

CDF Technical Report

Conservation Development Framework

2006-2011

Volume II

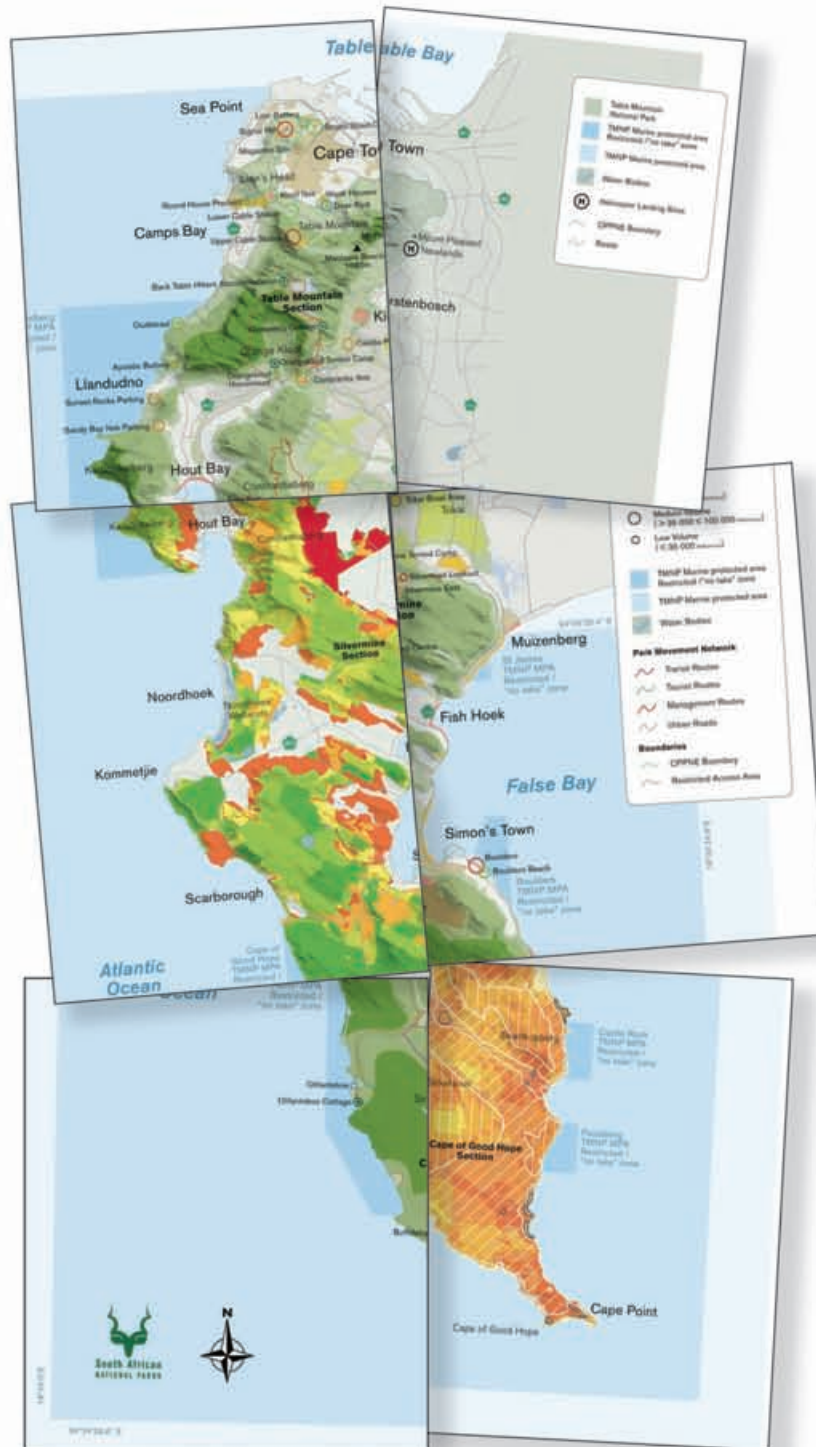


Table Mountain National Park

A Park for All, Forever • 'n Park vir Almal, vir Altyd • iPaka yonontu lorike ngonaphakade

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TABLE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK CONSERVATION DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

VOLUME 2: TECHNICAL REPORT

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- Chad Chaney (EIS Coordinator)
- TMNP Section Managers and field staff

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CDF	Conservation Development Framework
CPPNE	Cape Peninsula Protected Natural Environment
CCT	City of Cape Town
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
MOSS	Metropolitan Open Space System
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act
PAWC	Provincial Administration: Western Cape
SANParks	South African National Parks
TMNP	Table Mountain National Park

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In 2001 a Conservation Development Framework (CDF) for the then Cape Peninsula National Park was compiled and approved by SANParks Board and endorsed by the City of Cape Town (CCT). This CDF was the first spatial planning exercise in SANParks which later became a standard practice for SANParks to be applied in all national parks. In 2004, the Protected Areas Act (PAA) (Act 57 of 2003 as amended by Act 31 of 2004) was promulgated. In terms of this Act, the zoning of all national parks, as part of the management plan, became a legal obligation. In 2005, SANParks issued a CDF planning manual which provides guidelines for the production of a CDF, not only to apply spatial planning as a best practice, but also to meet the requirements of the PAA.

SANParks applies a policy of adaptive management and in terms of this, all management plans are reviewed on a five year cycle. This revision of the 2001 CDF is being applied in terms of this policy and also to meet with PAA and SANParks requirements. The current CDF is therefore both a revision and extension of the 2001 CDF and it should be read as such.

A CDF is a strategic spatial plan for a national park and its surrounds. The spatial plan indicates visitor use zones, areas requiring special management intervention, nodes where facilities are to be provided, entry points and movement routes through the park, and the management of land use along the park's borders.

The Table Mountain National Park's (TMNP) CDF has been revised in accordance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) guidelines. SEA is driven by the concept of sustainability, sets the levels of environmental quality or limits of acceptable change, is a flexible process which is adaptable to the local planning needs, ensures a participative process, evaluates the context of alternative scenarios and includes the concepts of precaution and continuous improvement.

1.2 The Series of CDF Reports and Structure of this Report

The 2006 update of the CDF for Table Mountain National Park (TMNP) is presented in three volumes, namely:

- *Volume 1:* The CDF Report, which is a summary of the CDF's proposals, and has been presented to the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism for approval.
- *Volume 2:* The CDF Technical Report (this document), which contains details of the process and informants to the update of the Park's 2001 CDF. This is the main reference document for use by Park management and planning officials.
- *Volume 3:* The CDF Planning Units Report, which provides details of the zoning of TMNP's varied landscapes. For each of the Park's 11 Planning Units an explanation is given of the biophysical, heritage, scenic, infrastructural and land consolidation informants to the CDF zoning proposals and how these interface with the Park Strategic Management Programs and the Park Management Plan.

The CDF Technical Report presented in this document is structured as follows:

- Section 1 introduces the CDF planning process.
- Section 2 summarises what has informed the update of the Park's 2001 CDF in terms of local and regional planning informants.
- Section 3 presents the revised 2006 CDF in terms of the revised zoning system, the revised visitor site categories as well as management guidelines for each of the zones.

- Section 4 introduces a draft concept zonation for the coastal zone .
- Section 5 concludes the report by defining priorities and outlines the way forward on implementation of the proposals and monitoring of progress.

1.3 Revision Process of the TMNP's 2001 CDF

1.3.1 Objectives of the Revision of the 2001 CDF

The revision of TMNP's 2001 CDF has the following objectives:

- To ensure that the requirements of the PAA and the guidelines for the interpretation of the Act, set by the Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism (DEAT), are met.
- To align the TMNP's CDF with the SANParks spatial planning manual.
- To update the 2001 CDF as part of the scheduled five yearly review in accordance with SANParks adaptive management policy.
- To incorporate new informants (e.g. Heritage Resources Management Plan, Sensitivity-Value analysis and TMNP Tourism Development Concept Plan) into the CDF.
- To bring the CDF in line with the revised Park Management Plan.

1.3.2 Principles Underpinning the CDF

The principles underpinning the revision of the CDF, as listed below, were informed by SANParks CDF Manual, the Guidelines for SEA in South Africa, Integrated Environmental Management (IEM), and the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA). Accordingly the CDF :

- Is the foundation of all planning and development within a Park, with the aim of ensuring its long term sustainability;
- Accommodates strategic, flexible and iterative planning procedures;
- Is a "framework for planning" not a "plan for implementation" (i.e. implementation is dealt with through lower level plans and programs);
- Is part of a "Package of Plans" approach, in terms of which the level of planning and design detail increases as one moves from the overall Park, through to precinct and down to site and building plan scale;
- Ensures inclusive and participative consultation with stakeholders;
- Recognises that the prime mandate of SANParks is to conserve biodiversity of national and international significance, which varies across the landscape and in both time and space;
- Recognises that SANParks has a mandate to also manage heritage resources, not only in terms of the PAA but also the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA);
- Ensures the integrity of the park's scenic quality by limiting human intrusions into the landscape;
- Accommodates a wide range of unique opportunities for experiences of solitude and nature based recreation which do not conflict with the desired social and environmental states;
- Confines development within the park to previously disturbed areas, thus precluding "green field" developments;
- Rationalises and channels access into the Park and internal movement through it;
- Sets the limits of acceptable change;

- Recognizes that park boundaries are not static in time and there are factors beyond the current or future boundaries that can positively or negatively influence the park; and
- Recognizes that the park cannot exist in isolation and that planning needs to ensure that the park is integrated with the surrounding landscapes, and economic and social structures at City and Regional scales.

1.3.3 Approach and Process

An iterative, interactive and inclusive approach was followed in the revision of the CDF. The focus was on integrating the often conflicting management objectives of biodiversity conservation, heritage resource conservation and tourism development in the Park. The 2001 CDF report was used as the point of departure. The review incorporated new informants such as the SANParks CDF Manual, TMNP Tourism study, detailed precinct plans produced after 2001, new national legislation, the Park's Heritage Resources Management Plan, sensitivity-value mapping of the park, the Marine Protected Area, etc.

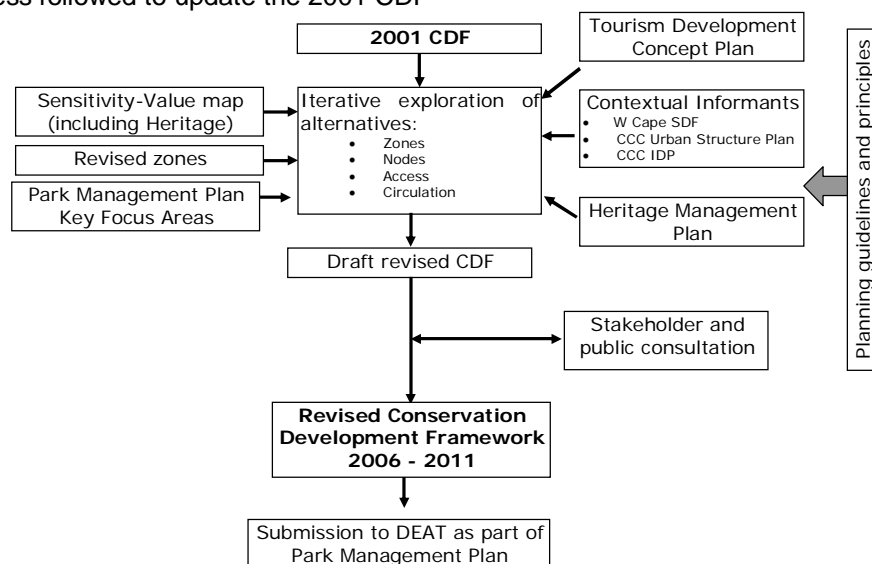
Consideration was given to the opportunities and constraints that the environment presents for recreation and tourism, the appropriateness of the current Visitor Use Zones, and options for visitor access and facility provision at visitor sites. The desired social and environmental conditions that ought to be met within each of the zones was determined through stakeholder consultation and the zonation map updated accordingly. The revised CDF was submitted as part of the Parks Management Plan to the minister of DEAT for approval.

The overall process and stakeholder consultation in the CDF's revision are summarised in Figure 1 and Table 1 respectively.

Table 1: Summary of stakeholder consultation activities undertaken in preparing the CDF

	Date
Phase 1: Stakeholder Notification	
Circulation of a Notification letter & Registration Form to stakeholders on database	28 June 2006
Notification advertisement placed in local newspapers	1 July 2006
Radio Interview – Cape Talk	5 July 2006
Media release to community newspapers	6 July 2006
Advertisement in local newspapers informing public of Open Days	29 – 30 July 2006
Background Information Document sent to registered stakeholders	1 August 2006
Phase 2: Review and Comment	
Public Open Days to present draft CDF	14 – 15 August 2006
Placement of draft CDF in local libraries and SANParks website for public review and comment	16 – 18 August 2006
Closure of Comment Period (comments up to 20 September accepted)	15 September 2006
Phase 3: Comments & Responses Report	
Compilation of Comments & Responses Report	6 October 2006
Distribution of Comments & Responses Report for public information (note: not for comment)	26 October 2006
Phase 4: Final CDF	
Final CDF	30 October 2006
Phase 5: Ministerial Approval	
Submission of TMNP Park Management Plan (incorporating CDF) for Minister of Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) approval	1 November 2006

Figure 1: Process followed to update the 2001 CDF



2. CDF INFORMANTS

The 2001 TMNP CDF mapped and documented both park informants (those important at a local scale) and contextual informants (those important at regional and national scales). Table 2 summarises the informants to the 2001 CDF that are still applicable. The implications of new informants to the Park's CDF, as summarised in Table 3, are reviewed in this chapter.

Table 2: Key planning informants of the 2001 CDF that hold for the 2006 revision

Year	Informant	Purpose
1989	Urban Structure Plan for Cape Metropolitan Area (former Guide Plan)	This first official spatial plan for metro Cape Town recognised the importance of conserving the Peninsula's natural assets by designating much of the land that makes up the TMNP as a Nature area.
1994	Policy for the Multipurpose use of the Cape Peninsula	Recommends policies and puts forward broad guidelines for protecting and managing the Cape Peninsula as a multi-use area.
1996	Table Mountain National Park Use-zone Map	Delineates the Peninsula into use zones as basis for reconciling and accommodating the different (and sometimes conflicting) uses that occur here.
1996	Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework	The aim of this document is to ensure a sustainable and equitable Cape Metropolitan Area
1996	The Cape Peninsula, South Africa: physiographical, biological and historical background to an extraordinary hot-spot of biodiversity	Details the unique biodiversity of the Cape Peninsula
1997	Peninsula Urban Edge Study	This study cadastrally defined the 20 year outer extent of urban development around the Peninsula and formulated guidelines for the management of land use on either side of the Urban Edge.
1998	Cape Peninsula National Park Draft Development Framework	Proposed a conceptual framework for channelling visitors into the Park by way of 'Gateways' and into areas designed to absorb their effects, as well as harness economic and educational spin-offs.
1999	Cape Peninsula National Park IEMS: Initial Environmental Review	Synthesis of baseline information, needs analysis and gap identification for an Integrated Environmental Management System for the Park
1999	National Heritage Resources Act	Ensure the proper management of nationally important heritage resources
2000	Table Mountain Chain-peninsula biosphere reserve: pre-feasibility study	Explores the option of designating the Table Mountain Chain a biosphere reserve.
2000	A marine component for the Cape Peninsula National Park: Draft Proposal	Determine the feasibility of establishing a Marine Protected Area as part of the National Park.
2000	Park Management Policy	Provides the overarching framework for management of the Park
2000	Park Visitor and User Survey	Quantifies visitor numbers and use in different areas of the Park.

