



## *Table Mountain National Park*

*A Park for All, Forever 'n Park vir Almal, vir Altyd  
iPaka yoluntu lonke ngonaphakade*

### **SANParks**

### **TOKAI CECILIA MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK: ISSUES AND RESPONSES DOCUMENT**

#### **Table Mountain National Park**

**22 September 2006**

**WORKING DOCUMENT**

**This document is a synthesis of the comments made by Interested and Affected Parties during the identification of issues phase of compiling the Tokai Cecilia Management Framework.**

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## ANNEXURES

A	Minutes of Stakeholder workshops & meetings
1.	MTO: 28 July 2006, MTO: 8 September 2006
2.	Workshop: 31 July 2006
3.	Mr James Slabbert: WC Public Works, 2 August 2006
4.	MarkSchlesinger, Cool Forest: 8 August 2006
5.	City of Cape Town: 11 August 2006
6.	Meurant Botha, Peddal Power, 13 September 2006
B	Client Meetings
C	Minutes of Open Day workshops
D	Written Comments and Proposals received.
E	Newspaper Clippings (not complete record)

## Acronyms:

MTO	Mountain to Ocean Pty Ltd
FOTF	Friend of Tokai Forest
DTPW:WC	Department of Transport and Public Works: Western Cape
UFPG	Urban Forest Protection Group
CoCT	City of Cape Town
SANParks	South African National Parks

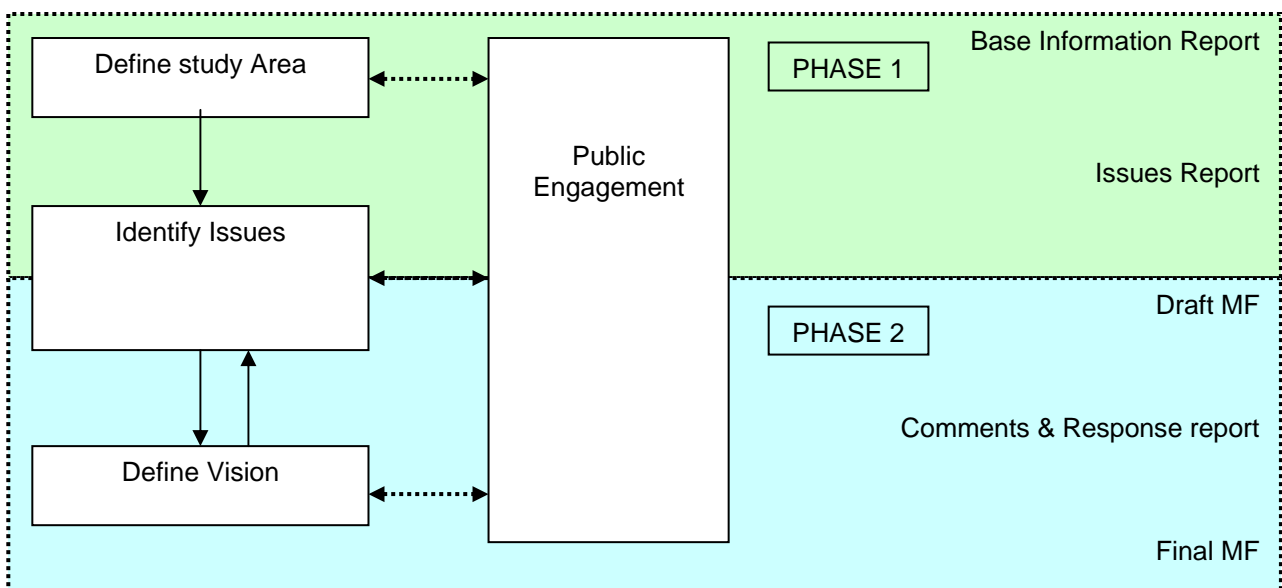
## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is to list and respond to all the issues that were raised during the public participation process at, open days, stakeholder and consultant workshops as well as those issues submitted by interested and affected parties (I&AP's). An issues and response table is set out in section 5.

### 1.2 Process

This Issues report is the final stage of phase 1, and will set the scene for phase 2 in the compilation of the Draft Management Framework (DMF). The DMF will reflect on the issues raised and will be addressed by SANParks accordingly. I&AP's and the public will be invited to further comment or make contributions to the Management Framework. Details on pg. 36.



## 2 ISSUES SUMMARY

This section will provide a summary of the analysis and responses to comments and how these will be accommodated in the Management Framework.

Issue	Spatial relevance	Management relevance	Codes
1. Process		The Management Framework needs to be dynamic and reviewed regularly. A monitoring mechanism should be in place to ensure that objectives are met.	1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 16
2. Harvesting & Replanting	Priority areas to be identified and phasing established.	Management guidelines proposed for Harvesting & Replanting.	2, 7, 8, 12, 13, 16, 18, 20, 26
3. Safety and security	Design measures to improve safety and security. Visibility is an important factor in establishing safe environments.	Management measures to improve safety and security.	3, 26
4. Rehabilitation	Priority areas to be identified and phasing established.	Management guidelines proposed for rehabilitation.	8, 17, 20, 26, CoCT
5. Recreational activities	Areas to be identified for different activities and facilities	Management codes for each activity and facility to be established.	4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 20, 22, 23, 26
6. SANParks capacity		Partnerships and funding methods to be explored to improve capacity	8, 12, 26
7. Additional Facilities	Areas to be identified for appropriate facilities.	Management guidelines proposed for facilities.	10, 12, 15, 26
8. Access	Consider new or improved access to Tokai. Improve current access to Cecilia.	Make proposals for access control to Tokai and Cecilia.	15, 26, DTPW:WC
9. Heritage	Demarcation of heritage elements and design of future areas to retain cultural integrity.	Guidelines to be incorporated to ensure cultural integrity.	10, 11, 12, 26, 20
10. Harvesting of natural resources	Demarcation of areas to be harvested.	Management guidelines to be incorporated to manage the resources so as to ensure their integrity.	2, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14a, 16, 18, 20
11. Community	Create areas for recreational and cultural activities to provide opportunities for marginalized communities to get access to/included in the park.	Suggest initiatives providing opportunities for marginalized communities to get access to / involved in the park.	11, 10, 26
12. Fire Management	Identify areas where fire breaks have to be provided.	Implement SANParks fire management plan	13, 16, 19, 22, 26, FoTF, MTO, UFPG
13. Fauna Management	Identify existing nesting sites and phase rehabilitation actions accordingly.	Incorporate guidelines for the management of different species to reduce impact on urban area and ensure conservation of faunal species.	22, 26
14. Urban context	Spatial relationships defined in use areas.	Management guidelines to be proposed to improve urban relationships.	13, 16, 19, 26
15. Tourism	Identify areas for potential tourism facilities	Suggest operational guidelines and codes of conduct	

