Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment

Western Cape, South Africa

Protected Area Management Plan

2025-2030

Management plan prepared by:
Kei Heyns
Conservation Manager
Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment

Brian Reeves
Corridor Coordinator
Eden to Addo Corridor Initiative

Contributors:
Full name, organisation

Acknowledgements:
Full name, organisation

Cover image:
Brian Reeves

Recommended citation:
Heyns, K. & Reeves, B. 2025. Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment Management Plan. Version 1.0, Plettenberg Bay: Robberg Coastal Corridor Landowners' Association.

Management plan format:
CapeNature, version August 2019

Protected area management plan format has been developed by CapeNature with input from external partners and industry stakeholders

The development of this revised management plan format has been funded by the Table Mountain Fund.

STATUS

The Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment has been declared as a Section 28 Protected Environment.

Declaration Date:	Government Gazette Notice:
2015-09-04	REF NO. P.N. 305/2015

AUTHORISATION

This Protected Area Management Plan for the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment was drafted and recommended by the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment (RCCPE) NPO.

Supported by:

- CapeNature Conservation Management

Recommended and adopted by:

Name and Title	Signature and Date
Management Authority Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment NPO	
CapeNature Name of CapeNature signatory Title of CapeNature signatory	

Approved by:

Name and Title	Signature and Date
Anton Bredell Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	

Review Date: 2025-03-31

PART A • Strategic Management Plan

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Abbreviations

APO	Annual Plan of Operation
CARA	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CoAE	Certificate of Adequate Enclosure
CFR	Cape Floristic Region
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMA	Catchment Management Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA&DP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
DEA	National Department of Environmental Affairs
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DoA	Department of Agriculture Western Cape
DWA	National Department of Water Affairs
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EN	Endangered
ESA	Ecological Support Area
EWT	Endangered Wildlife Trust
FEPA	Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area
FPA	Fire Protection Association
GIS	Geographical Information System
IDP	Integrated Development Plan (Municipal)
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LC	Least Concern
LT	Least Threatened
LUPA	Western Cape Land Use Planning Act
MA	Management Authority
MAB	Man and the Biosphere Programme
MCA	Mountain Catchment Area
MCM	National Department of Marine and Coastal Management
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NBA	National Biodiversity Assessment
NEM:BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act
NEM:PAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act

NFEPA	National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NN	No Natural
NPAES	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy
NR	Nature Reserve
NSBA	National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment
NWA	National Water Act
ONA	Other Natural Area
PA	Protected Area
PAMP	Protected Area Management Plan
PBSAP	Western Cape Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
SACNASP	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANParks	South African National Parks
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SMP	Strategic Management Plan
SOB	State of Biodiversity Report
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
SDF	Municipal Spatial Development Framework
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMME	Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises
SMP	Strategic Management Plan
SWOT	Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats analysis
TMF	Table Mountain Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VU	Vulnerable
WCBB	Western Cape Biodiversity Bill
WCBF	Western Cape Biodiversity Framework
WCBSP	Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan
WCPAES	Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy
WWF-SA	Word Wildlife Fund for Nature South Africa

PART A
STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PLAN

1 Background

1.1 Purpose of the plan

This plan provides a framework for development and operation of the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment (RCCPE). It is intended inform management of the protected environment at all levels and to guide inputs from landowners, CapeNature, and other partner organisations.

The purpose of the management plan is to:

- Provide the primary strategic tool for management of the RCCPE, informing the need for specific programmes and operational procedures.
- Provide for capacity building, future planning, and continuity of management.
- Enable the landowners to develop and manage the RCCPE in such a way that its values and the purpose for which it has been established are protected.

1.2 Structure of the plan

The structure of the plan is outlined in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Structure of the plan.

Section	Description
Section 1:	**Background:** Provides an overview of the RCCPE, an introduction to protected area management planning.
Section 2:	**Site description.** Establishes the context of the protected environment and provides a foundation for the strategic management framework.
Section 3:	**Legal and policy framework:** Outlines the legislative and policy context for the protected environment.
Section 4:	**Strategic management framework:** Lays out the high-level strategic decisions of the management authority that guide the operational management of the protected environment. Including: ● **Governance structure -** describes the governance structure for the protected environment. ● **Vision**, **mission** and **management objectives**. ● **Principles** that guide decision-making.

Section	Description
	• **Zoning plan -** sets out the zoning of the protected environment and outlines the land uses in the zones.
Section 5:	**Operational Management Framework**: Sets out the targets for managing the protected environment.
Section 6:	**Monitoring Plan:** Outlines the measures that will be taken to monitor ecological indicators and management effectiveness.
Section 7:	**Implementing the Strategic Management Plan:** Describes how Part B of the Management Plan (Annual Plan of Operation) guides the operational implementation of management objectives laid out in this document (Part A, the Strategic Management Plan).

1.3 Adaptive management

This management plan has been developed using the guiding principles of adaptive management. Adaptive management is a structured, iterative process in which decisions are made using the best available information, with the aim of obtaining better information through monitoring of performance (see Figure 1-1). In this way, decision making is aimed at achieving the best outcome based on current understanding, whilst accruing the information needed to improve future management. Experience through adaptive management may lead to revision of portions of the management plan.

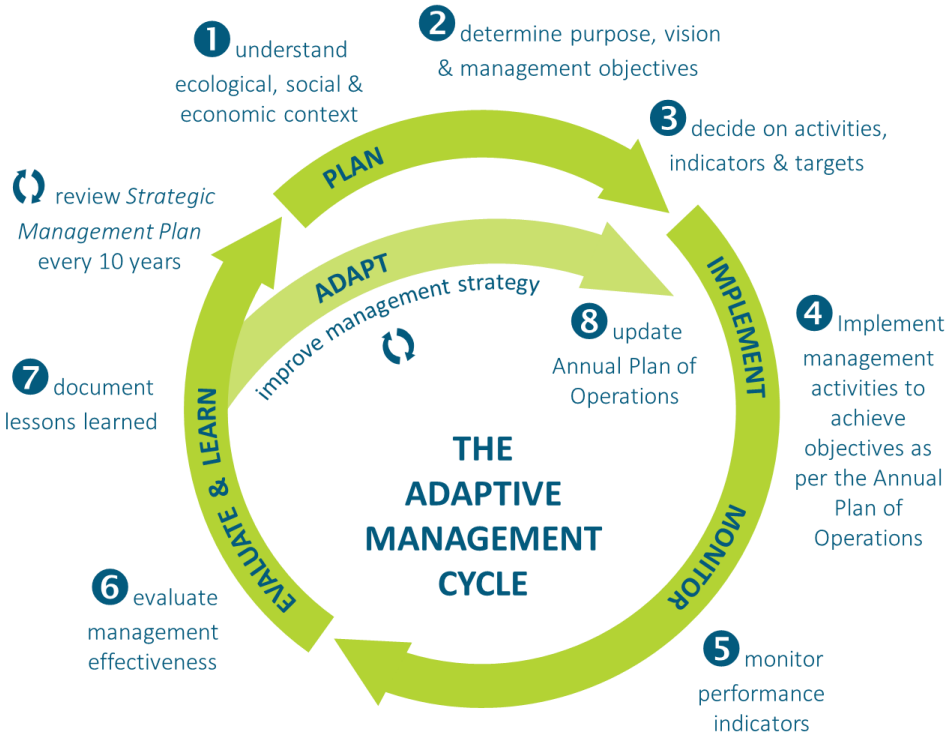


Figure 1-1: The adaptive management cycle.

Adaptive management enables landowners and managers to:

- Learn through experience.
- Take account of, and respond to, changing factors that affect the protected area.
- Develop or refine management processes.
- Adopt best practices and new innovations in biodiversity conservation management.
- Demonstrate that management is appropriate and effective.

2 Site description

2.1 Location

The RCCPE is in the Western Cape and occurs along the coast near Plettenberg Bay, west of the Robberg Peninsula and south of the Outeniqua Mountains (see Figure 2-1). It falls within the Bitou Local Municipality and is flanked by the Garden Route National Park to the west and the Robberg Nature Reserve to the east. The section of the Garden Route National Park bordering onto the RCCPE was part of the Harkerville State Forest and Diepwalle Forest Estate and was previously managed by the erstwhile Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF). Management of these forests were handed over to SANParks, and they were incorporated into the Garden Route National Park during its declaration in 2009.

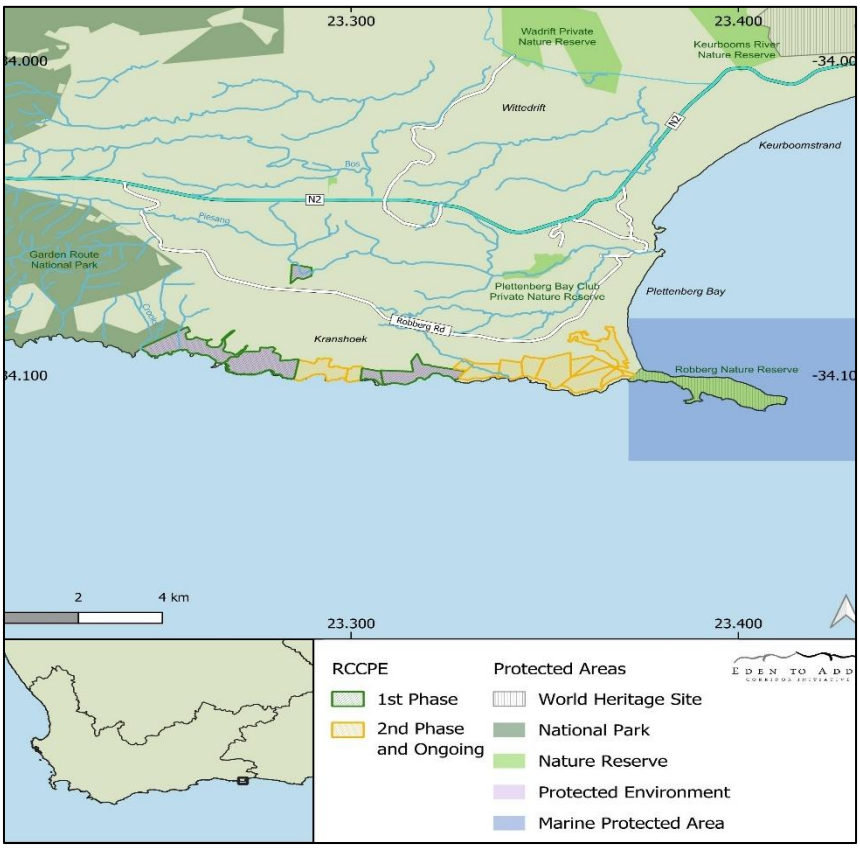


Figure 2-1: Location of the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment.

2.2 Landowner details

The ownership of the RCCPE, and of properties that may be incorporated in future, is indicated in Figure 2-2 and landowner details are provided in Table 2-1.

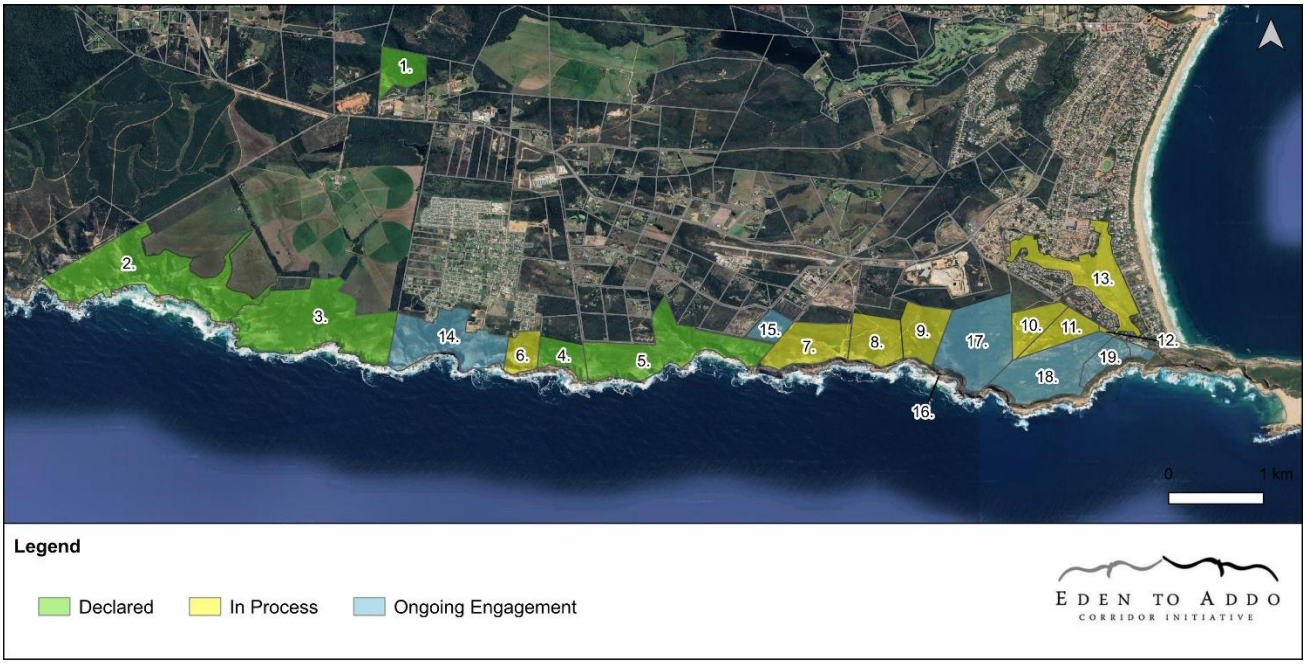


Figure 2-2: Ownership of the RCCPE and surrounds.

Table 2-1: Landowner details.

1.		2.	
Property name(s):	Re/6/433 Jackals Kraal, (Fangorn Farm)	**Property name(s):**	RE 432/0 Kranshoek, (Cairnbrogie Farm)
Declaration status:	Declared Protected Environment (Gaz. 7483 4 Sep 2015)	**Declaration status:**	Declared Protected Environment (Gaz. 7483 4 Sep 2015)
Owner:	Dr Morkel Pienaar	**Owner:**	Cairnbrogie Farms (Pty) Ltd. Nr. 1990/007059/07
Contact person:	Dr Morkel Pienaar	**Contact person:**	Cairnbrogie Farms (PTY) LTD. Nr. 1990/007059/07
Telephone:	+27 82 327 7339	**Telephone:**	+27 82 551 4638
Email:	morkel@hotmail.co.uk	**Email:**	brohill@iafrica.com
Management Authority:	Landowner (co-managed and co-ordinated with Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment NPO (218-690 NPO))	**Management Authority:**	Landowner (co-managed and co-ordinated with Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment NPO (218-690 NPO))
Property descriptions:	Remainder of Portion 6 of the Farm Jackals Kraal No. 433, in the Division of Plettenberg Bay, Western Cape Province	**Property descriptions:**	A portion of (S.G. No. 2794/2013) the Remainder of the Farm Kranshoek No. 432, in the Division of Knysna, Western Cape Province
Total property area:	25.3329 hectares (19.12ha conservation area, 2.72ha private area)	**Total property area:**	601.5791 hectares (± 104 ha conservation area, ± 480.53 ha private area)
Title Deed No.:	T13028/2000	**Title Deed No.:**	T28939/92
Location:	Airport Road, approximately 12 kilometres west of Plettenberg Bay	**Location:**	Situated between the Airport road and the coast, approximately 13 kilometres west of Plettenberg Bay

3.		4.	
Property name(s):	Ptn 38/432 Kranshoek, (Fynbos Nature Reserve)	**Property name(s):**	Ptn 5/432 Kranshoek, (Gilead Farm)
Declaration status:	Declared Protected Environment (Gaz. 7483 4 sept 2015)	**Declaration status:**	Declared Protected Environment (Gaz. 7483 4 sept 2015)
Owner:	Fynbos Nature Reserve (Pty) Ltd. No. 1998/009280/07	**Owner:**	Upbeat Properties CC, No. 1094
Contact person:	Mr Chris Von Christierson/ Mr Nicolas Von Christierson	**Contact person:**	Mr Bradley Leggat
Telephone:	+44 7785 772321/ +44 7899 874547	**Telephone:**	+27 72 199 7628
Email:	Chris.vC@sprospecting.com / nick@stamika.com	**Email:**	brad@leggat.co.za
Management Authority:	Landowner (co-managed and co-ordinated with Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment NPO (218-690 NPO))	**Management Authority:**	Landowner (co-managed and co-ordinated with Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment NPO (218-690 NPO))
Property descriptions:	Portion 38 of the Farm Kranshoek No. 432, in the Division of Knysna, Western Cape Province	**Property descriptions:**	A portion of (S.G. No. 1319/2014) Portion 5 of the farm Kranshoek No. 432, in the Division of Knysna, Western Cape Province
Total property area:	117.2672 hectares (117.61 ha conservation area, 3,000m2 private area)	**Total property area:**	29.5115 hectares (17.1515 ha conservation area, 12.36 ha private area)
Title Deed No.:	T34252/2008	**Title Deed No.:**	T13894/1999
Location:	Situated between the Airport road and the coast, approximately 12 kilometres west of Plettenberg Bay	**Location:**	Situated between the Airport road and the coast, approximately 11 kilometres west of Plettenberg Bay
5.		**6.**	
Property name(s):	Ptn 45/440 Roodefontein, (Stillbaai)	**Property name(s):**	Ptn 29/432 Kranshoek, (Fynbos East)
Declaration status:	Declared Protected Environment (Gaz. 7483 4 sept 2015)	**Declaration status:**	In process of declaration, Intention shown, next phase.
Owner:	Garden Route District Municipality/Outeniqua Divisional Council	**Owner:**	Fynbos Nature Reserve (PTY) LTD. No. 1998/009280/07
Contact person:	Dr Nina Viljoen / Mr Monde Stratu	**Contact person:**	Mr Chris Von Christierson/ Mr Nicolas Von Christierson
Telephone:	+27 83 344 4883 / +27 44 803 1300	**Telephone:**	+44 7785 772321/ +44 7899 874547
Email:	nina@gardenroute.gov.za / mm@gardenroute.gov.za	**Email:**	Chris.vC@sprospecting.com / nick@stamika.com
Management Authority:	Landowner (co-managed and co-ordinated with Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment NPO (218-690 NPO))	**Management Authority:**	n/a
Property descriptions:	Portion 45 of the Farm Roodefontein No. 440, in the Division of Knysna, Western Cape Province	**Property descriptions:**	Portion 29 (a portion of portion 6) of the Farm Kranshoek No. 432, in the Division of Knysna, Western Cape Province
Total property area:	75.6807 hectares (75.68 ha conservation area, 0 ha private area)	**Total property area:**	16.94 hectares (13.4 ha conservation area, 2.3 ha private area)
Title Deed No.:	T20560/1953	**Title Deed No.:**	T000020022/2013
Location:	Situated between the Airport road and the coast, approximately 10 kilometres west of Plettenberg Bay	**Location:**	Situated between the Airport road and the coast, bordering south of the Kranshoek community graveyard, approximately 11 kilometres west of Plettenberg Bay

7.		8.	
Property name(s):	Re 76/443 Brakkloof	**Property name(s):**	Ptn 126/443 Brakkloof, (Vygekraal)
Declaration status:	In process of declaration, Intention shown, next phase.	**Declaration status:**	In process of declaration, Intention shown, next phase.
Owner:	Ballywood Properties 1 Proprietary Limited, Reg No. 2005/025038/07	**Owner:**	Mr Tom Borman
Contact person:	Mr Shaun Seeliger	**Contact person:**	Mr Tom Borman
Telephone:	+27 83 289 1028	**Telephone:**	+27 82 412 9410
Email:	shaun@zamainv.co.za	**Email:**	tom@beaconrock.co.za
Management Authority:	n/a	**Management Authority:**	n/a
Property descriptions:	Remainder of Portion 76 of the Farm Brakkloof No. 443, in the Division of Plettenberg Bay, Western Cape Province	**Property descriptions:**	Portion 126 of the Farm Brakkloof No. 443, in the Division of Plettenberg Bay, Western Cape Province
Total property area:	40.0231 hectares (conservation area still to be determined, private area still to be determined)	**Total property area:**	24.0975 hectares (conservation area still to be determined, private area still to be determined)
Title Deed No.:	T000032317/2023 (S.G. No. 2660/2024)	**Title Deed No.:**	T34213/2024 (S.G. No. 2511/2023)
Location:	Situated between the Airport road and the coast, approximately 9 kilometres southwest of Plettenberg Bay	**Location:**	Situated between the Airport road and the coast, approximately 9 kilometres southwest of Plettenberg Bay
9.		**10.**	
Property name(s):	Ptn 127/443 Brakkloof, (Vygekraal)	**Property name(s):**	Ptn 63/443 Brakkloof, (Stargate)
Declaration status:	In process of declaration, Intention shown, next phase.	**Declaration status:**	In process of declaration, Intention shown, next phase.
Owner:	Mr Tom Borman	**Owner:**	The NCH Trust
Contact person:	Mr Tom Borman	**Contact person:**	Mr Neil Hellmann
Telephone:	+27 82 412 9410	**Telephone:**	+27 83 445 5554
Email:	tom@beaconrock.co.za	**Email:**	neil.hellmann@gmail.com
Management Authority:	n/a	**Management Authority:**	n/a
Property descriptions:	Portion 127 of the Farm Brakkloof No. 443, in the Division of Plettenberg Bay, Western Cape Province	**Property descriptions:**	Portion 63 of the Farm Brakkloof No. 443, in the Division of Plettenberg Bay, Western Cape Province
Total property area:	14.0066 hectares (conservation area still to be determined, private area still to be determined)	**Total property area:**	21.2177 hectares (conservation area still to be determined, private area still to be determined)
Title Deed No.:	T34214/2024 (S.G. No. 2512/2023)	**Title Deed No.:**	T000028304/2014
Location:	Situated between the Airport road and the coast, approximately 9 kilometres southwest of Plettenberg Bay	**Location:**	Robberg Nature Reserve Road, approximately 6 kilometres south of Plettenberg Bay

11.		12.	
Property name(s):	Ptn 62/443 Brakkloof, (Stargate)	**Property name(s):**	Ptn 68/443 Brakkloof, (Wildscape)
Declaration status:	In process of declaration, Intention shown, next phase.	**Declaration status:**	In process of declaration, Intention shown, next phase.
Owner:	The NCH Trust	**Owner:**	Mr Kei Heyns
Contact person:	Mr Neil Hellmann	**Contact person:**	Mr Kei Heyns
Telephone:	+27 83 445 5554	**Telephone:**	+27 83 663 3306
Email:	neil.hellmann@gmail.com	**Email:**	keiheyns@gmail.com
Management Authority:	n/a	**Management Authority:**	n/a
Property descriptions:	Portion 62 of the Farm Brakkloof No. 443, in the Division of Plettenberg Bay, Western Cape Province	**Property descriptions:**	Remainder Portion 68 of the Farm Brakkloof No. 443, in the Division of Plettenberg Bay, Western Cape Province
Total property area:	20.7822 hectares (conservation area still to be determined, private area still to be determined)	**Total property area:**	0.7627 hectares (conservation area still to be determined, private area still to be determined)
Title Deed No.:	T000028304/2014	**Title Deed No.:**	T000013202/2022
Location:	Robberg Nature Reserve Road, approximately 6 kilometres south of Plettenberg Bay	**Location:**	Robberg Nature Reserve Road, approximately 6 kilometres south of Plettenberg Bay
13.		**14.**	
Property name(s):	Erf 10306, (Robberg Vlei, Otter Haven)	**Property name(s):**	RE Ptn 4/432 Kranshoek, (Kranshoek Oumatjie)
Declaration status:	In process of declaration, Intention shown, next phase.	**Declaration status:**	In project area, no commitment.
Owner:	Bitou Local Municipality (Public place)	**Owner:**	Bitou Local Municipality (Public place), held in trust of the Griqua Nation
Contact person:	Mziyanda James (Manager: Facilities) / Anje Minne (Environmental Manager)	**Contact person:**	Jeremy Basson (Parks & Recreation) / Anje Minne (Environmental Manager)
Telephone:	044 501 3621/ 044 501 3318	**Telephone:**	
Email:	mjames@plett.gov.za / aminne@plett.gov.za	**Email:**	
Management Authority:	Bitou Local Municipality	**Management Authority:**	n/a
Property descriptions:	Erf 10306 Plettenberg Bay (Public open place), in the Division of Plettenberg Bay, Western Cape Province	**Property descriptions:**	Portion 4 of the Farm Kranshoek No. 432, in the Division of Plettenberg Bay, Western Cape Province
Total property area:	57.0164 hectares (57.0164 ha conservation area, No private area)	**Total property area:**	237.6600 morgen
Title Deed No.:	CCT 42885/2015 (SG. No. 6231/2005)	**Title Deed No.:**	No. A. 3594/1924
Location:	Situated between the Longships Drive and the coast, approximately 5 kilometres south of Plettenberg Bay.	**Location:**	Situated between the Airport road and the coast, approximately 12 kilometres west of Plettenberg Bay

15.		16.	
Property name(s):	Ptn 42/440 Roodefontein, (Tana Moya)	**Property name(s):**	No. 89 Brakkloof, 4/0 state land, (Admiralty Reserve)
Declaration status:	In project area, no commitment.	**Declaration status:**	In project area, no commitment.
Owner:	Mrs Jean More	**Owner:**	Dept. Public Works
Contact person:	Mrs Jean More	**Contact person:**	Ryan Peter
Telephone:		**Telephone:**	
Email:		**Email:**	
Management Authority:	n/a	**Management Authority:**	n/a
Property descriptions:	Portion 42 of the Farm Roodefontein No. 440, in the Division of Knysna, Western Cape Province	**Property descriptions:**	Portion 89 of the Farm Brakkloof No. 443, in the Division of Knysna, Western Cape Province
Total property area:	11.35 hectares	**Total property area:**	
Title Deed No.:	n/a	**Title Deed No.:**	n/a
Location:	Situated between the Airport road and the coast, approximately 10 kilometres west of Plettenberg Bay	**Location:**	Situated between the Airport road and the coast, approximately 8 kilometres west of Plettenberg Bay

17.		18.	
Property name(s):	Ptn 117/443 Brakkloof	**Property name(s):**	Ptn 118/443 Brakkloof
Declaration status:	In project area, no commitment.	**Declaration status:**	In project area, no commitment.
Owner:	Mr Andrie van Rooyen	**Owner:**	Mr Lawrence van Rooyen
Contact person:	Mr Andrie van Rooyen	**Contact person:**	Mr Lawrence van Rooyen
Telephone:		**Telephone:**	
Email:		**Email:**	
Management Authority:	n/a	**Management Authority:**	n/a
Property descriptions:	Portion 117 of the Farm Brakkloof No. 443, in the Division of Plettenberg Bay, Western Cape Province	**Property descriptions:**	Portion 118 of the Farm Brakkloof No. 443, in the Division of Plettenberg Bay, Western Cape Province
Total property area:	95.67 hectares	**Total property area:**	62.62 hectares
Title Deed No.:		**Title Deed No.:**	
Location:	Robberg Nature Reserve Road, approximately 6 kilometres south of Plettenberg Bay	**Location:**	Robberg Nature Reserve Road, approximately 6 kilometres south of Plettenberg Bay

19.	
Property name(s):	Ptn 119/443 Brakkloof
Declaration status:	In project area, no commitment.
Owner:	Mr Andrie van Rooyen
Contact person:	Mr Andrie van Rooyen
Telephone:	
Email:	
Management Authority:	n/a
Property descriptions:	Portion 119 of the Farm Brakkloof No. 443, in the Division of Plettenberg Bay, Western Cape Province
Total property area:	14.41 hectares
Title Deed No.:	
Location:	Robberg Nature Reserve Road, approximately 6 kilometres south of Plettenberg Bay

2.3 Key attributes

The key attributes and values of the RCCPE that contribute to it being a priority for conservation are listed in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Key attributes and values of the RCCPE.

Values	Description
Natural values	Presence of Critically Endangered Knysna Sand Fynbos and Endangered Garden Route Shale Fynbos. Sections of the RCCPE were identified by the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (2017) as Critical Biodiversity Area 1, Critical Biodiversity Area 2, Ecological Support Area 1, and Ecological Support Area 2. The RCCPE has been identified as part of a west-east ecological corridor by the Garden Route Initiative (Vromans et al. 2010) and the Rapid Conservation Assessment and Framework for a Conservation Plan for the Plettenberg Bay Municipality (Lombard et al. 2004).
Ecosystem service values	The RCCPE provides essential ecosystem services, including purification and detoxification of air, water, and soils, nutrient cycling, nitrogen fixation, carbon sequestration, soil formation and stabilisation, pollination services, and habitat for biodiversity.
Tourism values	The RCCPE supports nature-based tourism and recreation, offering exceptional aesthetic value and a distinct sense of place. Within the developed landscape of Plettenberg Bay, it provides accessible opportunities for engagement with natural ecosystems
Cultural and heritage values	The RCCPE conserves significant archaeological and paleontological features. These sensitive sites are of great importance, hosting important historical sites from where modern *Homo sapiens* first emerged and is currently regarded as the cradle of human culture. The RCCPE is also of cultural significance to the Kranshoek and broader Plettenberg Bay community.
Socio-Economic values	The RCCPE contributes to the local economy through job creation and revenue generation from recreational experiences.

2.4 Land and resource use

2.4.1 Land use history and current land use

The historic and current land uses of the constituent properties of the RCCPE are described in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: Land use history and current land use of the constituent properties of the RCCPE.

Property Name(s)	History of use	Current use
Re/6/433 Jackals Kraal	Most of property is pristine and undisturbed. First residential lifestyle footprint was developed in 1999.	Conservation and lifestyle.

Property Name(s)	History of use	Current use
	Historically, large trees were harvested from Afromontane forests during the early Knysna forestry boom. Signs of saw pits remain in the natural forest area.	
RE 432/0 Kranshoek	1976: Mixed agriculture; dairy, pastures, and forestry. 1953–1976: Wild harvesting of *Protea* and sheep farming. 1934: Stock farming with light grazing. 1934: Quit rent scheme by crown.	Conservation and mixed tourism activities, mixed agriculture (dairy, cropping and forestry), and public events.
Ptn 38/432 Kranshoek	2005: New ownership, first small residential footprint and conservation only. 1976: Mixed agriculture, dairy, pastures, and forestry. 1953–1976: Wild harvesting of Protea and sheep farming. 1934: Stock farming with light grazing. 1934: Quit rent scheme by crown	Conservation
Ptn 5/432 Kranshoek	Mostly natural veld with first small residential footprint in early 1990s	Conservation
Ptn 45/440 Roodefontein	Natural veld	Conservation
Ptn 29/432 Kranshoek	Natural veld	Conservation and clearing of northern section for community educational amenities.
Re 76/443 Brakkloof	Natural veld with tourism (hotel) footprint and water course impoundment (large dam).	Conservation, tourism accommodation (currently has consent use for guest house and restaurant).
Ptn 126/443 Brakkloof	Natural veld. 1960s: first small residential footprint and water course impoundment (dam wall at coast)	Conservation/lifestyle
Ptn 127/443 Brakkloof	Natural veld and forest	Conservation
Ptn 63/443 Brakkloof	Mixed agriculture (goats and small-scale potato farming), some sand mining and some intact natural veld.	Conservation and lifestyle.
Ptn 62/443 Brakkloof	Mixed agriculture (goats and small-scale potato farming), some sand mining and some intact natural veld.	Conservation/lifestyle
RE Ptn 68/443 Brakkloof	Mixed agriculture and informal dumping.	Conservation/lifestyle
Erf 10306	Wetland and undisturbed natural veld.	Public parks and recreation.

Property Name(s)	History of use	Current use
	Inclusion of a stormwater detention facility in 2004 and the development of a boardwalk across the vlei for pedestrian access as part of the development of the Whale Rock area	
RE Ptn 4/432 Kranshoek	Mostly natural veld, with some early quit rent scheme on northern flat sections.	Natural veld and community recreation.
Ptn 42/440 Roodefontein	Natural veld	Conservation, lifestyle and wellness community centre.
no.89 Brakkloof, 4/0	Admiralty and previously crowned land	Conservation, public coastal space, and admiralty reserve.
Ptn 117/443 Brakkloof	Mixed agriculture (goats and small-scale potato farming), some sand mining and some intact natural veld.	No management; natural veld.
Ptn 118/443 Brakkloof	Mixed agriculture (goats and small-scale potato farming), some sand mining and some intact natural veld.	Single residential and lifestyle use. No management. Important heritage grave site used annually by Griqua.
Ptn 119/443 Brakkloof	Mixed agriculture (goats and small-scale potato farming), some sand mining and some intact natural veld.	Single home and leased accommodation. No management.

2.4.2 Existing resource use

The small extent of natural areas on the RCCPE (approximately 355 ha) limits the scope for utilising natural resources through projects such as sustainable agriculture, forestry, and flora harvesting.

The property owners of the RCCPE have had a long-standing informal agreement with the local fishermen of the Kranshoek community whereby access the coast is allowed on condition that the fishermen have valid permits, adhere to regulations[1], do not bring dogs with, do not litter and vacate the premises before sunset. The RCCPE landowners have thus demonstrated that they understand the local community's needs and do not necessarily want to deny access to the coast.

[1] The utilisation of marine resources is regulated by the Marine Living Resources Act 18 of 1998 (MLRA). Amongst other things, the regulations of the MLRA require recreational fishermen to obtain permits to engage in fishing and harvesting molluscs and other bait organisms. The Oceans and Coasts section of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment is mainly responsible for monitoring compliance with the regulations but is also supported by municipalities, SANParks and provincial conservation authorities. The latter two authorities deal with compliance issues almost exclusively in areas where they manage Marine Protected Areas.

2.5 Infrastructure

2.5.1 Trails and footpaths

The Inqua Trail is a multi-day hiking route developed as part of the RCCPE to promote conservation awareness while providing a sustainable financial model for the corridor's management. Initiated in 2020, the trail was designed to integrate low-impact, nature-based tourism with the region's biodiversity conservation objectives. A dedicated business plan guides the trail's development, ensuring its viability as a long-term conservation funding mechanism.

At present, the Inqua Trail is a fully guided experience due to its passage through sensitive archaeological and paleontological sites and its location on private property. This allows for conservation messaging to be effectively communicated through guides while eliminating the need for signposting, which could impact the landscape.

The trail currently operates as a four-day, three-night journey with a high-value, all-inclusive experience, featuring:

- Fully catered bush and tented camps
- Expert-guided hiking
- Porterage services
- Shuttle and logistical support

The long-term vision is to extend the trail into a six- or seven-day, six-night route from Robberg to Noetzie, enhancing its role to support a conservation and ecotourism corridor between Robberg Nature Reserve (CapeNature) and Harkerville (SANParks).

Once a stable financial buffer is established, the trail model will diversify to include more accessible offerings for impoverished communities, schools, and other groups, ensuring that it is not solely an exclusive, premium-priced experience. By integrating the Inqua Trail into the broader conservation vision for the Robberg Coastal Corridor, the RCCPE ensures that conservation, responsible tourism, and sustainable financial planning work together to secure the long-term protection of this vital landscape.

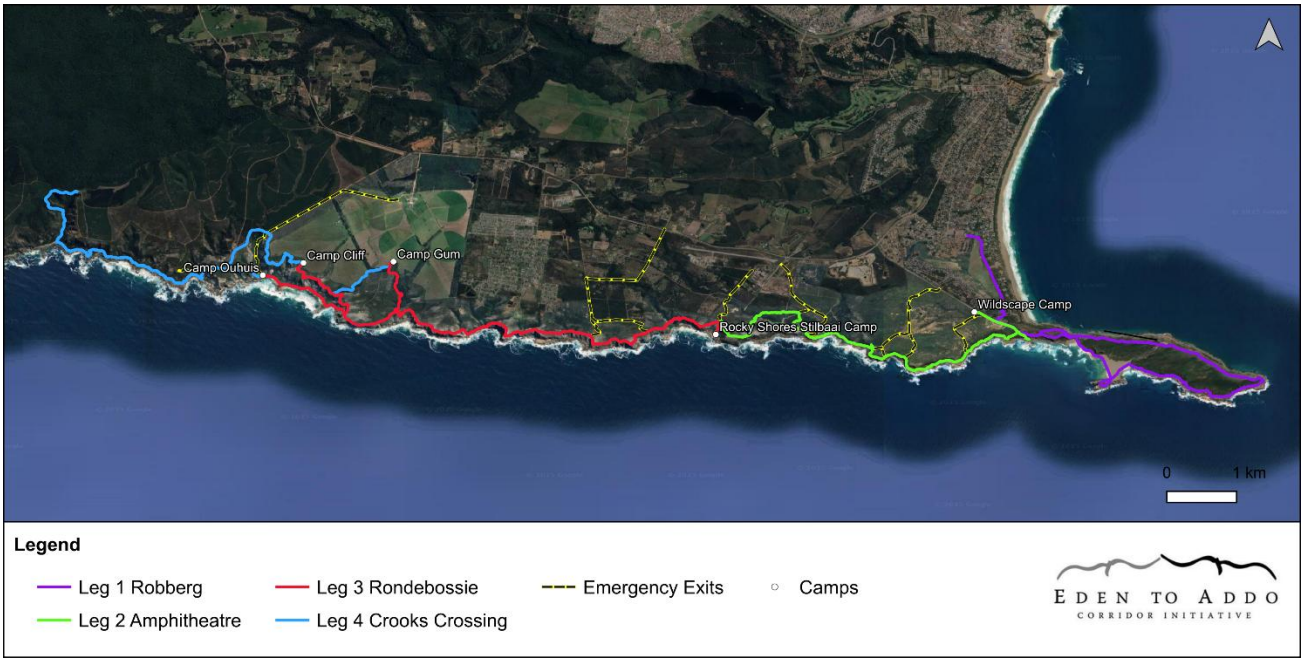


Figure 2-3: Inqua Trail.

A circular trail, confined mainly to forest vegetation, has also been established on Portion 6 of the Farm Jackalskraal No. 433 and is offered as a guided day trail.

