

DISTRICT SIX PHASED REDEVELOPMENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

HWC REF: 21121706

submitted in terms of Section 38(4) of the NHRA (1999)

REDEVELOPMENT OF ERF 177646 AS PART OF RESTITUTION PROCESS, DISTRICT SIX, CAPE TOWN



AIA

8 August 2022

Prepared by Rennie Scurr Adendorff for Delta BEC on behalf of
Department of Land Reform and Rural Development

This document is set up for printing A4 double sided/back-to-back

For optimal on-screen reading, set up for two page viewing.





TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY2

1.0. BACKGROUND4

1.1. Purpose of Report

1.2. Statutory Context

1.3. Process to Date

1.4. Study Methodology

1.5. Limitations

1.6. Statement of Independence

2.0. OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT5

2.1. Site Description

3.0. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT 10

4.0. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE SITE AND ITS CONTEXT 12

4.1. Introduction

4.2. Pre-Colonial History

4.3. District Six

5.0. RELEVANT PRIOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS 16

5.1. 1996 ACO Survey

5.2. ACO Excavations: Horstley, Stuckeris and Tennant Streets

5.3. 'Pilot Project' Monitoring

5.4. 2015 Monitoring: Q2 Block

6.0. EXISTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INDICATORS FOR MONITORING 17

7.0. HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE 18

7.1. Background

7.2. Grading

7.3. Statement of Significance

7.4. Identified Archaeological Heritage Resources

8.0. ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS 25

8.1. Background and Method Statement

8.2. Likely Impacts to Archaeological Resources Identified

8.3. Proposed Mitigation

8.4. Mapping of areas of potential archaeological sensitivity

9.0. PUBLIC CONSULTATION28

10.0. CONCLUSION.....29

11.0. RECOMMENDATIONS.....29

LIST OF FIGURES 30

REFERENCES..... 31

ANNEXURES

Annexure A: HWC RNID 33

Annexure B: HWC S35 Permit for Rubble Removal, 4/3/2020 34

Annexure C: HWC S35 Permit for Geotesting, 14/2/2022 35

Annexure D: HWC S35 Permit for Site Levelling, 4/7/2022 36

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Name

Erf 177646, Phase 4 of the current redevelopment programme, and formerly Parcel P.

Location

New Hanover Street, District Six ; S 33°55'57.11" ; E 18°26'5.04"

Locality Plan



Development Description

The site is to be developed under low rise dwellings that respect the historic street grid as far as possible. Houses will comprise one of two unit typologies, with row houses predominating, and larger units occupying corner locations.

Detention ponds will be located along the northern edge of site, and these will serve as public spaces, together with a central public open space that will provide space for sports and recreational activities.

Heritage Resources Identified

While the whole site carries exceptionally high significance in terms of its social history, and inclusion within the Grade I District Six area, archaeological significance has been ascribed to those sites where the oldest fabric might persist, or where sites were located that held exceptionally high social significance.

- High Significance
 - Area of 17-23 Blythe Street - could contain possible old fabric and material related to market gardening in the mid to late C19th
 - 273-297 Hanover Street - comprises two mid-C19th development areas, with infill of indeterminate mid to late C19th origin, and potentially the remains of a mid-late C19th well at the north eastern extent of the block;
 - AME Church and Bethel Institute - sites of very high social significance; potential to yield artefactual material related to religious activities
- Moderate Significance
 - Avalon Cinema Block - site of moderate social significance; it is not anticipated that this site will yield much of archaeological significance, but any cultural material associated with the cinema would represent tangible expression of District Six cultural life

The fabric of roads and pavements is of recognised historic significance, and it holds archaeological significance as representative elements of the materiality of District Six. The site of the EOAN Group activities at Isaac Ochberg Hall is outside of the project area and therefore not of significance.

Anticipated Impacts on Heritage Resources

In light of the extensive levelling operations required to develop this piece of land, destruction of surviving archaeological material, sites, features or deposits is likely to be complete.

Conclusions

As has been indicated in previous submissions (RSA, 2020a, 2020b, 2022a-c), a relative wealth of prior assessments exists. In addition to these sources of information, the many historic plans, maps and surveys also allow us to plot the location, extent and alignments of the old building footprints and street grids. This all allows for fairly confident prediction as to what is likely to be encountered during development activities on site.

The urgency of this redevelopment project cannot be overstated, and is appreciated by all parties involved. This urgency, arising from the unacceptably long wait imposed on recipients for their houses, the existence of the court orders, and the further delays imposed by two years of Covid restrictions -

has implications for the undertaking of archaeological mitigation on site.

It is the opinion of this author that to call for extensive, systematic survey across site at this point in time would be misguided, and contrary to any claims the discipline of archaeology might hope to have to being a tool for social justice and, indeed, restitution. The social histories of the site are captured in the District Six Museum, the many academic and popular works on the area and, significantly, in the lives, memories and stories of the returning residents. Given this wealth of information about the people, life, culture and society of District Six, any possible light that archaeology could hope to shed on site development, site characteristics, fabric, or form, or what life was like in District Six has to be secondary to the return of the former residents.

While the possibility of making significant chance finds cannot be overlooked, it is nonetheless, reasonable to make assumptions about the material to be found, its distribution, context and degree of preservation, as well as the significance of various objects, items and features. Such finds are likely to include domestic debris, building material and other waste items in the upper layers - correlating with the fill removed from Parcel N (Phase 5) in 2020. On Erf 177646, the site history militates heavily against significant finds remaining intact, or *in situ*.

In light of these factors, this report has identified a limited number of selected sites that could warrant mitigation arising from their age, potential to shed light on the early development of District Six, or provide tangible traces of cultural, social or religious life. Monitoring of site clearance in these areas is proposed, and excavation is not indicated unless significant, *in situ* material, fabric or deposits are identified in this process.

Recommendations

- This report should be endorsed as fulfilling the requirements of S38(3);
- The archaeologist is to debrief workers on site of the locations of sensitive areas, and instruct the machine operators to exercise due care in clearing the rubble overburden in those identified areas;
- The archaeologist must monitor earthmoving in the areas where there is likely to be remaining fabric, these areas are:
 - Area of 17-23 Blythe Street (updated from 21-23 following further refinement of research as part of the HIA process)
 - 273-297 Hanover Street (updated from 273-284)
 - AME Church and Bethel Institute Site (updated from AME site only)
 - Avalon Cinema Block.
- Workplans should be submitted that propose the archaeological methodology for mitigating each of those sites should significant, *in situ*

material/features/fabric be encountered during site clearing;

- Where significant, *in situ* material is identified during site clearance at these sites, work in that area should cease, and the monitoring archaeologist should notify HWC through the Case Officer;
- If it is deemed necessary, systematic excavation should be undertaken to mitigate the site prior to its destruction, this should be initiated in terms of the workplans submitted;
- All collected surface material, and securely provenanced material arising from systematic excavations is to be prepared and submitted to Iziko for curation and storage;
- Granite kerbstones should be retained for reuse as far as is feasible;
- Where feasible, to mitigate the loss of this historic fabric, the location, alignment and extent of historically cobbled surfaces should be memorialised through paving, rather than tarring those roads, and/or reinstating cobbled sections in paving or other surfaces;
- If human remains are uncovered, work must cease until the project archaeologist and HWC have been notified, the significance of the material has been assessed and a decision has been taken as to how to deal with the findings.
- A close out report should be submitted to Heritage Western Cape once all earthmoving and archaeological work on site is completed; a copy of this report is to be uploaded to SAHRIS.

Author and Date

Katie Smuts - Archaeologist and Heritage Practitioner
08/08/2022

Bio of Author

Katie Smuts holds an MPhil from UCT in Archaeology, having specialised in archaeological analysis of historic built fabric and forms. Her BA (Hons) was in Western Cape rock art. Katie has worked as a commercial archaeologist, as a Heritage Officer for the national Heritage Agency, SAHRA, and as Manager of the National Inventory at SAHRA. Katie currently works for Rennie Scurr Adendorff Architects as archaeologist and senior heritage practitioner.

Katie serves on the Steering Committee of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) Cultural Resources Management subcommittee, and holds accreditation in rock art, coastal shell middens, Stone Age archaeology and grave relocation. Katie is a member of the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners (APHP), Stanford Heritage Committee (SHC) and Chair of the Overstrand Heritage and Aesthetics Committee (OHAC).

1.0. BACKGROUND

1.1. Purpose of Report

Katie Smuts of Rennie Scurr Adendorff has been appointed by Delta BEC to submit a Notification of Intent to Develop pertaining to the proposed redevelopment of several erven in District Six, comprising Phases 4, 5 and 6 of the Restitution Housing Project. The affected properties, totalling 87 827.22m², have been grouped as three development parcels and therefore each parcel will be handled through a separate heritage process. While we acknowledge that the three phases could be developed under a single HIA, separating the parcels is the best way to expedite processes to facilitate efficient roll out of the project (Figure 1).

The identified parcels are to be redeveloped for housing as part of the wider District Six restitution process which aims to return land to 954 families dispossessed as a result of the Group Areas Act of 1950 and subsequent forced removals from District Six between 1966 and 1978. This restitution process has recently been the subject of Constitutional and Land Court judgements in 2018 and 2019, which has prompted the government to expedite matters. The three parcels earmarked for redevelopment are intended to provide 467 dwellings on the various land parcels.

This AIA pertains only to the parcel of land identified as Stage 4, formerly Parcel P, comprising Erf 177646 which is 28955.84m² in extent.

NIDs for the remaining affected erven, comprising Phases 5 and 6, will be submitted subsequently.

1.2. Statutory Context

The sites fall within the SAHRA proposed Grade 1 area for District Six. The vacant, ungraded properties total some 87 827.22m² in extent (see Table 1), and the application triggers Section 38(1)c(i) of the NHRA. This report is submitted in fulfilment of the RNID from HWC which called for an integrated Heritage Impact Assessment inclusive of an Archaeological Impact Assessment.

1.3. Process to Date

A previous application was submitted by RSA in terms of Section 35 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999). The March 2020 permit application pertained only to archaeological monitoring of the removal of the rubble for the purposes of site clearance on what was previously Parcels

P (Phase 4) and N (Phase 5). The proposed activities did not extend to any excavation into the archaeological deposits below historic ground level, nor to any development related activities; Parcel P/Phase 5 was later dropped from the process, and no activities took place on that parcel. This permit was granted (see Annexure B), and monitoring was undertaken from June 2020 onwards.

A further Section 35 permit has been granted to allow for archaeological monitoring of the necessary geotechnical testing that was undertaken as part of the preparatory phase of the redevelopment process (Annexure C). This permit applied to all parcels proposed for redevelopment under this restitution process. The work undertaken in monitoring the mechanical excavation of the geotesting holes, has informed the compilation of this AIA, and the closeout report for this work is still outstanding.

Beyond these two previous processes, it should be noted that, in efforts to expedite the redevelopment of the various parcels, it has been decided to undertake the archaeological exploration of the development areas as separate Section 35 processes and, to this end, a submission has been made to HWC to manage the process of site levelling in preparation for development.

This permit will uncouple the initiation of development activities on site from the wider process of plans approval. This will allow site levelling to be undertaken across all sites simultaneously whether the HIA processes for each is completed, and is necessary in light of the specifics of this development which include the court order in place, the urgency of the work and the degree to which the parameters of the development are predetermined.

1.4. Study Methodology

- Site visits have been undertaken to inspect the parcel of land proposed for development;
- Extensive research has been undertaken of primary sources relating to the development and history of District Six;
- Existing reports pertaining to development applications and previous archaeological investigations within District Six have been consulted;
- Mapping and analysis of historic plans, surveys, photographs and aerial imagery has been undertaken;
- Specialist input has been sought from archaeologists and heritage practitioners conversant with development applications within District Six.

Note on naming conventions

In 2020 Keizergracht was renamed Hanover Street. This road is referred to in this document either as Keizergracht or New Hanover.

This should be understood as distinct from the historic alignment of Hanover Street, referred to simply as Hanover Street.

Where Hanover Street has been reinstated along the alignment of historic Hanover Street within the Q2/Phase 3 development, and extending through the Phase 5 development area, this is referred to as Old Hanover.

1.5. Limitations

There have been no limitations during the compilation of this AIA aside from the limited time available to conduct more in depth research, exacerbated by the remaining Covid restrictions still in place during the compilation of this report.

This report is necessarily only based on a combination of research, site survey and prior knowledge of the nature of archaeological resources in the area. While this is useful to characterise anticipated archaeological resources, it cannot account for the nature, extent or degree of preservation of remnant features, sites or deposits.

1.6. Statement of Independence

Neither the author of this report, the staff of Rennie Scurr Adendorff nor any other professionals involved in this submission has any legal ties to DALRRD, Delta BEC or any other professionals involved in this proposal. There is no financial gain tied to any positive comment or outcome.

2.0. OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

2.1. Site Description

Erf 177646, formerly known as Parcel P and now Stage 4 and the subject of this NID lies between the newly renamed Hanover Street - previously Keizergracht - and Constitution Street, in a central and significant area of what was, historically, District Six (Figure 1). The erf measures some 28 955.84m².

The piece of land is west of Vogelgezang Street, but was historically bounded by Blythe and Horstley Streets to the west, Eckard Street to the north and Plymouth Road to the south, with the eastern extent intersecting St Leger Street and Dover Street. Upper Ashley Street Preparatory School, currently operating as Y2K College, lies over Constitution Street to the south. To the west of Erf 177646 is the land developed in Phase 3 of this project (Block Q2).

The land is vacant, and currently occupied by homeless squatters living in informal houses, particularly along Hanover Street. The land has been extensively altered over the past forty years, adding to the disturbance caused initially by development of District Six and then its destruction.

The site slopes from south to north, with a construction camp in the north west corner, and is covered by demolition rubble that constitutes both material from the destruction of the structures on it in the 1960s and 1970s and the importation of levelling and fill material that has occurred variously in the 1980s and more recently.



Figure 1. Locality Map, location indicated in red (top left), the boundary of District Six, showing all parcels earmarked for redevelopment (below left), and Erf 177646 in context (top right) and detail (bottom right) (RSA, 2021).



Figure 2. Phase 4 during site levelling, view to north west (RSA, 2020)



Figure 4. Phase 4 during site levelling, view to north (RSA, 2020)



Figure 3. Phase 4 prior to site clearing, view to west (RSA, 2020).



Figure 5. Phase 4 during site levelling, view to west (RSA, 2020)



Figure 7. Phase 4 current condition, view to south east (RSA, 2022)



Figure 9. Phase 4 current condition, view to south west (RSA, 2022)



Figure 8. Phase 4 current condition, view to north east (RSA, 2022)



Figure 6. Phase 4 current condition, view to north west (RSA, 2022)



Figure 10. North western extent of Phase 4 (RSA, 2022)



Figure 12. North western extent of Phase 4 (RSA, 2022)



Figure 11. North western extent of Phase 4 (RSA, 2022)



Figure 13. North western extent of Phase 4 (RSA, 2022)

3.0. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The activities proposed in terms of this application pertain to the court ordered redevelopment of parcels of land in District Six to accommodate the resettlement of a number of families previously evicted from District Six.

This application presents an exceptional situation whereby the verified claimants of the land have had inputs to the proposed layout and form of the redevelopment thus far. These inputs have included that the verified claimants are steadfast in their determination to return to an urban environment similar to what they were forcibly evicted from. This entails the creation of an urban landscape comprising low to medium rise and comprises duplex row and terrace housing with a mix of home and small-scale retail, commercial activity set among largely existing community facilities.

In addition to the rebuilding of residences, it is intended to reinstate, as far as possible, the historic District Six street grid. Modern road regulations, however, as well as the need to accommodate vastly larger numbers of cars within and along the streets, mean that some divergence from the historic alignments will be necessary and unavoidable. Due to the extensive site redevelopment necessary, as well as the need to build safe, modern roadways, the roads will be rebuilt in their entirety, and it will not be possible to retain the historic road surfaces, although it is intended to retain and reuse, where feasible, the old granite kerbstones. .

The development will require extensive cut and fill to accommodate the slope of the property and prepare the platforms on which to build. The differences in levels will be addressed through the creation of extensive retaining walls between properties within each block.

The redevelopment will require stormwater management, and it is intended to address this through the creation of detention ponds between Old and New Hanover Streets. The detention ponds will be designed to be sufficiently shallow that they can be utilised as communal public spaces, and not pose any public safety risks. A large, central public open space is to be created to provide for recreational activities.



Figure 14. Site plan showing the layout, and extent of coverage proposed in terms of the development (D6 ADE-JV, 2022)



Figure 15. Sections through site showing the extent of cut and fill necessary to create the patforms for construction (D6 ADE-JV, 2022)

4.0. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE SITE AND ITS CONTEXT¹

4.1. Introduction

The history, development and subsequent destruction of the wider area of District Six has been the subject of extensive academic and public discourse. The information provided below speaks only to those aspects of the site's history and development that is pertinent from an archaeological point of view. Further historical background is provided in the HIA.

4.2. Pre-Colonial History

The slopes of Table Mountain were used as hunting grounds and grazing lands by the San and Khoe, respectively, prior to the arrival of European settlers at the Cape, as is frequently attested to in traveller accounts and journals.



