

# **OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY**



## **POLICY FOR: CREATING AND MAINTAINING FIRE WISE VACANT ERVEN IN URBAN AND SUBURBAN AREAS OF THE OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY**

**APRIL 2019**

# CONTENTS

	Page No.
Preamble	2
Chapter 1 Definitions and Abbreviations	2
Chapter 2 Intent of the Policy	5
Chapter 3 Principals of the Policy	6
Chapter 4 Responsibilities and rights of the Municipality	7
Chapter 5 Obligation of land owners	8
Chapter 6 Recovery of costs	8
Chapter 7 Appeal Process	8
Chapter 8 Prescribed Standards for Clearing Vegetation	9
Chapter 9 Prescribed Procedures of the Erf Clearing Management Process	10
Chapter 10 Milkwood Trees	11

---

## **Preamble**

*The Overstrand municipal region has over the years experienced many devastating fires. The presence of highly combustible vegetation, alien and endemic, combined with a rapidly increasing population and continuing urban and suburban development, poses a heightened risk of fires occurring. The Overstrand Municipality has a responsibility in terms of the Constitution to provide a safe and healthy environment by managing and reducing the risks of fires in and around urban and suburban areas. This is a responsibility in which land owners share.*

*Fires result in the destruction of property cause socio-economic hardship and have a negative impact on the welfare of communities. For this reason, strategies are needed to protect against the ravages of fire. Such strategies are an important part in developing a sustainable economy and in creating safe living conditions.*

*If the devastation that results from vegetation fires is to be mitigated, it is important to acknowledge that the condition of vacant erven in urban and suburban areas has to be maintained in collaboration with communities in a manner that instils fire-wise consciousness*

## Chapter 1 Definitions and Abbreviations

<b>Administration Fee</b>	Means a tariff as approved by Council and provided for in the tariff list of the Overstrand Municipality
<b>Appeal Process</b>	Provisions of section 62 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, (Act 32 of 2000) which <i>inter alia</i> provides that a person, who feels that his/her rights have been affected by a decision taken by a staff member in terms of a power or duty delegated, may appeal against that decision by giving <u>written notice of the appeal and reasons</u> to the Municipal Manager <u>within 21 days</u> of the date of the notification of the decision.
<b>Brush Cutter</b>	A hand held mechanical tool, powered by an electrical or petrol motor, and used to cut down shrubs and small trees.
<b>Bush-cutter (Bossiekapper)</b>	A machine drawn behind a tractor, powered by a power takeoff from the tractor, and is used to cut down shrubs and large areas of vegetation
<b>Chain Saw</b>	A hand held mechanical saw powered by an electrical or petrol motor, and used to cut down trees and logs
<b>Combustible material</b>	Means combustible refuse, combustible waste or any other material capable of being ignited manually or spontaneously.
<b>Community Fire Safety By-law</b>	Means the Overstrand Municipality By-Law relating to Community Fire Safety P.N. 6454 of 2007
<b>Contract</b>	Means a formal written agreement between parties to provide for the execution of a specific task under specific conditions as set out in the contract document
<b>Contractor</b>	Means a person, natural or juristic, who undertakes to execute a contract to render a service that is awarded by the Overstrand Municipality under the terms and conditions stipulated therein.
<b>Conservation Use</b>	Means the use or maintenance of land in its natural state, or rehabilitation to its natural state, with the objective of preserving the biophysical and heritage characteristics of the land including flora and fauna on the land.
<b>Environmental management overlay Zone Regulation</b>	That provides a mechanism for land use management, additional to existing statutory land use controls, whereby Council may give effect to specific guidelines in a spatial development framework or policy plan or address a specific management issue.
<b>Erf (erven)</b>	A plot(s) of land in urban and suburban areas zoned for the development of residential, commercial and industrial buildings.
<b>Fire Brigade</b>	Means the Fire Brigade Services Act, No. 99 of 1987

