

CAPE TOWN TEMPLE

2 Liesbeek Avenue, Observatory, 7925, Cape Town

Landscape Plan and Planting Strategy

July 2022

THE CHURCH OF
JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS



The site's location forms part of a significant but largely transformed ecological corridor bordered by the Liesbeek River in the west and the Black River in the east. The arid nature of the Cape Town metropolitan area mean that these rivers hold substantial cultural and natural significance that should be protected.

Across the broader precinct, multiple cultural layers have culminated in a dispersed institutional / campus landscape within a park-like setting. The land surrounding the Valkenburg historic werf and homestead still retains some of the bucolic qualities for the former farmland. The original vegetation type of this area is the critically endangered Peninsula Shale Renosterveld. While the site is highly disturbed, it could contribute to renosterveld conservation in the area. The following landscape heritage principles should be observed for any development in this area.

Riparian corridors and local ecology:

- Limit hard surfacing and retain deep soil conditions to increase infiltration of groundwater.
- Incorporate Water Sensitive Urban Drainage to slow and filter stormwater as part of the fish support area.
- Planted areas should be consolidated and connected to provide green links across the site and provide greater opportunities for the reintroduction of Peninsula Shale Renosterveld species.
- A restorative landscape approach to any future development on site will ensure the site can contribute productive, ecological, cultural, and scenic value into the future.



1.



2.



3.



4.

1. Peninsula Shale Renosterveld
 2. Black River
 3. Liesbeek River
 4. Valkenberg Homestead

Cultural landscape connections:

- Generous landscape areas of naturalistic, locally indigenous planting are favoured over more urban planting schemes. This should contribute to the ecological heritage of the area and serve as a reference to the precolonial landscape experienced by the Khoekhoen.
- The productive landscape of the C17th to the C19th can be referenced through the retention of generous landscape areas that retain the farm-like quality that exists adjacent to the Valkenburg historic werf.
- An ecological and productive landscape approach of a low height would enable the preservation of the visual connection between the Valkenburg homestead and the Liesbeek River.
- The institutional landscape offered predominantly amenity and aesthetic value consisting of hedges and tree rows. This can be included around buildings, roadways, and parking areas
- The Victorian house and residential garden landscape is of lesser cultural landscape significance and can be limited to the perimeter of the as a sequence of related garden spaces.

Visual informants:

The landscape should be designed to reflect and reinforce the former rural and wilderness characteristics of the site and precinct. The scale and the hierarchy in relation to the homestead and the Main Building of the hospital should be respected and not visually dominate either building.

- Larger buildings should be screened by large tree planting in harmony with the broader institutional landscape approach.
- Expansive car parking should be avoided, and permeable surfacing used such as reinforced lawn or gravel. These areas can be fragmented into smaller parking courts to reduce their visual impact and contribution to the urban heat island effect.
- The development should retain the visual connection between the Valkenburg homestead and the Liesbeek River.



- 1 Site Entrance
- 2 Temple Main Axis Walkway
- 3 Existing Trees
- 4 Southern Parking Area
- 5 Meeting House Courtyard
- 6 Meeting House
- 7 Arrival House
- 8 Bioretention Basins
- 9 Temple and Arrival House Secondary Axis Walkway
- 10 Temple
- 11 Northern Parking Area
- 12 Sub-station and Utilities Structure



