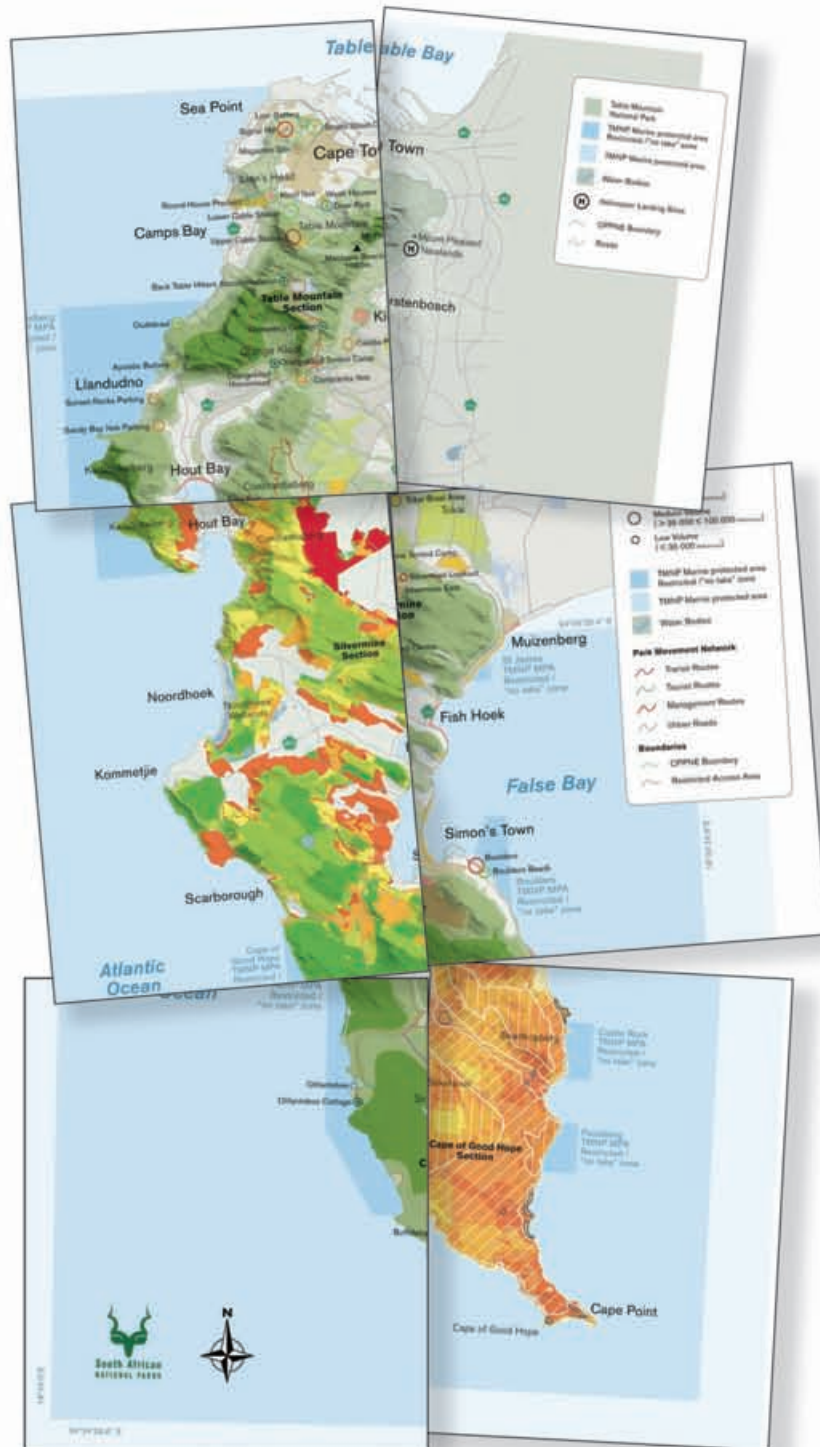


# CDF Report

## Conservation Development Framework

### 2006-2011

# Volume I



## Table Mountain National Park

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

Table Mountain National Park, P.O. Box 37, Constantia, 7848, Tel: +27 21 701 8692 or Fax: +27 21 701 8773,  
e-mail: [tablemountain@sanparks.org](mailto:tablemountain@sanparks.org), website: [www.tmnp.co.za](http://www.tmnp.co.za)



