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1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose of Report

Katie Smuts of Rennie Scurr Adendorff has been appointed by Delta BEC to compile an application to undertake archaeological monitoring of the removal of post-1960s demolition rubble from several erven in District Six, Erf 177646 (Parcel P) and Erven 10010 and 117891-117898 (Parcel N). This rubble removal precedes redevelopment of these erven for housing as part of the wider redevelopment of District Six for the restitution of land to dispossessed families, as stipulated in terms of Constitutional and Land Court judgements in 2018 and 2019.

The application pertains only to the removal of the rubble for the purposes of site clearance, and not to any excavation into the archaeological deposits below historic ground level, nor to any development related activities.

1.2. Statutory Context

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.

The removal of demolition rubble and overburden, where this exists, is being undertaken as an archaeological exercise, hence the application for this work in terms of Section 35 of the NHRA. Any strictly development related activity will be subject to an HIA in terms of Section 38(1) of the NHRA to follow. In this instance, the outcomes of the archaeological monitoring has the potential to influence design indicators for the ensuing development planning.

Neither development area is graded, and the wider area is neither a proclaimed nor proposed Heritage Protection Overlay Zone. Both sites are zoned General Residential 4.

1.3. Study Methodology

- Site visits have been undertaken to inspect both parcels 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 and archaeological excavation within District Six

This research has provided an understanding of the history of the proposed development areas, and the likely the features, structures and configuration of the fabric that underlies them. The likely social and historic significance of the areas in question has been assessed, as has the likelihood of significant fabric remaining *in situ* in each instance. These analyses have informed the proposed management guidelines that underpin the resulting permit application pertaining to rubble removal and earthmoving across the areas.

Report compiled by:

Katie Smuts - Archaeologist and Heritage Practitioner

Mike Scurr - Architect and Heritage Practitioner

1.4. Limitations

The heritage consultant was appointed prior to any development proceeding on site. As extensive prior work has been done in the wider area, as well as more specifically in and around the development area (Halkett and Hart 1996a, 1996b; Halkett, 2013, 2015; Malan 2003; Patrick, 2007) the consultant has been in a position to plan and guide the archaeological monitoring of bulk earthworks on site without limitations. Due to time pressures, public consultation has not been undertaken in terms of this submission, but will follow as part of the wider HIA process prior to any development related activities occurring on site, or any excavation into archaeological deposits.

1.5. Statement of Independence

Neither Katie Smuts nor Rennie Scurr Adendorff has any legal ties to Delta BEC or other professionals involved in this proposal. There is no financial gain tied to any positive comment or outcome. Professional fees for the compilation of this report are paid by the applicant, but are not linked to any desired outcome.

2.0. SITE DESCRIPTION

Two parcels of land are earmarked for development in terms of Phase 4 District Six redevelopment proposals, and are therefore subject to this application. Both parcels of land lie between Philip Kgosana Drive and former Keizersgracht Road, recently renamed Hanover (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

2.1. Parcel P

Parcel P comprises Erf 177646, which represents portions of the Remainder of Erf 9929 and the full extent of Erf 153779. The parcel is bounded to the north by Keizersgracht - recently renamed Hanover Street - east by Vogelgezang and south by Constitution Streets (Figure 3). Upper Ashley Street Preparatory School lies over Constitution Street to the south. To the west of Parcel P is the land developed in Phase 3 of this project (Block Q2). Historically, Parcel P was bounded by Horstley Street to the west, Eckard Street to the north and Plymouth Road to the south, with the eastern extent intersecting St Leger Street.

Parcel P, together with Block Q2, would appear to have been extensively altered to facilitate the creation of a sports field, probably in the mid-late 1990s. Cut and fill levelled the area, and a large quantity of soil was dumped at the northern extent of the site. This activity created a steep embankment along Keizersgracht, while the natural ground level was cut away at the southern extent of the site to below historic levels.

More recent development activities related to the development of Block Q2 as part of Phase 3 of District Six, has resulted in extensive disturbance across the majority of the site, particularly since mid-2018. This disturbance is related both to the activities of heavy machinery on site, as well as stockpiling of soils and redistribution of rubble across site, and represents the most recent layer of dumping, cut and fill on this portion of site (Figure 4 to Figure 12).



Figure 1. Locality Map, location indicated in red (RSA, 2020).



Figure 2. Development areas, Parcel P in green, Parcel N in blue (RSA, 2020).



Figure 3. Parcel P, Erf 177646, in immediate context; note Phase 3 development of Block Q2 immediately to the west (RSA, 2020).



Figure 4. View across Parcel P from south east of site, view to north (RSA, 2020).



Figure 6. View across Parcel P from Vogelgezang Street showing recent changes in site levels (RSA, 2020).



Figure 5. View across Parcel P from east of site showing recent earthmoving activity, view to west (RSA, 2020).



Figure 7. View across Parcel P from Vogelgezang Street, view to west (RSA, 2020).



Figure 8. View of Phase 3 development beyond Parcel P, view to west (RSA, 2020).



