



PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE
IPHONDO LEMPUMA KOLONI
PROVINSIE OOS-KAAP

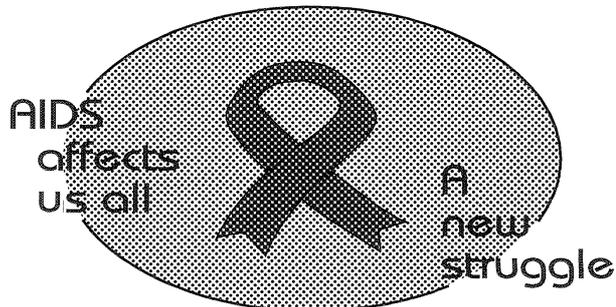
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GENERAL NOTICE

No. 189

**PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE: DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM**

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)
WILD COAST ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

I, Mcebisi Jonas, hereby make the plan pertaining to environmental management on the Wild Coast of the Province of the Eastern Cape under section 24[3] of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)



MCEBISI JONAS

**MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM**

IMPORTANT NOTES

- [i] This document is published for comment, and the comments period closes by the end of business on **Friday 8 August 2014.**
- [ii] Written comments can be submitted electronically to Ms Ncumisa Magugu at Ncumisa.magugu@deaet.ecape.gov.za. Her landline number is [043] 6057052.
- [iii] Stakeholders who are unable to submit comments electronically can also submit hard copies of comments to Ms Magugu, or to any of the Amatole, O.R.Tambo and Alfred Nzo Regions of DEDEAT. The relevant contact persons in these offices are: Amatole Region: Mr Briant Noncembu at Land-line 043 707 4000 and Cell 082 959 3993. O.R. Tambo Region: Mr Qondile Paliso at Land-line 047 531 1191 and Cell 071 874 8728. Alfred Nzo Region: Mr Stanford Spotsi at Land-line 039 727 4323 and Cell 082 772 4319.
- [iv] The maps that are attached to this document as Annexure 1 are too big to be e-mailed together in one batch to most servers used by stakeholders outside Government. All relevant documentation can therefore be accessed on the DEDEAT website at www.dedea.gov.za.
- [v] An attempt will be made to e-mail the maps to as many stakeholders as possible, in batches if necessary. Stakeholders must please liaise with Ms Ncumisa Magugu to ensure receipt. Stakeholders who are then still unable to access the maps can also obtain electronic or printed copies from any of the DEDEAT Regional Offices listed in [iii] above.
- [vi] Stakeholders must please bear in mind that this publication for comment follows on very extensive public consultation over the last two years.

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SECTION 1 STATUS, PURPOSE AND UTILIZATION OF THE PLAN

Status

This plan is intended to be promulgated under section 24[3] of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), please also refer to Section 2.7.

1.1. Purpose of the plan

The purpose of this environmental management plan for the Wild Coast is for DEDEAT to, in terms of its dual mandate of both economic development and environmental management, establish a planning instrument to guide and facilitate development and sustainable use of the Wild Coast. In this regard its aim is to create a balance between the development of an under-developed, high poverty region and the protection of an environment which is nationally and internationally recognized as being of exceptional value and importance. The plan is intended to address the following specific challenges facing environmental management on the Wild Coast:

- 1.1.1. Destruction of coastal indigenous forest is proceeding at an alarming rate, while the Presidential Program of Action, Outcome 10 requires this trend to be halted.
- 1.1.2. Development in nodes such as Port St Johns and Coffee Bay has outstripped the provision of infrastructure. This then leads to sewerage pollution and dumping of waste in areas that are supposed to be "jewels" of the Wild Coast.
- 1.1.3. Illegal mining for building sand is seriously scarring sections of the coast. These activities are often undertaken by outside contractors, with little or no benefit to local communities.
- 1.1.4. The construction of badly planned new roads into the coastal zone has done extensive damage to the environment. Many of these roads are not sustainable as they become unusable very quickly, with authorities then not having maintenance budget to keep them drivable.
- 1.1.5. Unplanned spread of settlements into areas of high environmental importance and sensitivity has the potential to destroy the Wild Coast as a tourism and biodiversity conservation asset for the Eastern Cape.

1.2. Utilization of this plan in DEDEAT decision-making

The Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism shall apply this environmental management plan in all decisions that it is required to make in terms of its legislative mandates, including:

- 1.2.1. Applications in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations of August 2010 as well as applications in terms of the National Environmental Management Waste Management Act.
- 1.2.2. Boat launching applications and use of vehicles in the coastal corridor, including beaches
- 1.2.3. Decisions regarding the designation of setback-lines, both in terms of the National Environmental Management Integrated Coastal Management Act [ICM Act] and the National Environmental Management Act [NEMA] EIA Regulations
- 1.2.4. Decisions regarding the designation of Coastal Protection Zones, Coastal Public Property and Coastal Access Points in terms of the ICM Act
- 1.2.5. Any applications for coastal development and use that may be submitted to the Department in terms of provincial legislation.

1.3. Policy principles underpinning this plan

In terms of this plan the following policy principles will guide sustainable development of the Wild Coast:

- 1.3.1. Development on the Wild Coast and in Wild Coast communities must take place and at an accelerated rate. If endemic poverty persists, efforts to protect the environment will in the long term not succeed.
- 1.3.2. In order to facilitate essential development more development nodes must be created and the size of some nodes increased.
- 1.3.3. Development should be nodal in nature, meaning that there should also be areas that remain undeveloped. Development nodes should cater for a range of types and scale of development.
- 1.3.4. Infrastructure provision must be focussed on development nodes.
- 1.3.5. Developments and economic activities that do not specifically need to be in a coastal location should be located outside the Coastal Corridor, in this case more than 1 kilometre from the coast.
- 1.3.6. Estuaries that are still pristine and undeveloped should be retained in that state and all development should have a suitable buffer with estuaries, at least 100 metres in most cases. Developments and economic activities that are potentially polluting should not be located near rivers and estuaries.
- 1.3.7. The immediate coastal zone is a resource common to all and should not be exclusively occupied by large developments that prevent public use of the coastal area.
- 1.3.8. The rights of communities that have historically occupied and used the coastal corridor must be acknowledged. Such communities should however not expand within the coastal corridor.
- 1.3.9. Environmental management must attempt to redress imbalances of the past, and must promote equity.
- 1.3.10. Existing formal Protected Areas must be expanded and new formal Protected Areas established. In this regard the targets set in the Presidential Program of Action, and specifically Outcome 10, should be pursued.
- 1.3.11. Remaining Indigenous Forest on the Wild Coast must be protected and forest clearing of any kind should only be permitted under exceptional circumstances. Indigenous Forest rehabilitation projects should be strongly encouraged.
- 1.3.12. Environmental management for the Wild Coast should as far as possible be aligned with existing plans and policies, including the Eastern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Plan and the Spatial Development Frameworks of coastal Municipalities.

1.4. Relationship with legislation governing a coastal area such as the Wild Coast

- 1.4.1. This plan does not replace any legislation, plans or processes that might have been put in place by other agencies, including municipalities. It simply outlines the approach that DEDEAT will take in taking decisions on matters under its jurisdiction.
- 1.4.2. It is especially important to emphasize that in an environmentally sensitive coastal area such as the Wild Coast there will always be activities that are subject to the NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, this plan is also intended to assist in that regard.

SECTION 2

LEGISLATIVE MANDATES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM PERTAINING TO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ON THE WILD COAST OF THE PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE

National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)

DEDEAT is the Competent Authority for the implementation of the National Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act [NEMA], as amended. These Regulations provide for a 1 km coastal corridor, which is identified as an environmentally sensitive geographical area.

National Integrated Coastal Management Act [ICM Act]

DEDEAT is the designated lead agent for the implementation of the National Integrated Coastal Management Act [ICM Act] in the Province of the Eastern Cape. The ICM Act *inter alia* provides for a 1 km Coastal Protection Zone, which applies to the whole RSA Coast, including the Wild Coast.

National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act [NEMBA]

The Department itself is also responsible for the implementation of the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act [NEMBA] in the Eastern Cape, inclusive of the Wild Coast.

National Protected Areas Management Act [NEMPA]

The Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency [ECPTA] manages the four existing formal Protected Areas on the Wild Coast and proposed expansions to these areas.

Other DEDEAT mandates

Other DEDEAT mandates include Climate Change, Air Quality Management and Waste Management, which are no less important than those listed above. DEDEAT obviously also has a major mandate regarding economic development in the Province, with the Wild Coast as a priority area.

Key implication of DEDEAT legislative mandates on the Wild Coast

All the above mandates make it imperative for DEDEAT to provide frameworks, plans and policies that will facilitate essential development, in balance with environmental protection and management.

Legislative basis for this environmental management plan for the Wild Coast

In terms of Section 24[3] of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) "*The Minister, or an MEC with the concurrence of the Minister, may compile information and maps that specify the attributes of the environment in particular geographical areas, including the sensitivity, extent, interrelationship and significance of such attributes which must be taken into account by every competent authority.*"

2.1. Geographical applicability of this plan

This environmental management plan for the Wild Coast applies to the 1km coastal corridor between the Great Kei and Mntamvuna Rivers, but excluding the tidal reaches of estuaries outside the coastal corridor and formal towns.