Besides the formal trail, several informal footpaths occur within the properties of the RCCPE. Some of these provide access to the coast and have been established over time by fishermen from the Kranshoek community. Others have been created by property owners, who have implemented erosion control and maintenance measures along these routes.

2.5.2 Vehicle tracks

Several vehicle tracks that provide access to landowners are present on the RCCPE (see Figure 2-4). No new vehicle tracks are planned. Generally, property access is confined to a single road.

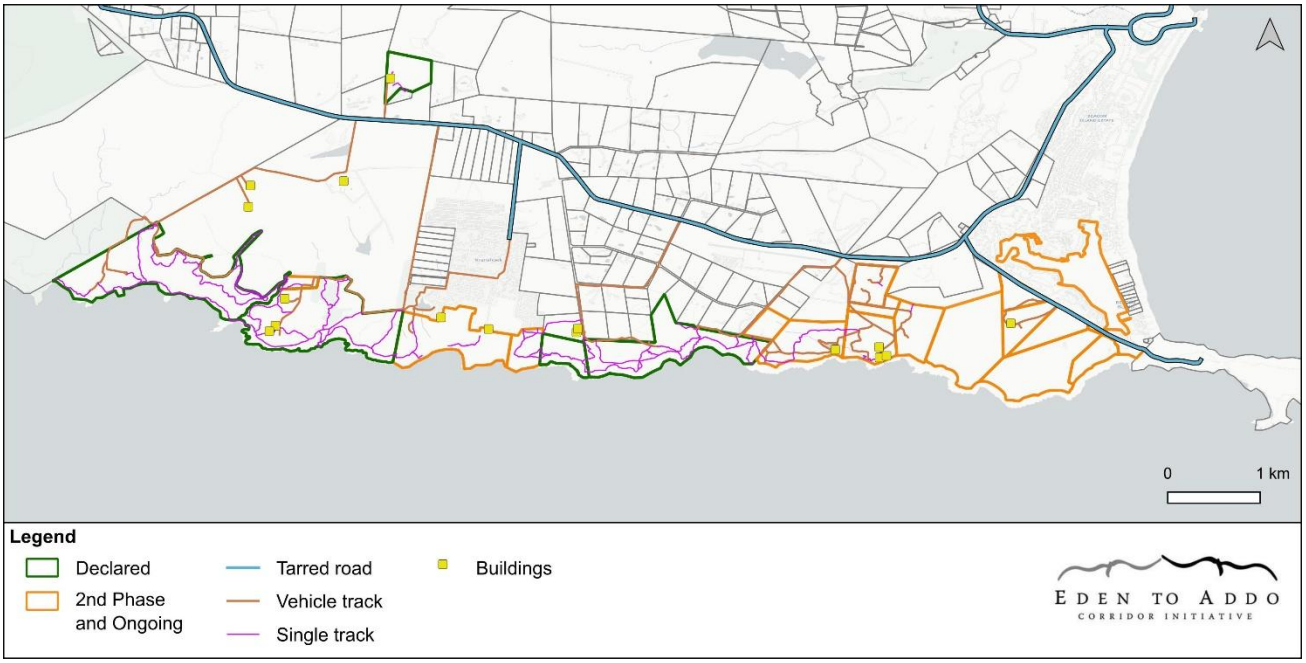


Figure 2-4: Roads and tracks on the RCCPE.

2.6 Ecological context

2.6.1 Climate and weather

The RCCPE experiences a temperate oceanic climate. Rainfall occurs throughout the year but peaks in spring and autumn (CSIR 1984; see Figure 2-5). Mean annual precipitation recorded on the Robberg Peninsula is approximately 550 mm (1998–2008). Winter rainfall is normally associated with cold fronts while thunderstorms are more prevalent in summer.

During winter (June to August), the prevailing winds are predominantly westerly to south-westerly. These winds are associated with the passage of cold fronts driven by mid-latitude cyclones originating in the South Atlantic. In summer (December to February), the wind regime shifts as high-pressure systems dominate over the South Atlantic, and the subtropical ridge strengthens. Prevailing winds transition to easterly and south-easterly directions, influenced by the pressure gradient between the interior plateau and the coast.

The respective minimum and maximum temperatures are around 17°C and 23°C in January and 10°C and 17°C in July.

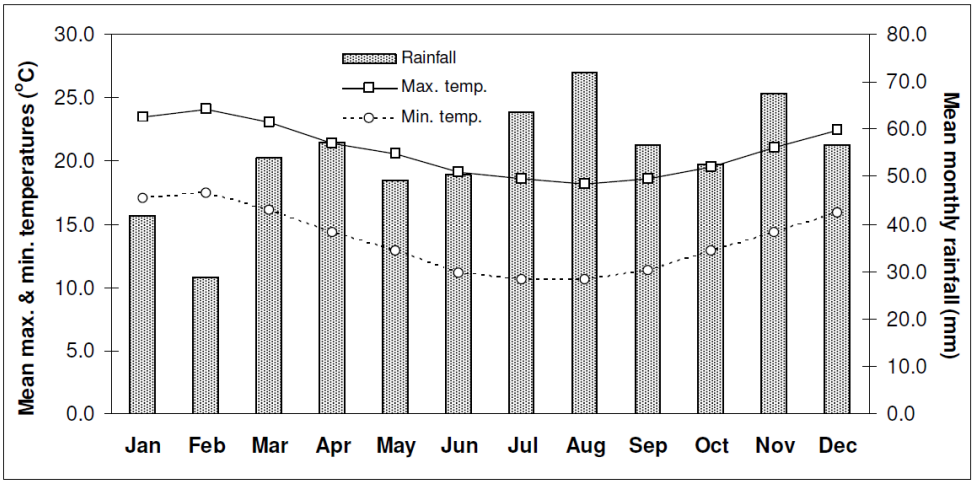


Figure 2-5: Mean monthly rainfall and mean daily minimum and maximum temperatures for Plettenberg Bay Airport (2000–08; South African Weather Service).

2.6.2 Topography, geology and soils

The broader landscape is characterised by a coastal platform that resulted from marine erosion between 140 and 25 million years ago, when the sea level was much higher (Rust 1998). This coastal plateau extends inland from steep cliffs at coast (see Figure 2-6), sloping gently upwards towards the base of the Outeniqua Mountains. Within the protected environment the elevation of the plateau is approximately 200 masl (Rust 1998).

The geology of the RCCPE predominantly comprises rocks of the Table Mountain Group of the Cape Supergroup, including the quartzitic sandstones of the Peninsula Formation and the interbedded quartzites and shales of the Nardouw Subgroup. Reddish-brown, coarse-grained conglomerates of the Enon Formation of the Uitenhage Group are also found (Rust 1998).

The area has a complex soil distribution pattern originating from combinations of geological features, land types, erosion, material transport and deposition (Schloms et al. 1997). The dominant soil types in the RCCPE are sandy, well-drained lithosols and regosols, derived from the weathering of quartzitic sandstones. These soils exhibit low organic content and limited water-holding capacity due to their coarse texture and the region's moderate to high rainfall (800–1000 mm annually), which promotes leaching. The coastal proximity introduces salt spray and influences soil chemistry by elevating sodium levels and reducing fertility. In lower-lying areas or depressions, where water accumulates, finer sediments from eroded shales or alluvial deposits may form slightly more developed soils with higher clay content.

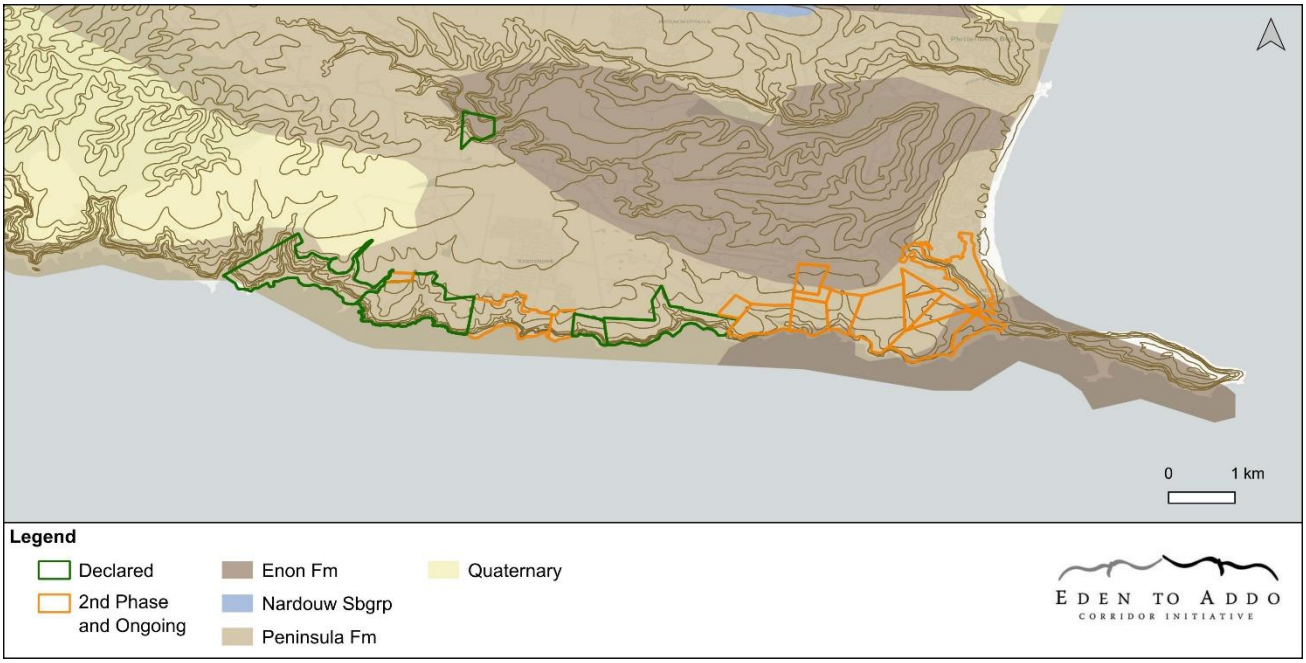


Figure 2-6: Topography and geology of the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment.

2.6.3 Hydrology and aquatic features

The rise of the coastal plateau above the sea has resulted in deep ravines draining southwards towards the coast. The only notable river is the Crooks River, on the western boundary of the protected environment. The Piesang River flows through Portion RE/6/433 (see Figure 2-7).

There are no permanent large wetlands occurring on the RCCPE. In flatter areas or depressions, temporary wetlands may form during wetter periods, supported by minor clay-rich soils derived from shale weathering or alluvial deposits. These features retain water briefly but dry out during summer due to high evaporation rates and reduced rainfall.

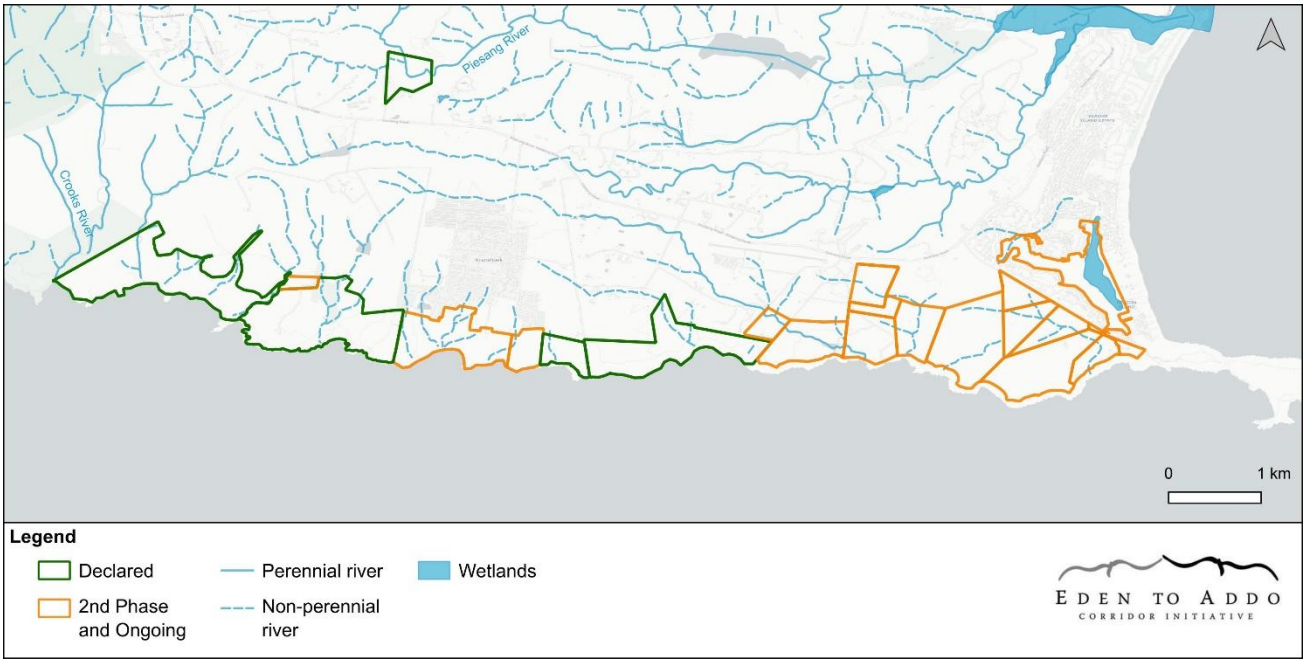


Figure 2-7: Hydrological features of the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment.

2.6.4 Vegetation

The RCCPE falls within the Cape Floral Kingdom, one of the world's six floral kingdoms, which is internationally renowned for its rich flora. The Cape Floral Kingdom contains an estimated 9 000 species of vascular plants, of which almost 69% are endemic to the region. This makes it one of the richest regions in the world in terms of botanical diversity. It is characterised by five endemic families and by the conspicuous presence of, amongst others, species belonging to the families Aizoaceae, Ericaceae, Fabaceae, Iridaceae, Orchidaceae, Proteaceae, Restionaceae, Rutaceae and Scrophulariaceae (Goldblatt & Manning, 2000).

According to the SA Veg Map (see Figure 2-8 and Figure 2-9) the following ecosystems occur on the RCCPE:

- **South Outeniqua Sandstone Fynbos** (Least Concern; Fynbos Biome) – occurs in the Western Cape Province from Cloeteberg to the upper reaches of the Kuerbooms River. It occurs on gentle to steep south-facing slopes of the Outeniqua Mountains and on all aspects on the highest peaks in the range. It is a tall, open to medium density proteioid and restioid shrubland with a medium density understory. Ericaceous fynbos becomes more predominant on the upper slopes, while grassy fynbos occurs at lower altitudes, and scrub fynbos in riverine areas. Dominant tall shrubs include *Chrysanthemoides monilifera, Laurophyllus capensis, Leucadendron conicum, L. eucalyptifolium, L. uliginosum* subsp. *uliginosum*, *Metalasia densa, Protea neriifolia* and *P. repens.* Dominant low shrubs include *Berzelia intermedia, Brunia nodiflora, Erica cordata, E. densifolia, E. glomiflora, E. triceps, E. uberiflora, Leucadendron ericifolium, Penaea cneorum* subsp. *cneorum* and *P. cneorum* subsp. *gigantea*. Geophytic herbs include *Pteridium aquilinum, Blechnum attenuatum, Caesia contorta, Geissorhiza bracteate, G. fourcadei, G. inconspicua, Lanaria lanata, Romulea fibrosa, Tritoniopsis caffra* and *Watsonia fourcadei.* Dominant graminoids are *Cannomois parviflora, C. virgata, Ehrharta dura, E. rupestris* subsp. *tricostata, Elegia fistulosa, E. galpinii, E. juncea, Epischoenus adnatus, Hypodiscus albo-aristatus, H. aristatus, H. striatus, H. synchroolepis, Ischyrolepis gaudichaudiana, Merxmuellera*

rufa, Pentameris distichophylla, Platycaulos anceps, P. compressus, Restio fourcadei, R. triticeus, Rhodocoma gigantea, Tetraria cuspidata, T. involucrata and *T. microstachys.*

- **Knysna Sand Fynbos** (Critically Endangered; Fynbos Biome) – occurs on the Garden Route coastal flats from Wilderness to the Robberg Peninsula. It is a dense, moderately tall microphyllous shrubland dominated by species more typical of sandstone fynbos. The small mountain cypress *Widdringtonia nodiflora* tree may occur. Tall shrubs include *Cliffortia linearifolia, Leucadendron eucalyptifolium, Metalasia densa* and *Passerina corymbose* and low shrubs include *Anthospermum aethiopicum, Berzelia intermedia, Cliffortia drepanoides, Clutia rubricaulis, Erica diaphana, E. glandulosa* subsp. *fourcadei, E. glumiflora, E. sessiliflora, Helichrysum asperum* var. *asperum, Lachnaea diosmoides, Leucadendron salignum, Leucospermum cuneiforme, Lobelia coronopifolia, Morella quercifolia, Muraltia squarrosa, Oedera imbricata, Protea cynaroides, Stoebe plumosa* and *Tephrosia capensis.* Herbs include *Geranium incanum* and *Helichrysum felinum* and graminoids include *Aristida junciformis* subsp. *galpinii*, *Brachiaria serrata*, *Cynodon dactylon, Eragrostis capensis, Ficinia bulbosa, Heteropogon contortus, Ischyrolepis Eleocharis, Tetraria cuspidate, Thamnochortus cinereus, Themeda triandra* and *Tristachya leucothrix.*
- **Garden Route Shale Fynbos** (Endangered; Fynbos Biome) – occurs on undulating hills and moderately undulating plains on the coastal forelands in the Western and Eastern Cape Provinces from the Langeberg to the Kareedouw Mountains. It occurs as a tall, dense proteoid and ericaceous fynbos in wetter areas and as a graminoid fynbos or shrubby grassland in the drier areas. Fire-safe areas within this unit are vegetated by thicket or scrub forest. Fairly wide belts of *Virgillia oroboides* occur where this vegetation type transitions into forest. *Leucadendron eucalyptifolium*, *Protea aurea* subsp. *aurea*, *P. coronata* are dominant tall shrubs, and *Metalasia densa, Passerina corymbose, Protea neriifolia* and *Searsia lucida* also occur. Low shrubs include *Acmadenia alternifolia, A. tetragona, Anthospermum aethiopicum, Cliffortia ruscifolia, Dicerothamnus rhinocerotis, Erica hispidula, Helichrysum cymosum, Leucadendron salignum, Pelargonium cordifolium, Phylica axillaris, P. pinea, Psoralea monophyla* and *Selago corymbose.* Herbs include *Helichrysum felinum* and the geophytic *Pteridium aquilinum*, which can be dominant. Graminoids include *Ischyrolepis sieberi, Aristida junciformis* subsp. *galpinii*, *Brachiaria serrata*, *Cymbopogon marginatus, Elegia juncea, Eragrostis capensis, Ischyrolepis gaudichaudiana, Restio triticeus, Themeda triandra* and *Tristachya leucothrix.*
- **Goukamma Dune Thicket** (Least Concern; Albany Thicket Biome) – occurs in the Western Cape along the coast on moderately undulating dunes between Victoria Bay to the Knysna Heads, and in smaller patches from the Robberg Peninsula to Keurboomstrand. The small trees stratum is dominated by *Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus, Schotia afra, Sideroxylon inerme* and *Tarchonanthus littoralis.* Tall trees include *Afrocarpus falcatus, Calodendrum capense, Celtis Africana, Ekebergia capensis, Olea capensis* and *Searsia chirendensis.* Succulent shrubs include *Carpobrotus acinaciformis*, which can be dominant, and the South African endemic *Cotyledon orbiculata*. Low shrubs are dominated by *Eriocephalus paniculatus, Felicia echinata, Helichrysum patulum, Muraltia spinosa* and *Salvia Africana-lutea.* The South African endemic low shrubs *Muraltia knysnaensis* and *Selago burchellii* also may occur. Tall shrubs are dominated by *Cassine peragua, Lauridia tetragona, Maytenus procumbens, Metalasia muricata, Mystroxylon aethiopicum* subsp. *aethiopicum, Olea exasperate, Searsia crenata* and *Searsia glauca.* Graminoids include *Restio eleocharis, Stenotaphrum secundatum* and *Thamnochortus insignis.*

- **Southern Afrotemperate Forest** (Least Concern; Forest Biome) – occurs in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and marginally in the Northern Cape. It is most well developed along the southern Cape coast between Mossel Bay and Humansdorp. In this area it occurs on sheltered seaward slopes, plateaus and coastal scarps. It is a tall, multilayered forest, with a well-developed shrub and herb understorey. Dominant tall trees are *Afrocarpus falcatus, Cunonia capensis, Curtisia dentata, Nuxia floribunda, Ocotea bullata, Olinia ventosa, Podocarpus elongatus, P. latifolius, Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus* and *Rapanea melanophloeos*. Dominant small trees are *Canthium inerme, Cassine peragua* and *Diospyros whyteana*. The tree fern *Cyathea capensis* can also be a dominant. Tall shrubs are dominated by *Burchellia bubalina* and *Trichocladus crinitus.* Geophytic herbs include *Blechnum capense, B. tabulare, Dietes iridioides, Rumohra adiantiformis* and *Todea barbara.* The graminoid layer can be dominated by *Oplismenus hirtellus*.

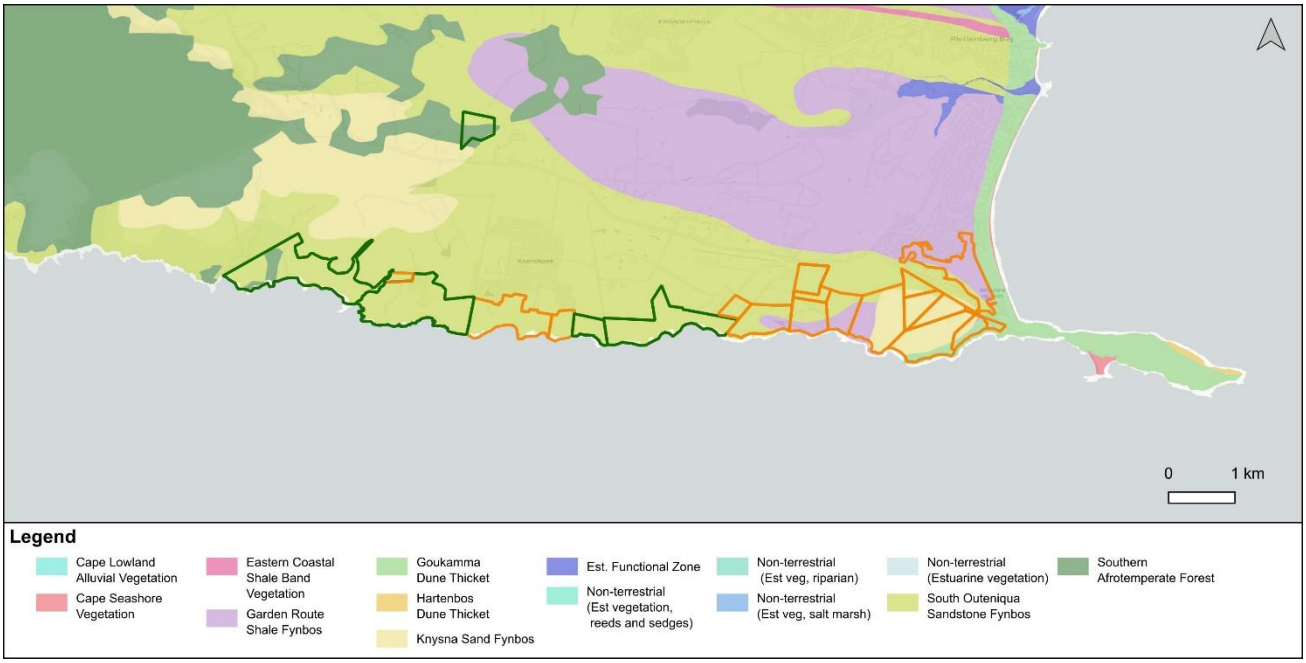


Figure 2-8: Vegetation of the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment (SA Vegetation Map, 2018).

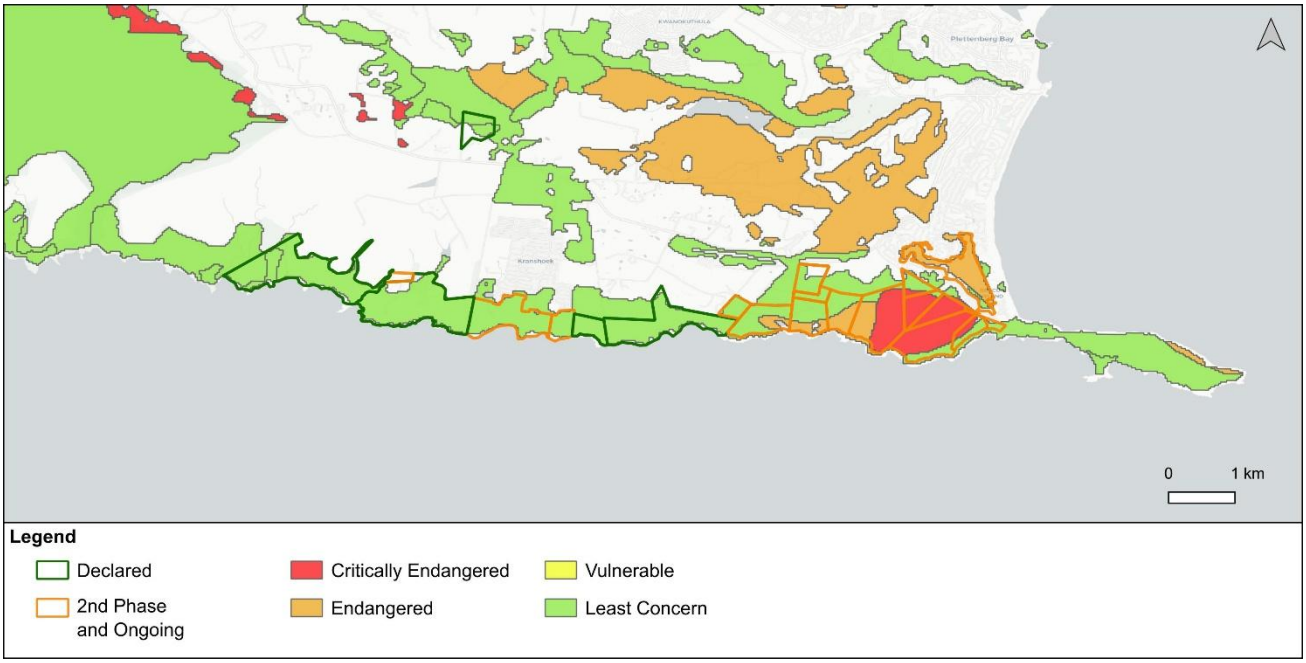


Figure 2-9: Ecosystem Threat Status of vegetation types on the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment.

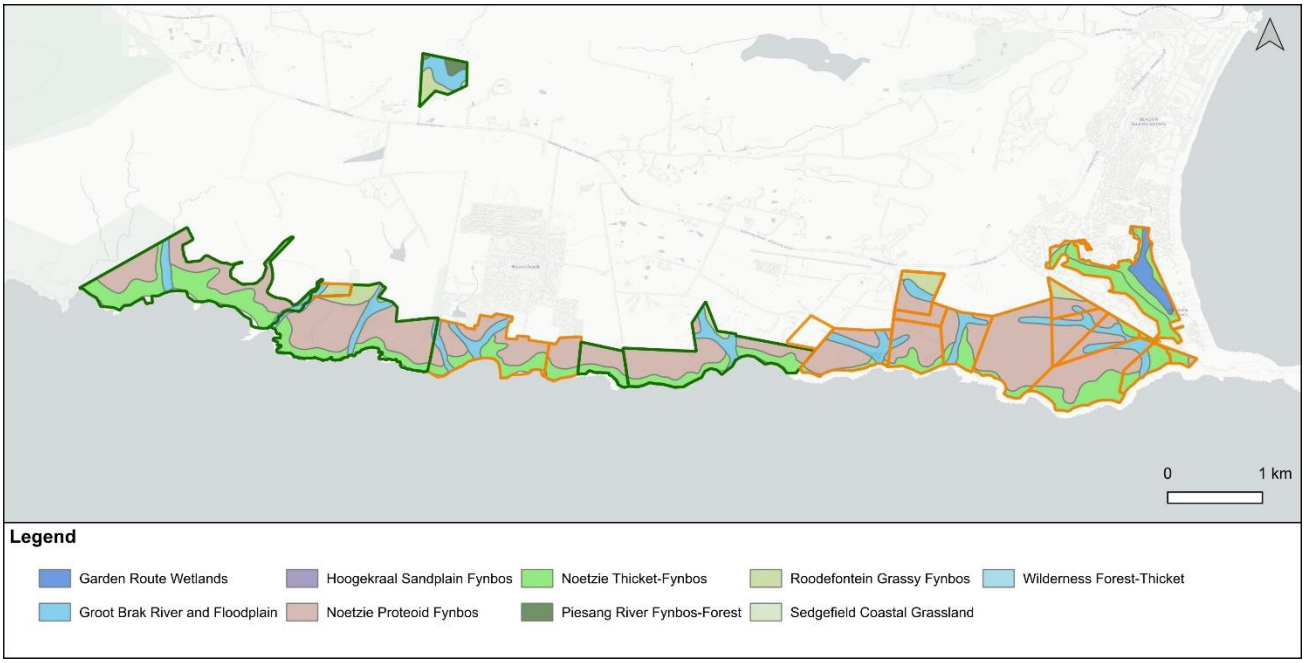


Figure 2-10: Vegetation of the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment (Garden Route Initiative).

According to the fine-scale vegetation map developed for the Garden Route Initiative (Vlok et al. 2008), the protected environment includes five vegetation types representing three biomes (see Figure 2-10).

- **Hartenbos Primary Dune** (Endangered; Marine Biome) – this unit occurs along a narrow coastal strip, from Witsand eastward to Nature's Valley. It has relatively low diversity and dominant species include *Ammophila arenaria* (alien), *Arctotheca populifolia, Gazania rigens, Hebenstretia cordata, Ipomoea pes-caprae, Senecio elegans, Scaevola plumieri, Tetragonia decumbems* and *Thinopyrum distichum*.

Shrubs such as *Metalasia muricata, Morella cordifolia, Passerina rigida, Searsia crenata* and *Sideroxylon inerme.* Vegetation is sparse nearer to the coast, but rapidly becomes denser and taller as one moves inland, where the vegetation gradually transitions to Dune Thicket, as indicated by the absence of species such as *Scaevola plumieri*, *Tetragonia decumbens* and *Thinopyrum distichum.* The primary dunes act as a buffer and precursor to the Dune Thicket units. Wherever they are absent, often due to stabilisation of the supporting Drift Sands habitat, wave action begins to erode into the secondary dunes, undermining the sands of the Dune Thicket. *Gladiolus gueinzii* (Least Concern; previously assessed as Rare) is the only known Species of Conservation Concern known to occur in this habitat unit, but it has yet to be recorded in the protected environment.

- **Herold's Bay Littoral Thicket** (Critically Endangered; Albany Thicket Biome) – this unit is restricted to granite and shale outcrops from Glentana eastwards to Storms River. It includes a significant succulent component. *Silene vlokii* was previously thought to be endemic to this unit, but this taxon is currently regarded as synonymous with *Silene crassifolia*, which is widespread and common.
- **Wilderness Forest Thicket** (Vulnerable; Albany Thicket Biome) – This unit is restricted to the secondary dune systems inland of the mobile dune systems between Wilderness and Brenton-on-Sea. It consists of forest in a matrix of Dune Thicket. The matrix vegetation includes species such as *Azima tetracantha, Carissa bispinosa, Cassine peragua, Euclea racemosa, Lycium cinereum, Searsia crenata, Searsia pterota, Mystroxylon aethiopicum, Muraltia spinosa* and *Putterlickia pyracantha*, which often intermingle with creepers such as *Asparagus aethiopicus, Cynanchum ellipticum, Rhoicissus digitata, Sarcostemma viminale* and *Solanum africanum* to form impenetrable stands. A forest-like community of trees, including *Olinia ventosa, Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus, Sideroxylon inerme* and *Tarchonanthus littoralis*, occur in the protected dune slacks. Where the dune slacks are deep, these trees form a dense closed canopy, well above ground level. These forests are never very wide but can be quite long.
- **Noetzie Proteoid Fynbos** (Least Concern; Fynbos Biome) – this unit is limited to the area between Knysna and Plettenberg Bay. Since most of this habitat is exposed to periodic fire, Albany thicket patches are absent. Physical disturbance can result in the vegetation becoming quite grassy. Seasonally wet sites can support robust sedges, such as *Tetraria bromoides*, but hydrophytic species such as *Berzelia intermedia* and *Grubbia rosmarinifolia* are absent (unlike in upland montane fynbos). Overstorey proteoid shrubs such as *Leucadendron eucalyptifolium*, *Leucadendron salignum* and *Protea neriifolia* are often locally abundant, along with ericoid shrubs such as *Erica formosa, Erica sparsa* and *Erica versicolor*. This habitat is not exceptionally rich in geophytes but some orchids, such as *Disa hians* are often locally abundant. *Pterygodium newdigateae* (CR, possibly extinct and known only from collections before 1923) could possibly occur.
- **Noetzie Thicket Fynbos** (Vulnerable; Fynbos Biome) – this unit occurs as a narrow strip along the coast in the higher rainfall zone from Brenton-on-Sea to Plettenberg Bay. Thicket and forest patches are more abundant. Water-demanding species, such as *Erica glandulosa* subsp. *fourcadei*, are present.

2.6.5 Fire regime

Fire is a fundamental ecological process in the fynbos biome, serving as both a disturbance and a stimulus that has shaped its exceptional floristic diversity. It plays a critical role in sustaining ecosystem functioning,

facilitating evolutionary dynamics, and driving the reproductive strategies of many fynbos plant species (le Maitre and Midgley, 1991). Fynbos plants have evolved various adaptations to survive fire, including the ability to resprout after fire, protect seeds against fire, or persist in areas less prone to burning, such as rocky outcrops (Vlok et al. in prep). Many reseeding species rely on fire to stimulate seed germination through exposure to heat and smoke, and to clear space for the establishment of seedlings. Fire is also essential for resprouters and geophytes, stimulating fresh growth and, in some cases, flowering.

The natural, large-scale operation of fire regimes has been increasingly disrupted by landscape fragmentation, necessitating the active management of fire within smaller spatial units to maintain biodiversity while mitigating risks to human safety and infrastructure. The frequency, season, and intensity of fires influence the survival of fynbos species with different life histories and have important implications for using fire as a management tool for biodiversity conservation. Inappropriate fire return intervals can lead to local extinctions (van Wilgen et al., 1991). Fire return intervals that are too short may prevent reseeding species from reaching maturity while fire return intervals that are too long may result in some species becoming senescent and, ultimately, the viability of their seed banks. Moreover, wildfires and the deliberate use of fire for land management carry significant risks, particularly in fire-prone landscapes. As a result, the National Veld and Forest Fire Act (No. 101 of 1998) places legal obligations on landowners to manage fire responsibly within these environments.

Before 2017 most of the fynbos vegetation on the RCCPE was senescent (more than 40 years old). In June 2017, devastating wildfires swept through the Southern Cape, including Plettenberg Bay and Knysna. These fires were fuelled by strong winds, low humidity, and dry vegetation after a prolonged drought, and burned vast areas of fynbos, plantations, and urban fringes. In Plettenberg Bay, the fires led to evacuations in areas like Whale Rock, Longships, and Green Valley, with some homes destroyed and extensive damage occurred. The fires started in multiple locations, including near Elandskraal and Kruisfontein plantation, and raged for days, claiming lives across the region, displacing thousands, and causing billions of rands in damage. Firefighting efforts involved hundreds of personnel, helicopters, and community support, but the scale and intensity of the fires made containment challenging. Nearly the entire extent of the RCCPE was burned in this fire (see Figure 2-11) and, as a result, the natural vegetation exhibits a uniform post-fire age. By 2025, the vegetation had reached an age of eight years.

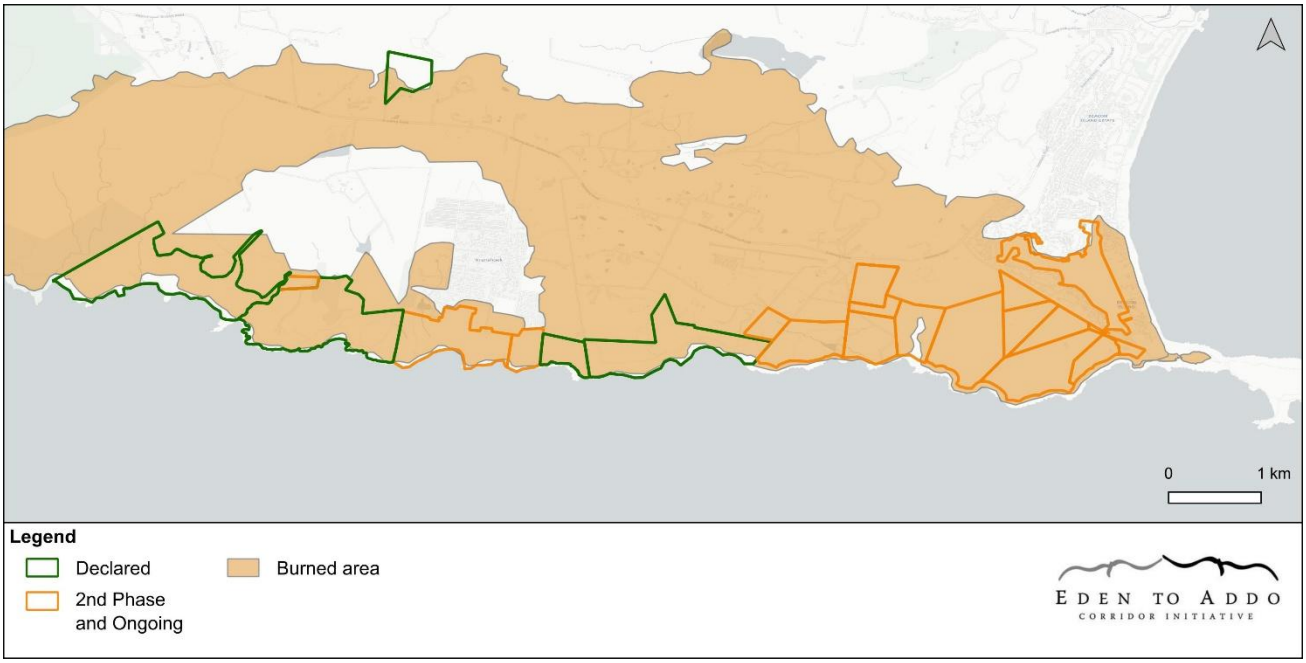


Figure 2-11: Extent of the RCCPE burned in the 2017 fire.

