

BASELINE INFORMATION REPORT

TOKAI/CECILIA Management Framework

Prepared for SANParks



Table Mountain National Park

By:

GEOSTRATICS CC



22 September 2006

Available to:

Registered Stakeholders, Interested and Affected Parties and General Public

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CCT: City of Cape Town

CDF: Conservation Development Framework

CPNP: Cape Peninsula National Park

CPPNE: Cape Peninsula Protected Natural Environment

DWAF: Department of Water Affairs and Forestry

IEMS: Integrated Environmental management System

MTO: Mountain to Ocean Pty (Ltd)

NSBA: National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment

PAWC: Provincial Administration: Western Cape

SANBI: South African National Botanical Institute

SANParks: South African National Parks

SWOT: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

TMNP: Table Mountain National Park

WTO: World Tourism Organisation

Structure of Report

This report describes the proposed project and its context, details the public participation process followed and presents the proposals of the Scoping Study.

Chapter 1: SETTING THE SCENE

Describe the methodology and objectives of the project, the approach and project program. The chapter also explain the public engagement process.

Chapter 2 & 3: TOKAI/CECILAI Status quo

These Chapters will summarise and synthesise the status quo regarding infrastructure, biophysical and heritage attribute, activities and legal status.

Chapter 4: Site Informants

The informants to future utilisation of the sites will be describes and assessed..

Chapter 6: Desktop issues identification

Various stakeholders has prior to the project correspond their issues either to SANParks or in the media. These issues as well as potential issues identified out of existing background documents are listed in this section.

CHAPTER 1: SETTING THE SCENE

1.1 Background

On 1 April 2005, SANParks was assigned by DWAF in terms of the National Forests Act, the management of more than 1000 hectares of publicly owned land within the CPPNE area. TMNP has taken over the management of the Tokai and Cecilia plantations (Map 1) and the 'exit lease' whereby the forestry company, MTO Forestry (Pty) Ltd., has the right to harvest about 600 hectares of plantations over a 20 year period.

In terms of the assignment, SANParks is mandated to effect the long term management and rehabilitation of the Tokai and Cecilia plantations. In order to carry out this mandate, TMNP is committed to develop an overarching Management Framework which will provide opportunity for public, specialist and management input.

A common vision needs to be formulated for the management of the plantations into the future rather than a detailed plan for implementation. It will provide a strategic and spatial framework for addressing issues related to biodiversity conservation, heritage, recreational uses and eco-tourism relevant to the future management and rehabilitation of the plantations.

1.2 Project objective

This project has to provide a common vision and framework for the future management and rehabilitation of the plantations. The project should indicate broad areas for use as recreational, plantation for rehabilitation or areas to be maintained as shaded landscape, tourism and other management uses.

MAP 1: LOCALITY

The objective of the Management Framework is to:

- Incorporate and link the Tokai and Cecilia Plantations to the park
- Redefine the Tokai and Cecilia plantations to the surrounding urban area
- Accommodate commercial forestry activities through the exit strategy
- Guide future site utilisation
- Conserve biodiversity as SANParks' core function
- Protect Heritage elements
- Inform the revision of the Park's CDF

The key aspects to be considered in order to achieve the above objectives include inter alia:

- Identification of key heritage resources, its significance and vulnerability
- Biodiversity significance and rehabilitation potential
- Visitor management, access and security issues
- Recreational use zones, opportunities, requirements etc.
- Provision of 'shaded landscapes'
- Tourism and development opportunities
- Conversion of Tokai Manor as TMNP headoffice
- Proposal for 'special areas' e.g. picnic area, arboretum etc.

1.3 Approach and Methodology

The general approach to this study has been guided by the principles of Integrated Environmental Management (IEM). In accordance with the Integrated Environmental Management Guidelines (DEAT, 1992), an open, transparent approach, which encourages accountable decision-making, has been adopted. The twelve underpinning principles of IEM require:

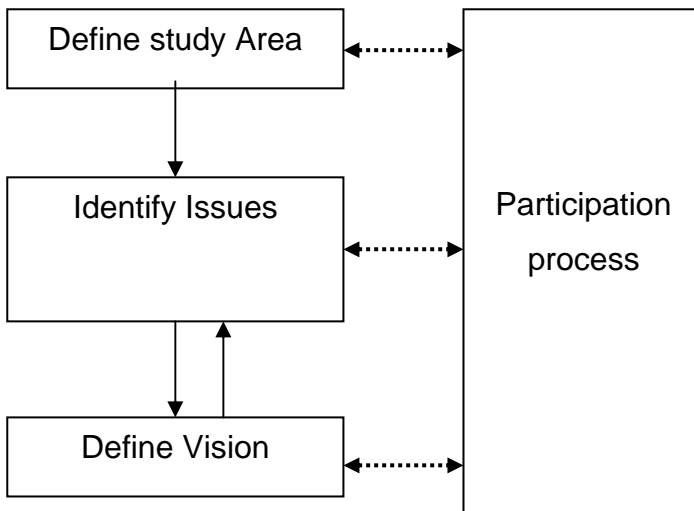
- informed decision making;
- accountability for information on which decisions are made;
- a broad interpretation of the term "environment";
- an open participatory approach in the planning of proposals;
- consultation with interested and affected parties;
- due consideration of alternative options;

- an attempt to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive impacts of proposals;
- an attempt to ensure that the social costs of development proposals are outweighed by the social benefits;
- democratic regard for individual rights and obligations;
- compliance with these principles during all stages of the planning, implementation and decommissioning of proposals; and
- the opportunity for public and specialist input in the decision-making process.

This document has to fit into the suite of documents used by SANParks to manage the TMNP and therefore the format should smoothly integrate with their system. SANParks suite of documents/management tools include the Management Plan, Strategy, CDF, recreation use management plans and precinct development and management frameworks. The IEMS is used as a tool to integrate these documents and use also as a monitoring tool. The way that SANParks and thus the CDF is moving is towards the use of indicators as a monitoring mechanism. In this regards the Tokai Cecilia framework would use the World Tourism methodology to develop indicators as a base and amend the process to suite the requirements of the SANParks suite of management plans. This WTO methodology is explained in [Annexure A](#).

The methodology will be adapted to the specific needs of the project and the SANPark mandate in terms of the Protected Areas Act. The Tokai Cecilia Management Framework fits into the first phase of the WTO process namely the Research and Organisation phase. If the Tokai Cecilia Management Framework is done in accordance with this process it would be easy to develop into the other phases eventually adopting indicators for monitoring the implementation of the Framework and ensure that data is in the format to be smoothly translated into indicators.

Summary of methodology:



1.3.1 Phase 1: Definition of Study area

The study area has to be defined in terms of both its geographical boundaries as well as its management boundaries. The Geographical boundaries need to be identified clearly as to ensure that the management authority and stakeholders have a clear understanding of the relevant area under consideration. Identification of the geographical boundaries also include a description of the current state of the study area.

The management boundaries are defined by the lease agreement between SANParks and MTO and this lease area to a great extent determine the geographical boundaries.

Defining the study area includes a description of the current situation and attributes to the site such as the biophysical, social and cultural components of the area under investigation.

1.3.2 Phase 2: Identify Issues

Assets and Risks can in general terms be translated to the identification of issues. This phase deals with fitting identified issues in the category of assets and risks. The identification of assets and the values which are associated with them by different stakeholders need to be identified. The objective of this step is to have as clear an understanding as possible of what the key assets are and which elements are valued by the current and potential stakeholders and users of the area.

A major component of this phase is to determine the key values of the stakeholders to determine which assets are critical to the stakeholders and management. It will also determine how sensitive the values are to change. The result of this stage would be a SWOT analysis providing clues to “What have we got, what do we want to do with it.” This is a powerful basis for determining the vision for the area.

1.3.3 Phase 3: Long-term vision

Phase two would lead to defining a vision for Tokai and Cecilia. This vision will be translated in a management framework and accompanying plans illustrating long-term (20 years) development of the areas.

1.3.4 Public Engagement

Local knowledge can be a key source of unique information on such factors as local use of resources, key traditions, and the values they hold most important regarding the area. Stakeholders will have clear ideas regarding the current situation and strong opinions on what is likely to be acceptable in the future. (WTO, p26, 2004).

Key factors in obtaining constructive local input include:

- Early contact with stakeholders
- Provide meeting and discussion opportunities
- Provide feedback in clear format
- Ongoing involvement to key stakeholders throughout process

New models of consultation processes have been developed and include the use of technology to complement meetings and open access to the process. This process provide web space with information and a dedicated e-mail address for public/stakeholder input.

