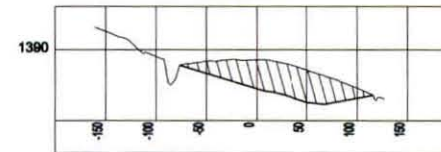
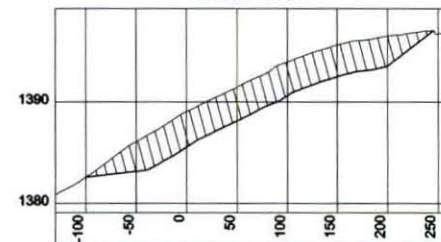


SECTION C-C



SECTION B-B



SECTION A-A

- 1 ERECT NECESSARY FENCING
- 2 REMOVE OVERBURDEN TO STOCKPILES. TO BE USED LATER FOR REHABILITATION.
- 3 ERECT SUCH STRUCTURES AS MAY BE REQUIRED. RAMPS, DIESEL STORAGE, WORKSHOPS STORES.
- 4 CONSTRUCT NECESSARY STORMWATER CHANNELS, SILT TRAPS AND BERMS.

MINING PLAN	
MINED MINERALS	DEC. DOLERITE
AREA = 10.2 ha	10.2 ha
MINING DEPTH	2.5m
VOLUME TO BE MINED	153 000m ³
MINING PERIOD	3 YEARS



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KNOWLEDGE PARK 8

Unit 1, One Harem Crescent & Century City Boulevard
P.O. Box 305, Century City, 7446
E-mail: iliso@iliso.com

Tel: 0861 045 476
Fax: 0861 000 366
www.iliso.com

PROJECT :

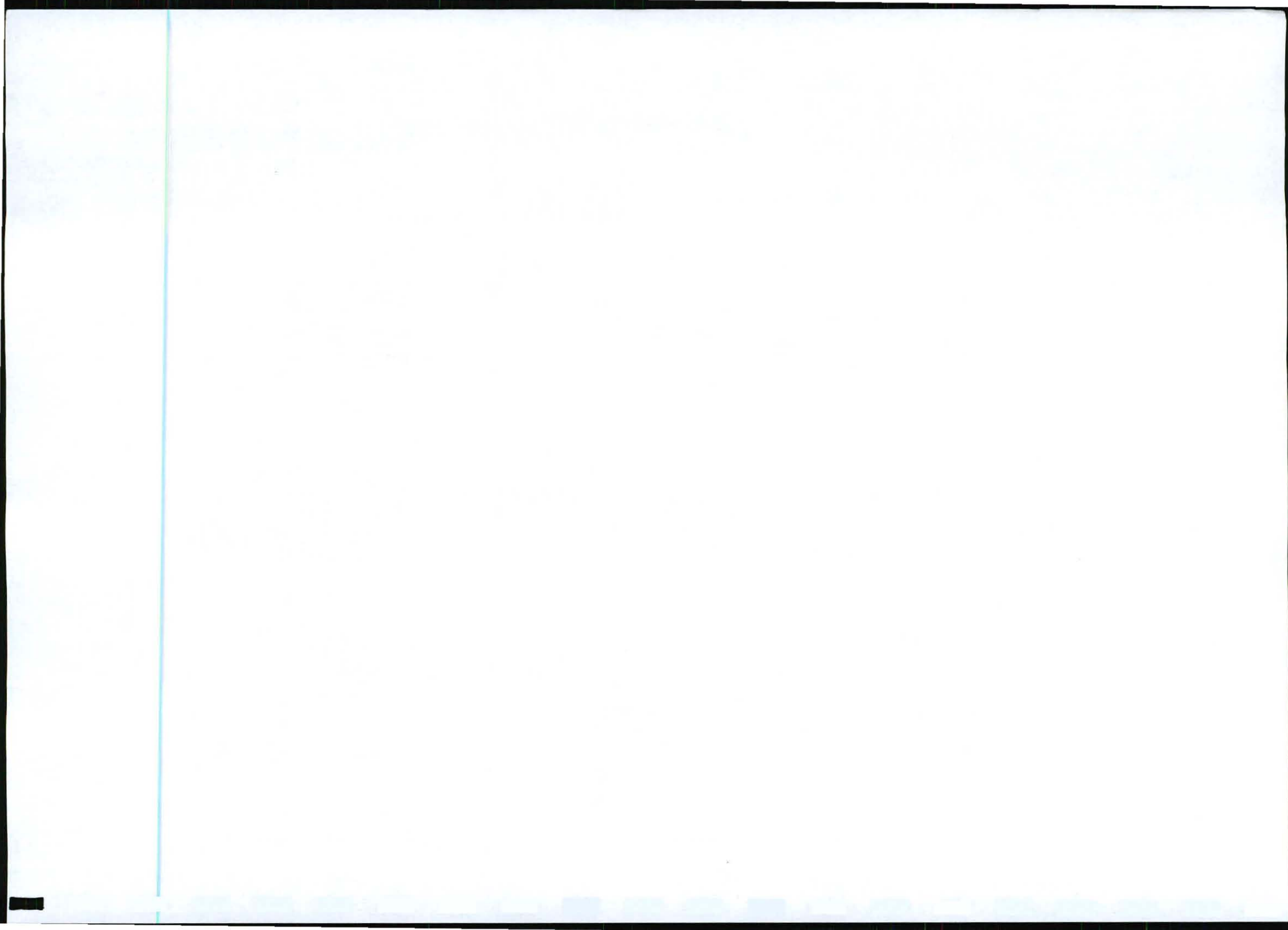
RECONSTRUCTION OF TR15 - (km 52.2 - km 79.0)

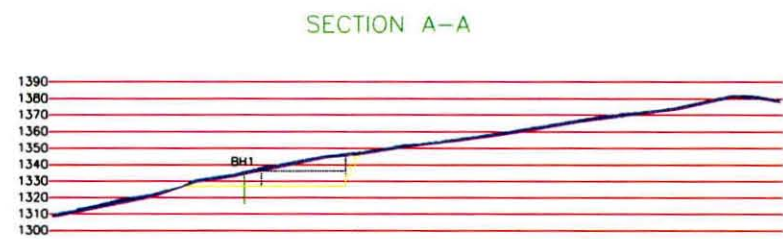
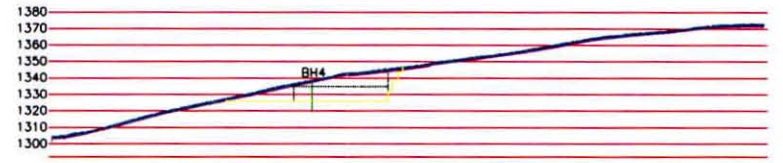
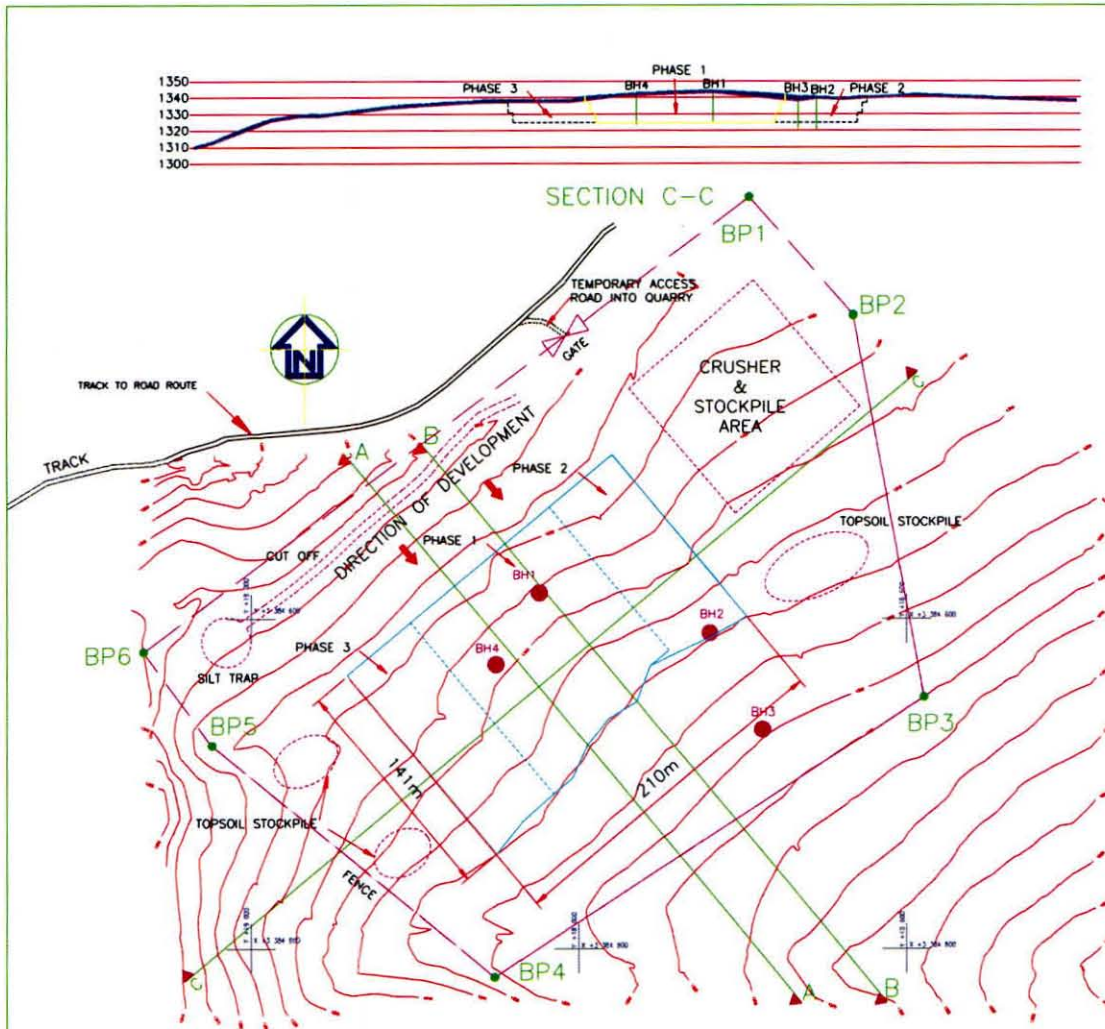
TITLE :

MINING OF BORROWPIT 3

COMPUTER FILE :

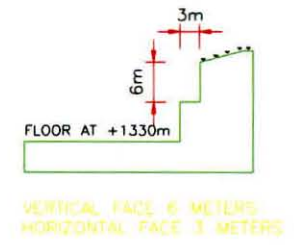
PROJECT ENGINEER :	R.D	SCALE :	N.T.S
DESIGNED :	P.Y	DATE :	APRIL 2010
DRAWN :	P.Y	CHECKED :	R.D
QUALITY CHECKS	CONTENT & ACCURACY	DESIGN COMPLIANCE	PROJECT COMPLIANCE
DWG. No. :		REV.	0





BORE-HOLE LOGS

BH No	OVER BURDEN	VERY HARD ROCK
1	0-1.65m	1.65-19.85m
2	0-1.7m	1.7-19.95m
3	0-3.4m	3.4-20.06m
4	0-1.8m	1.8-19.76m



- 1 ERECT NECESSARY FENCING
- 2 REMOVE OVERBURDEN TO STOCKPILES. TO BE USED LATER FOR REHABILITATION.
- 3 ERECT SUCH STRUCTURES AS MAY BE REQUIRED. RAMPS, DIESEL STORAGE, WORKSHOPS STORES.
- 4 CONSTRUCT NECESSARY STORMWATER CHANNELS, SILT TRAPS AND BERMS.
- 5 START MINING AT THE 1330 METER CONTOUR ADVANCING THE FACE IN A SOUTH-EASTERLY DIRECTION.

AREA = 12.3 ha

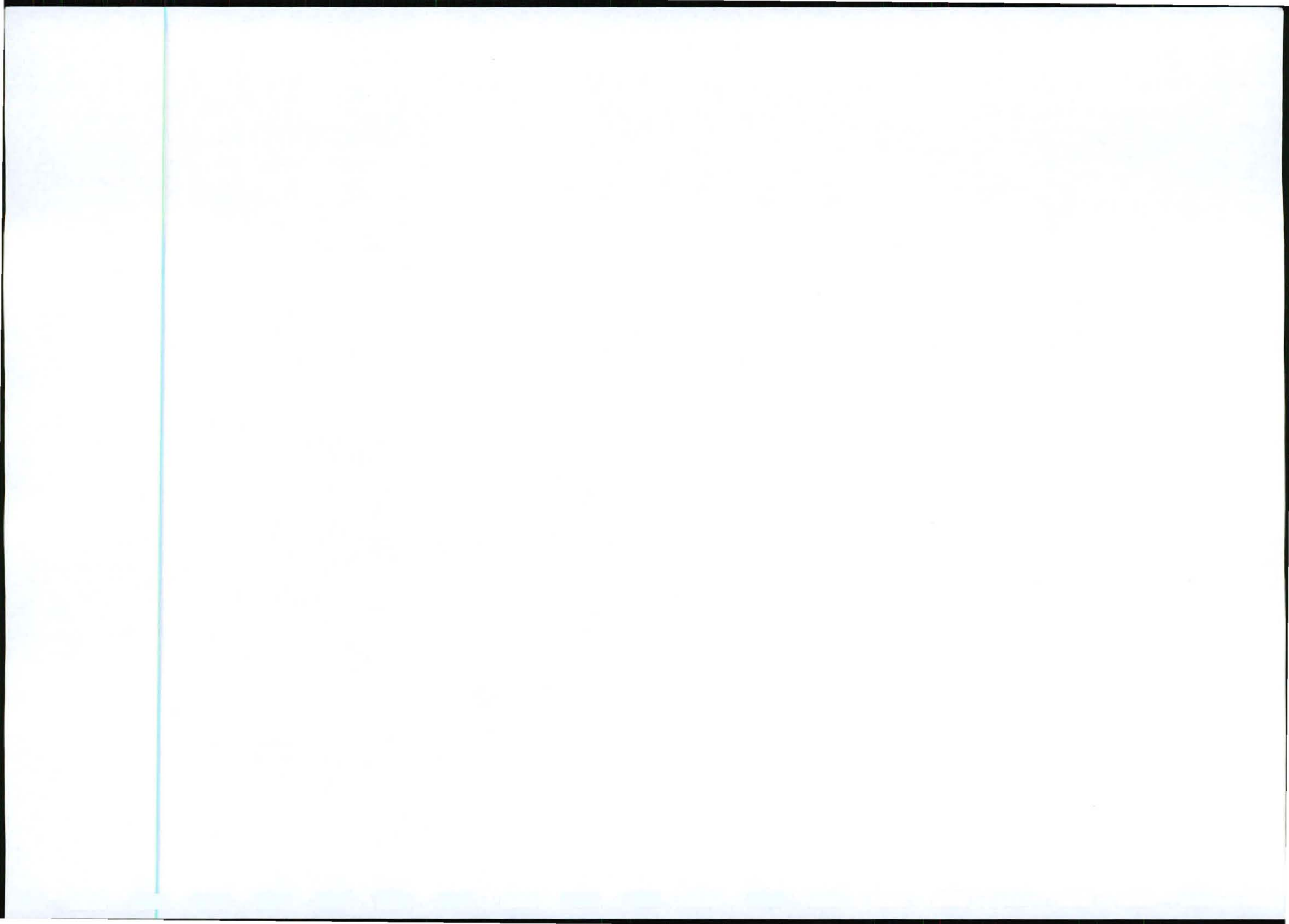


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Unit 1, Cnr Heron Crescent & Century City Boulevard 0861 545 476
P.O. Box 305, Century City, 7446 Fax: 0861 000 356

PROJECT : RECONSTRUCTION OF TR15 - (km 52.2 - km 79.0)

TITLE : MINING OF QUARRY 2

COMPUTER FILE :			
PROJECT ENGINEER :		SCALE:	N.T.S
DESIGNED :		DATE :	APRIL 2010
DRAWN :		CHECKED :	
QUALITY CHECKS	CONTENT & ACCURACY	DESIGN COMPLIANCE	PROJECT COMPLIANCE
DWG. No. :			REV.



Appendix C – Photographs

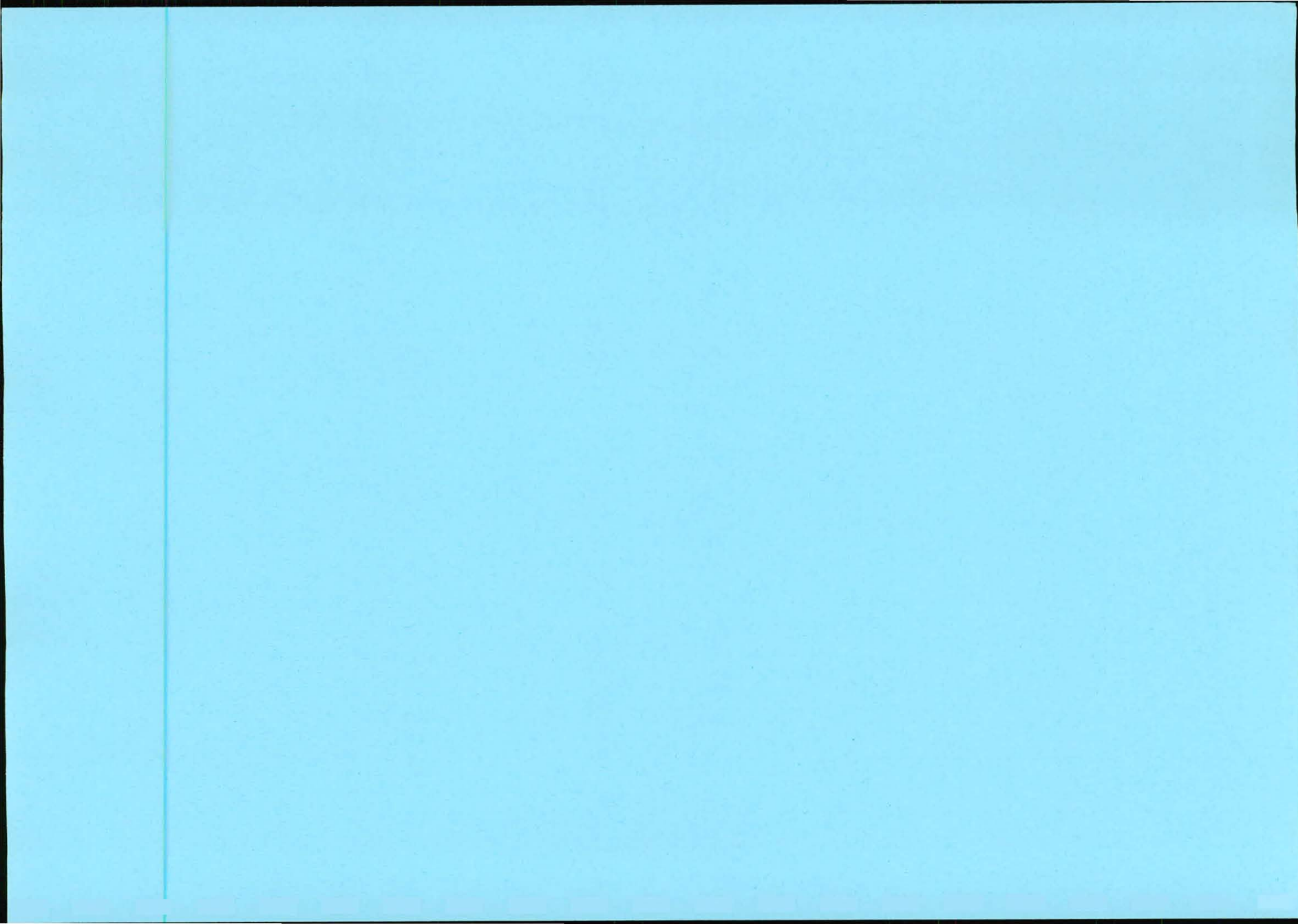


Photo 1 - View of Borrow Pit 3 (± km 66)

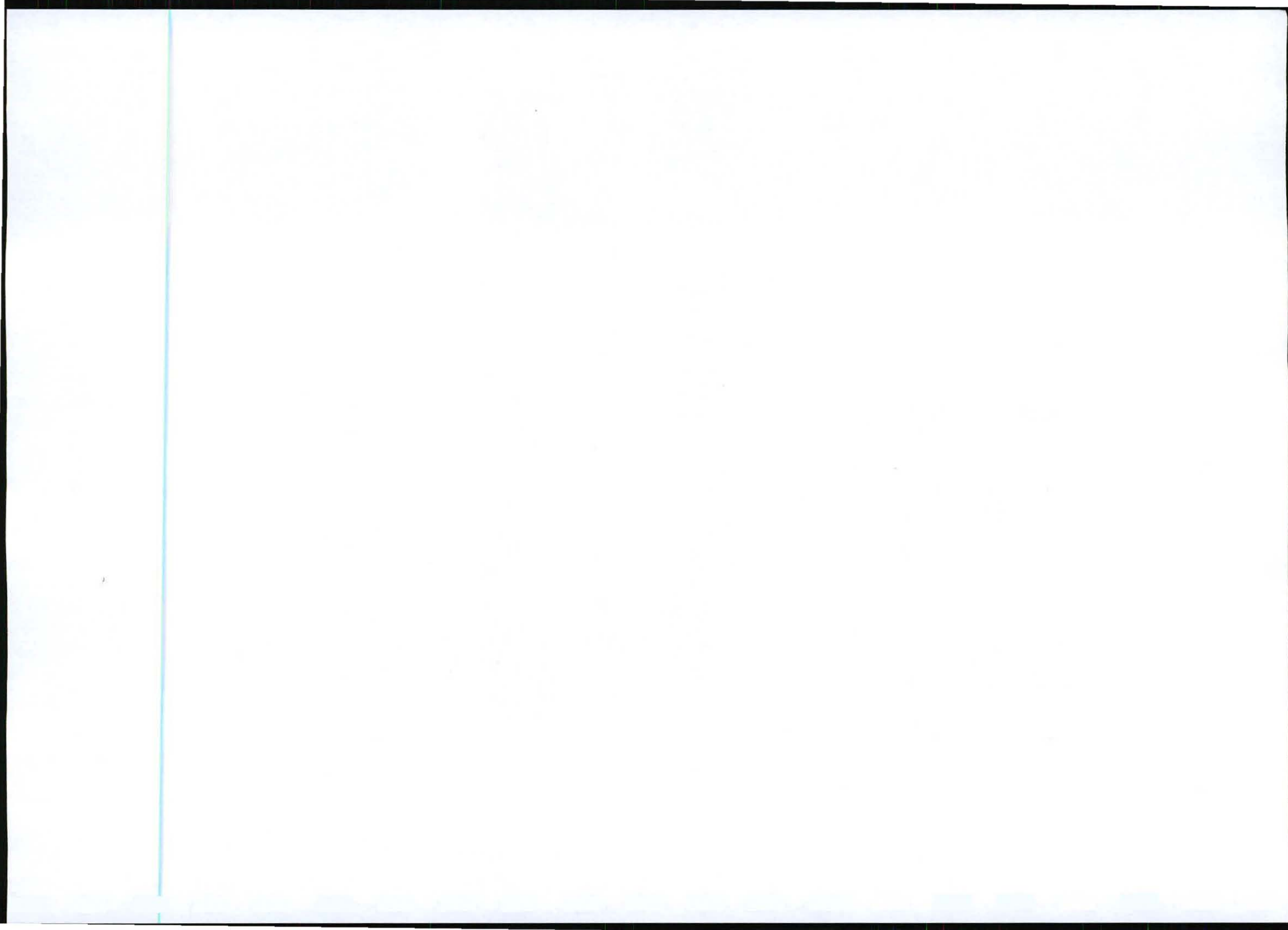


Photo 2 - View of Quarry Site (facing South)



Photo 3 - View from Quarry Site (panning from West to East)





Appendix D – Heritage Impact Assessment Report



HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF
UPGRADE OF THE DR15,
MT FRERE TO MATATIELE,
EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA

Assessment and report by

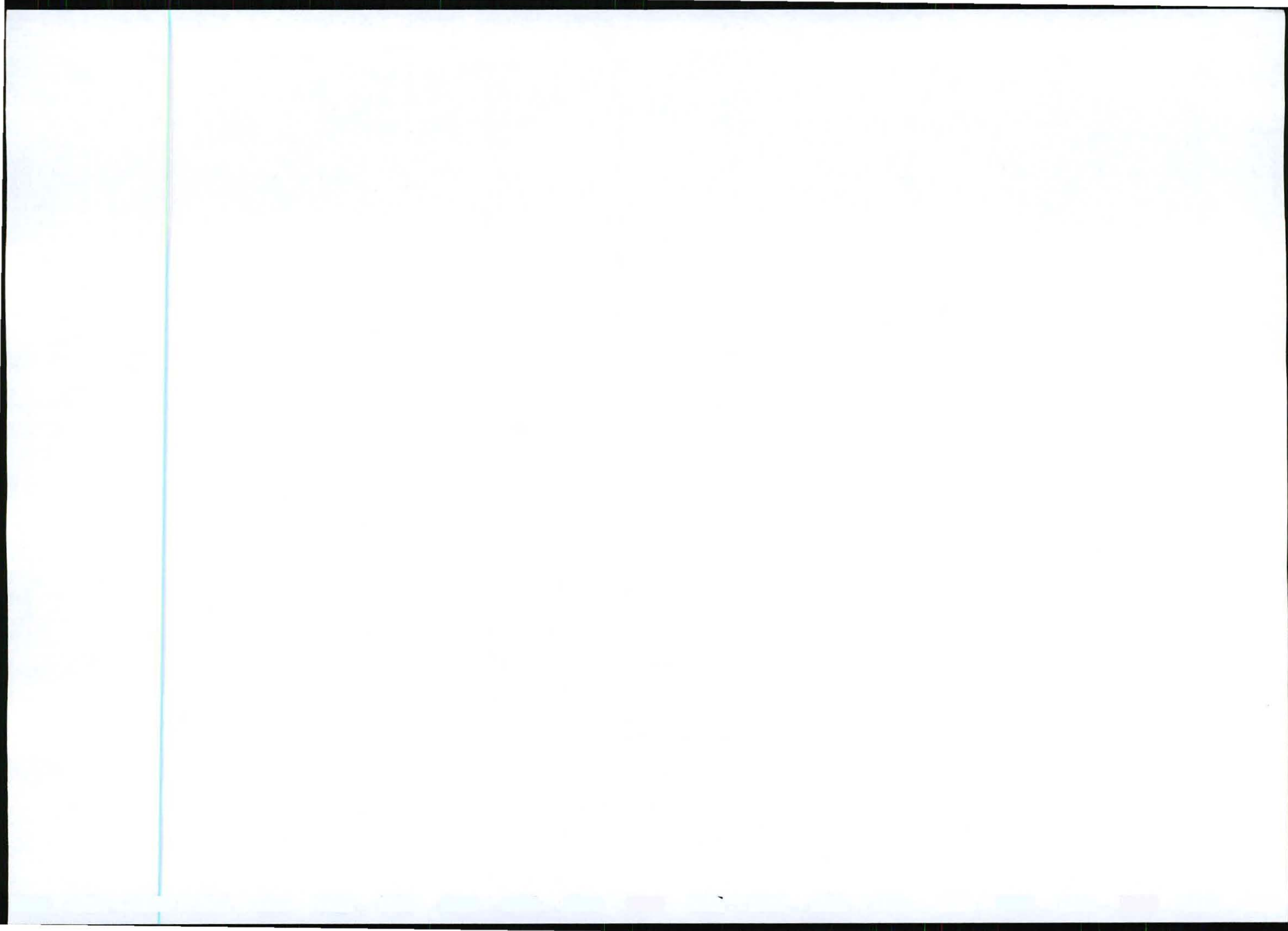


Box 20057 Ashburton 3213
PIETERMARITZBURG South Africa
Telephone 033 326 1136
Facsimile 086 672 8557
082 655 9077 / 082 529 3656
thembeni@iafrica.com

For **SRK East London**

Telephone Robyn Thomson 043 748 6292

16 November 2009



Management summary

eThembeni Cultural Heritage was appointed by SRK East London to undertake a heritage impact assessment of a proposed road upgrade between Mt Frere and Matatiele in the Eastern Cape Province, in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act No 25 of 1999. Two eThembeni staff members inspected the area on 5 November 2009, and completed a controlled-exclusive surface survey and a database and literature search.

Observations

We identified ten ancestral grave / burial ground locations within the proposed development area.

Recommended mitigation measures

Human remains may not be altered in any way without the permission of the families concerned and a permit from SAHRA. We recommend that all the identified graves and burial grounds remain in situ and are not affected in any way by the proposed development. Accordingly:

- No earthworks or construction activities should occur within a minimum of ten metres of any grave or burial ground.
- All graves and burial grounds should be demarcated appropriately before the start of any construction activities, including a buffer of at least ten metres. Barrier tape and metal posts may be used to define no-go areas and must remain in position for the duration of construction.
- All construction personnel should be informed about the locations of graves and burial grounds and receive instruction concerning appropriate activities in their vicinity.
- All actions concerning graves and burial grounds should be agreed to by the appropriate family members and community structures.

Recommended monitoring

None.

Conclusion

We recommend that the development proceed with the proposed heritage mitigation and have submitted this report to the South African Heritage Resources Agency in fulfilment of the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act.

If permission is granted for the development to proceed, the client is reminded that the Act requires that a developer cease all work immediately and notify SAHRA should any heritage resources, as defined in the Act, be discovered during the course of development activities.