<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>Page</b>
1. Background	1
2. Scope of CDF	1
3. Objectives	1
4. CDF informants	1
5. Structure of CDF	2
6. Process followed to revise the 2001 CDF	3
7. CDF Visitor Use Zones	4
8. Management guidelines	5
9. Visitor Sites	5
10. Status of CDF proposals	5

### **Figures**

1. Process followed to update 2001 CDF

### **Map**

1. CDF map
2. Visitor Site Proposals: 2006-2011

### **Tables**

1. CDF Use Zones – desired state and experiential qualities
2. CDF Use Zones – guidelines for managing recreational activities
3. CDF planning and management guidelines for Visitor Sites
4. CDF Use Zones – guidelines for managing commercial activities and organised events
5. CDF Use Zones – guidelines for the provision of visitor facilities
6. Management guidelines for the movement network
7. Visitor Site proposals: 2006 to 2011

## **1. Background**

A Conservation Development Framework (CDF) is a spatial plan for a national park and its surrounds. In 2001 a CDF for the then Cape Peninsula National Park was compiled and approved by the South African National Parks (SANParks) Board and endorsed by the City of Cape Town. This CDF was the first spatial plan for a national park prepared in the country. SANParks subsequently adopted the CDF as standard practice to be applied in all national parks, and to this end issued a CDF Planning Manual.

With the promulgation of the National Environmental Management : Protected Areas Act, Act 57 of 2003 (NEM:PAA), it became a legal requirement for all national parks to prepare zoning plans indicating what activities may take place in different sections of a national park. The CDF for a national park meets this legal requirement.

In terms of SANParks policy, all management plans are reviewed on a five year cycle. So in 2006 Table Mountain National Park (TMNP) reviewed and updated its Park Management Plan as well as its CDF. The CDF for the period 2006 to 2011 presented in this report is therefore both a revision and extension of the Park's 2001 CDF, and it should be read as such.

## **2. Scope of a CDF**

TMNP's CDF comprises a map that demarcates the Park into visitor use zones and an associated set of management guidelines. The CDF map covers the entire park and its surrounds (Map 1). The CDF map fixes access into and within a Park (i.e. defines entry points and the movement network), identifies areas suitable for various recreational activities (i.e. delineates visitor use zones), and shows where and what level of visitor facilities should be provided (i.e. demarcates the Park's visitor sites).

Towards the use of the CDF map as a management tool, the CDF report also sets out guidelines for the management of visitor use zones, recreational activities, visitor sites, the movement network, commercial activities and heritage resources.

## **3. Objectives**

The Park's objectives in revising its 2001 CDF were as follows:

- To ensure that the CDF meets the Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism's (DEAT's) requirements regarding compliance with the NEM:PAA.
- To align the TMNP's CDF with SANParks CDF Planning Manual.
- To update the 2001 CDF with new information (e.g. TMNP Heritage Resources Management Plan, Biodiversity and Heritage Sensitivity-Value analysis and TMNP Tourism Development Concept Plan).
- To bring the CDF in line with TMNP's revised Park Management Plan.

## **4. CDF Informants**

To inform preparation of TMNP's first CDF in 2001, information was collected and mapped on the Park's biophysical, heritage and scenic assets, land use patterns within and surrounding the Park, hazardous and unstable areas, traffic problems and Park patronage. As this baseline information still applies it was used as point of departure for the 2006 CDF update.

