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**THE RONDEBOSCH COMMON:
PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE**

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**RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF HONOURS IN THE
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CONSERVATION AND COMMUNITY NEEDS
REPRESENTING AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE INTEGRATION OF
* THE RONDEBOSCH COMMON - A VALUABLE URBAN OPEN SPACE



ABSTRACT

In the Cape Metropolitan context, natural urban open spaces, such as the Rondebosch Common, are increasingly regarded sites for potential development. The Common has been the subject of debate during the last three years. The area has been identified as an urban open space containing highly valued natural and historical-cultural assets. Significant areas such as this need to be protected from development and managed accordingly. They can be utilised as areas for environmental education, semi-formal recreation or aesthetic enjoyment. The Common typifies management problems that may be experienced in the compromise of using an area of predominantly natural vegetation for an unrestricted semi-formal recreation area. This report summarizes the importance of the Common and identifies the concerns surrounding its present management. Conservation-orientated policies and proposals are put forward, the aim being to ultimately contribute to the formulation of a comprehensive management plan which will optimise the potential of the area by integrating community and conservation needs.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Natural urban open spaces are increasingly regarded as sites for potential development. This problem is exacerbated by the extreme housing shortages being experienced by the majority of the population in the Cape Metropolitan region. This, coupled with an estimated 3.65 million people in the area by the year 2000, reflecting a doubling time of 20 years, paints a gloomy picture for the future (Low and McDowell 1989).

However, *"the future of human communities whether rural or urban, is inseparable from the future of the natural environment..."* (Gasson 1989). The interrelationships that are so prevalent in nature need to be realised, together with the concept that human beings are central to this idea. Too often the assumption is made that nature is an externality (Hough 1992).

Over the last thirty years increasing urbanisation has focused attention on the conservation value of open spaces within our cities (Roberts 1989). A theoretical shift has occurred as *"...the conservation crisis is shifting from large reserves with big game, to urban impacts on natural remnants and the latter's role in urban open space"* (Low 1992:4). Urban planning for the future should incorporate the concept of 'nature in the city' (Hough 1992).

The value of urban open spaces has clearly been demonstrated through research, for example through providing a last retreat for local indigenous flora and fauna, minimizing urban heat island formation, lowering air pollution levels, absorbing water runoff, absorbing noise and providing various educational, aesthetic and psychological benefits such as enriching leisure (Roberts 1989, Poyton and Roberts 1985).

The Rondebosch Common is an open natural space surrounded by the urban fabric of Cape Town [see Figure 1.1]. Remnant natural spaces, such as the Rondebosch Common, have a number of values and through the promotion of these open space networks, the quality of life

of the urban individual can be enhanced in the long term (Anon 1982 & 1984, McDowell, Low & McKenzie 1990, McDowell & Low 1990).

"This implies not merely the provision of more open space with mown grass, scattered exotic trees, and a few adaptable wildlife species, but the development and preservation of a stable and diverse indigenous landscape, capable of satisfying both amenity and conservation needs. Not something protected behind railings, or available at the expense of a long journey, but an integral part of the urban fabric and daily urban life"

(Roberts 1989: 18).

Among its many assets, the Common has been identified as one of the last remaining sites on the Cape Flats hosting acid Sand Plain Fynbos (see Figures 3.1 & 3.1) (Brown 1990, McDowell, Low & McKenzie 1990, McDowell & Low 1990). Arguably, those areas with minimal quality as natural ecosystems on the Cape Flats, as identified by McDowell & Low (1990), should instead represent the future sites of development. Significant areas with high conservation priorities, such as the Rondebosch Common should be protected from development by means of a long term conservation status with suitable management (McDowell pers. comm.). In so doing, conservation and community needs can be satisfied.

1.2 The brief and need for the study

Over the last three years, increasing concern has been expressed over the future of the Rondebosch Common by a variety of interest groups. On 31 May 1990, D.A. Froneman of Newlands, wrote a letter to the press entitled "*Develop Rondebosch Common as an amenity*". He/she suggests that the Common should be "*converted into a wonderful parkland*" and that it currently resembles an "*untidy piece of bush...and it is often the cause of much embarrassment*" [see appendix A for article].

A number of people responded to this suggestion in June 1990 [see appendix A]. Among the respondents was Dr Clive McDowell, of the Botany Department, University of Cape Town (UCT), who's letter was entitled: "*Rondebosch Common should remain as nature intended*". He writes that the Common is "*not only bush and grass but a plethora of showy bulbous and annual species which appear in shifts through the seasons like an ever changing kaleidoscope*" [see appendix A for article].

Another respondent, Mrs. Betty Dwight of Mowbray, has "*walked the Common for some years*" and "*has done a study of all that grows and lives there*" suggests that "*more people should get out of their cars and walk along the many paths of the Rondebosch Common*" and then "*as quoted from D.A. Froneman's letter 'they would not see a rather unkempt and untidy piece of bush and grassland'*" [see appendix A for article].

A letter entitled: "*Leave the Common as it is - a wonderland*" from C.M. Duncombe Rae echoes the words of Mrs Betty Dwight.

Mr B. Low of the National Botanical Institute (NBI), who at the time of writing co-ordinated the Environmental Programme, University of the Western Cape (UWC), wrote a letter entitled: "*Common management*". He states that "*Areas such as the Common need effective management plans which cater for both the survival of the resident natural system as well as use by the public*". He also comments on the "*lack of education concerning these areas*" and claims that the public are "*poorly informed about its value as a vital natural asset*" [see appendix A for article].

According to City Council Officials (CCC) (1991), there are four views held by proponents with regard to the future land-use of the Rondebosch Common (see press article in appendix A) :

- 1) **Purists** support the **preservation** and management of the Common as a sanctuary, a remnant of acid sand plain fynbos and a historical site which would continue to be used for very informal recreation as at present. They would ideally like the area to be enclosed and proclaimed a nature reserve.
- 2) **Recreationalists** would like to see the Common utilised to a greater degree by developing **formal recreational** pursuits such as sportsfields, gym or athletic amenities.
- 3) **Urbanists** feel that Cape Town cannot afford the luxury of underused large open spaces and that the Common should be developed to meet the dire need for housing.
- 4) The fourth group consists of **compromisers** that support the idea that the Common should be preserved in its current form, although they also realise that in the absence of any improvements, the area may be targeted for housing by a future government. This group therefore favours a compromise by accepting **limited recreational, educational and aesthetic improvement** to expand the usage of the Common, whilst still maintaining its basic character.

1.2.1 Value of the Rondebosch Common

* The area's significance as one of the few natural remnants of Sand Plain Fynbos in the city has been realised by a number of groups including the National Botanical Institute and the SA Nature Foundation (Ian Macdonald ,pers. comm.) (see Figure 4.1). This also holds significance for the area in terms of its potential for **environmental education** (Anon 1982) which will be elaborated upon in Chapter 5.

* Its value as an historical site is well recognised, as it has been proclaimed a **National Monument** and it therefore falls within the jurisdiction of the National

Monument's Council. The Common is an important and long-standing recreation site which is possibly unique in South Africa for its historical origins (Oberholster 1972), which will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 2.

* The importance of the Rondebosch Common as an urban open space has been recognised by its many users, as articles to the press and the questionnaire data have revealed (see newspaper articles in appendix A). It is zoned as **public open space** (POS) in terms of the Land Use Planning Ordinance and has a Land Use Classification as a **Natural Park**. This means that it is reserved for **public recreation use and conservation purposes** in the Town Planning Scheme (CCC 1991).

* The **seasonal wetlands** on the Cape Flats have been identified by Day & King (1980) and McDowell & Low (1990) as a "*severely depleted natural resource..... deserving high conservation priority status*" (Brown 1990:7). The presence of these seasonal wet areas on the Common contributes to the ecological value of the site [refer to Chapter 4: Biological environment].

* The possibility of utilising the area as a corridor, to aid the migration of plants & animals, has also been addressed in the "Greening of the City" plan and by others (Anon 1982, Anon 1984, McDowell & Low, 1990). The ideal is to have a fully integrated system of linked open space [refer to Chapter 4] [see map of "greening the City" plan in appendix C].

* The natural open character, patches of *Pinus pinnea* and the annual show of spring flowers offer a distinctive **cultural and aesthetic** appeal. The **visual setting** of the Common is a very important asset - it is one of the few remaining open spaces in the Cape Metropolitan Region with an unimpeded view of Table Mountain [refer to Chapter 2]. This contributes highly to the value of the Common as part of the **cultural landscape**, which is an accepted planning term for an historical man-made landscape (Britton pers. comm.).

1.2.2 Need for Action Identified

Despite the value of the Common, the lack of a comprehensive management plan for the area, referred to in Mr B. Low's letter entitled: "*Common management*", has resulted in 'ad hoc' actions, which may not have always been appropriate in terms of the significance and potential of the place. For example, in 1969 a section of the site was mown by the CCC resulting in the destruction of valuable plant communities (Esterhuysen pers. comm.) [see letter to the CCC in appendix A]. This has led to misunderstandings in the past between the Parks & Forests Branch at the CCC, who are responsible for the management of the Common, and the various interest groups involved ("Friends of the Common" [FRC] Meeting, Britton pers. comm.) [see Chapter 6: Public Opinion Survey].

It is recognised that in the long term a **comprehensive** study of all aspects of the area must be undertaken by a team of specialists commissioned by the Cape Town City Council (Parks and Forests Branch / Environmental Planning Section, pers. comm.). A management plan must then be formulated which will integrate the uses of the Common in such a way that it will complement its historical-cultural and biological significance (Britton pers. comm.).

1.2.3 Simplified Explanation of Management Plan

A number of steps need to be realized in the construction of a management plan as Table 1.1 from the Parks & Forests Branch illustrates. The first two stages entail the examination of the inventory of the study area (flora and fauna species, historical background etc.) and the problems/issues surrounding the site (identified through public participation and networking).

Stages 3 is concerned with the provision of policies which address the issues. Stage 4 involves channelling the direction of the information by means of stating proposals. It is at this stage in the construction of the management plan that this report concludes.

Review by the wider public is required at this level (Anon a) & b) 1989). This ensures public participation throughout the planning process and avoids unnecessary misunderstandings that could arise (Britton pers. comm.). It is only once alterations have been amended that the

actual plans or strategies can be implemented in Stage 5 (Fuggle & Rabie 1992). This would then comprise the management plan.

WHAT DO WE KNOW ?	INVENTORY
WHERE ARE WE ?	ISSUES
WHERE ARE WE TRYING TO GO ?	POLICY
HOW DO WE GET THERE ?	PROPOSALS
WHO DOES THE WORK AND HOW ?	STRATEGIES

TABLE 1.1: Stages in the construction of a management plan (Source: CCC 1993).

1.3 Study Area

The study area comprises the Rondebosch Common, which is situated in the municipal area of Cape Town, in the suburb of Rondebosch, near the boundaries with the suburbs of Mowbray and Rosebank [see Figure 1.1] (CCC 1991).

The Common is 373 742 square metres (approximately 37 hectares) (CCC 1991) and has an elongated, somewhat rectangular shape which narrows toward the north [see Figure 1.2, & aerial photograph in appendix C]. The site is bounded on all sides by roads, namely Milner, Park, Camp Ground, Sawkins and Klipfontein roads. It is surrounded mainly by residential properties, as well as the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital on the eastern side, and the Rustenberg Girl's High School on the western side (CCC 1991).

The area falls under the authority of the CCC and is "managed" by the Parks and Forests Branch, in consultation with the National Monuments Council because of its status as a National Monument (CCC 1991).



FIGURE 1.1: Locality map of the Rondebosch Common (1:50 000)

(Source: CCC 1984).

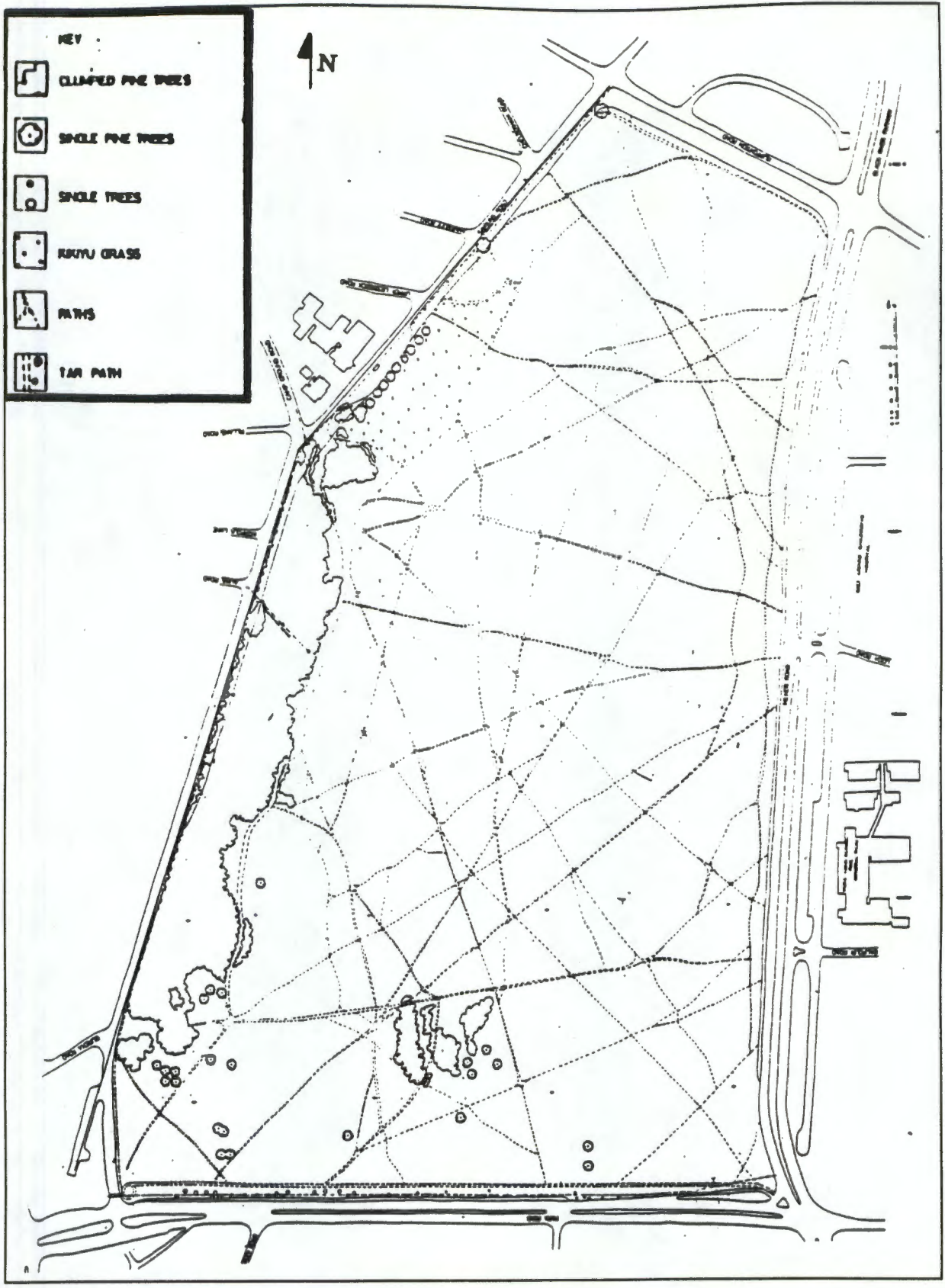


FIGURE 1.2: Map of the Rondebosch Common (1:3 000)
(Source: CCC 1991).

1.4 Goals and Objectives of the Study

It is beyond the scope of this project to prepare the actual management plan due to the logistical constraints.

The overall goal of the study is to contribute to the formulation of a conservation-orientated management plan by summarizing information and providing policy options for the Rondebosch Common which will optimise the potential of the area by integrating community and conservation needs.

Specific objectives for the planning study are:

- * to identify valuable natural and historical-cultural attributes of the Common that require conservation management;
- * to identify problem and conflict areas which detract from the environmental quality, or visitor experience;
- * to establish the needs of visitors and users;

1.5 Planning Approach and Procedure

"All things are ordered together somehow, but not all alike -both fishes and fowls and plants; and the world is not such that one thing has nothing to do with another, but they are connected"

Aristotle, Metaphysics (Shafer 1990:145).

An **environmental** approach has been adopted, which utilises a broad definition of the environment that includes physical and biological, as well as social, cultural-historical and economic processes. It focuses on the interrelationships that exist between land, water & living organisms, and people (Hough 1992, Fuggle & Rabie 1992).

The several overlapping exercises that have been carried out include the following:

- * Synthesis of available information;
- * Additional studies to supplement the existing information base;
- * Planning Workshop with various interested and affected parties to determine issues and concerns;
- * Questionnaire Survey compiled by the FRC and reviewed by the Cape Town City Council, to help determine the issues and concerns of users of the Common;

1.6 Assumptions

The study is based on the assumption that the Rondebosch Common should and will maintain its status as a National Monument and a Natural Park. It therefore assumes that the indigenous and historical-cultural landscape will be protected from future development such as low-cost housing or formal recreational facilities (sportsfields).

The study favours the "compromise" option in section 1.2 of this report, i.e. the acceptance of limited recreational, educational and aesthetic improvements in light of the threat of housing, and the expansion of the usage of the Common whilst still maintaining the basic character of the area.

1.7 Structure of Report

Chapter 1 commences by introducing the reader to the background and need for the study and study area - the location and description of the site and its surrounding property and boundaries, and ownership and control of the area. Chapter 2 addresses the historical-cultural value of the site in chronological order, based largely on the insight and knowledge of Cairns (1992), Kuttel (1957), and a previous report on the Rondebosch

Common carried out by the Cape Town City Council (CCC) (1991). Chapters 3 and 4 provide information on the physical (soils, climate, hydrology etc.) and biological environment (flora and fauna) respectively. Chapter 5 is concerned with the human utilisation and impacts of the area.

Concluding each of these chapters is a section entitled: "Implications for Planning". This highlights some of the problems, concerns, assets and opportunities prevalent to the future of the Common (Oberholzer 1993).

A public opinion survey comprising encounters with various interested and affected parties and an on-site user survey provided valuable information on concerns about the future management of the Common. The details of these encounters are included in Chapter 6.

In Chapter 7, a summary of the issues (historical-cultural, environmental, land-use and management issues) is provided. These issues came to the researcher's knowledge via the mentioned encounters in Chapter 6, through networking and through the collation of material from a literature survey [see references and acknowledgements].

Chapter 8 draws all the issues together by means of suggested policies and proposals to guide the development of a long-term management plan for the Rondebosch Common.

Chapter 9 concludes the dissertation by summarising the relevant issues.

2 HISTORICAL-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

"The past remains integral to us all, individually and collectively. We must concede the ancients their place....

But their place is not simply back there, in a separate and foreign country; it is assimilated in ourselves, and resurrected into an ever-changing present."

David Lowenthal (Cairns 1990).

2.1 Early years (1657-1699)

According to Kuttel, "the story of the Common is as varied as its floral wealth" (1957:30). The existence of the Common was hinted at in 1657 when the first farmers were granted land on the banks of the Liesbeek River (Cairns 1990). It has been described by the early settlers as the "woeste veld" or untamed land that stretched to the "mountains of Africa" (ibid).

In 1699 an ox-wagon route from Hout Bay and Paradise existed for the transportation of wood. This was needed for the construction of the Drakensberg Mill on the slopes of Paarl mountain, and according to Cairns, it is possible this route passed through or lay in close proximity to the Common.

"Despite all this, it is not until the early days of the nineteenth century that the Common is documented as a specific piece of land, resulting in most eighteenth century maps recording the area as a blank space" (Cairns 1990:1) [see Boyle's map of 1885 and Northcott's map of 1887 in appendix B].

2.2 First Documentation of the Common

The first recorded use of the Common occurred in 1805. The area was being utilised as part of the military camping ground of General Janssen's Batavian Force during their preparations for an expected attack on the Cape. Prevailing wet conditions recorded at the site led to a severe outbreak of dysentery among the soldiers. It is said that the General's 17 year old son died as a result of this. The camp was subsequently relocated to Wynberg (Kuttle 1975).

In 1807, when the British had gained control of the Cape for the second time, the area was used as a camping ground by the British forces. These military occupations continued for a number of years, up to the time of Lord Charles Somerset (Kuttel 1957).

2.3 Origin of the Common's name in 1805/1807

According to Cairns (1990), the Common remained unnamed until **1805/1807**. Official documents referred to it generally as "Government Ground" however it became known as the **Camp Ground** to its users. This led to the subsequent naming of Camp Ground Road that forms the current western boundary of the area.

"During the greater part of the nineteenth century, the entire residential area either side of this road was also known by this name making it difficult to pinpoint a particular dwelling with any degree of certainty" (Cairns 1990:2).

Early documentation referring to the area as the "Camp Ground" can be found in the diaries of Sir John Herschel dating between 1834-1835 (Evans 1969). For example an extract dated Wednesday, July 31, 1834 refers to:

"The splendour of the flowers in the flats about the Camp Ground..."
(Evans 1969:85).

A further extract dated Saturday, January 31, 1835, speaks of the unobstructed view of Table Mountain [see Plate 2.1]:

"Drove out with Margt to the flats towards the Camp Ground whence a fine view of the T.Hill"
(Evans 1969:136).

2.4 The Camp Ground in 1834/85

An important landmark in the history of the Common occurred on the 31 January 1853/4. At the request of Right Reverend Robert Gray, Anglican Bishop of Cape Town, Governor Cathcart granted Reverend J. Fry, minister of St. Paul's Church, exclusive grazing rights for his cows on the pasture land situated on the Camp Ground (95 Morgen*) (Kuttle 1957). [*1 Morgen = 0.856532 ha, therefore 95 Morgen = 81 ha, Ian Black, CCC pers. comm.].

The grant stipulated that the Reverend was entitled to the use and profit of the Rondebosch Glebe, as it was also known, provided that it remained at all times open to the public as a place of exercise and recreation (CCC 1991).

At the same time two adjoining squares of land were granted to be used as cemeteries for the Wesleyan and Mohammedan communities [see 1854 documentation in appendix B]. These are clearly evident on Boyle's 1885 map, Northcott's 1887 map and the Claremont Municipality's map of 1905 in appendix B. Although both squares of land are shown, only the one square was utilised, according to the 1854 documentation (Mapping & Survey, CCC). The single square of land was divided into two parts, each consisting of 150 square roods# (ibid).

Pine trees were planted around each square and these formed the origin of the small "circle" of pines on the central southern side of the area [discussed further in Chapter 3]. The well-used paths sensitively avoided passing too close to the area due to the cultural significance of the cemeteries (Cairns 1990).

According to Cairns, there is no evidence that the Wesleyans buried their dead there although many Muslims were laid to rest in the area. The locals referred to the place as "the Malay cemetery until the mid-1930's (Cairns 1990). Today there is no evidence of the graveyard.

2.5 Transfer of the Land in 1870

The land was transferred to the Board of Trustees for the Bishop of Cape Town on the 16 May 1870. Later that same year the Common was taken over by the Rondebosch and Mowbray municipalities. Part of the Common, which later became known as the Rondebosch

Park Estate, was sold off by the Board of Trustees in 1890.

2.6 The Church Lands Act of 1909

The Governor of the Cape Colony agreed to The Rondebosch Church Lands Act, no. 27 of 1909 on 3 December 1909. The Board of Trustees was willing to give up its rights over a major portion of the land in terms of the Act. In return the Board of Trustees gained the authority to sell remaining pieces of land not required by the Council.

The Church Land was placed under the control and management of the Rondebosch and Mowbray municipalities for the purpose of public parks, recreation grounds and for thoroughfares and widening roads, with the right to alienate certain other parts of land thus not required (CCC 1992). The present area of the Common is included under Lot 17 and is dealt with separately in the Act [see appendix B for complete Act and Regulations].

*Section 14 of the Act states that:

Lot 17 *"shall not be alienated"*, and that *"it shall be under the control of the Municipal Council of Rondebosch, but shall at all times remain open to the public as a place of exercise and recreation"* (Government Gazette 1909:5538 see appendix B).

The exclusion of the right to train, exercise or race horses was appended. It was further stipulated that the cemetery area in Lot 17 remain undisturbed.

*Section 15 of the Act states that:

"in respect of land other than Lot 17, each Council may... establish, maintain, enclose and provide gardens, parks, ornamental pleasure, recreation, athletic and other grounds, pavilions, refreshment rooms, lavatories and the like, accessories and conveniences" (Government Gazette 1909:5542 see appendix B).

Therefore from this it can be deduced that the Rondebosch Common (Lot 17) may not be developed in any of the above stated ways.

Each Council was entrusted with the management, regulation and control of the areas falling within their jurisdiction according to Section 16. They could from time to time, level, drain, or otherwise lay out and improve the areas, and they were able to make regulations and impose penalties (CCC 1992:5).

In Section 18 the Council was given the authority to use any portion of the land included this Act (i.e. including Lot 17) for increasing the width of or extending any road shown on the plan whenever deemed necessary.

2.7 Transfer of Lot 17 in 1912

The Rondebosch Municipality was placed in authority over the area in 1912 and this was "subject to the conditions of the Rondebosch Common Church Lands Act 27 of 1909" (CCC 1992:5).

The Cape Town City Council acquired authority over Lot 17 in 1913 bound by the conditions of the Church Lands Act.

2.8 Previous Recreational Uses of the Common

For many years (early this century) the Common was the site of the Rondebosch Golf Club (Cairns 1990). According to Cairns, a small golf course was laid out on the southern edge. Bunkers were scooped out to provide hazards of sand in summer and pools in winter. They still persist today. Around this time an informal cricket pitch was also erected in the centre of the area which has subsequently been overgrown.

The kikuyu grass patch in front of the old Rondebosch Cottage Hospital was originally a wetland area approximately 150 years ago (Cairns 1990) which became inundated during the winter rains (CCC 1991). It was apparently the site of toy yacht sailing and even washing clothes (ibid). The area was later filled in with rubble and grassed over. The possibility of reinstating this wetland is an issue to consider [refer to Chapter 6: Public Opinion Survey].

Other activities that have taken place on the Common in the last 100 years include the following:

- * Bonfire and firework displays on Guy Fawkes night. However, this practice was subsequently stopped due to the danger of many fires that resulted (CCC 1991);
- * In the 1920's the Common was fenced in to accommodate a group of ostriches which provided a source of entertainment for the neighbouring children (Cairns 1992);
- * During the Second World War (1939-1945) as a temporary site for the erection of anti-aircraft and search light emplacements. These were subsequently removed after the war;
- * Model aeroplane flying, kites and jogging have all played a part in the history of the Common and still do to this day.

2.9 National Monument Proclamation

The Rondebosch Common was proclaimed a National Monument on 29 September 1961 because of its historical significance as a military camping ground [see appendix B for Proclamation in "*Staatskoerant*"]. At the intersection of Milner and Camp Ground Roads, a bronze plaque was attached to a stone as a token of the Common's significance. The inscription is as follows:

"The Rondebosch Common is part of an area used as a camping ground by General J. W. Janssen's Batavian Troops in 1805 and by British Troops after 1806. In 1855 grazing rights of the Common were granted to the rector of St. Paul's Church, Rondebosch, on the condition that the public have access to the area."

The implications of this proclamation are such that *"No person may destroy, damage, excavate or alter any monument except under the authority of and in acceptance with a permit issued by the council subject to the directions of the Minister of National Education"* (Fuggle & Rabie 1992:707).

2.10 Repeal of the Church Land's Act

On 28 July 1969, the promulgation of Ordinance No. 19 of 1969 resulted in the repeal of some of the Cape of Good Hope laws, one of which was the Church Lands Act (CCC 1991).

"Although the conditions of this Act are thus no longer legally binding, they had served to establish a recognised and long-standing public use right. In addition, the original conditions of the Act pertaining to Lot 17 are still enshrined in the Title Deed (T312). Council can therefore lease Glebe land to adjoining owners , but cannot alienate it"

[refer to appendix B for relevant correspondence between the City Engineer and the Legal Advisor] (CCC 1991:7).

2.11 The Common in the 1970's

The road comprising the southern boundary of the Common, Park Road, was widened onto land that had been excluded from the National Monument boundary in the mid-1970's [see map showing National Monument's Council Boundary in appendix B).

In 1976 the Director General of Surveys requested permission from the National Monument's Council for the setting up of a calibration base stretching the length of the Common. The base utilises precision electronic distance measuring instruments [see appendix B for details on this].

2.12 Visual Setting

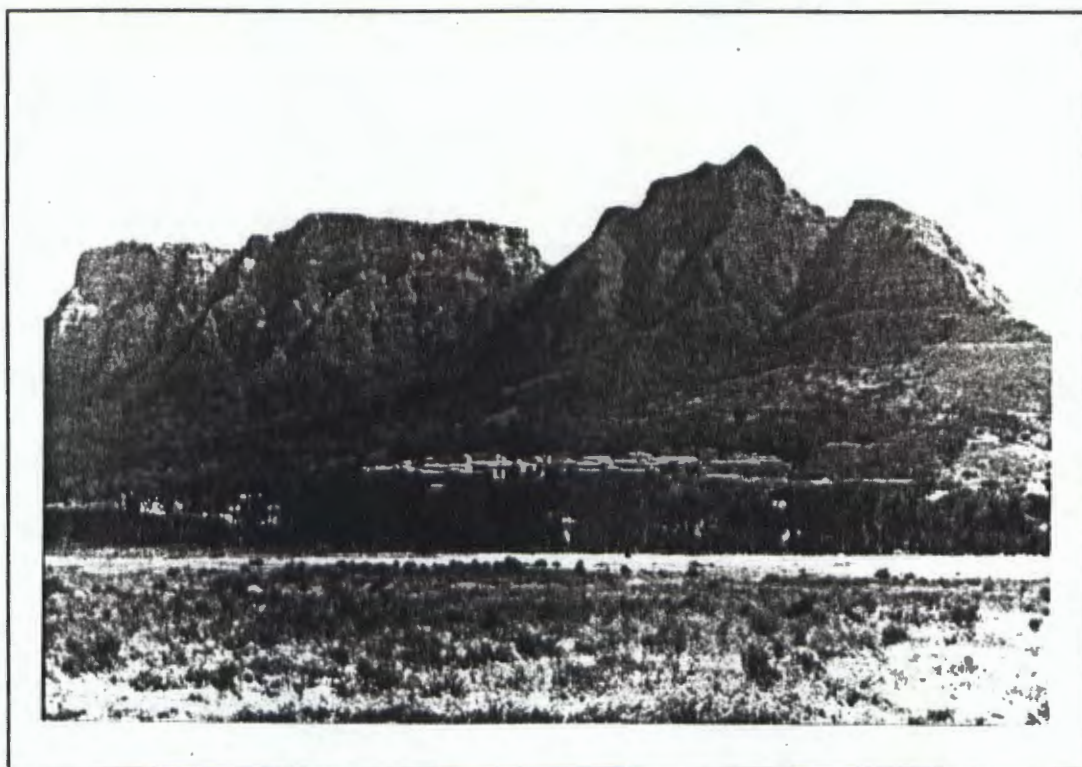
The Rondebosch Common is set on the Cape Flats and possesses an unimpeded view of Table Mountain, the renowned "Gateway to Africa". The view is such that it was referred to in the diaries of Sir John Herschel during 1835, as mentioned earlier in the text.

The Common has an open and inviting character to the site as it is not sectioned off by any barriers. This enhances the special character of the area.

2.12 Implications for Planning

-It can therefore be seen that the area has significant historical and cultural value. This landscape is representative of more than 200 years of events that form a part of our heritage and it is fortunate that the area survived. It therefore needs to be protected and managed in such a manner that future generations can come to know the Rondebosch Common.

-The visual quality is also relevant to planning because of the scenic importance of the study area.



**PLATE 2.1: Unimpeded View of Table Mountain from the Rondebosch Common
(Source: Dyssell 1993).**

3 THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Geology

As yet, there has been no detailed geological study carried out on the Rondebosch Common. According to McDowell and Low (1990) the area is an alluvial deposit which overlays a laterite hard pan. In places the Common is underlain with ferricrete (koffieklip) [see Figure 3.1]. See geology map in appendix C.

3.2 Soils

The soils of the Cape Flats consist of two distinct substrates, namely acid sand flats and calcareous dune systems [see Figure 4.1] (Brown 1990). These influence the distribution of the vegetation types in the area (Brown 1990). This is clearly demonstrated through the restriction of Sand Plain Fynbos to the acid sand plain flats and the occurrence of Strandveld on the calcareous dune systems (ibid).

