



UMZIMVUBU

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

ADVERTING DATE: 14 August 2017

UMZ/2017-18/WASTE (Develop. Phase 2)/017

SERVICE PROVIDER TO DO DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2 MASTER PLAN FOR SOPHIA RECREATION PARK.

Bidders are hereby invited to submit proposals/Quotations for master plan for Sophia recreation park.

MANDATORY DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED FAILURE TO DO SO WILL LEAD TO BE NON RESPONSIVE.

Umzimvubu Local Municipality Supply Chain Management will apply. A valid Original Tax Clearance Certificate or confirmation from SARS with a verification pin, certified copy of company Registration/Founding Statement/CIPC Documents. Certified BBBEE certificate and a combined BBBEE for a joint venture (non-elimination item). JV Agreement for Joint venture. 80/20 evaluation criteria. Prices quoted must be firm and must be inclusive of VAT for vat vendors. Certified ID Copies of Managing Directors/ Owners. CSD Registration and MBD forms 4, 8 and 9 are compulsory submission and Billing Clearance certificate or Statement of Municipal Accounts. Certified copies of Certificates must not be later than 90 days of closing date. **No couriered, faxed, e-mailed and late tenders will be accepted.** Umzimvubu Local Municipality reserves the right not to appoint and value for money will be the key determinant. All quotation must be deposited in the quotation box situated at **Umzimvubu Local Municipality Offices at SCM office 7813 Main Street, Mt Frere** not later than **12h00 noon on 30 August 02017**, where they will be opened in public. All tenders must be clearly marked "Name of the project or Reference number". All service providers must be registered on CSD and submit proof.

The municipality will not make award any award to a person or persons working for the state.

Enquiries: All technical enquiries may be directed to Mr .A. Mandlana/ Mr Mbukushe (SCM Manager) 039 255 8556

Other enquiries regarding this Bid may be directed to the office of the Municipal Manager:

Attention: Mr G.P.T Nota

813 Main Street or P/Bag X9020

MT FRERE

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GPT NOTA (MUNICIPAL MANAGER)



Sophia Recreational Park Development Phase 2 Master Plan .

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Background

The importance and roles of botanic gardens in the conservation and sustainable use of plants is highlighted in the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act No. 10 of 2004. National Biodiversity Framework provides a useful framework for most botanic gardens to use to guide the development of their policies and practices to address local and national concerns about biodiversity conservation, environmental education and global sustainability.

The aim of this document is to provide some basic baseline information for the proposed development or establishment of a Sophia Recreational park phase 2 master plan and as well as to highlight priority areas of concern.

Although the value of most green public open spaces and parks cannot be disputed, before the actual development or establishment of recreational facility, it is generally important to conduct a feasibility study to explore all aspects of a proposed project, including its purpose, structure and future funding requirements. The decision on whether or how to proceed with the establishment of such a park should generally be made based on the results and recommendations of a master plan and or feasibility studies. Such a plan or study can also help to reassure the Council and other donors or funders that a new project is worthwhile and likely to be successful by involving and incorporating the views and assessments of a range of experts. However, the architectural design of major buildings, botanical garden site and other botanical garden features is generally beyond the scope of a feasibility study although a feasibility study might suggest architectural styles and themes for buildings and features).

2. Name of the Project.

The proposed name is Sophia recreational park development phase 2. The bases of this name is based on the geographical name of the location of the proposed project. The site is situated in north east of Sophia Park residential area in Mt Frere town. It's currently stocked with interesting and valuable plants and indigenous species. The proposed site is approximately 24.1 hectares forming one of Mt Frere vital green ecological lungs and corridors. The land use is currently consists of approximately 8,5 hectares already existing Sophia recreational park, approximately 3ha proposed or undeveloped Sophia recreational park BMX track, which is currently a huge illegal

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dumping area (mainly builders rubble) and alien invasive species. (Black whittle), approximately 5.8 grassy public green open space with scattered interesting trees. Approximately 6.8 polluted wetland to rehabilitate.

1. Status of the Park

Key Park Activities/ Partnerships-Catalogue Opportunities

Swimming Pool

Gymnasium

Two (2) Outdoor Tennis Courts

Sports bar/Events Facility.

Car Wash (Kikois, internet café and shisa nyama)

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Amphitheater with Big Screen TV on the Wall

Wedding Chapel with retention pond/dam

Picnic and Braai areas

In terms of Umzimvubu Local Municipality Spatial Development Plan the site is zoned as the park.

2. Mission Statement for the Project

Sophia recreational Park is own, operated, managed and maintained by the Municipality (Umzimvubu Local Municipality). Its mission is to establish and maintain green public open spaces



3. Goals and Objectives

To provide recreational activities.

To instill a better conservation ethic in the region to the benefit of the community and the environment as a whole.

4. Scope of works

Like all municipalities ULM needs to remain flexible and creative in the face of new opportunities and challenges.

The changing demands for modern challenges is more than often in conflict with that natural process and what need to be done to achieve sustainability. To obtain this unique planning, intelligent design and productively managed open spaces is required in a form of a budgeted master plan.

It is becoming increasingly unavoidable upon open spaces to provide a variety of activities that complement and enhance the principal of sustainability and natural protecting yet having a space that will allow users to enjoy a space that cater for their needs. This means being able to develop facilities that have the potential to attract users, creating a space that is functional and still be sustainable towards the natural needs.

There are currently one area that are in need of such planning, Namely:

1. Sophia recreational park development phase 2.

Master plan:

Master planning differs from design in terms of scale, scope, and timeline. Institution development generally occurs through a two-tiered process, comprised of master planning and project design.

This master plan looks at the space for the next 5 to 25 years. Here, the scope is the physical boundaries of the facility. However, Concept plans, diagrams, and estimates of costs and schedules demonstrate how the master plan will be realized physically on the site. This master plan looks at the site in its entirety, supplemented with an estimate, laying a framework of how individual area and facilities relate to one another and what consistent story is being told by the space as a whole, and a phasing schedule of how this will be realized on the site.



The scale of the master plan and the estimate will look only at those aspects of the institution that are to be realized physically within the boundaries of the facility. However, the scale is still broader than the design and construction of specific areas, facilities, or portions of the site. Only prevailing principles for future design will be laid out.

The publication of this master plan will have many uses, in addition to providing an obtainable plan for future development this master plan document can be used to market the facility and to gain public and municipal support and funding. **The attractively-done plans are especially helpful for "selling" the future facility to the public and the municipal departments.**

Project outputs:

- Study the area mapping accurately illustrating topographic, cadastral, infrastructure capability and structural features.
- Analysis of the site, infrastructure, natural features and existing structures.
- Identification of development opportunities and constraints.
- Study similar type of developments done in South Africa, and propose items that will be suitable for this space
- Developing a clear brief based on the analysis and presenting to the client.
- Engaging all relevant stakeholders and community organisations.
- List of all environmental activities and other activities that will require legislative approvals or recognition on the site before development should commence. All these need to be taken into consideration when developing the master plan. Examples in the crowd control act, environmental authorizations, building regulations, traffic impact studies, emergency entrances and exits and more.
- Development master plan:
 - The master plan need to have a strong focus on environmental sustainability.
 - The master plan need to encourage users to enjoy the outdoor life.

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