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**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS**

NO. R. 1579

19 DECEMBER 2016

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: PROTECTED AREAS ACT, 2003  
(ACT NO. 57 OF 2003)****REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TSITSIKAMMA NATIONAL  
PARK MARINE PROTECTED AREA**

I, Bomo Edith Edna Molewa, Minister of Environmental Affairs, hereby publish the Regulations for the Management of the Tsitsikamma National Park Marine Protected Area in terms of sections 48A(2) and 86(1)(a), (b), (c) and (d) of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003), as set out in the Schedule hereto.



**BOMO EDITH EDNA MOLEWA  
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS**

## Schedule

### 1. Definitions

In these Regulations, unless the context indicates otherwise, a word or expression that is defined in the Act bears the same meaning in these Regulations, and in addition—

“**Act**” means the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003);

“**alpha flag**” means the “diver down” flag used to indicate that diving operations are in progress and other vessels must keep clear;

“**bait**” means those species which may be collected in terms of a recreational bait collection permit issued in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act;

“**certificate of competence**” means a certificate of competence as defined in the National Small Vessel Safety Regulations, 2007;

“**certificate of fitness**” means a certificate of fitness as defined in the National Small Vessel Safety Regulations, 2007;

“**Controlled Zone**” means an area within a marine protected area where fishing or any other activity in terms of section 48A(1) of the Act may take place if authorised in terms of these regulations as contemplated in terms of section 48A(2) of the Act;

“**environment**” has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the National Environmental Management Act;

“**fish**” means any aquatic plant or animal whether piscine or not, and any mollusc, crustacean, coral, sponge, holothurian or other echinoderm, reptile and includes their eggs, larvae and all juvenile stages, but does not include sea birds, seals or any marine mammal;

“**fishing**” or to “**fish**” means—

- (a) searching for, catching, taking or harvesting fish or an attempt to any such activity;
- (b) engaging in any other activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the locating, catching, taking or harvesting of fish;
- (c) placing, searching for or recovering any fish aggregating device or associated gear, including radio beacons;
- (d) any operation in support or in preparation of any activity described in this definition; or
- (e) the use of an aircraft in relation to any activity described in this definition;

“**hovercraft**” means a craft that floats on a cushion of air and is capable of traversing water;

“**Integrated Coastal Management Act**” means the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008);

“**low-water mark**” shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Integrated Coastal Management Act;

“**management authority**” means South African National Parks as designated in regulation 10;

“**Marine Living Resources Act**” means the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998);

“**Marine Protected Area**” means the Tsitsikamma National Park Marine Protected Area as declared by the Minister in terms of section 22A of the Act;

“**TRZ**” means the Tsitsikamma Restricted Zone;

“**TCCZ**” means the Tsitsikamma Coastal Controlled Zones 1 to 3;

“**National Small Vessel Safety Regulations**” means the Merchant Shipping (National Small Vessel Safety) Regulations, 2007, published in terms of section 356 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Act No. 57 of 1951) and promulgated in Government Notice No. R. 705 of 8 August 2007;

“**operate**” in respect of a vessel, includes mooring in the water, drifting in the water and ascending or descending from its mooring, the shore, launch site, a buoy or a jetty;

“**personal watercraft**” means a vessel that uses an inboard motor powering a water jet pump as its primary source of propulsion, and is designed to be operated by a person or persons sitting, standing, or kneeling on rather than within the confines of a hull;

“**recreational bag limit**” means the maximum number of fish which may be caught on any one day by a person in possession of a recreational fishing permit, as determined by the Minister responsible for fisheries in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act;

“**registered Tsitsikamma angler**” means a person registered by the management authority and in possession of a registration card as provided for in terms of regulation 8;

**“Restricted Zone”** means an area within the Marine Protected Area where no fishing may take place, but where any other activity in terms of section 48A(1) of the Act may take place if authorised in terms of these regulations as contemplated in terms of section 48A(2) of the Act.

