



AECI Office Park
Building No 1 Office 22
De Beers Rd Ext
Somerset West 7130

Tel: 021 851 0900
Fax: 021 851 0933
Fax to email: 0866 14 7731
Email: info@djec.co.za

°Integrated Environmental Management ° Public Participation Management ° Waste Management

15 August 2006

To whom it may concern:

STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR THE REVISION OF THE TABLE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK CONSERVATION DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Conservation Development Framework (CDF) is, in accordance with the Protected Areas Act, currently undergoing its 5 year review. As part of the review process the attached draft CDF is now available for public review and comment. The comment period closes on **14 September 2006** and all comments on the draft CDF must be submitted to:

Nick Steytler
DJ Environmental Consultants
PO Box 24, Sir Lowry's Pass, 7133
Fax: 021-851 0933
Email: nick@djec.co.za

Please note that the draft CDF is also available from the following website: www.tmnp.co.za

All comments will be captured in an Issues and Responses Report which will be made available to registered stakeholders for their records.

Yours faithfully

Nick Steytler Pr Sci Nat, EAPSA
Senior Environmental Consultant
DJ Environmental Consultants
Tel: 021 851 0900
Fax: 021 851 0933
E-mail: nick@djec.co.za

TABLE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK:

REVISION OF THE CONSERVATION DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (CDF)

What is a CDF?

South African National Parks (SANParks) are required by law (i.t.o. the Protected Areas Act) to prepare zoning plans for all parks indicating what activities may take place in different sections of a national park. This overall spatial plan for a national park is what is known as a Conservation Development Framework (CDF).

What is the purpose of preparing a CDF?

A CDF is a management tool used to reconcile conservation, development and recreational needs within and surrounding a park. It provides a spatial framework within which to manage a park's conservation, tourism and recreation activities. A CDF seeks to ensure that a park's environmental integrity is not compromised in providing visitors with a unique and memorable experience.

What does a CDF comprise?

A CDF comprises a map and a set of management guidelines, as presented in this brochure. The CDF map covers the entire park and its surrounds. 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). The CDF's guidelines cover management of visitor use zones, visitor sites, the movement network and park interface.

Why is the CDF prepared in 2001 being revised?

Forming part of the Table Mountain National Park's (TMNP) Management Plan, the CDF needs to be reviewed and updated every 5 years. The current revision of the 2001 CDF is informed by the following recent initiatives:

- The TMNP's new Management Plan for the period 2006 – 2010.
- The City of Cape Town's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and 2030 spatial vision, which was released this year for comment.
- The TMNP's tourism development framework and its Heritage Resources Management Plan
- TMNP Precinct Plans prepared for areas such as Signal Hill – Tafelberg Road, Groote Schuur Estate, etc.
- TMNP Environmental Management Programs prepared for recreational activities in the park (e.g. walking with dogs, horse riding, climbing, paragliding, etc)

What is the status of the CDF's proposals?