"Soils in the south western Cape supporting fynbos are strongly leached, sandy, deficient in most nutrients and of relatively low Ph. These features also characterise the Cape Flats soils supporting Sand Plain Fynbos..." (Brown 1990:13). This low Ph was demonstrated in the researcher's soil samples taken on three corners of the Rondebosch Common [see Table 3.1]. According to the ph level test, all three samples had a Ph range of 4.89 to 5.87 (Dyssel & Holmes 1993).

The soils belong to the Quaternary period and are therefore relatively young with no distinctive profile (see Geology map in appendix C). Three samples were taken by the researcher in different areas of the Common and were analyzed by Holmes, a geomorphologist, to determine the colour of the soils, the soil composition and the ph levels. Sample 1 was taken from the north western region of the Common, Sample 2 was taken from the eastern region and Sample 3 from the central southern region (refer to figure 1.2 on page 9 for a map of the Rondebosch Common). The results of the samples are tabulated below.

SOIL SAMPLES TAKEN ON THE RONDEBOSCH COMMON				
SAMPLES	MUNSELL SOIL COLOUR CLASSIFICATION METHOD		COMPOSITION	PH LEVELS
	Sample 1	10YR 3/3		
Sample 2	10YR 6/2	Light brownish grey	2% silt/clay 98% fine sand	5.18
Sample 3	10YR 5/2	Greyish brown	4% silt/clay 96% fine sand	4.89

TABLE 3.1: Munsell Colour Classification, Composition and Ph levels of Soil Samples.

The soil colouring was determined using the Munsell Classification Method. The darker colouring of sample 1 was expected due to the seasonal vlel character of the area. The darker colouring is representative of a high organic content. The composition of the three soil samples was determined using the Hydrometer method. From the results it can be deduced that there are basically very low silt and clay levels in the samples which is typical of an arenaceous Cape Flats soil according to Holmes, a geomorphologist in the Environmental & Geographical Science Department (EGS) at the University of Cape Town.

3.3 Climate

The south western Cape experiences a typically Mediterranean climate: cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers. The Cape Flats has been classified by Fuggle in Brown (1990) as having a Humid Mesothermal climate. *A strong gradient in rainfall occurs, from approximately 550 mm per annum near to Table Mountain, decreasing to approximately 550 mm per annum on the central Cape Flats in the vicinity of D.F. Malan Airport. Most of the precipitation occurs over the relatively cool months of May, June and July, whilst drought prevails during the summer months* (Brown 1990:12).

The wind chart in appendix C gives evidence of the prevailing south-easterly wind in summer which has a more southerly component over the Cape Flats as a result of topographic steering. According to Littlewort (pers. comm.) this prevailing wind led to the formation of dunes on the eastern boundary of the Common. The increasing development in the area created an artificial barrier for the wind and slowly over the years the dunes dwindled.

3.4 Hydrology

A number of marshes, temporary and perennial vleis occur on the Cape Flats due to a lack of well-defined drainage channels in the area (Brown 1990). The flat topography and hard underlying laterite pan on the Common result in poor drainage and during wet winters, the soils get inundated. The paths are especially affected and tend to be comprised of large extended pools during this season [see Plate 3.1]



PLATE 3.1: Seasonally waterlogged paths on the Common (Source: CCC 1990).

3.5 Implications for Planning

3.5.1 Soil and Hydrology Considerations :

-The soils are generally shallow and stony and are best suited to the conservation of Sand Plain Fynbos and Renosterveld, which have adapted to these conditions.

-The waterlogged paths on the Common pose management implications as people tend to step around the wet areas and onto the vegetation. This not only destroys some of the vegetation but aids the proliferation of paths in the area. A possible solution would be the hardening of a few of the major desire lines with minimal impact to the surroundings, keeping in mind the existing sensitive areas. However according to the on-site user survey, there is no immediate need for this type of action (see Chapter 6: Public Opinion Survey).

-Possible drainage of some of the areas is another option, especially in the gravel parking lot under the pines.

3.5.2 Climatic Considerations:

-The drier summer months are more prone to fire hazard, especially when coaxed by the south-easter. This has management implications and needs to be considered when the possible burning regime for the area is drawn up (addressed in Chapter 4).

4 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Flora

4.1.1 Indigenous Vegetation

"The Cape Fynbos is one of the world's richest temperate floras crammed into 4.4% of South Africa's land surface" (van Wilgen, Bond & Richardson 1992:345).

a) Sand Plain Fynbos and Renosterveld

The veld type on the Rondebosch Common has been identified as acid Sand Plain Fynbos. Elements of Renosterveld are concentrated in the north west corner of the Common as the soils seem to differ slightly and there is a larger number of bulbous plants both of which are associated with this vegetation type (McDowell and Low 1990). The sand plain or coastal fynbos has been extensively depleted over the rest of the Cape Flats as a result of agricultural development, urbanisation and its susceptibility to invasion by woody plant species as mentioned earlier (ibid, Brown 1990, Cowling 1992, McDowell & Low, 1990). See Figure 4.1 showing Sand Plain Fynbos remnants on the Cape Flats.

The vegetation cover is predominantly comprised of grasses, herbaceous plants and small sclerophyllous shrubs at present, reaching approximately half a metre in height (Ashton pers. comm.) (see vegetation map in appendix C). A high proportion of annuals such as daisies and vygies occur in the area making the Common attractive in spring when they flower [see Plate 4.1]. In the south-western parts of the Common, there are clumps of taller vegetation reaching up to approximately 1.5 metres in height (CCC 1991).

According to Esterhuysen (pers. comm.) some of the more prolific species on the Common include *Passerina vulgaris* (Gonnabos), *Nylandtia spinosa* (Skilpadbessie), *Dmorphotoeca pluvialis* (Ox-eye daisy), *Hermannia cuneifolia*, *Romulea* spp. and *Oxalis* spp. [Plate 4.2]. According to CCC (1991), a line of *Olea europaea subsp. africana* (Wild Olives) was planted along the southern boundary, subsequent to the widening of Park Road in the mid-1970's. They are still visible today [see Plate 4.3].



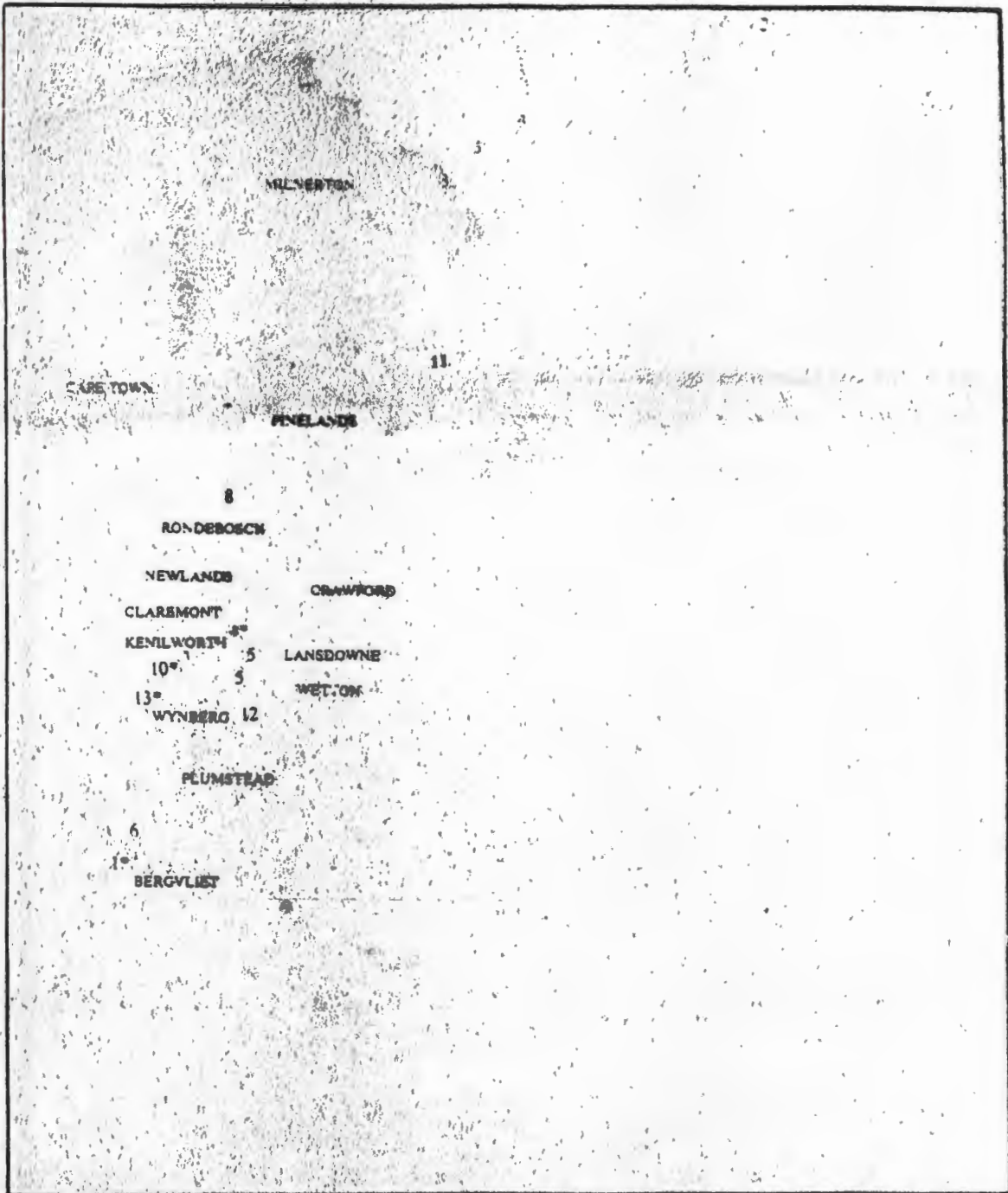
PLATE 4.1: The Spring flowers on the Common (Source: McDowell 1990).



PLATE 4.2: *Oxalis* sp. on the Common (Source: CCC 1990).



PLATE 4.3: *Olea europaea subsp. africana* (Wild Olives) planted along the southern boundary of the Common (Source: CCC 1990).



REMNANTS OF SAND PLAIN FYNBOS

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----|--------------|
| 1° | BERGVLIET FARM | 9 | KONGEVILLE |
| 2 | DURBANVILLE RACECOURSE | 10° | WETTON ROAD |
| 3 | ESKOM POWERLINE RESERVE | 11 | WYNFIELD |
| 4° | KENILWORTH CENTRE | 12 | YOUNGFIELD |
| 5 | KENILWORTH RACECOURSE | 13° | WYNBERG HILL |
| 6 | HEADBRIDGE COMMON | | |
| 7 | MELVERTON RACECOURSE | | |
| 8 | RONDEBOSCH COMMON | | |

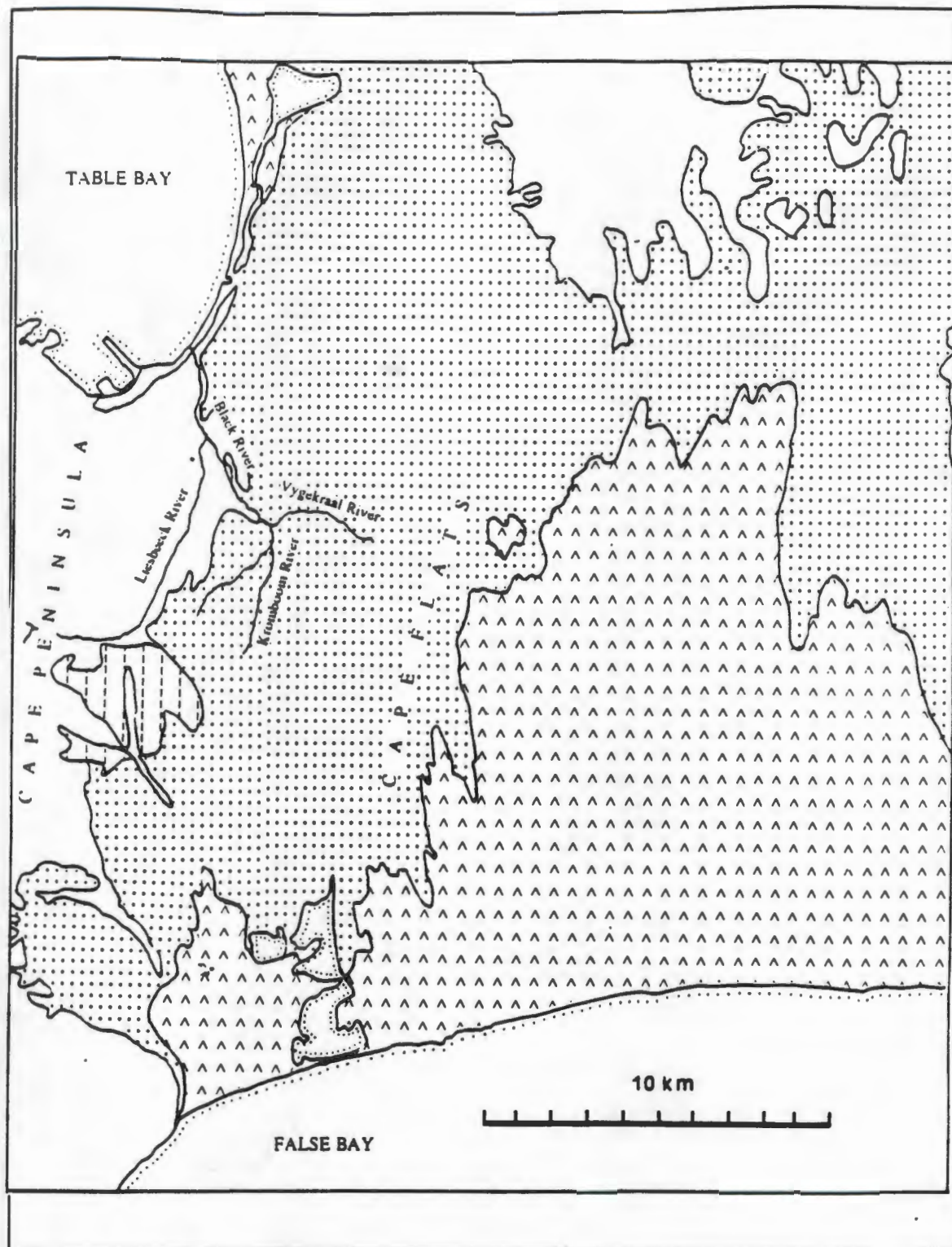





FIGURE 4.1: Sand Plain Fynbos Remnants on the western Cape Flats in relation to acid sand and calcareous dune zones. These are shown in relation to suburbs. Existing and recently eliminated (*) remnants are also shown (Source: Brown 1990:3).

DISTRIBUTION OF SOIL AND VEGETATION TYPES

-  ACID SANDY FLATS (SAND PLAIN FYNBOS)
-  CALCAREOUS DUNE (STRANDVELD)
-  GRANITE-DERIVED SOILS

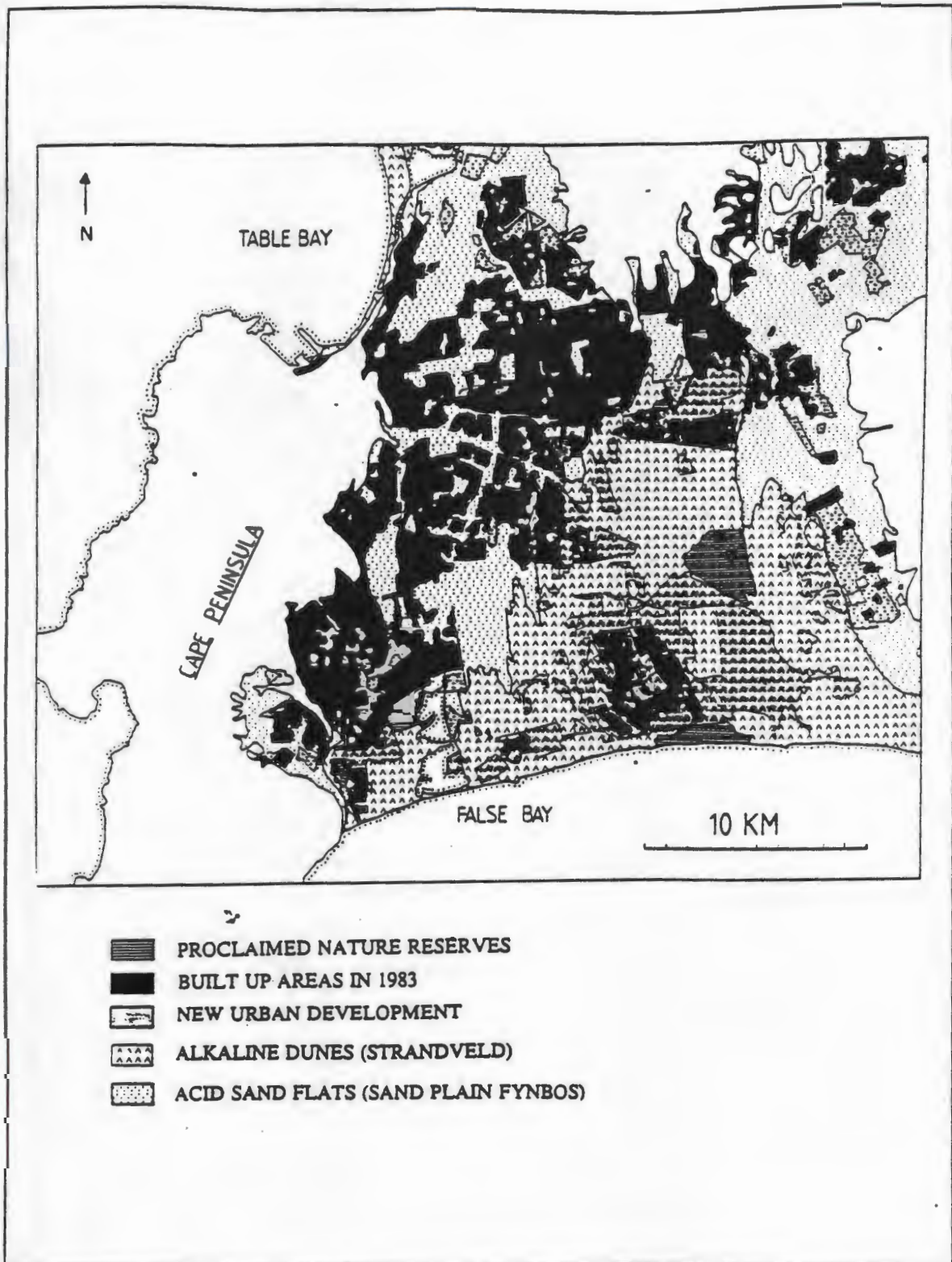


FIGURE 4.2: The extent of old and new development on acid sandy flats and calcareous dune areas on the western Cape Flats (Source: McDowell & Low 1990)

b) Wetlands

The seasonal wetland habitat has become the scarcest habitat type on the Cape Flats (as mentioned earlier in Chapter 1) (McDowell & Low 1990). These seasonally wet areas are sensitive niches supporting interesting species. They host a number of species such as *Triglochin bulbosa*, *Zantedeschia aethiopica* (Arum Lily), *Drosera trinervia*, *Babiana villosula* and *Babiana plicata* [see Plates 4.4 and 4.5] on the Common (Watson pers. comm.)

The vlei area consisting of Renosterveld elements in the north-western corner, has been drained unnaturally "beyond redemption" as a result of the red gravel parkway and culverts (Littlewort pers. comm.). *Babiana spp.* were more prolific in the area before the unnatural drainage occurred (people speak of using canoes in the "wetland" years ago, as mentioned earlier in the text). This illustrates the ecological change that has taken place [ibid] [see indigenous species list in appendix C]



PLATE 4.4: *Babiana villosula* occurring in Wetland areas on the Common (Source: Watson 1985).



PLATE 4.5: *Babiana plicata*; another species occurring in the Wetland areas on the Common. *Babiana sp.* were originally more abundant in the area (Source: Watson 1985).

4.1.2. Introduced vegetation

a) Stone or Umbrella Pines

Pinus pinnaea is found in two distinct areas: on the south-western side occurring in a dense stand, and in the "cemetery" area (central southern section) where the pines stand in a small circle [see Figure 1.2 , Plate 4.6, & vegetation map in appendix C].

The planting of these *Pinus pinnaea* stands occurred around the 1800's, although the precise date is uncertain. Although the pines are aliens, they have historical-cultural and aesthetic qualities and have become accepted by the residents as part of the Common. They are therefore worthy of conservation (see Chapter 6: Public Opinion survey).

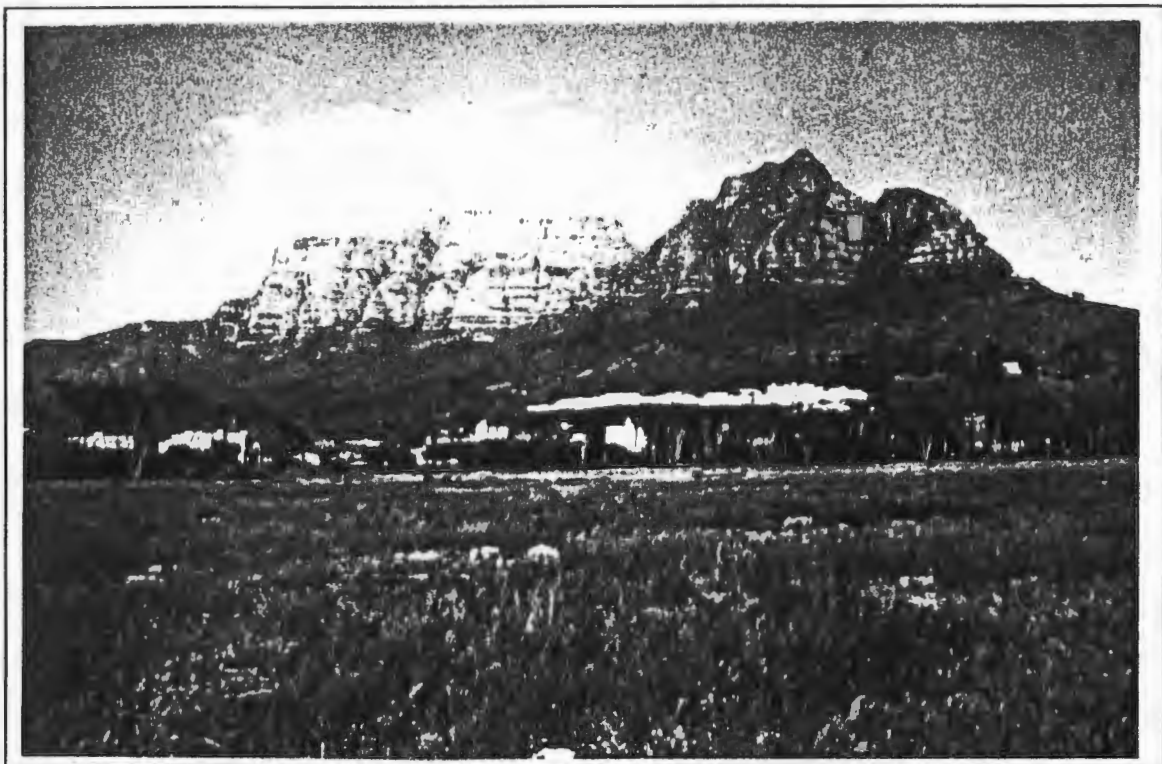


PLATE 4.6: The two groups of *Pinus pinnaea* on the Common: the dense belt in the background and the smaller circle in the "cemetery" area to the left (Source: CCC 1990).

b) Other Invaders

The Common has experienced a number of different land-uses over the past 200 years or so (as discussed earlier in Chapter 2) and a number of alien plant species have invaded the area during this time (CCC 1991) [see species list of exotic flora in appendix C].

Although the majority of these species can be regarded as non-threatening on the Rondebosch Common, due to the fact that they have as yet not been able to form dense stands, they have the potential to become a threat if left unmanaged. These include *Acacia saligna* (Port Jackson) [see Plate 4.7], *Paraserianthes lophantha* (Stinkbean), *Echium lycopsis* and *Senecio ptenophorus* , many of which occur under the pine trees (McDowell & Low 1990).

Pennisetum clandestinum (Kikuyu grass) [see Plate 4.8] and *Avena sp.* (Wild Oats) [Plate 4.9] are spreading rapidly on the Common and are considered to be serious invaders as they appear to be out of control (CCC 1991). The Kikuyu grass is most prevalent in the north-western and central parts (see vegetation map in appendix C).

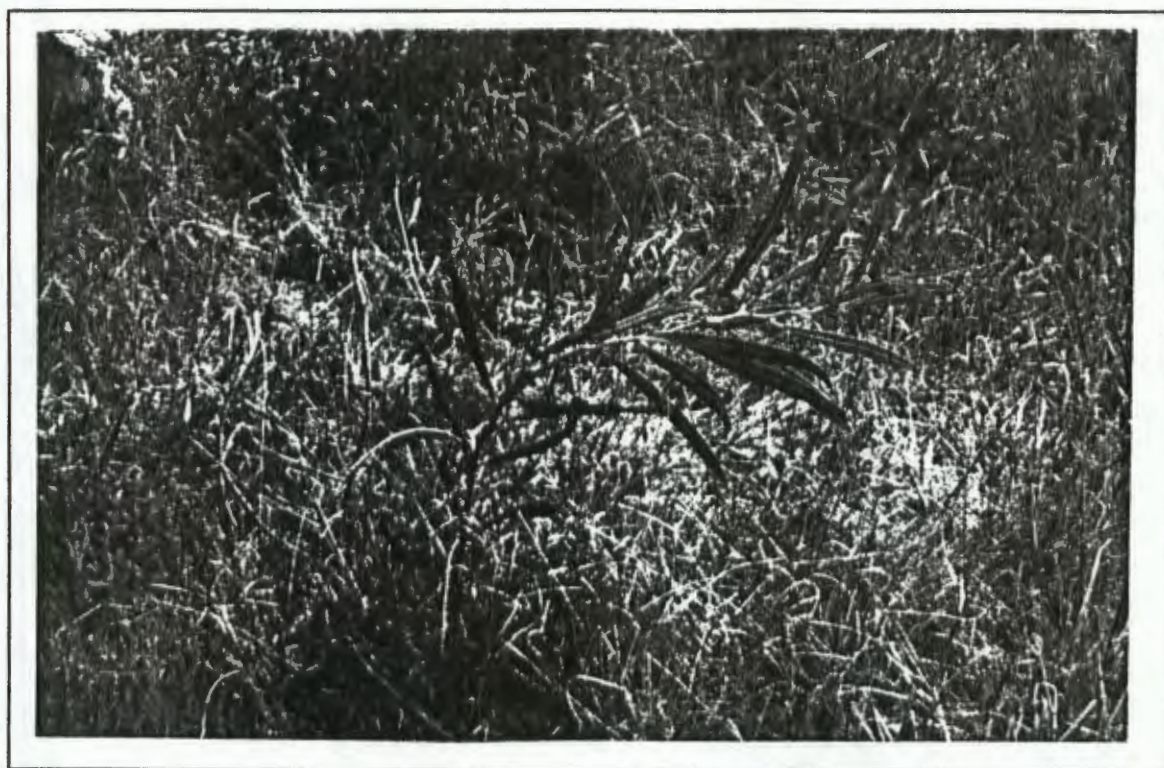


PLATE 4.7: *Acacia saligna* seedlings are a threat on the Common (Source: CCC 1990).



PLATE 4.8: This main patch of *Pennisetum clandestinum* (Kikuyu grass) has spread to other areas and needs to be managed (Source: CCC 1990).



PLATE 4.9: *Avena sp.* (Wild Oats) is spreading rapidly in the area (Source: CCC 1990).

5.1.3 Historical Influences on Vegetation

The dominant vegetation type on the Common, acid Sand Plain Fynbos, lacks the two most commonly associated families of this veld type, namely Ericaceae and Proteaceae (McDowell & Low, 1990).

Rhamnaceae and Rutaceae are two other families not occurring in the area that are usually expected to be associated with Fynbos. It is possible that this could have resulted from the history of disturbance on the Common, as it appears that Ericaceae, Proteaceae and Rutaceae are particularly sensitive to human-related activities (ibid). For example the military encampments during the Second World War and intensive recreational usage over the years might have played key roles in the elimination of these families (ibid).

4.1.4 Conservation Value

"The need to conserve this veld type is apparent in that only 0.05% of the original Cape Flats Sand Plain Fynbos still survives within scattered refugia. A mere 3.8% of this already minute fraction is represented in proclaimed nature reserves, clearly illustrating the neglected conservation status of this veld type" (Brown 1990:1).

"These remaining patches support the greatest concentration per area of rare and endangered flora in Southern Africa" (McDowell & Low 1990:7).

It is a significant site in that although a history of disturbance exists, the species richness is still very high. The area has been attributed with a **"very high conservation value"** (McDowell & Low 1990:32). However, some of the plant records date back to the late 1800's making the extinction of some species quite likely, for example *Chondropetalum rectum*, *Isoetes capensis var. stephensenii* and *Trianoptiles solitaria*. These species have been termed "threatened" by McDowell & Low (1990), however they have not been included in their indigenous species list of the Rondebosch Common due to the lack of current information on the plants [see appendix C for indigenous species list].

4.1.5 Selected "Threatened" Flora

The numbers of "threatened" [according to Kidd (1983) and McDowell & Low (1990)] Sand Plain Fynbos species occurring on the Rondebosch Common have at present been difficult to ascertain and much of the evidence represented here is heresay (Watson pers. comm.). This is partly due to the reluctance of knowledgeable people to inform the CCC on the location of these plants for fear that the public will remove them, as has occurred in the past (Watson pers. comm.). Another factor is that many of the records date from 1947-1957 and have since not been revised (McDowell & Low 1990).

SPECIES	FAMILY
<i>Chrodropetalum rectum</i> * McDowell and Low 1990	RESTIONACEAE
<i>Isoetes capensis var stephensenii</i> * McDowell and Low 1990	ISOETACEAE
<i>Trianoptiles solitaria</i> * McDowell and Low 1990	CYPERACEAE
<i>Hessea tenella</i> # Ki2dd 1983	AMARYLLIDACEAE
<i>Spiloxene minuta</i> # Kidd 1983	AMARYLLIDACEAE
<i>Eriospermum pumilum</i> # Kidd 1983	ERISPERMACEAE

TABLE 4.1: Selected "threatened" flora on the Rondebosch Common

4.1.6 Selected Interesting Flora on the Common

SPECIES	FAMILY	INFORMATION ON SELECTED FLORA
<i>Moraea papilionacea</i> var <i>maythamiae</i> # McDowell and Low 1990	IRIDACEAE	This plant is unique to the Rondebosch Common and only occurs in limited areas thereabouts (Kidd 1983). It is therefore important that sensitive management must occur with regard to this. It occurs to the west of the central group of pines (Watson pers. comm.).
<i>Gethyllis afra</i> # McDowell and Low 1990	AMARYLLIDACEAE	Locally common in the area in the earlier years, however due to its reputed medicinal value, it has been removed by users of the area (Watson pers. comm.). It now occurs in very small numbers and these areas need sensitive management (ibid). The centre of the Common is one of the few areas in which the plant occurs (Dwight pers comm.)
<i>Galaxia fugacissima</i> # McDowell and Low 1990	IRIDACEAE	This plant is interesting as it responds to trampling on the compact paths (Watson pers. comm.). It yields a bright yellow flower during the winter months thus giving the impression of yellow "ribbons" on the Common, as the paths come alive [see Fig.4].