### **3 ISSUE ANALYSIS**

#### **3.1 PROCESS**

A portion of the general public indicated they were not aware that a lease agreement has been signed and that SANParks is merely acting on the assignment of the area to them by the Central Government to be managed specifically to remove the plantations to restore the natural vegetation. Most of the views thus raised in the media deal with the lack of public participation in the process leading up to the lease. This issue is acknowledged but the process of compiling the Management Framework can merely provide the facts relating to the lease and assignment process. The special “exit strategy” for Tokai and Cecilia underpinning the lease was also compiled and implemented under DWAF and not SANParks and the Management Framework is not in a position to challenge this strategy. The replanting of trees has been identified as a separate issue and the Management Framework will assess the need for possible replanting and the following paragraphs will deal with this matter.

This issue of wide stakeholder engagement on the post plantation use of the area is significant for the acceptance of the Management Framework and therefore sufficient opportunity is provided in the development of the Management Framework for public and stakeholder input and report back (see fig x).

#### **3.2 VALUE OF TREES**

This issue deals with the principle of clear felling plantations, replanting compartments or certain areas and the value of trees. Although these aspects have been dealt with as separate issues in the comments table, they are considered simultaneously in the analysis due to their interrelationship. Under this section however, only the environmental aspects of the issue will be discussed, as the recreational aspects pertaining to trees will be dealt with in a separate section. This issue is both supported and objected to by stakeholders meaning that a certain group of stakeholders are lobbying for the continuation of commercial plantations and another group supports the exit strategy with related support for rehabilitation. The two views are not necessarily mutually exclusive and the majority of stakeholders are supporting a balanced approach where both rehabilitation and replanting is undertaken.

Strong objection has been received from certain stakeholders to the clear felling of the plantations. This issue deals with (1) the loss of trees and their value in broader environmental protection and (2) the method of harvesting and (3) the replanting of trees.

## 1. The Value of Trees

The view that trees are important to the environment and there is a worldwide drive to encourage people to plant trees was expressed. Although there is a certain truth in this observation, it should be dealt with in context. Stakeholder arguments for retaining trees relate to carbon sequestration, climate change, hydrology and visual impacts. Although it is true that trees do have the capacity to absorb the CO<sub>2</sub> that is put in the atmosphere by humans, so does the indigenous vegetation, namely, fynbos and Afromontane forests. The problem does not lie with the type of vegetation, but with human population growth and measures to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Carbon sequestration does not therefore provide a valid argument for the continuation of pine plantations.

Another argument for the retention of pine trees that was raised was that due to climate change, fynbos has a maximum survival expectation of another 40 years and therefore trees should remain as it is the only vegetation type that will survive. These are highly theoretical claims, and based on certain modelling assumptions. Although this climate change prediction should serve as a warning it does not warrant not attempting to restore indigenous vegetation. The statement is furthermore fairly general. Two main trends are indicated in climate change predictions. Not all areas will experience the same trend and greater mesoscale differences will occur. Secondly there will be a definite trend to more extreme weather events i.e. heavy storms and intense droughts. Climate change trends indicate that certain areas within the Cape Floral Kingdom are going to become significantly dryer which will increase the frequency of fires and thus put fynbos under tremendous threat. The important issue in these areas is therefore to attempt to reduce the frequency of fires that occur.

Plantations pose the risk of untimely and very hot fires which pose an increased threat in these dryer areas. On the other hand, certain areas in the CFK will become wetter and here fynbos, and for that matter any type of vegetation, has a better survival chance. It will become more and more important to protect these areas so as to maintain biodiversity. It can also be expected that these areas will come under more pressure to supply the needs of the timber industry as well. Due to more extreme weather events severe droughts can also be expected increasing the fire risk, but still maintaining sufficient precipitation to support the existence of fynbos. Table Mountain National Park is regarded as being in an area where sufficient rain will support the survival of fynbos and this therefore increases the significance of the conservation of fynbos in this area. (Glen Roberts, specialist opinion) (Guy Midgeley et al)

A further issue raised in relation to the clearing of plantations was that increased run-off will occur with the consequent flooding of the urban areas. As most of the run off is generated by the upper slopes due to the steep gradient and shallow soils, the felling of trees and removal of aliens in the riparian zones will not increase the mean run-off significantly to cause any problems. Peak flows in storm events, for the purpose of flood calculations, are however different. The pine plantations may not reduce the total volume of run-off of flood events by much, but they do affect the shape of the hydrograph. Plantations lower peak flows during storm events and release the water slowly. In order to prevent flooding into the urban area, necessary measures thus need to be implemented timeously. The rehabilitation of the wetland areas can however contribute to “stormwater” management (Gerald Howard, specialist opinion).

## 2. Clear Felling as a Harvesting Method

The opinion were raised that clear felling is not the best way to harvest the trees and that selective harvesting should take place where only certain trees in a compartment are felled and younger trees are left to be harvested at a later stage when they are mature. The Tokai and Cecilia plantations, as is standard practise in the South African plantation industry, were planted and managed as single aged plantations meaning that all the trees in a compartment are of the same age. The method of selective harvesting is only practiced in South Africa where indigenous forest trees are harvested. Tokai and Cecilia are however plantations not natural forests. According to the clear fell method, trees are planted on a cleared area, and then managed to produce trees of a similar form and age and when mature or ready for a specific use. In addition clear felling is a requirement of the lease. At economic maturity all the trees are harvested simultaneously. Once harvested, young trees are planted again. This cycle depends on the market requirement for specific species and use purposes. Tokai and Cecilia are not natural forests and were planted with the intention of clear felling when mature and therefore selective harvesting is not an appropriate harvesting method for these plantations.

## 3. Replanting

The opinion was raised that the replanting of trees should immediately proceed after the clear felling of plantations as the cut areas appear not to be managed properly and to serve no recreational purpose.

Replanting is regarded as important by some groups because:

1. It provides shaded recreational areas
2. Trees are needed for the timber industry
3. Value of trees to the environment
4. Aesthetic appearance of trees in comparison to fynbos

The issues pertaining to replanting are: which areas to be replanted; for what purpose, and what type of trees should be replanted?