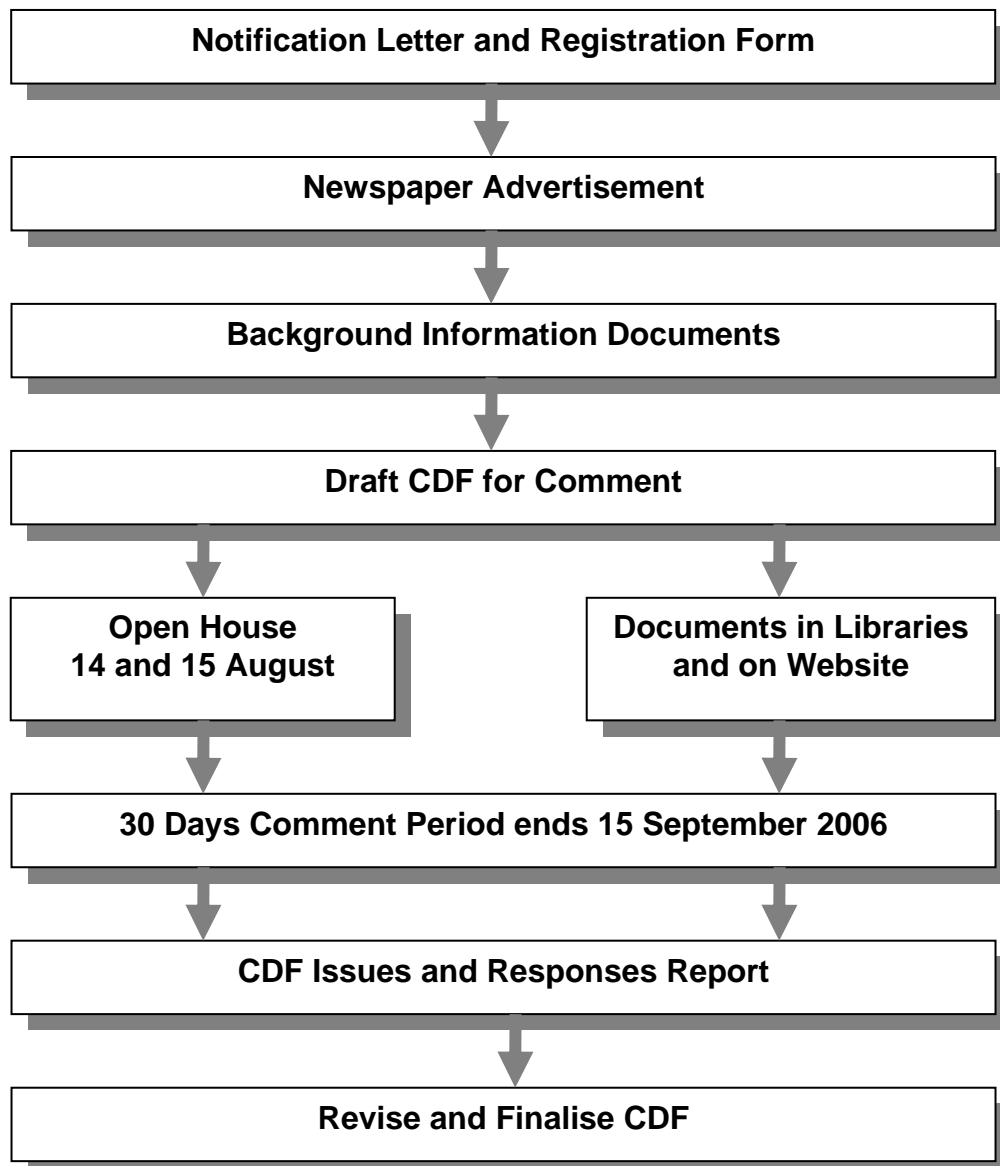
The draft of TMNP's Revised CDF has been released for review, and its proposals are presented in this brochure for comment by all stakeholders. The CDF sets out the desired state of environmental and social conditions that park management aspires to uphold (i.e. their intentions). The CDF's use zone proposals extend beyond the park's boundaries, and encapsulate the experiential qualities that management would like to see provided to visitors. The CDF's use zone proposals 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. As a spatial management framework the CDF's proposals do not grant or take away development rights. Due statutory processes still need to be followed by SANParks before the CDF's proposals can be implemented at specific sites.

What is the process for public participation in the CDF's revision?

TMNP are running parallel processes for stakeholder involvement in the updating of the Park Management Plan, the revision of the CDF, and the preparation of a Management Framework for Cecilia and Tokai Plantations. The CDF process is set out below:

CDF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS



What other statutory authorities are involved in the CDF's revision?

TMNP are engaging with the City of Cape Town, South African Heritage Resources Authority (SAHRA), and Marine and Coastal Management (MCM) in the revision of their CDF.

How does the 2001 CDF differ from the 2006 revised CDF?

The 2006 CDF is a refinement and update of the 2001 version. The revision is informed by lessons learnt from park management's use of the 2001 CDF over the past 5 years, recent developments in and surrounding the park, and new plans and studies.