**“SCUBA Diving”** or to **“SCUBA dive”** means swimming below the surface of the water, with the aid of compressed or pumped air or other gasses;

**“Tsitsikamma community”** means a community located between Covie and the Bloukraans River in the Western Cape within 8 kilometers or less directly north of the Marine Protected Area and any community within the demarcated boundaries of the Koukamma Local Municipality;

**“vessel”** means a waterborne craft of any kind whether a surface craft or submarine, and whether self-propelled or not, and includes any moored floating structure that can be used as a means of transport by water and includes a personal watercraft and hovercraft; and

**“WGS 84”** means the World Geodetic System of 1984 (G730), which is a geographic co-ordinate system.

## **2. Zonation within the Marine Protected Area**

The Marine Protected Area consists of one (1) Restricted Zone and three (3) Coastal Controlled Zones, which are determined by using WGS 84 as detailed in Annexure 1 hereto as follows:

- (a) one (1) Restricted Zone, indicated as TRZ; and
- (b) three (3) Coastal Controlled Zones, indicated as TCCZ 1, TCCZ 2 and TCCZ 3 respectively.

## **3. Scientific research permit**

- (1) No person may undertake any scientific research within the Marine Protected Area, except on the authority of a scientific research permit issued by the Minister.
- (2) Application for a scientific research permit in terms of sub-regulation (1) must be made to the Minister in terms of section 83 of the Marine Living Resources Act or any regulations published under the Integrated Coastal Management Act.

#### 4. General restrictions within the Marine Protected Area

- (1) The owner, skipper or operator of a vessel shall not enter or operate a vessel in the Marine Protected Area without a valid certificate of competence and certificate of fitness issued in respect of such vessel, and such original certificates must be available for inspection at all times.
- (2) A vessel shall not enter the Marine Protected Area unless the marking approved for that vessel in terms of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Act No. 57 of 1951), is displayed on the vessel at all times while the vessel is inside the Marine Protected Area.
- (3) The owner, skipper or operator of a vessel shall not enter or operate a vessel in the Marine Protected Area unless such vessel and any other equipment or contents of such vessel, comply with the safety and other requirements specified in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Act No. 57 of 1951) for such vessel.
- (4) The management authority may in the management plan for the Marine Protected Area or in an internal rule, identify activities except for those activities listed in section 48A(1) of the Act, which may be restricted, controlled, limited or prohibited and such areas may be indicated by demarcation buoys, demarcation markers and notice boards, including indicating access paths to the various fishing areas.
- (5) No person may conduct or carry out any activity that is restricted, controlled, limited or prohibited in terms of sub-regulation (4) except as provided for in terms of sub-regulation (4).
- (6) No person may litter or leave any waste including fishing gear, hooks and fishing line within the Marine Protected Area.

#### 5. Use of vessels

- (1) No person may moor or anchor any vessel in the Marine Protected Area except—
  - (a) under conditions of *force majeure*; or
  - (b) for the use of a vessel by an employee of the Department or any other organ of state acting in the course and scope of their employment or mandate.
- (2) Despite sub-regulation (1), the management authority may, on such conditions as it may deem appropriate, authorise the anchoring or mooring of a vessel in the following circumstances:

- (a) in an emergency; or
  - (b) where the management authority may deem it to be necessary in order to ensure the proper management of the Marine Protected Area.
- (3) The management authority may verbally authorise a vessel to moor or anchor within the Marine Protected Area as contemplated in sub-regulation (2), which verbal authorisation must be confirmed in writing within 3 working days.
- (4) No person shall operate, use, attempt to use or operate a vessel or occupy the driver's seat of a vessel, within the Marine Protected Area, while his or her blood contains more than 0.05 grams of alcohol *per* 100 milliliters of blood or while under the influence of illegal narcotic substances.
- (5) Any motorised vessel that enters or traverses the Marine Protected Area may not stop or move at less than 5 knots at any time while in the Marine Protected Area.
- (6) In addition to the restriction in regulation 7(2), a motorised vessel entering or traversing the Marine Protected Area with fishing gear on board must have a Global Positioning System (GPS) Mapping Device with an active trail operational on the vessel, prior to entering and while traversing the Marine Protected Area and such GPS data may not be deleted from this device for forty eight hours after passing through the Marine Protected Area.
- (7) A vessel required by law to have a Vessel Monitoring System must, when entering or traversing the Marine Protected Area with fishing gear on board, ensure that the Vessel Monitoring System is active.

