CHAPTER 6

Mapping the physical

Fig. 6.1 View of Wupperthal from
Singkop (Franklin 2015)

Fig. 6.2 One of the few historically documented maps by a visiting German missionary (Bilbe 2011: 28)

Mapping the physical forms part of the section on the documenting of the landscape. It is not only limited to the mapping of physical features, but also to the documentation of intangible elements within the landscape physically. This chapter will be based on the methodology described in Chapter 4 according to the physical elements highlighted by Jackson (1987). The list of elements to be documented by UNESCO was included under Jackson's categories.

6.1 OBLIGATIONS, guidelines for new work

As part of the assessment of value within the landscape, certain obligations revealed itself to the approach and implementation of the project. These obligations are informed by the guidelines developed in each of the Burra Charter and Historic Urban Landscape approach (HUL) for preservation and development within the culturally significant landscapes. According to Article 22 of the Burra Charter on *new work*, the outline of the boundary becomes important (see different definitions for work done in cultural landscapes). Boundaries are determined by the understanding of the significance of a component. When the uniformity of a component forms part of its significance (a row of houses), then the scale should be adjusted to include the entire row and not only the work on the 'missing tooth' (ICOMOS 2013). The investigation of the boundary is introduced under the first section of this chapter while the discussion on the scope of work will only be discussed in the development of the masterplan in Chapter 7.

Article 22 of the Burra Charter further comments on the design of new work in its context. If the new work forms part of a larger uniformity, 'missing tooth', then the work should follow existing buildings in *bulk, form, character and complexity in detail, but the joinery or masonry should be modified to indicate new work.* There are other areas with less contextual constraints on new work, in these areas the form and scale of the work will not affect the significance adversely. *Article 15.1 states that the amount of change to a place and its use should be guided by the cultural significance of a place and its appropriate interpretation.* The ICOMOS Charter for the conservation of historic towns and urban (HUL) areas states that "*the introduction of contemporary elements in harmony with the surroundings should not be discouraged since such features can contribute to the enrichment of an area.*" (ICOMOS 1987)

The project will base its approach on these guidelines set by the Burra Charter and HUL for new work. In order to develop a contemporary architectural language, the analysis of typology and materiality within Wupperthal formed an important aspect of the physical mapping of the landscape (see Section 6.8 Mobilty and Immobility).

BURRA CHARTER DEFINITIONS (ICOMOS 2013)
CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
Aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations

FABRIC
Physical material of a place

PRESERVATION
Maintaining of the fabric of the place in its existing state and retarding deterioration

RESTORATION
Returning to its EXISTING fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material

RECONSTRUCTION
Returning a place as nearly as possible to a known state by the introduction of new or old materials

ADAPTION
Modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses

COMPATIBLE USE
Change to the culturally significant fabic, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require minimal impact

6.2 BOUNDARIES

The general landscape is a web of boundaries (Figures 6.3- 6.4). Jackson defines two types of boundaries, one that is closely related to the function of the elements that form the boundary e.g. the agricultural fields in Wupperthal (drawn as closely as possible to the arable land). The other boundary is associated with the traditional political landscape and drawn with no relationship to topography or function but rather to isolate, protect and possibly even prevent contact (Jackson 1987: 14). The outside world is formalised in some way, through a gateway or structure. The standalone church or school (also evident in Wupperthal) proclaim its dignity and their legal system of autonomy (Jackson 1987: 14). Most prominent public space in Wupperthal finds itself here.

Jackson describes the difference between the political and residential landscape. The mapping of boundaries in Wupperthal focused gave way to the identification of land uses, clusters and patterns listed by UNESCO. While the political landscape and its associated boundaries take up a rather large area for the function it performs (Figure 6.11), it is in fact the residential landscape that carries the most significance within the cultural landscape as a sustainable land use unit (Figure 6.12).

Fig. 6.3 Closely associated boundary (e.g. river, road) (Franklin 2015)
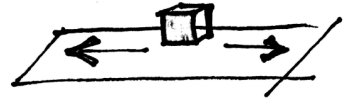

Fig. 6.4 Boundary as envelope (e.g. church) (Franklin 2015)

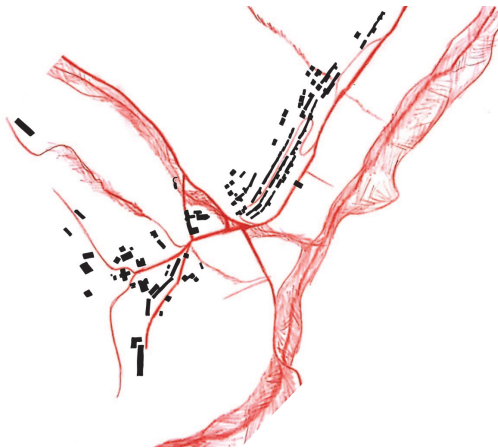

Fig. 6.5 Road as boundary (Franklin 2015)

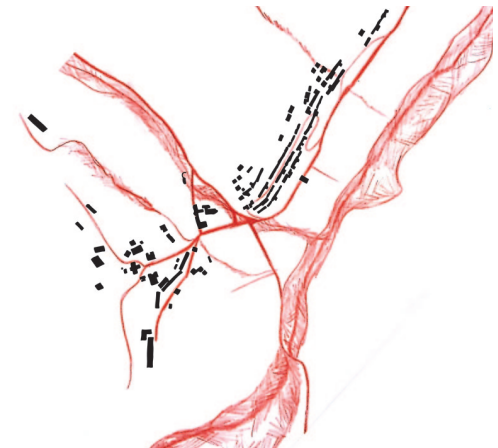Fig. 6.6 River as boundary (Franklin 2015)

Fig. 6.7 Agricultural fields as boundary (Franklin 2015)

A distinctive pattern developed from the composition of the agricultural fields as transition between the natural and build environment. River, buildings, and agricultural fields are the three building blocks for the formation of this composition in each of the fourteen outposts (see Figures 6.13).

The spatial organisation in Wupperthal follows a specific order. All 'inflow' functions implemented by the church to cater for its people sit against the foot of the Cederberg mountains (Heyns 1980: 150). These inflow functions are supported by 'enablers'. An example of this element in the landscape is the school (inflow) with the hostels (enabler) situated in the central area of the historic town. Any proposed functions that need to fulfil a specific purpose such as these should be located in the appropriate area.

6.3 Form follows function

Jackson draws direction here to the familiar, the social core, the plaza. The place where one engages with others and pass time. These spaces might be clearly defined or a mere open piece of land where individuals pass, a place of passive enjoyment (Jackson 1987: 16). Jackson believes that the greatest enjoyment for a tourist is to witness action in a public square which represents a true display of culture. He suggests that the lack of such examples in countries is a sign of social decadence. The plaza is the place where social
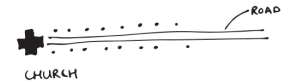
Fig. 6.11 Road leading to church
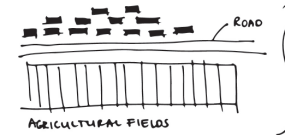
Fig. 6.12 Road between homes and fields

● Closely associated boundary (functional)
● Boundary as 'envelope' around building (see F21)
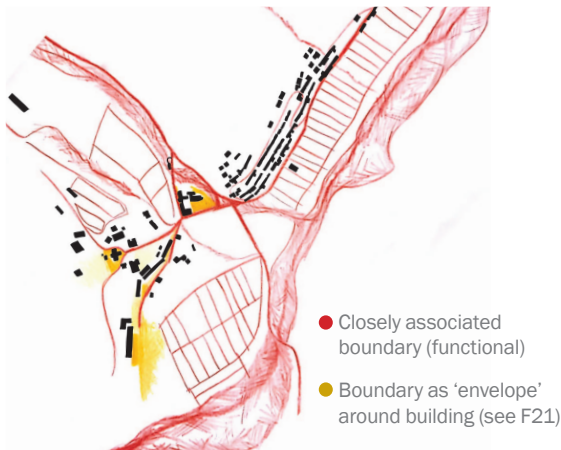
Fig. 6.8 Boundaries around prominent buildings (Franklin 2015)

● Residential landscape
● Political/institutional landscape
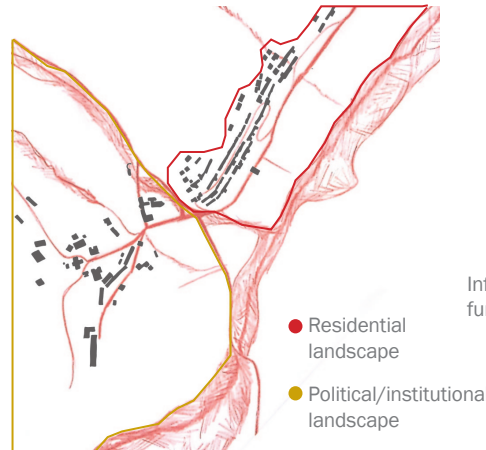
Fig. 6.9 Land use clusters in Wupperthal (Franklin 2015)

Outflow

Inflow functions

● Enabling functions

Fig. 6.10 Spatial groupings Wupperthal (Franklin 2015)

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Heuningvlei (Franklin 2015)

Wupperthal (Franklin 2015)

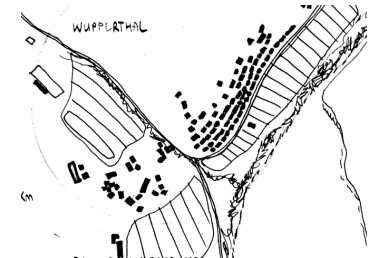Eselbank (Franklin 2015)

WUPPERTHAL (38 000 ha)

Fourteen outposts

Distinct settlement and agriculture patterns within the greater Wupperthal area in the specific combination of river, agricultural fields and built structures. All sketches were traced from Google Earth.