Figure 10. Disturbance across northern portion of Parcel P related to development of Phase 3, view to north west (RSA, 2020).



Figure 9. Evidence for extensive disturbance on Parcel P, view to north west (RSA, 2020)



Figure 11. Embankment along what is now Hanover Street, view to south west (RSA, 2020).



Figure 12. Evidence for disturbance of Parcel P through time as a result of development activity on the adjacent site, Block Q2.. Google Images are: top left, June 2014; bottom left June 2016; top right July 2018; bottom right, November 2019 (Google Earth, 2020)

2.2. Parcel N

The second development area, Parcel N is south west of P and comprises erven 10010, the majority of the area, as well as erven 117891, 117892, 117893, 117894, 117895, 117896, 117897 and 117898. It is bounded to the north by Constitution Street, and to the south by Justice Walk (Figure 13). It lies to the west of Y2K College, which was formerly the Upper Ashley Street Preparatory School and to the east of a housing development built in the 1980s. Historically this parcel was bounded to the east by Horstley Street, to the south by Upper Constitution Street, west by Smart Street, and north by Roos Street.

Parcel N is a steeply sloping site, with variable evidence for preservation and some clear signs of disturbance, although it displays fairly good preservation of the historic street system throughout (Figure 16 to Figure 21). In some places, particularly the higher lying areas along the southern extent, have been scraped to below pavement level, revealing the natural substrate of ferruginous gravels. In other places, however, remnants of terracing, cement surfaces, wall foundations, floor slabs and kerb stones are all visible, showing greater retention of historic fabric and layers.

The site retains evidence for past earthmoving activities, particularly to the east, near Horstley Street, where there is a large, regular mound that appears level on top as though it were utilised by dump trucks for depositing large quantities of rubble (Figure 17 and Figure 19). This could reflect 1960s activities related to clearance of the wider site, or be evidence for more recent activity. Squatters have erected shacks across the central portion of site (Figure 15 and Figure 18). Shacks are particularly erected where topography provides shelter from the southeaster, and it looks as though some digging activity has occurred to create such shelter where there was none.



Figure 13. Parcel N, Erven 10010 and 117891-117898, in immediate context (RSA, 2020)..