Figure 16. c.1627 etching of Dutch bartering copper for Khoe sheep for in Table Bay (Worden et al., 1998: 22)

As the area was historically well supplied with freshwater arising from the many streams and watercourses that traversed it, it is likely that this specific area was exploited by these people in pre-colonial times. Such traces of their presence as may be expected would include artefactual material such as stone tools, ostrich eggshell and similar cultural material. The time elapsed since the earliest development of the area, however, as well as the extent of the development and subsequent demolitions that have occurred militate against any intact, *in situ* material being likely.

The displacement of indigenous people from these areas began with the earliest arrival of the European settlers, resulting in their active exclusion from lands that were significant both as seasonal food sources and culturally important gathering places.

¹ Halkett and Hart 1996a, 1996b; Bickford-Smith et al, 1999; le Grange, 2003; Lea, 2007; Malan 2003; Mammon and le Grange, 2012; Townsend 2013a; Worden et al, 1998

4.3. District Six

The area of District Six where the development area is located was originally part of Zonnebloem Farm, which had been granted in 1707. From 1831, upon the death of Alexander Tennant, tracts of farmland were subdivided off and sold to developers. Demand for land increased throughout the C19th following the emancipation of slaves, and growing commercial activity at the Cape that swelled the population. House types in the newly settled area ranged from simple free standing villas and small dwellings to densely overcrowded row houses, while the old farm road from Cape Town to Zonnebloem Farm became the central thoroughfare through this growing settlement, eventually formalised as Hanover Street.

Several surveys from the C19th show this development through time. Snow's municipal survey of 1860 shows several houses in District Six, with development largely limited to the more northerly areas aligned along Hanover Street and the surrounding environs. In 1860, only a handful of structures were located across the development area. There is a small cluster aligned along Hanover Street, correlating with the row houses identified in the 1957 survey as 273-285 and 293-297 Hanover, and a structure on the corner of Hanover and Russell Streets that later became the site of the Avalon Cinema. A single dwelling in a large walled garden was located at the south west of the property, along what was later Blythe Street but was, at the time, a watercourse.

By the time of Thom's survey in 1895, this picture had changed dramatically, with more of the area built up. The area of Erf 177646 was developed from Eckard Street in the north, where two blocks of row houses separated that street from Hanover Street to the south. Two double rows of tenements, with shared back alleyways occupied the remainder of the site between Hanover and Springfield, and Springfield and Upper Ashley.

Over Dover Street at the east was a large enclosed yard servicing a property outside the boundaries of what is now Erf 177646. The large residence at the south west of the property remained, with a second structure now built within the north eastern extent of its walled garden. Trees are indicated along the eastern boundary wall, and the stream is now indicated as a formalised canal that drains into a culvert west of the property.

Little change is effected between then and the 1926 aerial imagery of District 6. The southern extent of the property remains undeveloped aside from two structures flanking the southern extension of Dover Road, although this is not a

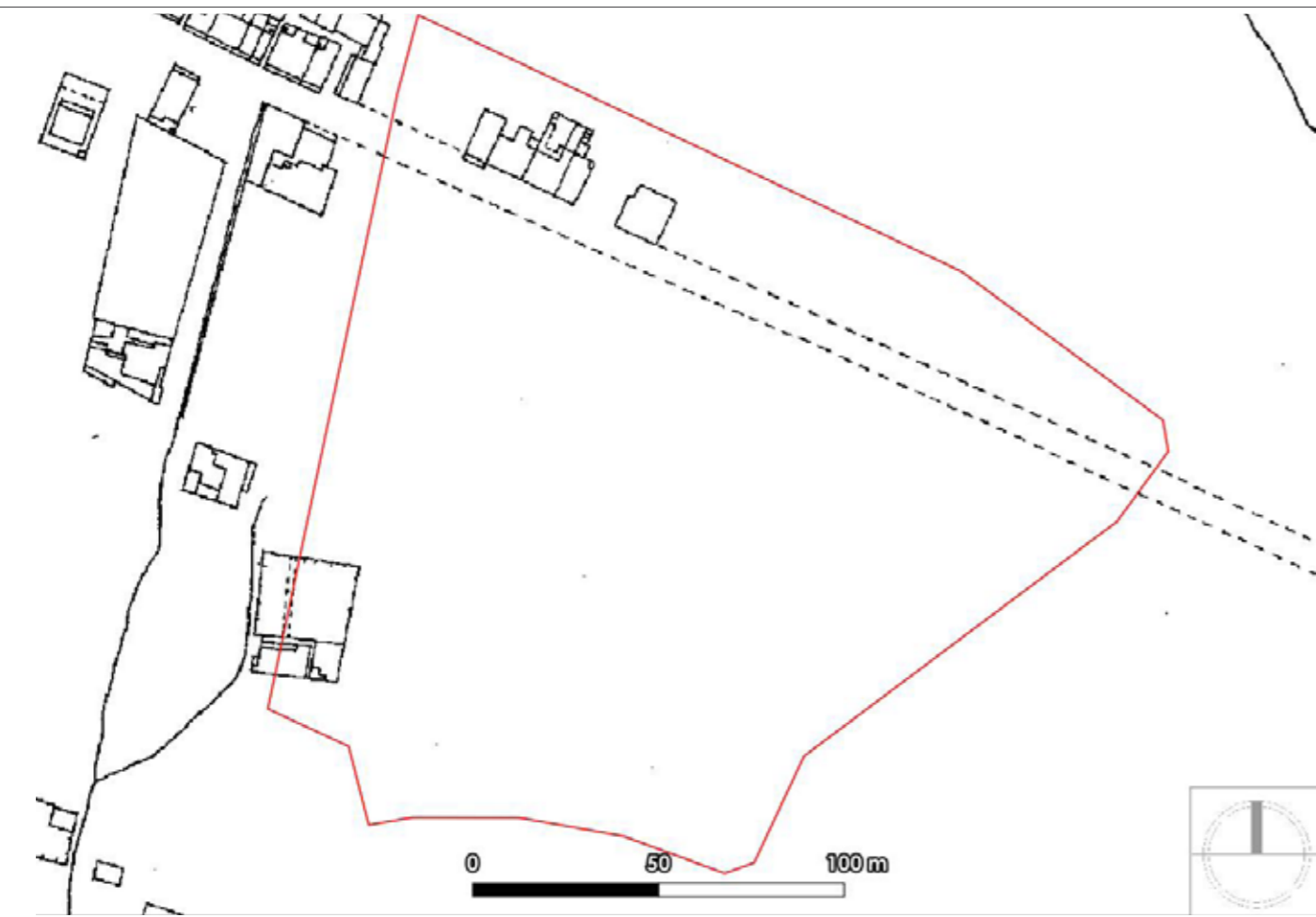


Figure 17. Development on Erf 177646 in Snow's Plan of 1860 (RSA, 2022).



Figure 19. Development on Erf 177646 in the 1926 aerial image (RSA, 2022).

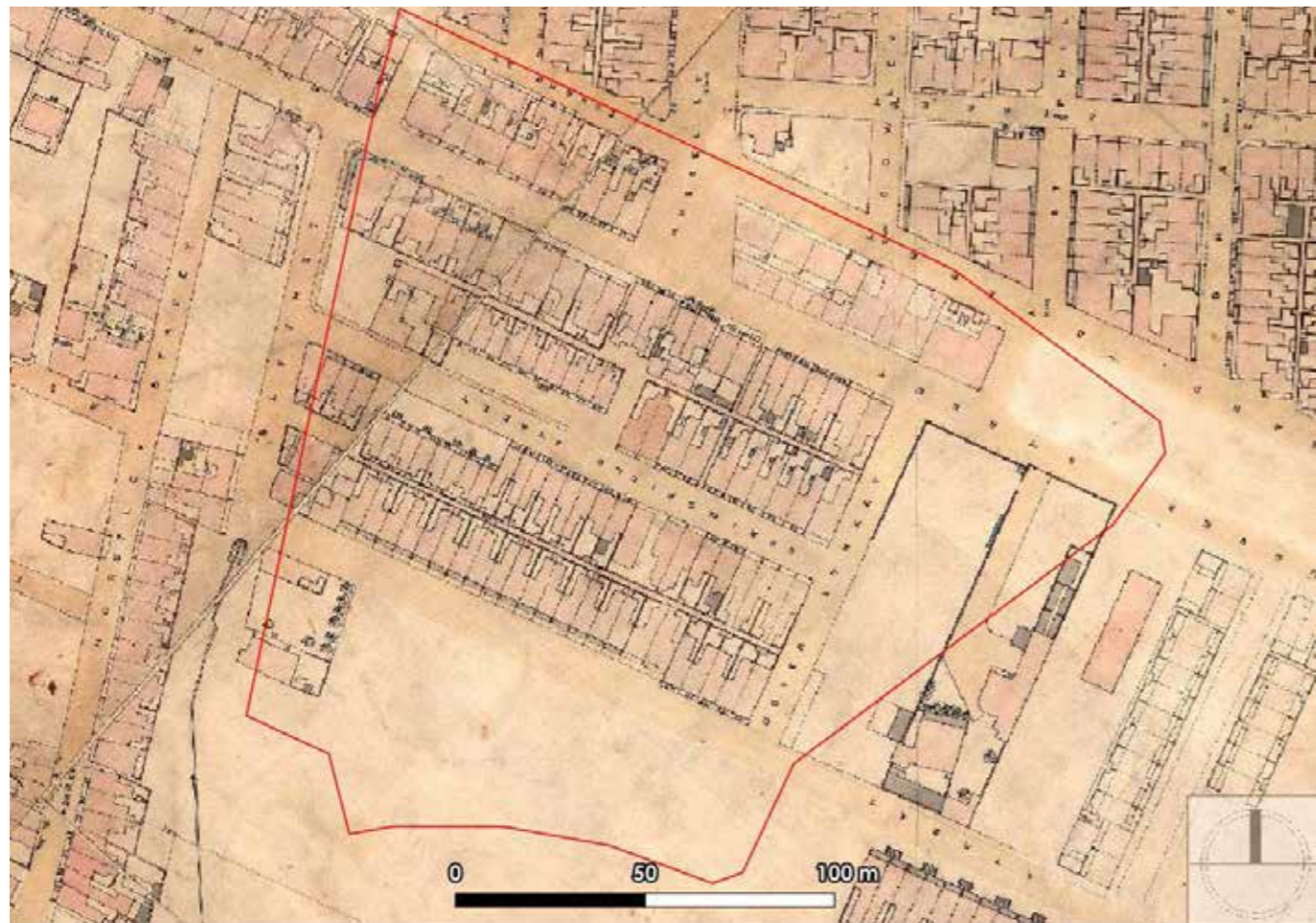


Figure 18. Development on Erf 177646 in Thom's Plan of 1895 (RSA, 2022).

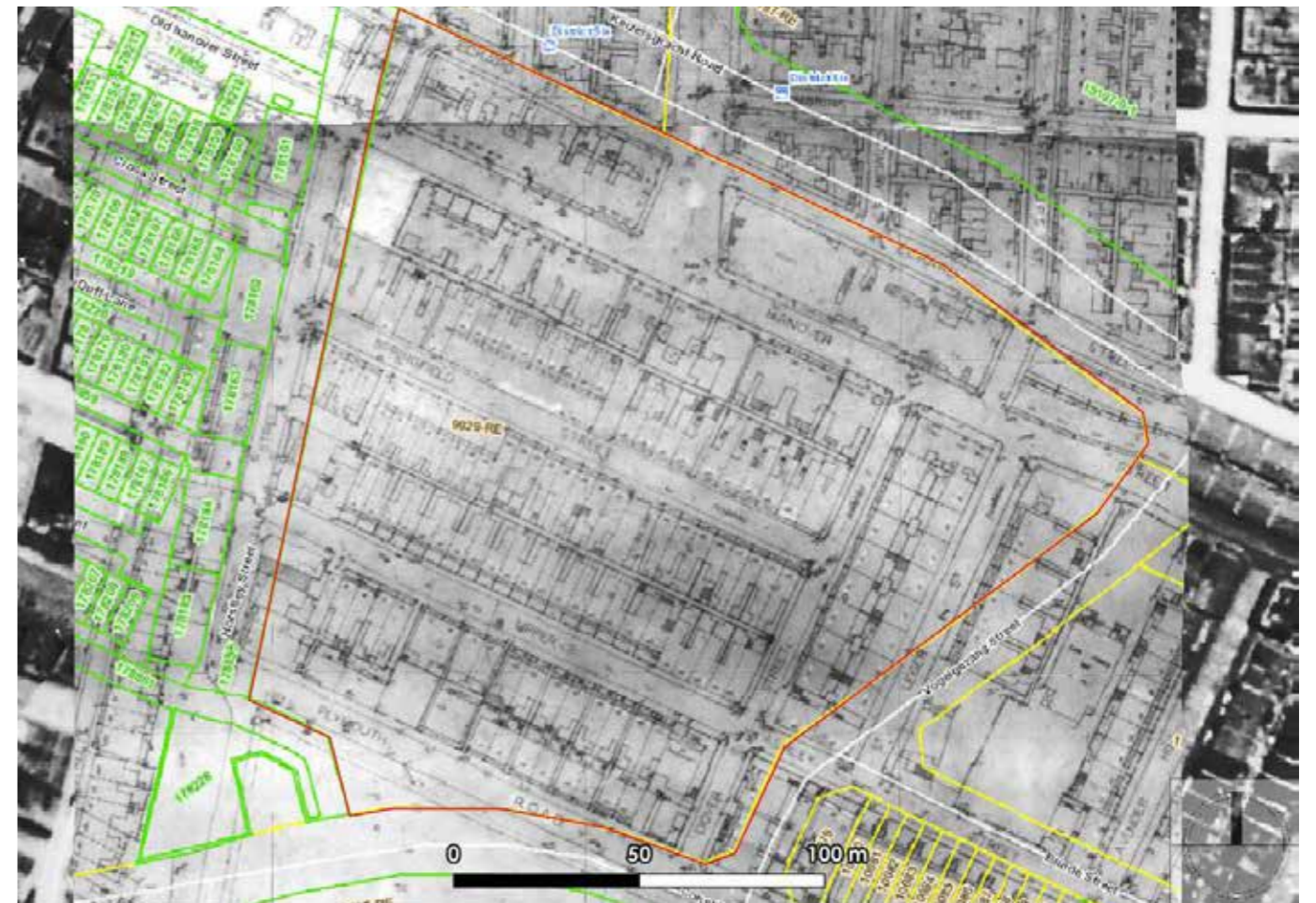


Figure 20. Development on Erf 177646 in the Cape Town Municipal Survey of 1957 (RSA, 2022).

formalised road at that point. The large residence remains present, although apparently fairly altered - the image is not sufficiently clear to make out the extent and nature of changes, although it appears another structure has been built adjacent to the east.

By the time of the municipal survey of the late 1950s, most of District Six was densely developed. Development of the site has, by then, extended beyond Upper Ashley to Plymouth Road, and the extension to Dover Street has been formalised. The single residence had been demolished by 1957, and replaced with the end terraces fronting onto Blythe Street, and comprising houses 17-23 along that road. All roads within the development area are indicated as tarred at this point aside from St Leger at the far east, Dover and Springfield.

It is worth noting that the building footprints as depicted in Thom's survey are almost identical to those captured in the 1957 survey, showing that much of the structures remained largely unchanged from their original construction to the time of their demolition (see Figure 18 and Figure 20).

The AME Church is depicted in the 1957 survey at the corner of Springfield and Blythe, while a cinema - the Avalon - is depicted at the western end of one of the blocks between Hanover and Eckard.

The land use of the area remained mixed, with Mosques and Churches, hotels and businesses developed between the residences. Commercial activity was particularly prominent along the Hanover Street corridor. Archival research shows that commercial activities along Hanover within the boundaries of what is now Erf 177646 included shops, butcheries and fisheries, many operating out of converted residences. Towards the 1940s, activities diversified and included music shops, the Avalon Cinema, the Crescent Cafe and others.

The destruction of the neighbourhood, following the promulgation of the Group Areas Act in 1952 and the proclamation of District Six as a whites only residential area in 1966, took place over some 14 years, with residents forcibly evicted, and homes and businesses razed to the ground. No structures or features were left on Phase 4 following this activity, although some road alignments survived intact.

Although District Six was not subject to redevelopment after its demolition, as was Sophiatown, some development did occur in the mid 1980s that directly impacted Erf 177646. The Cape Technikon was built for white students just to the west of the site in the 1980s, and modern streets were built across

and through the area with no consideration of prior street alignments. Keizersgracht, in particular, intersecting and truncating remnants of Hanover Street is notable in this regard, with the alignments of the newly created Vogelgezang and Constitution Streets cutting further swathes through formerly residential areas. Many of these modern streets have been renamed after historical streets without regard for their alignments, such that present Constitution, Aspeling and Vogelgezang Streets do not reflect the historic location of those roads. The newly renamed New Hanover Street, significantly from a social and memory perspective does not follow the curved alignment of historic Hanover, undermining the value of the renaming process.

More recently, Erf 177646, together with Block Q2 immediately adjacent to the west, would appear to have been extensively altered to facilitate the creation of a sports field for the Technikon, probably in the mid-late 1990s. Cut and fill levelled the area, a steep embankment was created along Keizersgracht, and the natural ground level was cut away at the southern extent of the site to below historic levels.