The following new work was undertaken in updating the Park's original CDF:

- The categories of visitor use zones applied in the 2001 CDF were modified to align with SANParks CDF Planning Manual and adapted to the specific needs of TMNP.
- The social and environmental conditions that TMNP aspires to uphold (i.e. the desired state) in the Park's different visitor use zones were defined, and management guidelines for upholding these conditions were compiled.
- New TMNP studies completed since the 2001 CDF were reviewed, namely:
  - TMNP Tourism Study
  - TMNP Heritage Management Plan
  - Detailed planning frameworks and precinct plans prepared for areas such as Groote Schuur Estate; Signal Hill-Kloof Nek-Tafelberg Road, etc.
- The 2001 appraisal of the value and sensitivity of the Park's biophysical, heritage and scenic resources was updated.
- Feedback was obtained from TMNP staff on the 2001 CDF
- The City and Provincial planning frameworks have been reviewed and assessed as informants to the revised CDF.

## 5. Structure of the CDF

The TMNP CDF consists of 3 volumes:

**Volume 1**, this document, is the CDF as presented in the TMNP Park Management Plan for approval by the Minister of Environment and Tourism. It consists of a short, concise report with accompanying CDF tables and the CDF map.

**Volume 2**, the CDF Technical Report, contains the details of the process to prepare and informants to update the Park's 2001 CDF. This is the main reference document for use by Park management and planning authorities.

**Volume 3**, the CDF Planning Units Report, identifies 11 'planning units' in the Park and provides biophysical, heritage, scenic, infrastructural and land consolidation information and intentions for each unit in the context of CDF zoning and visitor sites.

The revised CDF is also presented as a map which depicts the Use Zones and Visitor Sites. The CDF map (Map 1) is accompanied by and read with a series of tables which provide a quick reference summary to the CDF planning and management guidelines as follows:

1. CDF Use Zones – desired state and experiential qualities
2. CDF planning and management guidelines for Visitor Sites
3. CDF Use Zones – guidelines for managing recreational activities
4. CDF Use Zones – guidelines for managing commercial activities and organised events
5. CDF Use Zones – guidelines for the provision of visitor facilities
6. Management guidelines for the movement network
7. Visitor Site proposals: 2006 to 2011

## 6. Process Followed to Revise the 2001 CDF

An interactive process was followed in updating and revising TMNP's 2001 CDF (Figure 1). To start the process, the 2001 CDF report was critically reviewed at a series of workshops with key role players. New information as listed above was considered and a first draft of the revised CDF produced and discussed with the TMNP Park Forum Steering Committee. Based on their feedback a second draft of the 2006 CDF zoning map was prepared with its associated management guidelines.

To solicit comment from stakeholders on the proposals contained in a draft CDF (2006 – 2010), the consultation process involved notification to interested and affected parties, inviting comment on the draft CDF by placing it on the Park's website and in libraries and holding an Open Day, and documenting all comments received and TMNP's responses. The CDF was updated based on stakeholder inputs received.