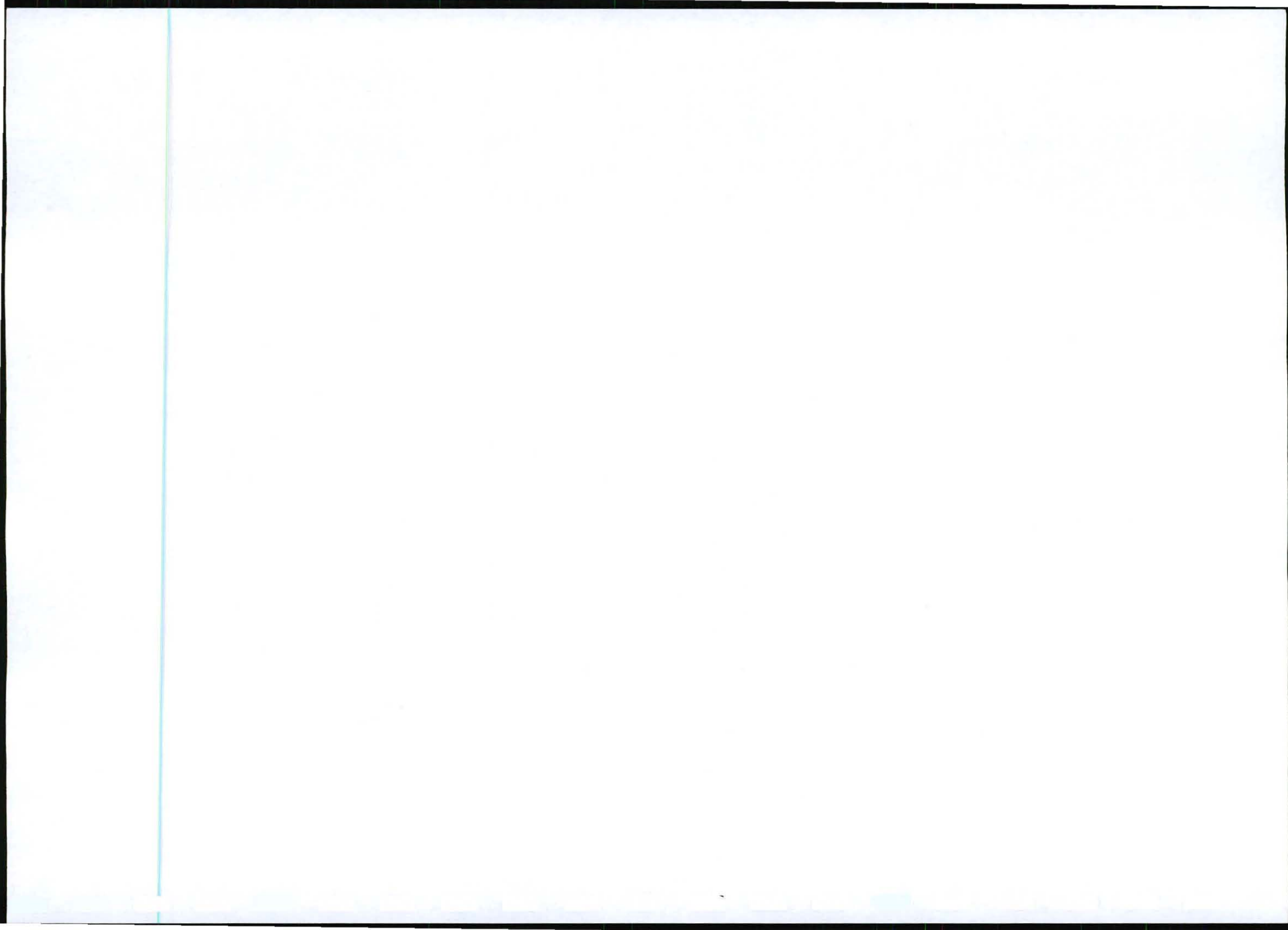


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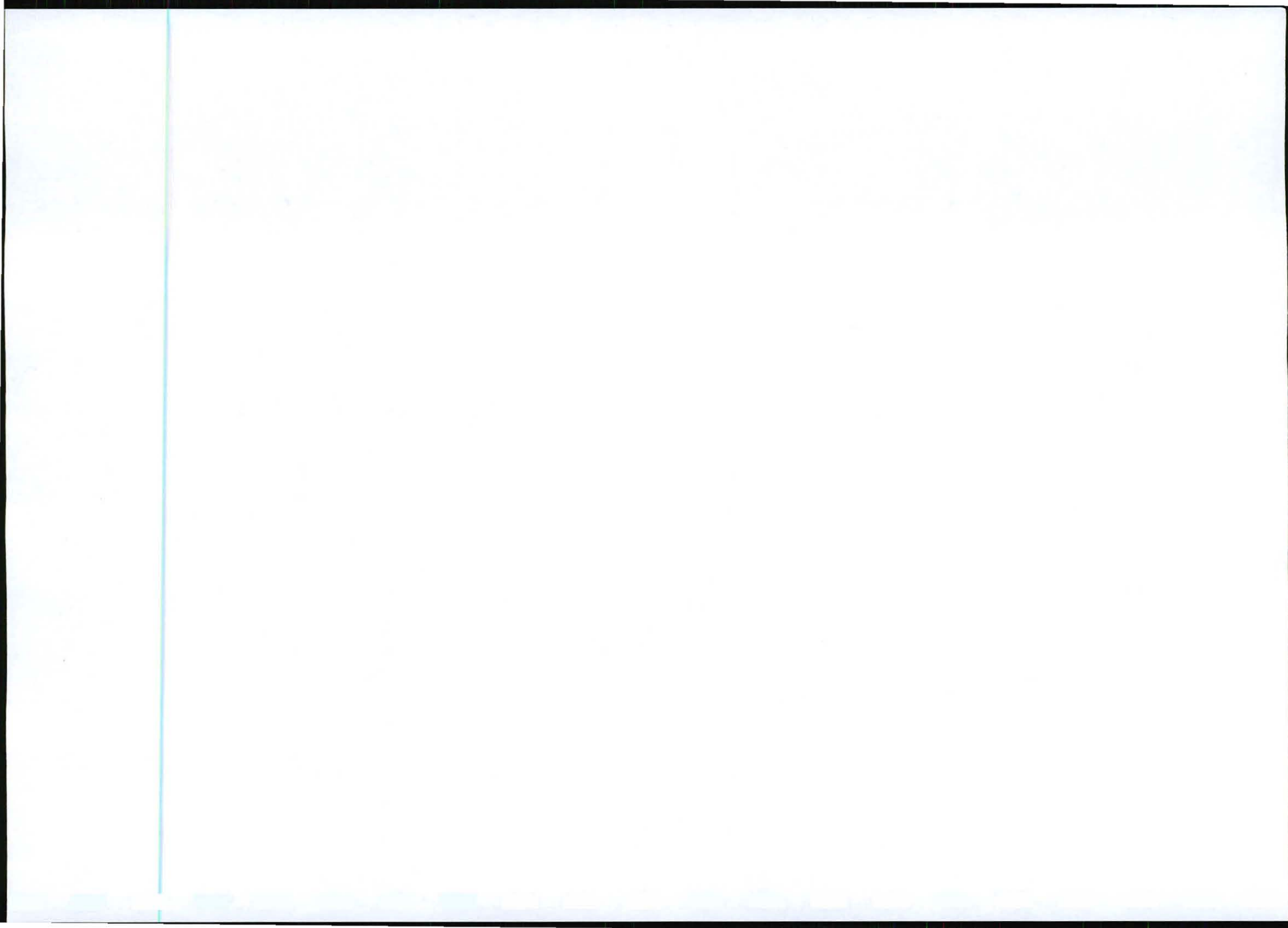
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3. Nature of proposed activities	7
4. Site access, description and environmental issues	8
5. Methodology	8
6. Observations	9
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Specialist competency

Len van Schalkwyk is accredited by the Cultural Resources Management section of the Association of South African Professional Archaeologists to undertake heritage impact assessments in South Africa.

Mr van Schalkwyk has a master's degree in archaeology (specialising in the history of early farmers in southern Africa) from the University of Cape Town and 20 years' experience in heritage management. He has worked on projects as diverse as the establishment of the Ondini Cultural Museum in Ulundi, the cultural management of Chobe National Park in Botswana and various archaeological excavations and oral history recording projects. He was part of the writing team that produced the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 1997. He has worked with many rural communities to establish integrated heritage and land use plans and speaks good Zulu.

Mr van Schalkwyk left his position as assistant director of Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali, the provincial cultural heritage authority, to start eThembeni. During the past ten years he has directed more than 800 heritage impact assessments throughout South Africa, as well as in Mozambique.

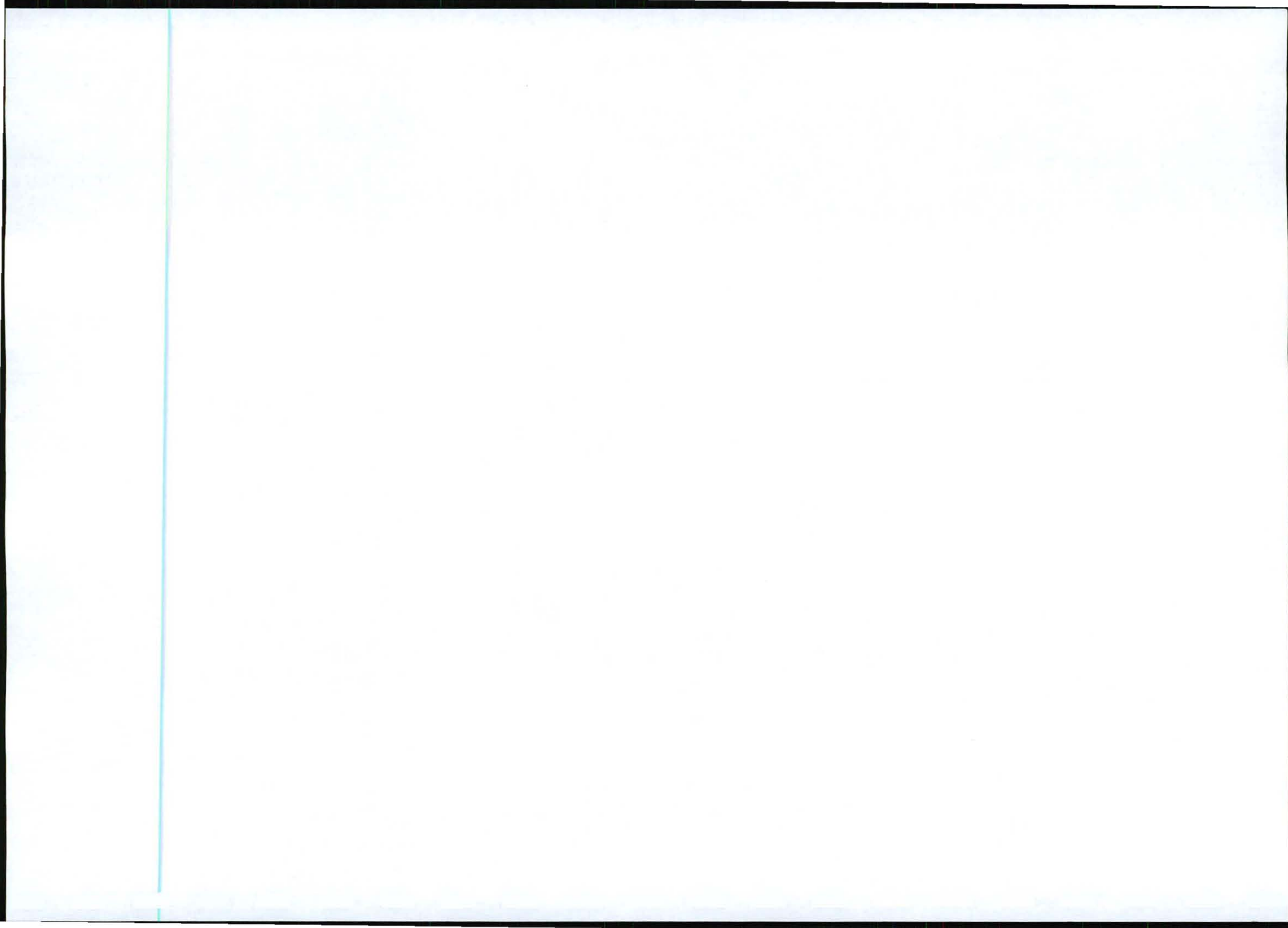
Beth Wahl has a BA Honours African Studies (first class), with archaeology and sociology majors, and has completed various Masters courses in Heritage and Tourism at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. She is a member of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA).

Ms Wahl has undertaken more than 800 heritage impact assessments and monitoring projects throughout South Africa. She was an excavator and logistical coordinator for Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division's heritage programme at Isandlwana Battlefield; has undertaken numerous rock painting surveys in the uKhahlamba / Drakensberg mountains, northern KwaZulu-Natal, the Cederberg and the Koue Bokkeveld in the Cape Province; and was the principal excavator of Scorpion Shelter in the Cape Province, and Lenjane and Crystal Shelters in KwaZulu-Natal.

Ms Wahl has undertaken surveys and monitoring of archaeological sites, excavation of a human skeleton and subsequent community liaison, and written a heritage management plan for Catalina Bay in the iSimangaliso Wetland Park World Heritage Site. She compiled the first cultural landscape management plan for the Mnweni Valley, northern uKhahlamba/Drakensberg, and undertook an assessment of and made recommendations for cultural heritage databases and organisational capacity in parts of Lesotho and South Africa for the Global Environment Facility of the World Bank for the Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area. She developed the first cultural heritage management plan for the uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site, following UNESCO recommendations for rock art management in southern Africa.

Declaration of independence

We declare that Len van Schalkwyk, Beth Wahl and eThembeni Cultural Heritage have no financial or personal interest in the proposed development, nor its developers or any of its subsidiaries, apart from in the provision of heritage assessment and management consulting services.



1. Introduction and legislation

eThembeni Cultural Heritage was appointed by SRK East London to undertake a heritage impact assessment of a proposed road upgrade between Mt Frere and Matatiele in the Eastern Cape Province, in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act No 25 of 1999. Section 38(1) of the Act requires such an assessment in case of:

- the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
- the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;
- any development or other activity which will change the character of a site—
 - (i) exceeding 5 000 m² in extent; or
 - (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
 - (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
- the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; or
- any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority.

The Act defines a heritage resource as any place or object of cultural significance i.e. of aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. This includes, but is not limited to, the following wide range of places and objects:

- living heritage as defined in the National Heritage Council Act No 11 of 1999 (cultural tradition; oral history; performance; ritual; popular memory; skills and techniques; indigenous knowledge systems; and the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships);
- ecofacts (non-artefactual organic or environmental remains that may reveal aspects of past human activity);
- places, buildings, structures and equipment;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds;
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects, but excluding any object made by a living person;
- battlefields; and
- traditional building techniques.

Furthermore, a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of—

- its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons; and
- its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.



A 'place' is defined as:

- a site, area or region;
- a building or other structure which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure;
- a group of buildings or other structures which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such group of buildings or other structures;
- an open space, including a public square, street or park; and
- in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place.

'Structures' means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

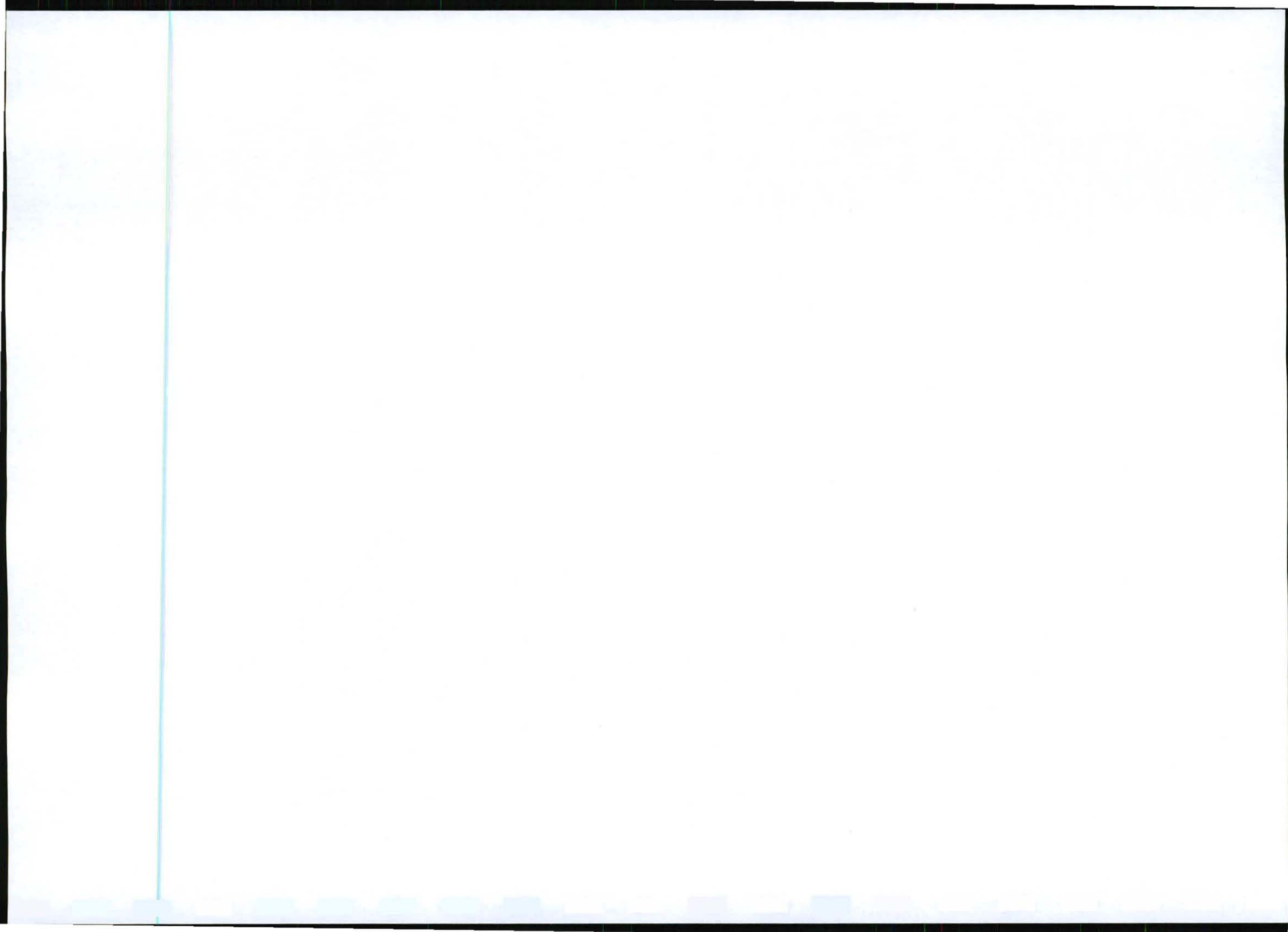
'Archaeological' means –

- material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
- rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and is older than 100 years including any area within 10 m of such representation;
- wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No. 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation;
- features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found.

'Palaeontological' means any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site which contains such fossilised remains or trace.

'Grave' means a place of interment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of and any other structures on or associated with such place. Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali and / or the South African Heritage Resources Agency will only issue a permit for the alteration of a grave if they are satisfied that every reasonable effort has been made to contact and obtain permission from the families concerned. eThembeni adheres to the following procedures:

- Notification of the impending removals (using appropriate language media and notices at the grave site);
- Consultation with individuals or communities related or known to the deceased;
- Satisfactory arrangements for the curation of human remains and / or headstones in a museum, where applicable;
- Procurement of a permit from Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali and / or the South African Heritage Resources Agency;
- Appropriate arrangements for the exhumation (preferably by a suitably trained archaeologist) and re-interment (sometimes by a registered undertaker, in a formally proclaimed cemetery);
- Observation of rituals or ceremonies required by the families.



2. Terms of reference

A Heritage Impact Assessment must address the following key aspects:

- the identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;
- an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of heritage assessment criteria set out in regulations;
- an assessment of the impact development on heritage resources;
- an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;
- the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;
- if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and
- plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after completion of the proposed development.

3. Nature of proposed activities (information provided by the client)

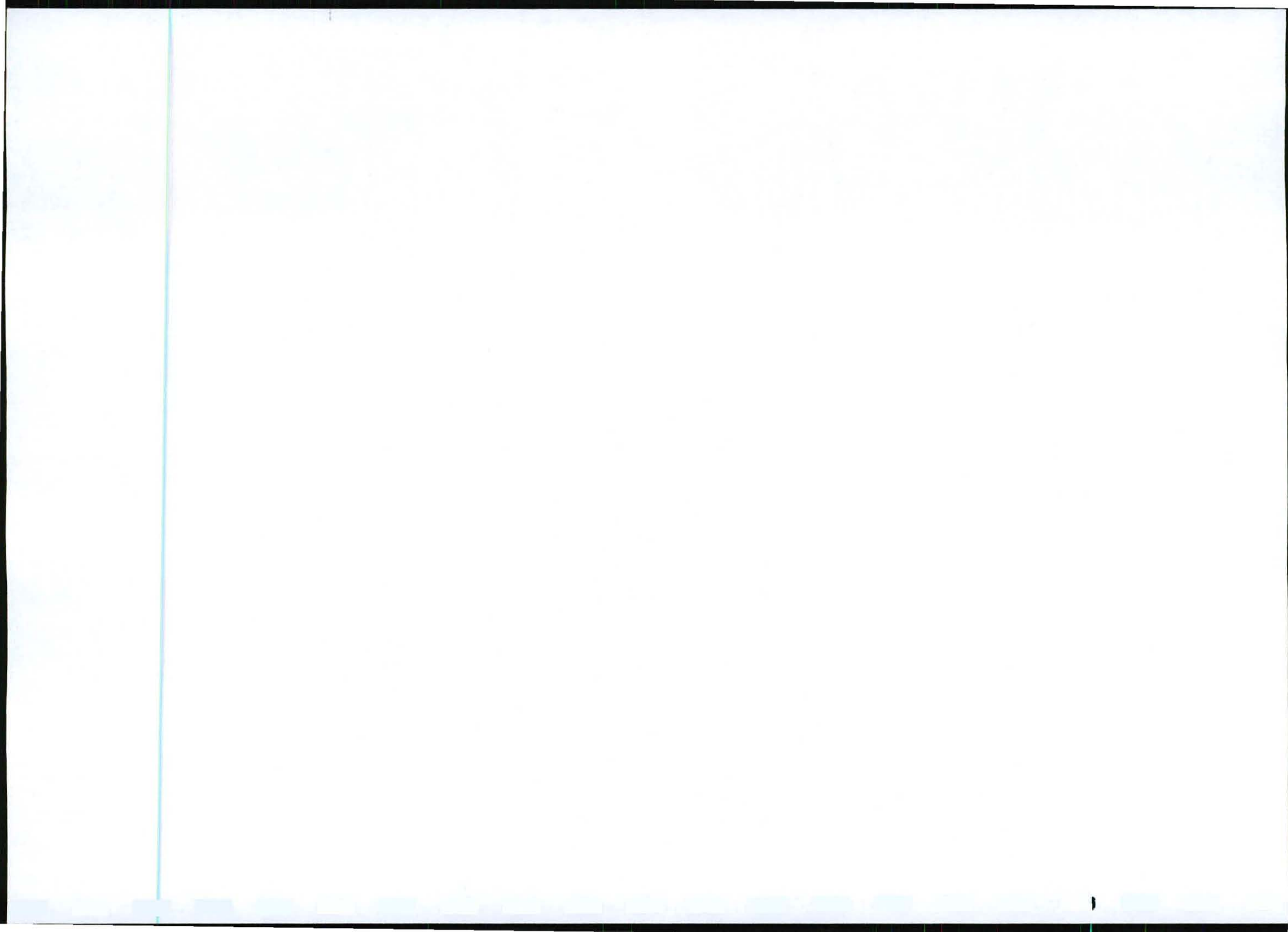
District Road 15 links the N2 National route, at Mount Frere in the south, to the provincial road R56, just south of Matatiele in the north. The existing route consists of a sub-standard gravel road (\pm 78 kilometres long), which follows the Kinira River for a large section of the route. Due to the topography, the road is characterised by steep gradients and short curves. The design of the upgraded road has been divided into three sections. This report deals with the third and final section, which is approximately 26 km in length.

The proposed upgrading and re-alignment of approximately 26 km of the existing gravel road from kilometre 57 to the intersection with the R56, between Matatiele and Mount Fletcher, will involve the following:

- Re-alignment of the existing road to improve sub-standard curves;
- Re-alignment over certain sections by altering the alignment substantially;
- Construction of a new bridge over the river;
- The construction of approximately eight major culverts at various stream crossings;
- The extraction of construction material from approximately four existing borrow pits;
- The development of, and extraction from, approximately three new borrow pits; and
- The establishment and exploiting of up to two potential hard rock quarries for the production of crushed stone base.

The proposed typical cross section is for:

- 2 x 3.4 m lanes;
- 2 x 1.5 m shoulders;
- Paved/unpaved side drains;
- Guard rails and berms where the fill exceeds 3.0m in height or the topography dictates that guard rails be provided as a safety measure;
- Fill slopes will be 1:1.5 maximum;
- Cut slopes will vary between 4:1 and 1:1.5, depending on material conditions.
- Retaining structures and/or benched batters will be provided where normal batters are impractical; and
- Sub-surface drains will be provided where required.



4. Site access, description and environmental issues (information provided by the client)

District Road 15 links the N2 National route, at Mount Frere in the south, to the provincial road R56, just south of Matatiele in the north, as indicated in Figure 1.

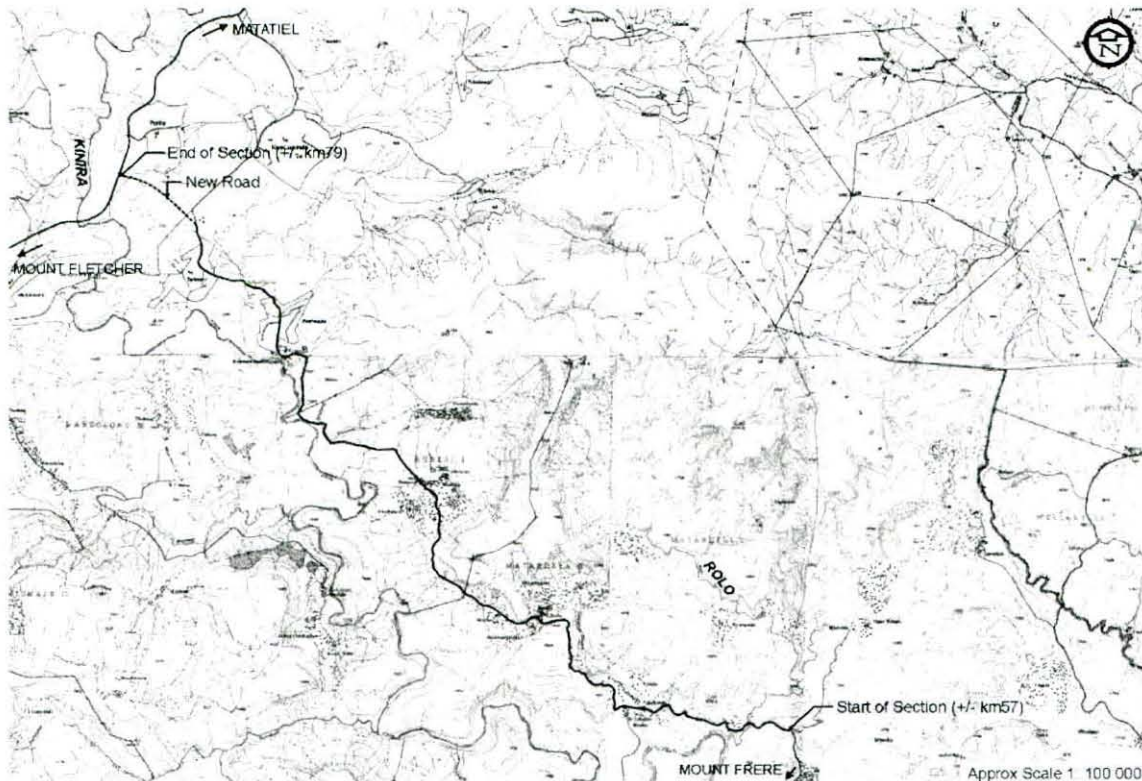


Figure 1. Location of the DR15 in the Eastern Cape, South Africa.