Recent illegal dumping (since 2014) has accelerated this transformation, and earthworks were undertaken in July 2020 to rectify this illegal work, further transforming the site. The site has also been impacted through the development of the property adjacent.

Beyond these obvious impacts, surviving elements have been subject to vandalism, damage and theft throughout the intervening years, with granite kerb stones particularly subject to removal from the area either to facilitate the passage of vehicles or for landscaping in surrounding developments.

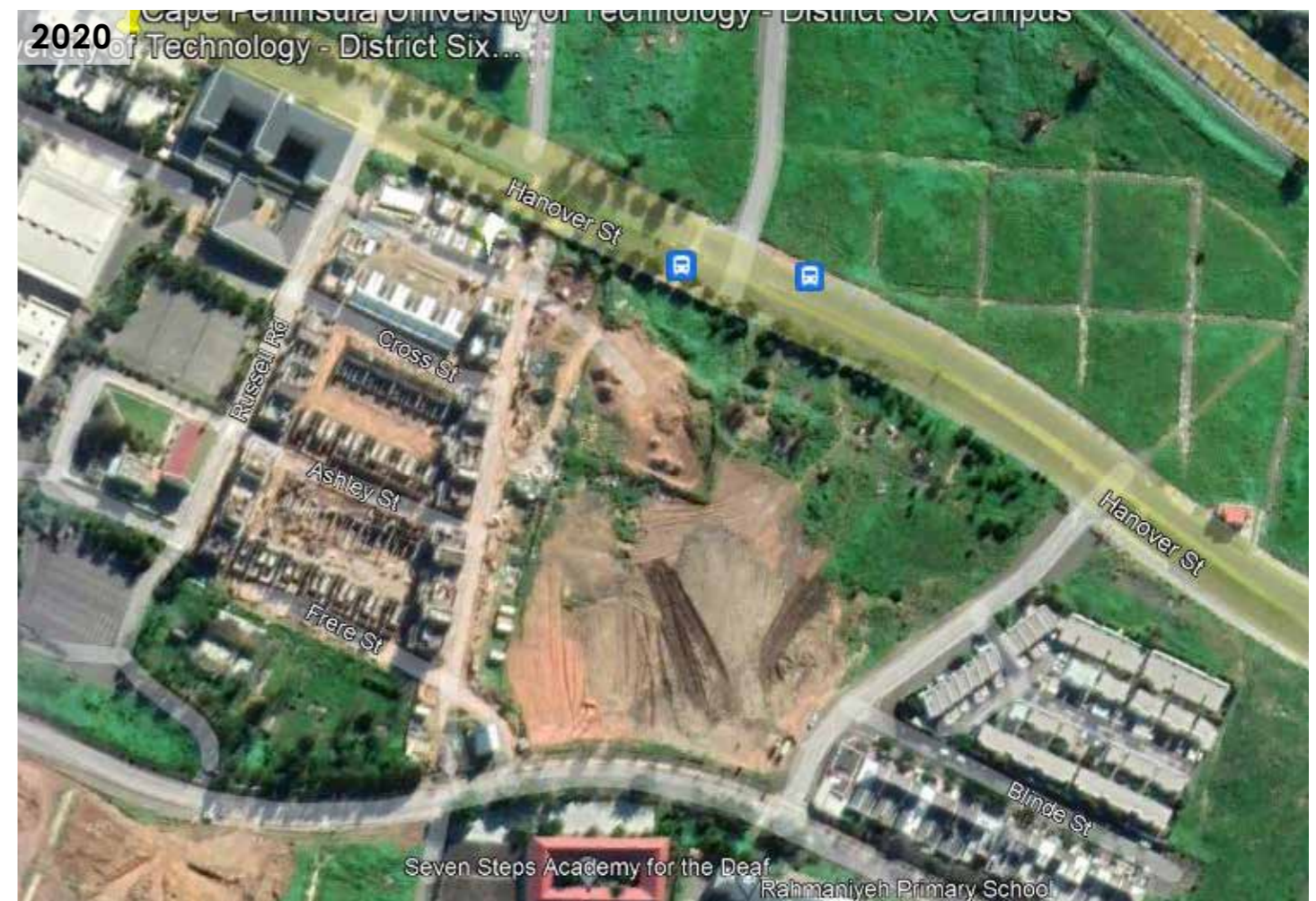
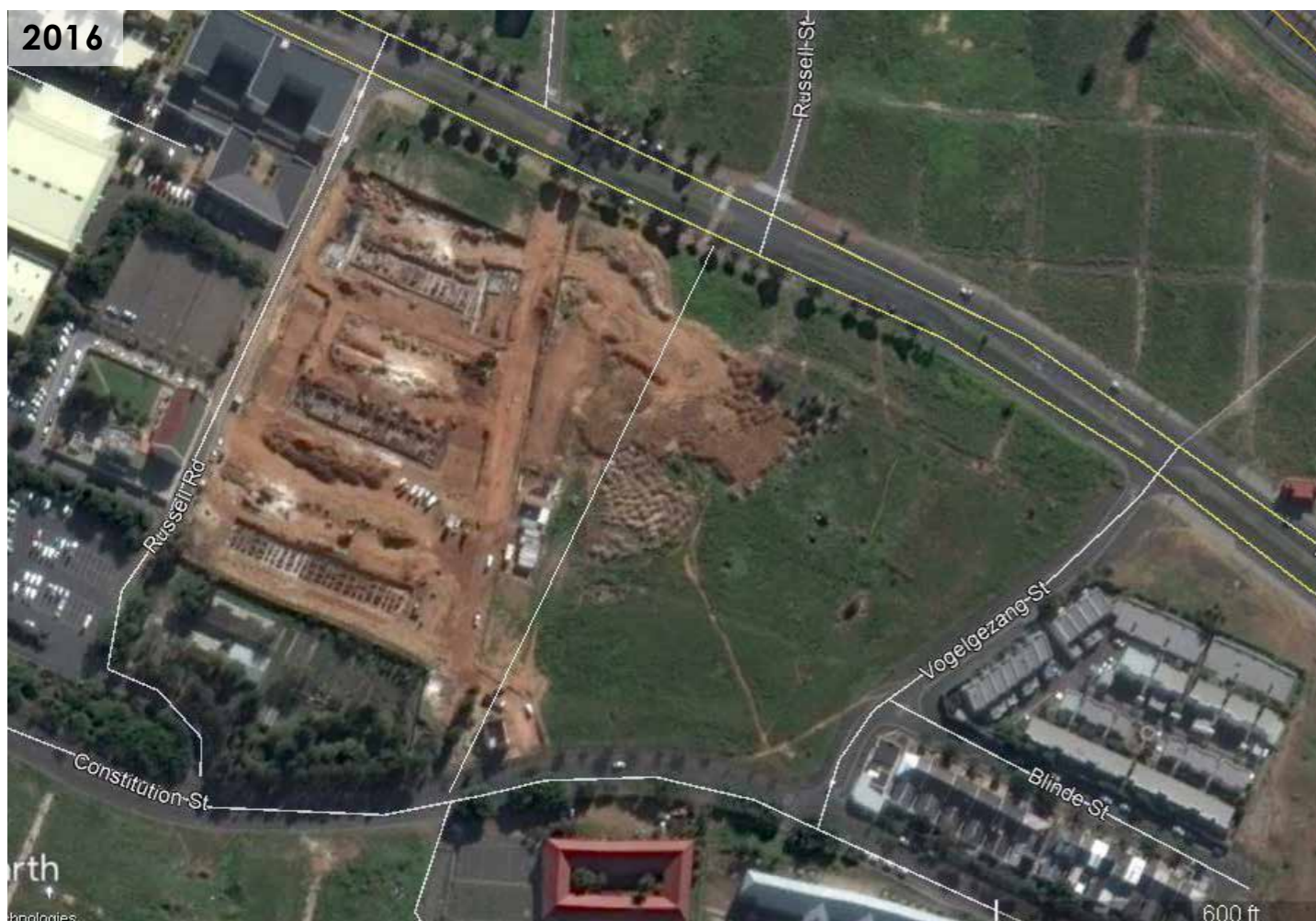
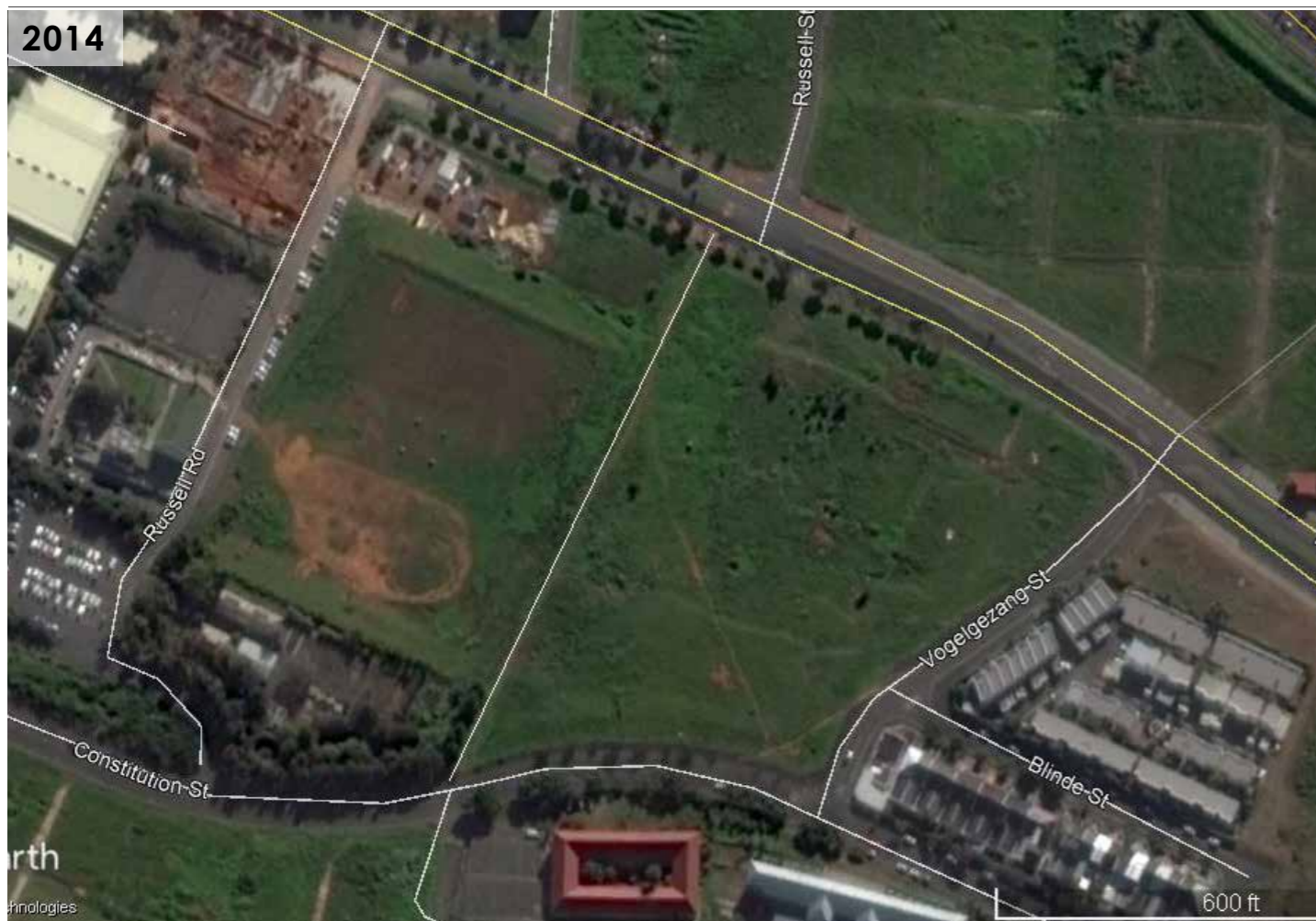


Figure 21. Sequence of Google Earth images showing the earthmoving activities that have taken place in recent years across Erf 17746 (Google Earth, 2022)

5.0. RELEVANT PRIOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1. 1996 ACO Survey¹

The UCT Archaeology Contracts Office undertook an extensive survey of District Six to ascertain areas where preservation of *in situ* materials was good, and thereby identify areas of archaeological sensitivity. This survey noted that the construction of Keizersgracht and CPUT was responsible for the destruction of large areas of District Six, while secondary clearing in places scraped off the remnant footings that survived initial demolition activities.

This survey examined 340 sections of street, and identified that, at the time:

- 30% of original streets were still in use or entirely visible.
- 23% of original streets were partially visible.
- 2% of original streets probably existed but were buried
- 37% of original streets had been destroyed or were not visible at all.
- 9% of original streets had been modernised and renamed.
- Many of the blocks examined contained direct evidence of below surface remains in the form of floors and wall alignments, and sometimes fragments of stoeps and walling protruding above the surface of the landscape.
- The preservation of pavements around street blocks indicates areas where scraping has not encroached below floor level.
- Other kinds of archaeological material could exist in District Six, including pre-colonial remains, historic midden sites, covered drains and sewers, tram lines in streets. Old stream channels are especially sensitive as these were used as dumping grounds, as were wells.

Of particular interest to this assessment are the findings pertaining to the areas identified as Phase 4 / Erf 177646 in this development proposal. The land to the west of Erf 177646, which was to become Block Q2 in Phase 3 of the District Six redevelopment, was not surveyed as part of this project

Erf 177646 was surveyed as Block E1 to E6. Large scale earthmoving and landscaping was noted to have occurred across most of this area, making the survival of *in situ* archaeological material unlikely. It was noted that traces of parts of Hanover Street might remain, as might elements of the Avalon Cinema between Eckard and Hanover on Russell Street (wrongly identified in the report as the Star Cinema).

5.2. ACO Excavations: Horstley, Stuckeris and Tennant Streets²

Between 1996 and 1999, house foundations were excavated in Horstley and Stuckeris Streets. These excavations revealed house foundations for a variety of house types dated between the 1860s and 1890s, and facilitated the compilation of a sequence of building and occupation of these structures.

The Tennant Street site, exposed during the process of an aborted development, revealed a midden and house footings. While this site was not subject to archaeological excavation, it provided an opportunity to engage local school children in the process of archaeological excavation and analysis.

These excavations based their interventions on analysis of site plans, careful removal of rubble and overburden from identified areas of interest and excavation in line with accepted methodology for historic sites. Important features and site markers included foundations, foundation trenches and lenses of material that represented aeration gaps below floorboards where significant quantities of material accumulates.

5.3. 'Pilot Project' Monitoring³

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken prior to the development of a block bounded by Stuckeris, Aspeling, Roger and Chapel Streets as part of a District Six redevelopment 'Pilot Project'. This work was limited to monitoring only of rapid site clearance by earthmoving machinery, with the understanding that the exercise would be useful for future investigations, rather than archaeologically meaningful in and of itself.

Structural remains and features were identified *in situ* and recorded photographically, while sections of trenches excavated by machines allowed some limited recording of vertical deposits. Artefactual and structural remains were retrieved from site, but largely without contextual or stratigraphic context.

The work confirmed that large quantities of old fabric remained (Halkett and Hart, 1996a, 1996b) sealed below demolition rubble and topsoil in this part of District Six, including floor slabs, foundations, rubbish pits and traces of C19th material.

¹ Halkett and Hart, 1996a

² Halkett and Hart 1996b

³ Malan, 2003

5.4. 2015 Monitoring: Q2 Block⁴

Block Q2 was developed in Phase 3 of the DRD&RL redevelopment of District Six, with site clearing taking place in 2015. This site was considerably altered in the 1990s when the northern extent was raised, and the southern extent cut in order to level it as a sports field. Block Q2 is immediately to the west of Erf 177646, and therefore of great interest in terms of this application. The AME Church was outside of the Phase 3 development area, and must therefore be located within Erf 177646.

This monitoring exercise made use of hand-held GPS units preloaded with street alignments to determine where to focus earthmoving activities in order to reveal historic features. In areas where road surfaces were expected, excavation by machine was conducted to test the presence of these once the overburden had been reduced.

Monitoring, and the limited amount of machine excavation conducted, revealed that road surfaces were largely absent, presumably having been truncated before the embankment was created. Ephemeral traces of tarred surfaces were encountered along the northern extent of Blythe Street, but in the absence of associated road edgings these could not be positively identified as remnant road surfaces. The loose nature of the fill impeded efforts to identify road surfaces elsewhere across the site.

Granite kerb stones or steps were retrieved in significant quantities, together with smaller items typical of urban sites of the C19th and C20th. The kerb stones had been identified as significant material prior to work commencing and were retained, although their size and weight posed considerable logistical problems in terms of their removal from site and safe storage.

The embankment itself was identified as likely having been created from soil and rubble derived from the construction of the CPU, as well as other material from across the City and some from the demolition of District Six. Artefacts were found throughout the deposit, including late C19th to early/mid C20th materials and modern items. Provenance of overburden, artefacts and kerb stones is problematic and cannot be unequivocally linked to any specific areas.

6.0. EXISTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INDICATORS FOR MONITORING

These indicators are derived from the previous archaeological work undertaken in District Six (Halkett and Hart 1996a and 1996b; Malan, 2003), particularly where this involves redevelopment and consequent large scale interventions such as earthmoving for site clearance.