Early contact with stakeholders: SANParks has at the outset of the project advertised for stakeholders to register their interest (**Annexure B**). The project facilitator has engaged on a process of contacting key stakeholders and inform them of the process.

Provide meeting and discussion opportunities: Workshops and meetings with key stakeholders will be held and an open day event for other interested parties is provided.

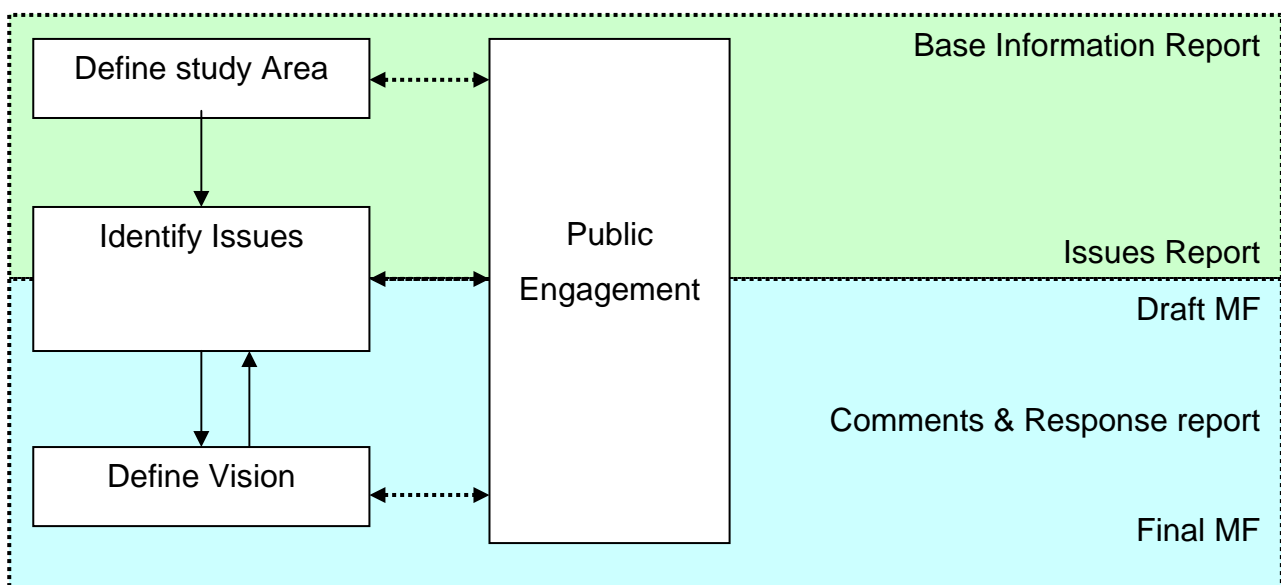
Provide feedback: The base information document will be available when the second stage of the project namely the vision is engaged. A final document setting out responses will be available with the final document and plans. A final opportunity to resolve possible key issues with stakeholders is provided for which may be in the format of individual meetings or in writing.

Ongoing involvement to key stakeholders throughout the process: Provision is made for further key stakeholder involvement in the format of workshops and meetings. The final response report will reflect all involvement and form an integral part of the final product.

1.4 Purpose of this report

The purpose of this Base Information report is to set the background at which proposals can be made. This report will deal with phase 1 and set the scene for phase 2. As phase 2 is a continuum which may refer back, this phase will stay dynamic through to the vision stage.

The report has to describe the current situation with regard to land use, activities and landscape elements and available data with regard to the various elements of the sites.. These then have to be evaluated and the attributes informing future use has to be identified and described. The report will include both Tokai and Cecilia Plantations



1.5 Project Program

CHAPTER 2: TOKAI: STATUS QUO

2.1 The Study Area boundaries

2.1.1 Geographical boundaries

The geographical boundaries are illustrated on **Map 2**. The Tokia area to be included in this project is represented by the following cadastral units:

Main component:

Farm 1464

Farm 1134

Portion 4 Farm 1130

Portion 2 Farm 1130

Farm 1465

Portion 1 Farm 908

Portion 1 Farm 905

Portion of Portion 1 Erf 3346 (Porter Estate) Including the Tokai Manor House, Old Reformatory bounded by the river.

The main component can be described as plantation east of Orpan Road, plantations in the picnic area, forest station and houses, Tokai Manor House, Arboretum and adjoining plantations.

Secondary component:

Remainder Farm 910

Portion 3 Farm 910

This portion is on the slopes above the Constantia vineyards.

2.1.2 Management boundaries

The management of the geographical area described above, excluding the Manor house portion has been assigned to SANParks (Government Notice, 11 Feb 2005) – **Annexure C**, but selected plantations are leased to MTO Forestry (Pty) allowing them to harvest the said plantations according an agreed schedule. (as per the lease agreement between DWAF and MTO). The management areas are indicated on **Map 2**. The management boundaries are thus dynamic as management will be passed on to SANParks as MTO

fulfills its obligations i.t.o. harvested compartments. In terms of the lease, SANParks is responsible for about 400ha which include areas for eco-tourism and conservation land (i.e. picnic area, arboretum, tea room administration area, rehabilitated areas etc.) and MTO for about 400ha of plantation land (Refer [Map 2](#)).

Management boundaries are further defined by the Joint Management Plan between SANParks and MTO (dated Dec. 2004) supplemented with the Memorandum of Agreement which deals with aspects of:

- Water use: Arrangement on ad hoc basis
- Road use and maintenance.
SANParks to maintain the Groot Constantia roads to and into the old Block D (Cecilia) and all recreational paths and trails.
- Right of access/entry:
 - Access control at the entrance gate may after consultation with MTO be installed by SANParks to control entrance/exit of vehicles
 - SANParks shall only for purposes and activities related to the SANParks Ecotourism Business have a free right of way over the Plantations, on those roads and areas agreed with MTO.
 - MTO shall only for purposes and activities related to the Commercial Forestry Activities have a free right of way over the Recreational and Conservation Land
 - SANParks shall manage and control all public access to the Plantations for the purposes of the performance of recreational activities
 - MTO may allow special interest groups such as forestry researchers, timber merchants, and student groups visiting the MTO plantations to access the Plantations
- Fire protection: The Recreational and Conservation Land shall be incorporated into the Plantations' fire prevention plan and SANParks shall be required to adhere to the principles of this plan insofar as the principles of such plan is in accordance with the provisions of the National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1998.
- Use of additional infrastructure per lease agreement
- Electricity use is the liability of SANParks who have to invoice MTO for their use. MTO may install own metres.
- Communication networks each own account.

- MTO conservation plan: SANPark to comply to this plan when operating within the plantations.
- Waste: It shall be the responsibility of SANParks to keep the Plantations and/or Recreational and Conservation Land free of waste/refuse incidental to the SANParks Ecotourism Business. It shall be the responsibility of MTO to keep the Plantations and/or Recreational and Conservation Land free of waste/refuse incidental to the Commercial Forestry Business.
- Activities i.e. picnicking, hiking trails, mountain biking, horse riding
 - Picnic: Special designated picnic areas shall be agreed to between SANParks and MTO.
 - Hiking: The Public will be allowed to make use of the hiking trails that have been laid out on the Plantations, as well as all the plantation roads. The Parties shall annually review all hiking trail routes.
 - Mountain Biking: SANParks will be allowed to use the sections of the Tokai plantation for the purposes of mounting-biking. The Parties shall annually review all mountain biking and cycling trails
 - Horse riding: SANParks will be allowed to use all the roads in the Plantations for the purposes of horse trials, provided that the Parties shall on a frequent basis meet to review or discuss the horse trails.
The horses shall not be allowed to free range any area on the Plantations, other than the grazing camps around and adjacent to the stables, as indicated in the memorandum of agreement with the stable lessee. MTO and SANParks shall also lay down any reasonable additional conditions if and when required. The Parties shall annually review non-grazing areas.
- Signage: SANParks & MTO will be allowed to erect signs along all the Plantations' roads, including the main entrance road and hiking trails
- Public liability
- Tourism: SANParks shall be entitled to establish, develop and operate new eco-tourism and recreational activities and facilities on the Plantation land subject to the National Forest Act, 1998 and approval by MTO.

MAP 2: TOKAI BOUNDARIES

2.2 Infrastructure and Management facilities

The infrastructure on the site appears in 5 precincts namely: (Map 3)

1. Tokai Manor, outbuildings and Reformatory:
2. Forest station
3. Forestry Workers Village (“Bosdorp”)
4. Forestry officers houses
5. Foresters house and Guest House
6. Orpen road Foresters House

Further infrastructure include civil and electrical services, communication infrastructure and roads.