The replanting of trees suitable for the timber industry should be compared with the planting of trees for recreational activities requiring shade. The section on recreational activities will inform what type of trees would be suitable for relevant recreational uses. As for the timber industry, the general view is that relatively non-invasive commercial trees, most probably *Pinus radiata*, be planted and managed according to strict environmental guidelines. These are plants with the proven potential of becoming invasive, but which nevertheless have certain beneficial properties that warrant their continued presence in certain circumstances. CARA makes provision for Category 2 plants to be retained in special areas demarcated for that purpose, but those occurring outside demarcated areas have to be controlled. The exception is that Category 2 plants may also be retained or cultivated in biological control reserves, where the plants will serve as host plants for the breeding of biological control agents. The growing of Category 2 plants in a demarcated area qualifies as a water use, and is subject to the requirements of section 21 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998). (*Pinus canariensis*, *P. elliotti*, *P. halepensis*, *P. patula*, *P. pinaster*, *P. radiata*, *P. roxburghii* and *P. taeda*)

Contradictory views were raised regarding the aesthetic appearance of trees in comparison to fynbos. This is probably a very subjective choice. Some of the most visited places in the Peninsula host fynbos and not trees and to argue that tourism will suffer a loss due to the felling of trees has no grounds. The Cape is visited for its unique landscape scenery which relates to the landform on a macro scale i.e. Table Mountain, Mountain-ocean relationship, Peninsula as a geomorphologic feature and then on a micro scale, the unique Cape Floral Kingdom. The strongest reasons for living in Cape Town, other than economic reasons, relate to its mild climate, proximity to beaches and the cosmopolitan lifestyle. The remaining trees have little if any impact on these settlement forces.

The replanting of trees for the timber industry has been indicated as a long term, global conservation issue as there is a growing need for timber and should plantations not be maintained for this purpose, pressure will increase on indigenous forests world wide. The sustainability of the exit strategy is thus questioned. It is not the purpose of the Management Framework to reassess the exit strategy, but the Management Framework would consider the replanting of timber plantations as an interim measure to contribute to the management of the area. This is based on the opinion that the 20 year exit program would put tremendous pressure

on the resources of SANParks and by replanting selected compartments would assist in operational and financial management of restoration efforts.

The Management Framework will thus consider areas for the replanting of trees for the purposes of recreational activities as well as the management of these areas so as to serve the intended purpose of the replanted areas. In this regard consideration has to be given to planting of trees suitable for the specific purpose. The following principles thus have to be met when considering replanting:

- Purpose: for what purpose are the trees required
- Site selection: The conservation priority on a micro scale has to be compared with the suitability of the site for the intended purpose.
- Preference will be giving to replanting of indigenous trees i.e. Indigenous to TMNP, but where no suitable alternative exists non-invasive alien species could be considered subject to very strong management guidelines so as not to jeopardise the conservation objectives.

### **3.3 SAFETY & SECURITY**

This issue was raised, but in general, it appears that safety is not currently a major issue in the Tokai or Cecilia area. The concerns were however raised that pine plantations are clear of undergrowth which provides open visibility. This visibility discourages criminal and anti social behaviour. It is feared that this may change if indigenous trees are planted or fynbos restored.

Safety has become an increasing challenge for SANParks in general and great care should be taken to ensure the safety of visitors. One of the challenges is the open access nature of the TMNP which also gives open access to criminals originating from the urban areas. This makes safety and security extremely difficult to control and manage.

Safety is of particular importance to recreational areas with open and easy access. The picnic area is perceived as safe and so is most of the pine plantations because of the good visibility. The “new” section of the picnic area has areas of dense vegetation adjoining and within the area. This may lead to the public felling unsafe. The indigenous forests tend to be more closed in overgrown, hampering visibility and providing “hide aways” for criminals and unwanted activities. The removal of undergrowth in indigenous forest would be totally contrary to the basic principles of managing for biodiversity conservation.

The Management Framework will thus consider ways to ensure that safe landscapes are created and managed with controlled access so as to minimise opportunities for criminals to enter the areas. This is however linked to other park initiatives and the management of adjoining areas such as Silvermine and Constantia Nek.

Security at the parking areas was a problem and currently informal car guards provide a security service. The proposal was made that these car guards be awarded a “concession” and thus be more formalised. The management of the security guards will receive consideration as not only do they provide a service to visitors, but they also provide job opportunities. Utilising these guards as a monitoring and management asset should be considered.

Another safety aspect is that of ageing trees in recreational areas such as the picnic site. Once trees reach a certain age they started to die naturally drop branches and fall over injuring people. The age of trees in recreational areas need to be assessed and whenever trees become dangerous a program must be implemented to cut the trees. This action may displace the recreational activity temporary while trees are replanted and growing to the size where they can once again fulfil the recreational function. The Tokai picnic area is one such specific case which will become a priority within the near future. The Management Framework will have to consider the phasing of cutting, replanting and accommodating the picnic area.

### **3.4 RESTORATION / REHABILITATION**

The intention of the assignment of the plantations to SANParks was primarily based on the conservation priority of the area. SANParks main objective is to restore the area so as to meet the international, national and local biodiversity objectives. There is support for restoration which varies from strong views that restoration should commence immediately and all plantations should be restored to their original vegetation as soon as possible to a multi-use approach proposing that certain areas should remain for recreational purposes. The conservation status of the sand plain fynbos as indicated in the base information report is high as this vegetation type is critically endangered and below the biodiversity targets set out for its survival. The research by Pat Holmes (200?) indicated that at least 15 hectares of this vegetation type needs to be restored to ensure long-term viability. The study of Holmes will inform the priority of areas to be rehabilitated and interim measures will be put in place for managing the conservation area in co-existence with the current plantations.

Concerns were raised about the current state of the river corridors due to infestation by alien species and the apparent lack of management. The MTO forestry management plan indicated that a buffer of 20m along rivers needs to be kept clear of alien species. The Management Framework will deal with management initiatives to ensure that this measure is implemented. The rehabilitation of river corridors has also been regarded as a priority conservation effort to be

implemented as (1) they provide a biological corridor between various vegetation types, i.e. from the mountain fynbos via the granite fynbos to the sand plain fynbos, and (2) any conservation efforts lower down and into the Soetvlei would be pointless if it was constantly fed by alien seeds.