SECTION 3

LAND-USE MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES AND GUIDELINES PERTAINING TO THE SPATIAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ON THE WILD COAST

3.1. Land-use management categories

CATEGORY	COLOUR CODE	DEFINITION
First Order Nodes/Formal Coastal Towns	RED	Areas that in terms of low environmental sensitivity and existing infrastructure and/or the feasibility of providing infrastructure can accommodate intensive development. Actual or proven potential supply of municipal services such as bulk water, sewerage and waste management is a basic condition for any area to have 1 st Order Node status. Developments that do not need to be in the coastal zone should however still wherever possible be placed outside the immediate coastal zone, inclusive of a buffer with estuaries. Any First Order Node can be considered for formal town establishment.
Second Order Nodes	BROWN	Areas with significant constraints to development, e.g. and which can accommodate moderate levels of tourism, resort and cottage development. One key difference between a Second Order Node and a Third Order Node would be that in a Second Order Node more than one fairly substantial development could take place, while in a Third Order Node only one development will generally be permitted.
Coastal Settlements	PINK	Areas in which coastal communities were historically settled, i.e. occupied before 1992 when the Transkei Decree took effect. Only local residential and agricultural use permitted, subject to a Local Area Plan agreed between DEDEAT and community.
Third Order Nodes	PURPLE	Areas within Biodiversity and Landscape Management Areas that have been specifically identified as suitable for tourism/resort developments. The scale of development will be determined by the nature of the receiving environment, but 3 rd Order Nodes should not be located in green-fields areas. Excepting in areas that already contain substantial existing development, e.g. cottages, there should not be more than one resort/tourism development in a specific 3 rd Order Node.
Biodiversity and Landscape Management Areas	GREEN [HATCHED]	Areas in which no development or land-use other than live-stock grazing is permitted, excepting in identified 3 rd Order Nodes. Some Biodiversity and Landscape Management Areas will contain one or more 3 rd Order Nodes and in other B&LMA's no development will be permitted, as there are no areas suitable for development.
Protected Areas	GREEN [HATCHED]	Formally proclaimed Protected Areas. These areas are included for mapping purposes, but are not subject to the EMF/Policy, but to the policies of the applicable Management Agency.
Protected Area Expansion Areas	GREEN [HATCHED]	Areas that are formally approved by a Protected Area Management Agency for the purposes of either expanding existing Protected Areas or the establishment of new formally proclaimed Protected Areas. Generally the provisions applicable to a B&LMA will apply to these areas. Should Protected Area Expansion for such an area not be successful, it will revert to the status of a Biodiversity and Landscape Management Area.
Indigenous State Forests	GREEN [HATCHED]	Areas that are under the jurisdiction of DAFF and therefore not the sole mandate of DEDEAT or ECPTA. Any development in these areas generally requires two authorizations, one from DAFF and one from DEDEAT. In the interim these forests have been included in the B&LMA and Protected Area Expansion categories in the table above,

IMPORTANT NOTE:

The maps attached to this document as Annexure 1 indicate the **overall** boundaries of various nodes, **THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE WHOLE AREA INDICATED FOR A SPECIFIC NODE IS DEVELOPABLE**. At the scale of these maps it is not possible to adequately indicate attributes such as buffers with the sea and estuaries, the presence of wetlands and small water courses or slopes that may be too steep for development. The Department has developed detailed maps reflecting its own views, but these are being discussed in detail with coastal communities. For some nodes there are detailed Local SDF's that can assist, while the Regional Spatial Development Plan that is being developed for the Wild Coast and its hinterland will eventually also assist. Once the Regional SDP has been completed the maps in Annexure 1 will be reviewed.

3.2. Development Nodes on the Wild Coast

Based on considerations such as environmental sensitivity, strategic location and feasibility of infrastructure provision, the following development nodes are recognized in this plan. These nodes are demarcated in the maps attached to this plan as Annexure 1.

Municipal Areas	AMATOLE DM AREA		OR TAMBO DM AREA				ALFRED NZO DM
	Mnquma LM	Mbhashe LM	King Sabata Dalinyebo	Nyandeni	Port St Johns	Ingquza Hill	Mbizana
Towns					Port St Johns		
First Order Nodes	Qolora Mouth	Kobb In [Qora Mouth]	Hole-in the Wall/Coffee Bay	Mthatha Mouth/ Mdumbi			Mzamba
Second Order Nodes	Wavecrest	Nqabarha		Sinangwana	Mngazana	Mbotyi	
	Cebe Cottages	Xora Mouth			Mngazi	Msikaba	
	Mazeppa Bay						
Coastal Settlements	Cebe Village	Jotela	Mathokazini	Lutsheni	Cwebeni		
	Gcina 1	Kwateza		Mamolweni	Khongeni		
	Gcina 2	Nqabarha		Lucingweni	Noqhekwane		
		Ngomani		Lutatweni	Manteku		
		Ntlonyana		Kwagingqi			
		Qatywa		Njela			
		Bulungula		Manutsheni			
		Mpame		Mncibe			
3rd Order Nodes	The Mound	Nqabarha Peninsula		Presley Bay			Mnyameni
	Cebe Camping Area	Nkanya		Lwandle			
		Bulungula Lodge					
		Mpame Cottages					

3.3. The establishment of Resort Towns

Background:

In terms of this EMP the following areas may be considered for formal town establishment: Qolora, Qora Mouth, Hole-in the Wall/Coffee Bay, Mthatha Mouth/Mdumbi and Mzamba. This will be subject to infrastructure development of the required scale and standard. This is an economic development issue rather than an environmental one and will therefore be driven by the appropriate economic development agencies in Provincial Government and especially by Municipalities.

There is already a priority in a few Municipalities to upgrade some nodes on the Wild Coast to resort towns, and such proposals are supported in this plan, provided that this takes place in the areas designated for that purpose. An important reason for this is that, if a few nodes could be created that will attract large numbers of residents and holiday-makers, this would increase the viability of eco-tourism and adventure tourism ventures, such as e.g. horse-trails, hiking trails, guided fishing and many other activities.

Planning provisions

- 3.3.1. The nodes that in this plan are proposed as suitable for town development are Qolora Mouth, Qora Mouth, Mthatha Mouth/Mdumbi, Hole-in-the Wall/Coffee Bay and Mzamba.
- 3.3.4. Where there is an intention to undertake large scale development associated with proposed Coastal Towns and First and Second Order Nodes, tangible, credible infrastructure development plans must be in place **BEFORE** investment is invited or development planned. Such plans would include:
 - Credible Water Services Development Plans, with special emphasis on bulk water supply.
 - Clear reflection in the IDP's and SDF's of Local Authorities, with credible evidence of associated budget.
 - Integrated Waste Management Plans for Local Authorities, again with credible evidence of feasibility in terms of funding.
- 3.3.5. In the event of proposals to undertake infrastructure development via Public Private Partnerships [PPP's] suitable models must be developed and approved **before** private sector investment is sought.
- 3.3.6. It is recognized that the establishment of Resort Towns has land-tenure and land-management implications, but such implications are outside the scope of this environmental management plan.
- 3.3.7. Once an area has been formalized as a Resort Town it will no longer be subject to this plan, and will then essentially become a local authority responsibility.
- 3.3.8. Once an area has been formalized as a Resort Town it will be an urban area for the purposes of the NEMA EIA Regulations, meaning that EIA requirements will then be reduced.
- 3.3.9. With reference to Mzamba the area indicated on the attached maps as a First Order Node/Town only includes the area within the 1km coastal corridor, which is essentially the Wild Coast Casino Area. It is accepted and supported that the adjacent inland portions of Mzamba will be formalized and developed as a small town revitalization project.

3.4. First Order Nodes

Background:

These are areas that due to low environmental sensitivity and existing infrastructure and/or the feasibility of providing infrastructure can accommodate intensive development. Actual or proven potential supply of municipal services such as bulk water, sewerage and waste management is a basic condition for any area to have 1st Order Node status. Developments that do not need to be in the coastal zone should however still wherever possible be placed outside the immediate coastal zone, inclusive of a buffer with estuaries.

Planning provisions

- 3.4.1. The only real difference between a Resort Town and a First Order Node is that the former would be a formally proclaimed town with the implications that this has. Any First Order node could be developed into a Resort Town, should there be a need and desire to do so.
- 3.4.2. The same general provisions as outlined for Resort Towns under Section 3.3 above shall therefore also apply to First Order Nodes.

3.5. Second Order Nodes

Background:

Areas with significant constraints to development and which can accommodate moderate levels of tourism, resort and cottage development. One key difference between a Second Order Node and a Third Order Node would be that in a Second Order Node more than one fairly substantial development could take place, while in a Third Order Node only one development should generally be permitted.

Planning provisions

- 3.5.1. Second Order Nodes will generally require substantial provision of infrastructure and services, including roads, bulk water, waste water treatment and waste management systems and facilities. DEDEAT will not authorize development in Second Order Nodes unless there is convincing proof that infrastructure can and will be provided.
- 3.5.1. In this regard the same provisions as outlined in Point 3.3.4 will apply.

3.6. Third Order Nodes

Background:

These are areas within Biodiversity and Landscape Management Areas that have been specifically identified as suitable for tourism/resort development. The scale of development will be determined by the nature of the receiving environment, but 3rd Order Nodes should not be located in green-fields areas. Excepting in areas that already contain substantial existing development, e.g. cottages, there should not be more than one resort/tourism development in a specific 3rd Order Node.