A fire management plan is currently being developed for the RCCPE and is in draft phase (see Heyns 2023). The objectives of this plan are to:

- Minimise the risk of uncontrolled wildfires and their detrimental effects on biodiversity, ecosystems, and human communities.
- Promote fire-adaptive ecosystems and the preservation of flora and fauna diversity.
- Maintain ecological processes dependent on fire, while ensuring public safety and minimising property damage.
- Implement a proactive and integrated approach to fire management, including prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Management strategies focus on three phases:

- Prevention and Preparedness: Public education, firebreaks, fuel management zones, infrastructure inspections, and early warning systems reduce fire risk.
- Response: An Incident Command System (ICS) coordinates fire suppression, with predefined triggers for resource mobilisation, prioritising safety and incorporating traditional ecological knowledge where applicable.
- Recovery and Rehabilitation: Post-fire assessments guide ecological recovery, including erosion control and reforestation, with ongoing monitoring to adapt strategies.

A systematic monitoring program tracks fire occurrences, behaviour, and ecological impacts, with regular evaluations to refine strategies per the RCCPE Fire Management Policy. The RCCPE's management of fire includes personnel training, collaboration with adjacent jurisdictions and research institutions, and annual plan reviews.

2.6.6 Invasive species

The spread of alien invasive plant species has had a significant impact on native ecosystems globally (Mack et al., 2000), and the Fynbos Biome is no exception. Over the past 200 years, invasive alien vegetation has proliferated to such an extent in the fynbos that it has led to reduced streamflow, altered fire regimes, and shifts in the composition of native fauna and flora (Richardson et al., 1991; Richardson & van Wilgen, 2004). Invasive plant infestations increase fuel loads, resulting in higher-intensity fires that can overwhelm even fire-adapted flora with protective traits like underground lignotubers and thick bark. Native fynbos vegetation also regenerates poorly after fire in areas with dense infestations of alien plants (Musil, 1993), and these invasions significantly reduce the overall plant cover and species diversity of the biome (Richardson et al., 1989; Holmes and Cowling, 1997). Faunal communities are likewise impacted, as more intense fires can penetrate rock crevices and burrows used by reptiles and small mammals for shelter (Coetzee, 2005)

The principal invasive species threatening the RCCPE include rooikrans *Acacia cyclops*, black wattle *A. mearnsii*, Australian blackwood *A. melanoxylon*, Port Jackson willow *A. saligna*, silky hakea *Hakea sericea*, saligna gum *Eucalyptus grandis*, Australian myrtle *Leptospermum laevigatum*, bugweed *Solanum mauritianum* and pines *Pinus spp* (see Table 2-4 and Figure 2-12). These species are among the most ecologically disruptive, contributing to increased fire risks, reduced water availability, and loss of native biodiversity.

The eradication of alien invasive vegetation in the RCCPE is seen as one of the major required management interventions. In terms of Section 76 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No.10 of 2004), the management authority of a protected area must incorporate an invasive species control plan in the protected area management plan. In 2020, invasive alien plant control plans were developed by SCLI Environmental for the individual properties that make up the RCCPE. These plans are structured according to the national *Guidelines for Monitoring, Control and Eradication Plans* (DEA 2015). Properties were divided into management units and the management units were mapped according to Working for Water standards. The plans include strategic objectives related to prevention, early detection and rapid response, restricted activities, methods of control, fire prevention and preparedness, and implementation. The plans also include guidelines for planning invasive alien plant control projects, follow-up and rehabilitation, mechanical control, chemical control and biological control.

Table 2-4: Principal invader plant species on the RCCPE.

Invader Plant Species	Density	Major issues	Priority
Australian blackwood *Acacia melanoxylon*	10%	Low spreading mat dwarf version on the coast that is very difficult to control. One of the worst invaders in the area. Found predominantly on the higher reaches of the coastal plain top	1
Port Jackson willow *Acacia saligna*	10%	Difficult to control and coppices prolifically.	1
Australian myrtle *Leptospermum laevigatum*	10%	Newly identified invader in the area. Very widespread.	1
Silky hakea *Hakea sericea*	15%	Widespread, difficult to control. Spread increasing dramatically	
Saligna gum *Eucalyptus grandis*	5%	Isolated areas. Difficult to supress	2
Bugweed *Solanum mauritianum*	5%	Forest areas, and coastal escarpment low points/valleys	2
Red-eye wattle *Acacia cyclops*	40%	Very widespread, easier to control, but very prolific	2

Invader Plant Species	Density	Major issues	Priority
Pines *Pinus spp.*	10%	Easier to control. Beginning to emerge en mass after 2 consecutive good year rains 2023-2024	3
Black wattle *Acacia mearnsii*	2%	Not so widespread and currently very manageable	3

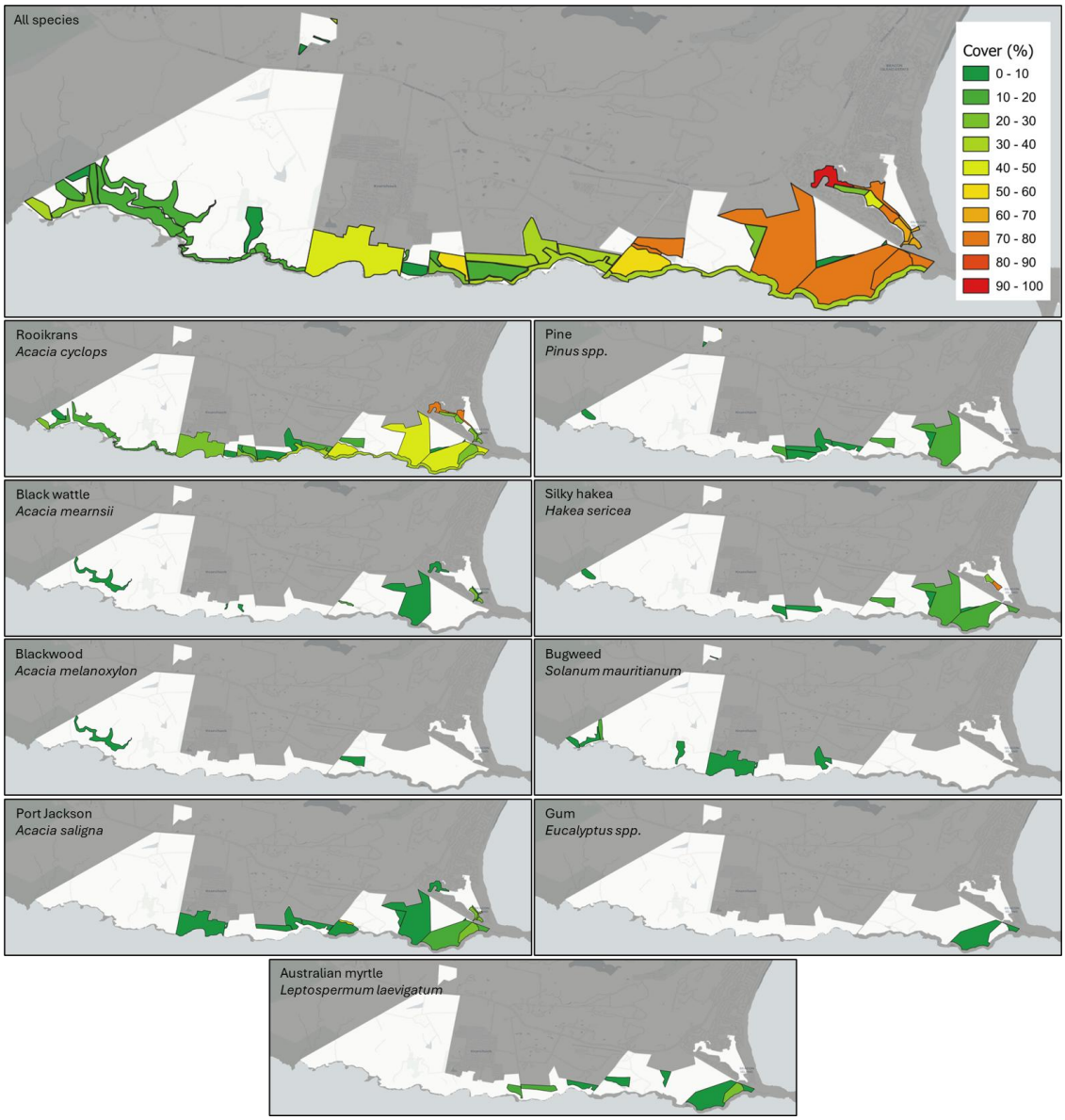


Figure 2-12: Invasive alien vegetation on the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment.

2.6.7 Wildlife and species of conservation concern

The RCCPE supports a diverse and ecologically significant assemblage of wildlife, reflective of the southern Cape's coastal, forest, and fynbos ecosystems. The corridor, being unfenced and comprised of privately owned properties, allows for the natural movement of wildlife across a mosaic of habitats without artificial barriers in an east-west landscape orientation.

Wildlife within the RCCPE occurs naturally, with no artificially introduced or managed populations. Species range from small and large terrestrial mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and invertebrates to marine species along the corridor's coastal edge. Small antelope, including Cape grysbok *Raphicerus melanotis*, common (Grey) duiker *Sylvicapra grimmia*, steenbok *Raphicerus campestris* and vaal (grey) rhebok *Pelea capreolus* occur naturally in the area, and move freely between properties. There is currently no need to manage these populations. The presence of apex and mesopredators such as leopard *Panthera pardus*, caracal *Caracal caracal*, and honey badger *Mellivora capensis*, along with elusive species like the aardvark *Orycteropus afer*, highlights the corridor's role in maintaining ecological integrity across the landscape.

The flora of the RCCPE is exceptionally rich, with more than 500 plant species having been recorded and representing more than 100 families. This includes two Endangered (*Erica onusta* and *Muraltia knysnaensis*), five Vulnerable (*Erica glandulosa* subsp. *fourcadei*, *Psoralea vanberkelae*, *Acmadenia alternifolia*, *Selago burchellii* and *Selago villicaulis*) and five Near Threatened species (*Metalasia erectifolia*, *Curtisia dentata*, *Freesia leichtlinii* subsp. *alba*, *Oxalis pendulifolia* and *Gnidia chrysophylla*).

Erica onusta grows in coastal fynbos in patches between forest. It is a highly range-restricted species, occurring only within a small area from east of Knysna to Nature's Valley. Its remaining subpopulations persist as isolated remnants within a landscape largely transformed by forestry plantations. Although the establishment of new plantations has ceased, extensive habitat loss in the past has left these subpopulations confined to small, fragmented patches of natural vegetation. Habitat quality within these fragments continues to decline due to the encroachment of invasive alien plants, inappropriate fire regimes, and ongoing pressures from agricultural and urban development. The overall size of the population is unknown, but it is inferred to be decreasing as habitat degradation persists. In addition, areas of potentially suitable habitat remain at risk from poor land management practices, further threatening the survival of this species.

Muraltia knysnaensis occurs in coastal fynbos between Knysna and Plettenberg Bay, where it survives in three to eight severely fragmented subpopulations restricted to remnants of natural habitat. Most of this species' original range has been transformed for crop cultivation, forestry plantations, and coastal development, with at least 58% of its habitat already lost. Habitat degradation continues, driven by alien invasive plant infestations, fire exclusion on small fragments, and ongoing urban and agricultural expansion. The species is known from only four recent records, with three of these subpopulations facing persistent threats from habitat loss, degradation, and isolation. One subpopulation of fewer than 10 plants was recorded in 2009 on the edge of a newly established plantation and declined to a single plant by 2012. A fourth, small subpopulation of under 10 plants occurs within a private nature reserve and is not currently threatened. Although some intact coastal fynbos persists at locations recorded historically, extensive habitat transformation has left remaining subpopulations isolated and severely fragmented, and it is likely that other undiscovered subpopulations may persist within these scattered remnants.

Erica glandulosa subsp. *fourcadei* occurs in strandveld, sandstone fynbos, dune fynbos, and dune thicket within a narrow coastal strip, where it persists in eight to 12 severely fragmented subpopulations. These continue to decline due to habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation driven by coastal development, forestry plantations, invasive alien plants, and the exclusion of fire from small, isolated fragments. Over 36% of this species' coastal habitat has already been transformed, primarily for agriculture, plantations, and urban expansion, while large areas remain densely invaded by alien species. In the absence of fire, parts of its habitat are shifting from open coastal fynbos to dense thicket, further reducing suitable conditions. Although recent

records suggest the species is more widespread than previously thought — occurring at between 10 and 20 locations — most subpopulations are small, isolated, and vulnerable to ongoing pressures. Only in the area between Sedgefield and Knysna, particularly within Goukamma Nature Reserve, does the species remain relatively common, with all other occurrences heavily fragmented and under threat.

Psoralea vanberkelae is a highly localised species, occurring in South Outeniqua Sandstone Fynbos and known from only two locations southwest of Plettenberg Bay. It is confined to a narrow strip of sandstone fynbos above coastal cliffs, where its range has likely been reduced in the past through habitat loss to crop cultivation and coastal development. While most of the remaining habitat now falls within privately protected areas and further habitat loss has ceased, parts of the area remain infested with invasive alien plants. These infestations are, however, being actively cleared. The long-term survival of this species depends on the continued protection of its remaining habitat and the sustained management of invasive alien plants encroaching from adjacent properties.

Acmadenia alternifolia is known from at least 10 locations, occurring on slopes in exposed positions within coastal headlands in sandstone fynbos, shale fynbos, and dune thicket. The species is very restricted, with its range limited to coastal headlands from Plettenberg Bay in the east to Knysna in the west, and inland areas 10–30 km from the coast, between Nature's Valley and Bergplaas north of Sedgefield. Urban expansion may have contributed to historical declines, and forestry posed a significant past threat around Harkerville. Invasive alien plants remain an ongoing threat throughout its range, while quarrying has caused declines in specific subpopulations, such as above Stevens Bank in the Harkerville forestry area. Coastal development continues to threaten habitat, particularly around Plettenberg Bay and east of the Keurbooms River. Two subpopulations have already been lost and the status of a further four is uncertain. Data from four known subpopulations indicate that most are small, containing 10–50 mature individuals, although one larger subpopulation holds over 1,000 individuals.

Selago burchellii is known from six locations, occurring on coastal slopes and flats in shale, dune, and sand fynbos between George and Plettenberg Bay. The species has already lost at least 40% of its habitat to commercial forestry plantations and crop cultivation, with habitat loss continuing due to ongoing agricultural expansion and coastal development. In addition to direct habitat transformation, remaining subpopulations face increasing pressure from invasive alien plant infestations, which further degrade the quality of its fragmented habitat.

Selago villicaulis known from less than 10 locations. Threatened by ongoing coastal development on the South Coast as well as by alien plant invasion. Occurs from Stilbaai to Plettenberg Bay in dune thicket. Coastal development is an ongoing, moderate to severe threat throughout this species range- especially in the George, Wilderness and Knysna areas. Alien plants are an ongoing, moderate threat throughout the species range.

Selago villicaulis is known from fewer than 10 locations, occurring in dune thicket along the South Coast from Stilbaai to Plettenberg Bay. The species is threatened by ongoing coastal development, which poses a moderate to severe risk across its range, particularly around George, Wilderness, and Knysna. Invasive alien plants present an additional, persistent threat throughout its distribution, contributing to the degradation of its remaining habitat.

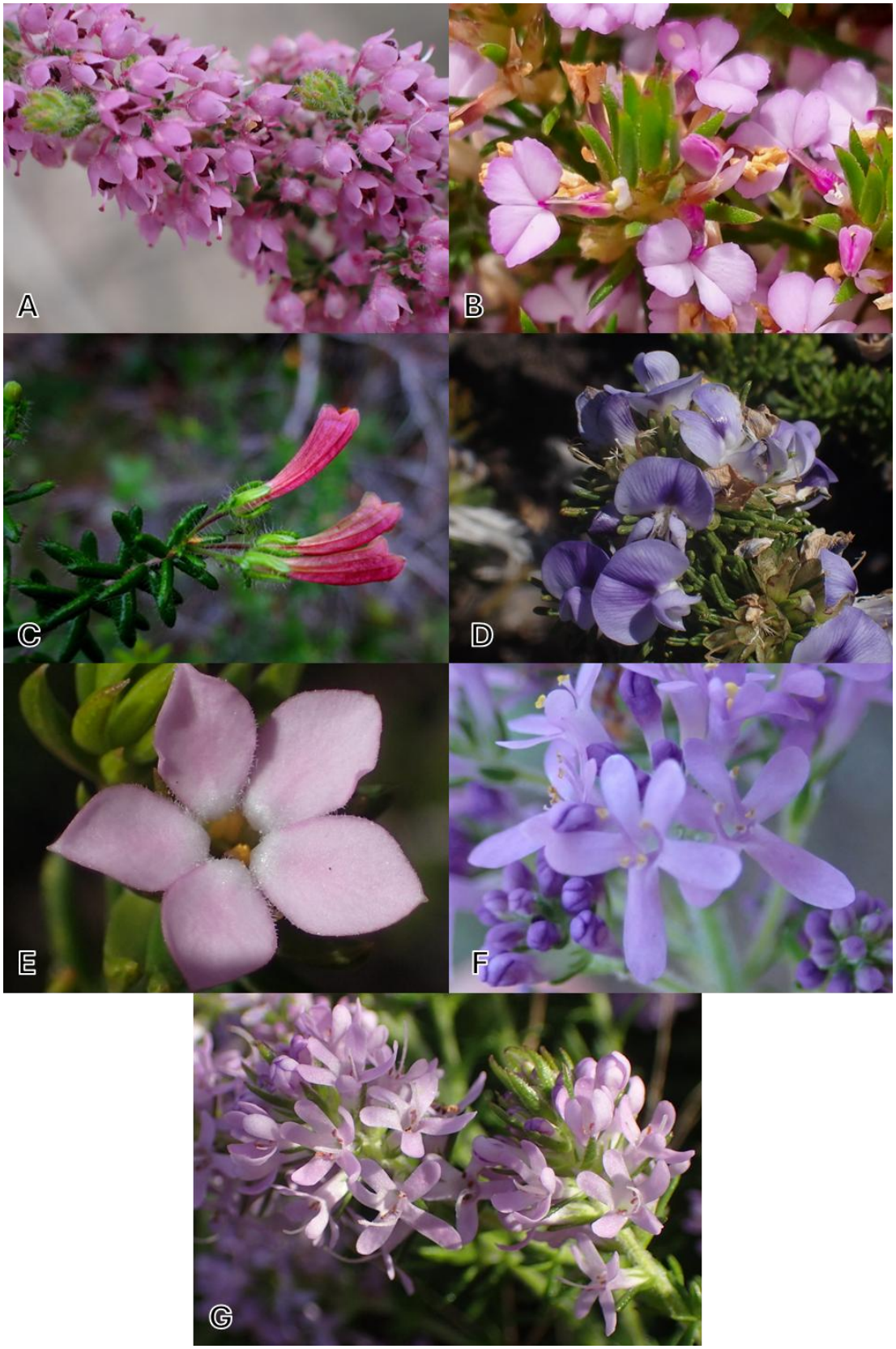


Figure 2-13: Threatened flora of the RCCPE: A – *Erica onusta* (photo Michelle Behrens), B – *Muraltia knysnaensis* (photo Johan Eksteen) , C – *Erica glandulosa subsp. fourcadei* (photo Di Turner), D – *Psoralea vanberkelae* (photo Jenny

Potgieter), E – *Acmadenia alternifolia* (photo Nicola van Berkel), F – *Selago burchellii* (photo Nicola van Berkel); G – *Selago villicaulis* (photo Nicola van Berkel).

2.7 Archaeological, paleontological, and heritage significance

The RCCPE NPO is not only a custodian of the reserve in the present but also of its deep historical and prehistorical legacy. The RCCPE contains one of the richest, most continuous records of human and environmental history in the southern Cape. Stretching along the coastal edge, the corridor safeguards an irreplaceable concentration of archaeological, paleontological, and heritage sites; some of which are among the most significant in the world.

Recent scientific work in the corridor has uncovered fossil trackways, including well-preserved dinosaur footprints and abundant evidence of early hominin activity. These discoveries, including San rock art, undisturbed and pristine open-air sites where early humans fashioned tools, complex middens, and a network of coastal caves, contribute directly to a broader understanding of how modern humans emerged and adapted in this region over tens of thousands of years.

Many of these sites lie within the Admiralty Reserve, a state-owned coastal buffer strip managed by the Department of Public Works, where access and impact must be carefully controlled. While the RCCPE does not own these lands, it plays a critical role in stewarding and regulating access, particularly through the development of guided hiking experiences that educate without disturbing.

The corridor forms part of what is increasingly seen as the 'Cradle of Human Culture', a concept that mirrors the Cradle of Humankind in Gauteng but focuses on the evolution of cognitive, symbolic, and cultural behaviour in early *Homo sapiens*. The southern Cape, and the RCCPE specifically, holds some of the strongest tangible evidence of these developments, including how humans survived climate fluctuations such as the Last Glacial Maximum, when a now-submerged Paleo-Agulhus Plain stretched seaward.

This extraordinary time depth, layered into the landscape, gives the corridor a unique interpretive value. Hikers on the Inqua Trail walk through landscapes once traversed by dinosaurs, early humans, and the ancestors of today's coastal communities. Protecting these sites is not only a matter of preserving biodiversity — it is about preserving the story of human origins.

Conservation of these areas requires careful mapping, research partnerships, and access control. Many sites are exceptionally fragile, and their integrity is threatened by unmanaged access, erosion, and even well-meaning curiosity. The RCCPE is working closely with leading archaeologists and palaeontologists to develop a formal inventory of sensitive sites and to integrate best practices for their long-term protection.

In sum, while the corridor supports a range of valuable ecological systems, its archaeological and paleontological significance may be its most globally important asset. It tells a story that transcends borders and generations — one of survival, innovation, and emergence — and must be conserved with the utmost care.

Recent surveys conducted by Dr. J. De Vynck, formerly of the African Centre for Coastal Palaeoscience (Nelson Mandela University), underscore the exceptional archaeological and paleontological richness of the Robberg to Knysna corridor. As outlined in his July 2023 heritage report, this stretch is experiencing what can only be described as an 'explosion of discovery', including:

- Numerous undocumented archaeological sites (open-air, cave, and rock shelter), many of which exhibit exceptional preservation.
- Rare Middle Stone Age open-air sites, which are globally scarce - especially in such pristine condition.
- Palaeontological sites of potential international significance, pending further investigation with global experts.
- Contributions to broader projects like the “Cradle of Human Culture” and potential World Heritage Site nominations.

Dr. De Vynck’s report confirms that this corridor is integrally linked to the emergence of cognitively modern humans, joining a cluster of world-famous sites such as Blombos Cave, Pinnacle Point, and recent excavations at the Knysna Heads.

Moreover, his mention of a study led by Dr. Charles Helm has already identified over 350 fossil trackway sites across the south Cape, including at Robberg. These include:

- The oldest known human trackways (~152,000 years old).
- Ammoglyphs (sand patterns) dated to 139,000 years ago; possibly the oldest symbolic human markings.

These discoveries deepen the need for:

- Urgent mapping and registration of sites.
- Layered legal protections. (Both international and local heritage status)
- Controlled access protocols, particularly in areas now intersected by hiking trails.

Dr. De Vynck’s concluding observation is worth quoting directly:

> "*This layer, a cultural and early natural layer, placed over and into the layer of natural plant and animal beauty, is indeed a serious asset and cause for collective progressive management plans. The area is vast yet intricately connected*." - Dr. J. De Vynck, 2023

The Robberg Coastal Corridor is not only an ecological stronghold, but also one of South Africa’s most compelling cultural landscapes. It embodies a deep and complex narrative that spans from the age of dinosaurs to the emergence of modern humans, and into more recent histories shaped by indigenous communities, colonial migration, and spiritual ties to land and sea.

The corridor contains:

- Dinosaur footprints and fossil trackways, revealing life during prehistoric periods.
- Open-air archaeological sites, including worked tool areas and middens that show early human adaptation and coastal foraging strategies.
- Numerous caves, many of which are intact and contain rich archaeological deposits, speleothems, and signs of human use across millennia.
- Speleothems (stalactites/stalagmites) which offer invaluable paleoclimate records from past Ice Ages, helping researchers understand how early humans responded to environmental change.

These features position the RCCPE within the global discussion on the origins of modern human cognition and symbolic culture, aligning it with the broader 'Cradle of Human Culture' narrative.

2.8 Spiritual and cultural significance

Beyond their scientific value, the archaeological sites hold deep cultural and spiritual meaning. The caves, ancient campsites, and coastlines have long been part of the lived and sacred landscapes of the San and Khoi peoples, whose oral histories, rock art, and cultural traditions reflect a profound spiritual connection to land, water, and sky.

Later, the area became part of the cultural fabric of the Griqua, a people of mixed Khoi, European, and slave ancestry, whose presence shaped the inland margins of the southern Cape. Their legacy, along with the early Afrikaner and English settlers who established homesteads and coastal routes, contributes to the layered human history that defines the corridor today.

These histories, too often under-documented, are integral to the story of the Robberg Coastal Corridor. They call for recognition, preservation, and respectful engagement with descendants, cultural custodians, and indigenous knowledge holders.

Sites of interest include:

- Tiergat Cave (Amphitheatre Bay) and Vygekraal Cave (below Vygekraal Castle) are two of the corridor's most prominent heritage sites. Both lie within the Admiralty Reserve, where public access is legally permitted, but active regulation and protection are limited. These sites, along with others still being documented, are candidates for formal heritage designation at provincial and national levels.
- Gilead Cave found on Ptn 5/432 Kranshoek
- Oumatjie Cave found on Ptn 4/432 Kranshoek

Due to the abundance of undocumented and pristine but sensitive sies, an entire landscape level approach should be taken with regard to protection of sites.

2.9 Socio-economic context

Plettenberg Bay has emerged as a premier destination for high-net-worth individuals (HNWIs) and prominent capitalist leaders, with the town reportedly hosting one of the highest concentrations of such property owners in Africa. According to a 2015 report by New World Wealth, Plettenberg Bay is the top South African town for super-rich individuals owning second homes, with approximately 260 multi-millionaires holding properties, primarily from Johannesburg and Cape Town. The town boasts over 120 homes valued at R20 million or more, a figure surpassed only by Johannesburg and Cape Town. Notably, Beachy Head Drive has been dubbed 'Africa's Millionaire Row', with land prices reaching around R43,000 per square meter, among the highest in the country outside Cape Town. This influx of wealth is further evidenced by the 2018 AfrAsia South Africa Wealth Report, which noted Plettenberg Bay's third-highest number of trophy homes (130) in South Africa, underscoring its status as a magnet for affluent investors.

This concentration of wealth has reshaped Plettenberg Bay's socio-economic landscape. The property market has seen record-breaking sales, with transactions totaling R1.043 billion in 2017 and surpassing R2 billion in 2021, driven by semigration from Gauteng (31% of buyers) and growing interest from international buyers (8%). Luxury estates such as Whale Rock, Brackenridge, and The Hill, along with high-end developments like De Meermin, cater to this elite demographic, offering secure, exclusive living with high investment potential. The demand for permanent residences has also risen, attracting families, retirees, and remote workers seeking a lifestyle blend of luxury and tranquility. This has spurred residential development, with estates now accounting for 20% of the property landscape, further inflating property values.

Despite the economic boost from this affluent influx, the Bitou Municipality grapples with significant socio-economic challenges. The 2022 Spatial Development Framework (SDF) reports an unemployment rate of approximately 28%, reflecting national trends of high joblessness. Income inequality remains stark, mirroring South Africa's Gini coefficient of 0.63 (World Bank, 2022). In the RCCPE area, this manifests as a divide between wealthy, often seasonal, residents and tourist-facing workers versus marginalized communities with limited economic access. In 2011, about 60% of Bitou's residents earned below the Food Poverty Line, with 4,500 indigent households. Poverty is concentrated in areas like Kranshoek (adjacent to the RCCPE), New Horizons, Bossiesgif, Kwanokuthula, Green Valley, and Kurland. As of 2016, Kranshoek accounted for roughly 13% of the municipality's 60,000 residents.

The RCCPE contributes to the local economy through ecotourism and conservation activities, such as various roles in the Guided trail operation, invasive alien plant control and trail maintenance, which create jobs, particularly for nearby communities. However, these opportunities are often seasonal or project-based, offering limited long-term stability. The presence of HNWIs and capitalist leaders presents opportunities to leverage their investments for broader community benefit, such as funding skills development in ecotourism, environmental management, or sustainable entrepreneurship. For instance, partnerships with local businesses and NGOs could support cooperative enterprises or cultural tourism projects, integrating marginalised communities into the economic value chain.

However, the growing dominance of affluent property owners poses challenges. Rising property prices and living costs risk excluding lower-income residents, exacerbating inequality. The focus on luxury developments may also strain local infrastructure and environmental resources, necessitating careful management to preserve the RCCPE's ecological integrity. To address these dynamics, plans should prioritise inclusive strategies, such as affordable housing initiatives, improved infrastructure in underserved areas, and equitable access to economic opportunities. Collaboration between RCCPE management, local government, and private stakeholders is essential to balance the economic benefits of elite investment with sustainable, community-driven development.

By aligning conservation goals with socio-economic progress, the RCCPE can harness Plettenberg Bay's unique position as a hub for both natural beauty and high-net-worth investment to foster inclusive growth, reduce poverty, and maintain its status as a world-class ecotourism destination.

2.10 Threats to biodiversity

The RCCPE faces several threats to its biodiversity, primarily driven by human activities and environmental changes. The most significant threats are:

- Inappropriate development – inappropriate development is identified as one of the biggest threats to biodiversity in the Garden Route, including the RCCPE. Development has the potential to fragment habitats, disrupt ecological connectivity, and threaten the corridor's role as a critical link between Robberg Nature Reserve and Garden Route National Park.
- Landscape pressures and edge effects – the RCCPE is geographically narrow and bordered to the north by rapidly expanding residential and agricultural development, primarily due to ongoing semigration to the Garden Route region. This intensification of land use introduces several negative edge effects and pressures, including:
    - Increased presence of domestic animals such as dogs, cats, and horses
    - Erection of fences that impede wildlife movement
    - Higher risk of poaching and snare incidents
    - Light, noise, and human activity encroachment into natural habitats

  These cumulative pressures pose significant threats to the corridor's ecological function and highlight the need for sensitive buffer zone management and community education. Maintaining the integrity of the RCCPE requires ongoing cooperation with adjoining landowners and stewardship partners to reduce these pressures and promote wildlife-compatible land use.
- Invasive alien plants – the invasion of alien plant species, such as red-eye wattle, pine, hakea, Port Jackson, blackwood, and black wattle, is a major threat to the native fynbos vegetation. These species outcompete native flora, reducing biodiversity and altering ecosystem processes.
- Inappropriate fire – inappropriate fire regimes have the potential to significantly disrupt the ecological dynamics of fynbos ecosystems within the RCCPE. Fires occurring too frequently (at intervals of less than nine years) may not allow enough time for slow-maturing reseeding species, such as some Proteaceae, to set seed and build up a seed bank, which could result in local extirpation. When fire is suppressed for extended periods, vegetation stands can become over-mature, leading to reduced species diversity and increased dominance by woody or invasive taxa. When prescribed burns are implemented, safety concerns may lead to fires of insufficient intensity to stimulate germination of fynbos species. Conversely, excessively intense fires, driven by increased fuel loads from invasive alien plants, can destroy soil seed banks and eradicate fire-sensitive species
- Climate change – climate change poses significant threats to the RCCPE through rising temperatures (under moderate scenarios a 2–4 °C warming by 2040; Midgley et al. 2005; Mbokodo et al. 2020), changes in rainfall amount and seasonality (late summer increases and winter decreases in precipitation; Midgley et al. 2005; Roffe et al. 2020), more frequent extreme weather events (Midgley et al. 2005), and biodiversity shifts. It may also intensify existing pressures. For example, elevated CO_2 and warmer temperatures may increase the spread of invasive plants (Liu et al 2016), which in turn increases wildfire risks.

2.11 Management challenges and opportunities

A summary of the key management challenges and opportunities, addressed in the management plan are highlighted in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5: Management challenges and opportunities.

Management Focus Area	Challenges and Opportunities
BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL COMPONENTS	
Integrated Wildfire Control	Challenges: - Proximity of RCCPE to residential, industrial and commercial areas – areas that need to be protected from fire - Many potential ignition sources – possibility of the area burning too frequently - Impact of firebreaks on aesthetic values of the RCCPE. - Integrating fire and invasive alien plant management. - Small area of the RCCPE – possibility of entire area burning – need for more intensive management - Climate change leading to more regular fires and extreme fire events Opportunities: - Satellite-derived products for fire monitoring. - Collaboration with Southern Cape FPA for response, resources, and site- and landscape-scale planning - Strong community awareness of fire (as a result of the devastating 2017 fires).
Integrated Invasive Alien Species Control	Challenges: - Fire stimulated germination of invasive alien plant seedlings - Continual spread of propagules from neighbouring properties - Possibility of new species being spreading from neighbouring areas (e.g., garden plants) - Proximity to commercial forestry (although in exit-phase) Opportunities: - Possibility of prescribed burns (when ecologically appropriate) to control emergent alien plant seedlings after initial clearing has been completed. - Biological control - Opportunities for herbicide assistance (e.g., through Southern Cape FPA, DFFE)
Aquatic and Riparian Systems	Challenges: - Upstream impoundments and agricultural land use on the Piesang River system - Upstream river falls out of protected area status Opportunities: - Piesang river flows through protected environment which is pristine Afromontane forest - Pollutant and flood buffering effect of non-disturbed riparian zone in Protected Environment

Management Focus Area	Challenges and Opportunities
Wildlife and Species of Special Concern	Challenges: - Presence and distribution of SCC within the RCCPE not fully understood. - Possibility of illegal harvesting of plant and animal SCC. Opportunities: - Potential to discover new SCC within the RCCPE - Possibility of developing monitoring programs for SCC
SUSTAINABLE UTILISATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES	
Recreation and Tourism	Challenges: - Very porous landscape and many people with unregulated access. Opportunities: - Proximity to Plettenberg Bay and along Garden Route.
SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND HERITAGE	
Environmental Awareness and Education	Opportunities: - Easily accessible to schools around Plettenberg Bay
Heritage Features	Challenges: - Quarry blasting activities pose significant risks to the integrity of caves within the RCCPE. These risks include potential damage to stalagmites and the possibility of cave collapses. It is crucial to carefully manage and monitor quarry activities to mitigate these impacts and preserve the geological and ecological integrity of the caves. Opportunities: - Possibly the most important feature that creates a story that galvanises the local and global community around the cradle of human culture story.

3 Legal and policy framework

The most relevant legislation and policy documents are outlined below. A more complete list of applicable statutes is provided in Appendix A.

3.1 National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No. 57 of 2003

While there is a considerable body of legislation relevant to the management of protected areas, the primary legislation guiding their management is the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No. 57 of 2003; NEM: PAA).

NEM: PAA establishes the legal basis for the establishment and administration of protected areas in South Africa. It includes provisions for the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and its natural landscapes. The Act sets out the mechanisms for the declaration of protected areas and the requirements for their management. In the Western Cape, CapeNature is the Provincial Conservation Authority, and its Biodiversity Stewardship Programme facilitates the establishment and management of protected areas on private land.

NEM: PAA encourages local community participation in the management of protected areas and balances the relationship between the environment, biodiversity, human settlement and economic development. NEM: PAA establishes the platform for biodiversity stewardship by creating a legal framework for cooperation between the state and landowners for the declaration and management of protected areas.

Key sections of NEM: PAA include:

- Section 17 outlines the purpose of protected areas.
- Section 28 empowers the Minister or MEC to declare by notice in the government gazette an area as a protected environment.
- Section 29 empowers the Minister or MEC to withdraw a declaration of an area, or part of an area, as a protected environment.
- Section 38 allows for the Minister or MEC to assign the management of a protected environment to a management authority. The management authority may be a suitable person, organisation or organ of state, and must consent to this assignment.
- Section 39 requires that the management authority for a protected area develop a management plan. The management authority must consult with municipalities, organs of state, local communities and other affected parties when developing the management plan. The management plan must also take into account any applicable aspects of the Integrated Development Plan of the local municipality within which it is situated.
- Section 40 requires that the management authority manage the protected area exclusively for the purpose for which it was declared and in accordance with the management plan, and applicable legislation. The management authority may amend the plan by agreement with the Minister or MEC.
- Section 41 outlines the contents of the management plan. As a minimum, it must contain at least: the terms and conditions of any applicable biodiversity management plan, a coordinated policy framework, a programme for implementation and its costing, procedures for public participation, where appropriate procedures for community-based natural resource management, and a zoning of the area.
- Section 48 restricts prospecting and mining activities in protected environments without written permission of the Minister of Environmental Affairs and the Minister of Mineral Resources.
- Section 49 outlines restricted activities within protected areas. This could include activities outlined in regulations made by the Minister in terms of Section 86 or by the MEC in terms of Section 87.
- Section 51 allows for the regulation or restriction of development and other activities within a protected environment.