The main threats to biodiversity conservation are invasive alien plants, inappropriate burning regimes and fragmentation. All of these threats currently are prominent on the site (Holmes, 2003). As biodiversity conservation is one of SANParks core mandates, the Management Framework will consider in more detail the restoration and rehabilitation priorities and measures to achieve this.

### **3.5 RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

Various recreational activities are currently exercised in the plantations. Some of the activities are urban related recreational activities not normally associated with national parks. SANParks has however indicated in the Park Management Plan and subsequently in the Conservation Development Framework (CDF) that these activities will be accommodated in certain areas. This principle will thus also apply to Tokai and Cecilia and due cognisance will be taken of current users, their current and potential future requirements and how these can be accommodated in the respective areas.

It is important to note that the nature of use of these activities will change with the assignment of these areas to SANParks. Where the activities were previously not necessarily subject to the TMNP Environmental Management Programs (EMPs) for the respective activities, these will under SANParks management be subject to these EMPs. Where discrepancies exist between the current use and the Management Programs the Management Framework will have to consider how these issues will be dealt with either by making provision for exemptions or by longer term implementation of the Management Programs.

A specific issue raised by dog walkers is that currently dogs are allowed to run free in both Tokai (only the lower Plantation) and Cecilia and that this is unique as there are very few places where they can do so. According to the dog walkers their dogs do not cause any problems. Comments made by hikers, mountain bikers and horse riders do however indicate that conflicts may arise if dogs are running free. This issue needs attention and will either have to be dealt with through management measures or spatial separation.

Mountain bikers have indicated that a need exists for an area where a short “course” can be developed for kids. This area has to be easily accessible, of a gentle gradient and the surface should not be too sandy.

Hiking trails need to be formalised and linked to other routes in TMNP. The opportunity exists for theme walks e.g. walks with a cultural theme linking places with cultural value as part of the nature experience.

Due to the urban context of the plantations and the number of people visiting the plantations on a daily or weekly basis for urban recreational activities is important in assessing the environments suitable to accommodate these uses. This issue thus has a high significance. The replanting of trees for recreational purposes would however not necessarily jeopardise the restoration objectives for the area. This issue would need careful planning and management.

It is however clear that most urban recreational activities require an almost “artificial” landscape as is currently provided by the plantations. If this is the case, it should be seriously considered to maintain a certain level of “artificial” landscape not only to accommodate the activities but also absorb them as to protect the natural environment. This is said with the proviso that the artificial landscape do not threaten the sustainability of the natural environment. Tokai and to a lesser extent Cecilia, are typical buffer areas between urban development and core conservation areas and should thus not be regarded as completely natural even after rehabilitation of certain areas.

Table 1: Set broad site requirements for the different recreational activities and will be used to determine the spatial positioning of the various activities.

Activity Criteria	Dog walking	Mountain Biking (adventure)	Mountain Biking (leisure)	Mountain Biking (kids)	Hiking	Walking	Picnic	Braai	Horse riding	Paint Ball
Shade	Dark	Light	Light	Light	Light	Dark	Dark	Dark	Light	Light
Variety of shade and open	Light	Dark	Dark	Dark	Light	Light	Light	Light	Dark	Light
Gentle slope/gradient	Dark	Light	Light	Dark	Light	Dark	Light	Light	Light	Light
Steeper gradient	Light	Dark	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Soft path surface (sandy)	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Harder path surface	Light	Light	Light	Dark	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light

Dark	Important or prerequisite attribute
Light	Less important or not prerequisite

Table 2, takes these further by establishing conflict areas both with regard to the nature of the activity and the extent to which activities compete for the same environment. This table will inform which activities can share space, which can overlap to a certain extent and which is due to its nature separated in space or need to be separated due to conflict of the nature of the activities.

**Table 2:** Comparison of conflicts between recreational activities and competition for specific environments.


	Dog walking	Mountain Biking (adventure)	Mountain Biking (leisure)	Mountain Biking (kids)	Hiking	Walking	Picnic	Braai	Horse riding	
Mountain Biking (adventure)	None									Compete for environment  None Some degree Mostly same
Mountain Biking (leisure)	Some degree	Some degree								
Mountain Biking (kids)	Some degree	Some degree	Mostly same							
Hiking	None	Mostly same	Some degree	None						
Walking	Mostly same	None	Some degree	Some degree	Some degree					
Picnic	Some degree	None	Some degree	Mostly same	None	Mostly same				
Braai	Some degree	None	Some degree	Mostly same	None	Mostly same	Mostly same			
Horse Riding	Some degree	None	Mostly same	Some degree	Some degree	Some degree	Some degree	Some degree		
Paint Ball	Some degree	None	Mostly same	None	Some degree	Some degree	Mostly same	Some degree	Some degree	

Table 2: (Cont.)

	Dog walking	Mountain Biking (adventure)	Mountain Biking (leisure)	Mountain Biking (kids)	Hiking	Walking	Picnic	Braai	Horse riding	
Mountain Biking (adventure)	High									<p>Conflict of activities</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>High</p>
Mountain Biking (leisure)	High	Low								
Mountain Biking (kids)	High	High	Low							
Hiking	Medium	High	Medium	High						
Walking	Low	High	Medium	High	Low					
Picnic	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low				
Braai	High	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium			
Horse Riding	High	High	High	High	Medium	High	High	High		
Paint Ball	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	

### 3.6 SANParks CAPACITY

The opinion was raised that SANParks does not have the capacity to undertake the rehabilitation and proper management of such a large area additional to the existing park. Some of these perceptions may be based on the fact that already cleared areas appear to be unmanaged, although this may not necessarily be the case. Attention does however be given in the Management Framework to suggest mechanisms to extend SANParks capacity to properly manage the new areas. Alternatives to be considered *inter alia* are (1) phasing of efforts, (2) potential external funding, (3) involvement of partners, such as volunteers, academic and research institutions. It furthermore appears that some of the criticism related to management relates to MTO management responsibilities and not SANParks management responsibilities. These bilateral issues need to be clarified.

### 3.7 FACILITIES REQUIRED

Requests were submitted for the following facilities:

- Better tearoom facilities
- Facilities for cultural groups for recreation and workshops
- Seasonal camping facilities
- Environmental Education facilities
- Establishment of TMNP head office at Tokai Manor

Consideration will be given to a variety of support facilities such as tearoom, kiosk for refreshments, cultural opportunities, etc as well as the best location for such facilities. The higher intensity uses will have to be located within a higher intensity leisure zone

SANParks has identified the need for a research facility within the Cape Metropolitan area and through an internal TMNP assessment, is has identified Tokai as the most suited location to accommodate resident and visiting researchers and scientists with the necessary facilities and possible accommodation. The Management Framework will thus give consideration to the potential use of the old “Bosdorp” for such a facility.