Planning provisions:

- 3.6.1. The emphasis in Tourism/Resort development in a third order node should be towards keeping facilities as small as financial viability will allow, in harmony with the environment and limiting negative environmental impacts [including visual impact] as far as possible. It is not possible to set thresholds in terms of scale, as conditions vary too much from site to site.

- 3.6.2. Where a Third Order Node currently consists of a single resort development no other developments will be considered in that particular node. Expansion of current facilities will only be considered if there is credible, independent evidence that the current scale of the development is no longer financially viable.
- 3.6.3. Where a Third Order Node consists of a group of holiday cottages the establishment of one resort/tourism development in addition to the cottages will be considered in that node. In this case the establishment of additional cottage sites will also be considered, provided that this takes place within the defined nodal area and takes place in the interests of promoting equity.
- 3.6.4. In all Third Order Nodes the limitation and mitigation of negative visual impact on the surrounding scenic environment is of critical importance. The construction of double-story structures will not be permitted, while structures such as small wind-turbines and solar panels must be carefully camouflaged and located on sites where visual impact will be minimized.
- 3.6.5. No architectural guidelines are specified in this plan, but the design of all development in Third Order Nodes must attempt to be in keeping with the surrounding natural environment.
- 3.6.6. In Third Order Nodes no development setback-lines in terms of the EIA Regulations will be determined, meaning that all new structures and expansions to existing structures will remain fully subject to normal authorization processes.
- 3.6.6. All reports, including EIA's, submitted in support of applications for development in Third Order Nodes must address the matters raised above, and must also contain credible, independent assessments of the scale of development in relation to financial viability.

3.7. Coastal Settlements

Background:

These are areas in which coastal communities were historically settled, i.e. occupied before 1992, when legislation regulating development in the Wild Coast 1km corridor first took effect. Only local residential and agricultural uses are permitted, subject to a Local Area Plan agreed between DEDEAT, the local community and other relevant authorities.

Planning provisions

- 3.7.1. In terms of this EMP local community Coastal Settlement areas that were in existence in 1992, when Transkei Decree Number 9 of 1992 took effect will be legalized, within a defined settlement edge.
- 3.7.2. Such settlement areas will be formally, but conditionally, recognized and authorized by DEDEAT, subject to Local Area Plans to be drawn up in consultation with coastal communities. Local Area Plans must as a minimum requirement limit the further spread of settlement in the Coastal Corridor.
- 3.7.3. In authorized Coastal Settlements the allocation of residential sites to bona fide local residents shall not be subject to further authorization by DEDEAT, provided that structures to be constructed are not located within 100 meters of the High Water Mark of the Sea or an Estuary, in which case the EIA Regulations will apply.
- 3.7.4. Any allocation of sites to persons who are not bona fide current residents, or immediate family members of local residents, will however remain subject to authorization by DEDEAT.
- 3.7.5. The establishment of village based accommodation facilities will only require DEDEAT authorization if listed activities in the EIA Regulations are triggered, which will happen when structures are located within 100 meters of the High Water Mark of the Sea or an Estuary or when more than 15 beds are provided in a specific structure.

- 3.7.6. Outside the boundaries of authorized Coastal Settlements agricultural use of the 1km coastal corridor shall be limited to live-stock grazing only, crop farming must take place inside settlement boundaries and/or outside the coastal corridor.
- 3.7.7. Coastal settlements will remain subject to the 100m buffers between development and estuaries and the sea, unless for extremely good reasons parts of the buffer areas have been including in the settlement under a Local Area Plan [see also 3.7.2. above].

3.8. Holiday cottages held under the former Permission to Occupy [PTO] system of land tenure

Background

These cottages are found in all the land-use categories discussed in 3.1. to 3.7 above and are sites in the 1km coastal corridor that are held under previous tenure regimes, and which are deemed by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform [hereafter referred to as RD&LR] to be lawfully occupied.

Planning provisions

Land-tenure does not fall under the jurisdiction of DEDEAT, as this is the competency of the RD&LR. As far as this plan is concerned the following shall apply:

- 3.8.1. Where groups of cottages of this nature are located within development nodes recognized in this plan, any program by RD&LR to formalize land-tenure related to such cottages will be compatible with the objectives of the plan.
- 3.8.2. Should more secure tenure be offered to cottage-owners, a basic precondition should be that an appropriate system of generating local community involvement and benefit should be put in place.
- 3.8.3. Exact provisions that will apply to a specific group of cottages will be determined by the class of node in which they are located, i.e. cottages must comply with the land-use management provisions applicable to the nodes in which they are located.
- 3.8.4. Where existing cottages are located outside development nodes recognized in this plan, such cottages must be phased out over time. In this regard it is recommended that the bona fide holders of such sites should be allocated sites in any node of their choice.
- 3.8.5. The approach of DEDEAT to cottages outside nodes would be to suggest that the existing primary holders of any use rights should retain such rights for their life-time. This right may not be transferred to anyone else.
- 3.8.6. It must be noted that every node in which cottages are located has been enlarged to allow for additional cottages. Since the current holders of cottages are virtually exclusively whites it is necessary to promote equity in rights and additional cottage sites should be allocated to people from previously disadvantaged groups.

3.9. Camping and Picnic Areas

Background:

Legislation promulgated by the former Republic of Transkei established a number of formalized Camping Areas. This legislation is still applicable and has not been repealed yet. These Camping

Areas have thus not been disestablished and therefore technically still fall under the jurisdiction of DEDEAT. Even if the former Transkei Decree is repealed it is possible that these camping areas will retain legal status as a separate land-use area, in terms of the Eastern Cape Environmental Bill which must still be enacted. These are still the only areas in which camping on the Wild Coast is formally permitted and this EMP recognizes that there is still a need for areas of this nature.

In addition there is a need for day picnic/braai areas with basic infrastructure such as braai places, ablution facilities and waste bins.

Planning provisions:

- 3.9.1. The purpose of a camping area is to enable low budget recreational use of the Wild Coast by people who prefer to use tents and caravans.
- 3.9.2. As such the only permanent infrastructure attached to a large camping area should be an office, ablutions and washing facilities. Large camping areas with such infrastructure should only be located in Formal Towns, First or Second Order Nodes and in Protected Areas.
- 3.9.3. There is also a place for very small camping areas with no permanent facilities at all, excepting braai places, waste bins and portable toilets in season. Camping Areas of this nature will have a strict limitation on numbers and may be located outside development nodes.
- 3.9.4. The Department will therefore consider applications for the establishment of camping areas in accordance with normal authorization procedures.
- 3.9.5. Facilities for day picnic/braai should only be established in Formal Towns, First or Second Order Nodes or in Protected Areas.

3.10. Hiking and Horse Trails

Background:

Legislation promulgated by the former Republic of Transkei established a formal, legislated hiking trail over the length of the Wild Coast, with a large number of overnight huts. This trail has long ceased to function and infrastructure has mostly disintegrated. It is important to note that hiking or riding of horses in itself does not require government approval, but activities such as the construction of trails, clearing of indigenous vegetation for trail purposes, steps, boardwalks, overnight accommodation and ablution facilities may require authorization. In this EMP it is recognized that there is still a need for trails of various types.

Planning provisions:

- 3.10.1. New hiking or horse trails that require the construction of new permanent infrastructure such as trails, steps, boardwalks, overnight huts and ablution facilities **outside development nodes** will not be permitted.
- 3.10.2. Overnight facilities and ablution facilities that are located inside development nodes will however be permitted and encouraged.
- 3.10.3. Some tour operators still run successful trails, often based on "hotel hopping", where people are dropped at one hotel, hike, sleep over in one or more hotels and are then collected at the end of the route. Trails such as these should be encouraged, with all overnight accommodation taking place in recognized nodes. This will also support existing backpackers lodges located in nodal areas.

3.11. Off-road vehicle areas

Background:

The use of vehicles on beaches is regulated via the National ORV Regulations under the ICM Act, while the use of vehicles off declared roads in the 1km coastal corridor is regulated by DEDEAT via provincial legislation

Planning provisions:

- 3.11.1. Some sections of the Wild Coast will be closed to driving off declared roads, excepting for emergency purposes, both within the coastal corridor and on beaches. In specifically identified areas vehicle access to tourism facilities, residential homesteads, scenic points, fishing spots and picnic and camping areas may be permitted, under strict conditions.
- 3.11.2. The establishment of 4X4, Quad Bike and Motorcycle trails shall generally not be permitted within the Wild Coast 1km corridor, unless such can be established utilizing declared roads.
- 3.11.3. The use of Off-road Vehicles in the Coastal Corridor shall be regulated as per the schedule contained in **Annexure 2** of this plan. **Annexure 2** shall be reviewed every 3 years, or as the need may arise, and disseminated to key Wild Coast Stakeholders.
- 3.11.4. Applications for the use of Off-road Vehicles in the Coastal Corridor shall therefore only be considered in the areas so designated in **Annexure 2**.

3.12. Boat Launching Sites

Background:

The establishment and management of boat launching sites are regulated via the National ORV Regulations, to be replaced by Boat Launching Site Regulations to be promulgated under the ICM Act. The use of jet-skis in the sea or an estuary is for the purposes of this EMP regarded as a boating activity and therefore subject to the provisions below.