## 6. Restriction of activities

No person may undertake any activity listed in section 48A(1) of the Act in the Marine Protected Area, unless specifically authorised to do so in terms of these regulations.

## 7. Control of activities in the Restricted Zone

- (1) No person may fish, or attempt to fish, in the TRZ.
- (2) Fishing gear onboard a vessel or in possession of any person that enters or is present in the TRZ must be stowed in the following manner:
- (a) in the case of line fishing—

- (i) from a vessel, all hooks, lures, and weights are disconnected from the line, all the line is reeled onto the reel or rolled up, and that rolled up line, hooks, lures, bait and weights on the vessel are placed away in the cabin, wheel house or console of the vessel;
  - (ii) from the shore, all hooks, lures, and weights are disconnected from the line, all the line is reeled onto the reel or rolled up, and that rolled up line, hooks, lures, bait and weights are placed away in a bag or container;
- (b) in the case of purse-seine fishing, the boom shall be lowered as far as possible so that the vessel cannot be used for fishing but so that the skiff is accessible for use in emergency situations;
- (c) in the case of trawl fishing, all nets, trawl boards and weights shall be disconnected from their towing or hauling wires, ropes or rigid frames and either stowed below deck or securely lashed to some part of the superstructure of the fishing vessel;
- (d) in the case of rock lobster fishing, all traps shall be on board and tied down; and all dinghies shall be on board and securely lashed to some part of the superstructure of the fishing vessel;
- (e) in the case of fishing with traps other than rock lobster traps, all traps shall be on board and tied down; and
- (f) in the case of longline fishing, all gear shall be covered and the cover secured.

## 8. Control of activities in Controlled Zones

- (1) No person may fish, attempt to fish, collect bait or attempt to collect bait in TCCZ 1 to 3 unless they are a registered Tsitsikamma angler and are in possession of a valid recreational angling, or bait permit respectively, issued in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act.
- (2) Any person who wishes to register as a registered Tsitsikamma angler must apply to the management authority for registration and submit proof of the following as part of their application:
  - (a) that they are resident in a Tsitsikamma community;
  - (b) a copy of their South African identification document; and
  - (c) a copy of a valid recreational angling or bait permit issued in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act.

- (3) Once registered, the management authority must issue a registered Tsitsikamma angler with a registration card containing the registered Tsitsikamma angler's full name and photo identification.
- (4) No registered Tsitsikamma angler may access the TCCZ 1 to 3 more than 4 days in any calendar month.
- (5) The following bag limits apply when fishing in the TCCZ 1 to 3:
  - (a) a reduced cumulative bag limit of 3 fish in total *per person per* day shall apply to those fish species which have an individual bag limit of 3 or less in Table 2 attached to these regulations;
  - (b) an overall cumulative bag limit of 10 fish in total *per person per* day shall apply, including fish of the species referred to in subparagraph (a) and fish species which have a bag limit of 5 or more in Table 2 attached to these regulations;
  - (c) maximum daily bag limits and size limits *per* species are set out in Table 2; Sharks and rays (Elasmobranchs), Red Steenbras (*Petrus rupestris*), Dageraad (*Chrysobleopus cristiceps*) and White Steenbras (*Lithognathus lithognathus*) are a prohibited species, have a bag limit of zero (0) and may not be fished for in the Marine Protected Area; and
  - (d) the reduced bag limits in Table 2 and the cumulative bag limits in sub-regulations (5)(a) and (b) are subject to the individual recreational bag limits and no individual fish species may be caught in excess of the individual recreational bag limits for that species.
- (6) Harvesting of bait is allowed for use at fishing sites subject to the registered Tsitsikamma angler being in possession of a valid recreational bait collecting permit issued in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act. The daily bag limit for bait organisms shall be half the recreational bag limit and odd numbers shall be rounded up.
- (7) A person in possession of a recreational angling or bait permit contemplated in sub-regulation (1) may only fish for linefish and bait organisms, subject to the limitations in these regulations.
- (8) No person shall fish or collect bait in the period between 19h00 in the evening and 06h00 of the following day in the TCCZ 1 to 3 during 1 October to 31 March of any year, and in the period between 18h00 in the evening and 06h00 of the following day during 1 April to 30 September in any year.
- (9) Fishing may only take place from the shore and only using a rod and reel or handline. No fishing may take place from a vessel in the Marine Protected Area.



