

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORIES

Tables 1-6 below provide a comprehensive description of each Spatial Planning Category SPC and Sub-Category, together with their primary functions and selection criteria.

Table 1: Description of Spatial Planning Category A: Core Areas.

SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORY A: CORE AREAS		
CATEGORY DESCRIPTION	GENERAL PURPOSES	
<p>Category A is consistent with UNESCO's biosphere reserve 'Core Area'.</p> <p>It comprises natural areas that are relatively undisturbed by human activities or that have the potential to be restored to such a state.</p> <p>It should have statutory conservation status.</p> <p>For practical planning and management purposes, two sub-categories have been identified, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A.a: Wilderness Areas • A.b: Other Statutory Conservation Areas 	<p>The primary purposes of Category A Areas include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintaining representative and viable samples of natural ecosystems and biodiversity. b) Maintaining the natural ecosystem processes that support the dependent natural and human communities, e.g. catchment functions. c) Providing opportunities for contact with nature ('maintaining a link with the land'), and associated opportunities for outdoor recreation and environmental education. d) Providing a 'sense of place' to all people (State-owned conservation areas are virtually the only parts of the country that all South Africans can call their own). 	
Sub-Category A.a: Wilderness Areas		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
<p><i>Statutory wilderness areas in South Africa are declared under the Forest Act, 1984 (Act 122 of 1984). This Act defines a wilderness area as 'a predominantly natural and unmodified area upon which the impact of modern humans has been minimal, retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions'.</i></p>	<p>Category A.a represents the highest conservation status and are set aside for <i>non-consumptive, non-mechanised, non-disruptive use</i>. The specific purposes of Category A.a include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Representing benchmarks ('a base-datum of normality or naturalness') as standards for environment health and self-sustaining ecosystems. b) Providing secure refugia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The area should have statutory conservation status. <i>De Facto</i> wilderness areas can, however, also be included conditionally. b) Of sufficient size to protect the pristine natural environment, which serves physical and spiritual wellbeing. c) A predominantly natural and unmodified area upon which the impact of modern humans has been minimal.

<p>The IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas defines wilderness as '<i>an enduring natural area, protected by legislation, and of sufficient size to protect the pristine natural environment, which serves physical and spiritual wellbeing. Wilderness is an area where little or no persistent evidence of human intrusion is permitted, so that natural processes will take place largely unaffected by human intervention</i>'.</p>	<p>for source populations and biodiversity.</p> <p>c) Allowing natural processes to continue without human interference.</p> <p>d) Providing opportunities for solitude or a primitive, non-consumptive, non-mechanised and unconfined type of outdoor recreation (i.e. 'wilderness recreation').</p>	<p>d) An area, which has retained its primeval character and influence.</p> <p>e) No permanent improvements or human habitation.</p> <p>f) Capable of being rehabilitated to a wilderness condition.</p>
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Sub-Category A.b: Other Statutory Conservation Areas

Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
<p>Category A.b constitutes conservation areas that do not qualify for wilderness (A.a) status.</p> <p>Statutory conservation areas, e.g. national parks, provincial and registered private nature reserves (zoned Open Space III) marine reserves, etc. - providing for conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity, sustainable outdoor recreation and limited sustainable use of natural resources.</p>	<p>a) <i>In situ</i> conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>b) Monitoring undisturbed ecosystems and undertaking non-destructive research.</p> <p>c) Environmental education.</p> <p>d) <i>Non-consumptive</i> land-uses (e.g. eco-tourism).</p> <p>e) Providing a broader spectrum of outdoor recreation opportunities as opposed to Category A.a, e.g. opportunities for mechanised activities, such as 4X4 access.</p> <p>f) Sustainable resource uses, such as game capturing and harvesting of plant products, e.g. buchu.</p>	<p>a) Area should ideally have statutory conservation status.</p> <p>b) The area must be of sufficient size to protect the pristine natural environment.</p> <p>c) Presence of pristine or rare natural biological features e.g rare endemic species.</p> <p>d) Presence of outstanding natural biophysical features or manifestations, e.g. unique rock formations.</p> <p>e) Areas of exceptional archaeological, or palaeontological importance, also historical sites and features and fossil material.</p>

Table 2: Description of Spatial Planning Category B: Buffer Zones.

SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORY B: BUFFER ZONES		
CATEGORY DESCRIPTION	GENERAL PURPOSES	
<p>This category is consistent with UNESCO’s biosphere reserve ‘Buffer Zone’ and ‘Transition Zone 1’.</p> <p>The buffer zone is a clearly defined area surrounding the core area. Category B serves as a buffer between Category A (Core Areas) and Category C (Transition Zones), and extends the conservation efforts to areas where there has been a greater degree of human modification, but in which there are substantial environmental features worthy of conservation.</p> <p>Can include degraded conservation-worthy areas that have the potential to be rehabilitated to a natural or near natural state.</p> <p>For practical planning and management purposes, four sub-categories have been identified, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B.a: Public Conservation Areas • B.b: Private Conservation Areas • B.c: Ecological Corridors/Areas • B.d: Rehabilitation Areas 	<p>a) The principal role of Category B is nature conservation.</p> <p>b) Category B provides tourists and residents with non-consumptive, remote or semi-remote, wilderness and natural environment experiences, which could generate economic benefits. Some of the economic gains made through capitalising on these areas could be invested back into conservation, i.e. there should be a symbiotic relationship between conservation and nature-related economic activities.</p> <p>c) Category B complements the purposes of Category A by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Extending the functioning of natural ecosystems falling within Category A by conserving natural habitats on adjoining properties. (ii) Ensuring that natural ecosystems within Category A function efficiently without disturbance from humans, by providing a ‘buffer’ of sufficiently-sized, natural environment. (iii) Accommodating appropriate buildings and infrastructure necessary to facilitate the sustainable use of Category A, e.g. research facilities, tourist accommodation and other essential infrastructure. 	
Sub-Category B.a: Public Conservation Areas		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
<p>Statutory conservation land, with permanent conservation status, surrounding, or within Core Areas, e.g. low-intensity recreational areas within contractual national parks, or nature reserves, national monuments, natural heritage sites, local authority nature reserves.</p>	<p>a) Providing effective buffers between Category A and Category C Areas.</p> <p>b) Providing a broader spectrum of sustainable recreation opportunities as opposed to Category A e.g. mechanised activities such as 4X4 access.</p> <p>c) Providing opportunities for small resort development.</p> <p>d) Providing opportunities for sustainable harvesting of</p>	<p>a) State-owned land, which do not qualify for Category A status, surrounding or adjacent to Category A landscapes.</p> <p>b) Other public nature areas with statutory conservation status, which do not qualify for Category A status, e.g. areas within contractual national parks, natural heritage sites and local authority nature reserves.</p> <p>c) Other public nature areas containing conservation-</p>

	natural resources, such as buchu, rooibos tea, wild-flowers.	worthy natural habitats, unique landscape features, or archaeological and cultural-historic sites.
Sub-Category B.b: Private Conservation Areas		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
<i>De facto</i> conservation areas in private ownership, without statutory conservation status, but ideally within a registered conservancy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Providing effective buffers between Category A and Category C Areas. b) Providing a broader spectrum of sustainable recreation opportunities opposed to the opportunities provided in Category A and B.a Areas. c) Providing opportunities for small private resort development. d) Providing opportunities for sustainable harvesting of natural resources, such as buchu, rooibos tea, wildflowers, and game. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>De facto</i> conservation areas in private ownership that have been designated by the owners for conservation (e.g. through conservancies), adjacent or surrounding Category A Areas. b) Private Nature Reserves not rezoned as Open Space III. c) Private properties whose natural characteristics and sensitivities are such that any form of development, including agriculture, requires strict control (e.g. containing conservation-worthy natural habitats, unique landscape and archaeological features).
Sub-Category B.c: Ecological Corridors		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
<p>Ecological Corridors/ Areas are areas where there is a high prevalence of natural vegetation, or where the reintroduction of indigenous flora could be undertaken in order to provide a network of contiguous natural corridors throughout the region.</p> <p>This category includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Natural linkages between ecosystems that assist with the maintenance of natural processes, e.g. rivers. b) Continuous tracts of naturally vegetated areas with no statutory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ecological corridors form important natural networks that enhance biodiversity, by facilitating the migration of plants and animals, as well as assisting with the functioning of natural processes in general. b) The establishment of natural corridors and their management, can promote public interest and environmental awareness, and an environmental ethic within the local communities. c) Ecological corridors add to the biodiversity of the bioregion as a whole and, in general, enhance the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rivers or riverbeds that function as ecosystems. b) Continuous tracts of natural vegetation linking ecosystems. c) Sections of catchments or animal habitats / home ranges (e.g. a leopard home range). d) Any other natural areas that are conservation-worthy and which form linkages to natural areas within Category C or D Areas.

