

Appendix 6.21.1: Social Impact Assessment Methodology
Types and Scale of Impacts

An impact is any change to a resource or receptor caused by a project component or activity, in this case the provision of worker accommodation. For the purposes of this Construction Phase Worker Accommodation Study (the “Study”), negative or positive changes to the different forms of *socio-economic ‘capital’* (assets) of local communities (as listed in **Table 1**) caused by the Amulsar Gold Project (the “Project”) will be measured to determine project impacts.

Table A: Community Socio-Economic Capital		
Types Of community Capital		
Natural Capital	Land Access and Quality	E.g. Urban land, pasture land, forestry land, visual
	Water Quality and Availability	E.g. For human use and use by animals
	Air Quality	E.g. Noise & vibration
Physical Capital	Buildings	E.g. Houses and barns
	Infrastructure	E.g. Water, sanitation, electricity and roads
	Services and Facilities	E.g. Medical, educational, social, recreational and parking
Economic Capital	Local Businesses	
	Local Employment	
	Income from Tourism	
	Fixed Property	E.g. Land and buildings and other immoveable assets
	Moveable Property	E.g. Money and other moveable assets
	Local Government Capacity and Resources	
	Inflation	Increase in cost of living
Social Capital	Relationship with Amulsar Project	
	Inter-community Relations	E.g. relations within community
	Intra-community Relations	E.g. relations between different communities
	Family Relations	Relations within a particular family
	Cultural Heritage & Practices	
	Recreation, Landscape & Visual	E.g. festivals
Human Capital	Health	
	Safety	
	Security	

Impacts on community capital can be:

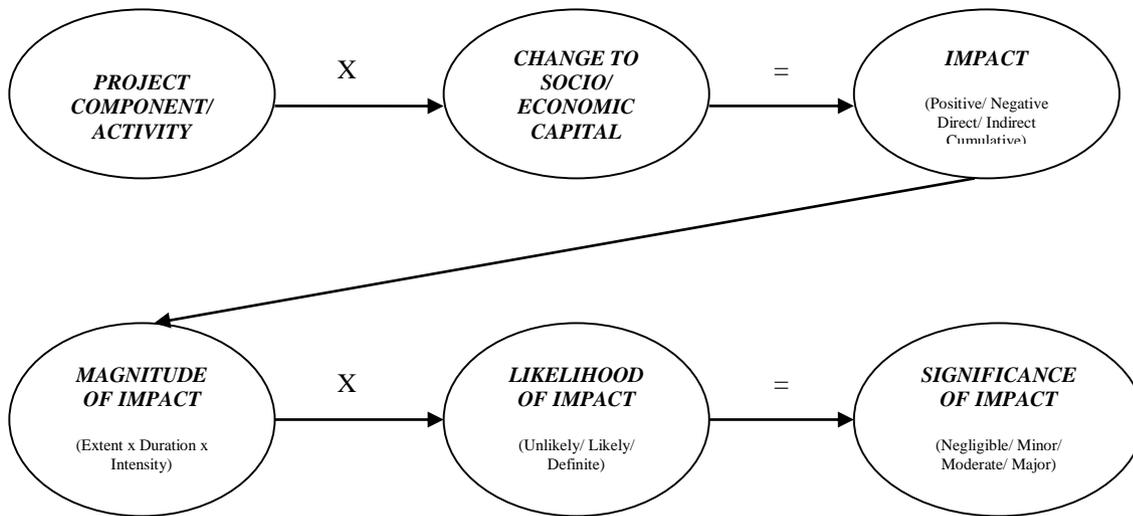
- *Positive:* The impact causes an improvement in the baseline or causes a positive change.
- *Negative:* The impact causes a deterioration in the baseline or causes a negative change.
- *Direct:* The impact is caused by a direct interaction between a project component or activity and a socio-economic resource or receptor.
- *Indirect:* The impact is a result of other activities that take place as a consequence of the project.

- **Cumulative:** Impacts that act together with other impacts to affect the same resources or receptors as those affected by the project. Such impacts can include those from concurrent or planned third party activities.

Methodology

A summary of the methodology to be used in this Study to identify and assess impacts on communities of worker accommodation options is set out in **Figure A**.

