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ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING

KENNISGEWING 449 VAN 1994

DEPARTEMENT VAN OMGEWINGSACE

ALGEMENE BELEID INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP OMGEWINGSBEWARING, 1989 (WET No. 73 VAN 1989)

Kragtens artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Omgewingsbewing, 1989 (Wet No. 73 van 1989), bepaal ek, Jacob Albertus van Wyk, Minister van Omgewingsake, hierby na oorleg met elke Minister wat belas is met die uitvoering van 'n wet wat na my oordeel betrekking het op 'n aangeleentheid wat die omgewing raak, die Minister van Staatsbesteding, die Administrateur van elke provinsie en die Raad vir die Omgewing, die algemene beleid soos uiteengesit in die Bylae tot hierdie kennisgewing.

J. A. VAN WYK,
Minister van Omgewingsake.

GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 449 OF 1994

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

GENERAL POLICY IN TERMS OF THE ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION ACT, 1989 (ACT No. 73 OF 1989)

Under section 2 (1) of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), I Jacob Albertus van Wyk, Minister of Environment Affairs, after consultation with each Minister who is charged with any law which in my opinion relates to a matter affecting the environment, the Minister of State Expenditure, the Administrator of each province and the Council for the Environment, hereby determine the general policy as set out in the Schedule to this notice.

J. A. VAN WYK,
Minister of Environment Affairs.

BYLAE

KLASSIFIKASIE VAN BESKERMDE LAND- EN MARIENE GEBIEDE

1. INLEIDING

Die ontwikkeling van natuurbewaring, en spesifiek die vestiging en bestuur van beskermde gebiede, het weg beweeg van die tradisionele benadering dat alle beskermde gebiede behou moet word slegs as onaantasbare toevlugsoorde vir natuurlewe. Voorsiening vir lewenstyle, strewes en behoeftes van plaaslike gemeenskappe as deel van 'n oorkoepelende bewaringsetiek, het deel geword van 'n wêreldwyd aanvaarde beginsel. In Suid-Afrika bestaan die stelsel van beskermde gebiede tans uit 'n verskeidenheid soorte beskermde gebiede, met 'n verskeidenheid bestuursdoelwitte. Die volgende stelsel sal toegepas word om voorsiening te maak vir die klassifikasie van beskermde gebiede, gegrond op bestuursvereistes, en in ooreenstemming met internasionale benaderings:

2. KATEGORIE I: WETENSKAPSRESERVATE EN WILDERNISGEBIEDE

2.1 DEFINISIE

'n **Wetenskapsreservaat** is 'n land- en/of seegebied waarin uitstaande of verteenwoordigende ekosistels, natuurlike kenmerke en/of plant- en/of dierspesies en/of kultuurhulpbronne van wetenskaplike belang voorkom wat beskikbaar is vir hoofsaaklik wetenskaplike navorsing en/of omgewingsmonitering.

'n **Wildernisgebied** is 'n groot ongerepte gebied, wat ook wateromgewings kan insluit, wat sy natuurlike karakter en invloed behou het, sonder permanente fisiese strukture of noemenswaardige bewoning is en wat beskerm en bestuur word om sy natuurlike staat te behou. Hierdie gebiede kan ekologiese, geologiese, kulturele of ander kenmerke bevat van wetenskaplike, opvoedings-, natuurskone of historiese waarde.

2.2 DOELWITTE

2.2.1 **Wetenskapsreservate**

Om noodsaaklike ekologiese prosesse in stand te hou en om biologiese diversiteit en besondere kultuurhulpbronne in 'n ongerepte toestand te beskerm om sodoende verteenwoordigende voorbeelde van die natuurlike omgewing en/of besondere kultuurhulpbronne beskikbaar te hê vir wetenskaplike navorsing, omgewingsmonitering, opvoeding en vir die instandhouding van genetiese bronne in 'n dinamiese en evolusionêre toestand.

Navorsingsaktiwiteite moet so versigtig beplan en uitgevoer word dat die minste versteurings plaasvind. Openbare toegang is beperk tot amptelike navorsers/wetenskaplikes wat betrokke is by projekte wat streng beheer word.

