfourie@environment.gov.za |
| Ms Tharina Boshoff | DEDECT | *018 389 5330<br>*079 511 2320 | | tboshoff@nwpg.gov.za |
| Mr Coenie Erasmus | DETEA | *051 400 4781<br>*082 455 8867 | | erasmusc@detea.fs.gov.za |
| Dr Henning Stapelberg | FS COGTA | *084 837 5538 | | henning@fscogta.gov.za<br>teddybear@talk-online.co.za |
| Ms Marijke van Heerden | NW COGTA | *082 805 6872 | | mvanheerden@nwpg.gov.za |

| Name | Interest Group/Area of Interest | Telephone Number | Address | E-mail Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Project Steering Committee (PSC) Members** | | | | |
| Mr David Klein | DAFF | | | davidkl@daff.gov.za |
| Mr Fanie Minnie | FS DRDLR | | | stephanusminnie@gmail.com |
| Mr Gustav Engelbrecht | DEDECT | *018 291 1055 | | gustav.vredefortdome@telkomsa.net |
| Mr John Mahlaola | DEA | *012 310 3925 | | jmahlaola@environment.gov.za |
| Mr Jurgo van Wyk | DWA | *082 809 5420 | | jurgo@dwa.gov.za |
| Mr Piet Theron | DAFF | | | piett@daff.gov.za |
| Mr Ray Schaller | DEDECT | *018 389 5324<br>*082 375 9934 | | rschaller@nwpg.gov.za |
| Ms R Mathebula | DEDECT | *018 389 5122 | | rmathebula@nwpg.gov.za |
| Ms Thumeka Ntloko | DEA | *012 310 3205<br>*078 099 7919 | | plekoma@environmet.gov.za |
| Advocate Dewaal Nigrini | North-West Land Owners | *082 853 5388 | | dknigrini@mweb.co.za |
| Mr Johan Beytell | Free State Land Owners | *082 461 4342 | | fh@gds.co.za |
| Mr GP Schoeman | Bewaria Conservancy | | | gp@schoemanshof.co.za |
| **Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) from Local/District Municipalities (Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, Moqhaka, Ngwathe and Tlokwe)** | | | | |
| Mr Peter Gavhi | Moqhaka Local Municipality | | | mashudug@moqhaka.gov.za<br>gavhim@ovi.com |
| Mr Tshediso Mokatsane | Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality | | | mokatsanet@kaundadistrict.gov.za |
| Ms Irien Mfelangsi | Ngwathe Local Municipality | | | mfelangsi@webmail.co.za<br>jordaanr@ngwathe.co.za |
| **Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) from Landowner Associations (Bewaria, Free-State and North-West)** | | | | |
| Advocate SP de la Harpe | Bewaria Conservancy | *083 406 0843 | | 11802618@nwu.ac.za |
| Mr Anton Muller | Bewaria Conservancy | *083 627 0567 | | apm@nwlmos.co.za |

| Name | Interest Group/Area of Interest | Telephone Number | Address | E-mail Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Fred Beytell | Bewaria Conservancy | *082 881 7320 | | driveuppools@vodamail.co.za |
| Mr Gerhard Benade | Bewaria Conservancy | *083 280 9784 | PO Box 2086, Parys, 585 | gerhard@deelfontein.co.za |
| Mr Thinus Hermann | Jakkalsdraai | | | thinus@barnton-consulting.co.za |
| Mr Hertzog Verhoff | Bewaria Conservancy | *083 792 5111 | 12 Caledon Rylaan, Drie Riviere, Vereeniging | hertliza@lantic.net |
| Mr Albie de Villiers | Bewaria Conservancy | *073 660 8986<br>*056 818 1116 | PO Box 20244, Noordbrug, 2522, Potchefstroom | info@thabelthabeng.co.za |
| Mr Frank de Beer | Bewaria Conservancy | *012 291 1192 | PO Box 5585, Kockspark 2523, Potchefstroom | |
| Mr/Ms HC de Wet | Bewaria Conservancy | *082 495 5045 | PO Box 351, Potchefstroom, 2520 | |
| Advocate Dewaal Nigrini | Koeroesfontein | *082 853 5388 | PO Box 784 845, Sandton | dknigrini@mweb.co.za |
| Dr JG Marais | Rooderand | *018 294 7280<br>*083 569 2757 | PO Box 1142, Potchefstroom, 2520 | |
| Mr André Badenhorst | Rooderand | *018 771 5220<br>*082 450 8612 | PO Box 107, Fochville, 2516 | abaden@lantic.net |
| Mr Antonie Rheeders | Gedeelte Deelfontein | | PO Box 246, Vredefort, 1595 | |
| Mr Beryl Jansen van Rensburg | Imperial Inn | *072 152 1764 | | beryl@imperialinn.co.za |
| Mr BM Swanepoel | Daskop | *083 647 7598 | PO Box 1261, Heidelberg, 1439 | swannie@bmhauliers.co.za |
| Mr CF Reinecke | Riverside | *016 971 3725<br>*083 630 0309 | POBox 1657, Sasolburg | reinro@mweb.co.za |
| Mr Connie du Preez | Riastuine 14 and 15 | *072 021 2188 | PO Box 1326, Parys, 9585 | conniedp@parys.co.za |
| Mr Dirk Botha | Buffelshoek | *056 818 1174<br>*082 412 5783 | PO Box 1589, Parys | |
| Mr Eric Schoeman Junior | Ongegun | *082 410 6569 | Parys-suid | randsand@mweb.co.za |

| Name | Interest Group/Area of Interest | Telephone Number | Address | E-mail Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Eric Schoeman Senior | Witklipfontein | *082 564 0217 | PO Box 269, Parys-South | randsand@mweb.co.za |
| Mr Eugene | Buffelskloof | *084 568 0668 | PO Box 929, Parys | WorldTimber.cbryant@gmail.com |
| Mr Herman van Wyk | Baskop | *082 770 9444 | PO Box 75, Parys, 9586 | domebasicop@absamail.co.za |
| Mr James du Preez | Boskoppie | *056 931 0027<br>*082 646 7618 | PO Box 11, Vredefort | |
| Mr Jan Breytenbach | Riastuine 16 and 17 | *082 554 6183 | PO Box 1711, Parys, 9585 | ellenorpropertys@gmail.com |
| Mr Johan Beytell | Kommandonek | *082 461 4342 | PO Box 442, Klerksdorp, 2570 | fh@gds.co.za |
| Mr Ken Loubser | Rooderand | *082 782 8927 | PO Box 44856, Linden, 2104 | kenl@intervate.com |
| Mr Kruger Terreblanche | Lesutoeskraal | *056 931 0156<br>*082 894 9856 | PO Box 56, Vredefort | kterreblanche@yahoo.com |
| Mr LJ Scheepers | Kruitfontein | *082 806 0500 | PO Box 89, Potchefstroom, 2520 | ljsl@vodamail.co.za |
| Mr Lochner Basson | Koppieskraal Gevind | *083 640 2809 | PO Box 784, Parys | Lochner.Basson@gmail.com |
| Mr Louis du Pisani | Shilo Shalom | *018 771 3219<br>*082 553 8240 | PO Box 191, Fochville, 2512 | |
| Mr Martinus Prinsloo | Hydocksrust | *056 818 1425<br>*082 553 5263 | PO Box 1734, Parys | |
| Mr Neels Botha | Grootfontein | *083 627 8910 | PO Box 538, Sasolburg | neels.botha@sasol.com |
| Mr Nick Croeser | Koedoeslaagte | *083 377 5623 | PO Box 2194, Parys | nickcroeser@mtnloaded.co.za |
| Mr P Albertyn | Pancrama | *072 135 8555 | PO Box 282, Bergbron, 1712 | |
| Mr Gerben van der Meulen | Moray 505 | | | vdmeulen@telkomsa.net |
| Mr Pretorius | Witbank 700 | *082 553 5263 | PO Box 270, Vredefort | hannes@dimalachite.co.za |
| Mr Rudd van Deventer | Eislok | *011 646 6003<br>*083 701 1547 | PO Box 72148, Parkview, 2122 | Mreld@mweb.co.za |
| Mr Sakkie Smit | Wonderoord | *083 294 2485 | 20 Tweede Laan, Jordaan Peak, Heidelberg | izak.smit@racec.co.za |

| Name | Interest Group/Area of Interest | Telephone Number | Address | E-mail Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Stephan du Toit | Helena | *056 818 1351<br>*079 684 1400 | PO Box 290, Vredefort, 9595 | |
| Mr Thomas du Toit | Save the Vaal Environment | *082 419 6526 | PO Box 14896Zuurfontein1912 | save@mweb.comtom<br>savethevaal@gmail.co.za |
| Mr Thys van den Berg | Centelus | *072 725 0154 | PO Box 2106, Potchefstroom | tamatr@gmail.com |
| Mr Tobie Greeff | Deelfontein | *056 931 0753<br>*082 741 3746 | PO Box 263, Vredefort, 9595 | |
| Mr Wally Dedwith | Daskop - Tarrentaalkop | *082 554 0056 | PO Box 53, Parys | |
| Mr Willem van Biljon | Theunisrust | *016 982 1104<br>*072 232 5885 | 21 Strauss Street, Vanderbijlpark | |
| Mr/Ms VE d'Assonville<br>Mr/Ms JMT d'Assonville | Klein Bosveld | *012 991 2009<br>*083 417 4583 | PO Box 38174, Faerie Glen, 0043 | marnlx@absamail.co.za |
| Ms Adel Bryant | Buffelskloof | *084568 0669 | PO Box 929, Parys | adelbryant@ymail.com |
| Ms Amanda Dedwith | Rensburgsdrift | *056 818 1352<br>*082 651 4468 | PO Box 53, Parys | amanda.dedwith@gmail.com |
| Ms Angelique Loubser | Rooderand | *082 345 9316 | PO Box 44856, Linden, 2104 | infoassiste@mweb.co.za |
| Ms Barbara Smit | Wonderoord | *072 753 0410 | 20 Tweede Laan, Jordaan Peak, Heidelberg | barbara.smit@pannar.co.za |
| Ms Claudia Gouws | | *082 853 7612 | PO Box 935, Vereeniging, 1931 | claudiagws@mweb.co.za |
| Ms Jani van Wyk | Baskop | *082 256 7755 | PO Box 75, Parys, 9585 | janz@absamail.co.za |
| Ms Magda Prinsloo | Hydocksrust | *056 818 1425 | PO Box 1734, Parys | |
| Ms Shirley May Basson | Koppieskraal Gevind | *082 901 8317 | PO Box 784, Parys | ShirleyMay.Basson@gmail.com |
| **Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) from Farmer Unions** | | | | |
| Ms Rosemary Broodryk | Heilbron Distriksboere-Unie | *082 745 5193 | | Rose.Broodryk@senwes.co.za |
| Mr Kobus Dannhauser | Parys | *082 892 2540 | | flappie.parys@vodamail.co.za |

