
GLOSSARY

<i>Activity corridor</i>	A band of high density urban development along a public transportation route, where residential, commercial, industrial and recreational activities occur in close proximity.
<i>Affected environment</i>	Those parts of the socio-economic and biophysical environment impacted on by the development.
<i>Alternatives</i>	A possible course of action, in place of another, that would meet the same purpose and need (of proposal). Alternatives can refer to any of the following but are not limited thereto: alternative sites for development, alternative projects for a particular site, alternative site layouts, alternative designs, alternative processes and materials. In Integrated Environmental Management the so-called 'no action' alternative may also require investigation in certain circumstances.
<i>Arterial road</i>	Provide for high traffic flows in both rural and urban areas. Such roads may intersect with other roads on the same level with traffic signals, whereas on freeways, which carry even higher flows, roads cross on different levels, with ramps between them.
<i>Assessment</i>	The process of collecting, organising, analysing, interpreting and communicating data that are relevant to some decision.
<i>At grade intersection</i>	Two or more roads cross each other at the same level as opposed to the use of flyovers or bridges. There would usually be a stop street or traffic signal (robots) at the intersection.
<i>Chelonians</i>	Group of herpetofauna including tortoises, terrapins and turtles.
<i>Cumulative impact</i>	An action that, in itself, is not significant but is significant when added to the impact of other actions either past, present or future, within a specific region and a particular period of time..
<i>Dedicated Road Reserve</i>	Road reserve dedicated or proclaimed by the City of Cape Town or the Provincial Administration of the Western Cape for the purpose of road construction prior to this proposal.
<i>Desire lines</i>	Informal routes used by pedestrians, indicating a desire for a formalised pedestrian path or crossing.
<i>Ecological corridor</i>	A band of undeveloped land within a developed area (usually alongside a road, river, canal or power line) through which various species migrate. May also be referred to as a 'biological corridor'.
<i>Ecotone</i>	A region of transition between two biological communities.
<i>Endemic species</i>	A species with its world distribution restricted to a specific area (e.g. South Africa).

GLOSSARY – (CONTINUED)

<i>Environmental Impact Assessment</i>	A public process used to identify, predict and assess the potential effects of a proposed project on the environment. The EIA is used to inform decision-making.
<i>Environmental Impact Report</i>	A report describing the process of examining the environmental effects of a development proposal, the expected impacts and the proposed mitigating measures.
<i>Environmental Impact</i>	The degree of change in an environment resulting from the effect of an activity on the environment, whether desirable or undesirable. Impacts may be the direct consequence of an organisation's activities or may be indirectly caused by them.
<i>Environmental issue</i>	A concern felt by one or more parties about some existing, potential or perceived environmental impact.
<i>Environmental Management Plan</i>	A plan which describes the organisation and co-ordination of mitigation, rehabilitation and monitoring measures in order to guide the implementation of the proposal (usually drawn up at the detailed design stage).
<i>Eutrophication</i>	Nutrient overload (usually of a water body due to the pollution of storm water runoff from street organic waste or agricultural fertilizers).
<i>'First flush' runoff</i>	Highly polluted storm water from the first rainfall following a dry period, where pollution deposits accumulate on a hardened surface.
<i>Fatal Flaw</i>	A design characteristic or situation which renders a proposed development environmentally unacceptable.
<i>Grade separated Interchange</i>	An intersection when two or more roads cross each other at different levels, usually with a bridge structure or 'flyover ramp'. The one road therefore passes over the other road. Access between the two roads can only be achieved if an interchange is constructed with ramps.
<i>Hypertrophic</i>	A term describing water that is highly enriched with nutrients.
<i>Integrated Environmental Management</i>	A philosophy which prescribes a code of practice for ensuring that environmental considerations are fully integrated into all stages of the development process in order to achieve a desirable balance between conservation and development.
<i>Interested party</i>	Individuals or groups concerned with or affected by an activity and its consequences. These include the authorities, local communities, investors, work force, customers and consumers, environmental interest groups and the general public.

GLOSSARY – (CONTINUED)

<i>Macroeconomic Impact</i>	A macroeconomic impact is triggered by an increase in demand. As demand for some product increases – stone, clothing, food, etc – so production increases, incomes increase, expenditure increases and a multiplier process is set in motion. The overall change in income is measured as contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
<i>Midblock crossing</i>	A service (water, sewer, electrical or a pedestrian crossing) that is crossing a section of road between two intersections (i.e. in the middle of a street block).
<i>Mitigation</i>	Measures designed to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse impacts or enhance beneficial impacts of an action.
<i>Negative impact</i>	A change that reduces the quality of the environment (for example, by reducing species diversity and the reproductive capacity of the ecosystem, by damaging health, property or by causing nuisance).
<i>Positive impact</i>	A change that improves the quality of the environment (for example, by increasing species diversity and the reproductive capacity of the ecosystem, by removing nuisances or improving amenities).
<i>Proclaimed road reserve</i>	Road reserve that is proclaimed by the SANRAL for the purposes of the proposed N21 (R300) Cape Town Ring Road.
<i>Proponent</i>	The individual or group proposing the activity.
<i>Red Data Species</i>	An endangered species listed in the national 'Red Data' book.
<i>Red Flag Area</i>	An area where construction/development activity should not be permitted.
<i>Reviewer</i>	The individual or group responsible for determining whether an assessment has been carried out correctly and/or whether it is adequate for decisionmaking.
<i>Road Classification</i>	<p>According to the PAWC's Geometric Design Manual (Clause 2-004.2), rural roads (other than National Roads) are classified according to the present-day annual average daily traffic count, expressed as equivalent vehicle units (EVU) per 24 hours. One light vehicle or passenger car is taken as one unit, and one heavy vehicle as three units, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Class 1 = EVU of 1000 – 2000- Class 2 = EVU of 400 – 1000- Class 3 = EVU of 200 – 400- Class 4 = EVU of less than 200

GLOSSARY – (CONTINUED)

Scoping

A procedure for narrowing the scope of an assignment and ensuring that the assessment remains focused on the truly significant issues or impacts.

Significant impact

An impact that, by its magnitude, duration or intensity alters an important aspect of the environment.

Sense of place

The phenomenon that people's sense of well being (which could include health, stress levels, creativity, sharing), and often their cultural and social identities, are influenced and impacted on by their environment. When significant changes are made to the environment, these impact on people's sense of well being and identity.

Socio-economic environment

That part of the environment which has its origin or being in human activities (for example, social, economic, cultural and political objects and processes).