Table 3: Summary of additional informants to the CDF Update

Year	Informant	Purpose
1998	National Environment Management Act	Provides for co-operative, environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment.
1999	World Heritage Convention Act	Provides for the recognition and establishment of world Heritage Sites and the correct management thereof.
2002	National State of the Environment Report	First national report detailing the overall State of the Environment highlighting the decline in biodiversity.
2003	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act	Provides for the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and its natural landscapes and seascapes.
2003	Cape Floristic Region: World Heritage Site inscription	Inscription criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> outstanding universal value for representing ongoing ecological and biological processes associated with the evolution of the unique Fynbos biome, and represents one of the world's most important biodiversity hot spots.
2004	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act	Provides for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity and the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection.
2004	National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment	Sets the priorities for biodiversity conservation in South Africa.
2004	Table Mountain National Park: Heritage Resources Management Plan	Determines the heritage priorities within the Park and the management framework in which they should be managed.
2005	Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework	Addresses the legacy of inequitable and inefficient spatial development in the Western Cape.
2005	SANParks: Conservation Development Framework (CDF) Manual	Sets out the best practice procedure for producing a CDF for a National Park
2005	Regulations for the Proper Administration of Special Nature Reserves, National Parks and World Heritage Sites	Sets out administrative regulations in terms of the Protected Areas Act.
2005	The endemic flora of the Cape Peninsula, South Africa	Updates species distributions of endemic plants
2005	Table Mountain National Park: Tourism Plan	Establishes a long term conceptual tourism plan to realise tourism opportunities within the Park
2006	Park Management Plan 2006 - 2010	Set the Parks strategic objectives for 2006 – 2010
2006	TMNP Conservation Development Framework: Heritage Management Report to SANParks	Determines the appropriate heritage procedures to be followed within zones and at sites
2006	City of Cape Town's Integrated Development Plan (IDP 2006/07)	Sets out priority programs and projects to establish Cape Town as a city that is sustainable, dignified, accessible, credible, competent, safe and caring, prosperous and known for its leadership in Africa.
2007	City of Cape Town District Spatial Development Plans	Updates and rationalises the City's spatial plans by establishing a framework for the future spatial development in each of the City's 8 districts
Various	TMNP development frameworks and precinct plans	Development Proposal for The Glen - March 2001 Development Proposal for Boulders - November 2001 Signal Hill, Kloof Nek and Tafelberg Road Development Framework Report - September 2002 Groote Schuur Estate Conservation and Development Framework Planning and Management Proposals - October 2002 Deer Park Site Development Plan - Draft - February 2004 Planning Process & Assessment of Overnight Sites for Tented Camps – January 2006 Final Scoping Report: Proposed Koeel Bay Guest Lodge – July 2006

2.1 Park Informants

2.1.1 Current Extent

As detailed in Table 4, TMNP is a park which is continually expanding. As this is a gradual process, it is important that the CDF is informed by a longer term vision of the Park's spatial extent. Since 2001 strategically important additional land parcels have been included into the Park such as Sandy Bay, the Noordhoek Kommetjie Wetlands and the plantations at Tokai & Cecilia. Another significant recent milestone was the declaration of a Marine Protected Area. Map 1 illustrates land ownership and management of the Cape Peninsula Protected Natural

Environment (CPPNE) in 1998 when the Park was established (Yesterday), the current Park extent (Today), and the envisaged future Park area (Tomorrow).

Table 4: TMNP Park Consolidation Progress 1998 – 2007

Landowner	Total Area		TMNP Management		Outstanding	
	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	Hectares	%
State	7 000	100	6 000	79	1 000	21
Municipal	16 000	100	15 500	97	500	3
Private	5 400	100	1 700	30	3 900	70
Total	28 400	100	23 200	81	5 400	19

2.1.2 Planning Domain and Park Interface

As with the 2001 CDF, the planning domain of the CDF update extends beyond the Park's current borders and consideration is given to both private and public land along the peninsula that is of conservation importance. Examples of linkages beyond the Park's borders include the continuum of rivers arising in the Park (e.g. the Liesbeeck and Sand river systems) which form important ecological linkages between natural and urbanized parts of the Cape Peninsula, linkages with the metropolitan open space system, and the interface between (coastal zone) the terrestrial and marine environments.

By considering land outside the Park's current boundaries the CDF presents SANParks attitude regarding this land to authorities, landowners, and the public. It is accepted that SANParks views do not necessarily reflect those of the land owners or the authority concerned. The full extent of the planning domain of the CDF update is shown on Map 2.

2.1.3 Tourism and Recreation Informants

In 2005 TMNP, in conjunction with tourism specialists, drafted a long term concept plan for tourism development opportunities in the Park. This concept plan provides strategic direction as to potential tourism development in the Park that can strengthen the regional tourism economy and reinforce Cape Town as a leading international visitor destination. The report informs the Park's identification of strategic tourism projects to pursue over the next 10 years. This study is used to provide specific tourism inputs to the CDF by looking at potential development in the Park from a tourism point of view. The findings and recommendations of the study and its implications for the revision of the Park's CDF are summarized below.

2.1.3.1 Tourism and Recreation

The study points out the importance of the CDF distinguishing between TMNP's tourism and recreation functions, which although similar in nature have distinct differences. Tourism in TMNP is identified essentially as an economic activity, whilst recreation is classified as a leisure activity. The aim of future tourism development in TMNP should be to maximise economic benefits with minimal impact on the Park's natural, heritage and scenic environmental resources.

Emphasis is placed on the important role that the Park plays as a place where diverse leisure activities are undertaken, mainly by Capetonians. The study stresses that TMNP should aim to optimise recreation opportunities and ensure that the Park provides existing and prospective users with a variety of quality recreational experiences.

The study also highlights that as tourists and recreationists have different needs and expectations, the provision of facilities, services, attractions and activities within a protected area should cater for these differences. In light of these differences between tourism and recreation, they need to be planned and managed as two distinctly different activities. If not adequately managed conflict can occur in those areas where tourism and recreation overlap.

2.1.3.2 *Tourism Development Concept Plan*

As Cape Town is one of South Africa's prime tourist destinations, it has a number of iconic attractions that are "must see" attractions on any tourist's itinerary. These icons are Table Mountain, Cape Point and the V&A Waterfront. Other popular attractions are Kirstenbosch Gardens, the penguins at Boulders Beach and Robben Island. Of these important tourist attractions, Table Mountain National Park manages three of the six, and therefore is a key role-player in the tourism economy of Cape Town. As a key role-player in the tourism economy of Cape Town, the TMNP has a responsibility to unlock TMNP's potential for the economic benefit of Capetonians.

The study highlights the dilemma Park management faces in achieving a balance between the drive for economic benefits and the goals of conserving the natural, cultural and scenic resources of TMNP. This dilemma is further compounded by the Park's numerous user and pressure groups that have a vested interest in its resources, attractions and facilities.

To deal with this issue, the recommended strategy is to adopt an approach where different user groups are kept spatially apart in areas of similar usage. This strategy is used to develop a long term concept plan for appropriate tourism development in the Park. The concept plan sets out to meet the economic responsibilities that TMNP has to the city's economy, minimise impacts on traditional recreation patterns, and conform to the Park's 2001 CDF.

2.1.3.3 *Current Tourism and Recreation Patterns*

Based on an assessment of current usage patterns the study found that tourism activity is concentrated around the Park's primary tourism icons, while recreation is focussed on those areas where traditional picnicking / braaing and mountain walking takes place. The areas that currently may be considered tourism nodes are the precincts of Signal Hill, Table Mountain cableway, Rhodes Memorial, Kirstenbosch¹, Hout Bay², Chapman's Peak, Boulders, and Cape Point.

The study identifies the Peninsula Tour Route as Cape Town's most popular tour route which links the city's icon tourist attractions of Table Mountain, Cape Point, Kirstenbosch and the Penguins at Boulders. Historically, all these tourist attractions³ have been linked together as a single day Peninsula Tour. This itinerary is currently heavily patronised and there is limited scope to increase the number of coaches traversing the peninsula without increased congestion at the premier visitor sites. Furthermore there is very little time to add additional attractions or activities to the day's itinerary. This lack of time on this itinerary is the greatest limiting factor to the growth of the Peninsula Tour Route and concomitant economic benefits that would accrue from such growth.

2.1.3.4 *Tourism Development Concept*

To strengthen the tourism economy of Cape Town, the study recommends that the Peninsula Tour Route is re-designed to operate over an extended time period. This requires that sufficient "must see" attractions and activities are established along the remodelled route to be able to keep visitors for an extended period. The study recommends increasing the length of the standardised Peninsula Tour Route from one day in length to two days, and points out that TMNP has a significant role to play in championing such a development strategy. Furthermore, the study finds that the Park has the tourism resources necessary to establish a northern and southern tour circuit, and that sustainable tourism in the southern sector of TMNP is directly

¹ Kirstenbosch is adjacent to the Park and it is owned and managed by SANBI.

² Limited areas of the Hout Bay tourism precinct fall within the Park

³ With the exception of Robben Island which has always been undertaken as a separate day trip after 1994.

dependent on the splitting of the existing Peninsula Tour Route into two. This long term strategy is summarised below.

Proposed North Peninsula Tour Circuit

A proposed Northern Peninsula Tour Circuit (NPTC) is based on the following concept:

- To consolidate existing tourist attractions into a formalised tour circuit;
- To mesh TMNP and city-based tourist attractions into a single tour circuit;
- To utilize TMNP as effective spatial linkage between icon and primary tourist attractions on the northern NPTC;
- To create a new major “must do” tourism product for Cape Town of the order of the V&A Waterfront, the Cableway and Robben Island;
- To base the circuit on a standardized, branded transportation system; and
- Use a single, smart card payment system for all activities on the Northern Peninsula Tour Circuit.

In essence, the proposed Northern Peninsula Tour Circuit (NPTC) is the gathering together of a range of existing tourist attractions into a single, distinctly branded tourism product. The attractions of this “single product” are linked together by a dedicated, appropriate transportation network that operates continuously throughout the NPTC operating hours. TMNP’s possible contributions to the proposed northern tour circuit include: Lion Battery, Signal Hill, Lions Head, Kloofnek, Lower Cable Station, Tafelberg Road, Blockhouses, Deer Park, Groote Schuur Estate, Rhodes Memorial, and the Zoo site.

The study recommends that TMNP should not be the driver or facilitator for the implementation of this programme, but a primary partner in the process that manages a critically important part of the circuit.

Proposed South Peninsula Tour Circuit

The study proposes that this circuit provides a range of attractions and activities that will keep visitors to Cape Town entertained for a full tour day in the south. Visitors would be able to spend more time (an additional day) in the Southern Peninsula than they currently do on the existing Peninsula Tour Route

In order to achieve this, the study recommends that the southern Peninsula needs to be converted into a tourist destination area in its own right and away from its current usage of being a visually attractive area with an icon (Cape Point) through which a tour route simply passes. The study points out that converting the southern Peninsula into a distinct tourist destination area requires the following:

- That the Northern and Southern Peninsula Tour Routes be established simultaneously. The Southern Peninsula Tour Route is completely dependent on the successful establishment of the Northern Peninsula Tour Route.
- A clear, well defined tourism image is established for the Southern Peninsula Tour Route. That this image is distinct from any other tourism route, area or product in the greater Cape Town area.
- That a suitable range of appropriate tourist attractions, activities and products are established in sufficient quantity and scale to keep visitors entertained in the southern Peninsula for one full day.
- That the infrastructure necessary to support the establishment of such a new tour route is available or can be constructed.
- That the political will necessary to drive such a programme is available.

- That the buy-in and support of the private sector can be achieved. The private sector would be required to take much of the capital risk of developing the needed tourism plant outside and inside TMNP.
- That a clear, focused long-term tourism development plan is developed and can be implemented in phases to achieve these goals; and
- That the appropriate institutional entity energetically champions and drives the development of this product.

The study identifies the tourism image of the southern Peninsula as one of extreme natural beauty, dramatic land and seascapes, rich maritime and coastal history projecting into the southern Atlantic, a relatively pristine natural environment with discrete local human settlements of unique character. The study emphasises that striving to maintain the attractive environmental resources of the area should always be the primary concern of the tourism development strategy for the south peninsula. The study recommends that the South Peninsula Tour Circuit should potentially be anchored by the following tourism development nodes:

- Simon's Town – a mixed activity tourism node which should serve as base for many of the overnight facilities
- Cape Point and Cape of Good Hope – as integrated iconic visitor destination
- Soetwater⁴ - as mixed use visitor node
- Signal School – as hospitality facility and adventure centre
- Cape of Good Hope section of TMNP – retained as high quality natural landscapes within which active and passive recreation activities are accommodated.

2.1.3.5 Implications of the Tourism Study for the CDF

The tourism study provides TMNP management with a long term conceptual and spatial framework for the development of tourism and recreation activities in the Park. In responding to the study, SANParks views this as a long term strategy and in principle supports the concept of splitting the peninsula tour circuit into northern and southern circuits. TMNP will engage with its partners on the development of this concept. Only once the Park and its partners have reached agreement on this concept can planning for implementation begin.

The current CDF contributes to this tourism concept primarily through the identification of the various types of visitor sites, the implementation of which will assist in providing additional tourism destinations and activities to achieve a 2 day Peninsula tour circuit. In addition, the revised CDF formally aligns recreational activities in the Park with the identified use zones. These activities are managed by recreational Environmental Management Programs in conjunction with respective stakeholders. Furthermore a useful distinction is made between tourists (mostly non-Capetonians) and recreational users (mostly Capetonians) who are collectively referred to as 'visitors' in this report.

2.1.4 Heritage Informants

As part of the 2006 CDF revision a heritage specialist was appointed to advise on the integration of heritage informants into the planning process. Overall the CDF needs to be lodged within, and take due cognizance of, the overall statement of heritage significance which was related to the submission for the TMNP to be national heritage site. This heritage statement is summarised below.

⁴ Managed by City of Cape Town

The heritage significance of TMNP has two interlinked themes within the overall nature of heritage significance and its management implications, namely:

- the mountain as defining the city, and
- the mountain as removed from the city.

The mountain and the sea provide the context for a wide number of places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance

- The sacred sites, paths, water systems, plantations and productive landscapes, ornamental landscapes, and surveillance and defence systems all bear witness to a layered history which holds meaning to different sectors of the city's people.

The mountain and the sea contains places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage

- The water of the Platteklip stream has special powers for certain religious groupings; the trees of the Afromontane forests are regarded as having healing powers; the kramats are visited on a regular basis and parts of the mountain are regarded as having high spiritual significance.

The mountain contains historical settlements

- The settlements at Paradijs and Papenboom, the remnants of the workers housing for the dam construction in the latter half of the nineteenth century and the wash houses at Platteklip all reflect the layered interaction of human activity and the mountain.

The mountain and the sea contain landscapes and natural features of cultural significance

- The pristine qualities of wilderness areas, of mountain buttresses, ravines and ridges and the ocean have a particular experiential quality which is in contrast to other landscapes reflecting human interaction and intervention.

The mountain contains geological sites of cultural importance

- The range of quarries on the face of the mountain and the use of the stone for landmark buildings in Cape Town, traces of the search for gold, tin, and silver, the manganese mines and the geological contact zones between sandstone and granite (e.g. Chapman's Peak), demonstrate the enormous age of the mountain and the attempts to exploit its resources in relatively recent times.

The mountain contains a wide range of archaeological sites

- Peers Cave, Paradijs, the remnants of the slave route above Oranjezicht, and the vast number of archaeological sites around the Cape Point peninsula demonstrate the potential wealth of archaeological research opportunities

The mountain is marked by graves and burial grounds

- Cemeteries (e.g. Mostert family, Red Hill), Kramats and graves (e.g. Signal Hill, Oudekraal, Simon's Town) and memorials (e.g. Rhodes Memorial, benches) to individuals and groups bear witness to the religious, social and spiritual meaning of the mountain.

The mountain contains sites related to the history of slavery

- The role of slavery in the making of the city and surrounding farms and gardens is reflected in many physical forms but has not been made explicit.

The mountain contains places important in the community or in the pattern of South African history

- The mountain as an entity has enormous significance to the people of Cape Town as a symbol of permanence and stability. Beyond this overarching symbolic significance the mountain contains traces of the patterns of South African history from pre-colonial times to the present.

The mountain and the sea embodies the quality of a place possessing uncommon or rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage

- The geology of the mountain, the flora and fauna, the traces of human intervention over time, and above all, the massive presence of the mountain over the city all contribute to a range of qualities which are unique in national and international terms.