- (10) No person may collect any bait organism from below the low-water mark, and bait collection may only take place from the shore.
- (11) Fishing gear onboard a vessel or in possession of any person that enters or is present in the TCCZ 1 to 3 and who is not authorised to fish in terms of these regulations, must be stowed in accordance with regulation 7(2).
- (12) A registered Tsitsikamma angler must at all times have in their possession the fishing permit and registration card referred to in sub-regulations (1) and (3) respectively.
- (13) No registered Tsitsikamma angler may be present within the Marine Protected Area at night during the time periods specified in sub-regulation (8).
- (14) All fish species in Table 2 may only be removed from the Marine Protected Area and the Tsitsikamma National Park in a whole state with the head attached.

## **9. SCUBA diving**

- (1) No person may SCUBA dive or attempt to SCUBA dive in the Marine Protected Area other than as a client of a permitted SCUBA diving business authorised by the management authority in terms of sub-regulation (2).
- (2) No person may operate or attempt to operate a SCUBA diving business in the Marine Protected Area unless in possession of a valid permit from the management authority.
- (3) Application for a permit referred to in sub-regulation (2) must be made to the management authority and may be issued subject to conditions.
- (4) Any vessel that has deployed divers in the Marine Protected Area must display an alpha flag.

## **10. Management authority**

South African National Parks is hereby formally designated as the management authority for the Marine Protected Area in terms of section 38(1)(aB) of the Act.

## 11. Suspension, amendment and cancellation of permits

- (1) Subject to sub-regulations (2) and (3), a permit or registration card issued under these regulations may be suspended, cancelled or amended at any time.
- (2) A permit or registration card issued in terms of these regulations may be suspended, cancelled or amended, if—
  - (a) the Minister or management authority is satisfied on the basis of information that was not considered when the permit or registration card was issued, that it is necessary or desirable to suspend, cancel or amend the permit or registration card to prevent deterioration or further deterioration of the environment within the Marine Protected Area;
  - (b) other similar permits or registration cards held by other persons have also been reviewed and the suspension, cancellation or amendment does not unfairly discriminate against the holder in relation to other holders of similar permits or registration cards;
  - (c) the permit-holder is in breach of a condition contained in the permit;
  - (d) the permit-holder or registration card-holder provided incorrect, false or misleading information in the application for the permit;
  - (e) the holder of a permit or registration card has been convicted of an offence in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act, the National Environmental Management Act or a specific environmental management Act or any regulations issued thereunder; or
  - (f) the reason for the issuing of the permit or registration card no longer exists.
- (3) A permit issued in terms of these regulations may be amended—
  - (a) if an error needs to be corrected or rectified;
  - (b) at the request of the applicant;
  - (c) for the proper management and implementation of these regulations; or
  - (d) where the conditions or circumstances have changed since the original permit was issued.

