

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF TOKAI AND CECILIA

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1. INTRODUCTION

Heritage encompasses that which we inherit, value or want to pass on to future generations (Deacon et al 2003). It consists of tangible elements such as prehistoric shell middens and historic houses as well as intangible elements, for example song, dance and narrative. Places and objects of cultural significance that form part of the national estate are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (no 25 of 1999, section 2 xvi, NHRA section 3(2)). Heritage include:

- a) places, building, structures and equipment of cultural significance,
- b) places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage,
- c) historical settlements and townscapes,
- d) landscapes and natural features of cultural significance,
- e) geological sites of scientific or cultural importance,
- f) archaeological and palaeontological sites,
- g) graves and burial grounds,
- h) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa,
- i) movable objects.

The preservation of cultural heritage is an integral part of SANPark's Corporate Plan and the Park's IEMS: Management Policy (2000). SANParks prioritises conservation and celebration of the heritage in the park (http://www.sanparks.org/conservation/park_man/tmnp.pdf). One of the principles underpinning the TMNP Conservation Development Framework (CDF, 2006) is 'Celebration of heritage sites, places and areas as a community resource'. This assessment aims to identify which of the heritage resources in Tokai and Cecilia lends itself to such celebration.

The purpose of this heritage significance and vulnerability assessment is to formulate a heritage statement for the heritage of Cecilia and Tokai forests. Conservation management of heritage resources involve two levels of planning – a Heritage Statement, and a more detailed Conservation Management Plan or CMP (SANParks 2004 TMNP heritage management plan 2005-2010). This Heritage Statement represents is a first level of conservation management and is intended to identify sensitivities and vulnerabilities of heritage resources prior to further planning or development.

The CMP needs to be planned around issues identified in this heritage statement and in accordance with specific strategies or actions of the overall TMNP policy and CDF.

This assessment is based on site inspection; desktop study (see bibliography) and insights gained at the open day and stakeholder group meetings. The significance assessment was undertaken according to the guidelines of the National Heritage Resources Act (no 25 of 1999), which stipulate that the aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological significances must be determined. These categories, with the exception of linguistic and technological significance, have been included in the significance assessment. In addition, indigenous spiritual, experiential, and uniqueness and representative significance have been assessed (Wurz & Van der Merwe 2005). The Heritage Asset Sensitivity Gauge (HASG) which incorporates these criteria as well as criteria from the New South Wales Heritage Manual 2001; International Cultural Tourism Charter, ICOMOS 2002; Du Cros 2001; McKercher & Du Cros 2002) was used to quantify the significance. Site vulnerability was also assessed and quantified using HASG.

The four-value scoring range for each criterion (Table 1: 0=None, 1=Low, 2=Moderate and 3=High) is based on an unambiguous scoring principle: The higher the rating score on the criterion, the higher the significance and vulnerability attribute value. A score of above 66% indicate high significance and vulnerability; a score of above 33% indicate medium significance and vulnerability, and a score of below 33% indicate low significance and vulnerability. These are arbitrarily assigned levels of significance and vulnerability and are field ratings (SAHRA minimum standards) that should be confirmed by SAHRA should mitigation be necessary. This gauge is intended to form part of a comprehensive evaluation process that would include aspects of overarching integrated community and environmental management prescribed in the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (Glazewski 2000; Naudé 2000; Kotze & Jansen van Rensburg 2003).

The significance and vulnerability of two landscapes, one precinct and several sites have been assessed. The polemic debate in local newspapers on the meaning and significance of Tokai and Cecilia plantation forest cultural landscapes demonstrates the sensitivity of landscapes to differential interpretation and human response. This necessitates further discussion on the significance and definition of landscapes.

A cultural landscape is a characteristic kind of place, 'fashioned out of a natural landscape by a culture or group. Culture is the agent and the natural area is the medium (Lennon 2001). It thus includes the physical landscape and the human response to the landscape. Cultural landscapes can be placed on a continuum of social significance and tangible values. Landscapes of low significance are simply a characteristic kind of place to which certain cultural values are attached whereas highly significant landscapes are known as inspirational landscapes. Inspirational landscapes (Johnston 2002) are those places associated with positive and inspiring aesthetic or cultural perceptions and significant stories. They elicit powerful emotional responses that may vary from awe, excitement, creativity, action, and reflection to curiosity. In a truly inspirational landscape clear links between culture, history and perceptions can be traced. Inspirational landscapes are often iconic because artists have depicted them over more than one generation. Iconic landscapes are sometimes used to lure tourists. Cultural values attached to the landscape may vary from tangible and substantial to intangible and insubstantial. One of the aims of the significance assessment of the plantation forests landscapes was to determine whether they are inspirational landscapes.

The significance and vulnerability of the heritage resources of high and medium significance are discussed in detail following the criteria of HASG. The significance and vulnerability of the heritage resources of low significance are discussed in condensed form. Tables 1, 2 & 3 and Figures 1 & 2 contain the scores and criteria used in this assessment.

Tokai and Cecilia forests are not sensitive in pre-colonial terms, and only a few stone tools in secondary context have been observed (ACO 2001). This significance and vulnerability assessment concern currently identified heritage resources. However, there is some possibility that unidentified colonial and pre-colonial sites exist. Therefore phase 1 archaeological impact assessments are imperative before any large-scale development takes place.

2. TOKAI: SITES OF HIGH SIGNIFICANCE

2.1. TOKAI MANOR HOUSE PRECINCT

The Manor House precinct, an area of ±5 ha, consists of the Tokai Manor House, the Porter Reformatory, barns and outbuildings and three separate residences, including the thatched cottage, the Stone House and 'the residence'. The Manor House itself dates to 1795 and the two clusters of buildings, the Old Orpen House to the north and the Outbuildings to the south, that form the forecourt, date back from 1883. The Tokai Manor House precinct represents several historical layers over 250 years. It has been used as farmstead reformatory and convict station.

The precinct is of high colonial heritage significance as it reflects the changing pattern of the Cape political and architectural history. Its setting is as important as the buildings. The precinct is not sensitive in pre-colonial terms.

The Constantia-Tokai Valley Local Area Growth Management and Development Plan already identified the Manor House and Reformatory as an 'action area' and proposed to transform the Manor house into a public amenity and to use it as gateway to the forest and mountain with social functions. Subsequently the precinct has been identified by the CDF (2006) as high volume (> 100 000 visits) 'mixed use leisure' visitor site and entry point and as a 'proposed head office' site. It is further planned to consolidate access point to the Table Mountain National Park at major 'gateway' visitor sites. Activities potentially accommodated by the precinct include a museum of forestry/agriculture/tea garden/restaurant / curiotype shops, public offices/back-packer's lodge and overnight accommodation.

Significance

The precinct is of **high** heritage significance.

It is a special, exceptional aesthetic asset and because of its picturesque and natural qualities it has been identified as an ideal gateway to the Table Mountain National Park (SANParks 2005). The condition of the Reformatory, however, detracts of the sense of place.

The precinct is potentially of high experiential significance because it provides a connection to a special historical landscape within a beautiful setting. Physical, documentary and oral evidence on the role that the precinct played in the history of forestry, penal and correctional system, education for special needs, rural Cape architecture and small settlements exist (Aikman et al 2001:35) and should be exploited to increase the experiential significance. Its potential to facilitate significant experiences will be improved by the restoration and upgrading of the reformatory and by establishing an information/educational centre at the precinct.

Connections to two important figures in the history of the Cape can be made - Joseph Storr Lister, the Chief Conservator of forests for the government of the Cape Colony, and Sir William Porter, whose bequest led to the establishment and development of the Reformatory. The precinct could be of historical importance for the community if the links are re-established and celebrated.

The information of the site is of high importance to primary and secondary learners and the setting potentially facilitates the learning experience. Since private individuals currently lease the precinct, this potential is not realised. This is a highly inappropriate situation and results in limited access to a resource that belongs to the public, a point of view shared by SANParks (2005).

The inaccessibility of the precinct is the main reason why its high social significance is not realised. The precinct could become central to the community's identity if it is used regularly in important events.