## Services Act

<b>Fire hazard</b>	Means any situation, process, material or condition which may cause a fire or explosion or provide a ready fuel supply to increase the spread or intensity of the fire and which poses a threat to life or property.
<b>Green Belt (s)</b>	A land use designation for areas set aside as undeveloped natural areas surrounding or within urban areas.
<b>Hazard</b>	Means any physical situation with the potential to cause a fire hazard or the accumulation of excess waste material
<b>Herbicide</b>	Means a chemical substance (weed killer) that is registered under relevant legislation to control or destroy specific plants in accordance with the directions for the use of such a weed killer.
<b>Indigenous Vegetation</b>	Means a species that occur, or has historically occurred, naturally in a free state in nature occurring naturally in an area, but excludes a species that has been introduced into South Africa as a result of human activity (as per the NEM:BA)
<b>Invasive Alien Vegetation</b>	Vegetation that is declared invasive in terms of NEM:BA and CARA, that landowners are legally required to remove from their property and which are deemed to be a verified fire hazard in terms of this policy.
<b>Land</b>	For the purposes of this policy, means all undeveloped land, whether owned privately or by the state, province or municipality.
<b>Land clearing</b>	All actions required to ensure that fire hazard conditions are minimized on all land; that rubble, dead and dry vegetation and waste material are removed
<b>Land owner</b>	Any person (including a company, close corporation or trust) in whose name the land is registered, or if such land has been purchased but not yet registered, such a purchaser. Also a person who has the right of ownership even though the land has not yet been registered, the purchaser. If the owner does not reside in South Africa or cannot be found, a representative will be regarded as the owner.
<b>Land user</b>	Any person (including a company, closed corporation or trust) who is the owner of the land, or who leases the land or who has any legal right to use the land or the plants or other organic matter from the land, irrespective of whether that person lives on the property or not.
<b>Manual clearing</b>	The removal of plant and other material by hand, with hand-held tools.
<b>Mechanical clearing</b>	The removal of plant and other material with mechanical equipment such as tractor driven lawnmowers or bush-cutters ('bossiekappers').
<b>Municipal service provider</b>	A person, natural or juristic, who undertakes to execute a contract awarded by the Overstrand Municipality under the terms and conditions stipulated in such contract.

<b>Municipality</b>	The Overstrand Municipality, which is a local authority duly established in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, No. 117 of 1998 and whose head office is situated at Magnolia Street, Hermanus, Western Cape.
<b>NEM:BA</b>	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004), and the Alien and Invasive Species Regulations, promulgated under NEM:BA (1 August 2014) for the management of invasive species.
<b>Nature reserve</b>	A national park or environmental conservation areas declared or registered as a nature reserve in terms of legislation whether in public or private ownership, for the purpose of conserving and managing wild life, flora and fauna, in a natural habitat.
<b>Public Open Space</b>	Land which is in public ownership, used primarily for outdoor play, recreation, or as a park area or nature area, and includes associated infrastructure and uses. Reference is drawn to the Overstrand Municipality's Zoning Scheme Regulations.
<b>Open Space Zone 1</b>	Refers to land used primarily for Nature Reserve or Conservation use. Reference is drawn to the Overstrand Municipality's Zoning Scheme Regulations.
<b>Open Lands</b>	Undeveloped land with insignificant or no vegetation cover
<b>Park</b>	Land with trees, shrubs and lawn areas, used mainly for recreation purposes.
<b>Playing Field</b>	A privately, state or municipal owned facility where various sporting activities take place.
<b>Procedure</b>	A dedicated single process to complete a required task, with as many steps or tasks, responsibilities, regulations or requirements, involving a number of people as required.
<b>Protected area</b>	An area that has been declared a Protected Area in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No. 57 of 2003.
<b>Public Garden</b>	A garden that is open to the public for botanical and recreation purposes.
<b>Responsible fire safety official</b>	An official of the Overstrand Municipal Fire Brigade Service who is responsible for ensuring fire prevention standards.
<b>Roadside Verge</b>	A strip of grass or plants, and sometimes also trees, located between a roadway and the boundaries of properties that are the domain of the state, province or municipality.
<b>Waste material</b>	Superfluous, discarded or unstable matter: combustible or non-combustible rubble, rubbish, or debris accumulated on a property.
<b>Urban area /</b>	Area situated within a city or town

