



TABLE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

HERITAGE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY

December 2004

1. Introduction

Established in 1998, the Table Mountain National Park (TMNP) represents a unique combination of natural and cultural heritage. Declared as part of the Cape Floral Region World Heritage Site¹ and a National Heritage Site², the Park and the associated Marine Protected Area is an integral part of Cape Town's identity. In order that this unique heritage of the Park is managed effectively and according to legal requirements and international best practice, the TMNP has, over the past two years, been developing a Heritage Resource Management Plan (HRMP³). The HRMP study has enabled the Park to identify and map heritage resources that have been compiled into a GIS-based heritage inventory⁴, assess the significance of such heritage resources, set out procedures and guidelines for the effective, legally compliant and sustainable management of these resources, and to identify heritage management priorities for the next five-years.

The process of developing the HRMP has attempted to engage all relevant stakeholders. The finalisation of the HRMP study marks the beginning of an ongoing programme of heritage management in the TMNP to be carried forward by Park management in partnership with stakeholders.

2. Background

The TMNP has developed and is implementing an Integrated Environmental Management System (IEMS)⁵. This System includes a Management Policy, a Strategic Management Plan (2000 - 2004), annual planning and procedures for management (see figure 1 below). In tandem with the development of the IEMS, an Environmental Information System (EIS)⁶ has been developed.

The EIS consists of a number of Geographical Information System (GIS) layers and tools that organise and present information for management. These two systems form the framework within which the HRMP (GIS-based heritage inventory, legal requirements, management procedures and management priorities) has been developed.

The Park is in the process of revising its Strategic Management Plan for the period 2005 – 2010. The HRMP will inform the strategies and actions that will be prioritised, budgeted for and implemented during this timeframe.

1 UNESCO's World Heritage Committee made this announcement on 30 June 2004, in terms of the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The public-owned portions of the TMNP are included in this declaration.

2 The SAHRA Council declared the TMNP as a National Heritage Site on 27 November 2004, in terms of Section 27 of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999.

3 Common Ground in association with the CPNP Heritage Landscape Group, GIMS and EnAct International was appointed to undertake this study, which is being funded by the FFEM (le Fonds Francais pour l'Environnement Mondial)

4 The heritage resources inventory is included as one of the layers of the TMNP's Environmental Information System.

5 The ISO14001 compliant IEMS, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), was developed by Common Ground Consulting in association with ZIZO Systems International.

6 The CPNP EIS, funded by the GEF, was developed by the GTI Consortium.

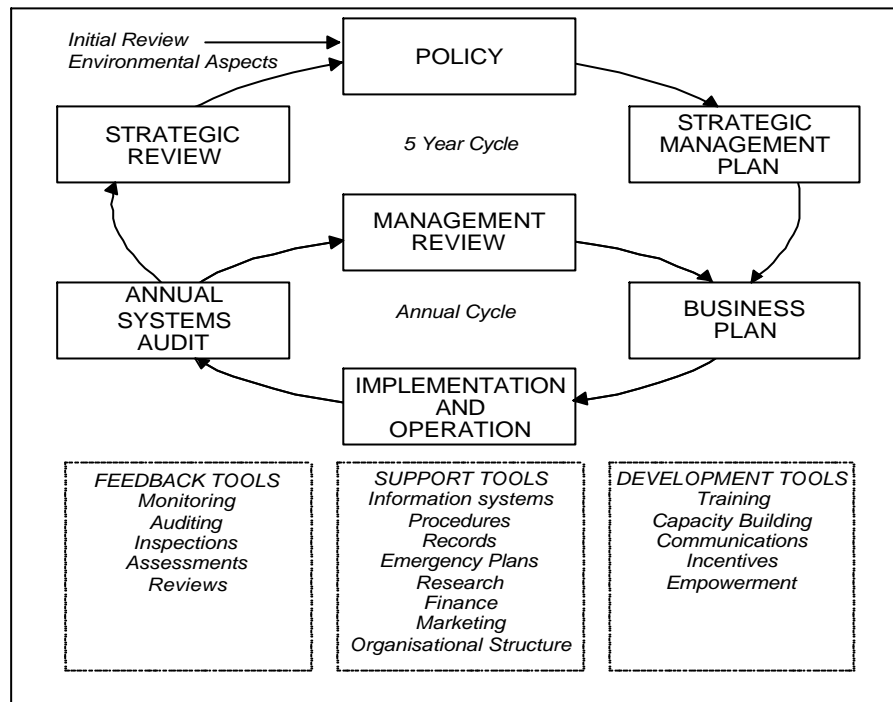


Figure 1: Structure of the TMNP Integrated Environmental Management System

3. What is the purpose of the project?

The purpose of the project is to compile a Heritage Resources Management Plan for the Table Mountain National Park that incorporates the following critical elements. The terms of reference are available in the main report “Table Mountain National Park Heritage Resources Management Plan” (see website: www.tmnp.co.za):