According to Section 17 of NEM: PAA, the purposes for declaring an area as a protected area are to:

i) protect ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and its natural landscapes and seascapes in a system of protected areas.

ii) preserve the ecological integrity of those areas.

iii) conserve biodiversity in those areas.

iv) protect areas representative of all ecosystems, habitats and species naturally occurring in South Africa.

v) protect South Africa's threatened or rare species.

vi) protect an area which is vulnerable or ecologically sensitive.

vii) assist in ensuring the sustained supply of environmental goods and services.

viii) provide for the sustainable use of natural and biological resources.

ix) create or augment destinations for nature-based tourism.

x) manage the interrelationship between natural environmental biodiversity, human settlement and economic development.

xi) contribute to human, social, cultural, spiritual and economic development.

xii) rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of endangered and vulnerable species.

The RCCPE is declared under Section 28(1) of the NEM: PAA (see Appendix B).

3.2 National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, No. 10 of 2004

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004; NEM: BA), provides planning instruments for various aspects of biodiversity conservation. The planning tools provided for in the Act are aimed at assisting provincial authorities and conservation agencies in identifying biodiversity priorities and addressing threats. The identified tools include the National Biodiversity Framework, bioregional plans, biodiversity management plans, the listing of threatened and protected species or ecosystems, and the control and enforcement of species and organisms posing a potential threat to biodiversity.

Relevant sections of NEM: BA include:

- Section 43(1) allows for any person, organisation or organ of state to submit to the Minister a draft management plan for an ecosystem or indigenous species. In terms of Section 43(3), the Minister may then approve of the plan and have it published in the Government Gazette. The Minister may then enter into an agreement with a person, organisation or organ of state regarding the implementation of a biodiversity management plan. There are currently no published biodiversity management plans with provisions directly applicable to the RCCPE.
- Section 52 provides for the Minister to publish a national list of ecosystems that are threatened or in need of protection. The Minister may identify any activity in listed ecosystems as a threatening process, and these activities will then require authorisation in terms of the National Environmental

Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998). According to the revised list published in 2022 (GNR 2747 in Government Gazette No. 47526, November 2022), Knysna Sand Fynbos is listed as a Critically Endangered ecosystem while Garden Route Shale Fynbos is listed as an Endangered ecosystem.

- Section 56 allows for the Minister to publish a list of threatened and protected species. A person may not carry out a restricted activity involving a listed threatened or protected species.
- Section 65 outlines restricted activities involving alien species that may not be undertaken without a permit.
- Section 70 allows for the Minister to publish a national list of invasive species. A person may not carry out a restricted activity involving listed invasive species without a permit. Section 73(b) requires that owners of land on which a listed invasive species occurs must take steps to control and eradicate the species and to prevent it from spreading. A national list of alien and invasive species was published as GNR 1003 in Government Gazette No. 43726 in September 2020.
- Section 76(1) states that the management authority of a protected area must incorporate into the management plan an invasive species control and eradication strategy. Section 77 requires that the management authority prepare and submit at regular intervals a report on the status of any listed invasive species that occurs in its area of jurisdiction.

3.3 National Environmental Management: EIA Regulations, No. 37951 of 2014, as amended

The National Environmental Management Act: EIA Regulations of 2014, as amended on 7 April 2017, lists activities that cannot proceed without prior environmental authorisation. Dependent on the nature of the activities, and on which listing notice applies, authorisation may require either a Basic Assessment process or a Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting process.

Relevant sections of the EIA Regulations include:

- Section 15 states that an Environmental Assessment Practitioner must identify whether a Basic Assessment or Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting must be applied, depending on notices published in terms of Section 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) and advice given by the competent authority.
- Amendments to the Listing Notices were published in Government Gazette No. 44701 in June 2021. Listing Notice 1 identifies activities that require a Basic Assessment and typically includes smaller-scale activities with generally known or manageable environmental impacts.
- Listing Notice 2 identifies activities that require a full Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting process and typically includes larger-scale or high-risk activities that may have substantial impacts or impacts that are not easily predicted or managed.
- Listing Notice 3 identifies activities in geographically sensitive areas requiring a Basic Assessment. These activities may not need environmental authorisation elsewhere but require it in sensitive locations.

3.4 National Veld and Forest Fire Act, No. 101 of 1998

The National Veld and Forest Fire Act (No. 101 of 1998) is aimed at preventing and managing veld, forest, and mountain fires to protect life, property, and ecosystems. It establishes a framework for fire management, the development of fire management plans, and the regulation of firebreaks and controlled burns. The Act assigns responsibilities to landowners, government bodies, and communities, and emphasises cooperation and preparedness to reduce fire risks, while also outlining penalties for non-compliance to ensure effective fire prevention and control.

Relevant sections of the National Veld and Forest Fire Act include:

- Sections 3–8 deal with Fire Protection Associations (FPAs). Private landowners may join FPAs, while state landowners must join. Membership can reduce liability if FPA rules are followed.
- Section 12 requires that landowners prepare and maintain firebreaks on their property boundaries, and that these should be wide and long enough to prevent fires from spreading. Section 12 (7) of the Act makes provision for adjoining landowners to work together to maintain a common firebreak rather than having firebreaks from each individual property that constitute the site.
- Section 15 provides for landowners to apply for exemption from the duty to prepare firebreaks, which may be granted under specific conditions.
- Section 17 requires that landowners must have firefighting equipment and trained personnel available, especially during high fire danger periods.
- Section 18 requires that any landowner who has reason to believe that a fire on their land, or on adjoining land, may endanger life, property, or the environment, must immediately take all reasonable steps to notify the Fire Protection Officer, the Fire Protection Association, and adjoining landowners, and must do everything in their power to stop the fire from spreading.

3.5 Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No. 43 of 1983

The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (CARA; No. 43 of 1983) promotes the sustainable use and conservation of agricultural resources, including soil, water, and vegetation. It aims to prevent land degradation and ensure long-term agricultural productivity by regulating practices that lead to soil erosion, veld degradation, and the spread of invasive plants and weeds. The Act empowers the government to implement conservation measures, provide support to farmers, and enforce compliance through inspections and penalties.

Relevant sections of CARA include:

- Section 6 relates to the prescription of measures which all land users must comply (e.g., the prohibition of modifying run-off flow patterns and the restoration of eroded land),
- Section 7 provides protection to any vlei, marsh, wetland, water sponge or watercourse.
- Section 29 empowers the Minister to make regulations in terms of the Act.
- Regulation 10 requires that a national grazing capacity map be developed, indicating the number of hectares required per large stock unit (LSU). The most recent version of this map was produced in

2018. Regulation 11 stipulates that land users must limit the number of animals kept on their farms to no more than the number obtained by dividing the farm's area by the applicable grazing capacity. The regulation does, however, make provision for stock densities to exceed this limit on occasion, provided that the veld is protected against deterioration and destruction under all circumstances.

- Regulations 15 and 16 in terms of CARA compel landowners to control declared invader plants on their properties.

3.6 National Forest Act, No. 84 of 1998

The National Forest Act (No. 84 of 1998) promotes the sustainable management and development of forests and provides special measures for the protection of certain forests and trees. Implementation of the Act falls under the authority of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.

Relevant sections of the National Forest Act include:

- Section 7 prohibits the destruction of trees in natural forests without a licence. Any area that has natural vegetation with a closed and contiguous canopy is generally defined as forest.
- Section 12 allows for the Minister to declare specific trees or species of tree as protected trees. A list of protected trees in terms of the Act was published in Government Gazette No. 2984 of January 2023.

3.7 National Water Act, No. 36 of 1998

The National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998) provides for the usage, management and protection of water resources. It identifies certain water uses and activities which may not proceed without authorisation from the Department of Water and Sanitation.

Relevant sections of the National Water Act include:

- Section 4 outlines that no one may use water except as permitted under one of three categories: Schedule 1 (basic domestic and non-commercial use), a General Authorisation issued by the Department of Water and Sanitation, or a Water Use Licence. This section establishes the foundation that most water use, outside of small-scale domestic and recreational use, requires official authorisation.
- Schedule 1 defines the water uses permitted without a licence. These include domestic purposes, watering a small garden (provided it is not for commercial sale), watering livestock (except in feedlots), recreational uses like swimming and fishing, and emergency uses such as firefighting. However, these uses are subject to conditions, including they must not adversely affect other users or aquatic ecosystems, and the volume of water used must be reasonable.
- Section 19 places a duty of care on landowners to prevent water pollution originating from their land. It requires landowners to take reasonable measures to prevent pollution or degradation of water resources. This includes managing chemicals, agricultural runoff, effluent, and soil erosion that could affect watercourses. If a pollution incident occurs, landowners must notify the authorities and take steps to contain and remedy it.

- Section 21 defines specific water uses that require authorisation. These include taking water from a water resource, storing water, impeding or diverting the flow of a watercourse, discharging waste or water containing waste, and altering a watercourse (such as by building a dam, culvert, or clearing alien plants in a riverbed). If a landowner's activities involve any of these, they would need to check if they fall under a General Authorisation or whether they must apply for a Water Use Licence.
- Sections 26–28 allow the Minister to make regulations regarding activities that could affect water resources. The Department of Water and Sanitation can issue directives or compliance notices to landowners if activities on their land harm water resources or breach authorisation requirements.
- Section 34 deals with Existing Lawful Water Use. This allows certain historical water uses, lawful before the Act came into effect in 1998, to continue. However, these must be registered with the Department and are subject to review.

3.8 National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999

The National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) provides the legislative framework and principles governing the management of heritage resources in South Africa. It includes an integrated system for the identification, assessment and management of heritage resources, and sets norms and standards for the management and protection of heritage resources.

Relevant sections of the National Heritage Act include:

- Section 34 protects structures older than 60 years. Under this provision, no person may demolish, alter, or add to any structure older than 60 years without a permit from the relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA). This applies to all buildings, walls, ruins, or other structures on private land whether or not they are formally declared heritage sites. "Alteration" includes any action that changes the appearance, structure, or character of the building
- Section 35 protects archaeological and paleontological sites and meteorites. This section safeguards archaeological material (such as stone tools, pottery, or rock art), fossils, and meteorites. No one may destroy, damage, excavate, alter, or remove such resources without a permit from the relevant heritage authority. This is particularly important for landowners involved in earthworks, construction, landscaping, or agricultural expansion, as such materials may be encountered unexpectedly.
- Section 36 deals with the protection of burial grounds and graves. It protects graves of victims of conflict, any graves older than 60 years, and those located outside formal cemeteries. No person may damage, exhume, relocate, or otherwise alter such graves without a permit from the PHRA.
- Section 38 relates to Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs). Certain categories of development automatically trigger the need for an HIA before work can proceed. These include developments covering areas exceeding 5,000 m², rezoning applications for land larger than 10,000 m², projects affecting heritage resources, linear developments (like roads, pipelines, or powerlines) longer than 300 metres, or where a HIA is required as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. Landowners planning any of these types of developments need to verify whether a HIA is required and appoint qualified heritage specialists where necessary.

3.9 Western Cape Biodiversity Act, No. 6 of 2021

The Western Cape Biodiversity Act (No. 6 of 2021) provides for the framework and institutions for nature conservation and the protection, management and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems in the Province.

Relevant sections of the Act include:

- Section 34 – Provides for the development and publication of a biodiversity spatial plan identifying areas critical for biodiversity conservation.
- Section 39 – Enables the development of a strategy, the Provincial Protected Areas Expansion Strategy, to guide the expansion and consolidation of the protected area network in the Province.
- Section 42 – Provides for voluntary biodiversity stewardship agreements with landowners to protect biodiversity on private or communal land. CapeNature must monitor the status of biodiversity stewardship agreements and biodiversity stewardship areas and report annually to the Provincial Minister thereon.
- Section 47 – Allows for the listing and protection of ecosystems or ecological infrastructure critical for ecosystem services or under threat.
- Section 49 – Provides for the listing of species requiring protection or control due to their ecological importance or potential to harm the environment.

3.10 Western Cape Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2015–25

The Western Cape Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015–25; PBSAP) is a comprehensive 10-year framework aligned with national and global biodiversity objectives, aimed at coordinating efforts across provincial government, local authorities, NGOs, businesses, and communities to conserve biodiversity, ensure its sustainable use, and fairly share its benefits.

The key objectives of the PBSAP are to:

- Strengthen conservation and ecosystem protection.
- Mainstream biodiversity across sectors (e.g., agriculture, urban development, and water).
- Review and update policies to support new environmental challenges.
- Develop the Biodiversity Economy – new livelihoods in areas like invasive-plant clearing, honeybush harvesting, wildflowers – especially benefiting disadvantaged communities.
- Improve equitable access to biodiversity benefits.
- Enhance data, knowledge management, and monitoring systems.
- Mobilise capacity and financial resources for implementation.

3.11 Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy and Implementation Plan

The Protected Area Expansion Strategy and Implementation Plan is a response to the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES) (SANBI & DEAT, 2010) which calls on provinces to develop implementation plans in support of the NPAES and in support of provincial conservation efforts and priorities. The NPAES, which provides a broad national framework for protected area expansion in South Africa, also identifies areas of importance to be targeted for protected area expansion in the country, and mechanisms to achieve this.

The Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy addresses the formal declaration of priority natural habitats as protected areas to secure biodiversity and ecosystem services for future generations. This strategy is aligned with the concepts and goals of the NPAES.

3.12 Western Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategy. 2025

The 2025 WC PAES, succeeding the CapeNature's 2015-2019 WC PAES, shares the long-term, unique target of protecting 60% of the biodiversity thresholds for all terrestrial ecosystems by the year 2030. In addition, the 2025 strategy aims to protect 10% of the marine environment by the year 2030.
The objectives of the strategy are supported by an implementation framework that structures the approach and ensures strategic implementation of protected area expansion by multiple key organisations. The framework guides the development of the Protected Areas Expansion Strategy Implementation Plans facilitated by CapeNature in partnership with the relevant key role-players to ensure effective implementation of priorities and the efficient use of available resources through a collaborative approach. Achievement of these objectives is reliant on key enablers such as sustained investment and financing, private landowner participation, partnership agreements and support from national, provincial and local government departments.

3.13 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan, 2017

The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WCBSP; 2017) is a spatial tool developed by CapeNature, in collaboration with the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEADP), to guide land-use planning and decision-making in the province. It aims to ensure the sustainable management and conservation of the region's rich biodiversity while supporting economic development and growth. The WCBSP consists of a Biodiversity Spatial Plan Map that identifies biodiversity priority areas, including Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs), across terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and estuarine habitats. These are areas that are essential for maintaining ecological processes and conserving the province's biodiversity. Accompanying the map is a handbook that provides contextual information and land-use guidelines.

Since the RCCPE was declared before the development of the WCBSP, the declared areas were classified as Protected Areas, and as already contributing to the achievement of biodiversity targets (i.e., they were not considered as part of the landscape that required to be secured to achieve biodiversity targets). Regarding future expansion of the RCCPE, potential inclusions all feature areas identified as CBA or ESA (Figure 3-1).

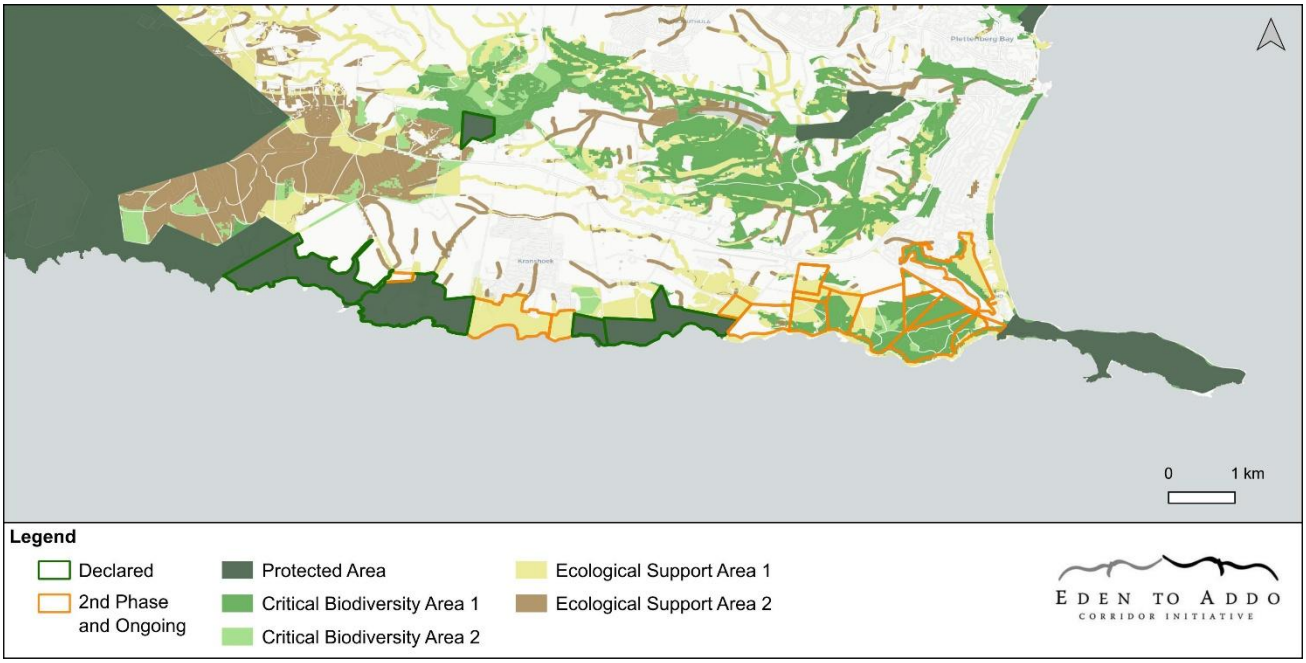


Figure 3-1: Critical Biodiversity Areas from the WCBSP (2017).

Prior to declaration, much of the extent of the RCCPE (see Figure 3-2) was identified as CBAs in the Garden Route Initiative Fine-scale Biodiversity Planning Project (Holness et al. 2010).

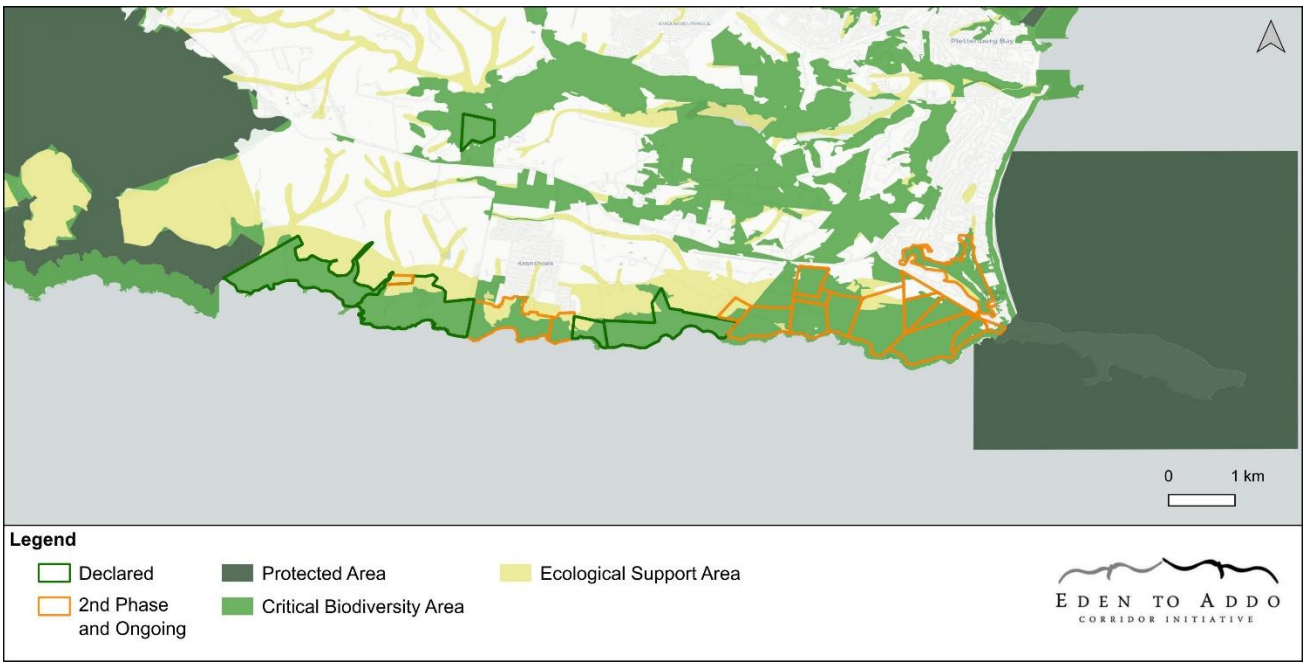


Figure 3-2: Critical Biodiversity Areas from the Garden Route Initiative Biodiversity Plan (2010).

3.14 Bitou Municipality Integrated Development Plan and Spatial Development Framework

Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) serve as the primary strategic planning instruments for municipalities. They articulate the development vision, priorities, and planned interventions of municipalities over a five-year period, ensuring alignment with relevant national and provincial policy frameworks. IDPs integrate and coordinate the social, economic, environmental, and spatial development objectives of municipalities, providing a comprehensive framework to guide resource allocation, service delivery, and decision-making processes. Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) are strategic, long-term planning instruments that outline the intended spatial pattern of land use and development within municipalities. SDFs provide a spatial vision and policy framework to guide decisions related to land use management, infrastructure investment, environmental conservation, and the coordination of urban and rural development.

The IDP for the Bitou Municipality prioritises tourism as a key economic driver for Plettenberg Bay. Interventions planned in the amended 2024-25 IDP include supporting the tourism industry in accessing national support and ensuring synergy between the local, Garden Route and Provincial tourism development actors.

The SDF for the Bitou Municipality recognises the RCCPE as a protected area, and much of the area around the RCCPE has been identified as Core 1 and Core 2 areas (see Figure 3-3). These areas are required to meet biodiversity targets. They should be regarded as no-go areas for development and be kept in a natural state. Where they have been degraded, they should be rehabilitated.

The SDF further supports an ecological corridor linking the Robberg Nature Reserve and the Garden Route National Park (the Robberg Coastal Corridor), a riparian corridor along the Piesang River Valley, and a corridor linking the Robberg Vlei to the Coastal Corridor and Piesang Valley Corridors. The SDF identifies providing incentives to private landowners to protect and conserve important terrestrial, aquatic and marine habitats as one of its priority actions. The implementation of alien vegetation management mechanisms is also identified as a priority action.

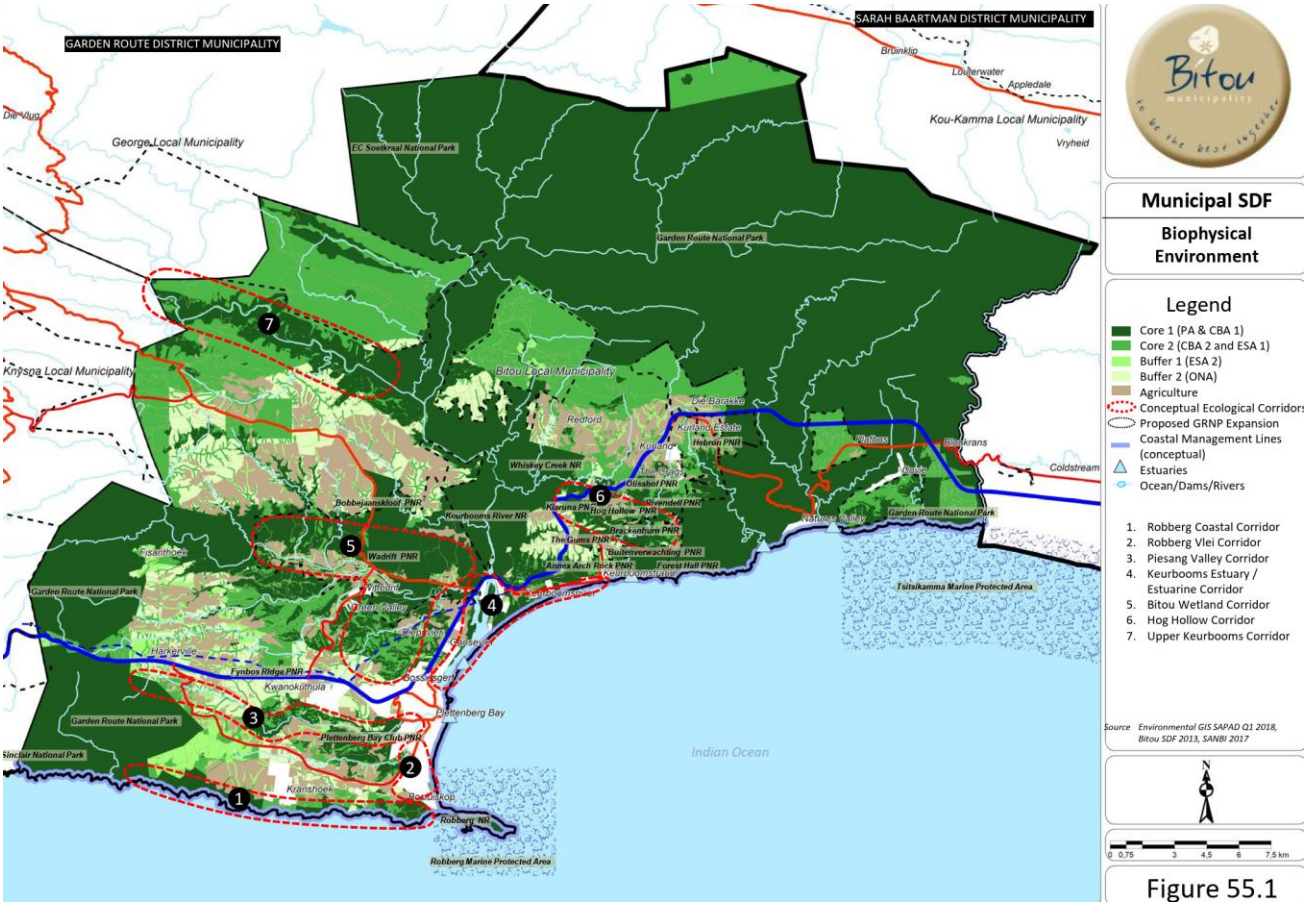


Figure 3-3: Extract from the Bitou Municipality SDF.

The SDF and IDP identify the development of the Airport Precinct and associated business park as a strategic intervention. Impacts from this could spill over into the RCCPE and developments in this area will need to be monitored by the management authority.

An Environmental Management Framework was developed for the Garden Route in 2009. This document appears to no longer be publicly available.

4 Strategic management framework

The strategic management framework provides the basis for the protection, development and operation of the RCCPE over a five-year period.

The strategy framework is guided by the outcomes of a four-day workshop held in April 2025 that included the RCCPE core team and selected strategic partners. The workshop formed part of a broader initiative to improve organisational alignment and develop a shared strategic direction for the RCCPE. As the first activity in Phase 1 of the RCCPE organisational strengthening process, the workshop was structured to support the internal team in reviewing past and current work, consolidating key lessons, refining a shared vision, and initiating the development of a strategic roadmap for the years ahead. The Dragon Dreaming methodology (a participatory, consensus-based approach to project development) was used to facilitate structured dialogue, collaborative planning, and reflection. The workshop provided an opportunity for the RCCPE team to step back from routine operations, assess organisational priorities, and establish a clear, coordinated way forward.

4.1 Governance structure

In accordance with the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEM:PAA), the management authority for each property within the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment is the respective private landowner. Each landowner retains the legal mandate and ultimate responsibility for the management of their property within the parameters of the Protected Environment declaration. The Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment not-for-profit organization plays a coordinating and facilitative role, supporting collective decision-making and alignment with the overarching management plan. The RCCPE NPO does not act as the legal management authority, but provides an oversight function by convening stakeholders, monitoring implementation progress, and ensuring that management actions remain consistent with the shared conservation objectives of the Protected Environment.

The RCCPE NPO has evolved from a landowners' association into a registered Non-Profit Organisation (NPO) and recently obtained Public Benefit Organisation (PBO) status. The RCCPE NPO operates under a constitution which requires that a committee be maintained for the management of the organisation.

4.1.1 Overview

A Governance Proposal arose from the April 2025 workshop, where internal alignment, trust-building, and role clarity emerged as urgent priorities. The purpose of this document was to initiate a structured discussion around how the RCCPE NPO can create greater efficiency, accountability, and long-term resilience across all levels of the RCCPE.

It was recognised that, as development pressures intensify, the RCCPE's governance systems must evolve to meet both the legal obligations of managing a Protected Environment and the relational dynamics required to steward a living landscape.

4.1.2 Guiding Principles

1. **Stewardship through Consent**: Landowner agency is the bedrock of the RCCPE model; all governance structures must be accountable to them.
2. **Transparency and accountability**: Clear reporting lines, accessible decision-making, and open communication are essential.
3. **Reciprocity and inclusion**: Ecological health, community resilience, and economic integrity are interconnected – our structure must reflect that.
4. **Functionality**: Roles and processes must be practical and appropriately resourced to avoid burnout or bottlenecks.

4.1.3 Core Structural Components

1. Landowners Assembly (Sovereign Body)

The Landowners' Assembly is the foundational pillar of the RCC governance model. It is comprised of all landowners whose properties are formally declared as part of the RCCPE.

Powers and functions:

- Approves all Core Committee members and Advisory Board appointments.
- Holds veto power over decisions that materially affect land use, protected area status, or membership rights.
- Receives half-yearly reports from the Core Committee and can call special reviews.
- Can attend any Core or Advisory Board meeting as observers or contributors.
- Approves the Annual Plan of Operation and budget

Cadence:

- Biannual general meetings (May and November)
- Extraordinary meetings may be convened by one-third of the members or the Core Committee.

2. Core Committee (Executive and Operational Leadership)

This is the working leadership team responsible for implementing the RCCPE's vision, coordinating activities, ensuring compliance, and reporting to the Landowners Assembly.

Composition:

The composition of the Core Committee is outlined in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Composition of the Core Committee

Role Title	Key Responsibilities
Chair; Legal and Protected Area Compliance	Legal stewardship, PE compliance, fire and alien regulation interface
Conservation Management & Landowner Liaison	Ecological management, landowner engagement, audit coordination
Community Partnerships & Education	Community relations, school and NGO partnerships, storytelling facilitation
Strategic Development, Fundraising, Communications	Vision, narrative, global positioning, donor relations, campaign development
Operations & Trail Infrastructure	Trail planning, access, signage, logistics, physical infrastructure oversight
Organisational Alignment, Narrative, Facilitation	Dragon Dreaming, internal alignment, meeting design, visioning processes
Youth Engagement, Creative Programmes	Eco Youth circles, art and cultural programming, youth facilitator support

Key responsibilities:

- Monthly Core Committee meetings (first Monday of the month)
- Quarterly strategy and planning reviews
- Approving and updating the Annual Plan of Operation (APO)
- Coordinating all contractor and programme activities
- Interfacing with funders, partners, and community stakeholders
- Preparing all materials and reports for the Landowners' Assembly

Decision-making:

- Decisions made by consensus or majority vote (5/7 minimum)
- Landowners' Assembly has override powers in matters of protected area governance or strategic direction

3. Advisory Board (Strategic Counsel and Visibility)

This is a non-executive group offering legal, financial, conservation and stakeholder insights. While they do not hold decision-making authority, they provide vital guidance and help unlock networks and opportunities.

Composition:

An example of the composition is presented in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Example of the composition of the Advisory Board

Role / Expertise	Focus Area
Legal & Governance	Protected areas law, governance best practices
Founding Landowner & Institutional Memory	Continuity, landowner context, historical insight
Philanthropy & Strategic Funding	Grantmaking strategy, donor engagement, fundraising advice
Land Use Policy & Legal Risk	Development regulations, legal risk analysis, land use strategy
Conservation Voice & Landowner Alignment	Landowner relations, ecological priorities, neighbouring pressure

Meetings:

- Quarterly reviews
- May attend Core Committee meetings as advisors
- Provide independent reports or assessments when requested

4. Core Staffing

Conservation & Trail Manager

The RCCPE NPO employs a permanent Conservation Manager to lead environmental and operational activities.

Key functions:

- Implement ecological aspects of the management plan
- Management and the development of the Inqua Trail as a sustainable conservation financing model.

Reporting:

- Reports to the Core Committee

Administrative Manager ("Quarterback")

The most critical hire for 2025 is a full-time Administrative Manager, positioned as the organisational quarterback and backbone of RCCPE operations.

Key functions:

- Manage all meeting scheduling, minute-taking, follow-ups and reporting
- Track budgets, grants, and donor reporting requirements

- Support fundraising activities
- Liaise with CapeNature, the FPA, Eden to Addo, and other institutional bodies
- Maintain the central file system (compliance, maps, records, biodiversity)
- Book trails, track usage, invoice where necessary
- Handle logistics for workshops, audits, external visits, and media

Reporting:

- Reports to the Core Committee
- Presents quarterly operations summary to the Landowners Assembly

4.1.4 Governance cadence overview

An overview of the cadence of governance structures for the RCCPE is presented in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: An overview of the cadence of governance structures.

Group	Frequency	Role in Decision-Making
Landowners' Assembly	Biannual (May/Nov)	Final authority. Approves appointments, budget, APO
Core Committee	Monthly + Quarterly	Operational decision-makers. Reports to Assembly
Advisory Board	Quarterly	Advisory only. Strategic support and guidance
Conservation & Trail Manager	Full-time	Implementing the ecological aspects of the management plan and leading the Inqua Trail development as a sustainable conservation financing model
Admin Manager	Full-time	Operational coordination and reporting

4.1.5 Summary organogram

A summary of the governance structure for the RCCPE is presented as an organogram in Figure 4-1.

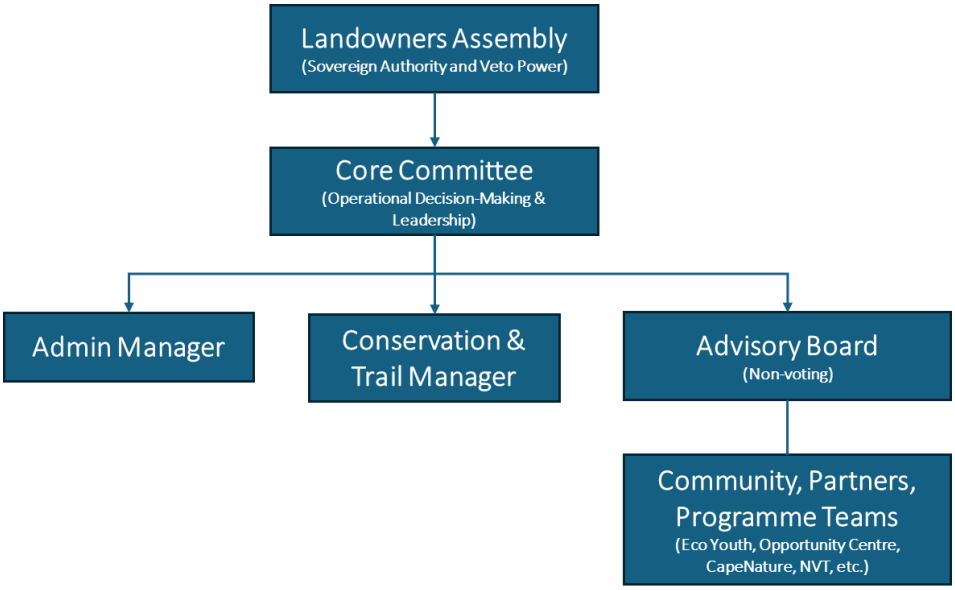


Figure 4-1: RCCPE governance structure.

4.2 Purpose

The purposes of the RCCPE are to:

- Protect a Critical Biodiversity Area representative of coastal lowland fynbos, strandveld and forest.
- Establish a conservation corridor on private land to facilitate the movement of genetic information between two protected areas.
- Link the Robberg Nature Reserve to the Garden Route National Park, and to other large protected areas, as part of the Eden to Addo Corridor Initiative.
- Link formally protected but separate areas into a coherent ecological unit that enhances ecosystem functioning and improves nature-based ecotourism opportunities.

4.3 Vision

The vision for the RCCPE is as follows:

A resilient and inclusive coastal corridor that links vital ecosystems, protects biodiversity, and supports community empowerment through shared stewardship of land, heritage, and natural systems. The corridor serves as a living bridge for ecological continuity and as a place of healing, learning, and connection, rooted in the cradle of human culture.

4.4 Mission

The mission statement for the RCCPE is as follows:

To protect, restore, and connect critical coastal ecosystems along the Robberg Coastal Corridor by safeguarding biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem function, and enabling sustainable land management. We aim to establish the Inqua Trail as a space for immersive hikes, transformative nature experiences, and reconnection with our shared human origin story. We are committed to addressing inequalities and strengthening community resilience by creating opportunities for local people, fostering cultural connection, and ensuring responsible, meaningful access to nature. Grounded in impactful action, we are regenerating a living corridor that supports both thriving ecosystems and the well-being of the people who depend on them.

4.5 Force field analysis (SWOT)

During the April 2025 workshop, core team members identified key factors currently supporting the achievement of the RCCPE's objectives and mission (strengths and opportunities), as well as factors that may limit the project's success (weaknesses and threats). Using a collective scoring process, participants assigned each factor a score from 0 to 10 to reflect its perceived importance. The results are presented in Table 4-1.

Table 4-4: Force field analysis from the April 2025 strategy workshop (parenthesis = number of individuals who identified each factor).