The mountain is a place which demonstrates the principal characteristics of South Africa's natural or cultural places

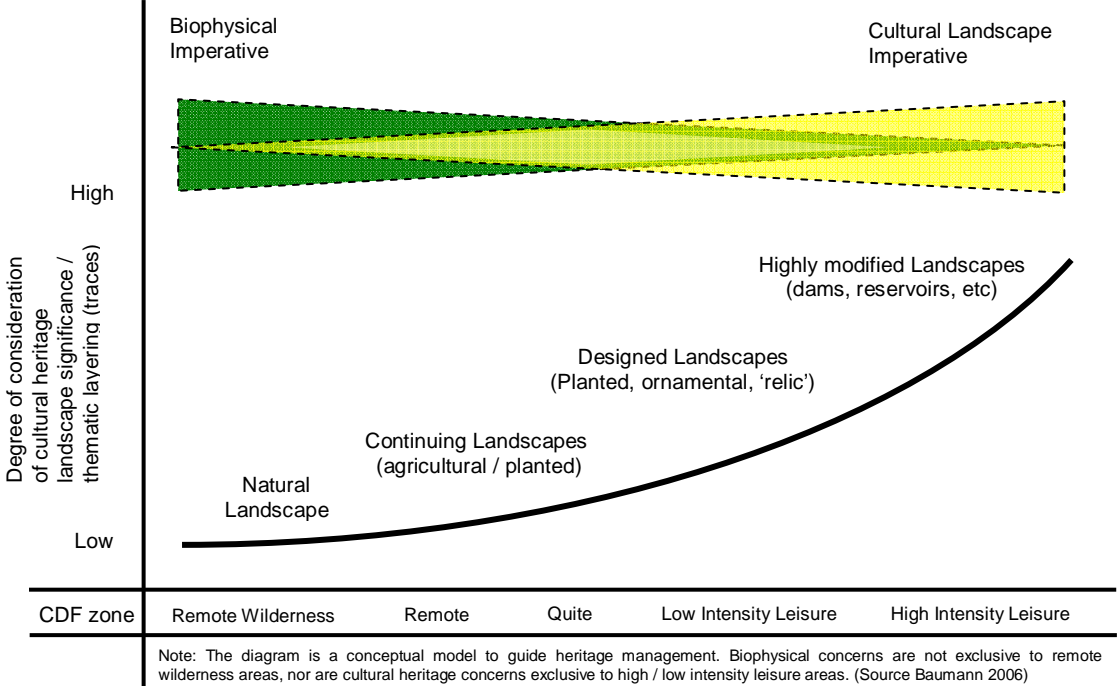
- The richness and uniqueness of the Cape Floral Kingdom, with the peninsula having the highest number of species and the highest biodiversity for any equivalent sized area in the world.
- The mountain as a place of early occupation from pre-colonial times and the enduring symbolic significance of the mountain as a place of permanence and continuity all reflect the principal characteristics of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.
- The mountain is a place of extraordinary beauty. Its proximity and relationship to the sea, its topographical form and centrality to the city, its combination of vertical rock faces, wooded slopes, plantations, gardens and vineyards, rocky coves and sandy shores and the relationship of geological and climatic factors from which has evolved a plant and animal life encountered nowhere else in the world.
- The traces of human intervention, evidenced, for example, in the early colonial signal system along the Peninsula mountain chain and particularly from the mid-nineteenth century and related to the need to provide a reliable water system for the growing urban settlement, reveal feats of technical and creative achievement.
- As an icon, the mountain has been expressed in a wide variety of artistic endeavours, as a fundamental component to the identity of the city from the mid-seventeenth century.
- It is a place of recreation and of reflection, a source of material for traditional healing, reflecting indigenous knowledge systems, a place of enormous scientific interest, but, above all, a place of considerable symbolic and spiritual significance.
- From pre-colonial times when the mountain and the sea provided rich resources for indigenous life ways, to the early contact period when the mountain was a place of expropriation and a refuge for slaves seeking escape from colonial rule, to its iconic role in defining the contemporary city, the mountain as a heritage resource has had enormous associational significance.

In terms of the spatial distribution of TMNP’s heritage resources 25 heritage precincts have been identified in the planning domain (see Map 3), within each of which there is an agglomeration of assets.

Table Mountain	Apostle Battery	Red Hill
Deer Park	East Fort	Soetwater
Devils Peak	Chapmans Peak	Cape Point
Groote Schuur	Groot Silvermine Mtn	Bordjiesrif
Oranjekloof	Silvermine	Smitswinkel Bay
Oudekraal	Tokai	Millers Point
Back Table	Constantia Nek	Red Hill
Newlands Forest	Cecilia	

Biodiversity and cultural landscape conservation objectives are sometimes competing with each other. To address this issue the CDF adopts an integrated approach and seeks to balance these objectives. Many, but not all, heritage resources tend to be located in the Low Intensity Leisure and High Intensity Leisure use zones. Within these zones biodiversity objectives should be sensitive to cultural landscape objectives. Similarly in the Remote Wilderness and Remote zones the emphasis will be on biodiversity objectives. Figure 2, is a conceptual model which seeks to illustrate this balance.

Figure 2:Balancing biophysical and cultural landscape considerations



In the conceptual model illustrated above the degree of consideration of cultural heritage landscape significance and the acknowledgement of the traces in the landscape which give expression to the role of human interaction within the Park over time, are measured against the CDF use zones. Landscapes are categorized in terms of the frequently used UNESCO classification. Highly modified and designed landscapes are more frequently found in Quiet and Low and High Intensity Leisure zones. Natural landscapes are generally related to Remote areas.

It should be emphasized that this is a highly simplified model to guide heritage management. Biophysical concerns are not exclusive to Remote Wilderness areas. For instance, the top of

Table Mountain is highly sensitive, yet falls within high and low intensity leisure areas. Conversely cultural heritage issues are not exclusive to High/Low Intensity Leisure use zones. For instance, Peers Cave is located in a Remote use zone. In such circumstances local area planning needs to determine the appropriate management of the area and balance between heritage and biodiversity objectives.

2.1.5 Biodiversity Informants

The biodiversity significance of the TMNP was summarized in a series of publications in 1996 which supported the establishment of the Park and inscription as an ICUN Natural World Heritage Site in 2003. Key points highlighted that need due consideration are diversity, endemism and evolutionary processes.

Species diversity

The Cape Peninsula is recognised as a globally important biodiversity 'hot-spot'. Overall the Peninsula's species richness is unparalleled elsewhere in the Cape Floristic Region, as well as in other temperate and tropical plant biodiversity hot-spots. Peninsula flora is unusual in that it includes species typical of strictly winter-rainfall portions of the Western Cape Floristic Region as well as species whose ranges extend eastwards, where more rain falls in summer.

As per the National vegetation map (2005), eleven distinct ecosystems are found on the peninsula. Of these eleven, three (Peninsula Sandstone Fynbos, Peninsula Granite Fynbos and Peninsula Shale Renosterveld) are only found on the Cape Peninsula, one (Cape Flats Sand Fynbos) is 'critically endangered' and two (Cape Flats Dune Strandveld and Cape Winelands Shale Fynbos) are 'endangered'. Forests have been classified as Southern Afrotropical Forest.

Table 5: National vegetation types found on the Cape Peninsula

Vegetation Type	National Area (ha)	% Remaining	Area within CPPNE (ha)	% in CPPNE	Conservation Status
Peninsula Sandstone Fynbos	23,237	>80%	21,042	90.6%	Endemic
Peninsula Granite Fynbos	8,987	40-60%	3,609	40.2%	Endemic
Peninsula Shale Renosterveld	2,970	<20%	552	18.6%	Endemic
Cape Flats Sand Fynbos	53,951	<5%	186	0.3%	Critically Endangered
Cape Winelands Shale Fynbos	6,506	40-60%	412	6.3%	Endangered
Cape Flats Dune Strandveld	42,030	40-60%	1,530	3.6%	Endangered
Cape Lowland Freshwater Wetlands	818	60-80%	30	3.7%	Vulnerable
Hangklip Sand Fynbos	4,727	60-80%	1,077	22.8%	Vulnerable
Cape Seashore Vegetation	22,719	>80%	28	0.1%	Least Threatened
Cape Coastal Lagoons	6,486	>80%	28	0.2%	Least Threatened
Southern Afrotropical Forest	81,521	>80%	180	0.2%	Least Threatened

The current accepted understanding of finer scale vegetation classification is based on research by Cowling published in 1996 which assigns 12 vegetation types for the Peninsula. Although this work predates the National vegetation map there are clear similarities that between the two.

Endemism

Endemic Peninsula species are those species that are only found on the Cape Peninsula and no where else in the world. Current analysis shows that 158 species (plus 3 subspecies) plants are endemic to the Peninsula. This figure is high for a continental landmass. Key Families include Ericaceae (39 species), Fabaceae (12), Polygalaceae (10 species) and Proteaceae (9 species).

Distribution of endemic plant species on the Peninsula is not random, and all areas are not equally rich in localised species. Concentrations of endemic plants occur on the few remaining examples of acid Cape Flats Sand Fynbos. Notable hotspots for endemics include the upper

parts of Table Mountain itself, Karbonkelberg, the upper slopes of Constantiaberg and Noordhoek Peak, the Kalk Bay plateau, Rooikrans / Rooiberg above Capri, the Klaver Valley wetlands above Simons Town, the Swartkop mountains above Millers Point, and most of the Cape of Good Hope section of the Park in the far south.

Ecological & Evolutionary Processes

The principal features that drive the ecology and evolution of diversity on the Cape Peninsula are the pronounced topographical heterogeneity and resultant spectacular scenery; great diversity of nutritionally-impoverished soils; and wide variation in local climatic conditions. Due to the summer drought and strong winds, periodic fires (at 4-40 year intervals) are a fundamental to fynbos ecology.

2.1.6 Sensitivity-Value Analysis

2.1.6.1 Sensitivity-Value Analysis Methodology

In the process of compiling the 2001 CDF, a series of maps on biophysical and cultural heritage informants was compiled. Although these informants were considered during the planning process, no formal method of combining all the informants into a single composite layer was available at the time. Subsequent to the Park's 2001 CDF, SANParks developed a Sensitivity-Value analysis system for the integration of best available biophysical, heritage and scenic resources knowledge into spatial planning in National Parks.

This analysis describes the relative vulnerability of the landscape to a variety of human and natural disturbances. It should be noted that these relative values are for within the boundary of the Park and that the entire Park should be treated as highly sensitive to disturbance when compared with the surrounding urban environment. In addition the values are subjective, determined through workshops with Park managers and scientists, and are based on the best available information. As additional datasets are included, these values are likely to change accordingly.

Terrestrial Sensitivity-Value

The terrestrial sensitivity-value comprised 4 components:

- The first was a number of biodiversity parameters which include vegetation types, species distributions and ecological processes.
- The second component was the geophysical characteristics of the Park which included soil types and slope as measure by a Digital Elevation Model.
- The third component was a visual sensitivity analysis of the Cape Peninsula is based on the determination of the Visual Absorption Capacity (VAC) of the landscape. This method uses various features of the landscape to determine which areas of the landscape have the capacity to absorb the impacts of development such as accommodation, roads and communication infrastructure. The most sensitive areas of the landscape are steep slopes at high elevations, ridges, skylines and edges. The least sensitive areas are relatively level areas lower in the landscape with complex landforms which can shield man made structures. In the latter areas the absorption capacity is increased where there is high dense vegetation such as forest. By mapping these features the relative sensitivity of the landscape can be mapped. It must be noted that the resultant map cannot be compared with other national parks. In the peninsula it would also be unwise to compare the sensitivity of, for instance, Cape Point with the front face of Table Mountain. The map indicates that both these areas have a low visual absorption capacity and thus a high visual sensitivity.
- The last component used in the analysis was the 25 identified heritage precincts (Map 3). The parameters within each of these components were weighted as per Table 6f to produce the thematic relative sensitivity map.

Table 6a: Peninsula vegetation type parameters

Vegetation Type	National Importance: Sensitivity Value	Peninsula Importance: Sensitivity Value	Transformation Value: Sensitivity Value
Forest and thicket	5	6	4
Dune asteraceous fynbos	9	9	9
Coastal scree asteraceous fynbos	4	5	7
Wet restioid fynbos	9	9	4
Ericaceous fynbos	8	8	6
Sandplain proteoid fynbos	10	10	10
Mesic oligotrophic proteoid fynbos	10	10	4
Mesic mesotrophic proteoid fynbos	10	10	5
Undifferentiated cliff communities	5	5	4
Wetlands	6	6	10
Wet oligotrophic proteoid fynbos	8	8	5
Wet mesotrophic proteoid fynbos	7	7	5
Renosterveld and grassland	8	10	8
Upland restioid fynbos	7	7	4
Vleis	6	6	9

Table 6b: Species distribution parameters

Informant	Detail	Sensitivity Value
Baboon Home Ranges		10
Amphibian Hot Spots		10
Rare Plant Hot Spots	Areas with >9 spp	10
	Areas with 5-9 spp	7
	Areas with 1-4 spp	3
Endemic Plant Hot Spots	>9 spp	10
	5-9 spp	7
	1-5 spp	3
Plant Hot Spots	Primary	9
	Secondary	6
Rivers & Corridors	0-25 meters	10
	25-50 meters	8
	50-75 meters	6
Ecological Corridors	All	10

Table 6c: Geophysical Parameters

Informant	Detail	Sensitivity Value
Slope	>25 °	10
	15°-25°	8
	10°-15°	6
	5°-10°	2
Soils	Red and yellow apedal soils with < 15% clay	3
	Red and yellow apedal soils with > 15% clay	2
	Shallow to moderately deep grey sandy soils	2
	Deep non-hydrophormic grey sandy soils	6
	Deep hydrophormic grey sandy soils	7
	Shallow and deep podzols	6
	Shallow non-hydrophormic soils on weathering rock or on clayey substrata	8
	Shallow to moderately deep hydrophormic grey sandy soils with clayey substrata	8
	Aluvial deposits	8
	Rock and shallow soils	2
	Others	3
	Lagoons, pans and vleis	8

Table 6d: Visual Sensitivity parameters

Landscape Characteristics	Visual sensitivity	Sensitivity Value
Very steep slopes at upper elevations. Ridges and skylines. Sensitive edges particularly the coastline	Very high	10
Steep slopes lower in the landscape.	High	8
Shallow slopes at lower elevations or expansive areas screened from main tourist routes.	Medium	6
Gentle slopes with tall vegetation and complex landforms which allow for structures to be hidden.	Low	4
Flat expansive areas with or without trees.	Very low	2

Table 6e: Heritage precincts

Informant	Detail	Sensitivity Value
Heritage	Heritage Precincts	10

Table 6f: Relative weighting of parameters

Parameter	Relative Weighting
Vegetation: National Importance	2.0
Vegetation: Peninsula Importance	1.8
Vegetation: Transformation	2.8
Baboon Home Ranges	1.3
Amphibian Hot Spots	1.6
Rare Plant Hot Spots	2.0
Endemic Plant Hot Spots	2.16
Plant Hot Spots	1.83
Rivers & Corridors	1.6
Ecological Corridors	1.5
Slope	1.3
Soils	1.5
Visual	2.0
Heritage	2.5

Marine Sensitivity-Value

The 2002 Marine Protected Area Feasibility Study mapped areas adjacent to the coast that were important to marine species. These relative values were then used as is.

2.1.6.2 Interpretation of the Sensitivity-Value Analysis

Map 4 illustrates the outputs of the Sensitivity-Value analysis undertaken as part of the CDF update. The composite Sensitivity-Value analysis is a decision support tool which is used to guide the placement of facilities on the landscape and use of the Park. The main objective is to ensure that the most sensitive and valuable areas of the Park are managed appropriately. In TMNP many of the existing facilities and visitor sites that the TMNP inherited are in very sensitive areas. It would be unwise, if not impossible, to close some of the facilities such as at Cape Point. What it does highlight is the very important need for very strict criteria for the management of these areas. It is important that any new developments or changes of use in the Park be guided by the Sensitivity-Value map. Also in considering the uses of an area, the various informants that led to the sensitivity-value of the area, should be reviewed to determine any mitigating measures that are required. The Sensitivity-Value analysis is an initial landscape wide assessment and further in depth detailed studies are required at the various stages of the planning of new and expansion of existing facilities.

2.2 Contextual Planning Informants

It is SANParks policy that national parks should be developed and managed as catalysts of regional socio-economic development. The PAA (Section 39) stipulates that plans for protected areas must be compiled in consultation, *inter alia*, with the local municipality and other organs of state. It further stipulates that park planning must take into consideration any applicable aspects of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the local municipality.

2.2.1 Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework

To address the legacy of inequitable and inefficient spatial development, in 2005 the Provincial Cabinet approved an important new policy document, the Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (WCPSDF). The WCPSDF provides broad guidelines for steering the Western Cape onto a sustainable development path. The WCPSDF is consistent with the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) and in future lower order spatial plans that are prepared in the Province, such as the CDF, will need to be consistent with the principles and policies of the WCPSDF.

