

<b>Better management practice</b>	<p><b>Road bridges are constructed to accommodate floods</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm bridges on primary roads can accommodate a 1:20 year flood</li> <li>• Bridges on secondary roads can accommodate a 1:10 year flood</li> </ul>	<p><b>Road bridges are constructed to minimise soil loss</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm bridges should be of a suitable capacity to accommodate a 1:10 year (secondary roads) or 1:20 year (primary roads) flood. Larger bridges, where flow rates exceed 30 cubic metres per second, should be designed by a professional engineer. (See guidelines under the National Water Act, 36 of 1998).</li> <li>• Should a bridge affect the watercourse in terms of section 21(c) and 21(i) of the National Water Act, 36 of 1998, it may be necessary to apply for a licence. However, there is a provision under the General Authorisations which may ease the need for licensing under certain conditions.</li> <li>• The construction of a bridge near a watercourse requires environmental authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998.</li> <li>• Constructed cut and fills should be stabilised by grassing with suitable grasses, e.g. vetiver.</li> <li>• For any new main road construction through the farm, the Department of Environmental Affairs should be approached.</li> <li>• Water from district roads, e.g. discharged from culverts, must be safely passed into stable waterways.</li> </ul>
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Primary Road (5 m in width)



Secondary Road (4 m in width)



Tertiary Road (3.5 m in width)



Crest Road (cambered)