- A practical and efficient methodology for site clearance needs to be planned that combines mechanical, labour-intensive hand clearing and professional archaeological excavation.
- Clear guidelines are needed that facilitate maximum value from planning and excavation while enabling redevelopment to proceed without unnecessary interruption.
- A plan should be agreed on to protect invisible but potentially significant or fragile sub-surface remains from the impact of heavy site machinery, vegetation clearing, unauthorised salvage etc.
- Preserving and conserving significant historical fabric features, artefacts etc. may be considered desirable. Material that needs to remain *in situ*, will need protection from further development activity, while anything with intrinsic value will require safe storage.
- A clear plan of action pertaining to dealing with the large, heavy kerb stones is required on a day to day basis. This must include transportation across site for stockpiling and off site for safe storage until they can be appropriately reused.
- All guidelines should be designed for and communicated to, all on-site personnel and interested and affected parties.

It should be noted that some 20 years have passed since these indicators were compiled. The delay in restitution that this time period represents has significant implications for the practice of archaeology within the areas proposed for redevelopment. Systematic excavation cannot now be prioritised at the expense of further delays to the rehousing the verified claimants. The basic position of archaeological practice in this instance has to shift from that of exploratory, research archaeology to one of salvage archaeology.

⁴ Halkett, 2015

7.0. HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

7.1. Background

District Six was identified as a Grade I heritage resource in 2004 by SAHRA, but has never been formally proclaimed as a National Heritage Site. HWC and SAHRA determined 2012 that HWC was the responsible management authority until such time as the site was formally declared an NHS in terms of Section 27 of the NHRA (No. 25 of 1999), and SAHRA remains a commenting authority on applications within the graded area submitted in terms of Sections 34, 35 and 38 of the NHRA.

None of the development areas is graded, nor contains any graded resources, although in the immediate vicinity, gradings are attached to standing buildings and remnant religious sites and structures (Figure 22).

Several sites and features of significance have been recognised in previous work, and where these are tangible features, they hold archaeological heritage significance (Le Grange, 2003; Halkett, 2013, 2015).

These significant tangible elements include (Halkett, 2015:4-5):

- The identification and celebration of Public Places (of sites and buildings) that could be used to serve the memory of District Six. Such sites and buildings should be considered as a continuous and coherent system, and should include:
 - Sites of previous (but now destroyed) places and buildings of cultural significance (churches, community halls, cinemas, markets, etc..) where the memory of their prior existence can be celebrated;
- The selection and preservation of sites of archaeological significance - sites which where possible could be incorporated into the overall public space system so that they may serve as a reminder of the layered history of District Six;
- The remaining historic street grid and the reinstatement of historic street names.

7.2. Grading

District Six is, appropriately, identified as a Grade I area of national significance. While individual sites and features within this area carry their own specific gradings, these should be understood as intrinsically related to and enhanced by each other, the surrounding cultural landscape, and the social, associational and symbolic significance of District Six as a whole.

7.3. Statement of Significance

As stated by le Grange (2003: 33) in his seminal impact assessment on District Six completed nearly 20 years ago now:

District Six is of cultural significance because of the historical, social, cultural, religious, symbolic and urban values that are associated with it. The significance of District Six is derived from its historical use as an important urban quarter within Cape Town. District Six has acquired a symbolic status because of the people and events that have been associated with it over the past 150 years.

District Six has acquired further significance from its physical setting and the physical elements that made up its fabric before being destroyed, some of which still remain in parts of the area. Its value as a symbol of urban forced removals in Cape Town and other cities within south Africa over the past forty years adds further to its significance. The area has in the past, and still does today, continue to contribute to the broader cultural landscape of the City of Cape Town.

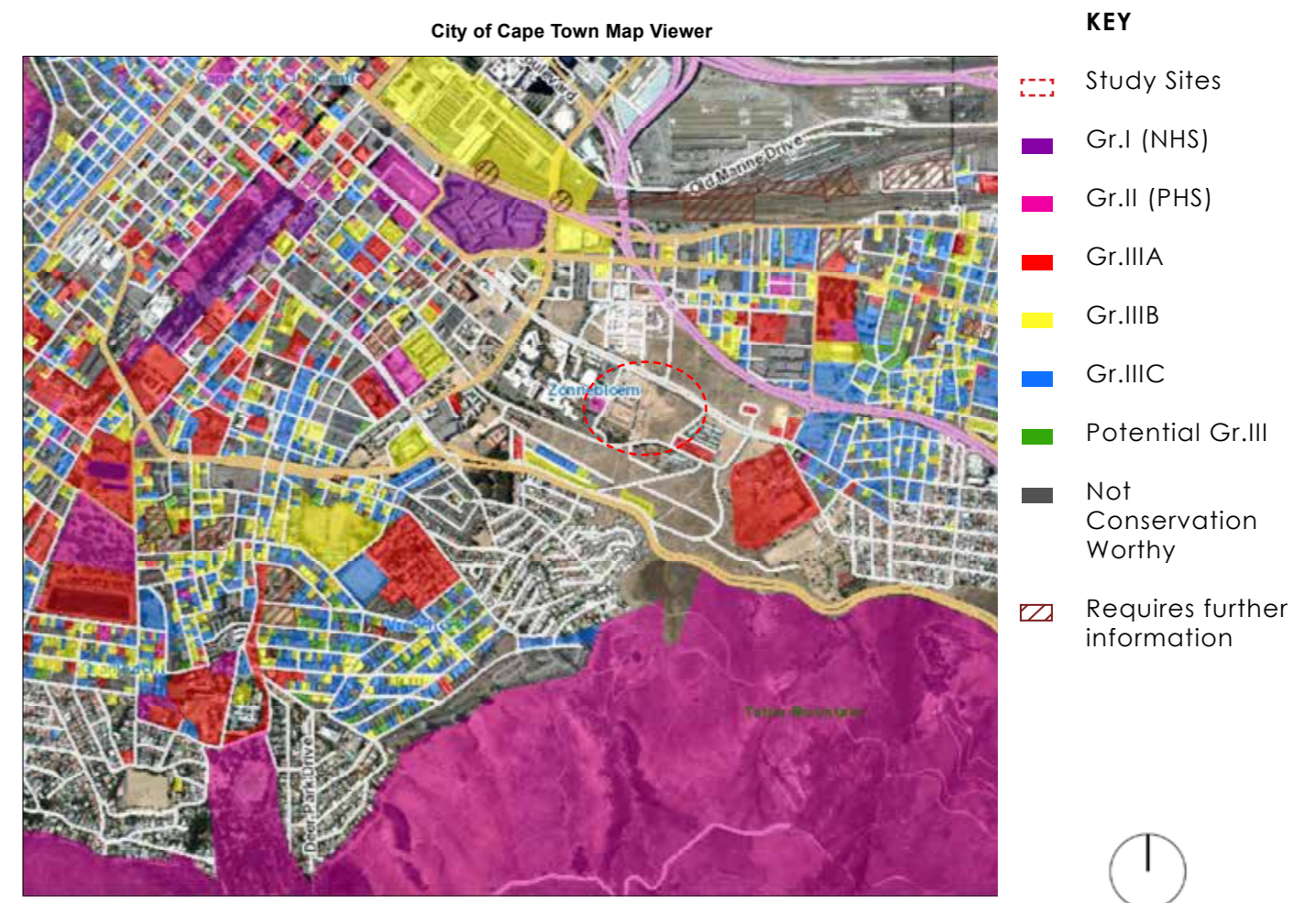


Figure 22. City of Cape Town Grading Map showing the grading of sites in the vicinity of the proposed development area (CityViewer, 2022).

7.4. Identified Archaeological Heritage Resources

As the discipline of archaeology concerns itself with material culture, archaeologically significant resources can only comprise the tangible traces of District Six history. Archaeological significance is therefore informed by the presence, condition, age and associational properties of tangible remains, be they built fabric, demolition rubble, or items of cultural material.

It is also worth noting that much of the cultural material remains likely to occur across site does not constitute archaeology, which the NHRA defines as:

- (a) material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are **older than 100 years**, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures.

However, the intangible heritage of the area remains an important informant of archaeological significance, and elevates the significance of otherwise less noteworthy or remarkable material remains. In light of this, archaeological significance has been ascribed in terms of several criteria:

- Age of fabric;
- Presence of structures or features high cultural or symbolic significance;
- Sites or features representative of District Six origins and development.

While cognisant that C19th material could survive across most of the site, and certainly is expected from Upper Ashley north, certain sites have been highlighted as potentially holding the greatest archaeological significance. These are listed below.

Hanover Street Block (Figure 23)

The first of these properties are indicated on the Snow survey of c.1860, and comprise the earliest urban development within the boundaries of what is now Erf 177646. As seen from overlays of the Snow survey on the 1957 municipal survey, the row houses present at the time of the demolition of District Six respected the footprints of those earliest structures and were C19th in origin. Indeed the correlation between the survey undertaken in the 1890s by Thom and that undertaken by the municipality in 1957 is almost exact, showing very little structural change through time to the buildings.

Any substantial remnants of these structures would have age significance. It cannot presently be known what the impacts on these sites was from initial demolition or subsequent earthmoving activities either in the 1980s or 2020s.



Figure 23. The start of urban development proceeding along Hanover Street in the Snow's survey of the 1860s, overlaid on the 1957 municipal survey of District Six reveals the early origins of 273-285 and 293-297 within this Hanover Street block (RSA, 2022)

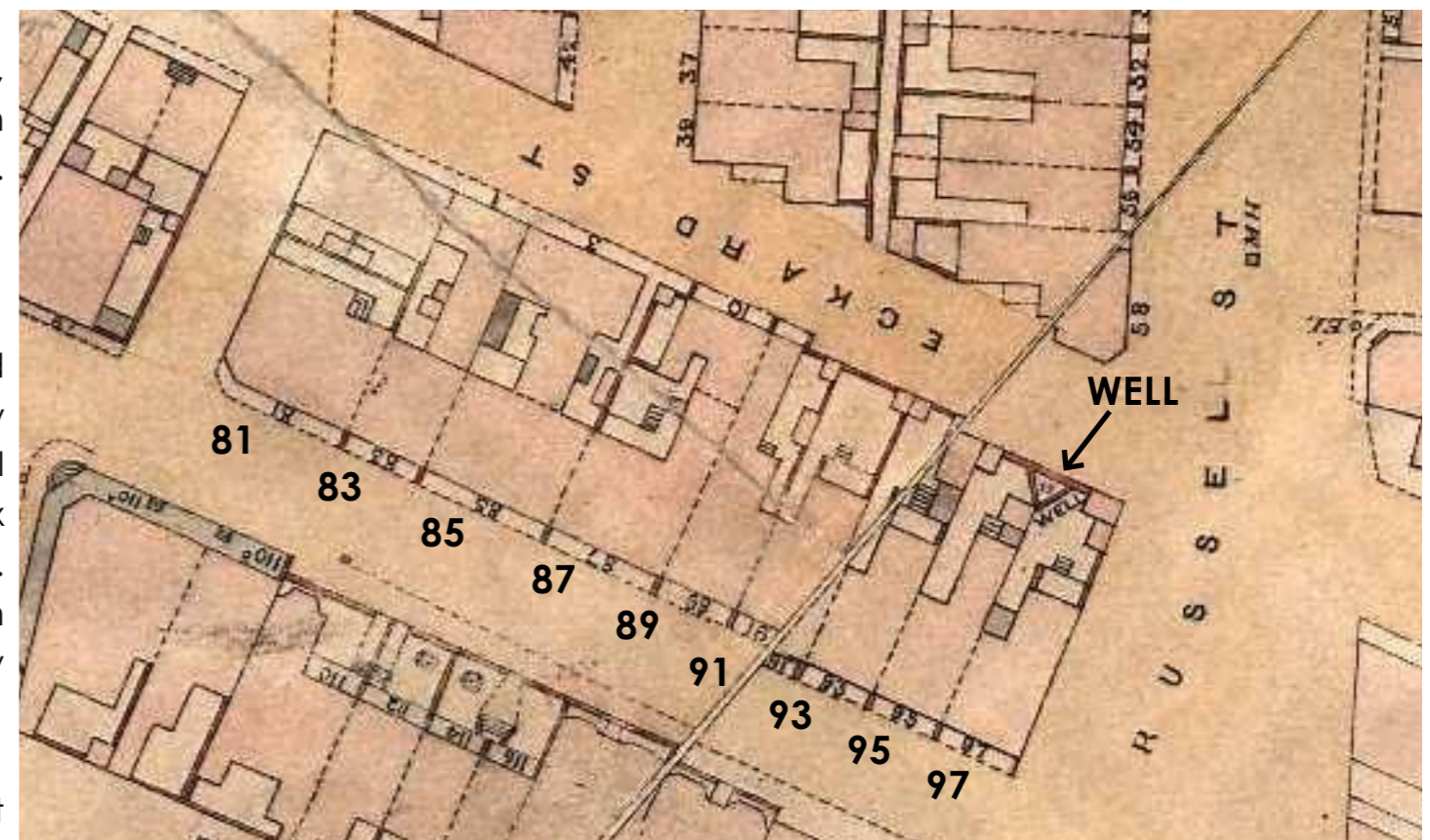


Figure 24. The block by the end of the C19th with the street numbers at the time indicated; note the presence of a well along Eckard Street at the rear of what were then 95 and 97 Hanover (RSA, 2022)

17-23 Blythe Street (Figure 25 and Figure 26)

The structures comprising the early farmstead/smallholding at the south western extent of Erf 177646 that is visible from the 1860s become incorporated into the formalised, row end structures visible along Blythe Street by 1957, with the southern structure extended and much altered, but the northern one largely unchanged.

This early opstal that was incorporated into later buildings as the area developed provides an interesting example of historic adaptive reuse, and holds archaeological significance due to its age and the potential of the site to shed light on the way in which that process was achieved.

The redevelopment of Blythe Street as Horstley Street in 2020 for the Phase 3 development truncated these properties which also likely sustained impacts during that development due to their proximity to the construction activities. Further impacts were likely affected either in the 1980s or more recent earthmoving events.



Figure 26. View across Plymouth Street and down Blythe Street; 23 Blythe is at the right of the image (Greshoff, n.d courtesy District Six Museum, 2022.)

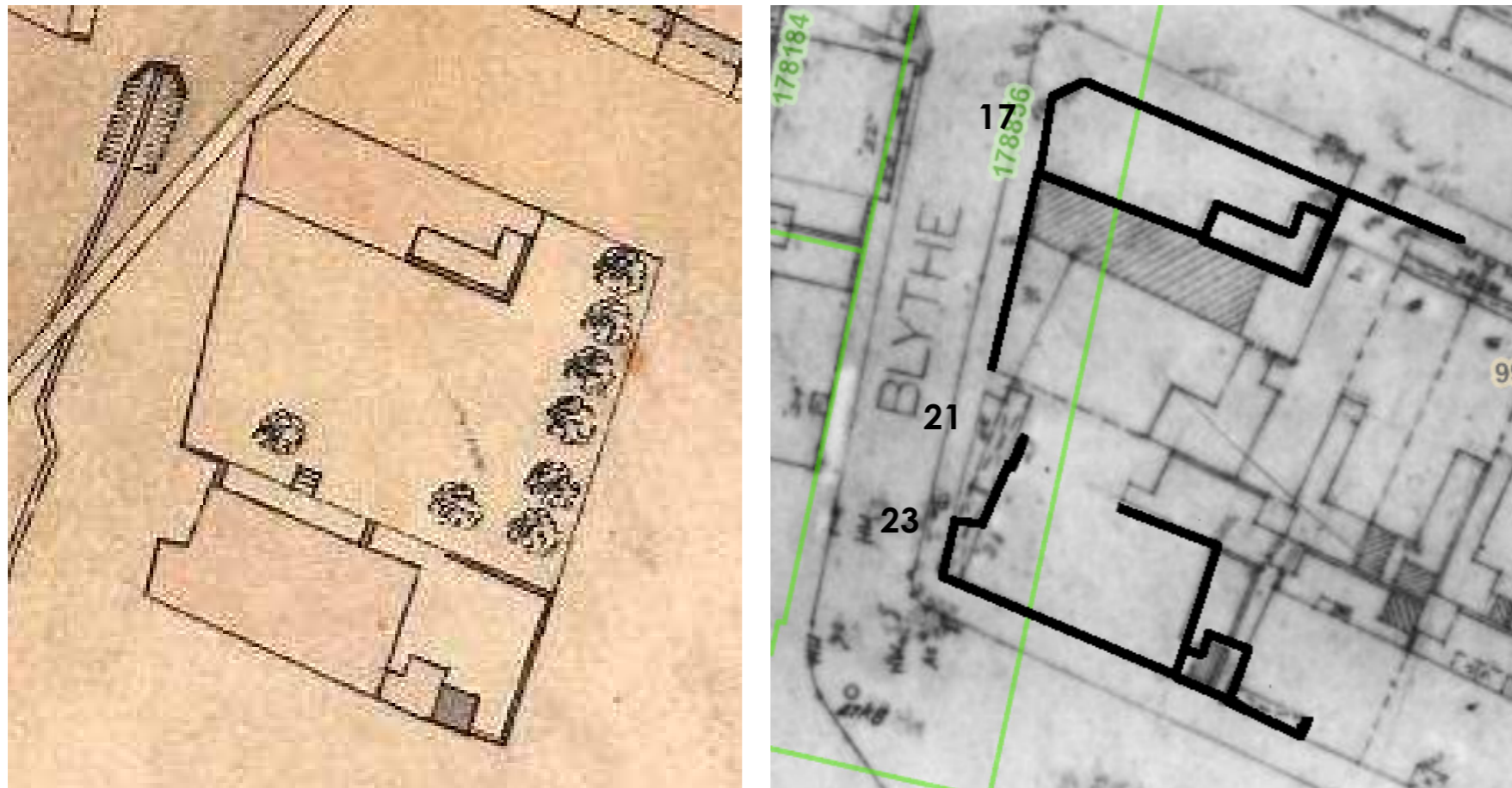


Figure 25. The block occupied by the small holding at the south western extent of Erf 177646 becomes 17, 21 and 23 Blythe, with forms indicated on Thom's survey of the 1890s still expressed in 1957 (RSA, 2022)

The African Methodist Episcopal Church and School (Figure 27 and Figure 28)

This Church was built in the 1920s on a site on the corner of Blythe and Springfield that had previously been unoccupied. The Bethel Institute school, a school for coloured children run under the auspices of the AME Church, occupied the double storey structure at the corner of Hanover and Blythe, and had opened in 1904. The school burnt down in 1957, and was demolished after applications to rebuild it were turned down by the City on the grounds that Hanover Street required widening, and that site was unsuitable for a school being too small and on a busy road; after this, teaching was undertaken in the Church building.