The Tokai Manor House precinct is of very high scientific significance. It is a microcosm of the Cape Colony of the past 200 years and the detailed study of archaeological, historical and oral resources will make significant contributions to heritage knowledge of the area.

The precinct is of high uniqueness significance because of its special links to the origins of forestry and correctional educational system in South Africa. There could be some indigenous spiritual significance attached to the precinct, but the documented oral histories (Aikman et al 2001) did not identify any.

The precinct is associated with historical figures like Storr Lister and Porter, and the origins of the forestry industry and the correctional education system in South Africa. These associations are not communicated through information boards or other sources. The development of an information/educational centre will address this deficiency. The precinct has no particular representative value.

Vulnerability

The vulnerability of the precinct is **high**.

The buildings of the precinct are in uneven state of repair with the outbuildings in the south in a much better state of repair than the reformatory. The reformatory is in a derelict state. Due to the poor maintenance of the buildings the vulnerability of the precinct is high to natural damage.

At present, the risk to human damage to the precinct is not high. If the development plans for the precinct are carried out, the vulnerability of the precinct will be high to human damage. However, it will be relatively easy to protect the precinct against the impact of high visitation once it has been restored adequately. High visitation will impact positively on the cultural traditions and values of local communities and it will have a positive effect on the normal functioning of local economic activities. The damage already present is largely reversible.

The precinct is made more vulnerable because there are only preliminary Heritage Statements and no Conservation Management Plan. Relationships between the key conservation stakeholders have been established and increased communication may decrease the vulnerability of the precinct.

Impact

The impact of clear felling on the precinct is **low**. However, plans to develop the precinct will have a high impact on the landscape.

Recommendations

- Re-instate the heritage value of the precinct through restoration of the appropriate structures and use of the buildings in a more appropriate way. This has cost implications and funds will have to be secured. The Proposal for the Incorporation of the Tokai Manor House into the Table Mountain National Park (2005), considers SANParks to be the appropriate institution to be tasked with re-instating and celebrating the Tokai Manor House Precinct's heritage value to society. The linkages and associated heritage

significance would be strengthened if the complex were made available to, and developed as an integrated entity, by SANParks.

- Prepare a Site Development Plan for the precinct with a view to formulate an integrated, culturally, socially and economically viable management plan (The Porter Estate Development Framework (November 2001 in SANParks 2005).
- Undertake a series of trial archaeological excavations to test for subsurface deposits or features before any development such as the laying of new services or repairing of water supplies take place. Two studies (ACO 2001; Aikman et al 2001) emphasise that archaeological excavation is vital before any further development at the precinct. This will increase the contextual knowledge of the of this important heritage resource. Material from these excavations should be displayed in an interpretation centre/ reception area.
- Compile a Conservation Management Plan. It would be ideal if the different state agencies that control various components of the precinct could pursue a coordinated approach. Province, SANParks and SAHRA should confer with each other and appoint a heritage consultant to prepare the CMP, as proposed by the Porter Estate development Framework (2001).
- Include the reformatory in plans to develop the Manor House as a public facility - the Porter Estate Development Framework (November 2001) suggested that the Manor House Precinct be dealt with as a single entity. The majority of the Development plans and Frameworks focus on the restoration and use of Manor House only. This will enhance the significance of the precinct considerable and will facilitate experiences related to the many layers of history captured by the Manor House and the Reformatory.
- A suitable building should be made available for the display of the Manor House and Porter Reformatory's rich history (SANParks 2005). Objects from the Manor House and Reformatory such as the slave bell, books, and furniture should be reclaimed and displayed (Aikman et al 2001) in this building.

2.2. TOKAI MANOR HOUSE

The manor house is of **high** significance.

The Dutch period dwelling of 9ha was built in 1795 and was previously known as 'Aan de Buffelskraal'. It is situated at the western terminal of Tokai Road. The Manor house, (1.695 morgen on erf 3346) was declared as a Grade 2 Provincial Heritage Site under the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999.

The Tokai manor house was built for Andreas Georg Hendrik Teubes (Fransen & Cook 1985) and his second wife Anna Christine Bosman in 1795. It is thought that the famous architect Thibault designed the house. Alys Fane Trotter (1863-1962) made a pencil drawing of the house, including a rare perspective of the back of the house (Figures 3 & 4). The property changed hands several times. After neighbouring farmers objected to the house being used as an asylum, as intended by the Cape Colonial Government in 1883, the property was offered to the Department of Forestry for the establishment of the country's first commercial forest. Joseph Storr Lister established a nursery behind the manor house with the help of convicts, to plant trees at the Arboretum. *Pinus insignis*, the seed of which was collected from a tree in Cape Town gardens, was the first species propagated in this nursery (Zahn & Neethling, 1929).

Significance

The Tokai Manor House's distinctive design features (Aikman et al 2001; Mauve 1984; Porter Estate Development Framework 2001) and the design of Thibault contributes to the exceptional aesthetic significance of the Manor House.

The homestead was deliberately placed in the centre of the ridge lying between the farm's two main streams (Aikman et al 2001). The scenic qualities of the landscape, for example the forest against the backdrop of the mountains and the line of oaks along the Tokai Road, contribute to high experiential significance of the manor house.

The Manor House has the potential to be of exceptional historical significance. It is associated with a rich and complex layering of historical evidence. This evidence, if properly applied, will enhance understanding of the house and associated historical figures, but further detailed study is necessary to fulfil its historical potential (Aikman et al 2001; ACO 2001).

A particular historical layer that needs to be developed is the manor house's link to slavery. A tangible link to this history is the slave bell that dates to the 18th century. The Dutch East India Company used slave labour imported from Africa, India and the East Indies, and there is a strong possibility, that in the days when Buffelskraal served as a cattle station, indigenous Khoekhoen cattle-keepers would have been 'employed'. Slaves played a central role in the transformation of the property from cattle station to an important wine estate. Developing the link to slavery at the manor house would contribute greatly to understanding the significance of the Manor house.

The information of the site is highly relevant to primary and secondary learners and the setting facilitates the learning experience. However, the educational significance of the Manor House is not communicated effectively because the Manor House is currently leased to a private individual (SAN Parks 2005). Public access is thus restricted. This seriously impedes the educational contribution that this house could and should make to learners' knowledge of the history of the house and the area.

All the reports on the Manor House describe it as of very high social significance. Unfortunately the opportunity to celebrate the social heritage value of the house is not exploited.

The manor house has the potential to make a significant scientific contribution to the history of the Cape if the necessary in-depth archaeological, historical, architectural and social scientific studies are undertaken. The werf is capped with concrete or tarmac surfaces which could be lifted to obtain archaeological information. The excavation of possible domestic middens may yield particularly interesting results.

The Manor house represents a rare aspect of South Africa's cultural heritage. It is a rural farm werf with a formal symmetrical layout typical of the 18/19th century. The werf consisted of the 'H' plan homestead and a series of long outbuildings, a housing wine cellar, slave quarters, wagon house, workshops and stores. Initially four buildings made up the farmstead - two long structures placed to the rear of the homestead and two others perpendicular to the house. Only two of these remain (Aikman et al 2001).

It is highly probable that indigenous spiritual significance is associated with the Manor House, but none is known.

The Manor House has served as residence of Teubes and his wife, Storr Lister and his wife, Georgina, granddaughter of Andrew Geddes Bain, and several headmasters of Porter Reformatory. If adequately researched and communicated, special associations with the history of forestry, penal and correctional system and special needs education will contribute to the significance of the house.

The Manor house is a symbol of a typical rural farm werf with a formal symmetrical layout characteristic of the 18/19th century.

Vulnerability

The vulnerability is **high** (Table 1).

The house is vulnerable to natural damage because of its current state of disrepair. Maintenance is costly and fragile materials require special attention. This increases the vulnerability of the house.

At present the Manor house is not very sensitive to human damage, since visitation to the house is low. It is proposed to transform the Manor house into a public amenity and to use it as gateway to the forest and mountain. This will compliment and extend the public function of the Tokai area, but it will increase the vulnerability of the house to insensitive development. As mentioned in previous assessments (SANParks GIS database, Aikman et al 2001), the house is highly vulnerable to insensitive development as this may cause intrusive elements to ruin the historic character of the house. Some insensitive development, three modern structures in close proximity to the Manor House, already subtract from the historical character of the Manor House. This damage is reversible if these elements are removed. A low level of irreparable structural damage already occurs, but this can be negated by sensitive restoration.