2.2.1 Tokai Manor precinct

Refer to Paragraph 2.5.5 and 2.5.6 for historical detail of this precinct. The Manor and some of the surrounding outbuildings are currently rented to private individuals by PAWC. Two houses exist on this cadastral entity towards the south, which is also rented out to private individuals.

2.2.2 Forest station precinct

The area east of the Tokai Manor hosts the forest station which is managed by SANParks and include the Section Ranger office as well as maintenance infrastructure such as store rooms. The area has been heavily impacted on and transformed. The stables, currently rented out by SANparks to a private individual, is also situated in this precinct.

2.2.3 Forestry Workers Village (“Bosdorp”)

Forestry housing is provided to the east of the picnic area and currently the previous single quarters accommodates the Working for Water project staff. These buildings, including the communal buildings are being maintained by SANParks. West of the Forestry workers village are the forestry officers houses.

Currently the houses in the workers village is still occupied by forestry workers and private individuals under lease contracts to SANParks.

2.2.4 Forestry officers houses

The officers houses are located to the west of the workers village and are rented out to private individuals by SANparks.

2.2.5 Foresters house

The foresters houses are to the west of the Tokai Manor at the bottom of the upper plantations. The houses are reached via a gravel road leading from the arboretum to the upper plantations. The lower house is in a good condition and occupied by SANParks staff. The upper house has been renovated and converted into a guesthouse (Wood Owl Guest house) and available for overnight visitor accommodation.

2.2.6 Orpen Road Foresters house

This house is situated to the east of the picnic area next to Orpan Road. Access is gained via a separate entrance directly off Orpen road. The house and outbuildings are currently rented out to a private individual by SANParks.

2.2.7 Civil and Electrical services

The following civil and electrical services currently exist:

Facility	Storm water	Water	Sewage	Electricity
Manor House	Channels & limited piping onto soft area into river north of house	Municipal supply	Porter Gravity linked into municipal system	ESKOM (Mains from Porter School distributed to plantations)
Arboretum & tea room	No formal	Fire water reservoir/ Brand dam	Conservancy/septic tanks	Ditto
SAFCOL housing	No formal	Fire water reservoir/ Brand Dam	Conservancy/septic tanks	Ditto
“Bosdorp”	Ditto	Plantation Reservoir	Ditto	Ditto
Picnic area	ditto	Municipal	Ditto	Ditto

Guest house		Brand Dam	Ditto	Ditto
Staff house		Plantation Reservoir	Ditto	Ditto
Fire reservoirs				

2.2.8 Communication Infrastructure

Various communication receivers and antennas at Constantiaberg gain access through Tokai. Semtec have a servitude right of way to the mast (Semtec Mast). This is a tar road that Semtec maintains. Service utility vehicles first need however to drive to the tar road via the plantation roads.

When SANParks took over the lease in April 2005 there were 23 permits for companies to service the masts. These permits have not yet been renewed by SANParks and this list of companies needs to be reassessed. It appears there may be duplicate permits from MTO & SANParks.

2.2.9 Roads

Tokai Rd is a public road up to the point where it enters the Tokai Plantation property, from where it is a Private Road and SANParks and MTO have an agreement regarding the maintenance thereof. The road is not indicated on the CoCT zoning map and is not listed as a proclaimed road (*Interview: Arthur Foitu, CoCT, 24 July 2006*).

Chrysalis Academy is a user of the road. In the past Chrysalis Academy used to be accessed via the road past Stone Church but the condition of this road deteriorated and the maintenance thereof became too much of a burden and the access was realigned to link with Tokai Road.

There used to be 3 access roads namely Tokai Rd, Road past Stone Church, and the road past Orpen Road foresters house. Due to the maintenance burden only Tokai Road remained as access to the Tokai plantations.

MAP 3: TOKIA INFRASTRUCTURE

2.3 Activities

2.3.1 Harvesting

2.3.1.1 Commercial forestry

Tokai's pine plantation were started during the late 1880's by Joseph Storr Lister, Chief Conservator of Forests for the Cape Colony. Lister embarked on a series of experiments in the arboretum and concluded that conifers were more suited to the area than broad-leaved species.

With the advent of WW1, tall mast sailing ships were reintroduced to warfare. Tokai Plantation was able to provide the wood for these masts. The end of the war saw an acute timber shortage in SA and to relieve the situation, 163 acres of *Pinus Radiata*, commonly known as Monterey Pine, were felled at Tokai. The sale, which yielded 64 905.00 pounds was the first large sale of SA grown pine and for the first time, the importance of forestry became clear.

Commercial Forestry has been exercised on this land since then. The plantations however form part of the CPPNE and is declared as a World Heritage Site. A decision was thus taken on national level not to continue with forestry at these two plantations. This implies that trees will be harvested when old enough but no replanting will be undertaken by MTO in terms of the current agreement. **Map 4** indicates the clear felling schedule grouped into 5 year periods. The areas indicated as blue with no information constitute the arboretum, indigenous forest and compartments for which a fell date has not yet been determined as it is subject to market demand.

2.3.1.2 Mushroom picking

A variety of South African and European species of mushroom flourish on the fertile floor of the forest. After the first autumn rains the people flock to the forest to pick out this delicatessen. This activity is allowed with free access. No management or control mechanisms exist for this activity.

2.3.1.3 *Buchu Plantation*

The buchu plantation to the west of the foresters house was established between 1880 and 1890 to provide medicinal material to the Cape colony. The agreement with *Grassroots natural products* to harvest the buchu has expired in 2004 and no further permits has been granted.

MAP 4A: TOKAI PLANTION SPECIES

MAP 4B: TOKAI PLANTION HARVESTING SCHEDULE

2.3.2 Recreational Activities

A range of activities were historically undertaken in the plantations such as dogwalking, horseriding mountain biking and picnicing. These activities are managed by SANParks on both SANParks land and plantation land, in terms of the TMNP Environmental Management Programs for recreational activities.

2.3.2.1 Horse riding

The area around Tokai Forest is well known for its many stables and horse-lovers. A network of roads and various trails especially in the plantation east of Orpen Road are often used by horse riders to exercise their horses, or simply to enjoy a lazy walk/trot amongst the trees. A riding school is currently located in the central area close to the current SANParks office (Map 3). Horse riding is only permitted on designated routes in terms of the TMNP Horse Riding EMP and a Wild Card is required to do so.

2.3.2.2 Bird watching

The plantations and arboretum are home to an astonishing variety of raptors, with star attraction being the Black Sparrow Hawk. Also seen regularly are Chaffinch and various species of Owls, Falcons and Eagle. It appears that less birds are spotted in the indigenous forest patches. Those seen include Cape Batis, Dusky Flycatcher, Paradise flycatcher and Olive Thrush. Deeper in the kloofs, Knysna warbler and Olive Woodpecker has been recorded. Refer to paragraph 2.4.4 for more detail.

2.3.2.3 Hiking

There are numerous trails with varying degrees of difficulty. The most popular is the Elephants Eye Trail (1.5 –2h), which leads up to an old open cave which used to be occupied by the Khoi-Khoi, from where breathtaking views of the northern- and southern suburbs and False Bay can be seen. Trails to and from Hout Bay and Constantia Nek can also be enjoyed. Tokai thus provide an access point to hiking trails in the National Park. Refer to Map 5 for areas used for hiking. The plantations do however provide for short walks and strolls.

2.3.2.4 *Walking with dogs*

The lower area of Tokai forest especially the area east of Orpen road is popular for dog owners to walk their dogs. (Refer [Map 5](#)). Dogwalking is not permitted in the “upper” plantation area or the arboretum and is subject to a Wild Card dog walking recreational permit.

2.3.2.5 *Mountain biking*

Only selected areas of the Tokai plantation is available for mountain biking subject to the TMNP Mountain bike EMP and a Wild Card Mountain Biking Recreational permit. A section of the upper forest has been made available for mountain biking since 1993. Trails offer great fun to the experienced as well as the more social weekend biker. (Refer [Map 5](#))

2.3.2.6 *Picnic and Braai area*

Tokai has a very popular picnic and braai area situated in a mature section of the pine plantation along Tokai Road under SANParks Management. Braai, picnic and toilet facilities are available and it contributes to a peaceful setting for a family picnic.