There are two basic differences between the 2001 and 2006 CDF, namely:

1. The 2006 CDF proposes introducing 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 few parts of the park that offer a wilderness experience.
2. As basis for entering into negotiations with Marine and Coastal Management and the City of Cape Town on integrating the management of terrestrial and coastal activities along the Cape Peninsula, the 2006 draft CDF puts forward proposals for the introduction of coastal use zones. These are illustrated in the CDF map and explained in the management guidelines table.

Draft CDF maps for both the terrestrial and coastal environments are presented overleaf for comment. In addition guidelines for the management of the park's use zones, visitor sites, and movement network are also presented in a series of tables. Stakeholders are invited to submit their comments on these CDF proposals to:

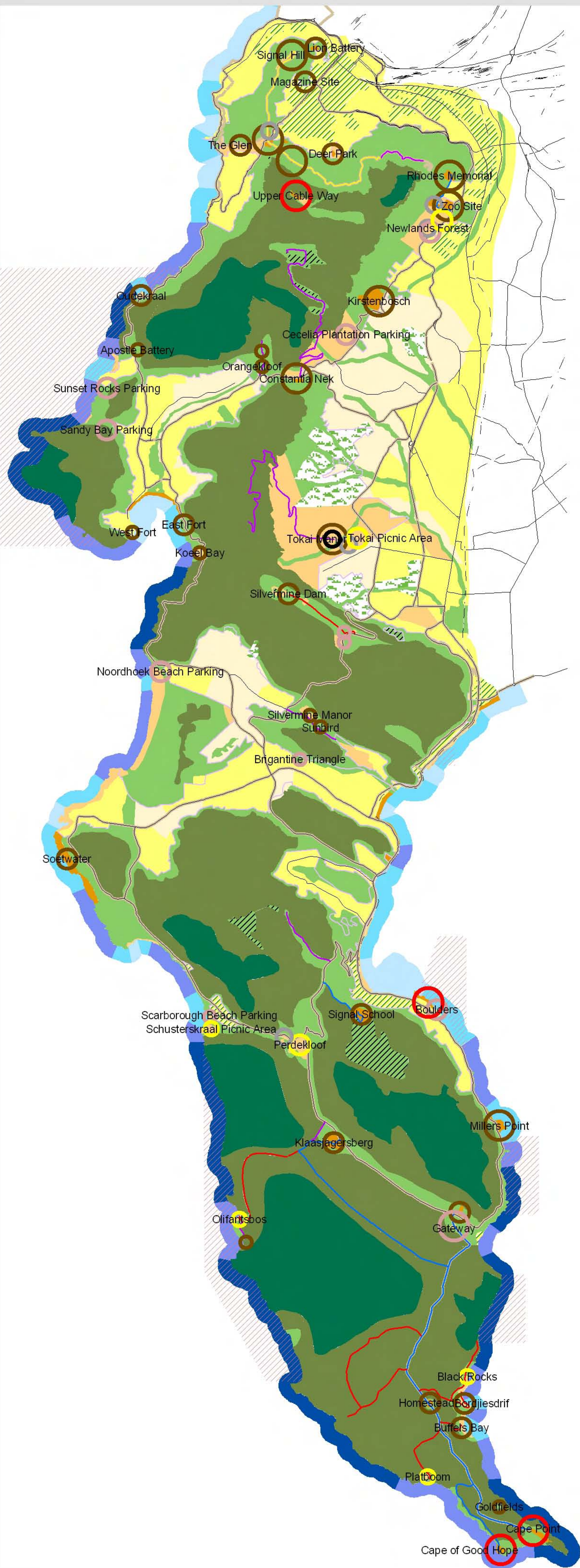
Nick Steytler

DJ Environmental Consultants

PO Box 24, Sir Lowry's Pass, 7133

Fax: 021-851 0933

Email: nick@djec.co.za



Use Zones (TMNP)

- Remote Wilderness
- Remote
- Quiet
- Low Intensity Leisure
- High Intensity Leisure

Use Zones (CITY)

