

Environmental Classes for National Land Use Classification Standard

Kensani Mangena



Presentation Outline

1. Background
2. Purpose
3. Timeline
4. Proposed National Land Use Classification
5. Way Forward



Background

- One of the **objectives of SPLUMA** is to provide for norms and standards that can add value to the spatial planning process as required by the Act.
- The aim is to have the National Land Use Classification Standard as a key input into the compilation of schemes.
- National Land Use classes listed in SPLUMA include: Agricultural, Business, Commercial, Community, Conservation, Educational etc.

Purpose

- While different municipalities have in the past compiled schemes that differ in complexity and how land uses are managed, the basic building block of the land use scheme still remains – land uses.
- The **National Land Use Classification Standard (NLUC)** aims to provide a nationally accepted framework in this regard.
- The intention of the NLUC is not to standardise scheme development but rather to provide a standard for any and all exercises that involve land use.

Timeline

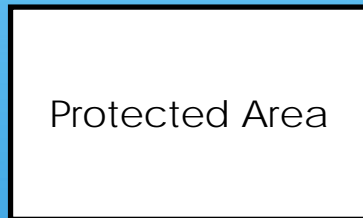
Several discussion to date including:

- June 2015: presented draft environmental land use classes at Biodiversity Planning Forum
- October 2016: SANBI meeting to discuss environmental land use classes
- December 2016: SANBI meeting with the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries – Rangelands and agriculture should remain in the agricultural classes and not in the environmental classes

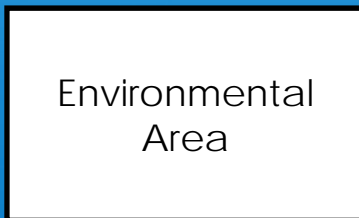
Proposed NLUC Classes overview

Secondary Class

Primary Class



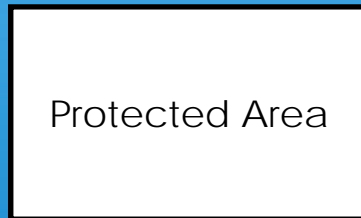
- National Park
- Nature Reserve
- Forest Nature Reserve
- Wilderness Area
- World Heritage site (core)
- Marine Protected Area (Land portion)
- Protected environment
- State Forest
- Mountain catchment area (natural portion)
- Protected Agricultural Areas
- Military Conservation Area



- Water Security
- Biodiversity Security
- Restoration/ rehabilitation areas
- Avoiding Risks/ Geo-hazards
- Living/cultural heritage amenity
- Research and Education
- Natural sustainable harvesting area
- Carbon Security
- Nature-based recreation and tourism

Tertiary Class

Primary Class



- Linked to Protected Area Management Plan
- Linked to Protected Area Management Plan Linked to Protected Area Management Plan
- Linked to Protected Area Management Plan
- Linked to Protected Area Management Plan
- Linked to Protected Area Management Plan Linked to Protected Area Management Plan
- Linked to Protected Area Management Plan

Tertiary Class

Primary Class

Environmental
Area



- Extensive agriculture
- Extensive animal production
- Extensive game farming
- Rivers & riparian habitat
- Water sources areas
- Wetlands
- Ground water recharge area
- Surface areas that feed the ground water systems
- Ecological corridors
- Important natural sites for species
- Important natural sites/areas for ecosystem types or special features
- Biodiversity agreement areas in terms of Biodiversity Act
- Biodiversity agreement in terms of stewardship programmes (specific area)
- Mitigation Areas (e.g., Set Aside Areas, Offsets)
- Biodiversity management areas in terms of a servitude or title deed restriction
- Areas that are being rehabilitated for Carbon storage
- Degraded land that is being rehabilitated
- Degraded land that is being restored

Tertiary Class

Primary Class

Environmental
Area



- Degraded land that is being reclaimed
- Coastal dunes
- Water courses
- Riparian zones in urban areas
- Wetlands in urban areas .
- Estuary buffers
- Flood plains
- Clay soils
- Steep slopes
- Sink holes
- Dispersive soils
- Areas prone to physical coastal processes
- Fault lines
- Previously declared Natural Heritage Sites
- Approach View shed protection
- Reciprocal View shed protection
- Sacred sites
- Ritual sites
- "Archaeological sites"
- Amenity areas
- Palaeontological sites

Tertiary Class

Primary Class

Environmental
Area



- Research site
- Monitoring site
- Training site
- Facility for research and education
- Naturally harvested rooibos
- Harvested wild flowers
- Medical plant harvesting
- Other natural areas utilised for sustainable harvesting
- Areas rehabilitated for carbon sequestration
- Areas accredited as carbon offsets as part of Carbon Tax Offsets
- Nature based recreation areas
- Nature based Picnic site
- Nature based View site
- Nature trails
- Nature based adventure tourism (Eco tourism)
- Nature based tourism associated with natural features
- Facilities for nature based recreation & tourism (note: for definition includes land based sites important for marine tourism)

Way Forward

- Draft Presidential Proclamation whereby SPLUMA spatial planning sections will move to DPME and the land use management sections will move to COGTA
- DRD&LR wants to appoint a consultant to finalise the NLUC in the 2018/2019 financial year
- SANBI and the conservation agencies will continue to try to finalise the environmental land use class definitions.
- Opportunity for stakeholders to comment/ contribute

Questions?

Thank you...

Kensani Mangena
k.mangena@sanbi.org.za