Incorporating the Garden Route Biodiversity Sector Plan 2010 into the Knysna Municipality Integrated SDF 2015

12th Biodiversity Planning Forum 26 June 2015

Maretha Alant - GRNP Planning and Implementation Unit
Johan Baard - SANParks Scientific Services

Adventure is in our Nature
OVERVIEW

Background

Key issues

• Poor overlap between CBA & Threatened Ecosystems
• Weakness of draft Knysna ISDF re conservation
• Relevance of PSDF Guiding framework
• GRNP buffer zone – no legal status

Desired state: functional green rebate / incentive system to support landscape scale conservation

Adventure is in our Nature
INTRODUCTION (SANParks Strategy Map):

A sustainable National Parks System connecting society

Long-term financial sustainability and effective resource management

Optimised Economic Contribution through tourism and associated activities

Optimised Socio-economic Beneficiation

Enhanced Conservation and Ecological Integrity of National Parks System

Effective and Efficient Corporate Governance

Enhanced Stakeholder Engagement

Conservation Asset Management

People Centered

Operational Excellence

Achieve synergies, efficiencies and effectiveness

Learning & Growth

Strengthened Human Capital Development and Management
GRNP Buffer Zone

Objectives: To mainstream biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation on a landscape scale - maintain EI in good condition (remaining natural) and enhance EI through rehabilitation (opportunistic).
GRNP = 157 000 ha; GRNP Buffer Zone 263 000 ha
Open access & fragmented
Unique situation:
- Knysna Sand Fynbos not protected in GRNP
- Rivers start in GRNP mountain catchments and flow through private land to the Knysna Estuary and Wilderness Lake System managed by SANParks.
Cullumia carlinoides
Disa hallackii
Disa procera
Erica glandulosa subsp. fourcadei
Gladiolus vaginatus
Gnidia chrysophylla
Lebeckia gracilis
Nanobubon hypogaeum
Pentameris barbata subsp. orientalis
Ruschia duthiae
Satyrium princeps

Photos J. Baard except for bottom left photo
Threatened butterflies

- Brenton Blue (Orachrysops niobe) Critically Endangered
- Brenton Opal (Chrysoritis mithras) Endangered (Data Deficient)
- Brenton Copper (Aloeides thyra orientis) Endangered
- Coastal Giant Copper (Aloeides pallida littoralis) Data Deficient
- Knysna Skolly (Thestor brachycerus) Critically Endangered

References
Edge (2011), Mecenero et al. (2013)
Philantomba monticola (blue duiker) Redlisted

Mellivora capensis (honey badger) Threatened and Protected (TOPS)

Panthera pardus (leopard) Threatened and Protected (TOPS)

Raphicerus melanotis (Cape grysbok)

Galerella pulverulenta (Cape grey mongoose)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comments in Knysna Municipality</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>Totals</th>
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<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>Lowland Fynbos</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>117</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rivers</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Wetlands</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frontal Dunes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>Estuary</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Totals</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>358</td>
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</table>

CBA – no legal status
Integrated Strategic Development Framework

DISCUSSION WITH SANPARKS ON PROGRESS AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

07 NOVEMBER 2014
First Class IDP
Sustainability at the core of Vision and Mission
Much information
Challenges depicted as Strategic Objectives
Excellent basis for the ISDF
Underpinned by excellent sector reports (EDS, IHSP, SDF & SEA)

Knysna, where people and nature prosper

To provide affordable, quality services, alleviate poverty, and facilitate social and economic development in the Greater Knysna municipal area through integrated development planning and sustainable use of resources
DRAFT KM ISDF: FUNDAMENTAL ASSUMPTIONS

• Infrastructure follows Strategy

• Necessary conditions to attract investment:
  • Affordability (rentals, rates & taxes etc.)
  • Market (connectivity)
  • Skilled labour

• Strive for Public – Private – Partnership (PPP)

• Alternative approaches (blue-green economy)

• Innovation
A key assumption to the development of the ISDF is the principle that ‘Infrastructure-follows-Strategy’. The implication is that the definition of the future reality is not constrained by current challenges faced by a lack or undercapacity of infrastructure. This is always an underlying reality in developmental states and the provision of such infrastructure should be seen as an inherent cost of implementation and therefore should be worked into the business planning.