2.3.2.7 *Tea Room*

This modest tea garden is situated in the Arboretum and is open Tuesdays - Sundays from 10h00 – 16h30. Colder days can be enjoyed next to the fireplace – in summer the outdoor serving area in the shade of the ancient oak trees is very inviting.

2.3.2.8 *Tourism*

WOOD OWL COTTAGE – GUEST HOUSE

Wood Owl Cottage is an old Forestry House which has been restored to furnished 3 en-suite bedroom self-catering guest house. The guesthouse is reached via the plantation roads passed the Foresters house and Eagle Owl Braai Area.

EAGLE OWL BRAAI AREA

Eagle Owl Braai Area is located along the Prinskasteel river above the Chrysalis Academy and reached via plantation roads passing the Foresters house. It is utilised as a venue for

a private functions. The area, which is lawned with Kikuyu grass and shaded by ancient English Oak trees, have toilet and braai facilities that comfortably accommodate groups of up to 150 delegates.

2.3.3 Research

Currently no formal research facilities exist on the site. Outside Institutions are however allowed to undertake field surveys for various research projects such as the current research on Raptors and Baboons.

2.3.4 Conservation

In terms of the lease agreement, clear felled plantation compartments are handed over from MTO to SANParks to a standard specified in the lease. MTO has to contribute a fee of R2000/ha for follow up and rehabilitation.

MAP 5: TOKAI RECREATIONAL ACITIVITIES

2.4 Biophysical Environment

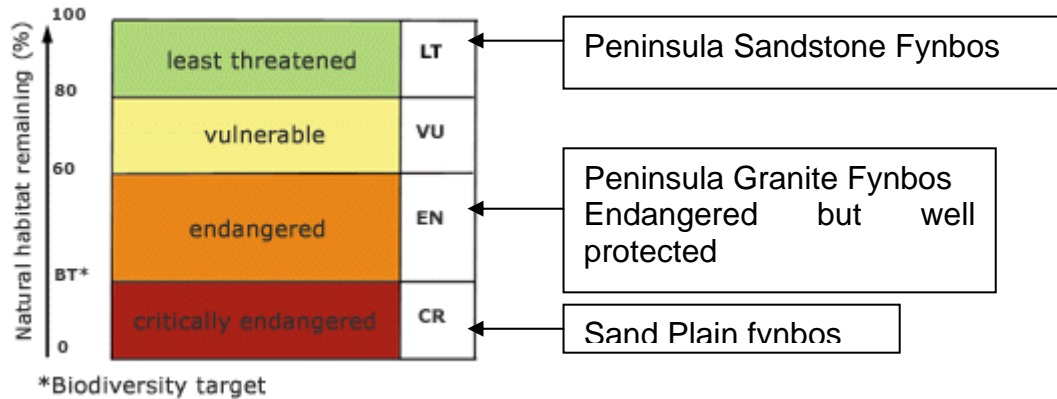
2.4.1 Vegetation

Map 6 indicate the former distribution of natural vegetation as per the NSBA undertaken by SANBI. The most important vegetation type is the Cape Flats Sand fynbos (*Sand Plain Proteoid fynbos*) of which less than 1% is remaining in the fynbos biome. The significance of this vegetation type is illustrated in the study by Holmes, 2001 As well as the significance indicated for the presence of *Diastella proteoides*, in paragraph 3.5. The lower section of the site up to the Manor, present soil conditions suitable for this vegetation type. According the NSBA this vegetation type is endangered and not well protected which gives it a high conservation priority.

The other main vegetation types which can be expected are *Peninsula Granite Fynbos* and *Peninsula Sandstone fynbos*. These vegetation types are however well represented in the Cape Floral Kingdom and under projection. This classification is used as background information as it provides further information on the conservation priority of such vegetation or habitat types. Follow an abstract from the NSBA to illustrate the conservation priority of the above vegetation types which previously occurred in Tokai and is currently mostly covered by plantations.

The status of terrestrial ecosystems was assessed using the SANBI vegetation map together with irreversible loss of natural habitat based on the 1996 National Land Cover.

Ecosystem status is based on how much of an ecosystem's original area remains intact, relative to three different thresholds. The thresholds are shown in the diagram below, and are based on best available science. Note that the threshold beyond which an ecosystem becomes critically endangered varies from 16% to 36%, depending on the ecosystem. The more species-rich the ecosystem, the higher the threshold. This threshold is also known as the biodiversity target: it represents the proportion of each ecosystem one would ideally like to see included in a formal protected area.



The results shown in this map show how intact and well functioning our ecosystems are. Least threatened ecosystems are still largely intact; vulnerable ecosystems are reasonably intact, but are nearing the threshold beyond which they will start to lose ecosystem functioning; endangered ecosystems have lost significant amounts of their natural habitat, impairing their functioning; critically endangered ecosystems have so little natural habitat left that not only has their functioning been severely impaired, but species associated with the ecosystem are also being lost.

Because the assessment of terrestrial ecosystem status is based on the 1996 National Land Cover, we know it is out of date. Since 1996, significant further loss of natural habitat has taken place, especially in some parts of the country such as KwaZulu-Natal. It is likely that more terrestrial ecosystems have become threatened since 1996, so this should be seen as a conservative assessment. Although the NSBA is based on the best available national data, finer-scale biodiversity assessments at the regional or local level based on more detailed and up-to-date information may identify additional threatened ecosystems.

The above information is however on such a scale that it may not be sufficient to indicate small site level differences. The occurrence of e.g. afro-montane pockets are not indicated although it is known that it occurs in the area and pockets of indigenous forest are still present in Tokai.

MAP 6: TOKAI NATURAL VEGETATION

2.4.2 Fauna

Tokai Forest hosts a number of medium to small mammals of which the most well known are the Chacma Baboons and the exotic Grey Squirrel. Predators that have been recorded include Caracal and the Small Spotted Genet. Other mammals include the, Porcupine, Grey Mongoose, Rock Dassie, exotic Indian Sambar and the famous Cape Molerat. Refer to **Annexure D** for observations of snakes, insects and mammals.

List of birds recorded:

Common Name	Scientific name	Indigenous to TMNP	Outside main distribution area	Migrate
Honey Buzzards	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>			x
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		X (alien)	
Forest Buzzard	<i>Buteo trizonatus</i>	X		
Steppe Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo vulpinus</i>	X		
Redbreasted Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter rufiventris</i>	X		
Black Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>	X		
African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	X		
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	X		
Black Eagle	<i>Aquila verreauxii</i>	X		
Rock Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	X		
Jackal Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufofuscus</i>	X		
Yellowbilled Kite	<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>	X		
Blackshouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	X		
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	X		
Gabar Goshawk	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>		x	
Neddicky	<i>Cisticola fulvicapillus</i>	X		
Cape siskin	<i>Pseudochloroptila totta</i>	X		

Cape Francolin	Francolinus capensis	X		
Cape Batis	Batis capensis	X		
Dusky Flycatcher	Muscicapa adusta	X		
Paradise Flycatcher	Terpsiphone viridis	X		
Olive Thrush	Turdus olivaceus	X		
Knysna Warbler	Bradypterus sylvaticus	X		
Olive Woodpecker	Mesopicos griseocephalus	X		
Spotted Eagle owl	Bubo africanus	X		
Wood Owl	Strix woodfordii	X		
Barn Owl	Tyto alba	X		
Fierynecked Nightjar	Caprimulgus pectoralis	x		

The current occurrence of faunal species is much related to the current vegetation, i.e. plantations. Some exotic species has moved into the area as it provide a sustainable habitat, but these species may not have occurred in this area before the establishment of the plantations. The occurrence and most likely original occurrence of faunal species thus have to be established.

Research currently undertaken by the University of Cape Town, indicate that there are 2 baboon troops in the Tokai plantations. Refer [annexure E](#) for detail obtained from the researchers. The research is still underway but will be made available to SANParks when completed. This will then inform the management of this aspect in more detail.

Information from the Black Sparrow Hawk research currently underway, at this stage indicates that the birds prefer pine trees for nesting as it is protected from storms. Eucalyptus is less popular as branches break off more easily and a few nest has been lost in storms. Competition has also been noted between the Black Sparrow Hawks and Egyptian Geese where the geese appear to “steal” the hawk’s nests. The opinion was however raised that if enough indigenous forest exist the hawks will adapt to the new environment but this change have to be slow enough for new breeding pairs explore.

