

Rehabilitation of Road from village Greli to Sapara Monastery (Akhaltsikhe Municipality)

Sub-Project Environmental and Social Screening and

Environmental Management Plan

WORLD BANK FINANCED THIRD REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

September, 2015

Sub-Project description

The sub-project (SP) will rehabilitate an access road to Sapara Monastic Complex located in historical Meskheti, Akhaltsikhe region, about ten km south-east from city Akhalitsikhe, in the mountains. The Sapara Monastic Complex is subordinate to Akhaltsikhe and Tao-Klarjeti Eparchies. It is an effective complex.

The ensemble of Sapara Monastery consists of a group of historical monuments of different epochs. There are nine churches with the St. Saba Church being the central one. The oldest building of the Sapara ensemble is the Church dedicated to the Dormition of the Virgin, dated by the 10th century. Later, the St. Saba Church was built next to it at the brink of the XIII and XIV centuries. The belfry was built at the west side of the church at the same time. At the entrance, on the edge of the cliff, there is a small St. Stephan chapel, a single-nave building with no cupola. To the left, a cliff cape forms a wide platform. Here is located St. Saba's Church with other small churches surrounding it: the Dormition Church from the south, a small St. Dimitri chapel in the east; a small St. George Church and the St. John Chrysostom chapel in north-east. The Monastery complex also includes residential houses, palace, towers, monastic cells and different kinds of facilities. These premises are located at different heights of the mountain slope. The Sapara Monastery, once the residence of the grandees of Samtskhe, was a real fortress at one time. To the west, on top the Monastery, there are remnants of the old fortress survived.

The road, rehabilitation of which is planned within the SP, starts from village Greli, runs along agricultural holdings (croplands), bushed and forested slopes, and ends at the entrance of the Sapara Monastery. Total length of the road is 7222 m.

Major part of the road is rutted due to the runoff of surface waters on the pavement, these ruts are filled up with natural rubble. A complete new pavement is necessary to build all along the road section. Ditches are to be arranged along the full length of the road, which will protect the pavement from exposure to the surface water runoff.

The SP includes the works as follows:

- Constructing the gravel and asphalt-cement layers of the road pavement (L=7.2 km; width=4,5-5 m);
- Rehabilitating and installing storm water reinforced-concrete ditches 60X50 cm (702 m) and concrete pipes (D=1 m, 11 units);
- Arranging of the wall with gabion boxes (6m);
- Installing road furniture and marking: metal profiled road guards 3,565 m; special profile concrete parapets 22 units; road posts 370 units; road signs 61 units.

Environmental Screening and Classification of SP

(A) IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

Has the subproject a tangible impact on the	The SP has a modest negative environmental impact and is
environment?	expected to have tangible long term positive impact on
	the social environment.
what are the significant beneficial and	I nere is no risk of impacts on historical value of the Sapara
adverse environmental effects of the	monastery because all civil works within the SP will be
subproject?	implemented outside of the Cultural Heritage (CH) site.
	However, as the SP is to be implemented near the CH site,
	there is higher than average likelihood of encountering
	chance-finds during excavation works.
	Road to be rehabilitated starts on village Grely territory
	within which two residential houses with yards are
	adjacent to the road. There are no other settlements
	along the road.
	The expected negative environmental and social impacts
	are likely to be short term and typical to medium scale
	renabilitation works in modified landscape: noise, dust,
	sonstruction machinery generation of construction waster
	disruption of traffic and podestrian accoss
	disruption of trainc and pedestrian access.
	As a result of civil works, approximately 10 400 m ² excess
	material (cut soil) and 1 100 m ³ organic waste (due to the
	cut bushes) will be produced.
	Distance from the SP site to the nearest landfill is 5.3km
	Transportation to the landfill is possible by passing
	through village Grely. Rustaveli street in the town of
	Akhaltsikhe and village Chacharaki adjacent territory
	Intense movement of heavy machinery will cause nuisance
	for local population and tourists
	5 000m ³ sand-gravel and sand road shingle, also 40 000m ³
	concrete and asphalt is required for SP implementation.
	Transportation of these materials also will cause nuisance
	for local population and tourists.