A high level of visitation will not have negative impacts on the cultural traditions and values of local communities or normal functioning of economic activities. On the contrary, high visitation rates will increase the cultural capital of the local communities and perhaps provide impetus for economic growth.

A development management plan exists and a budget has been proposed. The conservation management planning, however, is not on the same level. This report and the other heritage assessments serve as basic heritage statement and these initial assessments need to be developed into a full CMP after the necessary phase 1 and phase 2 archaeological studies have been undertaken. The importance of these actions is underscored by all the heritage documents studied.

At present very limited monitoring takes place. The potential for damage is limited because the house is rented, but there is a need for extensive monitoring, especially if it is developed as tourism node.

Extensive consultation between the stakeholders is necessary to successfully negotiate the balance between the use and conservation of the Manor House. The communication channels already established may be used to work towards an optimal solution, but a well-planned concerted effort is necessary.

Impact

The impact of clear felling on the manor house is **low**.

The plans to develop the Manor House as institutional base and node for tourism will have a **high** impact on the house.

Recommendations

- Restore the Manor House on the basis of recommendations made after a Phase 1 archaeological impact assessment and architectural study have been undertaken.

- Undertake a series of trial archaeological excavations to test for subsurface deposits or features before any development at the Manor House take place.
- Further detailed architectural and archival research should be undertaken to fulfill the significance potential of the Manor House.
- Compile a CMP that includes a monitoring programme. This should be updated every five years.

2.3. PORTER REFORMATORY

The reformatory has been used continuously as a corrective governmental institution for 100 years. In 1878 William Porter bequeathed £20 000 'for the establishment and maintenance, at the Cape, of one or more reformatories'. It was his ideal to work in a more progressive way with young offenders (Mauve 1984b). In 1898, 136 morgen of the original farm (including the manor house) was allocated to the Porter School.

The Porter School was first housed in the long outbuilding of the Manor House as indicated on an 1883 map (convict blocks) (Tokai Manor House Precinct, Position statement, 2002). In 1890, a new complex of buildings, designed by Sir Herbert Baker (SANParks 2005) was erected. The original convict block was incorporated into this larger reformatory facility which became known as the 'Old Orpen House. The first schoolmaster lived in the Manor House. Over the next decades a number of significant structural changes were made to the reformatory.

Significance

The Reformatory is of **high** significance.

The Porter Reformatory has noteworthy form and composition attributes, being designed by Sir Herbert Baker. However, later insensitive additions detract from its aesthetic qualities.

The aesthetic setting of the reformatory coupled with its unique associations with corrective education, have the potential to provide unique experiences. The graffiti on some of the walls establishes an experiential link to the past. The degradedness, degree of disrepair and complete lack of interpretive material detract from the reformatory's experiential significance.

There are significant historical connections to the Porter reformatory: William Porter donated the capital for its establishment and Sir Herbert Baker was responsible for the design of the first large block of buildings (Mauve 1984b). The important historical connections to the penal and correctional system and education for special needs are not optimised because no opportunities for interpretive communication have been created.

The information from the reformatory is relevant to primary and secondary learners, but the derelict condition of the buildings and lack of interpretive material prevent the facilitation of learning experiences.

The reformatory has a strong social connotation with a large section of the metropolitan community (CPNP 2002) and identities of institutional life. The institutional identity, based on 'a total institution' and 'self-sufficiency' played a role in the social engineering of the 'coloured' and 'white' working class community at the Cape, and in the institutionalization of predominant political attitudes toward race, class and the 20th century (Aikman et al 2001:41). However, none of the stakeholder websites or comments, or comments of the open days highlighted the reformatory as a place that the local community honours. This is

probably because the reformatory is inaccessible to the public, and its dilapidated, unattractive state precludes the community from re-establishing social bonds.

The reformatory has scientific research value that is detracted from by its lack of intactness. The reformatory is moderately unique, but a few similar buildings exist in the area. Although it is probable that indigenous spiritual significance is associated with the reformatory, none is known. The reformatory is further associated with the ideals and generosity of Sir William Porter and the stylistic genius of Sir Herbert Baker, but these associations are not celebrated or widely known. The features and style of the reformatory has some representative value.

Impact

The impact of the clear felling on the Reformatory is **low**.

Plans to develop the Manor House precinct as an entrance to the park will have a **high** impact on the reformatory. The reformatory may be endangered by insensitive development of the precinct, and may lose its important connection to the Manor House if the link is not promoted through information dissemination and sensitive landscape architecture.

Vulnerability

The current state of neglect and poor condition of the buildings contribute to it being highly vulnerable to natural damage. Other reports also mention that the reformatory requires urgent attention to avoid complete deterioration (e.g. SAN Parks 2005). The lack of maintenance of the buildings and danger of material collapse pose a significant threat to the reformatory. These factors also increase the risk that human interference will impact negatively on the fabric of the reformatory. The reformatory can easily be damaged by tourist activity and incidental visits at any time, by even unsophisticated means.

The level of irreparable damage present is substantial, but careful restoration and intelligent demolishing may offset this. The impact of high visitation on the cultural traditions and values of local communities and the normal functioning of economic activities would be positive.

This report and the other heritage assessments serve as basic heritage statement that lowers the vulnerability of the reformatory somewhat, but the need for a full CMF cannot be overstated. This should take place after the necessary historical, archival, phase 1 and phase 2 archaeological studies have been undertaken.

At present no monitoring of the reformatory takes place. Because unlawful entry is relatively easy, the potential for vandalism is very high. Consultation and planning have focused on the Manor House, and not the reformatory. Extensive consultation between the stakeholders is necessary to negotiate the future of the reformatory.

Recommendations

- A phase 1 and 2 archaeological impact assessment must be undertaken to adequately record the layout of the structure as it stands, to determine the sequence of additions, and to require additional information that cannot be gained from historical and oral resources. This information should be used to determine which of the more recent structures should be demolished.

- Compile a CMP that includes a monitoring programme. This should be updated every five years.
- Compile a business plan to model the cost of the renovation and structural repairs that are required to render the buildings usable. The CPNP regards it as important to give the reformatory back to the people rather than to let it deteriorate beyond restoration or become an elite facility, not affordable to the people who has strong social ties with the site (The Tokai Manor House Precinct Position Statement, 2002). To this end it is planned to incorporate the reformatory into the TMNP as Visitor centre that can be used for interpretation, tourism information, sales and bookings. This will have to be undertaken in a second phase, since no budget is allocated to achieve this in the current planning Proposed Upgrading Programme (5.2).

2.4. TOKAI ARBORETUM

The Tokai arboretum, dating to the British colonial (1850 - 1910) period, is south-west of Tokai Manor House and covers 28ha. The Arboretum has been declared a Grade 2 Provincial Heritage Site under the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999.

In 1886 the arboretum was laid out adjoining the nursery at the Tokai Manor House. The site was chosen where a small wood of stone pines (*Pinus pinea*), which probably originated very early in the 19th century, was already in existence. The arboretum has been planted by J Storr-Lister in 1886 and several species of trees, e.g. *P. pinaster*, *Quercus cerris*, *Eucalyptus ficifolia* and a number of shrubby plants were added for ornamental effects (Zahn & Neethling 1929). At present it contains over 600 species of trees. The mixture of species and discrepancies between the ages of the various light demanding trees planted detract from the arboretum's value for silvicultural purposes (Zahn & Neethling 1929) but it is valued as a display of a large number of specimens of different exotic trees.

After the first plantings at Tokai, around 1895, a systematic effort was made to test the adaptation of species from countries of similar climatic condition. Lister originally planted trees that occurred in the landmass of Gondwanaland, the ancient Southern Supercontinent (180 million years ago). Trees from Australia, India, the Southern States of North America and Mexico were thus planted. This project's ideals are still being promoted by the Friends of Tokai Forest who drive the Gondwanaland Project at the Arboretum (Attwood 1999).