Positive factors	Score	Negative factors	Score
Inclusion of younger people to the core group.	10	Resentment and misunderstanding from neighbours and lack of buy-in (2).	-9.0
Powerful story to heal humanity wounds – the Great Turning.	10	Lack of funding leading to lack of capacity (5)	-7.6
Commitment of stakeholders	8	Safeguarding the infrastructure of the Inqua Trail from vandalism.	-9.0
Cultural heritage, paleontological value, biodiversity and beauty of the RCC (7)	8.9	Inability to communicate the fragility of the coast and its sites.	-9.0
Collective experience of the committee members and network of support around the RCC (3)	9.0	Lack of structure, processes and protocols to move forward and disregard of protocols already in place (4).	-9.0
Land already connected and declared as PE covering 50% of the corridor (2)	8.5	Lack of committee diversity.	-7.0
Commitment of a capable, inspiring, heart-aligned, caring and generous core team (4)	9.5	Lack of understanding of how corridors function and their importance.	-8.0
Passion, commitment and will to conserve by landowners (3)	7.1	Anthropogenic disturbances, increasing fragmentation and urbanisation (2).	-7.3
Intellectual capital	7	Alien plants and fire security.	-7
Credibility and track record	6	Lack of internal and external communication.	-6

Positive factors	Score	Negative factors	Score
Availability of funds and financial resources	5	Little support from Plettenberg Bay community due to lack of information about the RCCPE (2).	-6
Total	89		-85
Result +4.0			

The workshop participants identified the following aspects as working well:

- The conservation walk and Inqua Trail.
- The development of the Inqua Trail and its role in informing the corridor concept.
- The further integration of Eden to Addo within the RCCPE.
- A culture of shared integrity and mutual respect within the RCCPE team.
- A shared sense of purpose and authenticity.
- The established NPO, which is nearing financial sustainability through the Inqua Trail initiative.

Aspects identified as requiring improvement included:

- The appointment of an administrator.
- Strengthening stakeholder engagement processes.
- Establishing organisational protocols and structures, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.
- Improving the way the unifying place-based narrative is communicated.
- Addressing negative perceptions regarding the utility and functioning of ecological corridors.

Key lessons learned through the process included:

- The corridor's success is dependent on community buy-in and active participation.
- There is alignment in the core team's viewpoints and objectives.
- Trust-building and effective communication are critical to the RCCPE's success.
- A unifying place-based narrative holds significant value for mobilising support.
- Ecological corridors are feasible and can deliver tangible outcomes.
- Stakeholders are more willing to compromise when a shared vision meaningfully includes them.

4.6 Strategic focus areas

The following strategic focus areas were identified at the April 2025 workshop:

- Establishing a motivated creative management team guided by an administrator to handle all logistics, communication, PR, legal, financial and project administration.

- Implementing a vigorous natural resource management program that supports local communities and is informed by monitoring and research.
- Defining a fundraising strategy, locally and internationally, with clear growth plans, asks and targets, identifying diverse and sustainable revenue streams.
- Framing and shaping the corridor as a beach venue for hosting leading edge (world-class) trails, events and speakers that deepen nature connection and raises human consciousness.
- Developing a communication and stakeholder engagement strategy that encourages and enables regular engagement with local, national and international stakeholders and the general public through newsletters, education and research, festivals and conferences.
- Improving and further developing the trails to include more days, eco-accommodation alternatives and specialist guides, making it world-class.
- Facilitating a workshop for all landowners to foster cohesion and a shared vison for the corridor and then expand the process to include all neighbours.

4.7 Strategic actions

The workshop participants identified several strategic actions.

- Finding ways to reduce resentment and misunderstandings and increase buy in from the neighbours and landowners of the RCC.
- Access more funds to increase the team's capacity.
- Improve safeguarding of the Inqua trail to protect it from vandalism.
- Improve communications regarding the fragility of the coast and its sites.
- Improve the team's structure, processes and protocols.
- Increase awareness about the functioning and importance of corridors.
- Increase the diversity of the core committee, including the representatives of the Kranshoek community.
- Improve internal and external communication.
- Offer more information to the Plettenberg Bay community about the importance of the RCCPE and ways that they can support and engage.
- Improve actions to protect the RCCPE from fires, invasion by alien species and from increasing urbanisation.

4.8 Management principles

The management principles presented in the tables below are policy statements that define the basis for decision-making within the RCCPE. They are intended to provide guidance across a broad range of aspects,

including those that will not be further developed into management objectives with associated actions and timeframes.

KPA 1: **Biodiversity and Ecology**	
ASPECT	**PRINCIPLES**
Fire management	• The primary role of fire management is to maintain natural ecological processes essential for the persistence of plant and animal populations. The use of fire for other management objectives (such as fuel load reduction or invasive alien plant control) must always be guided by this ecological priority. • All fire management activities will be undertaken in a safe, responsible, and legally compliant manner, in accordance with the provisions of the National Veld and Forest Fire Act (No. 101 of 1998). • The RCCPE will actively collaborate with the local Fire Protection Association (FPA) and other relevant stakeholders to coordinate and support broader fire management planning and implementation.
Invasive alien plants	• The RCCPE will adopt an integrated approach to invasive alien plant control, incorporating mechanical, chemical, and biological control methods as appropriate. • Control operations will be conducted in a strategic, prioritised, and systematic manner, guided by ecological sensitivity and long-term sustainability. • Invasive alien plant control activities will be integrated with fire management to support broader ecosystem management objectives. • Follow-up control will be prioritised over initial clearing to ensure the long-term effectiveness of control efforts. • A strong emphasis will be placed on early detection and rapid response to emerging invasions. • Local labour will be used wherever possible to support community livelihoods and build local capacity. • The RCCPE will pursue strategic partnerships, including with poverty relief initiatives and the Working for Water programme, to enhance capacity and resources for invasive alien plant control.

Rehabilitation and restoration	• The aim will be to first conserve what remains (i.e., to minimise the loss of indigenous seed banks and soil).
	• It is recognised that that disturbed areas can still perform an important role in ecological connectivity. Goals for rehabilitation and restoration will be determined based on the level of degradation or transformation.
	  ○ For degraded areas (where the soil structure remains intact) the goal will be to restore biodiversity patterns.
	  ○ For transformed areas (where the soil structure has been disturbed), the goal will be to rehabilitate and restore ecological processes.
	• Areas where alien control operations have been conducted or that are continuing to degrade to will be prioritised over areas that are stable.
	• To keep restoration costs down, areas susceptible to soil erosion or showing early signs of soil erosion, such as loss of vegetation cover, will be prioritised.
	• Thereafter, areas already substantially impacted by soil erosion will be stabilised and revegetated with indigenous plant species to prevent the spread of invasive plant species.

Aquatic and riparian systems	• Excessive water abstraction from rivers will be prevented to maintain seasonal flow differences.

KPA 1: **Biodiversity and Ecology**	
ASPECT	**PRINCIPLES**
	• Nutrient enrichment of the water, river and wetland systems will be prevented. These systems are naturally acidic and have characteristically low nutrient levels. • A buffer area adjacent river and wetland habitats will be maintained, and these areas will be kept clear of alien plants or impacts. • Access points (include roadways and livestock access) to aquatic and riparian systems will be managed. • Riparian areas will be prioritised for invasive alien plant control and rehabilitation (mainly bank stabilisation). • Where possible, the RCCPE will manage the aquatic system together with landowners both up- and down-stream.

Wildlife and species of conservation concern	• The RCCPE follows a non-intrusive conservation philosophy. No wildlife is introduced, removed, or artificially managed. The emphasis is on allowing natural processes to function without interference.
	• Research and monitoring activities must align with a non-invasive ethic. Techniques that avoid disturbance to wildlife are prioritised, and any invasive research or monitoring, such as bird ringing, trapping, telemetry tagging, or handling, must be formally proposed and approved by the RCCPE Conservation Manager. Such proposals must demonstrate scientific merit, low impact, and alignment with the overall conservation goals of the RCCPE.
	• Accepted non-invasive monitoring methods include:
	  ○ Camera traps: Used for passive monitoring of mammals and ground-dwelling birds.
	  ○ iNaturalist: A globally recognized citizen science platform used by volunteers and researchers to record biodiversity through geotagged photographs.
	  ○ SABAP2 (Southern African Bird Atlas Project 2): An ongoing bird monitoring project that gathers data through atlas cards submitted by registered citizen scientists.
	  ○ Acoustic recorders: Where relevant, used to monitor species such as bats and frogs.
	  ○ Systematically documented visual encounter surveys and incidental sightings.
	• These methods help build an understanding of the corridor's biodiversity without disrupting ecological processes or species behaviour.
	• The RCCPE NPO will support surveys to improve understanding of the occurrence of species of special concern within the RCCPE and research on the ecological requirements of these species.
	• While habitats will not be managed solely for individual species, the needs of species of special concern will inform management actions and development planning. Where feasible, these needs will be met without undermining habitat conservation goals.
	• The RCCPE may participate (e.g., by making propagules or habitat available) in broader programmes aimed at the recovery of threatened species.

Habitat loss and ecological functioning	• The extent of remaining natural vegetation in the Conservation Area will not be significantly reduced and edge effects will be minimised. • Ecological processes and drivers will be considered in management actions.

KPA 1: **Biodiversity and Ecology**	
ASPECT	**PRINCIPLES**
	● The functioning of the corridor for the migration of flora and fauna and genetic material will be preserved ● The RCCPE will respond to development applications that threaten the ecological integrity of the RCCPE

KPA 2: **Sustainable use of natural resources**	
ASPECT	**PRINCIPLES**
Tourism	● Tourism products will be appropriate to the protected environment's values and must not threaten its biodiversity or ecological functioning. ● Tourism products will be developed in response to tourism market demands and opportunities within the site and carefully assessed to determine thei viability. ● In developing tourism products, requirements for environmental authorisation will be considered and adhered to.
Extractive use of natural resources	● The RCCPE is small and has limited capacity to absorb extractive use of natural resources. ● Extractive use of natural resources will generally not be permitted. ● In exceptional cases, resource-use proposals may be considered by RCCPE NPO. Proponents must demonstrate that the proposed use is sustainable, align with conservation objectives, and can be effectively managed. The RCCPE reserves the right to prohibit any form of resource use or regulate it to remai within acceptable limits.

KPA 3: **Socio-economic and heritage**	
ASPECT	**PRINCIPLES**
Education and environmental awareness	• Collaboration with local communities and schools will be fostered to promote shared responsibility for ecosystem conservation and education. • Opportunities to support education and skills development in the local communities will be pursued. • The RCCPE NPO may make the protected environment available to accredited schools or groups for outdoor education.
Effective community engagement	• The RCCPE will invite a representative from Kranshoek to attend quarterly management meetings. • The RCCPE will endeavour to support the Kranshoek community through involvement in aspects such as job creation, education and training opportunities maintaining and strengthening cultural and spiritual values linked to the protected environment, and allowing controlled access to natural resources.
Local socio-economic development	• Preference will be given to local entrepreneurs and service providers, who employ people from the surrounding communities, when contracting ou services, e.g., for alien clearing, firebreak construction, and infrastructure maintenance. • Employment practices will be non-discriminatory.
Access to the coast and marine resources	• Access through the RCCPE to the coast is restricted to adjacent communities with established historical or cultural ties to the resources and does not exten to the broader public • All community members using access routes to the coast must adhere to RCCPE rules and remain on designated paths.
Heritage conservation	• Heritage conservation will be guided by professional expertise and in line with relevant legislation (e.g. National Heritage Resources Act). • No excavation, removal, or modification of heritage features will occur without the necessary permits and oversight from appropriate authorities. • Access to sensitive sites may be managed to prevent damage, with some sites potentially requiring restrictions or buffering.
Visual impacts	• The RCCPE NPO will monitor and engage with environmental authorisation processes for proposed developments in surrounding areas that may affec scenic views into or out of the RCCPE. • All new infrastructure will be sensitively located and designed to blend with the natural environment and avoid visually prominent locations. • Structures within the RCCPE should use colours and materials that harmonise with the surrounding landscape to reduce contrast and visual disruption.

KPA 4: **Management authority effectiveness and sustainability**	
ASPECT	**PRINCIPLES**
Compliance with legislation	● The RCCPE NPO will comply with its legal and reporting commitments, according to the NEM: PAA. ● The RCCPE NPO will adhere to legislative requirements and permitting for all development, water management and biodiversity management activities
Safety and security	● The properties currently incorporated within the RCCPE are not all bordering one another and a number are not permanently occupied. Each propert owner currently takes responsibility for his/her own security and safety. ● Once the Corridor has been consolidated, the landward perimeter of the RCCPE may be suitable fenced off with appropriate security and game fencing t control authorised access. ● Law enforcement efforts may be coordinated with the relevant authorities, including CapeNature and the South African Police Service in addressin offences and breaches of the law. ● Law enforcement on the RCCPE may be undertaken through surveillance, monitoring and appropriate reaction in the event of an offence.
Infrastructure and equipment	● Infrastructure is required to ensure the effective management and operation of the protected environment. ● Infrastructure will be maintained to avoid any damage to the environment and ensure the safety of staff and visitors to the site. ● Access routes will be developed and maintained with respect for and safeguards of private property ownership.
Research and knowledge management	● The RCCPE NPO will endeavour to develop relationships with academic institutions and NPOs to address knowledge gaps.

4.9 Management objectives

The management objectives that follow are derived from the vision and purpose and are grouped under Key Performance Areas (KPAs).

KPA 1: Biodiversity and ecology

1.1. Maintain ecologically appropriate fire.
1.2. Manage invasive alien plants.
1.3. Implement rehabilitation and restoration.
1.4. Conserve wildlife and species of special concern.
1.5. Ensure continued functioning of the ecological corridor.

KPA 2: Sustainable use of natural resources

2.1. Allow controlled access to the coast for harvesting of marine resources.

KPA 3: Socio-economic and heritage

3.1. Develop recreation and tourism opportunities.
3.2. Conserve heritage features.
3.3. Manage visual impacts.

KPA 4: Management authority effectiveness and sustainability

4.1. Ensure compliance with legislation and good governance.
4.2. Maintain and develop human capacity.
4.3. Maintain and develop infrastructure and equipment.
4.4. Control access and ensure security.
4.5. Develop and manage knowledge.
4.6. Expand and consolidate the RCCPE.
4.7. Raise funds for the management of the RCCPE

Objective statements, outcomes, key activities, responsibilities and timeframes have been developed for each management objective and are presented in Section 5.1 Management framework.

4.10 Zoning plan

The purpose of zoning the RCCPE is to control the intensity and type of land use within the reserve to ensure that biodiversity conservation goals are met. Two zones were identified for each property namely: the Private Zone and the Conservation Zone (see Table 3-1). Management inputs were identified, and permissible and impermissible activities were assigned to each zone per property (see Appendix E: Zoning).

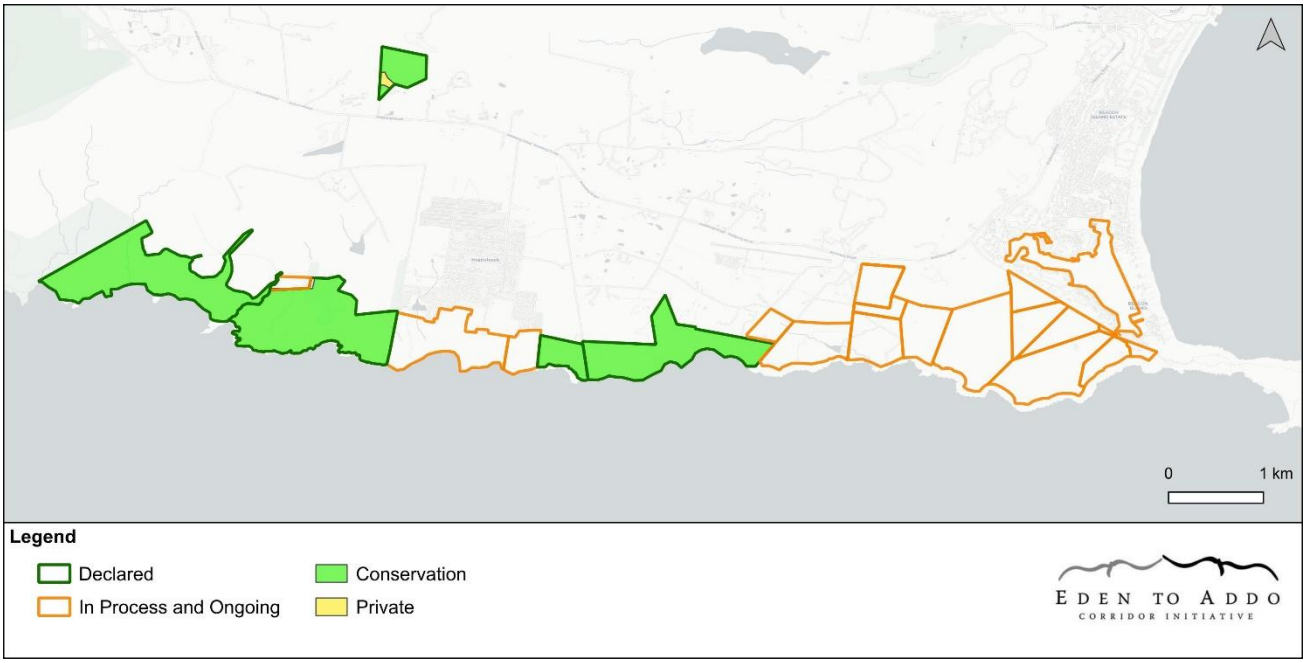


Figure 4-2: Zoning plan for the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment.

4.11 Development plans

The RCCPE will follow a membership policy that amongst other things respect the laws of the Republic of South Africa within the framework of existing environmental legislation. Each member also undertakes to advise the RCCPE NPO of any proposed development on the property timeously to enable the Committee to determine whether the proposed development is in terms of the agreed principles of the RCCPE NPO and to resolve any dispute which may arise as a result thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. After consultation with members of the RCCPE, future possible developments described below have been identified.

4.12.1 Fynbos Opportunity Centre on Portion 29 of the Farm Kranshoek No. 432

The proposed Fynbos Opportunity Centre will be a small, community-oriented facility on Portion 29 of Farm 432 Kranshoek. The centre is intended to provide a structured, multi-purpose space for social upliftment, skills development, and community-based initiatives for the neighbouring Kranshoek community.

The development will be implemented in phases and will comprise a cluster of converted shipping containers positioned within a demarcated, fenced area of approximately 35 m x 50 m. The initial phase (Pilot Project) will consist of two containers:

- Container 1: accommodating a security office, an administrative office, storeroom, and kitchen facilities.
- Container 2: designed as a multi-purpose facility to host activities for the Kranshoek Scouts Group, Angling Club, RCCPE, Khoisan leadership, and other local social development programmes.

Subsequent phases may see the addition of further containers, subject to demonstrated need, stakeholder approval, and the availability of funding. One of these will be operated by the People of Love (PoL) non-profit organisation, which plans to establish a bakery and feeding kitchen within two 6 m containers, complemented

by a seating area and small kitchen garden. Provision has been made for future infrastructure, including ablution facilities, water storage, and waste management systems. The development will prioritise environmental sensitivity, with container positioning and fencing designed to avoid sensitive fynbos vegetation.

The site will incorporate measures to minimise visual and ecological impact, including natural colours and local artwork, and will aim for partial off-grid servicing through rainwater harvesting and environmentally appropriate sanitation solutions. The Fynbos Opportunity Centre is conceived as a collaborative initiative, with various community organisations participating in its operation and management through tenancy agreements and coordinated site planning.

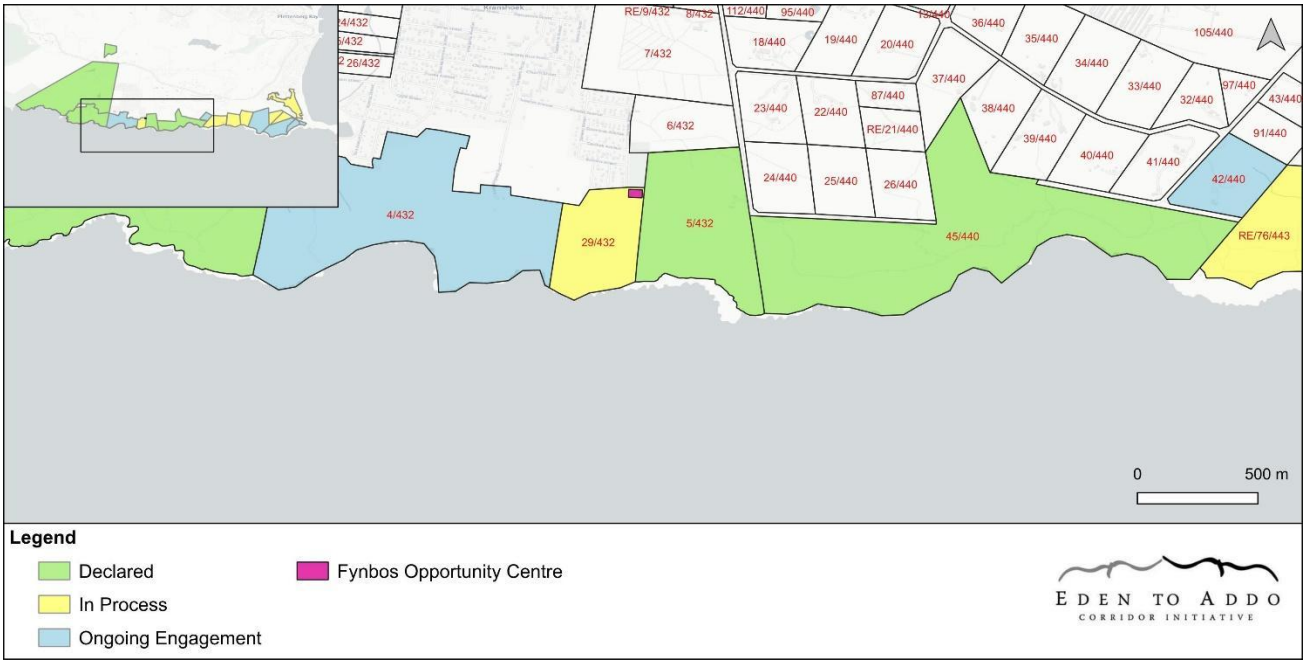


Figure 4-3: Location of the proposed Fynbos Opportunity Centre.

4.12.2 Construction of dwellings unit on Portions 59, 62 and 63 of the Farm Brakkloof No. 433

A development is currently being planned for Portions 59, 62 and 63 of the Farm Brakkloof No. 433 (Stargate). This will entail the creation of six footprints (two per property portion) for the development of homesteads (main and second dwellings), stables and a yard (see Figure 4-3).

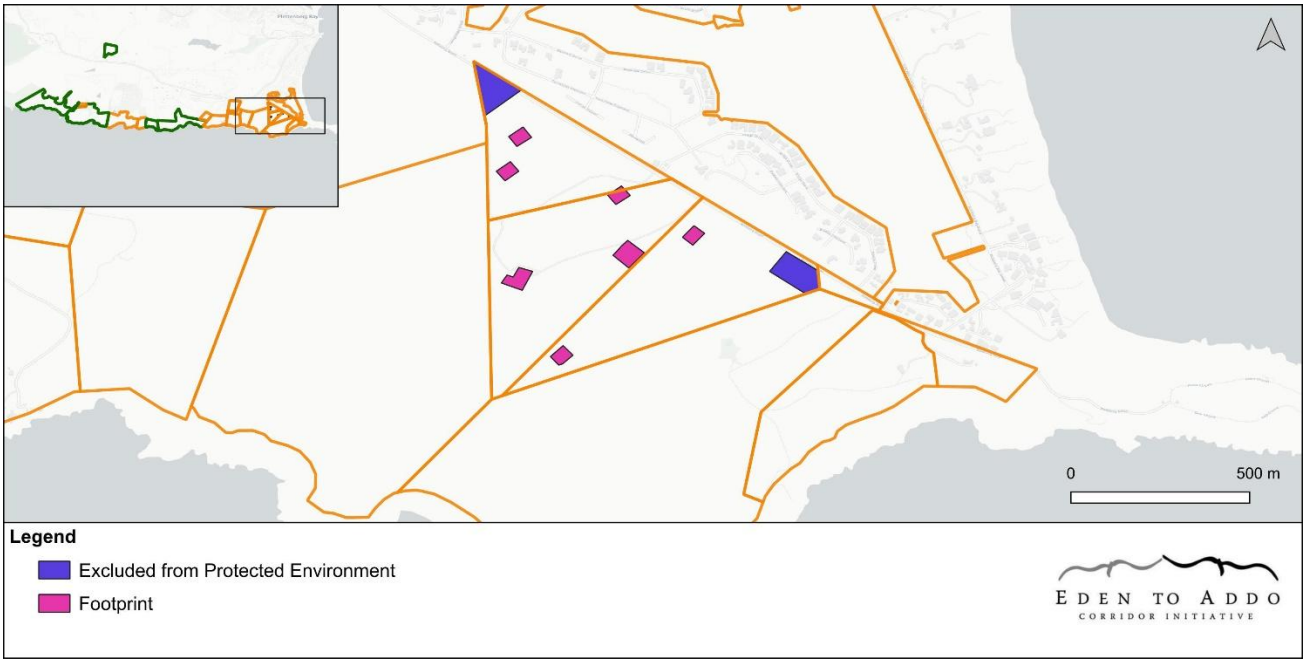


Figure 4-4: Location of the proposed Stargate development footprints.

5 Operational management framework

5.1 Management framework

This section translates the strategic framework described in Section 4 into outcomes, key activities, responsibilities and timeframes. These will be used to inform annual plans of operation and the resources required to implement them.

KPA 1: **Biodiversity and Ecology**					
OBJECTIVE	**OBJECTIVE STATEMENT**	**OUTCOMES**	**KEY ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBILITY**	**TARGET / TIMEFRAMES**
1.1 Maintain ecologically appropriate fire	To ensure that fire is ecologically appropriate, and that fire is managed in an integrated manner to limit risks to biodiversity, ecosystem functioning, human safety and infrastructure.	Natural fire processes are allowed to take place. Reduced risk of uncontrolled wildfire. Staff trained and equipped to manage wildfires. Thresholds of concern established, and the occurrence of wildfires monitored.	Finalise fire management plan.	Conservation Manager, RCCPE NPO Committee	By end of 2025.
			Record the occurrence of fires and identify when thresholds of concern have been breached.	Conservation Manager	Ongoing
			If necessary, conduct prescribed burning for ecological and safety reasons (not envisaged for current plan period).	Conservation Manager	Not for current planning period
			Plan system of firebreaks to be implemented each year.	Conservation Manager. RCCPE NPO Committee	Before fire season each year.
			Maintain firebreaks on the RCCPE boundaries and maintain areas of low fuel load around infrastructure.	Conservation Manager, Landowners	By early spring each year.
			Ensure that RCCPE is adequately equipped to respond to fire. a) Develop list of required equipment. b) Procure required equipment.	Conservation Manager, Landowners	List of required equipment by end of 2025
			Ensure that RCCPE staff is adequately trained to respond to fire. a) Identify training needs. b) Attend training courses.	Conservation Manager, Landowners	Training needs identified by end of 2025.
			Develop response procedures for wildfires.	Conservation Manager, RCCPE NPO Committee	By end of 2025.
			Respond to potentially damaging or ecologically inappropriate fire.	Conservation Manager, Landowners	As required.

KPA 1: **Biodiversity and Ecology**					
OBJECTIVE	**OBJECTIVE STATEMENT**	**OUTCOMES**	**KEY ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBILITY**	**TARGET / TIMEFRAMES**
			Collaborate with other stakeholders on broader landscape-scale fire management and planning. Develop relationship with Fire Management Unit of the Southern Cape FPA.	Conservation Manager RCCPE NPO Committee	At least one FPA meeting attended annually.
1.2. Manage invasive alien plants	To control invasive alien plants, to prevent further invasions, and to reduce fire risks due to alien plants.	Invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated using mechanical and biological control methods. Combustible material, and the intensity and spread of wildfires, is reduced. Further introductions of invasive aliens are prevented due to effective monitoring.	Update invasive alien plant control plans.	Conservation Manager, Landowners	By end of 2026
			Update maps of invasive alien plant density and distribution.	Conservation Manager	Maps updated every two years.
			Monitor for new invasions.	Conservation Manager, Landowners	Ongoing
			Conduct follow-up control in areas that have been previously cleared.	Conservation Manager	All follow up completed before any initial clearing is conducted.
			Conduct initial mechanical control in priority areas.	Conservation Manager	Each year
			Release biological control agents in suitable sites	Conservation Manager	Strategy for biocontrol by end of 2026.
			Record management interventions.	Conservation Manager	All work recorded within one month of completion.
			Seek support for invasive alien plant control operations (e.g., provision of herbicide).	Conservation Manager, Eden to Addo (support)	Application for herbicide

KPA 1: **Biodiversity and Ecology**					
OBJECTIVE	**OBJECTIVE STATEMENT**	**OUTCOMES**	**KEY ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBILITY**	**TARGET / TIMEFRAMES**
					support submitted by end 2026.
1.3. Implement rehabilitation and restoration	To restore the natural diversity and functioning of degraded areas.	Biodiversity loss and disruption to ecological processes due to habitat degradation is reduced. Extent and cause of degradation is determined, and restoration or rehabilitation measures are planned. Soil erosion is prevented and eroded sites are restored or rehabilitated. Effectiveness of interventions are assessed through long-term monitoring.	Identify footpaths to be closed and rehabilitated.	Conservation Manager, RCCPE NPO Committee	By end of 2025
			Map and classify degraded areas within in the protected environment.	Conservation Manager, Eden to Addo (support)	By end of 2025
			Prioritise interventions for implementation based on ecological value, feasibility and urgency.	Conservation Manager	By end of 2025
			Assess the drivers, of degradation, and develop and implement appropriate restoration interventions.	Conservation Manager	One site per year.
			Maintain records of all interventions.	Conservation Manager	Ongoing.
			Monitor recovery through fixed-point photography and site assessments at regular intervals.	Conservation Manager	Fixed point photographs taken annually.
1.4. Conserve wildlife and species of special concern	To ensure the persistence of rare, threatened and locally endemic species occurring in the RCCPE.	Improved understanding of the occurrence, distribution and ecological requirements of species of special concern. Subpopulations of species of special concern are protected from threatening processes. RCCPE serves as a source area for the recolonisation by species of	Conduct regular camera trapping to record faunal diversity.	Conservation Manager	5 camera traps deployed each year.
			Maintain photographic profiles and database of leopard sightings.	Conservation Manager	Database updated as new sightings occur.
			Conduct baseline biodiversity surveys across taxonomical groups.	Conservation Manager	At least one formal survey conducted by 2030.

KPA 1: **Biodiversity and Ecology**					
OBJECTIVE	**OBJECTIVE STATEMENT**	**OUTCOMES**	**KEY ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBILITY**	**TARGET / TIMEFRAMES**
		special concern to surrounding areas.	Monitor populations of species of special concern.	Conservation Manager, CapeNature (support), Eden to Addo (support)	Monitoring program developed for one threatened plant species by end of 2027.
			Identify and implement any specific management requirements for species of special concern.	Conservation Manager, CapeNature (support), Eden to Addo (support)	As required.
1.5. Ensure continued functioning of the ecological corridor.	To ensure that the RCCPE continues to function as an ecological corridor connecting the Robberg Nature Reserve to the Garden Route National Park.	Developments that threaten the functioning of the corridor are not authorised.	Engage with development applications that threaten the integrity of the corridor.	RCCPE NPO Committee	As required.

KPA 2: **Sustainable Utilisation of Natural Resources**					
OBJECTIVE	**OBJECTIVE STATEMENT**	**OUTCOMES**	**KEY ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBILITY**	**TARGET / TIMEFRAMES**
2.1. Allow controlled	To provide for controlled access by adjacent		Formalise code of conduct for fishermen and define access routes.	Conservation Manager, RCCPE NPO Committee	By end of 2025.

access to the coast for harvesting of marine resources	communities to marine resources in the RCCPE in a manner that does not compromise conservation objectives and is within the requirements of the law.	Adjacent communities continue to access marine resources that they have traditionally used. Resource use is sustainable and does not significantly impact the ecological integrity of the RCCPE or on its other social and cultural values.	Support resource use monitoring and compliance efforts of the DFFE, SANParks and CapeNature.	Conservation Manager	As required
			Address incidents of non-compliant resource use.	Conservation Manager	As required

KPA 3: **Socio-economic and heritage**					
OBJECTIVE	**OBJECTIVE STATEMENT**	**OUTCOMES**	**KEY ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBILITY**	**TARGET / TIMEFRAMES**
3.1. Develop recreation and tourism opportunities	To generate income from a tourism business that makes a sustainable contribution towards the conservation management costs of the reserve.	Viable tourism business model to guide tourism development and operations. A range of appropriate eco-tourism products and services are offered. Tourism infrastructure and operations do not have a negative impact on any of the conservation objectives of the reserve. Tourism infrastructure design and construction complies with development planning requirements.	Develop a sustainable tourism strategy that supports the health of natural systems, prevents harm and exploitation, and respects the ecological and social carrying capacity of the area.	RCCPE NPO Committee	By end of 2026
			Develop the 'Cradle of Human' culture narrative and develop a context specific story/curriculum for the RCCPE.	Conservation Manager RCCPE NPO Committee Kwendalo Institute (support) AHA Project (support)	By end of 2025
			Finalise Inqua Trail business plan and evaluate options to extend the trail.	Conservation Manager Kwendalo Institute (support)	By end of 2026

KPA 3: **Socio-economic and heritage**					
OBJECTIVE	**OBJECTIVE STATEMENT**	**OUTCOMES**	**KEY ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBILITY**	**TARGET / TIMEFRAMES**
		Profits from tourism operations make a meaningful contribution towards conservation management costs.	Evaluate options for a lower-income groups to access appropriate parts of the Inqua Trial.	Conservation Manager Kwendalo Institute	By end of 2026
			Implement trail follow up (feedback, call to action, newsletter, ambassador etc).	RCCPE NPO Committee (NvC, KH) Kwendalo Institute (support) Endeavour SA (support) AHA Project (support)	By end of 2026
			Conduct maintenance of existing trail infrastructure	Conservation Manager RCCPE NPO Committee	Ongoing
			Develop protocol / guidelines for new trail infrastructure	RCCPE NPO Committee	By end of 2025
			Provide further training and support of trail guides.	RCCPE NPO Committee Kwendalo Institute	By end of 2026
3.2. Conserve heritage features	To support the identification, study, and long-term conservation of archaeological, paleontological, and cultural heritage features within the RCCPE and to contribute to broader scientific and historical understanding.	The distribution and significance of heritage features on the RCCPE is better understood. The appropriate expertise is directed toward heritage features on the RCCPE and knowledge and insights are shared. The integrity of all archaeological and heritage features on the RCCPE is conserved. Multi-layered heritage protection, including applications for listing	Systematically map and document all archaeological, paleontological and cultural features.	RCCPE NPO Committee Conservation Manager	Draft map of sites by end 2026.
			Participatory mapping of the “living history” with neighbouring community	RCCPE NPO Committee Conservation Manager	One workshop by end 2026.
			Engage with institutions, such as SAHRA, universities, and museums, for expert input, research collaboration, and potential fieldwork.	RCCPE NPO Committee Conservation Manager	Ongoing.
			Establish protocols for the reporting and protection of new discoveries by staff, partners, and visitors.	RCCPE NPO Committee Conservation Manager	Protocols developed by end 2026.