TABLE 4.2: Selected flora of interest occurring on the Rondebosch Common

KEY FOR TABLES 4.1 AND 4.2	
*	early records
#	see photographs

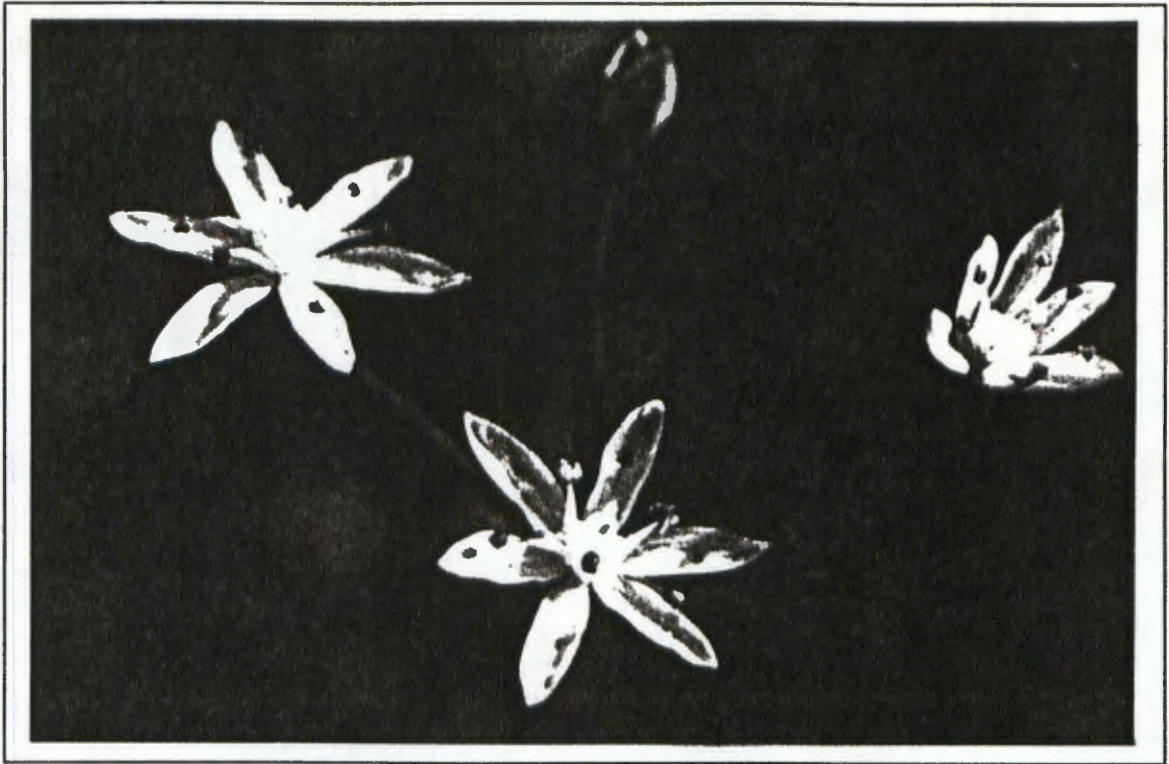


PLATE 4.10: *Hessea tenella*: a "threatened" species on the Common (Source: Watson 1985).



PLATE 4.11: *Spiloxene minuta*: "threatened" species on the Common (Source: ibid)



PLATE 4.12: *Eriospermum pumilium* : another "threatened" species on the Common
(Source: Watson 1985).

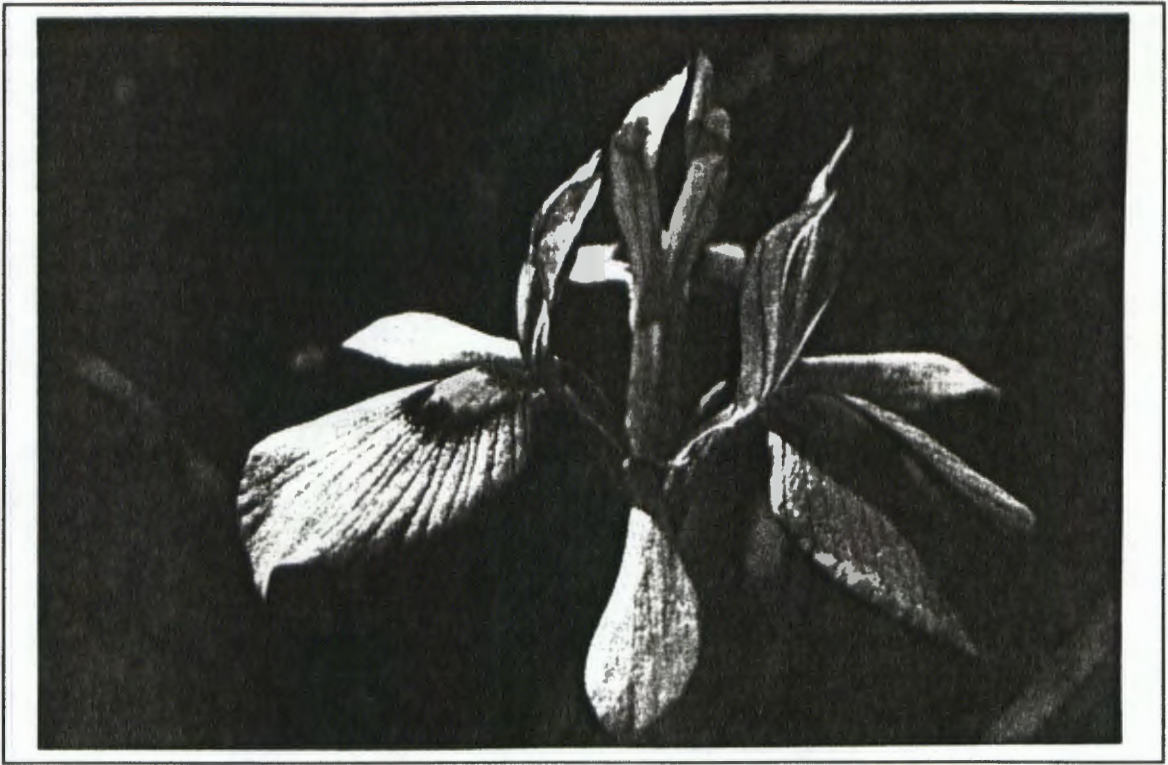


PLATE 4.13: *Moraea papilionacea* var *maythamiae* is thought to be unique to the Common (Kidd 1983) (Source: Watson 1985).



PLATE 4.14: *Gethyllis afra* : has medicinal value to traditional herbalists (Source: ibid).



PLATE 4.15: *Galaxia fugacissima* responds to trampling on the compact paths according to Watson (pers. comm.) (Source: Watson 1985).

4.1.7 Biogeographical Considerations

This study incorporates some of the concepts of island biogeography theory in terms of the Rondebosch Common, however it is beyond the scope of the report to penetrate the details of the theory itself. Other sources addressing these details are Diamond (1975) and Schafer (1990).

According to the equilibrium theory of island biogeography, isolation will lead to species loss from habitat remnants (Diamond 1975). Evidence for this exists in the fact that remnants and corridors of acid Sand Plain Fynbos around Cape Town, such as the Rondebosch Common, have the greatest concentration of Red Data plant species in southern Africa (McDowell, Low & McKenzie 1990).

"The high density of threatened taxa in remnant patches and corridors points towards the dire need for appropriate biogeographic planning in Greater Cape Town. This will assist in optimising the key role that open spaces and corridors (such as the Rondebosch Common) can play in conserving scarce genotypes within an ecologically fragmented region" (McDowell, Low & McKenzie 1990:27-28). In Fynbos flora, corridors are beneficial in that they *"...facilitate the migration of fauna, such as insects, birds and rodents, several of which are essential pollinators. Many fauna are also responsible for disseminating propagules, natural herbivory regimes, optimal maintenance of soil-structures and nutrient cycling"* (ibid :34).

The first report in South Africa to address the concept of a city-wide open space network was the "Greening of the City" study (Anon 1982) which focused largely on Greater Cape Town region. However it concentrated mainly on *"pure amenity-orientated, manicured parkscapes structured on the European tradition"* (McDowell, Low & McKenzie 1990:28) and *"systematic ecological input is not evident"* (ibid:28). It is recognised that the use of corridors is necessary, however their largely artificial character will severely limit any biogeographical potential they may develop as channels for migration of flora and fauna between indigenous remnants (McDowell, Low & McKenzie 1990). [see appendix C for the "Greening of the City" plan and note the inclusion of the Rondebosch Common].

From Table 4.3 it can be noted that the Rondebosch Common has been identified as an important remnant of Sand Plain Fynbos on the Cape Flats and it therefore has an important role to play in terms of its potential as a corridor. This also has important implications for environmental education (see Chapter 5: Human Utilisation & Impacts).

The location of the Common is also favourable in terms of its close proximity to the Kenilworth Racecourse, another valuable Sand Plain Fynbos site (Brown 1990) [refer "Greening of the City" map in appendix C]. The possibility of linking these areas has been suggested by McDowell (pers. comm.) however the matter still needs to adequately addressed.

With regard to effective reserve size, studies of fynbos (Cowling & Bond in Rebelo 1992) revealed a case where minimum reserve sizes of only 4-15 ha were effective in terms of preserving vegetation. However, according to Rebelo (1990) these minimum areas of effective reserves are only applicable when disturbance (specifically fire) regimes are maintained, and when access to pollinators and seed dispersal agents exists.

4.1.8 Fire Management

Due to the significance of the site it is necessary to manage the area so that biodiversity can be maintained (McDowell pers. comm). According to Rebelo (1990), Fynbos is a fire-maintained system, which means that it is specifically adapted to fire regime for its survival. *"Recurrent fires have been a selective force in the evolution of plant reproductive ecology because they create open space and increase the availability of resources for recruitment. Selection for exploitation of this episodic flush of resources may have led to the evolution of several reproductive traits, including fire stimulated seed release, seed germination, and flowering"* (le Maitre & Midgley 1992:136-137).

According to Bond, Midgley & Vlok (1988), indigenous remnants have fewer fires and lose species dependent on frequent fires. They also *"predict that island effects could be reduced by judicious fire management of small reserves"* (ibid:1).

Areas of the Rondebosch Common have been burnt in the past, however there have been public outcries concerning the smoke and ash that pervades the neighbouring properties (Britton pers comm.) [see Plate 4.16 below]. There is a need to educate the public on the importance of controlled fire management on the Common. Detailed studies on the season, size and locality of specific areas that need to be burnt on the Common also need to be addressed (Britton pers. comm.).

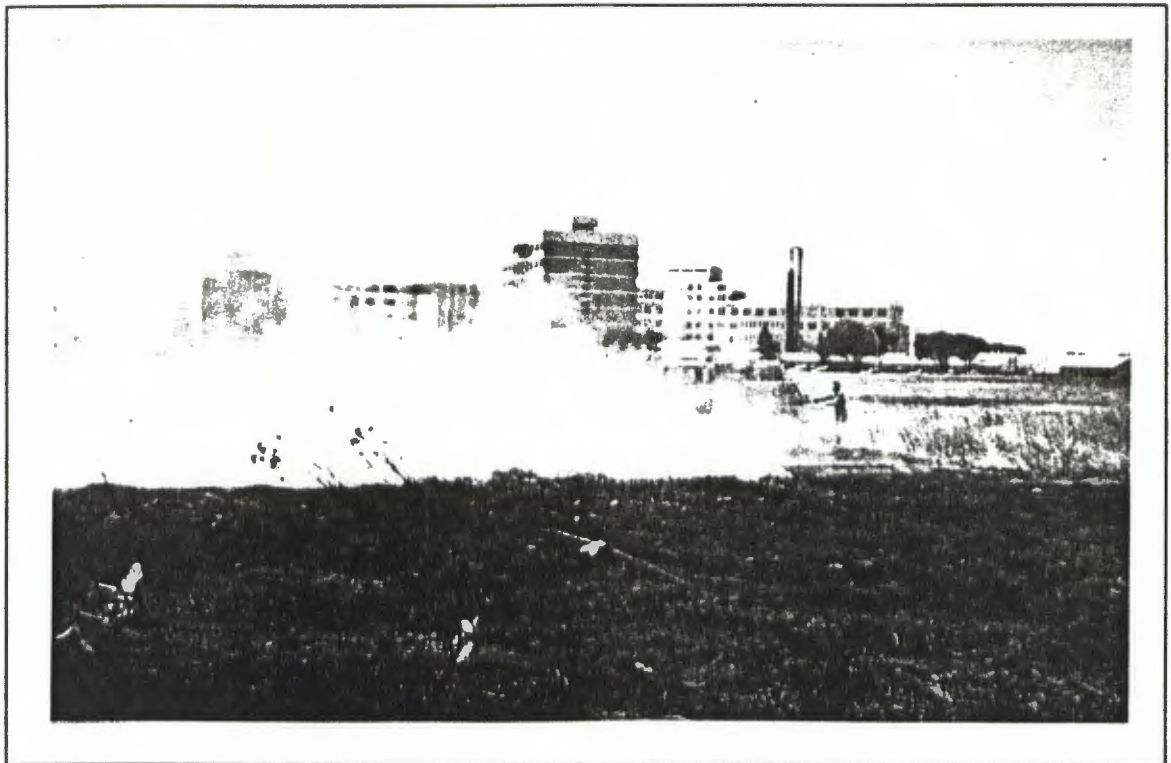


PLATE 4.16: North western section of the Common being burnt in 1990 to maintain species richness in Fynbos communities (Source: McDowell 1990).

4.2 Fauna

4.2.1 Mammals

A detailed study of the fauna on the Common is required. However, enough information has been collated to comment upon. According to Dwight (pers. comm.) there are two species of moles in the area, the Cape dune mole rat (*Bathyergus suillus*) and the blesmole (*Georchus capensis*). These communities are thriving as there are no natural predators keeping the population in check, except perhaps the occasional dog. The Cape dune mole rat only occurs in the extreme southwestern parts of the Cape Province and contributes to the soil's fertility by burying grass from the surface to make humus. The Blesmole stores bulbs and aids the germination process (ibid). Many rats and striped field mice have also been observed in the area (ibid).

4.2.2 Birds

The Common supports nearly 40 species of birds according to Underhill (pers. comm.) and some say this is a conservative estimate (McDowell pers. comm.). A decline in certain species such as the Fantailed Cisticola (*Cisticola juncidis*) and Richard's Pipit (*Anthus cinnamomeus*) has occurred over the last 10 years (Underhill pers. comm.). This can be attributed to the vegetation change that has resulted with the introduction of longer alien grasses such as *Avena sp.* (Underhill pers. comm.) [see Avifauna species list in appendix C].

4.2.3 Reptiles and Amphibians

The Aurora snake (*Lamprophis aurora*) is a resident species on the Common which used to be more abundant than it is today (Dwight pers. comm. Rose 1962). The natural predator of moles, *Pseudaspis cana* (mole snake) has also dwindled in numbers thus explaining the great number of moles in the area.

It is thought that the disappearance of these snakes and others in the area resulted from human intervention. People were probably under the false impression that they were benefiting society by doing so.

The lizards observed in the area include *Scelotes bipes* (Silver sand lizard), a creature with no front-limbs, and *Mabuya capensis* (Striped skink) (ibid).

The amphibians include *Rana grayi* (Common Frog), *Bufo pardalis* (Leopard Toad) and *Bufo angusticeps* (Sand Toad) (Rose 1962).

In the 1930's the rare *Cacosternum capense* (Cape Caco) occurred in the pools of a quarry adjacent to the Common so there is sufficient reason to think it existed on the Common itself (ibid) [see appendix C for Reptile & Amphibian species lists].

4.2.4 Invertebrates

There is no detailed information available to comment on the terrestrial and aquatic invertebrate population however a substantial number can be expected to exist in the area due to the rich biodiversity of the flora (CCC 1991).

4.3 Implications for Planning

4.3.1 Monitoring and Research :

- The management plan should recognise that the site is ecologically rich containing species worthy of conservation - an inventory of these species is therefore required;
- The effects of the implementation of the plan should be monitored;

4.3.2 The need for Fire Management :

- The method and frequency of fire management on the Rondebosch Common needs to be addressed to maintain biodiversity:
- The public need to be educated on the importance of fire management to conserve the area's Fynbos, especially those individuals with adjoining property;

-The fire management policy should be a compromise between ecological requirements and management constraints;

4.3.3 Removal and Management of alien vegetation :

-Due to the historical-cultural significance of the *Pinus pinnaea* it is generally felt that they should be retained. However the trees are in dire need of management as the dead and old pines can be hazardous during strong winds and need to be removed. However, there has been much public pressure over the years to keep the old trees alive (Daitz, FRC meeting).

-The younger pine seedlings are prolific in the area and need to be demarcated to specific areas;

-The **kikuyu** grass needs to be controlled as it has become a serious problem on the Common. Sensitive management with regard to the careful spraying must be practised as soon as possible.

-The regular removal of *Acacia saligna* (Port Jackson) and *Parasriathes lophantha* (Stink bean) needs to be implemented as these plants are invasive. The increasing problem of *Avena sp.* (Wild Oats) and other long grasses also needs to be readdressed and managed by the CCC.

4.3.4 "Threatened" plant species and Sensitive areas:

-The exact extent and location of threatened flora will need to be determined through a detailed botanical study of the area. It is only when their location is known that the plants can be protected from the public and insensitive management;

4.3.5 Role of the Fauna :

-Although no detailed survey of the fauna is available, it is important that animals are considered in the planning of a burning regime.

5 HUMAN UTILISATION AND IMPACTS

5.1 Major Recreational Uses

The major use of the Common today, in line with its historical background, is for informal recreation. The Common is a popular and well-known recreational area as it is situated in the midst of established suburbs (Drew 1980).

One of the major activities is walking, usually accompanied by dogs (ibid, own results from questionnaire data). Other activities include kite-flying, radio-controlled model gliders (Southern Soarers Club), dog training (Cape Town Kennel Club) on Saturday afternoons, cycling, school-cadet manoeuvre practise, children's games on the kikuyu grass area, picnicking under the pine trees and jogging around the perimeter of the Common (ibid, ibid)

Mass charity events such as the Blisters for Bread Walk and the B'nai Brith Toy Mile occur on a regular basis but only affect the perimeter of the area. Each year on Christmas Eve, members of the African National Congress (ANC) hold a Christmas Carol event on the kikuyu patch (Drew 1980).

There are minimal recreational facilities provided on the Common: a patch of kikuyu and two benches, also situated on the grass area. Over the years a comprehensive network of paths has evolved, none of which has been constructed. Consequently, as mentioned previously, they are usually flooded in winter [see Plate 3.1] and require the use of wellington boots or lead to the formation of side tracks.

5.2 Impacts

Dumping of garden refuse on the Common has resulted in the introduction and spread of alien plant species such as Lupins and Kikuyu (Watson ,[FRC] meeting).

Much dumping of refuse and littering occurs under the dense stand of pines on the gravel parking lot, despite litter bins being present [FRC meeting]. A permanent accumulation of

broken glass and garbage exists surrounding the glass recycling container that is situated at the entrance of the smaller parking area. Vagrants in search of glass bottles tend to congregate around this structure.

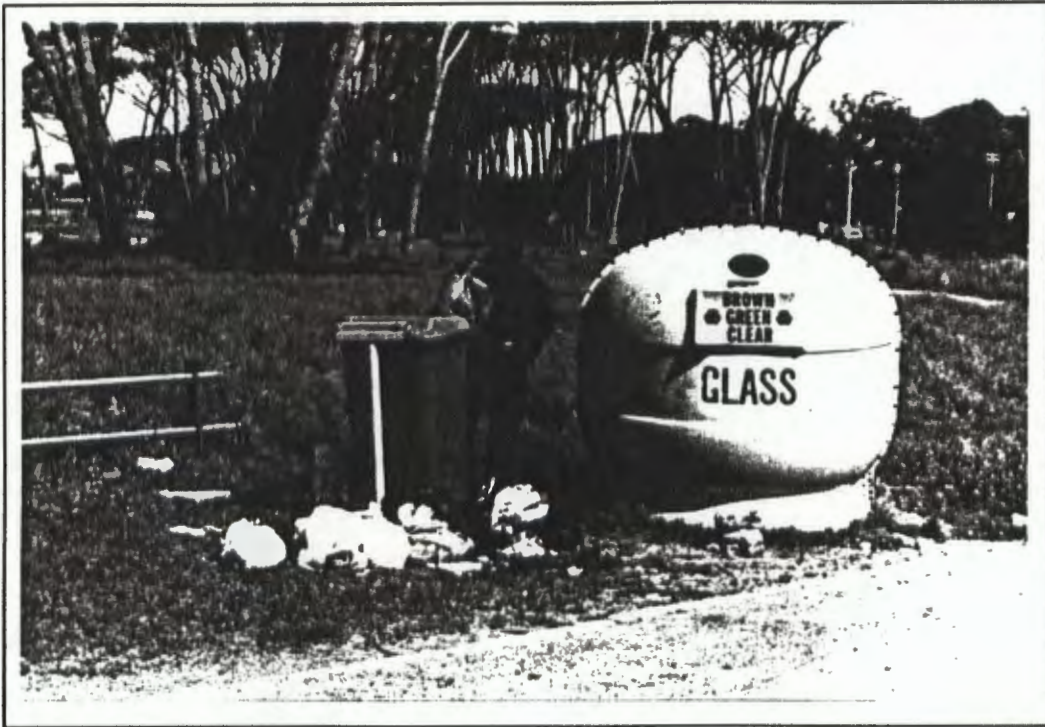


PLATE 5.1: Glass recycling container and garbage bin attracts vagrants and dumping of waste (Source: Dyssell 1993).

The circle of pines, in the southern central part of the Common, also attracts vagrants who tend to foul and litter the area [see Plate 5.2] (CCC 1991).

According to the CCC (1991) there has been an incidence of molestation and rape in the area and accordingly public concern for safety exists. The neighbouring Rustenberg Girl's High School is an added concern, with regard to the safety of the students. There have been public requests to cut down the *Passerina vulgaris* that is thought to house dangerous individuals (Boddington 1987). Fortunately "enlightened ecologists successfully prevented this practice. They maintained that the use of scientifically managed burns would best reduce excessive bush-encroachment as well as maintain the existing species richness" (McDowell & Low 1990:33).



PLATE 5.2: Dumping under the pine trees (Source: Dyssell 1993).

The incidence of fires that result from human utilisation are promptly extinguished. It is noted that it would be more advantageous for the fynbos in the area if this was not so. The number of fires has been minimal subsequent to the banning of fireworks on Guy Fawkes night (CCC 1991).

5.3 Access and Parking

The Common is surrounded on all sides by several main roads and is situated on major traffic and bus routes. Pedestrian access onto the area is unrestricted therefore making the Common readily accessible for public usage (CCC 1991).

There is provision for informal parking all around the perimeter and formal parking on the western side of the Common. This formal parking is comprised of a large gravel patch situated adjacent to and under the dense stand of pines, and a smaller tarred site with demarcated bays in front of the kikuyu grass area (CCC 1991).

5.4 Implications for Planning

5.4.1 Human Utilisation and Impact considerations :

-There is little control over the various recreational activities and as a result, proliferation of the paths and damage to some of the plants is occurring. It has been noted that picking of the flowers has and is also occurring [FRC meeting].

Burned areas, when regenerated, will contain plants having traditional medicinal value (*Gethyllis afra* for example), and aesthetic value, possibly leading to illegal gathering of underground plants (ibid). Implementation of fines for the illegal picking of wild flowers will need to occur on a more regular basis [ibid].

"The requirements of traditional Medicinal practitioners should therefore be monitored and alternative sources possibly provided, (eg. Silver Glen nursery project in Durban)" (Oberholzer 1993:11);

-The threatened plants and sensitive areas such as the seasonal wet areas need to be protected and managed very carefully by the Council.

For example, some of the major walking desire lines in the area might require hardening to prevent waterlogging which results in the trampling of vegetation and proliferation of the paths. Areas where these plants occur would need to be avoided. The same is true for any type of minor upgrading that might occur on the Common;

-Community groups such as the FRC have contributed to the removal of *Pinus pinnea* seedlings and other alien plants, that have become invasive on the Common (e.g. Lupin hack -see newspaper article concerning the FRC in appendix A). See Plate 5.3 and Plate 5.4 on the next page. Community groups can be utilised in the future.



PLATE 5.3: Locals helping to remove spreading pines (Source: McDowell 1990).



PLATE 5.4: Community group (FRC) action against alien plant species on the Common (Source: McDowell 1990).

-Despite the presence of refuse bins, litter is still prevalent in the area, especially under the pine trees [see Plates 5.1 and 5.2]. Dumping of garden refuse is also a concern as it is thought to be responsible for the introduction of some of the aliens on the Common.

-The suggestion that a jogging track be instated around the perimeter of the Common has already been rejected by the National Monument's Council (Drew 1980).

5.4.2 Parking considerations :

- Concern over the safety of the gravel parking area (eg. muggings) and the manner in which the gravel has drained part of the seasonal vlei area has led to the suggestion from the FRC to remove the gravel and restore the area to as natural a state as possible by recovering the site with soil and replanting indigenous vegetation under the pines [see appendix E for FRC plan showing the suggested alterations to the area].

-Another issue concerning the gravel parking area is the number of potholes occurring in the region making it unpleasant for motorists [see Plate 5.4 below].



PLATE 5.4: Potholes provide an added concern with regard to the gravel parking area on the Common (Source: CCC 1990).

6 PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

6.1 Interested and Affected Parties

Due to the time constraints of the researcher and the nature of this project, a limited range of interested and affected parties was consulted. The purpose of this was to identify the immediate concerns and issues of the local groups which can then be considered in the formulation of a policy and ultimately the management plan i.e. the Scoping process (Department of Environment Affairs, 1992). This policy then requires wider public participation so that strategies or action plans can then be suggested [refer to Table 1.1 for the stages in the construction of a management plan].

This has been referred to by the Council as the "slow-quick method" (Britton pers. comm.). One of the main aims of Scoping is to *"provide an opportunity for the relevant authorities and interested and affected parties to exchange information and express their views and concerns"* (Dept. of Env. Affairs, 1992). All it means is that the interested & affected parties and the public are consulted and informed every step of the way. This prevents the likelihood of any sudden hostility towards suggested management measures as familiarity with the situation exists. The interested & affected parties the researcher had contact with were :

- 1) **"Friends of the Rondebosch Common" [FRC]**
- 2) **Rondebosch Civic / Ratepayer's Association**
- 3) **Cape Town City Council : Parks and Forests Branch**
- 4) **Botanists**
- 5) **Users of the Rondebosch Common**

6.1.1 FRC

The FRC is a community group that was formed in 1990 under the auspices of the Wildlife Society (Ian Macdonald pers. comm.). *"The FRC is concerned with two basic issues. Firstly environmental protection of the Rondebosch Common for reasons of both aesthetics and self-interest, and secondly with the protection of community resources*

which are perceived as being under threat" (Savage 1991:1). See appendix A for press article on the FRC and appendix D for the group's constitution. It was therefore important that this community group be involved in the scoping process.

6.1.2 Rondebosch Civic / Ratepayer's Association

This group represents those individuals living in the vicinity of Rondebosch. They are therefore important to consider in the early stages as they are directly affected by any decisions made regarding the future of the Common.

6.1.3 Parks and Forests Branch, CCC

The Parks and Forests Branch at the CCC are responsible for the management of the Common. In the past there has been no fixed strategy with regard to the management of the Common resulting in unfortunate mishaps and *ad hoc* actions [see appendix A for letter from Bolus Herbarium]. This led to misunderstandings and bad feelings between the FRC and the CCC. The reconciliation of these differences regarding management strategies was vital to the success of the final management plan.

6.1.4 Botanists

The ecological significance of the Common, representing one of the last remnants of good quality Sand Plain Fynbos on the Cape Flats (McDowell, Low & McKenzie 1990), justifies the need for botanical input in the Scoping process.

6.1.5 Users of the Rondebosch Common

The opinion of users of the Common were necessary to consider due to their direct interest and involvement with the area.



6.2 Public Participation Techniques

6.2.1 FRC Meeting

The researcher attended a meeting of the "Friends of the Rondebosch Common" on the 28 July 1993. A number of short talks were given including "*The Common, now and then*" by Fiona Watson [FRC member], "*Action for the Common*" by Chris Dare [FRC member], "*The Council and the Common*" by Paul Britton (Parks and Forests Branch) . and "*The Public and the Common*" by David Daitz (Directorate of Parks and Forests).

Primarily the need for a comprehensive plan for the area was noted. Issues including the kikuyu problem, garden refuse dumping and the illegal removal of wild flowers and bulbs by the public were mentioned by the speakers.

6.2.2 Workshop Meeting

On the 29 July 1993, a workshop meeting held to address the prevailing issues was attended by representatives from the Rondebosch Civic Association (Bill Sewell and Monica Sutherland), the FRC (Chris Dare and Patrick Hurley) and the Parks & Forests Branch from the CCC (Paul Britton and Liz Ashton).

The meeting served to identify the issues at hand, many of which had already been addressed in the FRC meeting. An example was that the FRC mentioned their concern over vehicles on the Common and suggested the possible fencing in of sections of the site. The Rondebosch Civic Association representative indicated that the character of the Common derives largely from the open nature of the area and that fencing in the site would detract from this.

The main aim of the workshop meeting was to explain the process that needed to be followed by the CCC in the formulation of a management plan for the area i.e. the need for policies and proposals before strategies can be drawn up and the role of public participation throughout this process.

6.2.3 Networking

"Networking is a process of identifying interested and affected parties through a chain referral system" (Dept. Environ. Affairs, 1992:7). It is through this process that the relevant botanists were identified. From the Botany Department at UCT, Dr Clive McDowell expressed concerns that echoed in the letter he had written to the press entitled: "*Rondebosch Common should remain as nature intended*" (see appendix A). Mr Barrie Low, of the National Botanical Institute (NBI), expressed similar concerns that can be seen in his letter to the press entitled: "*Common management*" (see appendix A).

6.2.4 Questionnaire

An on-site user survey, the results of which are elaborated upon later, was carried out to determine these opinions.

6.3 On-site User Survey

An on-site user survey was carried out by the researcher during the period from June to September. The questionnaire was designed by the FRC and checked and altered by the CCC for layout and content [see appendix D for copy of questionnaire]. A random sample pool of 50 users was utilised. The questionnaire included:

- * questions regarding attitudes towards the present status and management, and possible future of the Common;
- * questions regarding needs of the users;
- * reasons for visiting the Rondebosch Common;
- * a limited visitor profile (age and origin of users).

6.3.1 Limitations

- * Since only visitors to the Rondebosch Common were interviewed, the attitudes and needs of people who do not visit the Common have not been canvassed. Consequently the results may reflect a bias towards those people who like it as it is.
- * The small sample size (50 respondents) restricted the scope of analysis of the data.

6.3.2 Results of Questionnaire Survey

* Question 1: How often do you visit the Common?

From a random sample of 50 respondents, 30% of the visitors used the Common "occasionally", 24% used the site "once a week", 20% came "twice a week", 18% were daily users and 8% arrived "once a month".

* Question 2: Which suburb do you live in?

The data indicated that users originated from a relatively wide spectrum of suburbs surrounding the Rondebosch Common. Rondebosch (22%) and Rosebank (12%) did dominate the sample pool, as was to be expected, and Claremont and Athlone each comprised 8% of the sample [see Figure 6.1]. This is an encouraging result as it shows that the area has a far-reaching value and that it does not simply satisfy the communities situated in its immediate surroundings.

* Question 3: Why do you visit the Common?

For this question 119 replies were received by the 50 respondents i.e. 2.38 answers per person. This results from the multi-use nature of the Common. Of the 119 replies, 23% responded to "walking the dog", 19% to "exercise/walking", 18% to "nature and open air", 16% to "relaxation", 12% to "study the plants" and 10% to "other" (people included collecting tadpoles, bicycle riding, collecting pine cones, watercolour painting, studying, looking at pollution, flying kites and model aeroplanes, flying radio-controlled gliders, playing with children, having a drink and coming to see the flowers). 2% of the 119 respondents replied to using the Common as a "short cut" [See Figure 6.2].

