

TELIANDER OF EM 2000 AND REP		700, PLETTENDERG DAT, WESTERN CAPE	
	PRE-APPLICATION BAR COMMENTS		
COMMENT	NAME/ORGANISATION	RESPONSE	#
1. The pre-application Basic Assessment Report (Ref:	Steve Kleinhans		1
MLKW/EXP/PB/06/24) dated 5 September			
2024compiled on your behalf by your appointed	Department of		
registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner	Environmental Affairs		
("EAP"), Mr. Michael Bennett (EAPASA No: 2021/3163)	and Development		
and assisted by Candidate EAP, Ms. Lu-Anne de Waal	Planning Directorate:		
(EAPASA No: 2024/7962) of Sharples Environmental	Development		
Services cc, as received by the Directorate:	Management, Region		
Development Management (Region 3) ("this	3.		
Directorate") on 12 September 2024, refers.			
2. The Directorate: Development Management (Region 3)	16 October 2024	We do understand the apprehension for the placement of the	2
("this Directorate") has reviewed the pre-application Basic		showers in the LAZ, however when looking at the proposed area	
Assessment Report ("pBAR") and provides the following		holistically and taking the images below of the site into consideration	
comment:		one can conclude that the location of the site is in fact located in a	
2.1. BAR Requirements		wind shadow created by the surrounding landscape and structure.	
The BAR must contain all the information outlined in		Deposition of sand mainly occurs at this location so instead of	
Appendix 1 of the Environmental Impact Assessment		erosion it is likely there will be more of a maintenance requirement	
Regulations, 2014 ("EIA Regulations, 2014") (Government		to keep the shower deck clear of sand periodically.	
Notice No. R. 982 of 4 December 2014, as amended) and			
must also include the information requested in this letter.		TOWN.	
Omission of any of the said information may result in the			
application for Environmental Authorisation being refused.			
In this regard, please note the following:			
Relevant listed activities			
The National Environmental Management: Integrated			
Coastal Management Act, Act 24 of 2008, as amended			
("NEM: ICMA") defines the littoral active zone ("LAZ") as			
any land forming part of, or adjacent to, the seashore that			
is—			
a) unstable and dynamic as a result of natural processes;			
and			

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b) characterised by dunes, beaches, sand bars and other landforms composed of unconsolidated sand, pebbles or other such material which is either unvegetated or only partially vegetated.

With due consideration of the above, this Directorate is of the considered view that the proposed beach shower deck will be located in the LAZ. Therefore, the placement of the proposed shower deck will prevent the free movement of sand within the LAZ. The information provided in the pBAR suggests that the proposed shower deck will exceed 10m2. Therefore, you are advised to consider the inclusion of EIA Regulations, 2014 Listing Notice 1 (Government Notice No. R. 983 of 4 December 2014, as amended) Activity No. 18 in the application for environmental authorisation.

Furthermore, the development footprint of the proposed shower deck has not been provided and it is unclear whether the footprint will exceed 50m2 in extent. You are therefore advised to consider the inclusion of Listing Notice 1 Activity No. 17 in the application for environmental authorisation.

The applicability of Listing Notice 1 Activity No. 15 must be reconsidered. In this regard, please be advised that the composition of coastal public property has been defined in Section 7 of NEM: ICMA as consisting of –

- (a) coastal waters;
- (b) land submerged by coastal waters, including—
- (i) land flooded by coastal waters which subsequently becomes part of the bed of coastal waters; and
- (ii) the substrata beneath such land;
- (c) any natural island within coastal waters;





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- (d) the seashore, including—
- (i) the seashore of a natural or reclaimed island; and
- (ii) the seashore of reclaimed land:
- (e) subject to section 66A of NEM: ICMA, any admiralty reserve owned by the State:
- (f) any land owned or controlled by the State declared under section 8 to be coastal public property:
- (a) land reclaimed in terms of section 7C of NEM: ICMA; or
- (h) any natural resources on or in any coastal public property of a category mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (a).

Please be reminded that the onus is on the applicant / proponent to ensure that all the applicable listed activities are applied for and assessed as part of the Basic Assessment process.

2.2. Coastal aspects

Garden Route Coastal Management Lines, 2018 The project on the delineation of the Coastal Management Lines for the Eden District (Garden Route District), was commissioned in 2016 to ensure that development is regulated in a manner appropriate to risks and sensitivities in the coastal zone. The principal purpose of the Coastal Management Line ("CML") is to protect coastal public property ("CPP"), private property and public safety, to protect the coastal protection zone ("CPZ"), and to preserve the aesthetic value of the coastal zone. The use of CML's is of importance in response to the effects of



Due to other negative comments relating to the beach shower and ablution block the preferred alternative has been revised to exclude these public amenities, these amenities are still present on the alternative layout.

The applicable listed activities have been revised to include Activity 17 from listing notice 1, Activity 15 was already included as an applicable listed activity and Activity 18 has been included, however it will only be relevant if Alternative B is authorised.

The proposed beach shower location is just located on the CML and 3 will not compromise the CPZ goals. Additionally, it will be far safer for the public to gue and use a beach shower located just on the beach instead of in the car park which could prove dangerous for the families waiting to use the shower. Motorists will be trying to find parking and could be distracted instead of keeping a keen eye out for kids running around. We believe its in the public's safety to keep the beach shower away from the carpark. Thus, in terms of social impacts, the shower on the beach will be very high positive impact. In terms of the worst-case scenario where the shower deck does get damaged by the rough seas it will simply be a case of removing, repairing and/or rebuilding of the decking if necessary. This in our

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climate change, as it involves both a quantification of risks
and pro-active planning for future for future development.

An analysis of the data from this project indicates that the proposed new shower deck located seaward of the CML and CPZ, while the remainder of the proposed development is located landward of the CML but seaward of the CPZ. In this regard, please be informed of the purpose of the CPZ in accordance with Section 17 the NEM: ICMA, being:

The CPZ is established for enabling the use of land that is adjacent to coastal public property or that plays a significant role in a coastal ecosystem to be managed, regulated or restricted in order to –

- (a) protect the ecological integrity, natural character and the economic, social and aesthetic value of coastal public property;
- (b) avoid increasing the effect or severity of natural hazards in the coastal zone;
- (c) protect people, property and economic activities from risks arising from dynamic coastal processes, including the risk of sea-level rise;
- (d) maintain the natural functioning of the littoral active zone:
- (e) maintain the productive capacity of the coastal zone by protecting the ecological integrity of the coastal environment; and
- (f) make land near the seashore available to organs of state and other authorised persons for -
- (i) performing rescue operations; or
- (ii) temporarily depositing objects and materials washed up by coastal waters.

opinion is preferable over having the shower in the parking area which reduces parking, is dangerous to mix parking with a shower area and would also require more engineering measures to ensure the water drains away efficiently in the parking area whereas on the beach it will be free draining.

Due to other negative comments relating to the beach shower and ablution block the preferred alternative has been revised to exclude these public amenities, these amenities are still present on the alternative layout.

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This Directorate is aware that the site and surrounding areas were significantly impacted by a storm event and movement of the river mouth during 2007/2008 which resulted in loss of property at Milkwood Manor. A rock revetment was subsequently constructed around the restaurant to protect the facility from similar event. According to the Coastal Engineering Assessment (Ref: AFP240047-PR-MILKWOOD-R00; Date: 1 August 2024) undertaken by PRDW Consulting Port and Coastal Engineers, the location of the mouth may be considered as being in a state of dynamic equilibrium as a function of fluvial flooding, prevailing sea level and ocean storm events. It is therefore expected that the conditions which led to the need to construct the revetment in 2007/08 is expected to occur in the future.

With due consideration of the above, it is advised that an alternative location, landward of the CML and outside the LAZ for the proposed shower deck be identified an comparatively assessed in the BAR.

2.3. Designs of the proposed expansion to Milkwood Manor House

This Directorate notes the designs of the proposed expansion of the Milkwood Manor House as included in Appendix B1 of the pBAR. It is noted that the proposed expansion is limited to the area inside the revetment. The findings of the coastal assessment indicate that sea level rise, higher flooding levels and increased wave heights on the seaward will impact on the seaward portion of the revetment with resultant higher levels of overtopping and flooding behind the revetment.

However, "NEW EXTENSION 1" and "NEW EXTENSION 9" are located close to the revetment with limited space

As seen from Alternative B of Appendix B (the initial layout assessed) it was proposed to expand up to the building line in the eastern extent of the site. Guidance was provided by the Coastal Engineer to the Developer to set the expansion in those areas back and as such the preferred Alternative was developed to the satisfaction of the Coastal Engineer. Additional mitigation recommended by the Engineer which was incorporated into the Preferred Alternative: "To address the future impact of climate change, additional measures have been taken to increase the floor levels for any new developments and setback buildings from the southern boundary to accommodate increased overtopping such that any direct wave loading is avoided. "

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between the new extension and the revetment for any emergency measures should the need arise. Furthermore, no space is being allowed for any future maintenance work on the revetment unless access is obtained via the beach side of the revetment.

In light of the above, you are advised to consider a setback further away from the revetment. Should this not be possible, an alternative which omits "NEW EXTENSION 1" and "NEW EXTENSION 9" should be considered in the BAR.

Furthermore, this Directorate notes the proposed new raised reception and bar on the western side to the existing building. Furthermore, it is understood that a timber deck was constructed on the rock revetment which encroaches onto the Remainder of Erf 706 (Re/706), which is owned by the Bitou Municipality. While it is understood that the existing deck on Re/706 will be removed, it is unclear whether the deck required environmental authorisation as the development footprint of the deck has not been provided. As such, you are required to provide this Directorate with the details of the existing deck as well as the timeline the deck was developed.

Access to the beach

According to the MMP access to the revetment shall be gained by constructing a temporary track over the rock revetment. This implies that earthmoving vehicles will access the revetment via the beach. In this regard, please be advised that in terms of Regulations 2(1) of the Control of use of vehicles in the coastal area Regulations (Government Notice No. R. 496 of 27 June 2014) no person may use a vehicle in the coastal area unless that use – (a) is a permissible use under Regulation 3;

Please refer to the MMP attached as part of this proposal. Maintenance will only be undertaken after a damaging event, so no access is required to that point during an event.

Like many areas along coastlines around the world, when high seas events occur, the residents or guests will be evacuated to a safe area. This is possible because the parking area is on the landward side of the development.

In November of 2010 an EA was granted for the construction of a 5m x 7m and 12m x 8m deck and boma located on Erf 10190 and a section of municipal property that was leased to the owner.

The wooden deck on Erf 706 will be removed as it is not part of the design and will be removed as part of the renovation process. The current deck and boma was approved in 2010 and is attached to the DBAR as Appendix E23 along with other existing approvals.

The NEM:ICMA Control of use of vehicles in the coastal areas Government Notice and the permit form is attached to the MMP.

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(b) is authorised in terms of a permit granted under Regulations 4;	
(c) is authorised in terms of an exemption granted under	
Regulation 16; or	
(d) is lawful in terms of Regulation 18	
It is acknowledged that the MMP specifies that the	
relevant permissions pertaining to beach access must be	
obtained. However, it is strongly advised that the details of	
the relevant Department and the relevant application	
form for the permit, or any other application forms be	
included in the MMP.	
Monitoring and reporting	Thank you for the comments. Section 14 has been revised to include 6
The monitoring and reporting included in Section 14 of the	these recommendations.
MMP is considered to be inadequate. In this regard, the	
MMP must specify reporting to the relevant authorities.	
Reporting must include, but is not limited to: seven	
calendar days' notice of commencement of	
maintenance activities, including proof that the necessary	
permits to undertake the maintenance have been	
obtained; and specify when monitoring reports must be	
submitted to the relevant authorities.	All evisting south exignitions have been attrached (Apparative EQ2)
Existing authorisation(s) This Directorate is aware that an authorisation in terms of	All existing authorizations have been attached (Appendix E23)
Section 24G of the National Environmental Management	
Act, Act 107 of 1998, as amended ("NEMA") has been	
issued by this Department. Therefore, you are required to	
attach all authorisations that have been issued in respect	
of the rock revetment to the MMP.	
Geospatial data	Black Sable Architects produced KMZ files for alternative A and 8
Please be advised that you are required to provide this	Alternative B. Those are attached to the BAR as Appendix M1 and
Directorate with the geospatial data of the proposed	Appendix M2.
development. The accepted formats for such data	, ippolition (112)
include Keyhole Markup Language (.kml), Zip-compressed	
I meta de majneta mamap zanga aga (mam), zip campiassa i	

Keyhole Markup Language (.kmz) and Shapefiles (.shp).	SES simplified the KMZ files provided to only include the proposed	
The data must be included with the application for	new footprint and parking layout. Those are Attached as Appendix	
environmental authorisation.	M3 and Appendix M4.	
Government Policies and Plans, Guidelines, Environmental	Thank you, the list of guidelines in the BAR has been updated.	9
Management Instruments:		
You are advised that when undertaking the EIA process, it		
is the responsibility of the EAP and Specialists to take into		
account all the government policies and plans, guidelines,		
environmental management instruments and other		
decision making instruments in respect of the application		
process or the kind of activity which will be the subject of		
the application, including the guidelines, information		
documents or circulars developed by this Department		
which include inter alia, the following:		
Circular 0004/2021: The Consideration of Coastal Risk in		
Land Use Decisions as well as the way forward with respect		
to the establishment and implementation of Coastal		
Management Lines in terms of the National Environmental		
Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008		
(Act No. 24 Of 2008) ("NEM: ICMA")".		
Guideline for Environmental Management Plans (June		
2005).		
Guideline for determining the scope of specialist		
involvement in EIA processes, June 2005.		
Guideline for involving biodiversity specialists in the EIA		
process, June 2005.		
Guideline for involving hydrogeology specialists in the EIA		
process, June 2005.		
Guideline for environmental management plans, June		
2005.		
Guideline for involving visual and aesthetic specialists in		
the EIA process, June 2005.		
Guideline for involving heritage specialists in the EIA		
process, June 2005.		