### 3.8 URBAN PARK CONTEXT

SANParks has acknowledged that TMNP is an urban park and Tokai and Cecilia plantations are even more so due to the usage history as an urban open space. Very strong links exist between the urban component and the plantations both in terms of usage and perception. The Tokai plantation landscape has also been identified as a heritage landscape of medium significance and its importance as a metropolitan recreational area contributes to its significance.

The Management Framework will acknowledge this strong link and deal with accommodating the recreational function, but also attempt to introduce users into the greater National Park. The Management Framework may thus have to layer usage areas on the urban-natural area continuum. Currently Tokai is closer to the urban side of the continuum but the Management Framework will attempt to shift Tokai closer to the natural side. This implies that actions will have to be implemented over time as peoples' perceptions need to shift and this can only be achieved over a longer timeframe.

The City of Cape Town has initiated initiatives to encourage the conservation of urban open spaces with a biodiversity objective (e.g. Metro Open Space System). Cognisance is taken of these initiatives and therefore the Management Framework will create the linkages to these city open spaces.

The locality of the plantations on the urban edge poses further challenges with regard to fauna and fire management. These issues are however dealt with separately.

### **3.9 HERITAGE**

The opinion was raised that pre-colonial history should be acknowledged and opportunities created to educate and inform visitors of both the ancient (Khoisan) and colonial history. One suggestion is that Tokai Manor house be converted to a museum and cultural activities could be accommodated.

The heritage significance assessment indicates that the Tokai Manor house precinct, the Manor house, Porter Reformatory and the Arboretum are of high cultural significance. These features are vulnerable to inappropriate development and care will need to be taken not to undermine the integrity and significance of these sites. The reformatory is already in a poor state of repair and urgently needs to be maintained to prevent further degradation. The Manor house precinct constitutes the focal point of the site and the Management Framework will acknowledge this significance and attempt to restore it to its former status.

The Tokai forest landscape is a productive landscape of medium significance . Elements within the landscape of significance are:

- the *Diastella proteiodes* colony linking the landscape to its original natural state,
- Prinskasteel River as a forming element in the landscape both in ancient history as well as in the colonial settlement,
- the forest edge relating to the urban context,

- *Pinus Radiata* trees on the slopes above the arboretum (level 2 road area) registered as a national monument;
- Tree groupings e.g. camphor trees in the area of the guesthouse and the garden behind the manor probably originally intended as either gardens or timber experiments.

Similarly the Cecilia plantation landscape is identified as a productive landscape of medium significance.

In preparing future use proposals, the vulnerability of these specific heritage elements will be assessed and care will be taken not to jeopardise the cultural integrity of these elements.

Specific activities may further be aimed at creating awareness of the history of the place and elements in it as well.

### **3.10 HARVESTING OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

The issue regarding the utilisations of the buchu plantation and possible extension of this resource for medicinal purposes was raised. A proposal has been made for a possible “garden” with indigenous plants to be harvested for medicinal purposes. This is an important issue in terms of recognising not only ancient history but also current groupings requiring the said resources. SANParks has already initiated such a project in Newlands and Groote Schuur. The fact that the buchu plantation however already exists, provides an opportunity to utilise this resource and link this to a potential cultural route to be developed. It can thus be linked to the existing medicinal project. Ways to utilise the existing resources such as the buchu plantation and some of the trees such as the camphor trees should be explored in the Management Framework. The natural occurrence of buchu should be investigated and should the specific species be found not to be native to the area, strict management control should be exercised to prevent the plants dispersing into the natural veld. An issue concerning buchu is its high market value which results in poaching and ultimately in crime and security problems. The Management Framework will thus furthermore have to consider the effective management of the buchu plantation.

Another resource to be utilised is the mushrooms. Most of the mushrooms are however related to the pine plantations and will be affected by the harvesting of the plantations.

### **3.11 SOCIAL / COMMUNITIES / NGO'S**

The opinion was raised that SANParks should build better relationships and trust between the surrounding communities if they want to succeed with the rehabilitation of the pine plantations.

SANParks should furthermore explore ways to actively involve poorer communities whose forefathers were removed from the area and build a new bond to the place and the park.

This issue is a direct objective of the Park and the Management Framework, which shall seek ways to implement the building of such relationships.

### **3.12 FIRE MANAGEMENT**

This issue relates to both the urban edge context as well as the rehabilitation of the plantations to fynbos. Should the area be rehabilitated, the restored vegetation will have to be burned to be maintained. This is an important issue the Management Framework has to deal with as it has to put in place both spatial and management measures to ensure the protection of the urban area against fire and the long term maintenance of fynbos. The Management Framework will establish the nature of the urban edge and may suggest different options for different areas e.g. where the park abuts a high density residential component different measures may be required than in an area where urban open space and roads abuts the park. It also relates to the consolidation of areas to be rehabilitated before control burns for biodiversity should be initiated. These findings will also inform the wider Fire Management Plan for the TMNP and will related to managing fauna on the edge, visual impacts and potential biological pollution into the park from gardens and open spaces.

### **3.13 FAUNA MANAGEMENT**

Very little information is currently available on the fauna in the area, other than the observation of species. Exactly how the harvesting of the plantations and the rehabilitation of the area to natural vegetation is going to impact on the fauna and the urban component is not clear.

A prominent species of concern are baboons. Concerns was raised that the plantations constitute an important part of their habitat and that the baboons may venture further into the urban area if the pine plantations are felled. Another concern is that snakes and other small animals may move closer to the urban area putting both animals and people in danger. The plantations currently provide habitats to a range of birds such as the Black Sparrow Hawk.

Rehabilitation should not only focus on conservation of the fynbos and Afromontane vegetation but be holistic in order to conserve biodiversity which includes *inter alia* fauna. The specialist consulted with regard to the baboon troops as well as bird research indicated that although the plantations have been utilised by these species, rehabilitation should in the long term support

systems for the conservation of these fauna species. These species however require time to adapt effectively to a new environment. Both the baboons and birds need trees as an additional source of food and for nesting/sleeping. Rehabilitation should thus include the replanting of indigenous trees to replace the role of the plantations timeously, and in order for fauna species to adapt, these transitions should be slow. This issue is an important informant of the phasing, harvesting and rehabilitation actions of the Management Framework.