## **Chapter 2 Intent of the Policy**

- 2.1 This policy is specific to municipal and privately owned vacant land within the urban edge.
- 2.2 The Community Fire Safety By-law, when it comes to (in relation to) overgrown vegetation, makes no distinction (does not distinguish) between alien and endemic/indigenous vegetation. This policy is enacted to provide the Municipality and land owners with the minimum standards and guidelines for managing and controlling the fire hazards presented by overgrown erven and, also, to initiate mechanisms to combat the proliferation of combustible vegetation on vacant erven, in order to mitigate or remove the threat and danger of fires in residential areas.
- 2.3 This policy gives effect to the following legislation and regulations:
  - 2.3.1 Section 152(d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 - The promotion of a safe and healthy environment;
  - 2.3.2 Articles 4 and 34 of the Overstrand Municipality Standard By-law relating to Community Fire Safety By-law, P.N. 342/2006 (Provincial Gazette 6454, 27 July 2007) – Prevention of fire hazards on properties;
  - 2.3.3 Fire Brigade Services Act, No. 99 of 1987 and amendments up to and including Act No. 14 of 2000 – Prevention of fires.
  - 2.3.4 Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003 – Prescribed regulations with regard to financial aspects of local government,
  - 2.3.5 Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 – Prescribed regulations with regard to the functions of a municipality.
  - 2.3.6 The National Veld and Forest Fire Act, No. 101 of 1998 – Duty to prepare and maintain fire breaks.
  - 2.3.7 The National Forests Act of 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) – Protection of certain tree species declared as protected under the Act.
  - 2.3.8 Permits are required for the removal, pruning, and/or destruction of several species:
    - 2.3.8.1 National Forest Act (Act 84 of 1998) for which permits may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)
    - 2.3.8.2 Nature Conservation Ordinance (No. 19 of 1974) for which permits may be obtained from Cape Nature
    - 2.3.8.3 National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004), Threatened or Protected Species Regulations (Notice 388 of 2013), for which permits are not yet administered, but must still be accommodated for once it is implemented.
- 2.4 The objectives of the policy are:
  - 2.4.1 To prevent the outbreak and spread of fire by the removing and reducing fire hazards presented by an overgrowth of combustible vegetation on erven irrespective of the type of vegetation.
  - 2.4.2 To provide for the identification of fire hazards on all vacant erven within the urban areas of the Overstrand Municipality, excluding, Open Space 1 and 2 properties that are managed by the Municipal Environmental Management Services Department and described in the Environmental management overlay Zone Regulations as areas of conservation concern.

- 2.4.3 To enable the process of notifying owners of the fire hazards presented by overgrown erven and of their obligation in complying with the relevant legislation to prevent such situations from arising.
- 2.4.4 To ensure that fire hazards are controlled and reduced in accordance with prescribed standards.
- 2.4.5 to ensure that all privately and publicly owned vacant erven, including public common areas within urban borders, conform to the minimum standards in a continuous cycle.

### Chapter 3 Principles of the Policy

- 3.1 All officials and contractors of the Overstrand Municipality, and all residents, land owners and appointed agents shall be subject to the contents of this policy and follow the procedures and any processes as prescribed.
- 3.2 All land owners are obligated in terms of Articles 34 & 58 of the Community Fire Safety By-law to maintain their vacant erven in such a manner that the land is in a satisfactory condition, as determined by the Chief Fire Officer, in that it does not present a fire hazard to the surrounding environment and community.
- 3.3 Land owners are obligated to comply with the standards determined by the Municipality.
- 3.4 Only manual clearing methods shall be used for reducing fire hazards in areas proclaimed as protected. Mechanical clearing shall be permitted in areas that are not proclaimed as protected in accordance with the relevant legislation.
- 3.5 **Manual clearing** is done using hand tools such as bow-saws, pruning scissors, motor operated hand held chain saws or motor operated hand held brush cutters.
- 3.6 **Mechanical Clearing** is done using industrial driven motorised lawnmowers or tractor drawn bush cutters ('bossiekappers').
- 3.7 Fire Breaks that are cleared of combustible material shall be created within the urban edge where necessary, as determined by the Chief Fire Officer in order to assist in preventing fires from spreading and to provide the necessary access for firefighting vehicles of all types to control fires.
- 3.8 Where permitted driven motorised lawnmowers or tractor drawn brush cutters ('bossiekappers') may be used at the discretion of a land owner, who is encouraged to consider the protection of animals and natural vegetation.
- 3.9 Areas such as roadside verges, public gardens, parks, fire breaks or sports/playing fields where continuous maintenance takes place, are subject to compliance with the minimum standards of this policy.

