

| No | Authority Comment | Response |
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| | FAB Comments: Meeting 16 JAN 2019 | |
| 1 | Front page: pictures are outdated, request new from FAB. Ensure pictures are not large size (file size) to ensure ease emailing etc. | Included |
| 2 | Front page: Should include date of validity of PAMP i.e. 2019 - 2024. Include Version: Draft 1. January 2019 | Included, updated to: 2020-2024 |
| 3 | Front page: remove: Withers and Urban Dynamics logos. Acknowledge Withers & Urban Dynamics in Acknowledgement section only. Add HBS "fern" logo | Included |
| 4 | Front page: insert appropriate document citation | Included |
| 5 | Back of cover page: move Authorisation and Acknowledgements to new page, insert FNR vision and mission statement | Included |
| 6 | Authorisation page: acknowledge Withers and Urban Dynamics as original | Amended: "The Protected Area Management Plan for the Fernkloof Nature Reserve was adapted from the 2014/2017 Fernkloof Nature Reserve Integrated Management Plan compiled by Mr Charl Cilliers and Mr Aubrey Withers of Withers Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd., in association with Messrs Urban Dynamics Western Cape. The revised Protected Area Management Plan has been compiled with contributions from, but not limited to, the following parties:" |
| 7 | Authorisation page: Remove "adopted by" | Included |
| 8 | Abbreviations and Acronyms: Remove IMP | Page numbers for figures in text will be updated after last edits. |
| 9 | Figure 6. Sticky Heath (<i>Erica viscaria</i> subsp. <i>pustulata</i>) not correct name, replace picture | Picture replaced with Erica Galpinii (now at Figure 4.) |
| 10 | Contents page: Appendices: Insert date on all maps (2019) | Included |
| 11 | Definitions page: Buffer Zone include 2014 IMP description | Buffer zone includes the immediate setting of the protected area and the attributes that are functionally important as a support to the protected area (adapted wording) 8, The surrounding areas and properties can be in control of the State or private properties where collaborative projects and programmes are undertaken to afford additional protection to the FNR: |
| 12 | Definitions: "Community" to be replaced with "Local Community" use NEM:PA definition | Local community means any community of people living or having rights or interests in a distinct geographical area ¹² : |
| 13 | Definitions: "Cultural Heritage" check 2014 IMP; use "adapted from"; World Heritage Convention Article 1 Check Heritage Act; see definition for Natural Heritage | Definitions: Cultural heritage As defined and adapted from Article 1 of the World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999): "Monuments, architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of [outstanding universal] value from the point of view of history, art or science, groups of buildings, groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of (...) value from the point of view of history, art or science, sites, works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including landscapes and archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view". For the purpose of FNR Protected Area Management Plan (PAMP), features of "living heritage", as well as grave sites (e.g. Hoy's Graves) and archaeological features (Khoekoen middens) are also included under this definition. |
| 14 | Definitions: "Development" All to comment on appropriate definition. Development can include "transformed areas" which are not necessarily earmarked for further development | Development means any physical intervention, excavation or action, other than that caused by natural forces, which may result in the irreversible transformation, disturbance or change in the, appearance or physical nature of a site in a nature reserve or influence its stability and future well-being, including (a) the construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a site or a structure on the site; (b) the carrying out of any works on, over or under the site; (c) the construction or putting up for display of signs or notice boards; (d) any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and (e) any removal, physical disturbance, clearing or destruction of trees or vegetation or the removal of topsoil ¹¹ |