Another visionary principle applied in the ISDF is that a maximum level of innovation and creativity in defining solutions is expected. This allows room for implementing practical aspects of the so-called Blue Economy which have proven positive effects of either (1) reducing total costs of providing the services; (2) lengthening the useable lifespan of current facilities; and/or (3) by extending the use of limited natural resources, amongst other benefits.
**SECTOR PLANS: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

| Biodiversity Protection | - Special critical biodiversity vegetation zones as indicated on the map should be conserved to ensure free movement of biota between the coast and the mountains.  
| - Due to the destruction of natural habitat, it is presently only possible to protect the steep slopes and valleys around rivers. These areas are of extreme importance for the preservation of biodiversity and should not be compromised |
| --- | --- |
| Global Warming | - Fluctuating rainfall patterns will cause damage to infrastructure through changes in precipitation volumes and spacing. Periods of low rainfall will put strain on municipal infrastructure systems  
| - Particular attention should be paid to areas where dwellings and municipal infrastructure are on dune systems close to the shoreline as well as low lying parts of the towns near floodplains. Applications for new developments in low lying areas should be scrutinised for possible vulnerability to the effects of global warming.  
| - Areas of Concern: Leisure Isle; Buffalo Bay; Costa Sarda; Thesen Island; Knysna Quays; Laguna Grove |
Environmental System Maps:

The Environmental Systems maps demonstrate the existing environmental systems within the Knysna Municipality. The natural elements which make up these systems have been grouped and categorized according to the following:

**Core Conservation Area (dark green area on map):**

- SAN Parks National Park Boundary
- Indigenous Forest Areas
- Proclaimed Nature Reserves and Protected Areas
- Protected wetlands (NEMFPA) Watercourses and buffers
- Slopes steeper than 1 in 3
- Areas vulnerable to climate change – area within predicted sea level rise (subject to publishing of DEA guidelines)

Development status for these Core Conservation Areas is as identified as statutory no-go areas.
Existing **legally protected conservation areas**, and areas where any traditional development will be almost impossible. These areas include:

- **Proclaimed National Parks** – Garden Route National Park,
- **Proclaimed Conservation Areas**,
- **Protected wetlands** – National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas,
- **Riparian Corridors** – a 32m **buffer from all watercourses** outside urban areas & 10m inside urban areas,
- **Transportation Corridors** – the **future road alignment** of the N2 National Road,
- **Slopes steeper than 1:3** and
- **Indigenous Forest areas** subject to the National Forests Act (84 of 1998)
(SPC 02) Buffer Conservation
Areas earmarked for future conservation purposes.
Should ideally be acquired by government for conservation purposes, or certain incentives for private land owners to achieve conservation outcomes.
- Areas within 1km of the sea outside urban areas,
- Conservancy Areas and Nature Reserves without formal status,
- ‘Remaining Natural Areas’ (Trevor Wolf Mapping)
- Areas vulnerable to climate change including the
  - 3m contour in lagoon areas,
  - 6m contour in estuarine areas and
  - 8m contour on exposed coastline inside urban areas
  - 10m contour exposed coastline outside urban areas