- legal review;
- review of international best practice;
- an inventory of heritage resources and associated information;
- the design, development and population of a spatially referenced digital database;
- the development of guidelines and ISO 14001 procedures; and,
- a legitimate public participation process.

The final products therefore include a Status Report and Legal Review, GIS-based heritage resources inventory, heritage resources management procedures; and identified management priorities for 2005 – 2010.

4. TMNP Heritage Resources Management Plan Preparation Process

Figure 2 sets out the HRMP preparation process. During Phase One, a review was undertaken of the legal obligations of the TMNP in terms of heritage resources management, international best practice, heritage inventory requirements, related initiatives and institutional and management issues. This review also included a stakeholder analysis and was set out in a Status Report and Summary Report⁷. The Status Report has informed the requirements for stakeholder process, heritage inventory, assigning significance of heritage resources and identifying required management procedures to be included in the HRMP. The Status report, including the Legal Review⁸ is available on the TMNP website www.tmnp.co.za

The heritage resources inventory development was an iterative and time-consuming process. The database design involved reaching agreement with the South African Heritage Resources Agency

⁷ Cape Peninsula National Park Heritage Resources Management Plan: Status report, March 2003.

⁸ Identification and description of the legal obligations of South African National Parks in respect of the management of heritage resources within the Cape Peninsula National Park Legal Review, EnAct International, March 2003.

(SAHRA) on the categorisation of heritage resources and the attribute information to be recorded for each resource identified in the TMNP. Once this was agreed, an access-based and GIS linked capture form was designed for recording the inventory of heritage resources. The process of mapping and then recording information was an onerous one, with the heritage specialists using 1:10 000 orthophotos to identify the spatial features, recording attributes for each feature captured. The resulting heritage resources inventory is one which represents a highly complex and multi-layered set of features which are not best represented in static, two-dimensional maps. Figure 3 presents an example of a static view of the GIS-based heritage resources inventory showing military and industrial sites. The team has purposefully not included a map showing the distribution of all heritage resources, partly because the exact location of some resources needs to be protected and such distribution maps often leads to assumptions of absolute presence or absence of resources. It must be noted: "absence of evidence is not evidence of absence". Often heritage resources are hidden and the information databases are driven strongly by where past research has been undertaken. The heritage inventory will never stop developing. It should grow together with our discovery, developing knowledge and changing interpretation over time.

Four key groups of stakeholders have been engaged in the process of developing the HRMP: TMNP staff and management via an internal reference group, relevant authorities via an authorities reference group, heritage specialists via peer review and organised civil society groups through public events, written communications and one-on-one interactions with heritage interest groupings. A description of stakeholder involvement is provided as Appendix 1 to the HRMP main report.

5. Co-operative governance and partnerships for heritage resource management

On 27 November 2004 the SAHRA Council declared the TMNP as a National Heritage Site (also known as a Grade I site) and hence SAHRA will be the relevant decision-making authority for heritage resource management in the Park. However, it is also the stated intention of both SAHRA and the TMNP to enable co-operative governance through adequate engagement of both Heritage Western Cape (HWC) as well as the City of Cape Town (CCT).

SAHRA is establishing a South African Heritage Resources Survey to co-ordinate a national strategy for the identification of heritage resources. This will culminate in a national heritage resources register system. This initiative has been informed by the design and development of the TMNP GIS-based heritage resources inventory. Furthermore, it is likely that the CCT will adopt a similar approach to its inventory that will consolidate the City's existing cultural heritage information.

The Park and the heritage authorities are committed to developing partnership with civil society in managing heritage resources. Proposed structures and strategies for these partnerships are presented in Section 5 of the HRMP and are summarised below.