KPA 3: **Socio-economic and heritage**					
OBJECTIVE	**OBJECTIVE STATEMENT**	**OUTCOMES**	**KEY ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBILITY**	**TARGET / TIMEFRAMES**
		under Heritage Western Cape and SAHRA. Community engagement and stewardship, especially with stakeholders connected to indigenous and settler heritage. Spiritual site recognition and respectful access protocols, where appropriate. Educational integration of cultural and spiritual narratives into the trail experience, in partnership with knowledge holders.	Manage access to sensitive sites.	RCCPE NPO Committee Conservation Manager	No unauthorised access to sensitive sites.
			Obtain heritage site status in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) for amphitheatre.	RCCPE NPO Committee (KH, MP)	Submission to PHRA by end of 2026.
3.3. Manage visual impacts		The scenic beauty of the RCCPE is maintained as a conservation and tourism asset. Visual impacts of existing and new infrastructure are assessed and appropriately mitigated.	Develop and implement design guidelines for new infrastructure within the RCCPE.	RCCPE NPO Committee	By end 2026

KPA 3: **Socio-economic and heritage**					
OBJECTIVE	**OBJECTIVE STATEMENT**	**OUTCOMES**	**KEY ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBILITY**	**TARGET / TIMEFRAMES**
	To protect and enhance the scenic quality of the RCCPE by minimising visual impacts from within and around the reserve, ensuring that landscape character and visual integrity are preserved.	Tourism infrastructure integrates with the natural landscape and complements the area's aesthetic character. The RCCPE NPO actively participates in external planning processes to safeguard important viewsheds.	Register as an Interested and Affected Party for external development applications that could impact the RCCPE's scenic value.	RCCPE NPO Committee	As required

KPA 4: **Management Authority effectiveness and sustainability**					
OBJECTIVE	**OBJECTIVE STATEMENT**	**OUTCOMES**	**KEY ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBILITY**	**TARGET/ TIMEFRAMES**
4.1. Ensure compliance with legislation and good governance.	To ensure all protected area declaration documentation is in order and that all activities are compliant with relevant legislation and policies.	The RCCPE is fully compliant with the protected area legislation. The RCCPE NPO complies with its legal and reporting commitments, according to the NEM: PAA The RCCPE adheres to legislative requirements and permitting for all development, water management and biodiversity management activities.	Develop APOs.	Conservation Manager, Landowners, Eden to Addo (support), CapeNature (support)	Each year
			Conduct annual audits of the AOP.	Conservation Manager, Landowners, Eden to Addo (support), CapeNature (support)	Each year
			Submit annual protected area management report to CapeNature	Conservation Manager, Eden to Addo (support), CapeNature (support)	Each year

KPA 4: **Management Authority effectiveness and sustainability**					
OBJECTIVE	**OBJECTIVE STATEMENT**	**OUTCOMES**	**KEY ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBILITY**	**TARGET/ TIMEFRAMES**
			Verify authorisation and permitting requirements for all development and water management activities.	Conservation Manager, Eden to Addo (support), CapeNature (support)	Due diligence review conducted before any development.
4.2. Maintain and develop human capacity	To ensure that the RCCPE has sufficient human resources to achieve the management objectives.	The RCCPE has sufficient human resources to conduct essential management activities.	Make key appointments (administrator and interns)	RCCPE NPO Committee (NvC, MP, KH)	By end 2025
4.3. Maintain and develop infrastructure and equipment	To ensure that the RCCPE maintains the necessary infrastructure and equipment to enable the cost-effective achievement of the management objectives.	Personnel have the necessary equipment to carry out management activities. Infrastructure needed to support personnel in implementing the management plan is in place. Infrastructure is adequately maintained and equipment serviced and kept in safe working order.	Develop list of required equipment and procure new equipment.	Conservation Manager, RCCPE NPO Committee	By end of 2025
			Develop and implement an equipment and infrastructure maintenance schedule.	Conservation Manager, RCCPE NPO Committee	Ongoing.
4.4. Control access and ensure security	To implement signage, access control, and security measures that effectively mitigate threats to the RCCPE.	The perimeter boundary of the RCCPE is clearly marked with fencing and signage. Access onto the RCCPE in remote areas is restricted with locked gates	Maintain clearly demarcated protected area boundary	Conservation Manager, RCCPE NPO Committee	
			Install lockable gates at access points		
			Install appropriate signage along fence and at access points		
			Conduct boundary fence patrols		

KPA 4: **Management Authority effectiveness and sustainability**					
OBJECTIVE	**OBJECTIVE STATEMENT**	**OUTCOMES**	**KEY ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBILITY**	**TARGET/ TIMEFRAMES**
		and controlled through a limited number of managed entry points. Security measures are put in place to address specific threats.	Maintain records of illegal trespassing and poaching incidents		
			Maintain membership of local security groups		
4.5. Develop and manage knowledge	To gather, document, and share knowledge on achieving management objectives in order to improve overall management effectiveness.	Knowledge gaps addressed through desktop reviews, targeted scientific research, and expert consultation. Research findings and enhanced understanding used to inform and refine management approaches.	Develop a list of research priorities for the RCCPE.	RCCPE NPO Committee, Eden to Addo (support), CapeNature (support)	By end 2027.
			Establish relationships with academic institutions to address knowledge gaps.	RCCPE NPO Committee	At least one research project initiated by end 2030.
			Ensure that research outcomes are translated into practical management guidelines.	RCCPE NPO Committee (MZ, KH)	On revision of PAMP.
			Maintain records of all research projects and outcomes.	Conservation Manager	Ongoing
4.6. Expand and consolidate the RCCPE	To secure and maintain an ecological corridor along the coast that connects Robberg Nature Reserve with the Garden Route National Park.	All pending protected area declaration processes are successfully completed. The RCCPE is expanded through the inclusion of additional properties with recognised biodiversity, heritage, and cultural value. New landowners expressing interest in biodiversity stewardship are identified and actively engaged.	Finalise declaration of Phase 2 properties.	CapeNature, Eden to Addo (support)	By end 2027
			Engage with new landowners interested in participating in the RCCPE.	Eden to Addo, RCCPE NPO Committee	Ongoing

KPA 4: **Management Authority effectiveness and sustainability**					
OBJECTIVE	**OBJECTIVE STATEMENT**	**OUTCOMES**	**KEY ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBILITY**	**TARGET/ TIMEFRAMES**
4.7 Maintain effective stakeholder engagement	To ensure consistent and effective communication and engagement with stakeholders to foster collaboration and support management objectives.	Stakeholder feedback is routinely gathered, documented, and incorporated into management planning and implementation. Partnerships and collaborative initiatives are established and maintained with key stakeholders. Conflicts and concerns raised by stakeholders are addressed in a timely and transparent manner. Increased stakeholder awareness of and support for conservation and management objectives.	Design and facilitate participatory workshops with key stakeholders.	RCCPE NPO Committee Eden to Addo (support) Nature Valley Trust (support)	At least one workshop per year.
			Identify partner organisations and formalise relationships.	RCCPE NPO Committee Eden to Addo (support) Kwendalo Institute (support)	MoUs with partner organisations finalised by end 2026.
			Develop and support a 'Friends of the Corridor' group.	RCCPE NPO Committee	Initial meeting by end 2026.
			Produce a newsletter (including stories from the field, research insights, and philosophical aspects)	Conservation Manager Kwendalo Institute (support) Endeavour SA (support)	At least four newsletter articles per year.
			Establish a regular local NPO in-person gathering.	RCCPE NPO Committee (NvC) Eden to Addo (support) Plettenberg Bay Environmental Forum (support)	At least one NPO gathering per year.
			Refine and articulate the organisation's vision and mission, and develop a clear, compelling manifesto for inclusion on the new website.	RCCPE NPO Committee (NvC, KH) AHA Project (support)	By end 2025.

KPA 4: **Management Authority effectiveness and sustainability**					
OBJECTIVE	**OBJECTIVE STATEMENT**	**OUTCOMES**	**KEY ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBILITY**	**TARGET/ TIMEFRAMES**
4.7. Raise funds for the management of the RCCPE	To develop and implement fundraising strategies that generate sustainable financial resources for the ongoing management of the RCCPE	Sustainable funding is secured for management expenses. Funding sources are diversified to reduce reliance on a single income stream.	Develop a targeted fundraising strategy outlining specific funding needs, clear funding requests, and proposed allocation of resources.	RCCPE NPO Committee (NvC) Bitou Community Foundation Trust (support) Endeavour SA (support)	By end 2025.
			Assign a responsible person to research and pursue alternative, out-of-the-box funding prospects to diversify income streams. Identify most effective fundraising events and instruments	RCCPE NPO Committee Eden to Addo (support) People of Love (support) Bitou Community Foundation Trust (support) AHA Project (support)	By end of 2025
			Develop and coordinate a detailed plan for the end-of-year festival.	RCCPE NPO Committee (MP, NvC) Endeavour SA (support)	By October 2025.

5.2 Management guidelines

5.1.1 Fire management

The following guidelines are provided regarding fire management.

- Fire management should be undertaken in such a way that it maintains spatial and temporal heterogeneity within the landscape. A patch mosaic of burned and unburned areas should be maintained. This follows the precautionary principle, which suggests that a variety of burn practices and veld ages is the best way to maintain species diversity. The burning of areas should be undertaken in such a way that promotes patchy burns (i.e., within the block being burned, some patches will remain unburned rather than aiming for a complete burn).
- Fires from natural ignition sources (e.g. lightning strikes) have limited opportunity to enter the RCCPE due to the fragmentation of the landscape by agricultural lands and urban development. Prescribed burning is widely recognised as an important fire management tool for creating a mosaic of vegetation ages and for distributing the management workload in fynbos ecosystems (van Wilgen et al. 1994). The implementation of any prescribed burning should be guided by a combination of ecological, practical, and financial considerations. When planning prescribed burns, properties containing Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) outside the RCCPE should also be considered.
- Prescribed burning should be integrated with broader fire risk management strategies. Infrastructure such as houses on RCCPE properties and neighbouring land will need to be protected. Firebreaks will need to be maintained to meet both ecological and risk reduction objectives.
- A minimum fire return interval of at least 9 years is recommended, particularly in moist, productive areas. This threshold is derived from Proteaceae juvenile periods (4–9 years) and post-fire recruitment success, and ensures that slow-maturing, obligate reseeding species have sufficient time to reach reproductive maturity before the next fire. Burning vegetation younger than 9 years risks reducing diversity by eliminating these key species.
- Management should prioritise preventing overly frequent fires over enforcing maximum intervals. Long fire return intervals are generally not a critical concern. Long intervals do not appear to compromise Proteaceae recruitment significantly (Kraaij et al. 2013), and old vegetation is naturally limited in extent, reducing the need for strict maximum fire return interval limits.
- Unlike western fynbos, where summer-autumn fires are ecologically optimal, eastern coastal fynbos shows no strong seasonal constraint on fire timing. Fires occur year-round due to aseasonal rainfall and fire weather, and Proteaceae recruitment is not markedly affected by season (Kraaij et al. 2013). This allows managers some flexibility to schedule burns based on operational feasibility and safety rather than adhering to a rigid seasonal prescription. To promote heterogeneity, there should however be some variation in seasonality. Prescribed burning in the summer months (Nov–Feb) is seldom advised due to the risk of runaway fires and burning is usually only feasible from March to April.

- When implementing prescribed burns, RCCPE management should aim to achieve fire intensities that balance ecological and safety considerations. The intensity of a fire is influenced by the fuel load, fuel moisture, relative humidity and wind speed. The intensity can be manipulated by either reducing the fuel load (i.e. burning more often) or by selecting the conditions that will lead to the desired type of fire. Most fynbos species require high intensity fires for survival; however, low intensity burns are often favoured for safety reasons.
- No fire should be permitted in fynbos until at least 50% of the population of the slowest-maturing species in an area have flowered for at least three successive seasons. Similarly, a fire is probably not necessary unless a third or more of the plants of these slow-maturing species are senescent (i.e. dying or no longer producing flowers and seeds).
- The ideal size for prescribed burns in a fynbos ecosystem is 300–500 ha (Vlok et. al. in prep.) which can normally be completed within a day. Taking into consideration that currently the extent of the RCCPE is 355 ha it is suggested that prescribed burns must exceed 50 ha for it to have any positive outcome for plant diversity. Burning a vegetation unit smaller than this would enable seed-eating rodents to cover most of the burnt area in search of nutritious seeds and in the process decimate seed reserves (Vlok et al. in prep.). As most fynbos species cannot survive without establishing within the first year after fire (Vlok et al. in prep.) it is essential to burn as large an area as possible to prevent mortality of seedlings due to grazing by large herbivores such as antelope and domestic stock.
- Firebreaks – firebreaks should be prepared and maintained annually in a manner that is least damaging to the environment and aesthetics of the property. To this end where possible current management roads and tracks should be utilised.

5.1.2 Invasive alien plant management

The following guidelines are provided regarding invasive alien plant management.

- Invasive alien plant control should be integrated with fire management. Areas identified for prescribed burns should be cleared of alien vegetation at least 18 months before the burns are conducted.
- The following should be prioritised:
    - Follow-up control should receive the highest priority and should be completed before new initial control is undertaken.
    - Areas that pose a high fire risk due to elevated fuel loads.
    - Areas where invasions threaten populations of plant species of special concern.
    - Upper catchment areas and watercourses above lower reaches, working systematically downstream.
    - Low-density infestations should be prioritised over denser infestations, as they are more cost-effective to control and result in a larger area being cleared per unit of effort.
    - Young plants over mature stands, as these are easier to control (e.g. by hand pulling) and should be removed before they mature and set seed.

- Herbicides should be applied directly to target species. Foliar spraying should only occur in dense, uniform infestations. Only registered herbicides should be used.
- Personnel applying herbicides should have the appropriate training and protective equipment.
- Where chemical control is the primary method used, herbicide should be applied during the growing season (spring to autumn) for optimal uptake.
- The RCCPE should seek to develop strategic partnerships (e.g., with job-creation programmes) to support invasive alien plant clearing efforts.
- Records of all invasive alien plant control efforts should be kept. These should include dates and methods used.

5.1.3 Rehabilitation and restoration

The following guidelines are provided regarding rehabilitation and restoration initiatives.

- Areas where alien control operations have been conducted or that are continuing to degrade should be prioritised over areas that are stable.
- To keep restoration costs down, the aim should be to first conserve what remains (i.e., to minimise the loss of indigenous seed banks and soil). Areas susceptible to soil erosion or showing early signs of soil erosion, such as loss of vegetation cover, should be prioritised.
- Thereafter, areas already substantially impacted by soil erosion should be stabilised and revegetated with indigenous plant species to prevent the spread of invasive plant species.
- Records should be kept of all sites being restored. These records should include dates, methods and restoration actions. The recovery of sites undergoing restoration should be monitored (e.g., through fixed-point photography).

5.1.4 Conservation of species of special concern

There are seven threatened plant species recorded within the RCCPE, including two Endangered (*Erica onusta* and *Muraltia knysnaensis*), five Vulnerable (*Erica glandulosa* subsp. *fourcadei*, *Psoralea vanberkelae*, *Acmadenia alternifolia*, *Selago burchellii* and *Selago villicaulis*) species.

- Population monitoring should be prioritised for the two Endangered species. Monitoring of the Vulnerable species should be undertaken where resources allow.
- The presence of each species should be confirmed by revisiting the locations of historic records. Suitable monitoring sites should be identified, preferably where larger numbers of individuals occur (at least 20 individuals where possible). However, it is recognised that some threatened plant species are only known from very small subpopulations. A baseline survey should then be conducted for each species.
- Monitoring plots should be demarcated using permanent markers, which should also be GPS-referenced.

- The total number of individuals within each monitoring site should be recorded, along with data on the following population attributes: age class (seedling, juvenile, adult), flowering and fruiting status, evidence of herbivory, disease, or other stress factors, and habitat conditions (including vegetation structure and presence of invasive species).
- Monitoring should be conducted at the same time each year, preferably when the plants are flowering (to improve detectability). There is no published information on the flowering period for *Erica onusta* and *Muraltia knysnaensis*, but from iNaturalist records suitable periods are likely to be July-September (*E. onusta*) and September-November (*M. knysnaensis*).
- In the absence of fire, follow-up monitoring should be undertaken at two-year intervals. During each repeat survey, the total number of individuals within the demarcated monitoring area should be recorded, as well as population structure, reproductive status, and any observable changes in habitat condition or threats.
- After a fire, monitoring should be conducted during the first spring after the fire, and then annually for the next three years.
- Data should be used to assess trends in population size, recruitment, and mortality rates over time.
- Where necessary, management interventions should be adapted in response to the outcomes of population monitoring, including adjustments to fire management practices, invasive species control, or habitat restoration measures.
- Collaboration with local botanists, citizen scientists, and CapeNature should be encouraged to support the sustainability and long-term continuity of population monitoring efforts.

Leopards have been recorded within the RCCPE every year for a number of years. The RCCPE can contribute valuable information to understanding how this species utilises the highly populated, transformed coastal areas.

- The RCCPE should continue to use camera traps to record the presence of leopard.
- Where possible, camera traps should be placed in pairs to photograph both the left and right sides of passing animals.
- Cameras should be set to record a burst of three images, with a 30-second delay between successive triggers.
- Paired cameras should be placed roughly facing each other, 5 to 10 m apart, to allow for capture of left and right profiles of individual animals. Where possible, cameras should be oriented slightly to the south to reduce glare from direct sunlight.
- Cameras should be mounted at knee height on angle-iron poles or trees, secured with cable ties.
- Cameras should be placed in areas likely to be used by leopard, including game paths, river courses, tracks, and roads. Where possible, cameras should be positioned perpendicular to the expected direction of animal movement.
- Grass and other vegetation in front of the camera sensors should be cleared to prevent false triggers caused by vegetation moving in the wind.

- The time and date of each camera's deployment should be recorded, along with a description of the habitat at the site.
- Individual leopards should be identified based on their unique spot patterns, and a database of individual profiles and sightings should be maintained.
- In order to contribute to broader efforts to understand the species, the data should be made available to relevant organisations, such as the Cape Leopard Trust.

5.1.5 Visual impacts

The RCCPE includes areas of exceptional scenic beauty, which are a part of the region's natural heritage. The visually striking landscape of the RCCPE contributes significantly to its recreational and tourism value. The area's visual integrity must be maintained by avoiding or minimising intrusive development. This is essential for current visitor experience and for preserving the aesthetic and natural value of the area for future generations.

The following guidelines are provided for reducing visual impacts:

- Structures should be designed with low height profiles to blend with the natural topography.
- Buildings should be positioned to utilise natural screening provided by existing vegetation, dunes, or topography. Placing structures on ridgelines or highly visible coastal promontories should be avoided.
- Sustainable, locally sourced materials (e.g., wood, stone) that blend with the coastal environment should be used. Reflective or glossy finishes that draw attention should be avoided.
- Colours that mimic the natural palette of the RCCPE, such as muted greens, browns, and greys, should be used to reduce contrast with the surrounding fynbos and coastal vegetation.
- Matte or textured finishes should be used to minimise light reflection and glare, which can contribute to visual pollution.
- Lighting should be downward-directed and low-intensity to reduce light spillage into the natural environment. Light fittings should be shielded, and warm-toned lights should be used. Security lighting should be motion-activated to limit unnecessary illumination.
- Where possible, utility lines (e.g., power, water) should be buried to avoid visual clutter from overhead cables or poles.

5.1.6 Signage, access control and security

The following guidelines are provided regarding signage, access control and security:

- The boundaries of the RCCPE should be clearly demarcated to ensure that they are easily identifiable and that people are aware of their location.
- Access to the protected environment should be controlled and conditions of entry for visitors should be clearly stipulated on signboards at access points.

- Law enforcement efforts should be coordinated with the relevant authorities including CapeNature and the South African Police Service. Law enforcement at the site should be undertaken through surveillance, monitoring and appropriate reaction in the event of an offence.

6 Monitoring and evaluation

Ecological monitoring will focus on developing baselines against which future monitoring can be measured. This will include further developing the biodiversity inventories for the RCCPE and conducting baseline monitoring of threatened plant species of special concern. It is envisaged that the RCCPE will seek partnerships with local interest groups, such as the Plettenberg Bay Bird Club, Botanical Society members, and Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers (CREW), to assist with ecological monitoring efforts.

In addition, monitoring will track fire occurrence and fire management actions, the occurrence and control of invasive alien plants, and the condition and rehabilitation of degraded areas. Law enforcement and security incidents will also be monitored, together with the condition and maintenance needs of the protected area's infrastructure

The monitoring plan for the RCCPE is presented in Table 8-1.

Table 7-1: Monitoring plan

Management issue	Parameters to be monitored	Monitoring measures	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility	Reporting requirements
Baseline data	Biodiversity inventories	Formal surveys, ad hoc observations	Ongoing; target one survey completed for one taxonomic group by 2030.	Conservation Manager, Interest Groups	Report to be completed after each survey.
	Baseline survey of threatened plant species subpopulations. ● Total number of individuals ● Size / age class distribution. ● Phenological state (presence of flowers / fruit)	Formal survey	Target: baseline data collected for one threatened plant species subpopulation by 2027.	Conservation Manager / Partner organisations (e.g., CREW)	Report after survey.
	Plant community composition.	Stratified samples (transects, quadrats)	Initial study; target: one study on vegetation community composition conducted by 2030.	Research partner	Research report
	Vegetation condition	Fixed-Point Photography (FPP)	Baseline photos taken by end of 2025.	Conservation Manager	Photographic record
Fire management	Firebreaks – planned and implemented firebreaks	Written record/map/photographs	Annually	Conservation Manager	Annual report
	Prescribed burning – blocks burned		Annually		Annual report
	Unplanned wildfires	Written record/map/photographs	Per event		Record of event
	Post-fire vegetation monitoring	Photographs	First - late spring to early summer after fire, thereafter - annually for five years	Conservation Manager	Photographic record
Invasive plant control	Invasive plant control conducted	Maps, herbicide used, labour hours/days	Quarterly	Conservation Manager	Annual report

Management issue	Parameters to be monitored	Monitoring measures	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility	Reporting requirements
	Recovery of invasive plant control areas	Photographs/written record			
Soil erosion control	Erosion control conducted	Photographs/written record	Quarterly	Conservation Manager	Annual report
	Recovery of erosion control areas				Annual report
Wildlife and species of special concern	Follow up surveys of threatened plant species subpopulations ● Total number of individuals ● Size / age class distribution. ● Phenological state (presence of flowers / fruit)	Formal survey	Every two years	Conservation Manager	Report after each survey.
	Faunal diversity	Camera trapping	Ongoing	Conservation Manager	Annual report
Vegetation structure and condition	Qualitative assessment of vegetation structure and condition	Fixed-Point Photography (FPP)	Annual	Conservation Manager	Annual report
Law enforcement / security	Security incidents	Maps, photographs, written records	As required	Conservation Manager	Register of security incidents
Facilities and infrastructure	State of roads, paths, fences and dams	Photographs/written records	Quarterly	Conservation Manager	Annual report
	State of facilities and service infrastructure	Maintenance schedule/written records	Monthly	Conservation Manager	Annual report
	Pollution events	Photographs/written records	Per event		Record of event

6.1 Evaluation of management effectiveness

The assessment of management effectiveness will be based on the proportion of APO targets met. The RCCPE NPO may also consider implementing the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool to assess management effectiveness.

6.2 Management plan review

The strategic components (Part A) of the management plan will be reviewed at least every five years, with provision for revision at any time if required. The objectives of the review will be to evaluate the effectiveness of the plan's implementation and to facilitate adaptive management by identifying necessary changes and adjusting interventions as needed.

7 Implementation of the Strategic Management Plan

7.1 Five-year Costing Plan

The indicative costs to implement each management objective over the five-year period of the Strategic Management Plan is provided in Table 9-1. The budgets developed for the successive Annual Plans of Operation will override this estimate.

Table 8-1: Indicative annual management costs.

Management objectives	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1.1. Maintain ecologically appropriate fire.	17961	18850	19800	20800	21830
1.2. Manage invasive alien plants.	179613	125000	115000	100000	80000
1.3. Implement rehabilitation and restoration.	35922	37720	39605	41590	43665
1.4. Conserve wildlife and species of special concern	28738	301745	31680	33270	34930
1.5. Ensure continued functioning of the ecological corridor.	96991	100000	95000	90000	80000
2.1. Allow controlled access to the coast for harvesting of marine resources	35992	37800	39700	41700	43750
3.1. Develop recreation and tourism opportunities	251458	264000	277200	291000	305650
3.2. Conserve heritage features	53884	56600	59450	62400	65500
3.3. Manage visual impacts	17961	18900	19900	20800	21900
4.1. Ensure compliance with legislation and good governance.	49000	51450	54020	56725	60000
4.2. Maintain and develop human capacity.	23950	25145	26400	27725	29110
4.3. Maintain and develop infrastructure and equipment.	57547	60350	63370	66540	69860
4.4. Control access and ensure security.	19158	20116	21122	22178	23287

Management objectives	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
4.5. Develop and manage knowledge.	14369	15087	15841	16634	17465
4.6. Expand and consolidate the RCCPE	124532	130758	137296	50000	50000
4.8. Raise funds for the management of the RCCPE	191588	201167	211225	221787	232876

7.2 Annual Plan of Operation

The Annual Plan of Operation (APO) forms a Part B of the Protected Area Management Plan. The APO is developed from excel spreadsheet template (as shown in **Annexure E**) developed by CapeNature.

Either as part of the review process or directly after the review, the RCCPE management team will compile a list of management actions for the following year's APO.

The following should be considered:

- The achievement of management actions in the previous year, measured against the targets that were set. Challenges experienced during implementation should be identified, along with proposed measures to address them.
- Key Performance Indicator (KPI) targets, responsible persons, budgets, and deadlines should be reviewed and revised where necessary. If any KPI was found to be an ineffective measure of performance, a more appropriate indicator should be identified and specified.

7.3 Annual Audit

The annual audit will inform the review of the APO and should include recommendations for its revision, along with any broader considerations for the Strategic Management Plan.

8 References

Acocks, J.P.H. (1975) Veld Types of South Africa. Memoir of the Botanical Survey of South Africa No.40. Department of Agricultural Technical Services, Pretoria.

Carbutt, C. and Goodman, P.S. (2010) Assessing the Management Effectiveness of State-owned, Land-based Protected Areas in Western Cape. CapeNature unpublished report, Pietermaritzburg. pp. 1-67.

Camp, K.G.T. (1998) The bioresource units of Western Cape. Cedara report N/A95/32. KZN Department of Agriculture.

CapeNature. (2010) Protected Area Expansion Strategy and Action Plan (2009-2028). CapeNature unpublished report.

Cowan, G.I. (2006) Guidance for the development of management plans in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003). Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Pretoria.

Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (2008) The National Protected Area Expansion Strategy 2008-2012. Pretoria.

Esler, K.J., Pierce, S.M. & de Villiers, C. 2014. Fynbos: Ecology and Management. Briza Publications, Pretoria.

Goodman P.S. (2011) CapeNature Norms and Standards: Surveillance and Monitoring Plans for Biodiversity. CapeNature unpublished report, Pietermaritzburg.

Hardy, M.B., Barnes, D.L., Moore, A. and Kirkman, K.P. (1999) The management of different types of veld. In Tainton, N.M. (ed) Veld Management in South Africa. University of Natal Press, Pietermaritzburg.

Mbokodo, I., Bopape, M-J., Chikoore, H., Engelbrecht, F., Nethengwe, N. 2020. Heatwaves in the future warmer climate of South Africa. *Atmosphere*, 11: https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos11070712

Midgley, G. F., Chapman, R. A., Hewitson, B., Johnston, P., De Wit, M., Ziervogel, G., ... Forsyth, G. G. 2005. *A status quo, vulnerability and adaptation assessment of the physical and socio-economic effects of climate change in the Western Cape.* Report to the Western Cape Government, Cape Town, South Africa. CSIR Report No. ENV-S-C 2005-073, Stellenbosch.

Mucina, L. and Rutherford, M.C. (eds.) (2006). The vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia 19, South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.

O'Connor, T.G. and Bredenkamp, G.J. (1997) Grassland. In Cowling, R.M., Richardson, D.M. and Pierce, S.M. (eds) Vegetation of Southern Africa. Cambridge University Press, United Kingdom.

O'Connor, T.G. (2005) Influence of land use on plant community composition and diversity in Highland Sourveld grassland in the southern Drakensberg, South Africa. Journal of Applied Ecology, 42, 975-988.

Pool-Stanvliet, R., Duffell-Canham, A., Pence, G. & Smart, R. 2017. The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan Handbook. Stellenbosch: CapeNature.

Roffe, S.J., Fitchett, J. M., Curtis, C. J. 2021. Investigating changes in rainfall seasonality across South Africa: 1987–2016. *International Journal of Climatology*, 41, E2031-E2050.

South African National Biodiversity Institute and the Department of Environmental Affairs. 2010. National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy for South Africa; Priorities for expanding the protected area network for ecological sustainability and climate change adaptation. Published by the Government of South Africa, Pretoria, 2010. ISBN 978-1-919976-55-6

Scott-Shaw, C.R. (1999) Rare and threatened plants of Western Cape and neighbouring regions. Western Cape Nature Conservation Services, Pietermaritzburg.

Snyman, H.A. (2004) Short-term influence of fire on seedling establishment in a semi-arid grassland of South Africa. South African Journal of Botany, 70(2), 215-226.

Stolton, S., Hockings, M., Dudley, N., MacKinnon, K., Whitten, T. and Leverington, F. (2007) Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool: reporting progress at protected area sites (2nd edition). World Bank and WWF Forest Alliance.

Trollope, W.S.W. (1999) Veld Burning. In Tainton, N.M. (ed) Veld Management in South Africa. University of Natal Press, Pietermaritzburg.

Turner, A. A. (ed.) 2012. Western Cape Province State of Biodiversity 2013. CapeNature Scientific Services, Stellenbosch.

9 Appendices

9.1 Appendix A: List of relevant legislation

Biodiversity and Cultural Resource Management and Development:

- Animals Protection Act [No. 71 of 1962]
- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act [No. 45 of 1965]
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act [No. 43 of 1983]
- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa [No. 108 of 1996]
- Criminal Procedures Act [1977]
- Environment Conservation Act [No. 73 of 1989]
- Forest Act [No. 122 of 1984]
- Hazardous Substances Act [No. 15 of 1973]
- Western Cape Heritage Management Act [No. 10 of 1997]
- Western Cape Nature Conservation Management Act [No. 9 of 1997]
- National Environmental Management Act [No. 107 of 1998]
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act [No. 10 of 2004]
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act [No. 57 of 2003]
- National Forests Act [No. 84 of 1998]
- National Heritage Resources Act [No. 25 of 1999]
- National Water Act [No. 36 of 1998]
- National Water Amendment Act [No. 45 of 1999]
- National Veld and Forest Fire Act [No 101 of 1998]
- Nature Conservation Ordinance [No. 15 of 1974]

General Management:

- Companies Act [No.71 of 2008]
- Promotion of Access to Information Act [No. 2 of 2000]
- Occupational Health and Safety Act [No. 85 of 1993]
- Western Cape Planning and Development Act [No. 5 of 1998]
- Development Facilitation Act [No. 67 of 1995]
- Disaster Management Act [No. 57 of 2002]
- Fire Brigade Services Act [No. 99 of 1987]
- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act [No. 32 of 2000]
- National Road Traffic Act [No. 93 of 1996]
- National Building Standards Act [No. 103 of 1977]
- Water Services Act [No. 108 of 1997]

Human Resource Management:

- Basic Conditions of Employment Act [No. 75 of 1997]
- Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act [No. 53 of 2003]
- Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act [No. 130 of 1993]
- Employment Equity Act [No. 55 of 1998]

- Labour Relations Act [No. 66 of 1995]
- Occupational Health and Safety Act [No. 85 of 1993]
- Pension Funds Act [No. 24 of 1956]
- Skills Development Act [No. 97 of 1998]
- Skills Development Levies Act [No. 9 of 1999]
- Unemployment Insurance Act [No. 63 of 2001]

9.2 Appendix B: RCCPE declaration notice

P.N. 305/2015 4 September 2015

WESTERN CAPE NATURE CONSERVATION BOARD

NOTICE

PROVINCE OF THE WESTERN CAPE

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: PROTECTED AREAS ACT, NO. 57 OF 2003:
DECLARATION OF THE ROBBERG COASTAL CORRIDOR PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT

I, Anton Bredell, Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning in the Western Cape, under section 28(1) of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No. 57 of 2003, declare a protected environment on:—

- Remainder of Portion 6 (a portion of Portion 2) of the Farm Jackalskraal No. 433, situated in the Bitou Municipality, Division of Knysna, Western Cape Province, measuring 21, 8284 (Twenty One comma Eight Two Eight Four) hectares in extent and held by Deed of Transfer No. T60256/2011.
- Remainder of the Farm Krans Hoek No. 432, situated in the Bitou Municipality, Division of Knysna, Western Cape Province; measuring 694, 4242 (Six Hundred and Ninety Four comma Four Two Four Two) hectares in extent and held by Deed of Transfer No. T28939/1992.
- Portion 5 of the Farm Krans Hoek No. 432, situated in the Bitou Municipality, Division Knysna, Western Cape Province, measuring 30,8818 (Thirty comma Eight Eight One Eight) hectares in extent and held by Deed of Transfer No. T13894/1999.
- Portion 45 (a portion of Portion 8) of the Farm Roodefontein No. 440, situated in the Bitou Municipality, Division of Knysna, Western Cape Province, measuring 75,6807 (Seventy Five comma Six Eight Zero Seven) hectares in extent and held by Deed of Transfer No. T20560/1953.
- Portion 35 of the Farm Krans Hoek No. 432, situated in the Bitou Municipality, Division of Knysna, Western Cape Province measuring 117,2672 (One Hundred and Seventeen comma Two Six Seven Two) hectares in extent and held by Certificate of Consolidated Title No T3782/2012.

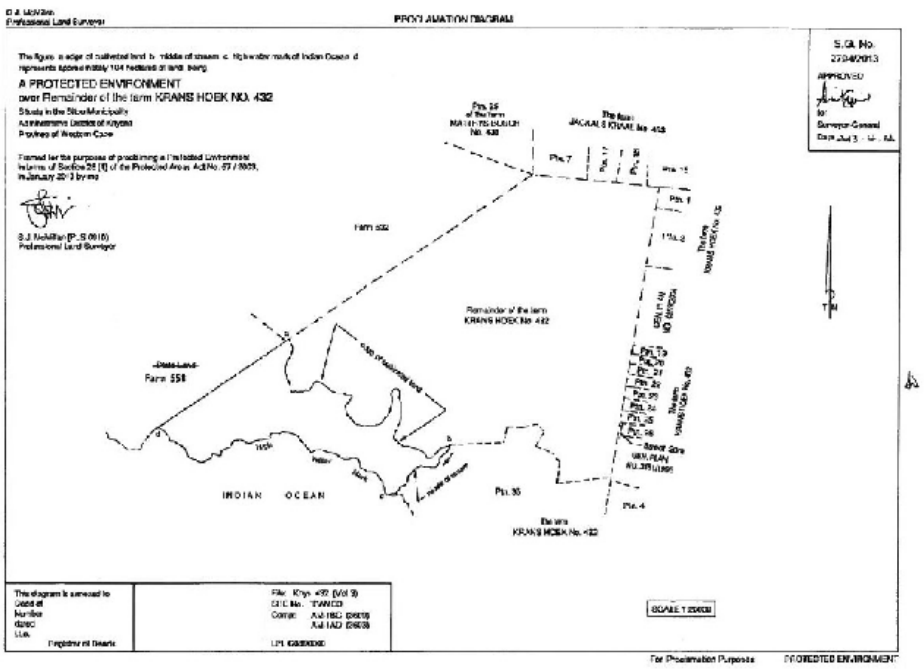
The boundary of the protected environment is reflected on Diagram Numbers 6820/1969, 2794/2013, 1319/2014, 3882/2011 and 5444/1952 as set out in the Schedule, and I assign the name "Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment" to it.

Signed at Cape Town this 19th day of August 2015.

A BREDELL, MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

SCHEDULE

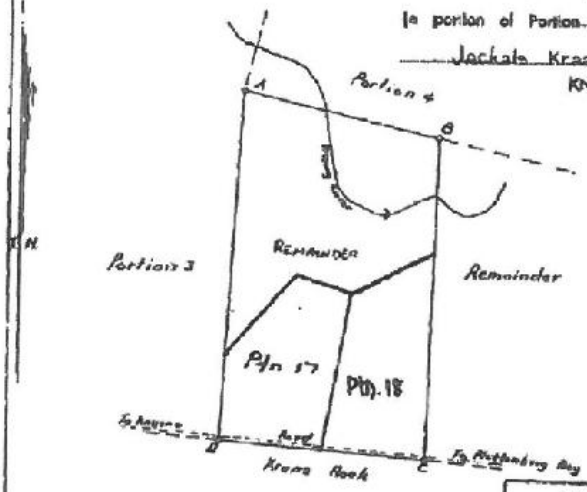
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY



Description of Beacons

A..... Planted stone.
B..... 3" iron peg in stone cairn.
D..... 6" x 6" concrete beacon proj. 9".

Portion 6 (
(a portion of Portion 2) of the farm
Jackals Kraal No 433
KNYSNA



Scale:1:12000

METRIC AREA
42,3530 E. & E.

