

Annexure C: Matrix of Trails and Tracks

Zoning	Description	Management inputs	Permissible activities	Impermissible activities
1.1.1 Natural zone	In this zone there is no or minimal development or utilisation and little or no evidence of human intervention. The minimum management inputs are required and natural processes can take place undisturbed.	<p>Little or no intervention required. React to effect of impacts. Proactively limit potentially negative impacts. Preserve the aesthetic, spatial and spiritual value. Remove all alien fauna and flora species. Protect against unseasonal fires and fires within short succession of each other. Patrol area to identify negative impacts. Take corrective steps to limit impacts.</p>	<p>Low-intensity recreation. Hiking outside demarcated routes. Re-establishment of game for non-commercial purposes. Research projects. Filming and photography. Experience of solitude and spiritual renewal.</p>	<p>Further development. Consumptive utilisation. Fishing indigenous species. Hunting of small game. Noise pollution. Control of wild animals that cause damage. "Hot pursuit" of problem animals.</p>

Zoning	Description	Management inputs	Permissible activities	Impermissible activities
1.1.2 Utilisation zone	The utilisation zone is subdivided into three subzones classified in terms of the impact they have on the environment and the intensity of that impact.			
Subzone 1: Low impact	In this zone limited development has already taken place, but the impact of utilisation activities does not have a significant effect on the environment or natural processes. Preventative management measures should be taken to maintain the equilibrium (balance) between the utilisation and degradation of the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund management measures and the maintenance of infrastructure. Maintain infrastructure. Monitor impacts and utilisation. Set limits where required. Train guides. Patrol area to identify negative impacts. Take preventative steps to eliminate negative impacts on the environment. Enforce "Leave no Trace" principles. Remove refuse and human waste. Remove alien vegetation as a priority. Fish exotic species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-motorised recreation on demarcated routes. Sport climbing (bouldering). Trips to sensitive areas, cultural history and archaeological sites under the supervision of guides. Fish exotic species. Re-establish game for non-commercial purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motorised utilisation. Consumptive utilisation. Rock climbing (bolting). Hunting of small game. Fishing indigenous fish species. Controlling wild animals that cause damage. "Hot pursuit" of problem animals.

Zoning	Description	Management inputs	Permissible activities	Impermissible activities
<p>Subzone 2: Medium impact</p>	<p>In this zone limited development has already taken place, the impact of utilisation activities on the environment or natural processes is evident and preventative management measures should be taken to maintain the equilibrium (balance) between the utilisation and degradation of the environment.</p>	<p>As for the Low impact subzone, but more intensive and greater inputs in terms of labour and money are required. Take measures to counteract specific impacts. Ensure that no degradation results from utilisation activities and take corrective measures where this does happen. Remove alien vegetation, but it has a lower priority than in previous zone. Monitor the influence of utilisation and management actions undertaken.</p>	<p>As for the Low impact subzone, as well as the following: Limited consumptive utilisation Hiking on hiking trails. Mountain biking on demarcated routes. "Hot pursuit" of wild animals that cause damage.</p>	<p>Motorised utilisation. Rock climbing (bolting). Hunting of small game. Controlling wild animals that cause damage. Fishing indigenous species.</p>

Zoning	Description	Management inputs	Permissible activities	Impermissible activities
<p>Subzone 3: High impact</p>	<p>In this zone limited development has already taken place, there is more intensive sustainable and non-sustainable utilisation and the impact of utilisation activities on the environment or natural processes is clearly evident. More intensive preventative management measures should be taken and more funds should be employed to maintain the equilibrium (balance) between the utilisation and degradation of the environment. More diverse utilisation is permitted in this zone.</p>	<p>As for the Medium impact subzone, but more intensive and far greater inputs in terms of labour and money are required. Take strict measures to rectify specific impacts. Ensure that utilisation activities do not cause any degradation and take corrective steps if this does happen. Intensive monitoring of the effect of utilisation and management actions that are undertaken. Remove alien vegetation, but it is a lower priority than for the previous zone.</p>	<p>As for the Medium impact subzone, as well as the following: Motorised utilisation. Higher-intensity consumptive utilisation subject to intensive management measures, monitoring and control. Rock climbing (bolting). Controlling wild animals that cause damage.</p>	<p>Hunting small game. Fishing indigenous species.</p>

Zoning	Description	Management inputs	Permissible activities	Impermissible activities
1.1.3 Degraded zone	Areas, including riverbanks, that have been damaged to such an extent by previous utilisation or natural processes and catastrophic events that they have a negative impact on biodiversity.	After mapping and evaluating the areas, management plans should be drawn up to stabilise, restore and eventually rehabilitate these areas. Fence off seriously disturbed areas that are still being utilised. Take measures to stabilise the area.	None	No further utilisation or disturbance.
1.1.4 Heritage zone	Areas where historical ruins, graves and rock art occurs, as well as sites of archaeological and palaeontological significance.	Rock art should be managed according to the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) regulations. The location of the sites should not be made known as general information. Comprehensive management actions can only be determined once a full survey has been undertaken and inputs have been obtained from SAHRA.	Rock art may be visited under the supervision of guides.	Unaccompanied visits to rock art. Disturbance of structures that are older than 50 years.