Planning provisions:

- 3.12.1. Certain historical boat-launching sites that are located in areas that are especially environmental sensitive and/or are not properly managed have been decommissioned.
- 3.12.2. The location of permitted boat-launching sites should be aligned to the nodal development framework contained in this document.
- 3.12.3. Boat launching sites on the Wild Coast shall be regulated as per the schedule in **Annexure 3** of this plan. **Annexure 3** shall be reviewed every 3 years, or as the need may arise.
- 3.12.4. Applications for boat launching sites shall therefore only be considered in the areas so designated in **Annexure 3**.

3.13. Mari-culture, Aquaculture and Fish Processing Facilities

Background:

From time to time there have been proposals to develop major mari-culture projects, such as abalone farms, on the Wild Coast, but no implementation has occurred, probably for logistical reasons. The number of sites that meets basic criteria is also very limited. The same applies to proposals to

establish oyster farms in some Wild Coast estuaries. In addition there have been projects to establish fish-processing plants to package sea-food purchased from subsistence fishers.

There have also been proposals to develop fresh-water aquaculture facilities, e.g. for farming of various Tilapia or Oreochromis species, but not necessarily located in the Coastal Corridor. It must be noted that the introduction of fresh water fish that are not indigenous to the Wild Coast requires permits under the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act. Such permits are not readily granted.

Planning provisions:

- 3.13.1. The development of large mari-culture ventures such as finfish and abalone farms should only take place within or very closely aligned to Towns and First Order Nodes, especially where major infrastructure such as roads and electricity is already in place or could readily be provided.
- 3.13.2. Mari-culture ventures such as oyster-farming on floating rafts should not be considered in pristine estuaries that are located in Protected Areas, Protected Area Expansion Areas or BLMA's.
- 3.13.3. Freshwater aquaculture facilities have no need to be in the coastal corridor and should therefore be located in appropriate inland sites.
- 3.13.2. Sea-food purchasing, packaging and processing plants should be aligned to Towns and First and Second Order nodes, or otherwise be located outside the 1km coastal corridor.

3.14. Biodiversity and Land-use Management Areas [B&LMA's]

Background:

These are areas that are located within the 1 km coastal corridor, but outside Development Nodes, Coastal Settlements or Protected Areas. Generally these areas are still in a relatively natural state, without significant settlement. In terms of this EMP no development or land-use other than live-stock grazing will be permitted, except in identified 3rd Order Nodes. Some Biodiversity and Landscape Management Areas will contain one or more 3rd Order Nodes and in other BLMA's no development will be permitted, as there are no areas deemed to be suitable for development.

Planning provisions:

- 3.14.1. These areas should be maintained in a state as near natural as possible. They act as the basic "draw-card" for tourism on the Wild Coast, while also providing the primary resource for eco-tourism activities such as hiking trails, horse trails and camping.
- 3.14.2. It is accepted that coastal communities have always utilized these areas, but this plan stipulates **that land-use in all these areas within the 1 km coastal corridor be restricted to live-stock grazing** and perhaps harvesting of thatching grass. The spread of settlements and cultivated lands into these areas must be avoided. **Local Area Plans** must be developed, in consultation with communities, in order to agree on the use of these areas.
- 3.14.3. The establishment of permanent infrastructure in a BLMA will not be permitted, unless this takes place within a Third Order Node or within a Protected Area Expansion Area with the formal written concurrence of a Protected Area Management Agency, such as ECPTA.
- 3.14.4. Where hiking trails, horse-trails and similar traverses a BLMA infrastructure such as overnight huts and ablution facilities must comprise of temporary structures, such as tents or screens, unless existing structures [e.g. old trail huts] are renovated and utilized for this purpose.

- 3.14.5. The construction of new roads and tracks in a BLMA will not be permitted, unless this is to serve a recognized development node, a camping area or a recognized scenic point or tourism attraction.
- 3.14.6. The development of new recreational infrastructure such as picnic spots, braai-areas, beach ablutions and the like will not be permitted in a BLMA, unless such facilities are located within or immediately adjacent to a Third Order Node, in an approved camping area or are serviced by existing declared roads into the coastal zone.
- 3.14.7. Small resort developments that comprise tented camps and other non-permanent structures will be considered in a BLMA, subject to normal authorization processes.

3.15. Protected Areas, Identified Protected Area Expansion Areas and Indigenous State Forests

Background:

Protected Areas: these areas are included for mapping purposes, but are not subject to this Policy as they are subject to the policies of the applicable Protected Area Management Agency.

Protected Area Expansion Areas: these are areas that are formally approved by a Protected Area Management Agency for the purposes of either expanding existing Protected Areas or the establishment of new formally proclaimed Protected Areas. Generally the provisions applicable to a BLMA will apply to these areas. Should Protected Area Expansion for such an area not be successful, it will revert to the status of a Biodiversity and Landscape Management Area.

Indigenous State Forests: Areas that are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries [DAFF] and therefore not the sole mandate of DEDEAT or ECPTA. Any development in these areas generally requires two authorizations, one from DAFF and one from DEDEAT. These DAFF forests have been included in the BLMA and Protected Area Expansion categories in this plan.

Planning provisions:

- 3.15.1. Formal Protected Areas proclaimed under the National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act and managed by Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency [ECPTA], are governed in terms of protected area legislation and are therefore not subject to the provisions of this EMP.
- 3.15.2. Areas formally included in the ECPTA Protected Area Expansion Strategy have for spatial planning purposes been included under Biodiversity and Land-use Management Areas and the same land-use provisions as for a BLMA therefore apply.
- 3.15.3. Indigenous State Forests managed by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries are not Protected Areas as contemplated by the National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act, but are subject to the National Forests Act. For spatial planning purposes these forests have also been included under Biodiversity and Land-use Management Areas and the same land-use provisions as for a BLMA therefore apply.
- 3.15.4. Any development or utilization of Indigenous State Forests is subject to this plan, but in addition requires authorization by DAFF. **It must be noted that DAFF only grants approval for clearing of or damage to natural forests under exceptional circumstances** and that such exceptional circumstances does not include e.g. clearing for residential or resort purposes. Concurrent processes can be followed to facilitate such processes.
- 3.15.5. DAFF has developed policies and guidelines to facilitate their decision-making on license applications, and it is of critical importance that prospective developers should follow these policies and guidelines

SECTION 4**WILD COAST DEVELOPMENT IN RELATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE****Background:**

The Eastern Cape Climate Change Response Strategy developed by DEDEAT has identified the following expected climate change impacts in the eastern regions of the Province:

- 4.1. Increased storm severity and extreme weather events, with increased inundation and loss of coastal land, wetlands and estuaries that is likely to lead to increased damage to or loss of coastal property and infrastructure and increased insurance premiums.
- 4.2. Increased storm severity and extreme weather events with increased storm surges coupled with sea level rise and flooding from both climate change causes and catchment hardening. This is likely to lead to a direct threat to livelihoods, services and infrastructure in coastal low lying areas.
- 4.3. Increased storm severity and extreme weather events with increased risk of flooding or flash floods, resulting in a direct threat to infrastructure within flood prone areas as well as a direct threat to human life.
- 4.4. Increased storm severity and extreme weather events with increased frequency of storm surges resulting in reduced safety of people and increased frequency of injury or loss of life. Also likely is Sea level rise with Inundation and wave damage to coastal low-lying areas, resulting in a direct threat to livelihoods, services and infrastructure in coastal low-lying areas

Planning Provisions:

From a planning perspective the only proactive way in which climate change threats in the coastal corridor can be mitigated is to create buffer areas between the sea and infrastructure. Although detailed and accurate predictions are not available for the Wild Coast now, it is recommended that wherever still possible a 100m buffer between the sea or an estuary and any development should generally be adopted.

- 4.5. The Eastern Cape Climate Change Response Strategy must be considered in all spatial planning and economic development initiatives affecting the Wild Coast.
- 4.6. In certain areas municipal infrastructure will be especially at risk and must as far as possible be located at safe distances from estuaries or the High Water Mark of the sea.
- 4.7. Pristine estuaries and river mouths that are not developed on either bank should be retained in that state, with a 100 meter buffer between the estuary and any development. Where one bank of an estuary is currently developed, the 100 meter buffer should apply to the undeveloped bank.
- 4.8. Provision 4.7 also applies to structures such as jetties, floating decks, slip-ways, boardwalks, viewing decks, boathouses and floating boathouses. Outside Resort Towns, First Order Nodes and Second Order Nodes no structures of this nature will be permitted. Inside these nodes applications submitted in accordance with the correct procedures will be considered.
- 4.9. Existing infrastructure that is threatened by flooding, storm surges and movement of sand dunes poses a particularly difficult challenge. All authorities need to carefully consider the economic feasibility and environmental sustainability of keeping and maintaining infrastructure in threatened areas. The same applies to swimming beaches that are eroded or even totally destroyed by natural processes. Proposals to attempt to rehabilitate or recreate such beaches must be very carefully considered and assessed through EIA processes, as very expensive initiatives can prove to be fruitless and sometimes even counter-productive.

SECTION 5 DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS INFRASTRUCTURE

Background

- 5.1. It stands to reason that high quality, formally declared roads that are maintained in a good condition are essential for economic development and for the social needs of communities. However, badly conceived, constructed and maintained roads can also have very negative environmental impacts.
- 5.2. In addition the Wild Coast climate, geology and topography make it both expensive and technically difficult to construct and adequately maintain high quality roads. This especially applies to gravel roads that can become unusable extremely quickly.
- 5.3. Negative environmental impacts are particularly severe where roads are constructed in areas with steep slopes, and even more so when the route goes through indigenous forest areas.
- 5.4. For the reasons outlined above all authorities involved in roads planning must approach the issue in a very responsible and sensible manner, the Wild Coast environment cannot handle a proliferation of roads into the coastal corridor.