**12. Offences and penalties**

In addition to any offence in terms of section 89 of the Act, any person who contravenes or fails to comply with—

- (a) regulations 3(1), 4(1) to 4(3), 4(5), 4(6), 5(1), 5(4) to 5(7), 6, 7, 8(1), 8(4) to 8(14), 9(1), 9(2) or 9(4);
- (b) a condition mentioned in a permit issued in terms of these regulations; or
- (c) a prohibition, instruction, rule or order imposed, given or issued under these regulations,

is guilty of an offence and liable in the case of a first conviction to a fine not exceeding R5 million or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding R10 million or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years or in both instances, to both a fine and such imprisonment.

**13. Withdrawal and repeal**

The declaration of the Tsitsikamma Marine Protected Area as contained in stipulation 2(19) of the declaration notice named Declaration of Areas as Marine Protected Areas in *Government Gazette* 21948, Notice No. 1429 of 29 December 2000 is hereby withdrawn and repealed.

**14. Short title and commencement**

These regulations are called the Tsitsikamma Marine Protected Area Regulations and commence upon date of publication in the *Gazette*.

### **Annexure 1 (Map)**

(Zonation for the Tsitsikamma National Park Marine Protected Area)

- (1) **Tsitsikamma MPA Restricted Zone (TRZ)** comprises the area along the coastline starting from coastal point (A) in the east to coastal point (B), from (B) 100 meters directly offshore from the high-water mark to point (C), from (C) west following the coastline 100 meters seawards of the high-water mark to point (D) and then shorewards to coastal point (E). From coastal point (E) west along the high-water mark to coastal point (F), then 100 meters directly offshore to point (G), from (G) west following the coastline 100 meters seawards of the high-water mark to point (H) and then shorewards to the high water mark at coastal point (I). From coastal point (I) west along the high-water mark to coastal point (J), then 100 meters directly offshore to point (K), from (K) west following the coastline 100 meters seawards of the high-water mark to point (L) and then shorewards to the high-water mark at coastal point (M). From coastal point (M) west along the high-water mark to coastal point (N) at Die Punt. From coastal point (N) 3 nautical miles south to point (O). From O a straight line to point P (approximately east and approximately 3 nautical miles offshore). From P a straight line to point Q (approximately eastwards and approximately 3 nautical miles offshore) and from Q north to coastal point (A).
- (2) **Tsitsikamma MPA Coastal Controlled Zones (TCCZ):**
  - (a) **TCCZ 1**, coastal point (B) at Natspoegbaai 100 meters directly offshore from the high-water mark to point (C), west along the coastline from coastal point B to coastal point (E) at Jaftas Kraal and 100 meters directly offshore to point (D). The offshore boundary of TCCZ 1 between points (C) and (D) follows the coastline lying 100 meters directly offshore from the high-water mark.
  - (b) **TCCZ 2**, coastal point (F) several hundred metres west of the Sandrif River 100 meters directly offshore from the high-water mark to point (G), west along the coastline from coastal point F to coastal point (I) at Steilkop and 100 meters directly offshore to point (H). The offshore boundary of TCCZ 2 between points (G) and (H) follows the coastline lying 100 meters directly offshore from the high-water mark.
  - (c) **TCCZ 3**, coastal point (J) just east of Elandsbos River 100 meters directly offshore from the high-water mark to point (K), west along the coastline from coastal point J to coastal point (M) at Jan Swartz and 100 meters directly offshore to point (L). The offshore boundary of TCCZ 3 between points (K) and (L) follows the coastline lying 100 meters directly offshore from the high-water mark.

