• **Inventory of heritage and scenic resources**

• **Overarching policy framework**

  • Desktop study – broader landscape issues.

  • First study of its kind - provincial scale.

  • Improve integration between heritage and planning – NHRA.
WESTERN CAPE LANDFORMS

- Starting point - why the scenery looks like it does.
- Scenery a function of the geology.

Topography is the over-riding scenic feature at a regional scale

- Sandstones of the Table Mountain Group shown in blue form the major scenic mountains.
- Granites in pink form the rocky outcrops.
- Shales of the Malmesbury and Bokkevled Group in brown, form the foothills and plains.
The sections show the pronounced topography of the sandstones (blue), as well as the location of settlements on the footslopes with access to water and productive soils of the granites, shales and alluvial valleys. River valleys tend to follow fault lines.
WESTERN CAPE: DISTRICTS

WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Legend:
- Towns
- Major Roads
- National Roads
- Local Municipalities
- Cape Town
- Cape Winelands
- Central Karoo
- Eden
- Overberg
- West Coast
- Other Provinces

Compiled by: D Vleca
Criteria for Heritage and Scenic Resources (based on NHRA):

- Places of historical, aesthetic, scenic, social, scientific, technological and linguistic significance:

- Grading system (NHRA):
  - Grade I: National Heritage/Scenic Resources
  - Grade II: Provincial Heritage/Scenic Resources
  - Grade III: Local Heritage/Scenic Resources

- World Heritage Sites
HISTORICAL SETTLEMENT CHRONOLOGY
### HERITAGE THEMES AND LAYERING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEMES &amp; LAYERING</th>
<th>PHOTOGRAPHIC EXAMPLE</th>
<th>PHOTOGRAPHIC EXAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Palaeontology:</strong> fossil record of West Coast &amp; Great Karoo.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="West Coast Fossil Park" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Karoo National Park Fossils" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pre-colonial archaeology:</strong> shell middens, cave sites, rock art, burials.</td>
<td><img src="image3.jpg" alt="Rock Art, Cederberg" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.jpg" alt="Blombos Cave, S. Cape" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outstanding scenic beauty:</strong> scenic landscape diversity</td>
<td><img src="image5.jpg" alt="Cederberg Rock formations" /></td>
<td><img src="image6.jpg" alt="Kynsna Lagoon" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Heritage Themes and Layering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Photographic Example 1</th>
<th>Photographic Example 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fishing and maritime history:</strong> Fishing villages, harbours, shipwrecks, lighthouses.</td>
<td>Cape Agulhas Lighthouse</td>
<td>Hermanus harbour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>History of slavery:</strong> farm werf and agricultural production, post-emancipation mission settlements.</td>
<td>Saron mission station</td>
<td>Cape Town Slave Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Routes and transport</strong> Spectacular mountain passes, railway line</td>
<td>Montagu Pass</td>
<td>Meiringspoort</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

©Western Cape Government 2013 | HERITAGE STUDY
### Military History
- **SA War Fortifications and Railway Blockhouses, WW II Radar Stations and Batteries Along the Coastline.**
  - Railway blockhouse, Drakenstein
  - Blouberg Observation Post WW II

### Political Struggle and Resistance
- **High Symbolic Value of Robben Island WHS.**
  - Robben Island
  - Anti Pass Campaign, Langa

### Regional Architecture
- **Layering of Early Vernacular, Cape Dutch, Georgian, Victorian, Cape Revival and Art Deco Styles, and Range of Architectural Typologies.**
  - Amalienstein Mission Church
  - Corbelled Dwelling, Central Karoo
**Regional Landscape Patterns**

- **Influences:** Water, geology, agricultural soils, topography, marine resources, movement routes, and social, political, and economic influences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Photographic Examples</th>
<th>Photographic Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Palaeontology &amp; Archaeology</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-colonial occupation</td>
<td>Pinnacle Point Caves, Mossel Bay</td>
<td>Nelspoort rock engravings, Karoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historical Settlement**

- **Fertile and well watered valley foot slopes.**
  Concentration of agricultural settlement since early colonial times, e.g. Cape Winelands.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dwars river Valley, Cape Winelands</td>
<td>Olifants River Valley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### REGIONSAL LANDSCAPE PATTERNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PATTERN</th>
<th>PHOTOGRAPHIC EXAMPLES</th>
<th>PHOTOGRAPHIC EXAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sheltered anchorage</strong> (harbour towns)</td>
<td>Simonstown</td>
<td>Gansbaai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dynamic and sheltered coastal conditions</strong></td>
<td>Puntjie</td>
<td>Noetzie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with natural resource and high amenity; traditional patterns of seasonal grazing, fishing and recreational use.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distinct remote settings</strong></td>
<td>Wupperthal</td>
<td>Wittewater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.g. mission settlements; religion, social engineering and self-sufficiency.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scenic and heritage resources have been classified, numbered and plotted on a GIS database.
# Quantifying the Findings