- F15 Suurrug
- F12 Heuningvlei
- F26 Koueberg
- F14 Grasvlei
- F19 Prins-se-kraal
- F17 Beukeskraal
- Wupperthal
- F20 Nuweplaas
- F13 Kleinvlei
- F18 Langbome
- F23 Martiensrus
- F22 Eselbank
- F24 Bo- Martien-
- F25 Langkloof

Fig. 6.13 Fourteen outposts of Wupperthal
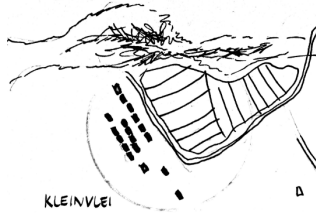
Kleinvlei (Franklin 2015)
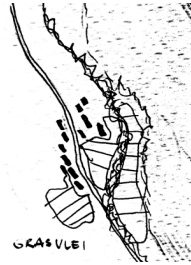
Grasvlei (Franklin 2015)
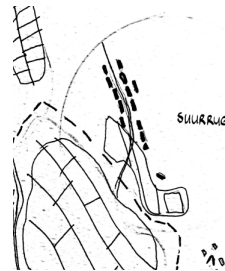
Suurrug (Franklin 2015)

Witwater (Franklin 2015)

Beukeskraal (Franklin 2015)

Langbome (Franklin 2015)

Prins-se-kraal (Franklin 2015)

Nuweplaas (Franklin 2015)

Martiensrus (Franklin 2015)

Bo-Martiensrus (Franklin 2015)

Langkloof (Franklin 2015)

Kouberg (Franklin 2015)

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order is displayed, the community's relationship to the authority, and the individuals role in society is shown. Public space serves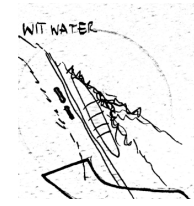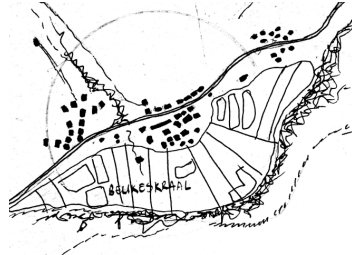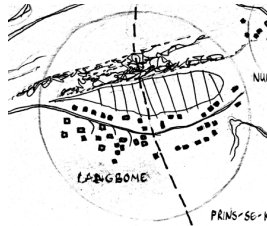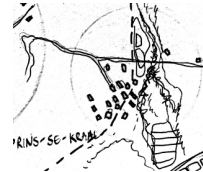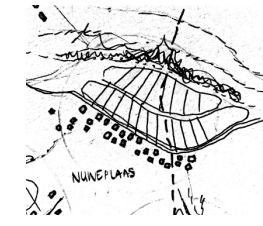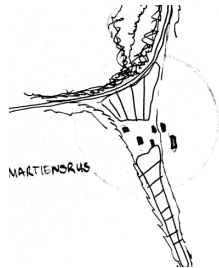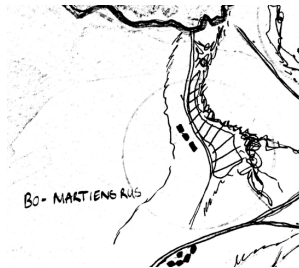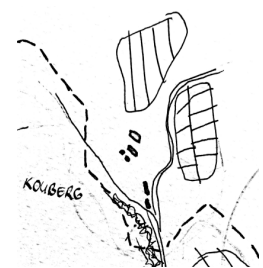 as a reminder of a communal responsibility of civic duty. Some of the most important public squares in history, thought to be celebrated as well-articulated public spaces, are in fact only periodic displays of events and the real public space occurred somewhere else.

Public space in Wupperthal displayed some of the same attributes Jackson discusses in this section. The plaza in Wupperthal is not the main area of public interface, but rather a larger market space used once a month on all pay day. Gathering space is rather found in the in-between spaces, on a small wall in front of the mission shop on the intersection of two roads. The agricultural fields close to the centre of town prove to be a space of passive enjoyment for the men working in the fields; observer without participatory obligation. The most important form of public space in fact occurs on the "stoepe" (verandas) of individual homes, relating to the intimacy of such a close-knit community in its isolation (see Figure 6.14).

6.4 ROADS

In ancient Greece, roads were sacred elements within the landscape. In mythology, they were mediators between the living and the dead. Today they still play the role of mediator, between urban and rural, public and secret space. The nucleus of the landscape was the point of intersection in roads, the *decomanus maximus* (east-west) and the *cardo maximus* (north-south). Grids were developed in Roman times around the town square and a traditionally sized piece of land (determined by use of oxen). In our modern age the road represents movement to a better sociable goal, the leaving of the family for a more stimulating place. The building of road also serve political and economic means, connecting agricultural fields with centres of distribution (Jackson 1987).

Wupperthal is dependent on the trade of products for its economic input into the community. Wupperthal is well-known for its sweet potatoes (Patats) in their tradition of bartering amongst other mission stations (informal discussion with ex-resident of Saron, January 2015). Leather shoes, Rooibos tea leaves and wood (*Widdrintonia cederbergenis*) formed part of the original traded products (Bilbe 2011). However, the trade of these products however have declined dramatically over the last decades. A large number of the community members leave Wupperthal in search for employment opportunities elsewhere.

The next spread depicts the experience of a typical visitor in Wupperthal. The user is only exposed to a limited view of Wupperthal. Roads in Wupperthal act both as a divider and connector within the cultural landscape (Figure 6.15). The main entrance road from Clanwilliam divides the political and residential

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landscape, while the road into the valley forms the connection between the church and its people. There are areas in Wupperthal that cannot be accessed by a sedan as a result of the rough terrain. When tourists visit Wupperthal, they only gain access by taking a 50km gravel route through the Biedouw Valley leading to Wupperthal or a 4x4 route from the Cederberg. Visitors typically look for the church, the shoe factory and then what they can find to eat or drink and leave again (Figure 6.15). Only a few visitors take more interest in further exploring Wupperthal for its people, landscape and charm. The images marked with red show areas where the functional needs of Wupperthal detracts from the historic nodes. Improvement of these areas will address the functional needs (presence) and enhance the experience of Wupperthal (absence).

6.5 SPACES, sacred and profane

Every society forms its own set of social boundaries and spatial orientation. Currently we see a change in the traditional use of space to the creation of a more harmonious unit. For example, where eating was once a completely separate activity, eating and social space now tends to form part of the same unit. The simple family farmstead unit was frowned upon, moving to larger farms, now only to return again to the sustainable unit of harmonious living (Jackson 1987).