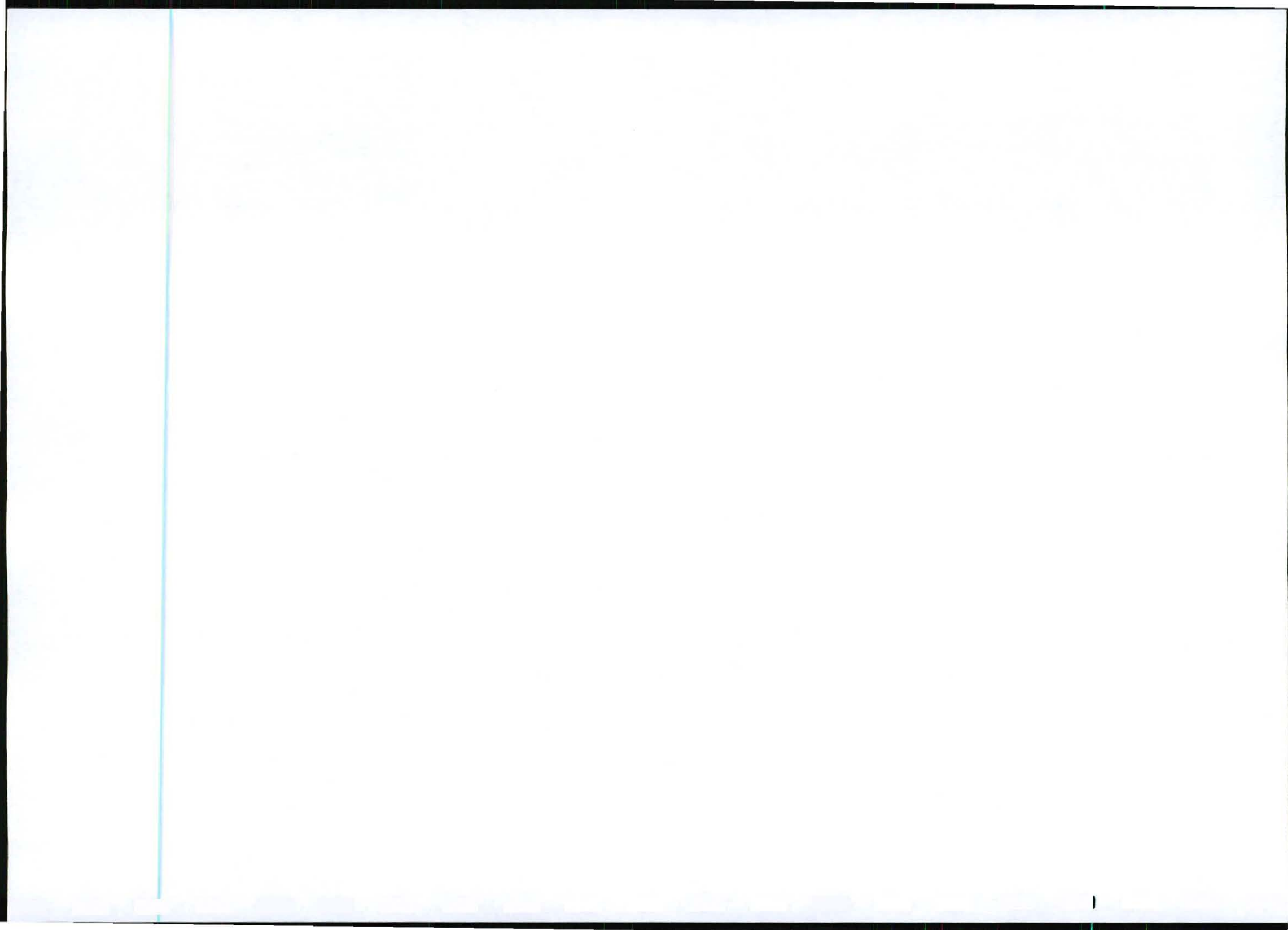
5. Methodology

Two eThembeni staff members inspected the area on 5 November 2009. We completed a controlled-exclusive surface survey, where 'sufficient information exists on an area to make solid and defensible assumptions and judgements about where [heritage resource] sites may and may not be' and 'an inspection of the surface of the ground, wherever this surface is visible, is made, with no substantial attempt to clear brush, turf, deadfall, leaves or other material that may cover the surface and with no attempt to look beneath the surface beyond the inspection of rodent burrows, cut banks and other exposures that are observed by accident' (King 1978¹).

We consulted various provincial databases, including historical, archaeological and geological sources and sourced a concise account of South Africa's pre and postcolonial history (available on request). We assessed the value and significance of heritage resources, as defined in the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 and the criteria contained in Appendix A. Culturally significant landscapes were assessed according to the criteria in Appendix B.

Geographic coordinates were obtained with a handheld Garmin 60 global positioning unit. Photographs were taken with a Nikon Coolpix S200 digital camera. A statement of independence and a summary of our ability to undertake this heritage impact assessment are available on request.

¹ King, T. F. 1989. The archaeological survey: methods and uses. Quoted in Canter, L. W. 1996. Environmental impact assessment. Second Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc.



The assumptions and limitations of this heritage impact assessment are as follows:

- We have assumed that the description of the proposed project, provided by the client, is accurate.
- We have assumed that the public consultation process undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment is sufficient and adequate and does not require repetition as part of the heritage impact assessment.
- Soil surface visibility was moderate. Heritage resources might be present in densely vegetated areas and we remind the client that the Act requires that a developer cease all work immediately and notify Amafa should any heritage resources, as defined in the Act, be discovered during the course of development activities.
- We did not record burial sites located within household precincts, since we assume that these will not be affected by this project.
- No subsurface investigation (including excavations or sampling) were undertaken, since a permit from SAHRA is required to disturb a heritage resource.

6. Observations

No development activities associated with the proposed project had begun at the time of our visit, in accordance with heritage legislation. The entire area comprises small villages surrounded by gardens, croplands and extensive communal grazing lands.

We assessed the following categories of heritage resources:

Living heritage

The entire landscape is one of living heritage, but we identified no specific places associated with living heritage within the proposed development area.

Ecofacts

None were identified within the proposed development area.

Places, buildings, structures and equipment

None were identified within the proposed development area.

Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage

The entire landscape is one of living heritage, but we identified no specific places associated with living heritage within the proposed development area.

Historical settlements and townscapes

None were identified within the proposed development area.

Landscapes and natural features

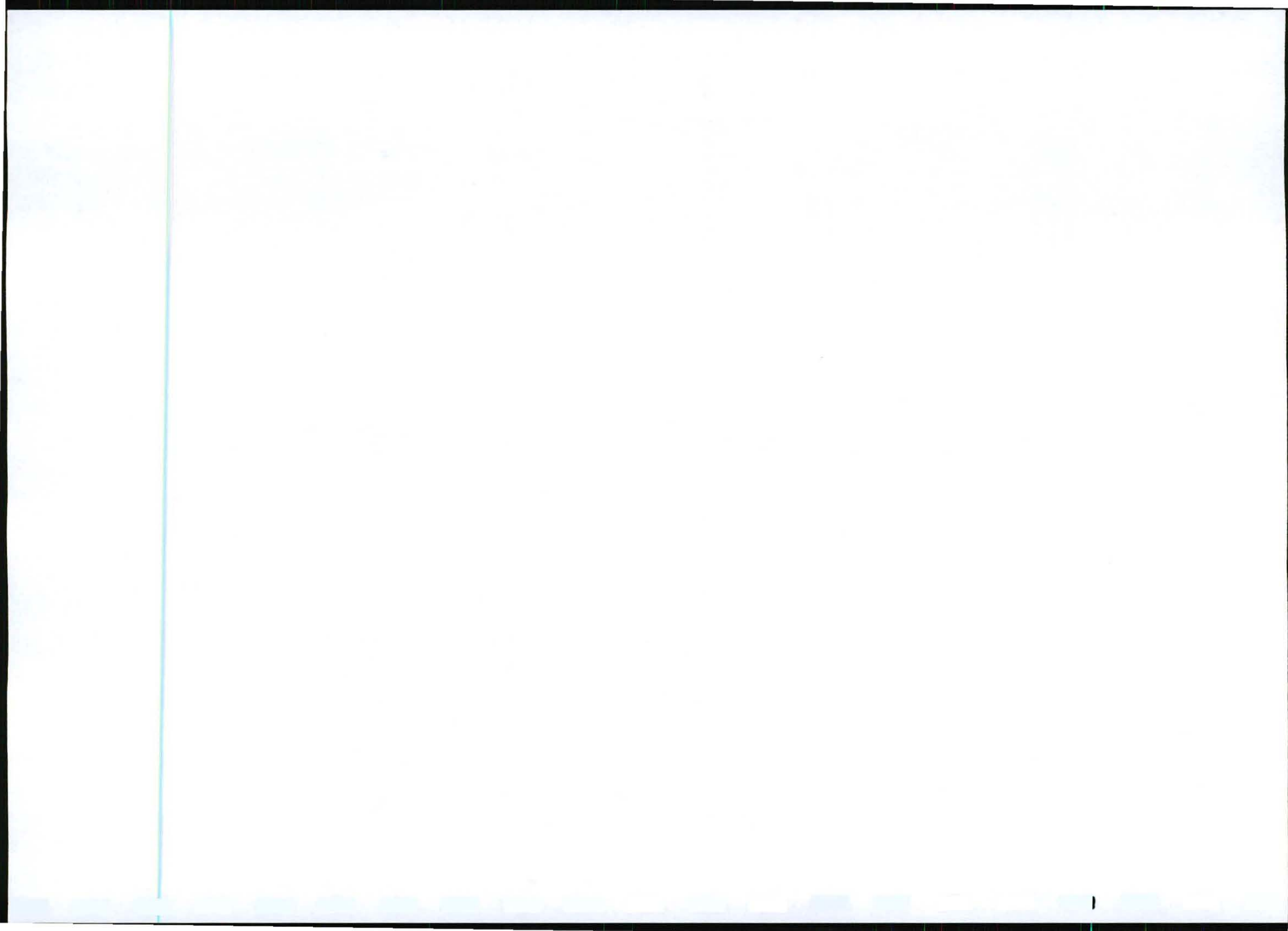
None were identified within the proposed development area.

Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance

None were identified within the proposed development area.

Archaeological and palaeontological sites

None were identified within the proposed development area.

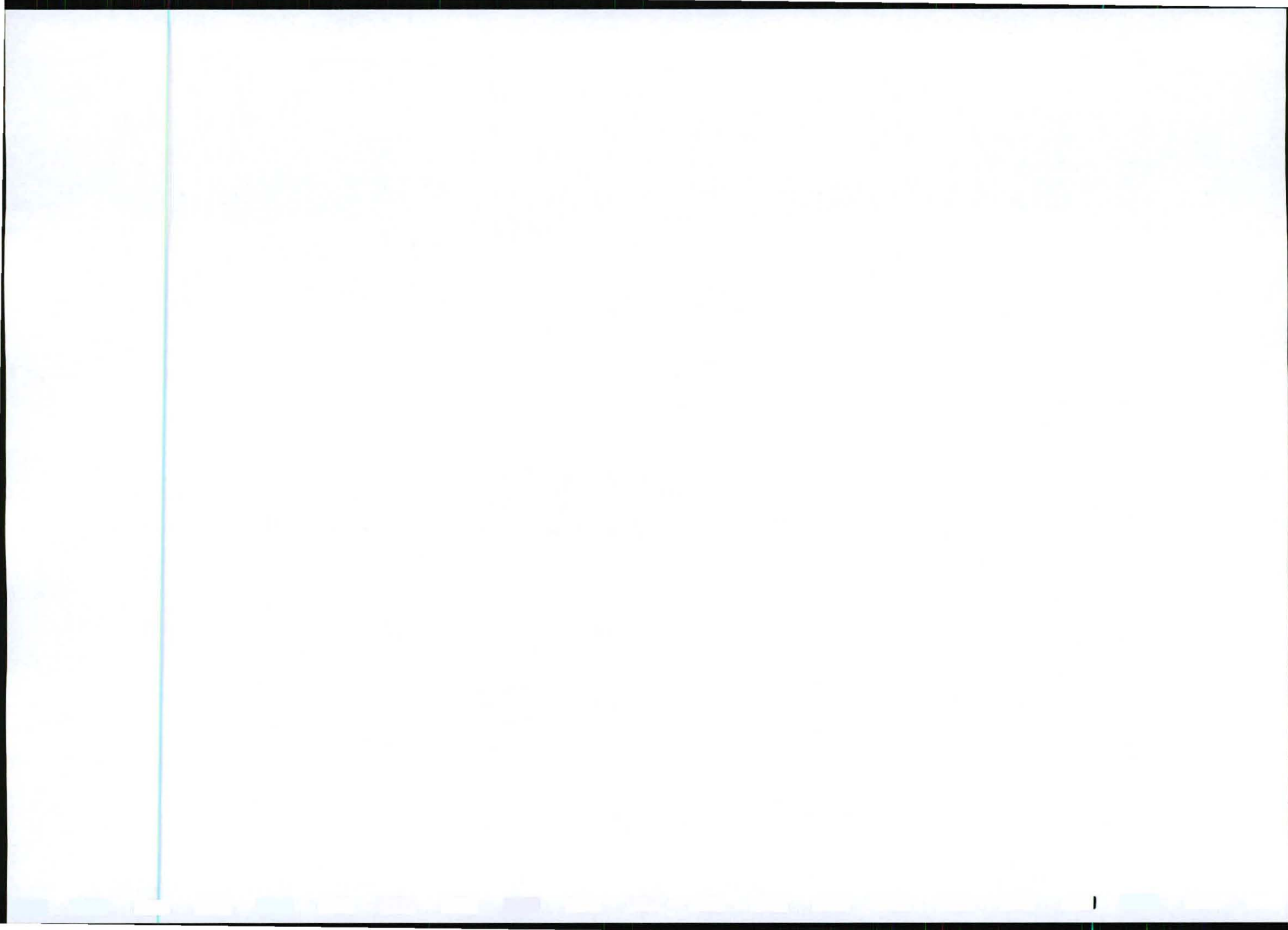


Graves and burial grounds

Table 1 describes the ancestral graves and burial grounds identified within the proposed development area, all of which have high heritage significance at all levels for their social value.

No.	Name	Notes	Description of grave / cemetery	Location
1	Unknown	Figure 2 below	Burial ground with +/- 36 graves indicated by painted white stones immediately SW of road shoulder	S30 37.017; E28 48.883
2	Sisilana Family Mhlati Family Land Owner: Chief Mathandela	Marked by agave plants and car wreck. Road very constricted by nearby bridge.	Burial ground with 11 graves Age of graves: Approximately 30 years	S30 ⁰ 34'39.1" E28 ⁰ 45'46.1" 1265m
3	Sisilana Family Duba Family Mazaomba Family Land Owner: Chief Mathandela	Marked by spiny cactus thicket along stream bank	Burial ground with +/- 14 graves on RHS of the road towards Matatiele in clump of bushes. (Not likely to be affected). Age of graves approximately 30 years	S30 ⁰ 34'36.7" E28 ⁰ 45'33.7" 1291m
4	Nombona Family Land Owner: Chief Mathandeli	On curve of road on steep climb just after Q41+Maluti crossroads	Burial ground with +/- 20 graves Age of graves: Approximately 40 years	S30 ⁰ 34'35.8" E28 ⁰ 45'07.2" 1345m
5	Jwili Family Ndaleni Family Land Owner: Chief Mathandeli		Burial ground on left side of road to Matatiele. 3 graves (NB far back from road, approximately 15m).	S30 ⁰ 33'5.62" E28 ⁰ 44'22.3"
6	Unknown	Figure 3 below	Burial ground and abandoned homestead with at least one grave intact and two others already exhumed.	S30 33 20.0; E28 43 14.5
7	Booi Family	Figure 4 below	Burial ground 50 m north of road so not likely to be affected.	S30 32 04.0; E28 42 24.0
8	Vundisa Family		Ancestral graves.	S30 31 51.5; E28 42 21.5
9	Vundisa Family & Dzingwa Family		Burial ground with +/-30 graves on RHS of road towards Matatiele. Age of graves: Approximately 40 years.	S 30 ⁰ 31'47.1" E28 ⁰ 42'14.5" 1418m
10	Land Owner: Headman Mbadu		One ancestral grave +/- 40 years old	S30 ⁰ 30'49.1" E28 ⁰ 40'10.6"

Table 1. Ancestral graves and burial grounds located within the proposed development area.



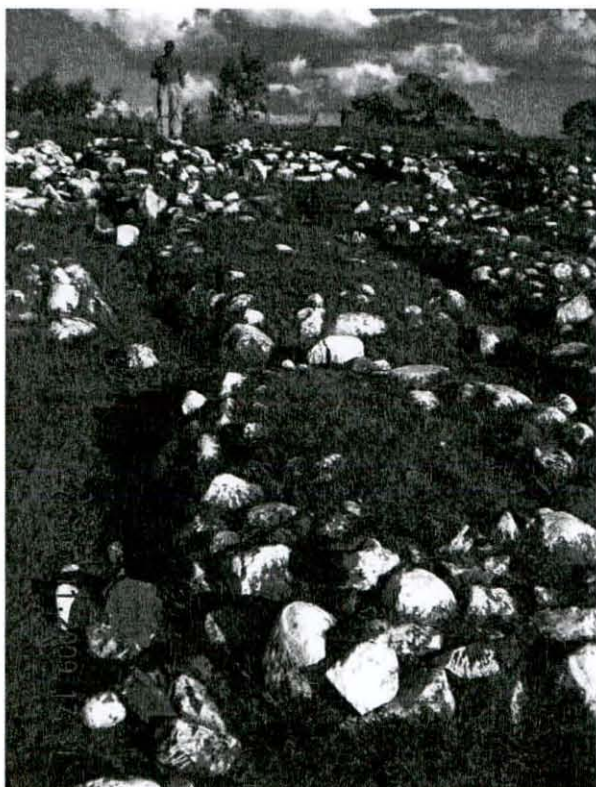
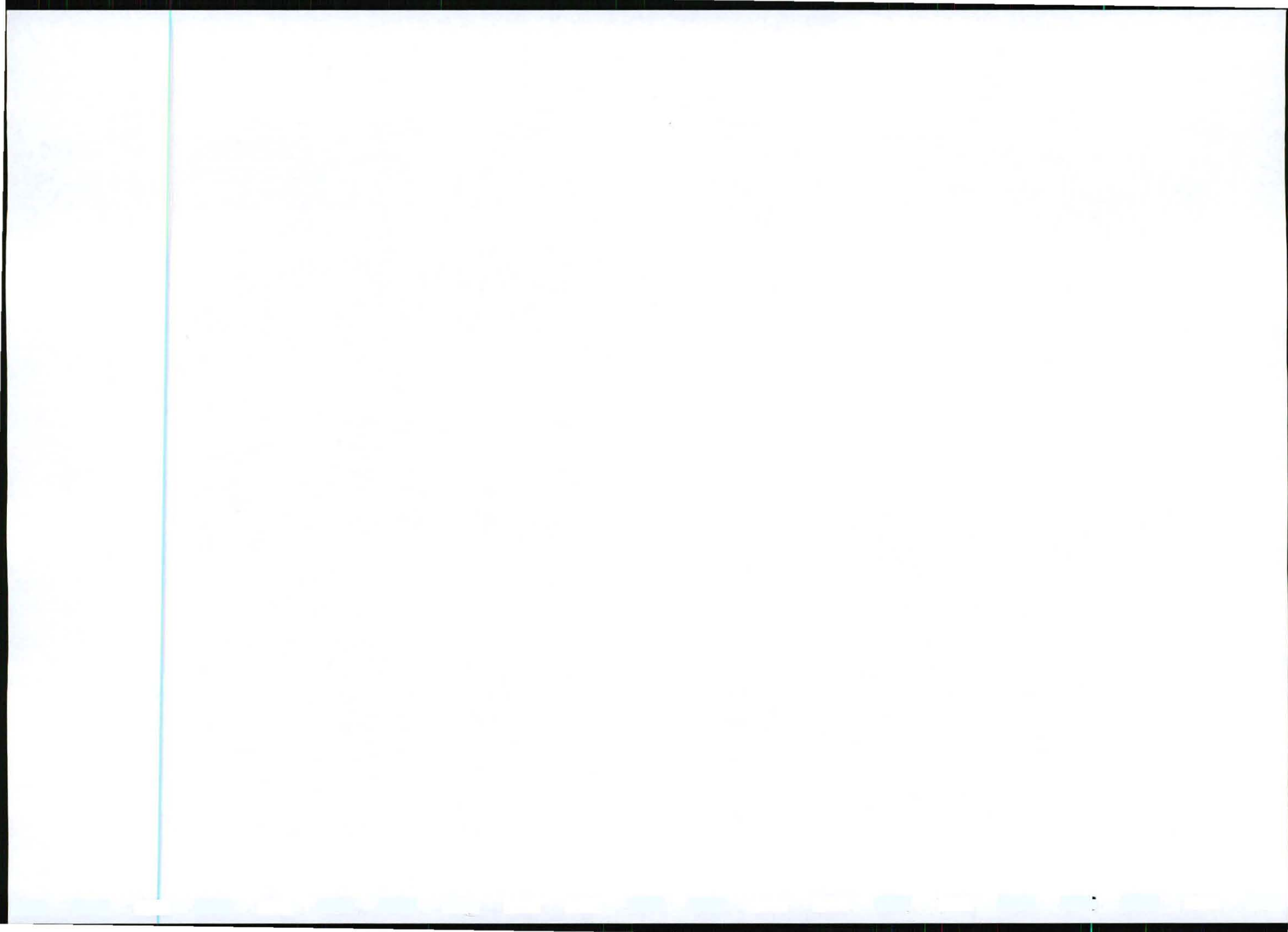


Figure 2. No 1 - Burial ground.



Figure 3. No 6 – Abandoned homestead with exhumed and in situ graves.



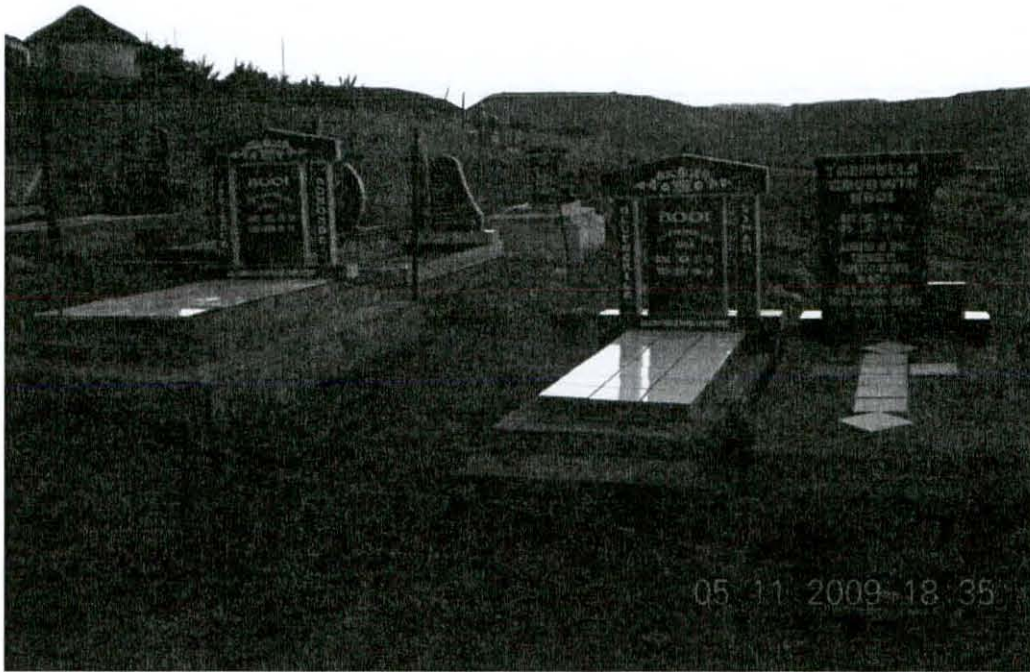


Figure 4. No 7 – Booi family burial ground.

Movable objects excluding any object made by a living person

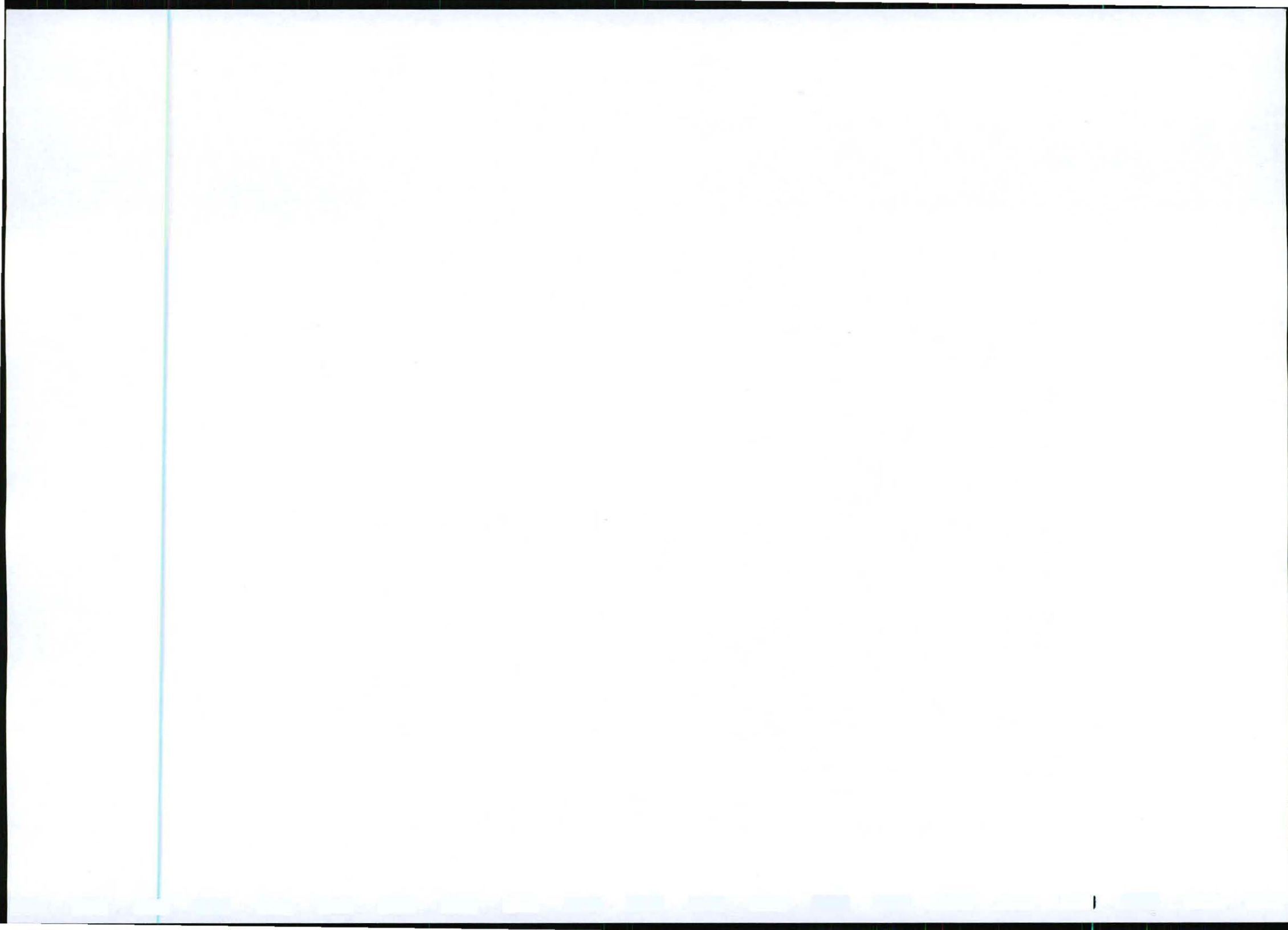
None were identified within the proposed development area.

Battlefields

None were identified within the proposed development area.

Traditional building techniques

None were identified within the proposed development area.



7. Recommended mitigation measures

Human remains may not be altered in any way without the permission of the families concerned and a permit from SAHRA. We recommend that all the identified graves and burial grounds remain in situ and are not affected in any way by the proposed development. Accordingly:

- No earthworks or construction activities should occur within a minimum of ten metres of any grave or burial ground.
- All graves and burial grounds should be demarcated appropriately before the start of any construction activities, including a buffer of at least ten metres. Barrier tape and metal posts may be used to define no-go areas and must remain in position for the duration of construction.
- All construction personnel should be informed about the locations of graves and burial grounds and receive instruction concerning appropriate activities in their vicinity.
- All actions concerning graves and burial grounds should be agreed to by the appropriate family members and community structures.

8. Recommended monitoring

None.

9. Summary of findings in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 Section 38(3)

- o The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected

Ten grave / burial ground locations.

- o An assessment of the significance of such resources

All human remains have high heritage significance at all levels for their social value.

- o An assessment of the impact of development on such heritage resources

This development should avoid all permanent impact on the ancestral graves and burial grounds.

- o An evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development

Not applicable if the proposed mitigation measures are implemented.

- o The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources

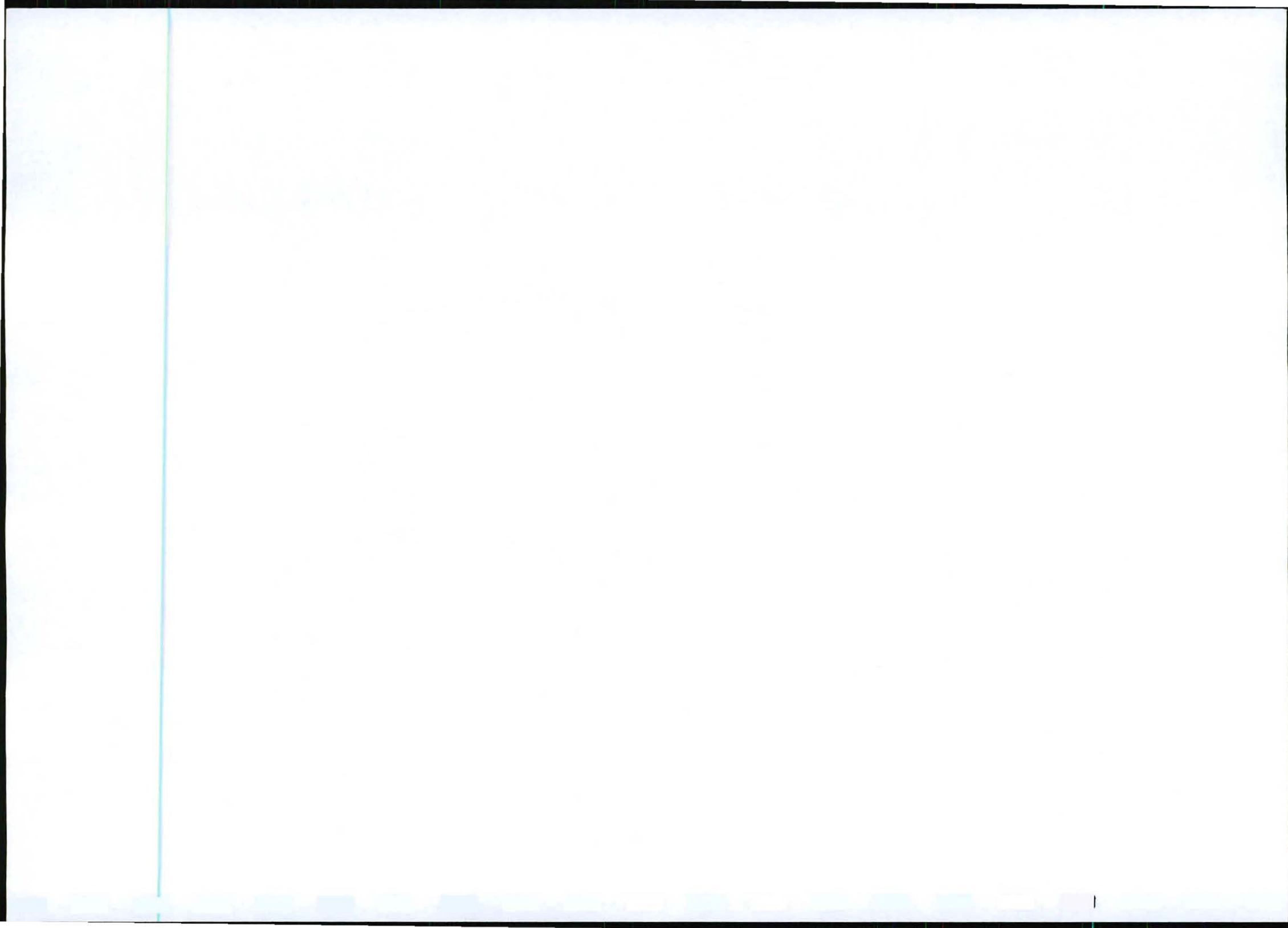
The client has undertaken such consultation in terms of statutory requirements and retains the relevant documentation.