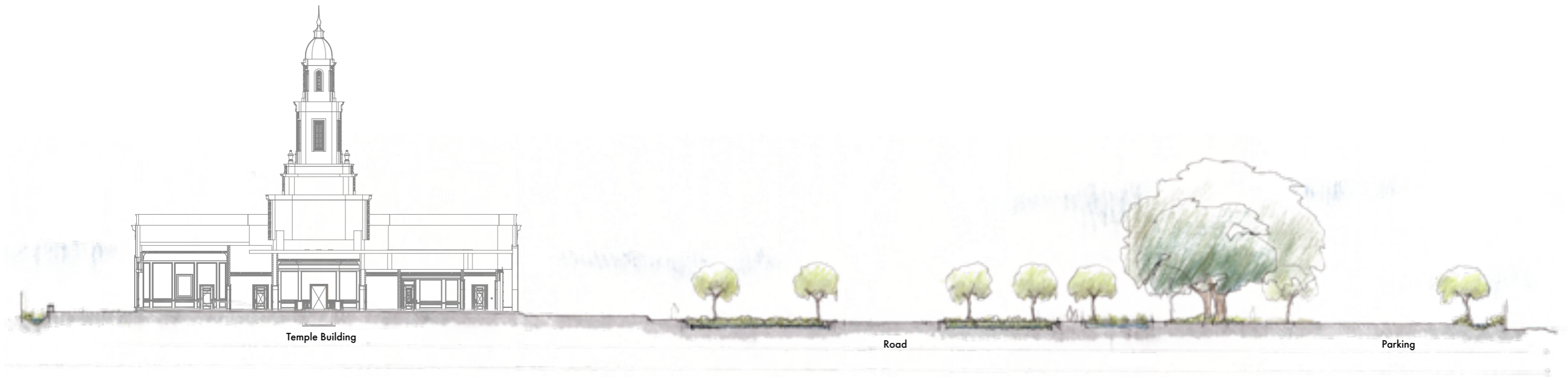




Section A - Bioretention basin planters up to Arrival House



Section B - Meeting House arrival and Courtyard



Section C - Temple approach and arrival space with adjacent bioretention basin planters



1.1 Avenue Trees

- *Calodendron capense*
- *Buddleja saligna*
- *Syzigium cordatum*
- *Syzigium guineense*

1.2 Informal Trees

- *Ekebergia capensis*
- *Celtis africana*
- *Harpephyllum caffrum*
- *Searsia pendulina*
- *Nuxia floribunda*
- *Cunonia capensis*



1.3 Indigenous Shrubs and Groundcovers

- *Erepsia anceps*
- *Agathosma imbricata*
- *Salvia africana-lutea*
- *Eriocephalus africanus*
- *Lobostemon argenteus*
- *Erica baccans*
- *Helichrysum cymosum*
- *Leucadendron lanigerum* var. *lanigerum*
- *Stachys aethiopica*
- *Cliffortia ferruginea*
- *Helichrysum patulum*
- *Agapanthus orientalis* 'White'
- *Chasmathe floribunda*
- *Barleria obtusa*
- *Dietes grandiflora*
- *Gazania rigens* var. *leucolaena*
- *Tecoma capensis*
- *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*



1.4 Bioretention Swale Planting

- *Zantedeschia aethiopica*
- *Wachendorfia thyrsiflora*
- *Crocsmia aurea*
- *Ischyrolepis subverticillata*
- *Lobelia anceps*
- *Juncus effusus*
- *Watsonia galpinii*
- *Chlorophytum saundersiae*
- *Cyperus textilis*
- *Cyperus prolifer*

Landscape Rationale

The plants species chosen are representative of the **Peninsula Shale Renosterveld and Alluvial vegetation** that pre-existed in the area.

The proposed planting palette aims to create a naturalistic riverine landscape within stormwater retention basins. Selected indigenous species have been supplemented for their reliance and waterwise characteristics.



1.5 Meadow Planting

- *Themeda triandra*
- *Eragrostis curvula*
- *Aristida junciformis*
- *Melinis nerviglumis*
- *Willdenowia incurvata*
- *Bobartia indica*
- *Watsonia borbonica*
- *Kniphofia praecox*
- *Amaryllis belladonna*
- *Ornithogalum thyrsoides*
- *Lobostemon argenteus*



1.6 Feature Planting

- *Aloe 'Lemonade'*
- *Strelitzia 'Mandela's Gold'*
- *Protea cynaroides*
- *Aloe 'Lemon meringue'*
- *Kniphofia praecox*
- *Aloe ferox*
- *Cotyledon orbiculata*
- *Tylecodon grandiflorus*



1.7 Medicinal Planting

- *Agathosma crenulata*
- *Euclea crispa*
- *Geranium incanum*
- *Pelargonium reniforme*
- *Stachys aethiopica*
- *Tulbaghia violacea*
- *Erioccephalus africanus*
- *Sansevieria aethiopica*