Planning provisions

- 5.5. The use of existing declared roads is not subject to the provisions of this EMP.
- 5.6. In general roads planned and developed by all authorities should be aligned to the spatial framework outlined in Section 3 of this plan and indicated in the maps attached as Annexure 1. The development of new roads that do not serve a very specific purpose or need, aligned to the spatial framework, must be avoided. Roads that are simply intended to "open up the coast" should specifically be avoided.
- 5.7. DEDEAT will apply the provisions of this EMP in all its decisions on EIA applications for the construction of new declared roads on the Wild Coast.
- 5.8. Where road construction will require damage to and/or destruction of indigenous forest authorization is also required from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries [DAFF], and such authorization is only granted under exceptional circumstances.
- 5.9. In planning of new roads routing that will require damage to or destruction of indigenous forest must be avoided almost at all costs. In this respect also refer to Section 3.15.3 to 3.15.5. Whenever it is clear that road construction will necessitate destruction of or damage to natural forest DAFF must be approached as early as possible in planning processes.
- 5.10. Although the final route of the green-fields section of the N2 Road through the Pondoland area is outside the 1km coastal corridor which is the subject of this EMP, any parallel access roads to the coast should be planned in accordance with the spatial planning framework. In addition, any access roads to the coast must consider the Biodiversity Off-set that is a condition of the environmental authorization issued for the N2.
- 5.11. The main route of the proposed Wild Coast Meander should not intrude into the Coastal Corridor, and parallel access roads to the coast should be aligned with the spatial framework outlined in Section 3 of this Plan. If approved and implemented this road should as far as possible follow the route of existing declared roads.
- 5.12. Provisions related to vehicle use off declared roads in the Wild Coast corridor are addressed in Section 3.11 and are not repeated here.

SECTION 6 ENERGY

Background

- 6.1. Access to energy is a fundamental developmental and social need which must be met by Government, but the shift towards encouraging renewable energy development must be noted.
- 6.2. Energy infrastructure, such as overhead power lines and wind turbines, has the potential to impact negatively on the environment, including scenic landscapes that are part of the heritage of the Eastern Cape Province and of the Wild Coast region. The high visual impact of some infrastructure can also impact negatively on some tourism related activities.

Planning provisions:

- 6.3. In order to mitigate visual impact **overhead power-lines** should only enter the Coastal Corridor in Resort Towns and at First and Second Order Nodes, as well as in recognized, mapped Coastal Settlements. Developments in "green areas" should be supplied via underground cables, at the cost of applicants.
- 6.4. In the immediate coastal zone average wind-speeds are often below optimal levels. Large scale **wind-farms** should not be located in the Coastal Corridor itself, but rather on inland sites outside visual distance from the coast and from environmentally sensitive areas.
- 6.5. In the Coastal Corridor itself small wind turbines, with low visual impact can contribute to energy supply and should be encouraged, especially if used in combination with other forms of renewable energy. In such a case every effort should be made to camouflage the turbines and to locate them on sites with the lowest possible visual impact. This must be addressed in all EIA and other authorization processes.
- 6.6. The use of solar energy should be especially encouraged, as should the use of bio-digesters to generate energy from human and animal waste.

SECTION 7 WATER SERVICES: WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SANITATION

Background:

- 7.1. The availability of potable water is a key consideration in development initiatives on the Wild Coast. In many areas ground water from boreholes is brackish and not fit for human consumption without treatment, which requires expensive desalination plants. The construction of dams and weirs in Wild Coast rivers is also often problematic from an environmental point of view.
- 7.2. In the RSA sewerage pollution of water resources, including wetlands and coastal systems such as estuaries and beaches, represents one of the most serious and costly threats facing Government. Not only is human health at risk, but sewerage pollution can have a devastating impact on tourism in coastal areas. The Wild Coast is not exempt from this challenge and it is believed that this is one aspect of development which should not be compromised, more especially in sensitive coastal environments.
- 7.3. It is important to note that any discharge of effluent of any kind into the marine environment, both estuaries and the sea, requires authorization from the Oceans and Coast Branch of the National Department of Environmental Affairs.

- 7.4. Even where Government authorization processes function efficiently, it is impossible to plan, authorize and deliver water services without thorough and sometimes lengthy processes. It is therefore essential for water services planning to take place pro-actively and well in advance of future development that might be desired.
- 7.5. At times development agencies and/or individual proponents of development only consult the Department of Water Affairs late in their planning processes, only then to discover that water services are serious obstacles to implementation.

Planning provisions [Please also refer to Section 3 of this EMP]

- 7.3. Before DEDEAT can agree to the **establishment of new formal towns** and can authorize **intensive development in such towns and in First and Second Order Nodes**, the following measures must be in place:
 - 7.3.1. The local municipality in which a particular node is located must have an approved Water Services Development Plan which addresses the planned provision of both bulk water and sewerage and sanitation services.
 - 7.3.2. Proposed development must be in line with the council approved Spatial Development Framework of the affected municipality, as well as with any other approved land-use planning and management frameworks that are applicable to the area in question.
 - 7.3.3. Provision of bulk water and sewerage and sanitation infrastructure and services must be reflected in the Integrated Development Plan [IDP] of the municipality, with a clear indication of budget.
 - 7.3.4. There must be convincing evidence that the municipality has applied for Municipal Infrastructure Grant funding and/or any other available sources of infrastructure funding for the provision of bulk water and sewerage and sanitation services, and that such funding is likely to be forthcoming.
 - 7.3.5. Any authorizations issued by DEDEAT will include as a condition that any authorized development may only be occupied and/or utilized once the required supply of potable water and sewerage and sanitation infrastructure and services are actually in place. As an example construction of a new resort may commence and be completed, but it may only begin to accommodate guests if sewerage management infrastructure and services are actually in place. This principle will apply to all types of development.
- 7.4. In the case of authorized **local community settlements** in the coastal corridor:
 - 7.4.1. Local municipalities are constitutionally responsible to deliver bulk water and sewerage and sanitation services to communities and are therefore also responsible to ensure that sewerage and sanitation practices in communities are both lawful and environmentally acceptable.
 - 7.4.2. Bulk water and sewerage and sanitation services should not be planned and provided to communities in the 1km coastal corridor without first consulting DEDEAT.
- 7.5. With reference to **Third Order Nodes, including facilities such as Resorts, Lodges, Backpackers and Cottage Clusters** it is very unlikely that a municipality will be able to deliver bulk water and sewerage infrastructure, especially as owners/managers generally do not pay rates and taxes to the local authority. In this regard:

- 7.5.1. Any authorizations issued by DEDEAT will include as a condition that any authorized development may only be occupied and/or utilized once the required supply of potable water and sewerage and sanitation infrastructure and services are actually in place. As an example construction of a new resort may commence and be completed, but it may only begin to accommodate guests if sewerage management infrastructure and services are actually in place. This principle will apply to all types of development
- 7.5.2. The owners, managers and/or occupant associations of such facilities are responsible to ensure that sewerage management practices are both lawful and environmentally acceptable.
- 7.5.3. Sewerage infrastructure may not be located within 100m of the High Water Mark of an estuary or sea, except in the case of a fully sealed conservancy tank. In such a case proof must be provided that contractual arrangements are in place with regard to the periodic removal of effluent and disposal at an authorized waste water treatment works.
- 7.5.4. Where a so-called sewerage treatment package plant is to be used the developer must enter into a contractual agreement with a specialist service provider regarding the servicing, maintenance and repair of the plant, which agreement must also provide for periodic testing of the quality of the effluent in relations to national standards.

SECTION 8 MINING IN THE WILD COAST COASTAL CORRIDOR

Background:

DEDEAT is not the primary regulatory authority for mining activities, as this is the competency of the Department of Mineral Resources, hereafter referred to as DMR. This means that DEDEAT cannot in this plan institute binding provisions related to mining, what follows here are therefore policy recommendations and proposed guidelines.

- 8.1. With reference to **large scale mining** for titanium group minerals:
 - 8.1.1. There are no areas on the Wild Coast that could be considered to be less environmentally sensitive and therefore more suitable for large-scale mining than other areas. It is therefore not possible to in this plan “zone” certain areas for mining purposes.
 - 8.1.2. Any proposals for large-scale mining of titanium group minerals should therefore be considered and assessed on a case-by-case basis. In all cases a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment must provide all the information needed to weigh up economic benefit against adverse environmental impacts.
 - 8.1.3. It is suggested that, as per the PGDP and PSDP, Tourism and Conservation should remain the priority land-uses for the Wild Coast.
- 8.2. With regards to **sand-mining for construction** and related purposes:
 - 8.2.1. There are currently more than 200 small to medium size “sand-mining” sites on the Wild Coast, which is beginning to have devastating negative environmental impacts, while also impacting adversely on tourism in certain areas. At the same time there is a large and growing demand for building sand on the Wild Coast itself and in the hinterland.
 - 8.2.2. Some of these existing sand-mining sites are in environmental terms totally unacceptable and must be closed, while it is proposed that some strategically located sites should be legalized and properly managed.