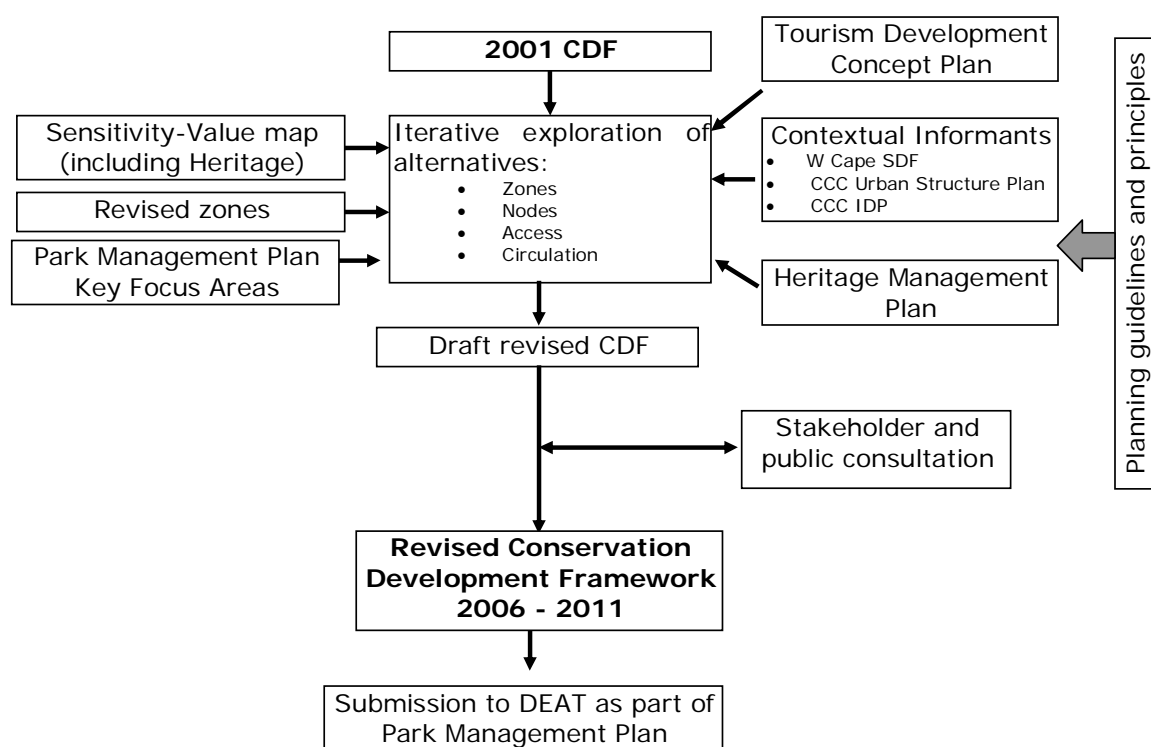


Figure 1: Process followed to update the 2001 CDF

## 7. CDF Visitor Use Zones

The CDF demarcates the Park into visitor use zones. Visitor use zoning is a spatial management tool used in protected areas throughout the world to assist in balancing conservation with tourism and recreation activities. **Table 1** presents SANParks system of visitor use zones that are applicable in the TMNP. It is important to note that these are visitor experiential use zones. They encapsulate the desired state of environmental and social conditions that Park management aspires to uphold (i.e. their intentions) over the period 2006 - 2011.

TMNP's visitor use zones reflect two basic experiential qualities that management aspires to uphold in the Park, namely:

- a) Close to nature experience:  
The activities in these zones are more dependent on the quality of the natural environment and less dependant on sophisticated facilities. These activities tend to be at a landscape level and the visitor has to be more self reliant. These activities and the related facilities are largely recreational. The visitor use zones falling within the 'close to nature' experience are:
  - Remote Wilderness
  - Remote
  - Quiet
  
- b) Outdoor natural experiences:  
Activities associated with an outdoor natural experience 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. The visitor use zones that encapsulate an 'outdoor natural' experience are:
  - Low Intensity Leisure use zones (where recreational facilities target mainly local visitors)
  - High Intensity Leisure use zones (which are the prime tourism destinations).

The CDF Map presents the delineation of TMNP into the visitor use zones listed above. The TMNP CDF's use zones extend beyond the Park's boundaries, and encapsulate the environmental and experiential qualities that management would like to see upheld in the Park's surrounds. The CDF use zones that extend outside the Park's borders have no official status, but reflect the Park's attitude towards these areas. It is recognized that surrounding landowners may have different intentions to that of the Park.

The 2006 CDF refines and updates the 2001 version. There are two basic differences between the 2001 and 2006 CDF, namely:

- a) The 2006 CDF introduces a new use zone category, called Remote Wilderness. As explained in the accompanying tables and illustrated on the CDF map, areas zoned Remote Wilderness are those limited areas which offer a wilderness experience.
- b) The 2006 CDF is more specific regarding how the Park intends managing recreational and other activities in the different visitor Use Zones

Within the Park, three Restricted Access Areas are recognised. These historically restricted areas have special management conditions associated with entry and thus are not freely accessible to the public.

For continuity in management, the interface between marine and terrestrial environment was considered. Where possible the Remote Wilderness and Remote zones are contiguous with the Restricted / No Take zones of the declared Table Mountain Marine Protected Area.