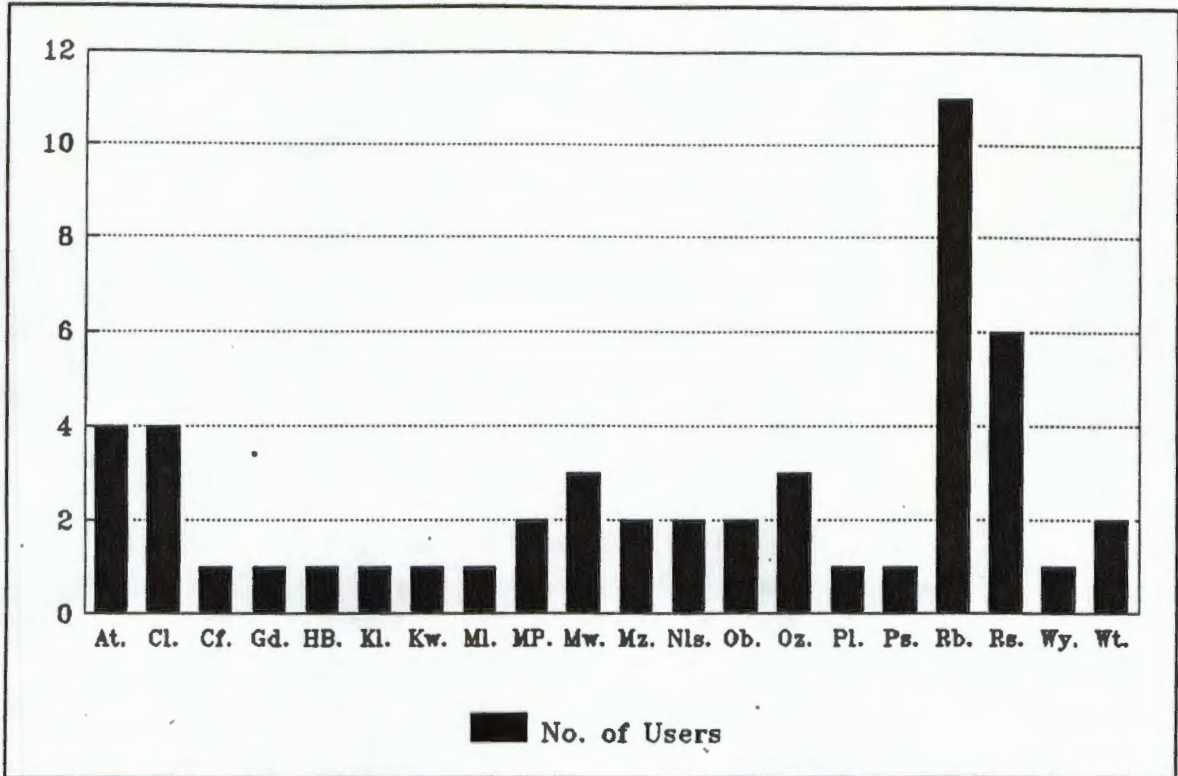


FIGURE 6.1: Origin of the users of the Rondebosch Common

SUBURBS OF USERS OF THE COMMON			
At.	Athlone	Mz.	Muizenberg
Cl.	Claremont	Nls.	Newlands
Cf.	Crawford	Ob.	Observatory
Gd.	Goodwood	Oz.	Oranjezicht
HB.	Hout Bay	Pl.	Pinelands
Kl.	Kenilworth	Ps.	Plumstead
Kw.	Kenwyn	Rb.	Rondebosch
Ml.	Milnerton	Rs.	Rosebank
MP.	Mitchell's Plain	Wy.	Wynberg
Mw.	Mowbray	Wt.	

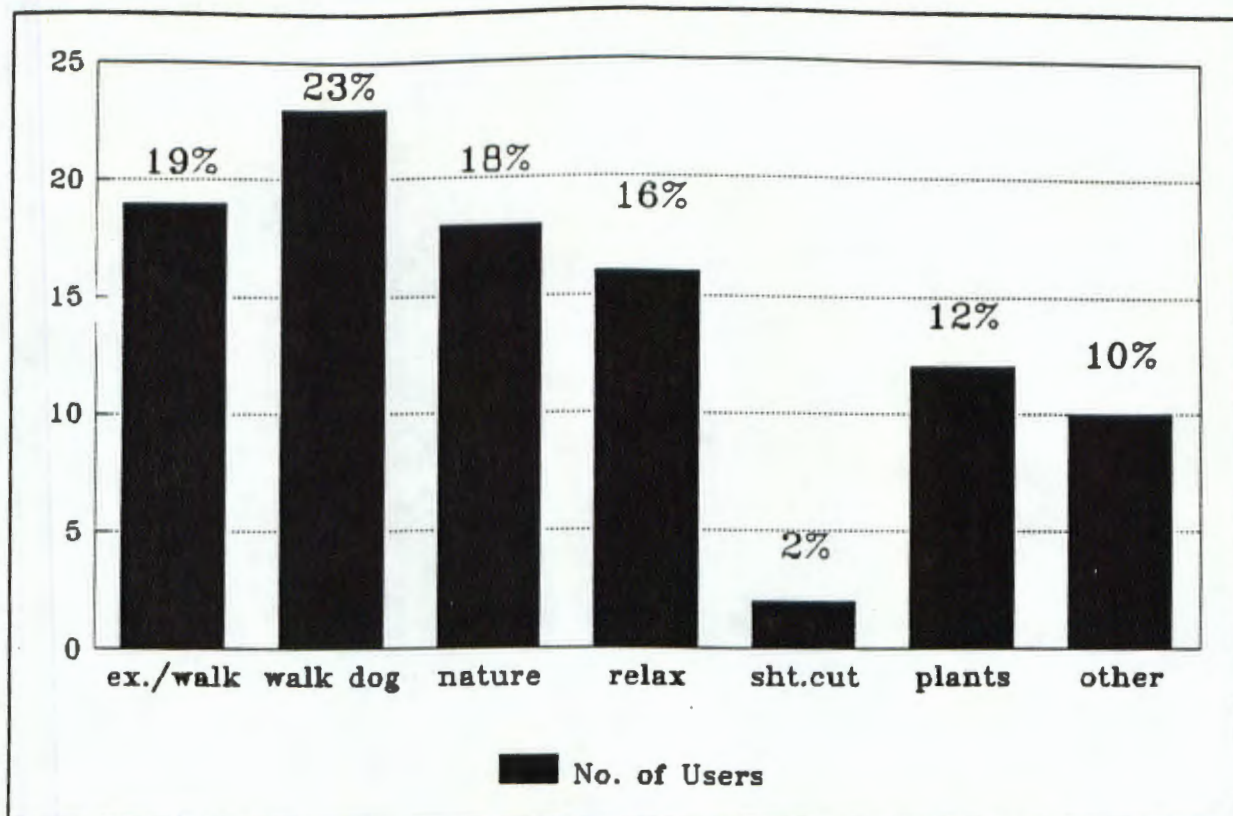


FIGURE 6.2: Reasons for Using the Common.

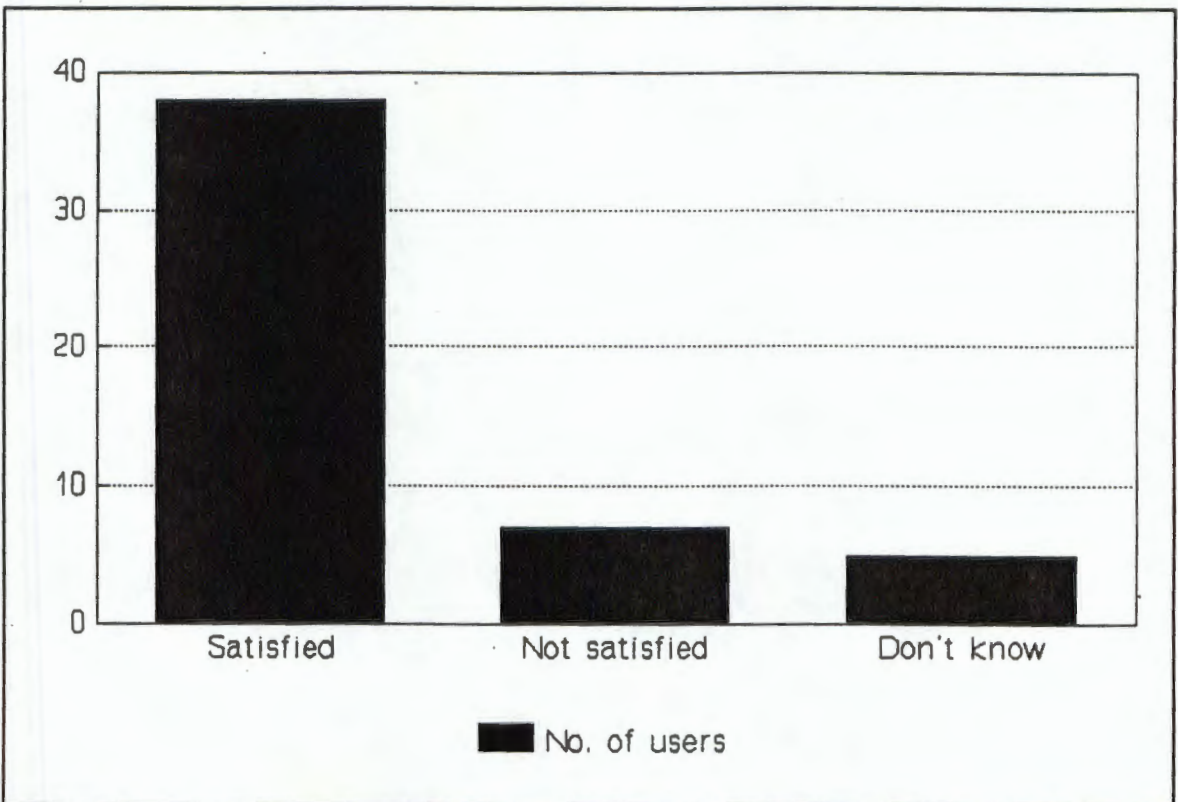
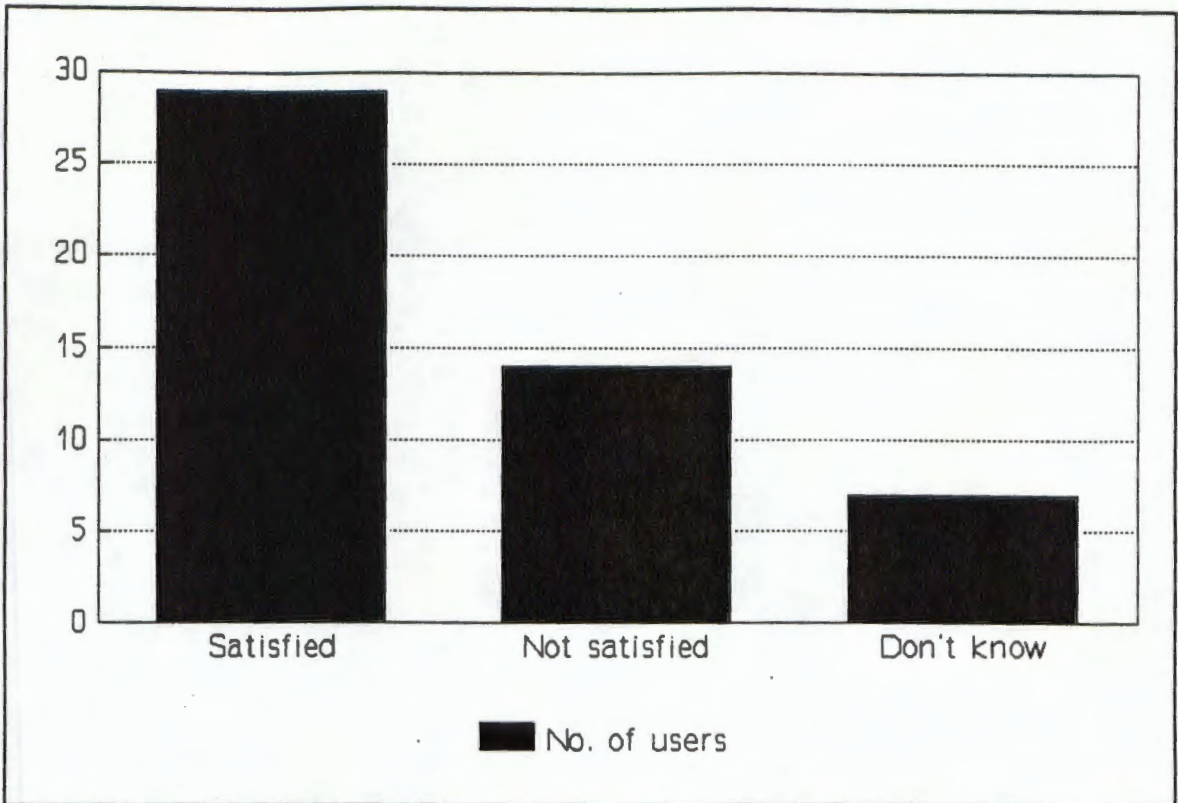
* Question 4: How do you rate the management of the Common in the following?

1) Pedestrian control

According to the data, the management of pedestrians on the Common is satisfactory i.e. there are sufficient paths for the people. The data therefore indicates that this factor is not a significant issue amongst the sample pool. See Figure 6.3.

2) Lighting

The provision of lighting does not appear to be a problem, according to the data. The users that indicated that they "did not know" were not using the area at night. See Figure 6.4.



FIGURES 6.3 and 6.4: The Rating of PEDESTRIAN CONTROL (above) and LIGHTING (below) on the Common, respectively.

3) Litter

This does not appear to be satisfactory and the data indicates that the majority of the sample consider this to be an important issue among the sample pool. See Figure 6.5.

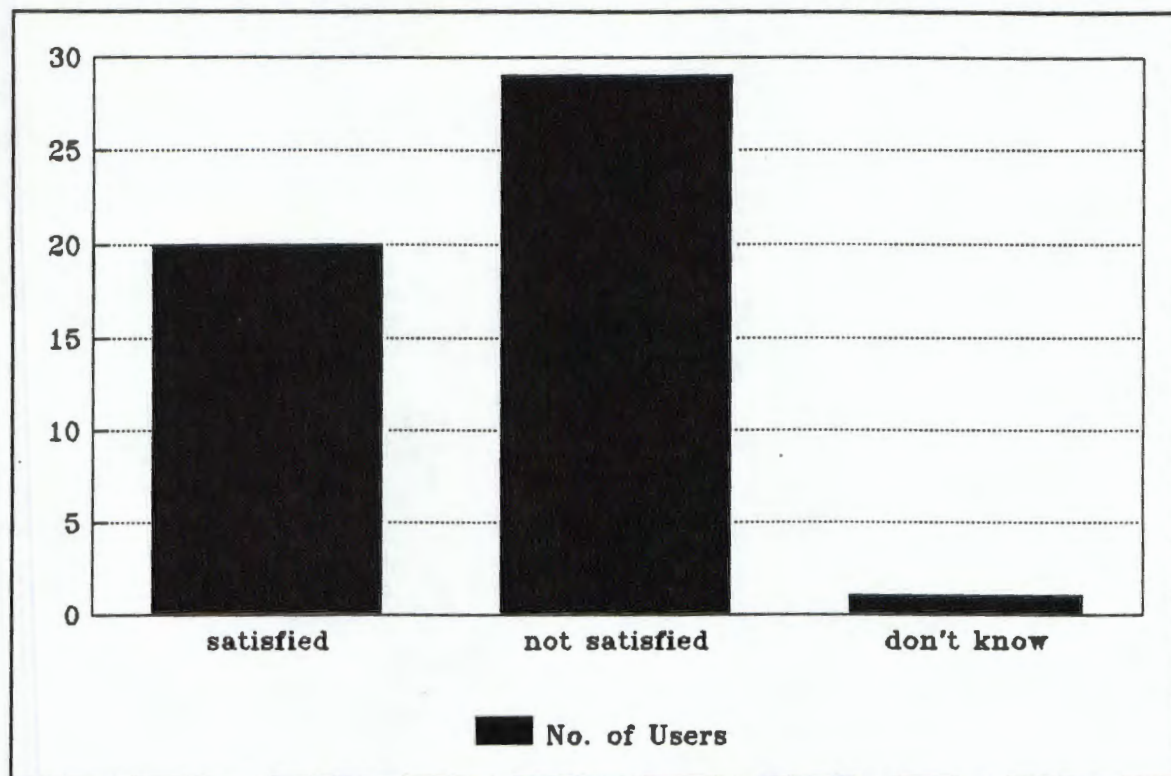


FIGURE 6.5: Rating of Litter Management on the Common

4) Crime

The majority of the users in the sample did not know about crime-related issues on the Common (54%) and of those who did, 32% were satisfied and 14% were not.

5) Parking

The data indicates that the majority of the sample (78%) are satisfied with the amount of parking space available, 16% were not satisfied and 6% did not know.

6) Alien Plant Control

Most of the users were not aware of the alien plants on the Common (44%) and 42% were not satisfied with regard to their management. 14% were satisfied. See Figure 6.6.

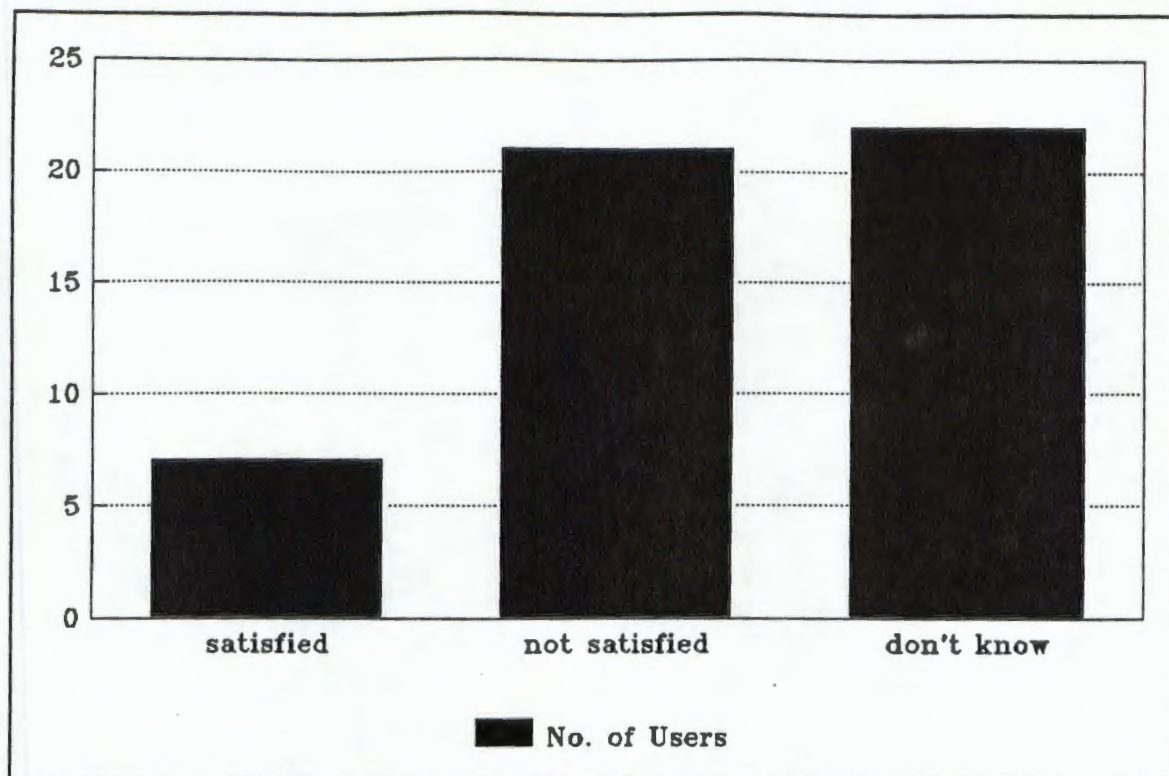


FIGURE 6.6: Rating of Management of Alien Plants on the Common

7) Weed Control

Similar statistics for this question arose with 42% of the sample not being satisfied with the management of the weeds, 40% not being aware of the plants and 18% satisfied with their control.

8) Fire and Smoke

The problems associated with the burning of the site did not seem to be realised by the majority of the users (50%). A number of the respondents were satisfied (42%) with any burning that had occurred in the past and only 8% were not satisfied.

9) Law Enforcement

The majority of the respondents did not know how to reply to this (40%) and the remainder of the sample were equally satisfied (30%) and not satisfied (30%) with law enforcement on the Common.

10) Mosquitoes

This did not appear to be a significant problem according to the data, as 58% of the sample did not have a problem with the mosquitoes on the site, 24% of the users did not know and 18% were not satisfied.

11) Other

Only 4 users of a sample of 50 answered this section. Of these, 3 complained about the number of ticks and one person claimed to have seen non-Council vehicles on the Common and was extremely dissatisfied with this.

* Question 5: Would you like to retain the pines trees?

It was very interesting to note that 90% of the respondents answered "yes" to this question and only 8% answered "no".

* Question 6: Would you like to see the former wetlands reinstated?

The majority of the users (54%) did not desire this change because it would mean sacrificing the recreational kikuyu grass patch. However, a significant number (46%) felt they would like the area to be restored to its original character.

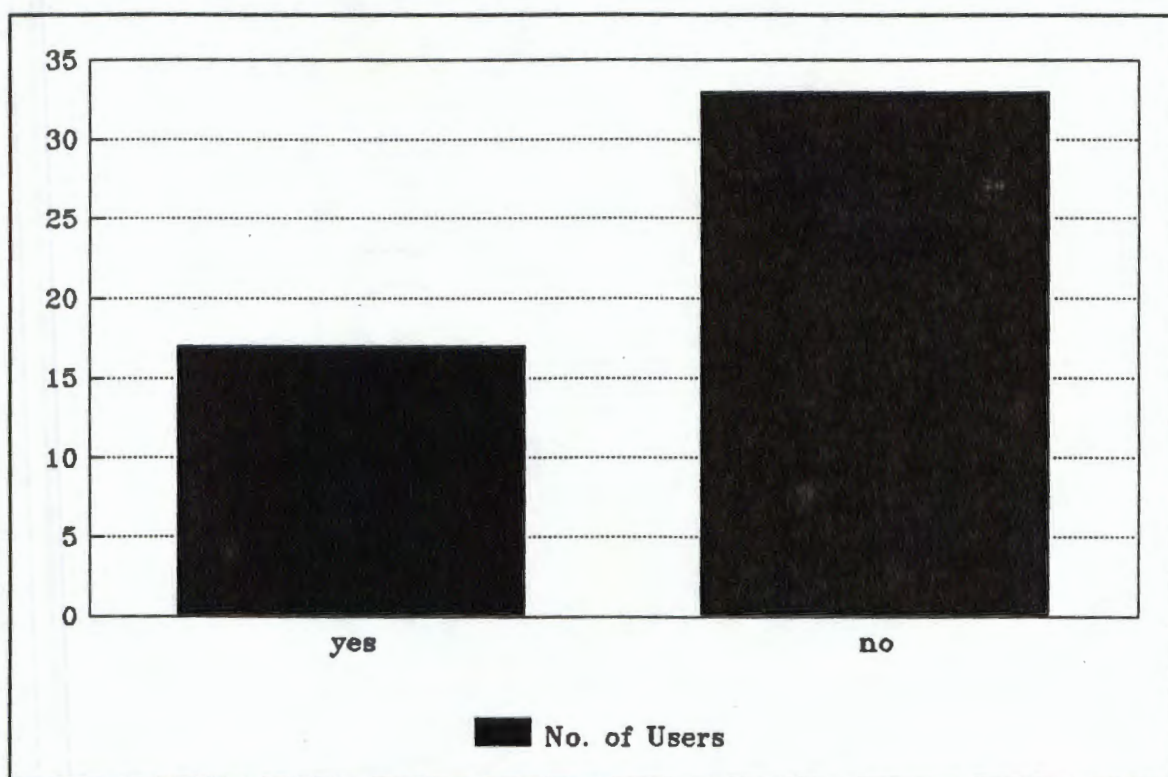
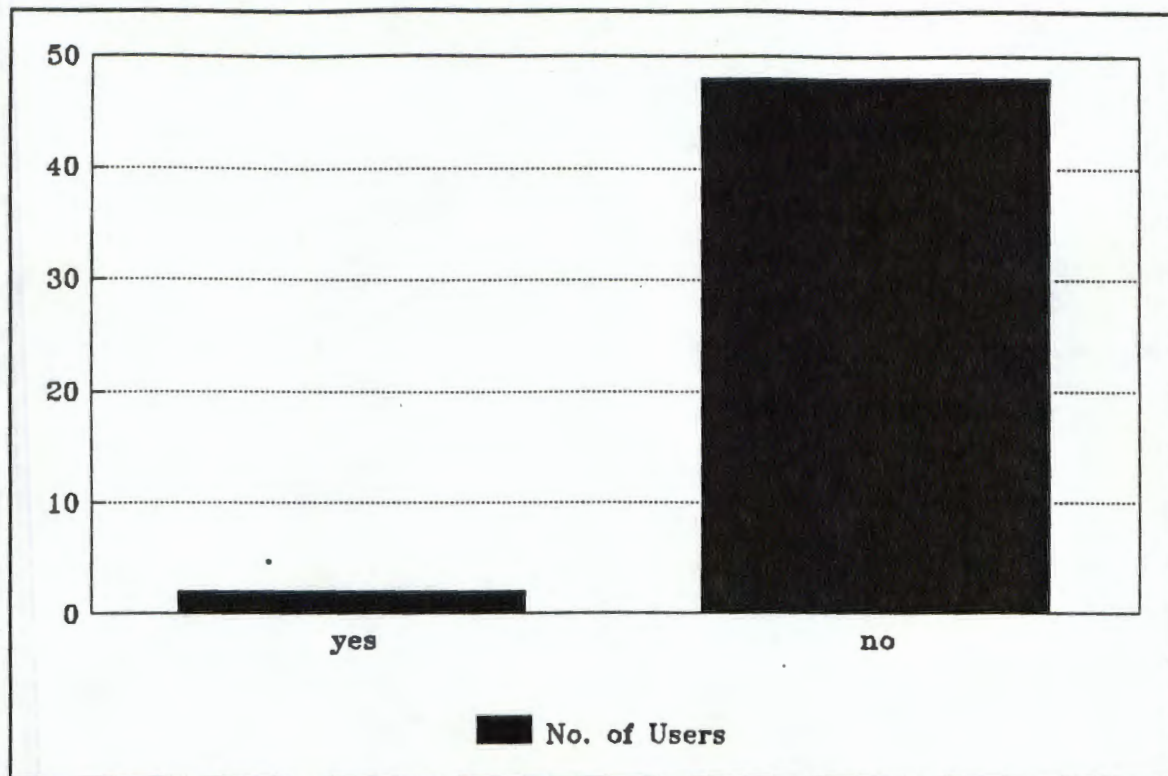
* Question 7: Do you envisage any changes to the following? If yes, then explain.

1) Fencing

96% of the respondents were against fencing on the Common as they felt it would detract from the open character of the site that they found to be so important. The 4% that replied in the affirmative claimed that this was the only method that could prevent non-CCC vehicles from coming onto the Common and ruining it. See Figure 6.7.

2) Drainage

66% replied that the drainage should not be tampered with and 34% felt that it should be altered in certain areas, particularly the paths, to prevent the seasonal waterlogging that occurs in winter. See Figure 6.8.



FIGURES 6.7 and 6.8: Respondent's attitudes towards changes on the Common through the provision of FENCING (above) and altering the DRAINAGE (below), respectively.

3) Paths

56% of the sample replied that they would not like to see any changes made to the paths in the future. However, a significant proportion of the sample (44%) replied that they would prefer alterations to be made to the present path system. Specifically, the respondents suggested minimal hardening of the paths to prevent seasonal waterlogging. See Figure 6.9.

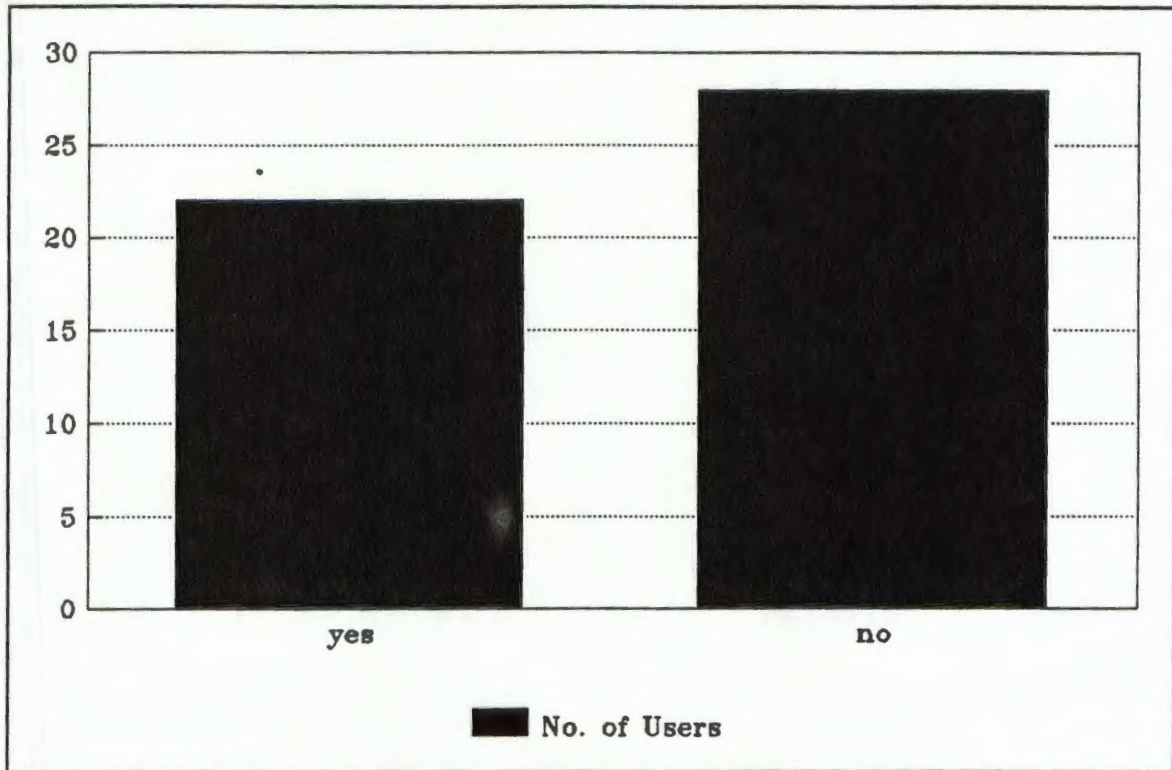


FIGURE 6.9: Respondent's attitudes towards changes on the Common regarding the paths.

4) Benches

To this question, 34% replied that they would not prefer more benches in the area and 66% replied that they would. The majority specified that only a few more benches were required and that these should either be located under the pine trees or around the perimeter. See Figure 6.10.

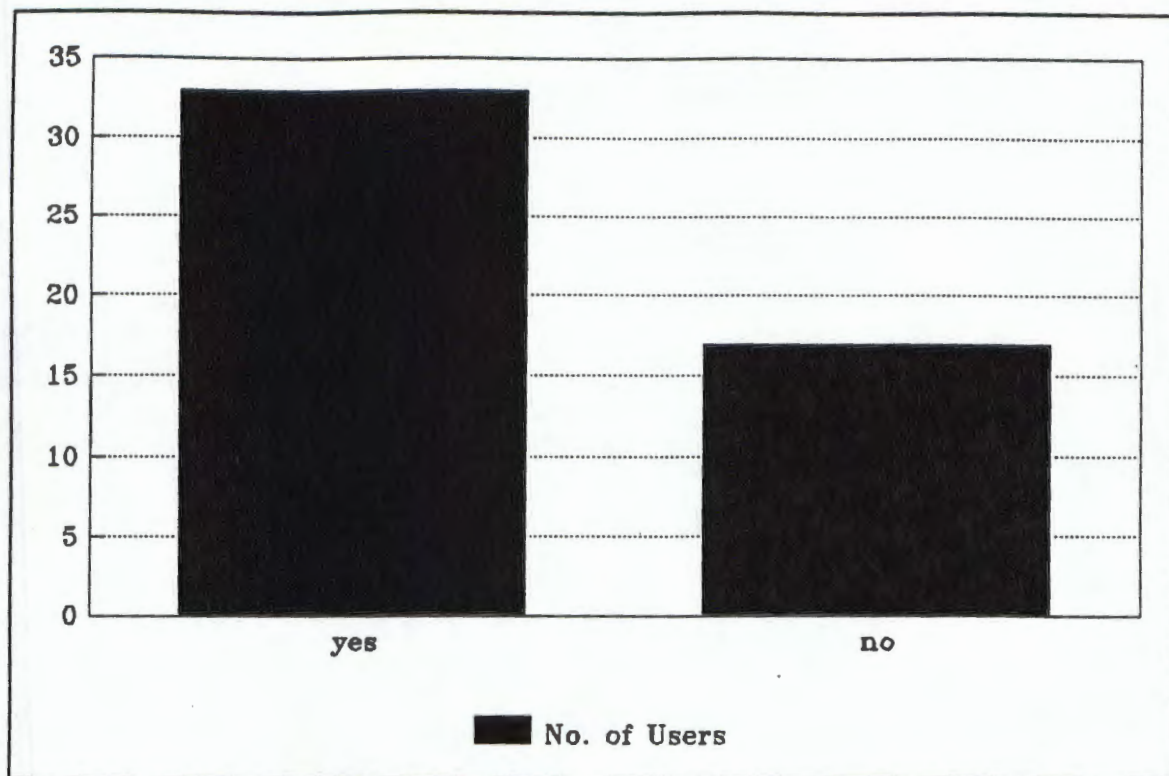


FIGURE 6.10: Respondent's attitudes towards the provision of more benches.