Map: The zonation for the Tsitsikamma National Park Marine Protected Area

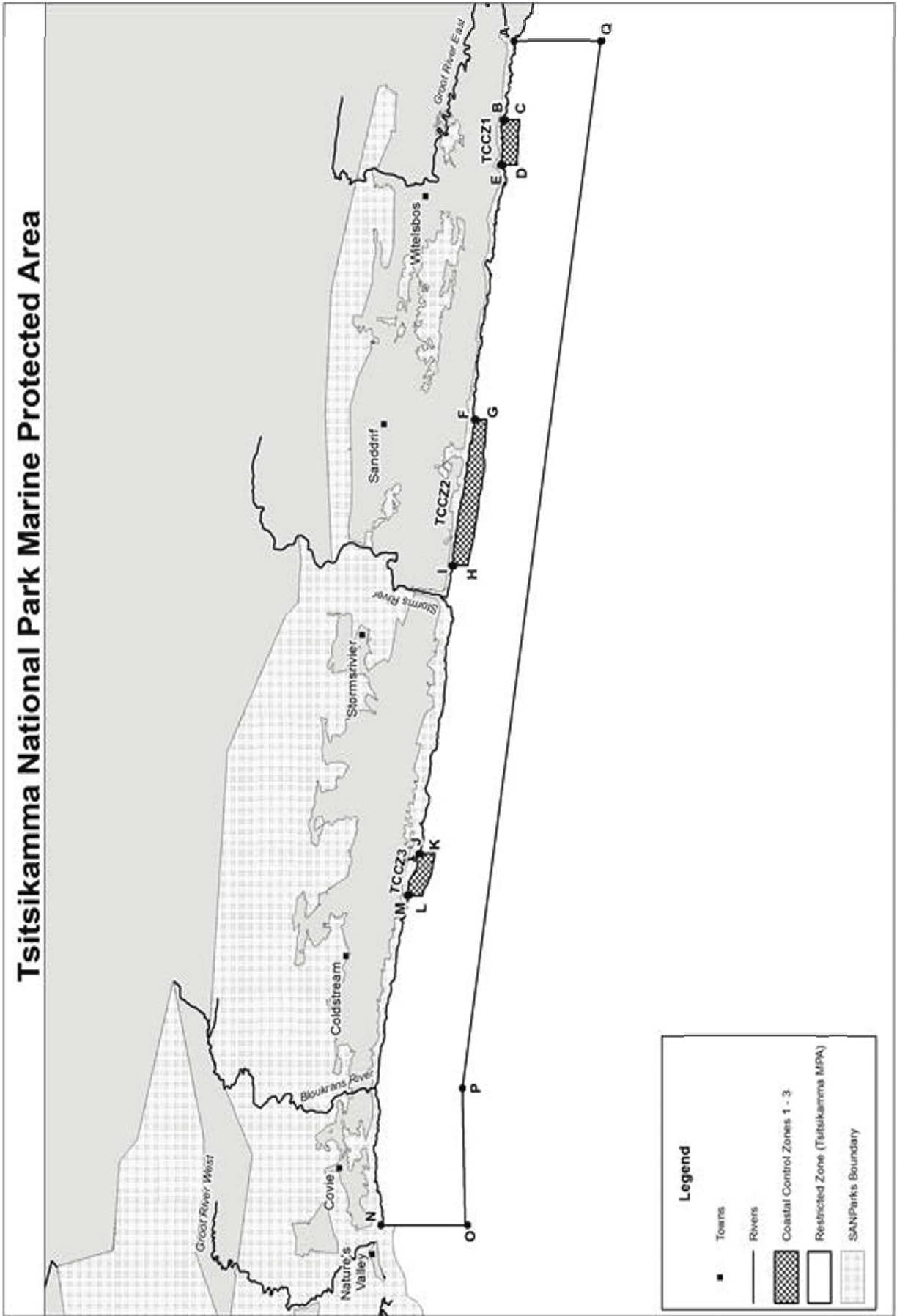


Table 1: Coordinates of points for the Tsitsikamma National Park Marine Protected Area

Zone	POINT	Decimal Degrees	
		Y	X
	A	-34.060000	24.194420
1	B	-34.053610	24.153330
1	C	-34.055110	24.153330
1	D	-34.053860	24.129730
1	E	-34.052980	24.129720
2	F	-34.037163	23.996737
2	G	-34.038064	23.996747
2	H	-34.025251	23.920404
2	I	-34.024200	23.920398
3	J	-34.005290	23.770010
3	K	-34.006198	23.770015
3	L	-33.999530	23.748250
3	M	-33.998360	23.748240
	N	-33.983330	23.576020
	O	-34.033330	23.576020
	P	-34.030280	23.647620
	Q	-34.110000	24.194420