## Chapter 4

### Responsibilities, procedures and rights of the Municipality

- 4.1 Any delegated official of the Overstrand Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Service is empowered, in terms of section 4 of the Community Fire Safety By-law and section 19 of the Fire Brigade Services Act, to enter upon any erf to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Community Fire Safety By-law and to order the removal of any hazard if it is found that there is a violation of any regulated Fire Safety standard. Non-compliance will result in the municipality exercising its powers.
- 4.2 Officials with delegated authority for the identification of fire hazards shall have the final decision on the standard of clearing of an erf, in accordance with the Municipality's by-laws, policies and directives as to when and how an erf shall be cleared. If an erf is not identified as a fire hazard, but is in breach of other municipal legislation, the matter will be referred to the relevant department(s) for further action.
- 4.3 Compliance notices will be served on land owners by registered mail through the South African Post Office in terms of section 6(2) of the Community Fire Safety By-law and **will only be served by email as a courtesy where accurate contact information is provided to the Municipality and captured (held) in its data base.**
- 4.4 A clearing compliance notice period of 28 working days in the case of owners who reside in South Africa and 40 days in the case of owners who reside beyond the borders of South Africa, shall apply in respect of the removal of hazardous conditions prescribed by this policy.
- 4.5 The minimum standards for the clearing of vacant erven are determined by the controlling authority, as reflected in this policy.
- 4.6 This policy may be reviewed from time to time. Any amendments shall be subject to council approval after public participation and council work-shopping.
- 4.7 The process for the acquisition of municipal clearing contractors shall be in accordance with the Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy.
- 4.8 The appointed contractor(s) will be provided with specific instructions, including plot numbers and time frames for the clearing of erven.
- 4.9 The contractors shall be paid for work done only after their submitted invoices have been verified and cleared erven have been inspected to ensure that the work has been completed according to the prescribed standards of this policy and the specifications of the tender contract.



## **Chapter 5**

### **Obligations of Land Owners**

- 5.1 Land owners are obligated to comply with the provisions of section 34 of the Overstrand Municipality's Community Fire Safety By-law, P.N 6454 of 2007.
- 5.2 Clearing of property shall be in compliance with the norms and standards as prescribed by this policy.
- 5.3 Failure to comply with the requirements of a clearing notice will result in remedial or legal action in terms of section 58 of the said By-law. Fines and imprisonment may be imposed by the Additional Court.

## **Chapter 6**

### **Recovery of Costs**

- 6.1 Should it be necessary for the Municipality to take remedial action the full cost thereof shall be recoverable from the land owner. The recoverable costs shall include the actual cost of the contractor's service the administrative fee as determined in the municipal tariff structure. The relevant amounts shall be billed against the defaulting owner's municipal account as provided for in section 4(4) of the Community Fire Safety By-law.

## **Chapter 7**

### **Appeal Process**

- 7.1 Section 62 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No. 32 2000 provides inter alia that a person, who feels that his/her rights have been affected by a decision taken by a staff member in terms of a power or duty delegated, may appeal against that decision by giving written notice of the appeal with reasons to the Municipal Manager within 21 days of the date of the notification of the decision.

## **Chapter 8**

### **Prescribed Standards for Clearing Vegetation**

- 8.1 Contractors appointed by the Municipality for the clearing of erven are not permitted to use any herbicides on private erven but can, under direction of the relevant municipal departmental manager, use herbicides to control invasive species on municipal property.
- 8.2 The clearing of vegetation that constitutes a fire hazard shall be in compliance with the following prescribed standards:
  - 8.2.1 All erven shall be cleared of all deadwood and any other combustible material not associated with the growth of vegetation.
  - 8.2.2 All invasive alien vegetation shall be eradicated (cut down) and removed from the erven. The remaining stumps may be treated with herbicide at the discretion of the land owner to prevent re-growth. According to national Legislation: Cara and NEM:BA
  - 8.2.3 Grass and indigenous ground-covering plant species must be maintained at a maximum height of 500mm (0.5m);
  - 8.2.4 The area around trees shall be cleared of growth to a minimum height of 1.5m on the underside of the canopy with all ground level deadwood removed from the area around trees.