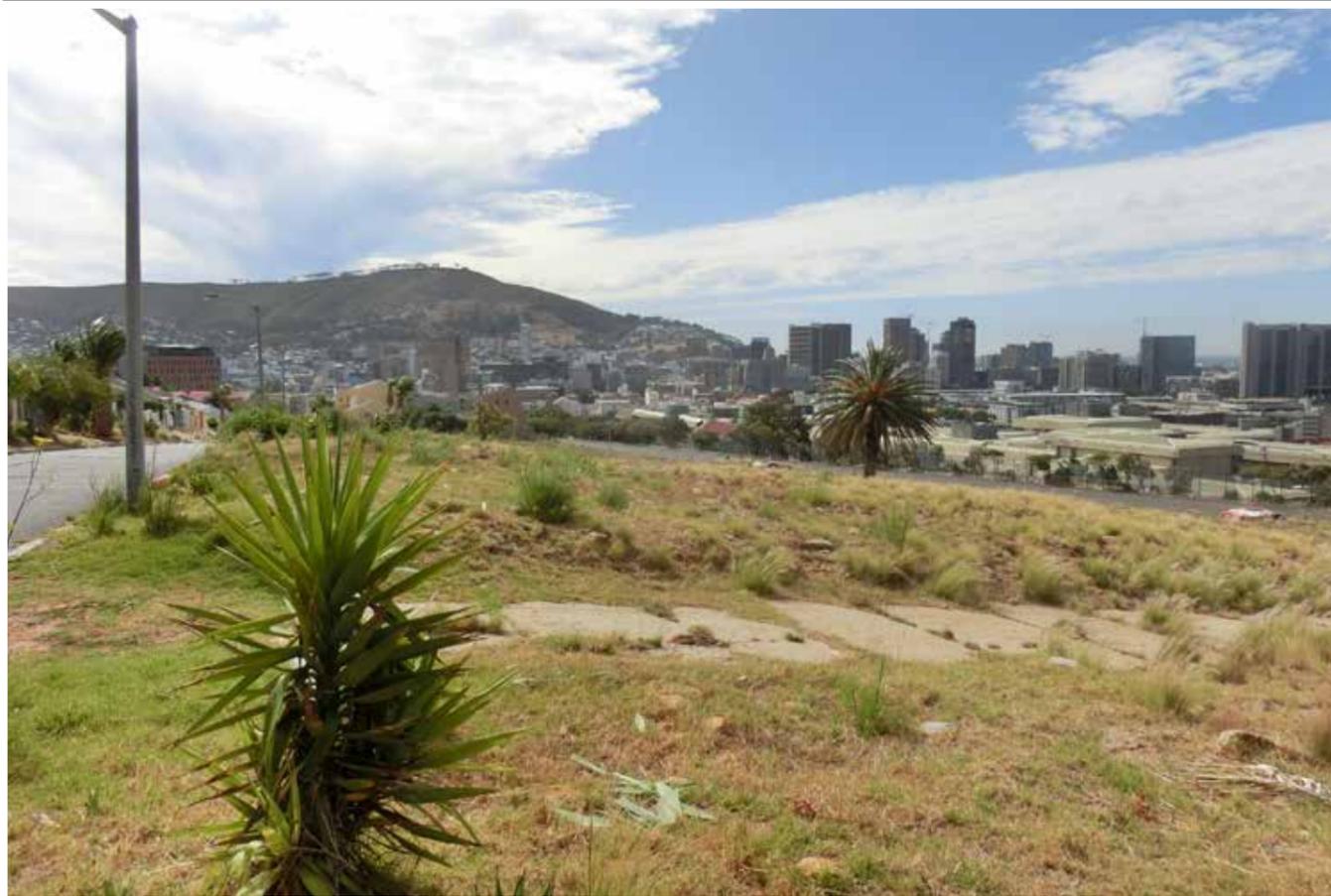


Figure 14. View across Parcel N from east of Richmond Street, view to north west (RSA, 2020).



Figure 16. View across Parcel N from Constitution Street west of Clifton Street, view to south east (RSA, 2020).



Figure 15. View across Parcel N from east of Richmond Street, view to east (RSA, 2020).



Figure 17. View across Parcel N from west of Horstley Street, view to north east (RSA, 2020).



Figure 18. View across shacks erected on Parcel N, view to north (RSA, 2020).



Figure 20. Old road edgings and alignments with preserved pavement levels, presumably of Upper Constitution Street, along Justice Walk, view to east (RSA, 2020).



Figure 19. Evidence for past dumping and earthmoving across site (RSA, 2020).



Figure 21. Historic building debris, with frogged bricks, likely early C20th (RSA, 2020).

3.0. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE SITES AND THEIR CONTEXT¹

3.1. Site History

The history, development and subsequent destruction of the wider area of District Six has been the subject of extensive academic and public discourse, and a comprehensive account of both the area and this discussion is beyond the scope of this application. It is, however, useful to sketch a basic historical outline for District Six broadly, and then address, in brief, the development of the two parcels relevant for this application. A full account of the history and significance of these portions of District Six will follow in the HIA and draw on the tangible outcomes of the rubble clearing and earthmoving to devise heritage indicators and guidelines appropriate for the proposed developments.

3.1.1 District Six

The area of District Six where the two development areas are located were 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.

Throughout the C19th, the development of District Six increased, stimulated by the emancipation of slaves which drove up demand for housing from the late 1830s onwards, as well as by increasing commercial activity at the Cape that swelled the population.

Properties were further subdivided, with house types ranging from simple free standing villas and small dwellings to densely overcrowded row houses. 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 1862 shows several houses in District Six, although development is limited to the lower slopes (Figure 22). By the time of Thom's survey in 1898, while settlement had densified, it was still largely restricted to the lower lying areas (Figure 23). From 1926 onwards, development expanded up the slopes of the mountain towards De Waal Drive, now Philip Kgosana Drive (Figure 25 and Figure 28).

District Six developed as a vibrant community, with Mosques and Churches, hotels and businesses between various residences. By 1938, however, the combination of dense habitation and poor servicing was used as a means to exercise control over the area, with the promulgation of the Slum Clearance Act. The effects of this legislation were, however, dwarfed relative to the destruction wrought by the Group Areas Act of 1952, and the subsequent proclamation in 1966 of District Six as a whites only residential area. The following 14 years saw large-scale destruction of District Six, as residents were forcibly evicted from their homes and moved to newly created suburbs on the Cape Flats. Homes and businesses were demolished, and vast swathes of land were levelled and scraped flat by bulldozers. The landscape left behind in the wake of these actions was almost entirely altered, with landmarks obliterated and street layouts obscured - only a few religious buildings remained as testament to the history and community that had been decimated.

The partial redevelopment of District Six, then renamed Zonnebloem, served to sever ties to the historic community further. 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 particularly notable in this regard. Modern streets have further been renamed after original streets without regard for the relative location of these alignments, such that present Constitution, Aspeling and Vogelgevang Streets do not reflect the historic location of those roads. Modern developments, where these have been permitted to proceed have also added to the destruction and obscuring of blocks and street layouts, with the most notable of these being CPUT. 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.

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

3.2.2 Parcel P

Parcel P was bounded to the north by old Hanover Street, and was subdivided from Zonnebloem Farm in the mid-1800s. The portion of land shows only very limited development by the time of Snow's 1860 municipal survey, with a single block developed with two free standing houses on it and a few properties on the north side of the Zonnebloem Road (Figure 22). Several water courses are depicted flowing down the mountainside, one running immediately to the west of the southerly property, and another likely already diverted along Horstley.