| 15; 16 | Definitions: Ecotourism. Change to Eco-cultural tourism as per 2014 IMP | Eco-cultural tourism means environmentally responsible travel and visitation to relatively undisturbed natural areas in order to enjoy and appreciate nature as well as the past and present cultural and natural history of the area. Eco-cultural tourism promotes conservation, has low visitor impact, and provides for beneficially active socio-economic involvement of local populations ⁵ ; |
| 17 | Definitions: "Firebreak" change to Fire Control Belt | Fire Control Belt means with due regard to the weather, climate, terrain and vegetation of the area, is a break that: a) is wide enough and long enough to have a reasonable chance of preventing a Wild Fire from spreading to or from neighbouring land, b) will not cause soil erosion, and c) is reasonably free of inflammable material capable of carrying a wild fire across it ¹³ |
| 18 | Definitions: Remove "Long-term survival means to ensure the survival of a species until the next human generation, approximately 30 years" No reference in text | Included |
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| | Add MEC to Definitions | MEC means the member of the Executive Council of a province in whose portfolio provincial protected areas in the province fall (In the Western Cape Province the MEC is however officially referred to as the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning but to avoid confusion the PAMP text will refer to the MEC) |
| 19 | Definition: "Sustainable Development" Use NEMA Definition, include text from Duncan Heard | Sustainable development means the integration of social, economic and environmental factors into planning; implementation and decision-making to ensure that development serves present and future generations ¹² In the context of FNR, it must be borne in mind that FNR is principally a protected conservation area with conservation management goals and objectives. The social and financial factors are therefore secondary. The main focus of any proposed structural/man-made development on FNR must be to ensure that development is restricted/mitigated in such a manner that: • the conservation objectives as articulated in this PAMP remain achievable; • structural development is restricted as far as is possible to the identified 'transformed units' described in this PAMP; • structural development does not impact negatively on the surrounding natural environment; • the FNR biodiversity and natural habitats remain sustainably conserved; and • the natural aesthetic beauty and character of FNR is protected for the enjoyment of present and future generations. Also refer the concepts of sustainable management discussed in 5.3. Mission Statement of the FNR; 5.4. Sustainable Development within the FNR; |
| 20 | Definitions: Remove Wilderness Area if not referred to in the text | Done |
| 21 | Abbreviations and Acronyms: Remove IMP | Done |
| 22 | 1. Declaration Status of FNR (Pg1.)Page one of the document should show Mission Statement (Rob Fryer comment relayed by Anthony van Hoogstraten). | Not agreed by majority of FAB. It was agreed that the Mission Statement be displayed on the back of the front page as well as 5.3. 5.3. Mission Statement of FNR |
| 23 | 2.2. Remove reference to Advisory Committees (NEM:PAA) | Done |
| 24 | 2.4. CapeNature reference to "generate income" remove? | Statement cited from https://www.westerncape.gov.za/public-entity/capenature-0 |
| 25 | Co-Management Agreements: remove NEM:PAA Section 42 only cite | Done |
| 26 | HBS Co-Management Agreement should be 1977 (not 2001) re application to the OSM for lease of property 4780 and 591/1 | Done |
| 27 | 4.3 PAMP Stakeholder Process: describe in detail | Done: refer to 4.3. |
| 28 | General comment: refer to actions/other relevant sections in the document | Done |
| 29 | 4.5. Include: Monitoring of the effectiveness of management is an important task of the FAB. | Done |
| 30 | 5.1. Purpose of the FNR | Anthony feels this section should be in the beginning of the document (supported by Ms Griffiths/BotSoc). It was agreed that the document should have an Executive Summary should be included in the PAMP when the document has been accepted. |