- 8.2.5 On erven that are surrounded by 1.8m or higher boundary walls the density of indigenous vegetation must be reduced by a minimum of 50% and vegetation must be cut down to at least 50mm below the top level of the walls.
- 8.2.6 On properties larger than the standard size single residential erven adequate fire breaks must be provided as determined by the Chief Fire Officer.
- 8.2.7 Erven that are located within 50m of thatch roofed structures shall be cleared of vegetation to the minimum standard at all times, irrespective of vegetation species and location, with the exception of trees, which must be trimmed in accordance with section 8.2.4 of this chapter.
- 8.2.8 The clearing of erven shall be done in a manner that does not contribute to soil erosion.
- 8.2.9 All vegetation refuse produced in the clearing of erven **must be removed from cleared erf and may not be left on an erf or on the verge for longer than 3 (three) days.**
- 8.2.10 Cuttings may be chipped into pieces not larger than 100 x 100mm in size, which may either be removed or distributed over the cleared erf but may not be left as heaps that will give rise to spontaneous combustion.
- 8.2.11 Garden refuse, cuttings and excess combustible material (including that produced during the clearing process) shall be removed from the property and disposed of at the relevant municipal refuse transfer station.
- 8.2.12 It is recommended that private landowners make use of the registered contractors available on the Municipal database or contractor list supplied on request from the relevant administrators as they are aware of the minimum requirements and terrain.

**8.3 The following minimum requirements are applicable to erven located in proclaimed biospheres and other protected areas in urban and suburban areas that are zoned for development, with the exception of erven within 50m of any thatched roof dwelling or structure:**

- 8.3.1 Remove all combustible deadwood, and any other ground level fire hazards.
- 8.3.2 Retention of desired trees is subject to them being cleared of growth from ground level to a minimum height of 1.5m below the canopy.
- 8.3.3 Reduce (thin out) the density of vegetation by a minimum of 50% across the area of the erf.
- 8.3.4 Provide for a safe distance between the vegetation and any structures on abutting erven by making certain that that vegetation does not encroach over the standard 2m building or other scheme lines;
- 8.3.5 Maintain grass and indigenous ground-covering plant species at a maximum height of 500mm (0.5m).
- 8.3.6 All vegetation refuse produced in the course of clearing an erf **must be removed from the cleared erf and may not be left on an erf or on the verge for longer than 3 (three) days;**
- 8.3.7 Erven that are located within 50m of thatch roofed structures shall be cleared of vegetation to the minimum standard at all times, irrespective of vegetation species and location, with the exception of trees, which must be trimmed in accordance with section 8.2.4 of this chapter.
- 8.3.8 The clearing of erven shall be done in a manner that does not contribute to soil erosion.
- 8.3.9 Cuttings may be chipped into pieces not larger than 100 x 100mm in size, which may either be removed or distributed over the cleared erf but may not be left as heaps that will give rise to spontaneous combustion.

## Chapter 9

### Prescribed Procedures of the Plot Clearing Management Process

NO.	ACTION	RESPONSIBLE DEPT
<b>Standard procedures</b>		
1.	1 <sup>st</sup> Compliance inspection	Chief: Fire Services or delegate
2.	Controlling Authority for the administration and Issue of Compliance Notices.	<b>Offices of the Respective Area Managers</b>
3.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inspection	Chief: Fire Services
4.	Issue summons on owner to appear in court in case of non-compliance as determined by the relevant controlling authority.	Additional Court /Law Enforcement
<b>Procedures for remedial action</b>		
1.	Appointment of contractors through the Supply Chain channels	Chief : Fire Services
2.	Instruction to private contractor	Chief : Fire Services – Hermanus Area Managers – Hangklip/Kleinmond & Gansbaai
3.	Inspection with certification of clearing done	Chief : Fire Services
4.	Invoice for payment of contractor	Finance
5.	Payment of contractor	Finance
6.	Billing of owner	Finance

## **Chapter 10**

### **Protected Species**

**(Also see DAFF information document appended hereto)**

Milkwood trees such as the White Milkwood (*Siderxylon inerme*) are protected in terms of the National Forests Act, No. 84 of 1998. Pruning of the canopy of these trees is permitted to a maximum of 25% only, as provided by exemption published in Government Notice No. 773 (Government Gazette 30183 of 24 August 2007), but topping is not permitted. No topping or excessive pruning for sea views is permitted.