5) Refreshment Kiosk/Restaurant

92% of the respondents replied that they would not like to see any changes with regard to a restaurant or such like. The 8% that replied that they would like something along these lines stated that the best location for such a development would be under the pine trees.

6) Toilets

60% replied that they would like toilets in the area, however it was specified that they should be placed under the trees so that they remain inconspicuous. 40% said they would not like toilets on the Common.

7) Housing

98% replied that they did not want housing on the Common. The remaining 2% wanted housing because of the ideal setting of the site (near schools, near city).

8) Gym / Park / Athletic Amenities

82% responded negatively to all of the above suggestions. 18% felt that a small area of the Common could be utilised for a "trim park" or a sportsfield.

9) Restricted, perhaps charged access

88% did not want a change with regard the this. The remaining 12% felt that if "improvements" such as sportsfields were made, then restricted access might be required to maintain these areas.

10) Planting of grass and trees

54% replied negatively and the remaining 46% felt that the Common needed more trees. Some mentioned the possible planting of indigenous trees around the perimeter and others suggested the planting of more pines.

11) Leaving strictly natural

90% of the respondents felt that the Common should remain as it is and 10% suggested the area would benefit from planting more trees.

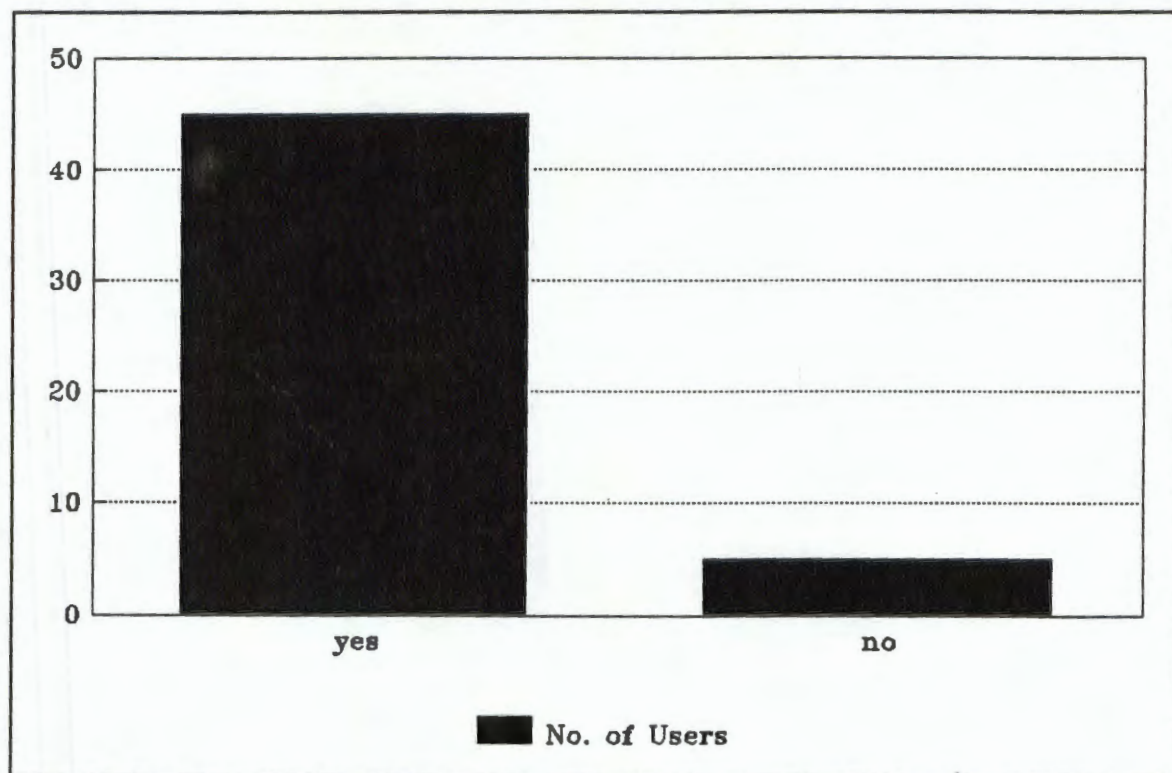


FIGURE 6.11: Attitudes towards leaving the Common strictly natural

12) Multi-use, combinations of the above

70% disagreed with this suggestion and the remaining 30% felt this was a good idea.

13) Signage

The results of this question were surprisingly encouraging as 94% of the users portrayed as interest in learning more about their environment through interpretive techniques such as information boards situated under the pine trees or on all four corners of the Common for example. 16% of the users felt signage was unnecessary.

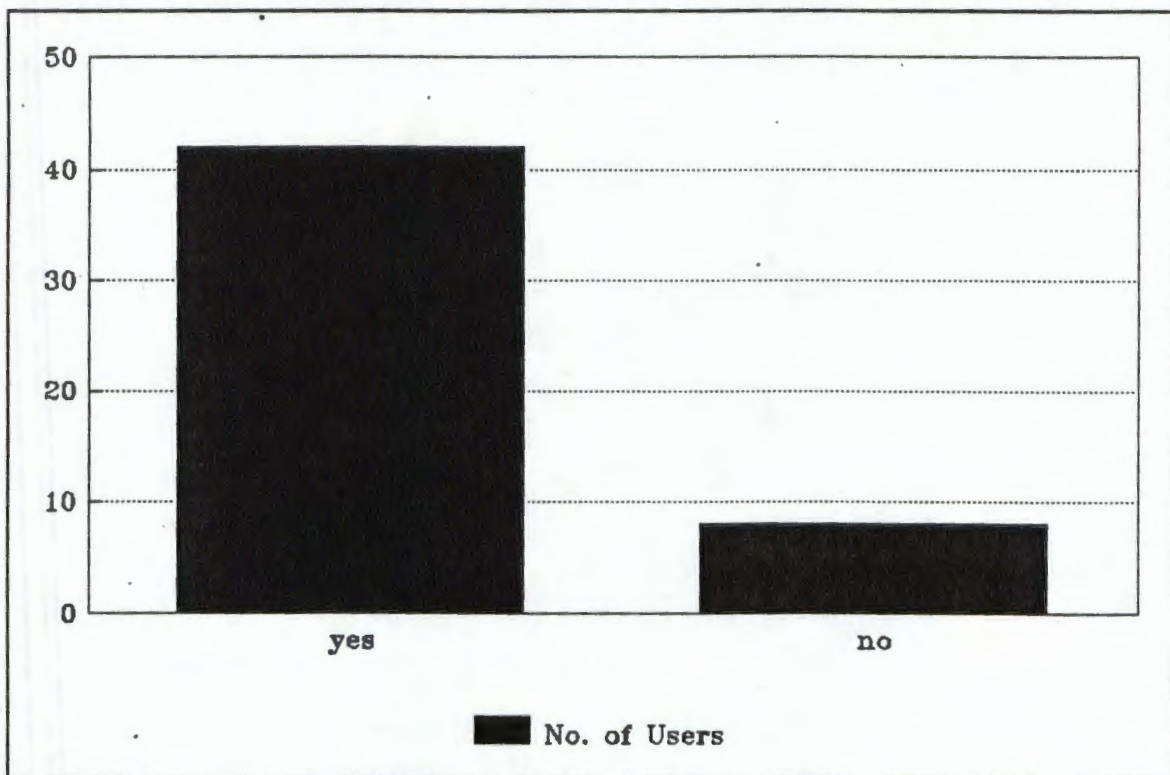


FIGURE 6.12: Opinion of the Users with regard to signage on the Common

* Question 8: Do you use the gravel parking area? What for?

42% of the sample pool did not use this area. Of those who utilised the parking area, 46% parked their cars while using the wider Common, 10% relaxed in their cars and 4% used the area as a short cut.

*** Question 9: Are you dissatisfied with any of the following uses? If so then why?**

64% of the respondents were satisfied with the way in which the Common is being utilised at present.

However, 14% objected to the use of radio-controlled gliders because they represent a "noisy hazard". 10% felt that dog-walkers should keep their pets on a leash and clean up their excrement. 8% were dissatisfied with the absence of a proper running track around the periphery. 2% were not happy with the prospect of large school outings and rallies and 2% expressed dissatisfaction with the presence of vagrants on the Common.

*** Question 10: What age group do you belong to?**

6% of the respondents were under 20 years of age. The majority of the sample pool (42%) fell into the 20-40 year old category. 32% of the group were aged 40-60 years. The remaining 20% were above the age of 60 years. See Figure 6.13.

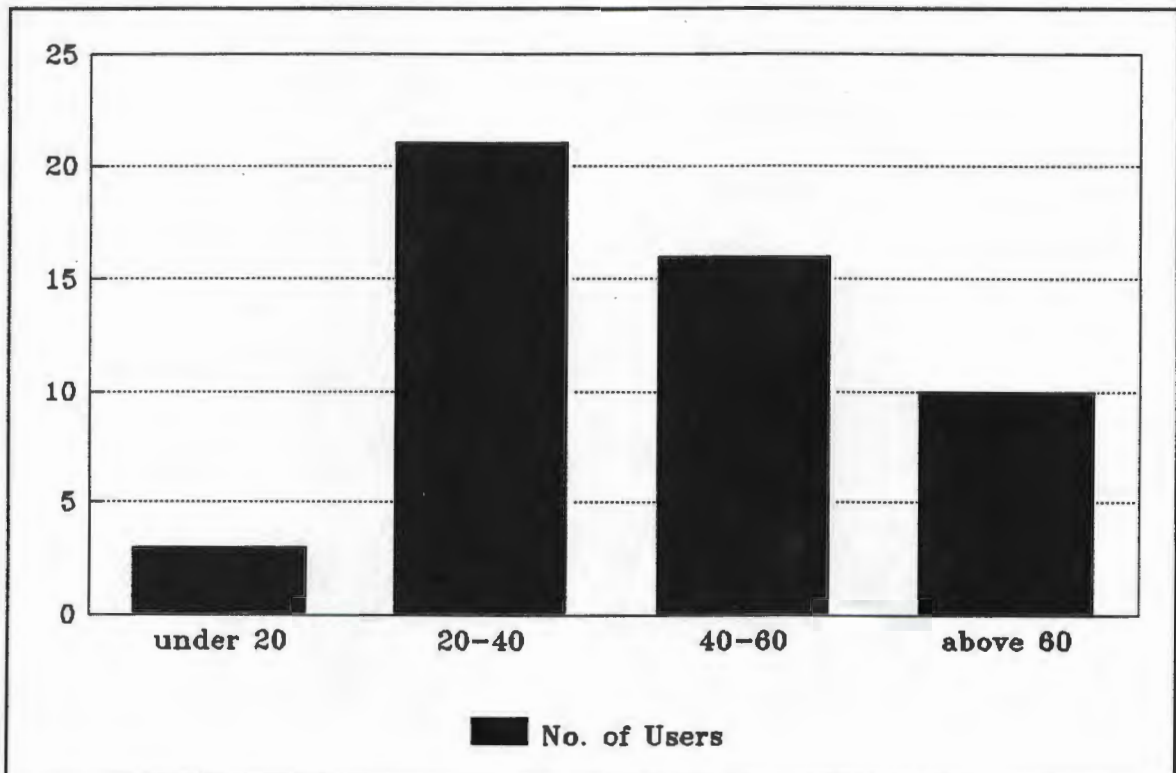


FIGURE 6.13: The age-groups of the users of the Common

6.3.3 Implications for Planning

This public opinion survey was accomplished through networking, a FRC meeting, a workshop meeting, to which some of the interested and affected parties attended, and through a limited on-site questionnaire. A summary of the more prevalent problems and concerns that arose through these encounters is provided in the following section (Chapter 7: Issues).

7 ISSUES

Many problems, concerns, assets and opportunities have already been identified in the various sections of the report dealing with "Implications for Planning" through networking, consulting with the various interested & affected parties and through the questionnaire survey. These have been distilled into more global issues that need to be addressed in defining future guidelines for the Rondebosch Common, as well as important assets that need to be protected.

7.1 Historical-Cultural Issues

- * The cultural landscape, notably the dense belt of stone pines on the western boundary and the "circle" of pines occurring on the central southern boundary, have reached maturity and will eventually be lost in the absence of a future planting strategy. There is a need to inform the general public on the dangers of old trees, as many feel the pines should not be tampered with. (This winter alone many of the old pines were blown over in the gale-force winds).
- * According to Lanhom (archaeologist, pers. comm.) a "vitally important" archaeological site exists on the site to prove testament to the area's significance. The public need to be informed on this and the "cemetery" area that exists, although there is no evidence of it today, before deciding they would like to see the area sacrificed for low-cost housing or formal recreational facilities (sportsfields).
- * The role that the Common can play as a source of natural and historical interest has not been adequately cultivated.

7.2 Environmental Issues

- * The regional scarcity of the Sand Plain Fynbos, with its high species diversity, together with the importance of a fire regime for the regeneration of species, is not widely appreciated.
- * Research projects on the effect of fire at different seasons, as well as fire intensities and intervals, must be fostered;
- * The older pines are in need of a regular pruning and thinning routine (Britton pers. comm.). In order to sustain the pines, replanting will not be necessary due to the high concentration of seedlings in the area. Too many seedlings can be harmful to the other plants, therefore thinning of these younger trees must be practised. The pines need to be demarcated into specific areas within which they will be contained and managed (Britton pers. comm.).
- * The invasion of alien vegetation, specifically kikuyu grass, Wild Oats and Port Jackson, resulting in the loss of habitats for endemic species is a constant threat, aggravated by a shortage of funds and labour for control methods.
- * The role that the Rondebosch Common can play as an area of special botanical interest needs to be considered, providing opportunities for research, education and nature-related recreation.
- * The role that the Common can play in a future "corridor" scenario that links up to the Kromboom Parkway and ultimately the Kenilworth Racecourse has been speculated upon and needs to be adequately addressed by specialists.
- * The possible reintroduction of plant and animal species needs to be considered. For example, reintroducing the mole snake would help keep the thriving mole communities in check. The public would then also have to be informed on the importance and harmlessness of the snake in this scenario.

7.3 Land Use Issues

- * Inappropriate use of the Common such as the dumping of garden refuse, littering, vehicular use and careless management of alien plants by Council workers, has led to the degradation of the landscape in certain places.
- * The lack of information and signage means that the potential of the natural, historical-cultural and scenic resources for environmental education, is not optimised.
- * A need to harden some of the major desire lines to prevent waterlogging in winter has to be determined in a more comprehensive survey.
- * Concerns over the necessity of the large gravel parking area have been identified. Much dumping occurs in the area and some consider it to be a security risk. A suggestion to provide alternative parking nearby and remove the gravel thus restoring the natural character, has been put forward by FRC members [see appendix E for plan showing suggested alterations to the area].

7.4 Management Issues

- * Funding is the major management problem for the Common, however this could be partially resolved through community involvement by organisations such as the JFRC. For example removing aliens / litter [see Plates 5.3 and 5.4], possibly patrolling the site on a regular basis, informing Council workers where the sensitive areas are and assisting management in raising funds for the area. It needs to be determined to what extent community involvement can actually be utilised and benefit the Common (McDowell pers. comm.).
- * Possible private funding projects could also provide financial aid for the management of the Common.

8 SUGGESTED POLICIES AND PROPOSALS

8.1 Policy 1

Ensure the conservation and management of the Common as one of the few remaining remnants of acid Sand Plain Fynbos in the city - and to encourage species diversity.

Proposals :

- * Use fire as a veld management tool, with discretion, to maintain species diversity.
- * Provide adequate information and education on controlled burns to the surrounding community.
- * The initiation of a programme to eradicate the invasive alien vegetation and weeds.
- * The initiation of litter clearing operations on a regular basis.
- * Involve community groups such as the FRC and provide them with a proper briefing and strategy plan.
- * Replace Kikuyu grass on the recreational area with a less invasive species.
- * Control Kikuyu grass invasion in the natural areas of the Common, particularly the central area.
- * Restrict access of all vehicles except those belonging to the Council - and these must be restricted to demarcated areas (hard paths and insensitive areas).
- * Investigate the possibility of reinstating fauna and the wetland area underneath the main Kikuyu grass patch.

8.2 Policy 2

Ensure the maintenance and regeneration of the cultural landscape, represented by the stands of pines.

Proposals :

- * Demarcate the pines to specific areas.
- * Remove the dead standing trees which are dangerous and sustain the pines by replanting and thinning. Pruning of the older trees will be necessary on a regular basis.

8.3 Policy 3

To enhance the biological and cultural-historical value of the Common by providing adequate facilities for the interpretation of the environment.

Proposals :

- * Provision of interpretive facilities.
- * Provision of signage in strategic spots such as the frequently used access points (possibly near kikuyu grass and pine area and on all the corners of the site).
- * Utilise the area for projects and fieldwork in the nearby schools.

8.4 Policy 4

To meet the demands for semi-formal, nature-orientated recreational needs.

Proposals :

- * Define the needs of the users of the Common by means of a more comprehensive questionnaire that utilises a larger sample pool.

 - * Increase the safety factor in potentially dangerous parts of the Common, such as under the pines and in the gravel parking area, by increasing police patrols.

 - * Possible provision of more benches for the elderly around the perimeter.

 - * Either determine a need for hardening selected paths to prevent seasonal waterlogging or close-off certain paths and encourage the use of alternative drier ones.

 - * Relocate parking area from under the trees. Possibly utilise FRC proposal [see appendix E].
-

9 CONCLUSION

Natural urban areas, such as the Rondebosch Common, are increasingly regarded as potential sites for development in the Cape Metropolitan region. The Common is a significant site in terms of ecological richness, historical-cultural value and importance as a public recreational area. However, during the last three years, much debate has centred around the future land-use of this site. Future land-use options range from low-cost housing on the one extreme to strict preservation on the other.

This study is based on the assumption that the Rondebosch Common should and will maintain its status as a National Monument and a Natural Park. It therefore assumes that the indigenous and historical-cultural landscape will be protected from future development. A compromise in terms of the land-use debate surrounding the Rondebosch Common is favoured. This entails the acceptance of limited recreational, educational and aesthetic improvements in the light of the threat of housing, and the expansion of the usage of the Common, whilst still maintaining the basic character of the area.

The Common typifies management problems that may be experienced in the compromise of using a site of predominantly natural vegetation for an unrestricted semi-formal recreation area. Significant areas such as this should be protected from development and managed accordingly. A need for a management plan exists.

The goal of this study was to contribute to the formulation of a comprehensive management plan for the Common through the provision of conservation-orientated policies and proposals which optimise the potential of the area by integrating community and conservation needs. This was accomplished through attempting to identify valuable **natural and historical-cultural attributes** that require conservation management, highlighting possible **problem and conflict areas** which detract from the environmental quality or the visitor experience of the site, and establishing some of the **needs of visitors and users**.

The methodology utilised in the study to attain the objectives stated above included the synthesis of available information, additional studies to contribute to the existing information base, networking and meetings with various interested and affected parties to determine issues and concerns, and the use of a questionnaire survey to help determine the issues and concerns of the users of the Common.

The Common has a number of valuable **natural assets** that are in need of conservation management. The area represents one of the few remnants of Acid Sand Plain Fynbos on the Cape Flats. Only 0.05% of the original Cape Flats Sand Plain Fynbos is still in existence, to which the Common significantly contributes (McDowell & Low, 1990). These remaining patches support the greatest concentration per unit area of rare and endangered plant species in southern Africa (McDowell & Low, 1990). Studies of the area have revealed a very high species richness and the site has been attributed with a very high conservation value (McDowell & Low, 1990). Areas such as this which contain threatened species need therefore to be protected and managed sensitively.

The presence of seasonal wetlands on the Common also contributes to the ecological value of the site as this has become the scarcest habitat type on the Cape Flats (Brown, 1990). Seasonal wetland areas are sensitive niches that support a number of interesting plant species, and therefore require conservation management.

Historical-cultural assets requiring management were identified. The two belts of *Pinus pinnea* were planted a number of years ago and although the trees are aliens, they have come to represent the cultural landscape. Many of the trees have reached their maturity and are therefore in need of management to ensure they are conserved.

The cemetery area under the circle of pines also has historical-cultural significance, although there are no visible remains today. The archaeological site dating to the 1800's, identified by UCT, also represents some of the historical-cultural significance of the Common when the site was used as a camping ground for soldiers. These sites need to be protected and managed sensitively as they contribute to the historical man-made landscape that the Common represents and to its importance as a National Monument.

The visual setting of the Common is a very important asset to conserve and consider for future planning as it is one of the few remaining open spaces in the Cape Metropolitan region with an unimpeded view of Table Mountain, the "Gateway to Africa".

Problem and conflict areas that detract from the environmental quality of visitor experience of the Common were identified through a process of networking, meeting with interested and affected parties and a public opinion survey:

i) The concentration of threatened flora in Sand Plain Fynbos on the Common was difficult to ascertain as much of the evidence represented in this study is heresay. This is partly due to the reluctance of knowledgeable people to inform the CCC on the location of these plants for fear that the public will remove them, as has occurred in the past (FRC meeting). Another factor is that many of the plant records date from 1947-1957 and have not since been revised (McDowell and Low 1990). There is a need to map these sensitive areas so that conservation management can be practised and so that their unnecessary destruction can be avoided.

ii) Due to the regional scarcity of Sand Plain Fynbos and its specific adaption to a regular fire regime to maintain its biodiversity, the need to employ fire as a veld management tool was identified. However, there are problems associated with burning in an area surrounded by urban fabric. A need to educate the surrounding community on the importance of burning areas on the Common has been identified.

iii) The invasion of alien vegetation, specifically Kikuyu grass, Wild Oats and Port Jackson, is an increasing threat resulting in the loss of habitats for endemic species. These invasives need to be controlled and community groups such as the FRC should be utilised here.

iv) The pine trees also represent an area of conflict due to their historical-cultural value and the actuality that many of them have reached maturity, as mentioned previously. In windy conditions, many of the trees are in danger of being blown

over and therefore pose potential hazards. The dead trees require felling and the remaining trees require management in terms of a regular pruning and thinning routine and the need to be confined to demarcated areas due to the invasive nature of the seedlings. In the past, public outcries resulted when felling was practised as a management tool. The public need to be educated on the dangers of the older trees.

v) Dumping of garden refuse, littering and vehicular use on the Common has led to the degradation of the landscape in certain areas thus detracting from both the environmental quality and the visitor experience of the site.

vi) The lack of information and signage on the Common means that the potential of the natural, historical and scenic resources for environmental education, is not optimised and this detracts from the visitor experience.

vii) The seasonally waterlogged paths on the Common create problems for some of the users. A need to harden some of the major walking lines has to be determined.

viii) Concerns over the necessity of the large gravel parking area have been identified. Much dumping occurs in the area and some consider it to be a security risk. A suggestion to provide alternative parking nearby and remove the gravel thus restoring the natural character has been forwarded by the FRC.

ix) Funding is a major management problem for the Common. This is reflected in the lack of environmental quality in certain areas (alien infestation, litter, dumping) and this in turn affects the visitor experience. However, this could be partially resolved through community involvement in the assistance of raising funds for management. Possible private funding projects could also provide financial aid.

The needs of the visitors and users were established by means of the limited on-site questionnaire survey carried out by the researcher and through meetings with interested and affected parties. Some of the needs have already been mentioned, for example the possible hardening of selected paths and the possible relocation of gravel parking area.

A very significant need that the data reflected (94% of the sample) was for the provision of more signage and interpretive facilities so that more could be learnt about the surrounding environment. This is a very important need and it is encouraging that the visitors themselves identified this. The future of the Rondebosch Common depends largely on how the users and visitors utilise the area and the attitudes held towards the site. Interpretation facilities can contribute to the development of an environmental awareness in the users of the Common, thereby ensuring the future of the site.

Other needs for users and visitors reflected in the questionnaire data included the provision of more benches in strategic spots such as the kikuyu grass patch and the dense pine tree area. A significant proportion of the sample (60%) indicated a desire for the provision of toilets, however it was specified that they should be situated under the pine trees so that they remain as inconspicuous as possible.

The suggested conservation-orientated policies and proposals incorporated all the significant issues, problems and concerns of the various interested and affected parties involved at this early stage of the management plan.

- i) The first policy concerns ensuring the conservation and management of the Rondebosch Common as one of the last remnants of good quality acid Sand Plain Fynbos in the city. Species diversity is therefore encouraged by means of employing fire as a veld management tool and through the control of invasive species.
- ii) The second policy concerns the maintenance and generation of the historical-cultural landscape represented by the *Pinus pinnea* belts. Briefly, this involves demarcating the younger pines to specific areas and removing those that have reached maturity. Pruning and thinning will need to occur on a regular basis.

iii) The Common represents an opportunity for users to become more environmentally aware. The third policy therefore concerns itself with enhancing the biological and historical-cultural value of the Common through the provision of signage and adequate facilities for environmental interpretation. The possibility of utilising the area for school projects and fieldwork also needs to be considered.

iv) The final policy concerns itself with meeting the demands for the semi-formal, nature-orientated recreational needs of the average visitor. The needs were identified by means of a limited on-site questionnaire.

In conclusion then, it is hoped that this dissertation will successfully contribute to the future protection and management of the Rondebosch Common. It is recognised that the site is very valuable for a number of reasons and it is anticipated that the suggested policies and proposals will optimised the potential of the area through the integration of community and conservation needs.

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PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

The following is a list of the people the researcher had personal communication with in preparation for the dissertation:

- * L. Ashton: a botanist at the Parks & Forests Branch at the CCC
- * I. Black: an historian at the Mapping & Survey Dept. at the CCC
- * P. Britton: (external supervisor), of the Parks & Forests Branch at the CCC
- * P. Daitz: of the management team at the Parks & Forests Branch at the CCC
- * B. Dwight: FRC member, a naturalist having captured the majority of the flora and fauna on the Rondebosch Common in her paintings exists
- * E. Esterhuysen: botanist, before retirement a member of the Bolus Herbarium at UCT
- * J. Lanhom: FRC member, archaeologist, knowledge concerning the location of the archaeology site on the Common
- * P. Littlewort: FRC member, knowledge concerning drainage and vegetation on the Common
- * A.B. Low: botanist at the NBI
- * I. Macdonald: botanist, part of the South African Nature Foundation, FRC member
- * C. McDowell: botanist at UCT
- * S. Rose: studies reptiles and amphibians, the son of Dr. W. Rose (author of "Reptiles and Amphibians of Southern Africa"), contributed to identification of amphibians & reptiles on the Common
- * G. Underhill: ornithologist, before retirement worked for the Percy Fitzpatrick Institute, watched birds on the Common since the 1950's
- * F. Watson: amateur botanist, regularly visited the Common up until the 1980's resulting in an intimate knowledge of the flora in the area

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

CONTENTS OF APPENDIX A:

ARTICLES FROM THE PRESS:

- * "Develop Rondebosch Common as an amenity" Froneman, D., *Cape Times*, 31 May 1990.
- * "Rondebosch Common should remain as nature intended!" McDowell, C., *Argus*, June 1990.
- * "There is a lot to be said for common ground" Dwight, B., *Cape Times*, 20 June 1990.
- * "Leave common as it is - a wonderland" Duncombe Rae, C., *Cape Times*, 20 June 1990.
- * "Common management" Low, B., *Argus*, 20 June 1990.
- * "City Moves to Save Rondebosch Common" *Southern Suburbs Tatler*, April 1993.
- * "Rondebosch Common captured in cameos" *Southern Suburbs Tatler*, 22 July 1993.
- * "Common friends meet for talks" *Southern Suburbs Tatler*, 22 July 1993.
- * "Alien lupin hack" *Southern Suburbs Tatler*, 22 July 1993.
- * Letter from the Bolus Herbarium, National Monuments Council, 1969

Develop Rondebosch Common as an amenity

CAPE TIMES 1990. 5. 31.

From DA FRONEMAN
(Newlands):

WHY can't Rondebosch Common be converted into a wonderful parkland for the enjoyment of all Capetonians and their visitors? At the moment it features as a rather unkempt and untidy piece of bush and grassveld, and it is often the cause of much embarrassment for Cape Town residents who pass

by, often with foreign and South African visitors.

Sure, it gives the adjacent residents some activity as joggers, walkers, dog-exercisers, et al, on an uncluttered, open-air piece of land, but what about the rest of us?

Just think of what it would be like if appropriate sections of the common (without any

buildings or permanent structures other than entry control points) could be allocated for the following types of facility: botanical gardens, a mashie golf course, older and younger children's playgrounds, a picnic and braai area, a trim park, perimeter paths for joggers, walkers, cyclists and dog-lovers.

Funding could be ob-

tained by means of sponsorships by those large corporations which so proudly proclaim their concern for creating and preserving the environment, and which annually donate vast amounts of shareholders' funds to sports and advertising projects which keep their logos and images favourably in front of consumers' and clients' eyes.

Picture it! Cape Town 1992! Very discreetly named facilities on a beautifully maintained parkland previously known as Rondebosch Common.

No buildings! Minimal maintenance! User entrance charges to cover supervision, security and maintenance! (Over 60s free!)

What a benefit — for all in the mother city of the new South Africa — over and above the existing public facilities which are well maintained by those responsible, considering the tough budget under which they operate.

From MARY HART (Claremont): THIS "unkempt and untidy piece of bush and grassland" which so disturbs Mr Froneman and his sensitive foreign visitors is a great asset to very many of us for being just what it is — an open space ("Develop Rondebosch Common", Letters May 31).

Apart from its quite rare plant species — with its majestic mountain backdrop, it is a source of

Open space where flora, fauna thrive

marvellous beauty at various times of day.

Can he be serious?

□ A splendid botanical garden we

already have, where foreign visitors flock, totally unembarrassed.

□ Most children's playgrounds are under-used. The TV is on.

□ Try Newlands forest and Wynberg Park.

□ What mayhem — joggers, walkers, cyclists and dog lovers all bumping into one other on the pathways!

Please, Mr Froneman, lay off Rondebosch Common. Try walking there in the evening.

Rondebosch Common should remain as nature intended!

From Dr C McDOWELL, Department of Botany, UCT (Rondebosch):

D A FRONEMAN'S letter of May 31 suggesting that Rondebosch Common be "converted into a wonderful parkland for the enjoyment of all" demonstrates a sad ignorance about our natural environment.

He starts by stating: "It (the Common) features as a rather unkempt and untidy piece of bush ... often the cause of much embarrassment for Cape Town residents who pass by ... with visitors ... (from outside CT)".

Next time instead of just "passing by", I suggest that the writer (and visitors), make an effort to actually stroll within this isolated floral refuge. With sufficient sensitivity, they would count up to (at least) 255 species of flora — of which at least four to five of this number are indigenous, ie more than 200 species!

The latter comprise not only "bush and grass", but a plethora of showy bulbous and annual species which appear in shifts through the seasons like an ever-changing kaleidoscope. That is, not to mention the abundance of bird



THEN AS NOW... Nothing much has changed in the view across Rondebosch Common since this 1935 photograph.

and other animal life still present in this blessed natural green lung within the southern suburbs. Such wildlife depends for a living on the (not unexpectedly) "unkempt and untidy" layout of Mother Nature.

Rondebosch Common represents a significant proportion of the much reduced Sand Plain Fynbos vegetation type, of which less than half a percent still survives in patches within the Greater Cape Town region.

This remaining Sand Plain Fynbos is not the same as the other fynbos and fynbos-like vegetation of the Peninsula mountain plateaux and Cape Flats' dunes. These

patches support the greatest concentration per area of rare and endangered flora in Southern Africa.

Only Rondebosch Common, and the more or less 45 hectares of Fynbos surviving within the tracks of Kenilworth Racecourse, serve as prehistoric reminders of how the southern suburbs must have appeared well before Oom Jan set anchor in 1652. No other Southern African metropolitan area has as much plant diversity surviving so near the heart as the Mother City!