- o If heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives

See Sections 7 and 8.

- o Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after completion of the proposed development

If permission is granted for development to proceed, the client is reminded that the Act requires that a developer cease all work immediately and notify SAHRA should any heritage resources, as defined in the Act, be discovered during the course of development activities.

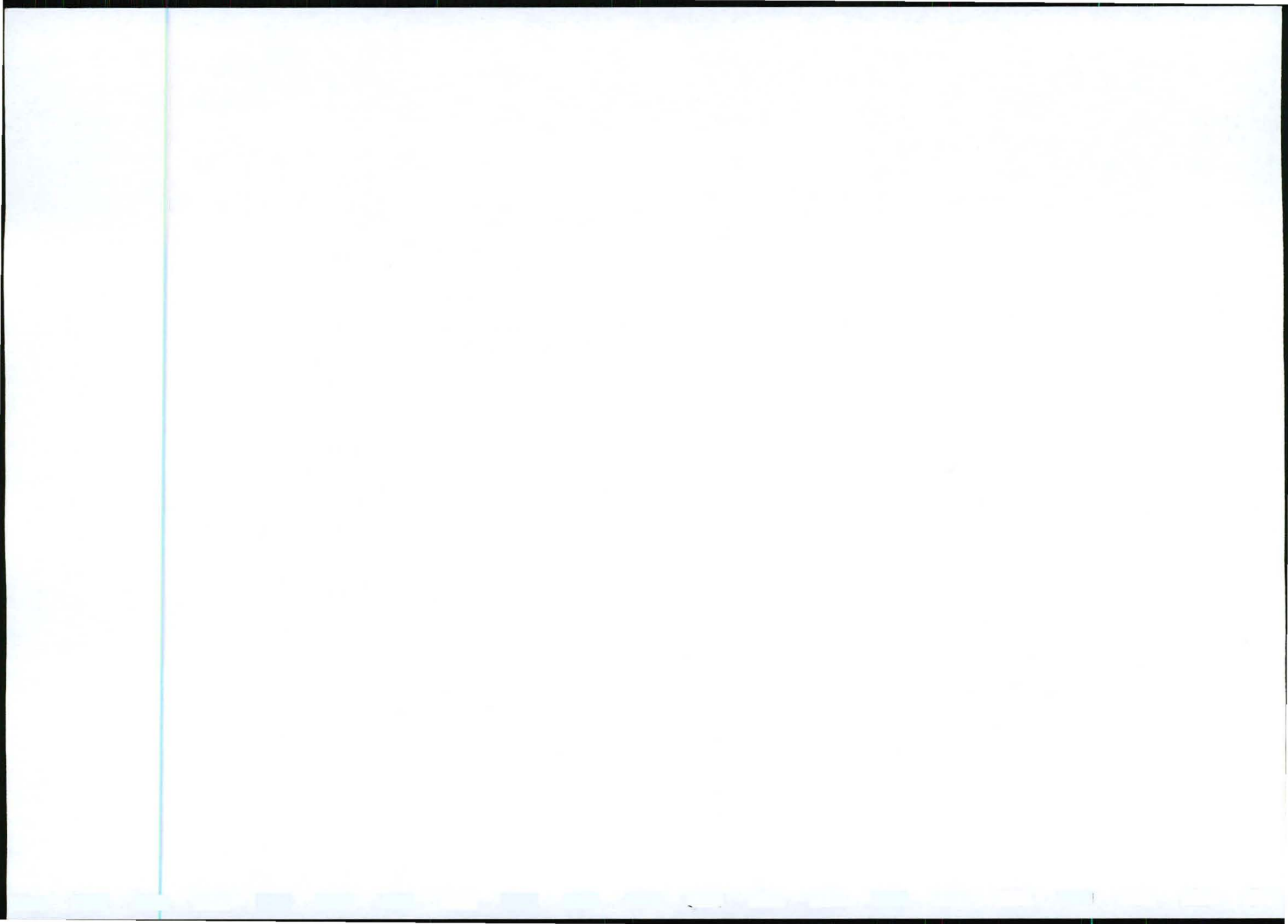


10. Conclusion

We recommend that the development proceed with the proposed heritage mitigation and have submitted this report to the South African Heritage Resources Agency in fulfilment of the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act. According to Section 38(4) of the Act the report shall be considered timeously by the Council which shall, after consultation with the person proposing the development, decide –

- whether or not the development may proceed;
- any limitations or conditions are to be applied to the development;
- what general protections in terms of this Act apply, and what formal protections may be applied to such heritage resources;
- whether compensatory action shall be required in respect of any heritage resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the development; and
- whether the appointment of specialists is required as a condition of approval of the proposal.

Relevant staff members may be contacted at the SAHRA Cape Town head office (Mary Leslie telephone 021 462 4502; mleslie@sahra.org.za).



APPENDIX A

SIGNIFICANCE AND VALUE OF HERITAGE RESOURCE SITES

The following guidelines for determining site significance were developed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency in 2003. We use them in conjunction with tables of our own formulation (see that for the Southern African Iron Age, below) when considering intrinsic site significance and significance relative to development activities, as well as when recommending mitigatory action.

Type of Resource

Place
Structure
Archaeological Site
Palaeontological Site
Geological Feature
Grave

Type of Significance

1. Historical Value

It is important in the community, or pattern of history

- Importance in the evolution of cultural landscapes and settlement patterns
- Importance in exhibiting density, richness or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the nation, Province, region or locality.
- Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases that have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, Province, region or community.
- Importance as an example for technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period

It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history

- Importance for close associations with individuals, groups or organisations whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, Province, region or community.

It has significance relating to the history of slavery

- Importance for a direct link to the history of slavery in South Africa.

2. Aesthetic Value

It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group

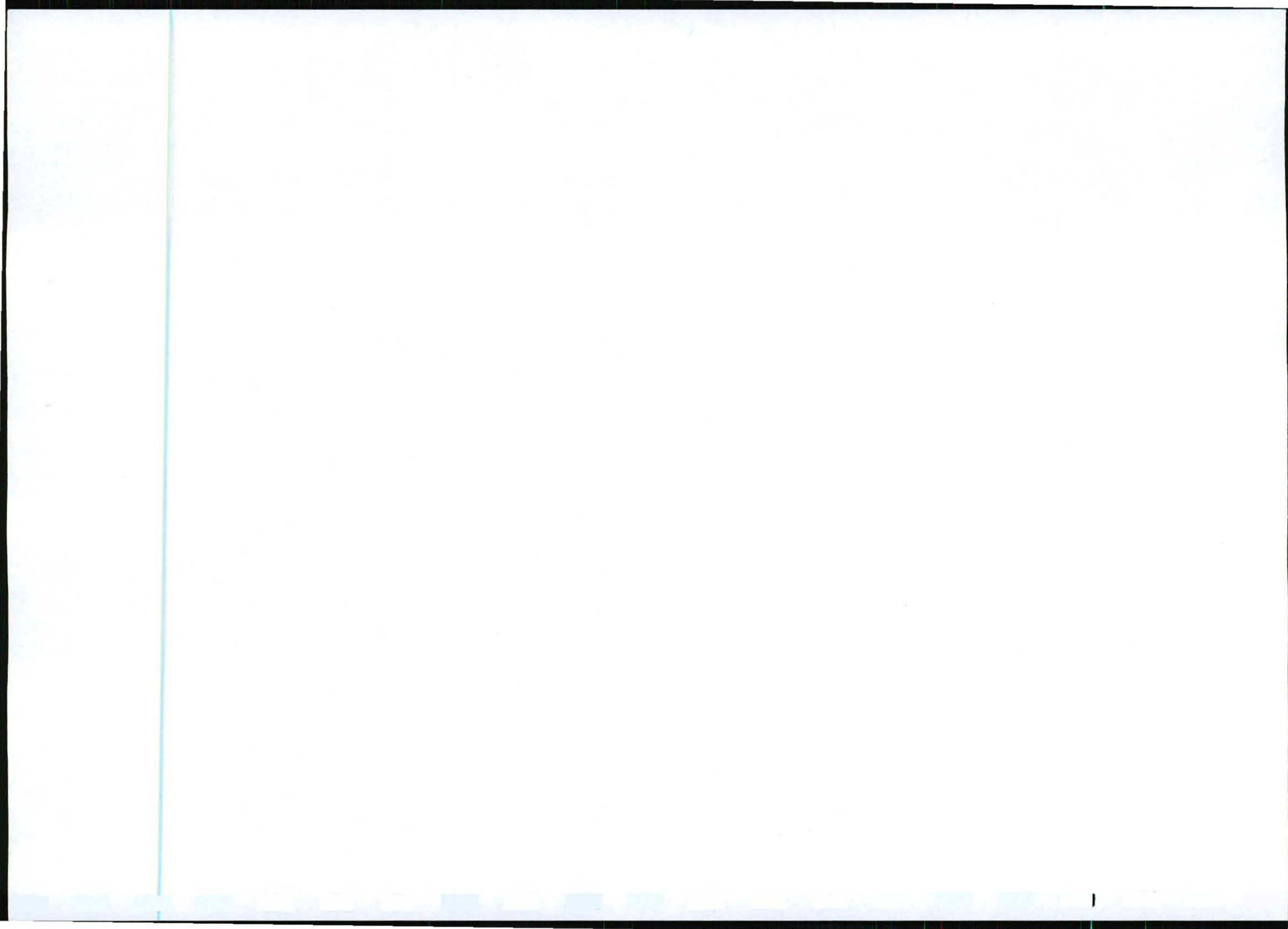
- Importance to a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.
- Importance for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.
- Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located.
- In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment.

3. Scientific Value

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage

- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.
- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of the universe or of the development of the earth.
- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of life; the development of plant or animal species, or the biological or cultural development of hominid or human species.
- Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the nation, Province, region or locality.

It is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period



- Importance for its technical innovation or achievement.

4. Social Value

It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

- Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural, religious, spiritual, symbolic, aesthetic or educational associations.
- Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place.

Degrees of Significance

Rarity

It possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage

- Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon structures, landscapes or phenomena.

Representivity

It is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects

Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class.

Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, Province, region or locality.

Sphere of Significance	High	Medium	Low	
International	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
National	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Provincial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Regional	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Local	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Specific Community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-----

What other similar sites may be compared to this site?

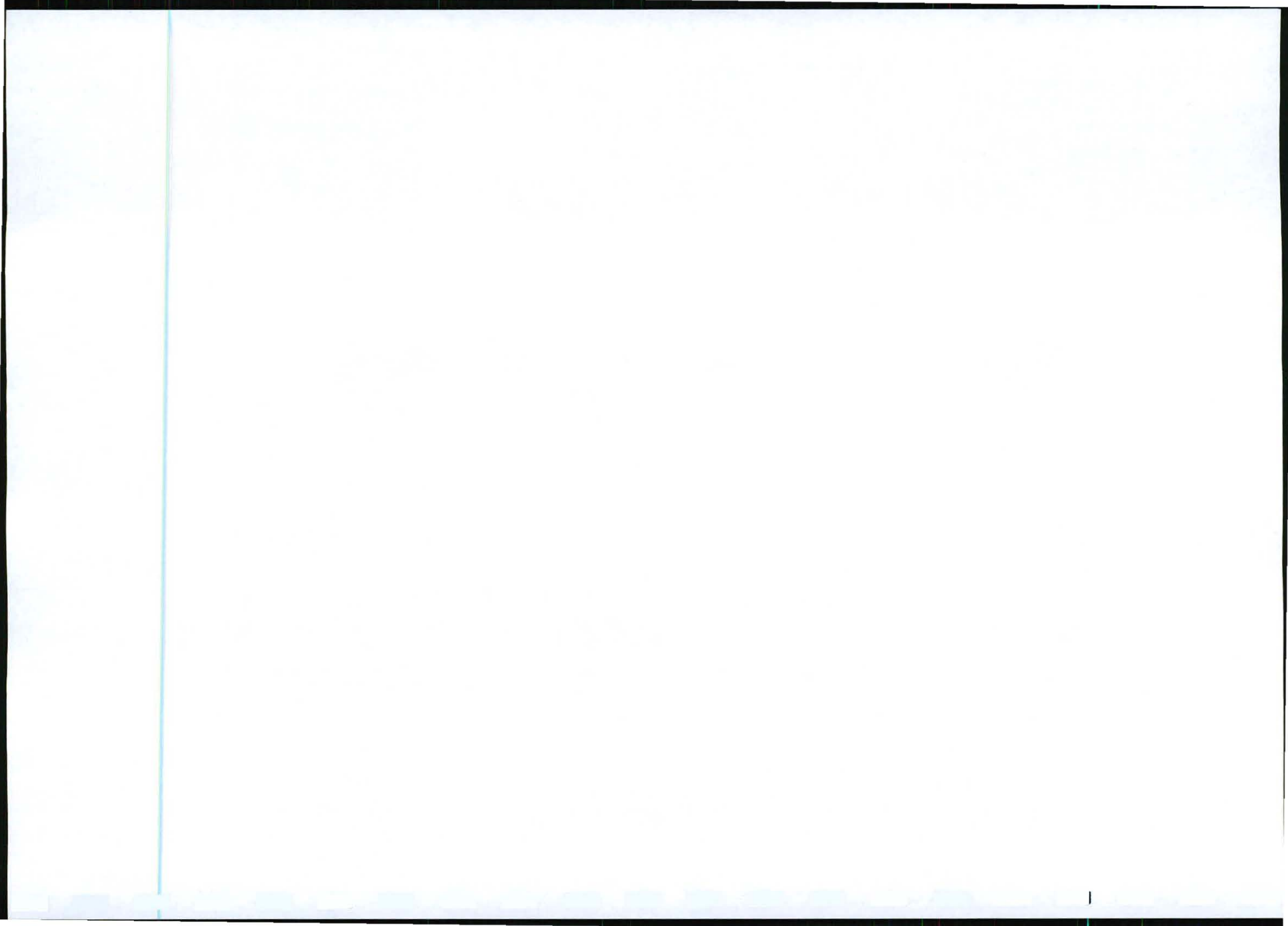
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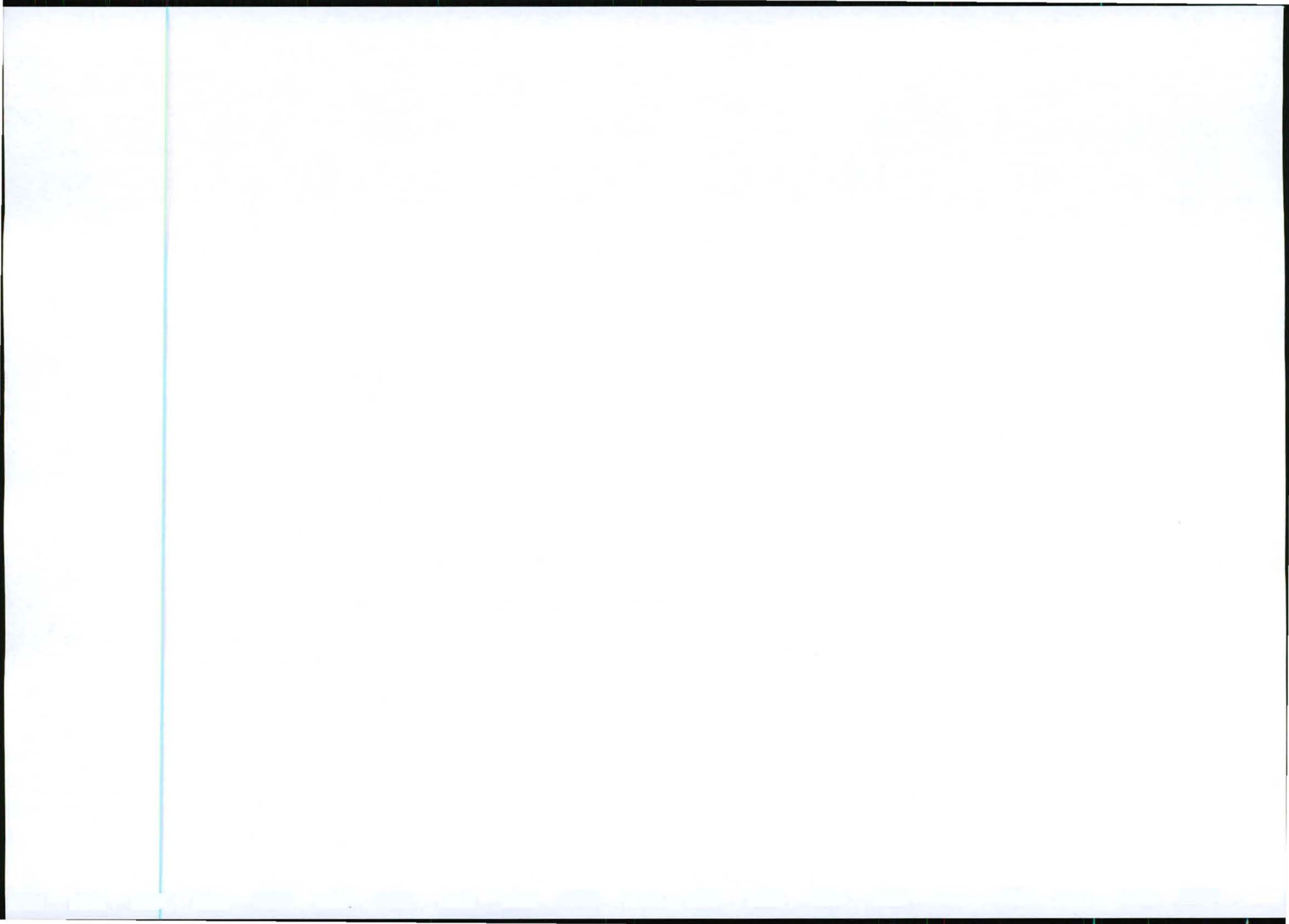
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Southern African Iron Age

	Significance		
	- low	- medium	- high
Unique or type site			Yes
Formal protection			Yes
Spatial patterning	?Yes	?Yes	?Yes
Degree of disturbance	75 – 100%	25 – 74%	0 – 24%
Organic remains (list types)	0 – 5 / m ²	6 – 10 / m ²	11 + / m ²
Inorganic remains (list types)	0 – 5 / m ²	6 – 10 / m ²	11 + / m ²
Ancestral graves			Present
Horizontal extent of site	< 100m ²	101 – 1000m ²	1000 + m ²
Depth of deposit	< 20cm	21 – 50cm	51 + cm
Spiritual association			Yes
Oral history association			Yes
➤ Research potential			High
➤ Educational potential			High

Please note that this table is a tool to be used by qualified cultural heritage managers who are also experienced site assessors.



APPENDIX B

THE MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

The Cultural Landscape Foundation² defines cultural landscapes as follows:

A cultural landscape is a geographic area that includes resources and natural resources associated with a historic event, activity, or person. Sometimes cultural landscapes are the result of one person or group of people acting upon the land. Other times they are the result of an idea one person or a group had and then created at that time. Cultural landscapes can range from thousands of acres of rural lands to a small homestead with a front yard of less than one acre. They include grand estates, farmland, public gardens and parks, college campuses, cemeteries, scenic highways and even industrial sites.

Four general types of Cultural Landscapes, not mutually exclusive, are:

- Historic Sites
- Historic Designed Landscapes
- Historic Vernacular Landscapes
- Ethnographic Landscapes

Cultural Landscapes can:

- Be man-made expressions of visual and spatial relationships.
- Serve as texts and narratives of cultures.
- Be valuable expressions of regional identity.
- Be works of art that are part of our national heritage.
- Exist in relationship to their ecological contexts.

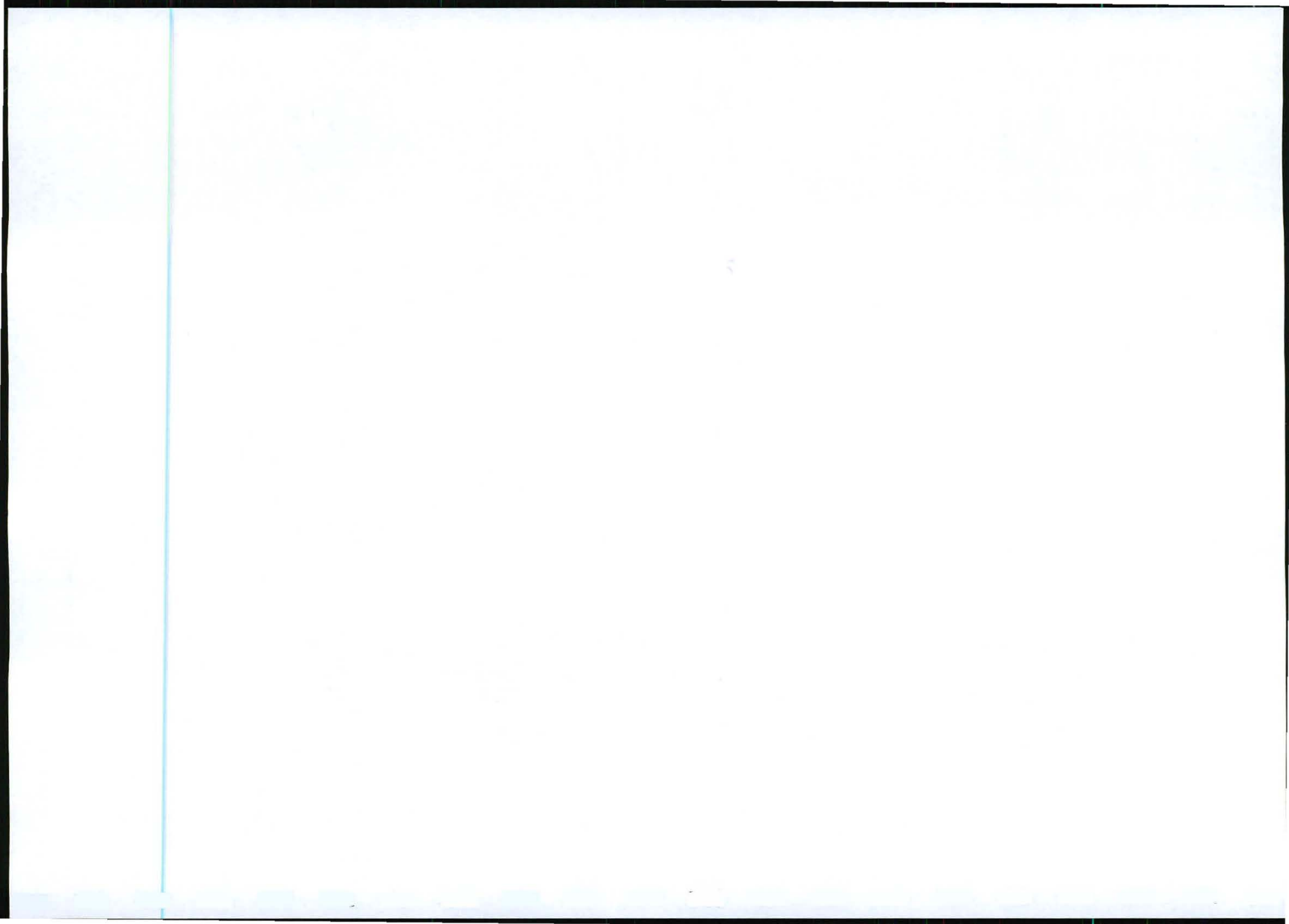
What are cultural landscapes? by Alice E. Ingerson, Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies³

Virtually all landscapes have cultural associations, because virtually all landscapes have been affected in some way by human action or perception. Therefore, the Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies does not use the phrase "cultural landscape" to mean a special type of landscape. Instead, we use "cultural landscape" to mean a way of seeing landscapes that emphasizes the interaction between human beings and nature over time. ICLS also works with many other organizations, some of which have contrasting or even conflicting definitions of "cultural landscape":

individual, special, aesthetic, collective, representative, useful, cultural, related to the arts (consciously designed objects), ideas of enduring value related to the everyday beliefs and practices of a group of people, the work of landscape architects or garden designers, scenery portrayed in a painting or photograph, or that is seen as worth painting or photographing, the land that can be seen from a single vantage point (usually larger than a "site", smaller than a "region"), "nearly everything we see when we go outdoors" — Peirce Lewis 1979

² Though professional techniques for identifying, documenting, and managing cultural landscapes have evolved rapidly in the past 30 years, the results of the professionals' work often fails to reach the general public. Consequently, many of the places in which we live, work, and play often change considerably—sometimes over years and sometimes overnight! The Cultural Landscape Foundation is the only not-for-profit foundation in America dedicated to increasing the public's awareness of the importance and irreplaceable legacy of cultural landscapes. Through education, technical assistance, and outreach, the Cultural Landscape Foundation aims to broaden the support and understanding for cultural landscapes nationwide in hopes of saving our priceless heritage for future generations. The CLF achieves this mission by: (1) heightening the awareness of those who impact cultural landscapes; (2) assisting those groups and organizations who are working to increase the appreciation and recognition of cultural landscapes; and, (3) developing educational tools for young people to better connect them to their cultural landscape environs.

³ From the website of the Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies of the Arnold Arboretum (<http://www.icls.harvard.edu>), © The President and Fellows of Harvard College. The Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies was formed in 1997 to support the emerging community of professionals and volunteers who manage and interpret landscapes with a significant history of human use, particularly in the northeastern United States. These practitioners work with a wide variety of places, from historic gardens and public parks to urban streetscapes, broad agricultural or industrial regions, and conservation or ecological reserves. These landscapes are neither static nor self-contained. Managing them requires active experimentation and continuous learning, to understand how past events and decisions produced today's landscapes, and how today's decisions and events are already producing tomorrow's landscapes. The Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies worked with nonprofit organizations, public agencies, and colleges and universities to capture place-based knowledge about cultural landscapes, and to respond to emerging issues.



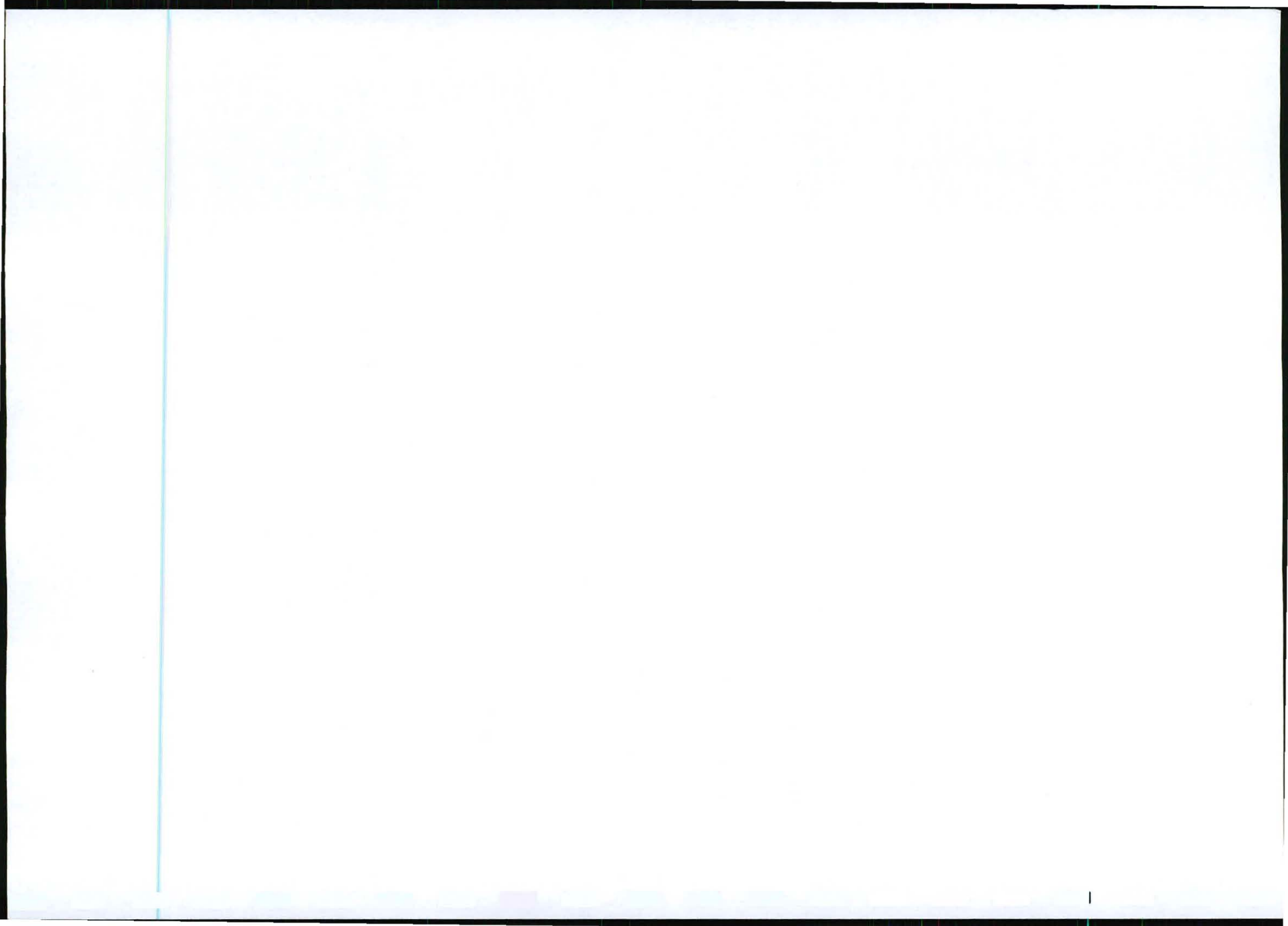
The National Park Service and the National Register of Historic Places, as well as organizations that look to these agencies for management models and standards, use the operational definition of "cultural landscape" from the 1996 Secretary of the Interior's . . . Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes:

a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.