- Agriculture
- Urban Conservation
- Peri-Urban
- Urban
- Military / Utility

Coastal Zones

- Remote
- Quiet
- Low Intensity Leisure
- High Intensity Leisure

Movement Network

- Scenic Drives
- Public Roads
- Recreational Roads
- Transit Roads
- Tourist Roads
- Management Routes
- Rail-Network
- Urban Edge
- No Take Zones

VISITOR SITES (Existing and Proposed)

- Scale**
- High Volume (>100 000 Visitors p.a.)
 - Medium Volume (> 35 000 & <100 000 Visitors p.a.)
 - Low Volume (< 35 000 Visitors p.a.)
- Role**
- Visitor Destination
 - Mixed Use Leisure
 - Park Entry Point
 - Picnic Sites
 - Park Head Office
 - Park Field Office

TMNP CDF REVISION PROPOSED TERRESTRIAL & COASTAL USE ZONES



TMNP ZONING: Experiential qualities

Experience	Zone	Experiential Qualities	Interaction between users	Type of Access	Type of activities	Type of Facilities
Close to Nature Activities tend to be at landscape level	REMOTE WILDERNESS	Isolation	Very Low	Only on foot	Hiking	Footpaths
	REMOTE	Solitude	Low	Only on foot	Hiking Walking Game and scenic drives on designated tourist roads	Footpaths
	QUIET	Relaxation	Moderate	Mainly on foot, non-motorised transport & restricted vehicular access.	As for Remote with the addition of Mountain Biking and Horse riding	Includes well constructed footpaths, access roads, low impact rustic accommodation.
Outdoor Natural Experience Activities tend to be at precinct level	LOW INTENSITY LEISURE	Socialisation	Frequent	On foot, non-motorised & self drive	Hiking, Walking, Mountain Biking, Horse riding, Orienteering Braaiing, Picnicking.	Includes well constructed footpaths, access roads, braai sites, picnic sites, self catering accommodation.
	HIGH INTENSITY LEISURE	Entertainment	Very frequent	On foot, non-motorised, vehicular & bus	Tourism related e.g. Sight-seeing	Includes footpaths, transport systems, accommodation, restaurants, curio and refreshment stalls.

TMNP ZONING: Visitor Sites

Site	Role	Facilities	Applicable zones	Guidelines	Examples
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, mass transport systems, refreshments.	High Intensity Leisure	Due to high pressures 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.	Cape Point Table Mountain Upper Cable Station Boulders' Visitor Centre
Mixed Use Leisure	Serves a variety of purposes- recreation, leisure, transit, education, refreshments and accomodation. Varies in scale according to context	Ablutions, park , food outlets, accommodation, interpretative centres , education facilities, recreation facilities (picnic & braai)	High Intensity leisure Low Intensity Leisure	Length of stay is longer than for Tourist Destinations and provides for a range of activities.	Kloof Nek, Constantia Nek, Rhodes Memorial, Zoo Site
Picnic/braai	Provides braai & picnic facilities mainly for local residents	Only Braai , tables with seating and ablutions. No other activities, facilities or private refreshment outlets	Low Intensity Leisure	No commercialisation such as kiosks	Perdekloof, Newlands braai area.
Park Entry point	Points of entry into the park These can be categorised as: -Pay Points, -Gateways, -Minor Access Points and -Local Access Points	Parking with signage & information. Ablutions & trading at selected sites.	Low Intensity Leisure Quiet	Maintained as park entry points Not suitable to diversify into Mixed use Leisure sites. Management of security is required	Newlands Forest parking area, Cecilia parking area, Noordhoek parking area.
NOTE: Each of the above 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					