2.2.2 **Wildernisgebiede**

Om die grootliks onversteurde natuurlike gebiede vir die fisiese en geestelike welstand van die mens te beskerm. Om dit te verwesenlik moet 'n wildernisgebied 'n standhoudende natuurlike gebied wees wat groot genoeg is om sy natuurlike karakter te behou. Dit is gebiede waar min of geen blywende tekens van menslike indringing toegelaat word nie, sodat die natuurlike prosesse grootliks sonder menslike inmenging sal voortgaan. Kultuurhulpbronne wat in hierdie gebiede mag voorkom, sal ook beskerm word.

Nie-gemeganiseerde en streng beheerde toegang na wildernisgebiede word beklemtoon. Hulle moet gevestig word om te verseker dat toekomstige geslagte die geleentheid sal hê om perspektief te vind in grootliks onversteurde gebiede.

2.3 KRITERIA VIR KEUSE EN BESTUUR

2.3.1 Wetenskapsreservate

Dit bevat 'n besondere ekostelsel wat in 'n hoë mate vatbaar is vir agteruitgang, of fauna- en floraspesies in onmiddellike gevaar van uitsterwing, of gebiede of kenmerke van spesifieke biologiese, kulturele of ander wetenskaplike belang.

Die minimum grootte van die gebied moet voldoende wees om die volledigheid daarvan in stand te hou en om beskerming van die betrokke kenmerk te verseker.

Die enigste doelwit is die permanente beskerming van die betrokke kenmerk en geen ontwikkeling sal toegelaat word wat nie direk met die doelwit verband hou nie.

Toegang geskied gewoonlik op voorbehoud en word beperk tot mense wat direk moet toesig hou oor die gebied en amptelike navorsers wat besig is met spesifieke afgebakende projekte.

Dit word bestuur deur 'n nasionaal erkende owerheid.

2.3.2 Wildernisgebiede

'n Onontwikkelde gebied wat tans nie deur mense bewoon word nie en wat sy natuurlike ongerepte voorkoms en karakter behou het, of wat sodanig herstel kan word.

Dit moet groot genoeg wees om die wilderniskarakter te beskerm en om 'n wilderniservaring te voorsien. Dit moet ook fisies en visueel geskei wees van aanliggende ontwikkelings- of woongebiede, verkieslik deur ander bewaringsgebiedkategorieë.

Behoud van die natuurlike omgewing en wilderniskarakter sal die hoogste bestuursprioriteit wees.

Toegang van besoekers wat die wildernis in 'n natuurlike omgewing wil ervaar, sal streng volgens die natuurlike dragkrag van die gebied beheer word.

Dit word bestuur deur 'n nasionaal erkende owerheid.

2.4 HUIDIGE WETLIKE OF ANDER KATEGORIEË WAT MOONTLIK AS KATEGORIE I GEKLASSIFISEER KAN WORD

Spesiale natuurreservate, wildernisgebiede.

3. KATEGORIE II—NASIONALE PARKE EN EKWIVALENTE RESERVATE

3.1 DEFINISIE

'n Nasionale park of ekwivalente reservaat is 'n redelike groot, buitengewone natuurlike land-en/of seegebied wat aangewend word vir die beskerming van die ekologiese karakter van een of meer ekostelsels vir hierdie en toekomstige geslagte, vir die uitskakeling van oorbenutting of intensiewe bewoning van die gebied en vir die voorsiening van 'n infrastruktuur vir geestelike, wetenskaplike, opvoedings-, ontspannings- en kulturele geleenthede vir besoekers.

3.2 DOELWITTE

Om die natuurlike en natuurskone gebiede van nasionale of internasionale belang te beskerm vir geestelike, wetenskaplike, opvoedings-, ontspannings- en toerisme doeleindes. Die gebied moet verteenwoordigende voorbeelde van fisiografiese streke, biotiese gemeenskappe, genetiese bronne en spesies in 'n natuurlike toestand onderhou om ekologiese stabiliteit en verskeidenheid te verskaf. Kultuurhulpbronne wat in hierdie gebiede voorkom, sal ook beskerm word.

3.3 KRITERIA VIR KEUSE EN BESTUUR

Nasionale parke en ekwivalente reservate sluit 'n buitengewone en omvattende voorbeeld in van ten minste een van die land se erkende biome wat in 'n goeie natuurlike toestand is of wat gerehabiliteer kan word.