- 8.2.3. It has thus far been difficult, and in some cases impossible, for the Department of Mineral Resources to legalize sites, as it invariably proves to be difficult to get agreement on who the holder of a mining license should be, and to who and how benefits from sale of sand should accrue.
- 8.2.4. DEDEAT will continue to monitor this matter, must liaise with DMR and must on an on-going basis submit recommendations to DMR regarding sites that are regarded as environmentally unacceptable, as well as sites that might be considered for legalization.

SECTION 9 WASTE MANAGEMENT ON THE WILD COAST

Background

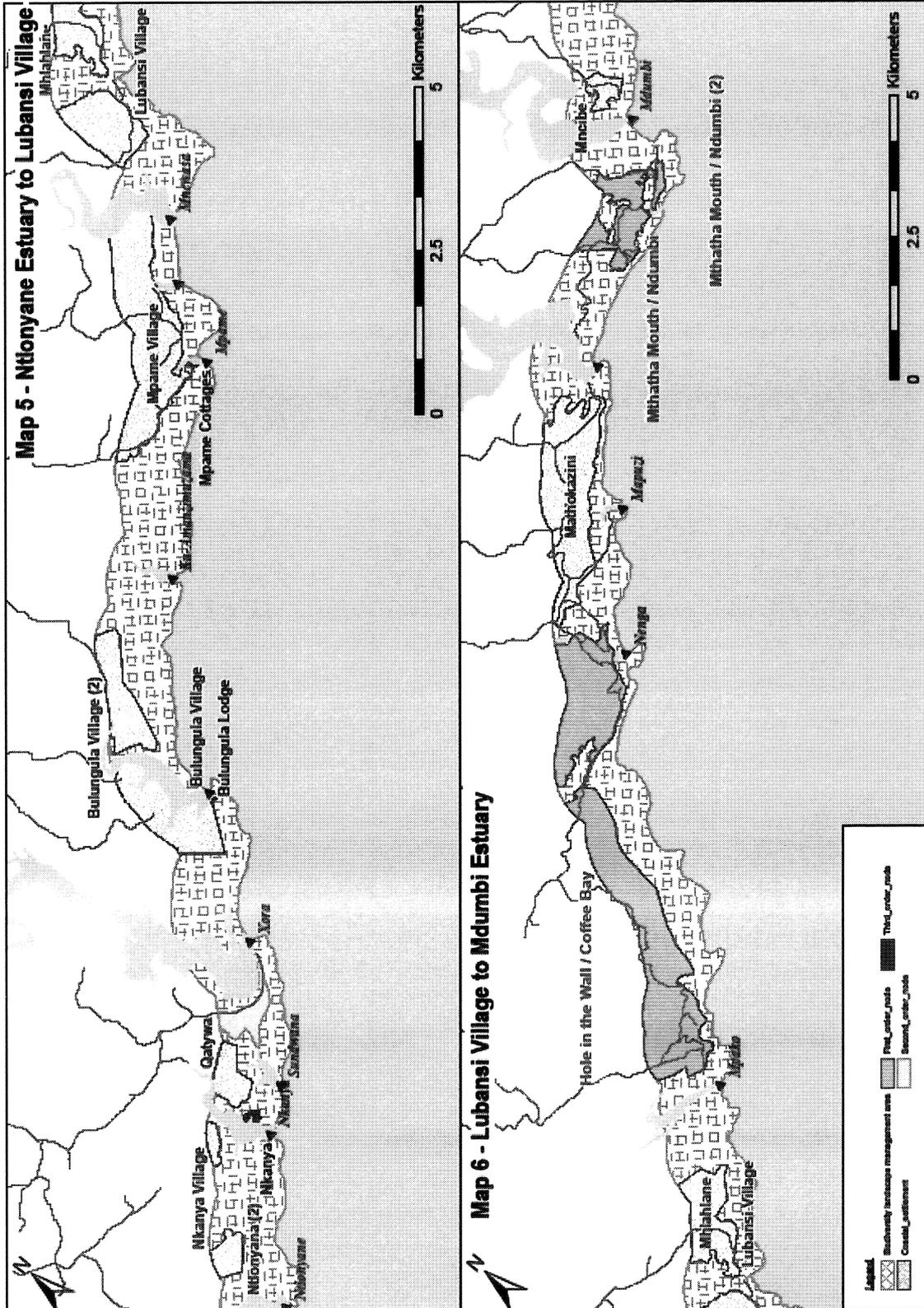
- 9.1. The Wild Coast faces a number of very serious challenges in relation to Waste Management, including:
- 9.1.1. Current licensed land-fill sites are inadequate to service proposed Resort Towns and First Order Nodes.
- 9.1.2. Due to funding constraints municipalities at times find it difficult to develop credible Integrated Waste Management Plans [IWMP's], which makes medium and longer term planning difficult.
- 9.1.3. Government policy favours the establishment of larger regionalized landfill sites, and does not encourage small decentralized sites. This means that waste has to be transported over long distances to licensed sites and this has cost implications for *inter alia* lodges and resorts on the coast.
- 9.1.4. There is growing evidence that increases in the standard of living of rural communities are leading to the generation of significantly more solid waste than was the case until fairly recently.
- 9.1.5. Recycling and reuse of waste do not commonly take place on the Wild Coast, meaning that a large proportion of solid waste needs to go to landfill sites.
- 9.1.6. Waste disposal methods routinely used in the past by local communities, resorts, cottages, lodges and hotels [such as burying or burning waste on or near site] are illegal and cannot be condoned. This is even more so given the increase in volumes of solid waste generated.
- 9.1.7. Due to limitations in capacity local authorities find it difficult, and at times even impossible, to maintain waste collection services in remote areas, such as the Wild Coast.
- 9.1.8. The establishment of waste management infrastructure generally requires a license issued under the National Environmental Management Waste Act and for this purpose an Environmental Impact Assessment [EIA] must normally be undertaken, depending on whether or not certain thresholds are exceeded. There are significant costs attached to such an EIA process, while the preparation and submission of EIA reports by the applicant do take time to complete.
- 9.1.9. For development on the Wild Coast to be sustainable these challenges must be addressed. Ideally substantial new development on the coast should only be authorized if the required waste management infrastructure and services are already in place. Such an approach would however in effect mean that no new development could be authorized, which is not a feasible situation.