As part of the review of the Park's CDF it is thus appropriate to consider the following implications of the WCPSDF's proposals:

- Whilst the WCPSDF identifies the City of Cape Town as predominantly an urban area, it highlights that there are significant biodiversity resources within its borders that need to be conserved. In this regard the Park's CDF is consistent with the WCPSDF as it seeks to ensure that the TMNP continues to fulfill its important role in conserving biodiversity in the midst of an urban environment.
- The WCPSDF endorses the bioregional planning methodology, in terms of which desired land use in the Province is classified into core, buffer and transition areas. Although there is no official plan delineating the Cape Peninsula into these 3 areas, the implications of the bioregional planning model on the TMNP are seen as follows:

Core: As a statutory protected area the TMNP makes up the bulk of what would be Cape Town's core area. The WCPSDF recommends that critically endangered biodiversity remnant areas should also form part of the core. The Park's ongoing program of consolidating the management of conservation worthy land across the peninsula is consistent with the WCPSDF. Whilst the WCPSDF does not support the principle of development within core areas, it calls for fine scale planning to be undertaken to determine the appropriate location of park facilities, including accommodation. The TMNP's CDF fulfills this requirement by designating visitor sites of different scale and function within which all park facilities will be located.

Buffer: The WCPSDF identifies land between the TMNP (i.e. a core area) and urban development in Cape Town as an example of a buffer area. The following provincial buffer area policies are of relevance to the Park's CDF:

- all land outside the urban edge that is not suitable for intensive agriculture should be designated as buffer area,
- land in buffer areas containing endangered areas of biodiversity may be converted to other uses if satisfactory offsets are provided (the WCPSDF is not specific about what appropriate other uses are and what constitutes satisfactory offsets⁵), and
- activities with a minimal ecological footprint can be permitted in buffer areas.

Towards maintaining the integrity of the core area, the CDF indicates what the Park regards as desirable environmental conditions to be upheld in buffer areas surrounding the TMNP (See Section 2.1.2).

Transition: The WCPSDF is consistent with the CDF in its policy of containing urban development within the delineated urban edge.

Ecological Corridors: Further congruence between the WCPSDF's bioregional model and the Park's CDF is the promotion of ecological corridors to integrate the core areas with the city's buffer and transition areas by way of the Park's linkages with the Metropolitan Open Space System (MOSS). These are mainly centered on the watercourses originating on the peninsula mountain chain (e.g. Silvermine, Disa, Prinskasteel Rivers).

⁵ Province are currently investigating these issues

- The WCPSTDF's policy of conserving and strengthening the sense of place of important natural, cultural and scenic landscapes in the Western Cape is of fundamental importance when it comes to the TMNP. TMNP's attraction as an internationally significant visitor destination stems from its unique combination of these landscape attributes. As biodiversity, heritage and scenic informants underpin the CDF, it is consistent with this WCPSTDF policy.

2.2.2 City of Cape Town

The TMNP and the City of Cape Town make use of a Bilateral Forum to align their land use and environmental management activities. This forum has played a key role in the updating of the Park's CDF, a 'framework for planning', and will continue to do so in the detailed planning for implementation.

Key City of Cape Town informants to the revision of the Park's CDF are outlined in the following sections.

2.2.2.1 Urban Structure Plan for Cape Metropolitan Area (former Guide Plan)

Whilst the Cape Metropolitan Area Guide Plan, prepared in terms of the Physical Planning Act (Act 88 of 1967), is by no means a new initiative, it remains the only statutory approved spatial plan impacting on the Park and thus an important CDF informant. Significantly, it designates large portions of the peninsula as a Nature Area, the extent of which extends beyond the Park's current boundaries. To date this Nature Area designation has curtailed land development pressure in the buffer area around the Park.

The probable replacement of the old Guide Plan and the introduction of the WCPSTDF's new policy of permitting limited development in buffer areas if biodiversity offsets are implemented, are likely to give rise to new development pressures in the Park's surrounds. Moving forward TMNP management will need to closely monitor land use patterns on the Park periphery in order to safeguard the integrity of the Park. To this end, the CDF zoning map shows the environmental conditions that Park management would like to see upheld in the TMNP's surrounds.

2.2.2.2 City of Cape Town's Integrated Development Plan (IDP 2006/07)

The City's vision, as set out in the IDP, is to establish Cape Town as a city that is sustainable, dignified, accessible, credible, competent, safe and caring, prosperous and known for its leadership in Africa. Of relevance to the CDF is that the IDP identifies the environment as Cape Town's greatest asset, from the perspective of both tourism and life support systems (e.g. clean air, potable water supply, etc), and accordingly recognises conservation of the city's environmental assets (i.e. biophysical, cultural and scenic) as an absolute necessity.

The City's IDP and the Park's CDF are aligned in that the following strategic objectives of the City are congruent with TMNP's CDF:

- *Economic Development and Job Creation:* The IDP highlights the importance of the role of the tourism sector to the local economy, and the imperative of growing the local economy if unemployment and poverty are to be alleviated. The IDP identifies the city's unique environmental resources which underpin Cape Town's attraction as an international visitor destination. The CDF gives specific attention to the conservation of these environmental resources on which the tourism economy depends, as well as how the Park can contribute to improving the overall experience of visitors to Cape Town.
- *Building Integrated Human Settlements:* The IDP's recognition that to build integrated human settlements it is necessary to contain urban sprawl which reinforces retention of the peninsula urban edge.

- *Expanded Public Works Program:* Both the City and TMNP have active public works programs.
- *Environmental Management:* To facilitate the consolidation of 6 separate municipalities the City has established an Integrated Metropolitan Environmental Policy (IMEP).

2.2.2.3 City of Cape Town District Spatial Development Plans

At the beginning of 2007 the City began preparing Spatial Development Plans for its 8 management districts, which will replace the plethora of existing plans. In addition the City intend consolidating the 8 district plans into an integrated Spatial Development Plan that, once approved as a Section 4(6) Structure Plan, will replace the Guide Plan.

Although the district plans focus on land-use planning zones and the CDF focuses on visitor recreational and experiential use zones, alignment between the district plans zones and the Park's CDF has been sought.

3. THE REVISED CONSERVATION DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Conservation Development Framework (CDF) is a strategic spatial plan (Map 5). It is used as a management tool to reconcile and coordinate various conservation, recreation, and tourism initiatives in and around the Park inline with the Desired State of the Park. Conservation initiatives focus on the management of biodiversity, heritage and scenic resources while development initiatives focus on the provision of infrastructure and facilities for visitors. The CDF serves to resolve these varied, and sometimes conflicting, conservation and development activities. The two key features of the CDF are the visitor use zones and the visitor sites. In addition one Special Management Zone (Restricted areas) is recognised.

The functional qualities for Visitor Use Zones and Visitor Site categories are described below and summarised in Tables 7 and 8 respectively. Towards upholding these qualities in the Use Zones and at Visitor Sites, management guidelines for the provision of facilities, compatible recreational activities, permissible commercial activities and the acceptable movement networks have been determined (see Tables 9 to 12).

3.1 TMNP Use Zones

Visitor use zoning is a spatial management tool used in protected areas throughout the world to assist in reconciling conservation with tourism and recreation activities. The philosophy underpinning visitor use zones is to provide a range of different experiences for a Park's diverse patrons. For example those visiting Wilderness areas need to exert considerable effort walking there, and once there they would have a very low probability of interacting with others and would not have access to facilities. In these pristine areas of a park, visitors will be very close to nature and be able to have a unique spiritual experience. At the other end of the visitor use zone spectrum, a park's primary recreational and tourist areas will be highly accessible by different modes of transport and visitors will have access to a range of facilities. Whilst visitors to these areas will still enjoy an outdoor natural experience, they will socialize with others.

The 2001 CDF recognised 4 internal (within the Park) visitor use zones (Remote, Quite, Low Intensity Leisure and High Intensity Leisure) and 4 external (outside the Park) zones (Agriculture, Peri –Urban, Urban and Conservation Village).

3.1.2 Revision of the 2001 Visitor Use Zones

The first step taken with the revision of the 2001 CDF was to compare the 2001 visitor use zones with the zoning categories set-out in SANParks CDF Manual (see Annex A). The SANParks manual sets the following objectives for Park zoning:

- The protection of sensitive areas (biophysical and heritage)
- Setting the limits of acceptable change for different areas of the Park.
- The provision of a wide range of visitor experiences which do not compromise the integrity of the environment
- The provision of a gradation of “wilderness” qualities for the visitor.
- The separation of the different types and levels of visitor activities to ensure that clashes of activities and experiences do not impinge on the quality of the visitor experience. Of particular relevance is the separation of tourism and recreational activities.

As the comparison was favourable and the SANParks manual allows for some flexibility, no major changes were required. However, the definitions of the generic SANParks zones were adapted to be more specific to the conditions and requirements of TMNP. One of the objectives of the zoning system is the provision of wilderness quality experiences and to accommodate this imperative it was decided to introduce a new zone of “Remote Wilderness”. Due to the size and urban nature of the Park, it is impossible to provide a true wilderness experience in the TMNP as defined in the PAA. However, it is deemed as being vital to protect the last enclaves of the least accessible areas of the TMNP to provide a relative wilderness experience.

The revised internal (inside the Park) use zones applied in 2006 TMNP CDF are: Remote Wilderness; Remote; Quiet; Low Intensity Leisure and High Intensity Leisure.

These zones are intended to provide visitors with a range of quality experiences related to different degrees of ‘wildness’. Overall the visitor use zones can be grouped into two broad categories: 1) those zones which have intrinsic qualities that offer an experience that is ‘close to nature’ experience and 2) zones that offer more of an ‘outdoor natural’ experience.

Zones that offer a ‘close to nature’ experience are Remote Wilderness, Remote and Quiet. Activities in these zones are more dependent on the quality of the natural environment and less dependant on the availability of sophisticated facilities. It is primarily recreational activities at a landscape level that take place in these zones and the visitor has to be more self reliant.

Zones that offer an ‘outdoor natural’ experience are Low Intensity Leisure and High Intensity Leisure. Activities within these zones tend to be at a more localized precinct level and are more dependent on facilities. There is less physical exertion required to access these areas and visitors require very little self reliance.

This grouping of zones recognises the separation of recreational activities, which are largely conducted by local visitors, and tourism activities and facilities, which are frequented by both overseas and South African visitors to the Park.

The revised external (outside the Park) use zones applied in the 2006 TMNP CDF are: Agriculture, Peri-Urban, Urban, Conservation Village and Military Use. The last zone is an addition to the 2001 CDF and recognises that the military use of the landscape as a distinguishable activity.

3.1.3 CDF Visitor Use Zones

As the numbers of visitors to TMNP are continually increasing, considerable pressure will be placed not only on the environment, but also the visitor experience intended for a zone. It is important that the Park strives to ensure that the various types of user activities do not impinge

on each other or on the environment. As such, a desired state has been set for each zone (see Table 6). The desired state is the very long term objective for the zone and these desired conditions may currently not exist. It is the objective of management to ensure that the desired state is ultimately met for each of the zones to ensure that visitors to each zone are able to experience a high quality of experience appropriate to that zone. In order to manage towards the desired state of a zone, Tables 8 to 11 set out management guidelines for the provision of recreational activities, visitor facilities, visitor sites, commercial activities, and access.

Unless social and environmental conditions in each use zone are monitored, management will be unable to determine if the desired state for each zone is being reached and / or maintained. Accordingly, the CDF recommends that SANParks sets and applies indicators and standards to determine if management is providing the visitor with the experience intended in each zone.

3.1.3.1 *Remote Wilderness*

Although it is impossible to provide a true wilderness experience in TMNP as defined in the PAA, this zone aims at protecting the last enclaves of the least accessible areas of the TMNP to provide a relative wilderness experience. As such they are areas with very high natural qualities where the sights and sounds of the city are infrequent allowing for a spiritual experience of isolation. The impact of people should remain unobtrusive and be subservient to that of nature. The main accent of management is biodiversity conservation and the preservation of the wildness for the appreciation future generations.

Visitors need to be self reliant and experienced. The nature of the experience is heavily dependant on the quality of the natural environment. Access is only on foot.

Areas demarcated as Remote Wilderness include: the greater portion of the Cape of Good Hope Section, the Swartkopberg and Grootkop to Vlooiberg, areas on Karbonkelberg, areas in and around Orange Kloof and a portion of Devils Peak. Within these areas only activities which do not detract from the remoteness of the environment should be allowed such as hiking, nature-observation and traditional rock climbing.

3.1.3.2 *Remote*

Within this zone the experience is one of relative solitude and wildness. Signs and sounds of the urban area are more obvious and encounters with other visitors are more frequent than in Remote Wilderness. A reasonable level of fitness, self reliance and experience is necessary to access this zone. The nature of the experience is dependant on the quality of the natural environment. The impact of people should remain unobtrusive and be subservient to that of nature. The main focus of management is biodiversity conservation. There may be some signs of infrastructure mainly of a heritage nature and tourist routes that transverse the area.

Areas include in this zone are portions of the Cape of Good Hope Section, the larger portion of Red Hill and Brooklands, Silvermine Section and the Back Table. Access is mainly on foot with non-motorised activities such as limited mountain biking and horse riding governed by Environmental Management Plans.

3.1.3.3 *Quite*

This zone provides experiences of a relative sense of solitude and relaxation in an environment that is openly exposed to the sights and sounds of the city. Although it is a place of quietness and naturalness, there will be more interaction between users than in Remote. The zone is easier to access and less physical exertion is required to access the zone. The quality of the experience is less dependant on the quality of the natural environment with the provision of basic facilities such as rustic accommodation, refreshments and craft outlets in appropriate locations. It also serves as a buffer and transition area between the remote zone and the adjoining urban area.

Key management objectives of this area is biodiversity restoration within the context of heritage resources and recreational use. The Quiet zone is substantially smaller than the Remote zone, but accommodates significantly more Park users. It also incorporates most of the Cape Peninsula's heritage areas.

The Quiet zone should be managed to accommodate a range of recreation activities. In addition to walking, walking with dogs, horse riding, mountain biking and picnicking (no fires) should be allowed in designated areas and along designated routes. Development is limited and reflects and respects the natural environment.

3.1.3.4 Low Intensity Leisure

The Low Intensity Leisure zones are the well patronised areas of the Park that provide accessible, safe natural areas in which people can relax and undertake a range of recreational activities. They serve as designated localities where leisure and recreational activities take place outside the Urban Edge. Group interaction and socialisation are an integral part of the experience. The experience depends more on the quality of the facilities provided than on a completely natural environment. Impacts on the surrounding areas are protected through intensive landscaping and vegetation management.

Areas include, but not limited to Buffels Bay and Bordjiesrif picnic areas, Soetwater, Silvermine Reservoir, Newlands, Deer Park and the Glen. This zone allows for braaing at designated sites. Only limited, sympathetic development is permitted in these areas, linked specifically to tourism, recreation and management of the Park.

3.1.3.5 High Intensity Leisure

This zone allows for high density tourism development with modern commercialised amenities with very concentrated facilities. The quality of the visitor experience is heavily dependant on the quality of the facilities which enable the visitor to experience the environment with a minimum of effort. Due to their highly transformed nature, these zones are concentrated at specific nodes or 'visitor sites'. These nodes are generally situated at existing facilities including historic buildings and precincts. The main focus of management is to ensure a high quality visitor experience whilst ensuring that the activities have a minimal impact on the surrounding natural environment.

In all cases High Intensity Leisure zones should reflect the ethos and character of the Park. Accordingly higher order and large scale tourist facilities should preferably be accommodated within the urban areas, and not in the designated High Intensity Leisure zones of the Park.

3.1.3.6 Special Management Areas

Three areas within the Park, i.e. Orange Kloof, Brightwaters and the northern section of the Cape of Good Hope Section have special management conditions for entry and as such are not freely open to the public. These areas have special intrinsic qualities with high sensitivity values. They have been closed for historical and environmental reasons. External to the Park, Klawer Valley is a restricted area due to military activities.

3.2 CDF Visitor Site Categories

Within the Park there are certain existing sites that currently, or in the future, fulfil a specific tourism and visitor role. These sites are all at locations with existing facilities and infrastructure and have traditionally provided a tourism or visitor service and / or access to the Park. The type and nature of facilities provided for at these sites needs to not only meet visitor expectations but also be compatible with the ethos of the area. There is a clear relationship between the role that

a site fulfills and the underlying visitor use zone in which that site is situated in. The 2001 CDF recognised four types of Visitor Site categories (i.e. Destination, Transit, Park Entry Point and Mixed Use).

3.2.1 Revision of the 2001 Visitor Site categories

The notion of specific Visitor Site categories has not been adopted by SANParks and is unique to the TMNP. Other complex Parks e.g. Kruger National Park, have opted for a refinement of the SANParks zoning scheme into specific types of 'nodes', which perform the same function as TMNP's Visitor Site categories. The revised CDF defines five visitor site categories within the Park (i.e. Tourist Destination, Mixed Use, Picnic or Braai Site, Park Entry Point and Park Accommodation).