Wupperthal in its totality is a reference to the latter harmonious unit. This communal agricultural system of share-cropping that modern society tries to recreate and assimilate within our daily lives has been in existence in Wupperthal for more than 200 years. Today in South Africa very few examples still exists of such a continuing landscape. This forms part of the significance of the cultural landscape of Wupperthal and the lessons to be learnt from history. Views towards this harmonious unit expose the visitor to a different and communal way of life. The most significant view over this land unit can be found from Singkop. The mountainous terrain and the entrance to Wupperthal from Clanwilliam conceal this composition from the average tourist visiting Wupperthal. Singkop is also the place where Christmas carols are sung that form part of a sacred procession during the time of the Christian faith with celebration of the birth of their King. Another reference to a sacred place is Sneeukop, one of the highest peaks in the area ,seen in a distance behind the church. (See a poem written about Sneeukop in Chapter 4, page 32)

KEY

01 Mapping
A Documentary   B Oral   C Physical

Perception
Ill defined space

Reality
Important Rieldancing
platform

Perception
Not all buildings are in use

Reality
All the buildings are in use,
even if it is only used for a
few hours a day
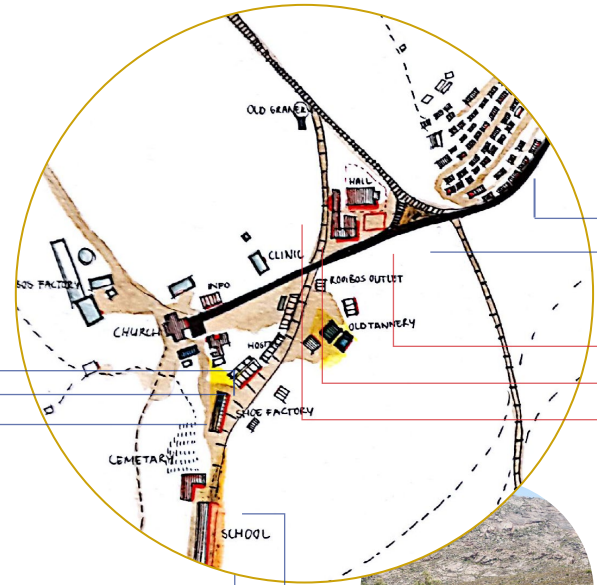
Perception
Wupperthal stood still in time
and its confinement to the
valley gives the illusion that it
did not develop

Reality
Some of the buildings are not
even 60 years old

Fig. 6.14 Perceptions and public space in Wupperthal

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Perception
The institutional landscape form the most prominent unit within the cultural landscape,

Reality
The most significant unit is the residential landscape with its agricultural fields

Perception
Wupperthal is the only town in the area,

Reality
Wupperthal consists of fourteen outposts over a diverse range of veld types (see F39 -42 for a discussion of the vegetation types)

Perception
The plaza in Wupperthal is the main area of public interface. The plaza is a larger market space used once a month on all pay day

Reality
Gathering space is rather found in the in-between spaces, on a small wall in front of the mission shop on the intersection of two roads

Perception
The agricultural fields close to the centre of town proved to be a space of passive enjoyment for the men working in the fields; observer without participatory obligation

Reality
The most important form of public space occurs on the "stoepe" (verandas) of individual homes, relating to the intimacy of such a close-knit community in its isolation

Main gravel road
from Clanwilliam

Entrance Road to
Wupperthal

Service bridge
to historic centre

Informal connection
routes

4x4 Route to the
Cederberg

Hiking route to
Kleinvlei

Route as divider

Institutional

Residential

Diagram showing the function
of roads in Wupperthal
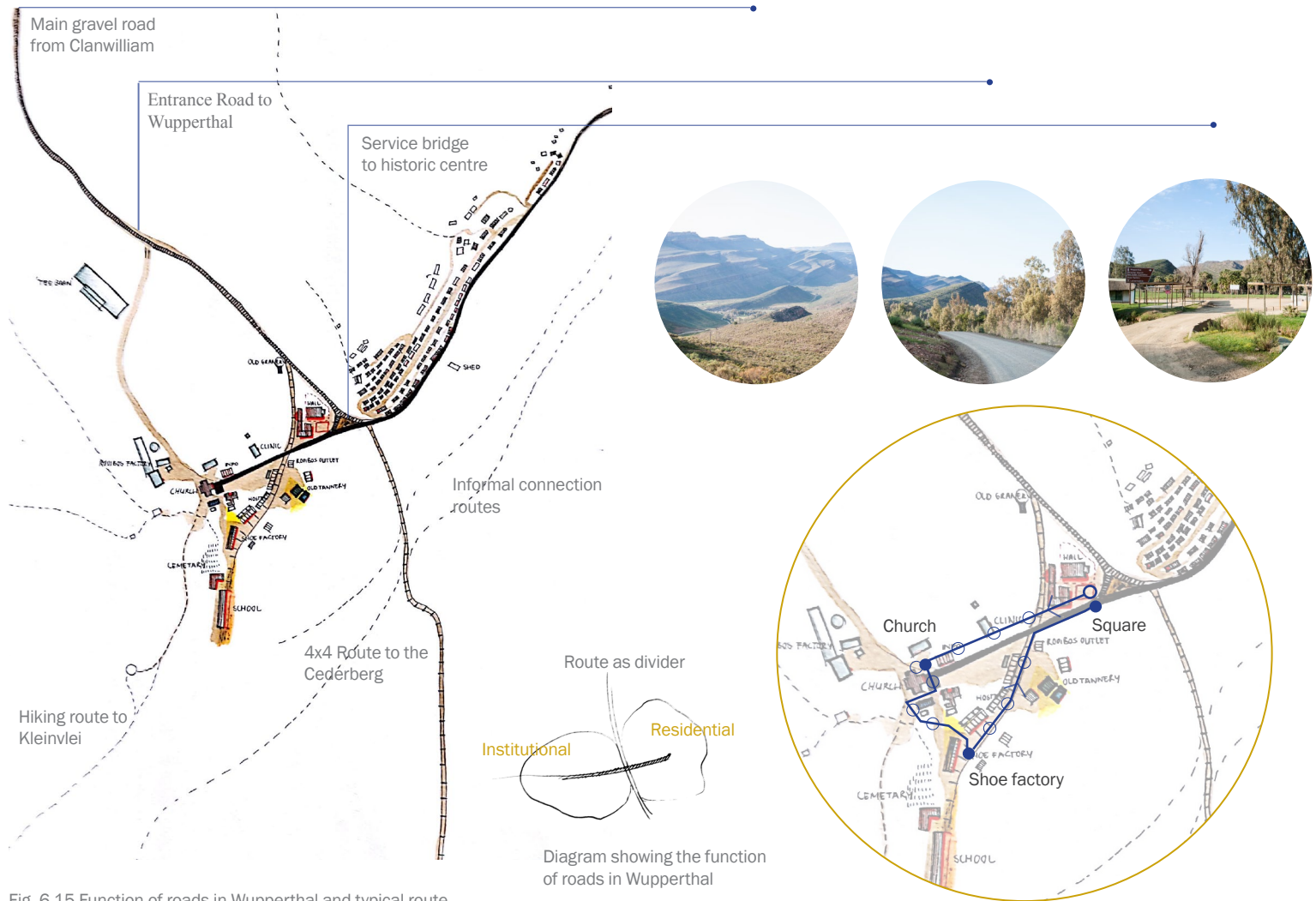
Fig. 6.15 Function of roads in Wupperthal and typical route

Church

Square

Shoe factory

Square → Intersection to church or hostel → Avenue to church → Clutter in front of church → Church

View of post office → View of work shed → Link to Shoe factory → View of backyard → Shoe factory

View from shoe factory → View from hostels → Road in front of hostels → View of mission shop → Square

01 Approaching Wupperthal

01 Wupperthal as single unit within its landscape. Strengthened with the presence of trees

02 View over entire landscape, institutional and residential. Significant view to include the experience of the town

02 View from Singkop

A

B

04 View of Agter Sederberg shrubland

03 View toward mountains

C

D

A

B

C

D

03 Views from within Wupperthal across the open field to the mountainous landscape

Fig. 6.16 Visibility within Wupperthal

6.6 VISIBILITY

Visibility has significance to the viewer. To the environmentalist – topography and vegetation will be visible; and to the architecture student – buildings. In the seen, one sees the commonplace of greatness. What is seen is also the material realisation of man's principles. Property makes man visible and accessible (Jackson 1987: 35).