| Name | Interest Group/Area of Interest | Telephone Number | Address | E-mail Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Herman Weiss | Koppies | *082 952 0747 | | |
| Ms Marthie Marx | Vredefort | *082 780 8800 | | Marthie.Marx@gmail.com |
| Ms Marietjie Smit | Kroonstad DBU | *082 370 1967 | | Marietjie.supercat@gmail.com |
| Mr Naas Venter | Steynsrus | *082 824 3597 | | cjvdw@wsinet.com |
| Mr Theuns Brits | Vierfontein | *083 259 6529 | | |
| Mr Coenie Venter | Viljoenskroon | *084 588 9852 | | |
| **Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) from Scientific Community** | | | | |
| Dr Ernst Drewes | NWU (Potch) – Planning | 018 299 2543 | | 10210466@nwu.ac.za |
| Dr Hermann Praekelt | UFS – Geology | 051 4012373 | | praekehe@ufs.ac.za |
| Dr Martin Brink | Geology | 018 290 7022<br>072 186 0681 | | |
| Dr Nacelle Collins | | | | |
| Mnr Coenie Erasmus | Free-State DETEA – Ecology | 051 400 4781<br>082 455 8867 | | erasmusc@detea.fs.gov.za |
| Mr Adriaan van Straaten | North-West DEDECT – Ecology | 082 941 2228 | | avanstraaten@nwpg.gov.za |
| Mr Erich Stoch | Potchefstroom Rampbestuur - Veld fires | 082 878 9605 | | ejstoch@gmail.com |
| Mr John Power | NW DEDECT | | | |
| Mr Kobus Roux | Potchefstroom Rampbestuur - Veld fires | 083 774 4334 | | wroux@lantic.net |
| Mr Reinier Terblanche | NWU (Potch) – Ecology | | | reinierf.terblanche@gmail.com |
| Mr Rudi du Toit | Potchefstroom Rampbestuur - Veld fires | 082 782 9673 | | tradelander@telkomsa.net |
| Ms Karen Puren | NWU (Potch) – Planning | 018 299 2545 | | 12186082@nwu.ac.za |

| Name | Interest Group/Area of Interest | Telephone Number | Address | E-mail Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prof AA Bischoff | NWU (Potch) – Geology | | | 10162968@nwu.ac.za |
| Prof Attie Gerber | NWU (Potch)- General | 018 299 1646 | | 10060138@nwu.ac.za |
| Prof Frans Waanders | NWU (Potch) – Geology | 018 299 1994 | | 10059571@nwu.ac.za |
| Prof Hans du Plessis | NWU (Potch) - Cultural history | 018 299 1782 | | 10175288@nwu.ac.za |
| Prof Johann Du Preez | UFS – Botany | 051 4012514 | | dpreezpj@ufs.ac.za |
| Prof Kobus du Pisani | NWU (Potch) - Cultural history | 018 299 1594 | | 10187987@nwu.ac.za |
| Prof Marian Tredoux | UFS – Geology | 051 4019016 | | mtredoux@ufs.ac.za |
| Prof Roger Gibson | Wits – Geology | 011 717 6553 | | roger.gibson@wits.ac.za |
| Prof Sarel Cilliers | NWU (Potch) – Botany | 018 299 2523 | | 10064559@nwu.ac.za |
| Prof. Norbert Hahn | NW DEDECT | | | |

### *10.7.1 Addendum 7a: Communication with stakeholder groups*

- Management Committee: Vredefort Dome Bewarea (Date of meeting: 17 November 2012)

NORTH-WEST UNIVERSITY
YUNIBESITI YA BOKONE-BOPHIRIMA
NOORDWES-UNIVERSITEIT
POTCHEFSTROOM CAMPUS

Private Bag X6001, Potchefstroom
South Africa 2520

Tel: +2718 299-2714
Web: http://www.nwu.ac.za/cem

**CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**
Tel: +2718 299 1467
Fax: +2718 299 4266
Email: 11230835@nwu.ac.za

31 Oktober 2012

Aan: Bestuurskomitee: Vredefort Koepel Bewarea

**Vredefort Koepel Omgewingsbestuurraamwerk: Publieke Konsultasieproses**

Geagte Meneer/Mevrou

Die Sentrum vir Omgewingsbestuur (CEM), tesame met die Noordwes-Universiteit Departement Geografie en Omgewings....., is tans besig met die ontwikkeling van 'n Omgewingsbestuurraamwerk (Environmental Management Framework – EMF) vir die Vredefort Koepel Wêreld Erfenis Gebied. Die projek word uitgevoer in opdrag van die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake, in oorleg met die betrokke provinsiale departemente. Soortgelyke EMFs word terselftertyd ook vir die Ngwathe en Moqhaka plaaslike munisipaliteite ontwikkel.

Die doel van 'n EMF is om te help met besluitneming rakende aktiwiteite en ontwikkeling in die Vredefort Koepel wat deur die Nasionale Wet op Omgewingsbestuur (Wet 107 van 1998) gereguleer word. Dit sal uiteindelik gebruik word om relevante inligting beskikbaar te stel in die besluitnemingsproses rakende beplande aktiwiteite en ontwikkeling binne die die Koepel, veral met betrekking tot die omgewingsensitiwiteite van die gebied.

Publieke konsultasie is 'n kritiese fase van die EMF ontwikkelingsproses. Dit sal die CEM in staat stel om alle belanghebbende partye in en rondom die Koepel in te lig oor die proses, asook om sodanige partye die geleentheid te bied om insette en kommentaar rakende die proses te lewer. Verder sal alle belanghebbende partye ook die geleentheid kry word om hulle visie oor die gewenste toestand van die omgewing in die Koepel te deel.

U en al u lede word hiermeer hartlik uitgenooi om die volgende vergadering by te woon:

Datum: 17 November 2012

Tyd: 10:00

Plek: Tabela Tabeng

Dit sal waardeer word indien u hierdie uitnodiging aan al u lede kan versprei.

Page 1 of 2

Vir enige verdere navrae, kontak asb vir Simoné Kriek by 20801114@nwu.ac.za (e-pos), 018 299 1448 (telefoon) of 018 299 4266 (faks).

Vriendelike groete

**Mr Theunis Meyer**
Senior Omgewingsbestuurder

Page 2 of 2

- Management Committee: North-West Land Owners Association – Vredefort Dome (date of meeting: 21 November 2012)

NORTH-WEST UNIVERSITY
YUNIBESITI YA BOKONE-BOPHIRIMA
NOORDWES-UNIVERSITEIT
POTCHEFSTROOM CAMPUS

Private Bag X6001, Potchefstroom
South Africa 2520

Tel: +2718 299-2714
Web: http://www.nwu.ac.za/cem

**CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**
Tel: +2718 299 1467
Fax: +2718 299 4266
Email: 11230835@nwu.ac.za

2 November 2012

Aan: Bestuurskomitee: Noordwes Grondeienaarsvereniging (Vredefort Koepel)

**Vredefort Koepel Omgewingsbestuurraamwerk: Publieke Konsultasieproses**

Geagte Meneer/Mevrou

Die Sentrum vir Omgewingsbestuur (CEM), tesame met die Noordwes-Universiteit Departement Geografie en Omgewingsbestuur is tans besig met die ontwikkeling van 'n Omgewingsbestuurraamwerk (Environmental Management Framework – EMF) vir die Vredefort Koepel Wêreld Erfenis Gebied. Die projek word uitgevoer in opdrag van die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake, in oorleg met die betrokke provinsiale departemente. Soortgelyke EMFs word terselftertyd ook vir die Ngwathe en Moqhaka plaaslike munisipaliteite ontwikkel.

Die doel van 'n EMF is om te help met besluitneming rakende aktiwiteite en ontwikkeling in die Vredefort Koepel wat deur die Nasionale Wet op Omgewingsbestuur (Wet 107 van 1998) gereguleer word. Dit sal uiteindelik gebruik word om relevante inligting beskikbaar te stel in die besluitnemingsproses rakende beplande aktiwiteite en ontwikkeling binne die die Koepel, veral met betrekking tot die omgewingsensitiwiteite van die gebied.

Publieke konsultasie is 'n kritiese fase van die EMF ontwikkelingsproses. Dit sal die CEM in staat stel om alle belanghebbende partye in en rondom die Koepel in te lig oor die proses, asook om sodanige partye die geleentheid te bied om insette en kommentaar rakende die proses te lewer. Verder sal alle belanghebbende partye ook die geleentheid kry word om hulle visie oor die gewenste toestand van die omgewing in die Koepel te deel.

U en al u lede word hiermeer hartlik uitgenooi om die volgende vergadering by te woon:

Datum: 21 November 2012

Tyd: 14:00

Plek: Komandonek

Dit sal waardeer word indien u hierdie uitnodiging aan al u lede kan versprei.

Page 1 of 2

Vir enige verdere navrae, kontak asb vir Simoné Kriek by 20801114@nwu.ac.za (e-pos), 018 299 1448 (telefoon) of 018 299 4266 (faks).

Vriendelike groete

**Mr Theunis Meyer**
Senior Omgewingsbestuurder

- Management Committee: Free State Land Owners Association – Vredefort Dome (Date of meeting: 21 November 2012)

NORTH-WEST UNIVERSITY
YUNIBESITI YA BOKONE-BOPHIRIMA
NOORDWES-UNIVERSITEIT
POTCHEFSTROOM CAMPUS

Private Bag X6001, Potchefstroom
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Tel: +2718 299-2714
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**CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**
Tel: +2718 299 1467
Fax: +2718 299 4266
Email: 11230835@nwu.ac.za

2 November 2012

Aan: Bestuurskomitee: Vrystaat Grondeienaarsvereniging (Vredefort Koepel)

**Vredefort Koepel Omgewingsbestuurraamwerk: Publieke Konsultasieproses**

Geagte Meneer/Mevrou

Die Sentrum vir Omgewingsbestuur (CEM), tesame met die Noordwes-Universiteit Departement Geografie en Omgewingsbestuur is tans besig met die ontwikkeling van 'n Omgewingsbestuurraamwerk (Environmental Management Framework – EMF) vir die Vredefort Koepel Wêreld Erfenis Gebied. Die projek word uitgevoer in opdrag van die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake, in oorleg met die betrokke provinsiale departemente. Soortgelyke EMFs word terselftertyd ook vir die Ngwathe en Moqhaka plaaslike munisipaliteite ontwikkel.

Die doel van 'n EMF is om te help met besluitneming rakende aktiwiteite en ontwikkeling in die Vredefort Koepel wat deur die Nasionale Wet op Omgewingsbestuur (Wet 107 van 1998) gereguleer word. Dit sal uiteindelik gebruik word om relevante inligting beskikbaar te stel in die besluitnemingsproses rakende beplande aktiwiteite en ontwikkeling binne die die Koepel, veral met betrekking tot die omgewingsensitiwiteite van die gebied.

Publieke konsultasie is 'n kritiese fase van die EMF ontwikkelingsproses. Dit sal die CEM in staat stel om alle belanghebbende partye in en rondom die Koepel in te lig oor die proses, asook om sodanige partye die geleentheid te bied om insette en kommentaar rakende die proses te lewer. Verder sal alle belanghebbende partye ook die geleentheid kry word om hulle visie oor die gewenste toestand van die omgewing in die Koepel te deel.

U en al u lede word hiermeer hartlik uitgenooi om die volgende vergadering by te woon:

Datum: 21 November 2012

Tyd: 14:00

Plek: Komandonek

Dit sal waardeer word indien u hierdie uitnodiging aan al u lede kan versprei.

Page 1 of 2

Vir enige verdere navrae, kontak asb vir Simoné Kriek by 20801114@nwu.ac.za (e-pos), 018 299 1448 (telefoon) of 018 299 4266 (faks).