Dit is groot genoeg om lewensvatbare, vrylewende bevolkings van alle wilde plant- of dierspesies (insluitend roofdiere) te onderhou wat natuurlik voorkom of voorgekom het, sonder om onrealistiese beheermaatreëls te vereis om aangrensende boerderye of ander ontwikkeling te beskerm.

Behoud van die natuurlike omgewing sal te alle tye die hoogste prioriteit geniet. Slegs ontwikkeling wat met die doelwitte van die gebied versoenbaar is, sal toegelaat word.

Beide gebiede is oop vir beheerde openbare toegang.

Die gebiede word bestuur deur óf die Nasionale Parkeraad óf 'n bevoegde nasionaal erkende owerheid.

3.4 HUIDIGE WETLIKE OF ANDER KATEGORIEË WAT MOONTLIK AS KATEGORIE II GEKLASSIFISEER KAN WORD

Nasionale parke, provinsiale parke en natuurreservate, inheemse staatsbosse.

4. KATEGORIE III—NATUURLIKE MONUMENTE EN PLEKKE VAN KULTURELE BETEKENIS

4.1 DEFINISIE

'n Natuurlike verskynsel of 'n verskynsel van kulturele belang of beide of 'n gebied met 'n unieke natuurskoon of met buitengewone wetenskaplike, opvoedings- of besielende waarde.

4.2 DOELWITTE

Om besonderse natuurlike en kulturele kenmerke en plekke te beskerm vanweë hulle spesiale waarde, unieke of verteenwoordigende kenmerke en om geleenthede te bied vir interpretasie, opvoeding, navorsing en vir openbare waardering.

4.3 KRITERIA VIR KEUSE EN BESTUUR

Hierdie kategorie het gewoonlik een of meer kenmerke van buitengewone waarde wat, omdat dit uniek, skaars of verteenwoordigend is, beskerm moet word. Hierdie terreine is nie van dieselfde omvang of het nie so 'n verskeidenheid eienskappe dat hulle in Kategorie II opgeneem kan word nie.

Gewoonlik is die terreine nie groot nie.

Hoewel hulle gevestig kan word om natuurlike ekosistels en kultuurhulpbronne te beskerm, word hulle gewoonlik aangewend om spesifieke verskynsels, wat verband hou met die groter stelsels, te beskerm.

Hierdie terreine kan staatseiendom wees en kan bestuur word deur 'n sentrale of ander regeringsinstelling. Dit kan ook in besit wees van en bestuur word deur nie-winsgewende verenigings, korporasies of private grondeienaars. Bestuur van die terreine moet egter steeds op die langtermynbeskerming van hulle inherente eienskappe toegespits wees.

4.4 HUIDIGE WETLIKE OF ANDER KATEGORIEË WAT MOONTLIK AS KATEGORIE III GEKLASSIFISEER KAN WORD

Nasionale gedenkwaardighede, monumente, botaniese tuine, dieretuine, natuurerfenisterreine, terreine van bewaringsbelang.

5. KATEGORIE IV—HABITAT- EN WILDELEWEBESTUURSGEBIEDE

5.1 DEFINISIE

Habitat- en wildlewebestuursgebiede is onderworpe aan menslike inmenging wat berus op navorsing oor wat spesifieke spesies vereis om te broei, en vir weiding en oorlewing. Die instandhouding van onderhoubare plante en diere bevolkings asook die beskerming van skaars en bedreigde spesies is 'n integrale funksie.

5.2 DOELWITTE

Om die natuurlike omstandighede te verseker wat nodig is om belangrike spesies, spesiegroepe, biotiese gemeenskappe of fisiese kenmerke van die omgewing te beskerm. In bepaalde gevalle mag menslike manipulasie vereis word om oorlewing te verseker. Wetenskaplike navorsing, omgewingsmonitering en -opvoeding is die hoofaktiwiteite wat met volhoubare hulpbronbenutting in hierdie kategorie geassosieer word. Kultuurhulpbronne wat in hierdie gebiede mag voorkom, sal ook beskerm word.

5.3 KRITERIA VIR KEUSE EN BESTUUR

'n Kategorie IV-gebied is wenslik waar die beskerming van spesifieke habitats noodsaaklik is vir die volgehoue welstand van inheemse flora en van nie-migrerende of migrerende fauna.

