



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

**Provincial Gazette
Igazethi Yephondo
Provinsiale Koerant**

Vol. 27

BISHO/KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
19 OCTOBER 2020
19 OKTOBER 2020

No. 4460

We all have the power to prevent AIDS



**AIDS
HELPLINE**

0800 012 322

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Prevention is the cure

N.B. The Government Printing Works will not be held responsible for the quality of "Hard Copies" or "Electronic Files" submitted for publication purposes

ISSN 1682-4556



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IMPORTANT NOTICE OF OFFICE RELOCATION**government
printing**Department:
Government Printing Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICAPrivate Bag X85, PRETORIA, 0001 149 Bosman Street, PRETORIA
Tel: 012 748 6197, Website: www.gpwonline.co.za**URGENT NOTICE TO OUR VALUED CUSTOMERS: PUBLICATIONS
OFFICE'S RELOCATION HAS BEEN TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.**

Please be advised that the GPW Publications office will no longer move to 88 Visagie Street as indicated in the previous notices.

The move has been suspended due to the fact that the new building in 88 Visagie Street is not ready for occupation yet.

We will later on issue another notice informing you of the new date of relocation.

We are doing everything possible to ensure that our service to you is not disrupted.

As things stand, we will continue providing you with our normal service from the current location at 196 Paul Kruger Street, Masada building.

Customers who seek further information and or have any questions or concerns are free to contact us through telephone 012 748 6066 or email Ms Maureen Toka at Maureen.Toka@gpw.gov.za or cell phone at 082 859 4910.

Please note that you will still be able to download gazettes free of charge from our website www.gpwonline.co.za.

We apologies for any inconvenience this might have caused.

Issued by GPW Communications

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRORS THAT MIGHT OCCUR DUE TO THE SUBMISSION OF INCOMPLETE / INCORRECT / ILLEGIBLE COPY.

No FUTURE QUERIES WILL BE HANDLED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE.

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government
printing

Department:
Government Printing Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

HIGH ALERT: SCAM WARNING!!!

TO ALL SUPPLIERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS

It has come to the attention of the *GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS* that there are certain unscrupulous companies and individuals who are defrauding unsuspecting businesses disguised as representatives of the *Government Printing Works (GPW)*.

The scam involves the fraudsters using the letterhead of *GPW* to send out fake tender bids to companies and requests to supply equipment and goods.

Although the contact person's name on the letter may be of an existing official, the contact details on the letter are not the same as the *Government Printing Works*. When searching on the Internet for the address of the company that has sent the fake tender document, the address does not exist.

The banking details are in a private name and not company name. Government will never ask you to deposit any funds for any business transaction. *GPW* has alerted the relevant law enforcement authorities to investigate this scam to protect legitimate businesses as well as the name of the organisation.

Example of e-mails these fraudsters are using:

PROCUREMENT@GPW-GOV.ORG

Should you suspect that you are a victim of a scam, you must urgently contact the police and inform the *GPW*.

GPW has an official email with the domain as @gpw.gov.za

Government e-mails DO NOT have org in their e-mail addresses. All of these fraudsters also use the same or very similar telephone numbers. Although such number with an area code 012 looks like a landline, it is not fixed to any property.

GPW will never send you an e-mail asking you to supply equipment and goods without a purchase/order number. *GPW* does not procure goods for another level of Government. The organisation will not be liable for actions that result in companies or individuals being resultant victims of such a scam.

Government Printing Works gives businesses the opportunity to supply goods and services through RFQ / Tendering process. In order to be eligible to bid to provide goods and services, suppliers must be registered on the National Treasury's Central Supplier Database (CSD). To be registered, they must meet all current legislative requirements (e.g. have a valid tax clearance certificate and be in good standing with the South African Revenue Services - SARS).

The tender process is managed through the Supply Chain Management (SCM) system of the department. SCM is highly regulated to minimise the risk of fraud, and to meet objectives which include value for money, open and effective competition, equitability, accountability, fair dealing, transparency and an ethical approach. Relevant legislation, regulations, policies, guidelines and instructions can be found on the tender's website.

Fake Tenders

National Treasury's CSD has launched the Government Order Scam campaign to combat fraudulent requests for quotes (RFQs). Such fraudulent requests have resulted in innocent companies losing money. We work hard at preventing and fighting fraud, but criminal activity is always a risk.

How tender scams work

There are many types of tender scams. Here are some of the more frequent scenarios:

Fraudsters use what appears to be government department stationery with fictitious logos and contact details to send a fake RFQ to a company to invite it to urgently supply goods. Shortly after the company has submitted its quote, it receives notification that it has won the tender. The company delivers the goods to someone who poses as an official or at a fake site. The Department has no idea of this transaction made in its name. The company is then never paid and suffers a loss.

OR

Fraudsters use what appears to be government department stationery with fictitious logos and contact details to send a fake RFQ to Company A to invite it to urgently supply goods. Typically, the tender specification is so unique that only Company B (a fictitious company created by the fraudster) can supply the goods in question.

Shortly after Company A has submitted its quote it receives notification that it has won the tender. Company A orders the goods and pays a deposit to the fictitious Company B. Once Company B receives the money, it disappears. Company A's money is stolen in the process.

Protect yourself from being scammed

- If you are registered on the supplier databases and you receive a request to tender or quote that seems to be from a government department, contact the department to confirm that the request is legitimate. Do not use the contact details on the tender document as these might be fraudulent.
- Compare tender details with those that appear in the Tender Bulletin, available online at www.gpwonline.co.za
- Make sure you familiarise yourself with how government procures goods and services. Visit the tender website for more information on how to tender.
- If you are uncomfortable about the request received, consider visiting the government department and/or the place of delivery and/or the service provider from whom you will be sourcing the goods.
- In the unlikely event that you are asked for a deposit to make a bid, contact the SCM unit of the department in question to ask whether this is in fact correct.

Any incidents of corruption, fraud, theft and misuse of government property in the *Government Printing Works* can be reported to:

Supply Chain Management: Ms. Anna Marie Du Toit, Tel. (012) 748 6292.
Email: Annamarie.DuToit@gpw.gov.za

Marketing and Stakeholder Relations: Ms Bonakele Mbhele, at Tel. (012) 748 6193.
Email: Bonakele.Mbhele@gpw.gov.za

Security Services: Mr Daniel Legoabe, at tel. (012) 748 6176.
Email: Daniel.Legoabe@gpw.gov.za

Closing times for **ORDINARY WEEKLY** 2020

EASTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL GAZETTE

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

- **19 December 2019**, Thursday for the issue of Monday **30 December 2019**
- **27 December 2019**, Friday for the issue of Monday **06 January 2020**
- **06 January**, Monday for the issue of Monday **13 January 2020**
- **13 January**, Monday for the issue of Monday **20 January 2020**
- **20 January**, Monday for the issue of Monday **27 January 2020**
- **27 January**, Monday for the issue of Monday **03 February 2020**
- **03 February**, Monday for the issue of Monday **10 February 2020**
- **10 February**, Monday for the issue of Monday **17 February 2020**
- **17 February**, Monday for the issue of Monday **24 February 2020**
- **24 February**, Monday for the issue of Monday **02 March 2020**
- **02 March**, Monday for the issue of Monday **09 March 2020**
- **09 March**, Monday for the issue of Monday **16 March 2020**
- **16 March**, Friday for the issue of Monday **23 March 2020**
- **23 March**, Monday for the issue of Monday **30 March 2020**
- **30 March**, Monday for the issue of Monday **06 April 2020**
- **03 April**, Monday for the issue of Monday **13 April 2020**
- **09 April**, Thursday for the issue of Monday **20 April 2020**
- **20 April**, Monday for the issue of Monday **27 April 2020**
- **24 April**, Friday for the issue of Monday **04 May 2020**
- **04 May**, Monday for the issue of Monday **11 May 2020**
- **11 May**, Monday for the issue of Monday **18 May 2020**
- **18 May**, Monday for the issue of Monday **25 May 2020**
- **25 May**, Monday for the issue of Monday **01 June 2020**
- **01 June**, Monday for the issue of Monday **08 June 2020**
- **08 June**, Monday for the issue of Monday **15 June 2020**
- **12 June**, Friday for the issue of Monday **22 June 2020**
- **22 June**, Monday for the issue of Monday **29 June 2020**
- **29 June**, Monday for the issue of Monday **06 July 2020**
- **06 July**, Monday for the issue of Monday **13 July 2020**
- **13 July**, Monday for the issue of Monday **20 July 2020**
- **20 July**, Monday for the issue of Monday **27 July 2020**
- **27 July**, Monday for the issue of Monday **03 August 2020**
- **03 August**, Monday for the issue of Monday **10 August 2020**
- **07 August**, Friday for the issue of Monday **17 August 2020**
- **17 August**, Monday for the issue of Monday **24 August 2020**
- **24 August**, Monday for the issue of Monday **31 August 2020**
- **31 August**, Monday for the issue of Monday **07 September 2020**
- **07 September**, Monday for the issue of Monday **14 September 2020**
- **14 September**, Monday for the issue of Monday **21 September 2020**
- **18 September**, Friday for the issue of Monday **28 September 2020**
- **28 September**, Monday for the issue of Monday **05 October 2020**
- **05 October**, Monday for the issue of Monday **12 October 2020**
- **12 October**, Monday for the issue of Monday **19 October 2020**
- **19 October**, Monday for the issue of Monday **26 October 2020**
- **26 October**, Monday for the issue of Monday **02 November 2020**
- **02 November**, Monday for the issue of Monday **09 November 2020**
- **09 November**, Monday for the issue of Monday **16 November 2020**
- **16 November**, Monday for the issue of Monday **23 November 2020**
- **23 November**, Monday for the issue of Monday **30 November 2020**
- **30 November**, Monday for the issue of Monday **07 December 2020**
- **07 December**, Monday for the issue of Monday **14 December 2020**
- **11 December**, Friday for the issue of Monday **21 December 2020**
- **18 December**, Friday for the issue of Monday **28 December 2020**

LIST OF TARIFF RATES FOR PUBLICATION OF NOTICES

COMMENCEMENT: 1 APRIL 2018

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL

Notice sizes for National, Provincial & Tender gazettes 1/4, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 per page. Notices submitted will be charged at R1008.80 per full page, pro-rated based on the above categories.

Pricing for National, Provincial - Variable Priced Notices		
Notice Type	Page Space	New Price (R)
Ordinary National, Provincial	1/4 - Quarter Page	252.20
Ordinary National, Provincial	2/4 - Half Page	504.40
Ordinary National, Provincial	3/4 - Three Quarter Page	756.60
Ordinary National, Provincial	4/4 - Full Page	1008.80

EXTRA-ORDINARY

All Extra-ordinary National and Provincial gazette notices are non-standard notices and attract a variable price based on the number of pages submitted.

The pricing structure for National and Provincial notices which are submitted as **Extra ordinary submissions** will be charged at **R3026.32** per page.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

The **Government Printing Works (GPW)** has established rules for submitting notices in line with its electronic notice processing system, which requires the use of electronic *Adobe Forms*. Please ensure that you adhere to these guidelines when completing and submitting your notice submission.

