

Terms of Reference for the Heritage Impact Assessment:

Royal HaskoningDHV have been appointed by the GM Turner and Associates to perform feasibility studies and to investigate, design and manage the construction, and conduct the necessary environmental assessments for the proposed Bhudlu bridge crossing with associated road access across the Umtamvuna River, to link the uMuziwabantu (of the Ugu District within KwaZulu-Natal - KZN) and the Mbizane (of the Alfred Nzo District within the Eastern Cape - EC) municipalities.

There have been negotiations between uMuziwabantu Municipality (KZN) and Mbizana Municipality (EC) to provide a direct link between the municipalities and link up the communities of Nyandeni (KZN) and Nomganya (EC).

The position of the proposed bridge is at an existing informal crossing which can only be crossed by tractors when the river is low enough. Access to the site from the KZN side is off the District Road D1100 onto a municipal gravel road then onto an informal 4x4 track leading to the crossing. From the EC side access is similarly off a district road onto a municipal gravel road then onto an informal 4x4 track. Accesses to the bridge from both sides KZN and EC will have to be upgraded to the nearest district roads respectively.

uMuziwabantu Municipality will construct the Bridge, KZN portion of the Access Road and a 100m approach road on the EC side of the New bridge. The remainder of the access road on the EC side will be constructed by Mbizana Municipality.

The scope of work and deliverables is detailed below:

The Basic Assessment is currently being undertaken by the Consultant in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (2014) promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) (as amended).

The sub-consultant is required to conduct the Heritage Impact Assessment as per the quotation provided to the Consultant. The assessment must include the following tasks and / or deliverables:

- (a) Review of existing databases and literature;
- (b) Field surveys;
- (c) Documentation of heritage coordinates;
- (d) Mapping of heritage findings and provision of shapefiles;
- (e) Impact identification, description and assessment using the significance rating provided by the Consultant appended as Appendix A to this Sub-consultant Agreement;**
- (f) Provide recommendations for the avoidance and mitigation of impacts;
- (g) Ensure all deliverables and methodologies and appropriately reviewed and vetted by internal procedures prior to submission to the Consultant;
- (h) The assessments **must** cover each of the three alternatives and assess at a minimum a 20m buffer around the proposed positioning of the access bridge;
- (i) Reports must be provided electronically to the Consultant.

Appendix A

The following parameters are used to describe the impact/issues in this assessment:

1. Nature

This is a brief written statement of the environmental aspect being impacted upon by a particular action or activity.

2. Extent (E)

Extent refers to the area over which the impact will be expressed. Typically, the severity and significance of an impact have different scales and as such bracketing ranges are often required. This is often useful during the detailed assessment phase of a project in terms of further defining the determined significance or intensity of an impact.

- Site (1) – Within the construction site.
- Local (2) – Within a radius of 2 km of the construction site.
- Regional (3) – the scale applies to impacts on a provincial level and parts of neighbouring provinces.
- National (4) – the scale applies to impacts that will affect the whole South Africa.

3. Duration (D)

Duration indicates what the lifetime of the impact will be.

- Short-term (1) – less than 5 years.
- Medium-term (2) – between 5 and 15 years.
- Long-term (3) – between 15 and 30 years.
- Permanent (4) – over 30 years and resulting in a permanent and lasting change that will always be there.

4. Intensity (I)

Intensity describes whether an impact is destructive or benign.

- Very High (4) - Natural, cultural and social functions and processes are altered to extent that they permanently cease.
- High (3) - Natural, cultural and social functions and processes are altered to extent that they temporarily cease.
- Moderate (2) - Affected environment is altered, but natural, cultural and social functions and processes continue albeit in a modified way.
- Low (1) - Impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions and processes are not affected.

5. Probability (P)

Probability describes the likelihood of an impact actually occurring.

- Improbable (1) - Likelihood of the impact materialising is very low.
- Possible (2) - The impact may occur.
- Highly Probable (3) - Most likely that the impact will occur.
- Definite (4) - Impact will certainly occur.

6. Cumulative (C)

In relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

7. Significance (S)

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

Score		Elaboration
- (13 - 16 points)	NEGATIVE VERY HIGH	Permanent and important impacts. The design of the site may be affected. Intensive remediation is needed during construction and/or operational phases. Any activity which results in a “very high impact” is likely to be a fatal flaw.
- (10 - 12 points)	NEGATIVE HIGH	These are impacts which individually or combined pose a significantly high negative risk to the environment. These impacts pose a high risk to the quality of the receiving environment. The design of the site may be

Score		Elaboration
		affected. Mitigation and possible remediation are needed during the construction and/or operational phases. The effects of the impact may affect the broader environment.
- (7 - 9 points)	NEGATIVE MODERATE	These are impacts which individually or combined pose a moderate negative risk to the quality of health of the receiving environment. These systems would not generally require immediate action but the deficiencies should be rectified to avoid future problems and associated cost to rectify once in HIGH risk. Aesthetically and/or physically non-compliance can be expected over a medium term. In this case the impact is medium term, moderate in extent, mildly intense in its effect and probable. Mitigation is possible with additional design and construction inputs.
- (4 - 6 points)	NEGATIVE LOW	These are impacts which individually or combined pose a deleterious or adverse impact and low negative risk to the quality of the receiving environment, and may lead to potential health, safety and environmental concerns. Aesthetically and/or physical non-compliance can be expected for short periods. In this case the impact is short term, local in extent, not intense in its effect and may not be likely to occur. A low impact has no permanent impact of significance. Mitigation measures are feasible and are readily instituted as part of a standing design, construction or operating procedure.
0	NEUTRAL	Impact is neither beneficial nor adverse. These are impacts which cannot be classified as either positive or negative or classified and null and void in the case of a negative impact being adequately mitigated to a state where it no longer renders a risk.
+(4 - 6 points)	POSITIVE LOW	These are impacts which individually or combined pose a low positive impact to the quality of the receiving environment and health, and may lead to potential health, safety and environmental benefits. In this case the impact is short term, local in extent, not intense in its effect and may not be likely to occur. A low impact has no permanent impact of significance.
+(7 - 9 points)	POSITIVE MODERATE	These are impacts which individually or combined pose a moderate positive effect to the quality of health of the receiving environment. In this case the impact is medium term, moderate in extent, mildly intense in its effect and probable.
+(10 - 12 points)	POSITIVE HIGH	These are impacts which individually or combined pose a significantly high positive impact on the environment. These impacts pose a high benefit to the quality of the receiving environment and health, and may lead to potential health, safety and environmental benefits. In this case the impact is longer term, greater in extent, intense in its effect and highly likely to occur. The effects of the impact may affect the broader environment.

Score		Elaboration
+ (13 - 16 points)	POSITIVE VERY HIGH	<p>These are permanent and important beneficial impacts which may arise. Individually or combined, these pose a significantly high positive impact on the environment. These impacts pose a very high benefit to the quality of the receiving environment and health, and may lead to potential health, safety and environmental benefits. In this case the impact is long term, greater in extent, intense in its effect and highly likely or definite to occur. The effects of the impact may affect the broader environment.</p>