Vriendelike groete

**Mr Theunis Meyer**
Senior Omgewingsbestuurder

Page 2 of 2

### *10.7.2 Addendum 7b: Advertisements placed in newspapers to inform the public of consultation meetings to present the results of the EMF process*

- Parys Gazette (placed: 10 October 2013)

DONDERDAG 10 OKTOBER 2013 PARYS GAZETTE 19

## BETREKKINGS

VACANCY ADVERTISEMENT:

SABIT IS LOOKING FOR:

**BITUMEN DISTRIBUTOR OPERATORS**

**REQUIREMENTS:**
CODE EC (14) licence with PrDp,
VALID DANGEROUS GOODS and MEDICAL CERTIFICATE,
GRADE 10 and 10 YEARS DRIVING EXPERIENCE,
CANDIDATES MUST BE PASSIONATE, ENERGETIC AND BE ABLE TO WORK UNDER PRESSURE!
BE WILLING TO WORK AWAY FROM HOME.
BITUMEN SPRAYING EXPERIENCE IS A REQUIREMENT AND AN ADVANCED DRIVING CERTIFICATE WILL BE BENEFICIAL.

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FAX: 086 238 6252 (J JACOBS)
E-MAIL: jjacobs@sambitholdings.co.za
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ONLY SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES WILL BE CONTACTED FOR AN INTERVIEW.

SALARY: R 12 000 – R 25 000 (cost to company) depending on competency and experience. a1sb71f

Blikoortjies

BLIKOORTJIES Pre-Primêre skool het 2 poste vakant.

Voorkeur sal gegee word aan persone met Onderwysopleiding: B.Ed Grondslagfase of ECD Opleiding.

**Sluitingsdatum:** 31 Oktober 2013
**Diensaanvaarding:** 1 Januarie 2014

Faks CV na 086 6556 908 vir aandag: Blikoortjiepos.

*Slegs kortlys kandidate sal gekontak word.*

**KROONVAAL ENGEN 1 STOP**
*(N1 Hoofweg, 80km Noord van Kroonstad, 25km vanaf Parys)*
**BAKERY BESTUURDER**
Beskik oor begenoemde vakante Bestuurspos
**PLIGTE:**
Oorhoofse bestuur van Q-Shop
**ONDERVINDING:**
• Rekenaargeletterd
• Vorige Restaurant/ Kleinhandel ondervinding sal voorkeur geniet
• Afr & Engels magtig
• Ondervinding in Personeelbestuur
**VERGOEDING:**
• Salaris onderhandelbaar
• Prestasie bonus (4 keer per jaar)
• Voorsieningsfonds
• Mediese Fonds
**NOTA:**
• Pos onmiddelik beskikbaar
• Geen telefoniese Navrae of onderhoude sal gevoer word nie.
• Slegs kortlys kandidate sal gekontak word.
• Sluitingsdatum vir aansoeke : 16 OKTOBER 2013
**FAKS AANSOEKE VIR AANDAG: Wolf Hamm (056-819 8326)**
A1SB71K

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

**BOEDELKENNISGEWING** A1SB75V

In die boedel van wyle : ROSA-MARIE SENEKAL Identiteitsnommer 460712 0102 08 0 wat oorlede is op 30 APRIL 2013 en woonagtig te die Plaas Penrith, Viljoenskroon. BOEDELNOMMER: 5001/2013. Krediteure en Debiteure in bogemelde boedel word versoek om hul vorderinge in te lewer en hul skuld te betaal by die kantoor van die ondergeteekende binne 'n tydperk van 30 dae vanaf 10 OKTOBER 2013. BOTHA SENEKAL ING, PROKUREURS VIR EKSEKUTEUR, ENGELBRECHTSTRAAT 18, POSBUS 2, VILJOENSKROON, 9520. DATUM VAN PUBLIKASIE: 10 OKTOBER 2013 ..... P3

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

**KENNISGEWING AAN KREDITEURE IN BESTORWE BOEDELS** A1SB75S

IN DIE BOEDEL VAN : JOHANNA WILHELMINA AUGUSTYN (Boedelnommer: 8632/2013. MEESTER VAN DIE HOOGGEREGSHOF: BLOEMFONTEIN. Identiteitsnommer: 421219 0003 084. Gebore op: 19 DESEMBER 1942. Oorlede op: 11 AUGUSTUS 2013. Getroud: ONGETROUD. Van : LEYSTERLAAN 17(B), PARYS, 9585. KREDITEUR en DEBITEURE in bogemelde boedel word hiermee aangesê om binne 'n tydperk van 30 (DERTIG) dae vanaf 11 OKTOBER 2013 hul eise teen die boedel in te stel en hul skulde aan die boedel te betaal. GETEKEN te PARYS op hede die 2de dag van OKTOBER 2013. DU TOIT MANDELSTAM Posbus 43, PARYS, 9585. Verwysing: JDT/LP/H0560 ..... P2

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

**VREDEFORT DOME WORLD HERITAGE SITE (VDWHS) ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS:**

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING**

The Department of Environmental Affairs has contracted the Centre for Environmental Management to develop an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) for the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site. The purpose of EMFs is to provide the competent authority with appropriate information as a support mechanism in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the evaluation, review and decision-making of development applications. EMFs also provide applicants with an early indication of the areas in which it would be potentially appropriate to undertake an activity; and facilitate co-operative government.

The VDWHS EMF has been developed and the project team will provide feedback and invite comments at a public meeting.

**Date:** Saturday, 19 October 2013
**Time:** 09:30
**Venue:** Parys Gholf Club

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to attend the meeting. Some documents are available for review prior to the meeting. Please contact Simonè Krick in this regard at tel: 018 299-1448 or e-mail: 20801114@nwu.ac.za

*Date of advertisement: 10/11 October 2013*

**VREDEFORT KOEPEL WÊRELDERFENIS-GEBIED (VDWHS) OMGEWINGS-BESTUURSRAAMWERK (EMF) PUBLIEKE DEELNAMEPROSES:**

**KENNIS VAN PUBLIEKE VERGADERING**

Die Department van Omgewingsake het die Sentrum vir Omgewingsbestuur (CEM) aangestel om 'n Omgewingsbestuursraamwerk (EMF) vir die Vredefort Koepel Wêrelderfenisgebied (VDWHS) te ontwikkel. Die doel van EMF's is om die aangewese owerheid van bepaalde inligting te voorsien as ondersteuningsmeganisme in die Omgewingsimpakassessering-proses (EIA) vir die evaluering, hersiening en besluitneming van ontwikkelingsaansoeke. EMF's voorsien ook aan aansoekers 'n vroeë aanduiding van gebiede waarin die potensieel toepaslik sing wees om 'n bepaalde aktiwiteit te onderneem; en fasilteer ko-operatiewe bestuur.

Die VDWHS EMF is ontwikkel en die projekspan sal terugvoer verskaf en kommentaar versoek tydens 'n publieke vergadering.

**Datum:** Saterdag, 19 Oktober 2013
**Tyd:** 09:30
**Venue:** Parys Gholfklub

Alle geïnteresseerde en geaffekteerde partye word hiermee uitgenoot om die vergadering by te woon. Daar is 'n aantal dokumente beskikbaar vir oorweging voor die vergadering. Kontak asseblief vir Simonè Krick in hierdie verband by tel: 018 299-1448 of e-pos: 20801114@nwu.ac.za

*Datum van advertensie: 10/11 Oktober 2013* A1SB79X

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

## REGSKENNISGEWINGS

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

**VEILING:**
**VRYSTAAT HOË HOF, BLOEMFONTEIN**
**REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA**

**SAAK NR 4669/2012**

In die saak tussen:

**ABSA BANK BEPERK** EISER

en

**MOKEBE PAUL THITHI** VERWEERDER
(IDENTITEITSNOMMER 6904275406087)

**KENNISGEWING VAN GEREGTELIKE VERKOPING**

Uit hoofde van 'n vonnis van die Vrystaat Hoe Hof, Bloemfontein Republiek van Suid-Afrika, en kragtens 'n Lasbrief vir uitwinning teen onroerende eiendom , sal die volgende eiendom per publieke veiling verkoop word op **WOENSDAG, DIE 23STE DAG VAN OKTOBER 2013 OM 10H00** deur **DIE BALJU,** van die Hoe Hof **VREDEFORT,** gehou te die **LANDDROSKANTORE, ORANJESTRAAT 23, VREDEFORT,** aan die hoogste bieër verkoop word naamlik:

**EIENDOMSBESKRYWING:**

SEKERE: ERF 470, VREDEFORT, (EXTENSION 8) DISTRICT VREDEFORT, FREE STATE PROVINCE;
GELEE TE: 20 KRIEL STREET, VREDEFORT;
GROOT: 1404 (EEN DUISEND VIER HONDERD EN VIER) VIERKANTE METER;
GEHOU: KRAGTENS AKTE VAN TRANSPORT NO T29064/2000; ONDERHEWIG AAN DIE VOORWAARDES SOOS DAARIN VERMELD;

**DIE EIENDOM IS GESONEER VIR WOON-DOELEINDES EN BESTAAN UIT DIE VOLGENDE; VERBETERINGS: (NIKS GEWAARBORG NIE)**

1 MOTOR ONDERDAK; 1 DUBBEL GARAGE; 7 KAMERS (KLAARGEMAAK MET DAK SOMMIGE LOODGIETERS WERK AFGEHANDEL/ELEKTRISITEIT NIE KLAARGEMAAK); 5 KAMERS GEBOU MUUR HOOGTE SONDER DAK) KON NIE VASSTEL WAT ELKE KAMER VERTEENWOORDIG BV: KOMBUIS, BADKAMER ENS;

Die volle en volledige verkoopsvoorwaardes sal net voor die verkoping deur die balju uitgelees word en lê ter insae by die kantoor van die **BALJU** van die Hoë hof, **VREDEFORT,** of by die eksekusie-skuldeiser se prokureurs en kan tydens kantoorure besigtig word.

**NEEM VERDER KENNIS:**
Hierdie is 'n verkoping in eksekusie kragtens 'n vonnis bekom in bogenoemde Hof; reels van hierdie verkoping is beskikbaar 24 uur voorafgaande die verkoping te die kantoor van die **BALJU, VREDEFORT TE LYSTERLAAN 6, PARYS EN TE DIE LANDDROSHOF ORANJESTRAAT 23, VREDEFORT;**

Registrasie as koper is 'n vereiste onderworpe aan die bepaalde voorwaardes, onder andere:

Voorskrifte van die **VERBRUIKERSBESKERMING-SWET 68 VAN 2008; (URL http://www.iknfo.gov.za/view/DownloadFileAction?id=99961)**
Fica wetgewing met betrekking tot identiteit en adresbesonderhede;
Betaling van registrasiegelde;
Registrasievoorwaardes;

Verkoping sal geskied deur die kantoor van die **BALJU, VREDEFORT,** met afslaers
**VICTOR CHARLES ROLAND DANIEL;**
Advertensiegelde teen heersende publikasietariewe en verkopingskoste volgens hofreels geld;

GETEKEN te BLOEMFONTEIN op hierdie 29STE dag van AUGUSTUS 2013.
**BALJU-VRYSTAAT HOE HOF**
**VREDEFORT**
**TEL No 083 557 9685**

NC OOSTHUIZEN
PP JP OTTO
PROKUREUR VIR EISER
P/a EG COOPER MAHEDT ING.
KELLNERSTRAAT 77
WESTDENE
BLOEMFONTEIN

PUBLIKASIE IN DIE PARYS GAZETTE, DONDERDAG 10 OKTOBER 2013.
EG COOPER REKENINGNOMMER 8054562 ..... P4

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

**Kennisgewing**

Dit is die verantwoordelikheid van die Adverteerder om seker te maak dat sy advertensie korrek is op die eerste dag van publikasie en gepaas is volgens sy/haar instruksies en dat alle foute gekomgeer is voor die volgende uitgawe. **MooiVaal Media** neem geen verantwoordelikheid vir meer as een foutlose plasing nie. (056) 817 2267