conservation status. c) Rehabilitated tracts of Category C Areas.	visual quality of landscapes.	
Sub-Category B.d: Rehabilitation Areas		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
<p>Areas which, notwithstanding significant modification / degradation, justify to be rehabilitated to their natural state, or near natural state.</p> <p>These areas should ideally be rezoned in terms of the existing Zoning Schemes (e.g. Open Space III).</p>	<p>a) The primary purpose of this category is to repair environmental degradation that was caused by consumptive land-uses, e.g. agriculture, forestry and mining, by promoting co-operation amongst all role-players (i.e authorities, landowners, communities and conservation agencies).</p> <p>b) Increasing the buffer zones.</p> <p>c) Promoting sustainable land-uses in areas where past or present land-uses are marginal or undesirable due to their location.</p>	<p>a) Areas within or adjacent to Category A areas.</p> <p>b) Agricultural areas that have low agricultural potential or which are no longer actively farmed.</p> <p>c) Areas of natural vegetation that were degraded due to overgrazing, or which suffered a loss of biodiversity due to an inappropriate burning regime.</p> <p>d) Mining and forestry areas worthy of rehabilitation, or undesirable due to their location, e.g. within sensitive catchments.</p> <p>e) Slopes within agricultural zones too steep to cultivate (generally rocky in nature), or where poor soils occur.</p> <p>f) Conservation-worthy former Category C.b areas, officially rezoned (Open Space III) and in process of rehabilitation.</p>

Table 3: Description of Spatial Planning Category C: Agricultural Areas.

SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORY C: AGRICULTURAL AREAS		
CATEGORY DESCRIPTION		GENERAL PURPOSES
<p>This category is consistent with UNESCO's biosphere reserve 'Transition Zone 2'.</p> <p>It is particularly important that all the relevant stakeholders in Category C participate and ensure that all development and land-uses are undertaken in accordance with the overarching objective of <i>sustainability</i>. Category C is, therefore, also known as the 'co-operation zone'.</p> <p>Activities that extract natural resources, supplying food and other primary materials are the dominant activities in this zone (e.g. agriculture and forestry).</p> <p>This category represents the most space-extensive cultural landscape affording the region with its unique rural landscape character.</p> <p>Two sub-categories have been identified, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C.a: Extensive Agricultural Areas • C.b: Intensive Agricultural Areas 		<p>a) Category C includes extensive tracts of natural vegetation, which serve as <i>de facto</i> buffers for Category B Areas.</p> <p>b) They represent the urban-rural interface, which largely affects the sustainability of both the rural and the urban environments.</p> <p>c) They accommodate a wide range of agricultural land-uses and forestry.</p> <p>d) They provide opportunities for appropriate, low-impact resort development and associated recreational activities.</p>
Sub-Category C.a: Extensive Agricultural Areas		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
<p>Areas in this category accommodate land-uses that build upon the economic potential of the area concerned.</p> <p>Category C.a includes private properties that are utilised for consumptive land-uses, but where ecological processes are allowed to continue.</p>	<p>a) Category C.a supports low-impact land-uses, such as sustainable harvesting of wildflowers, buchu, rooibos tea, ecotourism, extensive stock and game-farming and permaculture.</p> <p>b) Includes catchment areas that are managed for conserving water.</p>	<p>a) Areas in private ownership zoned for agricultural purposes (Agriculture I & II).</p> <p>b) Extensive agricultural areas covered with natural vegetation.</p> <p>c) Agricultural landscapes of exceptional aesthetical quality.</p>