Several other potentially significant tree groups exist in Tokai, but only the official Tokai Arboretum qualifies as a *bona fide* arboretum according to the following definition: "A protected park-like environment where trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants that are studied for their capacities to thrive in the ecological zone where the arboretum is located; more recently, to that function has been added the role of helping to sustain the genetic diversity of the various species" <http://www.solutions-site.org/reference/glossary.htm>).

Significance

The arboretum is of **high** significance.

The Arboretum's distinctive natural attributes, design features and intactness produce an exceptional asset that is one of the most visited sites at Tokai. The harmony between the Arboretum and the surrounding landscape provides an experience of 'pristineness' and being close to nature.

The Arboretum is one of the oldest plantations in South Africa and for this reason and its historical significance, it has been declared a Grade 2 National Monument. Lister Storr is associated with the origin of the arboretum, but the contribution of his helpers and especially convict labourers are not known or celebrated. The structure at the Arboretum, currently used as a tea room, is ideally situated to be utilised as an interpretation centre where these facts and also the role of Tokai in the history of forestry in South Africa can be disseminated.

School groups often visit the Arboretum because its information is highly relevant to primary and secondary learners. Although the setting already facilitates learning, an interpretation centre will optimise these learning experiences.

The local community visits the Arboretum regularly, confirming its social significance. The activities of the Tokai Friends of the Forest and Gondwanaland project (Attwood 1999) increase the significance of the Arboretum in the community, but this can be communicated more effectively through an interpretation centre.

The arboretum consists of eucalyptus, pines, oaks and yellowwoods, and many of the trees are well over 100 years old. The Arboretum is of scientific significance because it probably has the best collection of eucalyptus trees outside of Australia (Aikman et al 2001). The Arboretum is further of scientific importance because it species that originally occurred in Gondwanaland grow here.

The arboretum has some uniqueness because of its species representation and historical context. There could be some indigenous spiritual significance attached to the Arboretum, but none is known. The Arboretum is associated with the life and work of Lister Storr, but this association is not widely known or celebrated. The Arboretum is a good example of its type, and therefore has some representative value.

Impact

The impact of the clear felling on the arboretum is **low**.

The impact of future development on the Arboretum is **low**.

Vulnerability

The Arboretum's vulnerability is **medium**.

There is some risk to natural damage, for instance fire. The Arboretum is not sensitive to human damage and will not be negatively impacted by high visitor numbers. High visitation will also have no effect on cultural traditions and economic functioning in and around the Arboretum. However, as mentioned by the SAN Parks database, the arboretum's vulnerability is increased by the absence of a CMP. The CMP should address the exposure monitoring measures and schedule. The potential involvement with key stakeholders is high because these relationships have already been established, but communication with local tourism authorities may improve visitor numbers.

Recommendations

- Compile a Conservation Management Plan that include maintenance and monitoring measures.

- Consider changing the function of the structure at the Arboretum from a tea room to an interpretation centre. The high significance of the Arboretum should be celebrated and communicated.

3. TOKAI: SITES OF MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE

3.1. TOKAI FOREST LANDSCAPE

The Tokai Forest as a landscape comprises the totality of the planted area (610 ha) (Mauve 1984). It has been identified as productive cultural landscape (SAN Parks 2004). The forest, dating to the British colonial period (1850-1910) covers the east facing slopes of Constantiaberg from Vlakkenberg to Steenberg and is 6.5km in length. The Tokai Forest is identified as a 'low intensity leisure zone' (Draft CDF 2006). The recreational activities include hiking, mountain biking and horse riding trails. Footpaths crisscross the forest and there are three picnic areas in the forest. Different areas of the forest plantation may carry different social significances.

Significance

This assessment identifies the landscape as of **medium** significance. The forest plantation is not of high significance because it is not associated with living heritage (e.g. initiation sites, use of indigenous vegetation for medicinal purposes by traditional healers), displacement and contestation; it is not a site of political conflict/struggle and is also not associated with an historic event or public memory. Therefore it cannot be regarded as an inspirational landscape.

The forest plantation is of distinctive aesthetic quality. It has numerous sense of place qualities. It provides a sense of history, gateway, picturesque, natural setting, it is located on an important scenic route and it provides a sense of enclosure (Aikman et al 2001). Aikman et al (2001) describes its significance as 'enormous'. However, it is important to also consider that some members of the community regard the plantation as unattractive and a 'moon' landscape. At the open day representatives of an indigenous group of Khoekhoen descent, stressed that they would prefer the natural vegetation of the area to return, because it is the fynbos that they value. Reinstating the fynbos would also visually and experientially enhance the spiritual link between Tokai and the Elephants Eye Cave (Mr Brown).

The landscape is of high experiential significance, mainly because of associations with naturalness and pristineness that it provides in an urban environment. There are strong historical associations to plantation, being one of the oldest plantations in South Africa. Van der Stel planted 4379 oaks at Tokai in 1694. It is also the first commercial forest in South Africa and contributed significantly to the development of commercial forestry in South Africa (Aikman et al 2001:39).

The social significance of the forest is high because the local community honours it as central to their identity and use it regularly in important recreational events. On the other hand, the plantation is of relatively low educational and scientific significance. The information from the site is of some relevance to primary and secondary learners but the species diversity and limited fauna associated with the forest limit its educational and scientific value. Some of the features within the Tokai forest, for example the *Diastella* colony has very high scientific research value.

The plantation is not significant from a uniqueness or indigenous spiritual point of view. Its significance for its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa is not high. Although there is a strong association with Storr Lister the forest is not celebrated for this historical connection, but rather for its recreational value. Similarly, in terms of representativeness, the forest has low significance.

The following features within the Tokai forest landscape are considered, even though their cultural connotations are uncertain. The Prinskasteel River, Diastella colony, forest edge and a number of significant tree groupings are discussed.

- ***Prinskasteel Rivier***

This river of 4.2 km, previously known as Prinseskasteel Rivier, rises in the kloof on south east flank of Constantiaberg, flows north east to join rivers of Sand River Catchment, terminating in Zandvlei. It is significant because it is a structuring element of landscape and is important for historical agricultural and institutional development and recreation.

- ***Diastella Colony***

This colony occurs in the lower Tokai Forest, and covers an area of about 20x20m. It is a scarce resource, a red data book species *D. proteoides*, once abundant in Cape Flats sand plain fynbos. This colony represents an isolated occurrence that flowers all year. The Diastella colony's habitat will be enlarged by the managed rehabilitation of the threatened Sandplain fynbos.

- ***Forest Edge***

The forest edge of 4.9 km comprises the southern interface zone between forest and residential areas of Zwaanswyk, Forest Glade and Dennendal. It represents a distinctive landscape change between urban and forest environment.

Significant tree groupings

a) 'Arboreta'

Zahn & Neethling (1929) mention that plots of pines and other conifers were established as arboreta, in addition to a few stands of *Pinus taeda*, *P. longifolia*, *P. echinata*, *P. muricata*. These stands were cultivated was to test the silvicultural potential of different species, but they were sometimes so small that less rapid growing species were influenced in their development by faster growing trees in adjoining plots. Mr Green has confirmed the presence of these stands at the open day and the Aikman et al 2001 report also refer to their existence.

These groupings of special trees in the Tokai forest are not regarded as arboreta, because they have not been declared as such and must be known and studied for its scientific value to qualify as arboreta.

b) *P. Radiata* trees

There is a cluster of *P. Radiata* trees in the Tokai forest, at least one of which has been planted in 1886 and formally declared as a national monument (Water Affairs, Forestry & Environmental Conservation 1981).

Impact

The impact of clear felling on the forest landscape is **very high and unavoidable** as felling dates for the different compartments have already been determined. However, SAN Parks may request MTO to change that schedule to maximise sensitive rehabilitation of the forest.

Vulnerability

The landscape in its current state is **highly vulnerable** due to its certain demise. Therefore vulnerability assessment followed for the other heritage resources was not undertaken.