	For rehabilitation works, utilization of liquid hazardous
	material (bitumen) in the amount exceeding 33 ton is
	required. The bitumen will not be temporarily placed on
	the territory of the construction camp. In case of demand,
	bitumen will be supplied with special techniques and it
	will be used immediately after supply.
	Dismantling of damaged asbestos pipe with length of 4 m
	is planned, which requires special handling.
	After SP implementation, increased tourist flows may have
	indirect negative environmental impacts: waste
	generation, vandalism, etc.
	Rehabilitation of access road to Sapara monastery will
	improve touristic attraction. The increased tourist flows
	will have positive social impact through improvement of
	employment opportunities. SP implementation will create
	opportunity for new jobs for local population and increase
	their incomes.
	After SP implementation road operational and
	maintenance costs will be reduced; Safety for traffic flow
	movement will increased; emission of harmful gasses and
	fuel consumption will be reduced.
May the subproject have any significant	No new land take is required.
impact on the local communities and other	
affected people?	The long term social impact will be beneficial (growth of
	tourist flow, attraction of private sector investment in
	tourism infrastructure (hotels, restaurants, shopping,
	entertainment, etc.).

(B) MITIGATION MEASURES

Were there any alternatives to the sub-	Given that the SP envisages rehabilitation of existing
project design considered?	road, alternatives were not considered.
What types of mitigation measures are proposed?	The expected negative impacts of the construction phase can be easily mitigated by demarcation of the construction site, traffic management, good maintenance of the construction machinery, observance of the established working hours, and well organized disposal of waste to the formally agreed sites.
	Asbestos pipe will be demounted and disposed following to the procedures described in the EMP. Demolition works and proper disposal of the asbestos pipe will be strictly controlled by MDF. Training will be conducted for all personnel of the contractor who will have contact with hazardous materials and waste (especially the damaged asbestos pipe).
	Instead of transporting excess material through several settlements to the landfill, it may be disposed in an alternative location approved by local (municipal) governing bodies in written.
	In case chance find is encountered in the course of earth works, the contractor must immediately stop any physical activity on site and informs the MDF. The MDF promptly notifies the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection, which takes over responsibility for the following course of action. Works may resume only upon receipt of written permission from the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection.
	In operation phase proper management of generated solid waste and waste water should be ensured to reduce impact on the environment.
What lessons from the previous similar	MDF have wide experience of implementation of
subprojects have been incorporated into	medium and large scale road and streets rehabilitation
the project design?	subprojects financed by various donor organizations. Based on lessons learned from previous similar

	projects, design envisages not only rehabilitation of road pavement but also installation of storm water ditches which will backing further maintenance of the street cover.
Have concerned communities been involved and have their interests and knowledge been adequately taken into	SP specific EMP will be made available for village Greli community population and will be discussed in a consultation meeting prior to the commencement of
consideration in subproject preparation?	WULKS.

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(C) CATEGORIZATION AND CONCLUSION

Conclusion of the environmental screening:

- 1. Subproject is declined
- 2. Subproject is accepted

Subproject preparation requires:

1. Completion of the Environmental Management Checklist For Small Construction and Rehabilitation Activities

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2. Environmental Review, including development of Environmental Management Plan

Social Screening and Cultural Resource Screening of SP

	Social safeguards screening information	Yes	Νο
1	Is the information related to the affiliation, ownership and land use status of		
	the sub-project site available and verifiable? (The screening cannot be	Х	
	completed until this is available)		
2	Will the sub-project reduce people's access to their economic resources,		
	such as land, pasture, water, public services, sites of common public use or		x
	other resources that they depend on?		
3	Will the sub-project result in resettlement of individuals or families or		
	require the acquisition of land (public or private, temporarily or		х
	permanently) for its development?		
4	Will the project result in the temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit		
	trees and household infra-structure (such as ancillary facilities, fence, canal,		х
	granaries, outside toilets and kitchens, etc)?		
If a	nswer to any above question (except question 1) is "Yes", then OP/BP 4.12 Invo	luntary	Resettlement
is a	pplicable and mitigation measures should follow this OP/BP 4.12 and the Reset	tlement	Policy
Fra	mework		
	Cultural resources safeguard screening information	Yes	No
5	Will the project require excavation near any historical, archaeological or		X
	cultural heritage site?		
If a	nswer to question 5 is "Yes", then OP/BP 4.11Physical Cultural Resources is app	olicable	and possible
cha	nce finds must be handled in accordance with OP/BP and relevant procedures p	provided	l in the
Env	ironmental and Social Management Framework.		