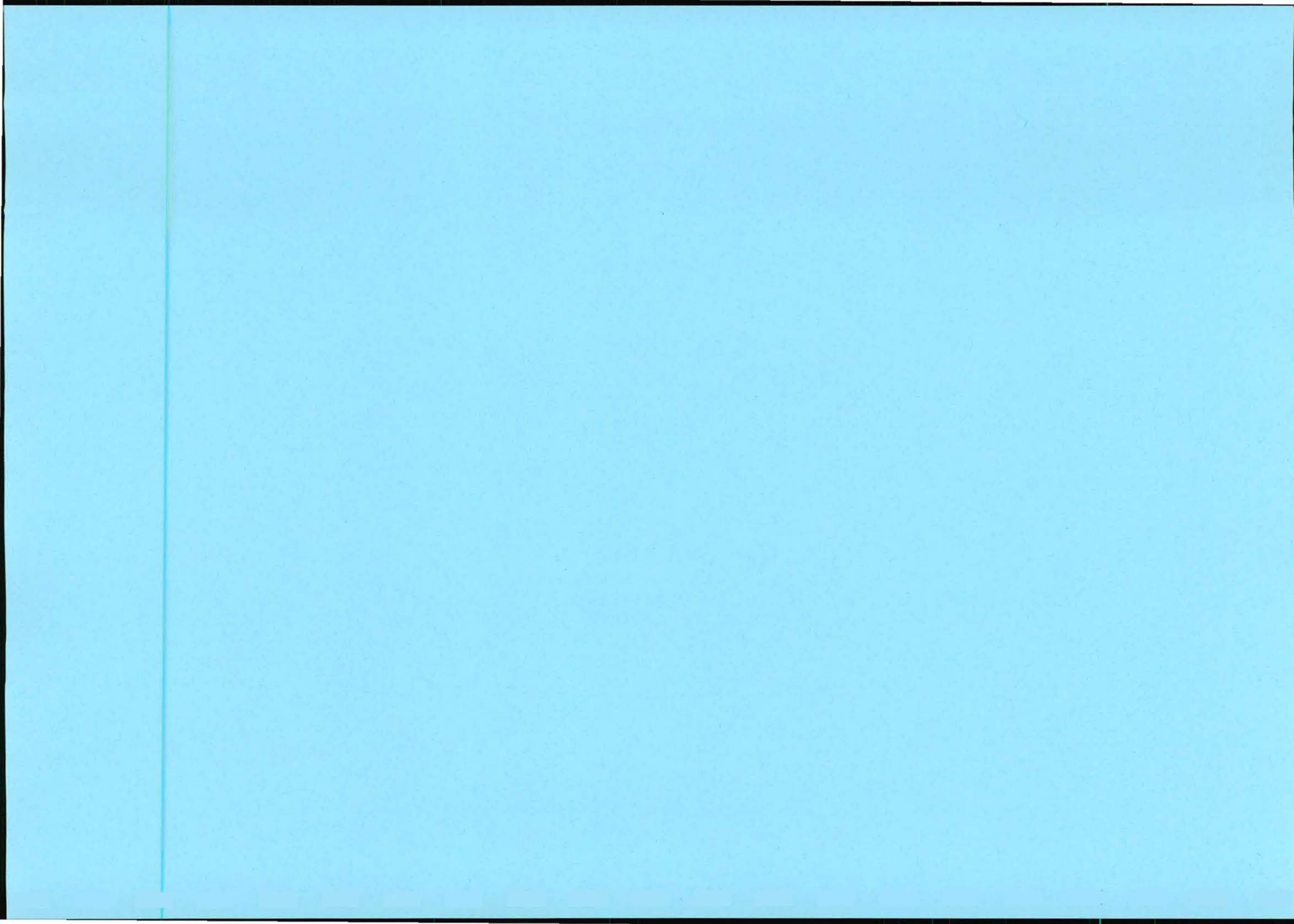
Historic landscapes, unlike works of art, have to function as contemporary environments — we have literally to enter and become involved with them. — Catherine Howett 1987

Much public discussion about cultural landscapes is about preserving special or historic places. Yet the definition of "special" varies over time, among different cultures, and in different places. A landscape valued by one group may be simply invisible, or even offensive, to another. Next to an official historic district may be a neighborhood that is not eligible for any special treatment but has deep meaning and associations for the people who live there. Mobile homes may be critical to a farm economy, though they jar the sensibilities of visitors expecting to see only white clapboard houses and wooded hillsides from a "scenic overlook" in a state forest. The historic district and the ordinary neighborhood, working farms and protected forests, are all cultural landscapes.

Even when landscape preservation standards are broadened to include a wide range of landscape types, strict preservation is not always an appropriate stance. Designers and communities may also choose to transform existing landscapes or create new ones. Managing cultural landscapes thus involves planning for positive change as well as preventing negative change.



Appendix E – Proof of Community Consultation and Landowner Consent





18 February 2010

Minutes for public meeting – Proposed Upgrading of District Road 08015 (±Km 57 to ±Km 79) Between Mount Frere and the R56 (Mount Fletcher to Matatiele) Qili Mission, Ward 18 & 22, 28 January 2010, 10:30 – 11:30

1 ATTENDANCE

Presenters:

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation
Mr	Melusi	Ndlovu	Iliso Consulting
Mr	Colin	Raman	Iliso Consulting
Mr	Graham	Trail	Iliso Consulting
Ms	Robyn	Thomson	SRK Consulting

Members of the public

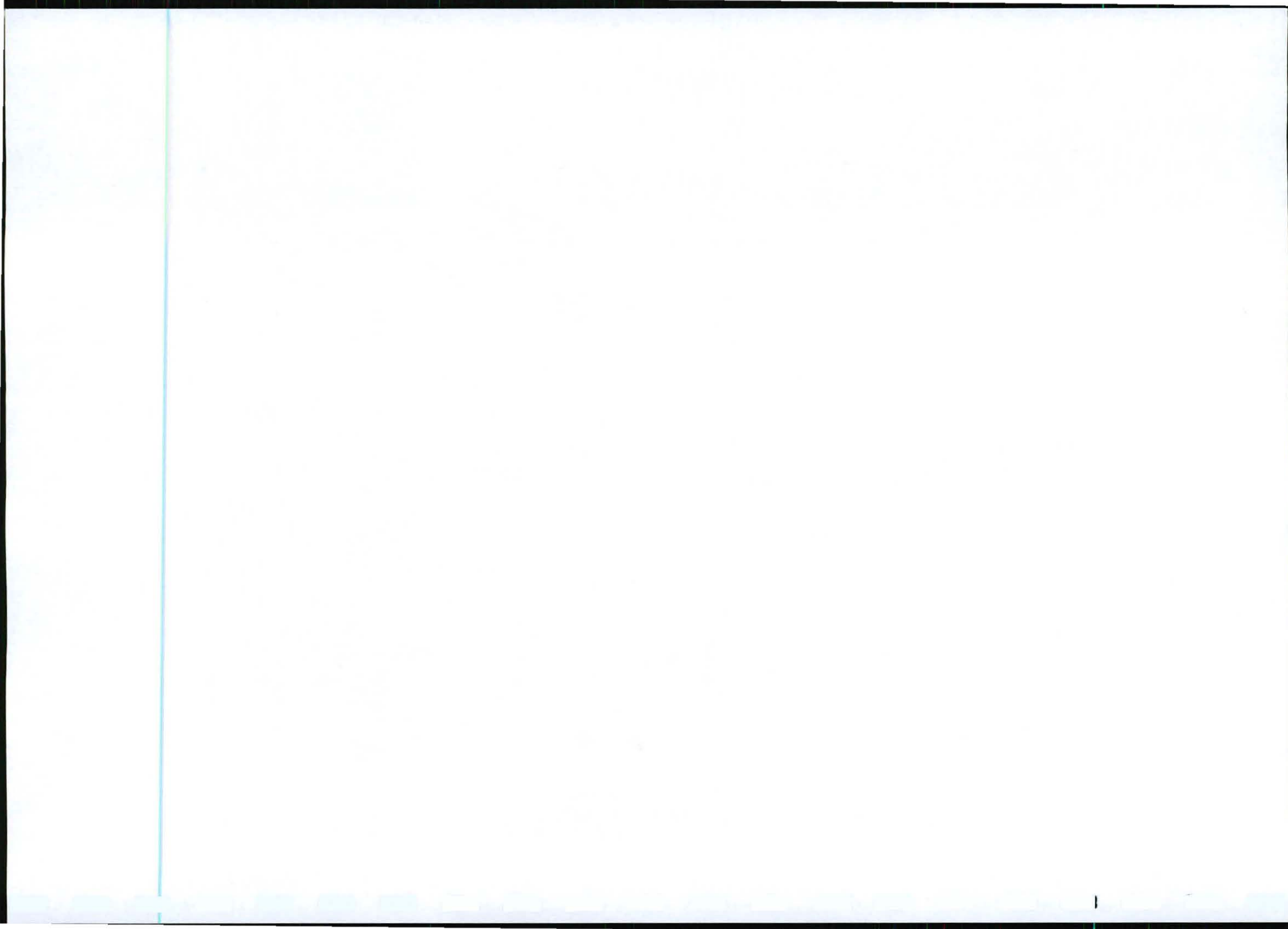
Title	Name	Surname	Organisation
	Vuyelwa		Myemaneni
	Nomzonlokile		Myemaneni
	Melephi		Myemaneni
	Sindisani	Badela	Myemaneni
	Ntombekhaya	Booi	Myemaneni
Mrs	Christopher	Dondolo	
	Nkosididi. H	Duba	Nyaniso
Mrs	Nophathuxole	Duba	Myemaneni
	Nonembile	Duba	Myemaneni
	Philisiwe	Duba	Myemaneni
	Andiswa	Duba	Myemaneni
	Fungile	Duba	Myemaneni
Miss	Pritty	Duba	
Mr	Umathie	Duba	
	Beauty Patricia Xoliswa	Duba Mtshemla	Myemaneni
	Constance N Thabisile	Duba Xhantibe	Myemaneni
	Khangelani	Duha	Myemaneni
	Nolulama. M	Falakhe	Myemaneni
	Nozolani	Garane	Myemaneni
		Garane Ntangante	
	Gloria Pegrance Nomsa	Mthwalo	Myemaneni
	Sindisiwe	Gobizembe	Myemaneni



	Edith Sibongile	Gumede Badela	Sidakeni Mnyamaneni
	Noncedile	Gwala	Myemaneni
	E.D Jonas	Jonas	Myemaneni
	Likiswa	Jonase	Myemaneni
Miss	Nomzweleli	Jugo	
	Buyiswa	Jwili	Myemaneni
	Fundiswa	Kauleza	Myemaneni
	Fundile Kaepheza	Kauleza	
	Nkosohlanga	Khawuleza	Myemaneni
	Sirhumbini	Khumahe	
		Klass Nyamende	
	Nobongani Pricilla Nobuntu	Masangwana	Myemaneni
	Lungisani Fundiswa	Kraai Mrawn	Mrwabo Myemaneni
	Nowethu	Lamuni	Myemaneni
	Thethile	Ludidi	Myemaneni
	Ndlela	Luthando	Myemaneni
Mr	Sandibile	Mabandla	
	Sindiso	Majuqulona	Nkungwini
	King Thabang	Manake	Myemaneni
	Bakumile	Manyaba	Khesa
	Aseza	Maqabane	Myemaneni
	Noluthande	Maqabane	Myemaneni
	N.G Moqabome	Maqabane	Myemaneni
	Story	Matandela	Myemaneni
Mr	Siyabulela	Matandela	
	Phumezile	Mathandela	Myemaneni
	Sibusiso	Mathulela	
	Thandiwe	Matlaba	Myemaneni
	Tozamile	Mbadu	Myemaneni
Mr	Dumisani	Mbadu	
Miss	N. Bawinile	Mbobeli	
Mrs	A. Zanele	Mbobo	
Miss	Nombeko	Mbulawa	Myemaneni
Miss	Zukiswa	Mdashe	
	Nomzwekhaya	Mde	Mnyamaneni
	Ntomboxayo	Mde	Myemaneni
Mr	Mkhanyiseli	Mdleleni	
	Nozimasile	Melaphi	Myemaneni
	Giphamandla	Mgijima	Myemaneni
	Lungile Mzano	Mgijima	Myemaneni
	Nozibele Nowvnila	Mgijima	Myemaneni
	Lulamile	Mgobolwa	Myemaneni
	Manislenkhosi	Mgobolwana	Myemaneni
	Zuko	Mgyima	Nkungwini
Miss	Nompumeteto	Mkhatshane	
	Bubele	Mkhumbuzi	Myemaneni
	Mamasoka	Mkile	Myemaneni



	Nokwanda	Mlamlala	Myemaneni
Mr	Humson	Mlanbu	Myemaneni
	Mzwandile Lindikhaya	Mlobele Mlobelo	
	Siphiwo Thandiwe	Mlomla Gobingca	Myemaneni
Miss	Lili	Mlobeli	Myemaneni
	Zimasile	Mlobeli	Myemaneni
	Simbongile	Mlobeli	Myemaneni
Mr	Mongezeleli	Mlobeli	
Miss	Pumla	Mlobeli	
	Elheh	Mlolodi	Nkungwini
Mrs	Florence M	Motomane	
	Nteboheng	Motsalili	Bubesi
	Siyabulela	Moya	Myemaneni
Mr	Ishmael	Msimanga	Myemaneni
Miss	Faneka	Msimanga	
	Mlumiseni	Msindo	Myemaneni
	Zwelikhanyile	Msindo	Myemaneni
	Matu	Msindo	Hillside
Mr	Mbulelo	Msindo	
	Nothembaletsha	Msindo	
Mr	Mthetheleli	Mtatyana	
	Namangwekazi Masokulu	Mtatyana Foji	Khesa Myemamaneni
	Nomabonya	Mthatyana	Myemaneni
Mr	Virginia	Mthatyana	
	Mzwawupholi	Mthwalo	Myemaneni
Mr	Zwelixolile	Mthwalo	
Mr	Mzwauphee	Mthwalo	
	Eunice Busiswa	Mtshizana Duba	Myemaneni Nyaniso
	Mthembeni	Mvakwendin	Nkungwini
	Cela	Mzinyathi	
Miss	Nomakhosi E.	Ndabambi	
Miss	Nomonde	Ngxbingo	
	Nonkosiyazi	Nigitima	Myemaneni
	Lungile	Nkannyokona	Myemaneni
Miss	Khonzeko	Nombona	
Miss	Gabisile	Nombona	
Mrs	Elizabeth	Ntanganta	
	Xolile	Ntsovlaze	
	Nontsapho	Nyamende	Myemaneni
	Khangelani	Nyamende	Myemaneni
	Phathumzi	Nyamende	Myemaneni
	Siviwe	Nyamende	Khesa
Mrs	P. Nomvuselelo	Nyamende	
Miss	P. Zuziwe	Nyamende	
	Euginia Ambrose	Nyamende Duba	Khesa Nyaniso
	Maude Noncedo	Nyamende	Nkungwini
			Khesa Myemaneni



		Masangwana	
	Mzimkhulu	Nyokana	Myemaneni
	Nonthumayela	Nyokana	Myemaneni
Mrs	Bongiwe	Nyokana	
	G.N	Nyokwa	Myemaneni
	Nosiphelo	Onlobel	Nkungwini
	Victoria. N. Simgaret	Qolo Matomane	
	Nompumelelo	Mdleleni	Myemaneni
	Lungdwa	Qunyiso	Myemaneni
	J.N Qumyiso	Qunyiso	Myemaneni
Mr	Lungelo	Rara	
Mr	Nomalizo	Salukazanla	
Miss	Phumesa	Shwqimba	
	Guname	Siboyana	Rolweni
	Mandisa	Sipika	Myemaneni
	Hlangabeza	Sipika	Myemaneni
	Phakamile	Sipika	
	Narriem	Siselane	
	Zwelethemba	Sisilane	Myemaneni
Miss	Phatheko	Sithole	Myemaneni
Mrs	Oscarina N.	Sithole	
	Mzikazi Florence	Sitole Mtemba	Sidakeni Qili Nyamizo
Mrs	Victoria	Sixaba	
	Nontlahle	Thembela	
	Yonela	Thufwa	Myemaneni
	Ziwatile	Thufwa	Myemaneni
	Zoyitile	Vundisa	Myemaneni
	Casmina	Xhosana	Khesa Scool Comitee
	Nosidima Nosakhele	Zamisa Jozi	Myemaneni

2 GENERAL

Mr M Nombona on behalf of Cllr Sipika (Ward Councillor – Ward 18):

- Chaired the meeting.
- Opened the meeting at 10.30am.
- Welcomed the community.
- Provided an introduction and described the aims of the meeting.

Mr Ndlovu (Iliso Consulting):

- Introduced presenters.

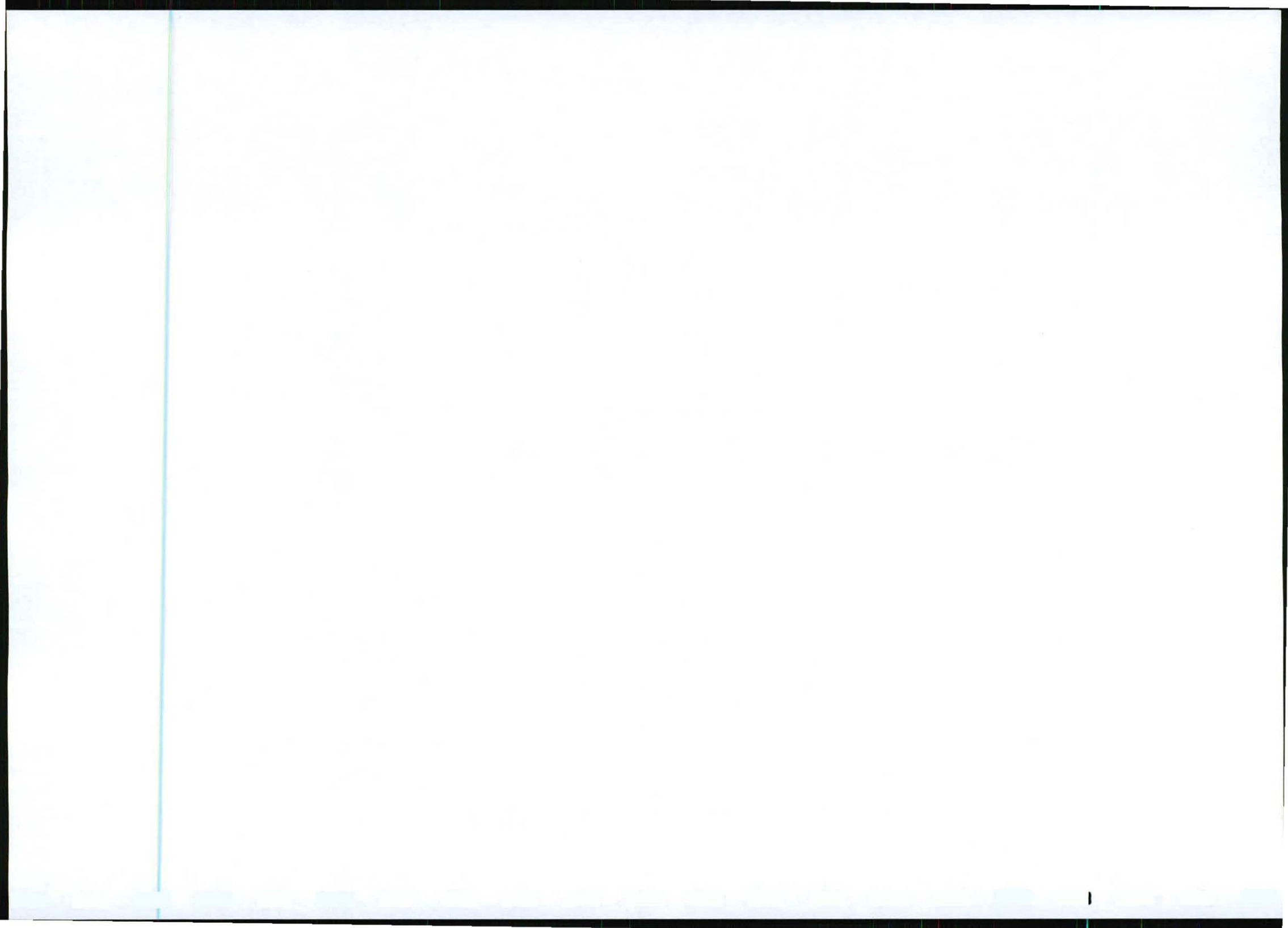
3 PRESENTATION

Mr Ndlovu (Iliso Consulting):

- Gave an overview of the proposed road upgrade.
- Described the location, design and technical aspects of the proposed road upgrade.

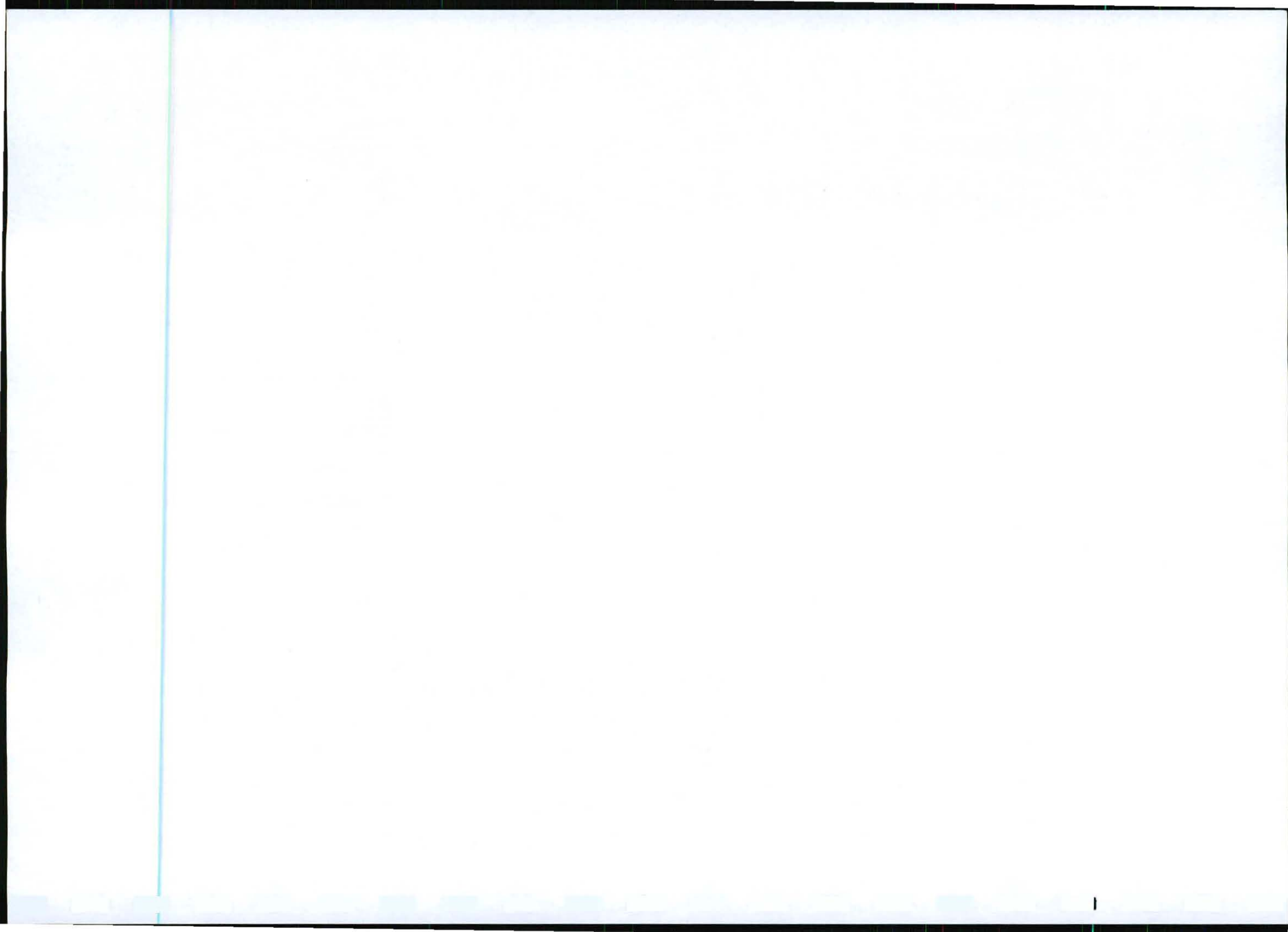
Ms Thomson (SRK Consulting) translated by Mr Ndlovu:

- Described why a Basic Assessment process is necessary.
- Described the public participation process (part of the Basic Assessment).



4 OPEN DISCUSSION

Question / Comment from community	Action / Response
What would happen to the houses near the road?	From the alignment that is currently designed there are no houses that will need to be relocated, however, if it is found that any houses will be affected the house owner will be informed and negotiations will have to take place between the house owner, community leaders, Department of Roads and Transport as well as the Engineer on site.
Will the grave yards near the road be affected by the road upgrade?	A survey was undertaken as part of the Basic Assessment. At this stage it is not anticipated that graves would be affected by the proposed road upgrade.
When will the of project start?	It is anticipated that the project will start sometime in July 2010. This date is based on the assumption that the Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs would make a decision within 2 months of submission of the Final Basic Assessment Report.
How will the employment of local labour going to be handled?	Once the contractor is appointed the community leaders will have to formalize a Project Steering Committee (PSC) which will deal will all labour and employment issues associated with the contract.
Are the access roads going to be upgraded as part of the contract?	This project entails the construction and upgrading of the DR 15 main road, which falls under the Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Transport, which is a provincial body. The access roads and village roads fall under local government and are thus the responsibility of the municipality. As such access roads will not be upgraded as part of this contract.
Was the survey done before the designs?	Yes the surveys have been carried out, and that is how it has been established that the graveyards and houses along the road would not be affected.
What is the start age of employment?	The project steering committee as previously mentioned before will have to deal will all employment issues.
Are the affected houses going to be replaced or will people be compensated financially?	As previously mentioned before; negotiations will take place between the affected house owners all the stakeholders of the project and an agreement will be reached whether compensation is paid or house replaced.
Funding who is responsible for funding of the project?	The Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Transport and is responsible for the funding of the project.
When people are employed are you going to take money for UIF?	Everything that deals will the employment and compensation will be dealt with by the PSC as mentioned in previous questions.
The project must definitely go ahead. Your professional team must not come and make empty promises to us as a community.	Comment Noted.



5 CLOSURE

Mr M Nombona on behalf of Cllr Sipika (Ward Councillor – Ward 18):

- Thanked everybody for attending.
- Closed the meeting at 11:30.