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

**K E N N I S G E W I N G** A1SB75A

In die Boedel van wyle CORNELIUS TOBIAS COETZEE, Identiteitsnommer 340129 5003 08 8, gebore op 29 Januarie 1934 en oorlede op 1 Augustus 2013, Getroud Binte Gemeenskap van Goedere; van Marksstraat 30, Vredefort. BOEDEL NR 8636/2013. Skuldeisers in bogemelde Boedel word versoek om hulle vorderinge in te lewer en skuldenare om hulle skulde te betaal by die ondergeteekende binne 'n tydperk van 30 (DERTIG) dae vanaf 11 OKTOBER 2013. GEDATEER te PARYS op hierdie 3de dag van Oktober 2013. COETZEES ING Prokureurs vir Eksekuteur, Buitenstraat 25 Posbus 5 PARYS 9585. (VERW: JP COETZEE INR/adt/C1369) ..... P1

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

**VEILING:**
**VRYSTAAT HOë HOF, BLOEMFONTEIN**
**REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA**

**SAAK NR 1190/2012**

In die saak, tussen:

**ABSA BANK BEPERK** EISER

en

**FREDERICK JOHANNES LABUSCHAGNE**
(IDENTITEITSNOMMER 6701135104088)
1E VERWEERDER

**MARIETTE LABUSCHAGNE**
(IDENTITEITSNOMMER 6901080202081)
2E VERWEERDER

**DAVID JOHANNES HENDRIK LABUSCHAGNE**
(IDENTITEITSNOMMER 6909115080083)
3E VERWEERDER

**MAGRIETHA ELIZABETH LABUSCHAGNE**
(IDENTITEITSNOMMER 6807090078082)
4E VERWEERDER

**KENNISGEWING VAN GEREGTELIKE VERKOPING**

Uit hoofde van 'n vonnis van die Vrystaat Hoe Hof, Bloemfontein Republiek van Suid-Afrika, en kragtens 'n Lasbrief vir uitwinning teen onroerende eiendom , sal die volgende eiendom per publieke veiling verkoop word op **WOENSDAG, DIE 23STE DAG VAN OKTOBER 2013 OM 10H00** deur **DIE BALJU,** van die Hoe Hof **PARYS,** gehou te die **BALJUKANTORE, KERKSTRAAT 23C, PARYS,** aan die hoogste bieër verkoop word naamlik:

**EIENDOMSBESKRYWING:**

SEKERE: DEEL NO 6, SOOS AANGETEKEN EN VOLLEDIGER BESKRYF OP DEEL PLAN NR SS11/1990 IN DIE SKEMA BEKEND AS HOOKAAI WOONSTELLE TEN OPSIGTE VAN DIE GROND EN GEBOU OF GEBOUE GELEE TE PARYS, NGWATHE PLAASLIKE MUNISIPALITEIT, PROVINSIE VRYSTAAT;
'N ONVERDEELDE AANDEEL IN DIE GEMEENSKAPLIKE EIENDOM IN DIE SKEMA AAN GENOEMDE DEEL TOEGEDEEL OOREENKOMSTIG DIE DEELNEMINGSKWOTA SOOS OP DIE GENOEMDE DEELPLAN AANGETEKEN;
GELEE TE: DEEL NO 6, HOOKAAI WOONSTELLE, REUNIESTRAAT 11, PARYS;
GROOT: 74 (VIER EN SEWENTIG) VIERKANTE METER;
GEHOU: KRAGTENS AKTE VAN TRANSPORT NO ST16426/2006; ONDERHEWIG AAN DIE VOOR-WAARDES SOOS DAARIN VERMELD;

**DIE EIENDOM IS GESONEER VIR WOONDOE-LEINDES EN BESTAAN UIT DIE VOLGENDE: VERBETERINGS: (NIKS GEWAARBORG NIE)**

1 KOMBUIS; 1 SITKAMER/EETKAMER; 1 SLAAPKAMER; 1 BADKAMER/TOILET; 1 GARAGE;

Die volle en volledige verkoopsvoorwaardes sal net voor die verkoping deur die balju uitgelees word en lê ter insae by die kantoor van die **BALJU** van die Hoë hof, **PARYS,** of by die eksekusie-skuldeiser se prokureurs en kan tydens kantoorure besigtig word.

**NEEM VERDER KENNIS:**
Hierdie is 'n verkoping in eksekusie kragtens 'n vonnis bekom in bogenoemde Hof; reels van hierdie verkoping is beskikbaar 24 uur voorafgaande die verkoping te die kantoor van die **BALJU, PARYS TE KERKSTRAAT 23C, PARYS;**

Registrasie as koper is 'n vereiste onderworpe aan die bepaalde voorwaardes, onder andere:

Voorskrifte van die **VERBRUIKERSBESKERMING-SWET 68 VAN 2008; (URL http://www.iknfo.gov.za/view/DownloadFileAction?id=99961)**
Fica wetgewing met betrekking tot identiteit en adresbesonderhede;
Betaling van registrasiegelde;
Registrasievoorwaardes;

Verkoping sal geskied deur die kantoor van die BALJU, PARYS, met afslaers SUSAN GOUWS;

Advertensiegelde teen heersende publikasietariewe en verkopingskoste volgens hofreels geld;

GETEKEN te BLOEMFONTEIN op hierdie 30STE dag van AUGUSTUS 2013.
**BALJU-VRYSTAAT HOË HOF**
**PARYS**
**TEL No 056 811 4459**

NC OOSTHUIZEN
PP JP OTTO
PROKUREUR VIR EISER
P/a EG COOPER MAHEDT ING.
KELLNERSTRAAT 77
WESTDENE
BLOEMFONTEIN

PUBLIKASIE IN DIE PARYS GAZETTE, DONDERDAG 10 OKTOBER 2013.
EG COOPER REKENINGNOMMER 8054562 ..... P5

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

It has been agreed between the Advertiser and Media 24 that the Advertiser is solely responsible for the correctness of all details concerning its advertisement placed herein, including compliance with all relevant legislation. Therefore Media 24 does not accept any liability for any damage resulting from any advertisement placed herein.

Die adverteerder en Media24 het ooreengekom dat die adverteerder volle verantwoordelik aanvaar vir die rekening van relevante wetgewing in die plasing van korrekte inligting ten opsigte van sy advertensie hierin geplaas. Derhalwe, aanvaar Media 24 geen aanspreekbaarheid vir enige skade wat opgeloop voortspruitend uit die plasing van enige advertensie hierin nie.

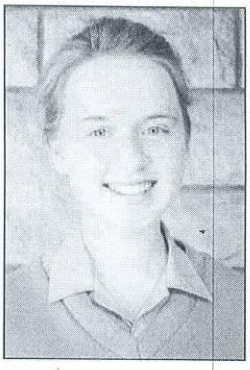
Parys Gazette

Ombudsman

Media24 Caxton ABC ON THE DOT

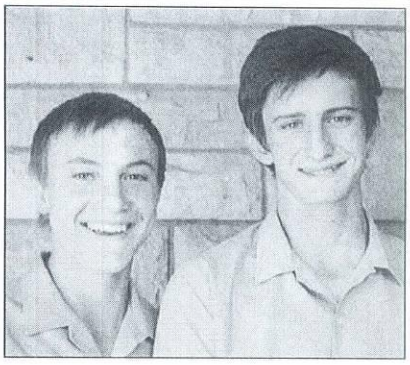
- Parys Gazette (placed: 17 October 2013)

DONDERDAG 17 OKTOBER 2013 PARYS GAZETTE 15



Isabel Grimbeek het die Vaalrivierstreek in die Noord-Vrystaat-tennisspan verteenwoordig.

Dié tennisspelers het Hoërskool Parys gedurende 2013 in die Vaalrivier-tennisspanne in hul onderskeie ouderdomsgroepe verteenwoordig.



Guan Dreyer en Juan Smith is ingesluit in die Vaaldriehoek-gholfspan wat gedurende die September-skoolvakansie die Vaaldriehoek in Durban by die SA Skole Gholf-kampioenskappe gaan verteenwoordig het.


vaal de gráce nature estate

ESTATE MANAGER

The Vaal de Grace Nature Estate Home Owners Association in Parys requires a competent, full time manager. This hardworking problem solver with leadership skills will be responsible for all general management within the estate. Salary negotiable.

Key requirements
- Proven managerial / Supervisory skills
- Good physical fitness and mental health.
- Speak, read and write English & Afrikaans.
- Office and computer skills.
- Good communicator.
- Broad general maintenance and building experience.
- Performance-orientated, focus on deliverables.
- Valid driver's license and own vehicle essential.
- People management skills.
- Contactable references essential.

Job specification and duties
- Prepare monthly and weekly reports as well as any other report as requested by the Directors and sub-committees.
- Attending of Directors and sub-committee meetings.
- Manage all secretarial functions.
- Manage financial processes and requirements.
- Manage all employees.
- Maintain sound relationships with external bodies such as Bewaria, SAPS, ESKOM, and Municipality by attending formal and informal meetings and to forward such information to the Directors and the Owners.
- Carry out scheduled inspections and maintenance of equipment and infrastructure, incl. water and electrical reticulation, etc..
- Ensure compliance with all statutory regulation.
- Ensure compliance with all Nature Estate Rules and Regulations.
- Maintenance of roads and kerbing.
- Removal of all domestic and garden refuse.
- Oversee the recording of monthly water and electricity meter readings.
- Maintenance and preservation of the ecobelt.
- Supervise all outsourced contractors, including garden and security services.
- Manage service providers.
- Monitor construction sites – compliance with approvals, rubble removal, etc.
- All related duties within the estate

Candidates must submit their CV via e-mail only info@islandestate.co.za
Closing Date: Wednesday, 23 October 2013
*If you are not contacted within 5 days of submitting an application, please consider your application unsuccessful*

A3387-D1

BETREKKINGS

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR
Computer excellence is prerequisite
Fax CV's to 086 263 7620

A3387-D1

Blikoortjies

BLIKOORTJIES Pre-Primêre skool het 2 poste vakant.

Voorkeur sal gegee word aan persone met Onderwysopleiding: B.Ed Grondslagfase of ECD Opleiding.

Sluitingsdatum: 31 Oktober 2013
Diensaanvaarding: 1 Januarie 2014

Faks CV na 086 6556 908 vir aandag: Blikoortjiepos.

*Slegs kortlys kandidate sal gekontak word.*

Kennisgewing

Dit is die verantwoordelikheid van die Adverteerder om seker te maak dat sy advertensie korrek is op die eerste dag van publikasie en geplaas is volgens sy/haar instruksies en dat alle foute gekorrigeer is voor die volgende uitgawe. MoolVaal Media neem geen verantwoordelikheid ver meer as een foutlose plasing nie. (056) 817 2267

REGSKENNISGEWINGS

REGSKENNISGEWING INDEKS
- Insolvente Boedels
- Bestorwe Boedels (Debiteure & Krediteure)
- Bestorwe Boedels (Likwidasie- & Distribusierekeninge)
- Boedeloorgawes
- Algemene Kennisgewings
- Algemene Jaarvergaderings
- Dorsbeplannings: (Hersonerings, Onderverdelings, Opheffing van Beperkings, Tweede Woonhuise, Besig heidsregte, Minerale Regte, Spesiale Toestemmings)
- OIS - Omgewingsimpakstudies / Advertensiehorde
- Dorpstigtings
- Dranklisensies
- Egskeidings / Huwelikswoorwaardekontrakte
- Eksekusteverkopings
- Hofbevele / Sekwestrasies
- Pensioenfondse
- Verkoop van Besighede
- Verlore Dokumente
- Tenders
- Vellings

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

NGWATHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
(EXCLUDING THE VREDEFORT DOME WORLD HERITAGE SITE) ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS:
NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

The Department of Environmental Affairs has contracted the Centre for Environmental Management to develop an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) for the Ngwathe Local Municipality, excluding the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site. The purpose of EMFs is to provide the competent authority with appropriate information as a support mechanism to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the evaluation, review and decision-making of development applications. EMFs also provide applicants with early indication of the areas in which it would be potentially appropriate to undertake an activity, and facilitate co-operative government.