### **3.14 TOURISM**

The tourism and/or eco-tourism potential of the areas to contribute to the financial sustainability of the park was explored. The existing guesthouse is not occupied on a sustainable level yet and the provision of additional accommodation in the area may not be financially viable. The Management Framework will explore the tourism opportunities of the area but these have to be compatible with SANParks Tourism Strategies, the use zones and care should be taken that the activities are not in conflict with rehabilitation initiatives. Tokai offers the most opportunities for eco-tourism activities. Cecilia may present fewer opportunities due to the topography and limited access.

The Management Framework will put forward potentially appropriate activities and guidelines to accommodate tourism facilities.

### **3.15 ACCESS**

Currently problems are experienced with access to both Tokai and Cecilia. On peak days, parking and traffic congestion is experienced at Tokai. If the area is utilised for SANPark's head office and a more intensive use node is developed this issue will become even more important. The Management Framework thus has to assess alternative access arrangements. Different options will have to be assessed to relieve this aspect.

The current main access to Cecilia provides limited parking and has a very difficult vehicle intersection with Rhodes drive. The intention is however to maintain Cecilia as low intensity use and it is therefore not considered to increase the capacity of the access point. Attention will be given to minor upgrade or rather maintenance of the parking area.

It has been identified that Constantia Nek provides better access to the area and is to be developed as a minor gateway to the park.

#### 4 INDIVIDUAL COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

This section contains a table of comments received with reference to the organisation and/or person and individual responses to each.

##### List of comments received

Code	Person name	Organisation			
1	V. King				
2	Jane Laing & B Laing				
3	Jos Rabie				
4	P.H. Carter				
5	Mr & Mrs B. Wides				
6	Corinne Merry				
7	Judy Sole				
8	Ineke Moseley				
9	Michael Weir				
10	Bernard Brown				
11	Paul Searle				
12	E.A. Glass				
13	Robin Boyd				
14, 14(a)	Dr P. Thompson				
15	Durk Holtes				
16	Chris Philips				
17	Morne du Plessis				
18	Reinhard Stompe				
19	Pat Holmes	City of Cape Town, Environmental Resource management Department (ERMD)			
20	Angus Wilson	Urban Forest Protection Groups			
27	Charmaine + Patrick				

	Nolan			
28	Onno Huyser	Table Mountain Fund		

## Inputs via meetings and interviews:

21	MTO
22	Public opendays 14 & 15 August 2006
23	Stakeholder workshop 31 July 2006
24	Dept of Transport and Public Works; Property Management (Mr James Slabbert)
25	Cool forest groups/UFGP Mark Schlesingerr
26	Friend of Tokai Forest
29	Meurant Botha, Peddal Power, 13 September 2006

### 1.1 Public Engagement Process on 'Exit Strategy'

There was inadequate public participation on the discontinuing of forestry in terms of the DWAF 'Exit Strategy' for Tokai and Cecilia Plantations .

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Democratic consultation process should have been followed for the lease agreement. (1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sale of the standing timber by public tender and the subsequent MTO lease was put in place by DWAF as part of its process of exiting from commercial plantations. The 20 year lease period was negotiated by Ministers of DEAT and DWAF. SANParks was then assigned the lease in terms of the Cabinet resolution of 1997 that all public land within the CPPNE, a declared nature area, be brought under management of SANParks to establish the CPPNE as a National Park.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cannot understand why the exit strategy had to take place and why this process was carried out without adequate public notification, explanation or moratorium. (16)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We need a referendum from Cape Town residents of what they would want. (7)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding should not drive decision making but the ANC slogan Batho Pele People first. (16)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most people attended the work shops as they thought they could still object to the exiting strategy of the plantations. It however appears that that decision has been taken. The impression is created that the timber had been sold already, and there was no question of consulting the public, as what they would like to be done with the forest (13)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media release in 2003 Min of Water Affairs and Forestry indicated that the intention is not to remove the forest, that it would be retained for timber production for the next 70 years. The plantations will be managed for timber production, conservation and recreational activities. What is currently happening contradict this original media statement of the Minister. (14a)</li> </ul>	

## 1.2 Public Engagement Process on Management Framework

Stakeholders require to be kept informed during the process.

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require participation through out the process. (3)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SANParks commits to further opportunities to comment on the Management Framework as per outlined Public Engagement Process.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is supported that Tokai and Cecilia forest become one under the new framework. (11)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public was left to believe it was a workshop, but they did not have enough time to raise their opinions. (12)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted, the workshop was only part of the process and other opportunities exist to raise issues. Further opportunities will be provided to comment on proposals.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plans used in the displays indicated the plantations shown as brown and felled areas as green which is contrary to international to mapping convention. (12)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None of the plans had the said colour and content indication and this is probably misreading of the Management area plan which indicated SANParks management area in green and MTO management area in orange.</li> </ul>

## 2.1. Clear Felling Harvesting and the value of trees

Clear felling as a harvesting method should be reconsidered and trees have a value in the landscape.

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Cape is losing its natural beauty by the trees being cut. It should not been cut or patches should be left. Trees serve as a carbon sink and thus contribute to carbon sequestration. As climate change, trees would become more important, and Fynbos is not going to survive climate change. The clear cutting of trees will release water and cause flooding into the urban areas. (7,8)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specialist (hydrology, climate, ecology, heritage etc.) opinion has been obtained and this input will inform the MF.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The camphor oaks and yellow wood should not be cut.(12)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted , there intention to cut these as part of the plantation harvesting. Future of various types of trees to be considered in MF. Intention to rehabilitate afro-</li> </ul>

Comment	Response
	montane forest and encourage planting of indigenous trees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trees provides shade to walk under in the severe summer sun.(13)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted and to be considered in MF</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perhaps plantations should be phased out more slowly so as to allow better shade cover by indigenous trees, eventually. (16)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plantations are planted as single age compartments to be clear felled once mature. This is standard practice in the South African plantation industry and is a requirement of the lease.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear fell as harvesting method is not supported (18)</li> </ul>	

## 2.2. Replanting of Compartments

Planting of compartments with either indigenous or timber trees should be done undertaken