By Thoms's survey in 1898, it is clear that the northern portion of site was densely built up, with two double rows of terraced houses, the northernmost of these fronting onto Hanover Street (Figure 23 and Figure 24). By this time, although a water course is still depicted to the west of Parcel P, it appears to have been diverted upstream, and enters a culvert or drain near the top of Blythe Street where it previously ran adjacent to the old houses there. The layout evident in 1898 appears largely unchanged in the aerial photograph of the area from 1926 (Figure 25)

By the late 1960s, when the forced removals took place, the block of land designated as Parcel P for the purposes of this application was densely populated, with more than 25 closely spaced shops and dwellings facing onto Hanover Street (Figure 26). The Bethel Memorial African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, erected in 1925 under Bishop Andrew Gregg with money raised by the Womens Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of America, was located on the corner of Blythe and Springfield Streets. The Avalon Cinema, an Art Deco facility that served as a social hub, was the more respectable of several District Six bioscopes, and was located between Hanover and Eckard Streets.

3.3.3 Parcel N

By contrast, the block comprising Parcel N was largely undeveloped until the C20th. Snow's survey shows the most southerly road laid out in this area as William Street, with development shown between William and Stone, but no roads indicated or labelled (Figure 22). A single isolated structure is shown within the area of Parcel N, at the intersection of Roos and Lewis, fronting onto Roos.

Wilson's 1878 survey shows Stone Street as the most southerly road in this area, with Roos Street not yet laid out beyond it. A single house is depicted in the area south of Stone Street, slightly east of the extension of Clifton Street. The structures depicted in these two largely contemporaneous surveys do not correlate well.

A water course is shown flowing through the eastern extent of Parcel P on Snow's survey, but this appears to get diverted between Snow and Thom's surveys, presumably with the formalising and development of upper Horstley Street.

By the time of Thom's survey in 1898, rows of houses were aligned along Horstley, with clusters of development along Rose Street, in some places (Figure 23 and Figure 27). A further isolated cluster of houses was located above Rose Street along Lewis Street. This extent of development remained largely unchanged by 1926 (Figure 28).

By the time of the forced removals, the area was entirely developed, but under larger, more spacious houses in the more recently developed areas, and smaller, row houses along Horstley and the eastern end of Roos Street (Figure 29).