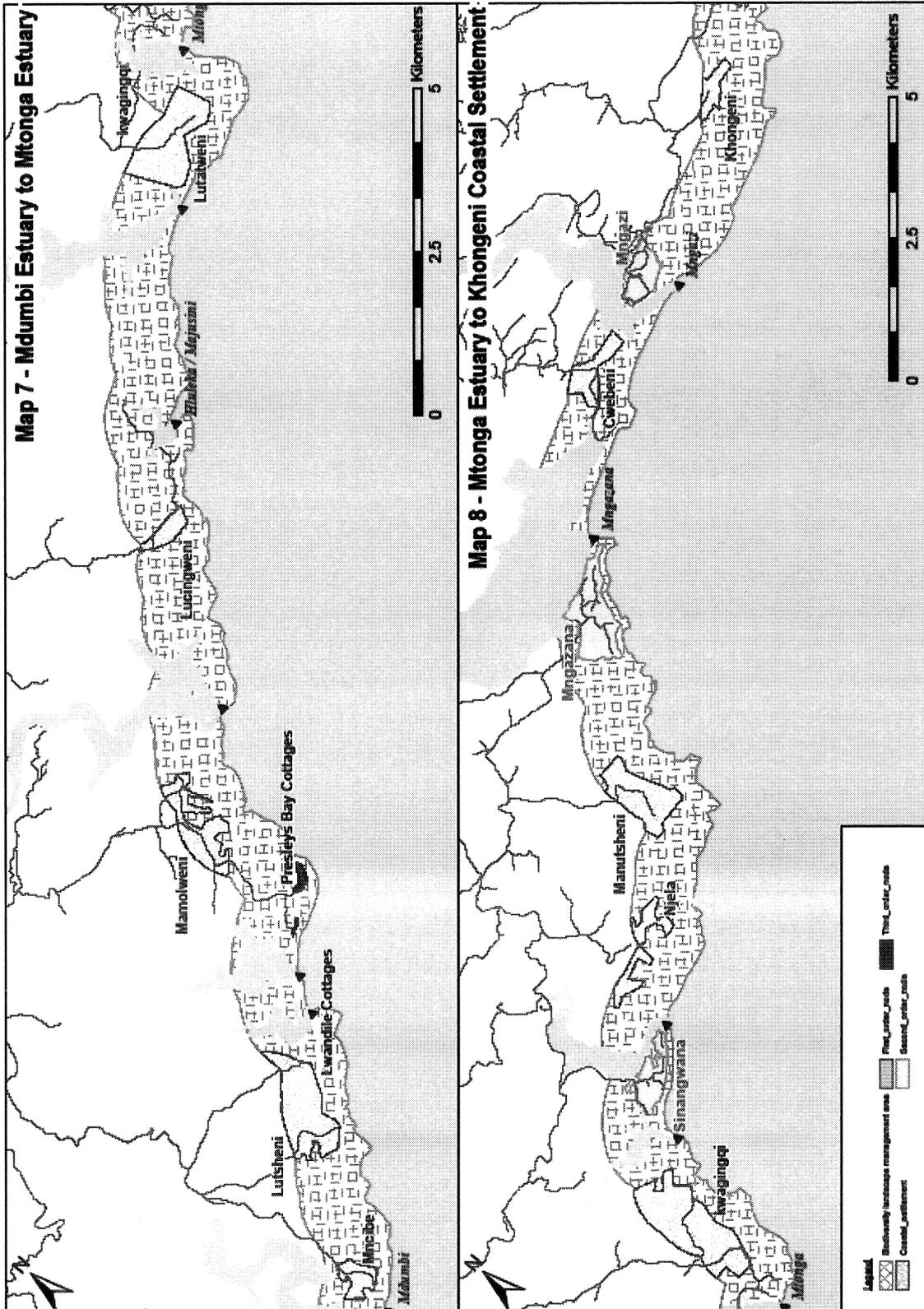
Planning provisions

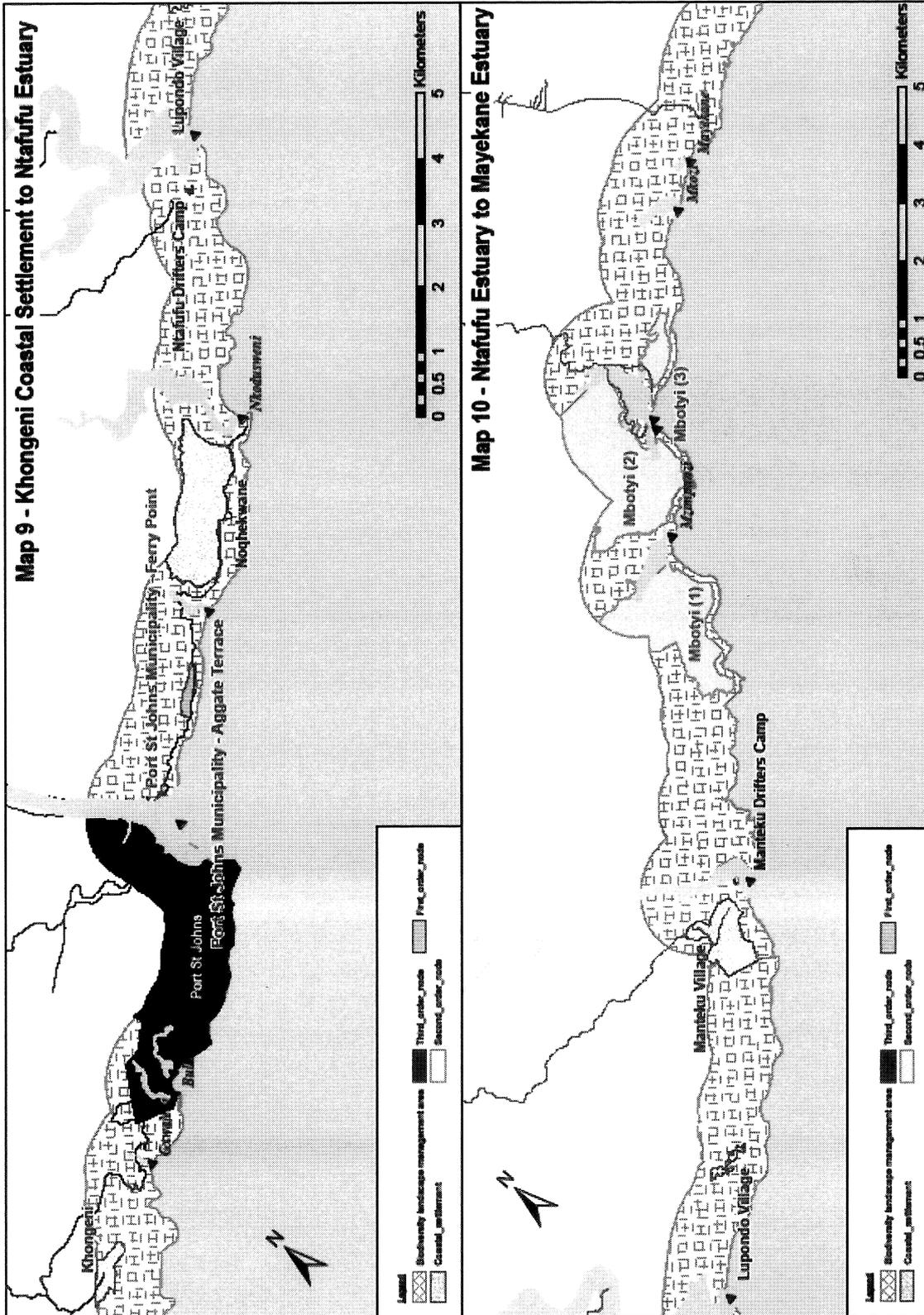
- 9.2. Before DEDEAT can agree to the **establishment of new formal towns** and can authorize **intensive development in such towns and in First and Second Order Nodes**, the following measures must be in place:
- 9.2.1. The local municipality in which a particular node is located must have an approved Integrated Waste Management Plan [IWMP] which complies with legal requirements and which *inter alia* addresses the issues highlighted in 9.1.1 to 9.1.9 above.
- 9.2.2. Proposed development must be in line with the council approved Spatial Development Framework of the affected municipality, as well as with any other approved land-use planning and management frameworks that are applicable to the area in question.
- 9.2.3. Provision of waste management infrastructure and services must be reflected in the Integrated Development Plan [IDP] of the municipality, with a clear indication of budget provision.
- 9.2.4. There must be convincing evidence that the municipality has applied for Municipal Infrastructure Grant funding and/or any other available sources of infrastructure funding in order to address waste management challenges and that such funding is likely to be forthcoming.
- 9.2.5. Any authorizations issued by DEDEAT will include as a condition that any authorized development may only be occupied and/or utilized once the required waste management infrastructure and services are actually in place. As an example construction of a new resort may commence and be completed, but it may only begin to accommodate guests if waste management infrastructure and services are actually in place. This principle will apply to all types of development.
- 9.3 In the case of authorized **local community settlements** in the coastal corridor:
- 9.3.1. Local municipalities are constitutionally responsible to deliver waste management services to communities and are therefore also responsible to ensure that waste management practices in communities are both lawful and environmentally acceptable.
- 9.3.2. Practices such as burying and/or burning of waste are illegal and unacceptable and both the relevant municipalities and the communities themselves should be held accountable.
- 9.3.3. In terms of current government policy the best option would be for a municipality to establish transfer stations in strategic locations and to collect waste from these transfer stations at appropriate times.
- 9.4. With reference to **Third Order Nodes, including facilities such as Resorts, Lodges, Backpackers and Cottage Clusters** it is very unlikely that a municipality will be able to deliver waste management infrastructure, especially as owners/managers generally do not pay rates and taxes to the local authority. In this regard:
- 9.4.1. The owners, managers and/or occupant associations of such facilities are responsible to ensure that waste management practices are both lawful and environmentally acceptable.
- 9.4.2. Practices such as burying and/or burning of waste are illegal and unacceptable and may not take place under any circumstances. All solid waste must be transported to and disposed of at a licensed landfill site.
- 9.4.4. It is recommended that agreements be entered into between municipalities and communities, legal cottage owners and/or business establishments such as hotels, resorts and lodges regarding the establishment of transfer stations to service nodes of this nature.