Pruning of milkwood trees from ground level to a maximum height of 1.5m shall be considered to meet the allowable 25% beneath the crown and may be necessary where the trees provide potential cover for illegal activities if they are located on erven within the urban and suburban areas, but no pruning shall take place where these trees are part of a natural forest, i.e. along the coast line, in green belts and proclaimed reserve areas.

Destruction of protected trees or natural forest or any other protected/endangered plant species without a permit obtained from the relevant controlling authority is a criminal offence.

GN 773: THE EXEMPTION READS: *'3. Pruning or de-limbing of trees on private property in established urban areas and around any homesteads. Up to a maximum of 25% trimming of the crown, without mutilating the tree. Topping of tree crowns i.e. obstructing views, and trees growing in a natural forest ecosystem, are excluded from this exemption.'*

## WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE PROTECTION OF NATURAL FORESTS AND PROTECTED TREES ON PRIVATE COASTAL PROPERTIES



agriculture,  
forestry & fisheries

Department  
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

### WHAT IS A NATURAL FOREST?

Many properties along this coast are covered by natural forests. Natural forests consist of closed canopy stands of indigenous trees, usually with shrub and herb layers below, and the height may vary from about 2 metres (scrub forest) or even lower in early pioneer or regrowth stages, to more than 10 metres. Certain tree species only occur in forests (indicator tree species) and botanists can therefore distinguish forest from other woody vegetation. Such trees include white milkwood (*Sideroxylon inerme*).



Destruction of protected trees or natural forest without a licence is a criminal offense



White milkwood (*Sideroxylon inerme*) – occur on the entire Indian Ocean coast of SA

Red milkwood (*Mimusops caffra*) – mostly on the KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape coasts



Licence application forms for activities affecting protected trees or natural forests can be obtained from the website [www.daff.gov.za](http://www.daff.gov.za) and must be submitted to the nearest forestry regional office of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.



### NATURAL FOREST IS PROTECTED

Section 3 of the National Forests Act of 1998, (Act No. 84 of 1998) stipulates that natural forests may not be destroyed. Section 7 of this Act also states that trees in a natural forest may not be cut, destroyed, pruned or damaged without a licence. In terms of policy, such destruction is only allowed in exceptional circumstances such as strategic projects like bulk services and infrastructure (e.g. major roads, power lines, dams and pipelines), but not for residential development. The only other exceptions to this rule are:

- vested rights such as zoning certificates issued and properties registered at the Surveyor-General before the year 2000, when the National Forests Act was enacted;
- primary property rights, such as the right to erect a dwelling for own use on a vacant property (number of units per specified area in semi-urban areas may have been determined in local zoning schemes).

These exceptions do not apply automatically owing to complex land-use and legal issues, and do not do away with the need to apply for a licence, in which case the responsible forestry official may have to investigate these land issues first.

### CERTAIN TREE SPECIES ARE PROTECTED

A list of 47 tree species have been declared as protected under the National Forests Act of 1998, (Act No. 84 of 1998). No such trees may be cut without a licence under section 15 of this Act. Trees such as white or red milkwood are forest species that sometimes occur outside forests and are listed as protected tree species.

Cutting or pruning also requires a licence, except if less than 25% of the crown is pruned, but not for the topping of such trees, and not for new development or redevelopment (exemptions published in *Government Gazette* no. 773 of 27 August 2007). No topping or excessive pruning for sea views are allowed.



White milkwood (*Sideroxylon inerme*). This tree and the red milkwood (*Mimusops caffra*) are dominant keystone species on the coast and are protected because of their aesthetic and ecological role