## Existing Protected Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National parks</td>
<td>Large number of national parks and nature reserves proclaimed. Falls short of international recommendation of 10% land area for conservation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial reserves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World heritage sites</td>
<td>Robben Island, Table Mountain (Cape Floral Kingdom) (WHS). Cape Winelands Cultural Landscape, Swartland Survey Base Line, Pinnacle Point (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political struggle</td>
<td>5 (e.g. Rocklands Centre (PHS), Mandela Prison House (NHS), Ratelgat (PHS))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living heritage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeology</td>
<td>8 (e.g. West Coast Fossil Park (PHS), Baboon Point (PHS), Cango Caves (PHS), Still Bay fish traps (PHS), Mussel Point (PHS))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palaeontology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural landscapes</td>
<td>7 (e.g. Idas Valley (PHS), Gamkaskloof (PHS), Paarl Mountain (PHS), Dwars River Valley (HOZ)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenic routes</td>
<td>Various designated scenic routes in Cape Metro, Stellenbosch. 5 (e.g. Swartberg Pass (PHS), Bainskloof Pass (PHS), Montagu Pass (PHS)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other declared sites</td>
<td>2500 (25 % in Cape Metro); former national monuments under the NMA. 12 declared since the new Act (1999).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical settlements</td>
<td>33 Heritage Overlay Zones/Special Areas in Cape Metro. 7 other conservation areas (e.g. Prince Albert, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Montagu, Kynsna). Waenhuiskranz (PHS), Elim (PHS) and (Puntjie PHS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES

- Landscape significance: natural and cultural landscape.
- Authenticity and integrity: maintaining essential character of wilderness, rural and urban domains.
- Integration of heritage and planning.
- Heritage tourism and economic growth.
- Social transformation and inclusivity.
- Local skills development.
CROWN JEWELS AND HOTSPOTS

- Precautionary management approach.
- Formal protection prioritized.
- Community buy-in critical.
POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

- Natural Landscapes
- Scenic Routes and Passes
- Rural Landscapes
- Archaeology and Palaeontology
- Historical Settlements
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATURAL LANDSCAPES</th>
<th>POLICY</th>
<th>GUIDELINES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quartzitic sandstone ridges and steep scree slopes</td>
<td>N.1 Conserve prominent landforms such as mountain ranges of the Cape Fold Belt in the Western Cape for their high scenic and tourism value and importance as water catchment areas.</td>
<td>• Extend existing nature reserves, or create new provincial or municipal reserves to protect these landforms, which are vital for the Western Cape’s tourism economy and water security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escarpment cliffs and ridges.</td>
<td>N.2 Conserve escarpments to the upland plateau for their scenic value and visual sensitivity, including the ‘Great Escarpment’ of the Karoo.</td>
<td>• Avoid development or infrastructure, such as wind turbines and powerlines, on crests or ridgelines because of their high visibility and the visual sensitivity of the skyline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granite and shale hills and outcrops.</td>
<td>N.3 Conserve prominent granite or shale hills and outcrops, such as Paarl Mountain, for their scenic value and visual sensitivity.</td>
<td>• Avoid development on land steeper than 1:4 for environmental and visual reasons. Visual problems include erosion and scarring, and unsightly cut/fill. (E.g. upper slopes of Constantia).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolerite ‘koppies’ and ridges.</td>
<td>N.4 Conserve topographic features of the plains, such as characteristic dolerite-capped ‘koppies’ and dolerite dyke ridges of the Karoo.</td>
<td>• Avoid development on elevated exposed slopes because of their high visibility from the surroundings. Impose no-go zones for development above a certain contour. (E.g. the 150m contour in parts of the Cape Peninsula).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Limit cultivation on upper mountain slopes to protect scenic resources and water catchments, and to minimise visual scarring and erosion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Diagram of Landscape Types]

Section Through Landscape Types
Conservation of Natural Landscapes

- Response to topography and land form.
- Avoid productive agricultural soils, e.g. granites
- Setbacks from rivers, estuaries and wetlands.
- Avoid visually sensitive coastlines and promontories.
- Promote network of conservation areas and corridors.
SCENIC ROUTES AND PASSES

- **Major scenic routes**
  - Mountain and sea views.
  - Views towards important cultural features.
  - Visual buffer zones e.g. 100m, 30m.
  - Height restrictions.
  - Appropriate signage.
  - Infrastructural development e.g. power lines.
  - Formal protection.