(SP 10) Other Environmental
Areas that could trigger legislated requirements.
- Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas (GRI)
- Critically Endangered and Threatened Ecosystems
Sedgefield floods - 2007
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(SPC 3) Agricultural Areas</td>
<td>High and medium potential agricultural areas that has to be protected to secure food production. Formal plantations that have to be protected for silviculture (forestry) purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SPC 4) Transition Areas</td>
<td>These are the ‘urban fringes’ areas or existing rural smallholding areas where the density of settlement is not sufficient to warrant classification as an urban area, but where the primary use of the land is for residential rather than agricultural or conservation purposes. These areas would not have full municipal services, some may not have any. In cases closer to urban core areas, there may be a municipal water supply, or even municipal electricity rather than Eskom supply, but sewage disposal will be on-site, usually by means of septic tank. This category does not always exist between urban and rural areas, as there are sometimes discrete transitions between the two land use categories. In the Knysna context transition areas will include the existing and proposed small holding areas such as Charlesford/Westford, Highway West and Leeuwenbosch and the Windheuwel/Platbos area indicated for future expansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SPC 5) Rural Settlements</td>
<td>Rural Nodes within the rural landscape, Hamlets and Rural Villages that services surrounding rural areas (e.g. Buffalo Bay, Barrington, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SPC 8) Conventional Urban Areas</td>
<td>Conventional Urban Areas. These are established township areas, where full municipal services are generally provided. This category refers to the main business and residential areas of Knysna, Sedgefield, Rheenendal, as well as Brenton and Belvidere (although these latter are not strictly ‘urban’ in the sense of providing a wide range of facilities).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SPC 7) Activity Nodes</td>
<td>Activity Nodes have higher density activities with a variety of business, residential and commercial uses. These areas should be connected by good transport linkages including public transport and non-motorised routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SPC 8) Urban Core</td>
<td>The Urban Core area is the highest density, with the greatest variety of uses, and civic buildings of regional importance. It may have larger blocks; streets have steady street tree planting and buildings set close to the frontages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SPC 9) Light Industrial</td>
<td>Areas for light manufacturing or service trades. In Knysna, the Knysna industrial area and a new service trade area for Sedgefield is included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SPC 10) Other Environmental</td>
<td>The identified Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological support Areas in biodiversity mapping and the Gazetted Critically Endangered Threatened Eco-Systems are included in this category. Given the scale of the mapping of these categories these maps are not necessarily accurate on a local scale.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eco-friendly golf course in Park buffer zone
2.4.1 HOUSING REQUIREMENTS

The table below is a compilation of information discussed in detail in the HSP® and illustrates part of the core issue as discussed in Section 2.5 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Target Year</th>
<th>Northern Areas</th>
<th>Hornlee</th>
<th>Heidelberg</th>
<th>Krugersdorp</th>
<th>Southern Area</th>
<th>CBD</th>
<th>Knysna non urban</th>
<th>Sedgefield</th>
<th>Karatara</th>
<th>Rheenendal</th>
<th>Total (housing units)</th>
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<td>Catch-up Housing</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1126</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>2149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catch-up Housing</td>
<td>2025</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5600</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>2030</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1019</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISDF driven interventions</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1167</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>700</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL TARGET</td>
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<td>1616</td>
<td>2338</td>
<td>1167</td>
<td>5600</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>800</td>
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<td>13495</td>
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</table>
The four Strategic Directives\textsuperscript{12} are:

- **Prosperous Living**
- **Sustainable Living**
- **Serviced Living**
- **Optimal Urban Living**

Four Strategic Directives guide the ISDF
WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

KNYSNA TOWN

➢ Water Sources Knysna River, Gouna River, Bigai Springs, Glebe Dam, Akkerkloof Dam
➢ Treatment Infrastructure Knysna Water Treatment Works-Treatment Capacity 23.25 Ml/day

• The assured yield (main raw water sources) =4489 Ml/a. The permitted river abstraction= 4740 Ml/annum

• The graphical information of the future treated water demand indicate that the demand will exceed the assured yield in approximately 2017-2018, based on a 3% growth.

• The above dictates that future water sources will be largely dependant on the augmentation of the existing sources (dams) and possibly desalination plants.

• The bulk distribution and storage system is adequate now, not have the capacity to deal with the full occupation of existing developments and future developments.