6. The content of the HRMP

Sections 6.1 to 6.5 below present an overview of the content of some of the sections of the HRMP main document. These include sections dealing with: the description of heritage resources in the TMNP (including a significance statement); the heritage resources inventory; legal requirements, current policy and planning; procedures for management of heritage resources and priorities for management over the next five years. Readers are referred to the HRMP main document for the detail contained in these sections.

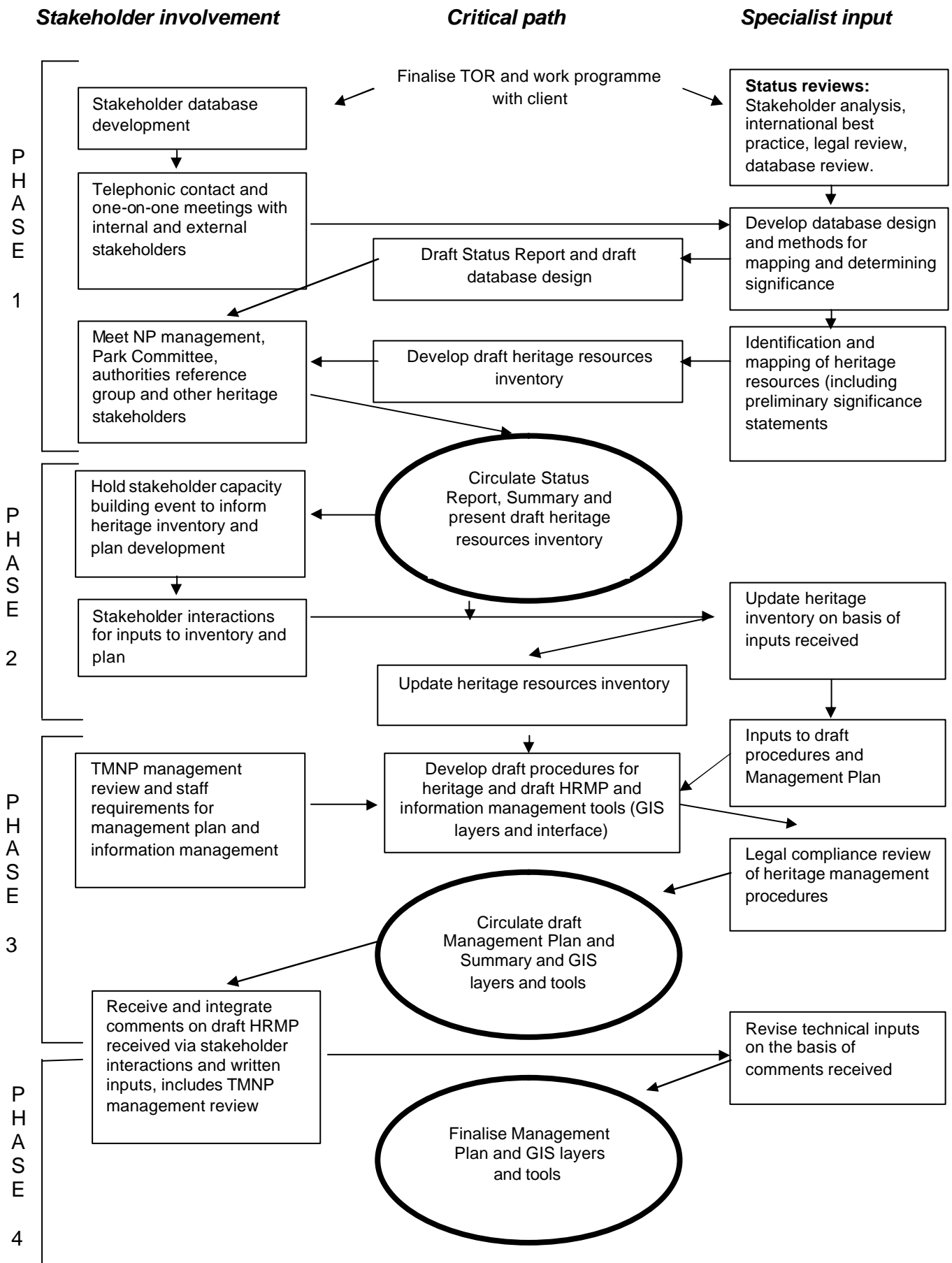


Figure 2: TMNP Heritage Resources Management Plan Preparation Process