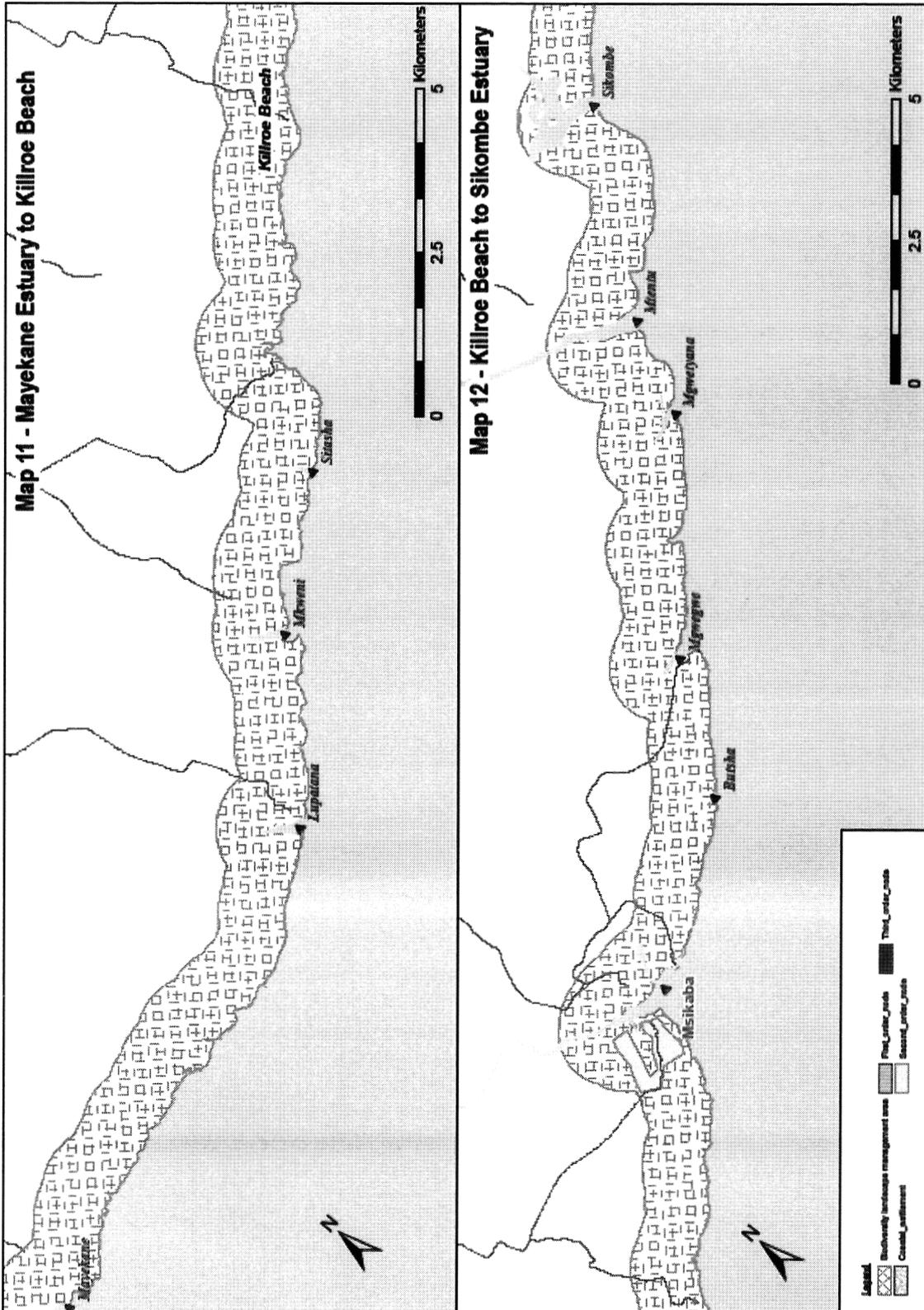
SECTION 10
HERITAGE ISSUES

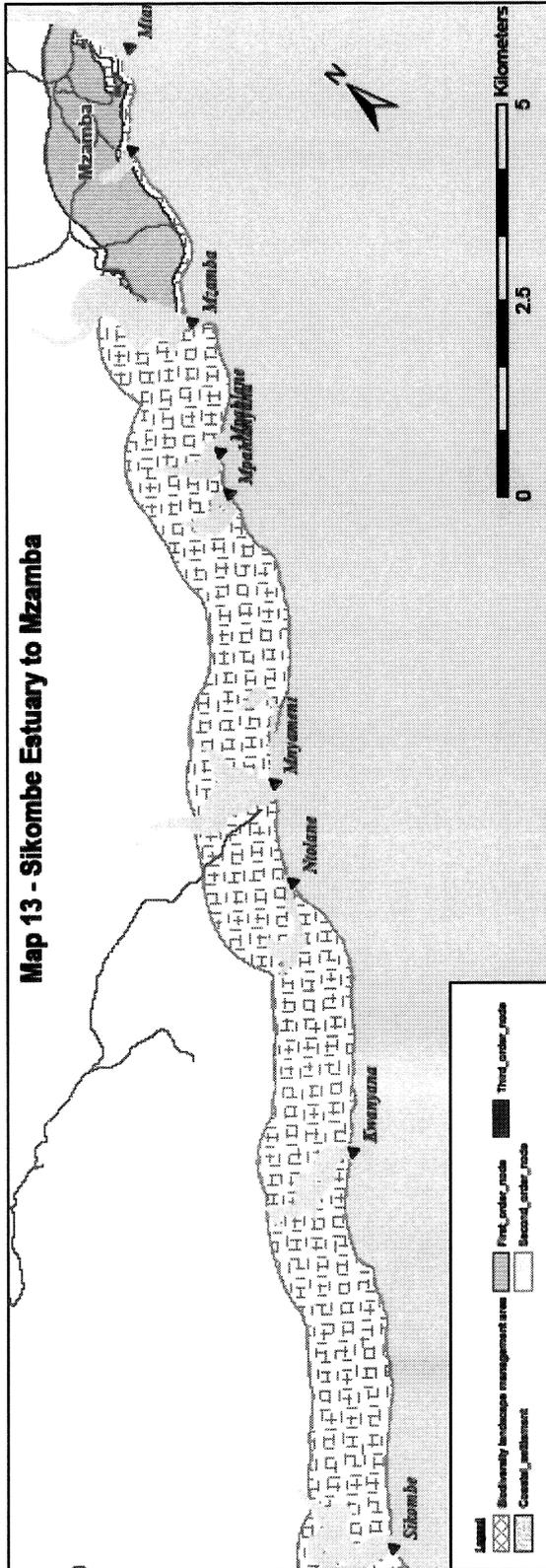
- 10.1. There are a few paleontological sites on the Wild Coast, where important fossils have been found. Palaeontologists however tend to feel that these sites are best protected by not making locations known. Similarly there are archaeological sites, including shell middens, on the Wild Coast, but the same considerations apply.
- 10.2. There are a number of heritage routes that include portions of the Wild Coast. All development initiatives planned for the Wild Coast must consider possible impacts, both positive and negative on these routes.











ANNEXURE 2: SCHEDULE OF OFF-ROAD VEHICLE USE AREAS ON THE WILD COAST

Section of Coast	Recommendation
Kei to Qolora	No ORV use, no permit application will be considered
Qolora to Kobonqaba	Only to existing legal cottages and Jacaranda Wreck
Kobonqaba to Wavecrest	No permits except for Resort for tourism purposes on approved route
Wavecrest to Mazeppa Bay	Cebe Cottages and Silver Bay, under permit. Access to recognized Mazeppa Bay angling spots [Boiling Pot, Cable Rock and Shark Point]
Mazeppa to Qora Mouth	No ORV travel, no permits to be issued.
Qora to Shixini	No ORV travel outside greater Qora Node, no permits to be issued.
Shixini to Nqabarha	Access to Shixini Camp Site
Nqabarha to Dwesa NR	Travel within Coastal Settlement Area, including cottages and launch site.
Cwebe NR to Xora Mouth	No ORV travel, no permits to be issued.
Xora Mouth to Mpame	No ORV travel, no permits to be issued, except to Bulungula Lodge.
Mpame to Nqwasa River	Only to Sharpley's Camping Site
Mnwasa River to HITW	No ORV travel, no permits to be issued. [Lubanzi Cottages?]
HTW to Coffee Bay	Only to Hlungulwana Rocks
Coffee Bay to Mapuzi	Tourism permit on approved route to cliffs, road to Mapuzi boat houses
Mapuzi to Tshani River	Only to Mdumbi Launch site and recreational area.
Mdumbi to Mtakatyi River	Only to Lwandile and Presley Bay Cottages and camp site, legal structures on Mtakatyi
Mtakatyi to Hluleka NR	No ORV travel, no permits to be issued.
Mnene River to Sinangwana	No ORV travel, no permits to be issued.
Sinangwana to Mngazana River	No ORV travel, no permits to be issued.
Mngazana to Port St Johns	Access to recognized angling and scenic spots. [To be determined]
Port St Johns to Poenskop	Access to Poenskop fishing area
Poenskop to Ntafufu	Only to legal cottages. [List]
Ntafufu to Mbotyi	Legal cottages and fishing spots. [List]
Mbotyi to Msikaba	Only to Lupatana/Mkwani for cottage owners.
Mkambata NR to Mzamba	No ORV travel, no permits to be issued.
Mzamba to Mntavuna	Legal cottages and filming purposes

ANNEXURE 3: SCHEDULE OF BOAT LAUNCHING SITES ON THE WILD COAST

Qolora	Licensed	Retain
Cebe	No licensed, no application	Not recommended
Mazeppa Bay	Licensed	Retain
Qora Mouth	Licensed	Retain
Beecham Woods	Not licensed, no application	Not recommended
Nqabarha	Licensed	Retain
The Haven	Not licensed	Not recommended [MPA]
Ntlonyana	Not licensed	Not recommended [MPA]
Xora Mouth	Licensed	Retain
Mpame	Licensed	Retain
Hole in the Wall	Licensed	Retain
Coffee Bay	Not licensed, no application	May be considered future
Mdumbi	Licensed	Retain
Lwandile	Licensed	Retain
Presley Bay	Not licensed	Not recommended
Sinangwana	Not licensed, no application	May be considered in future
Mpande	Not licensed, no application	Not recommended
Manteku	Not licensed, no application	Not recommended
Mbotyi	Licensed, sardine tours, no fishing	Retain
Lambasi	Not licensed, no application	Not recommended
Msikaba	Not licensed, no application	Not recommended [MPA]

NOTICE – CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBERS: GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS

As the mandated government security printer, providing world class security products and services, Government Printing Works has adopted some of the highly innovative technologies to best serve its customers and stakeholders. In line with this task, Government Printing Works has implemented a new telephony system to ensure most effective communication and accessibility. As a result of this development, our telephone numbers will change with effect from 3 February 2014, starting with the Pretoria offices.

The new numbers are as follows:

- Switchboard : 012 748 6001/6002
- Advertising : 012 748 6205/6206/6207/6208/6209/6210/6211/6212
- Publications Enquiries : 012 748 6052/6053/6058 GeneralEnquiries@gpw.gov.za
 - Maps : 012 748 6061/6065 BookShop@gpw.gov.za
 - Debtors : 012 748 6060/6056/6064 PublicationsDebtors@gpw.gov.za
 - Subscription : 012 748 6054/6055/6057 Subscriptions@gpw.gov.za
- SCM : 012 748 6380/6373/6218
- Debtors : 012 748 6236/6242
- Creditors : 012 748 6246/6274

Please consult our website at www.gpwonline.co.za for more contact details.

The numbers for our provincial offices in Polokwane, East London and Mmabatho will not change at this stage.