All this, and we are told by D A Froneman that on the Common we need instead: "a mashie golf course, children's playgrounds (for the old

and for the young), picnic area, braai area, trim park, paths for joggers, walkers and cyclists, and — wait for it — a botanical garden!

Look and thou shalt see the latter, albeit not neatly regimented, but *au naturel*. A well-trenched and adequate path network also already exists — further proof of Froneman's lack of actual contact with the area. And to the south, virtually a stone's throw away, the very "trim" Rondebosch Park is available for the other amenities. Golf may also be played nearby (in its traditional form) at Rondebosch Golf Course.

Froneman gleefully concludes his letter with a spectre-like illusion of the Common's future — as he would like to see it — by stating: "Picture it! Cape Town 1992! ... a beautifully maintained parkland previously known as Rondebosch Common."

Furthermore, not content with losing an irreplaceable piece of prehistoric heritage, Froneman also envisages: "User entrance charges to cover supervision, security and maintenance". Quite unbelievably, he expects the maintenance of these complex "facilities" to be "minimal". (At present anyone is free to wander in and out as they please — the only real point of concern being one of security.)

Long live the Common; down with pseudo-environmentalists bent on the destruction of true nature.

□ See Page 8

Common management

ARGUS 14-6-90

THE recent "uproar" over the Rondebosch Common (The Argus, June 7) warrants further comment. While I personally oppose development of any kind in areas such as the common, and deplore uninformed and callous attitudes on the subject, there are a few pieces missing in the jigsaw puzzle of rhetoric currently underway.

The first is the lack of education concerning these areas. In spite of the proven uniqueness of the common, both ecologically and recreationally, the public is uninformed, or poorly informed, about its value as a vital natural asset. Secondly, and to my mind a most important consideration, is the problem of management. Areas such as the common need effective management plans which cater for both the survival of the resident natural system, as well as use by the public.

Dr Clive McDowell and I have just completed a major survey of the Cape Flats and its adjacent lowlands, and have identified the common as an area of critical conservation significance. From our research we believe that small nature areas such as this can remain viable with appropriate management and indeed can contribute in a meaningful way to conservation and functional open space in the Cape metropolitan area.

For example, a link with indigenous plantings along Kromboom Parkway would connect the common with another valuable fynbos remnant in the Kenilworth Racecourse.

In its continued and positive approaches to urban nature conservation, the City Council should take cognizance of the value of the common and immediately institute a study into the effective management of one of the more unique yet highly threatened lowland fynbos habitats in South Africa.

Co-ordinator, Environmental Programme, UWC
Bellville

Box 11 CAPE TOWN 8000

Leave common as it is — a wonderland

From CM DUNCOMBE RAE (Mowbray):

ALTHOUGH Rondebosch Common has 255 species of plant, only four out of every five species are indigenous according to Dr McDowell (Letters, June 6).

Even this last bastion of our natural flora is being invaded by pines, acacias and other exotics, not all of them proclaimed weeds although they should be.

And now added to this "natural" threat we have Mr Froneman, smilingly indicating a painting of the beautiful parkland he would have destroyed (Southern Suburbs Review, June 6).

What happens when you have had your way, Mr Froneman, and the common is turned into lily ponds, golf courses, children's playgrounds, braai areas and paved runways for joggers, and you find that suddenly the up-keep is beyond our means and the venture cannot pay its way?

Is it then down with the trim park and fountains and oh-so-pretty, plastic, non-biodegradable benches and up with yet another yuppie town house development?

Or perhaps your venture does pay (albeit with ratepayers' money) and suddenly you find you have a parking problem. Is it then away with the token "botanical garden" and in with a slab of tarmac and "R1 for 20 minutes" parking bays?

Miss Du Preez of the National Monuments Council is quoted as saying that "the development (of the common) will not be considered lightly". Madam, it should not be considered at all!

When you drive past our common, Mr Froneman, turn your eyes up a little, away from the sight that so offends you and look at the mountain. Perhaps even get out of your car and walk on our common. You will find that Rondebosch Common is one of the few places in the southern suburbs from which one has that unobstructed view.

Leave the common as a wonderland, Mr Froneman. Don't turn it into a wasteland.

There is a lot to be said for common ground

From Mrs BETTY DWIGHT (Mowbray):

I WAS interested to read the letter from D A Froneman (Letters, May 31) about the development of Rondebosch Common as an amenity.

If only more people would get out of their cars and walk along one of the many paths on Rondebosch Common they would not see, and I quote from D A Froneman's letter, "a rather unkempt and untidy piece of bush and grassland".

I have walked on this Common for some years and, in fact, have done a study of all that grows and lives there. I have drawn and painted more than 100 different flowers which grow there. There are butterflies galore, grasshoppers, beetles, large ants — just to mention a few.

There are a number of wild birds there, also visiting birds — the black-headed heron comes in March — joined later by others which stay for some months.

In September and October the Common is ablaze with colour. Why go to Namaqualand when we have it on our doorstep?

From A H THOMSON (Rondebosch):

MR FRONEMAN'S letter on Rondebosch Common (Cape Times) has deservedly generated interest in one of the Cape's most cherished possessions. The environmentalists inform us that the area is "unique" in its varieties of fynbos.

Tasteful labelling with directional boards and suggested paths to follow would certainly stimulate and educate.

A mini-Kirstenbosch in the midst of crowded highways and bustling suburbia can only benefit all.

The attractive open spaces of the Royal Parks in London and their counterparts in other large cities have become landmarks.

* D. Dwight

City moves to save R'bosch Common

TOP city council officials are preparing a management plan for Rondebosch Common which could see fire being used as a "veld management tool".

In a joint report to the amenities and health committee, the city engineer, Mr Arthur Clayton, and acting city planner, Mr Peter de Tolly, also cast doubt on the future of the pine trees.

Behind the report is concern about the Common and the possibility that it could be used for other purposes.

They say there are three possible options for the Common. These are:

- Conservation and management of the Common as one of the few remaining remnants

of sand plain fynbos in the city and as an historical site.

- Developing the Common "for formal recreation pursuits, eg sportsfields.

- Developing the Common for more intensive urban development. eg low cost housing

"If the argument for conservation of this important natural and historical resource is to have any chance in the future, an interim management plan is required to ensure that the conservation status of the area is upgraded and that the value of the Common is recognised by all members of our community."

In the report, which emanates from the city engineer's office, Mr Clayton said: "In consultation with various interest groups, it is my intention to prepare an interim management

plan" for the amenities and health committee's ratification.

But he warns that "issues such as the use of fire as a veld management tool and the future of the pine trees on the Common are likely to be controversial". For this reason they believe it is important that the committee is aware of the intentions of the city engineer and the city planner.

FROM 'THE TATLER'
15 APRIL 1993

COMMON GROUND

Rondebosch Common captured in cameos

THE SPIRIT of Rondebosch Common has been captured in all its aspects, in a series of delightful paintings done by Mrs Betty Dwight of Mowbray.

In fact, Rondebosch Common has become

her lifes work. She has painted nearly 150 species of flowers which grow on the Common, butterflies, birds, seed-pods mushrooms, beetles and even snakes.

The illustrations are a month by month diary of changes that occur on

the Common and woven in, are highlights of people she met and events that occurred.

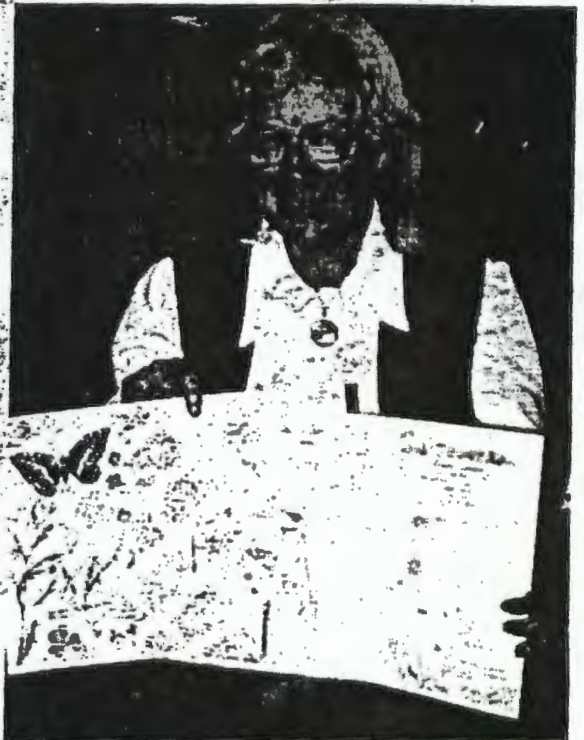
Born in Kingston Road, Mowbray, Betty was taken for walks to Rondebosch Common as a baby in her pushchair. Now some 70 year later, Betty walks to the common with her dog Tessa, everyday without fail.

In spring, she will visit the Common up to four times a day to check on the latest flowers that have opened.

Her paintings were shown to Dr John Rorke, Curator of the Compton Herbarium at Kirstenbosch, who found them a visual delight and felt they would make a charming book on the lines of An Edwardian Diary. He recognised that Betty has great talent and that she is a born naturalist. Betty is looking for advice and support in having her works published.

Betty finds great solace in the Common where she and her husband Des spent so much time discovering the on-going delights in each miniscule change of the vegetation. She says she has learnt so much from the Common.

Some people say the Common has gone to pot, says Betty, but many of the flowers still flourish if you know where to look.



Mrs Betty Dwight with some of her enchanting paintings of the flora of Rondebosch Common.

Common friends meet for talks

A CHEESE and wine will be held on Wednesday July 28 at 5.30 pm to 7.30 pm at the home of Dirk and Jean Visser at Vredenburg, Vredenburg Circle, Rosebank. A number of short talks will be given including The Common, now and then by Fiena Watson, Action for the Common by Christine Dare, and The Council and the Common by Paul Bruen.

Anyone interested in coming along, please contact Patrick at 686-8283. A R5 donation will be requested at the door.

Conducted Walks

The very popular conducted walks around Rondebosch Common given by various botanists, will start again on August 29 and there after every Sunday at 2.30 pm until October 3.

Meet on the kikuyu grass (Campground Road). Tea and cakes will be on sale for a small donation.

Alien Lupin Hack

ANYONE interested in helping to get rid of the lupin which is invading Rondebosch Common, is invited to join in the lupin hack on Sunday August 1.

Meet opposite the Scripture Union in Park Road at 2.30pm.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE)



POSTAL ADDRESS:
UNIVERSITY PRIVATE BAG,
RONDEBOSCH.
TELEPHONE No. 69-3950

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,
RONDEBOSCH.
29th October, 1969

The Secretary,
National Monuments Council,
Colonial Orphan Chamber Building,
Church Square,
CAPE TOWN.

Dear Sir,

I am dismayed to find that part of Rondebosch Common has been mown. As far as the northern area, roughly between Rondebosch Cottage Hospital and the Red Cross Hospital, is concerned, this is a real botanical catastrophe. In this area, near the Klipfontein Road, there was a patch of particular interest. A community of small shrubs had maintained itself remarkably successfully and Urginea pygmaea Duthie (Liliaceae) was included in this community. It was the last known locality for this curious little plant!

Amongst other plants of interest were, Leptocarpus rigoratus, Roella prostrata, Muraltia macropetala, Schizoglossum sp., Disparago lasiocarpa, Spiloxene capensis (most attractive colour form), Mesembryaceae, small Aizoaceae and Scrophulariaceae, and others. There were also Borbonia cordata, Aspalathus spp., Hermannia cuneifolia, Senecio pubigerus, Struthiola striata, S. dodecandra, Passerina vulgaris, Cliffortia juniperina and Mundtia spinosa. Had any shrubs become a nuisance to the public they could easily have been cut out, with a stout pair of pruning shears. This patch occupied a small area only. As it was, the mower has destroyed the whole plant community (as well as disturbing a large area where the cover was of grass and small plants 6" tall only). I doubt whether this plant community can recover - it is more likely to be invaded by weeds - but, if it should recover at all, then could it have some protection please? I should be glad to render any assistance possible.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'E. Esterhuysen'.

(Miss) E. Esterhuysen
First Assistant, Bolus Herbarium

APPENDIX B

CONTENTS OF APPENDIX B

HISTORICAL MAPS:

- * Map 1 - Boyle, Major, 1885. "The Southern Suburbs of Cape Town".
Mapping & Survey, CCC.
- * Map 2 - Northcott, Captain, 1887. "Map of Salt River and Newlands".
Mapping & Survey, CCC.
- * Map 3 - Claremont municipality, 1905. "The Municipal Compilation and Sketch Plan
Combined".
Mapping & Survey, CCC.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS:

- * 1854 Documentation regarding land allocation for cemeteries on the Rondebosch
Common (Mapping & Survey, CCC)
- * The Church Land's Act Document and Regulations, Government Gazette of 1909:
5539-5543 (Mapping & Survey, CCC)
- * National Monument Proclamation, Government Gazette of 1961
(Mapping & Survey, CCC)

OTHER DOCUMENTATION:

- * Details concerning Calibration Base on the Rondebosch Common
- * Correspondence between City Engineer and Legal Advisor concerning
Ordinance No. 19 of 1969

THE SOUTHERN SUBURBS OF CAPE TOWN 1885.

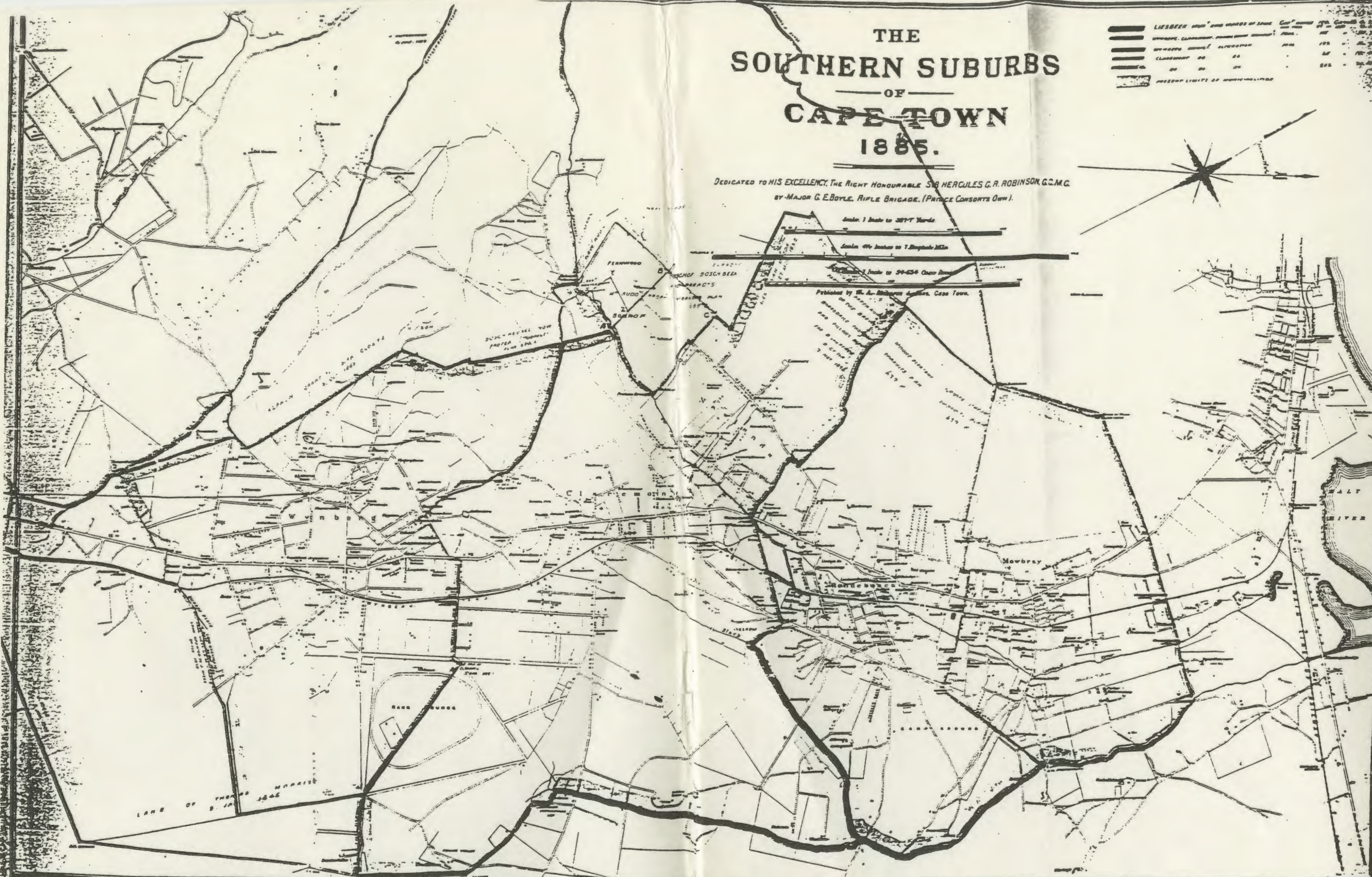
	LESBEEK VALLEY AND WARD OF ST. JOHN	1871	100
	WINDHOLM, CLAREMONT, PHOENIX AND ST. JOHN	1871	100
	WINDHOLM, CLAREMONT, PHOENIX AND ST. JOHN	1871	100
	CLAREMONT AND ST. JOHN	1871	100
	CLAREMONT AND ST. JOHN	1871	100
	CLAREMONT AND ST. JOHN	1871	100
	PRESENT LIMITS OF MUNICIPALITY		

DEDICATED TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON, G.C.M.G.
BY MAJOR G. E. BOYLE, RIFLE BRIGADE. (PRICE CONSORTS OWN).

Scale: 1 Inch to 3577 Yards

Scale: 4 1/2 Inches to 7 English Miles

Published by W. & A. Robinson & Sons, Cape Town.



Lithographed and Printed by W. & A. Robinson & Sons, Cape Town.

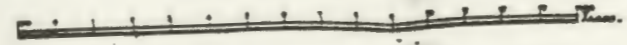
* Map 1 - Boyle, Major, 1885. "The Southern Suburbs of Cape Town".
Mapping & Survey, CCC.



STEEP SLOPE INTERSECTED BY ROCKY RavINES.

MILITARY SKETCH
OF THE GROUNDS BETWEEN
SALT RIVER AND NEWLANDS

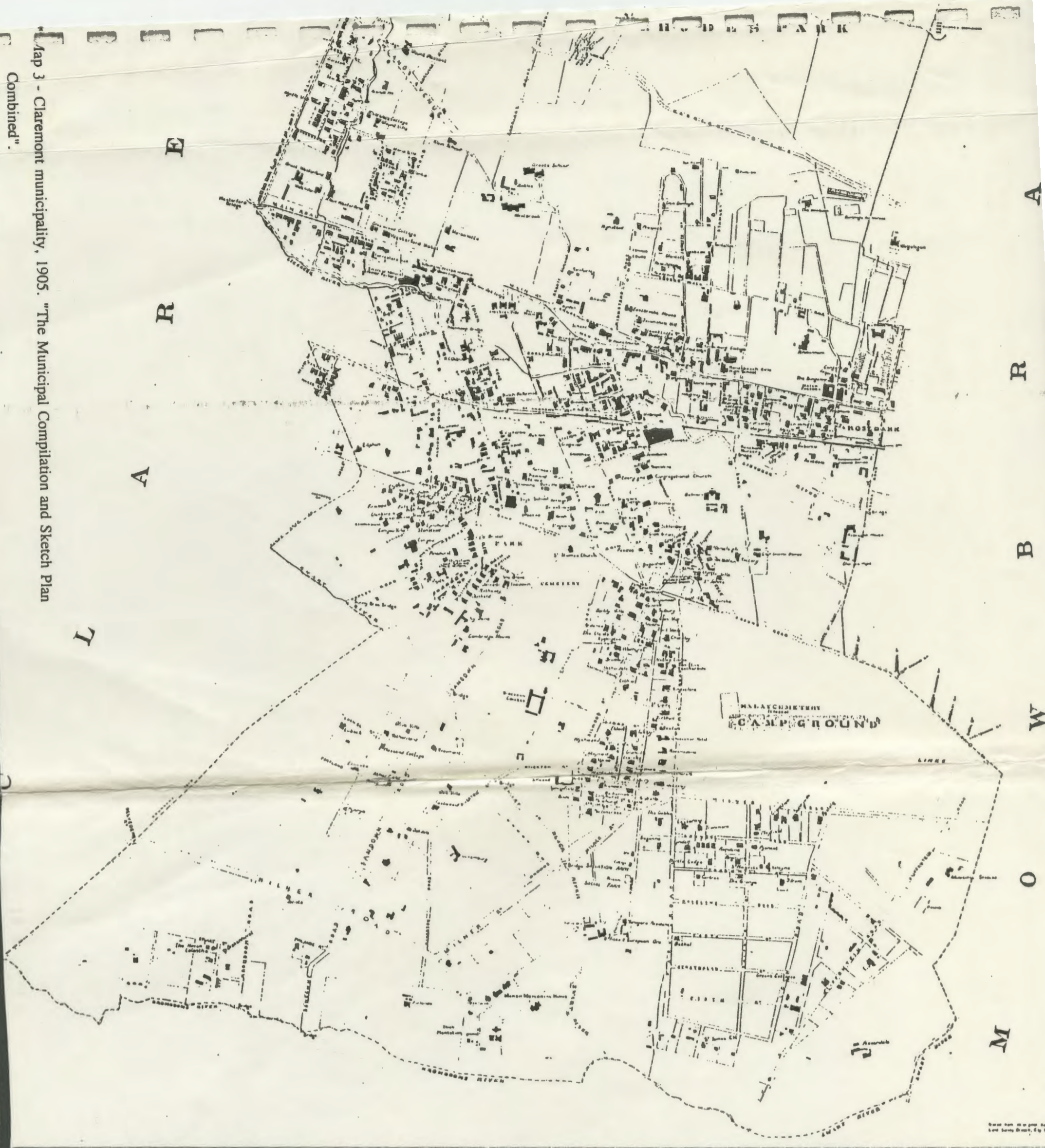
Scale of 1000 Yards = 1 Inch



J. P. Northcott
Capt.

* Map 2 - Northcott, Captain, 1887. "Map of Salt River and Newlands".

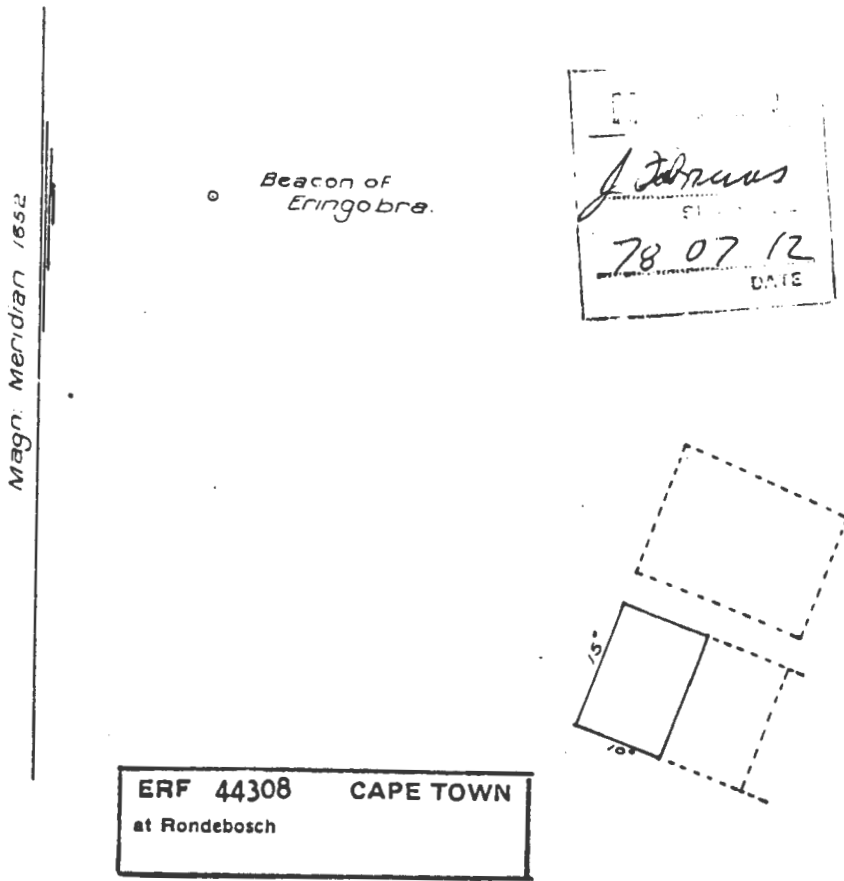
Map 3 - Claremont municipality, 1905. "The Municipal Compilation and Sketch Plan Combined".
Mapping & Survey, CCC.



1905
KEY SHEET TO THE SURVEY OF
RONDEBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
SLEUTELVEL VAN DIE OPMETING VAN
RONDEBOSCH MUNISIPALITEIT
576/83/Y

* Land allocated for cemeteries on the Rondebosch Common

1854 Documentation (Mapping & Survey, CCC)



This Diagram marked A.B.C.D. represents 150 Square Roods of Land in the Cape Division situate at Rondebosch.

Extending North to a Public Thoroughfare 2 Roods wide and towards the Cemetry of St. Paul's Church Rondebosch.
 West to Pasture land for the use of the Minister of said Church
 East " a Cemetry
 & South" a Cattle drift 10 Roods wide.

Taken from a Diagram framed by M.R. Robinson Esquire 1st Asst. Surveyor General, by me.

(Sgd.) W.F.J. von Ludwig,
Govt. Land Surveyor.

Copied from the diagram relating to
 - Title Deed No. C. F. 14. 37
 dated 31st January, 1854 in favour of
 General Superintendent of the Wesleyan
 Mission in the Cape of Good Hope
 District.
J. G. Harcourt
 SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
 CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town Sheet N 12.

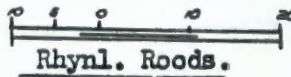
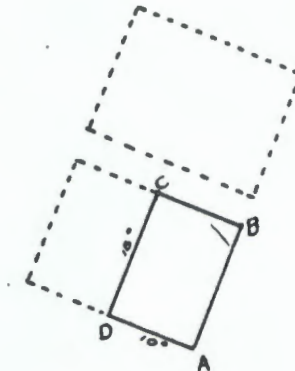
44308
C.T.

Magnetic Meridian 1852.

Beacon of
Erinngotra.

J. Fabricius
780712
DATE

ERF 44309 CAPE TOWN
at Rondebosch



The above Diagram A-B-C-D represents 150 Square Roods of Land in the Cape Division, at Rondebosch,

- Extending North to a Public Thoroughfare 2 roods wide and towards the cemetery of St. Paul's Church Rondebosch.
- West to a Cemetery
- East " Pasture land for the use of the Minister of said Church
- and South " a Cattle drift 10 Roods wide

Taken from a Diagram framed by M.R. Robinson Esquire 1st Asst. Surveyor General, by me.

(Sgd.) W.F.J. von Ludwig.
Govt. Land Surveyor.

Copied from the diagram relating to
 - Title Deed No. C. F. 14. 38
 dated 31st January, 1854. In favour of
 Surveyor General of the Colony for
 the time being, in trust.

W. F. J. von Ludwig
 SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
 CAPE TOWN.
 20.6.1951.

Cape Town Sheet N 12.

Doc 14
44309
S.T.

No. 27—1909.]

[December 7, 1909.]

ACT

To authorise the Disposal of Certain Lands at
Rondebosch held by the Board of Trustees for
the Diocese of Cape Town.

[Assented to 3rd December, 1909.]

Preamble. WHEREAS by a grant made by the Governor to and in favour of the Right Reverend Robert Gray, Bishop of Cape Town, and his successors on the 31st day of January, 1851, and subsequently transferred to the Board of Trustees for the Diocese of Cape Town on the 16th May, 1870, it is provided that a certain piece of land situated on the Camp Ground, Rondebosch, Cape Division, within the limits of the Municipalities of Rondebosch and Mowbray, measuring 69 morgen and 20 square rods, and extending westward of the line P.Q. on the diagram attached to the said grant, shall, with the exception of 300 square rods to be selected with the consent of Government as a site for a school and schoolmaster's house, be appropriated exclusively as pasture land for the use of the minister for the time being of St. Paul's Church, Rondebosch, who shall be entitled to the use and profits thereof, provided that it shall at all times remain open to the public as a place of exercise and recreation.

And whereas the Board of Trustees for the Diocese of Cape Town, to whom portion of the said land is now transferred, and the said minister are willing to forego their rights over the main part of the said portion, and to place the same under the control and management of the Municipal Councils of Rondebosch and Mowbray for the purpose of public parks and recreation grounds and for thoroughfares and widening roads, with right to alienate certain other parts of the said land not required for the purpose of such public parks, recreation grounds, thoroughfares or roads, in consideration of which the Board of Trustees for the Diocese of Cape Town are to receive authority to alienate the remaining part of the said portion not so required by the Municipal Councils as aforesaid.

And whereas such an arrangement will secure to the public the better enjoyment and good management of the said proposed parks and recreation grounds and thoroughfares, and will be to the benefit of both the Municipal Councils and the Board of Trustees aforesaid, and is otherwise desirable and equitable.

And whereas a plan and book of reference of the land proposed to be alienated has been deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the House of Assembly and with the Surveyor-General.

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly thereof as follows:—

* The Church Land's Act Document

Government Gazette of 1909 (CCC)

1. The remainder of the piece of land described in the aforesaid grant dated 31st January, 1851, and transferred on the 16th May, 1870, as aforesaid, and more fully shewn on the plan deposited with the Clerk of the House of Assembly and the Surveyor-General shall be freed from the conditions and servitudes imposed by the said grant and be dealt with or disposed of in manner following:—

2. There shall be transferred to the Board of Trustees for the Diocese of Cape Town in trust for the Parish of St. Paul's Church, Rondebosch.

(a) That portion of lot 1 which is south of the red line N.P. measuring about one morgen, four hundred and thirty square rods and situate in the Municipality of Rondebosch.

(b) The portion marked lot 2 measuring three hundred and sixty-two square rods situate in the Municipality of Mowbray.

(c) That portion of lot 13 which is south of the red line R.S. measuring about ninety square rods situate in the Municipality of Rondebosch.

(d) That portion of lot 12 which is north of the red line T.V. measuring about five hundred and ten square rods situate in the Municipality of Rondebosch and on which the Mission School Chapel (now known as St. Thomas' Church) has been built.

3. There shall be transferred to the Municipality of Mowbray:—

(a) That portion of lot 1 which is north of the red line N.P. measuring about fifty-four square rods, situate in the Municipality of Rondebosch.

(b) The portion marked lot 1A, measuring two hundred and sixty-five square rods, situate in the Municipality of Mowbray.

(c) The portions marked lots 19 and 20, measuring together about one hundred and ten square rods, situate in the Municipality of Mowbray.

(d) That portion of lot 3 measuring about one hundred and ten square rods which is within the Municipality of Mowbray.

(e) Those portions of the Camp Ground Road and of the Maitland Road which fall within the limits of the Mowbray Municipality.

4. There shall be transferred to the Municipality of Rondebosch the remainder of the remaining extent of the land described in the grant aforesaid, being the rest of the land shewn on the plan.

5. The Board of Trustees for the Diocese of Cape Town may dispose of or alienate the properties to be, in terms of section 11, conveyed to them, or any part thereof, provided that the proceeds be invested by the said Board of Trustees in like

No. 27—1909.
To provide for disposal of land granted on January 31st, 1851.

Portions to be transferred to Board of Trustees in trust for Parish of St. Paul's, Rondebosch.

Portion to be transferred to Mowbray Municipality.

Remainder of land to be transferred to Rondebosch Municipality. Manner in which proceeds of sales by Diocesan Board shall be dealt with.

No. 27 - 1899. manner as other trust monies under its administration, and that the income derived therefrom be paid to the minister and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of St. Paul's Church, Rondebosch, for the benefit of the said parish.

Diocesan Board's property exempted from rates until alienated.

6. Any portion of land which the said Board of Trustees for the Diocese of Cape Town may acquire and retain in trust in terms of this Act shall unless and until sold, leased or otherwise used in such manner as to yield revenue or alienated by the said Trustees be and continue free from assessment for Municipal and Divisional rates. The portions of lots 12 and 13 to be transferred in terms of sub-sections (c) and (d) of section two shall be reserved exclusively for ecclesiastical purposes.