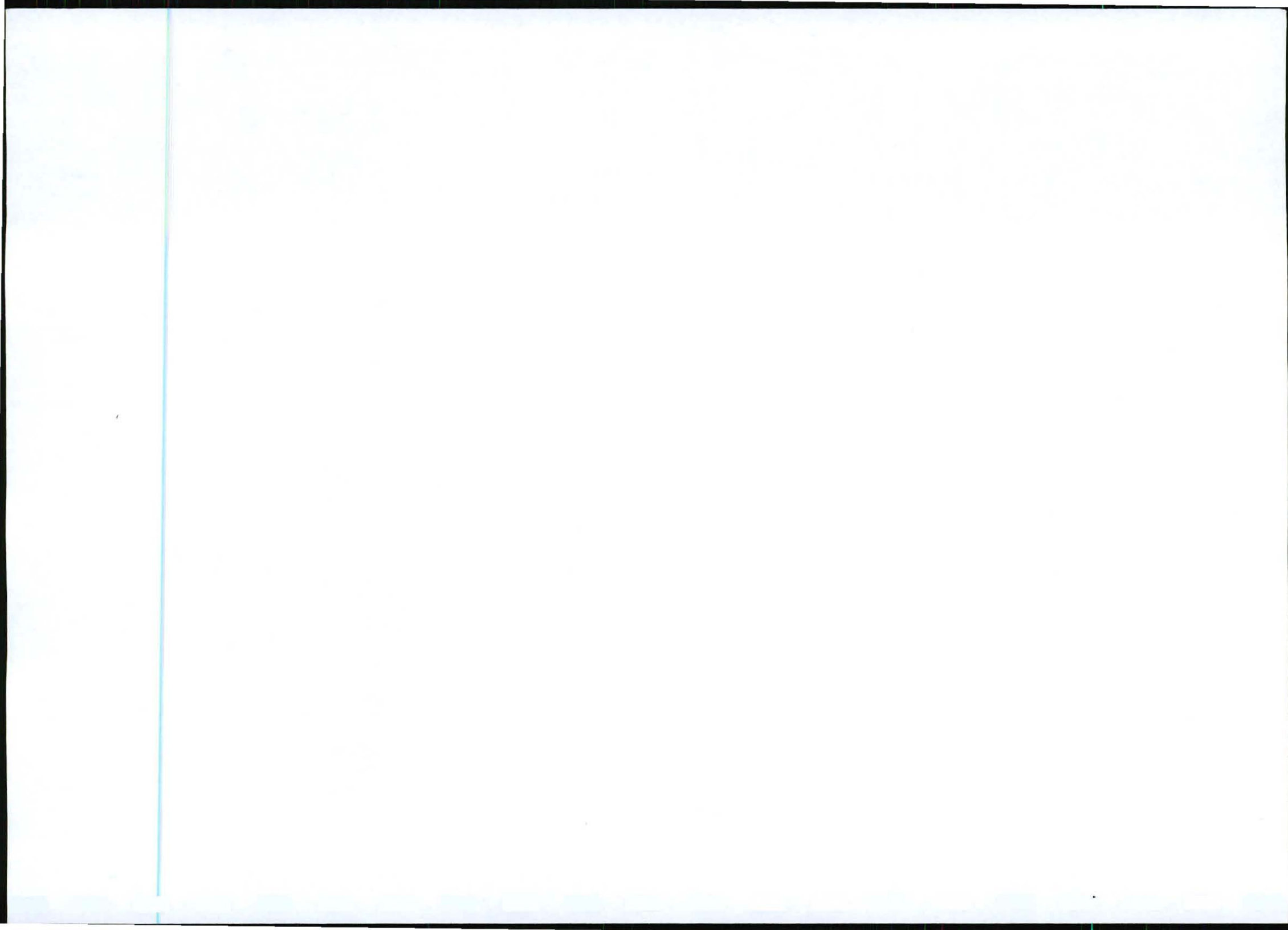
Minutes taken by: Melusi Ndlovu, Iliso Consulting and Robyn Thomson, SRK Consulting.

Signed by:



Date: 9 March 2010

Robyn Thomson, SRK Consulting





18 February 2010

**Minutes for public meeting – Proposed Upgrading of District Road 08015 (±Km 57 to ±Km 79) Between Mount Frere and the R56 (Mount Fletcher to Matatiele)
Lupindo Traditional Council, Ward 23,
28 January 2010, 12:30 – 13:30**

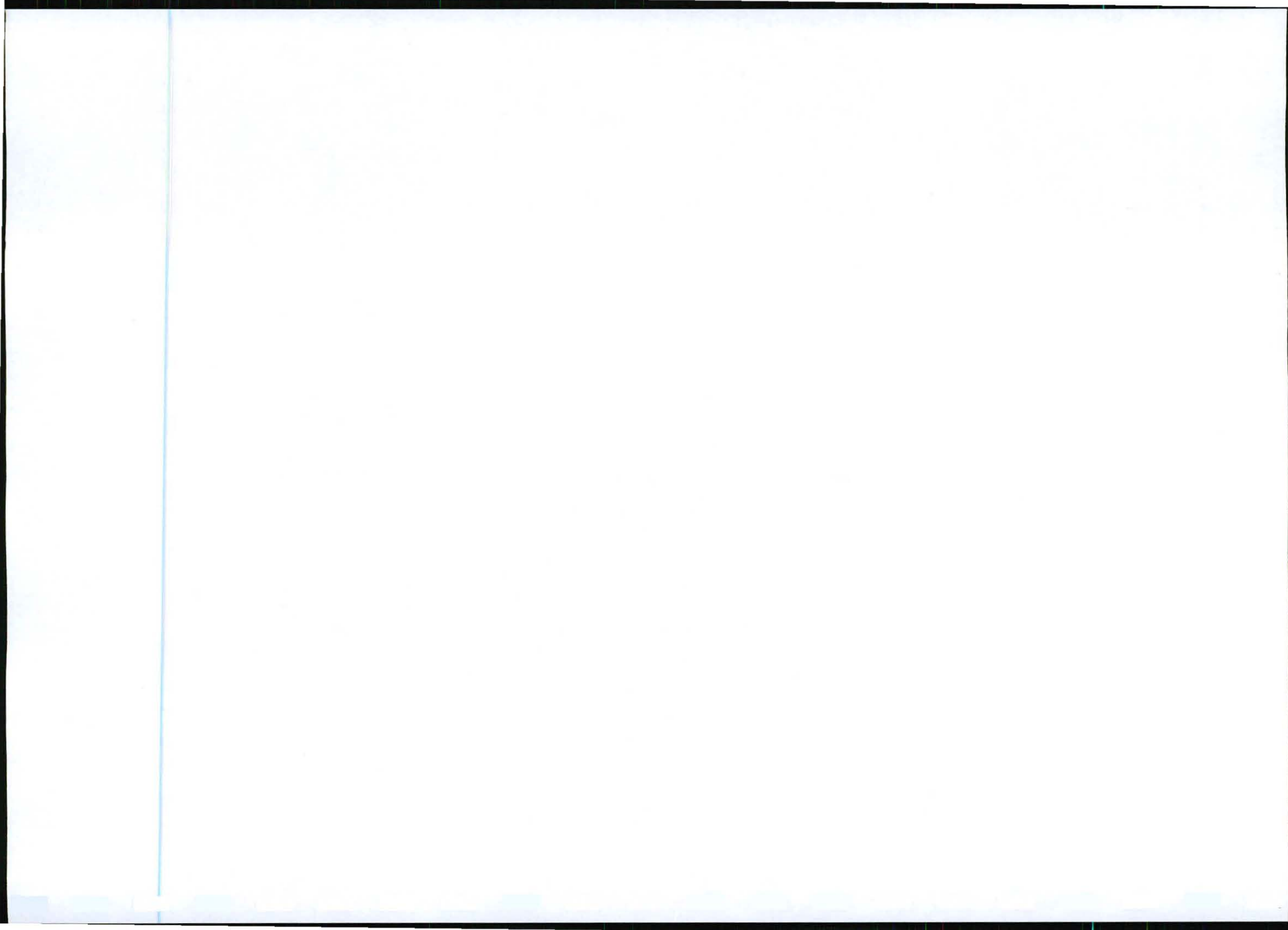
1 ATTENDANCE

Presenters:

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation
Mr	Melusi	Ndlovu	Iliso Consulting
Mr	Colin	Raman	Iliso Consulting
Mr	Graham	Trail	Iliso Consulting
Ms	Robyn	Thomson	SRK Consulting

Members of the public

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation
Sub headman	Am	Apru	Tshisa
	PM	Bhadela	Tshisa
	Busisiwe Patricia	Damane	Tshisa
	Arrabina	Damane	Tshisa
	Sibongile Albertina	Dlomo	Tshisa
	Samuel	Hlatshaneni	Tshisa
	Vuyani	Juqu	Tshisa
	Songezile	Kaka	Tshisa
	Cynthia	Katebane	Tshisa
	Lizo	Kotelana	Tshisa
	Xoliswa	Kotelana	Member Community
	Bhekisisa	Lubindo	Tshisa
	Bongani	Lupindo	Tshisa
	Chief	F.M	Lupindo
	Getrude	Lupindo	Member Community
Miss	Nomthandazo	Mabutyana	Bethesda
Miss	Khwezi	Mabutyana	Tshisa
	Nonkanyiso	Mabutyana	Tshisa
	Nomzi	Mabutyana	Tshisa
	Nonkazimlo	Mabutyana	Tshisa
Miss	Portia	Madulini	Tshisa



	L. Bongaseni	Mafunda	Tshisa
	Benneti	Magutyana	Bethesda
	Nothembele	Maijanja	Bethesda
	Mzawupheli	Makaula	Tshisa
	Mthetheleli	Manjanja	Tshisa
	Geslina	Manjanja	Bethesda
	Viginia	Matiwane	Bethesda
	Simphiwe	Matshingana	Bethesda
	L.H	Mavi	Bethesda
Miss	Nomaphelo	Mbangeni	Tshisa
Mrs	Khethiwe	Mdingi	Tshisa
	Zoleka	Mdleleni	Bethesda
	Vuyiswa	Mfiki	Bethesda
	Mlingisi	Mfith	Bethesda
	Lwandlekasip	Mgobhoza	Bethesda
	Siphiphincdx	Mgoboza	Bethesda
	Sibobo	Mgoboza	Bethesda
	Nalungisa J	Mgoboza	Bethesda
	Azi	Mini	Bethesda
	Lwazi	Mncedane	Tshisa
	Mzimkhulu	Mncedane	Tshisa
Mrs	Thembeke	Mncedawe	Tshisa
	Alice	Mojakisan	Bethesda
	Rosalia	Motatinyane	Bethesda
	Mboneleh	Msindo	Tshisa
	Mbali	Mvakwendlu	Bethesda
	Sebenzile	Mvambi	Tshisa
	Siphomandla	Mxtrutyona	Bethesda
Mrs	Ernestina	Ndawo	Tshisa
	Vukile	Nodada	Bethesda
	Mawande Cyril	Nodada	Bethesda
	Judith	Nodada	Bethesda
	Asinias	Nonjiko	Bethesda
	Constance	Potwana	Tshisa
	Mnyaezeli	Sinukela	Tshisa

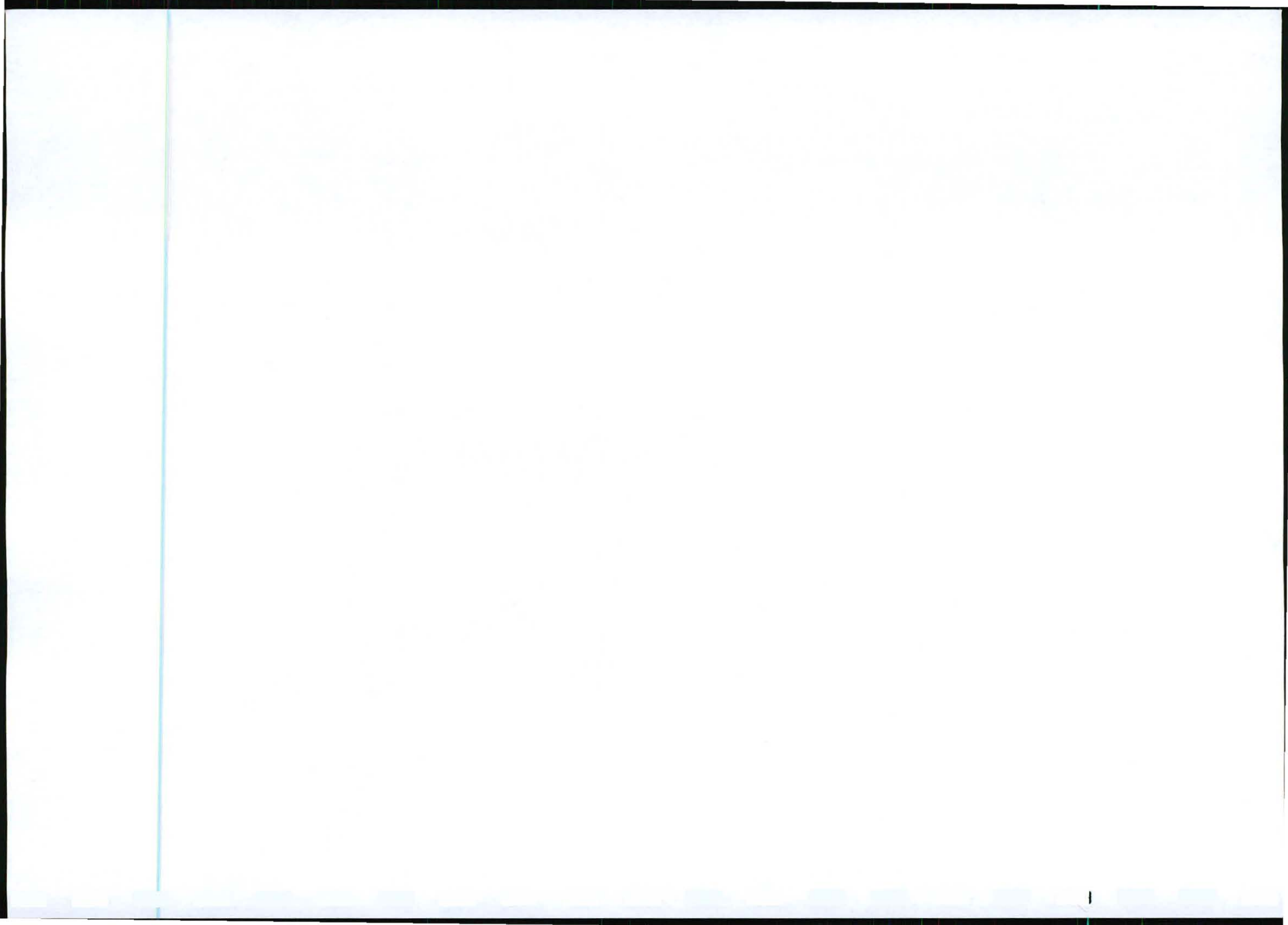
2 GENERAL

Mr Dlamini on behalf of Cllr Ngoma (Ward Councillor – Ward 23):

- Chaired the meeting.
- Opened the meeting at 12.30.
- Welcomed the community.
- Provided an introduction and described the aims of the meeting.

Mr Ndlovu (Iliso Consulting):

- Introduced presenters.



3 PRESENTATION

Mr Ndlovu (Iliso Consulting):

- Gave an overview of the proposed road upgrade.
- Described the location, design and technical aspects of the proposed road upgrade.

Ms Thomson (SRK Consulting) translated by Mr Ndlovu:

- Described why a Basic Assessment process is necessary.
- Described the public participation process (part of the Basic Assessment).

4 OPEN DISCUSSION

Question / Comment from community	Action / Response
Where is the intersection going to be along the R56 going to Matatiele?	The alignment of the road has been shifted about 2km from the current intersection going towards Mount Fletcher.
How long will the application to Department of Environmental affairs take?	The application will be submitted in March 2010 and the Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs should have made a decision by May 2010.
On which side is the project going to start?	This will be determined by Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Transport and the contractor of the project.
How will the landowners at the borrow pit sites be compensated?	The Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Transport and the future contractor of the project will negotiate with affected landowners to discuss compensation, if any, that may be due.
How will the loss of Agricultural Land be compensated for?	The Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Transport and the future contractor of the project will negotiate with affected landowners to discuss compensation, if any, that may be due.
What will happen to existing sports fields located within the road upgrade?	Any sports fields affected by the road upgrade will be reconstructed in an area close to the original area and with the agreement of the affected landowner/s.
Request to community that all queries of the community to be forwarded by using all the existing structures before going directly to the municipality.	No response required.

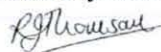
5 CLOSURE

Mr Dlamini on behalf of Cllr Ngoma (Ward Councillor – Ward 23):

- Thanked everybody for attending.
- Closed the meeting at 13:30.

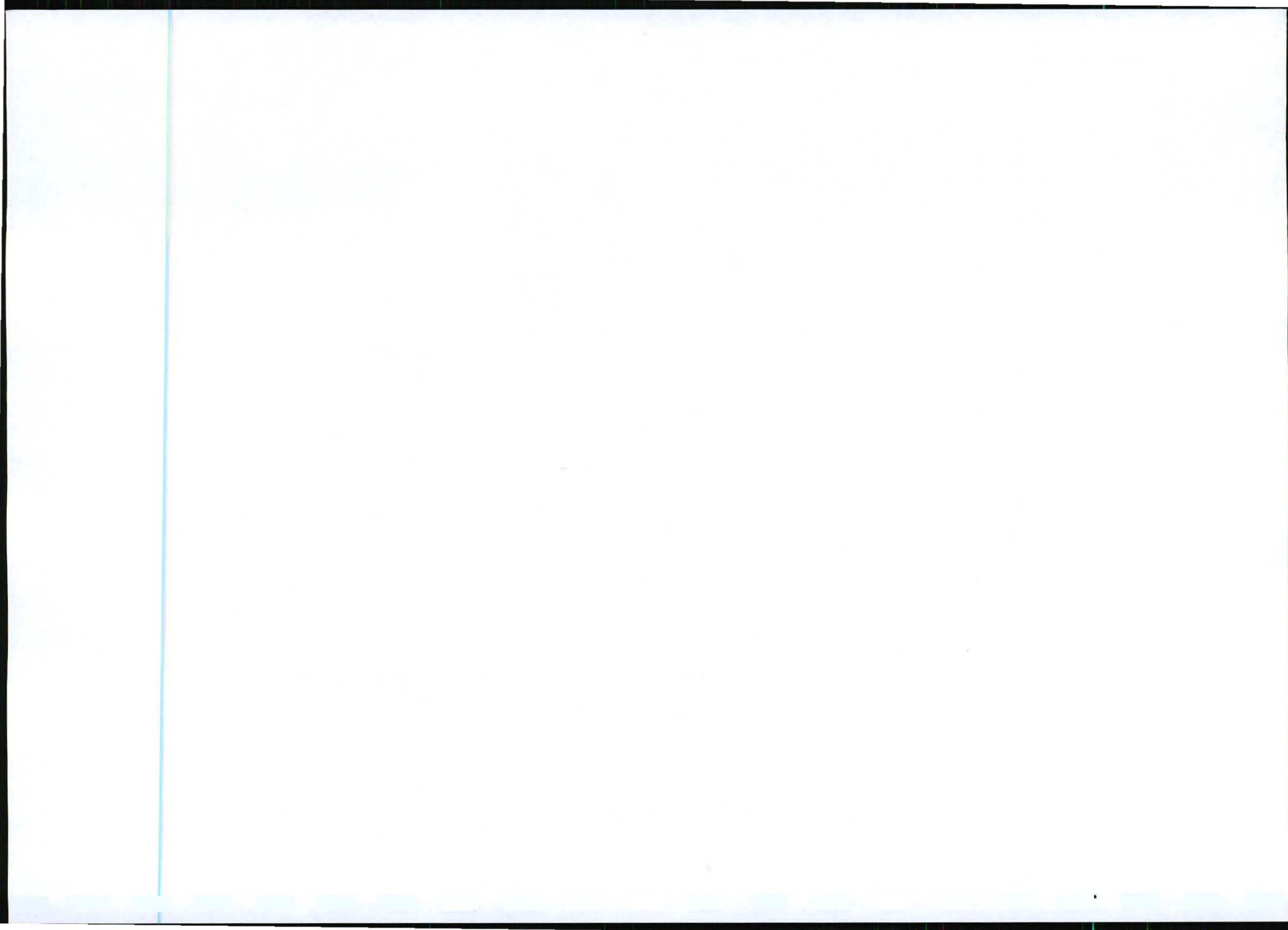
Minutes taken by: Melusi Ndlovu, Iliso Consulting and Robyn Thomson, SRK Consulting.

Signed by:



Date: 9 March 2010

Robyn Thomson, SRK Consulting





18 February 2010

**Minutes for public meeting – Proposed Upgrading of District Road 08015 (±Km 57 to ±Km 79) Between Mount Frere and the R56 (Mount Fletcher to Matatiele)
Pholile Morivian Church, Ward 15 & 17,
28 January 2010, 14:30 – 15:30**

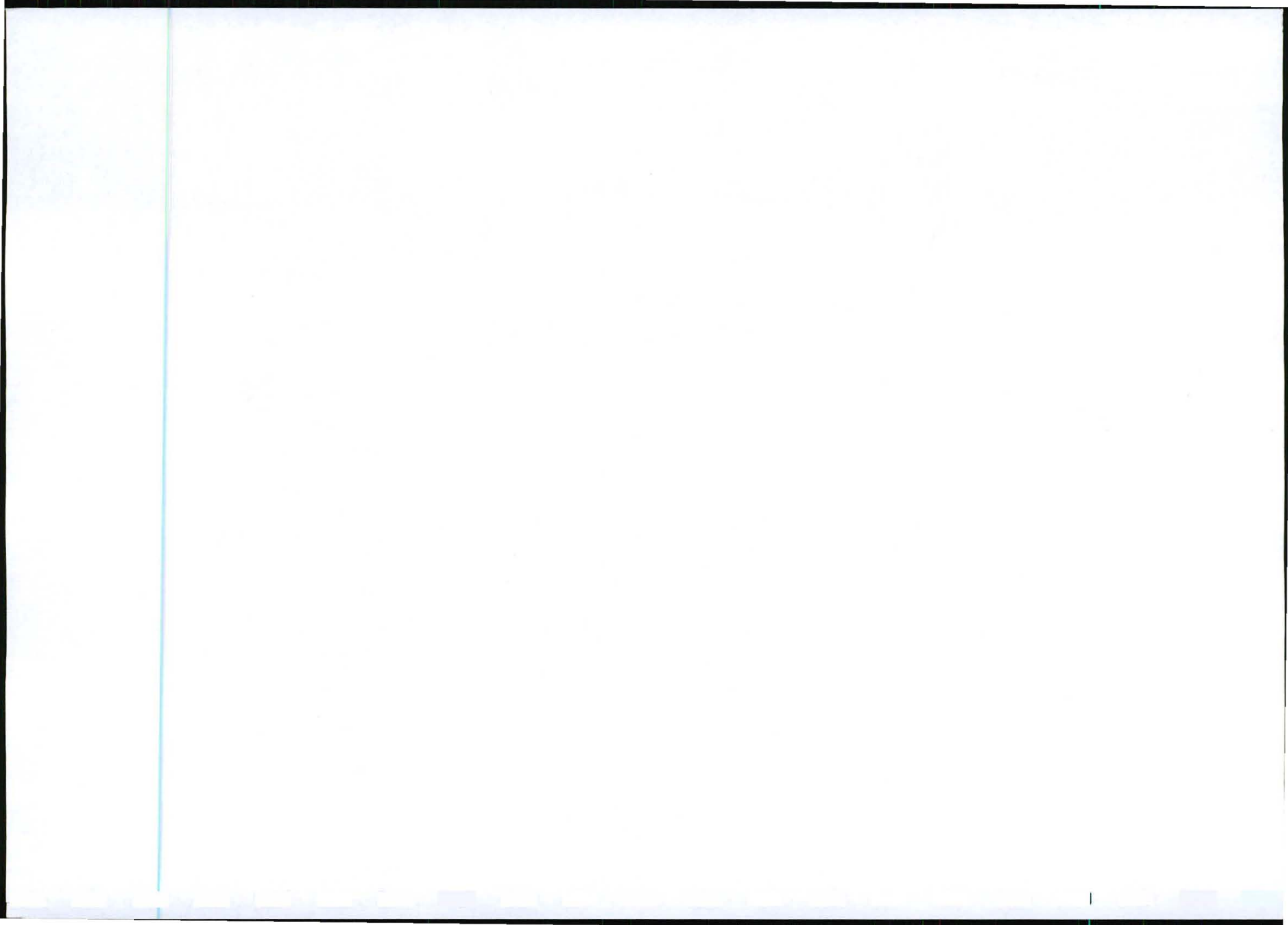
1 ATTENDANCE

Presenters:

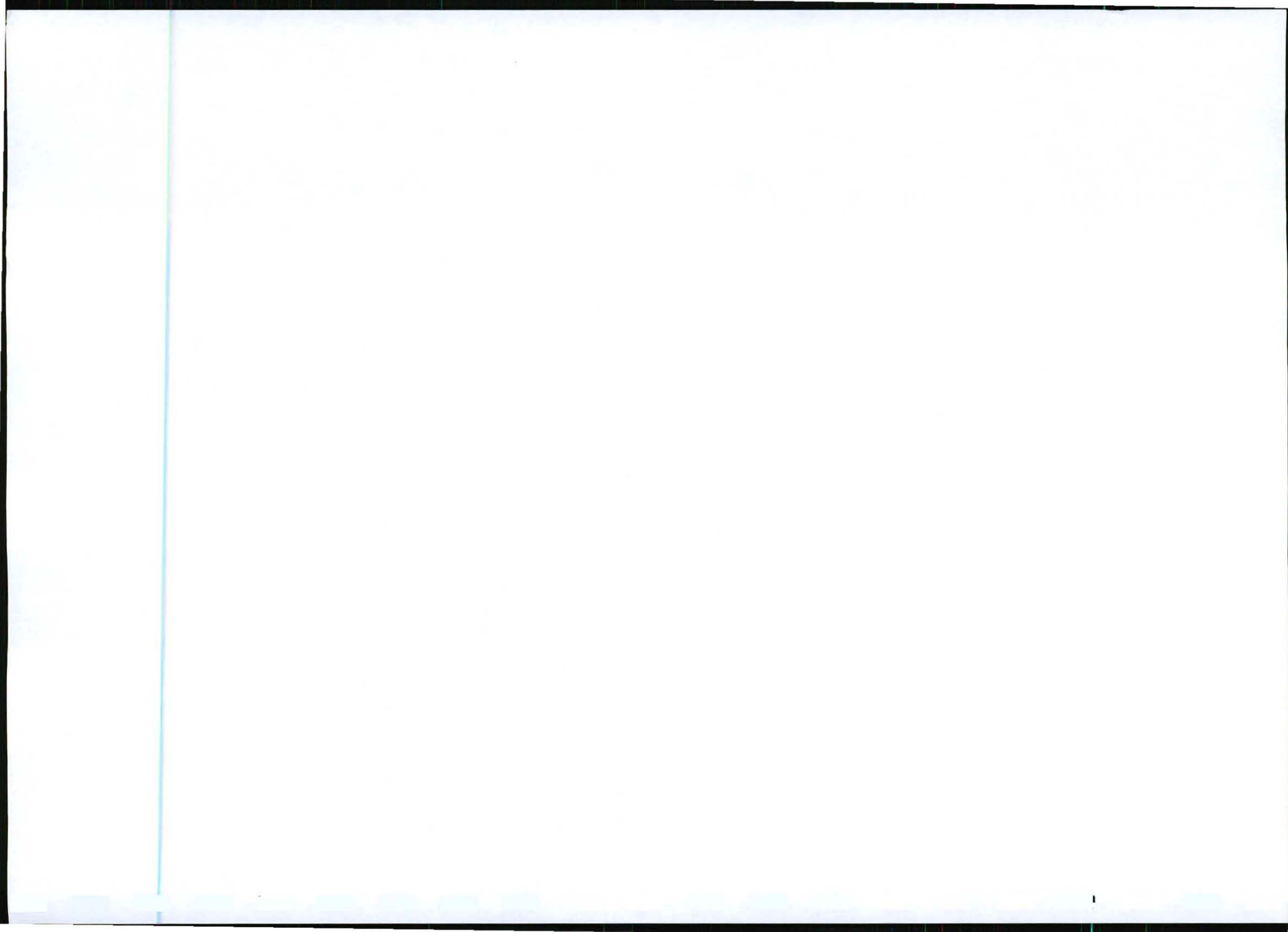
Title	Name	Surname	Organisation
Mr	Melusi	Ndlovu	Iliso Consulting
Mr	Colin	Raman	Iliso Consulting
Mr	Graham	Trail	Iliso Consulting
Ms	Robyn	Thomson	SRK Consulting

Members of the public

Miss	Mzevehile	Banaza	ANC
Mr	Vuyani	Baraza	ANC
	Monica	Bavaza	
Miss	M	Bulana	ANC
	Talita	Buso	ANC
Mr	Xolisa	Cekiso	ANC
Miss	Sibondile	Cqundwanasu	ANC
	Victoria	Damane	ANC
Mr	Khumbulani	Diaba	ANC
Mr	Bekithemba	Diaba	ANC
Miss	Ntombomzi M	Dlaba	
Mr	Welcome	Gaga	ANC
Mr	Ntlahla	Gaga	ANC
Mr	Sibuleve	Gaga	ANC
Mr	Jabulani	Gaga	ANC
Miss	Veliswa	Gaga	ANC
	Lwandle	Gaga	ANC
Mrs	Masabatha	Gaga	
Mrs	Princess	Gaga	ANC
Mrs	T GaGa	Gudisa	ANC
	Nontlantla Pretty	Guma	ANC
	Nosisi	Gxojija	ANC
Mrs	Bongiwe	Khaingana	
Mr	Khayalakhe	Khayingana	ANC



Mr	Sinthemba	Khayingana	ANC
Mr	Mfundiso	Khayingana	ANC
Miss	Nomkwasele	Khayingana	ANC
Miss	Busiswa	Khayingana	ANC
Mrs	Vuyiswa	Klaas	
Mr	Thembinkosi	Lujabe	ANC
Mr	Mongezi	Lujabe	ANC
	Nontobeka	Lujabe	
	Khambulakazi	Luphalule	Ward councillor
	Jane	Mabindisa	Ward Committee
Mr	Khauleza	Mabona	ANC
Mr	Phakamile	Mabona	ANC
	A.Z	Mabona	
Mrs	Happy	Mabona	ANC
Miss	Celiwe	Maila	
Mr	Alfred	Makhosi	ANC
Miss	Nokuphiwa	Makinana	ANC
Mr	Sibongiseni	Mamtambo	ANC
Miss	Ntombekhaya	Maphasa	ANC
	Nondumiso	Maqhubela	
Mr	Sandisa	Mathulewa	ANC
	Z.G	Matibane	
	Thembile	Matikinea	ANC
	Patiance	Matimba	ANC
Miss	Tholakele	Mbobo	ANC
Mrs	Bongeka	Mdgaela	
Mrs	Bongiwe	Mdlela	
	Nosphethele	Mdoife	
Miss	Nomqtolo	Mdzwangu	
Miss	Ntombethemba	Mejima	ANC
	Balindile	Mgedezi	
	Nogcinikhaya	Mgqwayimbana	ANC
Mr	Victoi	Mionyeni	ANC
Miss	Thembekile	Mkatshane	ANC
Mrs	Patience	Mkatshane	
	Noncedo	Mkhatshane	ANC
Mr	Vusumzi	Mkhatshane	ANC
Mrs	Nlozuko	Mkhatshane	ANC
Mrs	Novuani	Mkhatshane	ANC
Mr	Sonwabo	Mkhatshane	ANC
Mr	Patric	Mkhatshane	ANC
	Glady Xoliswa	Mkhatshane	
	Nozuko	Mkhatshane	ANC
	N	Mkhutshana	
Mr	Vuyisanani	Mlamla	ANC
Mrs	Magdeline	Mlamleli	ANC
Mr	Sibusiso	Mlonyeni	ANC



Miss	Veliswa	Mngobo	ANC
Mr	Sakhele	Mnguni	ANC
Miss	Mlungizi	Mnguni	ANC
Mr	Themba	Mntambo	ANC
Miss	Phumla	Mnxasana	ANC
Mr	Thapelo	Mokaloba	ANC
Miss	Lungiswa	Msindo	ANC
Mr	Boy	Mtabeni	ANC
	Bukelwa	Ncanywa	CHIEF-ANC
Mrs	ML	Ncaynda	ANC
Mr	Mollet	Ncekan	ANC
Mr	Moffat	Ncekana	ANC
	Vuyiswa	Ncekana	ANC
Mr	Poho	Ncekani	ANC
	B	Ncekani	
Mr	Bhethussel	Ndilele	ANC
	P.N	Ndilele	
Mrs	Nolmgile	Ndilele	
Miss	Nonebabalo	Ndileve	ANC
Mr	Mphikeleli	Ngcukana	ANC
Mr	Mthandazo	Ngwenya	ANC
Mr	Siphelele	Njumbuxa	ANC
Mr	Nkosivumile	Njumbuxa	ANC
	Themba	Njumbuxa	ANC
Miss	Nozipho	Nkatohane	ANC
	Nondumiso Pretty	Nkekeno	ANC
Mrs	Nothandikhaya	Nongald	ANC
Mr	Thembinkosi	Nongalo	ANC
	Nonkululeko	Nonjiji	ANC
Mr	Sibulelo	Ntabeni	ANC
Mrs	Nokuthulal	Ntabeni	
	Nonicedo	Ntabeni	ANC
	Mvuyo	Ntloleo	ANC
	Nokuzola	Nzimande	
	Nosiphelele	Sbamba	
Mrs	Nophumzile	Sibamba	ANC
Mrs	Beatrice	Sibulawa	
	Nontuthizelo	Sidlai	ANC
	Nomthandeni	Skhety	
	Mandlela	Skhetye	
	H.M	Skhonje	
	Nomathomba	Slbambor	
Miss	Ntsoaki	Sokhuthu	ANC
Mrs	Nozuko	Somhoho	
	Olivia	Spamla	

2 GENERAL



Cllr Laphulule (Ward Councillor – Ward 15):

- Chaired the meeting.
- Opened the meeting at 14.30am.
- Welcomed the community.
- Provided an introduction and described the aims of the meeting.