3.2.1.2 Tourist Destination

These are the main tourist destinations within the Park (e.g. Signal Hill, Upper Cable Station, Cape Point). Tourists visit the site to see and experience specific attractions with the overall length of stay at the site being short. Types of facilities within the site need to deal with the large numbers of tourists and include parking, ablutions, interpretation, footpaths, mass transport systems and refreshments. Increasing visitor safety and security in and around these sites is important.

3.2.1.2 Mixed Use

These sites serve a variety of purposes - recreation, leisure, transit, education, refreshments and accommodation. The extent of the site varies in scale according to the specific site context. Facilities found within this site include ablutions, parking, food outlets, accommodation, interpretative centres, education facilities, recreation facilities (picnic & braai) and Park field offices.

3.2.1.3 Picnic or Braai Sites

This is a new site category introduced in this revision. It denotes those sites which have been designated as picnic/braai areas. Facilities at these sites include picnic/braai places, tables with seating and ablutions. No other recreational activities should be permitted due to potential conflict with the core function. Limited scale refreshment outlets may be considered where appropriate.

3.2.1.4 Park Entry Point

These are the points of entry into the Park and have been classified as Pay Points, Gateways, Minor Access Points and Local Access Points. Each type of Park Entry Point has its own specific management guidelines. The Park has four access pay points (Oudekraal, Silvermine, Boulders and Cape of Good Hope).

3.2.1.5 Park Accommodation

This is a new site category introduced in this revision. It denotes sites which have been set aside for tourist accommodation within the Park. Development within these sites strongly reflects and respects the surrounding environment and is low impact and limited in extent (e.g. Orange Kloof Tented Camp).

3.2.2 Visitor Site Volumes

Visitor sites have different levels of patronage. The Park distinguishes between high volume sites which receive more than 100 000 visits per annum, medium volume sites which receive between 35 000 to 100 000 visits per annum, and low volume sites which receive less than 35 000 visits per annum.

3.2.3 Future Visitor Site Proposals

The type and nature of tourism demands will change over time. Visitor sites need to be able to accommodate differing volumes of usage as well as a range of visitor experiences. As such, future planning of the potential use of sites in the Park is an ongoing process. Any changes to the existing status of visitor sites will have to follow due statutory processes (e.g. EIA, HIA) and more detailed lower level and precinct planning will have to be completed before proposals can be implemented at specific sites. Table 13 specifies the current and proposed role for each visitor site, the proposed main activity, recommended management actions, and its management priority rating.

3.3 Management Guidelines for Visitor Use Zones and Visitor Sites.

3.3.1 Guidelines for Managing Recreational Activities

The Park is widely used for a variety of recreational activities that have varying impacts both on the environment and other users. The CDF sets out which Visitor Use Zones are suitable for these recreational activities. These activities are further managed through an Environmental Management Program (EMP) format so as to mitigate those impacts so they may be undertaken in the Park without compromising the ecological, social and cultural integrity of the Park or the experience of other users. Table 9 summarises these management guidelines.

3.3.2 Guidelines for Managing Commercial Activities and Organised Events

A range of commercial activities and organised events have traditionally taken place in the Park as one off, usually permitted events. Table 10 indicates their appropriateness for each Visitor Use Zone with the attached notes qualifying the nature, number and extent of event / activity as applicable. This provides an important set of guidelines for Park Management to assess and decide on the appropriateness of such events / activities taking place in the Park

3.3.3 Guidelines for the Provision of Visitor Facilities

The guidelines for the provision of appropriate visitor facilities (Table 11) for each use zone are based on the assessment of desired experiential qualities for the respective use zones. These facilities, ranging from signage through to accommodation, are mainly located in Low and High Intensity Leisure use zones with provision in the Quite zone only under controlled conditions. It should be noted that the facilities identified as compatible with a use zone does not automatically imply that they are appropriate to all locations within that zone. The provision of such facilities, especially higher impact uses such as accommodation, food and beverage outlets would be confined to Visitor Sites and subject to local area planning and required approvals.






3.3.4 Management Guidelines for the Movement Network

The movement networks through the Park and the road network and have been categorised as Tourist Routes, Transit Routes and Management Routes. Table 12 sets out their route characteristics and guidelines and lists the specific roads in each category. The primary focus of management is on the rationalisation of the network, upgrading existing roads and required realignments. Any new roads will have to follow due planning and statutory process. It is noted that Public Roads not under SANParks management traverse the Park and joint management agreements between the Park and relevant authority need to be put in place to uphold the experiential quality of the affected use zone.

Table 7: CDF Visitor Experiential Use Zones - Desired State, Conservation Objectives and User Experiential Qualities

Experience	TMNP Zone	Desired State ¹	Quality of the natural environment	Experiential Qualities	Interaction between users	Sophistication of facilities	Level of Exertion	Level of self sufficiency	Spirituality	Primary user movement within the zone	Equivalent SANParks zone
Close to Nature Activities tend to be at landscape level	REMOTE WILDERNESS	Areas with very high natural qualities where the sights and sounds of the city are infrequent allowing for a spiritual experience of isolation. They are generally inaccessible, requiring additional physical exertion to reach and experience. Visitors need to be more self reliant and experienced. The nature of the experience is heavily dependant on the quality of the natural environment. The main accent of management is biodiversity conservation.									
		Pristine	Isolation	Very Low	Very Low	Very high	Very High	Very high	Pedestrian only	Quiet	
	REMOTE	The experience is one of relative solitude and wildness. Signs and sounds of the urban area are more obvious and encounters with other visitors are more frequent than in Remote Wilderness. Although less physical exertion is required, a reasonable level of fitness, self reliance and experience is necessary. The nature of the experience is dependant on the quality of the natural environment. The main focus of management is biodiversity conservation. There may be some signs of infrastructure mainly of a heritage nature.									
	Relatively Pristine	Solitude	Low	Low	High	High	High	Pedestrian limited non motorised			
	QUIET	This zone provides experiences of a relative sense of solitude and relaxation in an environment that is openly exposed to the sights and sounds of the city. Although it is a place of quietness and naturalness, there will be more interaction between users than Remote. There is less of a challenge and the zone is easier to access and less physical exertion is required. The quality of the experience is less dependant on the quality of the natural environment with the provision of basic facilities such as rustic accommodation, refreshments and craft outlets in appropriate locations. It also serves as a buffer to the adjoining urban area.									
		Natural / semi-transformed	Relaxation	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Pedestrian Non motorised		
Outdoor Natural Experience Activities tend to be at precinct level	LOW INTENSITY LEISURE	The main accent is on recreational activities which are more dependant on the quality of the facilities provided than in a natural environment. By their nature these zones are located in more transformed landscapes with the provision of a range of facilities such as accommodation, braai/picnic sites, food and beverage outlets, interpretation and education centres, etc. as appropriate. Interaction and socialisation are an integral part of the experience.									
		Transformed	Socialisation	Frequent	High	Low	Low	Moderate	Pedestrian Non motorised Motorised	Low intensity leisure	
	HIGH INTENSITY LEISURE	High intensity tourism development with modern commercialised amenities and concentrated activities. The quality of the visitor experience is heavily dependant of the quality of the facilities which enable the visitor to experience the environment with a minimum of effort. Due to the high impacts these facilities are concentrated at specific nodes. These nodes are generally situated at existing facilities including historic buildings and precincts. The main focus of management is to ensure a high quality visitor experience whilst ensuring that the activities have a minimal impact on the surrounding environment and that heritage resources are respected and celebrated.									
		Highly transformed	Entertainment	Very frequent	Very High	Very low	Very low	Low	Motorised People movers ²	High Intensity Leisure	
<p>1. The 'Desired State' is the long-term objective of the zone and these desired conditions may not currently exist. Achieving the 'Desired State' will be informed by many factors and may only be reached in the long term.</p> <p>2. Motorised people movers may traverse Use Zones to connect High Intensity Leisure zones. Introducing motorised people movers is subject to detailed studies and necessary approvals</p>											

Table 8: CDF Visitor Site Categories – Role, Facilities and Management Guidelines

Site	Role	Facilities	Applicable zones	Guidelines	Sites
 Tourist Destination	Main tourist destinations. Seeing and experiencing specific attractions. Short duration visit.	Appropriate facilities to deal with large numbers of tourists e.g. parking, ablutions, interpretation, footpaths, transport systems, refreshments.	High Intensity Leisure	Due to high pressure of tourist volumes and the sensitive nature of the surrounds, these sites are maintained as destinations of high volumes and short duration. Facilities should not detract from the intrinsic qualities of the area.	Boulders' Visitor Centre, Cape Point, Cape of Good Hope, Signal Hill, Silvermine Lookout, Table Mountain Upper Cable Station
 Mixed Use	Serves a variety of purposes - recreation, leisure, transit, education, refreshments and accommodation. Varies in scale and purpose according to context	Ablutions, parking, food outlets, accommodation, interpretative centres, education facilities, recreation facilities (picnic & braai). Park facilities.	High Intensity leisure Low Intensity Leisure	Length of stay is longer than for Tourist Destinations and provides for a range of activities.	Apostle Battery, Boulders Beach, Bordjiesrif, Buffels Bay, Buffelsfontuin VC, Constantia Nek, East Fort, Kloof Nek, Kirstenbosch*, Koel Bay, Klaasjagersberg, Kogelfontuin, Lion Battery*, Magazine Site*, Millers Point*, Mt. Pleasant, Old Zoo Site, Orange Kloof Homestead, Oudekraal, Rhodes Memorial, Round House, Silvermine Dam, Silvermine Homestead, Signal School*, Smitswinkel Forest Station, Sunbird Centre, Strand Street Quarry*, Soetwater*, Tokai Manor precinct*, West Fort*, Witsands Slipway*
 Picnic / braai	Provides braai and/or picnic facilities.	Only picnic and braai facilities, tables with seating and ablutions. No other facilities. Limited scale refreshment outlets may be considered	Low Intensity Leisure	Provides for safe and secure family orientated facilities for low intensity leisure activities	Black Rocks, Deer Park, Newlands braai area, Olifantsbos, Perdekloof, Platboom, Schusterskraal, Tokai braai/picnic area
 Park Entry Point	Points of entry into the Park which can be categorised as: -Pay Points, -Gateways, -Minor Access Points and -Local Access Points	Parking with signage & information. Ablutions and trading at selected sites.	Low Intensity Leisure Quiet	Maintained as Park entry points Not suitable to diversify into Mixed Use sites. Management of security is required	Brigantine Triangle*, Cape Point Gate, Cecilia parking area, Noordhoek Beach parking*, Newlands Forest parking area*, Sunset Rocks*, Sandy Bay Nek parking, Silvermine gates, Scarborough Beach parking area.
 Park Accommodation	Provides Park accommodation from which adjoining zones can be accessed.	Small (max. 24 beds) accommodation, preferably self catering for park visitors	Quiet	The accommodation should be appropriate to the surrounding environment.	Back Table hikers accommodation, Olifantsbos Cottage, Overseer's Cottage, Orange Kloof Tented Camp, Silvermine Tented Camp, Slangkop Tented Camp, Rooikraans Radar Station.

Notes: 1. Each visitor site can be graded according to the volume of visitors to be catered for.

High volume > 100 000 visits/annum

Medium Volume >35 000 <100 000 visits/annum

Low Volume <35 000 visits/annum

2. The table indicates facilities that may be appropriate at different visitor sites. The development of specific sites is subject to detailed planning and following the relevant statutory approval processes.

3. The CDF provides for linking visitor sites across different use zones as determined through local planning processes and relevant statutory approvals (e.g. EIA and HIA)

* indicates visitor sites under separate or shared management with SANParks.

Table 9: CDF Use Zones - Guidelines for Managing Recreational Activities

Recreational Activities	Hiking	Walking	Running	Bouldering	Dog walking	Traditional & Free Climbing	Sport Climbing	Hang & Paragliding	Horse Riding	Mountain Biking (MTB)	Notes
				The highlighted activities are/will be subject to Environmental Management Programs (EMPs) compiled in consultation with the relevant organised user groups. The EMP will define areas, set out conditions, codes of conduct, etc.							
REMOTE WILDERNESS	✓					✓					
REMOTE	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓+	✓*	✓*	+ from designated launch sites and provided all equipment is carried in and out * MTB & horses only on designated routes
QUIET	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓*	✓*	* MTB & horses only on designated routes
LOW INTENSITY LEISURE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓*	✓*	* MTB & horses only on designated routes
HIGH INTENSITY LEISURE	✓	✓			✓*						* Only on leash
✓	Suitable under management conditions										
✓✓	Very suitable										
Note: If an activity is not listed in the table, then it is not usually permitted in the TMNP											

Table 10: CDF Use Zones - Guidelines for Managing Commercial Activities & Organised Events

Zone	Film shoots	Parties	Group Events	Concerts	Helicopter landing	Races	Cultural events	Specialised adventure	Notes
REMOTE WILDERNESS									
REMOTE	✓*					✓#	✓#	✓#	* Restricted to nature and scientific films. All equipment to be carried in and out. # The number of events, the number of participants and frequency of events to be strictly controlled
QUIET	✓*					✓*	✓#	✓#	* Activities should not interfere with designated use of the zone. # The number of events, the number of participants and frequency of events to be strictly controlled
LOW INTENSITY LEISURE	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	* Activities should not interfere with designated use of the zone.
HIGH INTENSITY LEISURE	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*		✓*	✓*		* Activities should not interfere with the designated use of the zone.
✓	Suitable under management conditions								
✓	Very suitable								

- Notes:
1. All these activities are subject to permits with specific conditions.
 2. The above table delineates the use zones where the type of activities may be considered but not necessarily approved.
 3. These guidelines only apply to outdoor based activities
 4. The Parks Airspace is regulated by Section 47 of the Protected Areas Act as 2500 ft (762 meters) above the highest point (1085 meters). Currently the Park has 4 helicopter landing sites (Newlands, Klassjagersberg, Platboom and Bortjiesrif).

Table 11: CDF Use Zones - Guidelines for the Provision of Visitor Facilities & Other Infrastructure

Visitor Facilities	Accommodation	Food & Beverages Outlet	Curios & Craft Sales	Equipment Rental	Braai sites	Formal Picnic site	Toilets	Interpretive signage	Interpretive & Educational Centres	Signage	Refuse bins	Notes
REMOTE WILDERNESS										✓*		* Excluding essential regulatory & directional signage
REMOTE										✓		
QUIET	✓*	✓#	✓#				✓#	✓#		✓	✓+	* Limited Park accommodation (max 24 beds) at selected sites in the Park only # Placed at selected minor gateways + Placed at selected minor gateways. Ultimately bins are to be phased out
LOW INTENSITY LEISURE	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	
HIGH INTENSITY LEISURE	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓		✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	
✓	Suitable in certain locations under controlled conditions											
✓✓	Very suitable											

Table 12: CDF : Management Guidelines for the Park's Movement Network

Category	Characteristics	Roads	Guidelines
Transit route	A high volume road used to gain access to high intensity visitor sites. Used by delivery, service and management vehicles to tourist facilities. Commercialised coach tours are allowed.	Cape Point main access road Road to Rhodes Memorial Road to Cape of Good Hope Signal School Road	Managed to allow tourism access to destinations Minimal facilities such as view sites along road
Tourist Roads	Used for game viewing and sight-seeing in sedan vehicles and minibuses. Self drive and tours. Busses are allowed, but no commercial coach tours.	Cape Point Circular Drive, Road to Buffels Bay, Platboom Road, Roundhouse Road, Military Road to Lion Battery	View sites and interpretative boards at suitable sites. Parking to access footpaths and facilities
Management routes	These may be surfaced or unsurfaced roads or two wheeled 4x4 tracks. Vehicular use by management under controlled conditions. Used as footpaths and for activities such as Mountain Biking, horse riding and approved scenic/game drives - all under EMP conditions.	Orangekloof Ring Road Back Table Road Ou Wa Pad Devil's Peak track Constantiaberg Road	These roads are used primarily for recreational access. There must be strict management guidelines for the use by management vehicles. Generally maintenance is low key to allow the road to be as unobtrusive as is possible. Directional and regulatory signage provided

Notes:

1. The CDF provides for linking visitor sites across different use zones as determined through local planning processes and statutory approvals (e.g. EIA and HIA)
2. The Park's use zones are traversed by public roads. Joint management arrangements will be sought between the Park and the relevant authorities to uphold the experiential qualities of the zone that the road traverses.