Figure A: Overview of Impact Identification and Assessment Methodology



The Significance of Impacts is determined as follows:

Significance = Magnitude x Likelihood

- **Magnitude** (Degree of change brought about) = Extent x Duration x Intensity
- **Likelihood** (Likelihood that an impact will occur) = Unlikely or Likely or Definite

Significance criteria are explained in more detail in **Table B**.

Table B: Significance Criteria

CRITERIA	TYPES	DEFINITION
Magnitude		
<i>Extent</i>	On-site	Impacts that are limited to the Project Footprint only.
	Local	Impacts that affect an area in a radius of 20 kilometres around the Project Footprint.
	Regional	Impacts that affect regionally important resources or are experienced at a regional scale as determined by administrative boundaries.
	National	Impacts that affect nationally important resources or affect an area that is nationally important or that have macro-economic consequences.
	Transboundary/ International	Impacts that affect internationally important resources or have transboundary consequences.
<i>Duration</i>	Temporary	Impacts that are predicted to be of short duration and intermittent/occasional.
	Short-term	Impacts that are predicted to last only for the duration of the construction period.
	Long-term	Impacts that will continue for the life of the project, but that will cease when the project stops operating.
	Permanent	Impacts that cause a permanent change in the affected resource or receptor that endures beyond the project lifetime.

CRITERIA	TYPES	DEFINITION
<i>Intensity</i> (Ability of project-affected people/communities to adapt to changes brought about by the project)	Negligible	There is no perceptible change to people's way of life.
	Low	People/communities are able to adapt with relative ease and maintain pre-impact livelihoods.
	Medium	Able to adapt with some difficulty and maintain pre-impact livelihoods but only with a degree of support.
	High	Those affected will not be able to adapt to changes and continue to maintain pre-impact livelihoods.
Likelihood		
<i>Unlikely</i>		The impact is unlikely to occur.
<i>Likely</i>		The impact is likely to occur.
<i>Definite</i>		The impact will occur.

Significance can be rated as set out in **Table C**.

Table C: Significance Rating Matrix

<i>SIGNIFICANCE = MAGNITUDE X LIKELIHOOD</i>		LIKELIHOOD		
		Unlikely	Likely	Definite
MAGNITUDE	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Low	Negligible	Minor	Minor
	Medium	Minor	Moderate	Moderate
	High	Moderate	Major	Major

Table D sets out a significance colour scale.

Table D: Significance Colour Scale

NEGATIVE RATINGS	POSITIVE RATINGS
Negligible	Negligible
Minor	Minor
Moderate	Moderate
Major	Major

Table E sets out significance definitions.

Table E: Significance Definitions

NEGLIGIBLE SIGNIFICANCE	AN IMPACT OF NEGLIGIBLE SIGNIFICANCE IS WHERE A RESOURCE OR RECEPTOR WILL NOT BE AFFECTED IN ANY WAY BY A PARTICULAR ACTIVITY, OR THE PREDICTED EFFECT IS DEEMED TO BE IMPERCEPTIBLE OR IS INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM NATURAL BACKGROUND LEVELS.
Minor Significance	An impact of minor significance is one where an effect will be experienced, but the impact magnitude is sufficiently small and well within accepted standards, and/or the receptor is of low sensitivity/value.
	An impact of moderate significance is one within accepted limits and standards. The emphasis for

Moderate Significance	moderate impacts is on demonstrating that the impact has been reduced to a level that is as low as reasonably practicable. This does not necessarily mean that “moderate” impacts have to be reduced to “minor” impacts, but that moderate impacts are being managed effectively and efficiently.
Major Significance	An impact of major significance is one where an accepted limit or standard may be exceeded, or large magnitude impacts occur to highly valued/ sensitive resources/ receptors. A goal of the SIA process is to get to a position where the project does not have any major residual impacts; certainly not ones that would endure into the long term or extend over a large area. However, for some aspects there may be major residual impacts after all practicable mitigation options have been exhausted. An example might be the visual impact of a development. It is then the function of regulators and stakeholders to weigh such negative factors against the positive factors, such as employment, in coming to a decision on the project.