These two sites hold symbolic and associational significance as sites of worship, instruction, gathering and, ultimately, refuge. Any remains of the structures themselves or the activities associated with their use would be of archaeological interest.

The sites both appear to have been truncated by the creation of new Horstley Street along the old Blythe Street alignment, and it is further possible that the various impacts of the Technikon use of the site through time as well as its proximity to the Phase 3 development will have disturbed and / or destroyed any fabric, material or deposits.

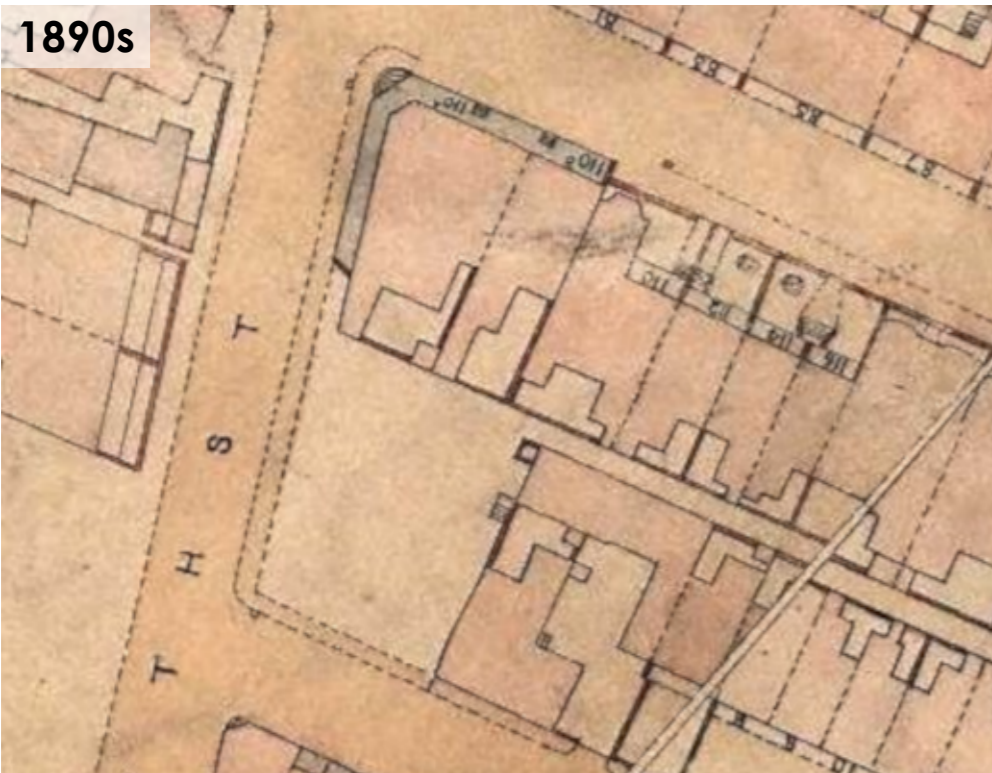


Figure 27. Series of maps and plans showing the development of the AME Church site from the 1890s when the buildings that became the Bethel Institute School are present along Hanover, but the Church site along Springfield remains vacant. By 1945 the Church has been built, and the Bethel Institute structures remain. By the 1957 municipal survey, the Church remains standing, but the school buildings have been demolished (RSA, 2022)

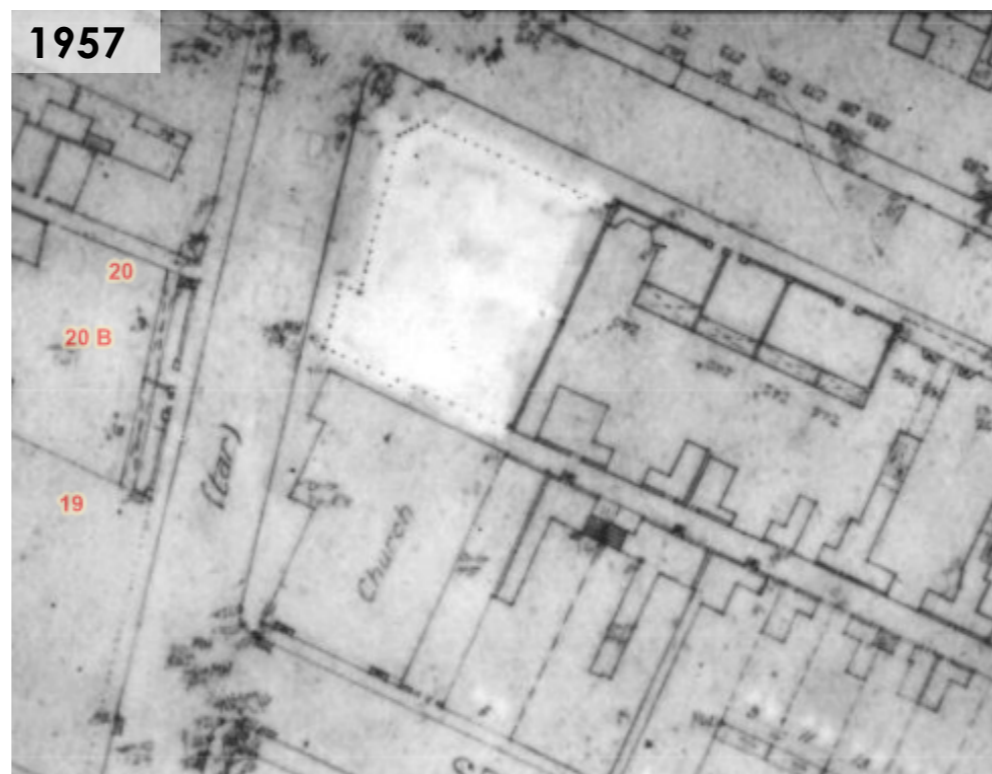
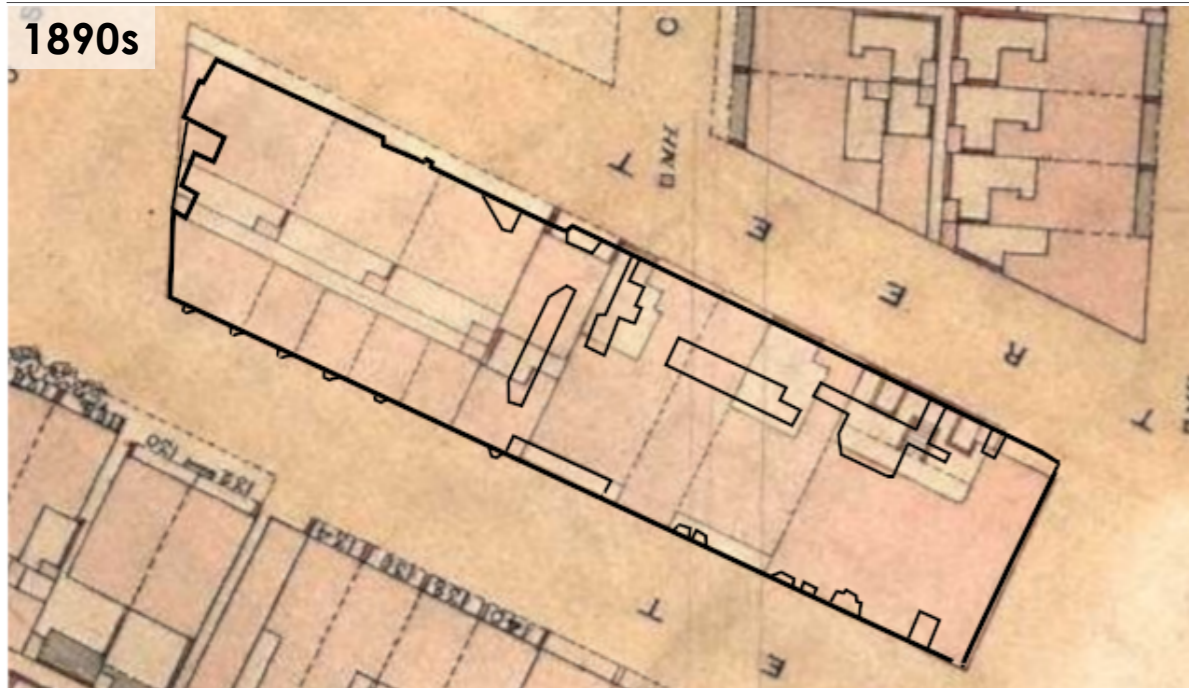


Figure 28. The Church beyond the vacant lot of the Bethel Institute as viewed from Eckard Street during the forced removals (Wissema, 1974; UCT Digital Libraries, 2022)

1890s



The Avalon Cinema (Figure 29 and Figure 30)

The cinema was built during WWII on a block between Hanover and Eckard Streets. The site of the cinema had been occupied by conventional row houses, but these were demolished to make way for the large theatre building.

The cinema, viewed as the more “posh” of the District Six cinemas (Maingard, 2017), was owned and operated by the Moosa family (Martin, 2020), and was the site of anti-apartheid rallies and meetings, particularly on Sundays when screening movies was prohibited.

While the structural elements of the cinema are unlikely to hold much by way of archaeological value or interest, any associated material culture would hold significance, as representative of leisure pass times and cultural activities in District Six; the site itself holds landmark significance.

1926



Figure 29. The Avalon Cinema exterior (top) and interior (below) (District Six Museum, 2022)

1945



Figure 30. The Avalon Cinema block through time, with the overlay of the 1957 survey over Thom's survey of the 1890s (top), and aerial imagery from before (centre) and after (bottom) its construction (RSA, 2022)

Streets, Street Fabric and Street Alignments

A final archaeological resource - or category of resources - to be considered are the historic streets of District Six.

While it is not anticipated that road surfaces will be retained, it is intended that alignments will be retained and reinstated as far as possible while remaining compliant with modern road and traffic regulations, the increased reliance on motorised transport and increased personal vehicle ownership. It is, however, intended that, granite kerbstones be retained where these are found in the rubble and deposit, and reused in the redevelopment.

Springfield (Figure 31), Dover and St Leger were cobbled streets, while the remainder were tarred (Figure 32). Most, if not all were lined with pavements edged with granite kerbstones (Figure 33).

Road alignments on Erf 177646 are almost entirely obscured presently, with some surfaces partially exposed at the very north east of the site, corresponding with St Philips Street south of Eckard Street and a small section of Hanover Street west of St Philips. Both of these sections of road are tarred. The extent to which further road material lies concealed below overburden is not presently known and can only be established by site clearing.

Halkett (2015) records substantial numbers of kerbstones being unearthed during development of Phase 3 (the Q2 block immediately west of Erf 177646), and notes the logistical problems posed by their size and weight. Many of these kerbstones were removed to the CoCT depot in Maitland for storage. Additional stones were uncovered by extended earthworks that took place after archaeological monitoring, and these were reburied at an unrecorded location on what is now Erf 177646.

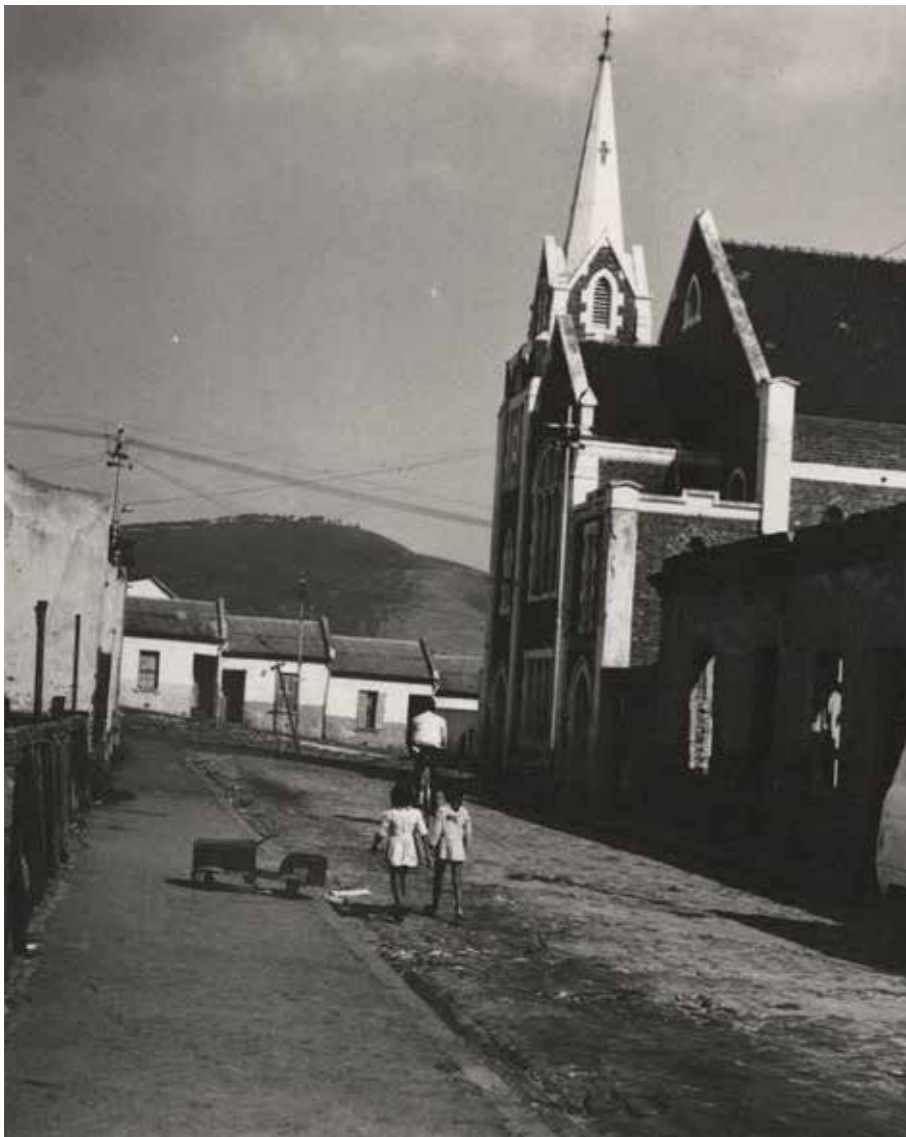


Figure 31. View along cobbled Springfield Street with the AME Church on right of image (Greshoff, n.d. courtesy District Six Museum, 2022)

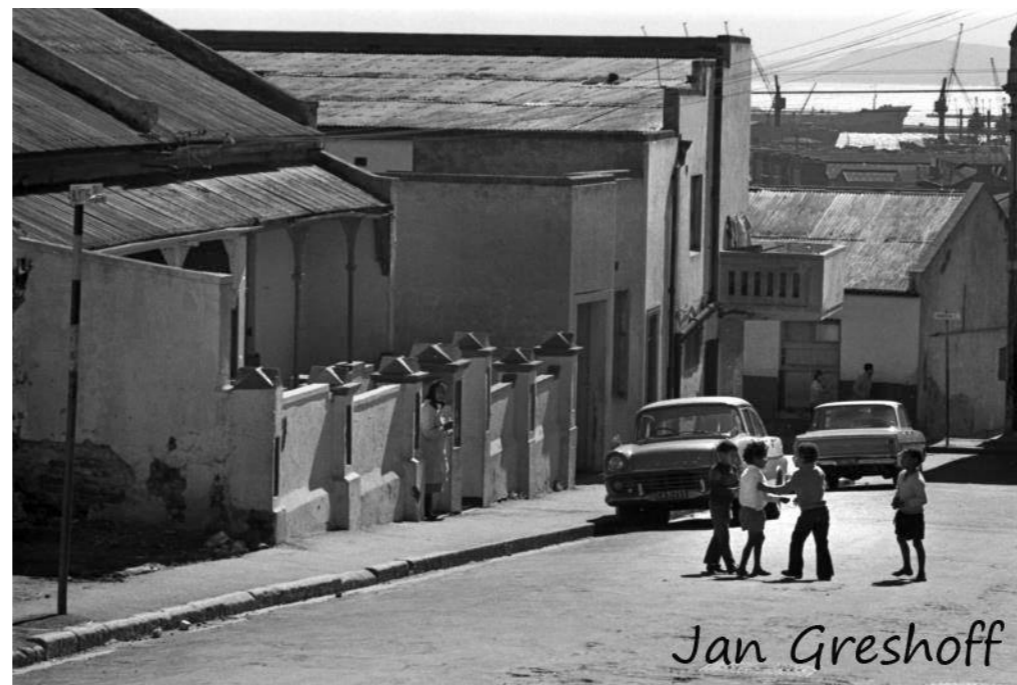


Figure 32. View down Blythe towards Hanover showing tarred surface and granite kerbstones (Greshoff, n.d. courtesy District Six Museum, 2022)