Mr Ndlovu (Iliso Consulting):

- Introduced presenters.

3 PRESENTATION**Mr Ndlovu (Iliso Consulting):**

- Gave an overview of the proposed road upgrade.
- Described the location, design and technical aspects of the proposed road upgrade.

Ms Thomson (SRK Consulting) translated by Mr Ndlovu:

- Described why a Basic Assessment process is necessary.
- Described the public participation process (part of the Basic Assessment).

4 OPEN DISCUSSION

Question / Comment from community	Action / Response
Are the access roads going to be upgraded as part of the contract?	This project entails the construction and upgrading of the DR 15 main road, which falls under the Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Transport, which is a provincial body. The access roads and village roads fall under local government and are thus the responsibility of the municipality. As such access roads will not be upgraded as part of this contract.
How will the employment of local labour going to be handled?	Once the contractor is appointed the community leaders will have to formalize a Project Steering Committee (PSC) which will deal with all labour and employment issues associated with the contract.
We are worried about the safety of our animals next to the new road where there will be more traffic and vehicles will travel at higher speeds.	A fence will be constructed to prevent animals from going into the road. This will protect animals as well as motorists.
We will be happy with the new road as the distance to Mount Frere will be much shorter. At the moment we have to go via Kokstad.	Comment noted.

5 CLOSURE**Cllr Laphulule (Ward Councillor – Ward 15):**

- Thanked everybody for attending.
- Closed the meeting at 15:30.

Minutes taken by: Melusi Ndlovu, Iliso Consulting and Robyn Thomson, SRK Consulting.

Signed by: _____

RJ Thomson

Date: 9 March 2010

Robyn Thomson, SRK Consulting





Ground Floor, Oakwood House
Palm Square, Bonza Bay Road
Beacon Bay
5741 EAST LONDON

P O Box 16739
East London 5205
South Africa

e-Mail: eastlondon@srk.co.za
www.srk.co.za

Tel: +27 (0) 43 748 6292
Fax: +27 (0) 43 748 1811



23 April 2010
407899

Mr Matebese
The Office Manager
Department of Land Affairs
Mthatha
Via Email: nmngc@ruraldevelopment.gov.za
enmatebese@ruraldevelopment.gov.za



Attention: Mr Matebese

Dear Sir

RE: PROPOSED UPGRADING OF DISTRICT ROAD 08015 (±KM 57 TO ±KM 79) BETWEEN MOUNT FRERE AND THE R56 (MOUNT FLETCHER TO MATATIELE) – REQUEST FOR PERMISSION FROM LAND AFFAIRS

Iliso Consulting Engineers and Project Managers (Iliso), on behalf of the Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Transport, proposes to upgrade the District Road 08015 to a tarred surface, between Mount Fletcher and Matatiele within the Matatiele Local Municipality (see Figure attached). SRK Consulting (SRK) has been appointed as the Environmental Consulting Company to submit applications in terms of the National Environmental Management Act Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations for the road; as well as the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act for the borrow pits and quarry, which are proposed to be the source of raw material for the road construction. As such a Basic Assessment has been undertaken and submitted to the Department of Economic Development And Environmental Affairs (DEDEA) in support of the application for the proposed road and an Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR) will be submitted to the Department of Minerals and Energy in support of the application for the proposed hard rock quarry and seven borrow pits located along the DR 08015.

District Road 08015 links the N2 National route, at Mount Frere in the South, to the provincial road R56, just South of Matatiele in the North. The existing route consists of a sub-standard gravel road (± 78 kilometres long). The design of the upgraded road has been divided into three sections. This project deals with the third section, which is approximately 26 km in length. Please see the figure attached for the proposed locality of the road as well as the borrow pits and quarry.

As part of the Environmental Assessment Process public participation was undertaken in the affected communities. Three public meetings were held on 28 January 2010 to inform the community of the proposed road upgrade and to capture any issues and concerns so that these could be addressed. Ward councillors, Tribal Chiefs, community members as well as the consulting team (Iliso and SRK) were present at these meetings. There were no objections to the proposed road and associated activities and the

407899 - Land Affairs 23 April 2010



Partners J.C. Boshoff, M.J. Braune, J.M. Brown, C.D. DeGlas, J.R. Dixon, D.M. Duque, T. Hart, P.R. Lethrum, D.J. Makhanya, R.W. McNeill, H.C. Mkhize, B.J. Mzilikazi, M.U. Ntsho, G.P. Murray, G.P. Nel, J.V.S. Reddy, F.N. Ruvwama, P.E. Samudi, P.J. Sheziwe, V.M. Simposini, A.A. Smit, P.J. Terbrugge, K.M. Uderstadt, O.J. Verter, H.G. Waldeck, A. Wood
Directors A.J. Barrett, J.R. Dixon, D.J. Makhanya, B.J. Mzilikazi, M.J. Ntsho, P.E. Schalk, O.J. Terbrugge
Associates A.N. Boshoff, S.M. Engelmann, R. Gardner, D.J. Gibson, W.C. Joubert, G.A. McDonald, W.A. Ndlovu, M. Nkomo, J.J. Sijab, D. Visser, M.C. Wenz
Consultants A.C. Buijs, B.Sc. (Hons); G. Conzon-Clarke, P.Sc. (Hons), M.Sc.; J.A.C. Cowan, J.H. de Sear, P.Sc. (Hons), M.Sc.; G.A. Jones, P.Eng., Ph.D.; T.R. Stacey, P.Eng., D.Sc.; D.H. Steyn, P.Eng., Ph.D.; R.J. Bush, P.Tech. Eng. (DSE); D.R. Warwick, P.Sc. (Hons), B.Sc. (Hons)

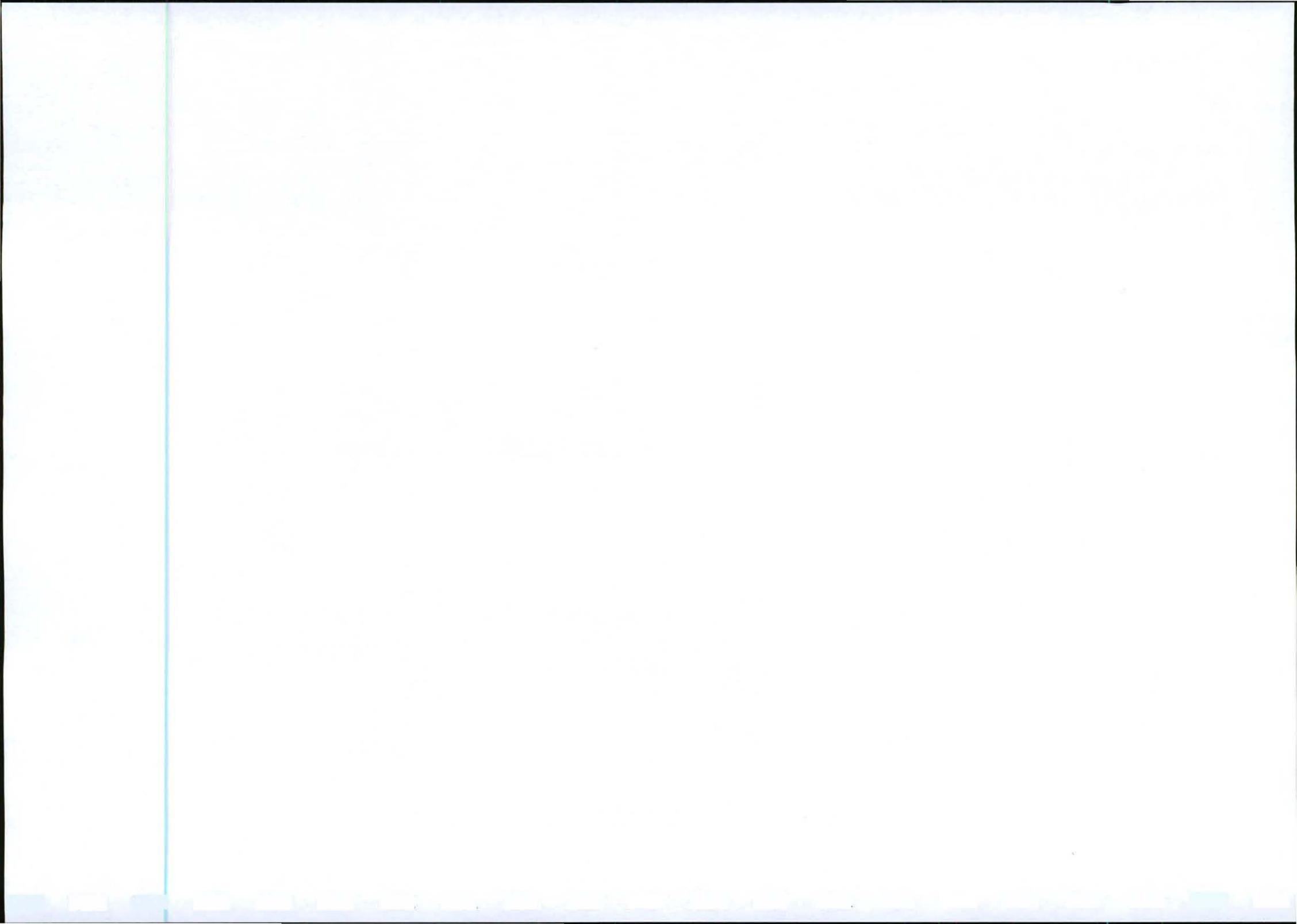
Cape Town	+27 (0) 21 659 3060
Durban	+27 (0) 31 276 1200
East London	+27 (0) 43 748 6292
Johannesburg	+27 (0) 11 441 1111
Kimberley	+27 (0) 53 861 5788
Pretoria	+27 (0) 33 345 6311
Port Elizabeth	+27 (0) 41 521 1311
Rustenburg	+27 (0) 12 551 9821
Rustenburg	+27 (0) 14 594 1280



SRK Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd

Reg No 1995/012850/07

Johannesburg	+27 (0) 22 260 1861
Harare	+262 (4) 49 6162



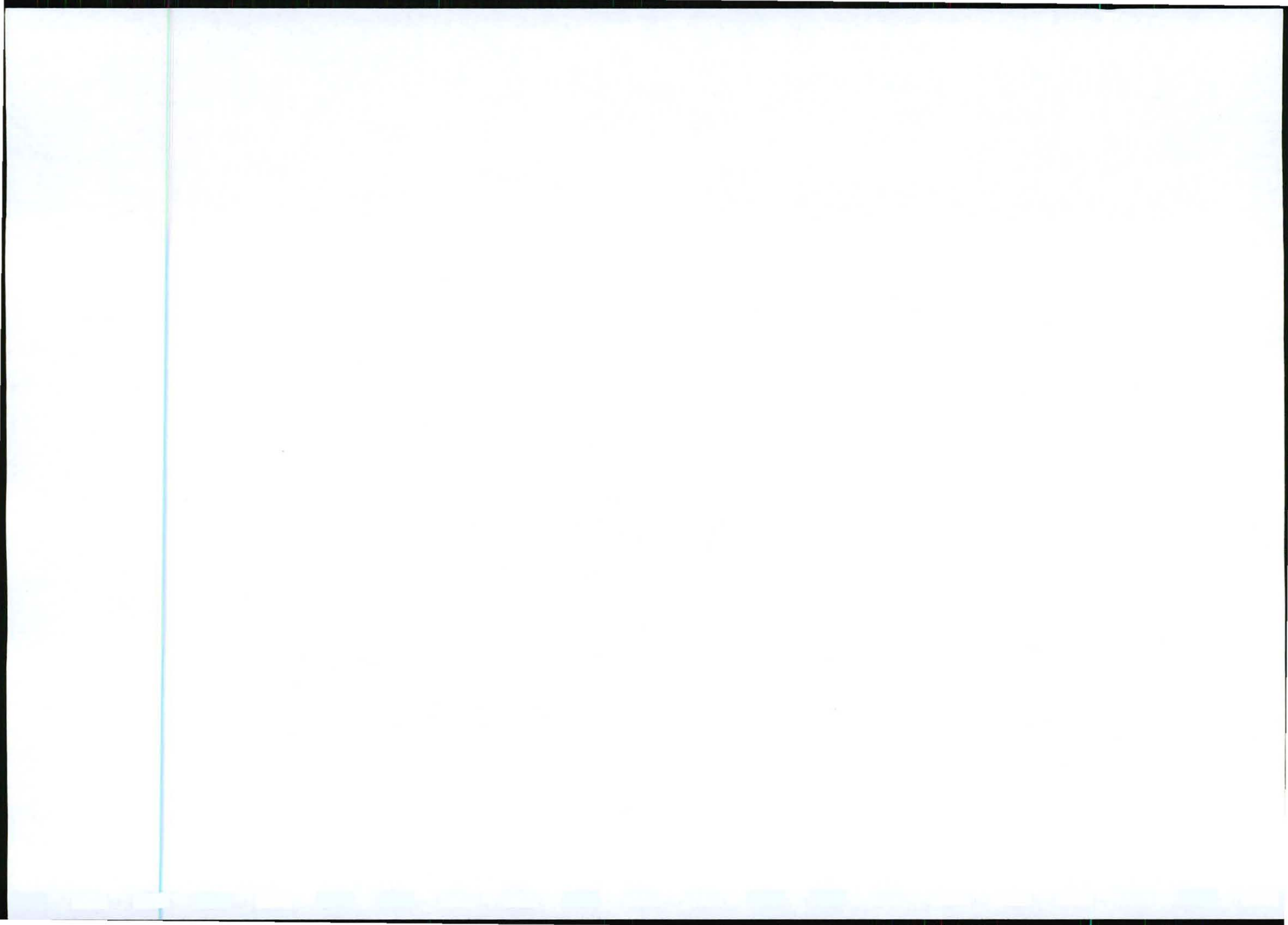
community is in favour of the road as the construction phase would provide jobs and the new road would greatly improve accessibility to the area and to the towns surrounding the area.

Both DEDEA and DME require that official landowner consent be provided for the activities proposed above. As the land is communal, this mandate lies with the Department of Land Affairs. It is therefore hereby requested that the relevant person stamp and sign the attached consent form, agreeing to the proposed DR 08015 upgrade and associated borrow pits and quarry.

Yours sincerely

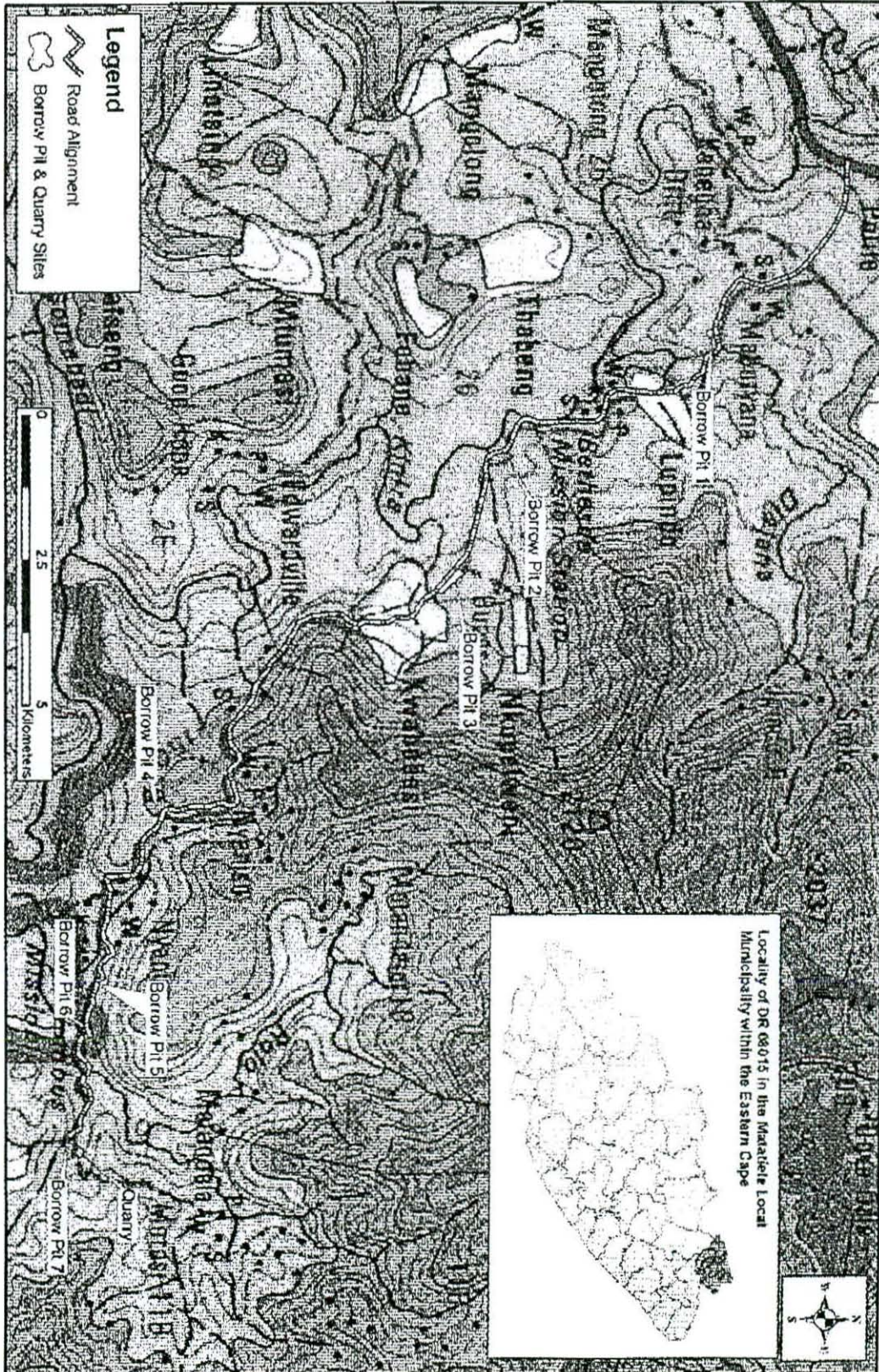


Robyn Thomson (BSc Hons)
Environmental Scientist
SRK Consulting



THORWAY 40788 - Land Area 23Apr2010 Apr 2010

Figure 1 Locality of DR 08015 Upgrade and Associated Borrow Pits and Quarry





CONSENT FORM

I (Name) BENNIE ZANDISILE NTUBANE

In my capacity as (designation) Acting Manager in the
(location) MTSHATHA Office of the Department of Land Affairs, acknowledge

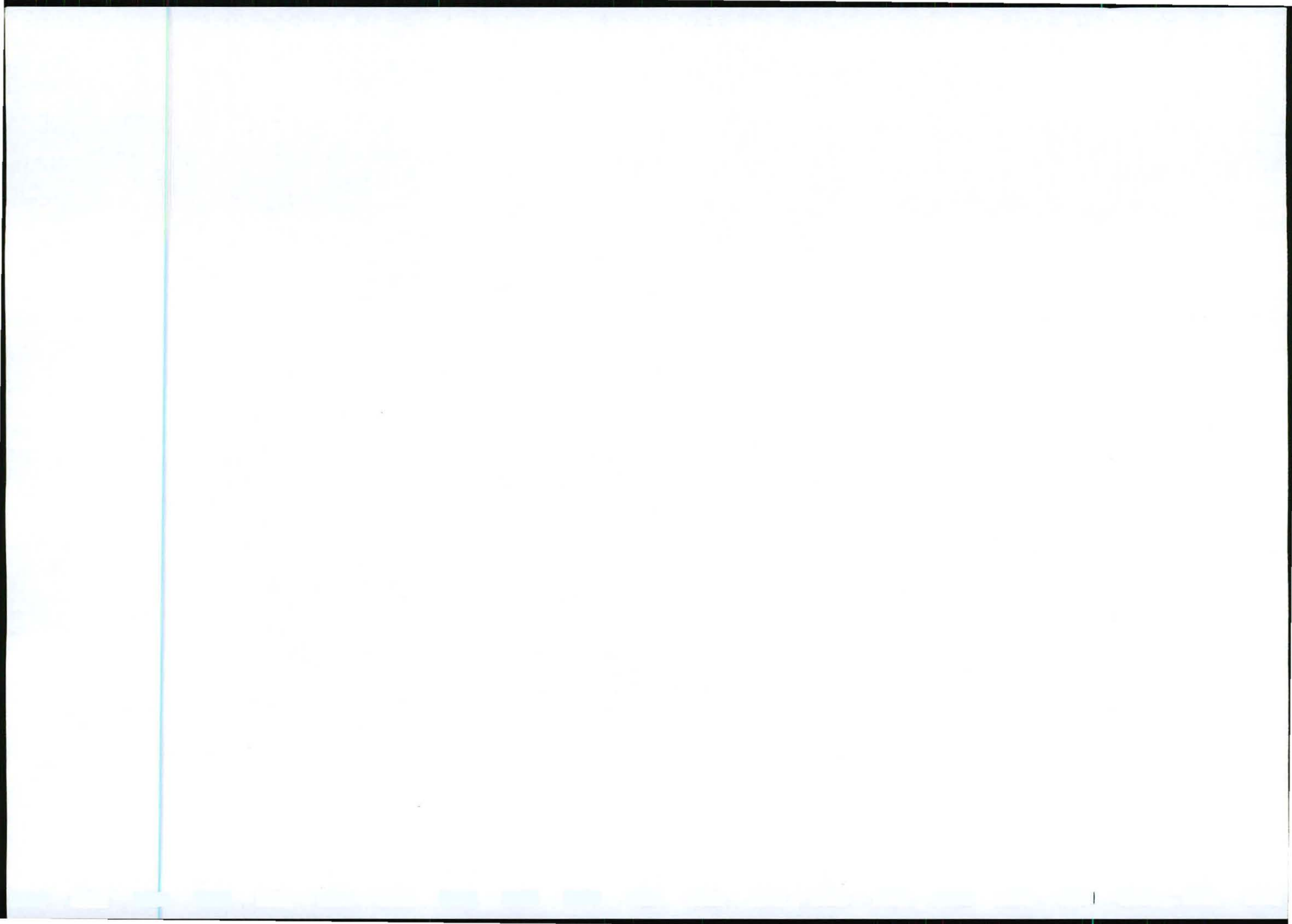
that the proposed upgrade of the Section 3 of the District Road 08015 (±Km 57 to ±Km 79) between Mount Frere and the R56 (Mount Fletcher to Matatiele) is located on communal land, for which the Department of Land Affairs is entrusted; and hereby consent to the proposed DR 08015 upgrade and associated borrow pits and hard rock quarry located at the coordinates provided below.