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| 31 | 5.1. Purpose of the FNR: Include Ecological Infrastructure in definitions | Ecological infrastructure taken directly from SANBI, refers to naturally functioning ecosystems that deliver valuable services to people, such as water and climate regulation, soil formation and disaster risk reduction. It is the nature-based equivalent of built or hard infrastructure and can be just as important for providing services and underpinning socio-economic development. Ecological infrastructure does this by providing cost effective, long-term solutions to service delivery that can supplement, and sometimes even substitute, built infrastructure solutions. Ecological infrastructure includes healthy mountain catchments, rivers, wetlands, coastal dunes, and nodes and corridors of natural habitat, |
| 32 | 5.2. The Vision of the FNR: The vision of the FNR describes an intent (or measurement tool) for the success of management in achieving long-term goals toward best management, conservation and development of the FNR. Edit to: The FNR vision is a long-term inspirational determinant of the FNR for achievement of goals toward best management, conservation and development of the FNR. | Included |
| 33 | 6. The Description and Context of the FNR 6.1. Location and Extent of the FNR 2. Portion 2: The Hoy's Koppie portion contains the graves of Sir and Lady William Hoy (circa 1930) (refer to Section 6.2. Conservation History of the FNR) as well as archaeological evidence of the Khoekoen occupation of the area. Vegetation types in the Hoy's Koppie portion of the FNR include the Critically Endangered Overberg Sandstone, a Milkwood tree grove and unique plant species found in this area include Cliff Lilies (Gladolus carmineus) and the Bobbejaantjie (Babiana ambigua). | Not cliff lilies use Ferraria crispa. |
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| 35 | 6. The Description and Context of the FNR 6.1. Location and Extent of the FNR Portion 5. Include Living Heritage Feature | Done |
| 36 | 6. The Description and Context of the FNR 6.1. Location and Extent of the FNR Portion 5. Include 2000 FNR proclamations | Portion 5: The Annual Hermanus Camp (AHC) portion of the reserve was declared as a Grade IIIA Living Heritage Feature Local Heritage Site in 2015. This portion of the FNR was included in the 2000 FNR proclamations. The area borders the Kleinrivier Estuary and protects the only portion of FNR that contains Cape Lowland Freshwater Wetlands vegetation; |
| 37 | Vogelgat to be added Ashborn conservation area (Hemel en Aarde) Biodiversity Agreement with CN. Diepgat Conservancy. Check Local Context map. Keep information in context check the document for references to neighbouring conservancies etc. Anthony: speak about vegetation critical mass (with neighbouring conservancies etc) | Done Portion 1: The main body of the FNR consists of a mountainous area (westernmost parts of the Kleinriviersberge mountain range), which directly abuts the urban edge of Hermanus on the southern border, with no agricultural land or vacant erven in between. De Diepgat Conservancy and Vogelgat Private Nature Reserve on the eastern boundary of FNR Portion 1, (Erf 591/0) serve as a buffer zone and contribute to the critical mass of indigenous vegetation in the reserve. Alien vegetation and fire management is place for Vogelgat Reserve. On the western boarder of Portion 1 (FNR Erven 591/1; 591/2 and RE/4780), a subdivided portion Ashbourne Vineyards is rezoned from Agriculture I to Open Space III. The Ashbourne Conservation area is approximately 50ha A Stewardship Agreement between CapeNature and the Ashbourne conservation area is in place. Vineyards at Hamilton Russel and Southern Right Wine Estate border Portion 1 (Erf 1253). |
| 38 | 6.3. FNR Context: Ecological. Refer to the plants of the Core Cape Floral Region (SANBI comment) | Done: Within the CFR, the southwestern Cape floristic region is known as the Core Cape Subregion (CCS). The CCS encompasses an area of approximately 90 760km2 and is represented by over 9300 vascular plant species of which over 68% are endemic. The CCS represents less than 0.4 % of Africa's surface area, yet is home to over 20% of the continent's flora, and displays outstanding ecological and biological processes associated with the fynbos vegetation, which characterises it. |