**Table 2: Daily Bag limits per line fish species that may be caught subject to Regulation 8**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MINIMUM SIZE	MAXIMUM SIZE	CLOSED SEASON	BAG LIMITS
Banded galjoen	<i>Dichistius multifasciatus</i>	none			1
Blacktail (dassie)	<i>Diplodus sargus capensis</i>	20 cm			3
Black musselcracker (poenskap)	<i>Cymatoceps nasutus</i>	50 cm	70 cm		1
Black seacatfish	<i>Galeichthyes ater</i>	none			5
Blue hottentot	<i>Pachymetopon aeneum</i>	none			5
Bronze bream (bluefish)	<i>Pachymetopon grande</i>	30 cm			1
Cape stumpnose	<i>Rhabdosargus holubi</i>	20 cm			3
Carpenter	<i>Argyronza argyrozona</i>	35 cm			3
Dageraad	<i>Chrysoblepus cristiceps</i>	40 cm			0
Elf (shad)	<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	30 cm		1 Oct-30 Nov	3
Fransmadam (Karel groot oog)	<i>Boopsoidea inornata</i>	None			5
Galjoen	<i>Dichistius capensis</i>	35 cm		15 Oct – end Feb	1
John Brown	<i>Gymnocrotaphus curvidens</i>	35 cm			3
Garrick	<i>Lichia amia</i>	70 cm			1
Hottentot	<i>Pachymetopon blochii</i>	22 cm			5

Kob caught in estuaries & from the shore  [East of Cape Agulhas only]	<i>Argyrosomus spp.</i>	60 cm			1
Leopard cat shark	<i>Poroderma pantherinum</i>	None			0
Mullets/ harders	Family Mugilidae	None			5 to be kept in whole state as provided for in regulation 8(14)  5 for use as bait which may not be removed from the Marine Protected Area or the Tsitsikamma National Park
Pinky (piggy)	<i>Pomadasys olivaceum</i>	7.5 cm			5 to be kept in whole state as provided for in regulation 8(14)  5 for use as bait



					which may not be removed from the Marine Protected Area or the Tsitsikamma National Park
Ragged tooth shark	<i>Carcharias Taurus</i>	None			0
Red steenbras (copper steenbras)	<i>Petrus rupestris</i>	60 cm			0
Red stumpnose (Miss Lucy)	<i>Chrysoblephus gibbiceps</i>	30 cm			1
Red tjor-tjor	<i>Pagellus natalensis</i>	None			5
Roman	<i>Chrysoblephus laticeps</i>	30 cm			2
Sand steenbras	<i>Lithognathus mormyrus</i>	None			5
Santer (soldier)	<i>Cheimerius nufar</i>	30 cm			2
Spotted grunter (tiger)	<i>Pamadasys commersonii</i>	40 cm			3
Spotted gulley shark	<i>Triakis megalopterus</i>	None			0
Steentjie	<i>SpondylIOSoma emarginatum</i>	None			5
Stonebream	<i>Neoscorpis lithophilus</i>	none			3
Strepie (karanteen)	<i>Sarpa salpa</i>	15 cm			5
Striped cat shark	<i>Poroderma africanum</i>	none			0
White	<i>Sparodon</i>	60 cm	80 cm		1

musselcracker (brusher, cracker)	<i>durbanensis</i>				
White seacatfish	<i>Galeichthys feliceps</i>	none			5
White steenbras (pignose grunter)	<i>Lithognathus lithognathus</i>	60 cm			0
White stumpnose	<i>Rhabdosargus globiceps</i>	25 cm			5
Yellowbelly rockcod	<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>	60 cm			1
Zebra (wildeperd)	<i>Diplodus cervinus hottentotus</i>	30 cm			2