• Some Bulk supply routes have insufficient capacity and areas with insufficient storage was identified
  • The Akkerkloof Dam only holds enough water to supply the town with water for 30 days. The recommended minimum is 60 days
WASTE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

KNYSNA TOWN

- Drainage zones all draining towards the Knysna Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTW).
- Treatment Infrastructure consists of Activated Sludge Plant and SBR Plant with a treatment capacity of 8.2 ML/day.
- The Plant was recently upgraded and was reported as being functional to 2020.
- Allowing for proposed developments, the ultimate treatment capacity must be in the order of 13-15 ML/d
- Investigations are currently in process finding a suitable location for a new Treatment Works.
- Some sections in the reticulation was identified with insufficient capacity for the generated flows.
- The topography dictates numerous pump stations. The maintenance thereof are problematic and costly.
PSDF 2014 – Summary of Spatial Policies

- POLICY R1: Protect Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
- POLICY R2: Safeguard Inland and Coastal Water Resources, and Manage the Sustainable Use of Water
- POLICY R3: Safeguard the Western Cape’s Agricultural and Mineral Resources, and Manage their Sustainable and Productive Use
- POLICY R4: Recycle and Recover Waste, Deliver Clean Sources of Energy to Urban Households, Shift from Private to Public Transport, and Adapt to and Mitigate against Climate Change
- POLICY R5: Protect and Manage Provincial Landscape and Scenic Assets
- POLICY E1: Use Regional Infrastructure Investment to Leverage Economic Growth
- POLICY E2: Diversity and Strengthen the Rural Economy
- POLICY E3: Revitalise and Strengthen Urban Space-Economies as the Engine of Growth
- POLICY S1: Protect, Manage and Enhance the Provincial Sense of Place, Heritage and Cultural Landscapes
- POLICY S2: Improve Provincial, Inter- and Intra-Regional Accessibility
- POLICY S3: Ensure Compact, Balanced and Strategically Aligned Activities and Land Uses
- POLICY S4: Ensure Balanced and Coordinated Delivery of Facilities and Social Services
- POLICY S5: Ensure Sustainable, Integrated and Inclusive Housing Planning and Implementation
The four main settlements in the KMA includes Knysna, the primary regional service centre, Sedgefield, the secondary regional service centre and Rheenendal and Karatara which have more rural characteristics. Other settlements include Brenton-on-Sea and Buffalo Bay.

1.2 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT: GUIDING LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The sector plans underpinning the ISDF provide a comprehensive overview and analysis of the guiding legal framework at all levels of government². The key aspects are provided in Appendix 2.

From the legislative review, it is clear that the main aspects to be addressed in spatial planning and land use management and considered in the ISDF, can be summarised as planning for the:

1. Integration of land uses;
2. To redress spatial imbalances;
3. Alignment of land use planning with movement planning at all scales and a change towards transit-orientated development including a Non-Motorised Transport (NMT) system;
4. Strive for Socio-Economic Integration;
5. Promote sustainability by applying the principles of the Green Economy;
6. Improve access to services;
7. Focus on creating sustainable human settlement rather than focusing on the provision of housing/infrastructure by stimulating the economy;
8. Protect and enhance high potential agricultural resources;
9. Protect and leverage off heritage elements;
10. Protect areas with high biodiversity importance to ensure the integrity of ecosystem goods and services; and
11. Plan development in rural and urban areas in support of each other.
STRATEGIC ISSUES

KNYSNA INTEGRATED SDF:

• Knysna Municipal Area located within GRNP Buffer Zone & GRNP located in Western and Eastern Cape
• CBAs not ground-truthed and limited attention to connectivity and landscape scale functionality

Adventure is in our Nature
GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 106 OF 2012

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

BIODIVERSITY POLICY AND STRATEGY FOR SOUTH AFRICA:
STRATEGY ON BUFFER ZONES FOR NATIONAL PARKS

I, Bomo Edith Edna Molewa, hereby publish the Strategy on Buffer Zones for National Parks for general information as set out in the Schedule hereto.

BOMO EDITH EDNA MOLEWA
MINISTER OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
To acquire and manage a system of national parks which represents the indigenous wildlife, vegetation, landscapes and significant cultural assets of South Africa for the pride and benefit of the nation.

30 April 2015

Grant Easton
The Municipal Manager
Knysna Municipality
PO Box 21
Knysna
6570

Attention: C Wolmarans

Per email: cwolmarans@knysna.gov.za

RE: SANParks comments Knysna Municipality Draft ISDF

The entire Knysna Municipality is located in the Garden Route National Park (GRNP) buffer zone and mainstreaming biodiversity and climate change adaptation into the Knysna ISDF is very important to SANParks. SANParks reviewed the Knysna Draft ISDF documents. Part 1 to 6, the 29 Plans and the Knysna, Sedgefield, Rheenendal and Karatara SDF maps.