CLOSING TIMES FOR ACCEPTANCE OF NOTICES

1. The *Government Gazette* and *Government Tender Bulletin* are weekly publications that are published on Fridays and the closing time for the acceptance of notices is strictly applied according to the scheduled time for each gazette.
2. Please refer to the Submission Notice Deadline schedule in the table below. This schedule is also published online on the Government Printing works website www.gpwonline.co.za

All re-submissions will be subject to the standard cut-off times.

All notices received after the closing time will be rejected.

Government Gazette Type	Publication Frequency	Publication Date	Submission Deadline	Cancellations Deadline
National Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Regulation Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Petrol Price Gazette	Monthly	Tuesday before 1st Wednesday of the month	One day before publication	1 working day prior to publication
Road Carrier Permits	Weekly	Friday	Thursday 15h00 for next Friday	3 working days prior to publication
Unclaimed Monies (Justice, Labour or Lawyers)	January / September 2 per year	Last Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Parliament (Acts, White Paper, Green Paper)	As required	Any day of the week	None	3 working days prior to publication
Manuals	Bi- Monthly	2nd and last Thursday of the month	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
State of Budget (National Treasury)	Monthly	30th or last Friday of the month	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
<i>Extraordinary Gazettes</i>	As required	Any day of the week	<i>Before 10h00 on publication date</i>	<i>Before 10h00 on publication date</i>
Legal Gazettes A, B and C	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Tender Bulletin	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Gauteng	Weekly	Wednesday	Two weeks before publication	3 days after submission deadline
Eastern Cape	Weekly	Monday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Northern Cape	Weekly	Monday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
North West	Weekly	Tuesday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
KwaZulu-Natal	Weekly	Thursday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Limpopo	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Mpumalanga	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

Government Gazette Type	Publication Frequency	Publication Date	Submission Deadline	Cancellations Deadline
Gauteng Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	Wednesday before the First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days after submission deadline
Northern Cape Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days after submission deadline
National Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days after submission deadline
Mpumalanga Liquor License Gazette	Bi-Monthly	Second & Fourth Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTES

3. *Extraordinary Gazettes* can have only one publication date. If multiple publications of an *Extraordinary Gazette* are required, a separate Z95/Z95Prov *Adobe* Forms for each publication date must be submitted.

NOTICE SUBMISSION PROCESS

4. Download the latest *Adobe* form, for the relevant notice to be placed, from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwnonline.co.za.
5. The *Adobe* form needs to be completed electronically using *Adobe Acrobat / Acrobat Reader*. Only electronically completed *Adobe* forms will be accepted. No printed, handwritten and/or scanned *Adobe* forms will be accepted.
6. The completed electronic *Adobe* form has to be submitted via email to submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za. The form needs to be submitted in its original electronic *Adobe* format to enable the system to extract the completed information from the form for placement in the publication.
7. Every notice submitted **must** be accompanied by an official **GPW** quotation. This must be obtained from the *eGazette* Contact Centre.
8. Each notice submission should be sent as a single email. The email **must** contain **all documentation relating to a particular notice submission**.
 - 8.1. Each of the following documents must be attached to the email as a separate attachment:
 - 8.1.1. An electronically completed *Adobe* form, specific to the type of notice that is to be placed.
 - 8.1.1.1. For *National Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* notices, the notices must be accompanied by an electronic Z95 or Z95Prov *Adobe* form
 - 8.1.1.2. The notice content (body copy) **MUST** be a separate attachment.
 - 8.1.2. A copy of the official **Government Printing Works** quotation you received for your notice. (*Please see Quotation section below for further details*)
 - 8.1.3. A valid and legible Proof of Payment / Purchase Order: **Government Printing Works** account customer must include a copy of their Purchase Order. **Non-Government Printing Works** account customer needs to submit the proof of payment for the notice
 - 8.1.4. Where separate notice content is applicable (Z95, Z95 Prov and TForm 3, it should **also** be attached as a separate attachment. (*Please see the Copy Section below, for the specifications*).
 - 8.1.5. Any additional notice information if applicable.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

9. The electronic *Adobe* form will be taken as the primary source for the notice information to be published. Instructions that are on the email body or covering letter that contradicts the notice form content will not be considered. The information submitted on the electronic *Adobe* form will be published as-is.
10. To avoid duplicated publication of the same notice and double billing, Please submit your notice **ONLY ONCE**.
11. Notices brought to **GPW** by “walk-in” customers on electronic media can only be submitted in *Adobe* electronic form format. All “walk-in” customers with notices that are not on electronic *Adobe* forms will be routed to the Contact Centre where they will be assisted to complete the forms in the required format.
12. Should a customer submit a bulk submission of hard copy notices delivered by a messenger on behalf of any organisation e.g. newspaper publisher, the messenger will be referred back to the sender as the submission does not adhere to the submission rules.

QUOTATIONS

13. Quotations are valid until the next tariff change.
 - 13.1. **Take note:** **GPW**'s annual tariff increase takes place on **1 April** therefore any quotations issued, accepted and submitted for publication up to **31 March** will keep the old tariff. For notices to be published from 1 April, a quotation must be obtained from **GPW** with the new tariffs. Where a tariff increase is implemented during the year, **GPW** endeavours to provide customers with 30 days' notice of such changes.
14. Each quotation has a unique number.
15. Form Content notices must be emailed to the *eGazette* Contact Centre for a quotation.
 - 15.1. The *Adobe* form supplied is uploaded by the Contact Centre Agent and the system automatically calculates the cost of your notice based on the layout/format of the content supplied.
 - 15.2. It is critical that these *Adobe* Forms are completed correctly and adhere to the guidelines as stipulated by **GPW**.
16. **APPLICABLE ONLY TO GPW ACCOUNT HOLDERS:**
 - 16.1. **GPW** Account Customers must provide a valid **GPW** account number to obtain a quotation.
 - 16.2. Accounts for **GPW** account customers **must** be active with sufficient credit to transact with **GPW** to submit notices.
 - 16.2.1. If you are unsure about or need to resolve the status of your account, please contact the **GPW** Finance Department prior to submitting your notices. (If the account status is not resolved prior to submission of your notice, the notice will be failed during the process).
17. **APPLICABLE ONLY TO CASH CUSTOMERS:**
 - 17.1. Cash customers doing **bulk payments** must use a **single email address** in order to use the **same proof of payment** for submitting multiple notices.
18. The responsibility lies with you, the customer, to ensure that the payment made for your notice(s) to be published is sufficient to cover the cost of the notice(s).
19. Each quotation will be associated with one proof of payment / purchase order / cash receipt.
 - 19.1. This means that **the quotation number can only be used once to make a payment.**

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES**COPY (SEPARATE NOTICE CONTENT DOCUMENT)**

20. Where the copy is part of a separate attachment document for Z95, Z95Prov and TForm03
- 20.1. Copy of notices must be supplied in a separate document and may not constitute part of any covering letter, purchase order, proof of payment or other attached documents.
- The content document should contain only one notice. (You may include the different translations of the same notice in the same document).
- 20.2. The notice should be set on an A4 page, with margins and fonts set as follows:
- Page size = A4 Portrait with page margins: Top = 40mm, LH/RH = 16mm, Bottom = 40mm;
Use font size: Arial or Helvetica 10pt with 11pt line spacing;
- Page size = A4 Landscape with page margins: Top = 16mm, LH/RH = 40mm, Bottom = 16mm;
Use font size: Arial or Helvetica 10pt with 11pt line spacing;

CANCELLATIONS

21. Cancellation of notice submissions are accepted by **GPW** according to the deadlines stated in the table above in point 2. Non-compliance to these deadlines will result in your request being failed. Please pay special attention to the different deadlines for each gazette. Please note that any notices cancelled after the cancellation deadline will be published and charged at full cost.
22. Requests for cancellation must be sent by the original sender of the notice and must be accompanied by the relevant notice reference number (N-) in the email body.

AMENDMENTS TO NOTICES

23. With effect from 01 October 2015, **GPW** will not longer accept amendments to notices. The cancellation process will need to be followed according to the deadline and a new notice submitted thereafter for the next available publication date.

REJECTIONS

24. All notices not meeting the submission rules will be rejected to the customer to be corrected and resubmitted. Assistance will be available through the Contact Centre should help be required when completing the forms. (012-748 6200 or email info.egazette@gpw.gov.za). Reasons for rejections include the following:
- 24.1. Incorrectly completed forms and notices submitted in the wrong format, will be rejected.
- 24.2. Any notice submissions not on the correct *Adobe* electronic form, will be rejected.
- 24.3. Any notice submissions not accompanied by the proof of payment / purchase order will be rejected and the notice will not be processed.
- 24.4. Any submissions or re-submissions that miss the submission cut-off times will be rejected to the customer. The Notice needs to be re-submitted with a new publication date.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES**APPROVAL OF NOTICES**

25. Any notices other than legal notices are subject to the approval of the Government Printer, who may refuse acceptance or further publication of any notice.
26. No amendments will be accepted in respect to separate notice content that was sent with a Z95 or Z95Prov notice submissions. The copy of notice in layout format (previously known as proof-out) is only provided where requested, for Advertiser to see the notice in final Gazette layout. Should they find that the information submitted was incorrect, they should request for a notice cancellation and resubmit the corrected notice, subject to standard submission deadlines. The cancellation is also subject to the stages in the publishing process, i.e. If cancellation is received when production (printing process) has commenced, then the notice cannot be cancelled.

GOVERNMENT PRINTER INDEMNIFIED AGAINST LIABILITY

27. The Government Printer will assume no liability in respect of—
 - 27.1. any delay in the publication of a notice or publication of such notice on any date other than that stipulated by the advertiser;
 - 27.2. erroneous classification of a notice, or the placement of such notice in any section or under any heading other than the section or heading stipulated by the advertiser;
 - 27.3. any editing, revision, omission, typographical errors or errors resulting from faint or indistinct copy.

LIABILITY OF ADVERTISER

28. Advertisers will be held liable for any compensation and costs arising from any action which may be instituted against the Government Printer in consequence of the publication of any notice.

CUSTOMER INQUIRIES

Many of our customers request immediate feedback/confirmation of notice placement in the gazette from our Contact Centre once they have submitted their notice – While **GPW** deems it one of their highest priorities and responsibilities to provide customers with this requested feedback and the best service at all times, we are only able to do so once we have started processing your notice submission.

GPW has a 2-working day turnaround time for processing notices received according to the business rules and deadline submissions.

Please keep this in mind when making inquiries about your notice submission at the Contact Centre.