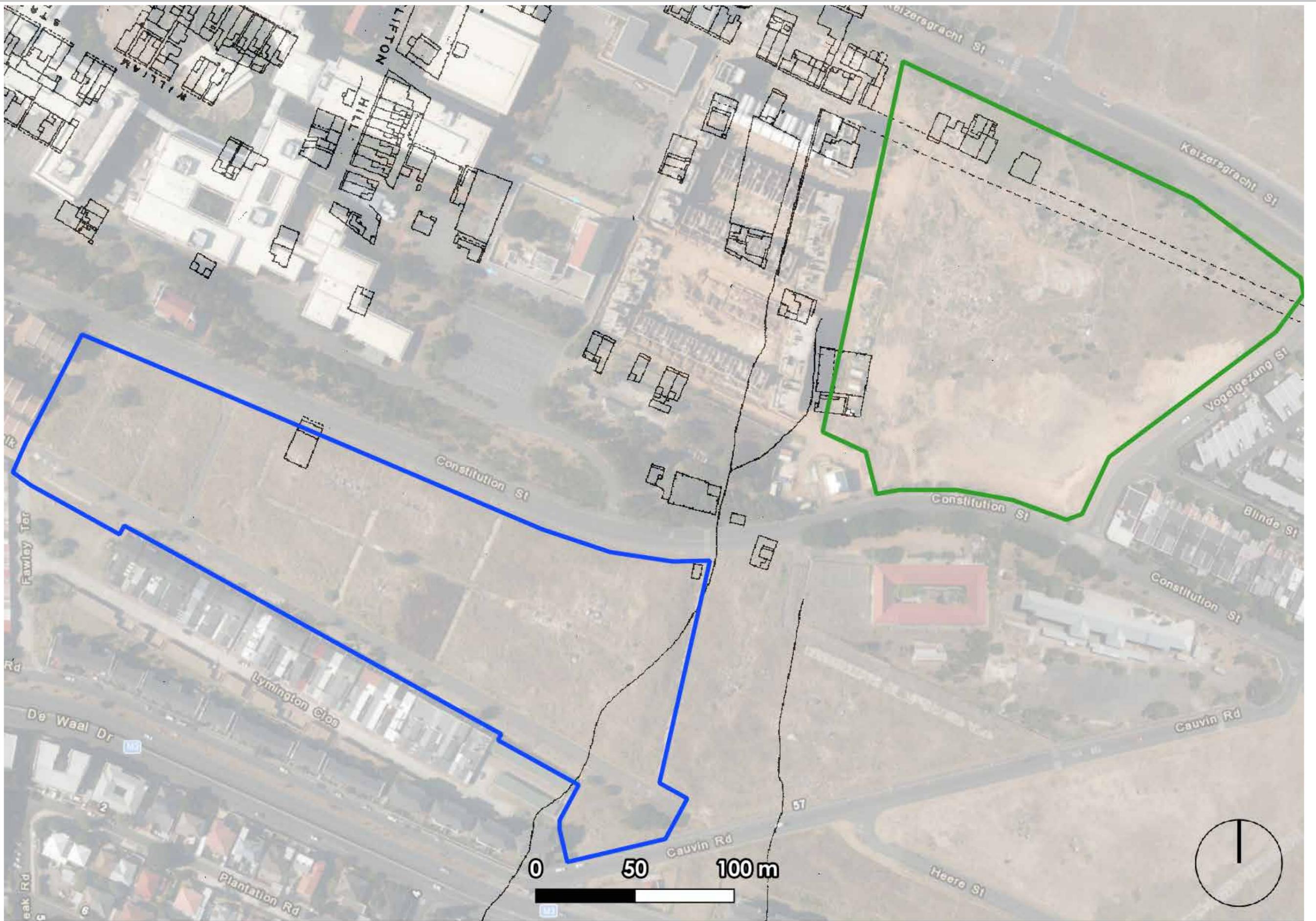


Figure 22. Overlay showing degree of development in and around the development areas at the time of Snow's survey in 1860 (RSA, 2020).

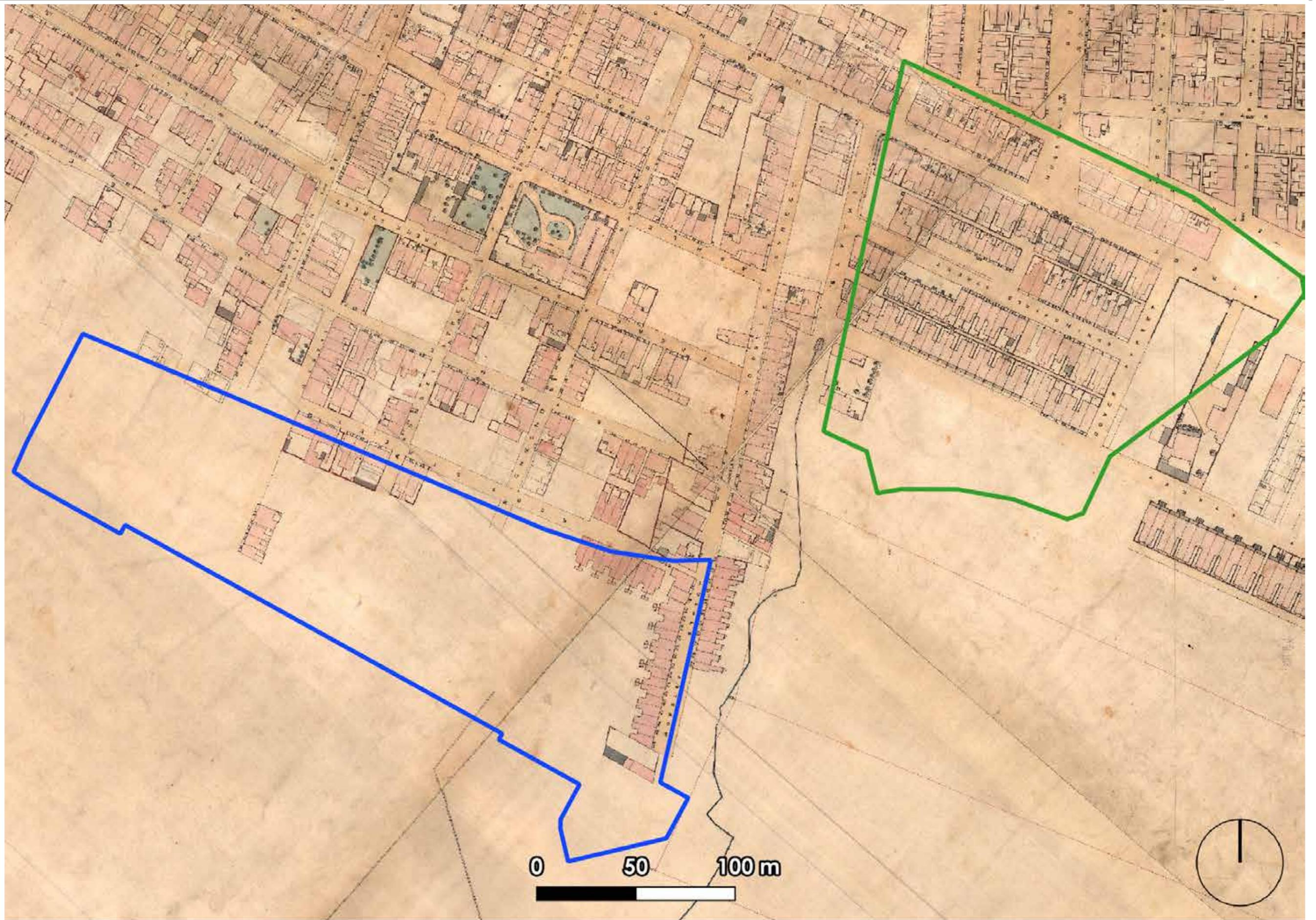


Figure 23. Overlay showing degree of development in and around the development areas at the time of Thom's survey in 1898 (RSA, 2020).