The Ngwathe Municipality EMF has been developed and the project team will provide feedback and invite comments at a public meeting.

Date: Thursday, 24 October 2013
Time: 14:00
Venue: Parys Gholf Club

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to attend the meeting. Some documents are available for review prior to the meeting. Please contact Simone Krick in this regard at tel: 018 299-1448 or e-mail: 20801114@mnm.ac.za

*Date of advertisement: 16/18 October 2013*

NGWATHE PLAASLIKE MUNISIPALITEIT
(UITSLUITEND DIE VREDEFORT KOEPEL WÊRELDERFENISGEBIED)
OMGEWINGSBESTUURSRAAMWERK (EMF)
PUBLIEKE DEELNAMEPROSES:
KENNIS VAN PUBLIEKE VERGADERING

Die Departement van Omgewingsake het die Sentrum vir Omgewingsbestuur (CEM) aangewys om 'n Omgewingsbestuursraamwerk (EMF) vir die Ngwathe Munisipaliteit, uitsluitend die Vredefort Koepel Wêrelderfenisgebied te ontwikkel. Die doel van EMF's is om die aangewese owerheid van toepasbare inligting te voorsien as ondersteuningsmeganisme in die Omgewingsimpakt-assessereingsproses (EIA) vir die evaluering, hersiening en besluitneming van ontwikkelingsaan-wekke. EMF's voorsien ook aan aansoekers vroeë aanduiding van gebiede waarin die potensieel oorpaslik, mag wees om 'n bepaalde aktiwiteit te onderneem, en fasilteer ko-operatiewe bestuur.

Die Ngwathe Munisipaliteit EMF is ontwikkel en die projekspan sal tenywyl verskaf en kommentaar versoek tydens 'n publieke vergadering.

Datum: Donderdag, 24 Oktober 2013
Tyd: 14:00
Venue: Parys Gholfklub

Alle geïnteresseerde en geaffekteerde partye word hiermee uitgenoot om die vergadering by te woon. Daar is 'n aantal dokumente beskikbaar vir oorweging voor die vergadering. Kontak asseblief vir Simone Krick in hierdie verband by tel: 018 299-1448 of epos: 20801114@mnm.ac.za.

*Datum van advertensie: 16/18 October 2013*

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

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Parys Gazette
MoolVaal
Ombudsman
Media24
Caxton
ON THE DOT

- Potchefstroom Herald (placed: 11 October, 2013)



# Kennisgewings Legals

Carletonville Herald
Tel: (018) 788-6693, Fax: (018) 787-5655

Herald

Potchefstroom Herald
Tel: (018) 293-0750, Fax: (018) 293-0759

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

A1SWK

KENNISGEWING

IN DIE BOEDEL VAN WYLE JAN HENDRIK WINTER, IDENTITEITSNOMMER 160920 5008 087, WIE ONGETROUD WAS, EN WIE GEWOONLIK WOONAGTIG WAS TE BEYERS NAUDELAAN 251, POTCHEFSTROOM, EN WAT OP DIE 8STE DAG VAN APRIL 2013 OORLEDE IS. BOEDELNOMMER: 5924/2013. KENNIS WORD HIERMEE GEGEE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 35(5) VAN WET NR 66 VAN 1965 DAT DIE LIKWIDASIE EN DISTRIBUSIEREKENING IN BOGEMELDE BOEDEL TER INSAE SAL LÊ TE KANTORE VAN DIE MEESTER VAN DIE NOORD GAUTENGSE HOOGGEREGSHOF TE PRETORIA EN DIE LANDDROS TE POTCHEFSTROOM VIR 'N TYDPERK VAN 21 (EEN-EN-TWINTIG) DAE VANAF DATUM VAN PUBLIKASIE HIERVAN NAAMLIK 11 OKTOBER 2013. SANET RAS PROKUREURS, PETER MOKABALAAN 101, PRIVAATSAK X1268, POTCHEFSTROOM, 2520. PROKUREURS VIR EKSEKUTEUR. VERWYSING: ST RAS/sp/W121. .....P280

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

A1SBEK

CARLETONVILLE
DORPSBEPLANNINGSKEMA, 1993

Kennis geskied hiermee ingevolge Artikel 19 van die Carletonville Dorpsbeplanningskema, 1993, dat DE JAGER & MEDEWERKERS BK [REG NO. 1990/021405/23] t/a PLANCENTRE STADSBEPLANNERS, synde die gemagtigde agent van die eienaar, by die Merafong City Plaaslike Munisipaliteit aansoek gedoen het om toestemming om die eiendom, Erf 1329, Carletonville Uitbreiding 2 bekend as Gold Straat 17, Carletonville, verder te gebruik vir die doel van 'n "Vermaaklikheidsplek" in die bestaande gebou, addisioneel tot die bestaande "Besigheid 1" sonering en besigheidsgebruike op die erf.

Besware teen of vertoë ten opsigte van hierdie aansoek, tesame met die redes daarvoor, moet binne 28 dae vanaf die datum wat die eerste advertensie in die pers verskyn, skriftelik by die Munisipale Bestuurder, Posbus 3, Carletonville, 2500, en die aansoeker ingedien word.

Volle besonderhede van die voorgenome aansoek is ter insae by die aansoeker en die kantoor van die Munisipale Bestuurder, Munisipale Kantore, Halite Straat 3, Carletonville, 2500.

| | |
|---|---|
| Naam van Aansoeker: | PLANCENTRE |
| Tel: | (072) 597 5670 |
| Adres: | Stuart Straat 5, Potchefstroom, 2531 |
| Verw: | 201328 |
| Posadres: | Posbus 21108 Noordbrug 2522 |

Datum van eerste publikasie: 11 Oktober 2013
Datum van tweede publikasie: 18 Oktober 2013
.....Cal 451

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

A1SBOK

NOTICE

Be pleased to take note that J.L. BOTHA intends making application to the Commissioner of CIPC, for the reinstatement of Yellow Star Trading 1144 (Pty) Ltd, Reg. No: 2000/029617/07.

Be pleased to take further notice that any objection to the applicant must be lodged with the Commissioner of CIPC within twenty one (21) days of the date of the publication hereof.
.....P282

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES

KENNISGEWING A1SARF

KENNISGEWING in die BOEDEL VAN WYLE ANNA SUSANNA VAN ROOY, Identiteitsnommer 640112 0051 08 3, in lewe 'n Rekreasie Terapeut, woonaglig te Jan Cilliersstraat 7, Potchefstroom, ongetroud. Datum van afsterwe: 14 Junie 2012. BOEDELNOMMER: 8803/2012.

KENNIS GESKIED HIERMEE dat die Eerste en Finale Likwidasie- en Distribusierekening in bostaande boedel ter insae sal lê by die kantore van die Meester van die Hooggeregshof, BLOEMFONTEIN, en die Landdros te POTCHEFSTROOM vir 'n periode van 21 (EEN EN TWINTIG) dae vanaf datum van hierdie kennisgewing. Prokureurs vir Eksekuteur, BLIGNAUT & WESSELS, Sarel Cilliersstraat 29, Reitz, 9810. 11 Oktober 2013.
.....P279

KENNISGEWINGS • NOTICES


OM IN DIE GEKLASSIFISEERDE AFDELING TE ADVERTEER

SKAKEL OF EPOS

CAROLINA SHARPLEY
Potchefstroom
TEL: (018) 293 0750
E-POS:
potchsn@media24.com
carolina.sharpley@
media24.com

LIZ BERRY
Carletonville
TEL: (018) 788 6693
E-POS:
Liz.Berry@
mooivaalmedia.co.za


The North-West University invites all interested parties who have the necessary skills, experience and resources to tender for work on the following project on the POTCHEFSTROOM CAMPUS:

**NWUP 078 / 2012: PHARMACY BUILDING, HEALTH SCIENCE, POTCHEFSTROOM CAMPUS**

A1SATOO

• NWUP 078 (N) / 2012: AIR-CONDITIONING INSTALLATIONS
Work entails the supply and installation of Mitsubishi VRF Systems.

**Tenderers are requested to make a compulsory tender reservation before 12:00 on WEDNESDAY 16 OCTOBER 2013 by e-mailing Company Name, Contact Details and applicable Tender Number to Heleen Humpel at 21977682@nwu.ac.za.**

Registered tenderers will be notified about the dates and venue of the compulsory tender briefing. Tender Documentation will be issued at the tender briefing. A non-refundable tender deposit per tender document will be payable prior to issuing of tender documentation.

**Closing Date for Tender Reservations: WEDNESDAY, 16 OCTOBER 2013 2013 at 12:00**

Please take note that:
1. The lowest or any specific tender will not necessarily be accepted.
2. A Contributor Recognition Level of 5 and higher will be a recommendation
3. Tenders may only be submitted on the tender documentation as issued by the University.

It all starts here

NORTH-WEST UNIVERSITY
YUNIBESITI YA BOKONE-BOPHIRIMA
NOORDWES UNIVERSITEIT
INSTITUTIONAL OFFICE


STOP!!!!!
COME RAIN OR SHINE!!
IT'S AUCTION TIME.

WANNEER: 19 Oktober 2013
WAAR: Ikagengweg 38
(Senwes Silos)
Potchefstroom
TYD: 10:00 (Tot laat)

A1SBTK

Nuwe winkel voorraad, wackers, Jackhammers, bore, hamers, generators, handgereedskap..... Boumateriale, plaveistene, dakkappe, sinke, vensters en baie, baie, baie meer.

INSKRYWINGS WELKOM.

SKAKEL ATTIE 082-920-0871
HAWKERSVILLE AUCTIONEERS
082-920-0871, (ELKE SATERDAG!!!!)
BESIGTIGING DIE DAG VOOR DIE VEILING.


**VREDEFORT KOEPEL WêRELDERFENISGEBIED (VDWHS) OMGEWINGSBESTUURSRAAMWERK (EMF) PUBLIEKE DEELNAMEPROSES:**

## KENNIS VAN PUBLIEKE VERGADERING

Die Department van Omgewingsake het die Sentrum vir Omgewingsbestuur (CEM) aangestel om 'n Omgewingsbestuursraamwerk (EMF) vir die Vredefort Koepel Wêrelderfenisgebied (VDWHS) te ontwikkel. Die doel van EMFs is om die aangewese owerheid van toepaslike inligting te voorsien as ondersteuningsmeganisme in die Omgewingsimpakassessesseringsproses (EIA) vir die evaluering, hersiening en besluitneming van ontwikkelingsaansoeke. EMFs voorsien ook aan aansoekers 'n vroeë aanduiding van gebiede waarin dit potensieël toepaslik mag wees om 'n bepaalde aktiwiteit te onderneem; en fasiliteer ko-operatiewe bestuur.

Die VDWHS EMF is ontwikkel en die projekspan sal terugvoer verskaf en kommentaar versoek tydens 'n publieke vergadering.

**Datum:** Saterdag, 19 Oktober 2013

**Tyd:** 09:30

**Venue:** Parys Gholfklub

A1SAXS

Alle geïnteresseerde en geaffekteerde partye word hiermee uitgenooi om die vergadering by te woon. Daar is 'n aantal dokumente beskikbaar vir oorweging voor die vergadering. Kontak asseblief vir Simoné Kriek in hierdie verband by tel: 018 299-1448 of e-pos: 20801114@nwu.ac.za.