2.4.3 General Typography and soil conditions

The following soil types are present on the site (Refer **Map 7**):

- 1 Red and yellow apedal soils with <15% clay (Avalon, Bainsvlei, Clovelly and Hutton forms)
- 2 Red and yellow apedal soils with > 15% clay (Avalon, Bainsvlei, Clovelly and Hutton forms)
- 3 Shallow to moderately deep grey sandy soils (Cartref forms)
- 4 Deep non-hydrophormic grey sandy soils (Fernwood and Constantia forms)
- 5 Deep hydorphormic grey sandy soils (Fernwood and Vilafontes forms)
- 6 Shallow and deep podzols (Houwhoek and Lamotte forms)
- 7 Shallow non-hydrophormic soils on weathering rock or on clayey substrata (Glenrosa, Swartland, and Sterkspruit forms)
- 8 Shallow to moderately deep hydrophormic grey sandy soils with clayey substrata (Kroonstad, Estcourt, Pinedene, Longlands, and Katspruit forms)
- 9 Aluvial deposits (Dundee, Oakleef and Westleigh forms)
- 10 Rock and shallow soils
- 11 Hatching indicates indicate soils associations in which the second and third soil series in the association code also covers considerable areas. In non-hatched units the first symbol indicates the dominant soil or land type.
- 12 Lagoons, pans and vleis

The lower section of the site up to the forest station has a very low gradient of approximately 1:50. From here it increases slightly to 1:10 to the 150m contour after which it become steeper until it reached 1:2 at the upper section of the site. Most of the upper plantations are situated on a slope of 1:4 which is regarded as the limit for urban development.

MAP 7: TOKAI SOILS

2.4.4 Hydrology/Freshwater systems

Studies undertaken for the Porter Estate provide some clues and indications of what can be expected in Tokai. The main river system is the Prinskasteel system which flow as mountain streams down the mountain slopes, levelling out into foothill streams by the time they pass through the area. "on the flatter gradient of the areas east of Tokai Manor House, and under natural conditions, this area probably naturally comprised a network of small rivers, springs, minor drainage lines and extensive areas of riverine floodplain wetland." (Day et al. 1999). This system has been highly impacted on by human development, agriculture and forestry. The system was separated into mere drainage canals. It is suspected that the original rivers was probably perennial, but due to the high water usage of alien trees is today dry for most of the year. Where the river passes through Tokai it flows within a silted trench, closely hemmed in by pines.

According to Day et al, the primary impacts affecting the system are:

- Extensive invasion by alien plants, in particular water-thirsty mature trees, which have had a severe impact on the quantity of water in the river;
- Channelisation and encroachment of plantations, roads and paddocks into the floodplain;
- Loss of virtually all indigenous riparian plants;
- Erosion of river banks and associated siltation of the channel.

The extensive occurrence of alien tree species coupled with the extensive plantation areas in the catchments, has an effect on the volume of water in the stream, while shading and leaf litter combine to alter the natural functioning of the stream and its riparian communities in these reaches. Erosion, largely as a result of large areas of bare river bank, shaded by alien trees is extensive in places.

It is suspected that the river south of Orpen Rd in its natural state would comprise an extensive area of seasonal wetlands and so called 'wetland-transitional' rivers, often without any clear defined channel (Day et al, 1999).

The river system has been impacted on highly and have little resemblance to its natural condition. The most critical impact noted is the effect of alien, water-thirsty woody vegetation, most notably on stream flow. At the very least provision of an adequate

MAP 8: TOKAI FRESHWATER SYSTEMS

riparian corridor, cleared of all of the alien species is required in order to restore any of the natural state of this system. Day argued that all freshwater ecosystems in the area should be treated as of some ecological importance.

2.5 Cultural historical environment

The following information has been collated from the TMNP Heritage database and position statement (February 2002) as well as the status quo Report (May 2001) on the incorporation of the Tokai Manor House into the Table Mountain National Park and Porter Estate Development Framework. The TMNP Heritage Resources Management Plan (December 2004) was also consulted. The TMNP database was the main source for information. The December 2004 Management plan describes the background to the compilation of the database, but does not provide the details of the fields used to compile the database. Access to these details would facilitate a fuller understanding of the methodology used in the current significance and vulnerability assessment. The research for the majority of the heritage resources was undertaken by the TMNP heritage group.

None of the heritage resources are described in terms of a field rating (see SAHRA Heritage Impact Assessment Minimum Standards). This is a potential threat to the resources and therefore field ratings will form part of the significance and vulnerability assessment. The harvesting schedule will be consulted to make recommendations on how the significance of the resources can be retained/ enhanced and how the vulnerability of the resources will be affected. The public consultation process will enable further significance and vulnerability assessment as described in the terms of reference for the heritage component of the project.

Following thus a mere discription of the heritage elements present in the area.

2.5.1 Prinskasteel River

The river of 4.2 km rises in kloof on south east flank of Constantiaberg, flows north east to join rivers of Sand River Catchment, terminating in Zandvlei. It is significant because it is a structuring element of landscape and is important for historical agricultural and institutional development and recreation. Its significance stems from its relationship with the setting. The vulnerability statement points out that ongoing management is required for corridor and concern is express regarding the removal of exotics related to historic landscapes. The threat is erosion.

2.5.2 Tokai State Forest Roads

These roads (no dates provided), also known as the Tokai Forest Reserve Roads, are on the eastern flanks of Constantiaberg. It commences at Tokai Manor House, continues for 6 km and terminates at Silvermine. It is significant because it is a popular hiking route and because of its age. It was constructed in the 1880's under JS Lister by convict labour and represents an engineering achievement. The following elements increase the vulnerability of the roads: They are now more exposed through removal of trees, the forestry function is no longer needed and cost of maintenance. The threat is identified as 'removal of elements'.

2.5.3 Tokai Arboretum

The arboretum, dating to the British colonial (1850 - 1910) period, is south-west of Tokai Manor House and covers 28ha. It is significant because of its intactness and intrinsic value. It has been planted 1884 by J Storr-Lister and contain over 600 species of trees. It is a popular visitor site and the Friends of Tokai Forest is undertaking the Gondwanaland Project. Its vulnerability is increased by the absence of a Landscape management plan that is needed to ensure continuity. The Arboretum is threatened by decay. It has been declared a Grade 2 Provincial Heritage Site under the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999.

Two other "arboretum" were identified and will be investigated. These include the Camphor trees to the south of the Guest House and the garden area behind the Manor house.

2.5.4 Tokai Manor House

The Dutch period dwelling on 9ha property was built in 1795 and was previously known as 'Aan de Buffelskraal'. It is situated at the western terminal of Tokai Road. The Manor house is significant because it represents several historical layers over 250 years as farmstead, convict station and is related to the reformatory. Its setting is as important as the buildings, and includes trees and open spaces. The vulnerability lies in the costly maintenance and fragile materials and the biggest threat is intrusive elements. It has been declared a Grade 2 Provincial Heritage Site under the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999. the property is currently in the ownership of PAWC (Dept of Transport and Public Works) and TMNP has made application to PAWC to lease the Manor House for the purpose of TMNP headquarters.

2.5.5 Porter Reformatory

No information is supplied by the database, but according to the position statement of the CPNP (2002) an 1883 map shows the reformatory (convict blocks). In 1890 the first schoolmaster was appointed to the reformatory when it was formally moved to Tokai. A new large block of buildings were erected at that time. The reformatory has a strong social connotation with a large section of the metropolitan community (position statement CPNP 2002). The reformatory is highly vulnerable and in a condition of decay and is threatened by inappropriate maintenance.

2.5.6 Tokai Forester's House (historically known as the District Forester's Office)

The Forester's House is 150m west of the Tokai Manor House and is situated to the north of Arboretum. It is 2000sqm in extent. It is significant because it was built pre 1934 (specific date? Database = 1911-1961; 2001 report = 1896) and is an attractive building under thatch, well related to setting. It is also a landmark on the forestry road system. Its vulnerability is increased by costly maintenance, fire risks and baboons scavenging and the threat is identified as inappropriate maintenance.

2.5.7 Wood Owl cottage

This property is 100m north of Forester's House and is 1000sqm in extent. Its significance is described in terms of its age and attractiveness. It was built pre 1934 and renovated in 1995. It is an attractive house under thatch, previously used by SAFCOL and currently by

SANPark as a guest house. Its vulnerability is increased by costly maintenance of the building, fire threat, baboon scavenging and the threat is in inappropriate maintenance.

2.5.8 Buchu Plantation

This plantation of 5ha is 50m west of Forester's house. It is significant because it is a plantation of valuable medicinal plants established by Cape Colonial Government in the 1880-1890's. It consists of a hybrid of *Agothosma crenulata/betulina*. The vulnerability statement points out that theft of valuable plant material is known to occur and the threat is thus removal of significant vegetation.