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Guideline for involving social assessment specialists in the		
EIA process, February 2007.		
Guideline for involving economists in the EIA process, June		
2005.		
Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework,		
November 2014 (as amended)		
DEA (2017), Guideline on Need and Desirability,		
Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Pretoria, South		
Africa (ISBN: 978-0-9802694-4-4)		
3. Please note that the pre-application consultation is an	This is noted.	10
advisory process and does not pre-empt the outcome of		
any future application which may be submitted to the		
Department.		
No information provided, views expressed and/or		
comments made by officials during the preapplication		
consultation should in any way be seen as an indication or		
confirmation: that additional information or documents will		
not be requested of the outcome of the application.		
4. Please note that a listed activity may not commence	This is noted.	11
prior to an environmental authorisation being granted by		
the Department. It is an offence in terms of Section 49A of		
the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act		
no. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA") for a person to commence with		
a listed activity unless the competent authority has		
granted an environmental authorisation for the		
undertaking of the activity. A person convicted of an		
offence in terms of the above is liable to a fine not		
exceeding R10 million or to imprisonment for a period not		
exceeding 10 years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.		
5. Kindly quote the above-mentioned reference number in	Thank you for the reference number.	12
any future correspondence in respect of this matter.		
any future correspondence in respect of this matter.		

6. This Department reserves the right to revise or withdraw initial comments or request further information from you based on any information received.		This is noted.	13
COMMENT	NAME/ORGANISATION	RESPONSE	
Your request for comment from the Sub-directorate:	Mercia Liddle		14
Coastal Management on the above-mentioned pre-			
application basic assessment report received on 12	Department of		
September 2024, refers.	Environmental Affairs		
	and Development		
1. CONTEXT	Planning Biodiversity		
1.1. The Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act	and Coastal		
No. 24 of 2008) ("NEM: ICMA") is a Specific Environmental	Management		
Management Act under the umbrella of the National			
Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of	16 October 2024		
1998) ("NEMA"). The NEM: ICMA sets out to manage the			
nation's coastal resources, promote social equity and best			
economic use of coastal resources whilst protecting the			
natural environment. In terms of Section 38 of the NEM:			
ICMA, the Department of Environmental Affairs and			
Development Planning ('the Department') is the provincial			
lead agency for coastal management in the Western Cape as well as the competent authority for the			
administration of the "Management of public launch sites			
in the coastal zone (GN No. 497, 27 June 2014) "Public			
Launch Site Regulations".			
1.2. The Department, in pursuant of fulfilling its mandate, is			15
implementing the Provincial Coastal Management			.0
Programme ("PCMP"). The Western Cape Provincial			
Coastal Management Programme ("WC: PCMP 2022-			
2027) is a five (5) year strategic document, and its purpose			
is to provide all departments and organisations with an			
integrated, coordinated and uniform approach to coastal			
management in the Province. This WC: PCMP 2022-2027			
was adopted by the Provincial MEC for Local Government,			

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Environmental Affairs and Development Planning on 19			
May 2023 and may be viewed at Western Cape PCMP 2022-2027.	1		
1.3. A key priority of the PCMP is the Estuary Management	,		16
Programme, which is implemented in accordance with the	1		
NEM: ICMA and the National Estuarine Management	!		
Protocol ("NEMP"). Relevant guidelines, Estuarine	!		
Management Plans, Mouth Management Plans need to	!		
be considered when any listed activities are triggered in	!		
the Estuarine Functional Zone. The Department is in the	!		
process of approving a series of Estuarine Management	!		ł
Plans. Both draft and approved plans may be viewed at			
DEA&DP: Coastal Management.	1		
1.4. The facilitation of public access to the coast is an	1		17
objective of the NEM: ICMA as well as a Priority in the WC	!		
PCMP. The Department developed the Provincial Coastal	1		
Access Strategy and Plan, 2017 ("PCASP") and	!		
commissioned coastal access audits per municipal district	!		
to assist municipalities with identifying existing, historic, and	!		
desired public coastal access. These coastal access	!		
audits also identify hotspots or areas of conflict to assist the	!		
municipalities with facilitating public access in terms of	!		
Section 18 of the NEM: ICMA. The PCASP as well as the	!		ł
coastal access audits are available on the Departmental	1		
website at DEA&DP: Coastal Management.	l l		<u> </u>
2.1 The sub-directorate: Coastal Management ("SD: CM")	1	2.1.1. This is correct.	18
has reviewed the information as specified above and	!	2.1.1.1. This may change	
have the following commentary:	!	2.1.1.2. This is correct	
2.1.1. The applicant is proposing to expand the Milkwood		2.1.1.3. This is correct	
Manor Guest House and both public and private parking		2.1.1.4. This is correct	
areas on Erf 10190, Remainder of Erf 2066 and Remainder		2.1.1.5. This aspect of the project is no longer included in Alternative	
of Erf 706.		A, but remains in Alternative B.	
The proposed expansion will entail the:		2.1.1.6. This aspect of the project is no longer included in Alternative	
		A, but remains in Alternative B.	l

REMAINDER OF ERF 2000 AND REMAINDER	
2.1.1.1. Expansion of the Milkwood Manor Guest House by	2.1.1.7. This is correct.
adding 10 new rooms	2.1.1.8. This is correct
2.1.1.2. Upgrading of the restaurant, bar, lounge area and	2.1.1.9. This is correct
spa of the guest house	2.1.1.10 This aspect of the project is no longer included in Alternative
2.1.1.3. Expansion of the hotel parking by adding 5 new	A, but remains in Alternative B.
parking bays	2.1.1.11. This is correct
2.1.1.4. Expansion of the public parking by adding 27 new	
parking bays	
2.1.1.5. Construction of a new public beach shower east of	
the parking on Erf RE/2066	
2.1.1.6. Construction of a new public ablution block next to	
the existing pump station	
2.1.1.7. Removal of the existing deck on the rock revetment	
2.1.1.8. Adding of new landscape	
2.1.1.9. Construction of a new pergola and deck	
2.1.1.10. Construction of a new bus stop and drop-off area	
2.1.1.11. Implementation of new stormwater management	
measures	
2.1.2. It is also noted that an application was made by	This is correct 19
Planning Space and Town Planners to relax the southern	
boundary building line of 4m to 0m in order to create an	
enclosed service area to contain service infrastructure	
such as water tanks, refuse storage, a generator room and	
a delivery area which is presently located in the municipal	
parking area.	
2.1.3. The SD: CM notes that land consent was required for	This is correct. 20
the construction of additional parking on Erf 706 and a	
letter from the Western Cape Department of Agriculture	
Land Reform and Rural Development: Office of Surveyor-	
General dated 30 May 2024 confirmed that the open	
space may be used for public parking. Land consent was	
also obtained from the Bitou Municipality to construct	
additional parking bays on Erf RE/2066.	

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2.1.4. The applicant accurately identified all critical			21
biodiversity and ecological support areas on the subject			
erven in accordance with the Western Cape Biodiversity			
Spatial Plan (2017) and also indicated that the subject			
area falls partially within the Keurbooms River Nature			
Reserve Seagull Colony.			
2.1.5. Be advised that Erf 10190, Remainder of Erf 2066 and			22
Remainder of Erf 706 are all located within the Coastal			
Protection Zone ("CPZ") as defined in Section 16 of the			
NEM: ICMA and the purpose of the CPZ is to avoid			
increasing the effect or severity of natural hazards in the			
coastal zone and to protect people and properties from			
risks arising from dynamic coastal processes, including the			
risk of sea level risks. Due to the subject property's location			
within the CPZ, Section 63 of the NEM: ICMA must be			
considered where an authorisation is required in terms of			
Chapter 5 of the NEMA. Furthermore, Section 62 of the			
NEM: ICMA obliges all organs of state that regulates the			
planning of land to apply that legislation in a manner that			
gives effect to the purpose of the CPZ. As such, Section 63			
should be considered by local authorities for land use			
decision making.			
2.1.6. In Appendix A2 (Coastal Risk Lines) the applicant			
identified the subject properties in relation to erosion risk			
lines. In terms of coastal risk modelling commissioned by			
the SD: CM, Erf 10190 is located landward of the Garden			
Route District coastal management line ("CML") and is			
also a development island. Erven RE/2066 and RE/706 fall			
partially seaward of the CML (see Figure 1 below). The			
technical delineation of the CML was to ensure that			
development is regulated in a manner appropriate to risks			
and sensitivities in the coastal zone. The CML was informed			
by various layers of information including biodiversity,			
estuarine functionality, risk flooding, wave run-up			

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modelling, zoning, inter alia and was delineated in			
conjunction with and supported by other organs of state			
including Local and District municipalities as well as			
CapeNature and all other organs of state represented on			
the steering committee for the Garden Route District CML			
project. The principal purpose of the CML is to protect			
coastal public property, private property, and public			
safety; to protect the coastal protection zone; and to			
preserve the aesthetic value of the coastal zone. The use			
of CMLs is of particular importance in response to the			
effects of climate change, as it involves both the			
quantification of risks and pro-active planning for future			
development.			
2.1.7. Be advised that a development island is considered		Thank you for information.	23
outside or landward of the CML in order to recognise			
existing development rights. In this regard, all the			
proposed activities within the boundaries of Erf 10190 falls			
within the development island and thus landward of the			
CML. Furthermore, all proposed activities directly south of			
Erf 10190 are also considered landward of the CML (see			
Figure 1 below). However, it must be noted that the			
development islands is to limit the enhancement of existing			
development rights and/or the expansion of development			
within these development islands in order to reduce risk of			
human life and properties as a result of coastal processes			
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No. or Contraction

COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT

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Figure 1 depicting the proposed property in relation to the CML as well as the development island around Erf 10190

2.1.8. Although the proposed expansions to the Milkwood Manor Guest House fall within the development island, the SD: CM is concerned that with the relaxation of the building line from 4m to 0m, may result in an insufficient buffer to absorb the effects of coastal processes. Although the applicant made reference to a flood event in 2007 that lead to the need to construct a rock revetment during 2007/2008, and the applicant also alluded to the fact that the subject area may be subject to more flooding events in the distant future, this particular proposal was not considered in the context of all the recent storm events (September 2023 and June/July2024). The applicant also did not demonstrate how the subject area was affected by these events.

On the southern boundary of the property (the parking area) the relaxation of the building line will not increase the risks associated with coastal processes as it is located on the parking side of the property and is protected by the existing building, additionally, even with the building line being relaxed to 0m there is still a substantial rock revetment buffer between the proposed expansion and estuary as shown in the Figure below. The expansion proposed in the east of the property is within the current building lines and once implemented will also maintain a rock revetment buffer between it and any coastal processes. This expansion in the east is however not listed and therefore this could be undertaken without Environmental Authorisation.

COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF MILKWOOD MANOR HOUSE AND PARKING ON ERF 10190,





The Site Photos in Appendix C consist of Photos taken with our phones on 7 June 2024 and drone photos taken on 16 April 2024. No storm damage was noted although the car park was notably wet after the rains.

Additional Photos of Milkwood Manor were Taken on 29 October 2024 and have been added to Appendix C.

As seen from the photos presented in Appendix C, at no stage during the recent storms has the revetment wall been compromised in even the slightest way in fact if anything the sand levels have increased on the Eastern side of the property and dune vegetation continues to be re-established.

The locality of the property is fully understood by the applicant as repairs are extremely costly and disruptive to business. The following mitigation measures recommended by the Coastal Engineer have already been incorporated into the designs:

2.1.9. Notwithstanding the position of the CML, it must be noted that the position of the property at the mouth of an estuary renders it vulnerable to both coastal processes such as wave run-up and coastal erosion but also from impacts from inland flooding. This has been observed by

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the increase in frequency and magnitude of storm and
flood events along the coast and estuaries as a result of
impacts of climate change. It is therefore advised that
caution be applied in considering any additions to the
existing building.

2.1.10. The proposal has also not been considered in the context of any Disaster Risk Management Plan on a municipal or district level. Due to the subject area's proximity to the coast and estuary it would be crucial to consider this information. Figure 3 below shows the extent of the impact of the 2007 Storm event on the subject area and it is clear that flooding and wave impact are issues of concern in is this area along with a migrating estuary mouth and coastal processes. In this regard the applicant is advised to consider appropriate coastal buffers in their design proposal to address issues with potential coastal flooding and damages associated with sea-level rise.

- Periodic maintenance of the rock revetment should be carried out to ensure that any settlement, displacement or weathering of the material is addressed. - MMP attached to the BAR
- To address the future impact of climate change, additional measures have been taken to increase the floor levels for any new developments and setback buildings from the southern boundary to accommodate increased overtopping such that any direct wave loading is avoided. -Incorporated into upgrades designs
- All open areas are to be designed to drain away from the buildings and parking areas back into the estuary. -Incorporated into upgrades designs

Taking this into account the upgrades to the exiting building will increase its resilience to climate change.

Table 2.3.1: POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM POTENTIAL SEA-LEVEL RISE, of 26 the Bitou Municipality Disaster Risk Assessment 2019 indicates that: In terms of potential economic impacts:

- Increased vulnerability of coastal informal settlements. private property and industry. It can limit access and recreation:
 - o The proposal will help combat this potential impact as measures are proposed to make the facility more resilient to sea-level rise by raising the floors of the facility and by creating more parking. Alternative B will additionally create a bus drop-off area, public ablutions and decked access to the beach with beach showers and bins.
- A decline in property and tourism investment will be accompanied by outmigration from the affected zones. The combined effect will be reduced ability to raise rates from the affected area, and the need to cross-subsidies fiscal investment from other regions

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Figure 2 showing the impact of the 2007 Storm event on the Milkwood Manor

2.1.11. In terms of the location of the proposed wooden deck and public showers, although this would be a public benefit, recent storm events have shown how destructive these storm events can be especially to wooden decks. The September 2023 coastal storm surge destroyed the wooden decking of the Ficks Pool restaurant in Hermanus despite the location of the restaurant within in a sheltered bay as well its very elevated position – see Figure 2 below. As such, in terms of public safety, the SD: CM does not support any such infrastructure. There is also no clarity as to who will be liable for such infrastructure since it is proposed to be located on CPP.

 The proposal will help combat this potential impact as the applicant investing in the tourism facility
 In terms of potential social impacts:

Job losses

Which would eventually translate to the deepening poverty

o The proposal will create temporary and permanent jobs and be a source of livelihoods.

We do not believe that the proposed wooden deck and shower would place public safety at risk, we do not argue that a storm surge could in fact wash the structure up onto the car park however in such an event there will in all likely hood not be anyone making use of the facility, the destruction would carry a financial burden either on the developer or municipality to repair the facility or at the very least remove the demolished structure.