1.8 Screening Planting

- *Podocarpus henkelii*
- *Plumbago auriculata*
- *Dovyalis caffra*
- *Pittosporum viridiflorum*
- *Rhoicissus tomentosa*
- *Senecio macroglossus*
- *Trachelospermum jasminoides*



Calodendron capense (Cape chestnut)



Buddleja saligna (False olive)



Syzigium cordatum (Water berry)



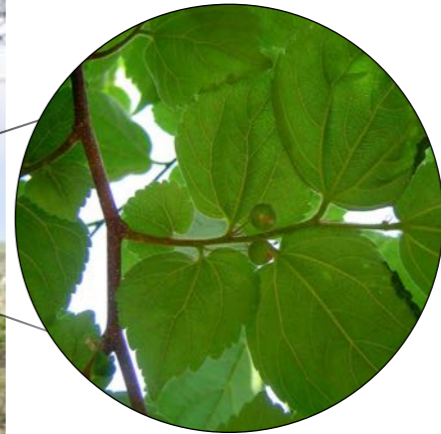
Syzigium guineense (Waterpear)



Ekebergia capensis (Cape ash)



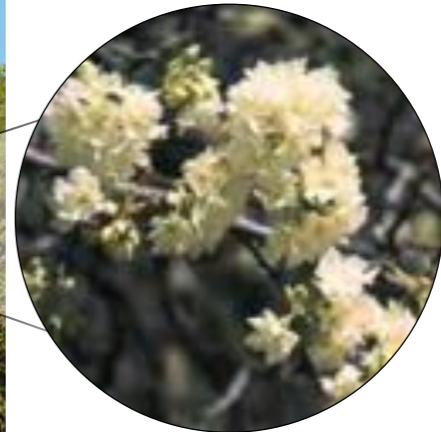
Celtis africana (White stinkwood)



Harpephyllum caffrum (Wild plum)



Searsia pendulina (White karee)





Nuxia floribunda (Elder forest)



Cunonia capensis (Butterspoon tree)





Erepsia anceps
Altydvygie



Agathosma imbricata
Sand buchu



Salvia africana-lutea
Golden sage



Eriocephalus africanus
Wild rosemary



Lobostemon argenteus
Pajama bush



Erica baccans
Berry heath



Helichrysum cymosum
Gold carper



Leucadendron lanigerum var. *lanigerum*
Common Shale Conebush



Stachys aethiopica
Wild sage



Cliffortia ferruginea
Glossy cliffortia



Helichrysum patulum
Honey everlasting

● Spring / Summer flowering

● Autumn / Winter flowering



Agapanthus orientalis 'White'
White agapanthus



Chasmathe floribunda
Cobra lily



Barleria obtusa
Bush violet



Dietes grandiflora
Large Wild iris



Gazania rigens var. leucolaena
Trailing gazania



Tecoma capensis
Cape honeysuckle



Tarchonanthus camphoratus
Camphor bush

● *Spring / Summer flowering*

● *Autumn / Winter flowering*



Zantedeschia aethiopica
Varkoor



Wachendorfia thyrsiflora
Marsh butterfly lily



Crocsmia aurea
Falling stars



Ischyrolepsis subverticillata
Broom Restio



Lobelia anceps
Angled lobelia



Juncus effusus
Common rush



Watsonia galpinii
Bugle Lily



Chlorophytum saundersiae
Weeping anthericum



Cyperus textilis
Mat sedge



Cyperus prolifer
Miniature papyrus

● Spring / Summer flowering

● Autumn / Winter flowering



Themeda triandra
Red grass



Eragrostis curvula
Weeping love grass



Aristida junciformis
Gongoni grass



Melinis nerviglumis
Bristle-leaved red-top grass



Willdenowia incurvata
Sokwas restio



Bobartia indica
Biesie



Watsonia borbonica
Pink Watsonia



Kniphofia praecox
Red-hot-poker



Amaryllis belladonna
Belladonna lily



Ornithogalum thyrsoides
Wonder-flower



Lobostemon argenteus
Pajama bush

● Spring / Summer flowering

● Autumn / Winter flowering



Aloe 'Lemonade'



Strelitzia 'Mandela's Gold'



Protea cynaroides
King protea



Aloe 'Lemon meringue'