ISDF PART 1 STATUS QUO.pdf
ISDF PART 2 OVERARCHING STRATEGY.pdf
ISDF PART 3 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.pdf
ISDF PART 4 SDF DRAFT.pdf
ISDF PART 5 INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENT.pdf
ISDF PART 6 SEA - Natural Environmental.pdf

Plan 01 - Political Context.pdf
Plan 02 - Local Context.pdf
Plan 03 - GRI Mapping Knysna Municipal...pdf
Plan 04 - Protected Areas.pdf
Plan 05 - Knysna SDF VII.pdf
Plan 06 - Critical Slopes Knysna Mun...pdf

Plan 13 - Rheenendal & Karatara SDF VII.pdf
Plan 14 - Knysna Mun SDF VII.pdf
Plan 15 - Knowledge Centres Knysna Mun...pdf
Plan 16 - Property Ownership Knysna Mun...pdf
Plan 17 - Ownership Rheenendal Karatara...pdf
Plan 18 - Ownership Sedgefield.pdf
Plan 19 - Ownership Knysna.pdf
Plan 20 - Urban Edge Amendments Rheen...pdf
Plan 21 - Urban Edge Amendments Knys...pdf
Plan 22 - Urban Edge Amendments Sedge...pdf
Plan 23 - Knysna Economic Linkages.pdf
Plan 24 - Existing and Proposed Waste Sit...pdf
Plan 25 - Knysna East Housing Proposals...pdf
Plan 26 - Sedgefield Rheenendal Karatara...pdf

addo elephant
agulhas
augrabies falls
bonniebank

garden route
golden gate highlands
karoo
kgatagadi transfrontier
kruger
mapungubwe
marakele
mountain Zebra
namaqua
table mountain
tankwa karoo
richtersveld
SANParks supports the Green Growth scenario
## 6 Changes in Supply and Demand of Ecosystem Services in Future Scenarios

### 6.1 Scenarios

The strength of the ECO-FUTURES model is its ability to compare likely changes in the supply of and demand for ecosystem services in different scenarios.

Changes in supply are modelled by changing the condition and size of the land cover types in each scenario; thereby changing land cover functionality and thus, the magnitude of ecosystem services supply (see Appendices 3 – 6). Changes in demand or more accurately, a weighted benefit score are modelled by changing the importance to well-being, total number of beneficiaries and dependence of beneficiaries on the supply of ecosystem services.

In order to assess possible changes in the supply of ecosystem services with changes in the population and management of natural assets, four future scenarios were developed for the year 2033 (20 years from now) (see Table 7):

Table 7: Detailed description of scenarios

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Green growth**       | - The Knysna Municipality prioritises investment in ecological infrastructure.  
- Alien plant infestations in natural areas is reduced to 10% of total area.  
- Alien plant infestations in degraded areas is reduced to 30% of total area.  
- Population growth of 2% per annum.  
- Prioritise expansion of urban settlement into alien infested / degraded areas to protect remaining lowland fynbos.  
- 70% of new development is high density and remaining 30% is low density.  
- Lowland fynbos corridor / reserves have been maintained.  |
| **Growth and neglect** | - The Knysna Municipality neglects investment in ecological infrastructure.  
- Alien plant infestations in natural areas increases to 70% of total area.  
- Alien plant infestations in degraded areas increases to 100% of total area.  
- Population growth of 4% per annum.  
- Prioritise expansion of urban settlement into alien infested / degraded areas to protect remaining lowland fynbos.  
- 70% of new development is high density and remaining 30% is low density.  
- Increased stormwater runoff.  
- Decline in health of urban streams / rivers.  
- Increased erosion and sedimentation.  
- No reduction in commercial plantations.  
- Increased discharge of treated wastewater effluent into Knysna Estuary.  |
| **Growth, neglect and dams** | - The Knysna Municipality neglects investment in ecological infrastructure.  
- Alien plant infestations in natural areas increases to 70% of total area.  
- Alien plant infestations in degraded areas increases to 100% of total area.  
- Population growth of 4% per annum.  
- Prioritise expansion of urban settlement into alien infested / degraded areas to protect remaining lowland fynbos.  
- 70% of new development is high density and remaining 30% is low density.  
- Construction of 200 ha dam.  
- Increased stormwater runoff.  
- Decline in health of urban streams / rivers.  |
ANALYSIS OF EXISTING INFORMATION