29. Requests for information, quotations and inquiries must be sent to the Contact Centre **ONLY**.
30. Requests for Quotations (RFQs) should be received by the Contact Centre at least **2 working days** before the submission deadline for that specific publication.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

PAYMENT OF COST

31. The Request for Quotation for placement of the notice should be sent to the Gazette Contact Centre as indicated above, prior to submission of notice for advertising.
32. Payment should then be made, or Purchase Order prepared based on the received quotation, prior to the submission of the notice for advertising as these documents i.e. proof of payment or Purchase order will be required as part of the notice submission, as indicated earlier.
33. Every proof of payment must have a valid **GPW** quotation number as a reference on the proof of payment document.
34. Where there is any doubt about the cost of publication of a notice, and in the case of copy, an enquiry, accompanied by the relevant copy, should be addressed to the Gazette Contact Centre, **Government Printing Works**, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001 email: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za before publication.
35. Overpayment resulting from miscalculation on the part of the advertiser of the cost of publication of a notice will not be refunded, unless the advertiser furnishes adequate reasons why such miscalculation occurred. In the event of underpayments, the difference will be recovered from the advertiser, and future notice(s) will not be published until such time as the full cost of such publication has been duly paid in cash or electronic funds transfer into the **Government Printing Works** banking account.
36. In the event of a notice being cancelled, a refund will be made only if no cost regarding the placing of the notice has been incurred by the **Government Printing Works**.
37. The **Government Printing Works** reserves the right to levy an additional charge in cases where notices, the cost of which has been calculated in accordance with the List of Fixed Tariff Rates, are subsequently found to be excessively lengthy or to contain overmuch or complicated tabulation.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

38. Copies of any of the *Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* can be downloaded from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwonline.co.za free of charge, should a proof of publication be required.
39. Printed copies may be ordered from the Publications department at the ruling price. The **Government Printing Works** will assume no liability for any failure to post or for any delay in despatching of such *Government Gazette(s)*

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS CONTACT INFORMATION

Physical Address:

Government Printing Works
149 Bosman Street
Pretoria

Postal Address:

Private Bag X85
Pretoria
0001

GPW Banking Details:

Bank: ABSA Bosman Street
Account No.: 405 7114 016
Branch Code: 632-005

For Gazette and Notice submissions: Gazette Submissions:

For queries and quotations, contact: Gazette Contact Centre:

E-mail: submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za

E-mail: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za

Tel: 012-748 6200

Contact person for subscribers: Mrs M. Toka:

E-mail: subscriptions@gpw.gov.za

Tel: 012-748-6066 / 6060 / 6058

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GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

NOTICE 21 OF 2020**PROVINCIAL NOTICE****BUFFALO CITY METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY (EASTERN CAPE)****REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON ERF 7858 EAST LONDON , 12 RISSLING STREET VINCENT**

1. In terms of Section 47(1) Of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No.16 of 2013, read with Section 59 of the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipal Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bylaw of 2016, approval is hereby granted for the removal of restrictive title conditions III(a),(c) and (d) from the Deed of Transfer T46/1981 of Erf 7858 East London, 12 Rissling Street, Vincent.
2. Approval is simultaneously granted in terms of Section 15 of the Land Use Planning Ordinance of 1985 and Section 64 of the Municipal By-Law pertaining to the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013) for a permanent Departure for the relaxation of the street building line from 4,5 to 0m, the lateral and rear building lines from 2m to 0m abutting Erven 7859 and 7854 East London .

NOTICE 22 OF 2020

Wording for ad

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS IN TERMS OF THE SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT, 2013 (ACT 16 OF 2013): ERF 2108 WESTERING PORT ELIZABETH, EASTERN CAPE

Under Section 42 read with Section 47 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) and upon instructions by the local Authority, a notice is hereby given that conditions 4 (a), (b), (c) & (d) in Deed of Transfer T95162/2007CTN, applicable to Erf 2108 WESTERING are hereby removed.

PROVINCIAL NOTICES • PROVINSIALE KENNISGEWINGS

PROVINCIAL NOTICE 171 OF 2020

Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (EASTERN CAPE)

**REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS IN TERMS OF THE SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT, 2013
(ACT 16 OF 2013)**

ERF 22, COTSWOLD, PORT ELIZABETH, EASTERN CAPE

Under Section 47 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) and upon instructions by the Local Authority, a notice is hereby given that conditions II.A(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and II.D(j), (k) and (l) in Deed of Transfer No. T12565/2019 applicable to Erf 22, Cotswold are hereby removed.

PROVINCIAL NOTICE 172 OF 2020

Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality (EASTERN CAPE)

Removal of Restrictions in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) and the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-Law (2016).

ERF 9754, EAST LONDON (9 BAYNES STREET).

1. Under Section 47 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) read with Section 59 of the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipal Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Bylaw of 2016 and upon instructions of the Local Authority a notice is hereby given that conditions C. (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) in the Deed of Transfer T 7259/2007 applicable to Erf 9754 East London are hereby removed.

PROVINCIAL NOTICE 173 OF 2020**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM****NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PUBLISH AND GAZETTE THE FINAL EASTERN CAPE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PLAN (2019) FOR IMPLEMENTATION; IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT; ACT 107 OF (1998)**

I, Mlungisi Mvoko, Member of the Executive Council responsible for Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism in the Province of the Eastern Cape, hereby publish a notice of adoption for implementation of the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (2019) (ECBCP2019). The ECBCP2019 identifies Critical Biodiversity Areas in which certain activities will require environmental authorisation in terms of Listing Notice 3 of the NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of April 2017. The ECBCP2019 also describes land-use management guidelines relevant to Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas.

NOTE: Listing Notice 3 (12) refers to Critical Biodiversity Areas of a Bioregional Plan. The ECBCP2019 is not a Bioregional Plan, but a systematic biodiversity plan, and does therefore not constitute a listed area in terms of this activity.

The ECBCP2019 is a key informant of the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (ECBSAP). The ECBSAP is a tool that has been developed by the Department to manage the biodiversity resources of the Province by setting Strategic Objectives and providing a mechanism for co-ordination of all relevant stakeholders in the Eastern Cape.

The ECBCP2019 shapefiles and reports may be accessed via the SANBI Biodiversity GIS (BGIS) website: <https://bgis.sanbi.org/>

Enquiries: Ms P. Mzazi-Geja, Contact: 082 775 2206



Mlungisi Mvoko

MEC for the Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PART A INTRODUCTION, BACKGROUND, PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

1 BACKGROUND TO THE EASTERN CAPE & BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PLANNING

1.1 The Eastern Cape

From a biodiversity perspective, the Eastern Cape enjoys significant diversity with ecosystems types from eight (8) biomes including: Nama-Karoo to lush sub-tropical forest along the Wild Coast. Each biome supports/hosts a suite of taxonomic groups that in turn play important functional roles within the ecosystem.

1.2 Revision of ECBP2007 and current approaches to Biodiversity Planning in South Africa

A complete revision of the first Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBP2007) was undertaken in this assessment. Among the many good reasons for this, the most important include an updated landcover map, changes to Provincial borders and a large body of environmental and biodiversity data that has been generated over the past 10 years. In addition, significant strides have been made with respect to refining the spatial representation of biodiversity pattern and biodiversity processes, as well as establishing some standardised minimum requirements to the analysis processes to ensure a level of consistency throughout the country. The ECBP2019 will replace the ECBP2007 in its entirety.

The Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBP2019) was developed in line with the principles and methods gazetted in the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act No 291 of 2009, "Guideline regarding the determination of Bioregions and the Preparation of and publication of Bioregional Plans".

The focus of biodiversity planning in South Africa is on managing land use and spatial planning for sustainable development opportunities at the landscape level with emphasis on retaining or enhancing ecosystem function, especially as a climate change adaptation measure. Although biodiversity is afforded some protection in Protected Area (PA) networks, the majority of biodiversity is located on privately-owned or communal property. Biodiversity planning is therefore undertaken in areas outside of the PA network, within a landscape of multiple land uses.

The current approach to biodiversity planning, which takes into account both biodiversity pattern and processes, identifies areas that:

1. Achieve national and provincial biodiversity targets.
2. Seek to avoid land use conflict where possible.
3. Retain landscape level connectivity as important adaptation to climate change.

2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF A BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PLAN

2.1 Purpose of a Biodiversity Conservation Plan

It is important to take note of the purpose and objectives of biodiversity planning tools to correctly interpret, apply and implement this Biodiversity Conservation Plan (BCP). A BCP is not itself a multi-sectoral tool, but is **the biodiversity sectors input that should be integrated into other planning processes.**

The primary intention of NEMBA Chapter 3 is to facilitate conservation and management of biodiversity in "biodiversity priority areas" or **priority areas for conservation**, outside of the Protected Area network, at a landscape level. The BCP may be used as a precursor for further refined mapping in Bioregional Plan designs undertaken at more localised scales (e.g. District or Local Municipalities).

Therefore, the **purpose of the BCP is to provide a map of these biodiversity priority areas** and develop associated land use management guidelines to inform:

1. Cross-sectoral spatial planning at all levels of government, relevant to sectors whose policies, actions and decisions impact on biodiversity;
2. Environmental assessment and authorisations; and
3. Natural resource management and protected area expansion programmes.

2.2 Aim and Objective

The aim of a BCP is, very simply, to avoid further loss or degradation of biodiversity priority areas and ecological support areas. The objectives of a BCP are to:

1. Identify the minimum spatial requirements needed to maintain a living landscape that continues to support all aspects of biodiversity and retains/maintains essential ecological infrastructure. This is achieved through area-based targets representing biodiversity pattern AND ecological processes.
2. Serve as the primary source of biodiversity information for land use planning and decision-making.
3. Inform conservation and restoration action in key biodiversity areas.

3 LEGAL CONTEXT AND FRAMEWORK

South African biodiversity and environmental management is supported by well-established legal, policy and planning tools at all levels of government, which creates an enabling environment for the development and implementation of Biodiversity Planning.

3.1 International Conventions

South Africa is party to a number of international conventions that deal with biodiversity. The ECBCP2019 recognises and is consistent with the commitments of these agreements which include:

- The Convention on Biological Diversity (1993)
- Convention of Trade and in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES 1973)
- Convention on Wetlands (known as the 'Ramsar Convention', 1971)
- United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 1994)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1983)

3.2 National legislation and policy

The following National legislation and policy forms the framework supporting the development of BCPs, and is described more fully in the main report.

- The Constitution (No. 108 of 1996)
- National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998 as amended)(NEMA)
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004 as amended) (NEMBA)
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No. 57 of 2003) (NEMPAA)
- National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (No. 24 of 2008) (ICMA)
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan – 2015 (NBSAP)
- National Environmental Management: Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2016 or as amended)
- Additional legislation relevant to the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (2019)

3.3 Who should use the ECBCP2019?

The ECBCP2019 should be used by all sectors involved with land use planning and decision-making in the Eastern Cape. This extends to entities that need to use the ECBCP2019 to meet legislative requirements, as well as planners, programmes and developers who would find it useful to inform planning processes.

The main users of the ECBCP should include (See Table 2 in the main report):

- District and Local Municipalities
- Other National and Provincial development sectors
- National and Provincial Extended Public Works Programmes (EPWPs)
- Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs)
- Competent Authorities (CAs)
- Developers or land owners considering development applications or changes in land use

3.4 How should the ECBCP2019 be used?

Proactive planning (using the ECBCP2019 to plan forward):

- Provincial and Municipal planning departments through integration of CBAs, ESAs and the land use guidelines into Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and other relevant sector plans.
- Any department or organ of state conducting a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) or developing an Environmental Management Framework (EMF).
- Any department or organisation developing zoning schemes or other planning under SLUMA/LUPO
- Inform scope of work and biodiversity specialist input requirements into the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.
- Identifying land of high biodiversity value that should be considered in the Eastern Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategy.
- Identifying land that is of high biodiversity value or that is critical for ecosystem function and which is in need of restoration for improved function of ecosystem infrastructure and service delivery.

Reactive decision-making (using the plan to assess development proposals):

- Decision-making on applications for Environmental Authorisations
- Relevant agricultural land use applications
- Water-use licence applications (WULAs)
- Authorisation for prospecting and mining

Table 2 in the main report summarises who should use the ECBCP2019 and how.

4 PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED BIOREGIONAL PLANS AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

Two localised biodiversity plans have already been developed in the Eastern Cape, namely the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Bioregional Plan (2014 as revised) and the Coega Development Corporation Open Space System (2014).