Hoewel 'n verskeidenheid gebiede in die kategorie val, sou elk se hoofdoel die beskerming van die natuur en die oorlewing van spesies wees. Die produksie van benutbare, hernubare hulpbronne en die beskerming van kultuurhulpbronne kan 'n rol speel in bestuur.

Die grootte van die gebied hang af van die habitatvereistes van die spesies wat beskerm moet word. Hierdie gebiede kan relatief klein wees maar moet broeigebiede, moerasse of mere, riviermondings, woud- of grasveldhabitats, of visbroeigebiede of seeskappe met voedingsgebiede vir mariene soogdiere insluit. Voëlreservate, aan die ander kant, kan uitgestrek wees.

Die gebied kan habitatmanipulasie vereis om ideale omstandighede te voorsien vir die spesies, plantgemeenskap of besondere kenmerk volgens individuele toestande. 'n Spesifieke grasveld of heidegemeenskap kan byvoorbeeld beskerm en onderhou word deur beweiding. In 'n vleiland waar watervoëls oorwinter moet die oortollige riete verwyder en aanvullende voedselbronne vir die voëls aangeplant word, of 'n reservaat vir 'n uitsterwende dier mag beskerming teen roofdiere vereis. Beperkte gebiede kan ontwikkel word waar die publiek voorgelig en bewus gemaak kan word oor die aard van wildlewebestuur.

Eienaarskap kan op regeringsvlak, nie-winsgewende trusts, korporasies, private individue of groepe wees.

5.4 HUIDIGE WETLIKE OF ANDER KATEGORIEË WAT MOONTLIK AS KATEGORIE IV GEKLASSIFISEER KAN WORD

Provinsiale, plaaslike of private natuurreservate.

6. KATEGORIE V—BESKERMDE LAND-/SEESKAPPE

6.1 DEFINISIE

Gebiede wat die produk is van harmonieuse wisselwerking tussen die mens en die natuur. Kulturele verskynsels soos gebruike, gelowe, sosiale organisasie of materiële kenmerke wat in gebruikspatrone weerspieël word, kan voorkom. Hierdie gebiede is gewoonlik natuurskone gebiede of verteenwoordig historiese en/of estetiese menslike nedersettingspatrone. Tradisionele praktyke wat verband hou met landbou, beweiding of visvang is ter sprake.

6.2 DOELWITTE

Om belangrike gebiede wat kenmerkend is van die harmonieuse wisselwerking tussen die mens en die natuur in stand te hou en terselfdertyd geleentheid te bied aan die publiek vir ontspanning en toerisme en om die aanvaarde lewenstyl en ekonomiese aktiwiteite in die gebiede te ondersteun. Die gebiede word ook gebruik vir wetenskaplike en opvoedingsdoeleindes en hou biologiese en kulturele verskeidenheid in stand.

6.3 KRITERIA VIR KEUSE EN BESTUUR

Die aard en karakter van gebiede in hierdie kategorie is noodwendig omvangryk vanweë die wye verskeidenheid van natuurlike, kulturele of natuurskone gebiede wat voorkom.

Hierdie gebiede kan sekere kulturele verskynsels bevat, soos gebruike, gelowe, sosiale organisasie of materiële kenmerke wat blyk uit gebruikspatrone. Hulle kan ook gekenmerk word deur óf aantreklike óf esteties unieke patrone van mensevestiging. Tradisionele praktyke wat verband hou met landbou, weiding en visvang oorheers. Die gebied sal groot genoeg wees om die volledigheid van die gebruikspatroon te verseker.

Natuurlike of natuurskone gebiede langs kuslyne en meeroewers, in heuvel- of bergagtige gebiede, langs rivieroewers of in die binneland aangrensend aan belangrike toeristeroetes of bewoonde gebiede, wat natuurskone uitsigte bied, is gewoonlik ingesluit. Baie van die gebiede het die fisiese kwaliteite en potensiaal om ontwikkel te word vir 'n verskeidenheid buitelugontspanningsgebruike.

Die gebiede kan private eiendomwees of dit kan deur openbare owerhede beheer word. In eersgenoemde geval sal sentrale of gedelegeerde beplanningsbeheer waarskynlik toegepas word om die instandhouding van die gebruik sowel as die lewenstyl te verseker. Subsidiëring of ander staatshulp mag benodig word. Daar sal gepoog word om die kwaliteit van die landskap te bewaar deur paslike bestuursmetodes.