SANParks' mission is "To acquire and manage a system of national parks that represents the indigenous wildlife, vegetation, landscapes and associated cultural assets of South Africa, for the joy and benefit of the nation."(SANParks 2005). In this view, the priority in rehabilitation of the forests is to restore the indigenous vegetation and landscape in areas previously disturbed by non indigenous plantations. Therefore restoration of the plantation to indigenous forest and fynbos is both desirable and unavoidable. However, to lessen the impact that this will have on the public the following recommendations could be implemented:

Recommendations

Determine the socially most sensitive areas of the forest. Restoration of the forest in a way that put in place forest-based assets that are good for both people and nature (Marginnis & Jackson 2003) could be undertaken, perhaps by restoring corridors that can serve as 'stepping stones' whilst postponing harvesting of the most socially significant areas.

- A management plan is needed that discuss the schedule of restoration and species that will be used. This must be undertaken to address some of the public's emotional distress at losing a valued recreational resource. How opportunities for the current leisure activities facilitated by the forest (e.g. walking, dog exercising, bird watching, picnicking and braaing, mountain biking, horse riding, orienteering and cross-country running) will be created need to be stipulated.
- The Prinskasteel River is ecologically highly sensitive. Although there will be no felling in the riverine corridors, felled trees must be cleared away effectively to prevent the river to become polluted and from the natural vegetation to be destroyed. Ongoing management and monitoring is required to ensure the environmental health of the river.
- The significant tree groupings or 'arboreta' should be mapped and their significance should be assessed.

3.2. TOKAI FOREST PICNIC AREA

The 19ha site was created in the time of the Union of SA (1911 - 1961) and lies to the north of Tokai Road and west of the Steenberg/Tokai Road intersection. It attracts 180 000 visitors a year and is a windfree, atmospheric area in which braais, childrens' parties takes place. The picnic area facilitates a sense of a relaxation and safe forest experience (SanParks GIS database).

Significance

The picnic area is of **medium** significance.

Associations of a 'pristine' area in a metropolitan environment determine the picnic area's sense of place quality. It is an area of high experiential significance - it is easily accessible and provides a safe environment for relaxation. For this reason it is also of high social significance communities from the area.

The picnic area is of low historical, educational, scientific, uniqueness, indigenous spiritual and representativeness significance. It is not visited or celebrated for its historical connections, its low biodiversity decreases its significance for learners and for scientific research; there are several similar picnic settings; no indigenous spiritual significance is known and it is not representative in any way.

Impact

The impact of the clear felling on the picnic area is **low**

a) Vulnerability

The vulnerability of the picnic area is low, since SANParks already manages the area and it is designed to avoid natural and cultural damage. However the trees will become a threat to the safety of the visitors once it has reached a certain age at which stage they will have to be felled.

b) Recommendations

Compile a management plan to ensure continuity (SANParks database). An alternative picnic site should be created.

4. TOKAI: SITES OF LOW SIGNIFICANCE

The following resources do not lend themselves to educational, spiritual, social, education significance celebration or tourism development, but they are important heritage resources that are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act. They may not be damaged without a professional assessment and all the Heritage Act regulations apply.

4.1. TOKAI STATE FOREST ROAD

This road is on the eastern flanks of Constantiaberg. It commences at Tokai Manor House, continues for 6 km and terminates at Silvermine Forest Reserve. It is an historical popular hiking route. It was constructed in the 1880's under JS Lister by convict labour and represents an engineering achievement.

The **impact** of clear felling on the road will be **medium**, and it will not threaten the integrity of the road. However it will be more exposed through the removal of trees.

The vulnerability of the road is **medium**.

If the forestry function is no longer needed, maintenance cost will be too high and this represents a threat to the road's integrity. MTO Boland Roads is responsible for managing the roads on Tokai. The MTO management plan (4.2.3 Infrastructure; 5.6 Management of roads and quarries) mentions that unnecessary roads will be identified and removed.

Recommendation

- A management plan should be compiled in which this historic road is clearly mapped. The MTO Boland Roads management strategy should be planned in consultation with SANParks and heritage consultants to ensure that the road is not damaged or destroyed. The management plan should outline the monitoring measures and schedules to ensure the protection of the road.

4.2. TOKAI FORESTER'S HOUSE

The house is historically known as the District Forester's Office. The Forester's House is 150m west of the Tokai Manor House and is situated to the north of Arboretum. It is 2000sqm in extent. It is significant because it was built pre 1934 and is an attractive building under thatch, well related to its setting. It is also a landmark in the forestry road system.

The **impact** of clear felling house is low and will not threaten the integrity of the house.

The vulnerability of the house is **medium**.

Its secluded position, costly maintenance, fire risks and baboons scavenging increase its vulnerability. The house is also vulnerable to inappropriate maintenance that may destroy its historical character.

Recommendation

- A Phase 1 archaeological impact assessment, archival and historical studies should be undertaken to determine the full extent of the Forester's house's significance and vulnerability.

4.3. TOKAI GUEST HOUSE

The guest is property is 100m north of Forester's House and is 1000sqm in extent. It was built pre 1934 and renovated in 1995. It is an attractive house used by SAFCOL as a guest house.

The impact of clear felling house is **low**.

The vulnerability of the house is **medium**.

Its vulnerability is increased by costly maintenance, fire risks and baboon scavenging. The house is vulnerable to inappropriate maintenance that may destroy its historical character.

Recommendation

- A Phase 1 archaeological impact assessment, archival and historical studies should be undertaken to determine the full extent of the Tokai guest house's significance and vulnerability.

4.4. BUCHU PLANTATION

This plantation of 5ha of valuable medicinal plants established by Cape Colonial Government in the 1880-1890's is 50m west of Forester's house. It consists of a hybrid of *Agothosma crenulata/betulina*.

The **impact** of clear felling on the buchu plantation is low.

The vulnerability of the plantation is **high** because it is easily accessible to prospective 'harvesters'.

Recommendation

- A CMP that addresses future development and monitoring of the site should be compiled. The plantation may be developed in collaboration with interested local communities and an agreement on sustainable harvesting may be reached.

4.5. FORESTRY WORKERS VILLAGE

The village dates to the British colonial (1850 - 1910) period and is situated 1km west of the intersection of Tokai and Steenberg Road (150x120m). It is indicated on a map of 1934 with regard to forestry labour policy (migrant labour and families). Not all of the current structures in the workers village are historic.

The impact of clear felling on the village is **low**.

The vulnerability of the village is **low**. Its vulnerability is increased by the reduction in forestry operation that could lead to abandonment, unauthorised use and vandalism. Security is important. The village will be developed as a research centre and this will address these vulnerability issues.

Recommendation

- A Phase 1 archaeological impact assessment and archival and historical studies should be undertaken to determine which of the buildings should be conserved. If any historic structures (older than 60 years) are to be altered or destroyed, a permit must be obtained from the relevant heritage authority (SAHRA Western Cape).

4.6. TOKAI ROAD

The road runs in straight line from Main Road to Prinskasteel River bridge where it cranks to align with Manor House. It is 3.8 km in total (1km through forest). The Tokai Road was built in 1892 to link the forest station to the railway line. The Tokai road is currently the only access road to the picnic area, plantations, arboretum as well as the Chrysalis Academy. It carries a relatively high volume of traffic during peak recreational times.

The **impact** of clear felling on the road will be **low**.

If the Manor House precinct is developed as the entrance to the Table Mountain National Park, the road will carry significantly more traffic and this will have a **high** impact on the road.

The vulnerability of the road is **medium**.

It is threatened by increased use, increased cost in its maintenance and upgrading to facilitate increasing visitor numbers. The presence of the historic avenue of oak trees precludes the possibility of substantially widening the road. The SAN Parks report (2005) mentions that the road will require considerable maintenance work to restore it to an acceptable level.

Recommendation

- The upgrading and maintenance must not harm the historic avenue of oak trees in any way, as this provides much of the experiential cultural significance of the gateway to the Tokai Forest. It is vital that a CMP be compiled if the road is widened with 1m, as suggested by the Tokai Manor and Tokai Cecilia Business Plan (according to the SANParks proposal of 2005). Details of how the trees will be protected during this process have to be provided. A monitoring schedule must be included in the management plan.