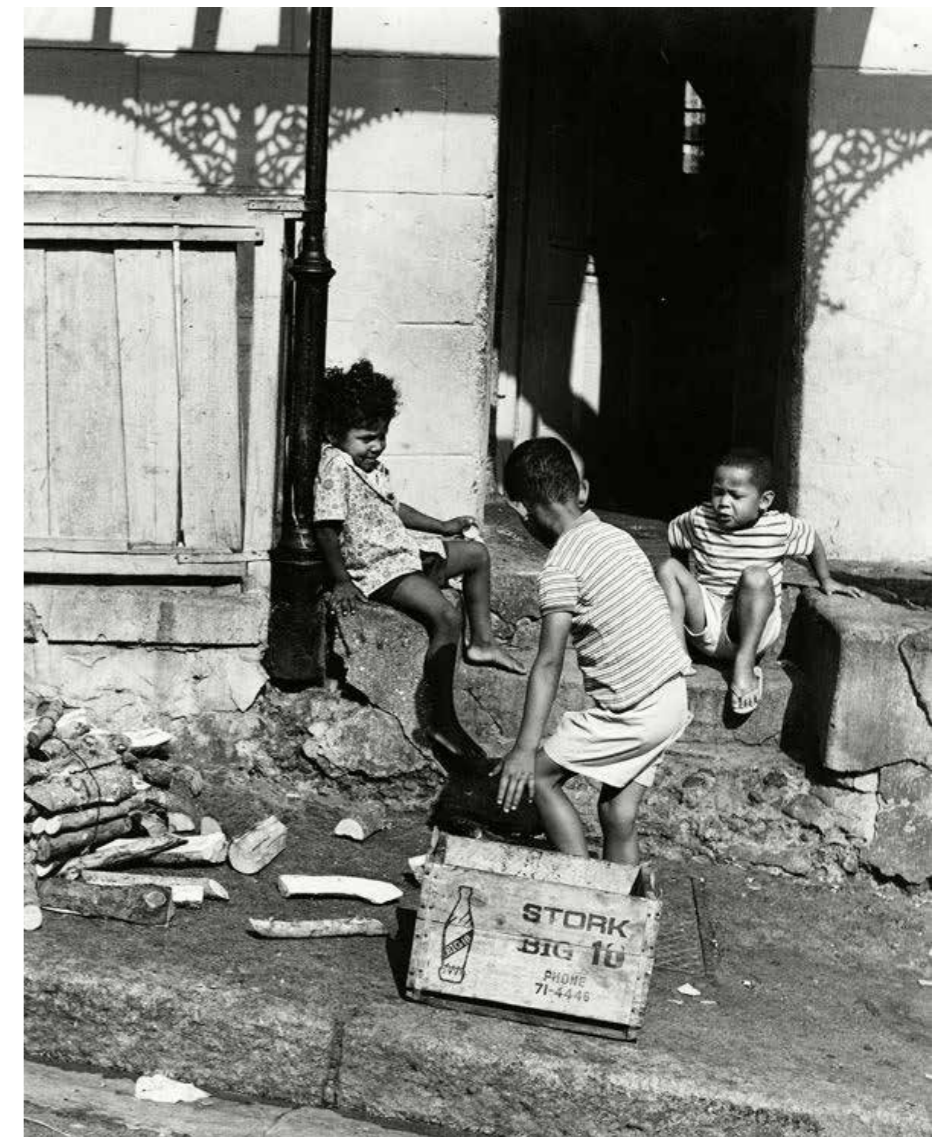


Figure 33. Children playing in Blythe Street, on a pavement edged in granite kerbstones (Greshoff, n.d. courtesy District Six Museum, 2022)

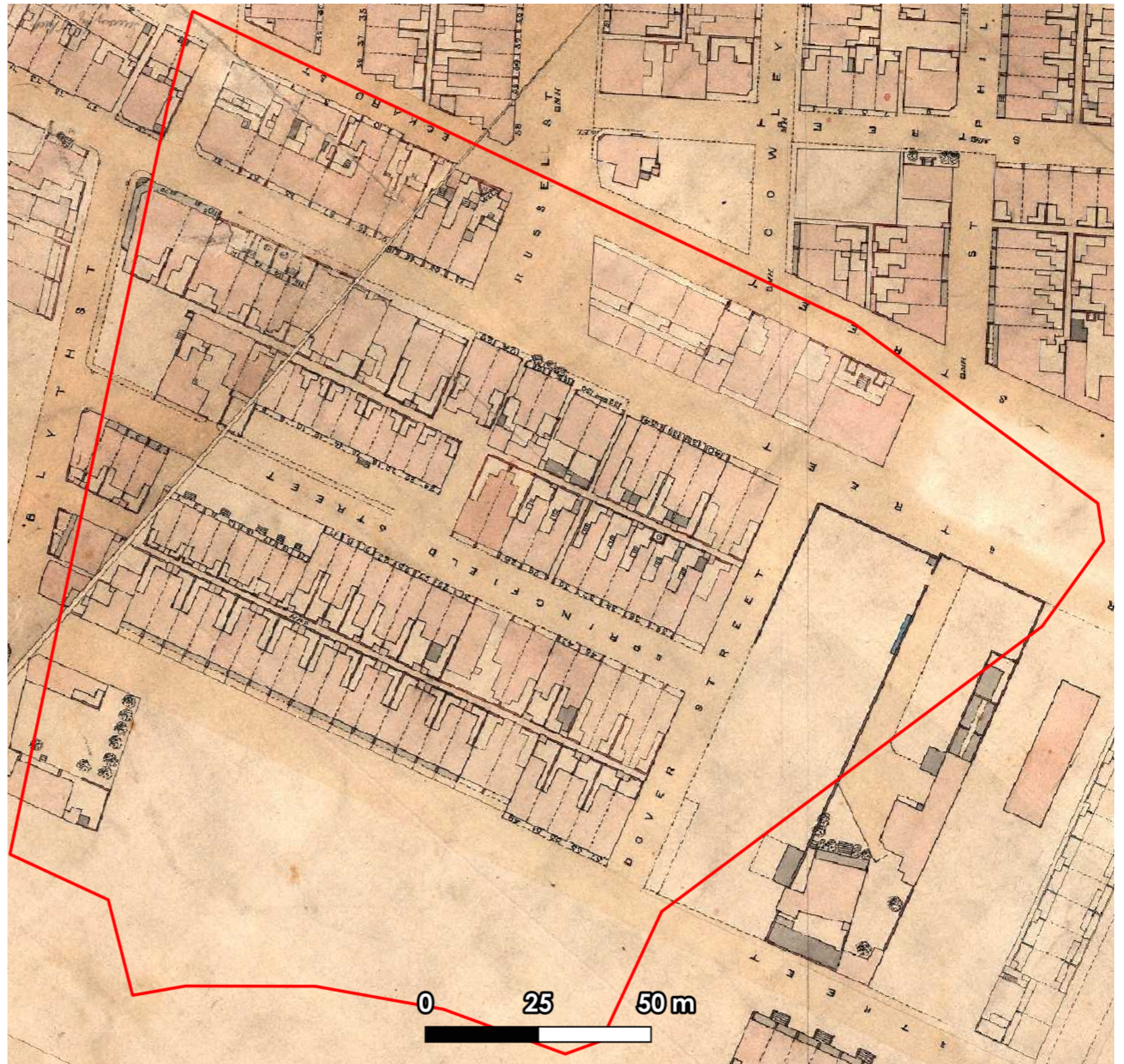
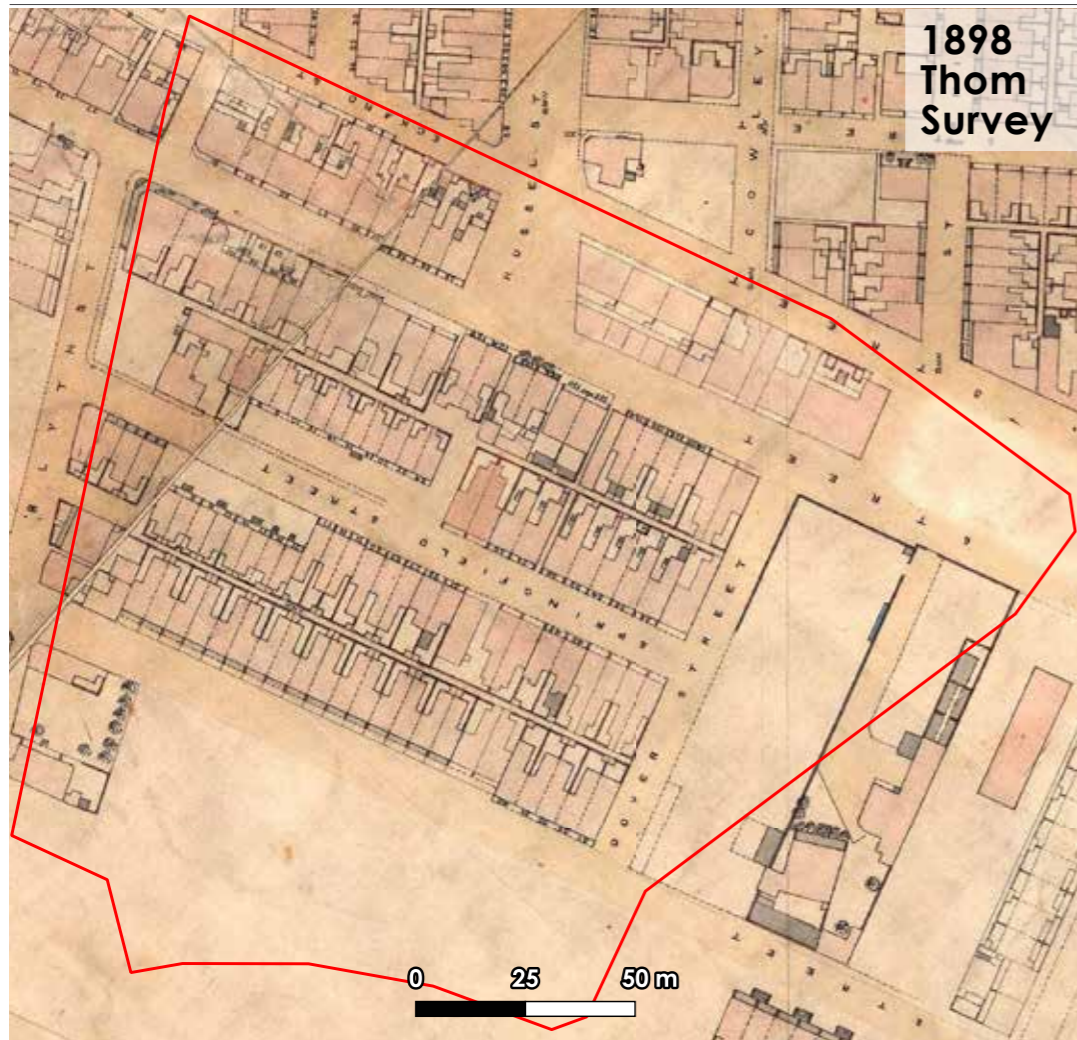


Figure 34. An overlay of the 1957 survey on the 1898 Thom survey (above) with the individual surveys provided at left, showing the close correlation in the built form some 60 years apart (RSA, 2022)

8.0. ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

8.1. Background and Method Statement

The archaeological process is proceeding as a Section 35 application concurrent to, but separate from this AIA to allow site levelling to proceed independently from plans approval. This approach is feasible and sensible given the extent of earthmoving necessary to redevelop the site. The cut and fill requirements will be so extensive that changes in layout and/or design will result in little to no change to the archaeological impacts.

Coupled with this is the unique nature of this development. The facts of this redevelopment are well known: the recognised recipients lost their homes, livelihoods and social structure through unjust actions linked to racist and inhumane legislation; the democratic government has failed for almost 30 years to return these people to District Six and provide them with new homes, heaping further trauma on the former residents. That this project is now the subject of a court order, and that development has been further delayed by the impacts of over two years of covid restrictions and disruptions, lends this project an unparalleled urgency.

This parcel of land contains some of the older District Six fabric, having been largely developed by the end of the C19th, and those structures remained largely unaltered until their demolition in the 1960s and 70s. While this relative age confers intrinsic significance on the structural remains, this assessment of significance is tempered by several factors. These are:

- The District Six Museum and the many academic and popular works shed light on life in District Six;
- The vast collection of photographs, drawings and recordings of the standing fabric undertaken by, among others, architects such as Jan Greshoff and Jansje Wissema in the 1970s detail the fabric and form of the structures;
- The detailed and accurate surveys of the area from the 1860s to the 1950s, as well as aerial photographs from the c20th onwards capture building footprints, uses, road alignments, open spaces etc;
- The residents of the site have been identified and consulted through long standing, ongoing processes that link them directly to the houses they lived in, shops, cafes, businesses they owned, restaurants and cinemas they frequented. Their stories are recent, well documented, living memory;
- The structures were razed and variously disturbed through time, meaning that their state of preservation is variable and compromised;
- The pressing need to redevelop the site has to be considered in any mitigatory strategy applied to archaeological remains on the site.

It is the opinion of this author that to embark on extensive archaeological investigation of this site in advance of development would not only serve no purpose, but would visit further unnecessary delays and suffering on the intended recipients of these homes. The questions that might be answered by extensive, systematic excavation are either already answered (house form, settlement development through time, who lived here, how did they live) and, simply, hold less weight than the urgent need to return people to their homes:

As such, the methodology going forward in addressing archaeological impacts is to identify the areas of highest archaeological sensitivity and subject these to more intensive monitoring during site clearing and prior to cut and fill activities. Should intact, *in situ* features be identified during this process, these will be cleaned and assessed to determine significance, and further actions will be decided on at that point, tailored to the significance, nature and type of each individual site or feature.

8.2. Likely Impacts to Archaeological Resources Identified

The extensive levelling operations required to develop this piece of land, will lead to the likely destruction of all surviving archaeological material, sites, features or deposits. This includes the surviving road surfaces, which cannot be retained and reused from a technical and engineering perspective.

Determining the extent of the impacts will, of course, be affected by the state of preservation of the resources themselves. Given the original destruction of all the structures and places across the site, the accumulation of destruction rubble over the remnant features, and the extensive reworking of the surface deposits through time, the degree to which any of the identified sites and their associated material culture survive cannot be known until the extensive overburden is removed from site, and this is itself a destructive process.

As such, while impacts will be very high, the significance of those impacts will be moderated by several factors, including whether remnant features, sites or material persist, the state of preservation of those features and their intrinsic significance; the absence of any or all of those elements affects the likelihood of impacts occurring as well as the severity of the impacts.

This determination cannot be accurately assessed at this point, and an appreciation of the difficulties of assessing impacts must be considered in determining mitigatory strategies.

8.3. Proposed Mitigation

Given the primary need - and moral obligation - to ensure that redevelopment is not unnecessarily delayed, for the reasons provided in Section 8.1, no exploratory excavation or test pitting is proposed for this site.

It is recommended that a programme of monitoring be implemented across the site, with continuous monitoring proposed for those sites that have been identified as holding potentially high archaeological significance due to their relative age, social or cultural significance, or their potential to shed light on the origins and development of the area through time. This strategy will mean constant observation by the appointed archaeologist for the period that site levelling is underway in those areas.

The sites on Erf 177646 proposed for continuous monitoring are:

- 17-23 Blythe Street;
- 273-297 Hanover. This monitoring will incorporate the two mid-C19th development areas and the rest of that block, which is of indeterminate mid to late C19th origin, as well as the area of the well indicated on Thom at the north eastern extent of the block;
- AME Church and Bethel Institute Site;
- Avalon Cinema (it is not anticipated that this site will yield much of archaeological significance, but intensive monitoring will be undertaken nonetheless to ensure that any cultural material associated with the cinema can be recovered)

Depending on the outcome of the monitoring, excavation might be necessary to test for *in situ* deposit, significant remnants or similar features at one or more of the above sites. Whether excavation is undertaken by hand or machine, and the extent of excavation will be determined by the outcomes of initial monitoring. Basic workplans should be compiled for each site to be excavated, and these submitted to the Case Officer for approval at HOMs.

