



ROUTE HIGHLIGHTS

THE V&A WATERFRONT:

The V&A Waterfront, which attracts roughly 24 million visitors each year, is South Africa's most-visited destination. This is hardly surprising when you think about how much it has to offer! While it is still technically a working harbour – you'll no doubt catch a glimpse of fishing boats and container ships – the V&A Waterfront is more frequently thought of as a shopping destination. Covering 123 hectares (think: 180 rugby fields), the V&A Waterfront is divided up into five shopping districts: Victoria Wharf, the Watershed, The Alfred Mall and Pier head, The Clock Tower, and Breawater Point. With more than 450 stores, you'll find everything from local designers to big international brands. For crafts and local talent, make sure you pop into the Watershed, and, if it's art or jewellery you're after, head over to The Alfred Mall and Pier head.



CAPE TOWN STADIUM:

Originally called the Green Point Stadium after a structure that previously stood here, this state-of-the-art complex was home to the 2010 World Cup. In addition to the 60,000-plus sports fans that flooded its seats during the big event, the Cape Town Stadium has hosted concerts by performers like Michael Jackson, Metallica, Paul Simon and Robbie Williams.



Today, visitors can catch a local Rugby match or even a live performance if the timing is right. But the stadium also offers daily tours for travellers on a budget—or those whose schedules don't match up with the local calendar of events.

MOUILLE POINT LIGHT HOUSE:

Green Point Lighthouse is the square, candy red and white striped beacon that is often erroneously called Mouille Point

Lighthouse because of where it stands on the edge of Mouille Point.

It is said to be the very first 'solid' lighthouse on the South African coast and was first lit in 1824. The bright colours were so that the lighthouse was distinguishable from



the surrounding cottages in 1950 when the tower was first painted in contrasting colours. Back then the lantern and dome were yellow and the top of the tower incorporated two horizontal black bands separated by a broad yellow band. In 1956 the lighthouse was painted the colours it blazons today, give or take a yellow dome. Whilst the original lights have been replaced by a single revolving beam, the tower is still very much in its original form, built by the German, Herman Schutte, who immigrated to the Cape in 1789 and settled in Cape Town. The lighthouse project was initiated by Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin, Acting Governor of the Cape between 1820 and 1821. History seems to suggest that this was done without first seeking the consent of the British government, usually the final authority in such building programmes. The lighthouse, which today is used as the Head Office of the Lighthouse Services (they own and maintain 45 lighthouses on the South African coastline), also used to sound a foghorn, installed in 1925 that sounded a 3 second blast every 30 seconds that one could apparently hear up to a kilometre away from the lighthouse. This was replaced by an electrical version on the sea wall in 1986, a few metres north of the lighthouse that apparently still sounds, but because of considerable residential development produces only a marginal noise.

ROBBEN ISLAND:

The Island can be viewed on the ocean side while passing through Seapoint. In 1964, an anti-apartheid revolutionary named Nelson Mandela was arrested and brought to South Africa's Robben Island, just west of Cape Town. He would spend the next 18 years imprisoned in an 8x7-foot cell, forced to do hard labour, and permitted only one visitor a year. Even so, Mandela went on to become his country's first



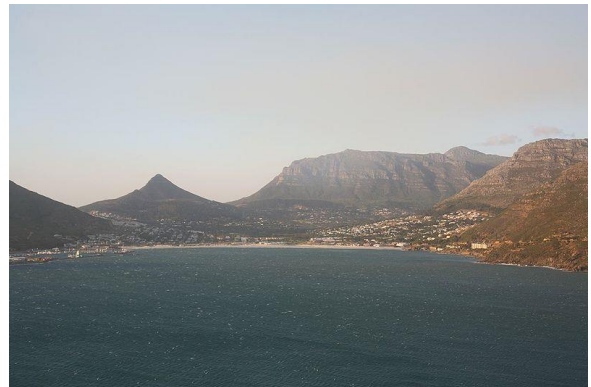
black president, a Nobel Peace Prize recipient, and known globally for his significant contributions to human rights and social justice

Atlantic Seaboard: The Atlantic Coast near Cape Town is dotted with wealthy suburbs and small, seaside villages. You'll find a variety of ocean activities; many of the small villages are the gateways to secret surf spots. Within these communities, you'll find vibrant nightlife, art galleries and trendy hotspots - gourmards take note, as some of these suburbs have high-end restaurants waiting to astound your palate. Of note are the towns of Green Point, Sea Point,



Bantry Bay, Clifton, Camps Bay, Llandudno and Hout Bay. Green Point and Sea Point are famous for their bustling night lives - Sea Point is more or less a 24 hour party town. The suburbs of Bantry Bay, Clifton, Camps Bay and Llandudno are enclaves for the rich and super rich. If you like to marvel at multi-million dollar homes that have to-die-for views of the ocean, these are your towns.

