

Appendix 2: Global context of the Stellenbosch Winelands Typology

The Stellenbosch Winelands need to be placed in context with other wine regions in the world in order to understand the global context and its significance in terms of natural and cultural typologies. Stellenbosch is distinctive from other winelands. The unique characteristics of its scenic quality are the dramatic mountain backdrops and the pattern of settlement of individual farms along the rivers. The Cape Dutch architectural style is unique to South Africa, as is the Fynbos vegetation. The specific natural factors, such as soils, altitude, sunlight and winds, determine the style and character of the local wines). Each of the wine regions, grow, trellis⁴ (vine training) and prune vines according to the microclimate surrounding it (Wines of South Africa.

The Stellenbosch winelands, as a new world system, is compared to two other old-world wine regions and one new world wine region in order to understand its typology in that global context.⁵

Table 1: Stellenbosch global context comparison

Wineland Old/new world style wine region	Settlement typology	Scenic Beauty (Land form)
<p>Stellenbosch Winelands (New world style wine)</p> 	<p>Settlement along rivers, individual farms with blocks of vineyards on each farm property. Each farm typically has a main farm house and workers' cottages in a row or a cluster.</p> <p>A number of cultivars feature in the landscape. Some include Chenin, Chardonnay, Pinotage, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Shiraz.</p> <p>Most vines are trellised with older vines trained as bush vines. Not a lot of leaves are suckered to protect against sunburn. Mechanical harvesting is common.</p>	<p>Dramatic mountains as armature with rolling hills. Settlement at the confluence of rivers and routes, on the valley bottoms.</p>

⁴ Trellising (Vine training) Vine training refers to the shape of the wood of a vine, trained up a cordon wire, a stake or not at all. Vines that are not trained up a stake or cordon are called bushvines and will grow lower to the ground. This method is common in hot and dry areas where the leaves of the vine helps to protect the grapes from the worst sun. Heat bouncing from the soil also assist in ripening the low hanging grapes. In cooler region vines in areas with potential frost are trellised in the Guyot method, higher from the ground. The Guyot method is also used in warmer climates. Pruning of excessive foliage also takes place to expose more grapes to sunlight for ripening.

⁵ Landscapes are the medium while culture and tradition are the agents that create a cultural landscape. Wine regions the world differ from each other based on these factors. There are strict winemaking rules and traditions in the old world style of winemaking: each country and region of that country in the old world has been making wine in a particular way for centuries, and current winemakers are held to those old standards. Winemaking was imported to New World regions during and after the age of exploration. In these regions the winemaking practices vary dramatically, and there is much experimentation. There is often greater variety in the number of cultivars. The New World generally places less emphasis on making wine in a traditional way, and more emphasis is put on making wine that takes advantage of modern advances.

<p>Burgundy (France) (Old world style wine)</p> 	<p>Settlement in villages and hamlets. Blocks of vineyards with rows belonging to different land owners. One owner will have multiple rows or even just a few vines in different blocks. The most important vineyards of the area are called 'clos' and demarcated with walls. These vineyards in combination with their soils, slopes and temperature have been closely studied for centuries, and therefore the methods have been empirically derived.</p> <p>Only three cultivars are found in this area: Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Gamay Noir, and Aligote in lesser quantities)</p> <p>Vines are trellised and pruning takes place by hand. No irrigation is allowed and grapes can only be picked by hand. Suckering allows more exposure of the grapes to sunlight.</p>	<p>Rolling hills, no large mountains. Settlements occur in a variety of locations.</p>
<p>Piedmonte (Italy) (Old world style wine, also UNESCO world heritage site)</p> 	<p>Settlement in hilltop villages and hamlets. Blocks of vineyards with rows belonging to different land owners. One owner will have multiple rows or even just a few vines in different blocks.</p> <p>Cultivars are area specific: Borolo, Barbaresco, Asti, Barbera, Brachetto, Cortese, Dolcetto, Erbaluce, Gattinara, Ghemme, Nizza, Roero, Castagnole</p> <p>Vines are trellised and strict regional laws apply to winemaking methods. The topography makes mechanical harvesting impossible in some regions.</p>	<p>Rolling hills with distant Alps as a backdrop from some views. Settlement on top of hills.</p>
<p>Sonoma in North America (New world style wine)</p>	<p>Settlements next to low lying rivers and the Pacific Ocean. Farms tend to have a main farmhouse and outbuildings. Workers houses will rarely be located on the farm. Large scale, modern 'designed'</p>	<p>Small hilltops and Valley floors. Settlement are gathered around bigger towns in the region and</p>

	<p>buildings are common on farms in Sonoma and neighbouring Napa.</p> <p>Cultivars thriving in this Valley include Zinfandel, Chardonnay and Pinot Noir.</p> <p>New world region with not a lot of strict rules. Vines are mostly trellised for machine harvesting and pruning. High trellising is important; frost and fog plays a big role in this region.</p>	<p>communities are grouped closer together.</p>
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Agricultural areas, particularly those under vineyards and orchards, also attribute scenic value and character to the region, which is valued by both the local inhabitants and visitors. This is a significant contributor to the value of the area as one of South Africa's premier tourist destinations. Tourism in its various forms (e.g. cultural tourism, nature-related tourism, wine-related tourism, and general hospitality) represents a viable economic sector. It is therefore imperative that all land-use decisions should enhance the integrity of both the natural and the cultural environment as an important form of capital (SMEF 2017).