The development of both plans involved a fine scale biodiversity assessment, detailed expert input and stakeholder engagement and are legally enforced and implemented by the responsible agencies. Since it is not desirable for the ECBCP2019 CBAs and ESAs to be in conflict with the CBAs in either of these two existing plans, they have been incorporated without modification into the ECBCP2019. It must be noted, however, that as a consequence, the ECBCP2019 is unable to meet some biodiversity targets.

For further details regarding how each biodiversity spatial plan was utilised in the CBA mapping process, refer to the ECBCP Technical Report.

PART B BIODIVERSITY PROFILE AND DESCRIPTIONS

5 BIODIVERSITY OF THE EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

5.1 What is Biodiversity and why is it important?

Biodiversity is the term used to describe the variety of life forms with a defined area (biodiversity pattern), as well as the ecological and evolutionary processes that enable biodiversity to persist (ecological process areas). Biodiversity underpins all life on Earth.

5.2 Biophysical features

The following biophysical features of the Eastern Cape are described in more detail in the main report:

- Mean Annual Rainfall
- Mean Annual Temperatures
- Geology and Soils
- Topography

5.3 Global importance of biodiversity in the Eastern Cape

The global relevance of the biodiversity in the Eastern Cape can be described in terms of biodiversity hotspots. An initiative, driven by Conservation International, set out to map biodiversity hotspots globally. In order to fully appreciate the value of being classified as a hotspot, one needs to consider the qualifying criteria:

1. The area/"spot" must have at least **1500 endemic** (occurring no-where else) plant species; and
2. It must have **30% or less** of its original natural vegetation remaining (i.e. under severe threat).

Cumulatively, the 35 identified global hotspots cover approximately 2.5% of the earth land, but represent more than 50% of the world's endemics plant species and nearly 43% of bird, mammal, reptile and amphibian endemic species. **The Eastern Cape supports three global hotspots** (Figure 7 viewed in the main report).

5.4 National Importance of the Eastern Cape Biodiversity

A definition of an ecosystem is a collection of communities of both living and non-living things that are interrelated. Coastal forest is an example of a terrestrial ecosystem which is a vegetation type hosting a set of faunal taxonomic groups within a climatic envelop on specific geological formation. This may be extended to aquatic systems such as wetlands or estuaries. Ecosystems may be defined at different scales. Groups of ecosystems that share common characteristics, such as species structure/composition/climate, are called biomes.

5.4.1 Biomes

The South African Vegetation Map (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006&2012) divides South Africa into nine biomes (Table 1). Out of all the provinces in South Africa, the Eastern Cape is home to eight biomes. It is important to stress that these biomes support habitat specialists that are largely limited by the range of the biome.

Table 1 Biomes of South Africa

Biome type	Present in the Eastern Cape
Fynbos Biome	Yes
Succulent Karoo Biome	Yes
Desert Biome	No
Albany Thicket Biome	Yes

Biome type	Present in the Eastern Cape
Forest Biome	Yes
Grassland Biome	Yes
Indian Ocean Coastal Belt	Yes
Nama-Karoo Biome	Yes
Savanna Biome	Yes

5.5 Regional importance of biodiversity in the Eastern Cape

5.5.1 Vegetation types and threat status

According to the South African Vegetation Map (Mucina and Rutherford, 2012) and the Forest Classification (Von Maltitz, 2003), the Eastern Cape boasts 97 vegetation types (Table 5 and Figure 8).

Table 5 Number of vegetation types, number of threatened vegetation types and endemic vegetation types of the Eastern Cape based on the SA VEGMAP 2012

Biome	No. of vegetation types	No. of threatened vegetation types	No. of endemic vegetation types
Albany Thicket	13	5	7
Azonal vegetation	16	4	1
Forest	9	1	1
Fynbos	19	6	4
Grassland	23	10	5
Indian Ocean Coastal Belt	2	1	0
Nama-Karoo	6	0	2
Savanna	3	3	0
Succulent Karoo	3	0	1

The threat status of the Eastern Cape vegetation types has been re-assessed at Provincial level to incorporate the current landcover of the Province. The threat status in Table 6, includes the consideration of degraded areas from assessment as they are deemed as “not intact” and provides a conservative representation of the level of threat (Figure 9 viewed in the main report). Further detail is provided in the main report.

5.5.2 Listed Threatened Ecosystems

NEMBA provides for the listing of threatened or protected ecosystems in South Africa. In 2011 DEA gazetted a list of Threatened Ecosystems for South Africa (No. 1002 of 2011). These have been considered in the revision of the ECBP.

5.5.3 Levels of Protection

The levels of ecosystem in the Eastern Cape have been assessed in terms of the area of each ecosystem (vegetation type) that is formally conserved against the conservation target that needs to be achieved. The percentages, measured as a percentage of the conservation target achieved are classed into:

- Well protected (100% and more)
- Moderately protected (50-99%)
- Poorly protected (5-49%)
- Not protected (0-<5%)

It is evident (Figure 12, viewed in the main report) that some of the Eastern Cape’s most critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable ecosystems are afforded no form of protection at all.

5.5.4 Freshwater Ecosystems

River systems

River systems contribute significantly toward the health and wealth of the Eastern Cape. Access to water plays a pivot role, not only in terms of sustaining life, but also creating opportunities for livelihoods. The majority of the east and south flowing rivers in the Eastern Cape flow from source to sea. The west and north flowing rivers drain into the Orange River system.

The Eastern Cape has a number of relatively large river systems fed by varying catchment areas, namely, from north to south:

- Orange
- Mtamvuna
- Mzimvubu
- Mthatha
- Mbashe
- Great Kei
- Buffalo
- Fish
- Sundays
- Gamtoos
- Krom

Some of these rivers systems, such as the Mzimvubu, Buffalo and Gamtoos Rivers, are fed by upper catchments which experience a disproportionately high rainfall and are considered as “water factories”. These areas have been identified at a National level and are termed Strategic Water Source Areas and are the focus of management initiatives to ensure that catchments in these areas are intact to ensure enhance downstream water quality and quantity.

A myriad of smaller catchments along the entire coastline drain into minor systems that discharge to the sea.

Wetlands

Wetlands provide not only the necessary habitat for a unique set of hydrophilic species, but also provide a number of ecosystem services. Wetlands act as water purifiers by removing nutrients and screening sediment. They also function to regulate water flow and act as buffers during flood event, while holding water during droughts. Wetlands are also important for the numerous species that depend on these habitats for breeding, completing life-cycles and foraging. There are a number of noteworthy wetland systems/complexes in the Eastern Cape:

The following wetland systems are described more fully in the main report.

- Cedarville Umzimvubu Wetland Complex
- Ugie Oxbow Wetlands
- Kabeljous Rivier Dune bypass wetland
- Karst Wetlands
- Transkei Coastal Wetlands

5.5.5 Coastal Ecosystems

The Eastern Cape has the longest stretch of coastline of all the provinces in South Africa approximately 800km in length. In addition to the coastline’s exemplary beauty and pristine conditions, the coastal habitat constitutes a major ecological corridor and important area for climate change adaptation. The Eastern Cape coastline components include beach habitat (such as sandy beaches and rocky shores), active (shifting) dunes systems, foredunes and vegetated dune ecosystems.

The Eastern Cape coastline is dissected by approximately 210 estuaries (including some micro-estuaries), a number of which support unique and endemic fish species, and also play an important role as nurseries for marine species.

5.5.6 Special Habitats and Ecosystems

In addition to the vegetation-type terrestrial ecosystems described above, additional features in the Eastern Cape deserve elevated conservation status due to their biodiversity importance. These include:

- The Cedarville Wetland Complex, which is currently seeking RAMSAR status
- The Cape Vulture colonies and roost sites
- Heavy metal geological features
- Shifting and Holocene dune systems
- The network of forests throughout the Eastern Cape
- Kabeljous Dune wetland system
- The rivers systems that support Fish Sanctuaries throughout the Eastern Cape
- Karst/Limestone landscapes (wetlands and groundwater)

5.5.7 *Species of special concern*

Significant areas in the Eastern Cape are under-surveyed and new species are continuously being discovered (for full species lists, refer to the Technical Report). A summary of some of the key taxonomic groups is discussed in the main report under the following headings:

- Plants: There are approximately 7400 species
- Mammals: Approximately 175 number of species
- Birds: Approximately 630 species
- Freshwater fish: Approximately 50 species
- Reptiles: Approximately 115 species
- Invertebrates: butterflies: Approximately 900 species of butterfly
- Terrestrial molluscs: Unknown number of species

6 LANDCOVER AND BIODIVERSITY PRESSURES IN THE EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

6.1 Landcover, land use and resources use patterns in the Eastern Cape Province

6.1.1 *Land cover*

Approximately 69% of the land in the Eastern Cape is in a natural, un-degraded state (Figure 13, viewed in the main report). The term "Natural" is an aggregated classification used in this assessment which includes the following categories from the latest National Geo-spatial Information (NGI) landcover map (2013/14): Bare ground and all vegetation categories (grassland, indigenous forest, shrubland, Thicket/dense bush, Woodland/Open bush). It should be noted that degraded land makes up a further 12% of the land cover of the Province. The landcover proportions per District Municipality in the Province reveal a more dire condition (see Table 7 of main report) where the Alfred Nzo District Municipality (DM) only has 34% of its land remaining in a natural state, while OR Tambo DM only has 38% remaining.

Loss of habitat remains the single most important cause of biodiversity loss in the terrestrial environment. Habitats in the Eastern Cape are lost through a number of mechanisms, including but not limited to: alien plant invasion, erosion, cultivation, over-grazing and settlement development.

6.2 Threats to Biodiversity

At an ecosystem level, functionality is affected by connectivity through the landscape. When connectivity is disrupted, it results in ecosystem fragmentation which may ultimately cause ecosystem collapse. Different ecosystems differ in their ability to buffer and recover from disruption and degradation therefore their ability to retain connectivity. For example, Mesic Thicket ecosystems that are notoriously poor at self-regeneration will remain fragmented and degraded over decades and may never fully recover functionality without restorative intervention.

Freshwater aquatic ecosystems experience compounded pressures through terrestrial and in-channel activities:

1. Terrestrial land use activities (e.g. soil erosion, settlement and sedimentation),

2. Passive recipients of pesticides, heavy-metals, faecal coliforms and landfill pollutants, many of which bio-accumulate in the system; and
3. Active discharge of industrial and domestic waste water, litter-filled stormwater, etc.

6.2.1 *Pressure at taxonomic levels*

At the taxonomic level, impacts can be narrowed down to very specific pressures experienced at a species level. An assessment was conducted as part of this assessment (D. Berliner, see Technical Report) to determine specific land uses that are impacting relevant taxonomic groups. These impacts are discussed in more detail in the main report under the following headings

- Plants
- Mammals
- Birds
- Reptiles
- Fish
- Amphibians
- Invertebrates: butterflies

7 CLIMATE CHANGE PRESSURE

The existing pressures exerted on the biodiversity and ecological processes are likely to intensify with progression of climate change manifestations in the Eastern Cape. Changes in temperature and rainfall will have a disruptive effect on all ecosystems, threatening collapse.