Additionally, it will be far safer, more logical and convenient for the public to que and use a beach shower located just on the beach instead of in the car park which could prove dangerous for the families waiting to use the shower. Motorists will be trying to find parking and could be distracted instead of keeping a keen eye out for kids running around. We believe it's in the public's safety to keep the beach shower away from the carpark.

Due to other negative comments relating to the beach shower and ablution block the preferred alternative has been revised to exclude

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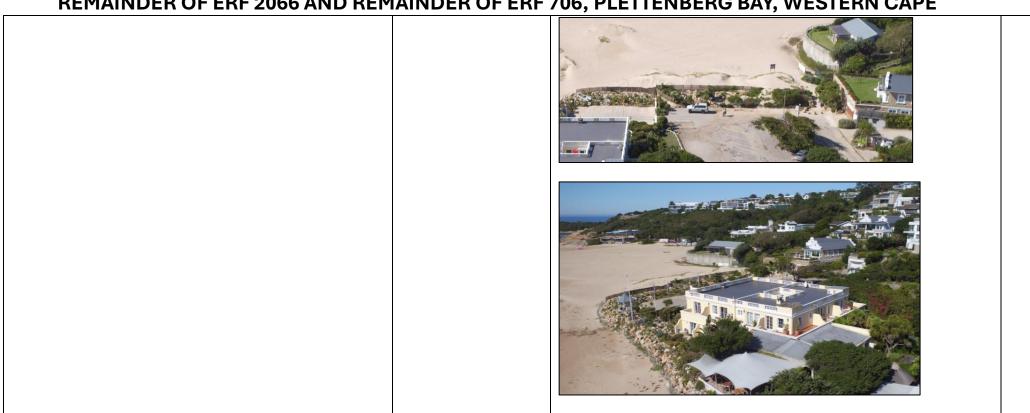
Figure 3 depicting the damage of the September 2023 storm event with the wooden decks, furniture and balustrade completely destroyed

2.1.12. The proposed wooden deck and public showers seems to be located within the littoral active zone ('LAZ'). Any activities within this area that does not support natural coastal processes may result in erosion. The NEM: ICMA regards the LAZ to be a dynamic system where the free movement of sand must not be interfered with. It is essential that the competent authority not only considers the impact(s) the proposal and its associated activities will have on the receiving environment, but also the impact(s) that environment, including dynamic coastal processes would have on the proposed wooden deck and public showers.

these public amenities, these amenities are still present on the alternative layout.

We do understand the apprehension for the placement of the showers in the LAZ, however when looking at the proposed area holistically and taking the images below of the site into consideration one can conclude that the location of the site is in fact located in a wind shadow created by the surrounding landscape and structure. Deposition of sand mainly occurs at this location so instead of erosion there will be more of a maintenance requirement to keep the shower deck clear of sand periodically.

Additional, as mentioned in our previous response, the LAZ will not be compromised, and the public will be far safer showering on the beach instead of in the carpark.



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Due to other negative comments relating to the beach shower and ablution block the preferred alternative has been revised to exclude these public amenities, these amenities are still present on the alternative layout.

Maintaining coastal quality:



land use decisions as well as the way forward with respect to the establishment and implementation of Coastal Management Lines in terms of the NEM: ICMA', a precautionary approach must be adopted with respect to land use decisions within coastal risk areas. The Circular also suggests that development parameters be considered for development within general risk areas. This includes maintaining coastal quality; reducing public liability; reducing risk to human life; preventing intensification of development in general risk areas but allow the exercising of existing rights; prevention of encroachment that will impact the integrity of the shoreline ecology; and enables safe evacuation in an emergency.

We do not see any obvious links between the proposed upgrades, that could compromise coastal quality.

Reducing public liability:

We do not see any obvious links between the proposed upgrades, that could increase potential public liability. There are negligible risks associated with a damaged shower deck after storm damage however this can be easily mitigated by demarcating the area until the structure is made safe/repaired.

Reducing risk to human life:

The proposal will neither increase nor reduce the risk to human life. One must also acknowledge that over the last 15 years of climate change there has been no loss of life to guests or staff at the Milkwood manor due to climate change. However, in that time an enormous contribution to the social and economic well being of the staff at the Milkwood manor has been made. In other words, the risk has been well worth it. Rather than have no trade a Milkwood Manor due to the threat of high seas and floods the people running the establishment have learned to adapt to the potential risks and have continued to do business and maintain livelihoods.

<u>Preventing intensification of development in general risk areas but</u> allow the exercising of existing rights:

The proposal will not intensify development as the existing development footprint will mainly be utilised for the upgrades, apart from the proposed expansion on the landward side of the property and the additional public amenities proposed in the form of additional parking, bus drop off area and beach showers to uplift the public beach experience.

<u>Prevention of encroachment that will impact the integrity of the shoreline ecology;</u>

As such, any measures proposed to counter the processes of erosion or accretion may only occur within the boundaries of the subject property. Erosion protection or bank stabilisation should only be considered in exceptional circumstances where such measures are in the interest of the whole community (which includes fauna and flora).		
2.1.15. Furthermore, with respect to the location of the subject property, the applicant must be informed of risk pertaining to the loss of property should the high-water mark of the sea move inland of the property boundary. In this regard, Section 14 of the NEM: ICMA and the Advisory Note from the Office of the Chief Surveyor-General, dated 15 October 2021, is applicable.	This risk is understood by the applicant and the insurer is happy to ensure.	31
2.1.16. The SD: CM supports the proposed expansion of the public parking bays as well as the proposed bus stop/drop off area as they align to the Western Cape Provincial Coastal Access Strategy and Plan (2017) as well as Priority Area 3 of the Western Cape PCMP 2022 2027, provided that the parking bays are in the interest of the whole community and not for the exclusive use of guests of the Milkwood Manor Guest House. Also, clarity is needed as to	The parking area will remain the property of the municipality and as such the maintenance requirements shall be the responsibility of the municipality. The Applicant has however also indicated that Milkwood Manor will likely do the cleaning and maintaining but this will be done out of interest for our guests experience and not obligation. This will include the cleaning of the new ablution block and beach shower.	32
who will maintain the parking area in the long-term as this area will be subject to impacts from coastal processes.	This will therefore also benefit the public that make use of the public amenities. Due to other negative comments relating to the beach shower and ablution block the preferred alternative has been revised to exclude	
2.1.17. Be advised that the entire subject area is located in	these public amenities, these amenities are still present on the alternative layout. As mentioned in a previous response, the mitigation measures	33
the estuarine functional zone ('EFZ') which equates to the 5m contour along an estuary, and it encapsulates the most dynamic areas influenced by long-term estuarine sedimentary processes. It also provides a buffer zone that	recommended by the Coastal Engineer have been incorporated into the designs to mitigate these potential impacts as much as possible.	

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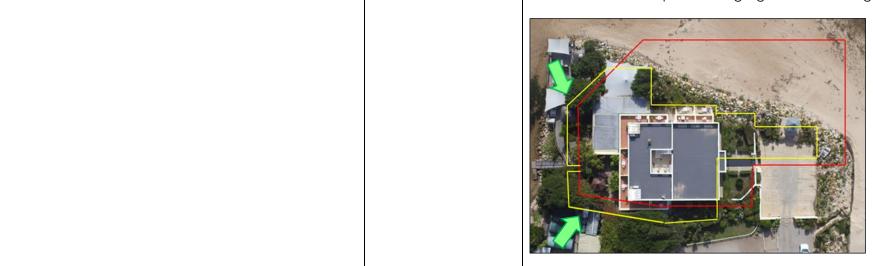
allows an estuary to swell within the floodplain of an estuary in the event of flood events, inundation as well as sea-level rise due to climate change. It allows for the inclusion of some terrestrial fringe vegetation that contribute detritus to the system and refuge areas for many animal species during floods. It must be noted that in general the SD: CM does not support any development within EFZ however the development island is recognised for Erf 10190, but the applicant must note their property is still at risk to coastal processes and therefore it is advised that caution be applied in considering any expansions to the property.

2.1.18. Although the applicant noted the relevance of the Keurbooms Estuary Estuarine Management Plan (2023), the subject area is situated right at the Keurbooms estuary mouth, and the applicant must be mindful that the estuary mouth migrates naturally. As such, it is advised that a precautionary approach be adopted by the competent authority with the consideration of this application.



A precautionary approach has been the mind set from the beginning of the proposal with the applicant taking all proposed mitigation measures provided by the professional team when designing the proposed upgrades. Attention must be drawn to the fact, as highlighted in the image below, that the only aspects of the manor upgrades (excluding the additional parking, bus drop-off

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and showers) which are listed in terms of the NEMA EIA regulation are the two minor expansions highlighted in the image below.

As seen from the image, the expansion to the south is likely the most protected spot of the property in terms of climate change and ocean processes, additional the expansion to the west is protect from the coast by the existing building while still maintaining a revetment buffer between it and the estuary.

In addition to this, as pointed out by the Coastal Engineer, the rocks protruding from the south bank effectively stopped the mouth migrating any further south and therefore this is the furthest point south that the mouth will migrate.

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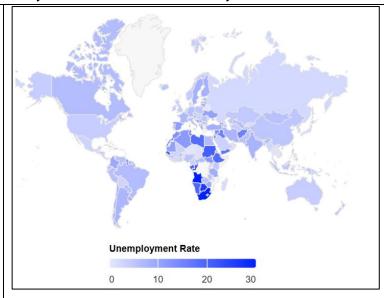


2.1.19. Furthermore, the Western Cape EMFIS: Best Practice Guidelines (2019) recommends that unless essential, no development should be approved to take place in the EFZ or the highly dynamic littoral active zone. These Guidelines recommends that developments must take into consideration any adopted CML and applicable controls, and/or coastal risk lines where high risk areas are identified. Furthermore, avoiding development in at-risk or sensitive

This is understood, as shown in Figure 1 of your comment numbered 2.1.7, the proposed expansion to the existing property (apart from the parking, bus drop-off and beach shower) are maintained with the development island and landward of the coastal management line.

areas will help to maintain the ecological integrity of the estuarine environment, prevent disruption of the natural coastal processes, maintain the aesthetic quality, and ultimately protect coastal development. 2.1.20. It is imperative that property owners consider the impact of climate change along the coast especially considering the increasing frequency and severity of storm events along the coast that have occurred in the last four years. The risk to both property and human life as of concern to the state and as such, considering the information at hand and evidence of recent storms events the state is obliged to adopt a precautionary approach to considering land use decisions along the coast and estuaries. 2.1.21. In terms of the ablution block, the SD: CM supports the preferred layout of the ablution block being located adjacent to the existing system. 2.1.22. The SD: CM notes that part of the proposal is to remove the existing unlawful deck that is encroaching onto public land. The SD: CM supports the removal of the unlawful deck and the rehabilitation of the encroached unlawful deck and the rehabilitation of the encroached area. The risk thereof. This has been considered and the applicant is willing to live with the risk thereof. This has been considered and the applicant is willing to live with the risk thereof. This has been considered and the applicant is willing to live with the risk thereof. This has been considered and the applicant is willing to live with the risk thereof. This has been considered and the applicant is willing to live with the risk thereof.			
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proposed expansion and associated activities will proposal is very important to this proposal as South Africa has the			
contribute towards the local economy in terms of the PSDF highest unemployment rate of the G20 countries, of over 33% and			
and IDP, the applicant failed to highlight the proposed with a recent article indicating that 45% of South Africans depend	•		1
expansions in the context of coastal resilience especially on social grants.			i ,
the property's vulnerable position in the coastal zone.	'		

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Therefore, although there is some risk (as with most aspects of life), the risk in terms of impact of climate change on the areas where the listed activities actually apply is fairly low, however because the expansion proposed means that additional jobs will be created (65 staff members once the upgrades are completed), particularly in the lower education sector, the positives of job creation in our opinion outweighs the risks.

This proposal will result in temporary jobs in the construction phase and more permanent jobs available during the operational phase. Another indirect positive Socio-Economic is the tourism spending in the area generated by the hospitality facility. Tourists travel far to stay at unique locations and then spend lots of money at the nearby shops, restaurants, taxi operators to drive them around, etc.

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COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF MILKWOOD MANOR HOUSE AND PARKING ON ERF 10190, REMAINDER OF ERF 2066 AND REMAINDER OF ERF 706, PLETTENBERG BAY, WESTERN CAPE

2.1.24. The SD: CM is very concerned that the proposed expansion does not allow for sufficient buffers between the subject area and coastal processes and the presence of the existing rock revetment demonstrates that the subject area will always be affected by either coastal flooding, the migrating estuary mouth and coastal processes. Therefore, a precautionary approach is recommended for the consideration of this proposal. The SD: CM supports the expansion of the parking bays for public use as it facilitates public access to coastal public property. However, the SD: CM does not support the expansion of the manor and any activities (wooden deck and showers) that may interfere with coastal processes such as the free movement of sand in the highly dynamic LAZ or that increases risk to human life. The applicant is advised to take all the abovementioned items into consideration during the next phases of public participation.

One must also take into account that this application for the expansion of an existing property, largely within its existing footprint. It is therefore not required to highlight the resilience of the existing property but instead of those aspects listed in terms of the NEMA EIA regulations as those are the triggers for the EIA process and the need to investigate the impacts associated with the proposed upgrades that trigger those activities. It has already been mentioned in previous responses how the location of the upgrades outside of the existing footprint are strategically placed on the most protected areas of the property and the mitigation measures incorporated into the designs of the proposed upgrades.

As highlighted in the response (# 34) to your comment 2.1.18, the listed aspects of the proposal have been highlighted (focusing on the manor aspects and not the public amenities part of the proposal). Although mention is made to risks of human life in several of your comments the links seem tenuous to potential risks to human life to the proposed upgrades. Additional, as mentioned in a previous response regarding the beach shower, we do not believe it will prevent the free movement of sand to the extent that it is detrimental to the coastal environment as the showers are proposed on the edge of the carpark which becomes inundated with sand as the deposition of sand occurs at this location due to natural and manmade topographical features. As access to the beaches are an important public aspect, the car park needs to be cleared of the built-up sand blown from the beach, the carpark itself is the biggest aspect of that location that prevents the free movement of sand. and the addition of the beach showers will have no notable increase to what is already in place.