The figure A B C D
represents 49.4470 morgen of land, being
PORTION 6 (a portion of Portion 2) of the farm JACKALS KRAAL
situate in the Administrative District
of Knysna Province of Cape of Good Hope.
Surveyed in November 1955, August 1959
by me, R.L. Barry & Rawson.
Land Surveyors

This diagram is annexed to	The original diagram is	File No. S. 144/58
D/T No. 27017/71 dated	No. 3674/1956. annexed to Transfer/Grant No. 1959.134.6664	S.R. No. E. 1896/6B
i.f.o.		Comp. No. 130.
Registrar of Deeds		

FOR ENDORSEMENTS SEE BACK OF DIAGRAM

PROCLAMATION DIAGRAM
A PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT
OVER PORTION 5 OF THE FARM KRANS HOEK NO. 432
SCALE 1:5000
INDIAN OCEAN
GENERAL PLAN
Ptn. 5 of the farm KRANS HOEK No. 432
Ptn. 24 of the farm ROOSBOOMTEEN No. 440
Ptn. 45 of the farm ROOSBOOMTEEN No. 440
Ptn. 23 of the farm ROOSBOOMTEEN No. 440
Ptn. 28 of the farm KRANS HOEK No. 432
PROTECTED ENVI

S.J. McMillan
Professional Land Surveyor

OFFICE COPY

Portion 35 of the Farm Krans Hoek No. 432

situate in
Bitou Municipality
Administrative District of Knysna
Province of the Western Cape

S.G. No.
3882/2011
Approved
for Surveyor-General
08 DEC 2011
SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS

Servitude Notes:

1. The lines EF, FGH and HJ respectively represents the north-western, south-western and western boundary of a servitude road 8,0 metres wide over the Remainder of the Farm Krans Hoek No. 432. Vide Diagram No. 8453/2007
2. The lines JK and KL represents the southern boundary of a servitude road 8,0 metres wide. Vide Diagram S.G. No. 6451/2007 D/T
3. The broken line xy represents the centre line of a servitude road 8,0 metres wide. Vide Diagram S.G. No. 6452/2007 D/T 34251/2008
4. The line Lb represents the eastern boundary of a servitude road 10,0 metres wide. Vide Diagram S.G. No. 6497/2004 D/T 38054/2005
5. The broken line uv represents the centre line of a servitude road 8,0 metres over the Remainder of the Farm Krans Hoek No. 432. Vide Diagram No.3881/2011

COMPONENTS:

1. The figure ABCDEFGHJKLm high water mark of Indian Ocean g f e represents Portion 33 of the Farm Krans Hoek No. 432. Vide Diagram S.G. No. 8453/2007 annexed to D/T 34252/2008
2. The figure Qsfg high water mark of Indian Ocean n middle of stream N middle of stream p represents Portion 36 of the Farm Krans Hoek No. 432. Vide Diagram S.G. No. 3881/2011 D/T 37811/2012

The figure A B C D E F G H J K L m high water mark of Indian Ocean n middle of stream N middle of stream p Q

represents 117,2672 hectares of land, being

Portion 35 of the Farm Krans Hoek No. 432

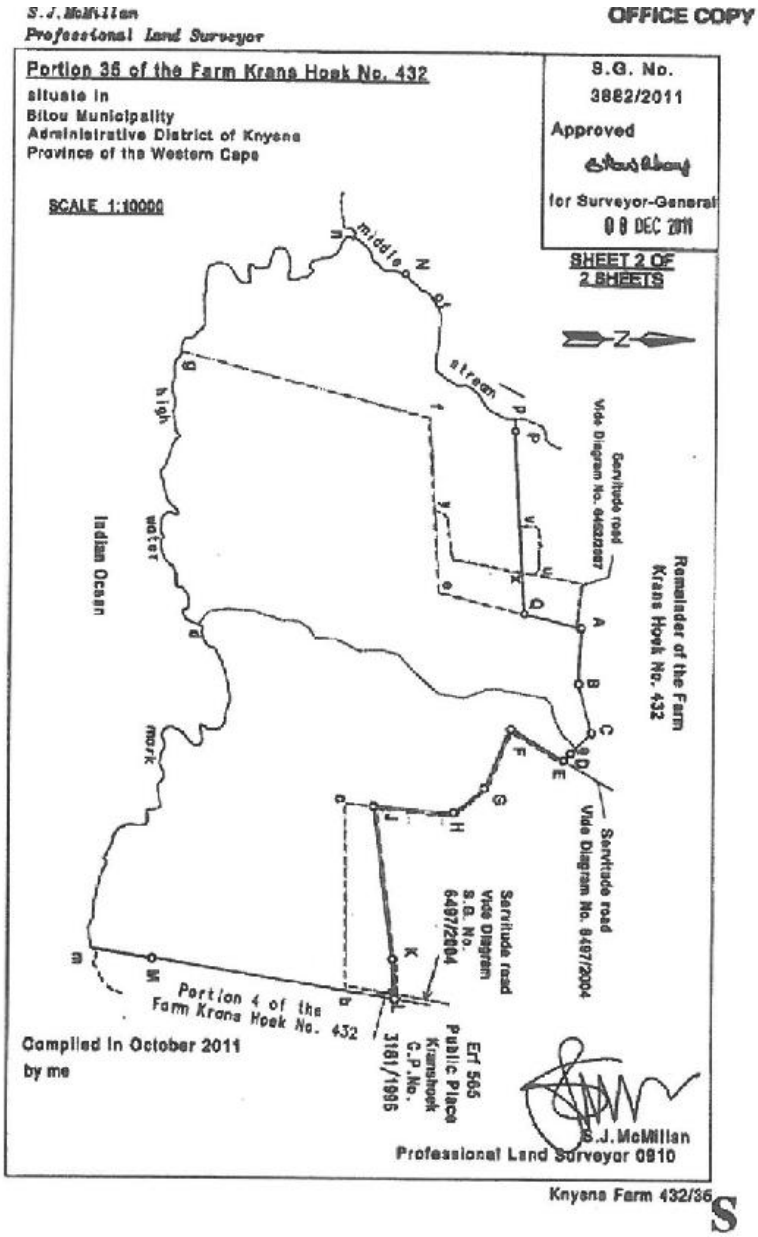
and comprises 1 and 2 as quoted above

situate in
Bitou Municipality
Administrative District of KNYSNA
Province of the Western Cape
Compiled in October 2011
by me

S.J. McMillan 0910
Professional Land Surveyor

This diagram is annexed to	The original diagrams are as quoted above	File No. Knys.432 (V2)
No. T37822/2012 dated		S.R.No. Compiled
t.f.o.		Comp. AM-1BC (3609)
Registrar of Deeds		LPI CO380000

Knysna Farm 432/35 S


S.J. McMillan
Professional Land Surveyor
OFFICE COPY
Portion 36 of the Farm Krans Hoek No. 432
situate in
Bitou Municipality
Administrative District of Knysna
Province of the Western Cape
S.G. No.
3882/2011
Approved
for Surveyor-General
08 DEC 2011
SCALE 1:10000
SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS
middle
stream
high water mark
Indian Ocean
Servitude road Vide Diagram No. 6493/2007
Remainder of the Farm Krans Hoek No. 432
Servitude road Vide Diagram No. 6497/2004
Servitude road Vide Diagram S.G. No. 6497/2004
Portion 4 of the Farm Krans Hoek No. 432
Erf 565 Public Place Kranshoek C.P.No. 3181/1995
Compiled in October 2011
by me
S.J. McMillan
Professional Land Surveyor 0910
Knysna Farm 432/36

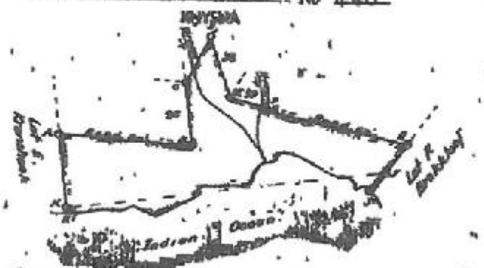
AB	2476·1	AB	273	40	40
BC	1161·1	BC	172	56	20
CD	372·0	CD	207	12	50
DE	1507·0	DE	390	45	30
EF	647·5	EF	282	51	40
FG	60·0	FG	12	51	40
GH	2742·0	GH	282	51	40
HJ	654·0	HJ	35	31	10
JK	5958·0	JK	83	16	10
KA	1337·0	KA	172	56	20
JJ'	500·0	JJ'	35	31	10
KK'	100·0	KK'	352	56	20

Surveyor-General

Portion 45

(a portion of Portion ....) of the farm

Roodefontein No 440



Beacons:

A is a planted stone projecting 2"
B C are " stones " 1½"
D E H " " " 1½"
F G " " " 1"
J K - ½" square iron pegs in large cairns

Scale 1/25000

The figure A B C D E F G H J' High Water Mark Indian Ocean, K' represents 88·3571 Morgen ~~square feet~~ of land being Portion 45 (a ptn of Portion 8) of the Farm Roodefontein, situate near Plettenberg Bay, Division of Knysna, Province of Cape of Good Hope.

Surveyed in July 1947 by me,

& in Jan. 1952 by me.

W.G. Nicholson

Land Surveyors

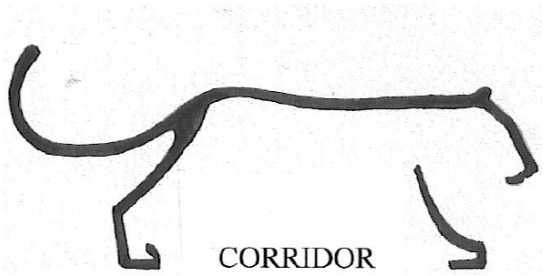
This diagram is annexed to	The Original Diagram is No.	S.G. File No. S/10342
D/T 20460/53	5229/52 annexed to C.R.T. 7402/1963	S.R. No. E 918/52
dd. 21 12 53		

JMG

9.3 Appendix C: Constitution

EDEN TO ADDO
CORRIDOR INITIATIVE

ROBBERG COASTAL



CONSTITUTION

---

1. PREAMBLE

The corridor between Robberg Nature Reserve and Harkerville State Forest in the Southern Cape has been identified as a Critical Biodiversity Area by the Garden Route Initiative. In recognition that National conservation targets cannot be met without bringing private land into the "conservation estate", key landowners within the corridor have agreed to form the ROBBERG COASTAL CORRIDOR PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT as a vehicle through which to drive the declaration of a Protected Environment and to achieve their conservation objectives. By participating in the Protected Environment, members are making a significant contribution to regional conservation targets, particularly with respect to lowland coastal fynbos, and at the same time supporting Provincial and local Spatial Development Frameworks.

Situated between a Provincial Nature Reserve and a National Park, the Robberg Coastal Corridor is critically important for the following reasons:

1.1 It is the most significant remaining ecological lifeline to Robberg Nature Reserve, the maintenance of which is essential for preserving biodiversity patterns and processes;
1.2 It has been identified as a priority area for conservation action and the establishment of a Protected Area;
1.3 It is an essential contribution towards meeting national biodiversity targets;
1.4 It establishes a critical ecological link between Robberg Nature Reserve (CapeNature) and Harkerville State Forest (SANParks);
1.5 It preserves the natural and scenic beauty of the coastline;
1.6 It preserves the archaeological significance of the area.

2. CREATION, NAME AND LEGAL STATUS

2.1 A Voluntary Association is hereby founded on the basis of mutual agreement between the Members thereof.

2.2 This Association shall be known as **THE ROBBERG COASTAL CORRIDOR PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT** (hereinafter the Association).

2.3 The Association shall be the Management Authority of the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment;

2.4 Members of the Association shall sign a declaration agreement with the Minister of the Executive Committee of the Western Cape Government, Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, in the form of a notarial agreement which will be registered against the title deeds of the individual properties for a period of between 30 years;

2.5 At the end of the 30 year period, members may cancel the notarial agreement by means of a written notice to the MEC's office at least 2 months prior to the lapsing of the agreement;

2.6 In the event the parties choose not to cancel this notarial agreement, the declaration of the Property as part of the Protected Environment shall continue in perpetuity on the terms and conditions as contained in the notarial agreement unless otherwise agreed to by the parties in writing;

2.7 The Association shall establish and maintain a committee for the Management of the Association;

2.8 The Committee shall consist of:

2.8.1 A representative of each of the landowners who have legal title to the properties that have been proclaimed as the Protected Environment and in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003;

2.8.2 Persons who may be co-opted onto the Committee due to their expertise in environmental management, or for other relevant reasons.

2.9 Office bearers:

2.9.1 Chairperson

2.9.2 Vice Chairperson

2.9.3 Secretary

2.9.4 Treasurer

2.10 The Responsibilities of the Chairperson (or in his/her absence, the Vice Chairperson):

2.10.1 To chair all Committee meetings;

2.10.2 To ensure that the Protected Environment is managed by individual landowners in accordance with the Declaration Agreement, Management Plan and Zonation Plan, in respect of each property that has been proclaimed as a Protected Environment;

2.10.3 To carry out, with the assistance of Association members and experts, regular inspections and/or audits to ascertain the state of the biodiversity within the Protected Environment and surrounding areas;

2.10.4 To liaise with the officials of CapeNature regarding the annual audits of compliance;

2.10.5 To report to the Committee at agreed upon intervals, on the implementation of the Management Plan;

2.10.6 In the event that a Chairperson is co-opted he/she may not vote.

2.11 Responsibilities of the Secretary:

2.11.1 To distribute notices and agendas, and to record the proceedings of all Committee meetings;

2.11.2 To maintain an efficient filing system for the storing of all correspondence, documentation, records, minutes of meetings etc.

2.12 Responsibilities of the Treasurer:

2.12.1 To receive and protect all monies paid to the Committee;

2.12.2 To open and manage the Association's bank account as all financial transactions must be conducted by means of a banking account;

2.12.3 To ensure that all monies owed to or by the Committee are paid on time;

2.12.4 To ensure that accurate financial records are kept of all financial transactions;

2.12.5 To present an up-to-date financial report at all quarterly meetings of the Committee, and to provide annual financial statements in accordance with standard accounting principles

2.13 Election of Office Bearers:

2.13.1 Office bearers will be elected at the founding meeting by founding members;

2.13.2 Subsequent election or re-election of office bearers shall take place at regular meetings of the Committee that is held during the first quarter of each year or at such other time as decided upon by the Committee;

2.13.3 Should the need arise, two of the offices can be collapsed into one e.g. Treasurer and Secretary.

2.13.4 Office-bearers are not personally liable for any loss suffered by any person as a result of an act or omission which occurs in good faith while the office-bearer is performing functions for or on behalf of the Association.

2.14 Meetings:

2.14.1 A meeting of the Committee shall be held during each of the four quarters of each year. The quarters shall be defined as:

First quarter	1 January to 31 March
Second quarter	1 April to 30 June
Third quarter	1 July to 30 September
Fourth quarter	1 October to 31 December

2.14.2 Where matters are urgent, and cannot be dealt with by the Chairperson, a Special Meeting may be convened in addition to the regular quarterly meetings;

2.14.3 If a member of the Committee does not attend three committee meetings in a row, without having applied for and obtained leave of absence in advance from the Committee, he/she shall be replaced by the Committee;

2.14.4 The following rules should be adhered to regarding all meetings:

2.14.4.1 Notices convening regular quarterly meetings should be sent to all Committee members at least 10 days before the scheduled date of the meeting;

2.14.4.2 Notices convening a Special Meeting should be sent to all involved Committee members at least two days before such meeting;

2.14.4.3 Minutes of meetings should be sent to all Committee members within 10 days of a meeting being held;

2.14.4.4 The quorum for all meetings shall be 60% of Committee Members entitled to vote.;

2.14.4.5 All decisions taken at meetings, including changes to the Constitution, should be by consensus. Where consensus cannot be reached, decisions shall be taken by calling on all eligible Members of the Association to vote by electronic email or by signed proxy, within 7 days or any other reasonable period as determined by the Chairperson;

2.14.4.6 If the votes are equal on an issue, then the Chairperson shall have the deciding vote;

2.14.4.7 Only registered landowners will be entitled to vote. Where a property is owned by more than one title-holder, the vote of the majority of the title-holders shall constitute a single vote. . A property is defined as that property or group of portions of properties, that were declared as one property when the Protected Environment was first declared;

2.14.4.8 Should a vote be made by proxy, the member providing the proxy must notify the Chairperson 24 hours prior to the meeting, or at the discretion of the Chairperson, the details, in writing, regarding the proxy, which proxy must be signed by the member;

2.14.4.9 Attendance at a Committee meeting may take place via teleconference or other mode acceptable to the chairperson and committee.;

2.14.4.10 Representatives of local communities, conservancies and municipalities who wish to attend the Committee meetings as observers shall have no decision-making powers in Committee meetings.

2.15 This Association shall be an association:

2.15.1 With perpetual succession having an independent legal personality of its own, separate from that of its Members, and;

2.15.2 With legal personality, capable of suing and being sued in its own name, and;

2.15.3 None of whose Members in their personal capacities shall have any right, title or interest to or in the property, funds or assets of the Association, which shall vest in the Association and be controlled by the Committee in terms hereof;

2.15.4 Not for profit, but for the benefit of biodiversity and the Members, and;

2.15.5 With the right to acquire, hold, lease and alienate property, both movable and immovable.

3. VISION

The vision of the Association is:

To protect the biodiversity and beauty of the Robberg Coastal Corridor and to ensure the healthy functioning of its ecosystem, and by so doing secure the ecological future of the Robberg Nature Reserve.

4. THE ASSOCIATION AND ITS OBJECTIVES

4.1 All income and property of the Association whencesoever derived shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects and powers of the Association (as set forth in this Constitution), and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit to the Members of the Association, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent:

4.1.1 The payment in good faith of remuneration to any Member in return for any services actually rendered to the Association; and

4.1.2 The repayment to a Member of any monies (or a portion thereof) previously contributed by such Member, whether by way of entrance and/or joining fees, loan or otherwise, to the Association.

4.2 The objectives of the Association are to:

4.2.1 Honour the core directives of the Founding Members, namely:

4.2.1.1 That Members must be able to benefit from the enhancement of the Protected Environment as a result of the implementation of the objectives herein described, and;

4.2.1.2 The addition of value to the Protected Environment as a self sustaining system without diminution of value in the properties contributed by the Members.

4.2.2 Follow a membership policy:

4.2.2.1 Where members agree to manage their own resources according to the approved management plan and agree to the audits conducted by CapeNature and provided for within the management plan;

4.2.2.2 That encourages Members to participate in the shared responsibilities of managing and maintaining the Protected Environment;

4.2.2.3 That does not oppose the sustainable use of agricultural land and ecologically sustainable development;

4.2.3 As the Management Authority, establish and implement a Management Plan for the Protected Environment to;

4.2.3.1 Conserve and restore biodiversity in the Protected Environment;

4.2.3.2 Conduct integrated environmental management;

4.2.4 Pursue a public relations policy which includes:

4.2.4.1 The maintenance of good relations with neighbours of the Protected Environment;

4.2.4.2 Liaison with the Provincial, District and Local Authorities in order to keep these authorities fully informed of the matters which are relevant for the planning of the Protected Environment;

4.2.4.3 Liaison with Government agencies such as South African National Parks, South African National Biodiversity Institute, Department Of Agriculture, CapeNature, other wildlife and biodiversity management and non-5 government agencies (both domestic and international) such as funding bodies, conservation organizations and community development organizations.

5. PRINCIPLES OF THE ASSOCIATION

In order to effectively meet the objectives of the Association, the members commit to the following principles:

5.1 Collaborative management;

5.2 Consensus-based, consultative decision-making;

5.3 Cooperation with each other and with partnership organisations constituted to assist with the achievement of the strategic objectives;

5.4 Transparency with regard to all decisions that will have an impact on the Protected Environment;

5.5 Respect for other members and for the laws of the Republic of South Africa.

6. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSOCIATION

To establish, maintain and sustain:

6.1 A corridor where alien vegetation is actively managed and controlled;

6.2 A corridor where healthy fynbos is managed through appropriate fire regimes;

6.3 A corridor where fire risk to private property is actively managed;

6.4 A corridor where the east-west movement of ecological patterns and processes is actively promoted;

6.5 A corridor where heritage sites are actively protected and conserved;

6.6 A corridor where indigenous fauna and flora are protected and illegal activities pertaining thereto actively discouraged;

6.7 A corridor where any land use change or development that is proposed respects the sensitivity of the area and secures the ecological integrity of the corridor;

6.8 A corridor that establishes a secure link between Robberg Nature Reserve and the Harkerville State Forest so that Robberg Nature Reserve does not become an island cut-off from critical ecological processes.

7. BENEFITS OF THE PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT

The Association will strive to achieve the following benefits:

7.1 Increased value of the land within the Protected Enviornment;
7.2 A beautiful and biodiverse environment to experience and enjoy ;
7.3 Improved ability to manage and counter the threats of alien invasive species and fire;
7.4 Improved ability to enhance the value of properties within the ethic of the Association;
7.5 Co-operative management of the corridor;
7.6 Co-operative responses to common threats;
7.7 Sharing of resources e.g. fire-fighting equipment;
7.8 Improved access to potential funding;
7.9 Collective voice and gravitas as an Association;
7.10 Improved security.

8. BOUNDARIES OF THE PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT

8.1 The Protected Environment and Corridor upon which the Association is constituted, is located between Robberg Nature Reserve and Robberg Road to the east, and Harkerville State Forest to the west, near the town of Plettenberg Bay in the Province of the Western Cape;
8.2 For the Association to remain constituted, a minimum of 3 property owners need to be members at any given time;
8.3 Founding Corridor Properties are as follows:

8.3.1	Farm 432	Hill	approx 129.4221 ha's
8.3.2	Portion 33/432	von Christierson	92.8451 ha's
8.3.3	Portion 5/432	Leggatt	30.8818 ha's
8.3.4	RE/433 p6	Robinson	25.3329 ha's
8.3.5	Portion 45/440	Eden District Municipality	75.6807 ha's

8.4 The total extent of the Founding Corridor Properties that constitute the initial Protected Environment, is 354.1626 hectares

9. POWERS

This Association shall have the powers to:

9.1 Admit or exclude any person or other entity from membership;
9.2 Make rules and regulations for the Association;
9.3 Acquire by purchase, exchange, lease, donation, or otherwise; own and improve; dispose of by sale, exchange, donation, or otherwise; lease mortgage, or otherwise encumber, moveable or immoveable property of whatsoever nature and description;
9.4 Raise, receive and apply for monies for the advancement of the objectives of the Association; contribute or subscribe to bodies with aims similar to those of the Association, and invest surplus monies upon such security and in such a manner as it may from time to time determine;
9.5 Borrow and guarantee or otherwise secure the repayment of money in such a manner and on such terms as its Members may think fit;
9.6 Open and operate a banking account;
9.7 Enter into any agreements as provided for in the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003 as amended;
9.8 Comment and advise on appropriate land use planning relating to the status and zoning of the Protected Environment;
9.9 Employ, dismiss and remunerate employees, professional assistants, experts, research workers, consultants, advisors, agents and other persons;
9.10 Impose conditions relating to wildlife and resource utilization and infrastructure development in order to ensure the ecological sustainability and resilience of the Protected Environment by way of the agreed-upon Management Plan and approved Zonation map;

9.11 Invite the patronage of any person(s) to such honorary position(s) as the me9mbers of the Association consider advisable;
9.12 Increase or decrease the Protected Environment while remaining within the requirements of 8.2 above;
9.13 Sue and defend legal actions in the name of the Association and appoint legal representatives for this purpose;
9.14 Insure against losses, damages, risk and liability of all kinds;
9.15 Solicit and raise money in any way and from any source deemed appropriate by the Committee, and recover by legal process monies due by Members or former Members;
9.16 Collect and disseminate information about the protection and conservation of wildlife, flora and fauna and about policies, practices and laws related to the Protected Environment;
9.17 To do all things necessary for the advancement of the objectives and vision of the Protected Environment.

10. MEMBERSHIP

10.1 Membership of this Association shall be restricted to Persons or entities who own immovable property situated within the identified boundaries of the Association and who have formally, by signature, adopted the Constitution of the Association;
10.2 All new applicants shall provide the Committee with such information (including details of ownership, shareholders, members, beneficiaries, trustees) and documentation as the Committee may require;
10.3 In the case of a Member who is not a natural person it shall nominate a natural person to represent it and to vote on its behalf at all meetings of the Association;
10.4 Every Member shall register an address with the Association and all notices, minutes and other documents shall either be delivered to a Member personally, posted or emailed to them;
10.5 Any person not eligible for ordinary membership may, at an annual general meeting, be invited by the Association to honorary membership, as an individual or in a representative capacity, provided that honorary members shall not have any voting rights;
10.6 Membership of the Association shall not entitle the Members *per se* to derive an income from the Association;
10.7 Members or office-bearers are not liable for any of the obligations and liabilities of the organisation solely by virtue of their status as members or office-bearers of the organisation.

11. MEMBERS' OBLIGATIONS AND UNDERTAKINGS

Each Member of the Association agrees to manage his/her/its own property according to the approved Management Plan and agrees to the audit provisions provided for within the Management Plan.

11.1 Members are obliged to:
- 11.1.1 Implement the Management Plan which must be drafted within 12 months of declaration;
- 11.1.2 Assist CapeNature wherever possible with the auditing of the Management Plan as per the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Eden to Addo Corridor Initiative and CapeNature;
- 11.1.3 Pay the Association membership fees;
- 11.1.4 Negotiate in good faith with the MEC's office, the relevant conservation authority and other members of the Association when concluding the Declaration Agreement in terms of this Constitution;

11.2 If a member fails to comply with the provision of 11.1.1 and 11.1.2 above, his membership may be cancelled at the discretion of the Committee;

11.3 Each member undertakes to:

11.3.1 With the assistance of the Association and CapeNature, compile a descriptive Zonation map for his/her property demarcating the different land use areas by means of GPS or GIS co-ordinates, the land use areas being:

- Core Conservation Area
- Ecological Support Area
- Transformed/Transition Area
- Intensive Agricultural Area
- Grazing Area

11.3.2 Advise the Association of any proposed land-use changes on the Property timeously to enable the Committee to determine whether any proposed development is in terms of the agreed principles of this Association and to resolve any dispute which may arise as a result thereof in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution;

11.3.3 Grant free access to officers and employees of the Association, to enter the Member's Property for reasons associated with the protection and management of the Protected Environment, provided that, if so required by the property owner, prior notice of intent to enter the Property is given to the Member, if it is reasonably possible to do so;

11.3.4 Not permit vehicular or pedestrian traffic into or out of the Protected Environment except by public roads, registered servitudes ,existing rights of way or other routes as consented to by the Association;

11.3.5 Implement fencing arrangements according to the management plan.

12. MEMBERSHIP FEES

12.1 Membership fees, as determined by the Association, shall be paid by Founding Members and any subsequent member joining the Association;

12.2 All members shall pay such further fees and levies as the Association may determine from time to time.

13. SALE OR LEASING OF PROPERTY

13.1 The notarial declaration agreements lodged/registered against the title deeds of the Association landowners will be binding on successors-in-title;

13.2 In the event a property, or any portion thereof, within the Protected Environment is sold or let, the selling or letting landowner, as the case may be, undertakes to use best endeavours to ensure that the relevant purchaser or lessee becomes a member of the Association, is made aware of the conditions contained in the Constitution and the provisions of the Management Plan and undertakes to be bound by them;

13.3 Should a prospective buyer or lessee decide not to become a member of the Association, the selling or letting landowner must inform such prospective buyer or lessee of his/her/its obligation to apply for independent Management Authority status via CapeNature.

14. SUSPENSION OR EXPULSION

14.1 A member of the Association may be suspended or expelled from the Association by a resolution supported by two thirds of all the members of this Association entitled to vote at an annual or special general meeting, if the Member:

14.1.1 Within 6 months after receiving a written demand to pay membership fees or any other monies due to the Association, fails to pay any such monies owed or fails to otherwise make arrangements acceptable to the Committee;

14.1.2 Has contravened any of the provisions of this Constitution or any resolutions adopted by this Association;

14.1.3 Has acted or attempted to act in a manner that is quantifiably detrimental to the interests of the Association or any of its subordinate entities;

14.2 Should the Association wish to suspend or expel any member, such member shall be given at least 30 days notice in writing of the proposed resolution to suspend or expel him/her/it and shall be given a reasonable opportunity to make representations in his/her/its defence. Any such member may require that a special general meeting of the Association be convened and at such meeting bring under review his suspension or expulsion by the Association. During these proceedings such member will be entitled ton/a legal representation;

14.3 An expelled member will be liable to pay back to the Association all monies spent on his/her/its property by the Association;

14.4 Upon expulsion, the Association shall submit to the expelled member a breakdown of all monies spent on such member's property, and from the date of the submission of the breakdown/statement, the member will have a maximum of 6 months to refund the Association.

15. TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP

15.1 Membership of the Association shall terminate if:

15.1.1 A member ceases to own a property in the Protected Environment. The date of termination of membership shall be the date of registration of transfer of ownership of the Property concerned;

15.1.2 A member is expelled. The date of termination shall be the date of expiry of the time allowed for an appeal to a special general meeting of the Association or, if such appeal has been lodged, the date of a decision of the appeal by the special general meeting, as the case may be;

15.1.3 A member can terminate his/her/its membership in writing.

16. CONSEQUENCES OF TERMINATION

16.1 In the event that membership of the Association is terminated for any reason whatsoever, the following shall apply:

16.1.1 The terminating member shall inform CapeNature of termination of membership and either request both CapeNature and the Minister of the Executive Committee to cancel the declaration of his/her/its property as a Protected Environment, or request the MEC via CapeNature, to appoint him/her/it as an individual Management Authority;

16.1.2 A member shall not have any claim against the assets of the Association nor be entitled to a refund of any monies paid by him/her/it to the Association, and shall remain fully liable to the Association for all contributions levied or due prior to the date of termination of his/her/its membership;

16.1.3 A member shall lose all rights to participate in the decision-making and management processes afforded to him/her/it as a member of the Association;

16.1.4 All of the monies spent by the Association on the terminating landowners' property shall be returned to the Association;

16.1.5 The terminating member will be solely responsible for any tax rebates or incentives received that may have to be returned to any authority as a result of termination, and the Association is hereby indemnified from any such claims.

17. FINANCIAL YEAR END

The financial year end shall be

18. WINDING UP OR DISSOLUTION OF ASSOCIATION

18.1 The Association may close down by unanimous consensus of all members, eligible to vote at a meeting convened for the purpose of considering such matter.

18.2 When the Association closes down, it has to pay off all its debts. After doing this, if there is property or money left over, it should not be paid or given to any member or committee member of the Association. It shall be given to another non-profit organisation that has similar objectives. The members of the Association, by consensus at a special general meeting called for this purpose, can determine which organisation this should be.

This constitution was approved and accepted by office bearers of **THE ROBBERG COASTAL CORRIDOR PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT** at a special general meeting held at PLETTENBERG BAY, WESTERN CAPE on _____ 2018.

SIGNATURES OF FOUNDING BOARD MEMBERS

_____

_____

9.4 Appendix D: Species lists

Table 10-1: Amphibians recorded on the RCCPE.

Scientific name	English common name	Afrikaans common name	Conservation status (SA RDB)
Hyperolius marmoratus	Painted reed frog	Geskilderde rietpadda	LC
Strongylopus grayii	Clicking stream frog	Kliekpadda	LC

Table 10-2: Reptiles recorded on the RCCPE.

Scientific name	English common name	Afrikaans common name	Conservation status (SA RDB)
Afrogecko porphyreus	Marbled leaf-toed gecko	Marmer blaartoongeitjie	LC
Agama atra	Southern rock agama	Suidelike rotskoggelmander	LC
Bitis arietans	Puff adder	Pofadder	LC
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead turtle	Grootkopseeskilpad	VU
Chersina angulata	Angulate tortoise	Rooipensskilpad	LC
Dispholidus typus	Boomslang	Boomslang	LC
Duberria lutrix	Common slug eater	Gewone slakvreter	LC
Homoroselaps lacteus	Spotted harlequin snake	Gevlekte kousbandjie slang	LC
Lamprophis capensis	Brown House Snake	Bruin huisslang	LC
Lamprophis guttatus	Spotted house snake	Gevlekte huisslang	LC
Lamprophis inornatus	Olive house snake	Olyfkleurige huisslang	LC
Psammophis crucifer	Cross-marked grass snake	Kruismerkgrasslang	LC
Psammophylax rhombeatus	Spotted skaapsteker	Skaapsteker	LC
Rhinotyphlops lalandei	Delalande's Beaked Blind Snake	Delalande blinde slang	LC
Trachylepis homalocephala	Red-sided skink	Rooi-sy skink	LC

Table 10-3: Birds recorded on the RCCPE (SABAP2 3405_2315, 3405_2320)

Scientific name	English common name	Afrikaans common name	Conservation status (SA RDB 2025)
Alopochen aegyptiacus	Egyptian Goose	Kolgans	LC
Anas undulata	Yellow-billed Duck	Geelbekeend	LC
Anastomus lamelligerus	African Openbill	Oopbekooievaar	NA
Andropadus importunus	Sombre Greenbul	Gewone Willie	LC
Anthobaphes violacea	Orange-breasted Sunbird	Oranjeborssuikerbekkie	LC
Apalis thoracica	Bar-throated Apalis	Bandkeelkleinjantjie	LC
Apus affinis	Little Swift	Kleinwindswael	LC
Apus barbatus	African Black Swift	Swartwindswael	LC
Apus caffer	White-rumped Swift	Witkruiswindswael	LC
Aquila verreauxii	Verreaux's Eagle	Witkruisarend	VU
Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron	Bloureier	LC

Scientific name	English common name	Afrikaans common name	Conservation status (SA RDB 2025)
Batis capensis	Cape Batis	Kaapse Bosbontrokkie	LC
Bostrychia hagedash	Hadeda Ibis	Hadeda	LC
Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret	Veereier	LC
Burhinus capensis	Spotted Thick-knee	Gewone Dikkop	LC
Buteo rufofuscus	Jackal Buzzard	Rooiborsjakkalsvoel	LC
Buteo trizonatus	Forest Buzzard	Bosjakkalsvoel	LC
Campethera notata	Knysna Woodpecker	Knysnaspeg	LC
Caprimulgus pectoralis	Fiery-necked Nightjar	Afrikaanse Naguil	LC
Centropus burchellii	Burchell's Coucal	Gewone Vleiloerie	LC
Cercomela familiaris	Familiar Chat	Gewone Spekvreter	LC
Ceryle rudis	Pied Kingfisher	Bontvisvanger	LC
Chalcomitra amethystina	Amethyst Sunbird	Swartsuikerbekkie	LC
Chrysococcyx caprius	Diderick Cuckoo	Diederikkie	LC
Chrysococcyx cupreus	African Emerald Cuckoo	Mooimeisie	LC
Chrysococcyx klaas	Klaas's Cuckoo	Meitjie	LC
Cinnyris afer	Greater Double-collared Sunbird	Groot-rooibandsuikerbekkie	LC
Cinnyris chalybeus	Southern Double-collared Sunbird	Klein-rooibandsuikerbekkie	LC
Cisticola fulvicapilla	Neddicky Neddicky	Neddikkie	LC
Coccopygia melanotis	Swee Waxbill	Suidelike Swie	LC
Colius striatus	Speckled Mousebird	Gevlekte Muisvoel	LC
Columba guinea	Speckled Pigeon	Kransduif	LC
Corvus albicollis	White-necked Raven	Withalskraai	LC
Corvus albus	Pied Crow	Witborskraai	LC
Corvus capensis	Cape Crow	Swartkraai	LC
Cossypha caffra	Cape Robin-Chat	Gewone Janfrederik	LC
Crithagra gularis	Streaky-headed Seedeater	Streepkopkanarie	LC
Crithagra scotops	Forest Canary	Gestreepte Kanarie	LC
Crithagra sulphuratus	Brimstone Canary	Dikbekkanarie	LC
Crithagra totta	Cape Siskin	Kaapse Pietjiekanarie	LC
Cryptillas victorini	Victorin's Warbler	Rooiborsruigtesanger	LC
Cyanomitra veroxii	Grey Sunbird	Gryssuikerbekkie	LC
Dendrocygna viduata	White-faced Duck	Nonnetjie-eend	LC
Dendropicos griseocephalus	Olive Woodpecker	Gryskopspeg	LC
Dicrurus adsimilis	Fork-tailed Drongo	Mikstertbyvanger	LC
Dryoscopus cubla	Black-backed Puffback	Sneeubal	LC
Estrilda astrild	Common Waxbill	Rooibeksysie	LC
Euplectes capensis	Yellow Bishop	Kaapse Flap	LC
Euplectes orix	Southern Red Bishop	Rooivink	LC
Falco rupicolus	Rock Kestrel	Kransvalk	LC
Gallinula chloropus	Common Moorhen	Grootwaterhoender	LC
Haematopus moquini	African Black Oystercatcher	Swarttobie	LC

Scientific name	English common name	Afrikaans common name	Conservation status (SA RDB 2025)
Halcyon albiventris	Brown-hooded Kingfisher	Bruinkopvisvanger	LC
Haliaeetus vocifer	African Fish-Eagle	Visarend	LC
Hirundo cucullata	Greater Striped Swallow	Grootstreepswael	LC
Hirundo fuligula	Rock Martin	Kransswael	LC
Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow	Europese Swael	LC
Indicator minor	Lesser Honeyguide	Kleinheuningwyser	LC
Laniarius ferrugineus	Southern Boubou	Suidelike Waterfiskaal	LC
Lanius collaris	Common Fiscal	Fiskaallaksman	LC
Larus dominicanus	Kelp Gull	Swartugmeeu	LC
Monticola rupestris	Cape Rock-Thrush	Kaapse Kliplyster	LC
Morus capensis	Cape Gannet	Witmalgas	VU
Motacilla capensis	Cape Wagtail	Gewone Kwikkie	LC
Muscicapa adusta	African Dusky Flycatcher	Donkervlieevanger	LC
Nectarinia famosa	Malachite Sunbird	Jangroentjie	LC
Numida meleagris	Helmeted Guineafowl	Gewone Tarentaal	LC
Oena capensis	Namaqua Dove	Namakwaduifie	LC
Onychognathus morio	Red-winged Starling	Rooivlerkspreeu	LC
Oriolus larvatus	Black-headed Oriole	Swartkopwielewaal	LC
Passer diffusus	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	Gryskopmossie	LC
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	Huismossie	LC
Phalacrocorax africanus	Reed Cormorant	Rietduiker	LC
Phalacrocorax capensis	Cape Cormorant	Trekduiker	EN
Phalacrocorax carbo	White-breasted Cormorant	Witborsduiker	LC
Phyllastrephus terrestris	Terrestrial Brownbul	Boskrapper	LC
Plectropterus gambensis	Spur-winged Goose	Wildemakou	LC
Ploceus capensis	Cape Weaver	Kaapse Wewer	LC
Prinia maculosa	Karoo Prinia	Karoolangstertjie	LC
Promerops cafer	Cape Sugarbird	Kaapse Suikervoiel	LC
Psalidoprocne holomelaena	Black Saw-wing	Swartsaagvlerkswael	LC
Pternistis afer	Red-necked Spurfowl	Rooikeelfisant	LC
Pycnonotus capensis	Cape Bulbul	Kaapse Tiptol	LC
Saxicola torquatus	African Stonechat	Gewone Bontrokkie	LC
Serinus canicollis	Cape Canary	Kaapse Kanarie	LC
Sigelus silens	Fiscal Flycatcher	Fiskaalvlieivanger	LC
Sphenoeacus afer	Cape Grassbird	Grasvoel	LC
Sterna bergii	Swift Tern	Geelbeksterretjie	LC
Sterna caspia	Caspian Tern	Reusesterretjie	VU
Sterna sandvicensis	Sandwich Tern	Grootsterretjie	LC
Streptopelia capicola	Cape Turtle-Dove	Gewone Tortelduif	LC
Streptopelia semitorquata	Red-eyed Dove	Grootringduif	LC
Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	Europese Spreeu	LC

Scientific name	English common name	Afrikaans common name	Conservation status (SA RDB 2025)
Tachymarptis melba	Alpine Swift	Witpenswindswael	LC
Tauraco corythaix	Knysna Turaco	Knysnaloerie	LC
Tchagra tchagra	Southern Tchagra	Grysborstjagra	LC
Telophorus olivaceus	Olive Bush-Shrike	Olyfboslaksman	LC
Telophorus zeylonus	Bokmakierie Bokmakierie	Bokmakierie	LC
Terpsiphone viridis	African Paradise-Flycatcher	Paradysvlieevanger	LC
Threskiornis aethiopicus	African Sacred Ibis	Skoorsteenveer	LC
Trochocercus cyanomelas	Blue-mantled Crested-Flycatcher	Bloukuifvlieevanger	LC
Turdus olivaceus	Olive Thrush	Olyflyster	LC
Turtur tympanistria	Tambourine Dove	Witborsduifie	LC
Vanellus armatus	Blacksmith Lapwing	Bontkiewiet	LC
Vanellus coronatus	Crowned Lapwing	Kroonkiewiet	LC
Vanellus melanopterus	Black-winged Lapwing	Grootswartvlerkkiewiet	LC
Vidua macroura	Pin-tailed Whydah	Koningrooibekkie	LC
Zosterops virens	Cape White-eye	Kaapse Glasogie	LC

Table 10-4: Mammals recorded on the RCCPE.