Visibility on various levels informed the value of different elements within the landscape. From a distance Wupperthal is confined to the flat plains o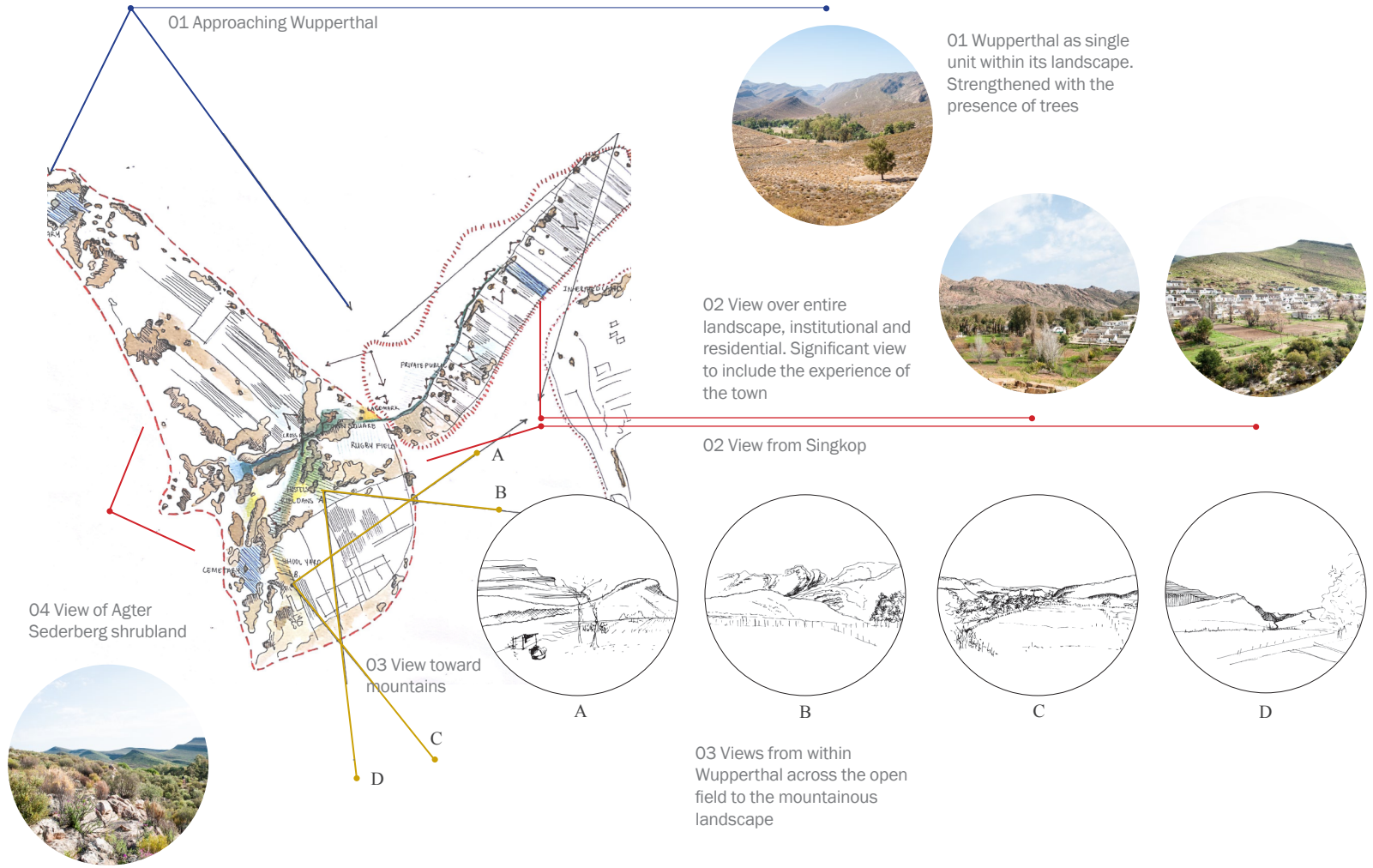f the valley that gives it an oasis-like feel in the karoo landscape. Wupperthal is framed with trees, but allows glimpses into the workings of the town as one enters. The significance of the agricultural fields are realised in the continuation of this settlement pattern and transition between nature and the build environment.

There are views from within Wupperthal where one is subtly reminded of the varied mountainous landscape. Visibility informed the development line in Wupperthal as part of the mission framework. There are areas where these views could be enhanced for the dramatic effect it creates when viewed in isolation. These 'positive' views are however affected by poor development and clutter that accumulated over the years (see Figure 6.15). Visibility plays an important role in safety and public space within Wupperthal. The entrance to the town needed to be reconsidered in terms of visibility while other views from within the town were noted as important.

KEY

01 Mapping
A Documentary B Oral C Physical

6.7 NATURAL SPACES

A TOPOGRAPHY

Wupperthal is situated on the edge of the Cederberg mountains and Karoo formations. The majority of land has low agricultural potential due to its mountainous terrain. The settlement pattern (Figure 6.13) is

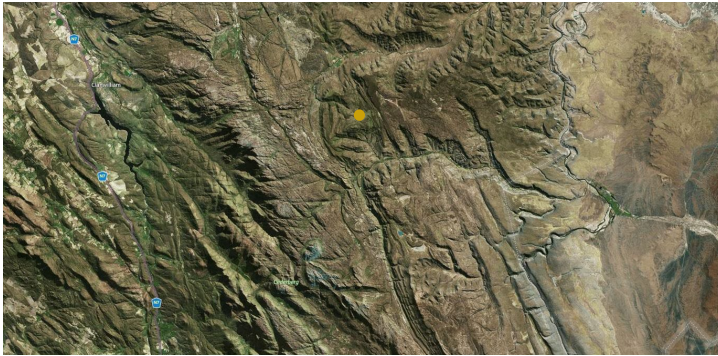
Fig. 6.17 Larger Cederberg mountain range (Google Earth 2015)

Fig. 6.18 Wupperthal in its immediate mountainous context (Google Earth 2015)

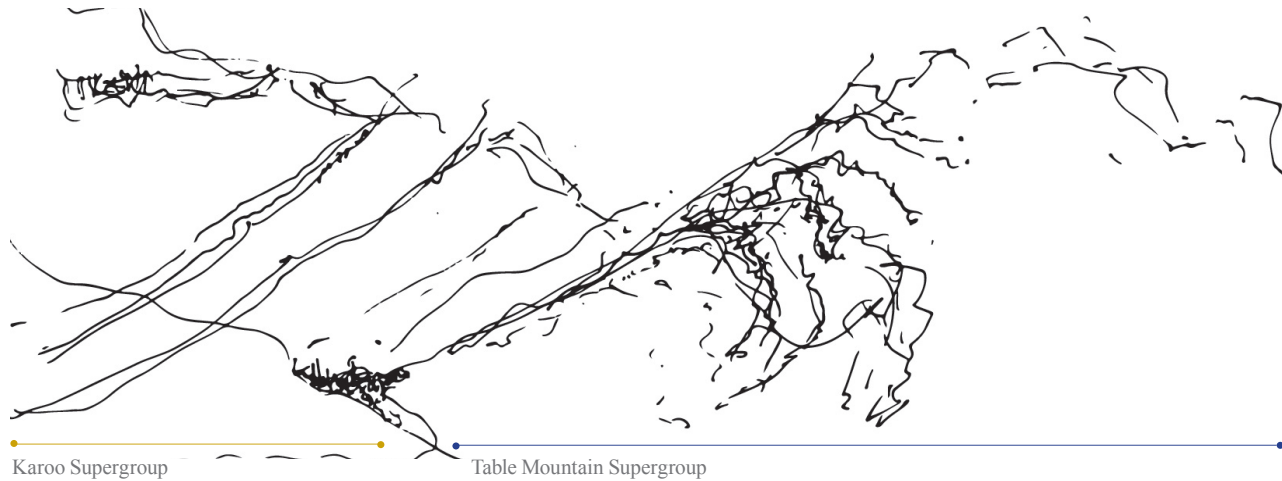Karoo Supergroup

Table Mountain Supergroup

Fig. 6.19 Approaching Wupperthal. Karoo formations to the west and Cederberg mountains to the east (Franklin 2015)

a direct influence of the topography and the location of settlement around the fertile valleys. The isolation of Wupperthal can further be ascribed to the poor road network installed in this terrain. The main gravel road to Wupperthal now lends more access to Wupperthal and can be seen in the number of day visitors visiting Wupperthal. The topography, soil properties and climate directly influence the planting communities within the greater Wupperthal area.

B GEOLOGY

Wupperthal sits on the edge of the 'Table Mountain supergroup' geological formation and 'Karoo supergroup'. The Cederberg in this area consists of predominently sandstone and shale in close proximity to Wupperthal.

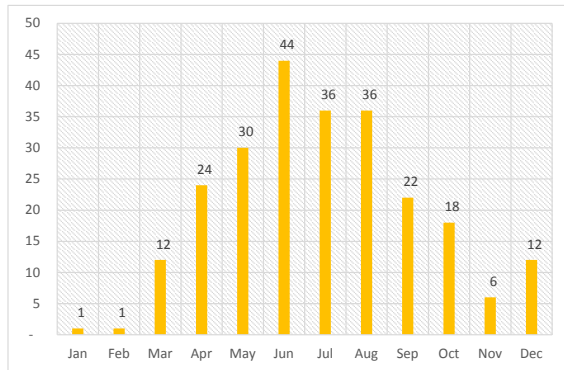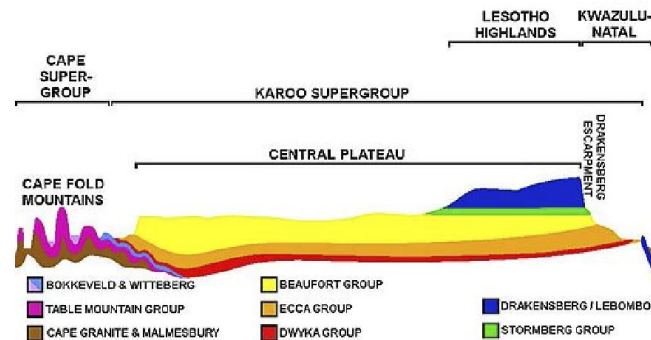Fig 6.20 Average Rainfall for Wupperthal (Weather SA 2015)

Fig. 6.21 Geological formation in Wupperthal

C CLIMATE

Wupperthal receives winter rainfall with two extreme rainfall conditions; the Cederberg receives an average of 750mm of rain per year, while the lower lying Karoo only receives an average of 300mm per year. The climate influences the proposed material to be used and the way it is constructed.