Sub-Category C.b: Intensive Agricultural Areas		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
<p>This category supports land-uses that build upon the economic potential of the area concerned.</p> <p>Category C.b includes areas in private ownership designated for consumptive land-uses e.g. intensive agriculture and forestry.</p>	<p>a) The primary purpose of this zone is to cater for conventional intensive agricultural enterprises.</p> <p>b) This category also accommodates activities that extract natural resources (e.g. forestry) supplying timber, etc.</p> <p>c) Tracts of natural vegetation in Category C.b provide opportunities for establishing ecological corridors (Category B.c).</p>	<p>a) Private properties where intensive agricultural practices already occur.</p> <p>b) Land zoned Agriculture Zone I and II in terms of the statutory Zoning Scheme.</p> <p>c) Agricultural areas where space-extensive environmental impacts have occurred and where environmental health and sustainability is, subsequently, vulnerable.</p>

Table 4: Description of Spatial Planning Category D: Urban-Related Areas.

SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORY D: URBAN-RELATED AREAS	
CATEGORY DESCRIPTION	GENERAL PURPOSES
<p>Category D is consistent with UNESCO's Biosphere Reserve 'Transition Zone 3'.</p> <p>This category represents the urban settlements and their associated infrastructure and services.</p> <p>Although these areas are urbanised / intensively developed, with little of the natural environment remaining, new development should still be preceded by effective integrated development planning. In addition, sustainable resource utilisation should be promoted and clear objectives set for minimising negative environmental effects, such as resource degradation, excessive waste generation and pollution.</p> <p>Eight distinct sub-categories (D.a – D.h) have been identified, with an additional sub-category (D.i) providing for urban-related areas that have not been catered for in D.a – D.h. The sub-categories are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D.a: Metropolitan City / District town • D.b: Main local town • D.c: Local town • D.d: Rural settlements • D.e: Institutional settlements • D.f: Agricultural nodal settlements • D.g: Farmsteads • D.h: Resorts & tourism-related areas • D.i: Other urban-related areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The primary purpose of Category D is to provide for a variety of urban settlements that suite the requirements of specific communities. b) This category represents the urban areas where the complexity of land-use management is distinctively different from Category A, B, C and E. c) The various sub-categories under Category D, provide for the settlement patterns, as well as the infrastructure associated with the employment opportunities provided by the surrounding Category C and E Areas.

Sub-Category D.a: Metropolitan City / District Town		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Metropolitan City and District Town.	<p>a) Accommodating the metropolitan areas (Category A Municipality) and the 'seat' (capital town) of the Category C Municipality (i.e. the 'district town').</p> <p>b) Providing residential and business areas, including the institutions, infrastructure and essential services required for sustainable community development.</p>	a) Availability of adequate office accommodation, housing and other logistical requirements needed for effective district (Category C Municipality) management.
Sub-Category D.b: Main Local Town		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Category B Municipality seat located within the geographical boundaries of a Category C Municipality.	<p>a) Accommodating the seat (capital town) of the Category B Municipality.</p> <p>b) Providing residential and business areas, including the institutions, infrastructure and essential services required for sustainable community development.</p>	a) Availability of adequate office accommodation, housing and other logistical requirements needed for effective municipal (Category B Municipality) management.
Sub-Category D.c: Local Town		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Towns that form part of a Category B Municipality, falling under the jurisdiction of Category D.b.	<p>a) Providing residential and business areas, including the institutions, infrastructure and essential services required for sustainable community development.</p> <p>b) Accommodating a municipal office to manage local municipal affairs.</p>	a) Towns that previously had municipal status, now forms part of a Category B Municipality.

Sub-Category D.d: Rural Settlements		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Category D.d constitutes rural settlements that fall under the jurisdiction of a Category B Municipality.	a) Providing accommodation and services to rural communities that are employed within, or associated with Category B, C, D, or E Areas.	a) Rural nodal settlements that previously had no municipal status, and settlements that have lost such status.
Sub-Category D.e: Institutional Settlements		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Category D.e comprises institutional rural settlements, which have a nodal urban character.	a) Providing appropriate locations for institutions, which, due to the nature of their functions, need to be located in a rural setting. b) Providing housing, infrastructure and essential services to communities employed within, or associated with institutional complexes.	a) Educational institutions in rural areas. b) Detention institutions in rural areas.
Sub-Category D.f: On-Farm Settlements		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Category D.f constitutes rural agricultural settlements with a nodal urban character.	a) Providing housing and essential community services to communities employed within, or associated with, the agricultural sector.	On-farm settlement nodes of more than 5 units and/or the associated community infrastructure, e.g. church, school, etc.
Sub-Category D.g: Farmsteads		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Category D.g constitutes main farmsteads, including the infrastructure required for logistical farm purposes.	a) Providing the housing, infrastructure and essential services required for effective farm management.	a) On-farm homesteads, offices, sheds, packing facilities, etc.