| 39 | 6.4. FNR Context: Climate Shorten the section | Done : refer to 6.4. FNR Context: Climate |
| 40 | 6.4. FNR Context: Climate : remove graphs | Done |
| 41 | 6.7. FNR Context: Vegetation, Update species numbers/use approximate | Done refer to 6.7. FNR Context: Vegetation |
| 42;43 | 6.7.1. Overberg Sandstone Fynbos: remove Muraltia aspalathoides and hermanus cliff lilly | Done |
| 44 | Image: Sticky Heath to be replaced | Done: replaced with Figure 4. Erica Galpinii (EN) occurs only on Galpin Kop in the FNR. |
| 45 | 6.7.5. Cape Lowlands Freshwater Wetlands: classifications of wetland plant communities are being revised. Refer to Sieben 2014 | Done refer to 6.7.5. Cape Lowlands Freshwater Wetlands: Sieben, J.J. Mtashi, H. and Janks, M. 2014. National Wetland Vegetation Database: Classification and Analysis of Vegetation Types for Conservation Planning and Monitoring. Report to the Water Research Commission. WRC Report No. 1980/1/14. ISBN 978 -1-4312-0569-1 |
| 46 | 6.7.5. Cape Lowlands Freshwater Wetlands. Notable species, not accurate remove | Done |
| 47;48;49 | 6.7.6. Southern Cape Afrotropical Forest Notable species: remove Wild Apricot/Wildenaalboom (Heeria argentea) (LC), Cape-gum (Metrosideros angustifolia)(LC), Garden Route Keurboom (Virgilia divaricata) | Done |
| 50 | 6.8. FNR Context: Invasive and Alien Vegetation: add Canary Creeper | Done |
| 51 | 1.11. FNR Context: Avifauna. Remove University of Cape Town's Animal Demography Unit (ADU) Birds in Reserves Project (BIRP). | Done: The Hermanus Bird Club (HBC) maintains a list of over 100 species of the avifauna found in the FNR and contributes regular updates of FNR bird species lists to the University of Cape Town's Percy Fitzpatrick Institute. |
| 52 | 6.14. FNR Context: Invertebrates include Vic Hammliton Atwell SANSa surveys | Done refer to paragraphs |
| 53 | 6.15. FNR Context: Alien Faunal Species include Gutteral Toad | Done: The Guttural Toad (Amietophrynus gutturalis) is known to occur in the FNR. The toad is listed as NEM:BA Category 1b, is highly adaptable and competes for habitats with species such as the endangered Western Leopard Toad. |
| 54 | 7.3. Financial Management : include possibility of ring-fenced funds | Done: The OSM EMS should investigate how income deriving initiatives and activities that occur within the FNR can be ring-fenced for FNR projects, maintenance and management. The Management Authority must remain cognisant of the Municipal Management Finance Act. |
| 55 | 7.10.2. Waste Management update to show current practises | Done refer to paragraphs |
| 56 | 7.14. Public and Private Events : update to include paragliding, drones | Done: refer to paragraphs |
| 57 | 8.2. Zonation and Landuse within the FNR: No Development Management Unit. Refer to the area as a Transformed Area Management Unit | Development Management Units have been re-named Transformed Management Units |
| | FAB Comments: Meeting 21 JAN 2019 | Response |
| 1 | Front Page update to include: 2020-2024 Draft 1 Ver 1 | Done |
| 2 | Front Page remove Withers consultants logo, include FNR logo | Done also see Authorisation Page: The Protected Area Management Plan (PAMP) for the Fernkloof Nature Reserve was adapted from the 2014/2017 Fernkloof Nature Reserve Integrated Management Plan compiled by Mr Charl Cilliers and Mr Aubrey Withers of Withers Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd., in association with Messrs Urban Dynamics Western Cape. |
| 3 | 2. The Management Framework of the FNR include WC DEA & DP | Done refer to 2.7. |
| 4 | Add Action: Develop and Implement FNR Bylaws | Done see Action 10 |
| 5 | Add to Action 6. iii. The list of properties and land status directly adjacent to the FNR should continually be updated to reflect the latest information. | Done |
| 6 | Include Honorary Ranger Programme in Actions | Done see Action 14. iv. The FNR Honorary Rangers Programme (HRP) is utilised to contribute to law enforcement (refer Action 66), management, monitoring and research within the FNR; v. Develop and define the Terms of Reference (ToR) for The FNR HRP. |