2.5.9 Forestry Workers Village ("Bosdorp")

The village dates to the British colonial (1850 - 1910) period and is situated 1km west of the intersection of Tokai and Steenberg Road (150x120m). Its significance resides in the fact that plantation labour policy (migrant labour and families) represented in village is shown on a map of 1934. Its vulnerability is increased by the reduction in forestry operation that could lead to abandonment, unauthorised use and vandalism. Security is important. The village may be threatened by demolition.

2.5.10 Tokai Road

The road runs in straight line from Main Road to Prinskasteel River bridge where it cranks to align with Manor House and is 3.8 km in total (1km through forest). Its relationship to the Manor House is a critical factor in its significance. The road was constructed 1892 to link the plantation to the railway. Its forest character and related experience is an important element of its significance. The vulnerability statement mentions that its relationship with the setting and experiential quality could be eroded by over engineered upgrade and loss of roadside forest/plantations. The road is threatened by adjacent urban development. The upper 1km section of the road is managed by SANParks.

2.5.11 Tokai Forest Picnic Area

The 19ha site was created in the time of the Union of SA (1911 - 1961) and lies to the north of Tokai Road and west of the Steenberg/Tokai Road intersection. It attracts 180 000 visitors a year and is a wind free, atmospheric area in which braais, children's parties takes place. The picnic area facilitates a forest experience with very large trees and river banks. According to the vulnerability statement the plantation is in need of management

plan to ensure continuity. Numbers and behaviour of public need control to ensure quality of experience. The threat is identified as removal of significant vegetation.

2.5.12 Old Orpen Road

Sections of the Old Orpen road cut through the plantation and the main remaining section forms the eastern boundary to the picnic area. The main section is 500m long. It is significant because it was constructed in 1902 and in use until replaced by Orpen Road in 1960's. It is lined with trees and provide potential access for picnic area. The vulnerability statement notes that it is only used intermittently since formal closure and no maintenance is undertaken. A threat is in clearing of surfaces or structures or landscaping.

2.5.13 Orpen Road Forester's House (Thatch cottage)

This house is situated at the intersection of original farm road from Tokai Manor House and Orpen Road, a 50 x 50m area with outbuildings and a garden. According to the significance statement it is a landmark thatched roof house, stylistically related to others at Tokai and Porter (PWD) and largely unchanged. It was probably built in the 1940's. Its vulnerability is increased by the thatch roof that requires ongoing maintenance and alteration and additions need care/sensitivity. Its landmark status is easy to lose. A threat is represented by removal of significant vegetation.

2.5.14 Tokai State Forest

(Historical name Tokai Plantation, alternative name: Tokai Forest Reserve)

The plantation, dating to the British colonial period (1850-1910) covers the east facing slopes of Constantiaberg from Vlakkenberg to Steenberg and is 6.5km in length, its depth being reduced. Its significance resides in it being a cultural landscape that has been established in the 1880's. It is of economic and scientific importance and a source of popular active and passive recreation. It also provides a spiritual experience. Its vulnerability is increased by policy conflict between cultural landscape and biodiversity. A landscape management plan is needed to ensure continuity. A threat is in the removal of elements.

2.5.15 Tokai Forest Station (Historical name Tokai School of Forestry)

The Forest station (75m x 75m) is north of the Tokai Road and 50m east of Manor House. It was created between 1911 and 1961 and is the site of the first School of Forestry in SA and is associated with historic tree alignments. Its vulnerability is in the phasing out of forestry that could lead to demise of the complex. Currently it is a scruffy disparate collection of 'temporary structures'. An archaeological survey is needed before any additions or alterations. The threat is demolition.

2.5.16 Old Tokai Farm Road

The route links the Tokai Manor House to Ondertuine of Porter Reformatory and Tokai Plantation. It is an historical link to the Bergvliet Farm and represents a link from the Reformatory to the vegetable gardens. It is a popular hiking trail and horse trail that has been in use for 200 years. The vulnerability is in erosion from poor stormwater management. A management plan is needed, especially to address the threat of erosion.

2.5.17 Forest Edge Tokai

The forest edge comprises 4.9km of the southern interface zone between plantation and residential areas of Zwaanswyk, Forest Glade and Dennendal. It is significant because of its relationship to the setting. It represents a distinctive landscape change between urban and plantation environment and the properties on the edge gain value. To decrease its vulnerability a landscape management plan is needed to ensure continuity and to address the threat of removal of significant vegetation.

2.5.18 Diastella Colony

This colony occurs in the lower Tokai Forest, and covers an area of about 20x20m. It is significant because it is a scarce resource. It is a red data book species *D. proteoides*, once abundant in Cape Flats sand plain fynbos. This colony represents an isolated occurrence that flowers all year. The vulnerability statement points to the need of a management plan to protect and enlarge the colony and protect against untimely fires. Fire damage occurred in the past. The colony is threatened by clearing of surfaces, placing of structure, landscaping or other land uses such as agriculture or plantations.

2.5.19 Muslim graves

The presence of Muslim graves has been noted. A site inspection revealed that these grave may not be on the SANParks property but on the adjacent farm. The exact position of the boundary is not clear, but based on the cadastral overlay on the compartment details it appears that Compartment C20 encroaches on the adjacent farm and the graves are in this section. More detail survey has to confirm the above.

MAP 9: TOKAI CULTURAL HISTORICAL ELEMENTS

MAP 10: TOKAI PLANNING CONTEXT

CHAPTER 3: CECILIA: STATUS QUO

3.1 The Study Area boundaries

3.1.1 Geographical boundaries

The geographical boundaries are illustrated on **Map 11**. The Cecilia area to be included in this project is represented by the following cadastral units:

Remainder Erf 884

Prt 1 Erf 884

Prt 1 Erf 895

Erf 124

Erf 1013

3.1.2 Management boundaries

The management of the geographical area described above has been assigned to SANParks (Governemnt Notice, 11 Feb 2005) – **Annexure C**, but selected plantations are leased to MTO Forestry (Pty) allowing them to harvest the said plantations according an agreed schedule. (as per the lease agreement between DWAF and MTO). The management areas are indicated on **Map 11**. The management boundaries are thus dynamic as management will be passed on to SANParks as MTO fulfills its obligations i.t.o. harvesting of the plantations.

Management boundaries are further defined by the Joint Management Plan between SANParks and MTO supplemented with the Memorandum of Agreement Infrastructure as described in more detail in paragraph 2.1.2.

MAP 11: CECILIA BOUNDARIES

3.2 Infrastructure and Management facilities

Little infrastructure exist in Cecilia and is mainly in the forestry station which accommodated foresters houses, stores, outbuildings and other utility buildings necessary for managing the plantations. The roads in Cecilia are specifically build for developing, harvesting and managing the plantations.

3.2.1 Civil and Electrical services

The following civil and electrical services currently exist: (Awaiting further information)

Facility	Water	Sewage	Electricity
Forester house Timber house Office (new) Office (old) Blacksmith store Fuel store Fire store Mule stables	Municipal and Plantation Reservoir	Soak aways	
Rhodes Drive cottage	Reservoir	ditto	Ditto
Reservoirs (x2)			

3.3 Activities

3.3.1 Harvesting

3.3.1.1 Commercial forestry

Cecil John Rhodes purchased the land situated in the foothills between Groote Schuur and Constantia Nek where these plantations were established in the 1890's Forestry has been exercised on this land since then. A decision was however taken on national level not to continue with forestry at these two plantations. This implies that trees will be harvested when mature but no replanting will be undertaken by MTO in terms of the current agreement. **Map** 13B indicates the clear felling schedule grouped into 5 year periods. According this schedule most of the trees will be harvested by 2015 and only a few compartments will be left after and harvested by 2022.

MAP 12: CECILIA INFRASTRUCTURE

MAP 13A: CECILIA PLANTATION SPECIES

MAP 13B: CECILIA HARVESTING SCHEDULE

3.3.2 Recreational Activities

Refer [Map 14](#).

3.3.2.1 Hiking

The plantation provide for leisure walks but also link to the popular contour path, Cecilia waterfall. No data is however available on how many people use the plantation for this activity.

3.3.2.2 Walking with dogs

People do use the plantations for walking their dogs, but probably to a lesser extent than the lower portions of Tokai. No data on the number of people and specific areas used are available. This activity is managed by the Dog walkers EMP and subject to a Wild Card Recreational permit.