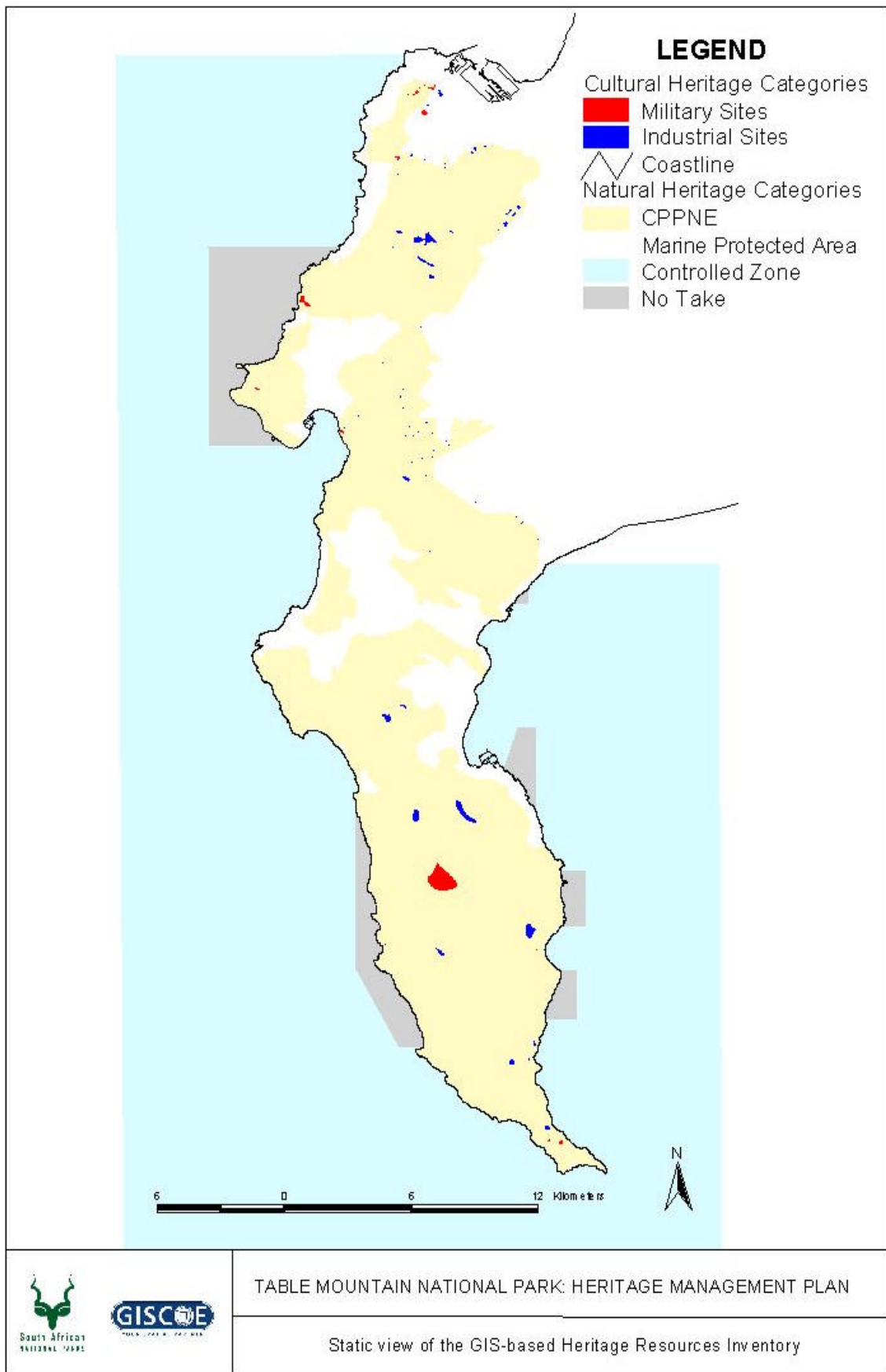


Figure 3: Static view of the GIS-based Heritage Resources Inventory showing military and industrial sites

6.1 Description and significance of heritage resources of the TMNP

This section of the HRMP uses the framework provided by the NHRA to underpin the definition, description and significance statement of the heritage resources in the TMNP. South African definitions of heritage resources include natural and cultural heritage. Places or objects of aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value have cultural significance in terms of the NHRA. Box 1 presents the categories of heritage resources identified in the TMNP.