TMNP ZONING: Visitor Facilities

Visitor Facilities	Accommodation	Food & Beverages Outlet	Curios & Craft Sales	Equipment Rental	Braai sites	Formal Picnic site	Ablution	Interpretive signage	Interpretive & Educational Centres	Signage	Refuse bins	Notes
REMOTE WILDERNESS												
REMOTE										√		
QUIET	√ *	√ #	√ #				√ #	√ #		√	√ +	* Low impact facilities at selected sites # Placed at selected minor gateways + Placed at selected minor gateways. Ultimately bins are to be phased out
LOW INTENSITY LEISURE	√ √	√	√	√ √	√	√ √	√	√	√ √	√ √	√	
HIGH INTENSITY LEISURE	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √		√	√	√	√ √	√ √	√	
√	Suitable in certain locations under controlled conditions											
√ √	Very suitable											

Commercial activities and organised events										
Zone	Film shoots	Parties	Group Events	Concerts	Helicopter landing	Races	Cultural events	Specialised adventure	Paintball	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	√*					√*				* Activites should not interfere with designated use of the zone.
LOW INTENSITY LEISURE	√*	√*	√*	√*	√	√*	√*	√*	√*	* Activites should not interfere with designated use of the zone.
HIGH INTENSITY LEISURE	√*	√*	√*			√*	√*			* Activites should not interfere with the designated use of the zone.

NOTE: All these activities are subject to permits with specific conditions.
The above table delineates the areas where the type of activities will be considered

TMNP ZONING: Recreational Activities

Recreational Activities	Hiking	Walking	Running	Bouldering	Dog walking	Traditional Climbing	Sport Climbing	Hang & Paragliding	Horse Riding	Mountain Biking	Orienteering	Notes
REMOTE WILDERNESS	√					√						
REMOTE	√√	√√	√			√√		√				
QUIET	√√	√√	√√	√	√√	√√	√√	√	√*	√*		* MTB & horses only on designated tracks
LOW INTENSITY LEISURE	√√	√√	√√	√	√√	√	√√	√	√√*	√√*	√+	* MTB & horses only on designated tracks + By permit in designated areas only
HIGH INTENSITY LEISURE	√	√			√*							* Only on leash
√	Suitable under strict conditions											
√√	Very suitable											
NOTE The following activities are not permitted in the Park: Sand boarding, Off road vehicles, Quad bikes; After dark races; base jumping;												
The highlighted activities are subject to Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) setting out conditions, codes of conduct etc:												

TMNP ZONING: Road Categories			
Category	Characteristics	Examples	Guidelines
Scenic drive	High volume public roads with view sites and suitable commercial outlets at designated sites as defined by the City of Cape Town scenic drive study.	Chapman's Peak drive Victoria Drive Ou Kaapse Weg	Cooperate with the City in maintaining desired objectives. Signage designating boundary of and entry into park required.
Public roads	Public roads with no explicit environmental controls.	Constantia Nek Road, Black Hill expressway Kloof Nek Road	Signage designating boundary of and entry into park required
Recreational Roads	Public roads which do not have a primary transport role.	Tafelberg & Signal Hill roads	Joint SANParks and Authority management agreement required. The intention is to introduce controlled access.
Transit Route	A road with high volume used to gain access to high intensity visitor sites. Used by delivery, service and management vehicles to tourist facilities. Commercialised coach tours are allowed.	Cape Point main access road Road to Rhodes Memorial Road to Cape of Good Hope Signal School Road	Managed to allow tourism access to destinations Minimal facilities such as view sites along road
Tourist Roads	Used game viewing and sight-seeing in sedan vehicles and minibuses. Self drive and tours. Busses are allowed, but no commercial coach tours.	Cape Point Circular Drive Road to Gifkommetjie Road to Buffels Bay Platboom Road Roundhouse Road	View sites and interpretative boards at suitable sites. Parking to access footpaths and facilities

<p>Management routes</p>	<p>These may be surfaced or unsurfaced roads or two wheeled 4x4 tracks. Vehicular use by management under controlled conditions. Used as footpaths and EMP activities such as Mountain Biking, horse riding and approved scenic/game drives.</p>	<p>Orangekloof ring road Back Table Road Ou Wa Pad Devil's Peak track Constantiaberg Road</p>	<p>As these roads are used primarily for recreational access, there must 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</p>
---------------------------------	--	---	---

TMNP ZONING: Proposed Coastal Use Zones

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