3.4 Biophysical Environment

3.4.1 Vegetation

[Map 15](#) indicate the former distribution of natural vegetation. Small pockets of indigenous forest remains as well as *Ericaceous Fynbos*. The majority of the plantation area would in its natural state accommodated *Wet Mesotrophic Proteoid Fynbos*. The current area under conservation host *Wet Oligrotrophic Proteoid Fynbos*. The NSBA indicate that the lower and middle section of the area previously accommodated Peninsula Granite Fynbos which as indicated in paragraph 2.4.1, is endangered, but well protected.

3.4.2 General Typography and soil conditions

The following soil types are present on the site (Refer [Map 16](#))

Red and yellow apedal soils with <15% clay (Avalon, Bainsvlei, Clovelly and Hutton forms)
Red and yellow apedal soils with > 15% clay (Avalon, Bainsvlei, Clovelly and Hutton forms)
Shallow to moderately deep grey sandy soils (Cartref forms)
Aluvial deposits (Dundee, Oakleef and Westleigh forms)
Rock and shallow soils

The lower section of the site has a gradient of approximately 1:10 but increase significantly making most of the site quite steep.

MAP 14: CECILIA RECREATION ACTIVITIES

MAP 15: CECILIA NATURAL VEGETATION

MAP 16: CECILIA SOILS

3.4.3 Fauna

Currently no formal records available of fauna in Cecilia forests. It can be assumed that small mammals e.g. genets and squirrels occur.

Refer to **Annexure D** for observations of snakes, insects and mammals

3.4.4 Hydrology/Freshwater systems

Two watercourses cross the site of which the most northerly course which drains out of the De Villiers dam is probably the most significant. Refer **Map 17**.

3.5 Cultural historical environment

The following information has been collated from the TMNP database, the CPNP position statement (February 2002) and the status quo Report (May 2001) on the incorporation of the Tokai Manor House into the Table Mountain National Park and Porter Estate Development Framework. The TMNP Heritage Resources Management Plan (December 2004) was also consulted. The TMNP database was the main source for information. The December 2004 Management plan describes the background to the compilation of the database, but does not provide the details of the fields used to compile the database. Access to these details would facilitate a fuller understanding of the methodology used in the current significance and vulnerability assessment. The research for the majority of the heritage resources was undertaken by TMNP heritage group.

The following heritage resources are discussed in terms of its significance and vulnerability. Where possible, photographs of the resources have been included. Only if a site is formally declared and protected, is it commented on in the status quo report. Ownership is commented on when it may become a source of conflict and will be investigated further for the final report.

MAP 17: CECILIA FRESHWATER SYSTEMS

None of the heritage resources are described in terms of a field rating (see SAHRA Heritage Impact Assessment Minimum Standards). This is a potential threat to the resources and therefore field ratings will form part of the final document. The harvesting schedule will be consulted to make recommendations on how the significance of the resources can be retained/ enhanced and how the vulnerability of the resources will be affected. The public consultation process will enable further significance and vulnerability assessment as described in the terms of reference for the heritage component of the project.

3.5.1 Klaasenkop

Klaasenkop (Klassenkop) is the highest peak above Cecilia Plantations and is named after the same person as the farm from which early explorers ascended the mountain. Its significance is determined by its relationship to the setting because it is this context that facilitates a significant experience. Vulnerability is low and the main threat is that development may cause visual conflict.

3.5.2 Contour Path

The 13 km Contour path, dating to the British colonial (1850 - 1910) period extends from Tafelberg Road to Constantia Nek and its significance is seated in the interpretive qualities that the experience evokes. This magnificent walking route links Rhodes's estates along the eastern flank of the Table Mountain chain. It is a well used route with low vulnerability, and like Klaasenkop, the threat may be in development that causes visual conflict.

3.5.3 Cecilia Forest Station

This resource that dates to the British colonial (1850 - 1910) period is significant because of its age. It has been named after Cecil John Rhodes, who purchased the land situated in the foothills between Groote Schuur and Constantia Nek centered on old ranger's house guarding vast pine plantation (first established 1890s). Vulnerability has been classed as low with the threat being inappropriate management of old structure.

3.5.4 Rhodes Drive / Avenue

Rhodes drive also known as Rhodes's Road, dating to between 1850 and 1910, is located at the M63 from intersection at Union Avenue to Hout Bay Road via old Rhodes Road in Cecilia Forest. It is significant because it is a carriage road constructed by Cecil John Rhodes to link Groote Schuur with Hout Bay Road and defines the edge of the TMNP along most of its route. According to the vulnerability statement by Antonia Malan (January 2003), sections of the old road not replaced by M63 may be disassociated with the original route and allowed to degenerate and be demolished.

MAP 18: CECILIA CULTURAL HISTORICAL ELEMENTS

MAP 19: CECILIA PLANNING CONTEXT

CHAPTER 4: PROJECT INFORMANTS

4.1 Guiding Principles

The following documents provide the planning setting within which Tokai and Cecilia has to be managed and give clues to the vision for the areas.

4.1.1 Park Management Plan

The Park Management Plan indicate key performance areas of which the following are relevant in assessing key issues and the visio:

Performance area	Relevance to Tokai	Relevance to Cecilia
Park Establishment:	This has been achieved as Tokai has been identified as a priority area to be included. The objectives for inclusion should be noted in the future vision.	
Pro-active conservation planning and development: Undertake local area plans and management frameworks	This Management Framework is a direct response to this indicator	
Invasive and non-invasive plant management within the CPPNE	The relation of plantations to biodiversity objectives need to be established future management determined	
Cultural heritage resources	Although heritage resources has been identified, more in depth assessment of significance and vulnerability need to be established.	
Community partnerships and benefits	Various community groups are already involved in the Plantations and these relationships should be strengthen	
Financial sustainability	Options to achieve this would be explored.	Apart from forestry, it is doubted whether this site would pose significant opportunities to contribute to the financial sustainability of the park.

Visitor Management and services	Existing activities be respected and future use be assessed.	
Commercial operations management	Potential Commercial operations to be explored and guidelines provided to explore such operations.	It is doubted whether Cecilia pose commercial operations. Potential Commercial operations to be explored and guidelines provided to explore such operations.

4.1.2 Park CDF

The following Planning principles underpinning the CDF have to be kept in mind through evaluating issues and formulating the vision for Tokai and Cecilia:

- Spatial continuity of ecological systems
- Containment of urban encroachment into nature or heritage areas
- Protection of sensitive habitats from intrusive impacts
- Celebrations of heritage sites, places and areas as a community resource
- Integrated conservation management of natural, cultural and scenic resources
- Visitor facility provision in line with needs and preferences of visitors
- Clustering of visitor facilities at accessible sites
- Channeling visitor access through hierarchy of entry points
- Differentiating level of facility provision according to scale of patronage
- Scale and form of visitor facility provision in harmony with “sense of place” and environmental and social carrying capacities
- Precaution in facility provision where uncertainty over impacts
- Monitoring of cumulative impacts
- Maintaining ecological corridors from Park through urban areas.

The current use zone is indicated as low intensity (plantations) with nodes for both mixed use leisure and low intensity leisure. The potential for head offices are also indicated on the CDF. It is furthermore indicated as a park entry point. The CDF is currently in a process of review and the use zone categories will be applied to Tokai/Cecilia Management Framework.

4.1.3 SANPark suite Management Plans and Programs

A range of management plans for activities and programs for recreational uses have been adopted by TMNP and these plans will inform the extent to which activities can be accommodated at Tokai and how this will correspond with the management of those activities. Spatial proposals will seek to facilitate management and not contradict management.

Following a list of Management Programs which will inform the Tokai Cecilia Management framework:

- EMP – Climbing on Peninsula Mountain Chain – June 2000
- EMP – Dog walkers – Mar 2002
- EMP – Horse riding – Mar 2004
- EMP – Mountain Biking – Mar 2002
- EMP – Paragliding – Oct 2004

Following a list of relevant Management Plans:

- EMP – Fire Management – May 2004
- EMP – Heritage Recourses (2005 – 2010) – Dec 2004

4.1.4 CPNP Visitor survey

4.1.4.1 Tokai

The visitor survey of 2000, posed different questions and the following questions are relevant to Tokai:

1. “Are you a member of any organisation or interest group associated with, working for, or having any dealings with, SANParks or the CPNP (now TMNP)? (-such as recreational clubs, interest groups, volunteers, environmental/ conservation non-governmental or community based organisations).

Response: Twelve (12) percent of members visited high usage sites but it was fairly high for Tokai at 29%.