Sub-Category D.h: Resorts & Tourism-Related Areas		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
<p>Category D.h constitutes resorts with a nodal residential component.</p> <p>Privately owned land zoned for resort development.</p> <p>Hotels, motels etc. in rural areas.</p>	<p>a) Providing the opportunity to rezone marginal agricultural land to undertake sustainable resort development.</p> <p>b) Contributing towards improving the economic base of the area.</p> <p>c) Providing opportunities for increasing the value of marginal agricultural land.</p> <p>d) Providing opportunities to diversify land-uses or to convert to more sustainable land-uses, e.g. marginal agriculture to sustainable eco-tourism.</p>	<p>a) Areas zoned Resort Zone I and II.</p> <p>b) Resorts and tourism-related developments and areas.</p>
Sub-Category D.i: Other Urban-Related Areas		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
<p>Category D.i provides for any other urban-related areas that have not been catered for in Category D.a – D.h. (e.g. settlements within District Management Areas under the jurisdiction of a Category C Municipality).</p>	<p>a) Providing for special cases where the objectives of a spatial development framework would be promoted.</p>	<p>a) Each situation to be considered on merit.</p>

Table 5: Description of Spatial Planning Category E: Industrial Areas.

SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORY E: INDUSTRIAL AREAS		
CATEGORY DESCRIPTION		GENERAL PURPOSES
<p>Category E constitutes existing and designated industrial areas located outside Category D Areas.</p> <p>Category E represents the most intensively modified cultural landscape and accommodates a variety of industrial activities, ranging from agricultural activities to extractive industries.</p> <p>Although these areas are generally intensively developed, with little of the natural environment remaining, new development should still be preceded by effective integrated development planning. In addition, sustainable resource utilisation should be promoted and clear objectives set for minimising negative environmental effects, such as resource degradation, excessive waste generation and pollution.</p> <p>Four distinct sub-categories have been identified, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.a: Agricultural industry • E.b: Light industry • E.c: Heavy industry • E.d: Extractive industry 		<p>a) Providing for the variety of industries and industry-related developments that form a part of the economic base of the region.</p> <p>b) Representing the industrial environment where the complexity of land-use management is distinctively different from Category A, B, C and D Areas.</p> <p>c) Providing suitable areas for sustainable industrial activities in close proximity to residential areas and with access to the required infrastructure and services (e.g. roads, railway, harbour), and resources (water, electricity).</p>
Sub-Category E.a: Agricultural Industry		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Industries related to the agricultural sector and forestry.	a) Accommodating the industries required for viable agriculture and forestry.	a) Agriculture and forestry-related industrial developments, such as silos, wine cellars, packing facilities, dairies, saw-mills, etc. (these developments are often co-operative).

Sub-Category E.b: Light Industry		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Areas designated and zoned for light industrial activities.	a) Providing infrastructure and services required for light industrial activities.	a) Land designated for light industrial activities, such as small factories, brick-yards, metal works, etc. b) Land appropriately zoned for industrial activities in terms of the existing Scheme Regulations.
Sub-Category E.c: Heavy Industry		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Areas designated and zoned for heavy industrial activities.	a) Providing infrastructure and services required for heavy industrial activities.	a) Land designated for heavy industrial activities, such as steel mills. b) Land appropriately zoned for industrial activities in terms of the existing Scheme Regulations.
Sub-Category E.d: Extractive Industry		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Areas designated and zoned for extractive industrial activities.	a) Providing infrastructure and services required for extractive industrial activities.	a) Settlements and infrastructure associated with multiple consumptive resource extraction, e.g. mining. b) Land appropriately zoned for industrial activities in terms of the existing Scheme Regulations.

Table 6: Description of Spatial Planning Category F: Surface Infrastructure & Buildings.

SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORY F: SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE & BUILDINGS	
CATEGORY DESCRIPTION	GENERAL PURPOSES
<p>Category F constitutes surface infrastructure and buildings that occur in the rural landscapes, including a variety of structures and land-uses, which may have immense ecological, aesthetical and socio-economical impacts on the environment.</p> <p>Due to their huge potential for habitat fragmentation, it is of paramount importance that all new Category F developments be preceded by effective integrated development planning. In addition, clear objectives should be set for minimising negative environmental effects, such as habitat fragmentation, resource degradation, excessive waste generation and pollution and degradation of the aesthetic qualities of the environment.</p> <p>Ten distinct sub-categories (F.a – F.j) have been identified, with an additional sub-category (F.k) providing for buildings and infrastructure that have not been catered for in F.a – F.j. The sub-categories are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F.a: National roads • F.b: Trunk roads • F.c: Main roads • F.d: Divisional roads • F.e: Minor roads • F.f: 4X4 trails • F.g: Railway lines • F.h: Power lines • F.i: Communication structures • F.j: Dams & reservoirs • F.k: Other buildings & infrastructure 	<p>a) Providing for the variety of surface infrastructure and buildings required for effective transport and communication that form a part of the economic base of the region.</p> <p>b) Providing for the major water storage facilities, power networks and the associated infrastructure, which is required for maintaining the settlements and economic sectors that support community development in the region.</p>

Sub-Category F.a: National Roads		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
National roads as defined by the South African National Roads Agency Limited and National Roads Act, 1998 (Act 7 of 1998).	a) Forming a part of the national roads network.	a) Proclaimed in terms of the South African National Roads Agency Limited and National Roads Act, 1998 (Act 7 of 1998).
Sub-Category F.b: Trunk Roads		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Trunk roads as defined by the Roads Ordinance (No. 19 of 1976).	a) Major regional roads, linking major centers or towns.	a) Proclaimed in terms of the Roads Ordinance (No. 19 of 1976).
Sub-Category F.c: Main Roads		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Main roads as defined by the Roads Ordinance (No. 19 of 1976).	a) Main sub-regional roads, linking major towns or villages.	a) Proclaimed in terms of the Roads Ordinance (No. 19 of 1976).
Sub-Category F.d: Divisional Roads		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Divisional roads as defined by the Roads Ordinance (No. 19 of 1976).	a) Mainly gravel roads, linking rural areas with towns and villages.	a) Proclaimed in terms of the Roads Ordinance (No. 19 of 1976).
Sub-Category F.e: Minor Roads		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Minor roads as defined by the Roads Ordinance (No. 19 of 1976).	a) Mainly gravel roads, linking specific areas, or farms with divisional roads.	a) Proclaimed in terms of the Roads Ordinance (No. 19 of 1976).
Sub-Category F.f: 4X4 Trails		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Unproclaimed recreational 4X4 routes within Category B and C.	a) Providing 4X4 access to relatively inaccessible natural areas. b) Providing important outdoor ecotourism opportunities.	a) 4X4 trails that link major tourism areas. b) 4X4 trails approved and registered with the local and regional tourism organisations. c) 4X4 trails approved by a conservancy committee, if applicable.

Sub-Category F.g: Railway Lines		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Railway lines and associated infrastructure.	a) Providing railway services for passengers and goods.	a) All railway lines within the region.
Sub-Category F.h: Power Lines		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Power lines and associated sub-stations and infrastructure.	a) Forming part of the national electricity distribution network. b) Providing electricity on a regional level.	a) Major power lines, linking electricity generation plants (e.g. Koeberg) with other parts of the country. b) Regional, sub-regional and local distribution lines.
Sub-Category F.i: Communication Structures		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Infrastructure associated with communication systems.	a) Providing effective radio and telecommunication services.	a) Cellular network towers, radio & television towers telecommunication infrastructure.
Sub-Category F.j: Dams & Reservoirs		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Major dams, reservoirs and the associated water reticulation systems and infrastructure.	a) Providing for effective water storage and distribution. b) Providing local communities with piped water. c) Supporting the economic sectors that form the economic base of the region.	a) Major dams and their associated purification plants, canals, pipe lines, and other infrastructure.
Sub-Category F.k: Other Buildings & Infrastructure		
Category Description	Specific Purposes	Selection Criteria / Principles
Category F.k provides for any other buildings and infrastructure that have not been catered for in Category F.a – F.j.		