KNYSNA ISSUES

Lack of social facilities and employment opportunities in the **northern areas**

Strategic Importance of **Heidevallei** other than for only housing

Severe lack of integration between the northern areas, Hornlee and the rest of town

**Shortage of middle income housing opportunities**

Need for **refuse site** and recycling centre

Lack of accessible organised **public transport**

Lack of safe, accessible, well maintained **open space**

Low to very low densities in most parts of the town

225ha of land is **required** to address the current housing need - Kruisfontein not available

**Shortage in current water and sewer service distribution and capacity**
Green Rebate

As requested herewith some information on the requirements to qualify for a Green Rebate. (Please note that each application is reviewed and approved at the discretion of the Municipal Finance Directorate)

Guidelines:
1. Residential Estate with private funding for maintenance of the Estate
2. Registered Private Nature reserve
3. Alien Clearance program
4. Self-maintained services
5. Proof of membership with the Southern Cape Fire Protection Association
6. Proof of membership with Cape Nature
7. Financial information of funding used for maintenance of the Estate
8. Motivational Letter
9. Management Plan for Green Initiative
10. Map of Estate outlining the area of the Estate where the above will take effect.
Court decides against muni rates

properties reduced. Crocker and the other applicants in the same category of property were paying 80% more than residents who live on developed properties. Crocker and the other applicants felt that to charge different
- Previously 30% green rebate but now 10%
- Punitive levying of rates on important conservation land classified as vacant land.

### TARIFFS, CHARGES AND FEES FOR 2015 / 2016

<table>
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<th>Item</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Tariff 2014/15 (0% VAT)</th>
<th>Tariff 2015/16 (0% VAT)</th>
<th>Tariff 2016/17 (0% VAT)</th>
<th>Tariff 2017/18 (0% VAT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(i) Residential properties occupied/improved</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Rural properties occupied/improved - total rebate (inclusive of the residential properties rebate)</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>phased-out</td>
<td>phased-out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) Non-Urban Vacant</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iv) Green rebate</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Indigent status of the owner of a property - Social Rebate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) The obligation rests on owners to apply for this social rebate and may be granted to the owner in respect of one dwelling unit only.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) In respect of residential properties where;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>the combined income of the household is less than R2,600 per month</td>
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<td>the rebate is granted only for one property which is occupied by the owner.</td>
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<td>(iii) Upon submission of acceptable proof of these requirements, the persons in the income groups set out below will be granted a rebate of:</td>
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<td>(iv) Income Group less than R31,200 per annum an additional reduction of (Social rebate [R2,600 X 12 months])</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>85%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Case study 1: Lowland Fynbos

- SANParks BSP LUI teams have been eradicating alien vegetation on these properties (2 landowners) over the past 2 years to restore the vulnerable Garden Route Shale fynbos EI – not in CBA.
- Investment of government funds, we need a return on investment BUT VACANT LAND ISSUE.
CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES (1)

CBAs not taken seriously in draft ISDF

1. Need a ground-truthed CBA layer (to meet targets)
2. Need a functional connectivity/corridor layer (identify pinch points and for climate space)
3. Need an environmental constraints layer for high hazard zones (climate change adaptation)
Current system is not encouraging investment in natural capital but rather accelerating the depletion of natural capital stocks e.g. “vacant land” with high biodiversity value (functional EI) & punitive levying of rates

1. Need a Landscape scale Conservation Incentive Framework – SANBI to take the lead.
2. Need an innovative green rebate system to encourage conservation on private land linked to condition of EI and management costs with an auditing system.
Thank You

Adventure is in our Nature