Table 13a: Visitor Site Proposals – High Volume Sites

VISITOR SITES	Current Status	Proposed Role	User Zone	Main Activity (by 2011)	Recommended Management Action	Priority
High Volume: (More than 100 000 visits per annum)						
Rhodes Memorial	Mixed Use	Mixed Use	HIL	Interpretation, Sightseeing, Refreshments, Merchandise	Upgrade as per Groote Schuur Estate proposals	high
Signal Hill	Destination	Destination	HIL	Sightseeing, Refreshments, Merchandise	Upgrade as per Precinct Plan proposals	high
Strand Street Quarry*	Under used	Mixed Use	HIL	Access, Parking, Commercial, Heritage	Negotiate co-management & redevelopment with City	high
Tokai Manor precinct*	Unused	Park HQ	HIL	TMNP Head Office, Commercial, Heritage	Negotiate agreement with PAWC and implement precinct plan	high
Zoo Site	Under used	Mixed Use	HIL	Varied	Upgrade as per Groote Schuur Estate proposals	high
Cape of Good Hope	Destination	Destination	HIL	Sightseeing	Upgrade facilities & access to Cape Point	high
Cape Point	Destination	Destination	HIL	Sightseeing, Refreshments, Curio sales	Upgrade facilities, infrastructure, parking & access to Cape of Good Hope	high
Constantia Nek*	Mixed Use	Mixed Use	HIL	Access, Info, Informal Trading	Upgrade as per Precinct Plan proposals	medium
Kloof Nek	Transit	Mixed Use	HIL	Parking, Info Centre, Commercial	Redevelopment in accordance with Precinct Plan	medium
Millers Point*	Mixed Use	Mixed Use	HIL	Varied	Negotiate co-management	medium
Tokai Plantation Picnic Area	Picnic area	Picnic site	LIL	Leisure	Upgrade as per Tokai Management Framework	medium
Boulders	Destination	Destination	HIL	Sightseeing, Merchandise, Interpretation	Implement & manage as per Development Framework	low
Upper Cable Station *	Destination	Destination	HIL	Sightseeing, Refreshments, Merchandise	Manage as per Concession Contract	ongoing
Lower Cable Station *	Transit	Park Entry	HIL	Access, Refreshments, Merchandise	Manage as per Concession Contract	ongoing
Kirstenbosch*	Mixed Use	Mixed Use	HIL	Varied	SANBI responsibility	n/a
* sites under separate or joint management with SANParks						

Notes: HIL – High Intensity Leisure
LIL – Low Intensity Leisure
Q - Quite

Table 13b: Visitor Site Proposals – Medium Volume Sites

VISITOR SITES	Current Status	Proposed Role	User Zone	Main Activity (by 2011)	Recommended Management Action	Priority
Medium Volume: (Between 35 000 and 100 000 visits per annum)						
Lion Battery*	Military	Mixed Use	HIL	Interpretation, Activities, Refreshments	Redevelopment in accordance with Precinct Plan	high
Oudekraal	Leisure	Mixed Use	LIL	Varied	Upgrade facilities, parking & security	high
Noordhoek Beach Parking*	Transit	Park Entry	LIL	Parking	Upgrade facilities, parking & security	high
Scarborough Beach Parking	Transit	Park Entry	LIL	Parking	Upgrade as per landscape plan	high
Deer Park	Leisure	Picnic site	LIL	Leisure	Upgrade as per landscape Plan proposals	medium
Magazine Site *	Under-used	Mixed Use	LIL	Varied	Negotiate with State	medium
Newlands Forest Station*	Transit	Park Entry	LIL	Varied	Upgrade facilities, parking & security	medium
Platteklip Wash House	Mixed Use	Mixed Use	LIL	Accommodation, Events, Park offices, Interpretation	Upgrade as per Precinct Plan proposals	medium
Roundhouse precinct	Under-used	Mixed Use	LIL	Accommodation, refreshments	Develop as per Concession contact	medium
Silvermine Dam	Leisure	Mixed Use	LIL	Leisure	Upgrade as per landscape plan	medium
Smitswinkel Forest Station	Under-used	Mixed Use	HIL	Accommodation, Mixed Use, TMNP Offices	Prepare precinct redevelopment plans	medium
Soetwater*	Under-used	Mixed Use	LIL	Varied	Negotiate with City	medium
Cecilia Plantation Parking	Transit	Park Entry	Q	Parking	Upgrade as per Cecilia Management Framework	low
Mt Pleasant (Rhodes Estate)	Under-used	Mixed Use	HIL	TMNP Offices	Upgrade as per Groote Schuur Estate proposals	low
Sandy Bay Nek Parking	Unused	Park Entry	Q	Parking	Maintain upgraded facilities	ongoing
Sunset Rocks Parking*	Transit	Park Entry	Q	Parking	Upgrade facilities, parking & security	low
Silvermine South	Transit	Park Entry	Q	Parking	Upgrade facilities, parking & security	low
Bordjesrif	Leisure	Mixed Use	LIL	Leisure, environmental education	Rehabilitate existing facilities with possible new facilities/uses	low
Newlands Picnic Area	Picnic area	Picnic site	HIL	Leisure	Maintain updated facilities	ongoing
Buffels Bay	Leisure	Mixed Use	LIL	Varied	Maintain existing facilities	ongoing
Buffelsfontein Visitor Centre	Mixed Use	Mixed Use	HIL	Info, Refreshments, Conferencing	Maintain upgraded facilities	ongoing
Perdekloof Picnic Area	Leisure	Picnic site	LIL	Varied	Maintain upgraded facilities	ongoing

* sites under separate or joint management with SANParks

Table 13c: Visitor Site Proposals – Low Volume Sites

VISITOR SITES	Current Status	Proposed Role	User Zone	Main Activity (by 2011)	Recommended Management Action	Priority
Low Volume : (Less than 35 000 visits per annum)						
Orangekloof	Park offices	Mixed Use	Q	Varied	Investigate future role	high
Koeël Bay	Unused	Mixed Use	LIL	Accommodation	Develop as per Concession contact	high
Signal School*	Under used	Mixed Use	HIL	Accommodation, refreshments, Park offices, Interpretation	Prepare precinct plan	high
Mosterts Mill*	Destination	Destination	LIL	Sightseeing	Investigate future role	medium
East Fort (Hout Bay)	Destination	Mixed use	LIL	Varied	Upgrade as per Precinct Plan proposals	medium
Klaasjagersberg	Park offices	Mixed use	HIL	Accommodation	Prepare precinct plan, re-locate Park depot	medium
Kogelfontein	Under used	Mixed Use	LIL	Park office, fire standby, accommodation	Prepare precinct plan	medium
Crayfish Factory*	Under-used	Mixed Use	LIL	Varied	Negotiate co-management	medium
Schusterskraal Picnic Area	Leisure	Picnic site	LIL	Leisure	Upgrade facilities, parking & security	medium
West Fort (Hout Bay)*	Under-used	Mixed Use	Q	Varied	Rehabilitate existing facilities with possible new facilities/uses	low
Apostle Battery	Under-used	Mixed Use	LIL	Environmental Education	Manage as per lease	low
Overseers Hut	Leisure	Park Accomm.	Q	Hiker Accommodation	Maintain facility	low
Brigantine Triangle	Transit	Park Entry	Q	Parking	Upgrade facilities, parking & security	low
Silvermine North View Site	Destination	Destination	Q	Sightseeing	Upgrade parking	low
Sunbird Centre	Env. Centre	Mixed Use	LIL	Education	Upgrade facilities	low
Platboom	Leisure	Picnic site	Q	Leisure	Upgrade facilities, parking & security	low
Rooikrans Radar Station	Unused	Park Accomm.	Q	Hiker Accommodation	Upgrade facility	low
Black Rocks	Leisure	Picnic site	Q	Leisure	Upgrade facilities, parking & security	low
Maylands	Unused	Park Accomm.	Q	Park Accommodation, Interpretation	Prepare precinct plan	low
Olifantsbos	Leisure	Picnic site	Q	Leisure	Upgrade facilities, parking & security	low
Silvermine Tented Camp	Leisure	Park Accomm.	Q	Hiker Accommodation	Maintain facility	ongoing
Signal Hill Scout Camp	Under-Used	Investigate	Q	To be determined	Manage as per lease	ongoing
Orangekloof Tented Camp	Mixed Use	Park Accomm.	Q	Hiker accommodation	Maintain facilities	ongoing
Slangkop Point Tented Camp	Mixed Use	Park Accomm.	Q	Hiker accommodation	Maintain facilities, succession planting	ongoing
Olifantsbos cottage	Park Accomm.	Park Accomm.	Q	Park Accommodation	Maintain Facility	ongoing

4 DRAFT COASTAL ZONING

Subsequent to the 2001 CDF, a Table Mountain Marine Protected Area was declared. As part of this planning exercise a set of management guidelines for the coastal zone were produced. As several authorities are involved in the management of the coastal zone there is currently overlapping jurisdiction in the area. As a result the CDF's proposed coastal use zones are presented as basis for discussion with other coastal management authorities. Only once refinements have been agreed on, will they be included as part of the CDF.

As basis for entering into discussions with the City of Cape Town and Marine and Coastal Management on management of the coastal zone, Table 14 explains the system of coastal use zones that SANParks propose and Map 7 illustrates their potential application along the Cape Peninsula coastline.

Essentially the Park's terrestrial use zones (i.e. Remote Wilderness, Remote, Quiet, Low Intensity Leisure and High Intensity Leisure) are adapted and applied to the coastal zone, based on the principle that terrestrial and coastal zoning designations should be aligned. It is recognised that some coastal recreational activities (e.g. jet skis) impact negatively on the experience of visitors to the Park's terrestrial use zones. This underscores the need for alignment between terrestrial and coastal use zones, as well as the need for regulating and monitoring certain coastal activities.

Table 14: Draft Coastal Zoning

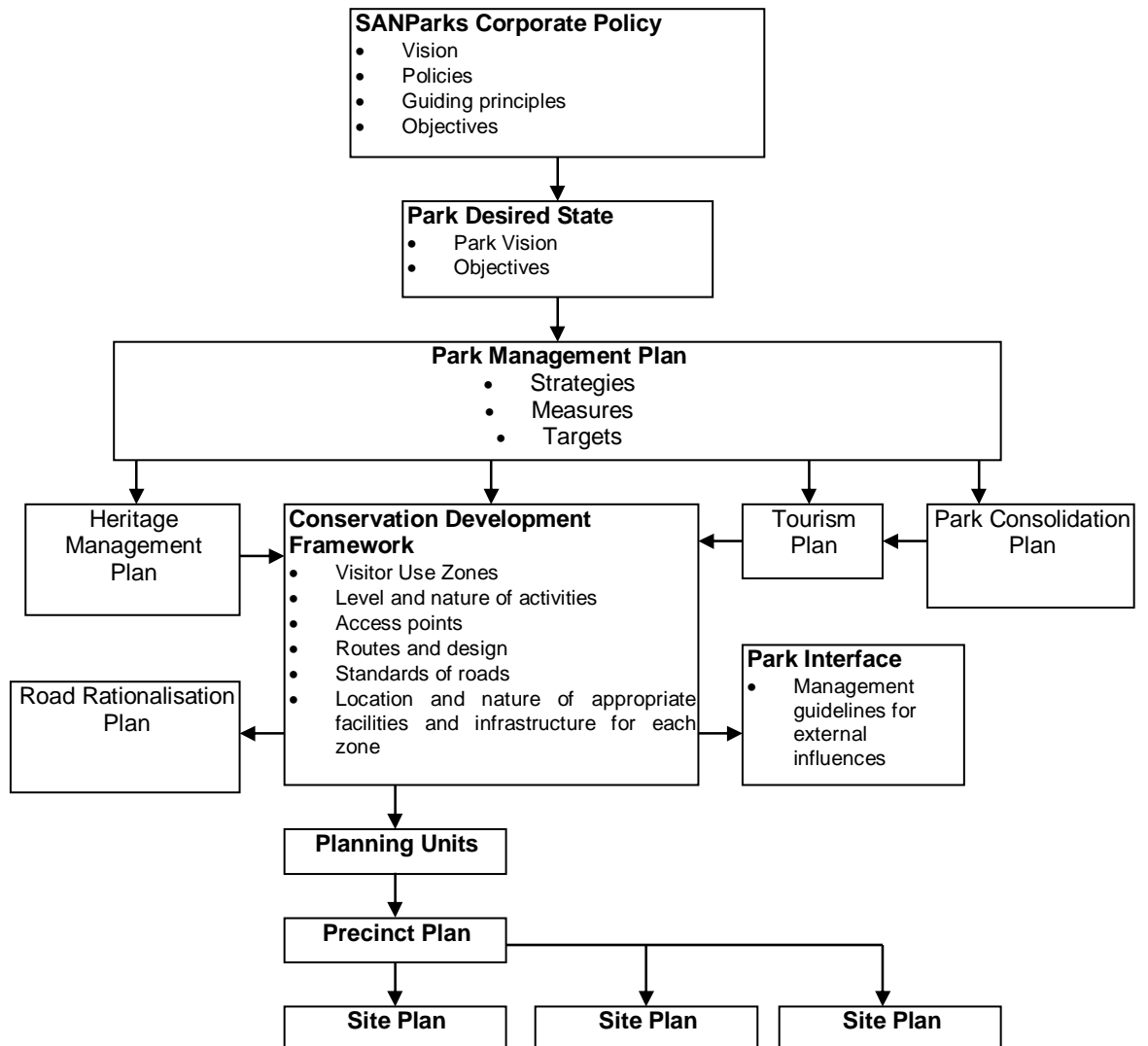
Experience	Zone	Experiential Qualities	Interaction between users	Type of Access to Coast	Type of Coastal Activities	Type of Facilities
Close to nature	REMOTE	Solitude	Low	Only on foot with effort	Angling (outside no take areas), diving, surfing, walking, ocean kayaking	Constructed footpaths, where appropriate
	QUIET	Relaxation	Moderate	Mainly on foot, limited non-motorised transport & restricted vehicular access to specific sites	As for Remote, and swimming, picnics & horse riding (designated areas)	As for Remote plus signage, back of beach parking
Outdoor Natural Experience	LOW INTENSITY LEISURE	Socialisation	Frequent	Accessible on foot, non-motorised & motorised transport	As for Quiet as well as beach sports, sun bathing, picnicing, beach sailing	As for Quiet plus tidal pools, ablutions, beach parking, safety & rescue, picnic & braai sites, club houses, food & beverage.
	HIGH INTENSITY LEISURE	Entertainment	Very frequent	Readily accessible on foot, non-motorised & motorised transport	As for Low Intensity Leisure as well as motorised ocean craft at official slipways & harbours	As for Low Intensity Leisure plus slipways & harbours, limited commercial facilities

5 THE WAY FORWARD

5.1 Status of CDF Proposals

In terms of the 'package of plans' approach (see Figure 3), the CDF is a 'framework for planning' and not a 'plan for implementation'. As a spatial management framework, the CDF's proposals do not grant or take away development rights. Due statutory processes and more detailed lower level and precinct planning still needs to be followed by SANParks before the CDF's proposals can be implemented at specific sites. Any proposed change in the management of recreational activities (e.g. walking with dogs), will be done with stakeholder participation through the review of existing recreational Environmental Management Programs (EMPs) or the establishment of new ones. The CDF has been submitted to the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism in terms of the Protected Areas Act and the City of Cape Town for endorsement.

Figure 3: The Package of Plans Approach as applied to TMNP



5.2 TMNP Planning Units

Towards bridging the gap between the CDF's proposals, which are at a Park wide scale, and plans for specific precincts and sites within the Park, TMNP have divided the Park into 11 Planning Units (see Map 7). The delineation of the TMNP Planning Units has been informed by the jurisdictions of the Park's Northern, Central and Southern management areas, landscape formation, adjoining urban areas, and river catchments.