Members of organisations mostly lived within 10km radius from the park boundaries and are mainly from the “high income” and “middle income” suburbs. None were from the low income areas.

2. The question of by whom the responded was accompany were answered as follows: Visitors with the highest number of friends in groups visited High use sites such

as Tokai. The largest family groups were local visitors who lived in lower income suburbs of CT, located 10-20km or more than 20km from the park boundaries. Visitors with clubs or interest groups were mainly local and the larger groups were from lower income suburbs.

3. Transportation mode were also surveyed:

Transportation used to get to sampling point:	Total high use	Tokai
Total Number	726	83
Private motor vehicle	83.3%	94.7%
Walk	6.2%	1.2%
Run/jog	1.1%	1.4%
Tour bus /coach/ minibus tours/	3.3%	-
Rented/ hired car	3.1%	-
Taxi- metered	1.2%	-
Bicycle	1.1%	2.7%
Taxi – public/minibus	0.8%	-
Public bus	0.5%	-
Motorbike	0.1%	-
Train	0.1%	-

Other relevant conclusions of the survey are:

- Visitors were exclusively Cape Town residents.
- Cycling is the main activity at Tokai.
- Time spend 2,7h
- Tokai is one of the site visited as 'en route' stopping point for those traveling around the Peninsula on day trips.
- There is scope for attracting many more visitors (both local and international) to make 'en route' stops at appropriate and diverse sites, offering a range of Park 'eco-tourism' experiences.
- Only 0.2% visitors would visit another park site on the same day. Only 0.1% of visitors to other sites would visit Tokai on the same day.
- The largest proportion of local visitors entered Park areas approximately weekly or monthly.

- Tokai was rated between good and excellent (81,3%)

The above provides a good background for understanding visitor patterns, but due to time lapse and interventions by SANParks, these may have changed. Through a questionnaire at the workshops, the above will be tested and although it is not the intention to undertake a full survey to replace the above, it is anticipated that areas of change may be identified or at least highlight potential changing patterns.

4.1.4.2 Cecilia

The visitor survey posed different questions and the following question is relevant to Cecilia:

- 44% of visitors were members of organisation- or interest group.
- All visitors used private vehicles to get access comparing to 86% for the total park.
- Visitors are exclusively Capetonians
- The implication is that visitors to the Cape Town area visit sites within the Park because these sites are Cape Town attractions and not because of their association with or location in a national Park
- Time spend 2.2

4.1.5 Urban Planning context

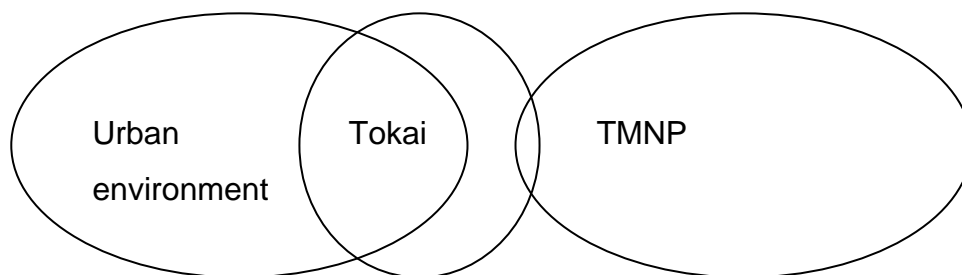
4.1.5.1 Tokai

Various planning documents will inform links to the urban spatial network. These include inter alia:

- MSDF
- Constantia Tokai Valley Local Area Growth Management and Development Plan (1992)
- Constantia Valley Riverine Open Space Study (1993)
- Scenic Drive network (1998)

It is important to realise that Tokai is currently a buffer area between urban development and conservation and in the public opinion has closer links to the urban experience than as a national park. This matter will be tested in the public engagement process.

Figure 1: Tokai Current Planning perception



4.1.5.2 Cecilia

Various planning documents will inform links to the urban spatial network. These include inter alia:

- MSDF
- Constantia Tokai Valley Local Area Growth Management and Development Plan (1992)
- Constantia Valley Riverine Open Space Study (1993)
- Scenic Drive network (1998)

4.1.6 Legal requirements

Various legislation is applicable to Tokai and Cecilia of which the National Forest Act is currently the most important. The requirements of:

- NEMA: Protected Areas Act
- NEMA: Biodiversity Act
- National Heritage Resources Act
- Protected Areas Act
- Agricultural resources Act (CARA regs)

would however be considered and may guide decision making in formulating the vision.

4.2 Infrastructure

In formulating the vision for Tokai it is important to:

- Assess the availability of services for whatever proposals are made
- Assess the viability of existing infrastructure and determine whether to utilize such infrastructure or whether to demolish or replan/design.
- The environmental impact of current and future infrastructure

4.3 Activities

4.3.1.1 Commercial Plantations

Currently the legal status of this matter is that plantation activities will be phased out over the next 20 years.

In order to facilitate the release of land, the clear felling schedule has been divided in 5 year cycles as per **map 4**. The release schedule will inform the schedule for implementing future use proposals.

4.3.1.2 Recreational Activities

Current use patterns will inform immediate use requirements, but it should be kept in mind that human recreational requirement change over time and whatever proposals are made should be flexible enough to accommodate a change of activity demand over time.

4.3.1.3 Conservation/Research

From initial site evaluation and the past role Tokai played in specifically in research, it is clear that the opportunity exist to explore the utilisation of facilities for research in future.

Education opportunities also exist and will be explored.

The mandate to rehabilitate the state plantation will require significant conservation actions on the site and will need to be administrating and managed on site.

4.3.1.4 Tourism/ eco-tourism

The location of Tokai and proposal already received indicated that opportunities for further tourism facilities and eco-tourism activities exist. These will be explored.

4.4 Biophysical Environment

With biodiversity conservation being SANParks core objective the following biophysical attributes will inform the formulation of the vision for Tokai:

- Biodiversity objectives and restoration viability as per the biodiversity targets set out by NSBA and research undertaken by Pat Holmes on the restoration viability of the Sand Plain fynbos.
- Freshwater systems and biological corridors as links to MOSS and cognisance of the Source to Sea initiative by the City of Cape Town.
- Significance and Vulnerability of ecosystems relating to the threats of eco-tourism, recreational activities and urban development
- Fauna management and conservation of habitats with due cognisance of current research re. baboons and Black Sparrow Hawk.

4.5 Cultural historical environment

The significance evaluation of the cultural elements will be an important informant to proposals for Tokai and Cecilia. The following summary of the an initial re-evaluation of significance already provide clues to the future role of these elements. A full re-evaluation and vulnerability assessment would be provided in the issues report to inform the management framework.

The heritage resources identified in the status quo report will be assessed using the Heritage Asset Sensitivity Gauge (HASG).

The following a summary of the assessment of the heritage significance: (refer [Annexure F](#) Tokai:

High significance:

- Tokai Manor precinct
- Tokai Manor
- Porter reformatory
- Arboretum

Medium significance:

- Tokai forest Landscape
- Tokai forest picnic area

Low significance:

- Tokai Forest Roads
- Tokai foresters House
- Buchu Plantation
- Bosdorp
- Thatch cottage
- Wood Owl guest house
- Tokai Road
- Old Orpen Road
- Tokai forest station
- Old Tokai farm Road

Cecilia:

Medium significance:

- Cecilia Forest Landscape

Low significance:

- Rhodes Drive Avenue
- Cecilia forest station

CHAPTER 5: DESKTOP ISSUES IDENTIFICATION

Following initial issues determined from correspondence in the media and site visits.

ISSUE	TOKAI	CECILIA
Felling of trees and the exit strategy		
Lose trees which are life givers from the environment	X	X
Lose shaded recreational areas	X	X
Birds Lose habitat	X	X
Visual impact	X	X
Rehabilitation/Restoration	X	X
Biodiversity restoration		
Sand Plain Fynbos	X	
Freshwater systems restoration – water quality	X	
SANParks alien clearing program and management	X	X
World Heritage site status	X	X
Afromontane forests	X	X
Recreation		
Demarcation of activity zones	X	
Identification of permitted activities	X	X
Relation to urban environment vs. conservation environment	X	X
Access		
Controlled access	X	
Access to communication masts	X	
Management/leases/ownership		
Co-operative governance: SANParks, DWAF, PAWC	X	X
Individual leases, MTO	X	
Civil Services		
Impact of current sewer systems and future development requirements	X	
Availability and quality of water	X	

Cultural Assets		
Vulnerability of assets	X	X