6.4 HUIDIGE WETLIKE OF ANDER KATEGORIEË WAT MOONTLIK AS KATEGORIE V GEKLASSIFISEER KAN WORD

Beskermdede natuuumgewings, natuurlike hulpbrongebiede, natuurskone landskappe, stedelike landskappe.

7. KATEGORIE VI—GEBIEDE VIR VOLHOUBARE GEBRUIK

7.1 DEFINISIE

'n Gebied vir volhoubare gebruik is hoofsaaklik 'n natuurlike land- en/of seegebied, wat verklaar en bestuur word om langtermynbeskerming en instandhouding van die biologiese verskeidenheid te verseker, terwyl 'n volhoubare vloei van natuurlike produkte verskaf word.

7.2 DOELWITTE

Om die langtermynbeskerming van die biologiese verskeidenheid en ander natuurlike bates van die gebied te bewerkstellig gepaardgaande met die bied van voordele wat tot die welvaart en ontwikkeling van die plaaslike gemeenskap bydra.

7.3 KRITERIA VIR KEUSE EN BESTUUR

Dit sal hoofsaaklik 'n natuurlike gebied wees, hoewel beperkte gebiede van veranderde ekostelsels daarin kan voorkom (kommersiële plantasies is nie geskik nie).

Die gebied sal groot genoeg wees om volhoubare hulpbrongebruik te akkommodeer sonder dat die langtermyn natuurlike en kulturele waarde daarvan benadeel word.

Dit sal verkieslik bestuur word in samewerking met die plaaslike gemeenskap of deur plaaslike gebruik.

Gesonde bestuurspraktyke, wat volhoubare gebruik verseker en die basis van natuurlike hulpbronne beskerm teen vervreemding vir ander grondgebruike, wat 'n negatiewe invloed op biologiese verskeidenheid kan hê, is noodsaaklik.

Verder voorsien Kategorie VI-gebiede, waar nodig, bykomende beskerming soos buffers en skakels in 'n netwerk van beskermde gebiede.

7.4 **HUIDIGE WETLIKE OF ANDER KATEGORIEË WAT MOONTLIK AS KATEGORIE VI GEKLASSIFISEER KAN WORD**

Bergopvanggebiede.

SCHEDULE

CLASSIFICATION OF TERRESTRIAL AND MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of nature conservation and specifically the establishment and management of protected areas has moved away from the traditional concept that all protected areas were to be preserved solely as sacrosanct wildlife sanctuaries. The accommodation of the lifestyles, aspirations and needs of local communities as part of the overall conservation ethic has become a globally accepted principle. The protected area system in South Africa presently consists of a variety of types of protected areas, managed for a variety of purposes. To provide for the classification of protected areas on the basis of management requirements, and in keeping with international trends, the following system shall be applied:

2. CATEGORY I: SCIENTIFIC RESERVES AND WILDERNESS AREAS

2.1 DEFINITION

A **scientific reserve** is an area of land and/or sea possessing some outstanding or representative ecosystems, natural features and/or species of flora and/or fauna and/or cultural resources of scientific importance, available primarily for scientific research and/or environmental monitoring.

A **wilderness area** is a large area of unmodified land, or land and water, retaining its natural character and influence, without permanent physical structures or significant habitation, which is protected and managed to preserve its natural conditions. The area may contain ecological, geological, cultural or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historic value.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

2.2.1 Scientific reserves

To maintain essential ecological processes, to preserve biological diversity and to protect special cultural resources in an undisturbed state in order to have representative examples of the natural environment and/or special cultural resources available for scientific study, environmental monitoring, education, and for the maintenance of genetic resources in a dynamic and evolutionary state.

Research activities need to be planned and undertaken carefully to minimise disturbance. Public access is limited to accredited research scientists engaged in strictly supervised projects.

2.2.2 **Wilderness areas**

To protect a largely undisturbed natural area which serves human physical and spiritual well-being. In order to achieve that a wilderness area must be an enduring natural area of sufficient size to retain its natural character. It is an area where little or no persistent evidence of human intrusion is permitted, so that natural processes will take place largely unaffected by human intervention. Cultural resources which may occur in these areas, will also be protected.

Non-mechanised and strictly controlled access to wilderness areas should be stressed. As pristine natural areas they should be established to ensure that future generations will have an opportunity to seek solitude and understanding in largely undisturbed areas.