4.7. OLD ORPEN ROAD

Sections of the Old Orpen road cut through the forest and the main remaining section forms the eastern boundary to the picnic area. The main section is 500m long. It was constructed 1902 and in use until it was replaced by Orpen Road in 1960's. It is lined with trees and provides potential access for picnic area.

The impact of clear felling on the road is **low**.

The vulnerability of the road is **medium**. The road is only used intermittently since formal closure and no maintenance is undertaken. The road may be threatened by clearing of surfaces, building of structures or landscaping.

Recommendation

- A Phase 1 archaeological impact assessment should be undertaken to determine the state of the road. A CMP that discusses the conservation and monitoring schedule must be compiled.

4.8. ORPEN FORESTER'S HOUSE

This house is situated at the intersection of original farm road from Tokai Manor House and Orpen Road. It is a 50 x 50m area with outbuildings and a garden. It is a landmark thatched roof house, stylistically related to others at Tokai and Porter (PWD) and largely unchanged. It was probably built in the 1940's.

The impact of clear felling on the house is **low**.

The vulnerability of the house is **medium**.

The house's vulnerability is increased by its inappropriate current use that makes monitoring and conservation of its historical character very difficult. The thatch roof requires ongoing maintenance and alteration and additions need to be done with sensitivity because the property's landmark status is easy to lose.

Recommendation

- A Phase 1 archaeological impact assessment and archival and historical studies should be undertaken to determine the full extent of the house's significance and vulnerability.

4.9. TOKAI FOREST STATION

The Forest station (Historical name: Tokai School of Forestry) covered an area of 75m x 75m and is north of the Tokai Road and 50m east of Manor House. It was created between

1911 and 1961 and is the site of the first School of Forestry in SA. The landscape is completely altered and consist of a scruffy disparate collection of 'temporary structures'. The original building has been demolished but an old gate pillar is still visible close to an old oak that appears in a photograph showed by Chris Botes (SANParks GIS database). This site is associated with an historic V-shaped tree alignment. This line of trees appears on a map dated 1883 (Aikman et al 2001) on the approach to the manor house along the waterleiding and is still evident today.

The impact of clear felling on the house is **low**.

If developments related to the development of the area as gateway to the park go ahead, it will have a high impact on the site.

The site's vulnerability is **low** as none of the original buildings or associations remain. The line of trees, however, is **highly vulnerable** to removal.

Recommendation

- The V shaped line of trees should be retained. Monitoring of the development process should take place to ensure that this happens.

4.10.OLD TOKAI FARM ROAD

The route links the Tokai Manor House to the Ondertuine of Porter Reformatory and Tokai Forest, and covers 1,2 ha within CPNP. It is an historical link to the Bergvliet Farm and represents a link from the Reformatory to the vegetable gardens. It is a popular hiking trail and horse trail that has been in use for 200 years.

The impact of clear felling on the road is **low**.

The vulnerability of this road, as for the other roads is medium.

The main threat is in erosion from poor stormwater management and insufficient monitoring.

Recommendation

- A CMP that discusses the conservation and monitoring schedule and that address the threat of erosion must be compiled.

4.11.MUSLIM GRAVES

Six to eight Muslim graves occur on 'Slamse Kloof' in a gum belt of Section C20 in the Tokai Forest. More Muslim graves occur not the property adjacent to C20. The graves are circular structures covered with green rags that are periodically moved. These graves are of low significance, but there are specific heritage regulations that must be followed. The graves may not be disturbed in any way without a permit from SAHRA. MTO has identified the Muslim Graveyard as an area of special interest and therefore treat it as a conservation priority area.

The impact of clear felling on the graves is **high**.

Recommendation

- A detailed assessment of the significance of the graves and consultation with the local community on the conservation and maintenance of the graves should take place. A CMP that discusses the conservation and monitoring schedule must be compiled.

5. CECILIA: SITE OF MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE

5.1. CECILIA FOREST LANDSCAPE

The Cecilia Forest Landscape comprises the totality of the planted area and has been identified as productive cultural landscape (SAN Parks 2004). The forest dates to the British colonial period (1850-1910). The Cecilia Forest is a very popular recreational area and is used mainly for hiking, dog walking and horse riding.

Significance

This assessment identifies the landscape as of **medium** significance. The forest plantation is not of high significance because it is not associated with living heritage (e.g. initiation sites, use of indigenous vegetations for medicinal purposes by traditional healers), displacement and contestation, it is not a site of political conflict/struggle, and is also not associated with an historic event or public memory. Therefore it cannot be regarded as an inspirational landscape.

The forest plantation is of distinctive aesthetic quality and for some, an exceptional asset. Its sense of place and experiential significance come from the outdoor experience that a treed environment provides in an urban context. Similarly to the Tokai Forests, there are strong historical associations with the Cecilia plantation. The information from the site is of some relevance to primary and secondary learners but the species diversity and limited fauna associated with the forest somewhat limits its educational value.

The local community use it regularly in important recreational events and therefore its social significance is high. On the other hand, the plantation is of little scientific and educational significance and it is not significant from a uniqueness or indigenous spiritual point of view either.

Its significance for its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa is low and the forest is not celebrated for its historical connections, rather for its recreational value. In terms of representativeness, the forest is of low significance.

Impact

The impact of clear felling on the forest landscape is **very high** as felling dates for the different compartments have already been determined. However, SAN Parks may request MTO to change that schedule to maximise sensitive rehabilitation of the forest.

Vulnerability

The landscape in its current state is **highly vulnerable** due to its certain demise. Therefore vulnerability assessment has not been undertaken.

Recommendations

The same recommendations as those made for the Tokai Forest apply:

- The priority in rehabilitation of the forests will be to restore the indigenous vegetation and landscape in the areas previously disturbed by non-indigenous plantations. A management plan is needed that discuss the timing of restoration and species that will

be used to address some of the public's emotional distress. How the rehabilitated areas will provide opportunities for the current leisure activities ranging from walking, dog exercising, bird watching, picnicking and braaing, horse riding, orienteering and cross-country running also need to be mapped.

6. CECILIA: SITES OF LOW SIGNIFICANCE

6.1. RHODES DRIVE / AVENUE

Rhodes drive also known as Rhodes's Road, dating to between 1850 and 1910, is located at the M63 from intersection at Union Avenue to Hout Bay Road via old Rhodes Road in Cecilia Forest. It was a carriage road constructed by Cecil John Rhodes to link Groote Schuur with Hout Bay Road and defines the edge of the CPNP along most of its route.

The impact of clear felling on the road is **low**.

The vulnerability of Rhodes Drive is **medium**.

According to the vulnerability statement by Antonia Malan (SANParks GIS database) sections of the old road not replaced by M63 may be disassociated with the original route and allowed to degenerate and be demolished.

Recommendation

- A Phase 1 archaeological impact assessment should be undertaken to map and determine the state of the road. A CMP that discusses the conservation, monitoring schedule and communication procedures between stakeholders must be compiled.

6.2. CECILIA FOREST STATION

This resource is said to date to the British colonial (1850 - 1910) period (SANParks Database). A site visit has shown that the structures on the Forest Station almost certainly are not historical and thus fall outside of the ambit of the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999. In its current state the Forest Station detracts from the experiential significance of the Forest.

The impact of clear felling on the road is **low**.

The vulnerability is **low**.

Recommendation

No recommendation relating to heritage management is necessary. Removal of certain structures may enhance the experiential significance of the adjacent natural areas.