6.2. The heritage resources inventory

This section of the HRMP describes the design, content and attributes (characteristics) of the heritage resources inventory. It also describes and refers to the data management strategies and procedures for the development and maintenance of the inventory.

BOX 1: CATEGORIES OF HERITAGE RESOURCES	
<p>LANDSCAPES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural landscape • pre-colonial landscape • planted landscapes • productive landscape • townscapes and historical settlements • scenic landscape. <p>LANDSCAPE FEATURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • farm boundaries • significant tree groupings or alignments • mountain peaks and ridgelines <p>GEOLOGICAL SITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • caves • exposed geological surfaces and intrusions <p>ROUTES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • footpaths • roads <p>INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dams/reservoirs and associated water reticulation systems • quarries • mines • mills and mill races • wash houses • irrigation systems • forestry related infrastructure <p>BUILDINGS AND ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • farmsteads • residential building • industrial building (see industrial infrastructure below) • commercial building • military building (see military installations below) • institutional buildings • public buildings • religious building (see religious site below) • associated structures may include outbuildings, boundary walls, gate pillars, approach roads, outbuildings, etc. <p>MILITARY INSTALLATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forts • batteries • signal/radar stations • cannon sites <p>GRAVES AND BURIAL GROUNDS (SEE RELIGIOUS/SPIRITUAL SITES BELOW)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • kramats • Christian graves • Indigenous burial sites • Chinese burial grounds • Other 	<p>RELIGIOUS/SPIRITUAL PLACES (SEE LIVING HERITAGE SITES BELOW)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Churches • Mosques • African Zionist gathering places • Graves and burial grounds <p>MEMORIALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monuments • plaques • benches <p>PLACES OF DISPLACEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slavery sites • sites associated with Group Areas <p>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALAEONTOLOGICAL SITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fossil sites • cave sites • open sites • shell middens • historical middens • fish traps • structural remains <p>SHIPWRECKS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sailing vessel • motor vessel • steamship • fishing vessel • cargo vessel • freighter vessel • barge • oil tanker <p>LIVING HERITAGE PLACES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • places to which oral history is attached • places to which rituals are attached • places to which traditional performances are attached • places to which popular memory is attached <p>SYMBOLIC PLACES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landmarks • landscapes <p>RECREATIONAL SITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active recreational sites such as playing fields, parks, cable stations • passive recreational sites such as footpaths, beaches • shade trees • picnic sites <p>SCENIC SITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • view sites • scenic routes • scenic landscapes • focal points

6.3. Legal requirements, current policy and planning

EnAct International has undertaken a legal review and has also reviewed content of the draft HRMP. The Legal Review⁹ has identified the obligations of SANParks in respect of the heritage resources within the TMNP. These arise from international Conventions, the common law, the Constitution and various local statutes, most notably the National Heritage Resources Act. The full Legal Review is available on the TMNP website (www.tmnp.co.co.za).

The TMNP are defining their core business as “biodiversity and heritage management”. TMNP’s Management Policy and Strategic Management Plan are seen as supporting this approach and meeting legal requirements. Theme 4 of the TMNP’s Management Policy includes the following:

“Cultural Heritage Resources include the tangible and intangible elements of both the built and natural environment e.g., archaeological sites and historical artefacts, buildings, landscapes, music, spiritual beliefs and folklore.

Goal 4: To facilitate the conservation of cultural heritage through the expression of diverse cultural identities in the Park.

Objective 4a): To rediscover, rehabilitate and nurture cultural heritage resources, especially where these have been suppressed and neglected.

- i) Park Management shall, in collaboration with stakeholders, identify, research, evaluate and document information on tangible cultural heritage resources associated with the Park.
- ii) Park Management shall, together with other government institutions and stakeholders, ensure the protection and effective management of existing tangible and intangible cultural heritage resources.
- iii) Park Management shall, in collaboration with other government institutions and stakeholders, strive to restore and rehabilitate tangible cultural heritage resources.
- iv) Park Management shall strive to include areas of cultural heritage significance within the CPPNE in the Park.
- v) Park Management shall seek and take account of expert and academic, as well as traditional and ordinary, knowledge to guide the specific conservation strategies required for cultural heritage resources.