D VEGETATION

The varied landscape of the Greater Wupperthal area allows for a rich plant palette. Figure 6.26 shows the different veld types according to Mucina and Rutherford (2006). FFb 1 Northern inland shale band FFs 4 Cederberg Sandstone Fynbos, Skv 3 Agter Sederberg Shrubland, Skv 5 Tanqua Karoo (Figures 6.22-6.25). The Cederberg is a centre of endemism and therefore no other species will be included in the proposed plant palette unless historically motivated or otherwise. Unfortunately there is limited information available for their ability to be commercially grown from seed or transplanted. Some of these species are very specific to their distribution where altitude, rainfall and soil type plays an important role. There are however plant families that are easily recognised and with known growth properties.

F6.22 FFb 1 Northern inland shale band (Franklin 2015)

Fig. 6.23 FFs 4 Cederberg sandstone fynbos (Franklin 2015)

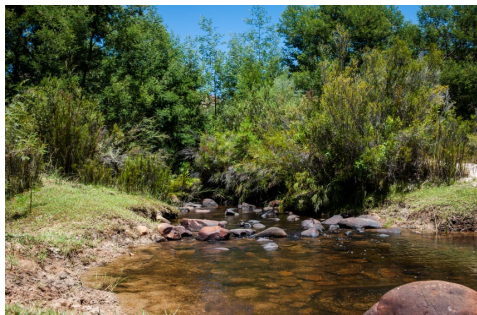Fig. 6.24 Skv 3 Agter Sederberg shrubland (Franklin 2015)

Skv 5 Tanqua Karoo

Skv 3 Agter
Sederberg shrubland

FFs 4 Cederberg
sandstone fynbos

FFb 1 Northern inland
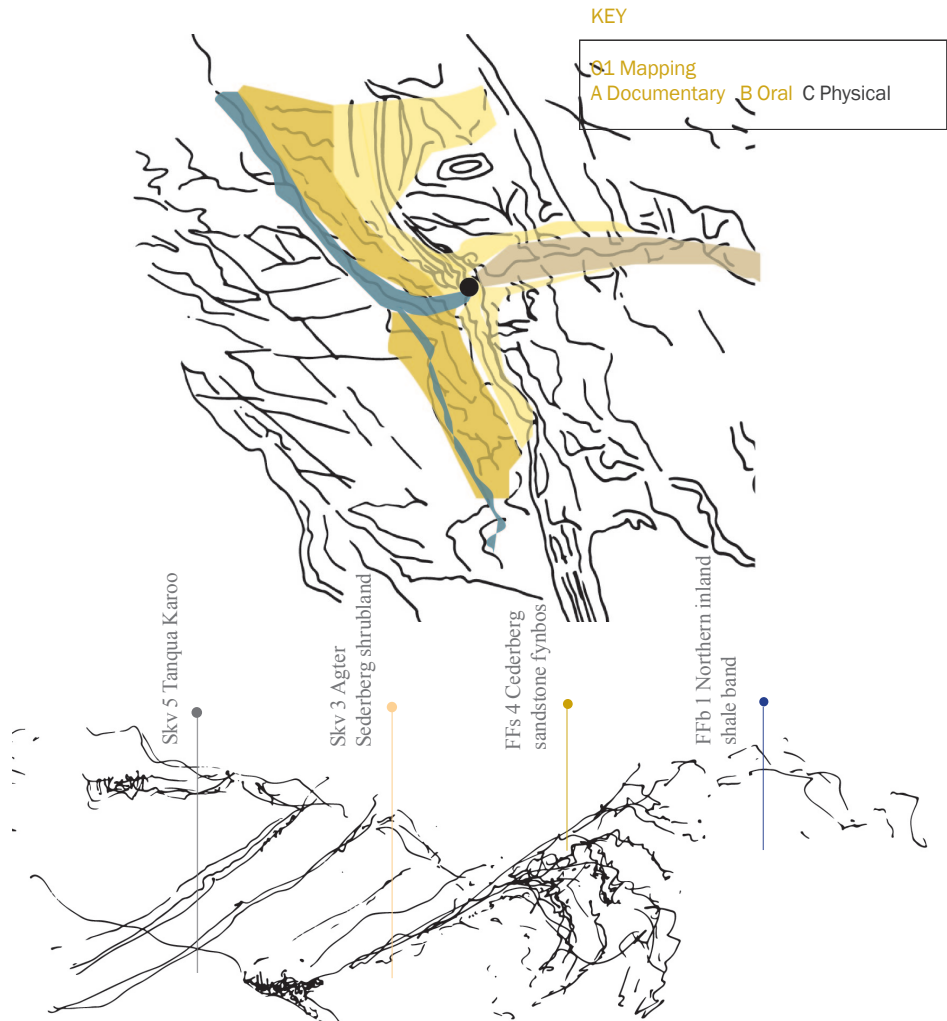shale band

Fig.6.25 Skv 5 Tanqua Karoo (Franklin 2015)

Fig. 6.26 Fourteen outposts of Wupperthal

6.8 MOBILITY AND IMMOBILITY

In the traditional landscape, when walls and fences were not practical, long-life trees and stone markers were used. Jackson describes the fields as some of the most elusive elements of the landscape (Jackson 1987). In the inhabitant landscape certain spaces are designed for temporary use. When the use changes, so does the space. Where once cattle had right of way now lays a barren land. Movable and immobile elements differ from each village where trees would be seen as permanent but rock walls as movable. The visible often signified the immobile while the intangible elements were seen as movable.

Observations in Wupperthal were directed to find the intangible properties with the way land is used in order to understand the value associated with these areas. Seemingly insignificant areas turned out to be valuable areas for cultural practices. The area in front of the old shoe factory is not only a dusty platform, but in actual fact a 'Rieldancing' platform where traditional dances of Wupperthal are practiced. The understanding of space is further informed by Lefebvre's (1968) writing on public space. The series of photographs explains his concept (also discussed in more detail in Chapter 3). The spaces of representation directs attention to the 'imaginary' and the representation of space to the designed space; the avenue of trees. The formation of these spaces are ultimately formed through its spatial practice. Once the spatial practice changes, so does the spaces according to its need. It is important to understand the formation of space and the use thereof in order to tap into the systems that already exist and not take away from the vernacular landscape of Wupperthal and its community.

6.9 HABITAT AND HABIT

Habit over the course of time resulted in the slow adaption of place. Customs form as part of the inhabited landscape. These customs and tradition remind us who we are and where we belong and the total immersion thereof the creation of a sense of place. The farmer needs to recognise the invisible potential of the land in order to bring it to its natural perfection. Wupperthal is associated with a strong sense of tradition in its isolation from the rest of the world. These traditions include the use of the Afrikaans language, traditional food such as *potjie, asbrood,* and the use of plants as medicine.

One of the traditions that formed is the use of white-washed walls. The white-washed rectangular house type was introduced to Wupperthal by the Rhenish mission society. These walls are painted white with the use of white clay from one of the outstations called Witwater. A study done by Alan Kaplan in 1980 proposed the use of a rich clay quarry for the manufacturing of tiles as economic means. Clay found in the

Mission church

Fig. 6.27 Moravian church (Franklin 2015)

Fig. 6.28 Dennelaan leading to church (Franklin 2015)

Fig. 6.29 Interior of church (protestant) (Franklin 2015)

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School | Shoe factory | Agricultural fields

Fig. 6.30 School building (Franklin 2015)

Fig. 6.33 Shoe factory building (Franklin 2015)

Fig. 6.36 Agricultural fields (Franklin 2015)

Spaces or Representation (Experience)

Fig. 6.31 Fields in front of school (Franklin 2015)

Fig. 6.34 Old tannery foundations (Franklin 2015)

Fig. 6.37 Irrigation channel (Franklin 2015)

Representation of Space (Designed)

Fig. 6.32 New toilets on school yard (Franklin 2015)

Fig. 6.35 Stoep of shoe factory (Franklin 2015)

Fig. 6.38 Onions from vegetable gardens (Franklin 2015)

Spatial Practice (Perceived)

TYPOLOGY
Mission house type:
White washed walls with stoep

Climber (grape)

Thacth (reed)