Due to other negative comments relating to the beach shower and ablution block the preferred alternative has been revised to exclude these public amenities, these amenities are still present on the alternative layout.

COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT OPOSED EXPANSION OF MILKWOOD MANOR HOUSE AND PARKING

3. The applicant must be reminded of their general duty of		This is understood.	41
care and the remediation of environmental damage, in		This is official odd.	
terms of Section 28(1) of NEMA, which, specifically states			
that:			
"Every person who causes, has caused or may cause			
significant pollution or degradation of the environment			
must take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution			
or degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring, or,			
in so far as such harm to the environment is authorised by			
law or cannot reasonably be avoided or stopped, to			
minimise and rectify such pollution or degradation of the			
environment" together with Section 58 of the NEM: ICMA			
which refers to one's duty to avoid causing adverse effects			
on the coastal environment.			
4. The SD: CM reserves the right to revise or withdraw its			42
comments and request further information from you based			
on any information that may be received.			
COMMENT	NAME/ORGANISATION	RESPONSE	
The Breede Olifants Catchment Management Agency has	Rabokale Mphahlele	Thank you for confirming this aspect of the project.	43
assessed the above referenced document, and the			
following comments are applicable.	Breede-Olifants		
1. The proposed development has been confirmed not to	Catchment		
trigger any water uses as defined under Sections 21(c) and	Management		
(i) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998), as it	Agency		
does not encroach upon or impact any regulated areas			
of a watercourse.	21 October 2024		ļ
2. Appropriate measures must be implemented to protect		This is noted.	44
the estuary.			
	-	T	4-
3. The development must not result in any pollution of		This is noted.	45
3. The development must not result in any pollution of water resources.			
3. The development must not result in any pollution of water resources.4. All conditions and mitigation measures outlined in the		Two mitigation measures recommended by the Estuarine Specialist	45
3. The development must not result in any pollution of water resources.			

REMAINDER OF ERI 2000 AND REM		OI LIN	700, I ELITEINDENO DAI, WEOTENNOALE	
			 Clearing of vegetation in the EFZ should ideally take place during the winter (May to July) months when the presence of nesting bird species is likely to be minimal. Construction of the car park must be planned for the dry season (May to July). Please refer to page 89 and 90 of the Pre-Application BAR for the	
			reasons for exclusion.	
5. Regular audits of compliance with the final approved Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) must be conducted by the designated Environmental Control Officer.			This is noted. It is a requirement that the applicant appoint an ECO to monitor the site during construction.	4/
6. This office reserves the right to revise or amend these				48
comments, or to request additional information, as				
necessary. For further queries, please contact us and				
reference the number provided above.				
COMMENT	NAME/ORG			
Heritage Western Cape is in receipt of your application for the above matter received. This matter was discussed at the Heritage Officers Meeting held on 19 August 2024.	Chiara Singl Heritage	h Western	Thank you for your comments.	49
	Cape			
You are hereby notified that, since there is no reason to				
believe that the proposed development of a medium	21 August 20	024		
density residential estate, business site, and associated services on Erven 10190, 706, and 2066, Salmack Road via				
Beacon Way, Plettenberg Bay, Knysna, will impact on				
heritage resources, no further action under Section 38 of				
the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) is				
required. HWC chance finds procedure to be included in				
the environmental authorization.				
However, should any heritage resources, including			This is noted.	50
evidence of graves and human burials, archaeological				
material and paleontological material be discovered				
during the execution of the activities above, all works must				

		51
, and the second second		
Jenny Gerhard	Thank you for registering as an I&AP.	52
Holiday Plett	Please see the images below for the location of RE/2066.	
4 October 2024	39) A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	Milksped Manoy Great House Great Control of the Con	
	Salmack Rd (count Beach	
	Alternative Parking	
NAME/ORGANISATION	RESPONSE	
Phillip Tobiansky		53
,		54
	,	
7 October 2024		
	4 October 2024 NAME/ORGANISATION Phillip Tobiansky	Jenny Gerhard Holiday Plett Please see the images below for the location of RE/2066. 4 October 2024 NAME/ORGANISATION Phillip Tobiansky Thank you for registering as an I&AP. The public parking will remain municipal property.

If not please advise			
Regards			
Phillip			
COMMENT	NAME/ORGANISATION	RESPONSE	
Dear Luanne- Hope this email finds you well. This email	Melanie Koen	This is noted.	55
serves to confirm receipt of document on 12/9/24. Kindly			
note that document will be placed on list for site	Department of		
inspection. The Departmental official who will be handling	Forestry, Fisheries and		
this matter is M. Koen 0609730991 and all communication	the Environment		
with regard to this project\ activity should be directed to			
her. Kindly confirm receipt. Regards	9 October 2024		
COMMENT	NAME/ORGANISATION	RESPONSE	
Dear Luanne	Vanessa Stoffels	As indicated via email, your comments will be taken into	56
		consideration once received and that another round of PPP will be	
This submission for comments reached this Branch only on	Road Use	undertaken after the application form is submitted.	
11th October 2024. The timeframe to provide comments in	Management Chief		
such a short notice cannot be met. This Branch would like	Directorate Road		
to apply for an extension, to allow the application process	Planning, Roads		
to follow accordingly and provide our officials to review	Branch		
and provide our Branch's comments.	Department of		
	Infrastructure		
Trust this is in order.	Western Cape		
	Government		
	14 October 2024		
COMMENT	NAME/ORGANISATION	RESPONSE	
Good day,	Nrateng Mashiloane	Thank you for your comments	57
	_		
I hope this email finds you well. SACAA has no comments	Aviation		
for the proposed development. The proposed site for the	Environmental		
development is outside the vicinity of aviation	Compliance		
infrastructure and shows no significant or negative impacts	Department		
on civil aviation activities and operations within the airport.			

However, should there be any infrastructure or structure or machinery such excavators that are deemed too high, kindly lodge an application with Air Traffic and Navigation Services (ATNS) as published on the SACAA website: www.caa.co.za/industryinformation/obstacles/. The list and contact details of the approved obstacles assessment services providers can be obtained from the CAA website: www.caa.co.za. You are also advised to inform Plettenberg Bay Airport for their comments and inputs.	17 October 2024		
COMMENT	NAME/ORGANISATION	RESPONSE	
Many thanks for the opportunity to comment on the above application. We have received the documents and would like to submit the following comments:	Nikki Mann OBO Plettenberg Bay		58
Precedent for approving development in high-risk flood zones Considering the location of the activities proposed in this application, we are concerned about the risk of flooding, particularly during these volatile times associated with climate change. National Coastal Management Lines have been put in place to discourage development in flood risk areas. Estuarine areas have not been included in these management lines. However, in this particular instance, and considering the disaster of the 2007 floods, we are of the opinion that this application falls within a flood-risk area. Furthermore, we are concerned that approval for this application could set a precedent for future applications for development in high-risk areas.	Community Environment Forum 18 October 2024	Please also refer to the responses to the DEADP: Ocean and Coasts (responses # 25 to 42). The proposal is to upgrade the existing facility with minor expansion outside of the existing footprint however these expansions are still located outside of the Coastal Management Lines. The proposal is therefore not for a new development within the Coastal Management Lines which would set a precedent.	59
Stormwater Management While plans include new stormwater management structures, it's crucial to ensure these systems effectively mitigate runoff. This includes evaluating the design and maintenance of permeable pavements and bioswales to		According to the Departure and SDP Approval Applications by Planning Space town and regional planners (Appendix G6) bioswales and permeable paving will be included in the upgrade of the parking. Additionally if you refer to the Stormwater Management Layout you will note that the new parking bays will be constructed	60

THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF MILKWOOD MANOR HOUSE AND PARKING ON ERF 10190, REMAINDER OF ERF 2066 AND REMAINDER OF ERF 706, PLETTENBERG BAY, WESTERN CAPE

prevent sediment and pollutants from entering the estuary.					
The stormwater management infrastructure should be					
regularly inspected to ensure optimal performance over					
time.					

Soil Erosion and Stability of the Rock Revetment

The construction and removal of structures near the rock revetment must consider potential erosion impacts, particularly given the history of flooding in the area. Any changes to the revetment or surrounding areas could exacerbate erosion risks, threatening both the structural integrity of the revetment and the surrounding environment. We also suggest the use of erosion control measures, such as natural vegetation, to stabilise soil and dune sand in vulnerable areas after construction. Regular postconstruction monitoring should also be a requirement to identify and address any erosion issues promptly. Erosion control measures should be in place during construction as well.

Legal High-Water Mark vs. High-Water Mark

The proposal mentions the "legal high-water mark" (shown on the Alternative SDP) and the "high-water mark" without providing clear distinctions between the two. Clarification is needed on the SDP to specify which definition is being used and how it affects the placement of infrastructure in relation to potential coastal impacts. The recent survey of the high-water mark, mentioned in the Planning Application, was requested but not received.

Risk of Flooding and Coastal Infrastructure

We would like to stress the strong possibility of flood events, particularly with the likelihood of climate change events becoming more frequent and considering the impacts experienced during the 2007 floods (images attached). There is concern that infrastructure, especially on the coastline, could be at risk of ending up in the ocean in

•	706, PLETTENBERG BAY, WESTERN CAPE	
	from permeable grass block paving and that silt and interception traps will be installed before the outlets of the upgraded stormwater outlets.	
	The MMP is to maintain the revetment if required. Please refer to the Coastal Engineer's report and the EMPr which has the mitigation measures recommended by the specialist incorporated.	61
	The layouts have been revised to provide clarity.	62
	The possibility is understood, one must understand that the proposed upgrades are largely within the existing footprint and undertaking the proposal is not going to increase any risks that the existing facility and infrastructure is already subject to.	63

The structures have been designed to with stand extreme weather

events hence the need for the rock revetment.

THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF MILKWOOD MANOR HOUSE AND PARKING ON ERF 10190, REMAINDER OF ERF 2066 AND REMAINDER OF ERF 706, PLETTENBERG BAY, WESTERN CAPE

REMAINDER OF ERF 2066 AND REM	TAINDER OF ERF 706, PLETTENBERG BAY, WESTERN CAPE	
future flood events or during storm surges. While insurance		
may cover the impacts to infrastructure, consideration		
must also be given to the additional pressures placed on		
Disaster Management institutions/organisations that may		
arise during a flood event, increased costs to the Local		
Municipality in such a situation, as well as possible risks to		
clients. Preventative measures, such as designing		
structures to withstand extreme weather events and		
coastal erosion, should be incorporated into the proposal		
to avoid long-term damage to infrastructure.		
Milkwood Trees	All trees will be saved as far as practically possible, any protected	64
The proposal mentions the presence of protected	trees which need to be removed or transplanted will first undergo a	
Milkwood trees but presents conflicting information about	National Forestry Act Licence application.	
their potential removal. Clear communication about		
which trees will be preserved or removed is necessary and		
indicated on the Site Development Plan. If any trees are		
removed, a permit will be required from the Department		
of Forestry and a replacement planting plan should be		
included, using indigenous species that can contribute to		
the overall biodiversity of the area. Furthermore, a tree		
protection plan during construction should ensure that no		
damage is done to retained trees.		
Wildlife Disruption	Please refer to the Specialist reports, the mitigation measures have	65
The expansion may affect local wildlife, particularly during	been incorporated into the EMPr.	
construction. Strategies should be put in place to minimise		
disturbances to nesting sites, eelgrass beds and the		
estuarine environment. In addition to this, we recommend		
timed construction activities outside of breeding or nesting		
seasons for key species (i.e. Oystercatchers) in the area.		
Thes establishment of buffer zones around sensitive		
habitats should also be considered.		
Invasive Species Management	A separate management plan is not required due to the very small	66
Expansion activities could inadvertently facilitate the	extent of the proposal, the EMPr specifies that follow-up alien	

clearing must be undertaken if required.

spread of invasive plant species. A management plan

Dune Management We recommend that the dune embankment on the seaward side of the property boundary be vegetated with indigenous dune species [preferably as far as the foot of the hummock dune], as part of the maintenance management plan. This would create an additional natural buffer, helping reduce future risks and stabilise dune and sand movement into the property and into stormwater catchpits. Regular monitoring and maintenance of the dune's integrity, particularly after storm events, should be included in the management plan. The Plettenberg Bay Community Environment Forum thanks you for the opportunity to comment and we look forward to your response to our queries and concerns. We reserve the right to submit further comments as additional information becomes available. COMMENT Bitou Local Municipality would like to thank you for the	NAME/ORGANISATION Anjé Minne	Due to the dynamic nature of the dune embankment on the seaward side of the property it would not be ecologically sound to try to stabilise the area with vegetation which would be eroded from time to time. RESPONSE Thank you for your comments.	68
should be implemented to monitor and control any invasive species that may establish during and after construction. This plan should include specific control methods. Expansion of Parking into the EFZ The proposed expansion of the parking area into an undeveloped portion of the Estuarine Functional Zone (EFZ) is a key concern. While the area to be cleared is relatively small (170sqm of natural but partially degraded vegetation), constructing public infrastructure in a high-risk flood zone is problematic. Although damage to parking bays is less detrimental than damage to buildings, this may still result in future repair costs borne by the municipality		The proposed expansion is in line with the management objective of the CML's and supported by the DEADP: Oceans and Coasts. There may be repair costs in the future that will be borne by the municipality	67

Remainder of Erf 2066 and Remainder of Erf 706 within the Bitou Municipal area. Please note that these comments have been drafted by the Land Use and Environmental Management department within the Planning and Development directorate. Additional comments may be required from other relevant departments within the Bitou Local Municipality.	Environmental Management Officer Planning and Development: Land Use and Environmental Management Bitou Municipality		
The following information was taken from the supplied	21 October 2024		
report and summarise the proposed activities. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY		The total ground floor of the building has changed since the public	70
The it is proposed to expand the existing Milkwood Manor through the addition of new rooms, a store and a spa increasing the total ground floor of the building to 1112.07m2. An additional 27 parking bays are to be added to the existing public parking as well as various upgrades to the parking area with the addition of ablutions and a shower deck for public use.		participation process and the public amenities have been removed from Alternative A and is now present in Alternative B.	
LOCATION The property is situated adjacent to the Keurbooms Estuary at Lookout Beach and contains an existing guesthouse and public and parking facilities.			71
Following a review of the documentation and appendices the following comments are made: 1. As mentioned within the report the area in question has experienced erosion in the past due to coastal process and the east-west migration of the Keurbooms river mouth. Historically, the area was densely vegetated with what seemed to be Goukamma Dune Thicket. The image below shows the vegetated area in 2004.			