Objective 4b): To encourage the expression and celebration of the diverse cultures and spiritual significance associated with the Park and to facilitate the recognition of the cultural linkages of the Park with surrounding communities.

- i) Park Management shall seek to identify and make accessible to surrounding communities, benefits arising from the conservation of the cultural heritage related to the Park.
- ii) Park Management shall explore mechanisms to link cultural heritage resources of the Park with those related to the Cape Peninsula and its context.
- iii) Park Management shall facilitate the development of interpretative materials, methods and facilities that effectively communicate and develop an appreciation and respect for the range of diverse cultures and spiritual significance associated within the Park.
- iv) Park Management shall integrate cultural heritage management into the biodiversity management, visitor management, awareness raising, research and monitoring aspects of its management of the Park.

Objective 4c): To conserve and restore natural and cultural landscapes and scenic resources of the Park.

- i) Park Management shall, in collaboration with relevant authorities and stakeholders, strive to prevent developments and the erection of structures that detract from the scenic integrity of the Park.
- ii) Park Management shall, in collaboration with relevant authorities and stakeholders, strive to restore natural and cultural landscapes and scenic views.
- iii) Park Management shall, in collaboration with relevant authorities and stakeholders, seek to mitigate impacts on scenic and cultural landscapes.

The Strategic Management Plan (2005 -2010) will be informed by the priorities presented in section 6.5 and budget and human resources capacity. The key challenge in heritage resources management is the balancing of the significance of natural and cultural heritage resources within landscapes. Furthermore, the management capacity and training of TMNP staff in heritage resources management will require focussed attention if the proposed HRMP is to be effectively implemented.

⁹ Legal Review: Identification and description of the legal obligations of South African National Parks in respect of the management of heritage resources within the Cape Peninsula National Park.

6.4. Procedures and guidelines for managing heritage resources

A set of procedures and guidelines has been developed to assist the Park in fulfilling their legal obligation. These have been written to conform to the IEMS and include:

General procedures and guidelines for heritage management:

- a) Procedure for identification and recording of newly discovered heritage resources.
- b) Procedure for capturing Heritage Resources on the TMNP Heritage Register Database
- c) Guideline for Annual Reporting to the South African Heritage Resources Agency on Heritage Resource Management in the TMNP.

Procedures for physical planning and development:

- a) Developing management plans for heritage areas or sites;
- b) Integration of heritage resource assessment into local area planning;
- c) Heritage impact assessment for proposals as part of environmental impact assessments required in terms of the Environmental Conservation Act;
- d) Heritage impact assessment procedure where required as a stand-alone study.

Procedures and guidelines for management of specific types of heritage resources defined by the NHRA:

- a) Procedure for obtaining consent from relevant authorities for alteration or development affecting heritage objects;
- b) Guidelines and procedures for managing:
 - (i) Archaeological impact assessments;
 - (ii) Archaeological resources;
 - (iii) Rock art;
 - (iv) Graves/burial sites;
 - (v) Palaeontology and meteorites.
- c) Guideline for developing an inventory of structures/remnants of structures more than 60 years old.

Procedures and guidelines for identified needs:

- a) Managing heritage landscapes
- b) Managing exotic and invasive alien plants in the context of heritage landscapes; in process
- c) Notes on interpreting heritage resources.

6.5. Priorities for heritage resources management: 2005 – 2010

Over the next few months the Park will be reviewing their Strategic Management Plan and budget for the next five years plus one (i.e. to 2010). The feedback received from stakeholders and projected budget availability will inform the finalisation of the heritage component of the SMP. The management priorities are categorised into non-spatial and spatial priorities. The non-spatial priorities include developing institutional capacity for managing heritage resources, stakeholder engagement, research and the continued development of the heritage resources inventory.

A: Non-spatial priorities management priorities

1. Resolving institutional issues with relevant heritage authorities

As the TMNP has been declared a National Heritage Site, SAHRA is the decision-making authority with respect to heritage resources management. It is important to note that regardless of status or relevant authority of the heritage resources of the TMNP, it is Park Management's stated intention to facilitate co-operative governance between all three spheres of government and civil society, however the mechanisms through which this will be achieved need urgent attention. See proposal for heritage authorities reference group below.