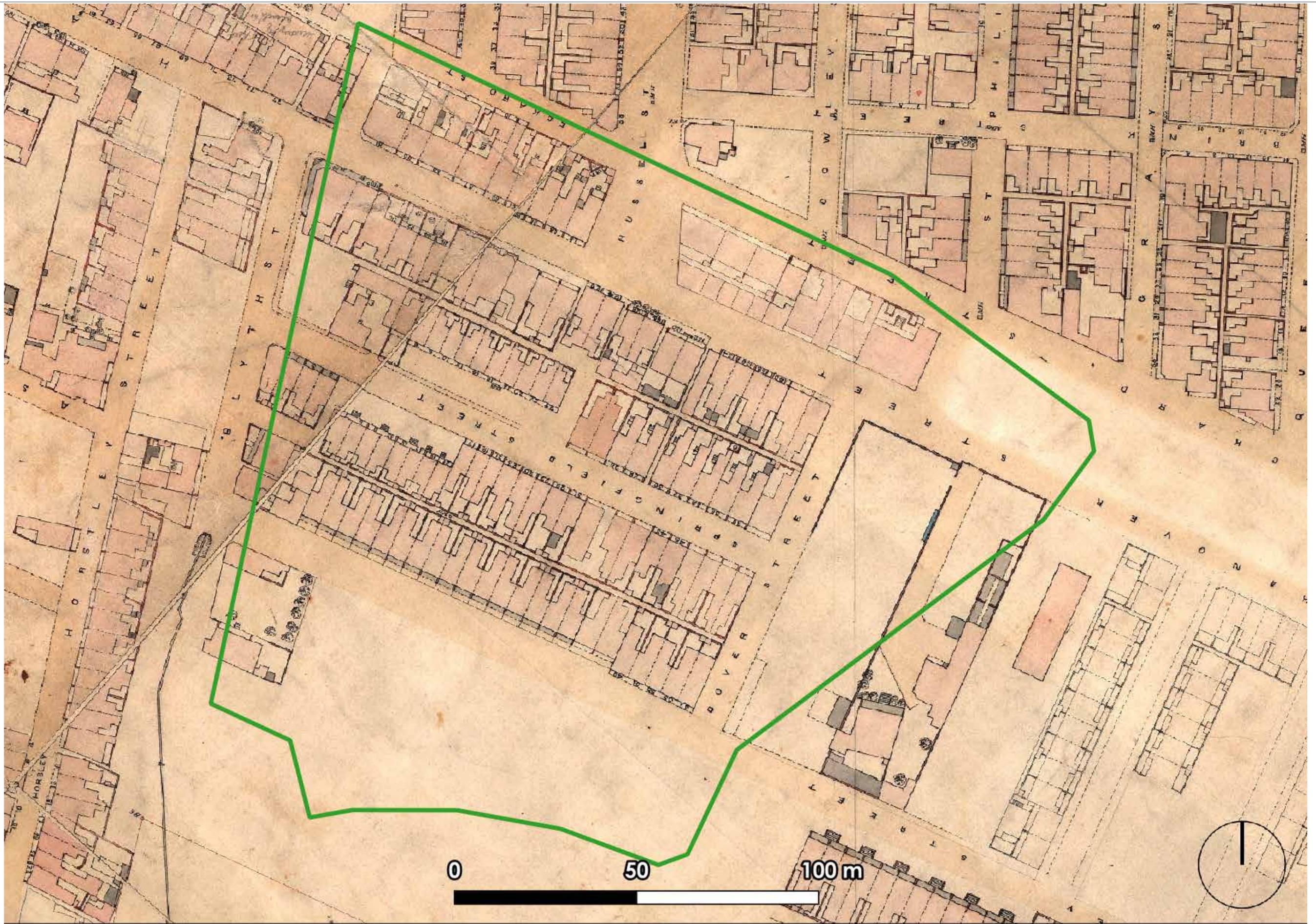


Figure 24. Detail of 1898 Thom survey showing the layout of structures and roads within Parcel P (RSA, 2020).



Figure 25. 1926 aerial photograph of the area of Parcel P showing the layout of structures and roads in the early part of the C20th (NGI, 2020; RSA, 2020).