Kniphofia praecox
Red-hot-poker



Aloe ferox
Bitter aloe



Cotyledon orbiculata
Pig's ear



Tylecodon grandiflorus
Dwarf butter tree

● Spring / Summer flowering

● Autumn / Winter flowering

Cape Town Temple
Feature planting



Agathosma crenulata Buchu
Used as a leaf infusion / tincture: kidney and bladder ailments; diuretic; leaves in vinegar for wounds, sprains and contusions



Euclea crispa Guarritee
Leaves used to brew an astringent medicinal tea



Geranium incanum Bergtee
The whole herb is used as a hot beverage and as medicinal tea.



Pelargonium reniforme Rabas
The tuberous roots are used to treat diarrhoea and dysentery; anaemias and weakness, fever



Stachys aethiopica Wild sage
Herbs is taken as medicinal tea to treat influenza, internal haemorrhoids, liver complaints and women's ailments



Tulbaghia violacea Wild garlic
Bulb decoction (in water or milk): used to treat fever, influenza, high blood pressure and tuberculosis



Eriocephalus africanus Wild rosemary
Leaves are used to treat bruises, oral and tropical; As a herb it is used for colds and chest ailments and stomach pains



Sansevieria aethiopica Ghaiwortel
Rhizomes were used as infusions to treat internal parasites.

● Spring / Summer flowering

● Autumn / Winter flowering



Podocarpus henkelii
Henkel's yellowwood



Plumbago auriculata
Plumbago



Dovyalis caffra
Kei apple



Pittosporum viridiflorum
Cheesewood



Rhoicissus tomentosa
Bush grape



Senecio macroglossus
Natal ivy



Trachelospermum jasminoides
Wild jasmine

● Spring / Summer flowering

● Autumn / Winter flowering

Cape Town Temple
Screening planting





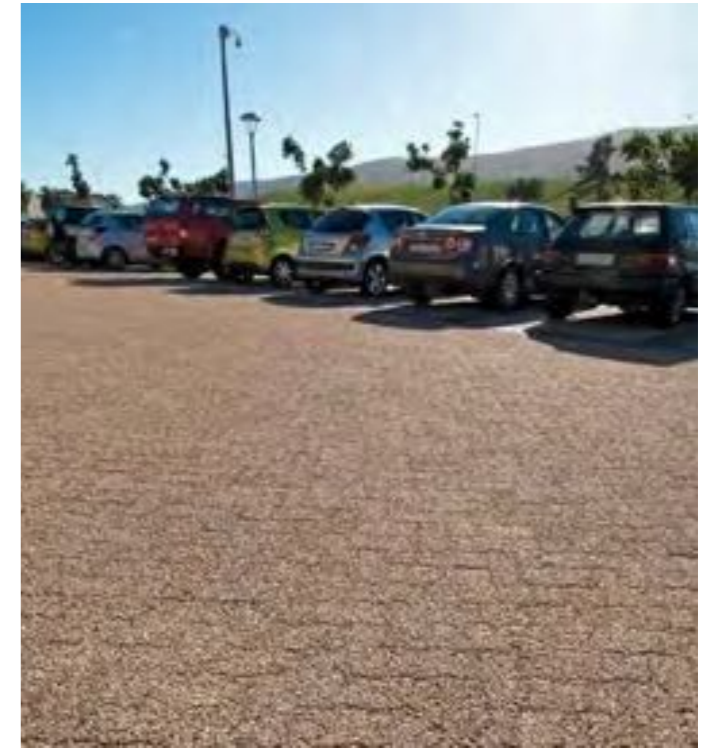
Cape Granite
 Colour: Natural Brown
 Sizes: Random/Natural
 Application: Planter walls with cut stone coping



Limewash
 Colour: Off-White
 Application: Planter walls



Calcrete (Limestone) pavers
 Colour: Natural Brown
 Sizes: Random/Natural, Cobbles and Flagstones
 Application: Walkways



CEL Coarse Exposed Aggregate
 203x102x70mm and 200x100x70mm
 Finish: Coarse exposed
 Colour: Granite with Brownstone parking lines
 Application: Roads and Parking Bays



Colour palette



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