| 7 | Add Action | Action 47 vi. Ensure the continued monitoring of surface water quality (e.g. in collaboration with CapeNature's River Health Programme). File the monitoring reports produced at the EMS offices, and at the FNR. |
| 8 | Add Action | Action 86. ii. Investigate sponsorship from private enterprises to sponsor projects such as the Honorary Rangers Programme and pamphlet and brochure sponsorship |
| | FAB Comments: Meeting 3 MAR 2019 | Response |
| 1 | Three Pillars not suitable. Remove paragraph. | Done, see definition of Sustainable Development and 5.4. |

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| 2 | 5.5. The Values of the FNR remove Dog Friendly Walking Areas; include attractor of tourists to Hermanus | Done |
| 3 | 5.6. The Objectives of the Management of the FNR. Remove <i>To promote sustainable development in the FNR</i> ; include: v. To ensure any development that is required within the FNR is undertaken in a sustainable manner. | Done |
| FAB Comments: Meeting 25 MAR 2019 | | Response |
| 1 | 6.9. FNR Context: Fire Management Regime include: Burning along the coast must be scientifically motivated. Current coastal thicket adds another habitat to the reserve. Management must clearly spell out what objectives they want to achieve with coastal burns and how it relates to the Management Plan objectives - bearing in mind the coastal thicket is not a fire hazard | Coastal thicket can be a fire hazard, therefore this part of the statement is not included. |
| 2 | 6.17. FNR Context: Socio-economics of the Overstrand to be updated and shortened. | Section has been updated/shortened. Comment and input from Pat Millar was received too late for inclusion in Draft for Comment starting 31 May. To be included in following draft: Local unrest in the greater Hermanus area in 2018, together with the current serious country-wide decline in economic growth, has had a serious negative effect on local growth and growth prospects. FNR is a major attractor of tourists to Hermanus and thus a significant indirect generator of economic growth in the town. The reserve has no tourist facilities beyond the basics, and thus tourists must support establishments in town for example beyond the basics |
| 3 | 8. The FNR Conservation Development Framework; 8.1. Municipal Zoning. Refer to EMOZ and Consent Use within zones | Done, refer to 8.2. |
| 4 | Add Actions: 1. Transformed Management Unit, detailed mapped and infield demarcation must be done | Done refer to Action 66. Transformed Management Units are accurately mapped with infield demarcations |
| 5 | Add Action: For each Management Unit a Spatial Development Plan must be developed and reviewed by FAB | Not included, one Development Plan will be developed for all Management Units. See Action 95 Provide ecologically safe natural and cultural recreational opportunities within the FNR |
| 6 | Include Action to include EMOZ buffer zones | Done, refer to Action 2. The FNR boundary is surveyed and demarcated. This will inform the buffer zone surrounding the protected area in accordance with the Draft EMOZ 2016 |
| 7 | Include Action Transformed Management Units are accurately mapped with infield demarcations | Done, refer to Action 66 |
| Authority Comment | | Response |
| FAB Comments: Meeting 25 MAR 2019 | | |
| 8 | Include Action: i. A waste management Audit must be performed to quantify effectiveness and identify weakness of waste management in all portions of the FNR | Refer to Action 70 (i) |
| 9 | Include Actions i. EPWP Supervisors are on site 85% of the work day to ensure staff are well supervised and work is completed correctly and to the desired standard; ii. EPWP tenders provide trained workers who are able to operate the required machinery and equipment | Refer to Action 91. EPWP Workers complete tasks to a high standard Monitoring Activities |
| 10 | Include EMOZ definition | Done |
| 11 | Definition of Sustainable Development to be updated with input from Duncan Heard | Done |
| 12 | 9.4.4. Damage Causing/Problem Fauna Management Guiding Principles 9.4.4.1. Background to Baboon Management within and around the FNR | Updated with latest information |