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Figure 1: Significance Assessment of the heritage resources of Tokai Forest

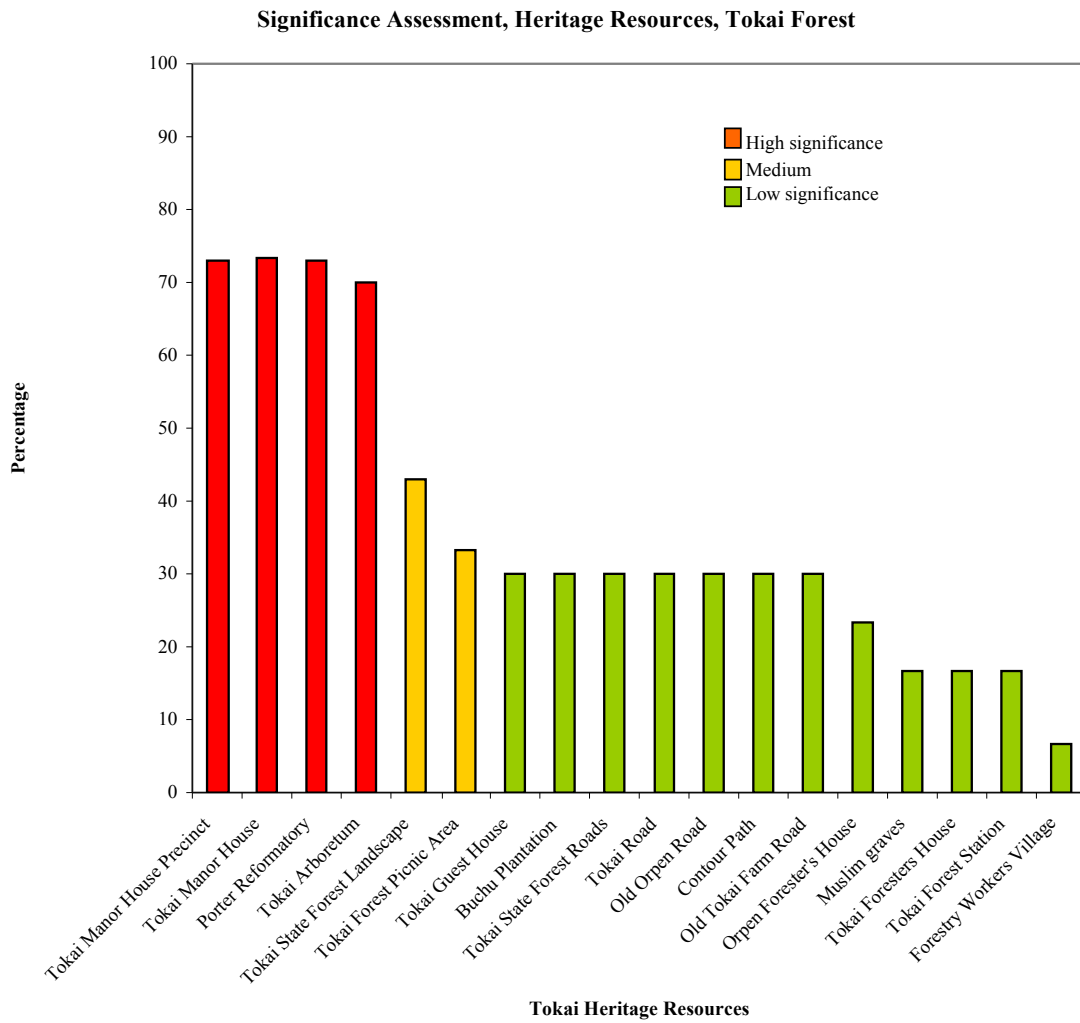


Figure 2: Significance Assessment of the heritage resources of Cecilia Forest

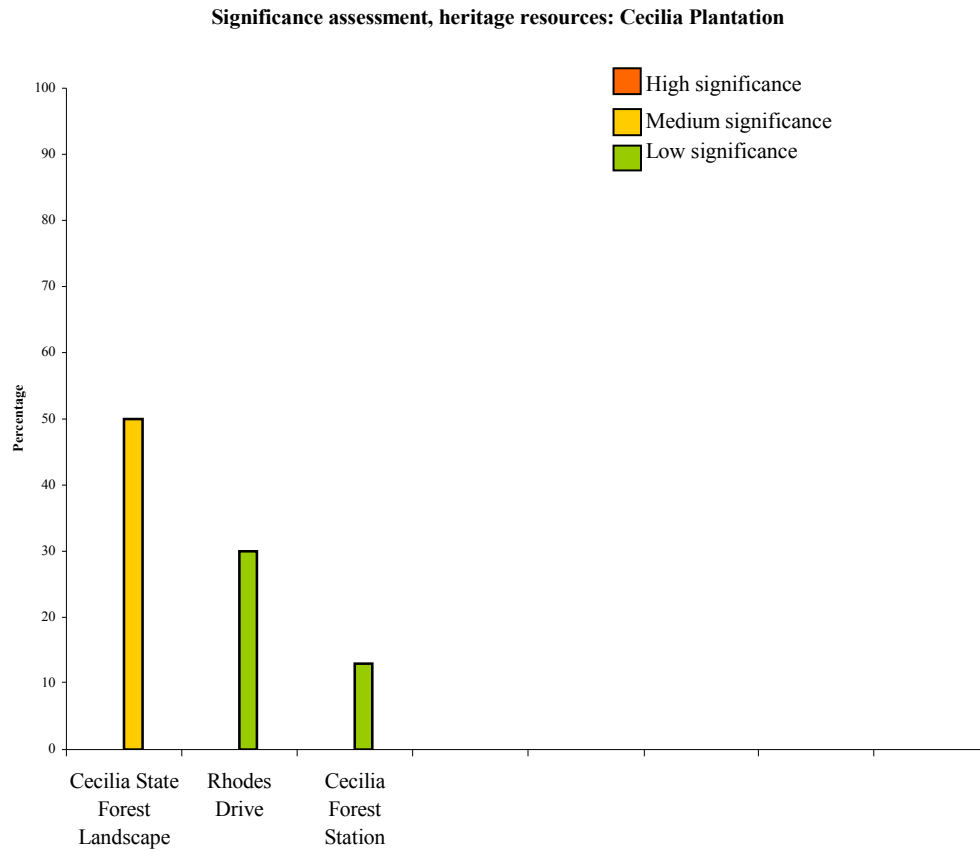


Figure 3. Pencil Drawing of the Tokai Manor House, by Alys F Trotter (1863-1962; Iziko William Fehr Collection): Front View.



Figure 4. Pencil Drawing of the Tokai Manor House, by Alys F Trotter (1863-1962; Iziko William Fehr Collection): View from the back.