Pergola

Shoe factory, 1830

White washed facade

Stoep

Steps

Packed rock walls

Fig. 6.39 Mission House typology
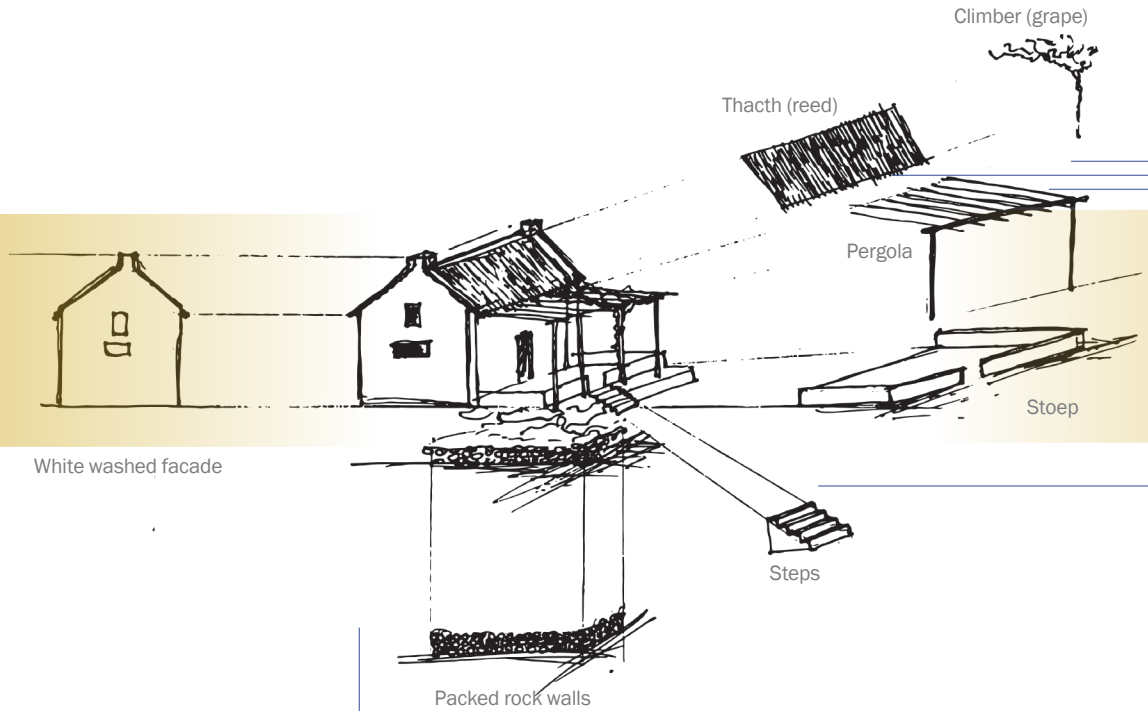
1. Rock wall as boundary

2. Retaining rock walls

3. Rock wall as fence

Stoep of shoe factory

Steps at residential home

larger wupperthal area include red and yellow clay used for the making of clay bricks. This clay source could be a valuable economic driver for the people of Wupperthal.

Rock walls in Wupperthal were used as fence lines and retaining walls. Retaining walls still feature according to their specific function in Wupperthal while rock walls as boundary or fence have been replaced by wire fence lines that are more adaptable to change in functions. Trees however are more permanent and accompany the historic core with a dusty void. Trees have been used in a variety of ways for specific functions. The analysis of the trees also placed attention on the buildings and the styles of the buildings that are not in line with the development of Wupperthal.

The typology within Wupperthal is linked to the formation of a community over 200 years; their customs, traditions and use of space influence the physical world in which they live. The spatial character of habitable structures documented enables one to understand the significance and use of space -by carrying a bed outside on the *stoep* with its pergola, during warm summer days, the stoep becomes an extension of the home. One tree becomes the meeting place and the discussion of important matters. The author chose to map these elements as 'presence' and 'absences' (described earlier in Chapter 3, concept development). Understanding the use of elements in the creation of space forms a vital investigation for the formation of an appropriate architectural language within Wupperthal. The interpretation of the understanding of the typology is discussed in the detail development chapter.

TYPOLOGY
19th Century architecture and
the use of trees and dusty voids

Trees

Structures

Agriculture

Natural systems

Fig. 6.40 Tree and facade

SCHOOL

OPEN

TREE AS FRAME

STOEP AS IMPOSER/IMPORTANCE

TREE AS EDGE

VIEW ACCROSS THE OPEN FIELD

STEPS AS INTERFACE

AGRICULTURAL FIELDS

TREE AS FRAME

trees as edge/ entrance

TREE AS MEETING SPACE

Single tree as meeting node

Trees

Tree as frame

TREE AS SHRUB

Tree pruned to act as a shrub
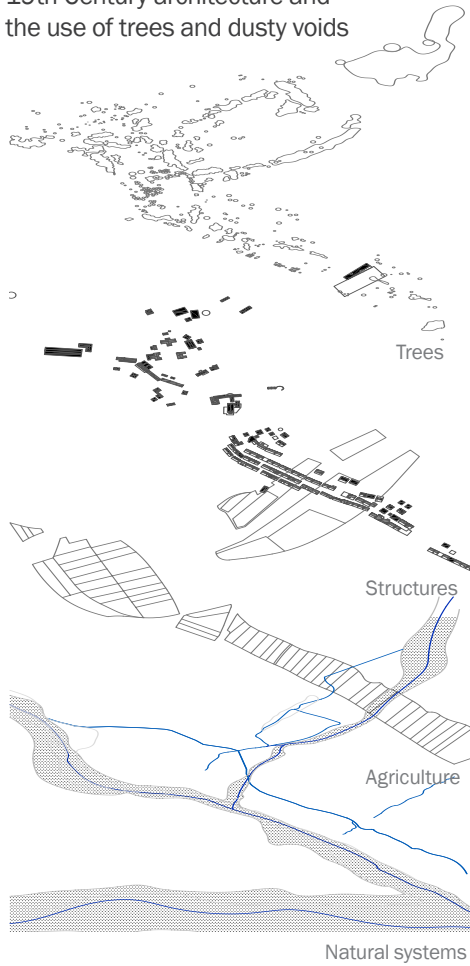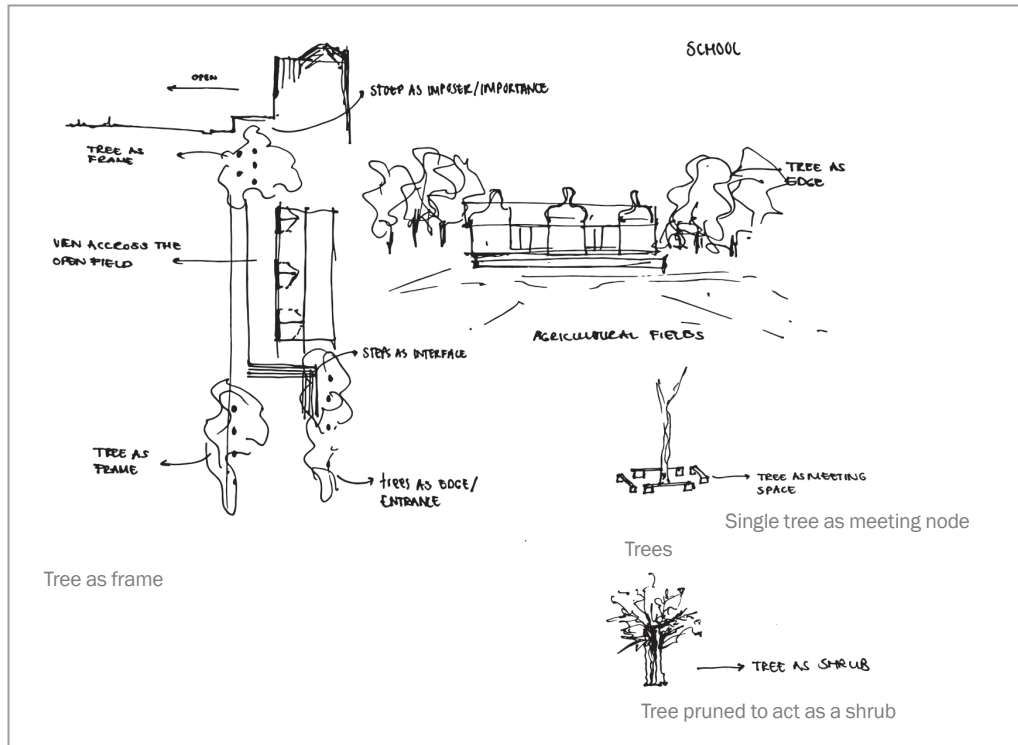

Church, 1830

Rectory, circa 1830

Post office, circa 1838

Residential unit, circa 1834

ARCHITECTURAL FACADE STYLE FROM 1830 - 2015
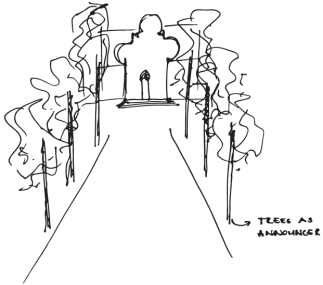
Tree as announcer