2.3 **CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT**

2.3.1 **Scientific reserve**

It contains an outstanding ecosystem particularly susceptible to degradation, or species of fauna and flora in imminent danger of extinction, or areas or features of particular biological, cultural or other scientific importance.

The minimum size of the area should ensure the integrity thereof and should accomplish the protection of the feature involved.

The only objective is the permanent preservation of the feature involved, and no development will be allowed which has no direct bearing on this objective.

Access is generally proscribed and in any case is limited to people directly charged with supervision of the area and accredited scientists engaged with strictly demarcated projects.

It is managed by a nationally recognised authority or institution.

2.3.2 **Wilderness area**

An undeveloped area presently uninhabited by man and retaining an intrinsically wild appearance and character, or capable of being restored to such a condition.

It must be of sufficient size to protect the wilderness character and to provide the wilderness experience and be physically and visually separated, preferably by other protected area categories, from adjacent areas of development and habitation.

Preservation of the natural environment and wilderness character will be the highest management priority.

Controlled access for visitors seeking the wilderness experience in a natural environment, will be permitted in strict accordance with the natural carrying capacity of the area.

It is managed by a nationally recognised authority or institution.

2.4 **PRESENT LEGAL OR OTHER CATEGORIES WHICH COULD POSSIBLY BE CLASSIFIED AS CATEGORY I**

Special nature reserves, wilderness areas.

3. **CATEGORY II—NATIONAL PARKS AND EQUIVALENT RESERVES**

3.1 **DEFINITION**

A **national park** or **equivalent reserve** is a relatively large, outstanding natural area of land and/or sea designated to protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for this and future generations, to exclude exploitation or intensive occupation of the area and to provide a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and cultural opportunities for visitors.

3.2 OBJECTIVES

To protect natural and scenic areas of national or international significance for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and tourism purposes. The area should perpetuate, in a natural state, representative samples of physiographic regions, biotic communities and genetic resources and species, to provide ecological stability and diversity. Cultural resources which may occur in these areas, will also be protected.

3.3 CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT

National parks and equivalent reserves encompass outstanding and extensive examples of at least one of the recognised biomes of the country in a near natural state or which has potential to be rehabilitated to such a state.

These are of sufficient size to sustain viable, free-living populations of all wild plant and animal species which occur naturally or which occurred in historical times, including predators, without requiring unrealistic control measures to safeguard adjacent farming practices or other development.

Preservation of the natural environment will at all times receive the highest priority. Only development which is reconcileable with the objectives of the area, will be allowed.

These areas are open for controlled access by all members of the public.

These areas are managed by either the National Parks Board or a competent nationally recognised authority.

3.4 PRESENT LEGAL OR OTHER CATEGORIES WHICH COULD POSSIBLY BE CLASSIFIED AS CATEGORY II

National parks, provincial parks and nature reserves, indigenous state forests.

4. CATEGORY III—NATURAL MONUMENTS AND AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 DEFINITION

A natural feature or a feature of cultural significance or both or an area of outstanding or unique scenic, scientific, educational or inspirational value.

4.2 OBJECTIVES

To protect outstanding natural and cultural features and places because of their special interest, unique or representative characteristics and, to the extent consistent with this, provide opportunities for interpretation, education, research and public appreciation.

4.3 CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT

This category normally contains one or more features of outstanding significance which, because of uniqueness, rarity or representivity, should be protected. These areas are not of the size, nor do they contain a diversity of features which would justify their inclusion as a Category II area.

Generally, these sites are not extensive.

They may be established to protect natural ecosystems and cultural resources, but usually they protect specific phenomena related to larger systems.

These sites may be state-owned and managed by either central or other government agencies, or owned and managed by non-profit trusts, corporations or private landowners as long as there is assurance that they will be managed to protect their inherent features for the long term.

4.4 PRESENT LEGAL OR OTHER CATEGORIES WHICH COULD POSSIBLY BE CLASSIFIED AS CATEGORY III

National monuments, monuments, botanical gardens, zoological gardens, natural heritage sites, sites of conservation significance.

5. CATEGORY IV—HABITAT AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

5.1 DEFINITION

Habitat and wildlife management areas are areas subject to human intervention, based on research into the requirements of specific species for nesting, feeding and survival. Maintaining sustainable plant and animal populations as well as protecting rare and threatened species, is an integral function.