HOUT BAY: Dutch in the 18th when the Dutch established a colony in Table Bay in 1652, a great quantity of good timber was required for construction, shipbuilding other purposes. There was no large forest in the immediate vicinity of the settlement, mainly because the rainfall was not high enough. It was soon apparent that the colonists would be able to fell wood they needed in the wetter valley that lay on the other side of a low pass. As a historic and still-working fishing village, Hout Bay's local colour and scenery make it a tourist attraction among both local and international visitors. There are a variety of restaurants in the village as well as two hotels (the Hout Bay Manor and the Chapman's Peak Hotel), a number of bed and breakfasts and self-catering accommodation options. The harbour has restaurants, fresh fish outlets and craft stores, with views of the bay and boat rides to Duiker Island and around The Sentinel. Chapman's Peak Drive is a scenic century can also be visited, with the original cannons and barracks still standing on the slopes of Chapman's Peak. The East Fort is the oldest operating gun battery in the world.



The Red Bull Big Wave:

Africa surfing contest is held on the other side of the Sentinel Mountain, at the Dungeons. Some of the biggest waves in the world are found here and these attract surfers from all over the world. The competition is held during May to August, when the waves reach heights of 15ft (4.57 m) to 20ft (6.10 m)



CHAPMANS PEAK DRIVE:

Chapman's Peak is a mountain on the Cape Peninsula, with a 5.5-mile road known for its scenic beauty. The road winds from Hout Bay to Noordhoek, clinging to the side of the steep mountain almost the whole way. The road was built in the early 20th century, and boasts 114 turns in its short 5.5-mile distance. The road itself may not be long, but you'll want to take your time – not just because of the many curves, but also because of the gorgeous views. There are plenty of places to stop and enjoy the scenery along the way.



SLANGKOP LIGHT HOUSE:

Slangkop? (meaning Snake head) Lighthouse in Kommetjie? has been burning brightly since 1914,? and became fully automated in 1979. The tower's light shines 33 nautical miles out to sea from its 33M circular construction. First commissioned by Sir Francis Hely-Hutchinson (Governor of The Cape of Good Hope) to safeguard against shipwrecks on the rocky shore. One of South Africa's oldest lighthouses it emits four flashes every 30 seconds with a candlepower brightness of 5 000 000 C.D. on a focal plane of 41m above high tide.



CAPE POINT OSTRICH FARM:

The Cape Point Ostrich Farm was established in 1996 and turned into an ostrich breeding farm by the vision of Angelika Coelle.

The 65ha farm was undeveloped and only the ruins of the 19th century Cape Dutch style buildings were visible underneath the growth of many years. Dr. Coelle and his wife Angelika had a vision and within the year they had accomplished to turn the dormant land into a natural landscape breeding farm. The family run business has passed into the 2nd generation and is now managed by their daughter Catherina.



CAPE POINT NATURE RESERVE:

The Cape Point Nature Reserve sits on Cape Point, at the tip of the Cape Peninsula, and features a great variety of animal and plant life. The reserve occupies more than 19,000 acres of Cape Point, including nearly 25 miles of coastline. The old lighthouse, built in 1859, was replaced in 1911, but it still remains standing and is a popular attraction. The Cape Point



Nature Reserve is part of the larger Cape Floral Kingdom, the smallest floral kingdom in the world. Contrary to popular belief, Cape Point is not the southernmost point of Africa – nor is it the point off which the Atlantic and Indian Oceans meet. Still, the point is an absolutely beautiful spot to visit, offering spectacular views, great hiking, and excellent bird-watching.

CAPE POINT NATURE RESERVE FANICULAR:

The Flying Dutchman Funicular, also known as the Cape Point Funicular, is a funicular railway located at Cape Point. It is believed to be the only commercial funicular of its type in Africa, and takes its name from the local legend of the Flying Dutchman ghost ship.

The line runs from a lower station at the Cape Point car park, up an incline through dense fynbos to the upper lighthouse. The funicular leaves from the lower station every three minutes, comfortably accommodates 40 passengers per car, and can transport 450 persons to the upper lighthouse per hour, making it the ideal way to whisk closer to the lighthouse even during peak times.