Scientific Name	English common name	Afrikaans common name	Conservation status (SA RDB 2016)
Acomys subspinosus	Cape spiny mouse	Kaapse stekelmuis	LC
Aonyx capensis	African clawless otter	Groototter	NT
Arctocephalus pusillus	Cape fur seal	Kaapse pelsrob	LC
Caracal caracal	Caracal	Rooikat	LC
Cercopithecus pygerythrus	Vervet monkey	Blouaap	LC
Delphinus delphis	Short-beaked common dolphin	Gewone dolfyn	EN (IUCN)
Epomophorus wahlbergi	Wahlberg's epauletted fruit bat	Wahlberg-witkolvrugtevlermuis	LC
Eubalaena australis	Southern right whale	Noordkapper walvis	LC (IUCN)
Galerella pulverulenta	Cape grey mongoose	Kleingrysmuishond	LC
Herpestes ichneumon	Large grey mongoose	Grootgrysmuishond	LC
Hystrix africaeaustralis	Porcupine	Ystervark	LC
Mastomys natalensis	Natal multimammate mouse	Natalse vaalveldmuis	LC
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	Boggelrugwalvis	LC (IUCN)
Mus minutoides	Pygmy mouse	Dwergmuis	LC
Myomyscus verreauxi	Verreaux's mouse	Verreaux-muis	LC
Orycteropus afer	Aardvark	Aardvark	LC
Otomys irroratus	Vlei rat	Vleirot	LC
Panthera pardus	Leopard	Luiperd	VU
Papio cynocephalus ursinus	Chacma baboon	Kaapse bobbejaan	LC
Procavia capensis	Rock dassie	Klipdassie	LC

Raphicerus melanotis	Grysbok	Grysbok	LC
Rhabdomys pumilio	Striped mouse	Streepmuis	LC
Rousettus aegyptiacus	Egyptian fruit bat	Egiptiese vrugtevlermuis	LC
Sousa chinensis	Humpback dolphin	Boggelrug dolfyn	VU (IUCN)
Tragelaphus scriptus	Bushbuck	Bosbok	LC
Tursiops truncatus	Atlantic Ocean bottlenosed dolphin	Atlantiese Oseaan-stompneusdolfyn	LC (IUCN)

Table 10-5: Plant species recorded on the RCCPE.

Family	Scientific name	Conservation Status (SA RDB)	Notes	Source
Acanthaceae	*Justicia leptantha*	LC		iNat
Aizoaceae	*Carpobrotus deliciosus*	LC		iNat
Aizoaceae	*Carpobrotus edulis*	LC		iNat
Aizoaceae	*Cleretum herrei*	LC		iNat
Aizoaceae	*Delosperma inconspicuum*	LC		iNat
Aizoaceae	*Delosperma litorale*	LC		iNat
Aizoaceae	*Delosperma patersoniae*	LC		iNat
Aizoaceae	*Drosanthemum candens*	LC		iNat
Aizoaceae	*Lampranthus spectabilis*	LC		iNat
Aizoaceae	*Ruschia cymbifolia*	LC		iNat
Aizoaceae	*Tetragonia fruticosa*	LC		iNat
Amaranthaceae	*Chenolea diffusa*	LC		iNat
Amaranthaceae	*Salicornia littorea*	NE		iNat
Amaryllidaceae	*Agapanthus praecox subsp. minimus*	LC		iNat
Amaryllidaceae	*Agapanthus praecox subsp. praecox*	LC		iNat
Amaryllidaceae	*Brunsvigia orientalis*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Amaryllidaceae	*Haemanthus albiflos*	LC		iNat
Amaryllidaceae	*Haemanthus sanguineus*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Amaryllidaceae	*Tulbaghia violacea*	LC		iNat
Anacardiaceae	*Searsia chirindensis*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Anacardiaceae	*Searsia crenata*	LC		iNat
Anacardiaceae	*Searsia glauca*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Anacardiaceae	*Searsia lucida*	NE		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Anacardiaceae	*Searsia lucida subsp. lucida*	NE		iNat
Apiaceae	*Alepidea capensis*	LC		iNat
Apiaceae	*Alepidea capensis var. capensis*	LC		iNat
Apiaceae	*Arctopus echinatus*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Apiaceae	*Centella longifolia*	Rare		iNat
Apiaceae	*Centella virgata*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Apiaceae	*Lichtensteinia interrupta*	LC		iNat
Apiaceae	*Notobubon ferulaceum*	LC		iNat

Family	Scientific name	Conservation Status (SA RDB)	Notes	Source
Apiaceae	*Notobubon laevigatum*	LC		iNat
Apiaceae	*Visnaga daucoides*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Apocynaceae	*Asclepias crispa*	LC		iNat
Apocynaceae	*Carissa bispinosa*	LC		iNat
Apocynaceae	*Cynanchum obtusifolium*	LC		iNat
Apocynaceae	*Vinca major*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Araceae	*Lemna minor*	LC		iNat
Araceae	*Zantedeschia aethiopica*	LC		iNat
Araliaceae	*Cussonia thyrsiflora*	LC		iNat
Asparagaceae	*Asparagus aethiopicus*	LC		iNat
Asparagaceae	*Asparagus asparagoides*	LC		iNat
Asparagaceae	*Asparagus densiflorus*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Asparagaceae	*Asparagus rubicundus*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Asparagaceae	*Asparagus suaveolens*	LC		iNat
Asparagaceae	*Chlorophytum comosum*	LC		iNat
Asparagaceae	*Drimia capensis*	LC		iNat
Asparagaceae	*Ornithogalum dubium*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Asphodelaceae	*Aloe arborescens*	LC		iNat
Asphodelaceae	*Bulbine lagopus*	LC		iNat
Asphodelaceae	*Bulbine latifolia*	LC		iNat
Asphodelaceae	*Bulbine latifolia var. latifolia*	LC		iNat
Asphodelaceae	*Caesia contorta*	LC		iNat
Asphodelaceae	*Kniphofia uvaria*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Achyranthemum paniculatum*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Arctotheca prostrata*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Athanasia dentata*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Berkheya carduoides*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Conyza scabrida*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Corymbium africanum subsp. africanum*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Corymbium africanum*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Corymbium glabrum*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Corymbium glabrum var. glabrum*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Cotula discolor*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Curio crassulifolius*	DDT		iNat
Asteraceae	*Delairea odorata*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Dicerothamnus rhinocerotis*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Dimorphotheca fruticosa*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Erigeron sumatrensis*	NE	Invasive	iNat
Asteraceae	*Eriocephalus africanus*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Euryops virgineus*	LC		iNat

Family	Scientific name	Conservation Status (SA RDB)	Notes	Source
Asteraceae	*Felicia amoena subsp. latifolia*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Felicia echinata*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Gazania linearis*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Gazania rigens*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Gazania rigens var. uniflora*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Gerbera cordata*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Gerbera piloselloides*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Gerbera serrata*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum anomalum*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum asperum var. comosum*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum cymosum*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum cymosum subsp. cymosum*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum felinum*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum foetidum*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum foetidum var. foetidum*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum litorale*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum nudifolium var. nudifolium*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum odoratissimum*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum odoratissimum subsp. odoratissimum*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum petiolare*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum teretifolium*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Hilliardiella capensis*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Hippia frutescens*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Hypochaeris radicata*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Asteraceae	*Itasina filifolia*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Metalasia erectifolia*	NT		RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Metalasia muricata*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Metalasia pulcherrima*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Metalasia pungens*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Metalasia trivialis*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Nidorella ivifolia*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Oedera calycina*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Oedera calycina subsp. calycina*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Osteospermum imbricatum*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Osteospermum junceum*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Osteospermum moniliferum*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Osteospermum moniliferum subsp. moniliferum*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Osteospermum moniliferum subsp. rotundatum*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Othonna parviflora*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List

Family	Scientific name	Conservation Status (SA RDB)	Notes	Source
Asteraceae	*Plecostachys polifolia*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Plecostachys serpyllifolia*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Relhania calycina*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Senecio angulatus*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Senecio burchellii*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Senecio chrysocoma*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Senecio crenatus*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Senecio deltoideus*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Senecio elegans*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Senecio erubescens*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Senecio glastifolius*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Senecio ilicifolius*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Senecio purpureus*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Senecio rigidus*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Seriphium plumosum*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Stoebe alopecuroides*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Syncarpha paniculata*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Tarchonanthus littoralis*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Asteraceae	*Ursinia anethoides*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Ursinia chrysanthemoides*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Ursinia scariosa*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Ursinia scariosa subsp. scariosa*	LC		iNat
Asteraceae	*Ursinia trifida*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Blechnaceae	*Blechnum punctulatum*	LC		iNat
Boraginaceae	*Echium plantagineum*	NE		iNat
Boraginaceae	*Lithospermum papillosum*	LC		iNat
Brassicaceae	*Heliophila subulata*	LC		iNat
Brassicaceae	*Heliophila subulata subulata*	LC		iNat
Bruniaceae	*Berzelia intermedia*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Bryaceae	*Bryum argenteum*	NE		iNat
Campanulaceae	*Grammatotheca bergiana*	LC		iNat
Campanulaceae	*Lobelia anceps*	LC		iNat
Campanulaceae	*Lobelia neglecta*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Campanulaceae	*Lobelia tomentosa*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Campanulaceae	*Monopsis unidentata*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Campanulaceae	*Monopsis unidentata subsp. unidentata*	LC		iNat
Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia desmantha*	LC		iNat
Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia procumbens*	LC		iNat
Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia sp.nov*			RCCPE Spp List
Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia stellarioides*	LC		iNat
Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia thunbergii*	LC		iNat

Family	Scientific name	Conservation Status (SA RDB)	Notes	Source
Campanulaceae	*Wimmerella arabidea*	LC		iNat
Caprifoliaceae	*Cephalaria humilis*	LC		iNat
Caprifoliaceae	*Lonicera japonica*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Caprifoliaceae	*Scabiosa columbaria*	LC		iNat
Caryophyllaceae	*Silene gallica*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Caryophyllaceae	*Silene undulata*	LC		iNat
Caryophyllaceae	*Silene undulata subsp. undulata*	LC		iNat
Caryophyllaceae	*Spergularia media*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Celastraceae	*Gymnosporia buxifolia*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Celastraceae	*Gymnosporia nemorosa*	LC		iNat
Celastraceae	*Lauridia tetragona*	LC		iNat
Celastraceae	*Maytenus acuminata*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Celastraceae	*Maytenus procumbens*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Celastraceae	*Mystroxylon aethiopicum*	LC		iNat
Celastraceae	*Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Celastraceae	*Putterlickia pyracantha*	LC		iNat
Colchicaceae	*Colchicum eucomoides*	LC		iNat
Commelinaceae	*Commelina africana*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra micrantha*	NE		iNat
Convolvulaceae	*Falkia repens*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea cairica*	LC		iNat
Cornaceae	*Curtisia dentata*	NT		RCCPE Spp List
Crassulaceae	*Crassula atropurpurea*	LC		iNat
Crassulaceae	*Crassula atropurpurea var. atropurpurea*	LC		iNat
Crassulaceae	*Crassula ericoides*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Crassulaceae	*Crassula ericoides subsp. ericoides*	LC		iNat
Crassulaceae	*Crassula expansa*	LC		iNat
Crassulaceae	*Crassula expansa subsp. filicaulis*	LC		iNat
Crassulaceae	*Crassula nudicaialis*	LC		iNat
Crassulaceae	*Crassula orbicularis*	LC		iNat
Crassulaceae	*Crassula pellucida*	LC		iNat
Crassulaceae	*Crassula pellucida subsp. marginalis*	LC		iNat
Crassulaceae	*Crassula perforata*	LC		iNat
Crassulaceae	*Crassula perforata subsp. kougaensis*	LC		iNat
Crassulaceae	*Crassula rubricaulis*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Cucurbitaceae	*Kedrostis nana*	LC		iNat
Cucurbitaceae	*Kedrostis nana var. nana*	LC		iNat
Cucurbitaceae	*Zehneria scabra*	LC		iNat
Cyperaceae	*Carex capensis*	NE		iNat
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus congestus*	LC		iNat

Family	Scientific name	Conservation Status (SA RDB)	Notes	Source
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus laevigatus*	LC		iNat
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus polystachyos var. polystachyos*	LC		iNat
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus textilis*	LC		iNat
Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis limosa*	LC		iNat
Cyperaceae	*Ficinia albicans*	LC		iNat
Cyperaceae	*Ficinia gracilis*	LC		iNat
Cyperaceae	*Ficinia nigrescens*	LC		iNat
Cyperaceae	*Ficinia oligantha*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Cyperaceae	*Fuirena hirsuta*	LC		iNat
Cyperaceae	*Schoenoxiphium ecklonii*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus graciliculmis*	NE		iNat
Cyperaceae	*Tetraria capillacea*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Cyperaceae	*Tetraria cuspidata*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Cyperaceae	*Tetraria involucrata*	LC		iNat
Dennstaedtiaceae	*Pteridium aquilinum*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Dennstaedtiaceae	*Pteridium aquilinum subsp. capense*	LC		iNat
Ditrichaceae	*Ceratodon purpureus*	NE		iNat
Droseraceae	*Drosera aliciae*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Droseraceae	*Drosera cistiflora*	LC		iNat
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros dichrophylla*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros whyteana*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Ebenaceae	*Euclea crispa*	LC		iNat
Ebenaceae	*Euclea polyandra*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Ebenaceae	*Euclea racemosa*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Ericaceae	*Erica canaliculata*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Ericaceae	*Erica cerinthoides*	LC		iNat
Ericaceae	*Erica cerinthoides var. cerinthoides*	NE		iNat
Ericaceae	*Erica copiosa*	LC		iNat
Ericaceae	*Erica deflexa*	LC		iNat
Ericaceae	*Erica discolor*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Ericaceae	*Erica discolor discolor*	LC		iNat
Ericaceae	*Erica discolor hebecalyx*	LC		iNat
Ericaceae	*Erica discolor speciosa*	LC		iNat
Ericaceae	*Erica formosa*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Ericaceae	*Erica glandulosa subsp. fourcadei*	VU		iNat; SANBI
Ericaceae	*Erica hispidula*	LC		iNat
Ericaceae	*Erica imbricata*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Ericaceae	*Erica leucopelta*	LC		iNat
Ericaceae	*Erica leucopelta var. leucopelta*	LC		iNat
Ericaceae	*Erica onusta*	EN		iNat
Ericaceae	*Erica peltata*	LC		iNat

Family	Scientific name	Conservation Status (SA RDB)	Notes	Source
Ericaceae	*Erica scabriuscula*	LC		iNat
Ericaceae	*Erica seriphiifolia*	LC		iNat
Ericaceae	*Erica sessiliflora*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Ericaceae	*Erica sparsa*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Ericaceae	*Erica sparsa var. sparsa*	LC		iNat
Ericaceae	*Erica versicolor*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Euphorbiaceae	*Acalypha capensis*	LC		iNat
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia silenifolia*	LC		iNat
Euphorbiaceae	*Lachnostylis hirta*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Acacia cyclops*	NE	Invasive	iNat
Fabaceae	*Acacia mearnsii*	NE	Invasive	iNat
Fabaceae	*Acacia melanoxylon*	NE	Invasive	iNat
Fabaceae	*Acacia podalyriifolia*	NE	Invasive	iNat
Fabaceae	*Acacia saligna*	NE	Invasive	iNat
Fabaceae	*Acacia stricta*	NE	Not native to South Africa	iNat
Fabaceae	*Aspalathus alopecurus*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Fabaceae	*Aspalathus angustifolia*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Fabaceae	*Aspalathus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Aspalathus asparagoides*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Aspalathus asparagoides subsp. asparagoides*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Aspalathus cerrhantha*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Aspalathus ciliaris*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Aspalathus florifera*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Aspalathus hystrix*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Aspalathus nigra*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Fabaceae	*Aspalathus opaca subsp. rostriloba*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Aspalathus setacea*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Fabaceae	*Aspalathus spinosa subsp. spinosa*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria capensis*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Dipogon lignosus*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Fabaceae	*Dolichos hastiformis*	NE		iNat
Fabaceae	*Indigofera erecta*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Indigofera flabellata*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Fabaceae	*Indigofera heterophylla*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Indigofera pappei*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Indigofera poliotes*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Indigofera porrecta*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Fabaceae	*Indigofera porrecta var. porrecta*	NE		iNat
Fabaceae	*Indigofera priorii*	NE		iNat
Fabaceae	*Indigofera stricta*	LC		iNat

Family	Scientific name	Conservation Status (SA RDB)	Notes	Source
Fabaceae	*Indigofera verrucosa*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Liparia hirsuta*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Lotus hispidus*	NE		RCCPE Spp List
Fabaceae	*Lotus subbiflorus*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Fabaceae	*Medicago polymorpha*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Fabaceae	*Ornithopus sativus*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Fabaceae	*Otholobium spp.*			RCCPE Spp List
Fabaceae	*Paraserianthes lophantha*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Fabaceae	*Podalyria burchellii*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Podalyria myrtillifolia*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Fabaceae	*Psoralea acuminata*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Psoralea axillaris*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Psoralea decumbens*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Psoralea heterosepala*	Rare		iNat
Fabaceae	*Psoralea pinnata*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Psoralea plauta*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Fabaceae	*Psoralea sericea*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Psoralea speciosa*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Psoralea stachyera*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Psoralea vanberkelae*	VU		iNat; RCCPE Spp List; SANBI
Fabaceae	*Rhynchosia caribaea*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia capensis*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia capensis var. capensis*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia capensis var. hirsuta*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Vicia sativa*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Fabaceae	*Virgilia divaricata*	LC		iNat
Fabaceae	*Virgilia oroboides*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Gentianaceae	*Chironia baccifera*	LC		iNat
Gentianaceae	*Chironia tetragona*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Gentianaceae	*Sebaea aurea*	LC		iNat
Geraniaceae	*Geranium incanum var. incanum*	LC		iNat
Geraniaceae	*Monsonia emarginata*	LC		iNat
Geraniaceae	*Pelargonium afrum*	NE		iNat
Geraniaceae	*Pelargonium alchemilloides*	LC		iNat
Geraniaceae	*Pelargonium candicans*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Geraniaceae	*Pelargonium capitatum*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Geraniaceae	*Pelargonium grossularioides*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Geraniaceae	*Pelargonium pulverulentum*	LC		iNat
Geraniaceae	*Pelargonium radens*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Gleicheniaceae	*Gleichenia polypodioides*	LC		iNat
Haloragaceae	*Laurembergia repens*	LC		iNat

Family	Scientific name	Conservation Status (SA RDB)	Notes	Source
Haloragaceae	*Laurembergia repens repens*	LC		iNat
Hamamelidaceae	*Trichocladus crinitus*	LC		iNat
Hyacinthaceae	*Ornithogalum spp.*			RCCPE Spp List
Hypoxidaceae	*Hypoxis angustifolia*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Hypoxidaceae	*Hypoxis sobolifera*	LC		iNat
Hypoxidaceae	*Hypoxis sobolifera var. sobolifera*	LC		iNat
Hypoxidaceae	*Hypoxis spp.*			RCCPE Spp List
Hypoxidaceae	*Hypoxis villosa*	LC		iNat
Iridaceae	*Aristea ecklonii*	LC		iNat
Iridaceae	*Aristea pusilla*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Iridaceae	*Babiana sambucina*	LC		iNat
Iridaceae	*Babiana sambucina sambucina*	LC		iNat
Iridaceae	*Bobartia aphylla*	LC		iNat
Iridaceae	*Bobartia orientalis*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Iridaceae	*Bobartia spp.*			RCCPE Spp List
Iridaceae	*Chasmanthe aethiopica*	LC		iNat
Iridaceae	*Crocosmia aurea*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Iridaceae	*Dietes grandiflora*	LC		iNat
Iridaceae	*Dietes iridioides*	LC		iNat
Iridaceae	*Freesia leichtlinii subsp. alba*	NT		iNat
Iridaceae	*Geissorhiza inconspicua*	LC		iNat
Iridaceae	*Gladiolus liliaceus*	LC		iNat
Iridaceae	*Ixia orientalis*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Iridaceae	*Moraea elliottii*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Iridaceae	*Moraea lewisiae*	LC		iNat
Iridaceae	*Moraea ramosissima*	LC		iNat
Iridaceae	*Romulea flava*	LC		iNat
Iridaceae	*Romulea flava var. viridiflora*	LC		iNat
Iridaceae	*Romulea rosea var. australis*	LC		iNat
Iridaceae	*Sisyrinchium micranthum*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Iridaceae	*Tritoniopsis afra*	LC		iNat
Iridaceae	*Tritoniopsis caffra*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Iridaceae	*Watsonia fourcadei*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Juncaceae	*Juncus kraussii*	LC		iNat
Juncaceae	*Juncus oxycarpus*	LC		iNat
Juncaginaceae	*Triglochin striata*	LC		iNat
Lamiaceae	*Leonotis leonurus*	LC		iNat
Lamiaceae	*Stachys aethiopica*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Lauraceae	*Cassytha ciliolata*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia bisquamata*	LC		iNat
Linaceae	*Linum aethiopicum*	LC		iNat

Family	Scientific name	Conservation Status (SA RDB)	Notes	Source
Linaceae	*Linum africanum*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Lobeliaceae	*Cyphia digitata*	LC		iNat
Malvaceae	*Anisodontea scabrosa*	LC		iNat
Malvaceae	*Grewia occidentalis*	LC		iNat
Malvaceae	*Hermannia hyssopifolia*	LC		iNat
Malvaceae	*Hermannia salviifolia*	LC		iNat
Malvaceae	*Hermannia salviifolia var. salviifolia*	LC		iNat
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus aethiopicus*	LC		iNat
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus aethiopicus var. aethiopicus*	LC		iNat
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus trionum*	NE		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Meliaceae	*Ekebergia capensis*	LC		iNat
Menispermaceae	*Cissampelos capensis*	LC		iNat
Menyanthaceae	*Nymphoides thunbergiana*	LC		iNat
Montiniaceae	*Montinia caryophyllacea*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Moraceae	*Ficus burtt-davyi*	LC		iNat
Myricaceae	*Morella humilis*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Myricaceae	*Morella serrata*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus conferruminata*	NE	Invasive	iNat
Myrtaceae	*Gaudium laevigatum*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pachyphylla*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Myrtaceae	*Syzygium cordatum*	LC		iNat
Nymphaeaceae	*Nymphaea nouchali*	LC		iNat
Nymphaeaceae	*Nymphaea nouchali var. caerulea*	LC		iNat
Oleaceae	*Noronhia foveolata majo*	NE		iNat
Oleaceae	*Olea capensis*	LC		iNat
Oleaceae	*Olea capensis subsp. capensis*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Oleaceae	*Olea capensis subsp. macrocarpa*	LC		iNat
Oleaceae	*Olea europaea subsp. africana*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Onagraceae	*Oenothera lindheimeri*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Orchidaceae	*Ceratandra grandiflora*	LC		iNat
Orchidaceae	*Ceratandra grandiflora*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Orchidaceae	*Cyrtorchis arcuata subsp. arcuata*	LC		iNat
Orchidaceae	*Disa bracteata*	LC		iNat
Orchidaceae	*Disperis capensis var. capensis*	NE		iNat
Orchidaceae	*Eulophia cochlearis*	LC		iNat
Orchidaceae	*Evotella carnosa*	LC		iNat
Orchidaceae	*Holothrix villosa*	LC		iNat
Orchidaceae	*Holothrix villosa var. villosa*	LC		iNat
Orchidaceae	*Mystacidium capense*	LC		iNat
Orchidaceae	*Satyrium acuminatum*	LC		iNat
Orchidaceae	*Satyrium coriifolium*	LC		iNat

Family	Scientific name	Conservation Status (SA RDB)	Notes	Source
Orchidaceae	*Satyrium membranaceum*	LC		iNat
Orchidaceae	*Tridactyle bicaudata subsp. bicaudata*	LC		iNat
Orobanchaceae	*Harveya capensis*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Orobanchaceae	*Harveya squamosa*	LC		iNat
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis caprina*	LC		iNat
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis ciliaris*	LC		iNat
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis ciliaris var. ciliaris*	LC		iNat
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis imbricata*	LC		iNat
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis imbricata var. violacea*	LC		iNat
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis incarnata*	LC		iNat
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis pendulifolia*	NT		iNat; SANBI
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis punctata*	LC		iNat
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis purpurea*	LC		iNat
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis smithiana*	LC		iNat
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis spp.*			RCCPE Spp List
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis stellata*	LC		iNat
Peraceae	*Clutia alaternoides*	LC		iNat
Peraceae	*Clutia laxa*	LC		iNat
Phytolaccaceae	*Phytolacca octandra*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Pinaceae	*Pinus halepensis*	NE	Invasive	iNat
Pinaceae	*Pinus pinaster*	NE	Invasive	iNat
Pinaceae	*Pinus radiata*	NE	Invasive	iNat
Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum undulatum*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum viridiflorum*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Plantaginaceae	*Plantago carnosa*	LC		iNat
Plumbaginaceae	*Limonium scabrum*	LC		iNat
Plumbaginaceae	*Limonium scabrum var. scabrum*	NE		iNat
Poaceae	*Anatherum eucomum*	NE		iNat
Poaceae	*Arundo donax*	NE	Invasive	iNat
Poaceae	*Avena fatua*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Poaceae	*Briza maxima*	NE	Exotic	iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Poaceae	*Briza minor*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Poaceae	*Cenchrus caudatus*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Poaceae	*Chloris gayana*	LC	Exotic	iNat
Poaceae	*Cortaderia selloana*	NE	Invasive	iNat
Poaceae	*Eragrostis capensis*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Poaceae	*Lolium multiflorum*	NE		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Poaceae	*Paspalum dilatatum*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Poaceae	*Phragmites australis*	LC		iNat
Poaceae	*Sporobolus virginicus*	LC		iNat
Poaceae	*Themeda triandra*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List

Family	Scientific name	Conservation Status (SA RDB)	Notes	Source
Poaceae	*Tribolium uniolae*	LC		iNat
Podocarpaceae	*Afrocarpus falcatus*	LC		iNat
Podocarpaceae	*Podocarpus falcatus*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Podocarpaceae	*Podocarpus latifolius*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Polygalaceae	*Muraltia ericaefolia*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Polygalaceae	*Muraltia ericifolia*	LC		iNat
Polygalaceae	*Muraltia knysnaensis*	EN		iNat; RCCPE Spp List; SANBI
Polygalaceae	*Polygala fruticosa*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Polygalaceae	*Polygala garcinii*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Polygalaceae	*Polygala myrtifolia*	LC		iNat
Polygalaceae	*Polygala myrtifolia myrtifolia*	LC		iNat
Polygalaceae	*Polygala virgata*	LC		iNat
Polygonaceae	*Rumex cordatus*	LC		iNat
Polygonaceae	*Rumex sagittatus*	LC		iNat
Polypodiaceae	*Polypodium ensiforme*	LC		iNat
Pottiaceae	*Pseudocrossidium crinitum*	NE		iNat
Primulaceae	*Lysimachia arvensis*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Primulaceae	*Lysimachia foemina*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Primulaceae	*Lysimachia loeflingii*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Primulaceae	*Rapanea melanophloeos*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Primulaceae	*Samolus porosus*	LC		iNat
Proteaceae	*Hakea salicifolia salicifolia*	NE	Invasive	iNat
Proteaceae	*Hakea sericea*	NE	Invasive	iNat
Proteaceae	*Leucadendron eucalyptifolium*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Proteaceae	*Leucadendron salignum*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Proteaceae	*Leucospermum cuneiforme*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Proteaceae	*Mimetes cucullatus*	LC		iNat
Proteaceae	*Protea coronata*	LC		iNat
Proteaceae	*Protea cynaroides*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Proteaceae	*Protea eximia*	LC		iNat
Proteaceae	*Protea neriifolia*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Pteridaceae	*Pteris dentata*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Ranunculaceae	*Knowltonia vesicatoria*	NE		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Ranunculaceae	*Knowltonia vesicatoria grossa*	NE		iNat
Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus multifidus*	NE		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Restionaceae	*Elegia equisetacea*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Restionaceae	*Elegia fistulosa*	LC		iNat
Restionaceae	*Hypodiscus aristatus*	LC		iNat
Restionaceae	*Restio triticeus*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Rhamnaceae	*Phylica axillaris*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Rhamnaceae	*Phylica axillaris var. axillaris*	NE		iNat

Family	Scientific name	Conservation Status (SA RDB)	Notes	Source
Rhamnaceae	*Phylica axillaris var. maritima*	NE		iNat
Rhamnaceae	*Phylica litoralis*	LC		iNat
Rhamnaceae	*Phylica pinea*	LC		iNat
Rhamnaceae	*Phylica purpurea*	LC		iNat
Rosaceae	*Cliffortia ferruginea*	LC		iNat
Rosaceae	*Cliffortia ilicifolia*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Rosaceae	*Cliffortia ilicifolia var. ilicifolia*	LC		iNat
Rosaceae	*Cliffortia linearifolia*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Rosaceae	*Cliffortia serpyllifolia*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Rosaceae	*Cliffortia stricta*	LC		iNat
Rosaceae	*Cliffortia strobilifera*	LC		iNat
Rosaceae	*Rubus rigidus*	LC		iNat
Rubiaceae	*Anthospermum aethiopicum*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Rubiaceae	*Galopina circaeoides*	LC		iNat
Rubiaceae	*Rothmannia capensis*	LC		iNat
Rubiaceae	*Rubia petiolaris*	LC		iNat
Ruscaceae	*Eriospermum brevipes*	LC		iNat
Ruscaceae	*Eriospermum capense*	LC		iNat
Ruscaceae	*Eriospermum dielsianum*	LC		iNat
Ruscaceae	*Eriospermum dielsianum subsp. molle*	LC		iNat
Rutaceae	*Acmadenia alternifolia*	VU		iNat; RCCPE Spp List; SANBI
Rutaceae	*Agathosma apiculata*	LC		iNat
Rutaceae	*Agathosma capensis*	LC		iNat
Rutaceae	*Agathosma ovata*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Salicaceae	*Trimeria grandifolia*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Santalaceae	*Colpoon compressum*	LC		iNat
Santalaceae	*Osyris compressa*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Santalaceae	*Thesium fimbriatum*	DD		RCCPE Spp List
Santalaceae	*Thesium foliosum*	LC		iNat
Santalaceae	*Thesium fragile*	DDT		iNat
Santalaceae	*Thesium spp.*			RCCPE Spp List
Sapindaceae	*Allophylus decipiens*	LC		iNat
Sapotaceae	*Sideroxylon inerme*	LC		iNat
Sapotaceae	*Sideroxylon inerme inerme*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Schizaeaceae	*Schizaea pectinata*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Scrophulariaceae	*Buddleja salviifolia*	LC		iNat
Scrophulariaceae	*Chaenostoma integrifolium*	LC		iNat
Scrophulariaceae	*Hebenstretia integrifolia*	LC		iNat
Scrophulariaceae	*Nemesia versicolor*	LC		iNat
Scrophulariaceae	*Selago burchellii*	VU		iNat; SANBI

Family	Scientific name	Conservation Status (SA RDB)	Notes	Source
Scrophulariaceae	*Selago canescens*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Scrophulariaceae	*Selago corymbosa*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Scrophulariaceae	*Selago glomerata*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Scrophulariaceae	*Selago villicaulis*	VU		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Scrophulariaceae	*Teedia lucida*	LC		iNat
Scrophulariaceae	*Zaluzianskya capensis*	LC		iNat
Sinopteridaceae	*Pellaea calomelanos*	LC		RCCPE Spp List
Solanaceae	*Lycium ferocissimum*	LC		iNat
Solanaceae	*Physalis peruviana*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Solanaceae	*Solanum africanum*	LC		iNat
Solanaceae	*Solanum linnaeanum*	LC		iNat
Solanaceae	*Solanum mauritianum*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Solanaceae	*Solanum nigrum*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Solanaceae	*Solanum rubetorum*	LC		iNat
Solanaceae	*Solanum spp.*			RCCPE Spp List
Solanaceae	*Withania somnifera*	LC		iNat
Sterculiaceae	*Hermannia flammea*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Stilbaceae	*Halleria lucida*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Tecophilaeaceae	*Cyanella lutea*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Tecophilaeaceae	*Cyanella lutea subsp. lutea*	LC		iNat
Thelypteridaceae	*Cyclosorus interruptus*	LC		iNat
Thymelaeaceae	*Gnidia chrysophylla*	NT		iNat
Thymelaeaceae	*Gnidia juniperifolia*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Thymelaeaceae	*Passerina corymbosa*	LC		iNat; RCCPE Spp List
Thymelaeaceae	*Passerina rigida*	LC		iNat
Thymelaeaceae	*Struthiola dodecandra*	LC		iNat
Thymelaeaceae	*Struthiola hirsuta*	LC		iNat
Thymelaeaceae	*Struthiola parviflora*	LC		iNat
Typhaceae	*Typha capensis*	LC		iNat
Ulvaceae	*Ulva lactuca*	NE		iNat
Verbenaceae	*Chascanum cernuum*	LC		iNat
Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara*	NE	Invasive	iNat
Verbenaceae	*Verbena bonariensis*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Verbenaceae	*Verbena rigida*	NE	Exotic	iNat
Violaceae	*Hybanthus capensis*	LC		iNat
Vitaceae	*Rhoicissus digitata*	LC		iNat

9.5 Appendix E: Zoning plan

Table 10-6: Description of zones within the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment.

Zone	Description	Management inputs	Permissible activities	Impermissible activities
Private Area - Remainder of Portion 6 of the Farm Jackalskraal 433 (2.72 ha) - Kranshoek 432/0 (480.53 ha) - Kranshoek 432/35 (Area: Refer to description) - Kranshoek 432/5 (12.36 ha) - Roodefontein 440/45 (0 ha)	- This area is utilised for residential, agricultural and business purposes and is excluded from the agreement. - No management actions are required except for limiting impacts on the Conservation Area. Notes: - Kranshoek 432/35: Environmental Authorisation has been obtained for constructing two dwellings: One with a disturbance footprint not exceeding 1,000 m2 near the western boundary and one of 2,000 m2 situated close to the northern boundary. - Kranshoek 432/5: This area is utilised for residential purposes and is excluded from the agreement as indicated by diagram A3588/1924. - Roodefontein 440/45: No Private Area exists on this property	- Limit impact or exclude domestic animals from the Conservation Area. - Interventions that will mitigate or eliminate adverse impact on the Conservation Area.	- Development and agriculture subject to approval by relevant legislation.	- Any activity that will have direct adverse effects on the Conservation Area.

Zone	Description	Management inputs	Permissible activities	Impermissible activities
Conservation Area - Remainder of Portion 6 of the Farm Jackalskraal 433 (19.12 ha) - Kranshoek 432/0 (129.42 ha) - Kranshoek 432/33 (117.61 ha) - Kranshoek 432/5 (21.52 ha) - Roodefontein 440/45 (75.68 ha)	- This is the remaining natural area that is still relatively unspoiled or with the potential to recover or rehabilitated. - Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem functioning are the primary objective. - Minimal or no development will take place other than maintaining the existing infrastructure for recreational activities. - Low impact recreational activities will take place at the discretion of the owner.	- Eradicate alien vegetation. - Remove alien fauna (if present). - Establish and maintain specified tourism infrastructure (i.e., circular hiking trail). - Maintain specified fire breaks (if applicable). - Conduct prescribed burning of specified natural veld.	- Low impact recreational activities: hiking and access for local interest groups (e.g., Botanical Society, Bird Club). - Beekeeping	- Transformation of natural vegetation. - Introduction of alien plant or animal species. - Mining - Dumping of waste outside of appropriately zoned areas. - Activities adversely affecting the natural state of water resources. - Agriculture (except beekeeping). - Hunting - Indiscriminate burning of natural veld. - Removal of archaeological artifacts. - Disturbance of archaeological and historical sites.

9.6 Appendix F: Annual Plan of Operation

Objective / Goal	Action / Activity	Responsible Party	Timeline	Indicator of Success	Resources Needed
Governance & Compliance	Confirm and annually update written agreements with all landowners.	RCCPE NPO; Each Landowner	Q1	Signed agreements in place; updated landowner register	Staff/committee time
	Submit annual report to CapeNature and maintain NEMPAA compliance.	RCCPE NPO	Q1	Acknowledged receipt from CapeNature; legal compliance	Administrator/legal support
	Hold annual general meeting (AGM).	RCCPE NPO	Q2	Meeting minutes; quorum met	Venue; notification system
Access Control & Safety	Maintain signage at designated access points.	Landowners with RCCPE guidance	Q2 & Q4	Installed signs compliant with RCCPE guidelines	Materials; contractor if needed
	Monitor informal access points and address unauthorised entry.	RCCPE & designated land stewards	Ongoing	Reduced incidents of trespassing	Volunteer time; monitoring system
Conservation Management	Support alien vegetation clearing efforts with EPWP and private contractors.	RCCPE NPO with landowners	Q2–Q3	Hectares cleared; funding accessed	Coordination; tools; labour

	Implement firebreak maintenance where required by law.	Each Landowner; RCCPE oversight	Q3	Cleared firebreaks per fire plan	Contractor or EPWP labour
	Protect and monitor known sensitive cave, heritage, and fossil sites.	RCCPE NPO; landowner consent	Ongoing	Access logs; minimal disturbance	Ranger/guided staff; signage
Trail & Tourism Initiatives	Maintain the Inqua Trail and guided route system.	RCCPE trail team	Ongoing	Trail is safe, usable, and compliant with permit conditions	Guides; tools; operational budget
	Expand community and youth access through pilot initiatives.	RCCPE NPO	Q4	Number of outreach walks completed	Shuttle support; guide fees
Monitoring & Reporting	Conduct annual biodiversity monitoring (flora & fauna).	External partners or appointed ecologist	Q3	Baseline & comparative species list	Field support; data systems
	Map and update land use and development changes in the corridor.	RCCPE NPO	Q2–Q4	Updated land use maps	GIS capacity
Communication & Stakeholder Engagement	Distribute one newsletter or update to landowners and stakeholders.	RCCPE NPO	Q2	Sent newsletter with open/read rate	Communication platform
	Engage with Garden Route District	RCCPE NPO	Q1–Q3	Agreed process for access via GRDM	Stakeholder meetings

	Municipality re: Portion 45 coordination.				
Fundraising & Support	Identify and submit at least two grant or donor applications.	RCCPE NPO	Q1–Q3	Applications submitted; feedback received	Writing support; fundraising lead