Environmental Management Plan

PART A: GENERAL PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION

INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE					
Country	Georgia				
Project title	Third Regional Development Project (RDP 3)				
Sub-Project title	Road from Municipali	Road from village Greli to Sapara Monastery (Akhaltsikhe Municipality) Rehabilitation			
Scope of site-specific activity	The sub-project (SP) will rehabilitate the access road to Sapara Monastic Complex located in historical Meskheti, Akhaltsikhe region, about ten km south-eastfrom city Akhalitsikhe. Total length of the road to be rehabilitated is 7222 m.				
	The SP inc	ludes the wo	orks as follows	:	
	 Cc pa Re dit un Ar Ins gu ro 	onstructing the vement (L=7 shabilitating tches 60X50 hits); ranging of the stalling of ro lards -3,565 ad posts – 33	he gravel and 7.2 km; width= and installing cm (702 m) ar ne walls with g bad furniture m; special pr 70 units; road	asphalt-cem 4,5-5 m); storm water nd concrete gabion boxes and marking ofile concre signs – 149	ent layers of the road r reinforced-concrete pipes (D=1 m, 11 s (6 m); g: metal profiled road te parapets -22 units; units.
Institutional arrangements (WB)	Task Team Leader: Zaruhi Tokhmakhian, Co-Task Team Leader: Ahmed Fiweida		guards Specialist: ejan Kapanadze		
Implementation	Implementing entity:				
arrangements (Borrower)	Municipal Development Fund of		Works supervisor: (t <mark>bd</mark>)		Works contractor: (tbd)
SITE DESCRIPTION					<u> </u>
Name of institution whose premises are to be rehabilitated		The Road - Akhaltsikhe-Greli-Sapara Monastery - belongs to the national roads, managed by the Department of Roads of Georgia			
Address and site location of institution whose premises are to be rehabilitated		12, Kazbegi avenue, 0160, Tbilisi, Tel: (995 32) 37-05-08 E-mail: info@georoad.ge			

Who owns the land? Who uses the land (formal/informal)?	State property
Description of physical and natural environment around the site	Road to be rehabilitated starts on village Grely territory and finished at the entrance of Sapari monastery complex. Total length of the road is 7222 m.
	Road to be rehabilitated starts on village Grely territory within which only two residential houses with yards are adjacent to the road. There are no other settlement along the road.
	First section of the road runs adjacent to agricultural lands; The middle section of the road runs xeric vegetation- covered slopes, while the last section of the road diverges from the forest (spruce, pine, deciduous species and bushes) covered slopes. Artificial pine plantations are grown on the slopes along the road as well.
	The average annual temperature in the region is 9.0°C, average temperature in January is 3,8°C, in August - 20.0C°, annual precipitation is 513 mm.
	According to geo-morphological zoning of Georgia the SP area belongs to Adjara- Trialeti fold system which is composed of Paleogene-Neogene pyroclastic and sub-argillite deposits, hard rock and half-rock and is located in sub-region of Akhaltsikhe depression.
	Hard rock within the limits of the sections area is represented by clay and limestone cemented sandstone and volcanogenic tuff-breccia as well as tuff-sandstone, tuffcemented breccia, porphyrites and basalt.
	According to seismic standards p.n. 01.01.09- "Earthquake engineering" valid in Georgia, the study region belongs to 8 point zone of seismic activity.
Locations and distance formaterial sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones?	Distance from design zone to the nearest landfill is 5.3km. Distance to the nearest licensed borrow pit is approximately 7-8 km.
LEGISLATION	