Table 1 District Road 08015 Alignment Coordinates

ID	Y	X
1	30° 27.556'	28° 37.526'
2	30° 27.578'	28° 37.648'
3	30° 27.610'	28° 37.766'
4	30° 27.659'	28° 37.878'
5	30° 27.708'	28° 37.989'
6	30° 27.758'	28° 38.100'
7	30° 27.811'	28° 38.208'
8	30° 27.891'	28° 38.291'
9	30° 27.972'	28° 38.375'
10	30° 28.052'	28° 38.459'
11	30° 28.139'	28° 38.533'
12	30° 28.228'	28° 38.604'
13	30° 28.317'	28° 38.675'
14	30° 28.409'	28° 38.738'
15	30° 28.511'	28° 38.781'
16	30° 28.616'	28° 38.805'
17	30° 28.716'	28° 38.764'
18	30° 28.820'	28° 38.776'
19	30° 28.886'	28° 38.870'
20	30° 28.936'	28° 38.980'
21	30° 28.972'	28° 39.098'
22	30° 29.008'	28° 39.216'
23	30° 29.020'	28° 39.334'
24	30° 29.042'	28° 39.442'
25	30° 29.100'	28° 39.545'
26	30° 29.124'	28° 39.666'
27	30° 29.185'	28° 39.761'
28	30° 29.244'	28° 39.866'
29	30° 29.336'	28° 39.922'
30	30° 29.431'	28° 39.969'
31	30° 29.539'	28° 39.971'

ID	Y	X
32	30° 29.645'	28° 39.947'
33	30° 29.752'	28° 39.930'
34	30° 29.860'	28° 39.936'
35	30° 29.965'	28° 39.955'
36	30° 30.012'	28° 40.053'
37	30° 30.002'	28° 40.177'
38	30° 30.034'	28° 40.291'
39	30° 30.135'	28° 40.300'
40	30° 30.241'	28° 40.274'
41	30° 30.348'	28° 40.264'
42	30° 30.456'	28° 40.268'
43	30° 30.564'	28° 40.268'
44	30° 30.671'	28° 40.265'
45	30° 30.773'	28° 40.232'
46	30° 30.857'	28° 40.288'
47	30° 30.896'	28° 40.404'
48	30° 30.913'	28° 40.527'
49	30° 30.958'	28° 40.609'
50	30° 31.062'	28° 40.616'
51	30° 31.149'	28° 40.681'
52	30° 31.172'	28° 40.798'
53	30° 31.161'	28° 40.921'
54	30° 31.183'	28° 41.043'
55	30° 31.207'	28° 41.165'
56	30° 31.238'	28° 41.285'
57	30° 31.268'	28° 41.405'
58	30° 31.274'	28° 41.529'
59	30° 31.262'	28° 41.653'
60	30° 31.301'	28° 41.754'
61	30° 31.400'	28° 41.804'
62	30° 31.478'	28° 41.890'

ID	Y	X
63	30° 31.558'	28° 41.974'
64	30° 31.639'	28° 42.058'
65	30° 31.714'	28° 42.147'
66	30° 31.783'	28° 42.243'
67	30° 31.855'	28° 42.333'
68	30° 31.961'	28° 42.342'
69	30° 32.059'	28° 42.381'
70	30° 32.165'	28° 42.392'
71	30° 32.272'	28° 42.378'
72	30° 32.373'	28° 42.401'
73	30° 32.465'	28° 42.336'
74	30° 32.569'	28° 42.315'
75	30° 32.675'	28° 42.294'
76	30° 32.777'	28° 42.322'
77	30° 32.867'	28° 42.390'
78	30° 32.928'	28° 42.493'
79	30° 32.978'	28° 42.604'
80	30° 33.034'	28° 42.707'
81	30° 33.116'	28° 42.784'
82	30° 33.160'	28° 42.898'
83	30° 33.228'	28° 42.989'
84	30° 33.270'	28° 43.100'
85	30° 33.310'	28° 43.214'
86	30° 33.369'	28° 43.319'
87	30° 33.431'	28° 43.422'
88	30° 33.487'	28° 43.529'
89	30° 33.500'	28° 43.648'
90	30° 33.456'	28° 43.761'
91	30° 33.424'	28° 43.875'
92	30° 33.497'	28° 43.964'
93	30° 33.494'	28° 44.080'



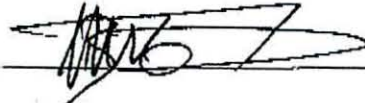
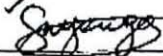
ID	Angle	Y	Angle	X
94	30°	33.469'	28°	44.201'
95	30°	33.463'	28°	44.324'
96	30°	33.557'	28°	44.342'
97	30°	33.663'	28°	44.364'
98	30°	33.771'	28°	44.374'
99	30°	33.879'	28°	44.383'
100	30°	33.979'	28°	44.400'
101	30°	34.081'	28°	44.395'
102	30°	34.130'	28°	44.503'
103	30°	34.164'	28°	44.615'
104	30°	34.253'	28°	44.688'
105	30°	34.304'	28°	44.790'
106	30°	34.297'	28°	44.915'
107	30°	34.323'	28°	45.034'

ID	Angle	Y	Angle	X
108	30°	34.424'	28°	45.070'
109	30°	34.531'	28°	45.084'
110	30°	34.629'	28°	45.102'
111	30°	34.588'	28°	45.214'
112	30°	34.586'	28°	45.339'
113	30°	34.598'	28°	45.463'
114	30°	34.619'	28°	45.585'
115	30°	34.652'	28°	45.703'
116	30°	34.598'	28°	45.811'
117	30°	34.577'	28°	45.919'
118	30°	34.656'	28°	46.000'
119	30°	34.661'	28°	46.116'
120	30°	34.700'	28°	46.220'
121	30°	34.720'	28°	46.341'

ID	Angle	Y	Angle	X
122	30°	34.741'	28°	46.463'
123	30°	34.780'	28°	46.580'
124	30°	34.791'	28°	46.702'
125	30°	34.804'	28°	46.791'
126	30°	34.870'	28°	46.869'
127	30°	34.863'	28°	46.992'
128	30°	34.792'	28°	47.083'
129	30°	34.796'	28°	47.201'
130	30°	34.805'	28°	47.319'
131	30°	34.776'	28°	47.438'
132	30°	34.793'	28°	47.566'
133	30°	34.850'	28°	47.662'
134	30°	34.862'	28°	47.772'

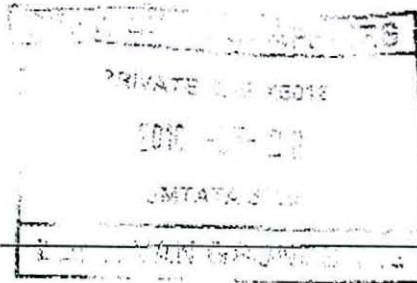
Table 2 Borrow Pits and Quarry Centre Coordinates

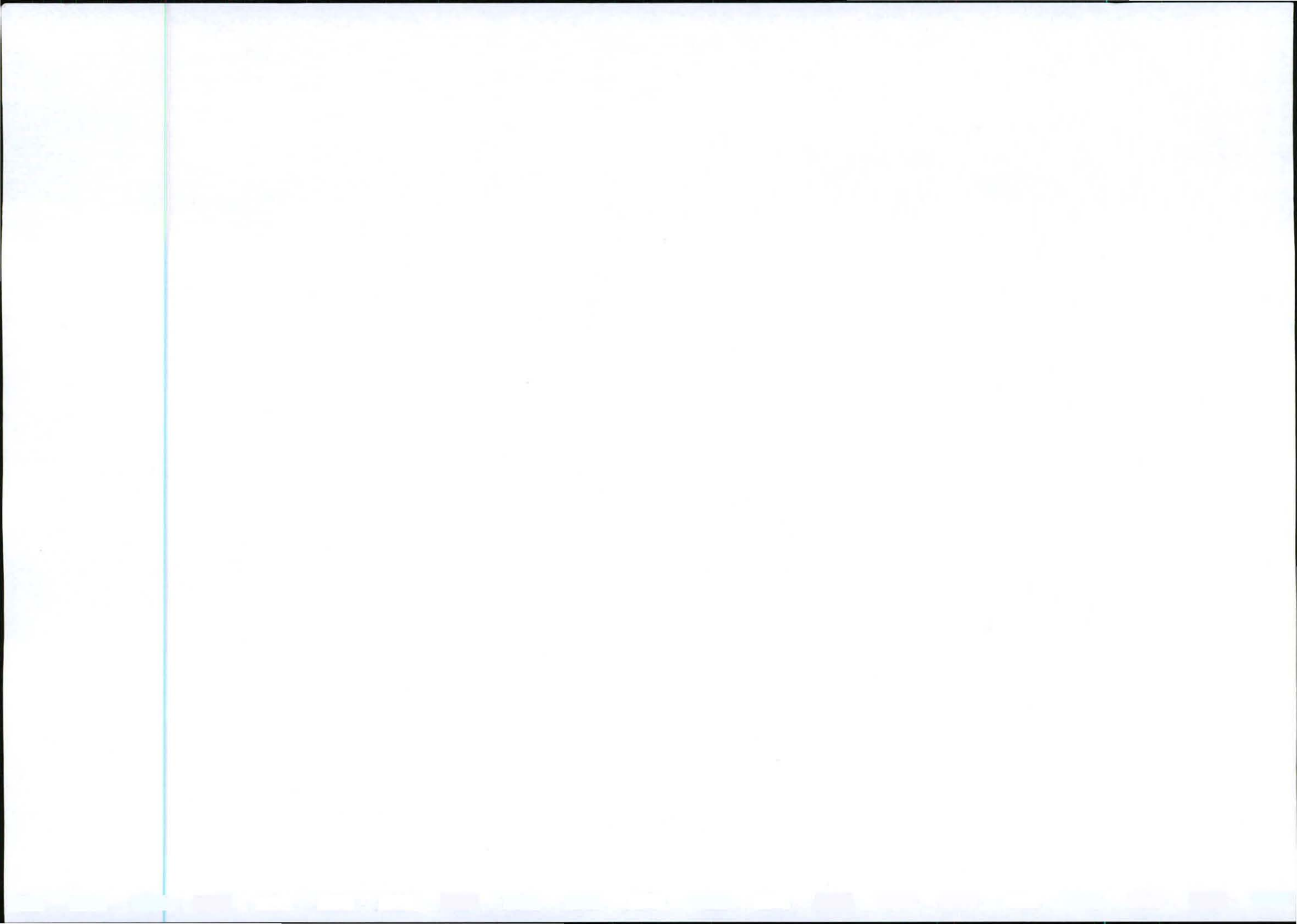
Borrow Pit/ Quarry	Angle	Y	Angle	X
Borrow Pit 1	30°	29.089'	28°	39.306'
Borrow Pit 2	30°	30.941'	28°	40.629'
Borrow Pit 3	30°	31.484'	28°	41.946'
Borrow Pit 4	30°	34.135'	28°	44.500'
Borrow Pit 5	30°	34.703'	28°	46.244'
Borrow Pit 6	30°	34.794'	28°	46.741'
Borrow Pit 7	30°	34.978'	28°	47.847'
Quarry	30°	34.880'	28°	48.061'

Signed 
 Witness 

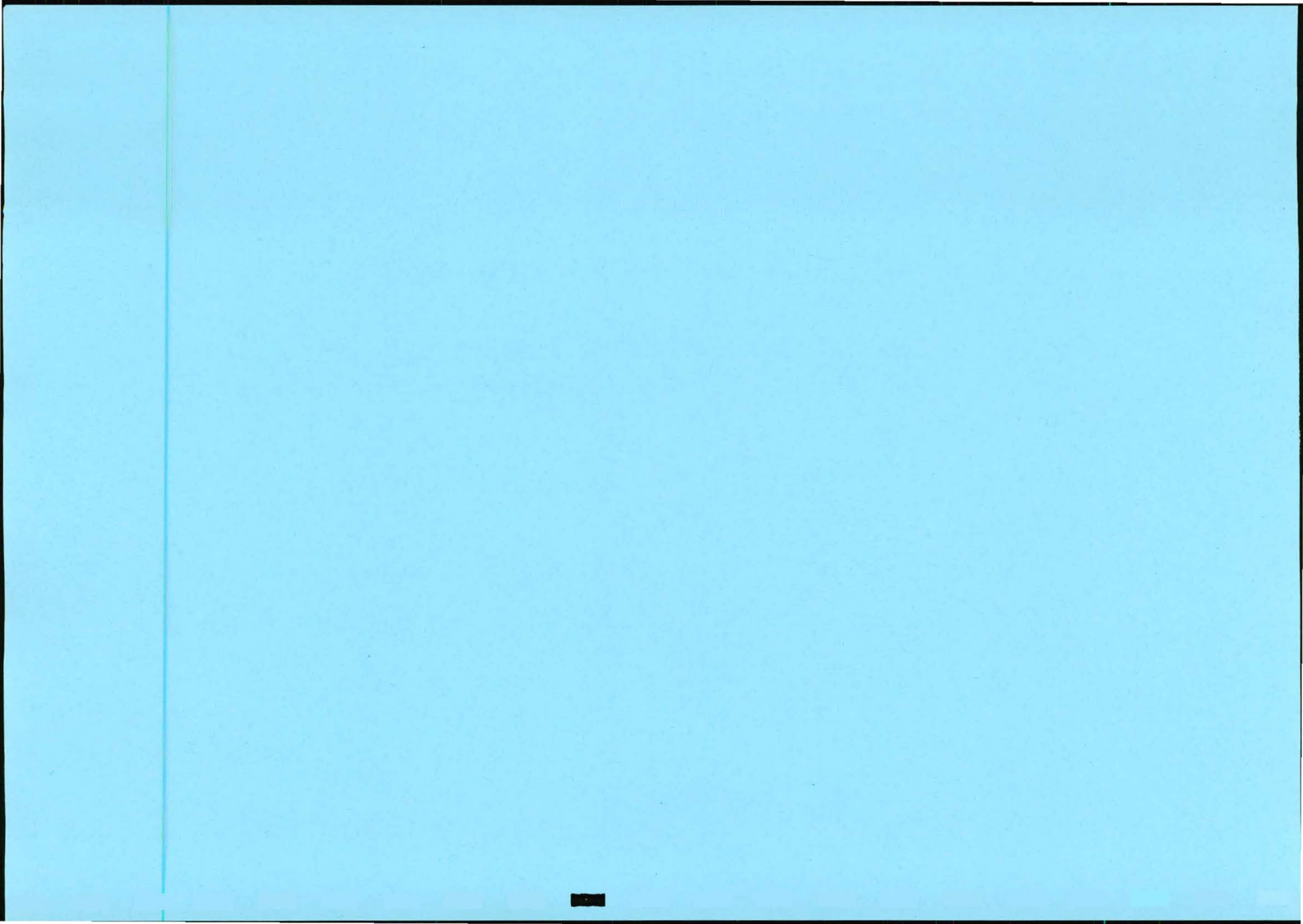
Date 2010/05/20
 Date 2010/05/20

Department Stamp





Appendix F – Letter Confirming Financial Provision for Rehabilitation





Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
ROADS & TRANSPORT

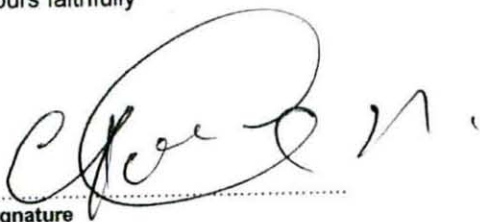
Roads Planning and Design

Roads & Transport – Stellenbosch Park – KWT – Eastern Cape - Private Bag X0023 – Bisho – 5605 –
Republic of South Africa - Tel: +27 (0)43 604 7644 - Fax: 0865323218 - Website: www.ectransport.co.za
E-mail: thembela.peter@dot.ecprov.gov.za Date: 05/02/2010
Enquiries: CJ Xoko

FINANCIAL GUARANTEE: RETENTION MONEYS: UPGRADING OF DISTRICT ROAD 08015 (±KM 57 TO ±KM 79) BETWEEN MOUNT FRERE AND THE R56 (MOUNT FLETCHER TO MATATIELE)

I, CJ Xoko as the authorized representative of Department of Roads and Transport, do hereby undertake to ensure that an amount as stipulated by the Environmental Management Programme for the rehabilitation of borrow pits and quarries to be used for the upgrading of Section 3 of DR15 and being necessary for the completion of this project will be retained by this department until such time as I have been informed in writing by your department that you are satisfied with that rehabilitation, as stipulated by the Environmental Management Programme, has been undertaken on the borrow pits and quarries. The amount to be retained is R500 000 as approved by the Department of Minerals and Energy.

Yours faithfully

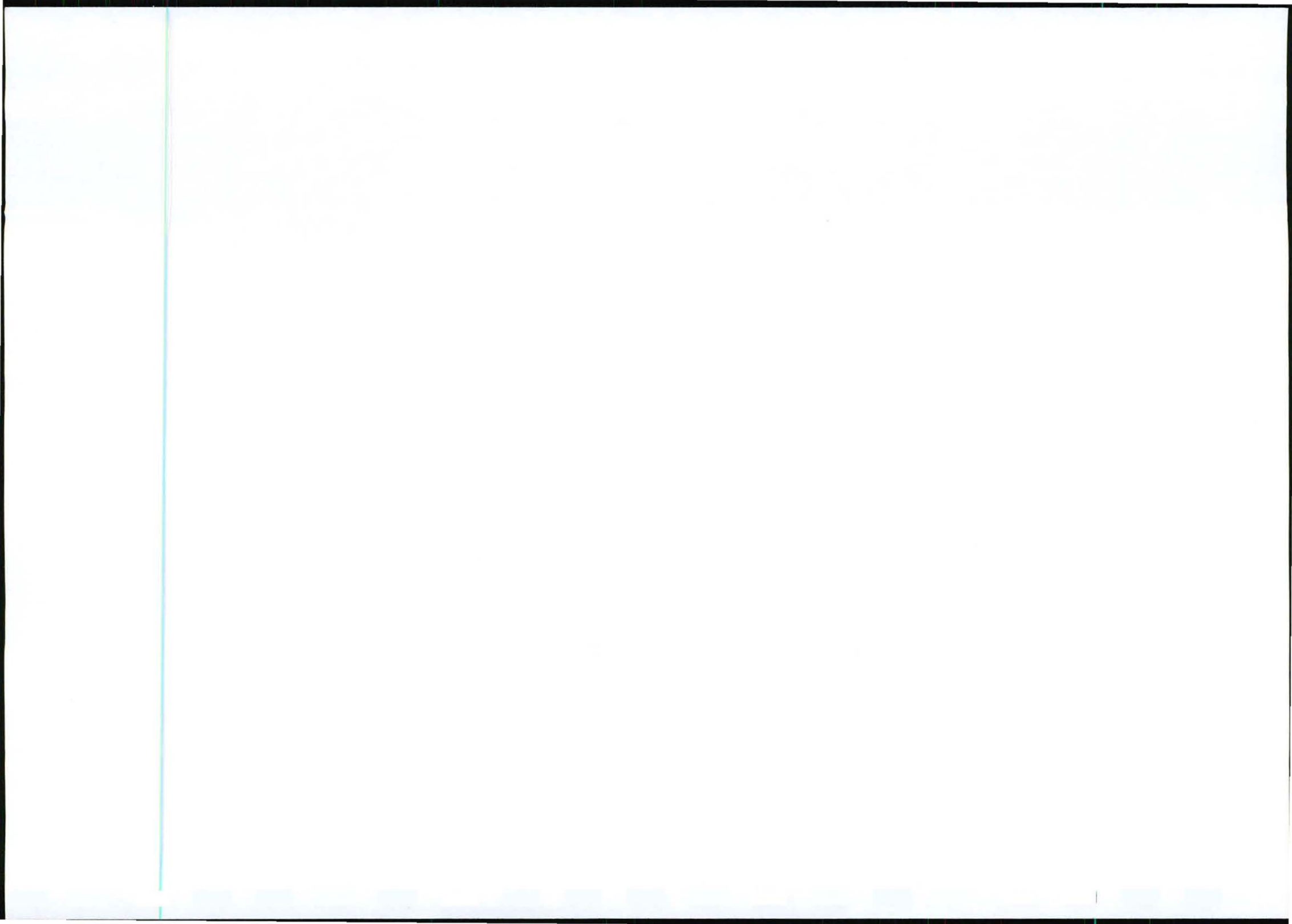

Signature


Designation

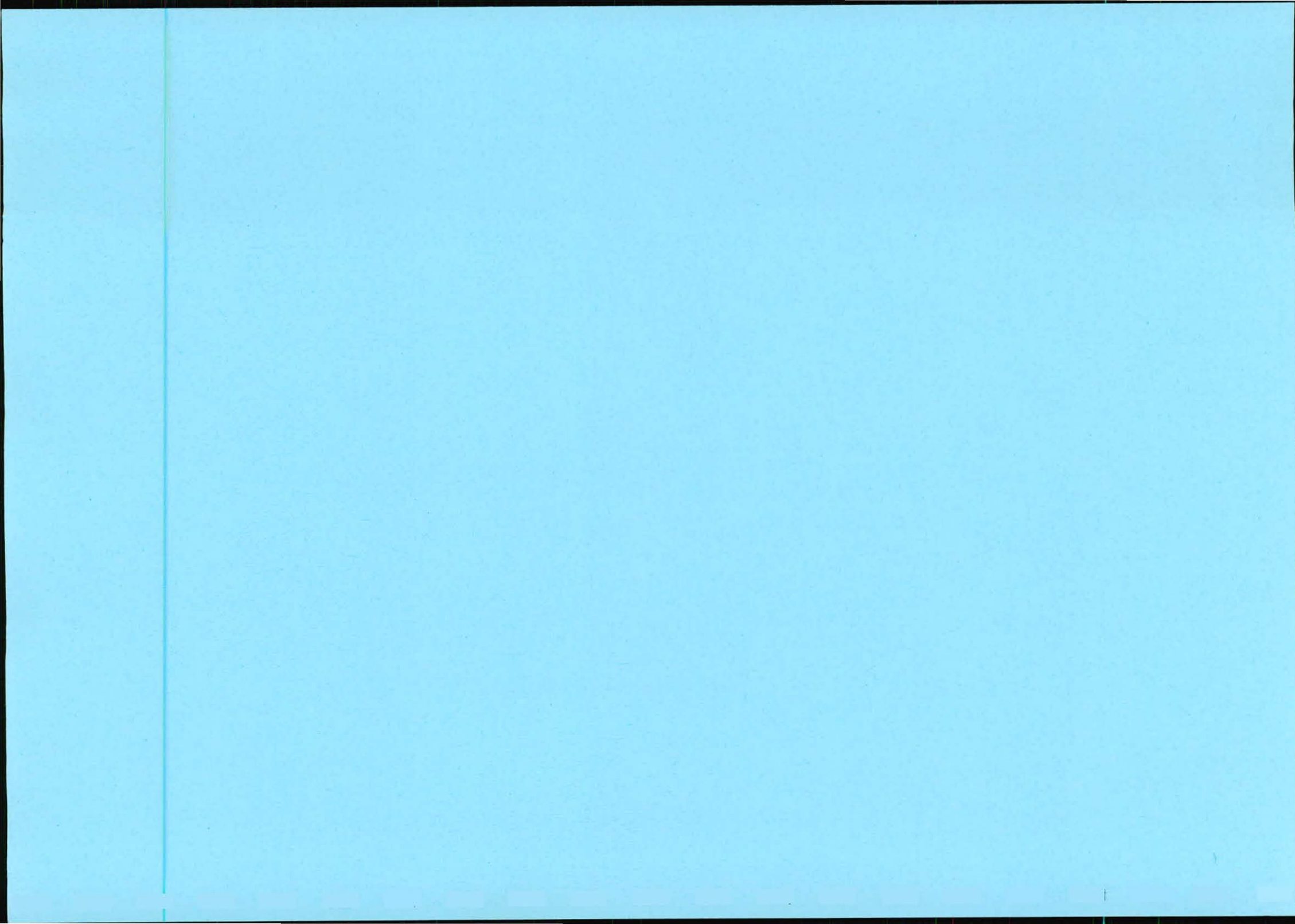
"Quality Service Delivery Through Transportation Excellence"



Ikamva eliqaqambileyo!



Appendix G – Undertaking



Undertaking

I,.....

....., the
undersigned and duly authorised thereto by

.....
.. Company/Close Corporation/Municipality/ (Delete that which is not applicable) have
studied and understand the contents of this document in its entirety and hereby duly
undertake to adhere to the conditions as set out therein including the amendment(s) agreed
to by the Regional Manager in Section G and approved on

Signed at this.....day
of.....20.....

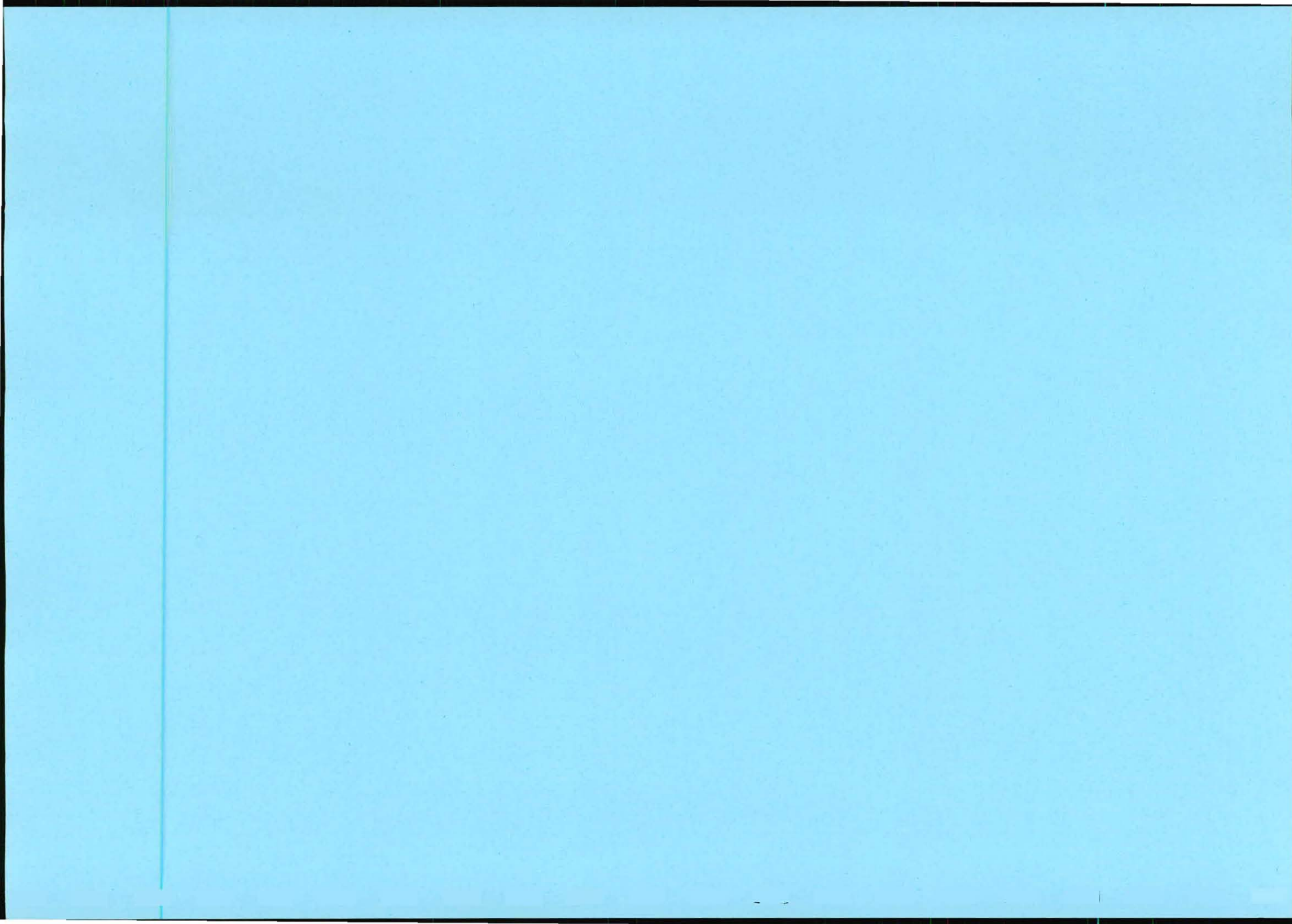
.....

Signature of applicant Designation

Agency declaration: This document was completed byon
behalf
of.....



Appendix H – Impact Rating Methodology



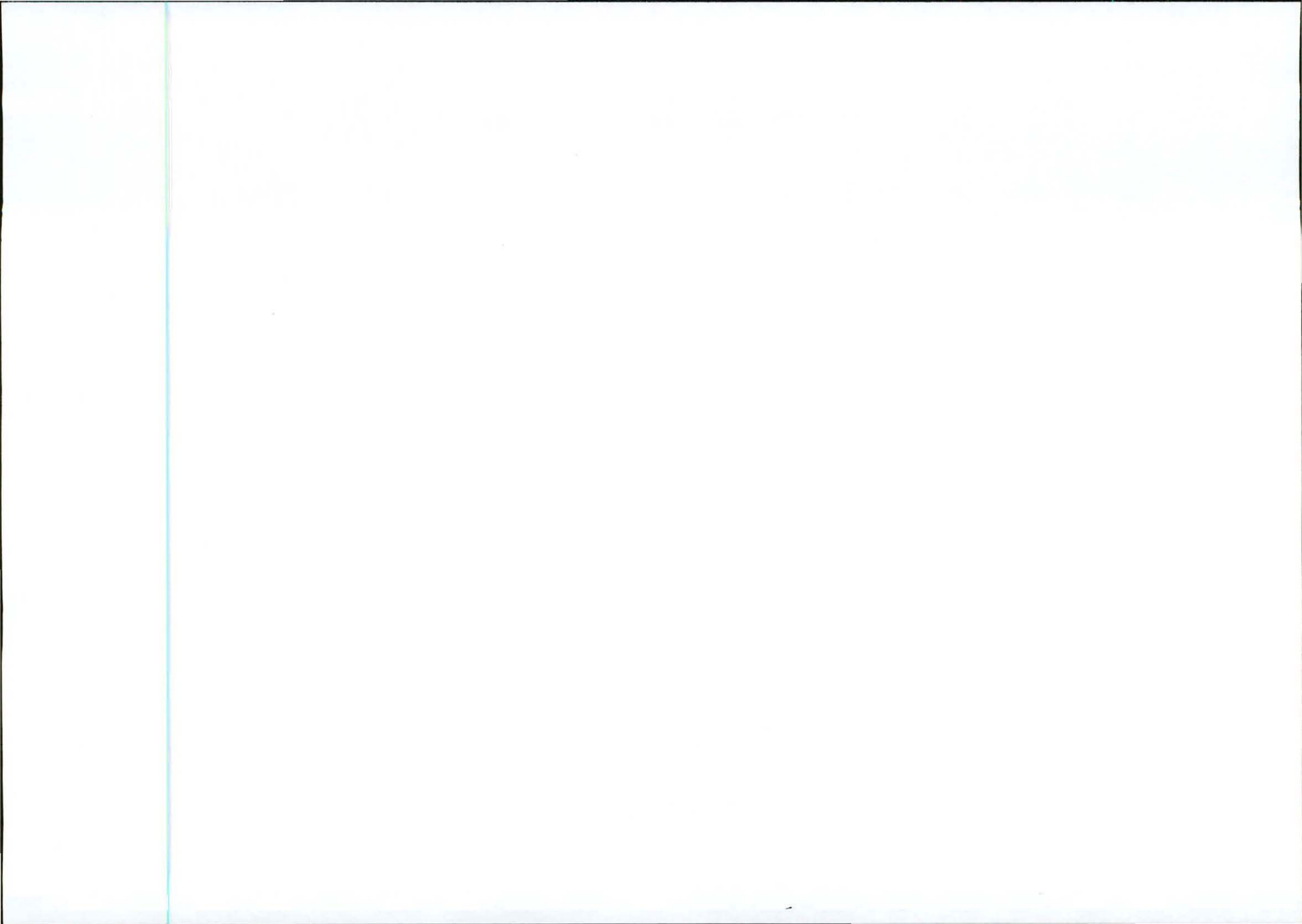
Impact Rating Methodology

A significance rating is allocated to each potential impact, based on consideration of the probability, intensity, extent, duration and possible mitigation of the potential impact. These terms are explained as follows:

- **Probability:** the likelihood of the impact occurring;
- **Intensity:** the ‘severity’ of the impact or extent to which ecological and social processes are altered;
- **Extent:** the scale of the impact on a local - national level;
- **Duration:** the length of time the impact will last, which may be anything from several days to the entire lifetime of the development; and
- **Mitigation:** ways in which an impact can be avoided, minimised or managed to reduce its environmental significance.

Each rating is based on observations made during the site visits and on professional judgement. Based on a synthesis of the above criteria, significance of an impact is rated as follows:

- **High significance:** where the impact would influence the decision to authorise the road upgrade regardless of any mitigation measures;
- **Moderate significance:** where the impact should influence the decision to upgrade the road, and where mitigation measures can, and must, be specified to reduce the overall impact; and
- **Low significance:** where the impact would not have any influence on the decision to authorise the upgrading of the road.



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