Figure 1 - Historical aerial imagery of the area in 2004, Google Earth

2. It is requested that the specialists evaluate, and that the EIA include the active rehabilitation of the dune in front of the parking area (indicated in blue in Figure 2 below). This active rehabilitation should include soft measures such as the use of sand fencing and the planting of appropriate indigenous dune vegetation. This can be included as a Maintenance Management Plan. This active rehabilitation will ensure the stabilisation of the dune and will provide valuable buffer protection to the structures present.

The proposal is for the upgrading of the existing facility and minor upgrades to the parking area. The recommended dune rehabilitation falls beyond the boundaries of the subject property. The management and maintenance responsibility of coastal public property does not fall onto private landowners.

/2



Figure 2 - Aerial Imagery of the Lookout area in 2022, Google Earth.

- 3. The Environmental Management Plan should give direction as to the operational maintenance of the parking area, specifically what should be done with sand that overtops and blows into the parking area. Sand should be replaced in areas where accretion is required. Please can the coastal engineers provide comment and inputs in this regard.
- 4. All lighting should be downward facing to limit light pollution.
- 5. The use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems within the parking area is supported.
- 6. Future maintenance and operations of the proposed shower deck going forward, including removal of sand,

The operational management and maintenance of the parking area will fall under the responsibility of the municipality to maintain and as such the Bitou Municipality would have to apply for an MMP. The municipality however will only require an MMP if more than 5 cubic meters of sand needs to be moved, anything below that is not listed and can be undertaken at any stage. All lighting will be done with consideration to creating any light 74 pollution. This is also in the interest of the Hotel operation. Light will be considerate of the wildlife and human life in this area and be as environmentally as possible Thank you for supporting this aspect of the project. 75 The operational management and maintenance of the beach 76 shower will fall under the responsibility of the municipality to maintain

should be included in the Environmental Management Programme. 7. Although it is acknowledged that the Coastal Engineers have confirmed that the rock revetment protection measures should be sufficient to protect structures the		and as such the Bitou Municipality would have to apply for an MMP if required, however due to the small size of the beach shower no listed activities would be triggered by clearing the deck by manual labour and as such an MMP would likely not be required. Raising the floors was a recommendation by the Coastal Engineer and has been incorporated into the designs.	77
potentially flooding as a result of overtopping waves during extreme conditions is a concern. Mitigation measures in this regard (raising of floor levels) should be implemented.			
The Bitou Municipality reserves the right to revise initial comments and request further information based on any additional information that might be received. The onus remains on the registered property owner to confirm adherence to any relevant legislation with regards to the activities which might trigger and/or need authorisation for.		This is noted. Thank you for your comments.	78
Should you require any additional information please do not hesitate to contact this office.			
COMMENT	NAME/ORGANISATION	RESPONSE	
Following a review of the dBAR and Estuarine Assessment, CapeNature wishes to make the following comments: 1.CapeNature does not support the development within the coastal dune section of the Estuarine Function Zone (EFZ) as this is within coastal habitat which is an important ecological infrastructure that provides a range of regulatory services to coastal communities (Cadman	Megan Simons CapeNature 30 October 2024	As indicated in the Estuarine Assessment: Construction of the ablution block will occur within a transformed area of the EFZ and will not result in any loss or disturbance to estuarine habitat. Construction of beach showers occurs on an undeveloped section of the coastal dune section of the EFZ, at the access point to the Lookout Beach.	79
2016)7. The coastal habitat has an essential role in providing physical buffering against sea storm surges and other potential climate change related impacts. Ecological infrastructure must be in a functional and		Impact 1: Loss of EFZ habitat (estuarine) caused by the expansion of the public car park. Expansion of the car park will result in the permanent transformation of a narrow undeveloped band of the EFZ. Approximately 170 m2 of	

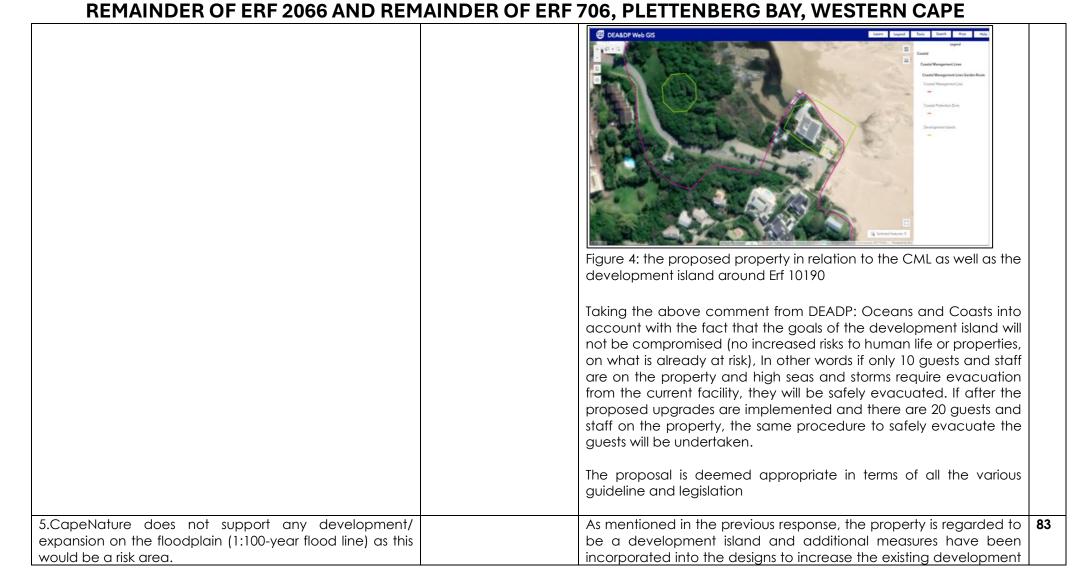
COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF MILKWOOD MANOR HOUSE AND PARKING ON ERF 10190,

REMAINDER OF ERF 2066 AND REMAINDER OF ERF 706, PLETTENBERG BAY, WESTERN CAPE

natural state as they have an important role in landscape connectivity, as well as supporting the functioning of PAs or CBAs (Pool-Stanvliet et.al. 2017).	this habitat is natural and the remainder (approximately 180 m2) is transformed (kikuyu lawns and other invasives – e.g. <i>M. insulare</i>). While the natural habitat is invaded by A. <i>donnax</i> , it does nevertheless provide functional habitat for a limited diversity of predominantly terrestrial biota – mainly nesting and foraging habitat for bird species (e.g. weavers, bishops and warblers). No aquatic estuarine biota are expected to be adversely impacted. The extent of habitat lost is very limited in extent and a natural reedbed buffer (ranging between 15 and 40 m) will remain between the car park and the shoreline of the estuary. It is thus unlikely that this loss of habitat will significantly affect the ecological or functional attributes of the broader estuarine system. Significance rating of impact after mitigation: Low Negative Impact 2: Loss of EFZ habitat (coastal) caused by the construction of beach showers. Construction of public beach showers is planned at the public access point to the Lookout Beach. While this area falls within the EFZ of the estuary, habitat is definitely coastal, consisting of beach sand, well above the tidal mark. The area is not vegetated and no aquatic estuarine biota (dependant on tidal exchange) inhabit the area. The area experiences high volumes of pedestrian traffic and is unlikely to be an important nesting, roosting or feeding area for coastal bird species. Significance rating of impact after mitigation: Low Negative	90
2.The impacts of climate change such as increase in rainfall, flooding, rise in sea-level and storm events must be considered for this application. Considering that the Keurbooms estuary has flooded in the past.	Please refer to responses 4, 25, 29, 34 and 39 which answers similar comments regarding climate change.	80
3. CapeNature does not support any clearing of vegetation that will destabilize the banks of the estuary. However, we do recommend bank stabilization to mitigate the impacts of future storm events.	We agree that destabilising the banks of the estuary should not be undertaken and does not form part of this proposal. Vegetation clearance proposed outside of Erf 10190 is only to construct the	81

	additional parking areas as shown in the layout plans and the Image below extracted from the estuarine Assessment Report.	
4. Enhancements of existing rights should not be allowed; however, maintenance of existing approved infrastructure	above: a development island is considered outside or landward of	
can be.	the CML in order to recognise existing development rights. In this regard, all the proposed activities within the boundaries of Erf 10190 falls within the development island and thus landward of the CML. Furthermore, all proposed activities directly south of Erf 10190 are also considered landward of the CML (see Figure 1 below). However, it must be noted that the development islands is to limit the enhancement of existing development rights and/or the expansion of development within these development islands in order to reduce risk of human life and properties as a result of coastal processes and impacts of climate change."	

COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF MILKWOOD MANOR HOUSE AND PARKING ON ERF 10190,



	resilience to climate change and climate pressures such as wave run-up and flooding.	
6.In terms of the Sea Shore Act, 1935 (Act No. 21 of 1935) a lease agreement is required from CapeNature for any structure's seawards or on the High-Water Mark of the Sea on state-owned land. Please note that in terms of section 3(5) of the Sea-Shore Act, 1935 (Act No 21 of 1935) "Before any lease is entered into under subsection (1) or any permit is granted under subsection (2), the Minister shall, at the expense of the person with or to whom it is proposed to enter into such lease or to issue such permit, cause a notice to be published in the Gazette and in not less than one newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood wherein the portion of the sea-shore or the sea concerned is situated, wherein- (a) the proposal to enter into the lease or to issue the permit is made known. (b) the place where and the times at which full particulars of the proposed lease or permit will be open for inspection are specified; and (c) it is specified that objection to the proposed lease or permit may be lodged with a person specified in the notice, before a date so specified, which shall be not less than 30 days after the date on which the notice is published."	This is understood and if approved and it is found that the shower deck is below the high-water mark, as defined in the Sea Shore Act, 1935 (Act No. 21 of 1935) a lease agreement between the municipality and CapeNature will be undertaken.	84
7. It is assumed that some work will be required on Coastal Public Property (CPP). In terms of the NEM: ICM Act8, CPP exists to: (i) improve public access to the seashore; (ii) protect sensitive coastal ecosystems; (iii) secure the natural functioning of dynamic coastal processes;	This is correct, as indicated in the description of the proposed activity, the proposed activities outside of Erf 10190 (Milkwood manor property) will entail the expansion of the beach parking area, construct a beach shower deck and ablution block, which will be located on municipal property and coastal public property. All of which are aligned with the goals of and permitted uses of Coastal Public Property.	85

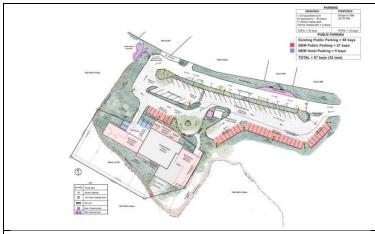
	ANDER OF EM 700, FEFTENDERO DAT, WEOTERN OAFE	
(iv) protect people, property and economic activities from risk arising from dynamic coastal processes, including the risk of sea-level rise; or (v) to facilitate the achievement of any of the objects of the ICM Act.	Additionally, as indicated in the Estuarine Assessment report: Construction of beach showers occurs on an undeveloped section of the coastal dune section of the EFZ, at the access point to the Lookout Beach. The public beach showers will be a welcomed upgrade for everyone going to the beach. While this area falls within the EFZ of the estuary, habitat is coastal, consisting of beach sand, well above the tidal mark. The area is not vegetated, and no aquatic estuarine biota (dependant on tidal exchange) inhabit the area. The area experiences high volumes of pedestrian traffic and is unlikely to be an important nesting, roosting or feeding area for coastal bird species. Due to other negative comments relating to the beach shower and ablution block the preferred alternative has been revised to exclude these public amenities, these amenities are still present on the alternative layout.	
8. Please note that no structures should be placed on CPP unless it complies with the purpose of CPP as detailed in Section 7A of the NEM:ICM Act. In this regard, Section 15 of the ICM Act states: "(1) No person, owner or occupier of land adjacent to the seashore or other coastal public property capable of erosion or accretion may require any organ of state or any other person to take measures to prevent the erosion or accretion of the seashore or such other coastal public property, or of land adjacent to coastal public property, unless the erosion is caused by an intentional act or omission of that organ of state or other person. (2) No person may construct, maintain or extend any structure, or take other measures on coastal public property to prevent or promote erosion or accretion of the	Please refer to the previous response # 85	86

seashore except as provided for in this Act, the National			
Environmental Management Act or any other specific			
environmental management Act."			
Hi	Mike Berry	The Pre-Application Basic Assessment Report and all Appendices	87
Can you please send me documents relating to the		relating to the Proposed Expansion of Milkwood Manor Guest House	
planning and envisaged on the above site	23 October 2024	and parking can be downloaded from the SES website	
Hi	Mike Berry	(www.sescc.net) under the "public documents" section.	
Can you please provide the plans			
	28 October 2024		
COMMENT	NAME/ORGANISATION	RESPONSE	
COMMENTS ON THE PRE-APPLICATION BASIC ASSESSMENT	Melanie Koen		88
REPORT PROPOSED EXPANSION OF MILKWOOD MANOR			
HOUSE AND PARKING ON ERF 10190, REMAINDER OF ERF	AREA MANAGER		
2066 AND REMAINDER OF ERF 706, PLETTENBERG BAY:	FORESTRY: WESTERN		
	CAPE		
1 Forestry is responsible for the implementation and the	Department of		
enforcement of the National Forest Act (NFA), Act 84 of	Forestry, Fisheries and		
1998 as amended and the National Veld and Forest Fire	the Environment		
Act, Act 101 of 1998 as amended (NVFFA). Thank you for	A AIX o o io @ olffo o o o i o o		
giving Forestry this opportunity to comment on above	MKoen@dffe.gov.za		
application.	2 December 2024		00
Forestry studied the supporting documents for the above-	2 December 2024		89
mentioned application and the following points related to Forestry's mandate i.e. the implementation of the NFA is			
applicable			
a. According to the report the: "Erf is zoned as residential-			
situated specifically on the western edge of the			
Keurbooms River estuary; The eastern side of the site falls			
within the estuary itself and is prone to being eroded as the			
estuary is constantly migrating in an east-west direction;			
The western side of the site has been stabilised with rocks			
to protect the buildings from erosion due to flooding and			
tidal movement within the estuary; The development			
proposal includes additions and alterations to the existing			

THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF MILKWOOD MANOR HOUSE AND PARKING ON ERF 10190, REMAINDER OF ERF 2066 AND REMAINDER OF ERF 706, PLETTENBERG BAY, WESTERN CAPE

buildings as well as construction of both internal and public
parking bays and public ablution facilities to service visitors
to the adjacent public beach; the existing ground floor of
the building is 563.87 m² and the existing first floor is
401.91m²

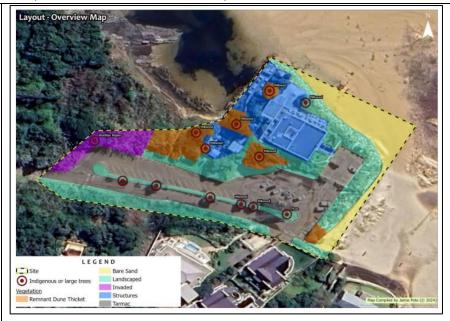
It is proposed to add new rooms, a reception, a bar, a transport area and pergola to the ground floor increasing the total ground floor to 1112.97 m²- Upgrades to the first floor includes new rooms, a store and a spa increasing the total first floor to 957.98m²- This will bring the total floor area of the new hotel to approx. 2,071 m²; To accommodate the expansion of the guest house, the existing parking lot must also be expanded- 1.25 parking bays is required for every room in the hotel-30 parking bays is required; Currently Lookout Beach has no public amenities such as toilets and showers- Part of the proposal is to provide these facilities for the public's benefit- The new ablution block will be located adjacent to the existing municipal pump station on Remainder of Erf 2066" According to the report- "The property consists of Milkwood trees; As well as a small pocket of Coastal forest at the beach access point-which includes a few individuals of species including Tarchonanthus littoralis, Carpobrotus acinaciformis, Eriocephalus paniculatus, Helichrysum patulum, Selago burchellii, Stenotaphrum secundatum, Azima tetracantha, Carissa bispinosa, Euclea racemosa, Grewia occidentalis, Metalasia muricata, Scutia myrtina, Searsia crenata, Cynanchum viminale & Cynanchum ellipticum"



Forestry request that the proposed extensions- as well as the proposed layout incorporate the protected trees. Protected trees to be retained and indicated as no-go areas A National Forestry Act Licence application will be undertaken before these trees are disturbed.

The terrestrial biodiversity specialist has mapped the protected Milkwoods on site and as seen in the combined layout with potential trees below, Milkwoods will have to be removed to undertake the expansion. The specialist has assessed the removal of the trees and found that these remnant Milkwood trees do not perform any substantial ecosystem service and will not have any significant impact to the broader conservation of the species

90



The protected trees are also present on both site development plans.

Please also see the google earth image below with the approx. location of the trees based on J Pote's image above.

REMAINDER OF ERIT 2000 AND REM	INDER OF ERF 706, PLETTENBERG BAY, WESTERN CAPE	
	It appears that most of the Milkwoods will be retained however one is located within one of the proposed new parking spots and a NFA application may be required. Greater clarity regarding the actual on-site placement of the parking spot in relation to the tree will be obtained once the site footprint is marked out and the site has been surveyed.	
Indigenous forest as well as protected trees are protected under the National Forest Act (NFA) (Act No. 84 of 1998) as amended.	5	91
This letter is not a NFA licence.	This is understood.	92
Forestry reserves the right to revise initial comment based		93
on any additional information that may be received		

AFT BAR COMMENTS
GANISATION RESPONSE
hans 94
ntal Affairs
evelopment
Directorate:
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ent, Region
Please refer to Appendix B1 and B2 for the revised layouts which now 95
excludes extension 1 and extension 9.
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THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF MILKWOOD MANOR HOUSE AND PARKING ON ERF 10190, REMAINDER OF ERF 2066 AND REMAINDER OF ERF 706, PLETTENBERG BAY, WESTERN CAPE

With due consideration of the above, this Directorate is of the view that consideration should be given to the omission of "NEW EXTENSION 1" and "NEW EXTENSION 9".

Confirmation of municipal services

According to the Draft Report compiled by GLS Consulting (Pty) Ltd dated 18 July 2024 (Appendix G8 of the DBAR), the existing water system has sufficient capacity to accommodate the domestic water demand of the proposed development to comply with the pressure criteria as set out in the master plan. However, the existing system has insufficient capacity to supply the fire flow to the proposed development.

According to the report, in order to supply the fire flow it is required to:

upgrade the existing 50mm diameter pipeline from the Town PRV 2 water distribution zone to a 110mm diameter pipeline;

or

install a new 110 diameter link services pipeline from the Town reservoir water distribution zone (at the corner of Erf 3904) to Erf 10190.

In this regard, the DBAR does not specify which of the two options will be implemented. Furthermore, an assessment of the impact associated with the required works has not been provided in the DBAR, especially if the upgrade of the existing 50mm diameter pipeline to a 110mm diameter pipeline is to be implemented.

With reference to Appendix E16 of the DBAR (i.e. Development Meeting dated 17 September 2024), please

In order to supply fire flow of roughly 15 L/s at 10 m head to Erf 10190, it is recommended by GLS Consulting that a new 110 mm diameter link services pipeline from the Town reservoir water distribution zone (at the corner of Erf 3904) to Erf 10190 is installed within existing road reserves (red line in Figure below). According to the project manager the fire line upgrade route is to be done in Council Road Reserve, design under scrutiny by BLM and to conform to Council By-laws and SANS requirement.



Please refer to Section B 4.4 of the revised Draft BAR where the upgrades have been included.

Thiis will be attached with the Final BAR.

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	700, I LETTENBERO BAT, WEOTERN GALE	
note that the minutes of the meeting of the representatives		
of the Bitou Municipality is not considered formal		
confirmation of the availability of municipal services		
capacity and infrastructure. Therefore, formal written		
confirmation must be obtained from the Bitou Municipality		
in respect of the availability of adequate spare capacity or		
network infrastructure for water and sewerage.		
Notwithstanding the above, according to the minutes it is	Please refer to response 96.	98
understood that the developer / applicant is required to		
upgrade the pipeline for the fire flow requirements as per		
the GLS Report. With due consideration of the information in		
the GLS Report, this implies that the municipality requires the		
upgrade of the existing 50mm diameter pipeline from the		
Town PRV 2 water distribution zone to a 110mm diameter		
pipeline. In this regard, it is noted that the existing pipeline is		
located on Erf 2065. However, it is unclear how the		
proposed upgrades will be implemented as the analysis of		
the information provided in the GLS Report suggests that the		
pipeline crosses a sandy beach and may be located within		
100m of the High-Water Mark of the sea.		
Considering the above, you are required to confirm which	Please refer to comment 96 and Section B 4.4 of the revised Draft BAR	99
of the two options will be implemented and include and	where the upgrades have been included.	
assess such option in the BAR.		
Please be advised that this is an aspect that must be		100
clarified in the BAR as any uncertainty in this regard may		
prejudice the outcome of the application for environmental		
authorisation.		
Coastal aspects		101
With reference to the listed property size of Erf 10190		
(Milkwood Manor) in the DBAR and the supporting maps		
(i.e. locality maps, SDP, etc.), your attention is drawn to		
Section 7 of the National Environmental Management:		
Integrated Coastal Management Act, Act 24 of 2008, as		

	•	
amended ("NEM:ICMA") which defines the composition of		
coastal public property ("CPP") as inter alia—		
(a) coastal waters1;		
(b) land submerged by coastal waters, including—		
(i) land flooded by coastal waters which subsequently		
becomes part of the bed of coastal waters; and		
(ii) the substrata beneath such land;		
(d) the seashore, including—		
(i) land flooded by coastal waters which subsequently		
becomes part of the bed of coastal waters; and		
(ii) the substrata beneath such land;		
Furthermore, in accordance with Section 11 of the	This is correct and understood.	102
NEM:ICMA ownership of CPP vests in the citizens of the		
Republic and must be held in trust by the State on behalf of		
the citizens of the Republic.		
In this regard, an analysis of the relevant aerial imagery		
indicates that the portion of Erf 10190 outside the rock		
revetment to the north and east has been submerged by		
coastal waters and is therefore considered to be CPP.		
Please be advised that in accordance with Section 15 of	This is noted.	103
NEM:ICMA that:		
(1) No person, owner or occupier of land adjacent to the		
seashore or other coastal public property capable of		
erosion or accretion may require any organ of state or any		
other person to take measures to prevent the erosion or		
accretion of the seashore or such other coastal public		
property, or of land adjacent to coastal public property,		
unless the erosion is caused by an intentional act or omission		
of that organ of state or other person.		
(2) No person may construct, maintain or extend any		
structure, or take other measures on coastal public property		
to prevent or promote erosion or accretion of the seashore		
except as provided for in this Act, the National		



Environmental	Management	Act	or	any	other	specific
environmental	management A	Act.				

According to the coastal engineering report additional rock armour must be added to the existing revetment to ensure that the revetment is resilient into the future. However, it has not been indicated where the additional rock must be placed. In light of the above, any maintenance work associated with the revetment must occur within the boundaries of the property (i.e. outside of the CPP).

You are advised to formally consult (i.e., meet with) with this Department's sub-directorate Coastal Management regarding the proposal, but more specifically the proposed mitigation measures and the provisions of the NEM:ICMA.

Maintenance Management Plan

According to the Maintenance Management Plan (attached as Appendix H2 of the DBAR) access to the revetment shall be gained by constructing a temporary track over the rock revetment. It is stated that the in the event that the revetment must be covered with beach sand or similar material, such material can be locally sourced from a nearby beach. However, the estimated amount of material required, and the approximate position of the source material has not been provided.

According to the project manager, all revetment maintenance, source of material, access and maintenance is to be in line with approved EMPr, dated 6 January 2012, Ref: EG12/2/3/4-D1/14-1093/08. Attached as Appendix E and F of the EMPr dated 12 March 2025 (Appendix H of the Revised Draft BAR).

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As requested, an online meeting was held on 26 February 2025.

The MMP has been revised. Sand will no longer be used to access the revetment. A ramp, similar to the image below, can be placed on either side of the revetment, enabling machinery to move over the revetment without the need to source sand.



It is assumed that sand for such purposes will not be sourced in close proximity to the revetment as this may affect the integrity and stability of the existing revetment. As such, you are required to indicate where such material will be obtained.

Furthermore, you are required to obtain input from the Sub-Directorate: Coastal Management of the Western Cape Government: Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning and the Keurbooms Estuary Forum regarding this aspect of the proposed maintenance activities.

Submission of Basic Assessment Report

The BAR must contain all the information outlined in Appendix 1 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 and must also include and address any information requested in any previous correspondence in respect of this matter.

Please be reminded that in accordance with Regulation 19 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, the Department hereby stipulates that the BAR (which has been subjected to public

900	

Please refer to response 106.

Please refer to comments provided by the Sub-directorate: Coastal Management.

The email address provided for the Keurbooms Estuary Forum has been included on the I&AP register and will be provided with an opportunity to comment. Please however note that CapeNature has been requested to comments and the Keurbooms Estuary Forum is managed by CapeNature.

Please note that the Regulation 19(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations, 2014, notification has been submitted, and the Final BAR will therefore be submitted within 140 days of the submission of the application for EA.

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participation) must be submitted to this Department for		
decision within 90 days from the date of receipt of the		
application by the Department. However, if significant		
changes have been made or significant new information		
has been added to the BAR, the applicant/EAP must notify		
the Department that an additional 50 days (i.e. 140 days		
from receipt of the application) would be required for the		
submission of the BAR. The additional 50 days must include		
a minimum 30-day commenting period to allow registered		
I&APs to comment on the revised report/additional		
information.		
If the BAR is not submitted within 90 days or 140 days, where		
an extension is applicable, the application will lapse in terms		
of Regulation 45 of Government Notice Regulation No. 982		
of 4 December 2014 and your file will be closed. Should you		
wish to pursue the application again, a new application		
process would have to be initiated. A new Application Form		
would have to be submitted.		
Furthermore, in accordance with Environmental Impact		
Assessment best-practice, you are kindly requested to notify		
all registered Interested and Affected Parties including the		
authorities identified in the Public Participation Plan of the		
submission of the FBAR and to make the document		
available to them. This will provide such parties an		
opportunity to review the document and how their issues		
were addressed.		
Please note that a listed activity may not commence prior	This is noted and understood.	110
to an environmental authorisation being granted by the		
Department. It is an offence in terms of Section 49A of the		
National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no.		
107 of 1998) ("NEMA") for a person to commence with a		
listed activity unless the competent authority has granted		
an environmental authorisation for the undertaking of the		
activity. A person convicted of an offence in terms of the		

above is liable to a fine not exceeding R10 million or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, or to both such fine and imprisonment. Kindly quote the above-mentioned reference number in any future correspondence in respect of this matter. This Department reserves the right to revise or withdraw initial comments or request further information from you based on any information received.	NAME (ODG ANIS ATION	This is noted.		110
COMMENT	NAME/ORGANISATION	RESPONSE		111
Your request for comment from the Sub-directorate: Coastal Management on the above-mentioned preapplication basic assessment report received on 11 December 2024, refers. The sub-directorate: Coastal Management ("SD: CM") has reviewed the information as specified above and have the following commentary: 2.1.1 The applicant is reminded that Erf 10190, Remainder of Erf 2066 and Remainder of Erf 706 are all located within the Coastal Protection Zone ("CPZ") as defined in Section 16 of the NEM: ICMA and as delineated by the Department with the technical delineation of the coastal management line for the Garden Route District. The purpose of the CPZ is to avoid increasing the effect or severity of natural hazards in the coastal zone and to protect people and properties from risks arising from dynamic coastal processes, including the risk of sea level risks. Due to the subject property's location within the CPZ, Section 63 of the NEM: ICMA must be considered where an authorisation is required in terms of Chapter 5 of the NEMA. Furthermore, Section 62 of the NEM: ICMA obliges all organs of state that regulates the planning of land to apply that legislation in a manner that gives effect to the purpose of the CPZ. As such, Section 63 should be considered by local authorities for land use decision making.	Mercia Liddle Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Biodiversity and Coastal Management 7 February 2025	Coastal Protection Zone (CPZ), he increase nor reduce the risk to hus revetment will not increase during rock revetment's ability to protect will not decrease. The construction more severe natural disaster and	CMA, the property falls within the lowever, the proposal will neither sman life. The footprint of the rock g construction, meaning that the the Milkwood Manor Guest house of the proposal will not lead to a divill not be more vulnerable to so in terms of risks will remain Proposed expansion alignment with CPZ	111

managed, regulated or
restricted in order to—
(a) protect the ecological The expansion of the parking lot
integrity, natural character and does fall within Coastal Public
the economic, social and Property but is supported by
aesthetic value of coastal DEADP:CM and aligns with the
public property: Western Cape Provincial
Coastal Access Strategy and
Plan (2017) as well as Priority
Area 3 of the Western Cape
PCMP 2022 2027. The expansion
of the parking also allows for
more access to the beach,
supporting the economic and
social aesthetic of the coastal
public property. Additionally,
the proposed expansion will
enhance the economic, social
and aesthetic value of the
coastal public property
surrounding Milkwood Manor
Guest House by providing more
opportunities for additional
guests to view and experience
the beauty of the coastal public
property.
(b) avoid increasing the effect Refer to the alignment with point
or severity of natural hazards in A above, the effect and severity
the coastal zone: of natural hazards will not
increase. Mitigation measures to
prevent the erosion and
sedimentation caused by the
clearing of vegetation during