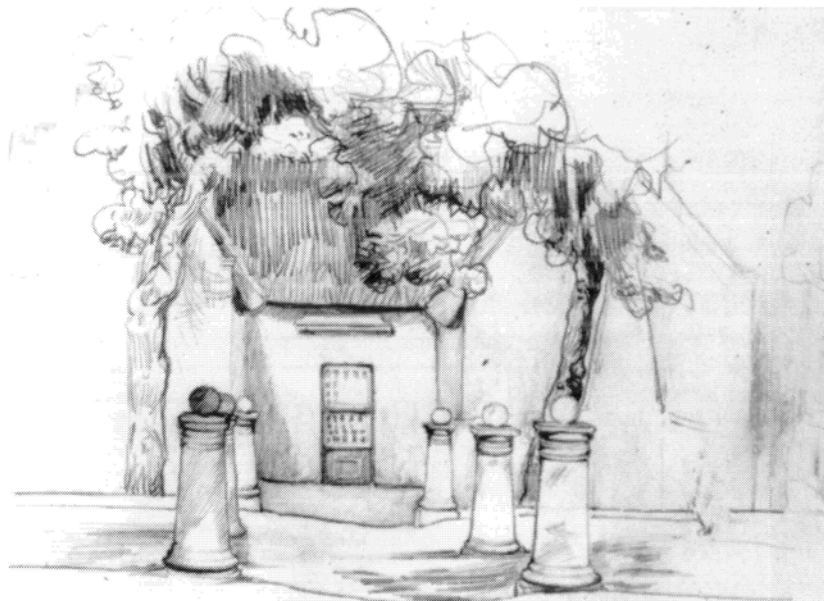


Table 1: Cultural Significance and Vulnerability scoring criteria

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
1. Aesthetic significance of the asset (its importance in demonstrating particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group) : 0=no aesthetic significance; 1= some form and composition contributes to the aesthetic attributes of the asset; 2= noteworthy form and composition attributes 3: distinctive aesthetic attributes in natural or secondary (e.g. plantation, landscape, vineyard) elements, form or composition, design and technical integrity produce an exceptional asset
2. Experiential significance of the landscape surrounding the cultural asset : 0 = environmental setting damaging to the experience of the cultural heritage asset; 1= the conflict between the landscape and the asset spoils the experience; 2= the proximity of degradedness and degree of change of the landscape detracts somewhat from cultural heritage; 3 = the pristine, or perceived original environmental condition provides an optimum experience
3. Historical significance: 0=no historical significance; 1=there are vague idiosyncratic historical connections to the site; 2=there are strong associations to the history of the site; 3= there are major international and national historical associations with the site
4. Educational value and potential : 0=no educational value; 1= the information from the site is relevant to primary and secondary learners but the setting does not facilitate a learning experience; 2=the information of the site is of high importance to primary and secondary learners and the setting facilitates the learning experience; 3=the information from the site is of high importance to primary, secondary and tertiary learners and the setting facilitates the learning experience.
5. Social Significance (importance in the community): 0= no social significance; 1= few members of the local community value the sense of place; 2=the local community values the significance, but the place is not associated with any events; 3= the local community honours the place as central to their identity and use it in important events (or very regularly).
6. Scientific research value (its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage): 0= site of no scientific significance or ruined; 1=some scientific significance, but no intactness 2= moderate scientific significance and intactness; 3= universal significance for international scientific community due to intactness and meaning
7. Uniqueness of the asset (its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of SA's natural or cultural heritage): 0 = common (everywhere); 1= fair number similar; 2=few similar/moderately unique; 3= unique
8. Indigenous spiritual significance : 0= no spiritual significance; 1= some spiritual significance but links severed; 2=spiritual links weakly maintained; 3=the asset has major spiritual significance that is widely maintained through spiritual practices.
9. Significance for its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa): 0= no association; 1= association, but unexploited; 2=limited association with some exploitation; 3= the asset has major association that is widely exploited.
10. Representativeness of the resource (feature, style, structure, type etc) : 0= no representative significance; 1= some representative significance; 2= noteworthy representative significance; 3= archetypal distinctive representativeness

SITE VULNERABILITY

1. Fragility: risk to natural damage, e.g. fire, water:

2. Fragility: risk to human damage and potential for negative impacts of high visitation on the fabric of the assets: 0= the fabric of the asset is such that it cannot be damaged by human agents; 1=Well protected; 2= Poorly protected; 3= Unprotected: the asset can easily be damaged by any human (tourist activity and incidental visit) at any time by even unsophisticated means

3. Level of irreversible damage already present: 0= Site irreparably damaged; 1=some repairable, some irreparable damage; 2= there are limited repairable damages; 3=site is in its original pristine condition.

4. Potential for negative impacts of high visitation on the cultural traditions, values of local communities and normal functioning of economic activities: 0=no potential impact; 1=low potential for impact; 2= medium potential for impact; 3=high potential for impact

5. Level of management plan initiation (0=Heritage Statement completed; 1=Heritage statement in progress; 2= Heritage agency contacted; 3=No action)

6. Implementation level of conservation management plan (0=Conservation Management Plan (CMP) approved or not applicable; 1=Permit for phase 2 AIA obtained; 2= Permit application lodged; 3=None)

7. Level of exposure monitoring measures in place (eg. human/animal entry, human/animal interference, atmospheric, fire, water)

8. Potential/ongoing involvement of or consultation with key stakeholders (SAHRA, Bewarea, local community, local tourism authority, landowners) (List total: None= 3; 1-2=2; 3-4=1; 5=0)

Table 2: Heritage Asset Sensitivity Gauge, Tokai Forest

Heritage Resource	Tokai Manor House Precinct	Tokai Manor House Precinct	Porter Refractory	Tokai Arboretum	Tokai State Forest Landscape	Tokai Forest Picnic Area	Tokai Guest House	Buchu Plantation	Tokai State Forest Roads
CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE									
1. Aesthetic significance of the asset	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	1
2. Experiential significance of the landscape surrounding the cultural asset	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
3. Historical significance	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	2
4. Educational value and potential	2	2	3	3	1	0	0	1	1
5. Social Significance	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	0	1
6. Scientific research value	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	0
7. Uniqueness of the asset	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
8. Indigenous spiritual significance	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Significance for its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1
10. Representativeness of the resource (feature, style, structure, type etc)	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
TOTAL SCORE	22	22	21	20	15	10	9	9	9
Percentage value: (x/30*100)	73	73	70	67	50	33	30	30	30
SITE VULNERABILITY									
1. Fragility: risk to natural damage, e.g. fire, water,	3	3	3	2		1	2	2	2
2. Fragility: risk to human damage and potential for negative impacts of high visitation on the fabric of the assets:	3	3	3	1		1	1	3	2
3. Level of irreversible damage already present:	2	2	2	0		0	0	2	1
4. Potential for negative impacts of high visitation on the cultural traditions, values of local communities and normal functioning of economic activities:	0	0	0	0		0	1	3	0
5. Level of management plan initiation	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
6. Implementation level of conservation management plan	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3
7. Level of exposure monitoring measures in place	2	2	3	2		1	1	2	2
8. Potential/ongoing involvement of or consultation with key stakeholders	2	2	3	2		2	2	2	2
TOTAL SCORE	16	16	18	11	0	9	11	18	13
Percentage value: (x/24*100)	67	67	75	46	0	38	46	75	54

Heritage Resource	Tokai Road	Old Orpen Road	Contour Path	Old Tokai Farm Road	Muslim graves	Orpen Forester's House	Tokai Foresters House	Tokai Forest Station	Forestry Workers Village
CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE									
1. Aesthetic significance of the asset	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
2. Experiential significance of the landscape surrounding the cultural asset	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	0	0
3. Historical significance	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
4. Educational value and potential	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
5. Social Significance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
6. Scientific research value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7. Uniqueness of the asset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Indigenous spiritual significance	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
9. Significance for its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
10. Representativeness of the resource (feature, style, structure, type etc)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL SCORE	9	9	9	9	5	7	5	5	2
Percentage value: (x/30*100)	30	30	30	30	17	23	17	17	7
SITE VULNERABILITY									
1. Fragility: risk to natural damage, e.g. fire, water,	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	1
2. Fragility: risk to human damage and potential for negative impacts of high visitation on the fabric of the assets:	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0
3. Level of irreversible damage already present:	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1
4. Potential for negative impacts of high visitation on the cultural traditions, values of local communities and normal functioning of economic activities:	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
5. Level of management plan initiation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
6. Implementation level of conservation management plan	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3
7. Level of exposure monitoring measures in place	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	1
8. Potential/ongoing involvement of or consultation with key stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL SCORE	13	14	14	14	14	11	11	2	9
Percentage value: (x/24*100)	54	58	58	58	58	46	46	8	38

Table 3: Heritage Asset Sensitivity Gauge, Cecilia Forest

Heritage Resource	Cecilia Forest Station	Rhodes Drive	Cecilia State Forest (landscape)
CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE			
1. Aesthetic significance of the asset	0	1	3
2. Experiential significance of the landscape surrounding the cultural asset	1	3	3
3. Historical significance	0	2	2
4. Educational value and potential	1	1	1
5. Social Significance	1	1	3
6. Scientific research value	0	0	0
7. Uniqueness of the asset	0	0	1
8. Indigenous spiritual significance	0	0	0
9. Significance for its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa	1	1	1
10. Representativeness of the resource (feature, style, structure, type etc)	0	0	1
TOTAL SCORE	4	9	15
Percentage value: (x/30*100)	13	30	50
SITE VULNERABILITY			
1. Fragility: risk to natural damage, e.g. fire, water,	1	2	
2. Fragility: risk to human damage and potential for negative impacts of high visitation on the fabric of the assets:	1	2	
3. Level of irreversible damage already present:	2	1	
4. Potential for negative impacts of high visitation on the cultural traditions, values of local communities and normal functioning of economic activities:	0	0	
5. Level of management plan initiation	0	1	
6. Implementation level of conservation management plan	0	3	
7. Level of exposure monitoring measures in place	1	2	
8. Potential/ongoing involvement of or consultation with key stakeholders	0	2	
TOTAL SCORE	5	13	
Percentage value: (x/24*100)	21	54	