National and local legislation and permits	The SP has been classified as an Environmental Category
that apply to project activity	"B" according to the World Bank policies and the ESMF.
	Georgian legislation does not require any type of
	environmental review approval or permitting for the SP
	churchine that review, approval, or permitting for the sr.
	Though according to the national regulatory system:
	L construction materials must be obtained from licensed
	providers;
	II. if contractor wishes to open quarries or extract
	material from river bed (rather than purchasing these
	materials from other providers), then the contractor
	must obtain licenses for extraction;
	III. if contractor wishes to operate own asphalt or
	concrete plant (rather than purchasing these materials
	from other providers), then the contractor must obtain
	an environmental permit with an established ceiling of
	pollutant concentrations in emissions and technical
	report on inventory of atmospheric air pollution
	stationany source agreed with Ministry of Environment
	and Natural Descurres Dretection
	and Natural Resources Protection.
	IV. Permanent placement of the inert material (cut ground
	and sedimentary soil) generated in the course of earth
	works in a selected location must be approved by local
	(municipal) governing bodies in written;
	V. Dismantled asbestos pipe must be disposed on the
	nearest municipal landfill in accordance with
	regulation on ``Arrangement, operation, closure and
	Subsequent Maintenance of the Landfills``
	(Governmental Decree # 421, August 11, 2015).
	In case chance find is encountered in the course of earth
	works the contractor must immediately stop any physical
	activity on site and informs the MDE Works may resume
	activity of site and morths the MDF. Works may resume
	only upon receipt of written permission from the Ministry
	of Culture and Monument Protection.
	GOST and SNIP norms must be adhered.
PUBLIC CONSULTATION	
When / where the public consultation	EMP will be discussed with beneficiary community prior to
process will	the commencement of works.
take /took place	

ATTACHMENTSAttachment 1: Site map and picturesAttachment 2: Record on public consultation (to be provided)Attachment 3: Agreement on waste disposal (to be provided)Other permits/agreements – as required

PART B: SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING				
	Activity/Issue	Status	Triggered Actions	
	A. Building rehabilitation	Yes []No	See Section A below	
	B. New construction	[] Yes No	See Section A below	
Will the site activity include/involve any of the	C. Individual wastewater treatment system	[] Yes No	See Section B below	
	D. Historic building(s) and districts	[] Yes No	See Section C below	
	E. Acquisition of land ¹	[] Yes No	See Section D below	
following?	F. Hazardous or toxic materials ²	Yes []No	See Section E below	
	G. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas	[] Yes No	See Section F below	
	H. Handling / management of medical waste	[] Yes No	See Section G below	
	I. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	Yes []No	See Section H below	

¹ Land acquisitions includes displacement of people, change of livelihood encroachment on private property this is to land that is purchased/transferred and affects people who are living and/or squatters and/or operate a business (kiosks) on land that is being acquired. ² Toxic / hazardous material includes but is not limited to asbestos, toxic paints, noxious solvents, removal of lead paint, etc.

PART C: MITIGATION MEASURES

ΑCTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
0. General Conditions	Notification and Worker Safety	 (a) The local construction and environment inspectorates and communities have been notified of upcoming activities (b) The public has been notified of the works through appropriate notification in the media and/or at publicly accessible sites (including the site of the works) (c) All legally required permits have been acquired for construction and/or rehabilitation (d) The Contractor formally agrees that all work will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighboring residents and environment. (e) Workers' PPE will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots) (f) Appropriate signposting of the sites will inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.
A. General Rehabilitation and /or Construction Activities	Air Quality	 (a) The surrounding environment (sidewalks, roads) shall be kept free of debris to minimize dust (b) There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site (c) There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites
	Noise	 (a) Construction noise will be limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit (b) During operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment shall be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible
	Water Quality	(a) The site will establish appropriate erosion and sediment control measures such as e.g. hay bales and / or silt fences to prevent sediment from moving off site and causing excessive turbidity in nearby streams and rivers.
	Waste management	 (a) Mineral construction and demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate containers. (b) Construction waste will be collected and disposed on the nearest municipal landfill. (c) The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed. (d) Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials

E. Toxic Materials	Asbestos	(a) If asbestos is located on the project site, it shall be marked clearly as hazardous material
	management	(b) When possible the asbestos will be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure
		(c) The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust
		(d) Asbestos will be handled and disposed by skilled & experienced professionals
		(e) If asbestos material is being stored temporarily, the wastes should be securely enclosed inside closed containments and marked appropriately. Security measures will be taken against upputborized removal from the site
		(f) The removed ashestos will not be reused
	Toxic / hazardous	(a) Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances will be in safe containers
	waste management	labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information
	waste management	(b) The containers of hazardous substances shall be placed in an leak-proof container to
		(c) The wastes shall be transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed in a licensed
		facility
		(d) Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used
F . Affected forests.	Protection of trees	(a) Trees along the road must be protected from cutting or unintentional damage:
wetlands and/or	along the roads	Large tress shall be marked and cordoned off with fencing and their root system protected:
protected areas		(b) Movement of vehicles will strictly limit within traffic lane; Pockets for turning of vehicles should be arranged.
		(c) All workers will be strictly prohibited from, foraging, waste dump or other damaging activities to adjusted landscapes.
		(d) Any tree that is damaged or dies as a consequence of the construction shall be
		replaced by a suitably sized transplant at least 1:3 ratio to the approval of the MDF
		and National Forest Agency.
H. Traffic and	Direct or indirect	(a) In compliance with national regulations the contractor will insure that the construction
Pedestrian Safety	hazards to public	site is properly secured and construction related traffic regulated. This includes but is not
,	traffic and pedestrians	limited to
	by construction	
	activities	 Signposting, warning signs, barriers and traffic diversions: site will be clearly visible and the public warned of all potential hazards

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	 Traffic management system and staff training, especially for site access and near-site
	heavy traffic. Provision of safe passages and crossings for pedestrians where
	construction traffic interferes.
	• Adjustment of working hours to local traffic patterns, e.g. avoiding major transport
	activities during rush hours or times of livestock movement
	 Active traffic management by trained and visible staff at the site, if required for safe
	and convenient passage for the public.
	 Ensuring safe and continuous access to office facilities, shops and residences during
	renovation activities, if the buildings stay open for the public.

PART D: MONITORING PLAN

Activity	What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)	Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)
		CON	STRUCTION PHASE			
Supply with construction materials	Purchase of construction materials from the officially registered suppliers	In the supplier's office or warehouse	Verification of documents	During conclusion of the supply contracts	To ensure technical reliability and safety of infrastructure	MDF, Construction supervisor
Transportation of construction materials and waste Movement of construction machinery	Technical condition of vehicles and machinery; Confinement and protection of truck loads with lining; Respect of the established hours and routes of transportation	Construction site Along transportation route Near settlement areas.	Inspection	Unannounced inspections during work hours and beyond	Limit pollution of soil and air from emissions; Limit nuisance to local communities from noise and vibration; Minimize traffic disruption.	MDF, Construction supervisor, Traffic Police
EarthWorks	Temporary storage of excavated material in the pre-defined and agreed upon locations;	Construction site	Inspection	In the course of earth works	Prevent pollution of the construction site and its surroundings with	MDF, Construction supervisor

	Backfilling of the				construction	
	backlining of the				waste	
					waste;	
	and/or its disposal to				Prevent damage	
	the formally				and loss of	
	designated locations;				physical cultural	
					resources	
	In case of chance finds					
	immediate suspension					
	of works, notification					
	of the Ministry of					
	Culture and					
	Monument Protection					
	and recumption of					
	works exclusively upon					
	formal consent of the					
	Ministry.					
	Toposil is stringed			Construction newinds		
	Topsoil is striped			Construction period:		
	before starting of the			starting from topsoil		
	earthworks;			stripping and ending		
				with reinstatement		
	Proper topsoil storage					
	practice is applied;					
	Temporary protective					
	silt fencing is erected;					
	Striped topsoil is used					
	for reinstatement and					
	landscaping.					
Sourcing of inert	Purchase of material	Borrowing areas	Inspection of	In the course of	Limiting erosion	MDF,
material	from the existing	0	documents	material extraction	of slopes and	Construction
	suppliers if feasible		Inspection of		degradation of	supervisor
	suppliers in reasible,		works		ecosystems and	Supervisor
	Obtaining of		WORKS		landscanos	
	overaction license by				ianuscapes,	
	the works sector at					
	the works contract				Limiting erosion	
	and strict compliance				of riverbanks,	
	with the license				water pollution	
	conditions;				with suspended	