**Datum van advertensie:** 10/11 Oktober 2013

**VREDEFORT DOME WORLD HERITAGE SITE (VDWHS) ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS:**

## NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

The Department of Environmental Affairs has contracted the Centre for Environmental Management to develop an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) for the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site. The purpose of EMFs is to provide the competent authority with appropriate information as a support mechanism in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the evaluation, review and decision-making of development applications. EMFs also provide applicants with an early indication of the areas in which it would be potentially appropriate to undertake an activity; and facilitate co-operative government.

The VDWHS EMF has been developed and the project team will provide feedback and invite comments at a public meeting.

**Date:** Saturday, 19 October 2013

**Time:** 09:30

**Venue:** Parys Gholf Club

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to attend the meeting. Some documents are available for review prior to the meeting. Please contact Simoné Kriek in this regard at tel: 018 299-1448 or e-mail: 20801114@nwu.ac.za.

***Date of advertisement:*** *10/11 October 2013*

A1SAXQQ

- KroonNuus (placed: 11 October, 2013)



**94 Te huur: woonstelle**

2 SLAAPKAMER WOONSTEL R 2 800 p m Krag & Water inesluit. Kraakbaarheid Skakel 087 770 4399

2 SLPK WOONSTEL Afrik. Veilig Die parkeering Skakel 076 471 6738

**WOONSTEL TE HUUR – BESKIKBAAR VANAF 1 NOVEMBER - FLAT TO LET**
Mooi eensleapkamer-woonstel met ingebouide kaste en balkon. Sentraal gelee - NO PETS AND CHILDREN.
**R2 500** per maand
**Skakel 056 213 2094 werksure.**

WOONSTEL te huur in Wilgenhof Tel: 056 212 2097 na ure 056 213 1500

**99 Te koop: huise**

NETJIESE UITGEVERFDE 3 Slpk huis te koop. Fowlerstraat 26. Ruimtevolle woonhuis. Prys verlaag. Skakel 082 908 5555

**104 Eiendomme te koop gevra**

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO SELL YOUR HOUSE for under R 300 000-00 Please contact 072 634 9111 Cash Buyer

**105 Te huur: eiendomme**

EIKENDOMME TE HUUR Woonhuis te Jordania - R 4 000 p m beskikbaar 1 November 2013. Woonhuis te Symonds straat - R 2 800 p m - beskikbaar 1 Nov 2013 Kantoorspasie te Hillstraat - R 4 125 p m. Skakel Sidney Ingelyf (056) 213 4376

**110 Betrekkings gevra**

DOMESTIC WORKER need work from Monday to Friday. Reliable & hardworking. Contact 078 838 9872

HUISWERKER IS OPSOEK na werkvir 5 dae in week. Inslaap of nie inslaap. Bale harwerkend - 078 649 1787

**111 Betrekkings aangebied**

JUSTINE KONSULTANTE word benoeig in Kroonstad en omliggende dorpe vir betargstelling ons soo besonderhede na 082 552 2349

REKENMEESTERS PRAKTYK verlang die dienste van data invoer klerk. Kennis van Pastel en Excel sal voorkeur geniet. Faks CV na 086 688 0296. Sluitingsdatum. 25 Oktober 2013. Meld salaris verlang.

**121 Regs-kennisgewings**

**Absa Bank Beperk / CD Smit**
**Saaknommer: 382/2012**

EG COOPER MAJIEDT

**VEILING KENNISGEWING VAN GEREGTELIKE VERKOPING**

Vrystaat Hoe Hof, BLOEMFONTEIN, Republiek van Suid-Afrika, Saaknommer: 382/2012, in die saak tussen:

ABSA BANK BEPERK, Eiser
en
CAREL DAVID SMIT (IDENTITEITSNOMMER: 481113 5013 080) Verweerder

UIT HOOFDE van 'n vonnis van die Vrystaat Hoe Hof, BLOEMFONTEIN, Republiek van Suid-Afrika, en kragtens 'n Lastbrief vir uitwinning teen onroerende eiendom, sal die volgende eiendom per publieke veiling verkoop word op: DONDERDAG, DIE 24STE DAG VAN OKTOBER 2013 om 10:00 deur DIE BALJU, VAN DIE HOE HOF, KROONSTAD gedien te die BALJUKANTORE, MURRAYSTRAAT 41, KROONSTAD, aan die hoogste bieër verkoop word naamlik:

EIKENDOMSBESKRYWING: SEKERE: DIE PLAAS STELLA 2056, DISTRIK KROONSTAD, VRYSTAAT PROVINSIE; GELEE TE: DIE PLAAS STELLA 2056, DISTRIK KROONSTAD; GROOT: 4,2863 (VIER KOM MA DRIE NEGE AGT DRIE) HEKTAAR; GEHOU: KRAGTENS AKTE VAN TRANSPORT NO T28307/2007;
ONDERHEWIG AAN DIE VOORWAARDES SOOS DAARIN VERMELD; DIE EIENDOM IS GESONDER VIR WOONDOELEINDES EN BESTAAN UIT DIE VOLGENDE: VERBETERINGS: (NIKS GEWAARBORG NIE); 4 SLAAPKAMERS 1 BADKAMER 1 SITKAMER 1 TV KAMER 2 EKSTRA VERTREKKE 1 SINKGEBOU 1 BUITE KAMER 1 EETKAMER EN 1 KOMBUIS;

Die volle en volledige verkoopsvoorwaardes sal net voor die verkoping deur die BALJU uitgelees word en is ter insae by die kantoor van die BALJU van die Hoe Hof, KROONSTAD of by die eksekutiese-skuldeiser se prokureurs en kan tydens kantoorure besigtig word.

NEEM VERDER KENNIS: Hierdie is 'n verkoping in eksekusie kragtens 'n vonnis bekom in bogenoemde Hof. Reëls van hierdie verkoping is beskikbaar 24 uur voorafgaande die verkoping te die kantoor van die BALJU, KROONSTAD TE MURRAYSTRAAT 41, KROONSTAD; Registrasie as koper is 'n vereiste onderworpe aan die bepaalde voorwaardes, onder andere:
1. Voorskrifte van die VERBRUIKERS-BESKERMINGSWET 68 VAN 2008; (URL http://www.ikfb.gov.za/view/DownloadFileAction?id=99961);
2. Fica wetgewing met betrekking tot identiteit en adresbesonderhede;
3. Betaling van registrasiegelde;
4. Registrasievoorwaardes;

Verkoping sal geskied deur die kantoor van die BALJU, KROONSTAD met Afslaers JOY VAN NIEKERK; Advertensiegelde teen heersende publikasie-tariewe en verkopingskoste volgens hofreels geld;

GETEKEN te BLOEMFONTEIN op hierdie 26STE dag van AUGUSTUS 2013

NC OOSTHUIZEN
PP JP OTTO
PROKUREUR VIR EISER
P/a EG COOPER MAJIEDT INC.
KELLNERSTRAAT 77
WESTDENE
BLOEMFONTEIN
9301
(VERW: G KOTZE/AK3574)

BALJU VRYSTAAT HOE HOF KROONSTAD
TEL NO 056 212 3264

**Absa Bank Beperk / L Schamirel - Saaknommer: 462/2013.**

EG COOPER MAJIEDT

**VEILING KENNISGEWING VAN GEREGTELIKE VERKOPING**

Vrystaat Hoe Hof, BLOEMFONTEIN, Republiek van Suid-Afrika, Saaknommer: 462/2013, in die saak tussen:

ABSA BANK BEPERK, Eiser
en
LORAINE SCHAMREL (IDENTITEITSNOMMER: 550403 0034 082) Verweerder

UIT HOOFDE van 'n vonnis van die Vrystaat Hoe Hof, BLOEMFONTEIN, Republiek van Suid-Afrika, en kragtens 'n Lastbrief vir uitwinning teen onroerende eiendom, sal die volgende eiendom per publieke veiling verkoop word op, DONDERDAG, DIE 24STE DAG VAN OKTOBER 2013 om 10:00 deur DIE BALJU, VAN DIE HOE HOF, KROONSTAD sitbou te die BALJUKANTORE, MURRAYSTRAAT 41, KROONSTAD, aan die hoogste bieër verkoop word naamlik:

EIKENDOMSBESKRYWING: SEKERE: ERF 6257, KROONSTAD (UITBREIDING 60) DISTRIK KROONSTAD, VRYSTAAT PROVINSIE; GELEE TE: LANGENHOVENSTRAAT 37, SUIDRAND, KROONSTAD; GROOT: 2296 (TWEEDUISEND DRIEHONDERD SES EN NEGENTIG) VIERKANTE METER; GEHOU: KRAGTENS AKTE VAN TRANSPORT NO T28787/1984;
ONDERHEWIG AAN DIE VOORWAARDES SOOS DAARIN VERMELD; DIE EIENDOM IS GESONDER VIR WOONDOELEINDES EN BESTAAN UIT DIE VOLGENDE: VERBETERINGS: (NIKS GEWAARBORG NIE); 1 INGANGSPORTAAL 1 STRAAMDE 1 EETKAMER 1 FAMILIE KAMER 1 KOMBUIS 2 BADKAMERS 3 SLAAPKAMERS 2 GARAGES

Die volle en volledige verkoopsvoorwaardes sal net voor die verkoping deur die BALJU uitgelees word en is ter insae by die kantoor van die BALJU van die Hoe Hof, KROONSTAD of by die eksekutiese-skuldeiser se prokureurs en kan tydens kantoorure besigtig word.

NEEM VERDER KENNIS: Hierdie is 'n verkoping in eksekusie kragtens 'n vonnis bekom in bogenoemde Hof. Reëls van hierdie verkoping is beskikbaar 24 uur voorafgaande die verkoping te die kantoor van die BALJU, KROONSTAD TE MURRAYSTRAAT 41, KROONSTAD; Registrasie as koper is 'n vereiste onderworpe aan die bepaalde voorwaardes, onder andere:
1. Voorskrifte van die VERBRUIKERS-BESKERMINGSWET 68 VAN 2008; (URL http://www.ikfb.gov.za/view/DownloadFileAction?id=99961);
2. Fica wetgewing met betrekking tot identiteit en adresbesonderhede;
3. Betaling van registrasiegelde;
4. Registrasievoorwaardes;

Verkoping sal geskied deur die kantoor van die BALJU, KROONSTAD met Afslaers JOY VAN NIEKERK; Advertensiegelde teen heersende publikasie-tariewe en verkopingskoste volgens hofreels geld;

GETEKEN te BLOEMFONTEIN op hierdie 26STE dag van AUGUSTUS 2013

NC OOSTHUIZEN
PP JP OTTO
PROKUREUR VIR EISER
P/a EG COOPER MAJIEDT INC.
KELLNERSTRAAT 77
WESTDENE
BLOEMFONTEIN
9301
(VERW: G KOTZE/AK3588)

BALJU VRYSTAAT HOE HOF KROONSTAD
TEL NO 056 212 3264

**Absa Bank Beperk // MZ (Kroonstad) Dienststasie BK Johannes Frederick Myburgh/ Johanna Zagaria Myburgh Saaknommer: 1180/2011**

EG COOPER MAJIEDT

**VEILING KENNISGEWING VAN GEREGTELIKE VERKOPING**

Vrystaat Hoe Hof, BLOEMFONTEIN, Republiek van Suid-Afrika, Saaknommer: 1180/2011, in die saak tussen:

ABSA BANK BEPERK (REGISTRASIE NOMMER: 1986/028080/33) 1e Verweerder
en
JOHANNES FREDERICK MYBURGH (IDENTITEITSNOMMER: 480702 5016 082) 2e Verweerder
en
JOHANNA ZAGARIA MYBURGH (IDENTITEITSNOMMER: 510717 0047 086) 3e Verweerder

UIT HOOFDE van 'n vonnis van die Vrystaat Hoe Hof, BLOEMFONTEIN, Republiek van Suid-Afrika, en kragtens 'n Lastbrief vir uitwinning teen onroerende eiendom, sal die volgende eiendom per publieke veiling verkoop word op, DONDERDAG, DIE 24STE DAG VAN OKTOBER 2013 om 10:00 deur DIE BALJU, VAN DIE HOE HOF, KROONSTAD sitbou te die BALJUKANTORE, MURRAYSTRAAT 41, KROONSTAD, aan die hoogste bieër verkoop word naamlik:

EIKENDOMSBESKRYWING: SEKERE: ERF 4259 (UITBREIDING 23), DISTRIK KROONSTAD, VRYSTAAT PROVINSIE; GELEE TE: HARTLESTRAAT 37, MOREWAG, KROONSTAD, GROOT: 998 (NEGE HONDERD SES EN TAGTIG) VIERKANTE METER; GEHOU: KRAGTENS AKTE VAN TRANSPORT NO T8086/2007;
ONDERHEWIG AAN DIE VOORWAARDES SOOS DAARIN VERMELD; DIE EIENDOM IS GESONDER VIR WOONDOELEINDES EN BESTAAN UIT DIE VOLGENDE: VERBETERINGS: (NIKS GEWAARBORG NIE); 2 SLAAPKAMERS 2 BADKAMER & TOILET 1 SITKAMER 1 KOMBUIS 1 TV KAMER 1 SONKAMER 1 GARAGE 1 ONDERDAK PARKERING 1 BUITEGEBOU

Die volle en volledige verkoopsvoorwaardes sal net voor die verkoping deur die BALJU uitgelees word en is ter insae by die kantoor van die BALJU van die Hoe Hof, KROONSTAD of by die eksekutiese-skuldeiser se prokureurs en kan tydens kantoorure besigtig word.

NEEM VERDER KENNIS: Hierdie is 'n verkoping in eksekusie kragtens 'n vonnis bekom in bogenoemde Hof. Reëls van hierdie verkoping is beskikbaar 24 uur voorafgaande die verkoping te die kantoor van die BALJU, KROONSTAD TE MURRAYSTRAAT 41, KROONSTAD; Registrasie as koper is 'n vereiste onderworpe aan die bepaalde voorwaardes, onder andere:
1. Voorskrifte van die VERBRUIKERS-BESKERMINGSWET 68 VAN 2008; (URL http://www.ikfb.gov.za/view/DownloadFileAction?id=99961);
2. Fica wetgewing met betrekking tot identiteit en adresbesonderhede;
3. Betaling van registrasiegelde;
4. Registrasievoorwaardes;

Verkoping sal geskied deur die kantoor van die BALJU, KROONSTAD met Afslaers JOY VAN NIEKERK; Advertensiegelde teen heersende publikasie-tariewe en verkopingskoste volgens hofreels geld;

GETEKEN te BLOEMFONTEIN op hierdie 26STE dag van AUGUSTUS 2013

NC OOSTHUIZEN
PP JP OTTO
PROKUREUR VIR EISER
P/a EG COOPER MAJIEDT INC.
KELLNERSTRAAT 77
WESTDENE
BLOEMFONTEIN
9301
(VERW: G KOTZE/AK3561)

BALJU VRYSTAAT HOE HOF KROONSTAD
TEL NO 056 212 3264

**122 Boedels**

NT
Naudé Thompson

**122 BOEDEL WYLE MPJ VAN HEERDEN BOEDELNOMMER: 10308/2013**

**KENNISGEWING**

In die boedel van wyle MARTHINUS PETRUS JOHANNES VAN HEERDEN
Identiteitsnommer: 300315 5020 189
Huwelikstatus: Getrouwd buite gemeenskap van goedere
Gebore op 15 Mei 1930 en was se laaste adres Ras van Niekerkstraat 59, Wespark, Kroonstad Provinsie Vrystaat, was
En wie oorlede is op 2 Oktober 2013

Boedelnommer: 10308/2013
Meesterskantoor, Bloemfontein

Krediteure en Debiteure in bogenoemde boedel word hiermee aangesê om binne 'n tydperk van 30KTG(40) DAE vanaf 18 Oktober 2013 hul eise teer, die boedel in te stel en hulle skulde aan die boedel te betaal.

q.q Eksekuteur
NAUDÉ-THOMPSON INC.
Cross-straat 56
Posbus 932
Kroonstad
9500
Telno: 056 212 2477
Faksno: 056 212 2388

**124 Lisensie-kennisgewings**

**Land Use Management Scheme: Ms JC Breet**

**MOQHAKA LAND USE MANAGEMENT SCHEME**

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that in terms of clause 7.2.2 of the Moqhaka Land Use Management Scheme Ms JC Breet intends applying to the Municipality of Moqhaka for permission to conduct a boardinc house on erf 436, 26 Botha Street, Steynsrus situated in a single residential zone. Any objection, with the grounds thereof, must be lodged with the Municipal Manager, PO Box 302, Kroonstad, 9500 and the applicant at the under mentioned address, within 14 days of the publication of the advertisement in the press.
Particulars and plans (if any) may be inspected during normal office hours at the address of the applicant.

**APPLICANT**
**Ms JC Breet**
**26 Botha Street**
**Steynsrus**
**9515**

**Land Use Management Scheme: Mr J Olivier**

**MOQHAKA LAND USE MANAGEMENT SCHEME**

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that in terms of clause 7.2.2 of the Moqhaka Land Use Management Scheme Mr J Olivier intends applying to the Municipality of Moqhaka for permission to erect an additional dwelling unit (granny flat) on erf 1016, 25 MacLachlan Street, Central Town, Kroonstad situated in a single residential zone. Any objection, with the grounds thereof, must be lodged with the Municipal Manager, PO Box 302, Kroonstad, 9500 and the applicant at the under mentioned address, within 14 days of the publication of the advertisement in the press.
Particulars and plans (if any) may be inspected during normal office hours at the address of the applicant.

**APPLICANT**
**Mr J Olivier**
**31 Krebser Street**
**Kroonstad**
**9499**

**48 Volwasse ontspanning en vermaak**

**WARRIOR EN MALE EXTRA VIAGRA NOU IN KROONSTAD**
Sterker, langer ereksie. Hou tot 10 keer langer uit. Verbeterde stamina. Veilig vir hoë bloeddruk en hartprobleme. Warrior: R150 vir 8 Male Extra: R150 vir 10 African Herbal Store, Reitzstraat 12 A, of Jandre 073 894 5273.

**SOEK, KOOP, VERKOOP**

**MOQHAKA PLAASLIKE MUNISIPALITEIT (UITSLUITEND DIE VREDEFORT KOEPEL WÊRELDERFENISGEBIED) OMGEWINGSBESTUURSRAAMWERK (EMF) PUBLIEKE DEELNAMEPROSES: KENNIS VAN OPENBARE VERGADERING**

Die Departement van Omgewingsake het die Sentrum vir Omgewingsbestuur (CEM) aangestel om 'n Omgewingsbestuursraamwerk (EMF) vir die Moqhaka Munisipaliteit, uitsluitend die Vredefort Koepel Wêrelderfenisgebied te ontwikkel. Die doel van EMF is om die aangewese owerheid van toepaslike inligting te voorsien as ondersteuningsmeganisme in die Omgewingsimpak-assesseringsproses (EIA) vir die evaluering, hersiening en besluitneming van ontwikkelingsaansoeke. EMF voorsien ook aan aansoekers vroeë aanduiding van gebiede waarin dit potensieel toepaslik mag wees om 'n bepaalde aktiwiteit te onderneem en fasiliteer ko-operatiewe bestuur.

Die Moqhaka Munisipaliteit EMF is ontwikkel en die projekspan sal terugvoer verskaf en kommentaar versoek tydens 'n openbare vergadering.
**Datum:** Vrydag 25 Oktober 2013
**Tyd:** 09:00
**Venue:** Arcadia Gastehuis, Van der Lingenstraat, Kroonstad

Alle geïnteresseerde en geaffekteerde partye word hiermee uitgenooi om die vergadering by te woon. Daar is 'n aantal dokumente beskikbaar vir oorweging voor die vergadering. Skakel asseblief vir Simoné Kriek in hierdie verband by tel. 018 299 1448 of e-pos: 20801114@nwu.ac.za

**MOQHAKA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (EXCLUDING THE VREDEFORT DOME WORLD HERITAGE SITE) ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS: NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING**

The Department of Environmental Affairs has contracted the Centre for Environmental Management to develop an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) for the Moqhaka Local Municipality, excluding the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site. The purpose of EMFs is to provide the competent authority with appropriate information as a support mechanism in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the evaluation, review and decision-making of development applications. EMFs also provide applicants with early indication of the areas in which it would be potentially appropriate to undertake an activity and facilitate co-operative government.

The Moqhaka Municipality EMF has been developed and the project team will provide feedback and invite comments at a public meeting.
**Date:** Friday 25 October 2013
**Time:** 09:00
**Venue:** Arcadia Guest House, Van Der Lingen Street, Kroonstad

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to attend the meeting. Some documents are available for review prior to the meeting. Please contact Simoné Kriek in this regard at tel. 018 299 1448 or e-mail: 20801114@nwu.ac.za

**NGWATHE PLAASLIKE MUNISIPALITEIT (UITSLUITEND DIE VREDEFORT KOEPEL WÊRELDERFENISGEBIED) OMGEWINGSBESTUURSRAAMWERK (EMF) OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES: KENNIS VAN OPENBARE VERGADERING**

Die Departement van Omgewingsake het die Sentrum vir Omgewingsbestuur (CEM) aangestel om 'n Omgewingsbestuursraamwerk (EMF) vir die Ngwathe Munisipaliteit, uitsluitend die Vredefort Koepel Wêrelderfenisgebied te ontwikkel. Die doel van die EMF is om die aangewese owerheid van toepaslike inligting te voorsien as ondersteuningsmeganisme in die Omgewingsimpakassesseringsproses (EIA) vir die evaluering, hersiening en besluitneming van ontwikkelingsaansoeke. Die EMF voorsien ook aan aansoekers vroeë aanduiding van gebiede waarin dit potensieel toepaslik mag wees om 'n bepaalde aktiwiteit te onderneem en fasiliteer ko-operatiewe bestuur.

Die Ngwathe Munisipaliteit se EMF is ontwikkel en die projekspan sal terugvoer verskaf en kommentaar versoek tydens 'n openbare vergadering.
**Datum:** Donderdag 24 Oktober 2013
**Tyd:** 14:00
**Plek:** Parys Golfklub

Alle geïnteresseerde en geaffekteerde partye word hiermee uitgenooi om die vergadering by te woon. Daar is 'n aantal dokumente beskikbaar vir oorweging voor die vergadering. Kontak asseblief vir Simoné Kriek in hierdie verband by tel. 018 299 1448 of e-pos: 20801114@nwu.ac.za

**NGWATHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (EXCLUDING THE VREDEFORT DOME WORLD HERITAGE SITE) ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS: NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING**

The Department of Environmental Affairs has contracted the Centre for Environmental Management to develop an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) for the Ngwathe Local Municipality, excluding the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site. The purpose of EMFs is to provide the competent authority with appropriate information as a support mechanism in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the evaluation, review and decision-making of development applications. EMFs also provide applicants with early indication of the areas in which it would be potentially appropriate to undertake an activity, and facilitate co-operative government.