Lot 2 freed from road construction until alienated.

7. No contribution shall be claimable by the Municipality of Mowbray for the construction, kerbing and guttering of the roads around lot 2 referred to in section two, sub-section (b) hereof, unless and until the Board of Trustees shall sub-divide or sell or lease or otherwise use the said lot in such manner as to obtain revenue therefrom. So soon as any portion of the said lot is sold, leased, disposed of or beneficially used as aforesaid, the Board of Trustees, or the purchaser, if any, shall be required to contribute to the Mowbray Municipality at the rate of one pound sterling (£1) for every three and one-half (3½) square rods of land so alienated or used. Such payments may thereupon be recoverable from the several owners and their successors in title in twenty-five annual instalments at the rate of six pounds ten shillings sterling (£6 10s. 0d.) per centum per annum, which rate is calculated to cover repayment of principal and interest at four per centum per annum, and the first and subsequent instalments shall be payable in like manner as is prescribed in section five of Act No. 41 of 1899.

Terms of payments fixed.

8. Pursuant to the provisions of sections one hundred and sixty and one hundred and sixty-three of the Municipal Act, 1882, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may with the consent of the Governor be imposed regarding the size of a lot, the nature of the buildings to be erected thereon, and the use to be made thereof, the Council shall have power and authority but only for the purpose of raising funds in order to give effect to the provisions of this Act, if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Governor that the requisite monies cannot be raised by loan or from general municipal revenues to sell, dispose of, and alienate, of the land to be transferred in terms of sections three and four those portions of lots 2, 3 and 4, which lie to the westward of the red lines WX, YZ, ZH, lots 7, 8, 18, 19, 20, 21 and the portion of lot 13 northward of the red line SR.

Rights of pre-emption to owners of adjoining land.

9. Whenever the Council shall decide to alienate the western portion of lot 9 or any part of the seven lots last named in the preceding section, the registered owner of the property abutting on such part shall have the right to purchase the same at a fair price. In the event of any dispute arising between the Council—

and any such adjoining owner either regarding the price to be paid for or concerning any other matter in connection with such part, such dispute shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration Act of 1898. The aforesaid right of pre-emption shall lapse unless exercised within three years after notification by the Council in the *Gazette* of its decision to sell; provided always that the owners of such adjoining lots shall be entitled to reasonable access by the roads at present in use from their respective properties over the parts abutting thereon to the public road.

No. 27 - 1899.

10. The Council may not alienate but shall reserve for the purpose of widening or otherwise improving the roads and thoroughfares adjacent thereto, lots 3, 5, 10, 14, 15 and 16 and the parts of lots 9, 6 and 4 not included in section eight.

Portions reserved for improvement of roads.

11. Until required for the purposes contemplated in the preceding section, the ground therein referred to may be laid out and maintained by the Council as open or enclosed spaces, gardens, pleasure grounds or areas for recreation. Temporary structures may by or with the sanction of the Council be erected on any of the said lots other than on lots 3, 5 and 10, provided always that the owners of the properties abutting on the lots mentioned in section ten shall at all times be afforded reasonable access across such lots, but no work shall be undertaken without the previous sanction of the Governor in the nature and character thereof in respect to the portion of lot 3 which may abut on any property for the time being owned by the Crown. No trees shall be removed from the said areas or from the portions of lots 12 and 13 referred to in sub-sections (c) and (d) of section two without the sanction of the Chief Conservator of Forests.

Temporary use may be made of reserved areas.

12. The Council may enter into agreements with the owners of properties abutting on the land other than lot 10 referred to in sections nine and ten, whereby such owners may include the whole or any part thereof within their fences. No such owners shall thereby acquire *dominium* or right of ownership over any such land and may only use the same in terms of such agreement with the Council. They shall not be entitled to any compensation for being dispossessed by the Council, save in respect of anything done pursuant to stipulations set out in such agreements.

How Council may deal with areas.

Council may allow adjoining owners to use reserves.

13. The Council may not alienate:—

- (1) The portion marked lot 14 referred to in sub-section (b) of section three.
- (2) Lot 11 and so much of lot 12 as is to the south of the red line T V on the said plan. Provided that the areas mentioned in this section shall be reserved in perpetuity as public parks or places for exercise and recreation under control of the Council.

Places reserved for public parks and recreation grounds.

14. The portion marked lot 17 on the plan shall not be alienated. It shall be under the control of the Municipal Council of Rondebosch, but shall at all times remain open to the public as a

Lot 17 to remain open to public.

No. 27-1909

place of exercise and recreation: Provided that the rights by this section, reserved to the public, shall not include the right to train, exercise or race racehorses or racing ponies.

Cemetery to be undisturbed.

The area in extent three hundred square rods included in the said lot and shown on the plan as a cemetery shall be undisturbed.

How Council may deal with areas.

15. In respect of land other than lot 17 acquired and reserved or retained under this Act, each Council may from time to time make, establish, maintain, enclose and provide gardens, parks, ornamental, pleasure, recreation, athletic and other grounds, pavilions, refreshment rooms, lavatories, and the like accessories and conveniences. Each Council may from time to time provide or arrange for the use of the several areas, other than lot 17, falling within its limits, fix tariffs of charges for the said use and define and collect reasonable fees for admission to any enclosed or reserved parts, provided that all such tariffs shall be submitted for the approval and sanction of the Governor in like manner as other Municipal regulations before being enforced.

Council may fix tariffs.

Council may make regulations for control and good order.

16. Each Council shall be entrusted with the management, regulation and control of the several areas falling within its limits and may from time to time level, drain, or otherwise lay out and improve them, and may further, in order to carry out its powers and preserve and control the said areas and maintain good order therein, make regulations and impose penalties for the breach thereof, provided that all such regulations shall be framed and submitted for the approval and sanction of the Governor and be enforceable in like manner as other Municipal Regulations.

Restrictions imposed on alienable lots.

17. No licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor shall be granted or issued in respect of any part of the land made alienable by this Act, nor shall a house of less value than one thousand pounds sterling be erected on any such land save and except as in this Act is otherwise provided, nor shall any portion be used as a place for carrying on any manufacture, trade or business.

Existing roads defined and to remain undisturbed, with power to increase the width.

By Ord 2/1960 31.

18. The roads marked on the aforesaid plan shall, with the exception of a path for pedestrians only, shown on lot 12, be taken to be and include all public roads and thoroughfares now existing on the said piece of land granted as aforesaid on January 31st, 1854, and shall, with the exception of the path aforesaid, remain free and uninterrupted, provided that the Council shall have the right to use any portion of the land made inalienable by this Act for increasing the width of or for extending any road shown on the said plan whenever deemed necessary.

Board to apply for amended title.

19. The Board of Trustees before or after giving transfer of the several portions of the said land as in this Act provided may and shall if thereto requested by the Municipal Council of Rondebosch apply under the provisions of Act No. 9 of 1879 for and obtain an amended title to the land in conformity with this Act. The costs charges and expenses of obtaining such amended title shall be paid in proportion to the extent of land acquired under this Act by the said Board and by the said Municipal Council of Rondebosch.

No. 25-1909.

20. The land hereby authorised to be transferred to the Board of Trustees for the Diocese of Cape Town in trust as aforesaid and to the Municipality of Mowbray and to the Municipality of Rondebosch shall be exempt from payment of transfer and stamp duty.

Exemption from transfer and stamp duty.

21. Any amount still due and owing to the Cape Divisional Council by virtue of a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court at Cape Town on 21st December, 1885, against the Bishop of Cape Town for the time being, as holder of the land included in the grant of the 31st January, 1854, is hereby remitted.

Cape Divisional Council judgment remitted.

22. The costs, charges and expenses incurred in the passing of this Act shall be paid by the Municipality of Rondebosch.

Costs of Act to be paid by Municipality.

23. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed or taken to derogate from or abrogate any right or privilege heretofore enjoyed by the public over, upon or in respect of lot 17 or any portion thereof.

Rights of public preserved over lot 17.

24. In this Act the word "Council" shall apply to the Municipal Council of Rondebosch or to the Municipal Council of Mowbray according as the land affected lies within the Municipality of Rondebosch or Mowbray respectively.

Definition.

25. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Rondebosch Church Lands Act, 1909."

Short Title.

No. 28-1909.]

[December 7, 1909.]

See Ord: 23/1920. ACT
To Amend the Disused Cemeteries Appropriation Act, 1906.

[Assented to 3rd December, 1909.]

BE it enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly thereof, as follows:—

Preamble.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the "Disused Cemeteries Appropriation Act, 1906," the land mentioned in Schedule "G" of the said Act and transferred to the control of the Municipality of Cape Town, in terms of section two of the said Act, is hereby vested in the Superintendent-General of Education, the Civil Commissioner of the Cape Division, and the Chairman of the School Board of the Cape Division, each for the time being and his successors in office, to be held in trust for the School Board of the Cape Division to be used by the said Board for school purposes, and from and after the date of promulgation of this Act the said Municipality shall be divested of all right, title, interest, powers or duties in or in regard to the said land, and the said Municipality shall, as soon as may be after the said date, transfer the said land to the said Trustees: Provided, however, that the said Board shall reimburse to the said Municipality all sums incurred or expended by it in

Certain land appropriated under the "Disused Cemeteries Appropriation Act, 1906," to be vested in School Board of Cape Division for school purposes.

Office of the Administrator.
Cape Town, 14th August, 1919.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Administrator, with the advice of the Executive Committee, has been pleased to approve of the subjoined Regulations, relating to Rondebosch Common, framed by the Cape Town Municipality, under the provisions of Act No. 21 of 1909 and Ordinance No. 10 of 1912.

A. WEISBECKER,
for Provincial Secretary.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF
CAPE TOWN.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO RONDEBOSCH COMMON.

(Framed under Act No. 27 of 1909 and Ordinance No. 10 of 1912.)

- 724. In these regulations the word "Common" shall mean lot 17 referred to in Section 14 of the Rondebosch Church Lands Act, 1909 (No. 27-1909), generally known as the Rondebosch Common.
- 725. No person shall cut down or in any way damage or burn or destroy any grass, trees or bush, on or from the Common, without the written consent of the Council.
- 726. No person shall dig, quarry, or remove any sand, stone or gravel on or from the Common, without the written consent of the Council.
- 727. No person shall throw or deposit on the Common any animal or vegetable matter or any bottles or glass or earthenware or paper, or packing materials, or filth or rubbish, or refuse whatsoever, or any match or other inflammable substance.
- 728. No person shall take or drive, or lead a vehicle of any description on the Common or any part thereof, without the written consent of the Council.
- 729. No person shall make a fire or fires on the Common.
- 730. No person shall allow livestock to stray upon or graze on the Common without the written consent of the Council.
- 731. The Council may impound any beast found or trespassing on any portion of the Common in contravention of these regulations.
- 732. No person shall wilfully or improperly remove or displace or damage any notice board or seat set up or placed by the Council on the Common.
- 733. No person other than an officer of the Council or his deputy shall affix or post any bill, placard, advertisement or notice to any tree on the Common, or to any fixed or movable seat, structure or erection thereon.
- 734. No person shall beat, shake, sweep, brush or cleanse any carpet, rug or mat on the Common, or deposit thereon any linen or other fabric for the purpose of drying or bleaching.
- 735. No person shall preach or deliver any public address or lecture, or hold or take part in any religious service, public discussion or meeting on the Common without the written consent of the Council.
- 736. No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale, or let, hire, offer or expose for letting or for hire, any commodity, goods, wares or merchandise on the Common, or set up thereon any post, fence, booth, stall, standing or any other structure or erection without the written consent of the Council.
- 737. No person shall to the obstruction or annoyance of any other person, be drunk or make use of any obscene, indecent, abusive, offensive, or blasphemous language, solicit alms or behave in obscene or indecent manner on the Common.
- 738. No person shall destroy or damage any cricket pitch or ground, golf tee, bunker or putting green, or football ground or any ground prepared for any other lawful game lawfully made or maintained with the consent of the Council on the Common.
- 739. No person shall interfere with or obstruct any other person or persons, engaged in any game of cricket, golf, football, or other lawful game on the Common.
- 740. Any person who shall contravene any of the foregoing regulations shall be liable for each such offence to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds Sterling (£5), and in addition to the above penalty should any expense be incurred by the Council in consequence of any breach by any person of any of the by-laws or regulations above mentioned such expense shall be paid by such person committing such breach.

Kantoor van de Administrateur,
Kaapstad, 14 Augustus, 1919.

Die algemene inligting wordt hierby kennis gegee dat het de Administrateur, in ooreleg met het Uitvoerend Komitee, bevestigd heeft goed te keuren de hieronder volgende Regulaties, betreffende de Meent van Rondebosch, opgesteld door de Municipaliteit van Kaapstad, volgens de bepalingen van Wet No. 27 van 1909 en Ordonnantie No. 10 van 1912.

A. WEISBECKER,
voor Provinciale Sekretaris.

DE KORPORATIE VAN DE STAD KAAPSTAD.

REGULATIES BETREFFENDE DE MEENT VAN RONDEBOSCH.
(Opgesteld krachtens Wet No. 27 van 1909 en Ordonnantie No. 10 van 1912.)

- 724. In deze regulaties betekent het woord "Meent" perseel 17, waarop gesdoeld wordt in Artikel 14 van de Rondebosch Kerklandien Wet, 1909 (No. 27-1909), gewoonlik bekend als de Rondebosch Meent.
- 725. Niemand mag gras, hooien of busjas op de Meent afsnijden of op enige manier beschadigen of branden zonder schriftelike vergunning van de Raad.
- 726. Niemand mag zand, steen of gruis graven, bouwen of verwijderen van of op de Meent zonder schriftelike vergunning van de Raad.
- 727. Niemand mag op de Meent enige dierlike of plant-aardige stoffen werpen of deponeren, of flessen, glas, aardewerk, papier, pakmaterialien, vuilnis, rommel, of afval wat ook, of een lucifer, of andere ontvlambare stof.
- 728. Niemand mag een voertuig van enige soort brengen of drijven of leiden op de Meent of op enig gedeelte ervan zonder de schriftelike vergunning van de Raad.
- 729. Niemand mag een vuur of vuren maken op de Meent.
- 730. Niemand staat toe dat levende have rondloopt of graast op de Meent zonder schriftelike vergunning van de Raad.
- 731. De Raad kan enig dier schutten dat gevonden wordt of in oortreding op enig gedeelte van de Meent strijdig met deze regulaties.
- 732. Niemand mag met opzet of onbehoorlik een kennisgevingsbord of bank, opgezet of geplaatst door de Raad op de Meent, verwijderen of uit zijn plaats zetten of beschadigen.
- 733. Niemand anders dan een ambtman van de Raad of zijn plaatsvervanger mag een aanspreekblyf, advertentie of kennisgeving hechten of aanslaan aan een boom op de Meent, of aan een vaste of verplaatbare bank, bouwwerk of oprichtsel daarop.
- 734. Niemand mag een karpet, voetkleed of mat uitslaan, schudden, vegen, borstelen of schoonmaken op de Meent, of daarop deponeren linnen of ander weefsel met het doel van droogen of bleken.
- 735. Niemand mag op de Meent preken of een openbare toespraak of lezing houden of een godsdienst-oefening, openbare samenspraak of vergadering houden of eraan deelnemen zonder schriftelike vergunning van de Raad.
- 736. Niemand mag enige levensbehoefte, goederen, waren of handelsartikelen op de Meent verkopen, ten verkoop aanbieden of uitstellen, of verhuren, huren, voor verhuur of te huur aanbieden of uitstellen, of daarop een post, omheining, kraam, stallietje, stand of enig ander bouwsel of oprichtsel opzetten zonder schriftelike vergunning van de Raad.
- 737. Niemand mag tot hinder en ergernis van een ander persoon dronken zijn of gebruik maken van schandelijke, onwelveoglike, scheldende, aanstotelike of godslasterlike taal, om aalmoezen vragen of zich gedragen op schandelijke of onwelveoglike wijze op de Meent.
- 738. Niemand mag een cricketbaan of veld, golf, "tee," "bunker," of "putting green," of voetbalgrond of enige grond die toebereid is voor enig ander wettig spel wettig gemaakt of onderhouden met toestemming van de Raad op de Meent vernielen of beschadigen.
- 739. Niemand mag zich bemoeien met of een ander persoon of personen hinderen die zich bezig houden met cricketspel, golfspel, voetbal of ander wettig spel op de Meent.

* Regulations relating to the Rondebosch Common

Office of the Administrator, Cape Town, 1910

P.N. 221/19
advertise
the repe
of these
regulation
relating to
Rondebosch
Common.

No. 783.] [29 September 1961.
PROKLAMERING VAN 'N GEDENKWAARDIGHEID.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by paragraaf (a) van subartikel (1) van artikel *vyf* van die Wet op Natuurlike en Historiese Gedenkwaardighede en Oudhede, 1934 (Wet No. 4 van 1934), soos gewysig, proklameer ek hierby die Rondeboschmeent of -kampgronde, Kaapstad, as 'n gedenkwaardigheid.

BESKRYWING.

Die figuur A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, uitgesonderd figuur AQ, AR, AS, AT, stel voor 44 6849 morg grond, synde Gedeelte 9 van die Kampgronde, geleë by Rondebosch in die stad Kaapstad, afdeling Kaap, Provinsie Kaap die Goeie Hoop, soos aangedui op Kaart No. 3118/61, gedateer 20 Junie 1961.

HISTORIESE BELANG.

Hierdie grond het gedien as kampterrein vir Bataafse en Britse soldate in die agtiende en die negentiende eeu. Later is dit gereserveer vir die gebruik van die publiek vir ontspanningsdoeleindes. In 1870 is dit aan die Munisipaliteit van Rondebosch en Mowbray oorgedra.

B. J. VORSTER.
 Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap.

No. 783.] [29 September 1961.
PROCLAMATION OF A MONUMENT.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of section *eight* of the Natural and Historical Monuments, Relics and Antiques Act, 1934 (Act No. 4 of 1934), as amended, I hereby proclaim to be a monument the Rondebosch Common or Camp Ground, Cape Town.

DESCRIPTION.

The figure A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, excluding figure AQ, AR, AS, AT, represents 44 6849 morgen of land being Portion 9 of the Camp Ground situate at Rondebosch in the City of Cape Town, Division of Cape, Province of Cape of Good Hope, as shown on Diagram No. 3118/61, dated 20th June, 1961.

HISTORICAL INTEREST.

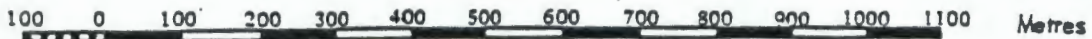
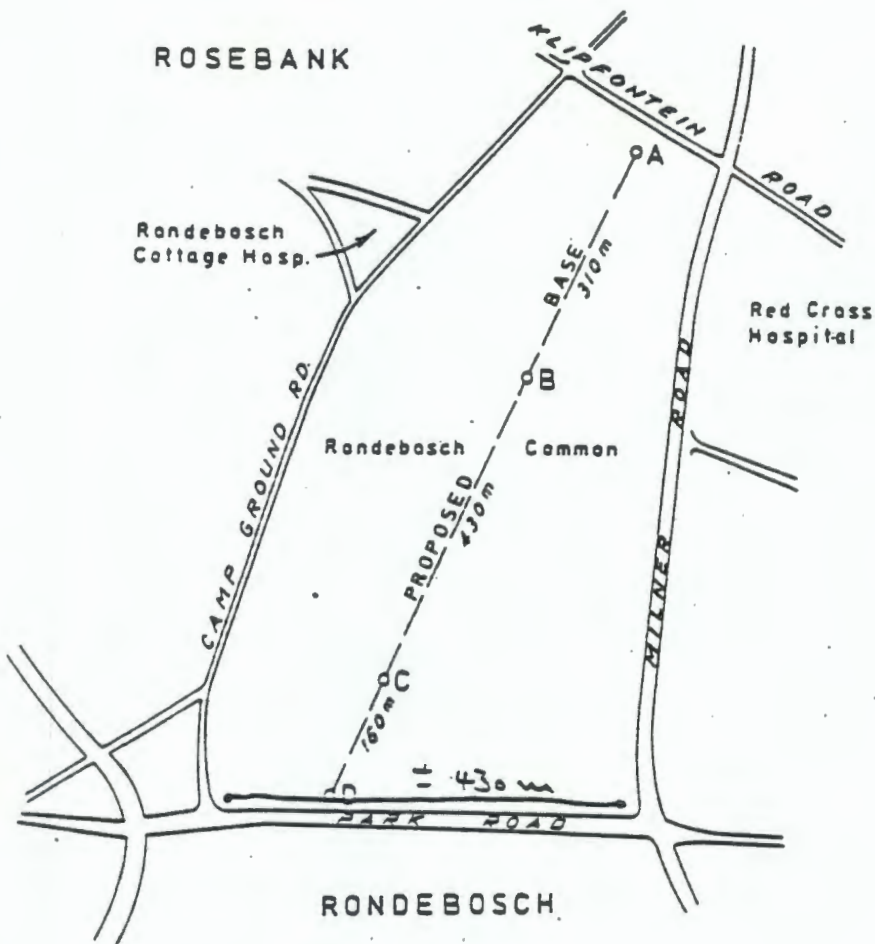
This land served as a camping ground for Batavian and British troops during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Later it was reserved for the use of the public for recreational purposes. In 1870 it was transferred to the Municipality of Rondebosch and Mowbray.

B. J. VORSTER.
 Minister of Education, Arts and Science.

* National Monument Proclamation, 29 September 1961

Staatskoerant, 1961

(CCC)



SCALE: 1/10000

CALIBRATION BASE ON RONDEBOSCH COMMON

The lines AB, BC and CD represent proposed bases for the testing and calibrating of precision electronic distance measuring instruments.

Points A, B, C and D being underground terminal points.

Application made by the Director General of Survey.



REFER TO	BH7DD/WS12 514 51 (1095, 1097, 1099) Roll 30	CITY ENGINEER'S DEPT	CHIEF LAND SURVEYOR.
PROPTY. REF.	EK 34A 1 Roll 27		SURVEYOR
CITY SURVEY.			DRAUGHTSMAN
CORRES. FILE.	S.2979	J G BRAND	
MEMORANDA	29/7/76 23 NOV 1976	CITY ENGINEER	ST 7809
CHECKED BY	RC		

* Details concerning the Calibration Base on the Rondebosch Common

Ordinance No. 19 of 1969

(CCC)

1969-07-18

210

2167

S 1805 &
S 2979

The Legal Adviser

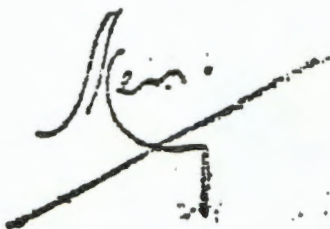
REPEAL OF LAWS AFFECTING COUNCIL OWNED LAND

Ordinance No 19 of 1969 which was promulgated 28th July 1969 refers to the repeal of certain laws of the Cape of Good Hope.

Two of these laws viz. The Orangesigt Purchase Act of 1877 (Act 29 of 1877) and The Rondebosch Church Lands Act of 1909 (Act 27 of 1909) refer to land now held by Council. These laws are incorporated in the relative title conditions T 32 and T 312.

Kindly advise if the repeal of these laws would entitle the City Council to

1. use the land affected by The Orangesigt Purchase Act for purposes other than the construction of one or more reservoirs and
2. use or dispose of land affected by the Rondebosch Church Lands Act.



CITY ENGINEER

S. 6704

S. 501

S. 6882

S. 6819

S.501

S. 786/1

Mr Kerr,

1. The leased land concerned cannot be disposed of.
2. It forms portion of Erf 44305 Cape Town at Rondebosch (The Camp Ground) being Glebe Land Transferred (in terms of and subject to the conditions of The Rondebosch Church Lands Act 27 of 1909) to the Council of the City of Cape Town by D/T 4403 dated 1943-04-16 (T.312)
3. In terms of The Rondebosch Church Lands Act 27 of 1909 (now repealed but conditions still enshrined in the Title Deed), Glebe Land may not be alienated (except in certain circumstances as set out in the Act) but it may be leased to adjoining owners.
4. Recently, the Legal Adviser was also of the opinion that a portion of Sawkins Road - being Glebe Land - cannot be disposed of to the Rondebosch and Mowbray Cottage Hospital (vide the City Administrator's memorandum dated 1986-05-13 on our file S.3636 and Plan SZ 5127). See also our file S.6704.

G G SMIT

1984-06-14

LA.A/23
S 1805, S2979

2938

THE CITY ENGINEER

MR SWART.

REPEAL OF LAWS AFFECTING COUNCIL OWNED LAND

Your memorandum dated 1983-07-18 refers.

Section 2(1)(b)(ii) of Ordinance No. 19 of 1967 states that "Nothing in this ordinance shall relieve any person after the commencement of this ordinance of any duty imposed upon him or it by, and existing in, any such law on the date immediately preceding the date of commencement of this ordinance". In terms of the Interpretation Ordinance, No. 4 of 1911, "person" includes a "municipal council".

Section 5 of The Oranjevicht Purchase Act, 1877, states that the land to which it applies "shall be used wholly and exclusively for the construction of one or more reservoirs thereon, wherein to store water for the supply of Cape Town and neighbourhood" (my underlining). This clear duty is incorporated by reference in the Deed of Transfer of 1883, in terms of which transfer was given to the "Town Council of Cape Town", "subject to the conditions and stipulations of the said Act No. 29 of 1877".

Section 9 of the Rondebosch Church Lands Act, 1909, confers rights of preemption on owners of adjoining land. Section 2(1)(b)(i) of Ordinance No. 19 of 1967 states that "Nothing in this ordinance shall deprive any person of the lawful exercise, after commencement of this Ordinance, of any right or power conferred upon him or it by, and existing at the time of such commencement in, any law repealed hereby".

Section 10 of Act 27 of 1909 states that the Council "shall reserve for the purpose of widening or otherwise improving the roads and thoroughfares adjacent thereto", certain land (my underlining). Compare this duty with the provisions of section 2 (I)(b)(ii) of Ordinance No. 19 of 1967 as set out in the first paragraph hereof. Both sections 9 and 10 of the Rondebosch Church Lands Act are incorporated by reference in the Deed of Transfer of 1912, in terms of which transfer was given to the Municipality of Rondebosch "subject to the conditions of the Rondebosch Church Lands Act, 27 of 1909".

Both /

Both the questions raised in your memorandum under reply must be answered in the negative. An appropriate amendment to Ordinance 19 of 1967, dealing with the rights and duties perpetuated by section 2(b)(i) and (ii), together with action in terms of the Removal of Restrictions Act, No. 84 of 1967, may achieve the result your questions suggest you seek.

(SCD) A SWART

for CITY ADMINISTRATOR

APPENDIX C

CONTENTS OF APPENDIX C:

- * Geology map of Cape Town (1:50 000)
Geological Series, Chief Directorate of Surveys & Mapping
1984

- * Wind Chart recorded at D.F. Malan Airport, Cape Town
CSIR report ME1086, 1976

- * Vegetation map of the Rondebosch Common (incomplete)
Parks & Forests Branch, CCC, 1990

- * Indigenous Flora Species List of the Rondebosch Common
McDowell & Low, 1990

- * Introduced Plant Species List of the Rondebosch Common
CCC, 1990

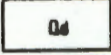
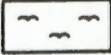

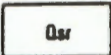
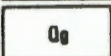
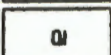
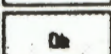

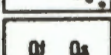
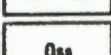
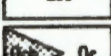
- * Avifauna Species List (Underhill, pers. comm. 1993):
Resident avifauna
Occasional visitors
Rare visitors

- * Species list of Amphibians, Lizards and Snakes recorded on the Common
(Rose, pers. comm. 1993)

- * "Greening of the City" map showing the suburb of Rondebosch and its role in the
future creation of biological corridors
(Anon: 1984)



Geology map of Cape Town (Scale : 50 000) (Source: Chief Directorate of Surveys & Mapping, 1984)

LITOLOGIE LITHOLOGY		
KWATERMÊR QUATERNARY	Vulmateriaal, droeggelegde gebied Fill, reclaimed area	 Qd
	Alluvium Alluvium	 Qa
	Puin en grinterige sand; puin (^ _ ^) Scree and gritty sand; scree (^ _ ^)	 Qt
	Wit sand met fynvergruisde skulp; reistene en skulpe in plekke langs die strand White sand with finely crushed shell; pebbles and shells in places along the beach	 Qsr
	Liggrys tot bloekrooi sanderige grond Light-gray to pale red sandy soil	 Qg
	Leem en sanderige leem Loam and sandy loam	 Ql
	Brak kalkhoudende grond Brackish calcareous soil	 Qb
	Strandterrasaansetting Beach terrace deposit	 Qst
	Silcrete (Qs) en ferricrete (Qf) Silcrete (Qs) and ferricrete (Qf)	 Qf Qs
	Gedeeltlik-vertakte kalkhoudende sand met skulpe en boomwortels Partly cemented calcareous sand with shells and tree roots	 Qss
	Kalksteen en kalkcrete, in plekke kruisgelag (Qcb) Limestone and calccrete, cross-bedded in places (Qcb)	 Qc

Key for Geological Map (Source: Chief Directorate of Surveys & Mapping, 1984)