In terms of biodiversity, it is expected that biome shifts in response to changes in climatic conditions will occur. Biome modelling allows an assessment of biomes that may be under threat and those that may remain reasonably stable. The nature of these shifts has been modelled at a finer scale (Figure 14, Duo *et al.*, 2017, viewed in the main report) for southern Africa. In this assessment, the constraints that geology places on the ability for biomes to expand into new areas, was highlighted. It also assessed the biome loss, if one assumes no biome expansion and the results indicate that Albany Thicket and Indian Coastal Belt, in the Eastern Cape are possibly most susceptible to being lost.

Maintaining healthy, functioning ecosystems is an important adaptation strategy that enhances the ability of natural systems to build resilience against climate change impacts. To increase natural resilience it is imperative to develop an integrated approach to biodiversity conservation, poverty alleviation and development.

PART C SPATIAL ASSESSMENT AND MAP PRODUCTS

8 DESCRIPTION OF THE MAP CATEGORIES AND CRITERIA

The following section provides an overview of the process adopted for developing the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP2019). More detailed technical information regarding data inputs and analyses is available in the ECBCP2019 Technical Report.

8.1 Spatial assessment and mapping categories

8.1.1 *Systematic Biodiversity Planning process*

Important and unique biodiversity is not uniformly distributed throughout the landscape. A spatial biodiversity planning exercise **prioritises** and maps information about biodiversity pattern and ecological processes, current and future land use, and the protected area network.

8.1.2 *Mapping categories used in the CBA maps*

It is important to note that separate Terrestrial and Aquatic CBA layers were generated in this planning process. The terrestrial and aquatic CBA maps categories include:

- Protected Areas;
- Critical Biodiversity Areas;
- Ecological Support Areas;
- Other Natural Areas and Areas with; and
- No Natural Habitat remaining.

These categories are described below. Further information with regards to the terrestrial and aquatic criteria to map these is provided in Table 9 of the main report.

Protected and Conservation Areas

Protected Areas are areas that have been formally declared or recognised in terms of NEMPAA. This refers to "State owned" reserves, which includes National PAs managed by SANParks, Provincial PAs managed by Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency, municipal reserves, Private Nature Reserves, and Protected Environments..

Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs)

CBA areas are selected to meet biodiversity targets for species, ecosystems and ecological processes. CBAs are areas of high biodiversity value and should therefore be maintained in a natural state, with no further loss of habitat.

These include:

- Critically Endangered and Endangered Ecosystems;
- Critical linkage points (bottle-necks or pinch-points) in the corridor network; and
- All areas required to meet biodiversity targets and to ensure future persistence of species, ecosystems and special habitats.

Ecological Support Areas (ESAs)

ESAs are areas NOT essential for meeting biodiversity targets, but are **essential** in terms of the terrestrial assessment for ensuring landscape connectivity between CBAs, strengthening climate change resilience, and proper function of ecosystem infrastructure for delivery of ecosystem services. From a terrestrial perspective, ESAs may include riparian areas, coastal corridors, ridges, etc. In terms of the aquatic assessment, ESAs extend into catchments that are essential for the maintenance of CBA rivers and wetlands. ESAs need to be maintained in a functional, if not natural, state.

Other Natural Areas (ONAs)

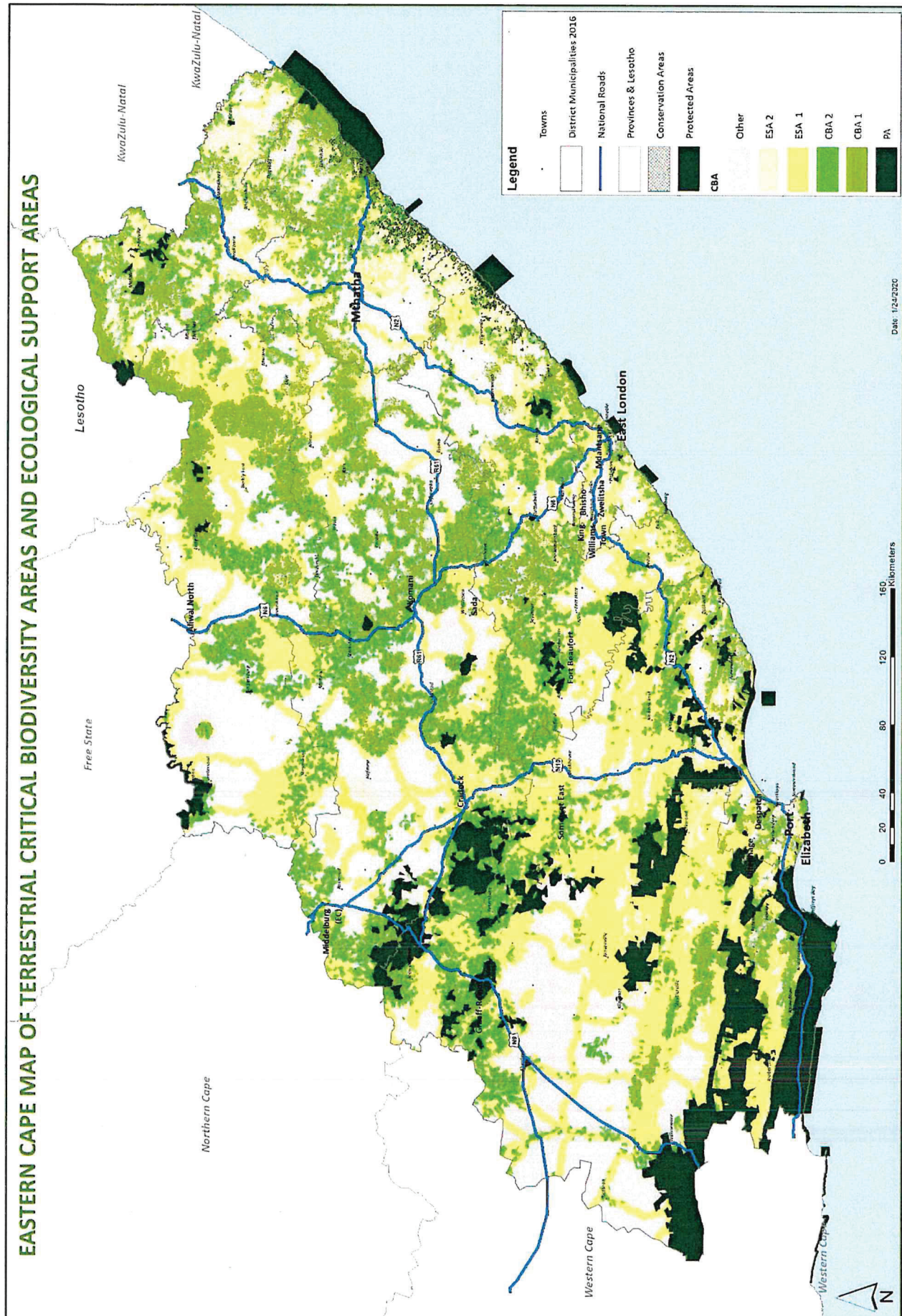
ONAs are areas in a natural or near natural state that have not been identified as priority areas in the current plan. ONAs still support biodiversity and deliver ecosystem services.

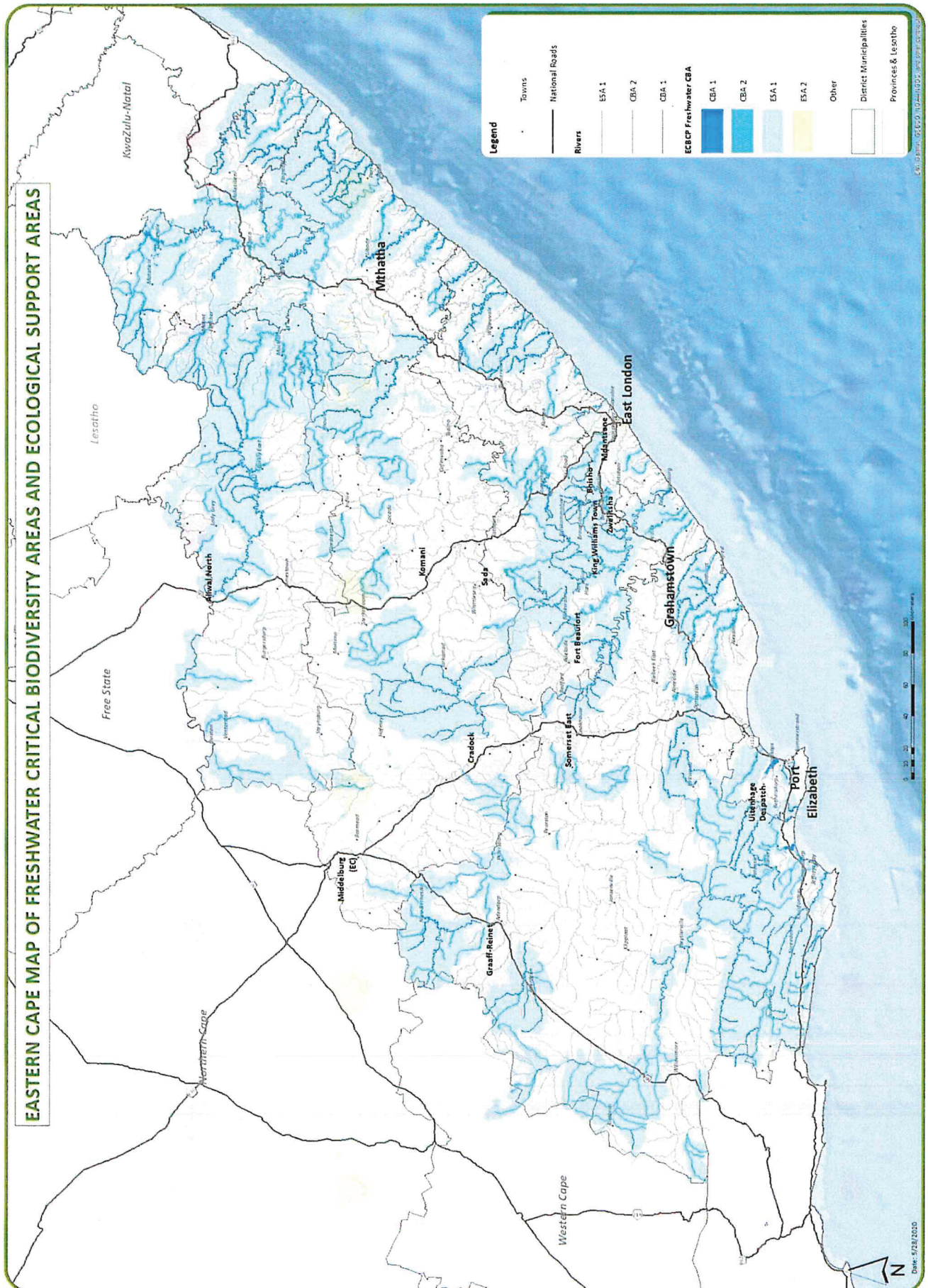
No Natural habitat Remaining (NNR)

NNR areas that are heavily, permanently, modified and are no longer considered natural. Although some biodiversity and ecological function may be retained, irreversible impacts on biodiversity mean that they cannot contribute towards targets.