The remaining areas of Erf 177646 will be subject to routine monitoring with frequent assessment to determine whether any structural remains are sufficiently significant to warrant further recording *in situ*, or if cultural material warrants archaeological intervention beyond recording and sampling for curation. Should intact deposits be encountered, either in the form of discrete middens or dumps, or where deposits are abutting structural features and can reveal information about material or structural change through time, these could warrant excavation, but it is not anticipated, given the urban nature

of the area in the past, and the taphonomic processes the site has been subjected to in the past forty years, that many if any such deposits will exist. The exception to this consideration is likely to be found in street alignments which may survive in varying condition and to varying extents. The robust granite kerbstones are likely to have survived, either still *in situ* or displaced, and these should be retained for reuse as far as possible.

The property identified as associated with the EOAN Group, a cultural association offering dance, drama and opera classes, falls outside of the erf boundary of Erf 177646, and the vicinity of the site is not considered to hold high archaeological significance.

8.4. Mapping of areas of potential archaeological sensitivity



Figure 35. Overlay of Thom survey on current Google Earth map indicating identified areas of potential archaeological significance that will be subject to intensive and/or continuous monitoring in terms of the proposed mitigatory strategy (RSA, 2022)

9.0. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

This AIA will be circulated for public consultation as part of the integrated HIA. Notice of the availability of the documents will be advertised in local and national newspapers and through site notices. Further to this, relevant Conservation Bodies and various I&APs will be specifically contacted to make comment. These include:

- The City of Cape Town
- SAHRA
- District Six Museum Foundation
- District Six Reference Group
- District Six Working Group
- CiBRA

10.0. CONCLUSION

As has been indicated in previous submissions (RSA, 2020a, 2020b, 2022a-c), a relative wealth of prior assessments exists. In addition to these sources of information, the many historic plans, maps and surveys also allow us to plot the location, extent and alignments of the old building footprints and street grids. This all allows for fairly confident prediction as to what is likely to be encountered during development activities on site.

The urgency of this redevelopment project cannot be overstated, and is appreciated by all parties involved. This urgency, arising from the unacceptably long wait imposed on recipients for their houses, the existence of the court orders, and the further delays imposed by two years of Covid restrictions - has implications for the undertaking of archaeological mitigation on site.

It is the opinion of this author that to call for extensive, systematic survey across site at this point in time would be misguided, and contrary to any claims the discipline of archaeology might hope to have to being a tool for social justice and, indeed, restitution. The social histories of the site are captured in the District Six Museum, the many academic and popular works on the area and, significantly, in the lives, memories and stories of the returning residents. Given this wealth of information about the people, life, culture and society of District Six, any possible light that archaeology could hope to shed on site development, site characteristics, fabric, or form, or what life was like in District Six has to be secondary to the return of the former residents.

While the possibility of making significant chance finds cannot be overlooked, it is nonetheless, reasonable to make assumptions about the material to be found, its distribution, context and degree of preservation, as well as the significance of various objects, items and features. Such finds are likely to include domestic debris, building material and other waste items in the upper layers - correlating with the fill removed from Parcel N (Phase 5) in 2020. On Erf 177646, the site history militates heavily against significant finds remaining intact, or *in situ*.

In light of these factors, this report has identified a limited number of selected sites that could warrant mitigation arising from their age, potential to shed light on the early development of District Six, or provide tangible traces of cultural, social or religious life. Monitoring of site clearance in these areas is proposed, and excavation is not indicated unless significant, *in situ* material, fabric or deposits are identified in this process.

11.0. RECOMMENDATIONS

- This report should be endorsed as fulfilling the requirements of S38(3);
- The archaeologist is to debrief workers on site of the locations of sensitive areas, and instruct the machine operators to exercise due care in clearing the rubble overburden in those identified areas;
- The archaeologist must monitor earthmoving in the areas where there is likely to be remaining fabric, these areas are:
 - Area of 17-23 Blythe Street (updated from 21-23 following further refinement of research as part of the HIA process)
 - 273-297 Hanover Street (updated from 273-284)
 - AME Church and Bethel Institute Site (updated from AME site only)
 - Avalon Cinema Block.
- Workplans should be submitted that propose the archaeological methodology for mitigating each of those sites should significant, *in situ* material/features/fabric be encountered during site clearing;
- Where significant, *in situ* material is identified during site clearance at these sites, work in that area should cease, and the monitoring archaeologist should notify HWC through the Case Officer;
- If it is deemed necessary, systematic excavation should be undertaken to mitigate the site prior to its destruction, this should be initiated in terms of the workplans submitted;
- All collected surface material, and securely provenanced material arising from systematic excavations is to be prepared and submitted to Iziko for curation and storage;
- Granite kerbstones should be retained for reuse as far as is feasible;
- Where feasible, to mitigate the loss of this historic fabric, the location, alignment and extent of historically cobbled surfaces should be memorialised through paving, rather than tarring those roads, and/or reinstating cobbled sections in paving or other surfaces;
- If human remains are uncovered, work must cease until the project archaeologist and HWC have been notified, the significance of the material has been assessed and a decision has been taken as to how to deal with the findings.
- A close out report should be submitted to Heritage Western Cape once all earthmoving and archaeological work on site is completed; a copy of this report is to be uploaded to SAHRIS.

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1. Locality Map, location indicated in red (top left), the boundary of District Six, showing all parcels earmarked for redevelopment (below left), and Erf 177646 in context (top right) and detail (bottom right) (RSA, 2021).
- Figure 2. Phase 4 during site levelling, view to north west (RSA, 2020)
- Figure 3. Phase 4 prior to site clearing, view to west (RSA, 2020).
- Figure 4. Phase 4 during site levelling, view to north (RSA, 2020)
- Figure 5. Phase 4 during site levelling, view to west (RSA, 2020)
- Figure 7. Phase 4 current condition, view to south east (RSA, 2022)
- Figure 8. Phase 4 current condition, view to north east (RSA, 2022)
- Figure 9. Phase 4 current condition, view to south west (RSA, 2022)
- Figure 6. Phase 4 current condition, view to north west (RSA, 2022)
- Figure 10. North western extent of Phase 4 (RSA, 2022)
- Figure 11. North western extent of Phase 4 (RSA, 2022)
- Figure 12. North western extent of Phase 4 (RSA, 2022)
- Figure 13. North western extent of Phase 4 (RSA, 2022)
- Figure 14. Site plan showing the layout, and extent of coverage proposed in terms of the development (D6 ADE-JV, 2022)
- Figure 15. Sections through site showing the extent of cut and fill necessary to create the platforms for construction (D6 ADE-JV, 2022)
- Figure 16. c.1627 etching of Dutch bartering copper for Khoe sheep for in Table Bay (Worden et al., 1998: 22)
- Figure 17. Development on Erf 177646 in Snow's Plan of 1860 (RSA, 2022).
- Figure 18. Development on Erf 177646 in Thom's Plan of 1895 (RSA, 2022).
- Figure 19. Development on Erf 177646 in the 1926 aerial image (RSA, 2022).
- Figure 20. Development on Erf 177646 in the Cape Town Municipal Survey of 1957 (RSA, 2022).
- Figure 21. Sequence of Google Earth images showing the earthmoving activities that have taken place in recent years across Erf 177646 (Google Earth, 2022)
- Figure 22. City of Cape Town Grading Map showing the grading of sites in the vicinity of the proposed development area (CityViewer, 2022).
- Figure 23. The start of urban development proceeding along Hanover Street in the Snow's survey of the 1860s, overlaid on the 1957 municipal survey of District Six reveals the early origins of 273-285 and 293-297 within this Hanover Street block (RSA, 2022)
- Figure 24. The block by the end of the C19th with the street numbers at the time indicated; note the presence of a well along Eckard Street at the rear of what were then 95 and 97 Hanover (RSA, 2022)
- Figure 25. The block occupied by the small holding at the south western extent of Erf 177646 becomes 17, 21 and 23 Blythe, with forms indicated on Thom's survey of the 1890s still expressed in 1957 (RSA, 2022)
- Figure 26. View across Plymouth Street and down Blythe Street; 23 Blythe is at the right of the image (Greshoff, n.d courtesy District Six Museum, 2022.)
- Figure 27. Series of maps and plans showing the development of the AME Church site from the 1890s when the buildings that became the Bethel Institute School are present along Hanover, but the Church site along Springfield remains vacant. By 1945 the Church has been built, and the Bethel Institute structures remain. By the 1957 municipal survey, the Church remains standing, but the school buildings have been demolished (RSA, 2022)
- Figure 28. The Church beyond the vacant lot of the Bethel Institute as viewed from Eckard Street during the forced removals (Wissemma, 1974; UCT Digital Libraries, 2022)
- Figure 30. The Avalon Cinema block through time, with the overlay of the 1957 survey over Thom's survey of the 1890s (top), and aerial imagery from before (centre) and after (bottom) its construction (RSA, 2022)
- Figure 29. The Avalon Cinema exterior (top) and interior (below) (District Six Museum, 2022)
- Figure 31. View along cobbled Springfield Street with the AME Church at right of image (Greshoff, n.d courtesy District Six Museum, 2022)
- Figure 32. View down Blythe towards Hanover showing tarred surface and granite kerbstones (Greshoff, n.d courtesy District Six Museum, 2022)
- Figure 33. Children playing in Blythe Street, on a pavement edged in granite kerbstones (Greshoff, n.d courtesy District Six Museum, 2022)
- Figure 34. An overlay of the 1957 survey on the 1898 Thom survey (above) with the individual surveys provided at left, showing the close correlation in the built form some 60 years apart (RSA, 2022)
- Figure 35. Overlay of Thom survey on current Google Earth map indicating identified areas of potential archaeological significance that will be subject to intensive and/or continuous monitoring in terms of the proposed mitigatory strategy (RSA, 2022)

REFERENCES

- Bickford-Smith, V., van Heningen, E. and Worden, N. 1999. Cape Town in the Twentieth Century: An Illustrated Social History, Cape Town: David Philip.
- District Six Museum. 1996. The Last Days of District Six. Cape Town: District Six Museum Foundation.
- Fransen, H. 2004, The Old Buildings of the Cape. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball.
- Halkett, D. & Hart, T. 1996a. Phase 1 archaeological assessment of open state land in District Six. Prepared for the Transitional Metropolitan Substructure of Cape Town. Cape Town: Archaeology Contacts Office.
- Halkett, D. & Hart, T. 1996b. Excavations in District Six: a residential property at the corner of Stuckeris and Roger Streets. Unpublished report.
- Halkett, D. 2013. Proposed Construction Management Guidelines for Conservation of Heritage Resources: District Six, Phase 3, Site Q. Prepared for the National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. Cape Town: ACO Associates.
- Halkett, D. 2015. A Report on the Archaeological Monitoring of Bulk Earthworks on Phase 3, Site Q in District Six. Prepared for the National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. Cape Town: ACO Associates.
- le Grange, L. 2003. District Six: Heritage Impact Assessment. Prepared for, the Environmental Management Section, Planning and Economic Development Department, City of Cape Town. Cape Town: Lucien Le Grange Architects and Urban Planners.
- Lea, J.U-H. 2007. Streets, Skollies and Coons in District Six: on narratives and identities related to an area of forced removal in Cape Town South Africa. Unpublished M.Phil. Oslo: University of Oslo.
- Maingard, J., 2017. Cinemagoing in District Six, Cape Town, 1920s to 1960s: History, politics, memory. *Memory Studies*, 10(1), pp.17-34.
- Malan, 2003. District Six Heritage Impact Assessment. Prepared for Lucien Le Grange, Architects and Urban Planners. Cape Town: Archaeology Contacts Office.
- Mammon, N. and le Grange, L. 2012. District Six Development Framework. Prepared for the National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. Cape Town: NM & Associates and Lucien Le Grange, Architects and Urban Planners.
- Martin, W. 2020. Echo of District Six's Avalon. *Weekend Argus* [online] Available at <https://www.pressreader.com/south-africa/weekend-argus-sunday-edition/20200126/283034056545870> [Accessed 3 June 2022].
- RSA. 2020a. Archaeological Permit Application for Monitoring Rubble Removal, March. Prepared for DeltaBEC on behalf of the Department of Rural Land Reform and Rural Development. Cape Town: RSA.
- RSA. 2020b. Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Rubble Removal, November. Prepared for DeltaBEC on behalf of the Department of Rural Land Reform and Rural Development. Cape Town: RSA.
- RSA. 2022a. District Six Phased Redevelopment NID: redevelopment of Erf 177646 as part of restitution process, District Six, Cape Town, March. Prepared for Delta BEC on behalf of Department of Land Reform and Rural Development. Cape Town: RSA.
- RSA. 2022b. District Six Phased Redevelopment: preparatory works for invasive site preparation works on several parcels and various erven ahead of redevelopment, District Six, Cape Town, February. Prepared for Delta BEC on behalf of Department of Land Reform and Rural Development. Cape Town: RSA.
- RSA. 2022c. Archaeological Permit Application for Site Levelling on Several Parcels and Various Erven ahead of Redevelopment, District Six, Cape Town, June. Prepared for Delta BEC on behalf of Department of Land Reform and Rural Development. Cape Town: RSA.
- Townsend, S. 2013a. The redevelopment of a part of District Six known as Block Q2 on the Remainder of Erf 9929 to accommodate Apartment Buildings and Row-Houses. Prepared for the National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. Cape Town: Stephen Townsend Architect, Statutory Planner, Conservationist.
- Townsend, S. 2013b. A supplementary report associated with an impact assessment report addressed to heritage western cape: Redevelopment of a Part of District Six known as Block Q2 on Remainder Erf 9929 to accommodate Apartment Buildings and Row-Houses. Prepared for the National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. Cape Town: Stephen Townsend Architect, Statutory Planner, Conservationist.
- Worden, N., van Heningen, E. and Bickford-Smith, V. 1998. Cape Town: The Making of a City. Cape Town: David Philip.

ANNEXURES

PAGE 1 OF 2

Our Ref: HM/ CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN/ DISTRICT SIX/ ERF 177646
 Case No.: 21121706AM0214E
 Enquiries: Ayanda Mdludlu
 E-mail: ayanda.mdludlu@westerncape.gov.za
 Tel: 021 483 5959

Katie Smuts
 katie@archrsa.com



RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO DEVELOP: HIA REQUIRED
 In terms of Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the Western Cape Provincial Gazette 6061, Notice 298 of 2003

NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO DEVELOP: HOUSING REDEVELOPMENT ON ERF 177646, DISTRICT SIX, CAPE TOWN, SUBMITTED IN TERMS OF SECTION 38(1) OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT 25 OF 1999)

CASE NUMBER: 21121706AM0214E

The matter above has reference.

Heritage Western Cape is in receipt of your application for the above matter received. This matter was discussed at the Heritage Officers' Meeting held on 15 March 2022.

You are hereby notified that, since there is reason to believe that the proposed housing redevelopment on erf 177646 District Six, Cape Town will impact on heritage resources, HWC requires that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) that satisfies the provisions of Section 38(3) of the NHRA be submitted. Section 38(3) of the NHRA provides

(3) *The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2)(a): **Provided that the following must be included:***

- (a) *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;*
- (b) *an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7;*
- (c) *an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;*
- (d) *an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;*
- (e) *the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;*
- (f) *if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, The consideration of alternatives; and*
- (g) *plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.*

(Our emphasis)

This HIA must in addition have specific reference to the following:

- Visual impact assessment,
- Archaeological impact assessment,
- Socio-historical study, and
- Heritage design indicators for the development within the wider redevelopment.

www.westerncape.gov.za/cas

Street Address: Protea Assurance Building, Green Market Square, Cape Town, 8000 • Postal Address: P.O. Box 1665, Cape Town, 8000
 • Tel: +27 (0)21 483 5959 • E-mail: ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

Straatadres: Protea Assuransie-gebou, Groentemarkplein, Kaapstad, 8000 • Posadres: Posbus 1665, Kaapstad, 8000
 • Tel: +27 (0)21 483 5959 • E-pos: ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

Idilesi yendawo: kumgangatho J, kwisakhiwo iProtea Assurance, Greenmarket Square, eKapa, 8000 • Idilesi yeposi: inombolo yobokisi yeposi 1665, eKapa, 8000 • Inombolo zomnxeba: +27 (0)21 483 5959 • Idilesi ye-imeyile: ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za



PAGE 2 OF 2

Our Ref: HM/ CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN/ DISTRICT SIX/ ERF 177646
 Case No.: 21121706AM0214E
 Enquiries: Ayanda Mdludlu
 E-mail: ayanda.mdludlu@westerncape.gov.za
 Tel: 021 483 5959

Katie Smuts
 katie@archrsa.com

RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO DEVELOP: HIA REQUIRED
 In terms of Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the Western Cape Provincial Gazette 6061, Notice 298 of 2003

The HIA must have an overall assessment of the impacts to heritage resources which are not limited to the specific studies referenced above.

The required HIA must have an integrated set of recommendations.

The comments of relevant registered conservation bodies; all Interested and Affected parties; and the relevant Municipality must be requested and included in the HIA where provided. Proof of these requests must be supplied.

Please note, should you require the HIA to be submitted as a Phased HIA, a written request must be submitted to HWC prior to submission. HWC reserves the right to determine whether a phased HIA is acceptable on a case-by-case basis.