CSIR report ME1086, 1972

LEGEND

RECORDING POSITION D.F. MALAN 33°58'S LAT; 18°36'E LONG

PERIOD: JULY 1956 - JUNE 1959

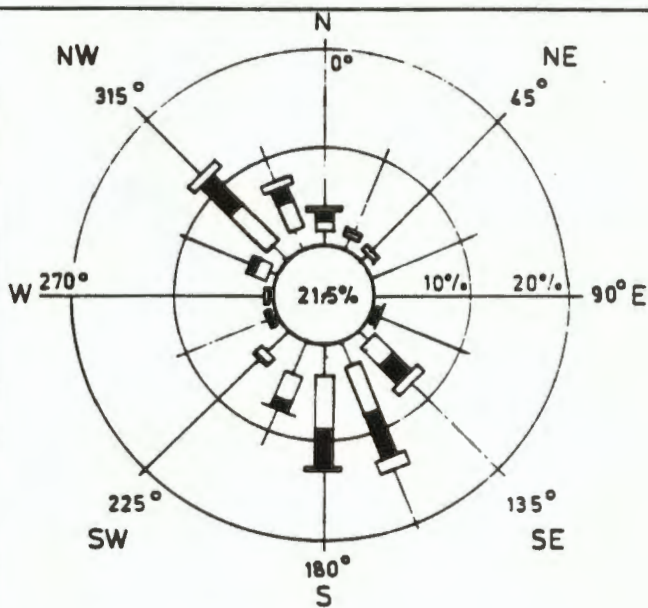
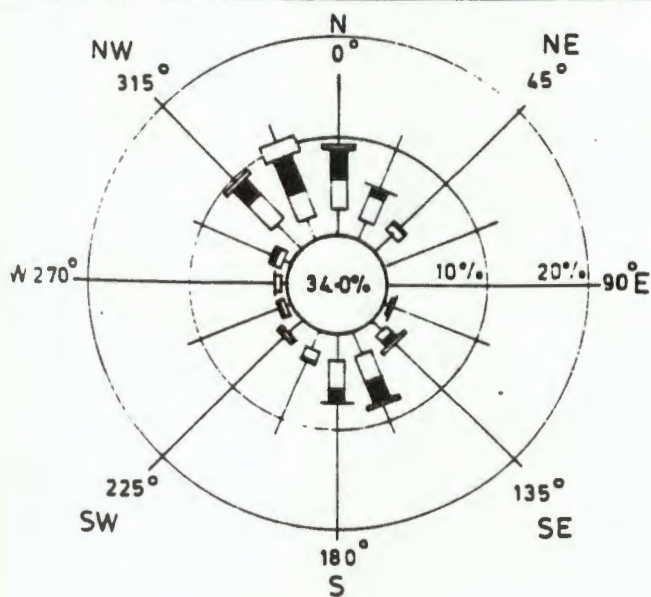
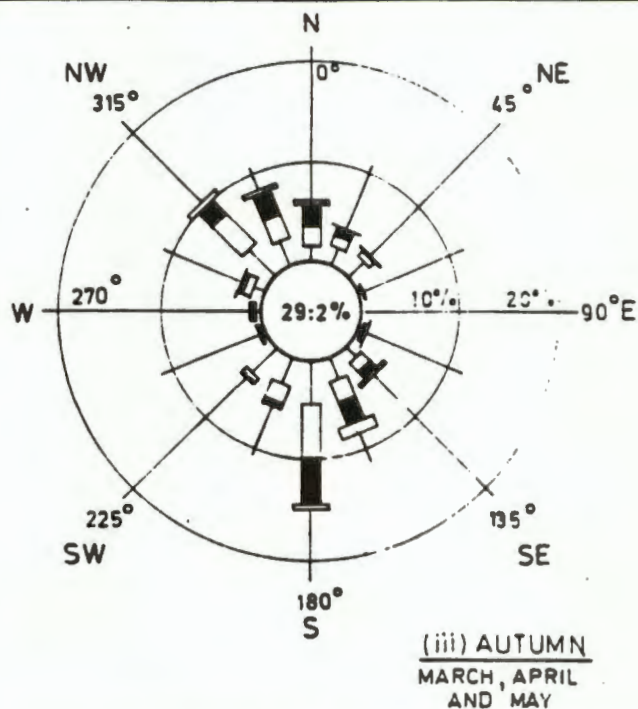
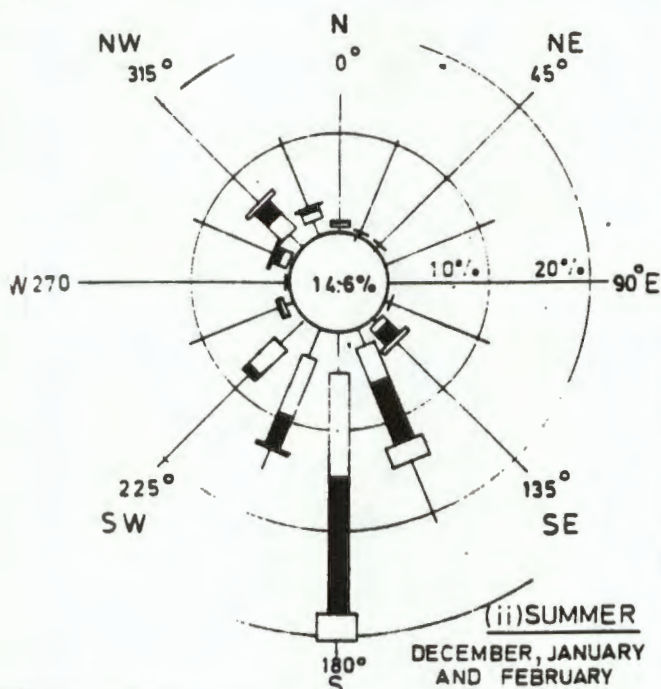
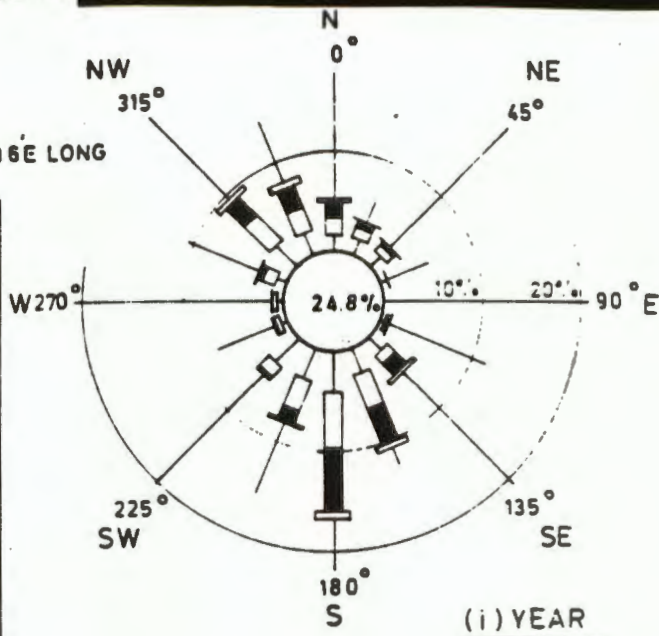
INSTRUMENT DINES PRESSURE TUBE ANEMOGRAPH

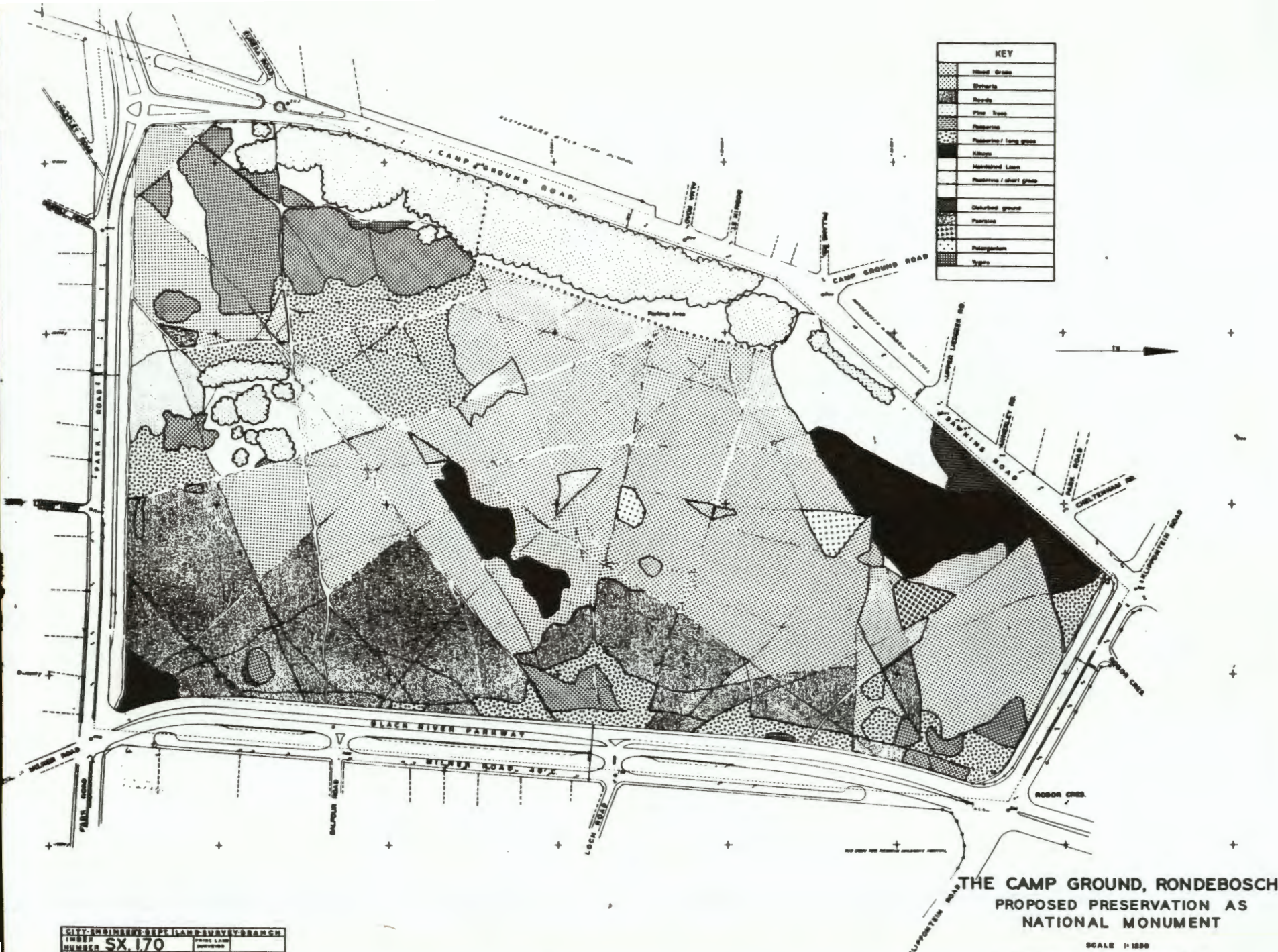
METHOD: AVERAGES OBTAINED EVERY HOUR



3-8 9-15 16-25 26-38 > 38 MPH.
1-3 4-6 7-11 12-17 > 17 METER/ SEC

OCCURRENCE SCALE IN %.





KEY	
[Pattern]	Mixed Grass
[Pattern]	Shrublands
[Pattern]	Roads
[Pattern]	Pine trees
[Pattern]	Pasture
[Pattern]	Pasture / long grass
[Pattern]	Slopes
[Pattern]	Maintained Lawn
[Pattern]	Pasture / short grass
[Pattern]	Disturbed ground
[Pattern]	Papyrus
[Pattern]	Polygonatum
[Pattern]	Waters

**THE CAMP GROUND, RONDEBOSCH
PROPOSED PRESERVATION AS
NATIONAL MONUMENT**

SCALE 1:1250
 Lot 17 of Rondebosch Church Lands bordered yellow
 Area proposed as National Monument bordered purple

CITY ENGINEERS DEPT. LAND SURVEY BRANCH	
INDEX NUMBER SX.170	PLANS LAIN
PROJECT NO.	DATE
BY	CHECKED
DATE	DATE

* Incomplete Vegetation Map of the Rondebosch Common

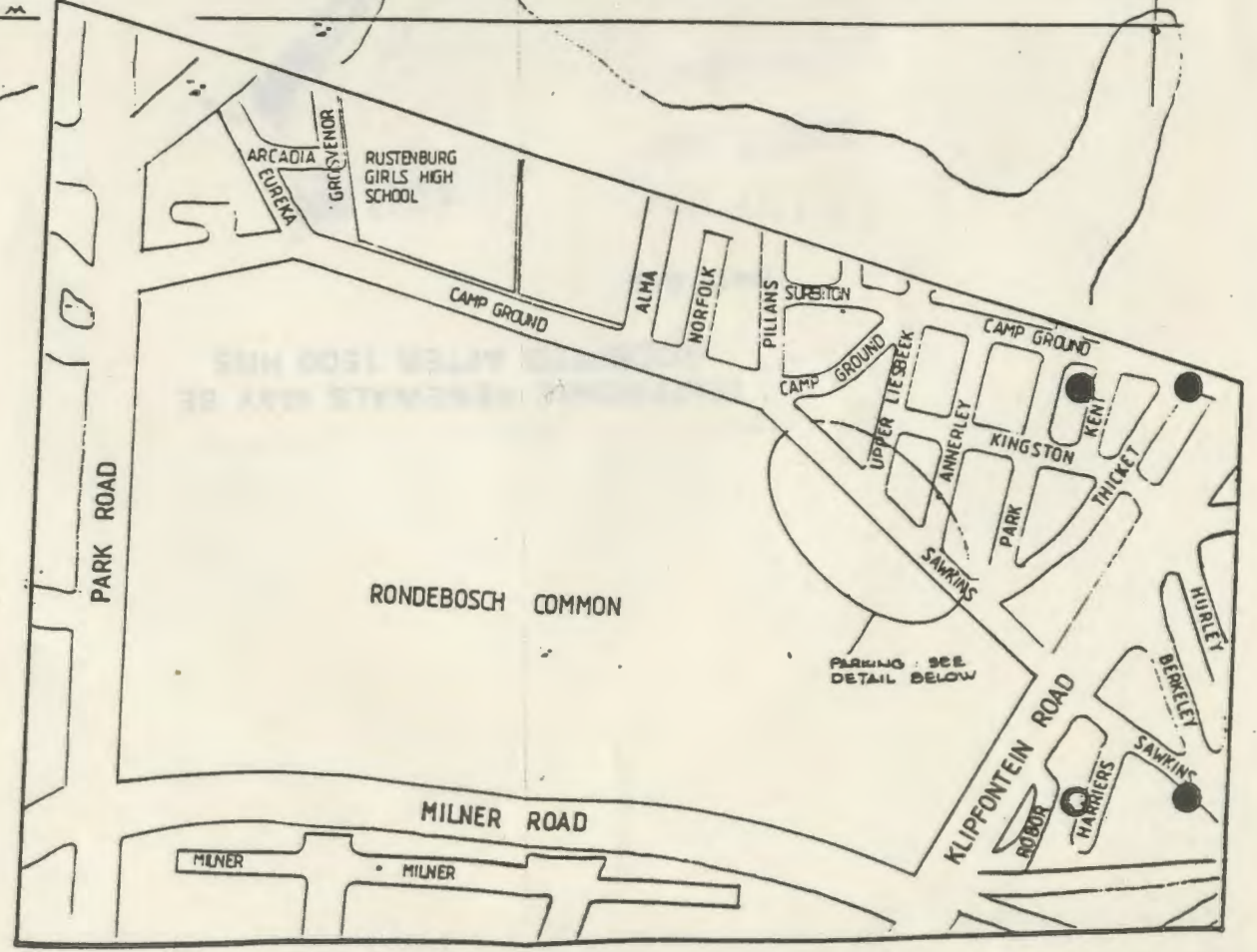
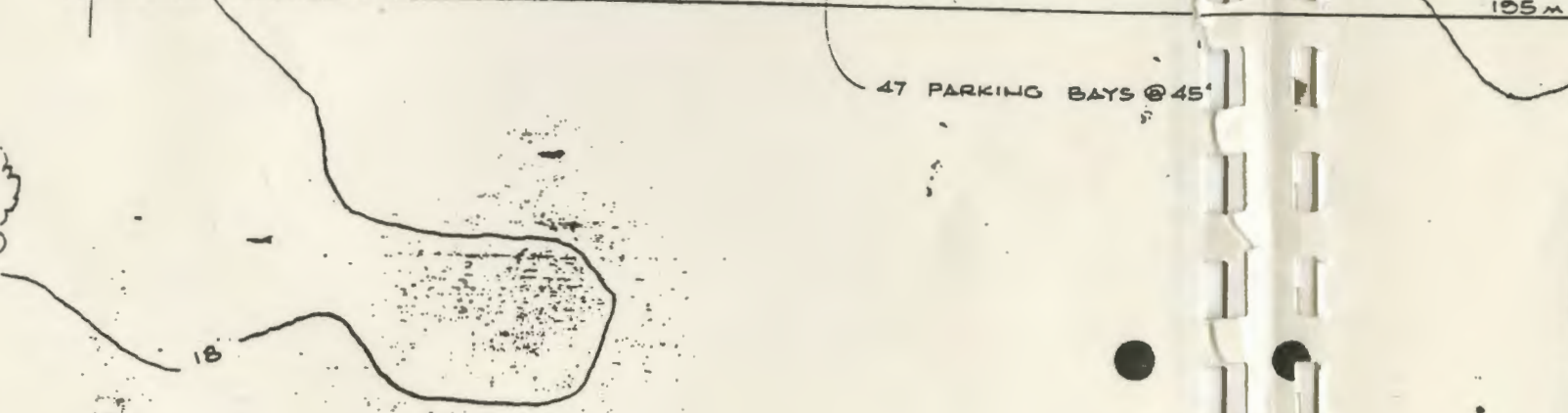
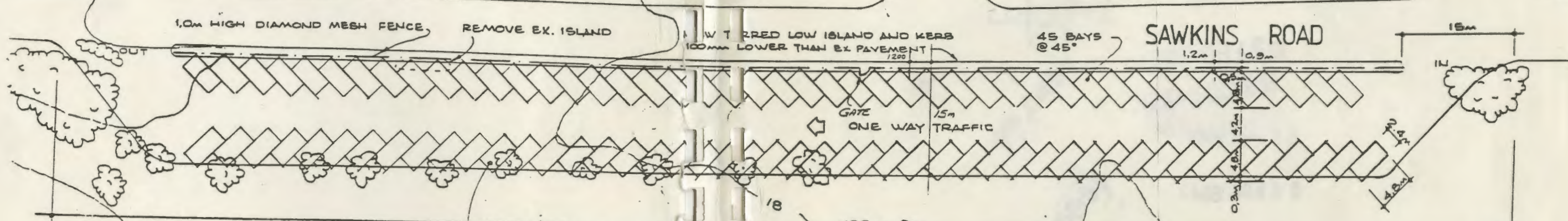
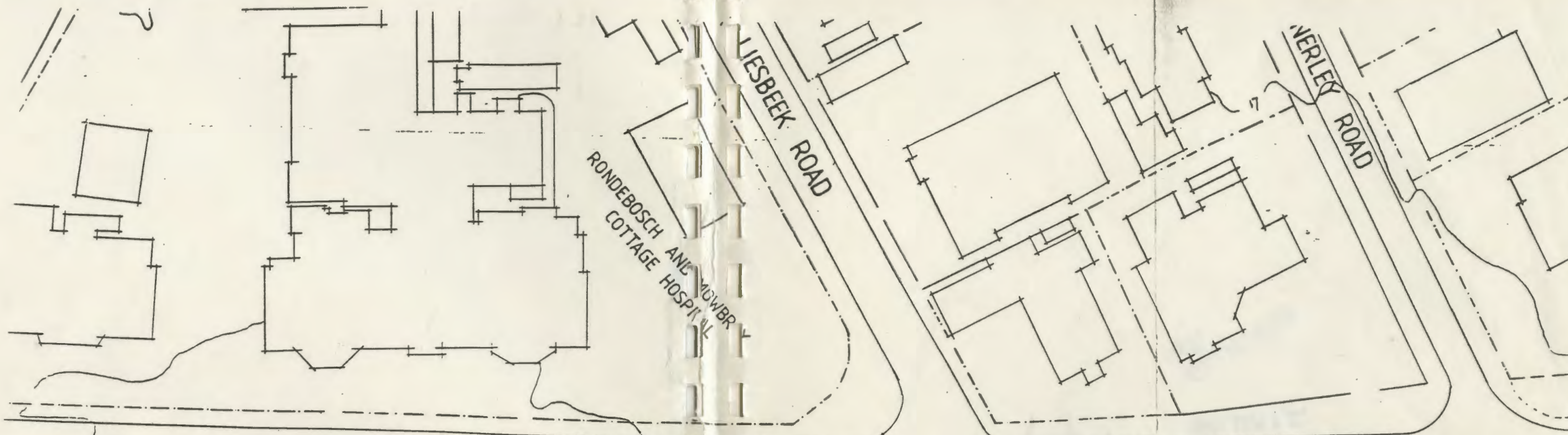
INDIGENOUS FLORA

McDowell & Low (1990)

FAMILY	SPECIES	PRESSED OBSERVER	DATE
AIZOACEAE	<i>Aizoon sarmentosum</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
AIZOACEAE	<i>Pharnaceum elongatum</i>	Watson & Hume	/71-/80,/65
AIZOACEAE	<i>Pharnaceum incanum</i>	Hume & Garside	/65,/47-/57
AIZOACEAE	<i>Pharnaceum lineare</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ALLIACEAE	<i>Tulbaghia alliacea</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ALLIACEAE	<i>Tulbaghia sp.1</i>	Garside	/47-/57
AMARYLLIDACEAE	<i>Gethyllis afra</i>	Watson	/71-/80
AMARYLLIDACEAE	<i>Hessea tenella</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
APIACEAE	<i>Arctopus echinatus</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
APIACEAE	<i>Centella macrocarpa</i>	Garside	/47-/57
APIACEAE	<i>Centella tridentata</i>	Watson	/71-/80
APIACEAE	<i>Lichtensteinia beiliana?</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ARACEAE	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Watson & Low	/71-/80,/10/82
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Eustegia filiformis</i>	Garside	/47-/57
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Eustegia minuta</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Protasparagus capensis</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
ASPHODELACEAE	<i>Anthericum rangei</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ASPHODELACEAE	<i>Bulbinella triquetra</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ASPHODELACEAE	<i>Caesia contorta</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ASPHODELACEAE	<i>Trachyandra ciliata</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ASPHODELACEAE	<i>Trachyandra filiformis</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ASPHODELACEAE	<i>Trachyandra hispida</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
ASPHODELACEAE	<i>Trachyandra revoluta</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
ASTERACEAE	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Watson, Hume, Low & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/10/82, /47-/57
ASTERACEAE	<i>Berkheya rigida</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ASTERACEAE	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Garside	/47-/57
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cotula filifolia</i>	Garside	/47-/57
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cotula turbinata</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cotula vulgaris</i>	Garside	/47-/57
ASTERACEAE	<i>Dimorphotheca pluvialis</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
ASTERACEAE	<i>Felicia heterophylla</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ASTERACEAE	<i>Felicia tenella</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
ASTERACEAE	<i>Gazania pectinata</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
ASTERACEAE	<i>Helicrysum crispum</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ASTERACEAE	<i>Metalasia muricata</i>	Watson, Hume & Low	/71-/80,/65,/10/82
ASTERACEAE	<i>Osteospermum clandestinum</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ASTERACEAE	<i>Senecio burchellii</i>	Watson, Hume & Low	/71-/80,/65,/10/82
ASTERACEAE	<i>Senecio elegans</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ASTERACEAE	<i>Senecio pubigerus</i>	Garside	/47-/57
ASTERACEAE	<i>Senecio rigidus</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ASTERACEAE	<i>Stoebe fusca</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
ASTERACEAE	<i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i>	Garside	/47-/57
BRASSICACEAE	<i>Heliophila africana</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
BRASSICACEAE	<i>Heliophila pusilla</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
BRASSICACEAE	<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Garside	/47-/57
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Cyphia bulbosa</i>	Watson & Hume	/71-/80,/65
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Cyphia incisa</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Cyphia digitata</i>	Watson	/71-/80
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Lobelia erinus</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Lobelia quadrisepala</i>	Watson	/71-/80
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Monopsis lutea</i>	Watson	/71-/80
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Monopsis simplex</i>	Watson	/71-/80
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Roella ciliata</i>	Watson	/71-/80
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Roella prostrata</i>	Watson	/71-/80
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Wahlenbergia capensis</i>	Watson	/71-/80
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Cerastium capense</i>	Garside	/47-/57
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Garside	/47-/57
COLCHICACEAE	<i>Baeometra uniflora</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
COLCHICACEAE	<i>Wurmbea capensis</i>	Garside	/47-/57
COLCHICACEAE	<i>Wurmbea spicata</i>	Watson & Hume	/71-/80,/65
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Falkia repens</i>	Watson	/71-/80
CRASSULACEAE	<i>Crassula decumbens var. brachyphylla</i>	Watson	/71-/80
CRASSULACEAE	<i>Crassula dejecta</i>	Watson	/71-/80
CRASSULACEAE	<i>Crassula natans</i>	Garside	/47-/57
CRASSULACEAE	<i>Crassula thunbergiana ssp. thunbergiana</i>	Garside	/47-/57

CYPERACEAE	<i>Ficinia bulbosa</i>	Garside	/47-/57
CYPERACEAE	<i>Ficinia indica</i>	Garside	/47-/57
CYPERACEAE	<i>Isolepis cartilaginea</i>	Garside	/47-/57
CYPERACEAE	<i>Isolepis hystrix</i>	Garside	/47-/57
DROSERACEAE	<i>Drosera cistiflora</i>	Watson & Hume	/71-/80,/65
DROSERACEAE	<i>Drosera trinervia</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
ERIOSPERMACEAE	<i>Eriospermum cordiforme</i>	Hume & Garside	/65,/47-/57
ERIOSPERMACEAE	<i>Eriospermum lancifolium</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ERIOSPERMACEAE	<i>Eriospermum pumilum</i>	Watson & Hume	/71-/80,/65
ERIOSPERMACEAE	<i>Eriospermum spirale</i>	Garside	/47-/57
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia tuberosa</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
FABACEAE	<i>Aspalathus cordata</i>	Garside	/47-/57
FABACEAE	<i>Aspalathus spinosa</i>	Watson & Hume	/71-/80,/65
FABACEAE	<i>Aspalathus tridentata</i>	Watson	/71-/80
FABACEAE	<i>Crotalaria excisa</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
FABACEAE	<i>Lebeckia plukenetiana</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
FABACEAE	<i>Otholobium decumbens</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
FABACEAE	<i>Podalyria sericea</i>	Watson	/71-/80
FABACEAE	<i>Psoralea laxa</i>	Watson	/71-/80
FABACEAE	<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
GERANIACEAE	<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Watson	/71-/80
GERANIACEAE	<i>Pelargonium auritum</i> ssp. <i>auritum</i>	Watson	/71-/80
GERANIACEAE	<i>Pelargonium myrrhifolium</i>	Watson & Hume	/71-/80,/65
GERANIACEAE	<i>Pelargonium tabulare</i>	Watson & Hume	/71-/80,/65
GERANIACEAE	<i>Pelargonium triste</i>	Watson, Hume, Garside & Low	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57,/10/82
HAEMODORACEAE	<i>Wachendorfia brachyandra</i>	Watson	/71-/80
HAEMODORACEAE	<i>Wachendorfia thyrsiflora</i>	Garside	/47-/57
HYACINTHACEAE	<i>Albuca canadensis</i>	Watson	/71-/80
HYACINTHACEAE	<i>Albuca fragrans</i>	Watson	/71-/80
HYACINTHACEAE	<i>Albuca imbricata</i>	Garside	/47-/57
HYACINTHACEAE	<i>Drimys minor</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
HYACINTHACEAE	<i>Lachenalia contaminata</i>	Watson	/71-/80
HYACINTHACEAE	<i>Lachenalia reflexa</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
HYACINTHACEAE	<i>Lachenalia unifolia</i>	Garside	/47-/57
HYACINTHACEAE	<i>Lachenalia variegata</i>	Watson	/71-/80
HYACINTHACEAE	<i>Urginea dregei</i>	Watson	/71-/80
HYPOXIDACEAE	<i>Empodium plicatum</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
HYPOXIDACEAE	<i>Pauridia minuta</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
HYPOXIDACEAE	<i>Spiloxene alba</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
HYPOXIDACEAE	<i>Spiloxene aquatica</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
HYPOXIDACEAE	<i>Spiloxene capensis</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
HYPOXIDACEAE	<i>Spiloxene minuta</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
HYPOXIDACEAE	<i>Spiloxene ovata</i>	Watson	/71-/80
HYPOXIDACEAE	<i>Spiloxene schlechteri</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
HYPOXIDACEAE	<i>Spiloxene serrata</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
IRIDACEAE	<i>Aristea africana</i>	Watson & Hume	/71-/80,/65
IRIDACEAE	<i>Aristea glauca</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Babiana ambigua</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Babiana disticha</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
IRIDACEAE	<i>Babiana villosula</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
IRIDACEAE	<i>Galaxia fugacissima</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
IRIDACEAE	<i>Geissorhiza aspera</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
IRIDACEAE	<i>Geissorhiza imbricata</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
IRIDACEAE	<i>Hesperantha</i> sp. 1	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Hexaglottis lewisiae</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Homeria collina</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Homeria miniata</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Ixia monodelpha</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Ixia paniculata</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Micranthus junceus</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Moraea angusta</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Moraea fugax</i> ssp. <i>fillicaulis</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Moraea gawleri</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Moraea lugubris</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Moraea papilionacea</i> var. <i>maythamiae</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
IRIDACEAE	<i>Moraea ramosissima</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Moraea tripetala</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Moraea viscaria</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Romulea flava</i> var. <i>flava</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
IRIDACEAE	<i>Romulea hirsuta</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
IRIDACEAE	<i>Romulea longifolia</i>	Garside	/47-/57
IRIDACEAE	<i>Romulea obscura</i> var. <i>obscura</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
IRIDACEAE	<i>Romulea rosea</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>	Watson	/71-/80

IRIDACEAE	<i>Romulea rosea</i> var. <i>speciosa</i>	Watson	/71-/80
IRIDACEAE	<i>Romulea</i> sp.1	Garside	/47-/57
IRIDACEAE	<i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i>	Watson & Hume	/71-/80,/65
IRIDACEAE	<i>Sparaxis grandiflora</i>	Garside	/47-/57
ISOETACEAE	<i>Isoetes stellenbossiensis</i>	Garside	/47-/57
JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Garside	/47-/57
JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus cephalotes</i>	Garside	/47-/57
JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Hume & Garside	/65,/47-/57
JUNCAGINACEAE	<i>Triglochin bulbosa</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
LENTIBULARIACEAE	<i>Utricularia capensis</i>	Watson	/71-/80
MESEMBRYANTHEMACEAE	<i>Carpanthea pomeridiana</i>	Watson	/71-/80
MESEMBRYANTHEMACEAE	<i>Carpobrotus acinaciformis</i>	Watson & Hume	/71-/80,/65
MESEMBRYANTHEMACEAE	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hume & Low	/65,/10/82
MESEMBRYANTHEMACEAE	<i>Dorotheanthus bellidiformis</i>	Hume & Garside	/65,/47-/57
MESEMBRYANTHEMACEAE	<i>Lampranthus filicaulis</i>	Hume & Garside	/65,/47-/57
MESEMBRYANTHEMACEAE	<i>Lampranthus glaucus</i>	Hume & Garside	/65,/47-/57
MESEMBRYANTHEMACEAE	<i>Lampranthus reptans</i>	Hume & Garside	/65,/47-/57
MESEMBRYANTHEMACEAE	<i>Ruschia geminiflora</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Corycium orobanchoides</i>	Garside	/47-/57
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Disperis villosa</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Holothrix villosa</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Monadenia bracteata</i>	Watson	/71-/80
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Satyrium odorum</i>	Garside	/47-/57
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis caprina</i>	Hume & Garside	/65,/47-/57
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis ecklonia</i> var. <i>sonderi</i>	Watson	/71-/80
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis eckloniana</i>	Garside	/47-/57
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis glabra</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis hirta</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis luteola</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis minuta</i>	Watson	/71-/80
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis monophylla</i>	Watson	/71-/80
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis nidulans</i> var. <i>denticulata</i>	Watson	/71-/80
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis obtusa</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis pes caprae</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis purpurea</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis pusilla</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis versicolor</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
POACEAE	<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Hume & Garside	/65,/47-/57
POACEAE	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Garside	/47-/57
POACEAE	<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Garside	/47-/57
POACEAE	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Hume & Garside	/65,/47-/57
POACEAE	<i>Eragrostis?</i>	Garside	/47-/57
POACEAE	<i>Lasiochloa?</i>	Garside	/47-/57
POACEAE	<i>Plagiochloa uniolae</i>	Garside	/47-/57
POLYGALACEAE	<i>Muraltia macropetala</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
POLYGALACEAE	<i>Nylandtia spinosa</i>	Hume & Garside	/65,/47-/57
POLYGALACEAE	<i>Polygala garcini</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
RESTIONACEAE	<i>Calopsis rigoratus</i>	Garside	/47-/57
RESTIONACEAE	<i>Chondropetalum nudum</i>	Garside	/47-/57
RESTIONACEAE	<i>Staberoha cernua?</i>	Garside	/47-/57
RICCIACEAE	<i>Riccia concava</i>	Garside	/47-/57
RICCIACEAE	<i>Riccia limbata</i>	Garside	/47-/57
ROSACEAE	<i>Cliffortia hirta</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
ROSACEAE	<i>Cliffortia ruscifolia</i>	Watson & Low	/71-/80,/10/82
RUBIACEAE	<i>Nenax acerosa</i>	Garside	/47-/57
SANTALACEAE	<i>Thesium spicatum</i>	Watson	/71-/80
SANTALACEAE	<i>Thesium</i> sp.1	Garside	/47-/57
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Hemimeris sabulosa</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57
SELAGINACEAE	<i>Dischisma capitatum</i>	Garside	/47-/57
SELAGINACEAE	<i>Selaginella pumila</i>	Garside	/47-/57
STERCULARIACEAE	<i>Hermannia cuneifolia</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
STERCULARIACEAE	<i>Hermannia diffusa</i>	Garside	/47-/57
STERCULARIACEAE	<i>Hermannia</i> sp.1	Watson	/71-/80
TECOPHILAEACEAE	<i>Cyanella hyacinthoides</i>	Watson	/71-/80
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Cryptadenia grandiflora</i>	Garside	/47-/57
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Cryptadenia?</i>	Watson	/71-/80
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Gnidia juniperifolia</i>	Watson	/71-/80
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Gnidia laxa</i>	Hume & Garside	/65,/47-/57
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Gnidia subulata</i>	Garside	/47-/57
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Passerina vulgaris</i>	Watson, Hume, Garside & Low	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57,/10/82
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Struthiola dodecandra</i>	Watson, Hume & Garside	/71-/80,/65,/47-/57
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Struthiola striata</i>	Watson & Garside	/71-/80,/47-/57



revised parking layout detail

* Proposal for an alternative parking area on the Rondebosch Common. It is proposed that the gravel parking area under the pine trees be restored to its natural state by moving the parking area to Sawkins Road, where a smaller car park already exists. The proposal entails enlarging the this parking area on Sawkins Road (FRC, 1992).