2. Developing internal heritage resource management capacity

a) Current staffing

Dedicated heritage resource management capacity has not been secured for the TMNP or for the Cape Cluster of SANParks. An essential strategy for the TMNP must be an improved staffing capacity to manage heritage resources and internal champions that drive the process of integrating heritage resource management into strategic and annual planning and operations.

b) Training requirements

While a detailed training needs assessment has not been undertaken as part of this study, there are key aspects of training that will be required for the effective implementation of the heritage management plan. These training aspects have been identified as follows:

- Introduction to heritage resources and heritage resource management, (specifically aimed at Area Managers, Section Rangers and Assistant Section Rangers);
- Introduction to the legal requirements for heritage management (all levels of Park Management);
- Introduction to using the Heritage Resource Inventory (all EIS users);
- Implementing the heritage management procedures (all levels of Park Management involved in physical development or management actions on the ground);
- Managing and updating the heritage resources inventory (IEMS Co-ordinator, Conservation Planners).

c) Institutionalising heritage resource management

The integration of natural and cultural heritage resource management remains a challenge for most conservation agencies. With the stated intention of the TMNP to focus on biodiversity and heritage management as its core business, the following mechanisms of institutionalising heritage management are presented:

- Park Management's further development of the heritage management strategies and actions within Key Result Area for the Strategic Management Plan for the next five-year planning period.
- Park Management's integration of heritage resource management actions within annual planning and budgeting processes, i.e., in the development of the Annual Plan/s of Operations.
- Ensure that relevant job descriptions of the Management Team include key performance indicators related to heritage resource management.

3. Stakeholder engagement

a) Ongoing stakeholder engagement and communication in prioritisation, planning and implementation

It is very clear from the stakeholder involvement process run as part of the HRMP Study that heritage stakeholders have an expectation that they will be engaged beyond the development of this plan. There are many ways in which stakeholders can be engaged ranging from providing information, representation on committees and consultation through participation, to full engagement through partnerships and co-management agreements.

b) Stakeholder structures for heritage resource management

The following structures could enable a role-focussed engagement of stakeholders. It is essential that each structure has a clearly defined role and that the Park provides support to and is actively involved in the structures:

Park Forum: This forum has a dedicated portfolio dealing with heritage resource management, which could become the vehicle for regular stakeholder exchange and engagement on heritage issues. It is proposed that a working group be established to work collaboratively with Park Management in planning continued stakeholder engagement in heritage resource management.

Heritage Research Forum: Institutions such as universities, research institutions, museums and specialist interest groupings could assist the Park in the further development of the Heritage Resource Inventory and in enabling interpretation of heritage resources. Priorities for research could be defined collaboratively to address the priorities that have been identified for further development of the inventory.

Heritage Authorities Reference Group: While the TMNP intends relating directly to SAHRA for heritage resource permitting and decision-making, it is the stated intention of the Park, SAHRA, HWC and the City of Cape Town to work co-operatively in heritage resource management. Hence, an authorities reference group is proposed to specifically address this challenge.

c) Dispute Resolution

Heritage resources, their significance, interpretation and management are likely to be the subjects of dispute and contestation. It is therefore important that Park Management anticipates such potential disputes in its planned approaches to stakeholder engagement in heritage resource management.

4. Research and continued development of the heritage resources inventory

In the process of engaging stakeholders in the development of the heritage resources inventory, the team identified a number of databases that are being developed on an ongoing basis that will need to be further integrated into the TMNP in the future. These include:

a) Developing sustainable relationships and data-sharing agreements with data suppliers.

This may include universities, research institutes and interest groups. The following databases will need to be included and updated on the TMNP database over time:

- Mines, quarries and further geological features (Council for Geoscience),
- Shipwrecks (SAHRA)
- Caves (Spelaeological Society of South Africa)
- Photochronology of plantings on the Cape Peninsula

b) Identifying “orphan” databases and ensuring that this information is not lost to society:

There are cases where an individual/group may gather valuable information about a particular resource. As interest rather than legislation or mandate drives such processes, it is essential that these are identified and recorded before being lost. A useful example may be a private collection of stories or oral histories.

c) Integrating with other heritage resource inventories.