9 CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS AND ECOLOGICAL SUPPORT AREAS MAPS

The terrestrial and aquatic CBA maps were developed in line with the Guidelines for Bioregional Plans (DEA, 2009) and the Technical Guidelines (SANBI, 2017). The Terrestrial and Aquatic CBA maps that have been developed in the current assessment replace, in their entirety, the ECBCP2007 maps. The Final Terrestrial and Aquatic CBA maps are provided below.





PART D GUIDELINES FOR LAND USE PLANNING AND DECISION-MAKING

10 LAND USE GUIDELINE TABLES: TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC

The land use guidelines for the CBA map categories have been informed by:

1. Land management objectives
2. Anticipated impacts associated with land uses

10.1 Desired State and Management Objectives

Once a CBA map is produced, the next question may be: so what does this mean and how it is implemented? The first step is to define and describe in detail what the desired state of each map category should be. The second step is to develop a set of management objectives required to achieve the desired state. These have been detailed in Table 11 of the main report.

10.2 Description of land use types and activities

A range of various land use types and activities associated with the Eastern Cape are described below. These have been derived from SLPUMA land use categories, municipal zoning scheme definitions and predominant land uses and practices present in the Eastern Cape. Each category has been expressly linked to corresponding SPLUMA land use category for the purposes of facilitating the integration of the CBA map land use guidelines into other spatial planning products such as Spatial Development Frameworks. These land uses are listed below and described in more detail in the full text main report:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| • Environmental Conservation | • High density urban residential development | • Low, high and general industry |
| • Tourism | • Other urban influences | • Transport Services |
| • Municipal commonage | • Agriculture | • Roads and railways |
| • Rural residential | • Open space | • Other utilities |
| | | • Quarry and mining |

10.3 Recommended land use guidelines

A range of land uses/purpose types have been assessed in terms of the anticipated impacts against the management objectives for each CBA category. The assessment for terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems (Table 12 and 13, as per main report) is structured around the following types of responses with respect to the level of acceptance for each land use type/purpose:

1. Yes (Y): This is an appropriate land use activity.
2. Restricted (R): the activity may compromise the integrity of biodiversity, it may not be in line with management objectives, it will require detailed specialist assessment, it will require restrictive conditions, may require biodiversity offsets or set-asides.
3. Not appropriate (N): this activity will result in destruction/degradation of important biodiversity and/or ecological support areas, it is not in line with management objectives.
4. Management required (M): selected activities may not result in further degradation or disruption of biodiversity or ecological infrastructure or processes. Provided that these activities are formally managed through implementation of a management plan, these activities are deemed permissible acceptable

Table 12 Matrix of recommended land use management guidelines for Terrestrial based activities in the Eastern Cape

LAND USE TYPE	ASSOCIATED LAND USE ACTIVITIES	CORRESPONDING SPLUMA LAND USE PURPOSE	CBA1	CBA2	ESA1	ESA2
Environmental conservation	Conservation management, low-intensity eco-tourism and sustainable consumptive activities. These include activities associated with the Biodiversity/Green economy.	Conservation.	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tourism and accommodation	Low impact tourism/recreation and accommodation.	Special/low density residential (tourism) including lodges, hotels, etc.	R	R	Y	Y
	High impact tourism: Resorts	Low-medium density residential: human habitation, hotels.	N	N	N	R
Municipal commonage	Local agri-economic development.	Agriculture.	R	R	M	M
Rural residential	Low density rural housing and eco-estates.	Low density residential; human habitation: housing, rooms to let, eco-estates.	R	R	R	R
	Traditional/communal areas and Rural Settlement (e.g. golf estates)	Low-medium density residential; Human habitation: housing, hotels, flats, clubs, hostels, rooms to let.	N	N	R	R
Residential	High density urban residential development (urban and business development).	Medium-high density residential; human habitation: housing, hotels, flats, clubs, hostels, rooms to let.	N	N	N	N
Other urban influences	An amalgamation of land use zones, including institutional, Urban influence, mixed use and business.	Commercial: light industrial.	N	N	N	N
		Educational: Instruction/teaching.	N	N	N	N
		Institutional: charitable institutions (hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, etc).	N	N	N	N
		Business: retail	N	N	N	N
		High density residential: human habitation: housing, hotels, flats, clubs, hostels, rooms to let.	N	N	N	N
		Recreation: Entertainment, leisure, sports and amusement	N	N	N	N
Agriculture	Extensive livestock and game farming.		Y	Y	Y	Y
	Game breeding.		N	N	N	R
	Intensive animal farming (feedlot, dairy, piggery, poultry and aquaculture).		N	N	N	R
	Cultivation (dryland and irrigated).		N	N	R	Y
	Agri-processing.		N	N	N	R
Open space	Public or private open-space, including recreational areas, parks, etc.	Public: open space, parks, gardens, recreation sites, sports fields and religious gatherings.	R	R	R	Y
		Community: non-profit community places of import/use.	R	R	R	Y

LAND USE TYPE	ASSOCIATED LAND USE ACTIVITIES	CORRESPONDING SPLUMA LAND USE PURPOSE	CBA1	CBA2	ESA1	ESA2
Low, high and general industry	Low, high and general impact industry.	Industrial: heavy industrial: manufacture.	N	N	N	N
Transport services	Transport service land uses (airports, railway stations, truck/bus/taxi stops, petrol stations).	Transport: taxi ranks, bus bays, railway, roads and streets.	N	N	R	R
Roads and railways	Existing and planned linear infrastructure such as hardened road and railways, including activities and buildings associated with construction and maintenance.		R	R	R	R
Other utilities	Linear engineering structures (pipelines, canals, powerlines).	Government: use of land by national, provincial or municipal government to give effect to its governance role: water, sewerage pipelines, Eskom power lines. This includes municipal zoning schemes appropriate for power generation by Independent Power Producers.	R	R	R	R
	Small-scale infrastructure (WWTW and substations).		N	R	R	Y
	Large-scale infrastructure (bulk water transfer schemes and water projects and power stations).		N	N	N	N
	Renewable energy: PV.		N	N	N	R
	Renewable energy: wind.		N	N	N	R
Quarrying and mining	Alternative renewable energy: biogas, gasification, biodiesel plants	Mining.	N	N	N	R
	Prospecting and underground mining.		N	N	N	R
	Quarrying and open-cast mining (surface mining, dumping and dredging).		N	N	N	R
	Hydraulic fracturing (fracking).		N	N	N	R

Table 13 Matrix of recommended land use management guidelines for Aquatic based activities in the Eastern Cape

LAND USE TYPE	ASSOCIATED LAND USE ACTIVITIES	CORRESPONDING SPLUMA LAND USE PURPOSE	Instream Rivers and Wetlands		Catchments and buffers	
			CBA1	CBA2	ESA1	ESA2
Environmental conservation	Conservation management, low-intensity eco-tourism and sustainable consumptive activities	Conservation	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tourism and accommodation	Low impact tourism/recreation and accommodation	Special/low density (residential (tourism) = lodges, hotels etc.	Y	Y	Y	Y
	High impact: golf estates, lodges, resorts, hotels	Low-medium density Residential: human habitation, hotels	N	N	R	R
Rural residential	Low density rural settlement and eco-estates	Low density residential: Human habitation: housing, hotels, flats, clubs, hostels, rooms to let	N	N	R	Y
	Traditional areas and Rural communal Settlement	Low-high density residential: human habitation: housing, hotels, flats, clubs, hostels, rooms to let	N	N	R	Y
Residential	Medium-high density settlement (urban and business development).	Medium-high density residential: human habitation: housing, hotels, flats, clubs, hostels, rooms to let	N	N	N	R
Agriculture	Extensive livestock and game farming.	Agriculture	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Game breeding.		N	N	N	R

LAND USE TYPE	ASSOCIATED LAND USE ACTIVITIES	CORRESPONDING SPLUMA LAND USE PURPOSE	Instream Rivers and Wetlands		Catchments and buffers	
			CBA1	CBA2	ESA1	ESA2
	Intensive animal farming (feedlot, dairy, piggery, poultry, aquaculture).		N	N	N	R
	Cultivation of virgin soil (dryland and irrigated)		N	N	N	M/R
	Agri-processing		N	N	N	R
Other utilities	Other linear engineering structures (roads, railways, pipelines, canals, power lines)	Government: use of land by national, provincial or municipal government to give effect to its governance role: water, sewerage pipelines, Eskom power lines	R	R	M/R	M/R
	Small-scale infrastructure (WWTW and substations)		N	N	N	R
	Large-scale infrastructure (water projects and power stations)		N	N	N	R
	Renewable energy: PV		N	N	N	R
Quarrying and mining	Prospecting and Underground mining	Mining	N	N	N	R
	Quarrying and open-cast mining (surface mining, dumping and dredging)		N	N	N	R
	Hydraulic fracturing (fracking)		N	N	N	R

11 SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PARTICULAR SITES INDICATED ON THE MAP:

This section describes land use management in specific areas shown on the CBA map with comment on specific land uses. The following are discussed in detail in the main report.

1. Vulture colonies and roost in the Eastern Cape: wind energy facilities
2. Estuary Management
3. Strategic Water Source Areas
4. Coastal Development: three coastal management tools have been developed in the Eastern Cape namely, the:
 - a. Coastal Environmental Management Framework (EMF), which assessed the portion of coast from the Cannon Rocks to Kei Mouth (2012)
 - b. Wild Coast Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which assessed the portion of coast from Kei Mouth to the Mzimkulu Estuary (2014)
 - c. Amatole District Municipality Coastal Management Programme (2016)

PART E OTHER MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY IN THE EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

12 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RESOURCES

12.1 Decision-making for sustainability in the Eastern Cape

Despite being the second largest province in South Africa, boasting impressive biodiversity statistics, the Eastern Cape is also considered the one of the poorest in the country and is in need of real solutions to the socio-economic crisis. Authorising agencies may therefore be required to make decisions that compromise natural resources in favour of socio-economic benefits such as poverty alleviation and job creation. An important goal is to achieve social, economic and environmental **sustainability**, which is core to the success of any initiative, plan, project or programme.

Decision-makers and planners need to be clear about what is meant by sustain able and must be able to justify their decisions based on sustainability criteria. The word “sustain” has two meanings that bear relevance. “Sustain” is to: strengthen, support, and assist. It also means to: endure or withstand. In all aspects of social, economic and environmental assessment and decision-making, these questions should be asked:

1. Will this strengthen, support and assist social needs?
2. Will this strengthen, support and assist economic development?
3. Will this strengthen, support and assist conservation goals and initiatives?

As importantly:

4. Is there social **desire** and social **investment**?
5. Is there economic **desirability** and are there sufficient supporting **economic resources**?
6. Has provision been made for the renewable use, and management, of natural resources and is the land use compatible with principles of **maintaining biodiversity and ecological integrity** for delivery of ecosystem services?

12.2 Eastern Cape Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

The Eastern Cape Biodiversity and Action Plan (ECBSAP) has been developed in conjunction with, and is therefore informed by, the ECBCP2019. The ECBSAP makes use of the thematic and spatial biodiversity issues raised through BCP development process, and through stakeholder and expert engagement, and creates a framework for strategic intervention to address these.

The ECBSAP is a separate report which has aligned with National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Strategic Objectives. This tool develops priority actions that need to be undertaken for improved biodiversity management in the Eastern Cape and assigns roles and responsibilities all levels relevant stakeholders, such as National DEA, Provincial DEDEAT, District and Local municipalities, neighbouring provincial conservation authorities, research agencies and institutions.