If applicable, applicants are strongly advised to review and adhere to the time limits contained the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) between DEADP and HWC. The SOP can be found using the following link <http://www.hwc.org.za/node/293>

Kindly take note of the HWC meeting dates and associated agenda closure date in order to ensure that comments are provided within as Reasonable time and that these times are factored into the project timeframes.

HWC reserves the right to request additional information as required. Should you have any further queries, please contact the official above and quote the case number.

.....
 Colette Scheermeyer
 Deputy Director

www.westerncape.gov.za/cas

Street Address: Protea Assurance Building, Green Market Square, Cape Town, 8000 • Postal Address: P.O. Box 1665, Cape Town, 8000
 • Tel: +27 (0)21 483 5959 • E-mail: ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

Straatadres: Protea Assuransie-gebou, Groentemarkplein, Kaapstad, 8000 • Posadres: Posbus 1665, Kaapstad, 8000
 • Tel: +27 (0)21 483 5959 • E-pos: ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

Idilesi yendawo: kumgangatho J, kwisakhiwo iProtea Assurance, Greenmarket Square, eKapa, 8000 • Idilesi yeposi: inombolo yobokisi yeposi 1665, eKapa, 8000 • Inombolo zomnxeba: +27 (0)21 483 5959 • Idilesi ye-imeyile: ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

REGISTERED POST

Our Ref: HM/CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN/DISTRICT SIX/D6 RUBBLE REMOVAL
Case No.: 20012914SB0131E
Enquiries: Andrew September
E-mail: andrew.september@westerncape.gov.za
Tel: 021 483 9543
Date: 04 March 2020



Katie Smuts
 34 Caledon Street
 Stanford
 7210

PERMIT

CASE #: 20012914SB0131E

Issued in terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) and Regulation 3(3)(a) of PN 298 (29 August 2003)

This permit is valid for three years from the date of issue

This permit is issued for:

The following decision has been made via email dated the 3rd March 2020 as per the Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Committee decision made on the 5th February 2020:

Proposed Action: Proposed rubble removal

Site: Parcel N & P, Erven 10010, 117891, 117893, 117894, 117895, 117896, 117897 and 117898, District Six, Cape Town

Conditions applicable to this Permit:

1. The archaeologist must monitor earthmoving in the areas where there is likely to be remaining fabric;
2. The old street plan and the site of the AME Church should be loaded to a hand-held GPS receiver to facilitate management during the earthmoving phase;
3. The archaeologist must establish the positions of all roads on site and ensure that remaining fabric is preserved in situ. Test holes (dug by mechanical excavator) may be required in the course of the bulk earthworks in sensitive areas to ascertain depth, type of fabric, degree of intactness etc. of significant heritage resources. Until a decision is made with respect to which roads are to be memorialised, all roads with preserved fabric are to be retained;
4. Areas of likely sensitivity (including, but not limited to AME Church and north east section of Parcel P, and intersection of Roos and Lewis Streets in Parcel N) must be assessed carefully on site such that means of excavation can be determined to minimize the possibility of accidental damage to intact and/or significant features;
5. If intact, significant fabric is found (roads, AME Church or similar), careful mechanical excavation will be required to clear most of the overburden, and then cleaned more carefully (either mechanically or by hand) to preserve surfaces and road edging.
6. Roads and significant religious sites to be retained must be identified in the HIA and decisions with respect to which are preserved meets the satisfaction of all role players;
7. The archaeologist should recover (and preserve the provenance of if possible) any artefactual material contained in the overburden and rubble layers that in the opinion of the archaeologist, may be used in the process of memorialisation. The final repository of the material must be established;
8. Due to the logistics and type of material removed during the earthmoving, it will in all likelihood be impractical to sieve the rubble and overburden to recover artefactual material. If higher densities of, or unusual material are encountered, the archaeologist may request some soil to be stockpiled until it can be processed carefully;
9. Granite "kerb stones/steps" are the most recognisable and durable items in the fill and we focussed specifically on isolating and collecting those items. The provenance of the items is again problematic but they are likely to represent the remains of roads and steps destroyed elsewhere in District Six
10. Adequate recording methods as specified in the Regulations and Guidelines pertaining to the National Heritage Resources Act must be used.
11. A final report, in both digital and hardcopy format, MUST be submitted to HWC on or before 04 March 2022. An extension to this permit can be granted on submission of a progress report (if work was initiated) and a letter stating reasons for the extension. HWC reserves the right to withhold further permits if progress is not deemed satisfactory.
12. Reprints of all published papers or copies of theses or reports resulting from this work must be lodged with HWC
13. If a published report has not appeared within three years of the lapsing of this permit, the report in terms of the permit will be made available to researchers on request.
14. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to obtain permission from the landowner for each visit, and conditions of access imposed the landowner must be observed.

www.westerncape.gov.za/cas

Street Address: Protea Assurance Building, Green Market Square, Cape Town, 8000 • Postal Address: P.O. Box 966, Cape Town, 8000
 • Tel: +27 (0)21 483 9543 • E-mail: cas@westerncape.gov.za

Straatadres: Protea Assuransgebou, Groenemarkersplein, Kaapstad, 8000 • Posadres: Postbus 966, Kaapstad, 8000
 • Tel: +27 (0)21 483 9543 • E-pos: cas@westerncape.gov.za

Idilesi yendawo: khatshonkhatsho 3, Inqinane yase Groenemarkersplein, Kaapstad, 8000 • Idilesi yeposi: Postbosi yase Kaapstad, 8000

REGISTERED POST

Our Ref: HM/CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN/DISTRICT SIX/D6 RUBBLE REMOVAL
Case No.: 20012914SB0131E
Enquiries: Andrew September
E-mail: andrew.september@westerncape.gov.za
Tel: 021 483 9543
Date: 04 March 2020



15. HWC shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities in connection with this permit.
16. HWC reserves the right to cancel this permit by notice to the permit holder.

NOTE:

- This decision is subject to an **appeal period of 14 working days**.
- The applicant is required to inform any party who has expressed a bona fide interest in any heritage-related aspect of this record of decision. The appeal period shall be taken from the date above. It should be noted that for an appeal to be deemed valid it must refer to the decision, it must be submitted by the due date and it must set out the grounds of the appeal. Appeals must be addressed to the official named above and it is the responsibility of the appellant to confirm that the appeal has been received within the appeal period.
- **Work may NOT be initiated during this 14 day appeal period.**
- This approval does not exonerate the applicant from obtaining any necessary approval from any other applicable statutory authority.
- an export permit must be applied for from SAHRA in respect of any archaeological or palaeontological material that will be exported,
- **A copy of this permit must be displayed in a prominent place on the site until the permitted work is completed.**

Should you have any further queries, please contact the official above and quote the case number.

Dr. Mxolisi Dlamuka
Chief Executive Officer, Heritage Western Cape

www.westerncape.gov.za/cas

Street Address: Protea Assurance Building, Green Market Square, Cape Town, 8000 • Postal Address: P.O. Box 966, Cape Town, 8000
 • Tel: +27 (0)21 483 9543 • E-mail: cas@westerncape.gov.za

Straatadres: Protea Assuransgebou, Groenemarkersplein, Kaapstad, 8000 • Posadres: Postbus 966, Kaapstad, 8000
 • Tel: +27 (0)21 483 9543 • E-pos: cas@westerncape.gov.za

Idilesi yendawo: khatshonkhatsho 3, Inqinane yase Groenemarkersplein, Kaapstad, 8000 • Idilesi yeposi: Postbosi yase Kaapstad, 8000

PAGE 1 OF 2

Our Ref: HM/ CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN/ DISTRICT SIX/ 115705RE, 115706, 115707, 115708, 10010RE, 115744, 117884RE, 177362, 117695, 117891, 117898 & 153779
Case No.: 22020116AM0214E
Enquiries: Ayanda Mdludlu
E-mail: ayanda.mdludlu@westerncape.gov.za
Tel: 021 483 5959



Katie Smuts
katie@archrsa.com

PERMIT

CASE NUMBER: 22020116AM0214E
Issued in terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) and Regulation 3(3)(a) of PN 298 (29 August 2003)
This permit is valid for three years from the date of issue

Your application for proposed analysis, dating of material and excavation on various erven in District Six, Cape Town was tabled at the Heritage Officers' Meeting Committee (HOMs) meeting held on the 15 March 2022.

This permit is issued for:

Proposed Action: Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical testing and excavation
Site: Erven 115705RE, 115706, 115707, 115708, 10010RE, 115744, 117884RE, 177362, 117695, 117891, 117898 & 153779, District Six, Cape Town

Conditions applicable to this Permit:

1. Adequate recording methods as specified in the Regulations and Guidelines pertaining to the National Heritage Resources Act must be used.
2. Adequate recording methods as specified in the Regulations and Guidelines pertaining to the National Heritage Resources Act must be used.
3. A final report, in both digital and hardcopy format, MUST be submitted to HWC on or before **31 March 2025**. An extension to this permit can be granted on submission of a progress report (if work was initiated) and a letter stating reasons for the extension. HWC reserves the right to withhold further permits if progress is not deemed satisfactory.
4. All material collected and excavated, as well as field notes and records, will be curated by the Iziko.
5. Reprints of all published papers or copies of theses or reports resulting from this work must be lodged with HWC.
6. If a published report has not appeared within three years of the lapsing of this permit, the report in terms of the permit will be made available to researchers on request.
7. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to obtain permission from the landowner for each visit, and conditions of access imposed the landowner must be observed.
8. HWC shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities in connection with this permit.
9. HWC reserves the right to cancel this permit by notice to the permit holder.

PAGE 2 OF 2

Our Ref: HM/ CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN/ DISTRICT SIX/ 115705RE, 115706, 115707, 115708, 10010RE, 115744, 117884RE, 177362, 117695, 117891, 117898 & 153779
Case No.: 22020116AM0214E
Enquiries: Ayanda Mdludlu
E-mail: ayanda.mdludlu@westerncape.gov.za
Tel: 021 483 5959



Katie Smuts
katie@archrsa.com

Issued in terms of Section 35 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) and Regulation 3(3)(a) of PN 298 (29 August 2003)

APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT FOR PROPOSED ANALYSIS, DATING OF MATERIAL AND EXCAVATION ON VARIOUS ERVEN IN DISTRICT SIX, CAPE TOWN IN TERMS OF SECTION 35 OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT 25 OF 1999)

CASE NUMBER: 22020116AM0214E

The matter above has reference.

This matter was discussed at the at tabled at the Heritage Officers' Meeting (HOMs) meeting held on the 15 March 2022.

DECISION

The Committee approved the permit extension by Rennie Scurr Adendorff for Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development dated 14 February 2022.

NOTE:

- This decision is subject to an **appeal period of 14 working days**.
- The applicant is required to inform any party who has expressed a bona fide interest in any heritage-related aspect of this record of decision. The appeal period shall be taken from the date above. It should be noted that for an appeal to be deemed valid it must refer to the decision, it must be submitted by the due date and it must set out the grounds of the appeal. Appeals must be addressed to the official named above and it is the responsibility of the appellant to confirm that the appeal has been received within the appeal period.
- **Work may NOT be initiated during this 14-day appeal period.**
- This approval does not exonerate the applicant from obtaining any necessary approval from any other applicable statutory authority.
- an export permit must be applied for from SAHRA in respect of any archaeological or palaeontological material that will be exported.
- **A copy of this permit must be displayed in a prominent place on the site until the permitted work is completed.**

Should you have any further queries, please contact the official above and quote the case number.

.....
 Colette Scheermeyer
Deputy Director

www.westerncape.gov.za/cas

Street Address: Protea Assurance Building, Green Market Square, Cape Town, 8000 • **Postal Address:** P.O. Box 1665, Cape Town, 8000
 • **Tel:** +27 (0)21 483 5959 • **E-mail:** ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

Straatadres: Protea Assuransiegebou, Groentemarkplein, Kaapstad, 8000 • **Posadres:** Posbus 1665, Kaapstad, 8000
 • **Tel:** +27 (0)21 483 5959 • **E-pos:** ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

Idilesi yendawo: kungangatho A, kwisakhiwo iprotea Assurance, Greenmarket Square, iKaapa, 8000 • **Idilesi yeposi:** inombolo yeibokisi yeposi 1665, iKaapa, 8000 • **Ilombolo zomxebe:** +27 (0)21 483 5959 • **Idilesi ye-imeyile:** ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

www.westerncape.gov.za/cas

Street Address: Protea Assurance Building, Green Market Square, Cape Town, 8000 • **Postal Address:** P.O. Box 1665, Cape Town, 8000
 • **Tel:** +27 (0)21 483 5959 • **E-mail:** ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

Straatadres: Protea Assuransiegebou, Groentemarkplein, Kaapstad, 8000 • **Posadres:** Posbus 1665, Kaapstad, 8000
 • **Tel:** +27 (0)21 483 5959 • **E-pos:** ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

Idilesi yendawo: kungangatho A, kwisakhiwo iprotea Assurance, Greenmarket Square, iKaapa, 8000 • **Idilesi yeposi:** inombolo yeibokisi yeposi 1665, iKaapa, 8000 • **Ilombolo zomxebe:** +27 (0)21 483 5959 • **Idilesi ye-imeyile:** ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

Our Ref: HM / CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN / DISTRICT SIX /ERF 177646(PHASE 4, FORMERLY PARCEL P); ERVEN 10010 AND 117891-117898 (PHASE 5, FORMERLY PARCEL N) AND ERVEN 115705-RE, 115706, 115707, 115708 (PHASE 6, FORMERLY PARCEL K2)
Case No.: 22061326SB0617E
Enquiries: Stephanie Barnardt
E-mail: Stephanie.Barnardt@westerncape.gov.za
Tel 021 483 5959



Katie Smuts
katie@archrsa.com

PERMIT

CASE NUMBER: 22061326SB0617E

Issued in terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) and Regulation 3(3)(a) of PN 298 (29 August 2003)

This permit is valid for three years from the date of issue

Your application for proposed excavation and disturbance was tabled at the Heritage Officers' Meeting Committee (HOMs) meeting held on 27 June 2022.

Proposed Action: Analysis, Collection, Remove from original position, excavation and disturbance of site
Site: Erf 177646(Phase 4, formerly Parcel P); Erven 10010 and 117891-117898 (Phase 5, formerly Parcel N) and Erven 115705-RE, 115706, 115707, 115708 (Phase 6, formerly Parcel K2), District Six

Conditions applicable to this Permit:

1. Adequate recording methods as specified in the Regulations and Guidelines pertaining to the National Heritage Resources Act must be used.
2. Adequate recording methods as specified in the Regulations and Guidelines pertaining to the National Heritage Resources Act must be used.
3. A final report, in both digital and hardcopy format, MUST be submitted to HWC on or before **3 July 2025**
4. An extension to this permit can be granted on submission of a progress report (if work was initiated) and a letter stating reasons for the extension. HWC reserves the right to withhold further permits if progress is not deemed satisfactory.
5. All material collected and excavated, as well as field notes and records, will be curated by the Iziko Museums.
6. Reprints of all published papers or copies of theses or reports resulting from this work must be lodged with HWC.
7. If a published report has not appeared within three years of the lapsing of this permit, the report in terms of the permit will be made available to researchers on request.
8. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to obtain permission from the landowner for each visit, and conditions of access imposed the landowner must be observed.
9. HWC shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities in connection with this permit.
10. HWC reserves the right to cancel this permit by notice to the permit holder.

NOTE:

- This decision is subject to an **appeal period of 14 working days. Kindly note that the appeal period is calculated from the date indicated on the HWC date stamp, which is the date the appeal is sent, and not the date of signature**
- Appeals are to be submitted to HWC.Appeals@westerncape.gov.za
- The applicant is required to inform any party who has expressed a bona fide interest in any heritage-related aspect of this record of decision. The appeal period shall be taken from the date above. It should be noted that for an appeal to be deemed valid it must refer to the decision, it must be submitted by the due date, and it must set out the grounds of the appeal. Appeals must be addressed to the official named above and it is the responsibility of the appellant to confirm that the appeal has been received within the appeal period.
- **Work may NOT be initiated during this 14-day appeal period.**
- This approval does not exonerate the applicant from obtaining any necessary approval from any other applicable statutory authority.
- An export permit must be applied for from SAHRA in respect of any archaeological or palaeontological material that will be exported.
- **A copy of this permit must be displayed in a prominent place on the site until the permitted work is completed.**

Should you have any further queries, please contact the official above and quote the case number.

.....
Nuraan Vallie
Acting Deputy Director

www.westerncape.gov.za/cas



Street Address: Protea Assurance Building, Green Market Square, Cape Town, 8000 • **Postal Address:** P.O. Box 1665, Cape Town, 8000
• **Tel:** +27 (0)21 483 5959 • **E-mail:** ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

Stratadres: Protea Assuransiegebou, Groenmarkplein, Kaapstad, 8000 • **Posadres:** Postbus 1665, Kaapstad, 8000
• **Tel:** +27 (0)21 483 5959 • **E-pos:** ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

Idilesi yendawo: kungangatho 3, kwisakhiwe protea Assurance, Greenmarket Square, eKapa, 8000 • **Idilesi yeposi:** Inombolo yebhokajeposi 1665, eKapa, 8000 • **Iinombolo zomnxeba:** +27 (0)21 483 5959 • **Idilesi ye-imeyile:** ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za