The Ngwathe Municipality EMF has been developed and the project team will provide feedback and invite comments at a public meeting.
**Date:** Thursday, 24 October 2013
**Time:** 14:00
**Venue:** Parys Golf Club

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to attend the meeting. Some documents are available for review prior to the meeting. Please contact Simoné Kriek in this regard at tel. 018 299 1448 or e-mail: 20801114@nwu.ac.za

- North-West Independent (placed: 11 October, 2013)



## Kennisgewing

**KENNISGEWING AAN DEBITEURE EN KREDITEURE IN BESTORWE BOEDELS**

**BOEDEL VAN WYLE HESTER MARIA COETZEE,** 'n meerderjarige vrouepersoon, (Identiteitsnommer: 221009 0001 08 5), wie in lewe woonagtig was te Huis Eikelaan Potchefstroom.

**STERFDATUM: 21 Junie 2013**

**BOEDELNOMMER: 13951/2013**

KENNIS GESKIED HIERMEE in terme van Artikel 29 van Wet 1965, dat alle Debiteure en Krediteure met eise teen bogemelde Boedel, genoemde eise moet indien by die kantore van JACO MATTHEE PROKUREURS, in gemelde Boedel binne 'n tydperk van 30 (DERTIG) dae vanaf datum van publikasie hiervan.

**Eksekuteur:**
**JD MATTHEE**
**PROKUREURS VIR EKSEKUTEUR**
JACO MATTHEE PROKUREURS
GOETZ STRAAT 15, POTCHEFSTROOM, 2531
POSBUS 20733, NOORDBRUG, 2522
TEL: (018) 294 3929
FAKS: 086 541 2935

## Kennisgewing

KENNISGEWING
……VAN 2013
**POTCHEFSTROOM DORPSBEPLANNINGSKEMA 1980**

Kennis geskied hiermee ingevolge Artikel 14(a) van die Potchefstroom Dorpsbeplanningskema 1980 dat N.J.Blignaut (I.D. 681211 5030 08 4) TRP (SA) van Welwyn Stads- en Streekbeplanning CC, 1998/005829/23, synde die gemagtigde agent van die eienaar, Electric Elect (Pty) Ltd Registrasie no. 2002/022364/07, direkteur T.E.M. Odendaal (ID nr: 561217 5032 08 2), van voorneme is om by die Tlokwe Stadsraad aansoek te doen om toestemming om Erf 3056, geleë te Walter Sisulu Straat 57-75, West Acres Winkelsentrum welke perseel in die "Besigheid 1" en "Parkering" gebruiksone geleë is, ook te gebruik vir die doel van 'Vermaaklikheidsplek' (bv. Kegelbaan, Snoeker en biljard tafels, speletjies kamer en verwante gebruike).

Besware teen of vertoë ten opsigte van hierdie aansoek, tesame met die redes daarvoor, moet binne 21 dae na publikasie van die laaste advertensie in die pers, skriftelik by die Munisipale Bestuurder, Posbus 113, Potchefstroom, 2520 en die agent van die aansoeker ingedien word.

Besonderhede van die voorgenome aansoek lê ter insae by die agent van die aansoeker by sy ondergenoemde adres:

**Adres van applikant: Welwyn Stads - en Streekbeplanners, Posbus 20508, Noordbrug, 2522, Tel: (018) 293 1536.**
**Datum van Eerste Publikasie: 2 Oktober 2013**
**Datum van Tweede Publikasie: 9 Oktober 2013**

## Notice

NOTICE ……OF 2013
**POTCHEFSTROOM TOWN PLANNING SCHEME 1980**

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 14(a) of the Potchefstroom Town Planning Scheme 1980 that N.J.Blignaut (I.D. 681211 5030 08 4) of Welwyn Town and Regional Planning CC, 1998/005829/23, being the authorised agent of the owner, Electric Elect (Pty) Ltd Registration no 2002/022364/07, director T.E.M. Odendaal (ID nr: 561217 5032 08 2), intends applying to the Tlokwe City Council, for permission to use, Erf 3056, situated on 57- 75 Walter Sisulu Street, West Acres Shopping Centre, which is situated in the "Business 1" and "Parking" use zone for the purpose of "a Place of Amusement" (e.g. Ten Pin Bowling, Snooker and pool tables, games room and related uses).

Objections to or representations in respect of this application must be lodged, together with reasons, to the Municipal Manager, P.O. Box 113, Potchefstroom, 2520 and the agent of the applicant, in writing within 21 days of the publication of the last advertisement in the press.

Particulars of the proposed application lie for inspection at the agent of the applicant at his under mentioned address:

**Address of applicant: Welwyn Town and Regional Planners, P.O. Box 20508, Noordbrug, 2522, Tel: (018) 293 1536.**
**Date of First Publication: 2 October 2013**
**Date of Second Publication: 9 October 2013**

## EIENDOM TE KOOP

Ruimte, netheid en as bonus 'n heerlike kantoorruimte. Die ±303,56m² huis geleë in die boomryke en gewilde woonbuurt Grimbeekpark beskik oor 4 slaapkamers en 'n ±1 338m² erf, met gerekenariseerde sprinkelbesproeiing en 'n spranke-lende swembad. Dubbelgeriewe en ruim leefareas voltooi die prentjie. Moenie wag nie, skakel nou! **Kontak Jeanne 083 236 8563 om 'n afspraak te reël.**

## CHUBBY CHICK

## SECRETARY/PA TO THE MD

Above position is vacant in one of the leading private Companies in the SA Poultry Industry for the past 50 years. Situated in Potchefstroom, North West Province

**Qualifications and qualities of the Applicant:**

- 10+ years experience in above position
- Reading, monitoring and responding to the Md's email
- Answering calls and handling queries
- Liaising with staff and clients
- Managing the Md's electronic diary
- Booking flights, car rentals and arranging of accommodation
- Writing reports and executive summaries
- Preparing papers for meetings and presentations
- Managing and reviewing filing
- Work under pressure and meet deadlines
- Able to multi-task
- Be professional and level headed
- Excellent computer skills

Fourie's Poultry Farms t/a Chubby Chick is an Equal opportunity employer, therefor welcome people with disabilities and this position will be filled in line with our EE targets.

**Closing Date: 18 October 2013**
**Forward a recent C.V. to: 086 260 1099**
Attention: Dr Callie vd Merwe

***SA braai team off to Las Vegas:*** *Team ChesaNyama Braai-B-Que, the first South African team to be invited to compete in two major food competitions in the US was announced on Heritage Day. The team will be documenting their trip daily via video clips. Follow the fun on facebook.com/BraaiBQue and on Twitter @BraaiBQue.*

**Enkel persoon soek 1-2 slaapkamer woonstel om te huur op plot/plaas binne 10-km van Potchefstroom. Kontak 079 365 1495.**

## POTCHEFSTROOM MINISTERS FRATERNAL

4585 Nkosi St, Ikageng, Potchefstroom
078 458 1837 | 073 247 1108

### Thanks Giving

We great you in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ Amen. Psalm 136:1.

The above mentioned organization hereby thanks all participants in the N12 cleansing ceremony on the 24th of September 2013. We are grateful for the corporation and commitment to the success of the cleansing ceremony.

May the Lord Bless you with his grace forever.

Kind regards
Rev Xhakalashe

## Office of the Premier

### Director: Media Relations

**Salary: R771 306 per annum (all-inclusive salary package)**
**(Level 13) (Ref. K21322)**
**Mafikeng**

**Requirements:** • 3-year appropriate degree or equivalent qualification • Proven experience in writing newsworthy media statements and feature articles • Understanding of what constitutes news • Understanding how media works • Excellent writing and analytical skills • Understanding of Government policies and programmes.

**Duties:** • Ensure proactive communication of Government messages • Keep the media updated on the progress Government is making in implementing its mandate and its programme of action • Write well-researched features/opinion articles articulating the position of the Provincial Government on a variety of issues • Build mutually beneficial relationships between the media and Government • Provide media liaison support in communicating EXCO decisions.

**Enquiries:** Mr L Kgwele, tel. (018) 388-3456

**The Office of the Premier is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer and is committed to the achievement and maintenance of diversity and equity in employment, especially in respect of race, gender and disability. People with disabilities who meet the requirements are encouraged to apply.**

**Note:** Applications must be accompanied by a Z83 form, certified copies of certificates and Identity Document. Failure to submit the requested documents will result in the application being disqualified. Late, faxed and e-mailed applications will not be considered. Qualifications will be verified. The successful candidates for the above position will be required to undergo security clearance. It is the responsibility of applicants to make sure that foreign qualifications are evaluated by the South African Qualifications Authority.

**Applications should be forwarded to the Director-General, Office of the Premier, Private Bag X129, Mmabatho 2735 or hand delivered to the Human Resource Management Directorate, Second Floor, West Wing, Ga-rona Building, Mmabatho.**

**Closing date:** 25 October 2013

North West Province

Kone Solutions K21322

## Notice

**VREDEFORT DOME WORLD HERITAGE SITE (VDWHS) ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS: NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING**

The Department of Environmental Affairs has contracted the Centre for Environmental Management to develop an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) for the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site. The purpose of EMFs is to provide the competent authority with appropriate information as a support mechanism in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the evaluation, review and decision-making of development applications. EMFs also provide applicants with an early indication of the areas in which it would be potentially appropriate to undertake an activity; and facilitate co-operative government.

The VDWHS EMF has been developed and the project team will provide feedback and invite comments at a public meeting.

**Date:** Saturday, 19 October 2013
**Time:** 09:30
**Venue:** Parys Gholf Club

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to attend the meeting. Some documents are available for review prior to the meeting. Please contact Simoné Kriek in this regard at tel: 018 299-1448 or e-mail: 20801114@nwu.ac.za .

***Date of advertisement:*** 10/11 October 2013

## Kennisgewing

**VREDEFORT KOEPEL WÊRELDERFENISGEBIED (VDWHS) OMGEWINGSBESTUURSRAAMWERK (EMF) PUBLIEKE DEELNAMEPROSES: KENNIS VAN PUBLIEKE VERGADERING**

Die Department van Omgewingsake het die Sentrum vir Omgewingsbestuur (CEM) aangestel om 'n Omgewingsbestuursraamwerk (EMF) vir die Vredefort Koepel Wêrelderfenisgebied (VDWHS) te ontwikkel. Die doel van EMFs is om die aangewese owerheid van toepaslike inligting te voorsien as ondersteuningsmeganisme in die Omgewingsimpakassesseringsproses (EIA) vir die evaluering, hersiening en besluitneming van ontwikkelingsaansoeke. EMFs voorsien ook aan aansoekers 'n vroeë aanduiding van gebiede waarin dit potensieël toepaslik mag wees om 'n bepaalde aktiwiteit te onderneem; en fasiliteer ko-operatiewe bestuur.

Die VDWHS EMF is ontwikkel en die projekspan sal terugvoer verskaf en kommentaar versoek tydens 'n publieke vergadering.

**Datum:** Saterdag, 19 Oktober 2013
**Tyd:** 09:30
**Venue:** Parys Gholfklub

Alle geïnteresseerde en geaffekteerde partye word hiermee uitgenooi om die vergadering by te woon. Daar is 'n aantal dokumente beskikbaar vir oorweging voor die vergadering. Kontak asseblief vir Simoné Kriek in hierdie verband by tel: 018 299-1448 of e-pos: 20801114@nwu.ac.za.

***Datum van advertensie:*** *10/11 Oktober 2013*