12.3 Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) and Integrated Development Plans (IDPs)

The main report provides guidance on how to incorporate recommendations of ECBCP2019 into municipal IDPs and SDFs.

PART F MONITORING, REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

The loss or modification of natural environments due to ongoing changes in land use, as well as changes in distribution or knowledge of biodiversity, may impact on the identified network of Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) and Ecological Support Areas (ESA). This highlights the importance of monitoring, evaluation and revision of the ECBCP.

All government and municipal plans (including IDPs and SDFs) are monitored, evaluated and updated in order to:

- Establish implementation success of the plan,
- Measure effectiveness of the plan in terms of biodiversity conservation objectives,
- identify and resolve challenges by developing response strategies
- Incorporate new information

The ECBCP2019 will be gazetted in terms of the Biodiversity Act. Provisions in the Act and the guidelines for bioregional plans stipulate that plans are monitored and reviewed on at least a five-yearly cycle. It is therefore recommended that formal monitoring, reviewing and updating of the ECBCP2019 takes place to ensure that the CBA Map and associated maps remain current and useful to land use planning and decision-making.

The Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environment Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) are primary responsible agents for the implementation, monitoring, reviewing of the ECBCP2019. The following activities will be undertaken by DEDEAT:

- Monitor implementation of the ECBCP2019 by municipalities through municipal SDF Steering Committees and IDP Forums.
- Review of, and if necessary revision of, the underlying systematic biodiversity plan at least every five years.
- Update the ECBCP at least every five years.

PROVINCIAL NOTICE 174 OF 2020

CORRECTION NOTICE

**MUNICIPAL DEMARCATION BOARD : DELIMITATION OF
MUNICIPAL WARDS IN TERMS OF THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT : MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT, 1998.**

**Matatiele Local Municipality
EC441**

This notice is the correction to page 139 to 142 of Provincial Gazette 4452, Notice Number 19.

In terms of Item 5(2) of Schedule 1 to the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998) ("the Act") the Municipal Demarcation Board has considered written objections to its determination of wards.

Wards delimited and listed in Schedule 1 have been varied by the Board.
Wards listed in Schedule 2 have been confirmed by the Board.

MR THABO MANYONI

CHAIRPERSON: MUNICIPAL DEMARCATION BOARD

SCHEDULE 1

Ward 19	comprises of a total of	3578	registered voters.	
MIN VOTERS	3166	NORM	3724	MAX VOTERS 4282

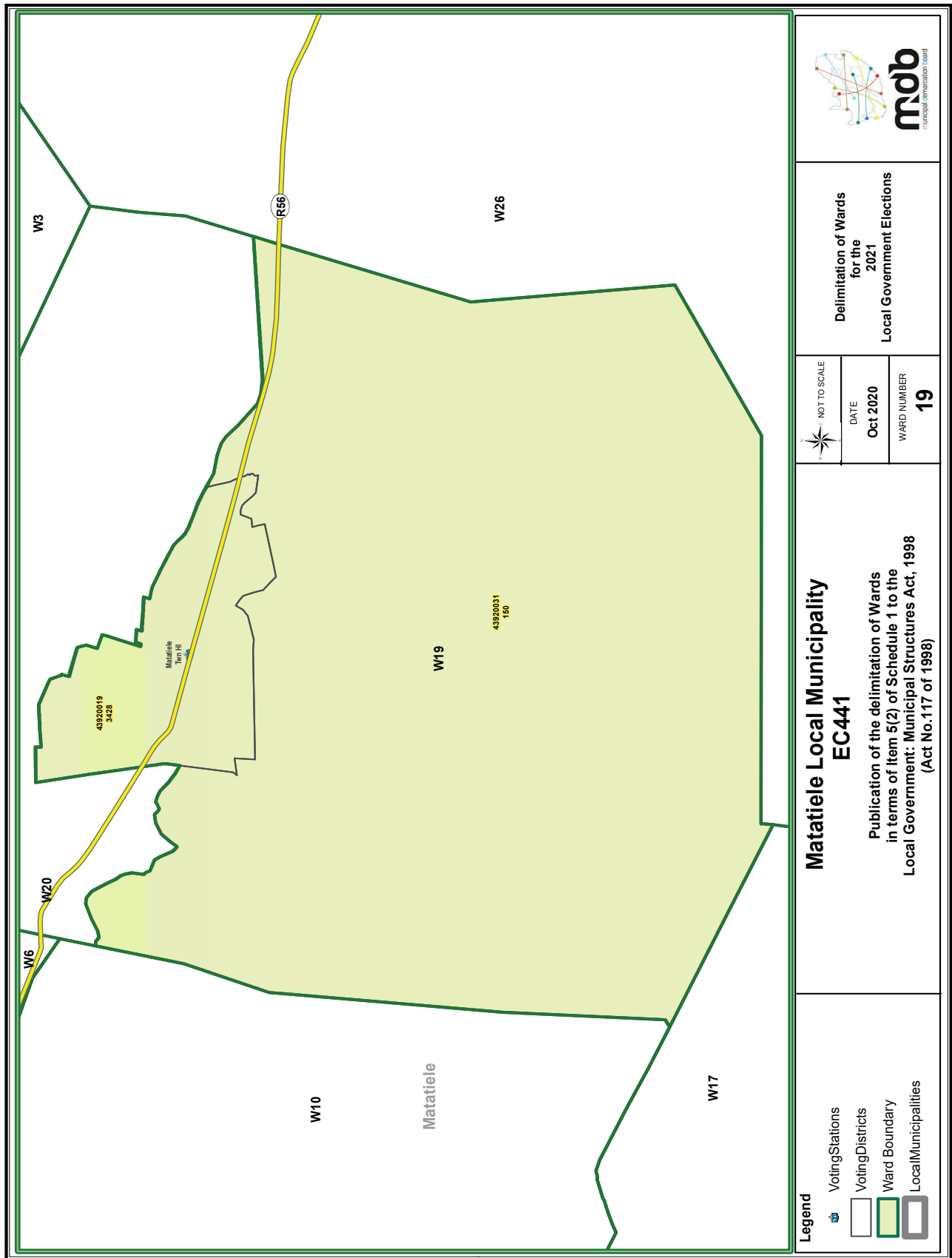
VOTING DISTRICT No.	VOTING STATION NAME	NUMBER OF VOTERS	SPLIT VD
43920031	HARRY GWALA PARK COMMUNITY HALL	150	Y
43920019	MATATIELE TOWN HALL	3428	

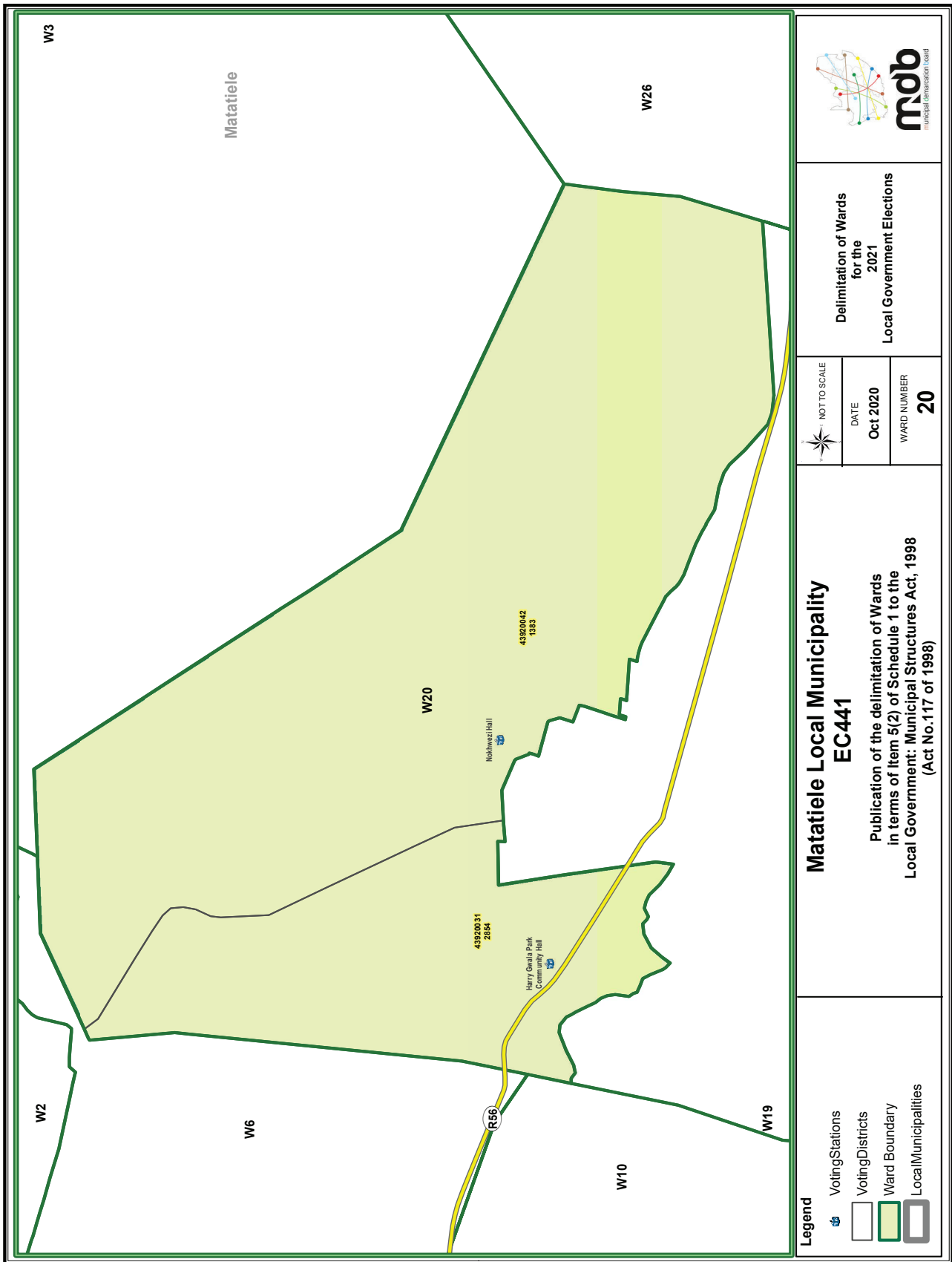
Ward 20	comprises of a total of	4237	registered voters.	
MIN VOTERS	3166	NORM	3724	MAX VOTERS 4282

VOTING DISTRICT No.	VOTING STATION NAME	NUMBER OF VOTERS	SPLIT VD
43920042	NOKHWEZI HALL	1383	
43920031	HARRY GWALA PARK COMMUNITY HALL	2854	Y

SCHEDULE 2

CODE	MUNICIPALITY	WARDS TO BE CONFIRMED	DATE	PROVINCIAL GAZETTE NUMBER	NOTICE NUMBER
EC441	Matatiele Local Municipality	Wards not contained in Schedule 1	03 August 2020	4426	103





LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICES • PLAASLIKE OWERHEIDS KENNISGEWINGS

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 214 OF 2020**CLOSING OF A PORTION OF HAIG AVENUE ADJOINING ERF
2236 QUEENSTOWN**

(Surveyor General Ref. No S/8898/56 vol. 4 p5)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 137(1) of the Municipal Ordinance No 20 of 1974 that a Portion of Haig Avenue Adjoining Erf 2236 Queenstown to be permanently closed.