5.2 OBJECTIVES

To assure the natural conditions necessary to protect significant species, groups of species, biotic communities, or physical features of the environment where these may require specific human manipulation to ensure their survival. Scientific research, environmental monitoring and educational use are the primary activities associated with sustainable resource management of this category. Cultural resources which may occur in these areas, will also be protected.

5.3 CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT

A Category IV area is desirable when protection of specific habitats is essential to the continued well-being of indigenous flora and resident or migratory fauna.

Although a variety of areas fall within this category, each would have, as its primary purpose, the protection of nature and the survival of species. The production of harvestable, renewable resources and the protection of cultural resources may play a role in management.

The size of the area is dependent on the habitat requirements of the species to be protected. These areas may be relatively small, but should incorporate nesting areas, marshes, or lakes, estuaries, forest or grassland habitats, or fish spawning areas or seascapes including feeding beds for marine mammals. On the other hand, some bird sanctuaries may be very extensive.

The area may require habitat manipulation to provide optimum conditions for the species, vegetation community or feature according to individual circumstances. For example, a particular grassland or heath community may be protected and perpetuated through grazing; a marsh for wintering waterfowl may require continual removal of excess reeds and supplementary planting of waterfowl food; or a reserve for an endangered animal may need protection against predators. Limited areas may be developed for public education and appreciation of the work of wildlife management.

Ownership may be by any level of government, non-profit trusts, corporations, private individuals or groups.

5.4 PRESENT LEGAL OR OTHER CATEGORIES WHICH COULD POSSIBLY BE CLASSIFIED AS CATEGORY IV

Provincial, local and private nature reserves, conservancies.

6. CATEGORY V—PROTECTED LAND/SEASCAPES

6.1 DEFINITION

Areas which are a product of the harmonious interaction of people and nature. They may demonstrate cultural manifestations such as customs, beliefs, social organisation or material traits as reflected in use patterns. These areas are often scenically attractive or aesthetically unique patterns of human settlement. Traditional practices associated with agriculture, grazing or fishing are evident.

6.2 OBJECTIVES

To maintain significant areas which are characteristic of the harmonious interaction of nature and culture, whilst providing opportunities for public enjoyment through recreation and tourism, and supporting the accepted life-style and economic activity of these areas. These areas also serve scientific and educational purposes and maintain biological and cultural diversity.

6.3 CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT

The scope and character of areas in this category are necessarily broad because of the wide variety of natural, cultural or scenic areas that occur.

These areas may demonstrate certain cultural manifestations such as customs, beliefs, social organisation or material traits as reflected in use patterns. They are characterised by either scenically attractive or aesthetically unique patterns of human settlement. Traditional practices associated with agriculture, grazing and fishing dominate. The area would be large enough to ensure the integrity of the use pattern.

Natural or scenic areas along coastlines and lake shores, or in hilly or mountainous terrain, or along the shores of rivers, or inland adjacent to important tourist highways or population centres, offering scenic views are often included. Many will have the physical qualities and potential to be developed for a variety of outdoor recreation uses.

In some cases the area would be privately held and the application of either central or delegated planning control would likely be necessary to assist in the perpetuation of both the use and lifestyle. Means of subsidisation or other government assistance might be required. Efforts would be made to maintain the quality of landscape through appropriate management practices. In other instances the areas are established and managed under public ownership.

6.4 PRESENT LEGAL OR OTHER CATEGORIES WHICH COULD POSSIBLY BE CLASSIFIED AS CATEGORY V

Protected natural environments, natural resource areas, scenic landscapes, urban landscapes.

7. CATEGORY VI—SUSTAINABLE USE AREA

7.1 DEFINITION

It is a predominantly natural area of land and/or sea, designated and managed to ensure the long-term protection and maintenance of its biological diversity, while providing a sustainable flow of natural products.

7.2 OBJECTIVES

To protect and maintain the biological diversity and other natural values of the area in the long term, whilst bringing benefits that contribute to the welfare and development of the local community.

7.3 CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT

The area shall be predominantly natural, although it may also contain limited areas of modified ecosystems (commercial plantations are not appropriate).

The area shall be large enough to absorb sustainable resource uses without detriment to its overall long-term natural and cultural value.