It is essential that the TMNP continues to engage the City, Heritage Western Cape, SAHRA and other management bodies developing heritage resource inventories on the issue of compatibility and integration. In the future it is possible that SAHRA would specify and formalise heritage inventory standards.

d) Filling the identified gaps in the TMNP heritage resources inventory

Beyond the integration of existing and developing databases, the team has also identified key gaps in known information. A suggested approach will be to engage the relevant interest group and jointly implement a project to research and gather the information. The following are priorities have been identified: Khoi-Khoi and pre-colonial history; spiritual sites; indigenous knowledge systems and natural resource harvesting; audit of structures older than 60 years old; cultural landscapes; and, archaeological sites.

B: Spatial priorities

The consultant team recommended a set of criteria that should be used to identify spatial priorities on an ongoing basis as further information is provided through research.

a) Developing interpretative materials for the Hoerikwagga Hiking Trail

The Hoerikwagga Trail development presents an opportunity for the development of an interpretative guide specifically focussed on the heritage resources associated with the alignment of the trail or resources that are visible from the trail. Furthermore, it presented a great opportunity for an integrated approach to interpreting both cultural and natural elements of heritage resources.

b) Researching, rediscovering and celebrating pre-colonial heritage

Pre-colonial human history has not received sufficient attention and requires focussed research to enable more prominent representation, both within the inventory but more importantly in representation and interpretation on the ground. It is therefore proposed that a partnership research project be developed not only to identify and map these resources for inclusion in the heritage inventory, but also to enable a prioritisation of sites for the development and implementation of Conservation Management Plans and interpretation.

c) Prioritisation of areas of known heritage resources for the development of Conservation Management Plans

The team for has also identified the following areas as requiring the development and implementation of Conservation Management Plans over the next five years (see procedure in Section 5). It is likely that the availability of funding will significantly impact the Parks further prioritisation of this work.

BOX 2: SPATIAL PRIORITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLANS	
<p>1. Devils Peak.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blockhouses • Forestry Station • Plumpudding Hill • Quarries • Woodstock Cave <p>2. Newlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paradijs • Cemetery • Forestry infrastructure • Contour path <p>3. Table Mountain Dams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodhead, etc • Woodhead tunnel • Disa Gorge • Pipe Track <p>4. Orange Kloof Forestry Station</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterworks • Structures • Agricultural landscape <p>5. Hout Bay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Fort • Manganese mining • Jetty • Lookout points <p>6. Tokai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manor house • Arboretum • Prinskasteel river • Forestry infrastructure • Elephants Eye Cave <p>7. Silvermine Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mines • Structures • River • Agricultural landscape • Graves 	<p>8. Fish Hoek Caves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tunnel Cave • Peers Cave • Skildersgatkop <p>9. Else River Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome farm water mill • Oaklands Farm • Brooklands Farm • Dams <p>10. Schusterskraal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic site • Vlei and river <p>11. Klawersvlei</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structures • Reservoirs • Graves <p>12. Olifantsbos</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrecks • Military • Farmstead • Graves <p>13. Perdekloof</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic site • Military infrastructure • Graves • Waterworks • Springs <p>14. Smitswinkels Bay Forestry Station</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring • Structures <p>15. Buffels Bay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic site • River and vlei • Milkwood forest • Archaeological sites <p>16. Cape Point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military infrastructure • Lighthouses

Note: the above table numbering does not represent prioritisation. The sites are represented in sequence from north to south.

The following sites have been excluded from the above list as they are already receiving attention in planning and upgrading processes: Signal Hill-Kloof Nek-Tafelberg Road; Wash House precinct; the Glen; Koeel Bay; Groote Schuur Estate; Constantia Nek; Bordjiesrif; Buffels Bay Oukraal picnic site; Silvermine homestead; Buffelsfontein homestead; East Fort; Apostle Battery; Cape Point; and the Silvermine picnic area.

7. The way forward

Over the next few months the TMNP management will be finalising the Park's SMP which will prioritise management strategies and actions up until the end of 2010. One of the sections of this integrated plan will include all of the intended management actions for heritage resource management presented in an integrated way together with all of the Park's priorities for the next five years. With the declaration of the National Heritage Site, SAHRA are the heritage resources decision-making authority. It is proposed that a Section 25 agreement will be compiled between SANParks and SAHRA to enable an efficient institutional approach to managing the heritage resources of the TMNP.