REMAINDER OF ERF 2000 AND REM	AINDER OF ERF /06, PLETTENBERG BAY	, WESTERN CAPE
		the construction of the car park, are included in the EMPr.
	(c) protect people, property and economic activities from risks arising from dynamic coastal processes, including the risk of sea-level rise;	These aspects have been taken into account by the coastal engineer, Allan Wijnberg. His recommendations to raise the floor levels of the building and maintain the rock revetment in accordance with the proposed MMP. In doing so the property and economic activities protection from risks arising from dynamic coastal processes including sea level rise will be increased over what is already
	(d) maintain the natural functioning of the littoral active zone;	in place. The littoral active zone is defined as any land forming part of, or adjacent to, the seashore that is— (a) unstable and dynamic as a result of natural processes; and (b) characterised by dunes, beaches, sand bars and other landforms composed of unconsolidated sand, pebbles or other such material which is either unvegetated or only partially vegetated, by the NEM:ICMA. Taking the above definition into
		account, the vegetation that will be cleared for the proposed

REMAINDER OF ERE 2000 AND REM	AINDER OF ERF 700, PLEITENBERG BAY, WESTERI	I CAPL
REMAINDER OF ERI 2000 AND REM	expansion of does not fall does howeve and these of bays will serve provide addition coastal public (e) maintain the productive capacity of the coastal zone by place to previous not constant to the productive capacity of the coastal zone by place to previous not constant to the capacity of the coastal zone by place to previous not capacity of the coastal zone by place to previous not capacity of the coastal zone by place to previous not capacity of the coastal zone by place to previous not capacity of the coastal zone by place to previous not capacity of the coastal zone by place to previous not capacity of the coastal zone by place to previous not capacity of the coastal zone by place to previous not capacity of the coastal zone by place to previous not capacity not capacity and these capacity not c	the parking lot, within the LAZ. It r fall within the EFZ additional parking e the public and itional access to
	environment;	ruction activities.
	result in approximation in approximation in approximation and a second control of the se	of the carpark will prox. 170 m² of at to be lost and
	habitat to be	m² of transformed lost. The extent of is very limited in
	buffer (ranging	natural reedbed g between 15 and nain between the
	car park and t	the shoreline of the impact has been
	was found habitat will	ne specialist, and it that this loss of not significantly
	affect the functional a broader estud	ttributes of the
	(d) make land near the The proposal seashore available to organs of decrease of	will not increase or access, however
		ea in the carpark eatly increase of rescue

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COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF MILKWOOD MANOR HOUSE AND PARKING ON ERF 10190, REMAINDER OF ERF 2066 AND REMAINDER OF ERF 706, PLETTENBERG BAY, WESTERN CAPE

2.1.2 The SD: CM previously informed the applicant in our comments dated 16 October 2024, that Erf 10190 forms part of a development island and that although the applicant has development rights they are still exposed to coastal processes as well as the impacts of climate change. Additionally, the purpose of the development island is to acknowledge development rights but to temper such rights in response to the risk that the property may be exposed to and to reduce liability to decision makers. Regardless of whether the applicant is willing to accept such risks, it should be noted that the SD: CM has an obligation in terms of the NEM: ICMA and as such our comments cannot be disregarded as historical events have proven the level of risk that the subject property is and has been exposed to.

(i) performing rescue operations; or

(ii) temporarily depositing and ambulances and also objects and materials washed up by the sea or tidal waters.

and ambulances and also increase the amount of space available to temporarily deposit

operations due to the additional space for the rescue vehicles and ambulances and also increase the amount of space available to temporarily deposit materials.

Please refer to pages 40-42 of the Revised Draft BAR explaining how Section 63 of the ICMA have been taken into account.

This is understood, the responses highlight the fact that the risks currently experienced will not increase by the proposed upgrades, however the socio-economic positivise will increase.

The obligation placed on the Department under NEM: ICMA, to reduce liability and account for coastal processes is acknowledged. However, this obligation must be exercised proportionally and based on a clear, evidence-based assessment rather than general references to historical events. While past extreme weather events provide context for understanding coastal risk, they do not justify broad restrictions on all future development within designated islands. Instead, a site-specific, scientifically informed risk assessment must be the basis for determining whether the proposed expansion is appropriate.

The applicant has taken specific steps to align the proposed expansion with climate resilience best practices, including elevating floor levels, reinforcing structural integrity, and ensuring that stormwater management is addressed within the design. These measures demonstrate that the expansion is being undertaken responsibly and cautiously, consistent with the requirements of both NEM: ICMA and NEMA.

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2.1.3 In terms of the relaxation of the building line from 4m to
0m, the SD: CM remains concerned that the relaxation of
the building line may result in an insufficient buffer to absorb
the effects of coastal processes. The SD: CM notes all the
site photos in 'Appendix C' post the September/October
2024 events and that the current revetment has been
unaffected by those events. The status of the current
revetment does not diminish the high probability of wave
run-up and overtopping that may likely lead to inundation
of the property.
O 1 4 With the position of the property of the property

2.1.4 With the position of the property at the mouth of an estuary rendering it vulnerable to both coastal processes such as wave run-up and coastal erosion but also from impacts from inland flooding, the applicant indicated that the position of the property is fully understood and confirmed the SD: CM's concerns by stating that repairs to the property are extremely costly and disruptive to business. It is therefore again advised that caution be applied in considering any additions to the existing building. The provisions of Sections 14 and 15 of the NEM: ICMA as well as the Advisory Note from the Chief Surveyor Generalis therefore reiterated.

The proposed expansion does not introduce new risks beyond what is already present, and the resilience measures incorporated into the design ensure that it is a responsible, adaptive expansion that aligns with both socio economic imperatives and environmental best practices. If the Department intends to impose additional restrictions, it must provide clear, site-specific justification beyond general historical concerns and ensure that any limitations imposed do not constitute an arbitrary deprivation of development rights.

On the southern boundary of the property (the parking area) the relaxation of the building line will not increase the risks associated with coastal processes as it is located on the parking side of the property and is protected by the existing building. The project manager has however stated that service yard will be managed within the current footprint and within the building lines.

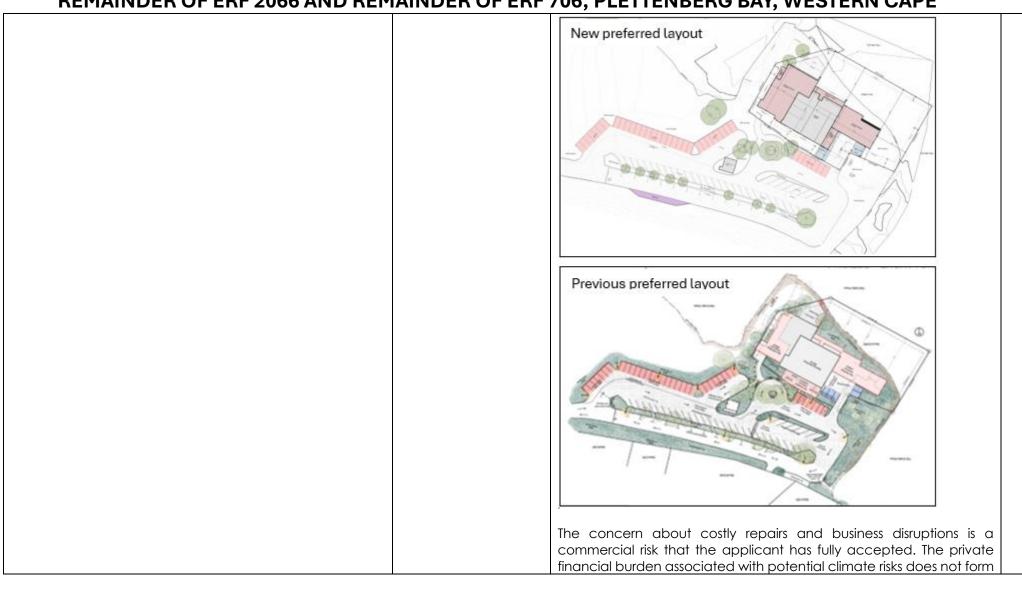
Please refer to response 24 provided to a similar comment previously submitted.

Please note that this comment is referencing a small part of a response to comments previously provided by the SD:CM. To understand that response please refer comment and response #25 so that the point is not taken out of context.

The applicant acknowledges the risks associated with the location of the property and has already taken measured steps to adjust the design to mitigate potential hazards. The removal of Rooms 1 and 9 from the preferred and alternative are indications that the expansion has been planned with a precautionary approach. The design modifications shows that the applicant has actively engaged with the Department's previous concerns and adjusted the development footprint accordingly.

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	a legal basis for deterring development rights, particularly where appropriate risk mitigation measures have been adopted. Instead, the applicant has demonstrated a responsible approach to risk management by adjusting the project footprint and incorporating design adaptations that account for foreseeable climate hazards.
	The presence the existing rock revetment, which serves as a protective barrier against erosion and wave action, is an essential factor in evaluating the actual exposure of the property to coastal risks. Allan Wijnberg (Coastal Engineer) confirmed that the existing rock revetment is structurally sound and capable of withstanding extreme weather events if maintained. This assessment validates the feasibility of the expansion and provides technical justification for proceeding with the development within a controlled, managed, and resilient framework.
	Section 14 of NEM: ICMA states that if the high-water mark moves inland, any land that becomes part of coastal public property automatically vests in the state. However, this provision applies only when and if such a shift occurs. The mere possibility of future shoreline retreat or flooding does not constitute an automatic basis for restricting lawful development rights, especially when climate adaptation and risk mitigation measures are already incorporated into the project.
	The recommendation that cautions be applied in considering any additions to the building should be framed within the broader context of lawful development rights, site-specific resilience measures, and the obligation to balance environmental, social, and economic considerations. While climate risks must be taken seriously, the precautionary approach cannot be applied overly restrictively, effectively nullifying existing development rights.

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2.1.5 The SD: CM notes that the applicant has considered	11
the Bitou Municipality Disaster Risk Assessment 2019 as	
previously requested by the SD: CM.	
2.1.6 In terms of proposed public showers, the SD: CM notes	11
that due to other negative comments relating to the beach	
shower and ablution block the preferred alternative has	
been revised to exclude these public amenities – the SD:CM	
supports this exclusion.	
2.1.7 The SD: CM duly acknowledges the applicant's	11
response to developments or structures within the littoral	
active zone ('LAZ') and the SD: CM therefore reiterates that	
any activities within this area that does not support natural	
coastal processes may result in erosion. The NEM: ICMA	
regards the LAZ to be a dynamic system where the free	
movement of sand must not be interfered with. It is essential	
that the competent authority not only considers the	
impact(s) the proposal and its associated activities will have	
on the receiving environment, but also the impact(s) that	
environment, including dynamic coastal processes would	
have on the proposed wooden deck and public showers.	
As per item 2.1.11 it is noted that the proposed structures in	
the LAZ are now excluded.	
2.1.8 With respect to the location of the subject property,	Section 14(5) of the NEM:ICA states:
the applicant was previously informed of risk pertaining to	(5) If the high-water mark is landward of a straight line boundary of a
the loss of property should the high-water mark of the sea	coastal land unit when this Act took effect, or the high-water mark
move inland of the property boundary. In this regard,	moves landward of a straight line boundary of a coastal land unit due
Section 14 of the NEM: ICMA and the Advisory Note from the	to the erosion of the coast, sea-level rise or other causes, the owner of
Office of the Chief Surveyor-General, dated 15 October	that coastal land unit-
2021, is applicable. The applicant only stated that they	(a) loses ownership of any portion of that coastal land unit that is
understood the risk and that the insurer is happy to insure the	situated below the high-water mark to the extent that such land unit
property. However, the applicant must consider the	becomes coastal public property; and
probability of loss of property to the inland movement of the	(b) is not entitled to compensation from the State for that loss of
sea as per Section 14(5) of the NEM: ICMA.	ownership,

unless the movement of the high-water mark was caused by an

	intentional or negligent act or omission by an organ of state and was a reasonably foreseeable consequence that act or omission.	
	This was considered and the loss of property could occur whether the proposed expansion is implemented or not. This legislation is applicable to all properties along the coast. The mere possibility of future shoreline retreat or flooding does not constitute an automatic basis for restricting lawful development rights, especially when climate adaptation and risk mitigation measures are already incorporated into the project.	
2.1.9 In terms of the proposed engineering consultation in the proposed Maintenance Management Plan, be advised any such measures cannot be without consultation of the	The MMP has been revised to include the SD:CM, DEA&DP and the Bitou Municipality, as required authorities to consult before any measures listed in the MMP take place.	120
SD: CM, competent authority nor the municipality as the	The assiss is led in the Minn Take place.	
applicant is reminded of Section 14 of the NEM: ICMA and	The SD:CM is also reminder that the freak storm or high wave runup	
item 2.1.8 above.	does not result in loss of property but instead the shift in the mean highwater mark as shown in response 119.	
2.1.10. The SD: CM would like to reiterate that the entire	We recognize that the entire proposal falls within the EFZ. However,	121
subject area is located in the estuarine functional zone	the expansion of Milkwood Manor Guest House falls within the already	
('EFZ') which equates to the 5m contour along an estuary,	disturbed EFZ and is recognized as a development island. Therefore,	
and it encapsulates the most dynamic areas influenced by	the expansion of the building will not result in disturbance to	
long-term estuarine sedimentary processes. It also provides	undeveloped EFZ. The western expansion of the car park will extend	
a buffer zone that allows an estuary to swell within the	into an undeveloped area of EFZ. Mitigation measures are included in	
floodplain of an estuary in the event of flood events, inundation as well as sea-level rise due to climate change.	the EMPr to prevent any disturbance, erosion and sedimentation to the estuarine and coastal habitat. Please refer to pages 70-86, for the	
It allows for the inclusion of some terrestrial fringe vegetation	impacts and mitigation measures.	
that contribute detritus to the system and refuge areas for	impacts and minganor measures.	
many animal species during floods. It must be noted that in	The coastal engineer has recommended mitigation measures with	
general the SD: CM does not support any development	the expectation of climate change effects coming into play in future	
within EFZ. Although the development island is recognised	and all his recommended mitigation measures will be enforced.	
for Erf 10190 the applicant must note that the property is still		
at risk to coastal processes and impacts of climate change.		