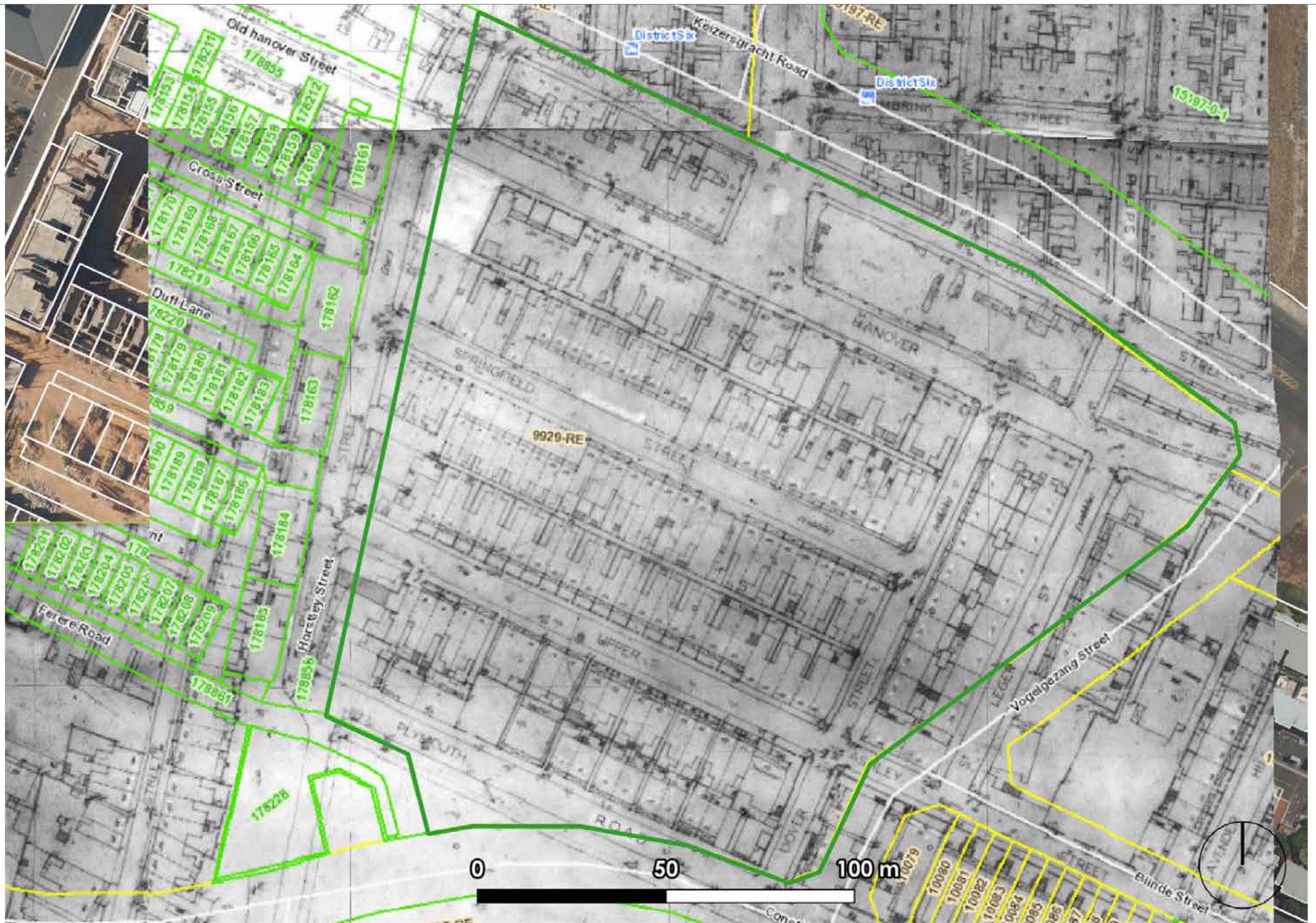


Figure 26. City of Cape Town survey of 1954 for Parcel P showing the layout of structures and roads prior to the forced removals of 1966 (CoCT, 2020; RSA, 2020).