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planting of indigenous trees should proceed immediately in areas now clear fell by MTO. (2)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A major focus of the MF is to assess alternatives and make proposals for the future use of the plantation areas taking into account biodiversity, heritage, recreational and eco-tourism needs. The replanting of suitable trees for shaded landscapes and recreational use is being considered.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If an area is cleared it should be replanted immediately with indigenous pioneer species for shade and to protect yellow woods. (12)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reason why most people prefer pine and eucalyptus is because there does not seem to be an indigenous species that will provide a similar forest environment with the same shade cover on the open slopes. (16)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearing of trees may displace birds, but with simultaneous restoration this issue can be mitigated. (26)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous forest areas are sensitive to trampling and even where these forest patches can replace existing pine stands, they will not be suitable for providing shade areas for extensive recreation, such as walking, horse riding and mountain biking especially off-road and path.(20)</li> </ul>	

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposal submitted by Mr Angus Wilson of the Urban Forest Protection group is supported. (13)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All proposals submitted will be considered in determining the appropriate use of the plantation areas.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposal submitted which areas to be rehabilitated and which to be used for recreation (20)</li> </ul>	

### 3. Safety of visitors should be improved

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security of Chrysalis Academy to be considered in Management Framework (3)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted, to be discussed with Chrysalis Academy</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety, especially after sunset, for functions (which could be important fund generators) such as Carols or Concerts in the Arboretum or evening meetings/education sessions which would be very popular, is a problem (26)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted, to be considered</li> </ul>

### 4. Restoration of fynbos and indigenous forests.

The area under plantation is critical for the restoration of critical ecosystems.

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In favour of harvesting the plantations. (8)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant Reservoirs of indigenous biodiversity unique to the Cape Peninsula and CoCT present. Therefore included in Biodiversity Network as Priority A sites. (17)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The biodiversity significance of the areas is one of the core considerations in considering the future use and management of the plantations. These have however to be considered within its urban context with specific reference to recreational use, public safety and fire management resulting in a complex societal and legal relationship. Due consideration of these matters will be taken in drafting the MF.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cecilia plantation supports Peninsula Granite Fynbos, indicated as “endangered” and only occurs within the CoCT. (17, 26)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tokai supports Cape Flats Sand Fynbos which is “critically endangered” and only occurs in CoCT. (17)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tokai plantation represents last existing opportunity to</li> </ul>	

Comment	Response
<p>conserve a natural belt of vegetation from the mountain to the Cape Flats. (17)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source to Sea aims to restore the riparian corridor from Constantiaberg to Sandvlei. (17)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imperative that natural fire regimes are re-instated to conserve indigenous fynbos species for posterity. Without appropriate fire the irreplaceable indigenous seed banks will not be stimulated to germinate, natural recruitment will be poor and restoration will be compromised. (17)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invasive alien vegetation needs to controlled (17)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The critical importance of the biodiversity at Tokai and Cecilia should form the basis for the MF. Where the location of a pine compartment may compromise appropriate mgt of adjacent endangered vegetation, then it should be removed. (17)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resonance between fynbos conservation and pines for recreation i.e. the integration of biodiversity, recreation and heritage. (26)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated biodiversity management between Tokai TMNP, Porter Estate and City i.e. integration between different authorities (26)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source to Sea integrated in catchment management (26)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of Remnant Afro Montane Forest (26)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand and manage Afro Montane forest. This can amount to approx. an additional 118ha of forest. (20)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	

### 5.1. Recreational Activities – Dog walking

Provision should be made to walk dogs in shade and allow them to run free.

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider survey done in 2000 for Cecilia and Tokai where 80% of dogs which were walked in Cecilia not on leads and most people let their dogs run loose in Tokai as well . (4)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledge this recreational activities and previous survey has been taken into consideration in preparing Management Framework</li> <li>Dog walking is subject to the dog walking EMP and the agreed Code of Conduct.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most people were in favour of dogs being kept under control and they were not in favour of having dogs in the Fynbos area. It is suggested that dogs should be allowed in a large designated area like the Tokai picnic area. (4)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Of importance to have dogs accompanying them with added security as well. (5)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Like to walk my dog on the mountain behind the arboretum can see no valid reason why it should not be allowed (6)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Substantial number of people use the lower Tokai plantation for dog walking. There are few areas were dogs are allowed as they are not allowed in the upper Tokai plantation and they can run freely. Cecilia plantation is also used for dog walkers. As they can walk in the cool shade of the plantations. The pine plantations provide an open area underneath were the dogs can run and they can acutely see and there is no potential of them getting lost like the would in Fynbos . (9)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area is used extensively by dog owners and there is a problem with the dog droppings and some form of clean up should form part of the parking concession. (15)</li> </ul>	

### 5.2. Recreational Activities – Mountain Biking

Provision should be made for mountain biking in shade and for a variety of routes.

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The lower plantations are also used extensively for young and old people riding their bikes as it is slope and easy riding. (22)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted recreational activities will be taken into consideration in preparing Management Framework</li> <li>Mountain Biking is subject to the Mountain Biking EMP and the agreed Code of Conduct.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The upper areas are also used for mountain biking as they can ride in the cool plantation. (20)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tokai does not currently cater for younger riders as most of the current routes are steep and one needs to travel a long distance before getting to a contour path. Could some of the lower down contour paths and roads not be allocated to the biking fraternity. Could the possibility be considered of a short loop near the tea room for kids under 10 years. (15)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas for small kids with gentle slope required. (23)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MB prefer range of environment but would prefer sufficient tree area. Plantation create “space” as a long distance off track can be created in a small area. (23)</li> </ul>	

### 5.3. Recreational Activities – Horse Riding

Provision should be made for horse riding.

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Horse riding is exercised extensively in the lower Tokai plantation, but also occur in the upper Tokai plantations. (9, 20)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledge this recreational activity and taken into consideration in preparing Management Framework</li> <li>Horse Riding is subject to the Horse Riding EMP and the agreed Code of Conduct.</li> </ul>

#### 5.4. Recreational Activities – Walking & hiking

Walking and hiking in shaded environments.

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hikers use the area to get access to hiking trails for example climbing up to Elephants Eye while they can enjoy walking in the cool forest. (9, 20)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledge this recreational activity and taken into consideration in preparing Management Framework</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cecilia plantation is extremely popular with hikers and walking in the plantations as well as an entry or exit for climbing Table mountain. (9, 20)</li> </ul>	

#### 5.5. Recreational Activities – Public Amenities

Walking and hiking in shaded environments.