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As such, any expansions to the property or enhancement of property rights is not supported.

2.1.11. Although the applicant emphasised how the proposed expansion and associated activities will contribute towards the local economy in terms of the PSDF and IDP, the applicant failed to highlight the proposed expansions in the context of coastal resilience especially given the property's vulnerable position in the coastal zone by stating: "It is therefore not required to highlight the resilience of the existing property but instead of those aspects in terms of the NEMA EIA regulations as those are the triggers for the EIA process..." The applicant is reminded that the subject area falls within the CPZ and Section 63 of the NEM: ICMA must be considered where an authorisation is required in terms of Chapter 5 of the NEMA. Furthermore. Section 62 of the NEM: ICMA obliges all organs of state that regulates the planning of land to apply that legislation in a manner that gives effect to the purpose of the CPZ. As such, Section 63 should be considered by local authorities for land use decision makina.

Masselink, G., & Lazarus, E. D. (2019). Defining Coastal Resilience. Water, 11(12), 2587. https://doi.org/10.3390/w11122587 defines coastal resilience as:

"The capacity of the socioeconomic and natural systems in the coastal environment to cope with disturbances, induced by factors such as sea level rise, extreme events and human impacts, by adapting whilst maintaining their essential functions."

From the definition above, the proposal is coastal resilient:

- Factors such as sea level rise (climate change) has been addressed and have been incorporated into the design of the proposal.
- Increasing the Milkwood Manor building by approx. 633 m² will not decrease the essential functionality of the coastal environment.
- The proposed expansion will not increase the risk that extreme natural events pose on the current property.
- All socio-economic benefits are mentioned in the BAR, pages 57-58.
- The socio-economic benefits also do not increase at the expense of the natural environment.

It's safe to assume that the proposed expansion has the socioeconomic and natural environment capacity to cope with the proposed development. The natural environment's essential functions will not be altered. This can be concluded from Appendix G1 and Appendix G2. From the pages mentioned above, it can be concluded that the proposed expansion will have many socioeconomic and tourism benefits.

Please refer to pages 40-42 of the revised Draft BAR, which explains how Section 63 of the ICMA have been taken into account.

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2.1.12. The SD: CM still recommends that a precautionary approach must be applied for the consideration of this proposal as the SD: CM does not support developments within the highly dynamic LAZ or EFZ. It is noted that the applicant is willing to accept the potential risks to their property however this does not align with the objectives of the NEM: ICMA or the principles of the Circular DEA&DP 0004/2021 that prohibits densification within the EFZ, promotes activities in the EFZ such as tourism and subsistence and small-scale fishing but acknowledges the vulnerability of estuaries to impacts of climate change and the importance of the preservation and management of the estuarine functional zone. The natural functioning of an estuary and the EFZ is essential to secure ecological infrastructure and food security. As such, the Circular further states that prohibiting inappropriate development within estuaries and the EFZ reduces the need to actively manipulate ecological processes, such as breaching of an estuary, to protect human life. The proposed development does not contribute to the natural functioning of the estuary or the EFZ.

The public amenities (beach shower deck and ablution block) are only present in Alternative B. The bus drop off area present in the preferred alternative will not be in the LAZ. Additionally, the objectives of the ICMA relating to "development" does not apply to the proposal (apart from the parking expansion) as the expansion of the Milkwood Manor Guest house is within its existing footprint.

Places refer to response 121 regarding the EE7

Please reter to response 121 regarding the EFZ.	
The objectives of NEM:ICMA are:	
(a) to determine the coastal zone of the Republic:	Not applicable to the NEMA process
(b) to provide, within the framework of the National Environmental Management Act, for the co-ordinated and integrated management of the coastal zone by all spheres of government in accordance with the principles of co-operative governance;	Please refer to pages 40-42 of the revised draft BAR explaining how Section 63 of the ICMA have been taken into account.
 (c) to preserve, protect, extend and enhance the status of coastal public property as being held in trust by the State on behalf of all South Africans, including future generations; (d) to secure equitable access to the opportunities and benefits of coastal public properly 	As previously mentioned, Eff 10190 is recognized as a developmental island. RE/2066 and RE/706 are considered coastal public property by expanding the car park and providing additional access to the beach, this objective is being complied with.
(e) to give effect to the Republic's obligations in terms of international law regarding	Not applicable to the NEMA process, however the proposal will not have any impact on international law regarding

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coastal management and the coastal management and	the
marine environment. marine environment.	
According to the Circular DEA&DP 0004/2021:	
DEA&DP Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Viewer does not show whether the proposed development is whigh, medium, low or general risk areas. Let's assume the proposed development is within a high-risk unarea:	vithir
Intention Proposal Compliance	
Maintain coastal quality Complies. Please refer to pages 70-86 the revised draft BAR for all	
Limit public and private liability Complies. The proposal will neit increase nor reduce the risk human life. Please refer comment 29.	c to
Increase public awareness of the potential risks to property and human life	
Prevent intensification of development in the high-risk area. Where existing rights are implemented, it must be tempered, and extreme caution must be applied taking liability and risk to human life into The proposal will not increase	PO is ntal thin rint.

MELIAMOEN OF ENI 2000 AND NELLA	AINDER OF ERI 700, PLETTEINBERG BAT, WESTERN CAFE	
	Prevent encroachment that will impact on the integrity of the shoreline ecology and exacerbate negative impacts Enable safe evacuation in an emergency Prevent encroachment that will impacts. The proposal does not encroach on any other properties. The deck that encroaches on public property will be removed as part of the proposal. Evacuation plans and marked routes are a standard requirement.	
	The Circular further states that prohibiting inappropriate development within estuaries and the EFZ reduces the need to actively manipulate ecological processes, such as breaching of an estuary, to protect human life. The proposed expansion does not contribute to the natural functioning of the estuary or the EFZ, nor hinder it. We agree that prohibiting inappropriate development within estuaries and EFZ reduces the need to actively manipulate ecological processes. Therefore, the proposal is not a new development, it is an expansion of an existing guest house and an existing parking area. The proposed expansion will not increase impacts on the natural functioning, the status quo will remain unchanged in term of natural functioning.	
3. The applicant must be reminded of their general duty of care and the remediation of environmental damage, in terms of Section 28(1) of NEMA, which, specifically states that: "Every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment must take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution or degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring, or, in so far as such harm to the environment is authorised by law or cannot reasonably be avoided or	This is understood.	124

stopped, to minimise and rectify such pollution or			
degradation of the environment" together with Section 58 of the NEM: ICMA which refers to one's duty to avoid			
causing adverse effects on the coastal environment.			
4. The SD: CM reserves the right to revise or withdraw its			125
comments and request further information from you based			123
on any information that may be received.			
COMMENT	NAME/ORGANISATION	RESPONSE	
Your report MILKW/EXP/PB/06/24 dated 11 December 2024	Vanessa Stoffels	Thank you for your comments.	126
refers.	Variossa oronois	Thank you for your commons.	.20
This Branch is not affected by this proposed development,	Department of		
which is why this Branch, from an environmental point of	Infrastructure		
view, offers no objection to it.	Chief Directorate:		
	Road Planning		
	_		
	14 January 2025		
COMMENT	NAME/ORGANISATION	RESPONSE	
Dear Luanne	Chiara Singh	Thank you for your comment.	127
TI 1 (11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11			
Thank you for your email. Please note that HWC's comment	Heritage Western		
of 'No Further Studies' is still applicable.	Cape		
	11 December 2024		
COMMENT	NAME/ORGANISATION	RESPONSE	
Many thanks for the opportunity to comment on the above	Nikki Mann	120 0102	128
application. We have received the documents and would	T under the training		
like to submit the following comments. We acknowledge	OBO Plettenberg Bay		
the response to our comments submitted for the pre-	Community		
application BAR and appreciate the effort made to address	Environment Forum		
some of the concerns raised. However, we would like to			
provide additional feedback and reiterate some key points	4 February 2025		
for consideration in the decision-making process.	·		
Precedent for approving development in high-risk flood		We do not believe that if this proposal gets approved that it will set a	129
The second secon		precedent for possible future developments in high-risk flood zones as	1

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While we appreciate the applicant's efforts to mitigate potential risks associated with sea-level rise, flood events, and climate change, we remain concerned that approval of this proposal could set a precedent for future developments in high-risk flood zones. The proposal is for upgrades within the existing footprint, but it does extend slightly beyond this, with additional public amenities, including parking, bus drop-off areas, and beach showers. We understand that the proposed upgrades will make the facility more resilient to climate change, such as raising floor levels. However, considering the ongoing volatility of climate-related risks, we believe it's crucial to carefully consider whether approving such proposals in high-risk flood zones may create an expectation for similar future applications. The goal should be to balance resilience and the long-term environmental protection of coastal and flood-prone areas while upholding sound development principles that do not jeopardise the broader landscape and ecology.

similar future applications must also comply with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended 7 April 2017) and take The National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008) into account when proposing a new development in a similar area. The NEMA process does not allow for comparison to other similar projects in order to get approval. Each proposal is considered in terms of its compliance with current regulations.

This is correct, the public amenities do extend passed the existing footprint. As mentioned in die DBAR, the beach shower deck and ablution block forms part of the Alternative layout not the preferred layout.

As seen on page 85 of the Revised Draft BAR, all negative impacts can be mitigated to a Low or Very Low sensitivity. As stated, a large part of the expansion will happen within an existing disturbed footprint. The public parking will transverse into vegetation, however the Terrestrial Biodiversity and Botanical Specialist concluded that no high sensitivity areas are identified within the terrestrial environment. The Estuarine specialist concluded that the estuary will remain well buffered by dense reed vegetation (approximately 30 m in width) and construction activities are unlikely to affect any of the other Resource Quality Objectives for the estuary.

The proposed expansion will not diminish any existing coastal resilience and will not jeopardise the broader landscape or ecology. Please refer to Appendix G1 and G2 for an in-depth assessment of the estuarine and terrestrial biodiversity.

Please refer to page 35 of Appendix H (Environmental Management Programme)

Stormwater Management

We urge that the stormwater management infrastructure be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure it performs optimally over time. Given the importance of this system in 130

REMAINDER OF ERF 2066 AND REMAI	INDER OF ERF 706, PLETTENBERG BAY, WESTERN CAPE	
managing flood risk, ongoing monitoring will be critical to		
prevent future flooding issues.		
Risk of Flooding and Coastal Infrastructure	The proposed expansion will not increase any current pressures	131
While we acknowledge that the proposed upgrades are	placed on the local disaster management and emergency services.	
largely within the existing footprint, our primary concern		
remains the potential risks of future flood events and coastal		
erosion, which are expected to increase due to climate		
change. Given the impacts of the 2007 floods and the		
possibility of more frequent storm surges, it is crucial to		
consider the long-term resilience of the infrastructure. While		
we understand that the proposed structures are designed		
to withstand extreme weather events and that the rock		
revetment will be maintained, it is essential to consider the		
cumulative pressures on local disaster management,		
emergency services, and municipal resources in the event		
of such natural disasters.		
Milkwood Trees	Milkwood trees that can be saved will be demarcated during	132
We emphasise the importance of a robust tree protection	construction.	
plan during construction. This plan should ensure that the		
retained Milkwood trees are not damaged, particularly		
given their environmental and ecological significance.		
Dune Management	As stated by DEA&DP in comment #103:	133
We acknowledge the response stating that stabilising the	In accordance with Section 15 of NEM:ICMA that:	
area with vegetation may not be ecologically sound due to	(1) No person, owner or occupier of land adjacent to the	
the dynamic nature of the dune. However, we believe	seashore or other coastal public property capable of erosion	
further investigation into alternative erosion control methods	or accretion may require any organ of state or any other	
could be explored. The importance of preserving the dune's	person to take measures to prevent the erosion or accretion	
natural integrity for ecological and flood management	of the seashore or such other coastal public property, or of	
purposes cannot be understated. While vegetation may	land adjacent to coastal public property, unless the erosion is	
not completely stabilise the dune, it could still contribute to	caused by an intentional act or omission of that organ of state	
reducing the rate of erosion in certain areas, and in turn,	or other person.	
help prevent sand movement into the property. We believe	(2) No person may construct, maintain or extend any structure, or	
that proactive and collaborative approaches to dune	take other measures on coastal public property to prevent or	
	promote erosion or accretion of the seashore except as	

provided for in this Act, the National Environmental
Management Act or any other specific environmental
management Act.
The dune is not on the applicant's property and does not form part of
the scope of this proposal.
Thank you for your comments.
GANISATION RESPONSE
700d Thank you for your support on the project.
and
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GANISATION RESPONSE
nmons A WeTransfer link and the DBAR and KMZ files were sent on the 2 nd of 136
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