Tree as backdrop to church

Various use of trees within the Wupperthal cultural landscape (Franklin 2015)

Tree as buffer to post office on church yard

Tree as director

RESIDENTIAL

RESIDENTIAL

RESIDENTIAL

ROOIBOS FACTORY SHED

ROOIBOS SHOP

Architectural styles not in line with standards for Wupperthal

Old Farmstead, 1800

Mission shop, 1870

Residential home

Hostel, 1930

School, 1979

Town hall, 1980

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6.10 TYPOLOGY, summary

1. Steps
Steps become an important device in the transition between spaces, threshold

2. Thatch
The continuation of thatch in the architecture is important to prevent other styles from entering the Wupperthal cultural landscape
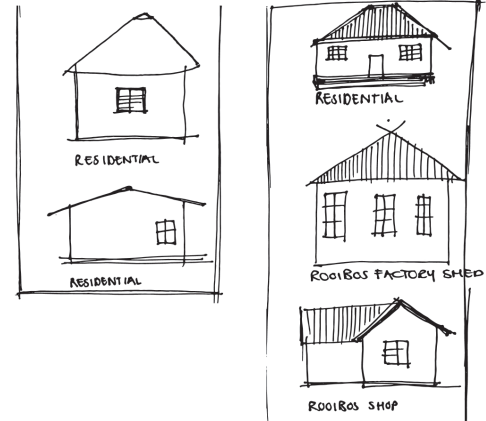
3. Trees as buffer
The different uses of trees creates an interesting threshold device

4. Tree as meeting place
The use of trees as markers for a meeting place is an important cultural phenomenon in Wupperthal and should continue to stimulate such spaces. The single street light in Wupperthal creates this same effect in the deserted town at night.

5. Pergola structure
The juxtaposition of the light material against the solid white-washed walls is an interesting element in the creation of space in the areas classified as presences. This could possibly inform the architectural style to be proposed for infrastructural structures such as ablution facilities.

6. Rock walls
Rock walls can be adapted to be used within the landscape to clearly define zones as per the historic feel of the town in different compartments

7. Stoep
The typology of the stoep informed the use of low white-washed werf walls to define the extend of the boundary around ill-defined historic elements

8. White-washed facade
Inform the bulk and character of new elements

9. Tree as announcer

PRESENCE   ABSENCE

1. Steps   7. Stoep

2. Thatch   8. White washed facade

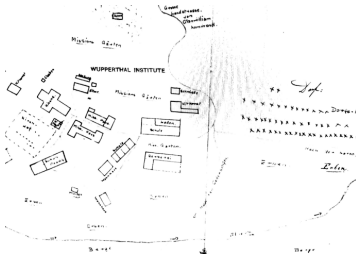3. Tree as buffer

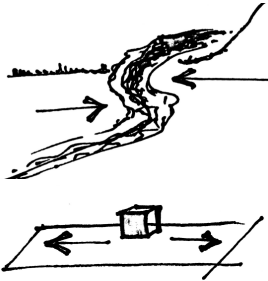4. Tree as meeting place

9. Tree as announcer
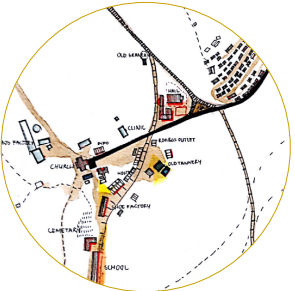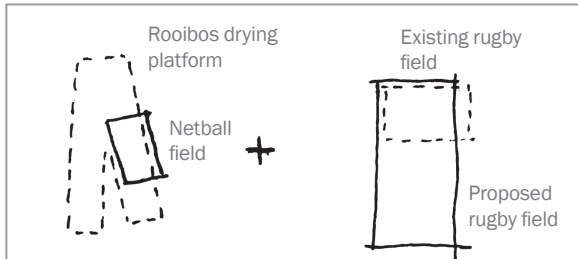
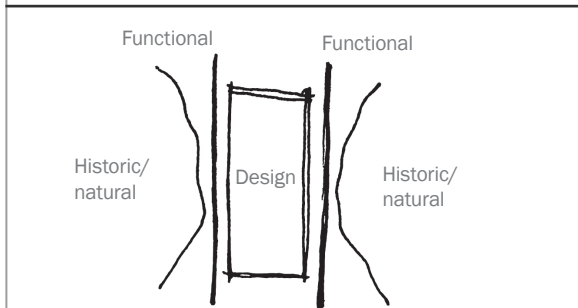5. Pergola Structure

6. Rock walls

SUMMARY OF TYPOLOGY

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SUMMARY

The table below is a summary of the significance of each mapped feature, including obligations that arise and associated vulnerability.
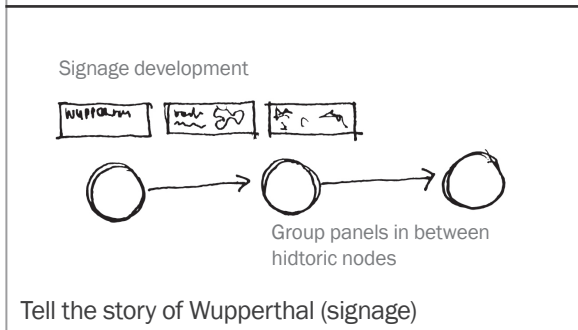
  01 Wupperthal, farm werf	**01 Historic value** S: Wupperthal operates as farm O: Continues to function as active farm yard V: *N/A*	**02 Social value** S: Church, school O: Provide support facilities (rugby, netball) V: *Loss of character*	**03 Emotional value** S: Afrikaans language O: Stimulate pride in the Afrikaans language (include poems) V: *Signage in a historical site*
	04 Aesthetic value S: Enhance historic areas O: Clear clutter, define areas of 'Absence' V: *Potential change in use of areas*	**05 Economic value** S: Daily tourism visitors O: Increase tourism facilities V: *Change in historic character*	**06 Ecological value** S: Devoid of nature in town O: Increase biodiversity in 'presence areas' V: *N/A*
    02 Boundaries	**01 Historic value** S: Mission station principles applied to landscape O: Find the interface V: *N/A*	**02 Social value** S: Lack of social space O: Include social space as part of the public interface V: *Change in character*	**03 Emotional value** S: Remembrance tradition O: Respect traditions V: *N/A*
	04 Aesthetic value S: Functional dividers O: Use functionality as part of the concept for development V: *Loss of proposed implementation if not attached to an additional function*	**05 Economic value** S: Economic opportunities are available O: Stimulate new economic drivers in-between areas V: *Change in character*	**06 Ecological value** S: Use of ornamental plants in private holes O: Increase awareness of use of indigenous plants in in-between areas V: *N/A*
  03 Perceptions, public space	**01 Historic value** S: Perceptions O: Tell the entire story of Wupperthal for personal interpretation V: *N/A*	**02 Social value** S: Sensitive community O: Respect community order in the implementation of the project (PP) V: *Rejection of project*	**03 Emotional value** S: Strong sense of community O: Keep the community of Wupperthal as a closed community V: *Gentrification*
	04 Aesthetic value S: Wupperthal stuck in time O: Preserve romance of Wupperthal V: *Lack of development*	**05 Economic value** S: Self- sustaining unit in isolation O: Preserve as self-sustaining unit V: *N/A*	**06 Ecological value** S: Unique biodiversity O: Increase awareness and appreciation for natural asset V: *N/A*

Social facilities (Netball and Rugby field)

Rooibos drying platform

Existing rugby field

Netball field

Proposed rugby field

Functionality as part of concept

Functional

Functional

Historic/natural

Design

Historic/natural

Signage development

Group panels in between hidtoric nodes

Tell the story of Wupperthal (signage)
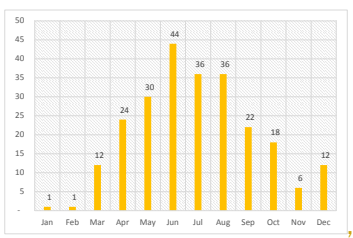
SUMMARY

04 Roads (mission route)

01 Historic value S: Formation of two 'werfs' O: Preserve two distinct historic nodes V: *N/A*	02 Social value S: Unique story O: Stimulation of pride V: *N/A*	03 Emotional value S: Distrust of church O: Opportunity of church to fulfil its original purpose V: *N/A*
04 Aesthetic value S: Experience O: Order experience of visitor V: *N/A*	05 Economic value S: Word of mouth, experience O: Find balance between economic opportunity and community as is V: *Loss of community*	06 Ecological value S: N/A O: N/A V: *N/A*