## 8. Management Guidelines

Towards upholding the visitor experience and environmental qualities aspired to in each visitor zone, the provision of recreational activities, visitor facilities, visitor sites, commercial activities, and access will be managed in accordance with the guidelines set out in Tables 1-6.

1. CDF Use Zones – desired state and experiential qualities
2. CDF planning and management guidelines for Visitor Sites
3. CDF Use Zones – guidelines for managing recreational activities
4. CDF Use Zones – guidelines for managing commercial activities and organised events
5. CDF Use Zones – guidelines for the provision of visitor facilities
6. Management guidelines for the movement network

TMNP as a largely open access Park with a wide range of recreational activities presents complex management challenges. The different users have often conflicting requirements and in an open access system it is impossible for management to monitor and regulate all activities. Thus, a system of Environmental Management Programmes (EMPs) has been introduced for many of the main recreational activities in the Park. EMPs are documents that are compiled in consultation with the representative bodies for the relevant activity. The role of the EMPs is to:

- Set a code of conduct for visitors who partake in the relevant activity
- Clearly define the area in which the relevant activity can or cannot occur
- Avoid clashes between users
- Provide guidelines for self policing by users
- Provide regulation for the enforcement of rules and guidelines when not adhered to.

## 9. Visitor Sites

The CDF Map also illustrates the sites where facilities should be provided in the Park. The Park's proposed visitor sites are a refinement of the 2001 CDF taking into consideration detailed precinct level planning that has been undertaken in the past 5 years (see Table 7: Visitor Site proposals: 2006 to 2011).

## 10. Status of CDF

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 (EIAs, HIAs etc) 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 forms part of the TMNP Park Management Plan as approved by the Minister of Environment and Tourism in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act:57 of 2003).








Map 1: TMNP 2006 – 2011 Conservation Development Framework (CDF)

**Table 1: CDF Visitor Experiential Use Zones - Desired State, Conservation Objectives and User Experiential Qualities**

Experience	TMNP Zone	Desired State <sup>1</sup>	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 on 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 <sup>2</sup>	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 2: CDF Visitor Sites - 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*, Koeel 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 3: 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 4: 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. # The number of events, the number of participants and frequency of events to be strictly controlled.
HIGH INTENSITY LEISURE	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*		✓*	✓*		* Activities should not interfere with the designated use of the zone.
✓	Suitable in certain locations under managed conditions								

- Notes:
1. All these activities are subject to permits with specific conditions.
  2. The above table delineates the areas 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 5: 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	✓*	✓#	✓#				✓#	✓#		✓	✓+	* Park accommodation. Small (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 managed conditions											
✓✓	Very suitable											

**Table 6: CDF : Management Guidelines for the Park's Movement Network**

Category	Characteristics	Roads	Guidelines
<b>Transit route</b>	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
<b>Tourist Roads</b>	Used for game viewing and sight-seeing in sedan vehicles and minibuses. Self drive and tours. Busses may be allowed, but no commercial coach tours.	Cape Point Circular Drive, Road to Gifkommetjie, 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
<b>Management routes</b>	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.	Orankekloof Ring Road Back Table Road Ou Wa Pad Devil's Peak track Constantiaberg Road	These roads are primarily used 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 7a: Visitor Site Proposals – High Volume Sites**

VISITOR SITES	Current Status	Proposed Role	User Zone	Main Activity (by 2011)	Recommended Management Action	Priority
<b>High Volume:</b> (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 7b: Visitor Site Proposals – Medium Volume Sites**

VISITOR SITES	Current Status	Proposed Role	User Zone	Main Activity (by 2011)	Recommended Management Action	Priority
<b>Medium Volume:</b> (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 7c: Visitor Site Proposals – Low Volume Sites**

VISITOR SITES	Current Status	Proposed Role	User Zone	Main Activity (by 2011)	Recommended Management Action	Priority
<b>Low Volume :</b> (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



Map 2: TMNP 2006 – 2010 Visitor Site Proposals