					particles and]
					particles and	
	Terracing of the				disruption of	
	borrow area,				aquatic life.	
	backfilling to the					
	exploited areas of the					
	borrow site, and					
	landscape					
	harmonization;					
	Excavation of river					
	gravel and sand from					
	outside of the water					
	stream, arrangement					
	of protective barriers					
	of gravel between					
	excavation area and					
	the water stream, and					
	no entry of machinery					
	into the water stream.					
Generation of	Temporary storage of	Construction site:	Inspection	Periodically during	Prevent pollution	MDF.
construction waste	construction waste in	Waste disposal		construction and	of the	Construction
	especially allocated	site		upon complaints		supervisor
	areas:	5.00			and nearby area	
					with solid waste	
	Timely disposal of				with sona waste	
	waste to the formally					
	designated locations					
Achastas	Achastas lasatad an	At construction	Increation of	In the course of	Drovent pollution	
ASDESIOS	the SD site is	aito	documente	domolition works	by toxic materials	Construction
management	the SP Site IS	SILE			by toxic materials	construction
	appropriately		inspection of		To much out	supervisor
	contained and marked		WORKS		To protect	
	clearly as hazardous				workers' health	
	material;					
	Aspestos is nandied					
	and disposed by skilled					
	& experienced					
	professionals					

	equipped with special PPE Security measures are taken against unauthorized removal from the site. The dismantled asbestos pipes is					
	disposed on official landfill.					
Trafic disruption and limitation of pedestrian access	Installation of traffic limitation/diversion signage; Storage of construction materials and temporary placement of construction waste in a way preventing congestion of access roads	Along construction route. Along materials and waste transportation route.	Inspection	In the course of construction works	Prevent traffic accidents; Limit nuisance to local residents	MDF, Construction supervisor
Property storage of hasardous materials	Containers containing dangerous substances are placed on the second protective tank and be stored in closed containers	Hazardous materials storage area.	Inspection	Periodically during construction and upon complaints	Prevent pollution of the construction site and nearby area	MDF, Construction supervisor
Workers' health and safety	Provision of uniforms and safety gear to workers; Informing of workers and personnel on the personal safety rules and instructions for operating	Construction site	Inspection	Unannounced inspections in the course of work	Limit occurrence of on-the-job accidents and emergencies	MDF, Construction supervisor

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	machinery/equipment, and strict compliance with these rules / instructions.					
Completion of construction	Rake or loosen all compacted ground surfaces Ensure that waste and surplus materials are removed from site, or otherwise dealt with according to the wishes of landowners or local residents Excavate any contaminated soil from fuel depots / workshops, remove and reshape the area.	All construction and camp sites	Inspection	After completion of construction	Prevent pollution of the construction site and nearby area after project implementation	MDF, Construction supervisor
	-	C	PERATION PHASE			
Maintenance of rehabilitated road	Conduct regular monitoring and inventory of risks for erosion and drainage problems Conduct routine maintenance like grading, drain clearing.	Entire road section	Inspection	As required	Prevent road accidents and disruption of traffic	Road Department
Pedestrian safety	pothole patching and shoulder repairs.	Entire road	Inspection	As required	To enhance	Road Department

down traffic at critical	following
locations;	increased vehicle
	speed
Promote off-road let	
down stops;	
Enhance	
improvements in road	
signage and pavement	
markings.	

Attachment 1: Site Map and pictures