05 Visibility, sacred spaces

01 Historic value S: Historic view of space O: Challenge enclosure of space with views outward V: *Change in perception*	02 Social value S: Traditional use of space O: Respect traditional use of space but challenge for better use V: *Change in perceptions*	03 Emotional value S: Understand Christmas carol procession to Singkop O: Educate visitors V: *N/A*
04 Aesthetic value S: Large trees with voids O: Preserve areas of absence V: *N/A*	05 Economic value S: Heirloom seeds as a result of its isolation O: Establish seedbase for as economic opportunity V: *Change in function of fields*	06 Ecological value S: Tree rich valley O: Restore edge with indigenous planting between *Eucalyptus* (edges of town) V: *N/A*

06 Climate, soil

01 Historic value S: N/A O: N/A V: *N/A*	02 Social value S: Tradition as a result of climate O: Understand stoep living V: *N/A*	03 Emotional value S: Connection to land O: Include story telling V: *N/A*
04 Aesthetic value S: Thatch and pergola O: Understand use of material in terms of the climate V: *N/A*	05 Economic value S: Vernacular material as result of availability O: Investigate use of material V: *N/A*	06 Ecological value S: Centre of endemism O: Research/eco tourism V: *N/A*

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Church node

Commercial node

Development

Development

Shoe factory

Preserve historic nodes

Blocking of views

Views outward

Views outward

Enclosure of space and enhancement of views

Mass, lag time

vs

Light open

WIND

Management of wind as cooling system

Material and climate

KEY
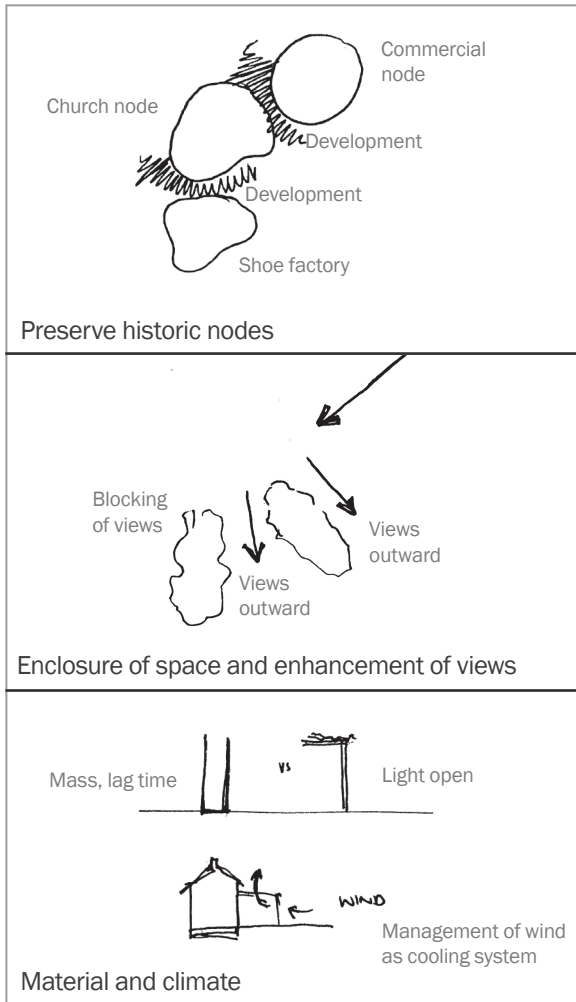
01 Mapping
A Documentary   B Oral C Physical
02 Assess significance
03 Prepare a statement of significance
04 Identify obligations
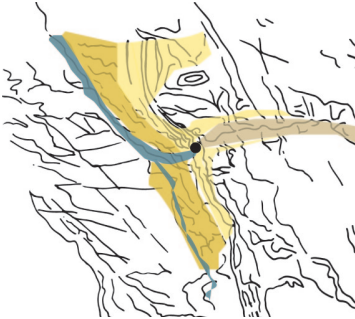05 Assess vulnerability for future use
06 Integrate into a framework

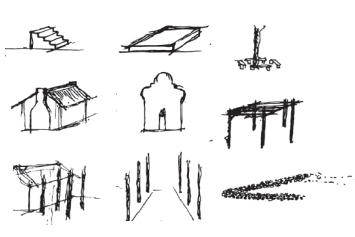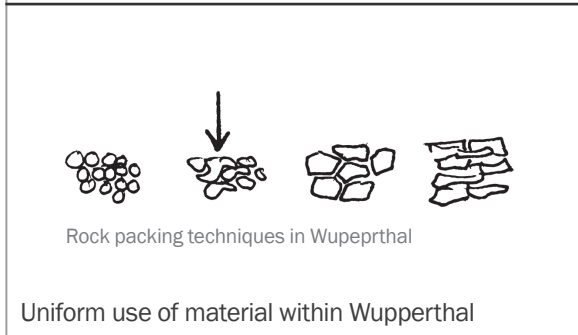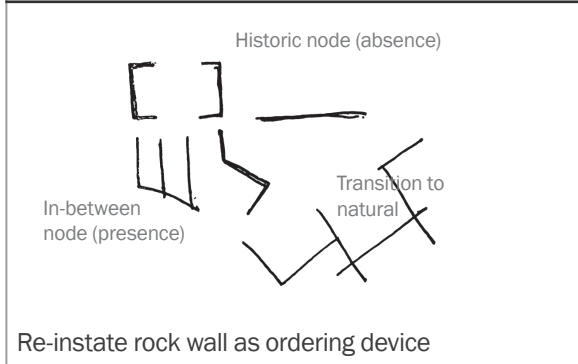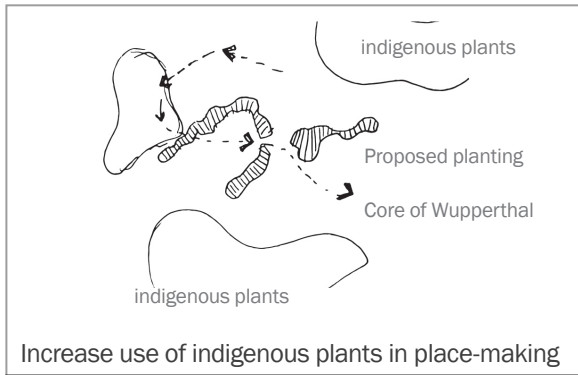FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT

● 01 Greater Wupperthal Area Framework

● 02 Wupperthal Mission Framework

● 03 Mission Route Master plan

TABLE KEY

S: Significance assessment
O: Obligation
V: Vulnerability

SUMMARY

07 Vegetation	**01 Historic value** S: Unique plant variety O: Preserve biodiversity V: *N/A*	**02 Social value** S: Medicinal plants O: Expose visitors to plant properties V: *N/A*	**03 Emotional value** S: Harmonious living unit O: Educate visitors V: *Over develop*
	04 Aesthetic value S: Indigenous plants O: Increase use of indigenous plants as tool for place-making V: *N/A*	**05 Economic value** S: Inherent plant species O: Establish nursery as part of seedbank V: *N/A*	**06 Ecological value** S: Carrying capacity of lands O: Preserve open areas and limit livestock farming V: *N/A*

08 Mobility and immobility F47 School building (Franklin 2015) F50 Shoe factory building (Franklin 2015) F53 Agricultural fields (Franklin 2015) F48 Fields in front of school (Franklin 2015) F51 Old tannery foundations (Franklin 2015) F54 Irrigation channel (Franklin 2015) F49 New toilets on school yard (Franklin 2015) F52 Stoep of shoe factory (Franklin 2015) F55 Onions from vegetable gardens (Franklin 2015)	**01 Historic value** S: Use of rock walls as fence O: Reinstate use of rock walls as ordering device V: *Lack of understanding*	**02 Social value** S: Social functions not seen O: Create facilities to support those uses of space V: *N/A*	**03 Emotional value** S: N/A O: N/A V: *N/A*
	04 Aesthetic value S: Litter in Wupperthal affect aesthetic value of areas O: Develop litter bins for the area V: *Not in line with aesthetics*	**05 Economic value** S: Rich in materials O: Use materials that can be found in Wupperthal V: *Change in historic character*	**06 Ecological value** S: N/A O: N/A V: *N/A*

10 Typology	**01 Historic value** S: Vernacular elements O: Use these elements as design informants V: *N/A*	**02 Social value** S: Tree, pergola - social stimulants O: Continuation of the use of these stimulants within the landscape V: *Lack of use*	**03 Emotional value** S: Pride in rock packing techniques O: Not necessary in line with look and feel appropriate for Wupperthal V: *Insult*
	04 Aesthetic value S: Uniformity of use O: Implement elements that could form part of a new vernacular V: *Loss of character*	**05 Economic value** S: N/A O: N/A V: *N/A*	**06 Ecological value** S: N/A O: N/A V: *N/A*

Table 6.1 Summary

Increase use of indigenous plants in place-making

indigenous plants

Proposed planting

Core of Wupperthal

indigenous plants

Re-instate rock wall as ordering device

Historic node (absence)

In-between node (presence)

Transition to natural

Rock packing techniques in Wupeprthal

Uniform use of material within Wupperthal