MUNICIPAL MANAGER
N. MGIJIMA

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 215 OF 2020**CLOSING OF PORTION OF BERRY STREET ADJOINING ERF
1536 QUEENSTOWN**

(Surveyor General Ref. No S/8898/120 p71)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 137(1) of the Municipal Ordinance No 20 of 1974 that a Portion of Berry Street Adjoining Erf 1536 Queenstown to be permanently closed.

MUNICIPAL MANAGER
N. MGIJIMA

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 216 OF 2020**GAZETTE NOTIFICATION OF REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS DECISION****NDLAMBE MINICIPALITY****REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIVE CONDITION: ERF 134 SEAFIELD****NDLAMBE MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT BY-LAW; 2015**

Notice is hereby given that the Municipal Planning Tribunal on the 20th of February 2020, Removed Condition C (g) applicable to Erf 134 Seafield as contained in Title Deed No. T000037037/2015 in terms of Section 69 of the Ndlambe Municipality Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-law; 2015.

NOTICE NUMBER: 59/2020**ADV. R DUMEZWENI**
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 217 OF 2020



102 Main Street,
Matatiele
P.O. Box 35,
Matatiele, 4730
Tel: 039 737 3135
Fax: 039 737 3611

CLOSING OF PUBLIC PLACES ERVEN 1478 AND 1488 MATATIELE**SURVEYOR GENERAL REF NO: S/4508/1 Vol II p444**

By virtue of the power vested in me in terms of Section 73(1) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-Laws: Matatiele Local Municipality, Section 30(1) of Ordinance 15/1985 *and* Section 37(2) of the Land Survey Act 8/1997, I, Mr. L. Matiwane, the Municipal Manager, notify of the Closing of Public Places on Erven 1478 and 1488 Matatiele.

Plans showing these sites may be inspected at the Municipal Managers' office during working hours and objections, if any, may be lodged in writing with the undersigned within twenty-eight (28) days from the date of publication of this notice.

Mr. L. Matiwane
Municipal Manager
Matatiele Local Municipality
Mountain View
P.O. Box 35
MATATIELE
4730

Publication : Eastern Cape Government Gazette
Date : 19th October 2020

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 218 OF 2020

102 Main Street,
Matatiele
P.O. Box 35,
Matatiele, 4730
Tel: 039 737 3135
Fax: 039 737 3611

**CLOSING OF PUBLIC PLACES ERVEN 1945, 1947 - 1949, 1951, 1952 AND 1956
MATATIELE****SURVEYOR GENERAL REF NO: S/4508/1 Vol II p444**

By virtue of the power vested in me in terms of Section 73(1) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-Laws: Matatiele Local Municipality, Section 30(1) of Ordinance 15/1985 *and* Section 37(2) of the Land Survey Act 8/1997, I, Mr. L. Matiwane, the Municipal Manager, notify of the Closing of Public Places on Erven 1945, 1947 - 1949, 1951, 1952 and 1956 Matatiele.

Plans showing these sites may be inspected at the Municipal Managers' office during working hours and objections, if any, may be lodged in writing with the undersigned within twenty-eight (28) days from the date of publication of this notice.

Mr. L. Matiwane
Municipal Manager
Matatiele Local Municipality
Mountain View
P.O. Box 35
MATATIELE
4730

Publication : Eastern Cape Government Gazette
Date : 19th October 2020

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 219 OF 2020



102 Main Street,

Matatiele

P.O. Box 35,

Matatiele, 4730

Tel: 039 737 3135

Fax: 039 737 3611

CLOSING OF PUBLIC PLACES ERVEN 2503 AND 2504 MATATIELE**SURVEYOR GENERAL REF NO: S/4508/83 p92**

By virtue of the power vested in me in terms of Section 73(1) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-Laws: Matatiele Local Municipality, Section 30(1) of Ordinance 15/1985 and Section 37(2) of the Land Survey Act 8/1997, I, Mr. L. Matiwane, the Municipal Manager, notify of the Closing of Public Places on Erven 2503 and 2504 Matatiele.

Plans showing these sites may be inspected at the Municipal Managers' office during working hours and objections, if any, may be lodged in writing with the undersigned within twenty-eight (28) days from the date of publication of this notice.

Mr. L. Matiwane
Municipal Manager
Matatiele Local Municipality
Mountain View
P.O. Box 35
MATATIELE
4730

Publication : Eastern Cape Government Gazette
Date : 19th October 2020

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 220 OF 2020



102 Main Street,
Matatiele
P.O. Box 35,
Matatiele, 4730
Tel: 039 737 3135
Fax: 039 737 3611

CLOSING OF PUBLIC PLACES ERVEN 3082 AND 3083 MATATIELE**SURVEYOR GENERAL REF NO: S/4508/1 Vol II p444**

By virtue of the power vested in me in terms of Section 73(1) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-Laws: Matatiele Local Municipality, Section 30(1) of Ordinance 15/1985 *and* Section 37(2) of the Land Survey Act 8/1997, I, Mr. L. Matiwane, the Municipal Manager, notify of the Closing of Public Places on Erven 3082 and 3083 Matatiele.

Plans showing these sites may be inspected at the Municipal Managers' office during working hours and objections, if any, may be lodged in writing with the undersigned within twenty-eight (28) days from the date of publication of this notice.

Mr. L. Matiwane
Municipal Manager
Matatiele Local Municipality
Mountain View
P.O. Box 35
MATATIELE
4730

Publication : Eastern Cape Government Gazette
Date : 19th October 2020

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 221 OF 2020



102 Main Street,
Matatiele
P.O. Box 35,
Matatiele, 4730
Tel: 039 737 3135
Fax: 039 737 3611

CLOSING OF PUBLIC PLACES ERVEN 2289, 2290 AND 2292 MATATIELE**SURVEYOR GENERAL REF NO: S/4508/1 Vol II p444**

By virtue of the power vested in me in terms of Section 73(1) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-Laws: Matatiele Local Municipality, Section 30(1) of Ordinance 15/1985 *and* Section 37(2) of the Land Survey Act 8/1997, I, Mr. L. Matiwane, the Municipal Manager, notify of the Closing of Public Places on Erven 2289, 2290 and 2292 Matatiele.

Plans showing these sites may be inspected at the Municipal Managers' office during working hours and objections, if any, may be lodged in writing with the undersigned within twenty-eight (28) days from the date of publication of this notice.

Mr. L. Matiwane
Municipal Manager
Matatiele Local Municipality
Mountain View
P.O. Box 35
MATATIELE
4730

Publication : Eastern Cape Government Gazette
Date : 19th October 2020

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 222 OF 2020

32 GOVAN MBEKI AVENUE
PO BOX 318
PORT ELIZABETH
6000
SOUTH AFRICA
TEL: 041 508 7096
FAX: 086 522 7224
www.sarahbaartman.co.za



Sarah Baartman
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Province of the Eastern Cape
progress through development

**DECLARATION OF A LOCAL STATE OF DISASTER IN TERMS OF THE
DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT NO. 57 OF 2002)**

I, Councillor Khunjuzwa Eunice Kekana, Executive Mayor of Sarah Baartman District Municipality, hereby declare a Local State of Disaster in terms of Section 55 of the Disaster Management Act, No.57 of 2002. This is in respect of drought and water shortages experienced by the Sarah Baartman District Municipality area based on the assessment of the state of affairs thereof.

Emanating from the classification of this occurrence as a local disaster in terms of Section 55 (2-5) of the Disaster Management Act, the provision of Section 55 (2-5) of the Act is invoked, allowing for extraordinary measures to be taken in respect of this disaster.

KHUNJUZZWA EUNICE KEKANA
EXECUTIVE MAYOR

DATE: 25 September 2020

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 223 OF 2020

32 GOVAN MBEKI AVENUE
PO BOX 318
PORT ELIZABETH
6000
SOUTH AFRICA
TEL: 041 508 7096
FAX: 086 522 7224
www.sarahbaartman.co.za



DISTRICT NOTICE

NO.

DECLARATION OF A LOCAL STATE OF DISASTER IN TERMS OF THE
DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT NO. 57 OF 2002)

I, Councillor Khunjuzwa Eunice Kekana, Executive Mayor of Sarah Baartman District Municipality, hereby declare a Local State of Disaster in terms of Section 55 of the Disaster Management Act, No.57 of 2002. This is in respect of drought and water shortages experienced by the Sarah Baartman District Municipality area based on the assessment of the state of affairs thereof.

Emanating from the classification of this occurrence as a local disaster in terms of Section 55 (2-5) of the Disaster Management Act, the provision of Section 55 (2-5) of the Act is invoked, allowing for extraordinary measures to be taken in respect of this disaster.

KHUNJUZZWA EUNICE KEKANA
EXECUTIVE MAYOR

DATE: 25 September 2020

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 224 OF 2020

**RESOLUTION LEVYING PROPERTY RATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 01 JULY 2020 TO JUNE 2021 FINANCIAL YEAR**

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 14 (1) and (2) of the Local Government Municipal Property Rates Act 2004 (Act 6 of 2004), that the Council resolved by way of council resolution number 28th May 2020 to levy rates on the property reflected in schedule below with immediate effect 01 July 2020.

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY	CENT AMOUNT IN A RAND RATE DETERMINED FOR RELEVANT PROPERTY CATEGORY
Residential properties	0.0081
Vacant Site	0.0086
Mixed property use (Residential)	0.0081
Mixed property use (Business)	0.0160
Commercial	0.0154
Industrial	0.0160
Public Service Infrastructure/Private owned space	0.0000
Public Benefit Organisation	0.0000
Government	0.0160
Farms	0.0020

Full details of council resolution and rebates, reductions and exclusions specific to each category of owners of property or owners of a specific category of properties as determined through a criteria in the Municipality's rates policy are available for inspection at the Municipal offices.

MR. L.N. MAMBILA
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Main Office | 17 Main Road | Komga | 4950 | Tel: 043 831 5700 | Fax: 043 831 1306
Postal Address | Private Bag X 02 | Komga | 4950

info@greatkeilm.gov.za | www.greatkeilm.gov.za



LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 225 OF 2020

32 GOVAN MBEKI AVENUE
PO BOX 318
PORT ELIZABETH
6000
SOUTH AFRICA
TEL: 041 508 7096
FAX: 086 522 7224
www.sarahbaartman.co.za



**DECLARATION OF A LOCAL STATE OF DISASTER IN TERMS OF THE
DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT NO. 57 OF 2002)**

I, Councillor Khunjuzwa Eunice Kekana, Executive Mayor of Sarah Baartman District Municipality, hereby declare a Local State of Disaster in terms of Section 55 of the Disaster Management Act, No.57 of 2002. This is in respect of drought and water shortages experienced by the Sarah Baartman District Municipality area based on the assessment of the state of affairs thereof.

Emanating from the classification of this occurrence as a local disaster in terms of Section 55 (2-5) of the Disaster Management Act, the provision of Section 55 (2-5) of the Act is invoked, allowing for extraordinary measures to be taken in respect of this disaster.

KHUNJUZA EUNICE KEKANA
EXECUTIVE MAYOR

DATE: 25 September 2020

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001.
Contact Centre Tel: 012-748 6200. eMail: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za
Also available at the Legal Advisory Services, **Province of the Eastern Cape**, Private Bag X0047, Bisho, 5605.
Tel. (040) 635-0052.