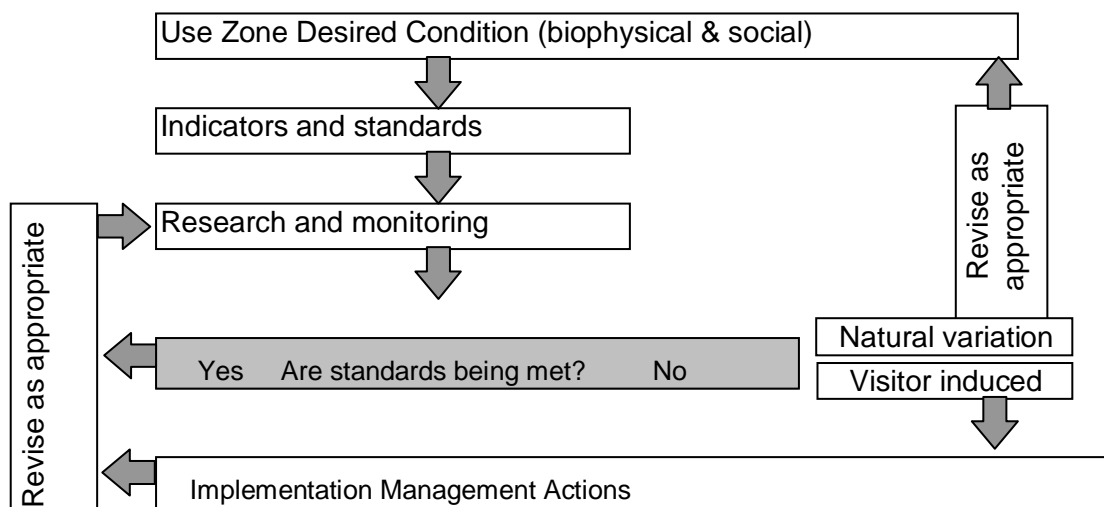
TMNP have embarked on a process to collate and map heritage, biodiversity, infrastructure and land consolidation information for each Planning Unit. A heritage specialist has been appointed to interpret the Park's cultural landscapes at the level of the Planning Unit. Based on the synthesis and interpretation of this information, TMNP will refine the CDF at the Planning Unit scale and engage with the City of Cape Town in addressing Park-City interface issues. The outputs of this research at the Planning Unit scale will be documented in Volume 3 of the CDF for internal use by the Park and to assist in co-operative management between the Park, City of Cape Town and the heritage authorities (Heritage Western Cape / SAHRA) and other authorities (DEAT, MCM, etc).

5.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of Use Zones

The setting of a desired state for a visitor use zone is of limited value unless this desired state is regularly evaluated. To achieve this, it is essential that measures are set for each of the desired conditions. The desired state for each of the zones is described in qualitative terms. By specifying indicators and settings standards for these indicators, management can determine if the desired condition is being maintained. Indicators translate the qualitative description into quantitative variables.

Resource indicators measure visitor impacts on the biological, physical and cultural resources, whilst social indicators measure visitor impacts on the visitor experience. Indicators are an early warning mechanism. Standards set the minimum acceptable condition for each of the indicators. The standards are measured on a regular basis to ensure that the desired state of the zone or facility is being maintained. This is in keeping with the principles of adaptive management as illustrated in Figure 4. If standards are exceeded, then management intervention is required to ensure that the desired state of the zone or facility is maintained.

Figure 4: The Adaptive Management Process Process



The following are some of the management actions that could be taken:

- Site management. (e.g. barriers to constrain visitors, construction of elevated boardwalks, hardening or re-alignment of roads.
- Regulation (e.g. regulating the numbers of visitors or distribution of visiting times)
- Enforcement (e.g. patrols and fines)
- Education (e.g. information signs and information leaflets.
- Altering access (e.g. re-alignment of footpaths)

It should be noted that this is an iterative process and from time to time indicators, standards and objectives for zones may need to be revised.

Monitoring is a management tool which is intended to assist managers to identify and correct deviations from the desired state of a zone before they become problems. It is thus essential that indicators and standards set must be practical and simple to measure. It is also important to be guided by past experiences. It is recommended that further research and interactions with managers are undertaken to compile a set of indicators and measures for each of the zones.

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ANNEX A:

A comparison of the zones as applied in the CPNP CDF and the SANParks CDF manual

Zone		CPNP	SANParks
WILDERNESS AREA			
	General objective	Not applied in TMNP	Has to comply with strict legislative requirements of absolute absence of visible and audible human habitation and activities
	Notes	No areas can meet with the legal stipulations	
REMOTE			
	General objective	Protect <u>relatively pristine areas</u> . Presence and impact of people should remain unobtrusive and be subservient to that of nature. Provides refuge from the "hustle and bustle" of the city.	Relative experiences of <u>solitude and wildness</u> . Some signs from outside may be visible/audible. Can be upgraded to Wilderness Area.
	Activities	Provide appropriate recreational & educational opportunities that serve to maintain the spiritual and physical well being of visitors whilst at the same time maintaining the "wild" quality of the area.	Hiking, bird watching, wilderness trails
	Interaction with other users		No (or minimal) interaction with other groups
	Facilities		No facilities (constructed paths may be provided) "Pack it in Pack it out" [Historical structures retained]
	Access		Controlled (permits and bookings) non mechanized access (size and number of groups). Mostly accompanied (but can be unaccompanied) pedestrian with constructed footpaths where appropriate
	Roads		Only basic management tracks & roads
	Cell phone coverage		None
	Notes		Overflying of aircraft to be controlled

Zone		CPNP	SANParks
PRIMITIVE			
	General objective	Not applied in TMNP. There are concerns with the name. Need to find an alternate name if zone is applied. .	Controlled Motorised [or pedestrian] access with wilderness qualities and " luxury " of basic facilities. Provides facilities and pedestrian access to adjoining Remote and Wilderness Area zones.
	Activities		Guide/unguided hiking/walking, 4x4 routes, horse trails
	Interaction with other users		Minimal
	Facilities		Small basic facilities
	Access		Pedestrian and 4x4
	Roads		Basic tracks.
	Cell phone coverage		None . Emergency and management radio.
	Notes		
QUIET			
	General objective	A place of quietness and naturalness. Retain natural and relatively undisturbed landscape qualities. Provides buffer to urban area.	A relative sense of solitude for <u>unaccompanied non motorised access</u> (mainly pedestrian)
	Activities	Walking. Horse riding, mountain biking and picnicking in designated areas.	Hiking, walking, Rock climbing, Horse riding , mountain bikes
	Interaction with other users	Accommodates more users than Remote	Frequent
	Facilities		Constructed trails, bird hides. No accommodation. [Ablution facilities if required]. Heritage structures may be used for recreation.
	Access	Pedestrian	Essentially pedestrian. No tourist access by vehicle.
	Roads		Basic management tracks.
	Cell phone coverage		Cell phone coverage for emergencies. Code of conduct for use of cell phones and radios.
	Notes		Different interpretations as per park- set park specific objectives.

Zone		CPNP	SANParks
LOW INTENSITY LEISURE			
	General objective	Provide a spectrum of leisure and recreation activities in keeping with the biophysical, cultural and scenic attributes of their context. Designated localities to provide safe, natural areas where people can relax.	Self driven access with self catering accommodation. Camps are without facilities such as shops and restaurants.
	Activities	A range of activities-leisure and recreation.	Picnicking, walking, hiking (overnight) cycling, game viewing, rock climbing & self drive motorised game viewing
	Interaction with other users	<u>More frequent</u> than Remote and Quiet (Well patronized).	<u>Moderate to high</u>
	Facilities		<u>Education centres, picnic sites, view sites information centres</u> ablution facilities. Small self contained self catering camps.
	Access		Generally self drive sedan. No tourist busses
	Roads		Surfaced or gravel roads.
	Cell phone coverage		In vicinity of camps.Code of conduct for use of cell phones and radios.
	Notes	Placed in modified landscapes. E.g. plantations	Not open to day visitors
HIGH INTENSITY LEISURE			
	General objective	<u>More concentrated activities</u>	<u>High density tourism development</u> with modern amenities
	Activities	Similar to Low density	Traditional game viewing with more sophisticated infrastructure. Boating, fishing picnicking and braai. Orienteering scuba diving fun runs.
	Interaction with other users	<u>Significantly larger concentrations of people & activities.</u>	<u>Frequent</u>
	Facilities	braai, restaurants, rest/bush camps, trading (informal/informal), environmental education facilities.	Large high density camps with modern amenities. Restaurants, Kiosks and shops.
	Access	<u>Motorised</u>	<u>Highly motorised. Busses.</u>
	Roads		Surfaced roads

	Cell phone coverage		In vicinity of camps. Code of conduct for use of cell phones and radios.
	Notes		Placed of periphery of park
Zone		CPNP	SANParks
VISITOR SITES			Not applied. The nature and scale of the development nodes are designated for each zone. In most instances the Low Intensity and High Intensity zones are applied to camps and in some instances only to the roads as most parks are self drive only.
	Destinations	Destinations for a specific attraction	
	Transit	Mode of access changes (e.g. from car to foot)	
	Leisure	Place of relaxation and socialisation	The equivalent is the day visitor sites. Designated as recreation as opposed to tourism. Need to be separated to prevent clash in type of visitor and activity.
	Mixed use	No primary role recreation, leisure education transit overnight accommodation etc.	
	Entry point	Places of entry (pay and free)	Public gates to park (pay points)
	Notes	Visitor sites need to be aligned with adjoining zones.	

ANNEX B: Public Participation Process

In order to comply with the NEM: PAA stakeholders have to be consulted in the process of preparing the CDF. The consultation process was designed specifically to solicit comment from stakeholders on the proposals contained in a draft CDF (2006 – 2010) presented in the format of a map showing use zones and a set of tables which included management guidelines for the various use zones. Through a process of reviewing the comments and concerns of stakeholders valuable informants in the finalization of the CDF (2006 – 2010) was obtained.

The specific activities undertaken to ensure that stakeholders were adequately consulted during the process of revising the CDF are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of stakeholder consultation activities undertaken in preparing the CDF

	Date
Phase 1: Stakeholder Notification	
Circulation of a Notification letter & Registration Form to stakeholders on database	28 June 2006
Notification advertisement placed in local newspapers	1 July 2006
Radio Interview – Cape Talk	5 July 2006
Media release to community newspapers	6 July 2006
Advertisement in local newspapers informing public of Open Days	29 – 30 July 2006
Background Information Document sent to registered stakeholders	1 August 2006
Phase 2: Review and Comment	
Public Open Days to present draft CDF	14 – 15 August 2006
Placement of draft CDF in local libraries and SANParks website for public review and comment	16 – 18 August 2006
Closure of Comment Period (comments up to 20 September accepted)	15 September 2006
Phase 3: Comments & Responses Report	
Compilation of Comments & Responses Report	6 October 2006
Distribution of Comments & Responses Report for public information (note: not for comment)	26 October 2006
Phase 4: Final CDF	
Final CDF	30 October 2006
Phase 5: Ministerial Approval	
Submission of TMNP Park Management Plan (incorporating CDF) for Minister of Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) approval	1 November 2006

CDF Detail Public Participation

The activities undertaken during the stakeholder consultation process (i.e. Phases 1 – 3 above) are outlined in more detail below.

a) Notification letter & Registration Form

SANParks prepared a Notification Letter & Registration Form which DJEC circulated among stakeholders registered on the TMNP stakeholder database.

b) Notification Advertisement

SANParks prepared a notification advertisement and placed the advertisement in the following local newspapers:

- Cape Times (30 June 2006)
- Argus (1 July 2006)
- Die Burger (1 July 2006)

The notification advert requested that Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) register on the project database, in the event that they wish to be consulted in the preparation of the CDF.

c) Radio Interview

A radio interview was held on 5 July 2006 where TMNP management was interviewed by Cape Talk Radio. During the interview SANParks indicated that stakeholders would be consulted during the preparation of the CDF, provided that they registered on the project database.

d) Advertisement informing public of Open Days

SANParks placed advertisements in the local newspapers informing the public of the Public Open Days on the 14th and 15th of August 2006 at the Porter School in Tokai. The adverts were placed in the following newspapers:

- Cape Times (28 July 2006)
- Argus (29 July 2006)
- Die Burger (29 July 2006)

In addition, registered stakeholders were informed of the dates of the Public Open Days in the Background Information Document.

e) Background Information Document

A Background Information Document (BID) was prepared by SANParks and sent to all registered stakeholders. The BID advertised the date and location of the upcoming Open Days and illustrated the relationship between the parallel stakeholder process (i.e. the process involving the Park Management Plan and the Tokai – Cecilia Management Framework that would also be presented at the Open Days. Regarding the CDF, the BID explained the reason why the CDF is being revised and explained the rationale behind zoning the Park. Maps of both the current (2001 – 2006) and proposed CDF (2006-2010) were included.

f) Public Open Days

Public Open Days were held on 14 and 15 August 2006 at the Main Hall, Chrysallis Academy, Porter School, Tokai. At the Open Days Interested and Affected Party's (IAPs) were provided with information regarding the draft CDF and other related plans (e.g. Park Management Plan). The information was primarily displayed in the form of posters which presented the draft map showing the proposed zones and tables which indicated the proposed management guidelines.

IAPs reviewed the information on display and clarification regarding the available information and the stakeholder consultation process was provided by the facilitators. Once IAPs had formulated their comments, they were directed towards the comment sheets which they completed in writing and placed in comment boxes which were provided by the facilitators.

g) Placement of Draft CDF in Local Libraries and on SANParks Website

Following the Open Days the draft CDF (incorporating the map showing the proposed use zones, tables showing the proposed management guidelines and a brochure providing background to the draft CDF and the stakeholder consultation process was placed in the following public libraries throughout the Cape Metropole:

- Athlone;
- Mitchell's Plain;
- Tokai;
- Fish Hoek;
- Kommetjie;
- Muizenberg;
- Simon's Town;
- Camp's Bay;
- Rondebosch;
- Cape Town Central;
- Claremont;
- Hout Bay; and
- Bellville

In addition copies were available from SANParks' office in Westlake and from DJEC's office in Somerset West. An electronic version of the documentation was placed on SANParks' website at the following address:

http://www.sanparks.org/parks/table_mountain/about/plan.php

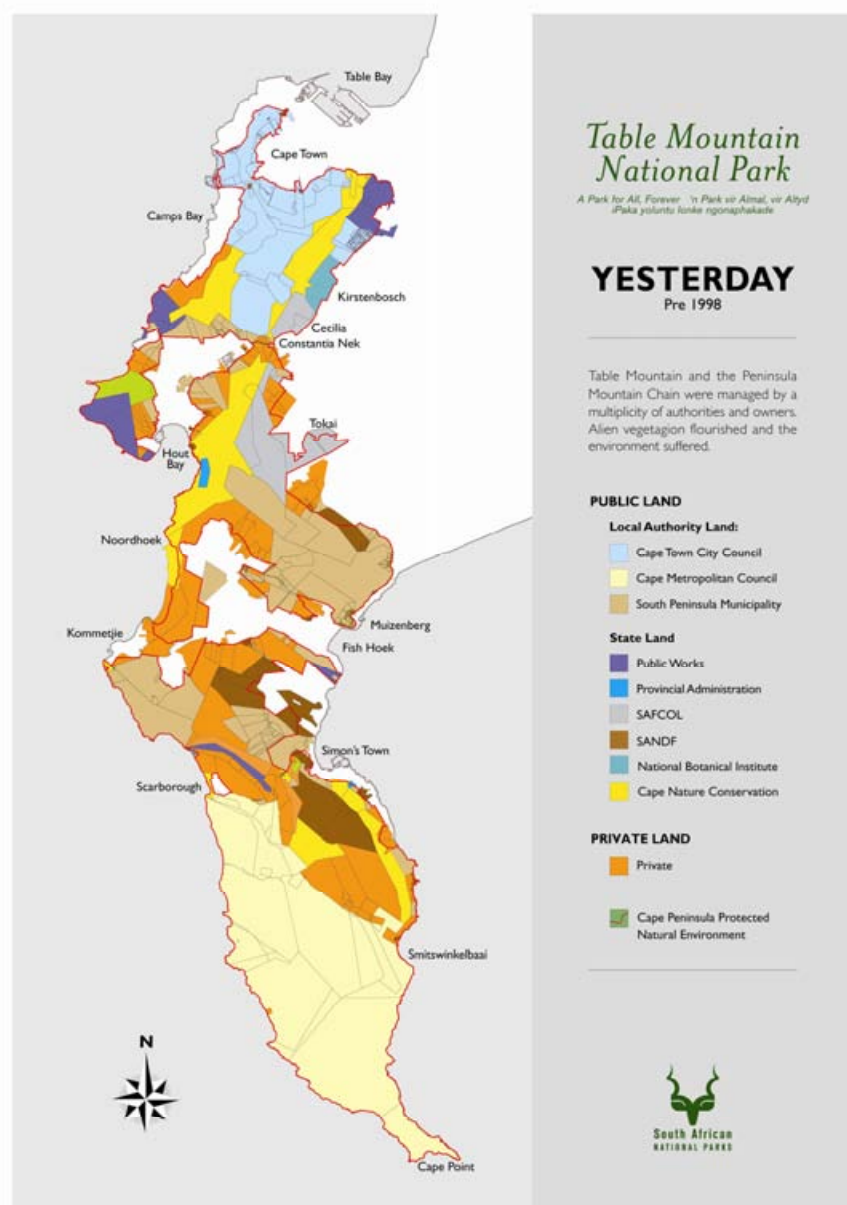
h) Preparation of Comments & Responses Report

Following the closure of the comment period DJEC summarised all written comments submitted regarding the draft CDF. Responses to issues and concerns of stakeholders were provided by SANParks and Setplan. A Comments & Responses Report (this document) was then prepared to provide a record of the comments received from stakeholders. The document is a key informant in finalising the CDF (2006 – 2010) and will provide SANParks and stakeholders with a record of the process undertaken.