Management shall be undertaken preferably in partnership with the local community or through local custom.

Sound management practices that ensure sustainable production and protect the natural resource base from being alienated for other land uses that may negatively impact on biological diversity are essential.

Also, Category VI areas provide, where necessary, additional protection as buffers and links in a network of protected areas.

7.4 *PRESENT LEGAL OR OTHER CATEGORIES WHICH COULD POSSIBLY BE CLASSIFIED AS CATEGORY VI*

Mountain catchment areas.

Help om ons land, Suid-Afrika,
skoon te hou!



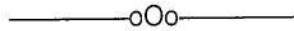
Please keep our country, South
Africa, clean!

BELANGRIK!!

Plasing van tale:

Staatskoerante

1. Hiermee word bekendgemaak dat die omruil van tale in die *Staatskoerant* jaarliks geskied met die eerste uitgawe in Oktober.
2. Vir die tydperk 1 Oktober 1993 tot 30 September 1994 word Afrikaans EERSTE geplaas.
3. Hierdie reëling is in ooreenstemming met dié van die Parlement waarby koerante met Wette ens. die taalvolgorde deurgaans behou vir die duur van die sitting.
4. *Dit word dus van u, as adverteerder, verwag om u kopie met bogenoemde reëling te laat strook om onnodige omskakeling en stylredigering in ooreenstemming te bring.*



IMPORTANT!!

Placing of languages:

Government Gazettes

1. Notice is hereby given that the interchange of languages in the *Government Gazette* will be effected annually from the first issue in October.
2. For the period 1 October 1993 to 30 September 1994, Afrikaans is to be placed FIRST.
3. This arrangement is in conformity with Gazettes containing Act of Parliament etc. where the language sequence remains constant throughout the sitting of Parliament.
4. *It is therefore expected of you, the advertiser, to see that your copy is in accordance with the above-mentioned arrangement in order to avoid unnecessary style changes and editing to correspond with the correct style.*

BELANGRIKE AANKONDIGING

Sluitingstye VOOR VAKANSIEDAE vir

WETLIKE KENNISGEWINGS
GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS **1994**

Die sluitingstyd is stiptelik 15:00 op die volgende dae:

- ▶ **24 Maart**, Donderdag, vir die uitgawe van Donderdag **31 Maart**
- ▶ **29 Maart**, Dinsdag, vir die uitgawe van Vrydag **8 April**
- ▶ **21 April**, Donderdag, vir die uitgawe van Vrydag **29 April**
- ▶ **5 Mei**, Donderdag, vir die uitgawe van Vrydag **13 Mei**
- ▶ **26 Mei**, Donderdag, vir die uitgawe van Vrydag **3 Junie**
- ▶ **6 Oktober**, Donderdag, vir die uitgawe van Vrydag **14 Oktober**
- ▶ **8 Desember**, Donderdag, vir die uitgawe van Donderdag **15 Desember**
- ▶ **22 Desember**, Donderdag, vir die uitgawe van Vrydag **30 Desember**

Laat kennisgewings sal in die daaropvolgende uitgawe geplaas word. Indien 'n laat kennisgewing wel, onder spesiale omstandighede, aanvaar word, sal 'n dubbeltarief gehef word

Wanneer 'n APARTE Staatskoerant verlang word moet die kopie drie kalenderweke voor publikasie ingedien word

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Closing times PRIOR TO PUBLIC HOLIDAYS for

LEGAL NOTICES
GOVERNMENT NOTICES **1994**

The closing time is 15:00 sharp on the following days:

- ▶ **24 March**, Thursday, for the issue of Thursday **31 March**
- ▶ **29 March**, Tuesday, for the issue of Friday **8 April**
- ▶ **21 April**, Thursday, for the issue of Friday **29 April**
- ▶ **5 May**, Thursday, for the issue of Friday **13 May**
- ▶ **26 May**, Thursday, for the issue of Friday **3 June**
- ▶ **6 October**, Thursday, for the issue of Friday **14 October**
- ▶ **8 December**, Thursday, for the issue of Thursday **15 December**
- ▶ **22 December**, Thursday, for the issue of Friday **30 December**

Late notices will be published in the subsequent issue, if under special circumstances, a late notice is being accepted, a double tariff will be charged

The copy for a SEPARATE Government Gazette must be handed in not later than three calendar weeks before date of publication

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