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The lower Tokai plantation is popular for picnic and kids parties. (9)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MF will make provision for picnicking, braaing and other social events</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many children's parties are held in the lower plantations and filming for advertising to use the trees as a back ground. (9)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilities must be made available for culture groups for recreation and work shops . The Tokai forest must also incorporate camping facilities on a seasonal basis. (10)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plantations have the capacity to absorb the impact for a large percentage of users of the park who, if deprived thereof, would disperse to several smaller areas, probably of montane forest with the resultant undesirable impact. (20)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted – Tokai and Cecilia should continue to accommodate high intensity recreational activities. The MF will address this need.</li> </ul>

## 6. Management Capacity and Coordination

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned about the rehabilitation of the slopes, as SANParks does not have a very good reputation in this regard for follow-up clearing. (8)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All alien clearing is done as per Annual Plans of Operation. Only once land is handed over from MTO to SANParks can rehabilitation start.</li> <li>MF to establish how to link to other organisations and coordination issues highlighted to be follow up</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soetvlei Wetland resuscitation particularly lack coordination between managing authorities (26)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MTO and SANParks should cooperate. (12)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SANParks should work with WWF, Baboon managers etc. as they get all the support they need. (12)</li> </ul>	

## 7. New and Existing Facilities

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A kiosk and some refreshment should be made available (10)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MF will consider all eco-tourism, tourism, recreational and support opportunities. The proposals are noted to be considered</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current tea room facility could be more of an attraction if it was concession out to a more entrepreneurial operator.(15)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The information centre has been consumed by the tea room and the need for a place for education to be able to happen especially in wet weather.(26)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bird watching (12)</li> </ul>	

## 8. Access and Parking

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Tokai approach road and congestion due mountain biking and picnickers: conflict between parking priorities for arboretum and Mountain Bikers (26)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current access to be re-assessed and sufficient parking to be considered in MF</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cecilia parking areas are guarded by informal people who serve a useful function, It is suggested that this should be performed on a contractual basis awarding a concession of the operator of the car park. (15)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All potential economic opportunities within the area shall be considered.</li> </ul>

## 9. Heritage Management

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The manor house must be converted to a museum not only for colonial history but also pre-colonial history. (10)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Park's proposal is for the Manor House (provincial land) to become the TMNP headquarters. However provision must be made for interpretation of history of the area.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Tokai Manor House and precincts as potential TMNP HQ and activity centre, the existing Tokai TMNP small office as epicentre for higher impact activities such as restaurant, Mountain bike/horse riding starting point, info centre, etc to permit expansion of area "Gateway" potential and reduce high impact.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of the Cultural Heritage of Tokai and Porter area (Khoisan, slavery, correction/reform, horticulture pre Constantia and forestry as well as Battle of Muizenberg/Retreat into the TMNP. (26)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This beautiful and ancient place should be maintained and be used to reverse the previous social imbalances. (11)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted - Arboretum, heritage trees and other aspects of the heritage landscape will be addressed in the MF.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One of the most important culture heritage sites in the Tokai</li> </ul>	

Comment	Response
<p>area is Prinskasteel better known as Elephants Eye, which should be used to unite us. (11)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Tokai Arboretum: 1996 vision developed with all role players was the Tokai arboretum as a resource for education and recreation (soul food) activity on “soul food” area such as Arboretum which can then concentrate on low impact education and pedestrian activity form Arboretum base. (26)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many trees deserve heritage status as they are prime examples of their species (12)</li> <li></li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tokai was the site of the first school for training foresters, have few stands of redwood and cork oak etc which are of heritage significance. The citizens regard this as part of their heritage The heritage status of these to b e investigated (20)</li> </ul>	

## 10. Utilisation of Natural Resources

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many mushrooms grow after the rain and people come to pick the mushrooms in the plantations. (9, 20)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MF will deal with the issue of utilisation resources (buchu, mushrooms, etc) in line with SANParks national policy on resource utilisation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The buchu stands must be preserved, and it must be open to be harvested. It should be made available for traditional healers for medicinal use. Buchu was always part of this landscape and climate and is indigenous to this area before it became extinct through over harvesting. To be sustainable more seeding should be done.(10)</li> </ul>	

## 11. Community Interactions

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities previously removed from these areas are some of poorest people of Cape Town and these communities should be incorporated into the Park. (11)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MF will address opportunities for community involvement and benefits from the rehabilitation program.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the lower gardens ("ondertuine") is incorporated into the park, consideration of job creation to the beneficiaries of the land claim should be considered. (10)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Die "ondertuine" is not on the SANParks land. It belongs to the Department of Public Works (Provincial) and is part of the plans for the land claim project. The MF will however consider economic opportunities which may result in job creation for local communities</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of high potential "life skills training" at Chrysalis Academy into TMNP as the "Park for all forever" (26)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This can be linked to the Park's EPWP program job creation and training program.</li> </ul>

## 12. Fire Management

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where they have already cut the plantation trees there is a serious fire hazard, wattle growing and soil erosion. (13)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire management to be addressed (26)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Without appropriate fire the irreplaceable indigenous seed banks will not be stimulated to germinate, natural recruitment will be poor and restoration will be compromised. (19)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fynbos burns for ecological reasons. The plantations have been protected from burning for economic and safety reasons. The plantations do not serve a fire management purpose</li> <li></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One of the main reasons for removal of the plantations is the fire hazard but every fire we have had has taken down areas that were not maintained properly and did not involve the main Plantation areas. Most of the fire raged in the very dry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire mgt is a critical issue as it also poses a threat to the urban area resulting in a difficult legal issue. Will be addressed in the MF.</li> </ul>

Comment	Response
Fynbos. This is mainly due to good plantation maintenance but can this not be continued. (16)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous forest (Afro-montane) provide effective fire protection (22)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted</li> </ul>

### 13. Faunal Management

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baboons and other fauna such as rooikat, Cape Fox, Grysbok etc, integration of managing fauna and the urban edge. (22, 26)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baboon issues are dealt with on an integrated basis through the Baboon Management Team although the impact of harvesting on the resident troop will need to be addressed. Rehabilitation and integration of Tokai and Cecilia with the TMNP will promote the integration of indigenous fauna.</li> </ul>

## 5 FURTHER COMMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

This Comments report is part of an ongoing process. The public will be invited to comment on or make contributions to the Draft Management Framework in Phase 2 of the process.

If you would like information sent directly to you or to register your interest contact

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[www.tmnp.co.za](http://www.tmnp.co.za)

for documentation and further information.