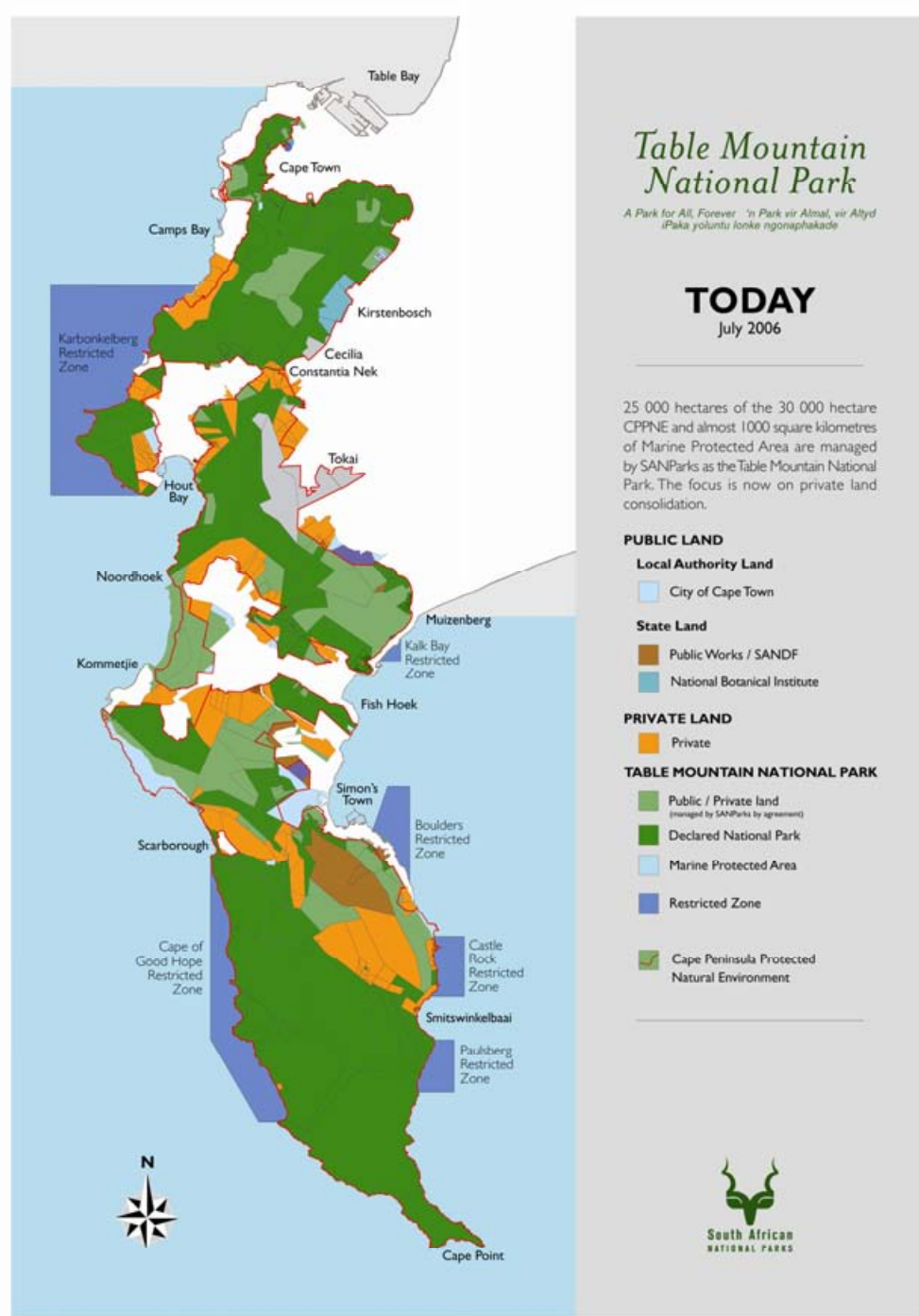
i) Placement of Comments & Responses Report in Local Libraries

The Comments & Responses Report was placed in the libraries listed above for public record purposes. Due to the number of written correspondence received, original copies of the correspondence received by DJEC were not been included in the Comments & Responses Report.

Yesterday (Pre 1998):
 Table Mountain and the Peninsula Mountain Chain was managed by a multiplicity of land owners



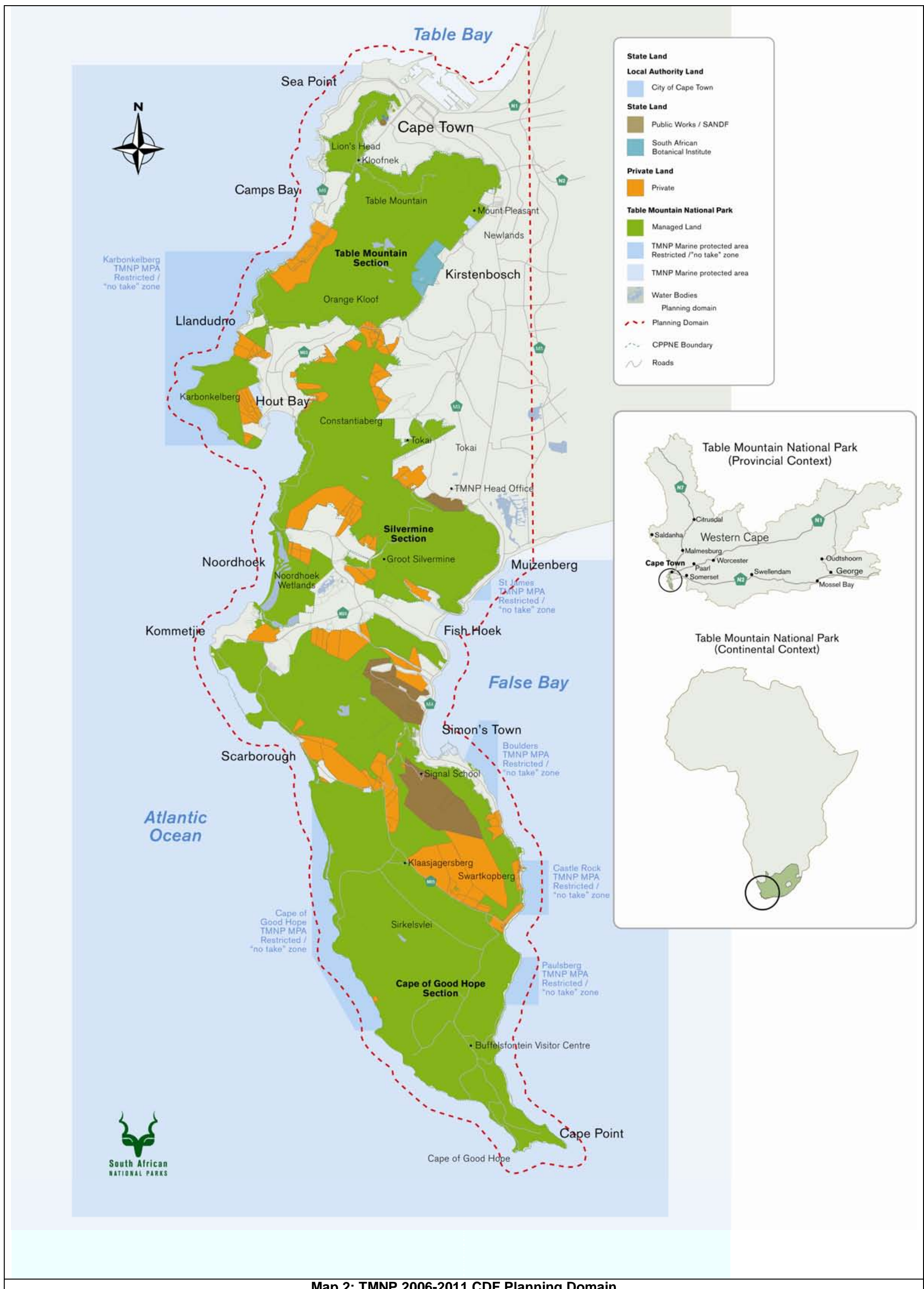
Today (2006):
 23,200 hectares of the 28,400 hectare CPPNE and almost 1000km² of Marine Protected Area are managed by SANParks as the Table Mountain National Park



Tomorrow (The Vision):
 The vision of all conservation worthy land, together with the Marine Protected Area, managed by SANParks as the Table Mountain National Park



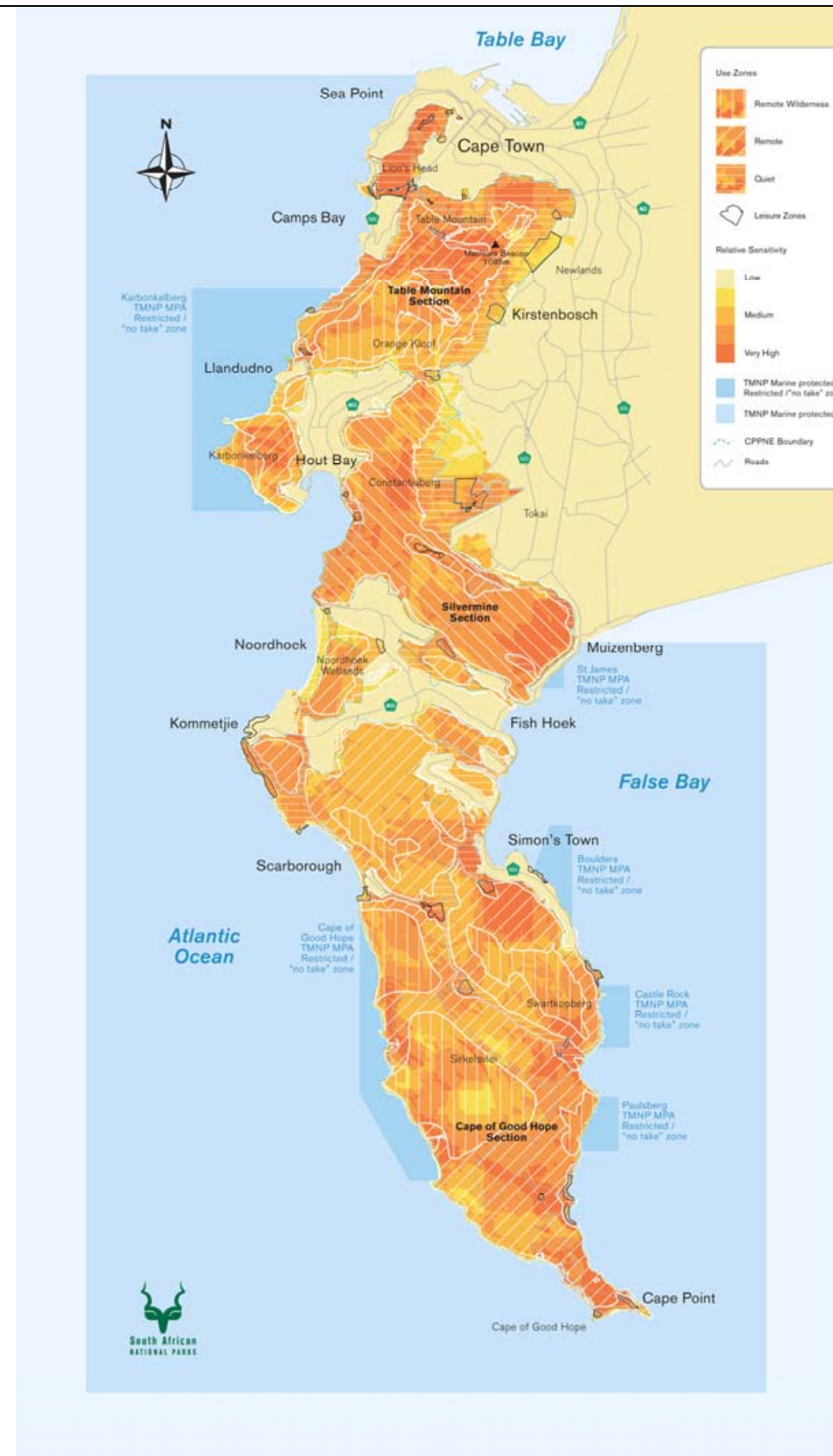
Figure 1: Land ownership and management of the Cape Peninsula Protected Natural Environment (CPPNE)



Map 2: TMNP 2006-2011 CDF Planning Domain



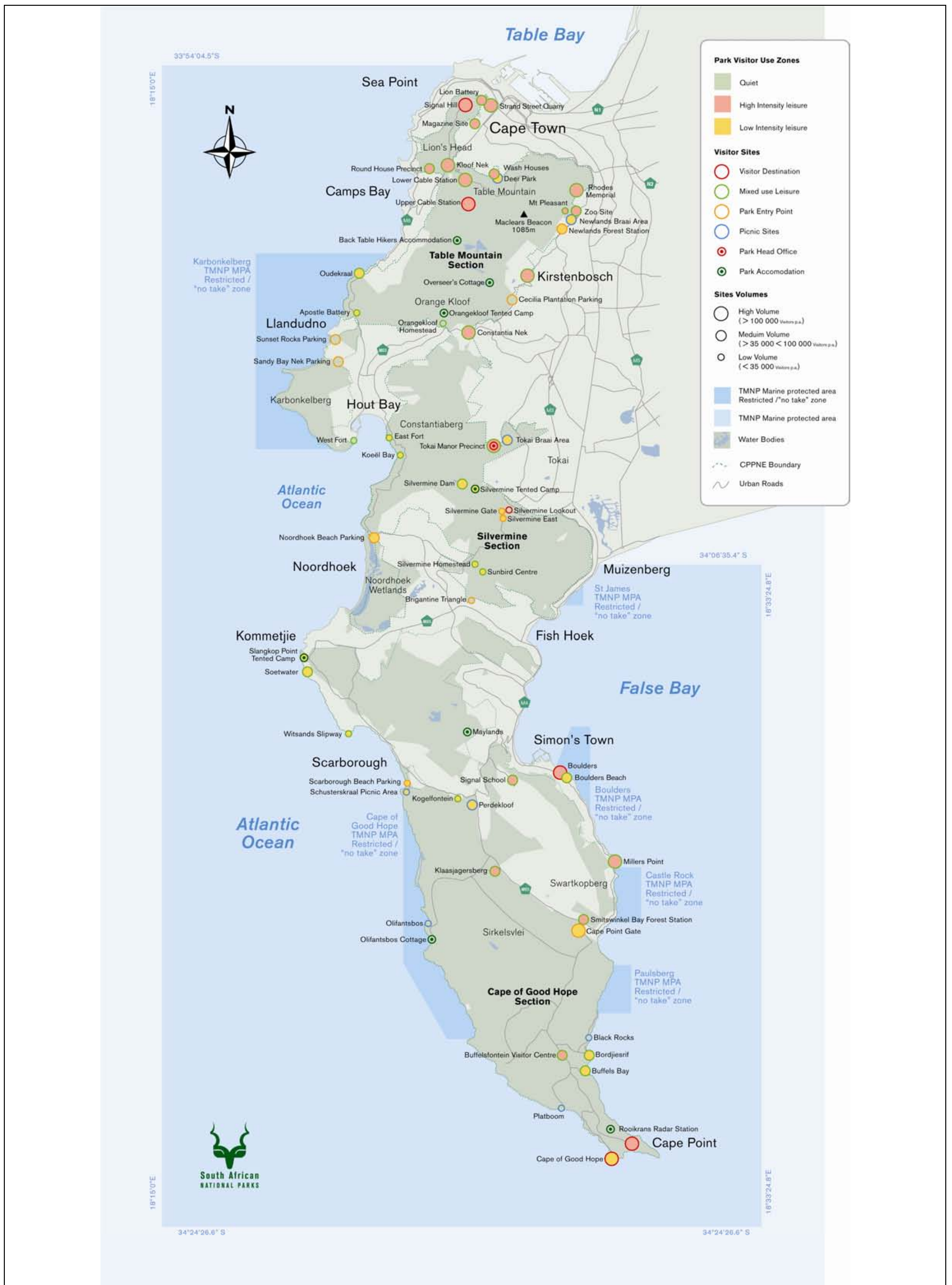
Map 3: TMNP heritage precincts



Map 4: Biophysical sensitivity analysis



Map 5: TMNP Conservation Development Framework (CDF) 2006-2011



Map 6: TMNP Visitor Site proposals 2006-2011



Map 7: Proposed Coastal Zoning within the Table Mountain Marine Protected Area 2006-2011



Map 8: TMNP CDF Planning Units