- **Create linking routes, networks and gateways.**
- **Respect landscape setting and design.**
- **Consider creating themed routes and trails.**
ARCHAEOLOGY AND PALAEONTOLOGY

- Identify areas of significance/sensitivity, at earliest possible stage in a development process.
- Respect the landscape settings of important sites.
- Recognize the high significance of natural and relatively undisturbed areas.
- Provide for appropriate public access and interpretation.
RURAL LANDSCAPES OF SIGNIFICANCE

- Retain dominant rural landscape qualities; distinct, compact settlements embedded within extensive agricultural zones.
- Respect rural settlement patterns, i.e. village, hamlet as opposed to suburbia.
- Retain productive agriculture, i.e. working farmland as opposed to ornamental green space (rural lifestyle estates).
- Respect cultural features of importance.
- Consider protection of landscapes of high significance.

Cape Winelands: Grade 1

Urban sprawl
HISTORICAL SETTLEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

- Small towns, villages and hamlets, i.e. those most vulnerable at a provincial or regional scale.
- Special qualities; underlying logic and settlement structure.
  - Landscape setting and edge conditions, e.g. topographical containment, agricultural edges.
  - Response to landform, e.g. following the contours, avoiding steep slopes.
  - Scale and hierarchy, e.g. town, village and hamlet.
  - Geometry, e.g. linear, grid and informal.
  - Grain and texture, e.g. subdivision, street blocks, setbacks, built form.
  - Distinctive rural morphology, e.g. river farmlands, agricultural allotments.
  - Public realm, e.g. main street, public spaces.
  - Planting patterns and role of water, e.g. leiwater.
HISTORICAL SETTLEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCES AT RISK</th>
<th>STRATEGY EXAMPLES</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY</th>
<th>INTERESTED &amp; AFFECTED PARTIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural landscapes on major urban edges</td>
<td>• Formal protection.</td>
<td>DEA&amp;DP</td>
<td>Heritage organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conservation guidelines.</td>
<td>SAHRA</td>
<td>Land owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Promotion and interpretation.</td>
<td>HWC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Multi-disciplinary study.</td>
<td>Local authorities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Formal protection.</td>
<td>DEA&amp;DP</td>
<td>Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conservation guidelines.</td>
<td>SAHRA</td>
<td>Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Local skills development and employment, e.g. traditional building techniques, cultural tourism.</td>
<td>HWC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Tourism promotion and interpretation.</td>
<td>Local authorities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission settlements</td>
<td>• Implementation of coastal management strategy.</td>
<td>DEA&amp;DP</td>
<td>Heritage organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Promotion and interpretation, e.g. coastal archaeology.</td>
<td>HWC</td>
<td>Environmental groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Review current guidelines from heritage and scenic perspective including cumulative impacts.</td>
<td>DEAT</td>
<td>Land owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undeveloped coastal landscapes.</td>
<td>• Identification of passes requiring formal protection.</td>
<td>DEA&amp;DP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Guidelines for restoration.</td>
<td>HWC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative impacts of large scale infrastructure</td>
<td>• Training of local artisans to involve the community and create jobs.</td>
<td>DEA&amp;DP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic mountain passes</td>
<td>• Identification of passes requiring formal protection.</td>
<td>HWC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Guidelines for restoration.</td>
<td>DEA&amp;DP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Training of local artisans to involve the community and create jobs.</td>
<td>Provincial Roads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LOCAL AUTHORITY RESPONSIBILITIES

- Support and direction in carrying out local heritage management responsibilities.

- Collaborative effort between provincial heritage and planning authorities.

  - Identification of priority areas - most significant/threatened.
  - Preparation and phasing of heritage inventories.
  - Heritage component of Spatial Development Frameworks.
  - Implementation of local heritage protection measures - zoning schemes.
RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- Ongoing identification and mapping of heritage and scenic resources;
  - consolidated database and GIS mapping.
- Strategies for resources at major risk.
- Municipal support programme.

Implementation of the study:
- Protect valuable resources for future generations;
- Social and economic benefits.

Clear identification and mapping of resources:
- Inform and facilitate planning;
- Improve predictability.
Thank you
Contact Us

Chrizelle Kriel
Environmental & Development Planning
Sub-directorate: Spatial Planning

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