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:

A common misconception is that the Cape of Good Hope is the southern tip of Africa. This misconception was based on the misbelief that the Cape was the dividing point between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Contemporary geographic knowledge instead states the southernmost point of Africa is Cape Agulhas about 150 kilometres (90 mi) to the east-southeast. The currents of the two oceans meet at the point



where the warm-water Agulhas current meets the cold-water Benguela current and turns back on itself. That oceanic meeting point fluctuates between Cape Agulhas and Cape Point (about 1.2 kilometres (0.75 mi) east of the Cape of Good Hope). The Cape of Good Hope is at the south western tip of the Cape Peninsula approximately 50 km (31 mi) south of Cape Town, Africa. When following the western side of the African coastline from the equator, however, the Cape of Good Hope marks the point where a ship begins to travel more eastward than southward. Thus, the first modern rounding of the cape in 1488 by Portuguese explorer Bartolomeo Dias was a milestone in the attempts by the Portuguese to establish direct trade relations with the Far East (although Herodotus mentioned a claim that the Phoenicians had done so far earlier). Dias called the cape *Cabo das Tormentas* ("Cape of Storms"; Dutch: *Stormkaap*), which was the original name of the "Cape of Good Hope".

BOULDERS BEACH PENGUIN

COLONY: In 1982 a couple of these little crowd-pleasers settled on the soft white sand between the large granite boulders that protect the beach from wind and large, stormy waves, and currently the population is estimated between 2,000 and 3,000



birds. Sadly the African Penguin has been classified as an endangered species, due to things like over-fishing, habitat destruction, pollution, and irresponsible tourism activities, and the Boulders Beach colony has also felt the effect, with numbers dwindling over the last couple of years. Thankfully, Boulders and its surrounding beaches now form part of the Table Mountain National Park Marine Protected Area, thus ensuring the beaches are safe and clean, and the penguins protected. A couple of years ago three wheelchair-friendly boardwalks were constructed to accommodate the nearly 60,000 visitors that visit the beach each year. These boardwalks wind their way through the dunes and vegetation and not only provides great viewing spots, but also protects nesting penguins and their chicks. However, you can still spot one or two of the little fellas waddling through the parking lot from time to time.

CAPE TOWN UNIVERSITY:

The University of Cape Town is a public research university located in Cape Town in the Western Cape province of South Africa. UCT was founded in 1829 as the South African College making it the oldest higher education institute in South Africa.



RHODES MEMORIAL: Rhodes Memorial, built in remembrance of Cecil John Rhodes who contributed greatly to the formation of the sub-continent, lies on the northern flank of Table Mountain, at the base of Devil's Peak. A national landmark, Rhodes Memorial lies within the Table



Mountain National Park and the views from up here are stunning, offering panoramic vistas of industrial Cape Town, out over the airport and the Cape Flats, and on a clear day, the Helderberg and Hottentots Holland Mountain range.

Built on the site where Rhodes was said to sit and restlessly contemplate his future, the memorial was designed by Sir Francis Macey and Sir Herbert Baker, and built with money raised by the citizens of Cape Town.

The memorial today is a popular venue for tea or lunch at the restaurant, which now occupies the original cottage built by Herbert Baker between 1910 and 1912. The designers used granite from the rock bases on which the mountain rests, incorporating the classical architecture so admired by Rhodes.

Forty nine steps - one for each year of Rhodes' life - lead down to a rostrum. The stairs are lined with granite walls on which statues of eight lions look out over Cape Town.

Rhodes' bust lies at the memorial, at the foot of the steps and identical to the statue in Kensington Palace Gardens in London.

MOSTERT'S Mill: The windmill, known as Mostert's Mill on de Waal Drive (M3) at Mowbray Cape Town is the only working windmill in Africa, south of the Sahara. In the beginning windmills constructed at the Cape were often damaged by the strong winds. The Dutch "Here Sewentien" (Council of Seventeen) decided in 1717 to send out masons, carpenters, bricks and materials on the ship *Meijnden* to erect a more efficient mill. This mill was called the "Oude Molen" but sadly all that remains of this historic mill is the place name. Mostert's Mill is a farm windmill (small) and was built about 1796 to the new standards and survives today as a monument to those early artisans.



Mostert's Mill is a truncated tower-mill with a revolving cap (thatched roof) that allows the sails to be turned into the wind. This type of mill is called a *Grond Zeile* by the Dutch and refers to the fact that the sails are serviced from the ground. There is no equivalent English term for Grond Zeile. This Grond Zeile mill is usually found where there is no obstruction to the wind.

GROOTE SCHUUR HOSPITAL:

Groote Schuur Hospital is locally renowned as the training ground for some of South Africa's best doctors, surgeons and nurses. Internationally, Groote Schuur gained global fame when, in December 1967, a young UCT educated surgeon named Dr Christiaan Barnard completed the world's first successful human heart transplant on Louis Washkansky



(who was suffering from heart complications brought about, primarily, by his diabetes).

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