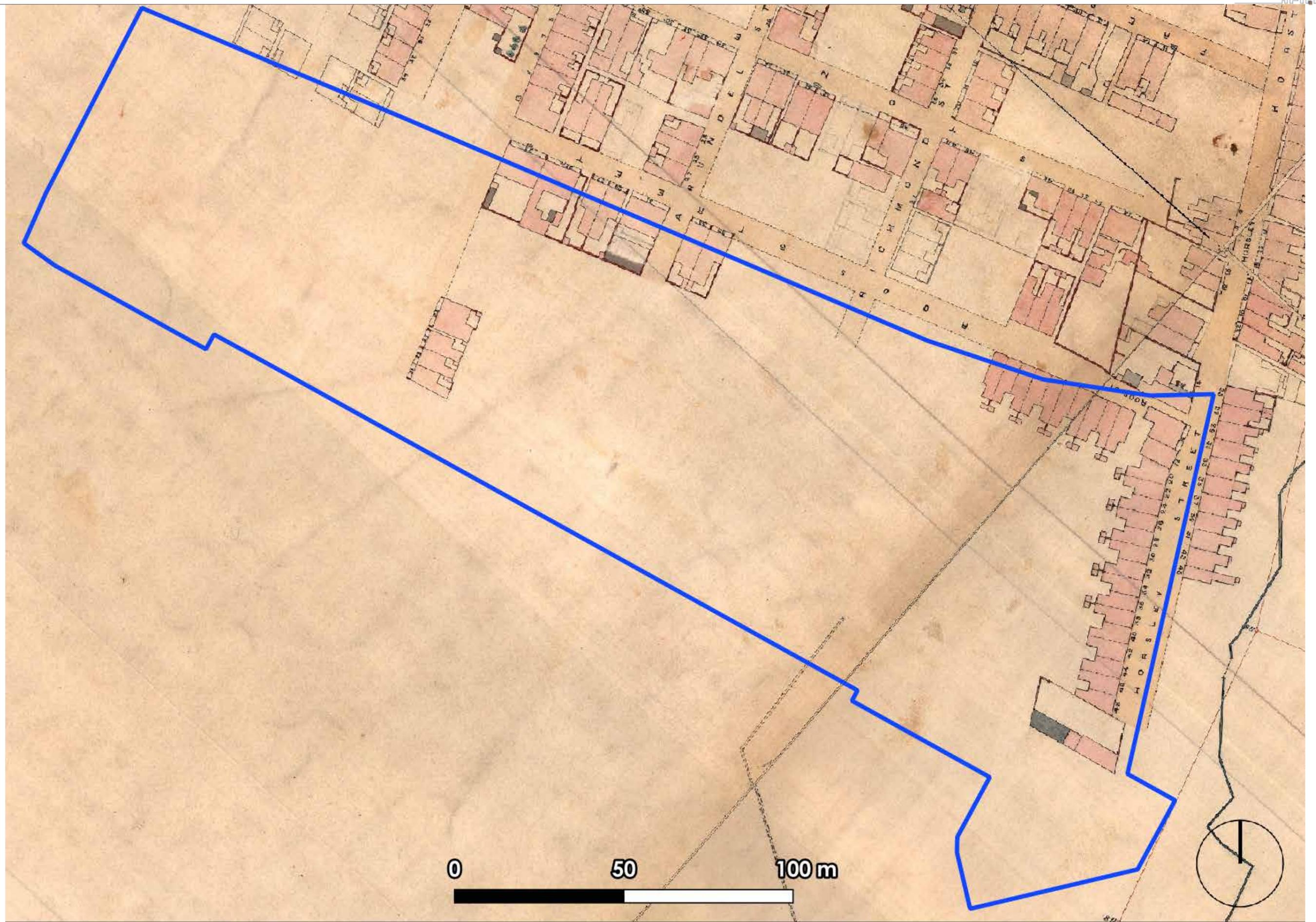


Figure 27. Detail of 1898 Thom survey showing the layout of structures and roads within Parcel N (RSA, 2020).



Figure 28. 1926 aerial photograph of the area of Parcel N showing the layout of structures and roads in the early part of the C20th (NGI, 2020; RSA, 2020).

4.0. RELEVANT PRIOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

4.1. 1996 ACO Survey²

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 were 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 (Halkett and Hart 1996b) 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 application are the findings pertaining to the areas identified as Parcels P and N in this development proposal. The land to the west of Parcel P, which was to become Block Q2 in Phase 3 of the District Six redevelopment, was not surveyed as part of this project

Parcel P 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).

Parcel N was surveyed as Block C3 to C12. While preservation in this area was variable, it was noticeably better on the lower portion of site, i.e. the more northerly part, with the street system fairly well preserved throughout. The area along the old intersection of Roos and Horstley could retain late 19th/early 20th century residential structures and be of some archaeological significance. The north western extent of the block was also the site of the Hotel Tafelberg, of which subsurface remnants could remain. A preserved terrace was noted along Milton Street, while good preservation was observed of below surface remains along Arundel and Ellesmere Streets. An old palm Tree was observed near the intersection of Milton and Arundel and a further tree near Ellesmere both of which pre-date the demolition of District Six.

4.2. ACO Excavations: Horstley, Stuckeris and Tennant Streets³

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.

4.3. 'Pilot Project' Monitoring⁴

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.

² Halkett and Hart, 1996b

³ Halkett and Hart 1996a

⁴ Malan, 2003

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.

4.4. 2015 Monitoring: Q2 Block⁵

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 Parcel P, and therefore of great interest in terms of this application. The AME Church was outside of this block, and, significantly, must therefore be located within Parcel P.

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 CPUT, 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.

5.0. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INDICATORS FOR MONITORING

These indicators are derived from previous work pertaining to archaeological work 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.

⁵ Halkett, 2015

City of Cape Town Map Viewer



- KEY**
- Study Sites
 - Declared HPOZ
 - Proposed HPOZ



Figure 30. City of Cape Town Heritage Overlay Zone Map showing the proposed Upper Woodstock HPOZ and the Chapel Street (north) and Chester/Coronation Steet (south) HPOZs (Cityviewer, 2020).

City of Cape Town Map Viewer



- KEY**
- Study Sites
 - Gr.I (NHS)
 - Gr.II (PHS)
 - Gr.IIIA
 - Gr.IIIB
 - Gr.IIIC
 - Potential Gr.III
 - Not Conservation Worthy
 - Requires further information



Figure 31. City of Cape Town Grading Map showing the grading of sites in the vicinity of Parcels P and N (Cityviewer, 2020).

6.0. HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

While the area of District Six is identified as a Grade I area, there is currently no HPOZ in place in the area, nor are either of the sites in question graded (Figure 30 and Figure 31). Both of these factors reflect the wholesale destruction of fabric and tangible elements in the landscape. Nearby gradings are attached to standing buildings and remnant religious sites and structures, while HPOZs are linked to areas of well preserved historic fabric, namely the Chapel Street area of Upper Woodstock, itself a remnant of District Six, and the Chester/ Coronation area of Zonnebloem.

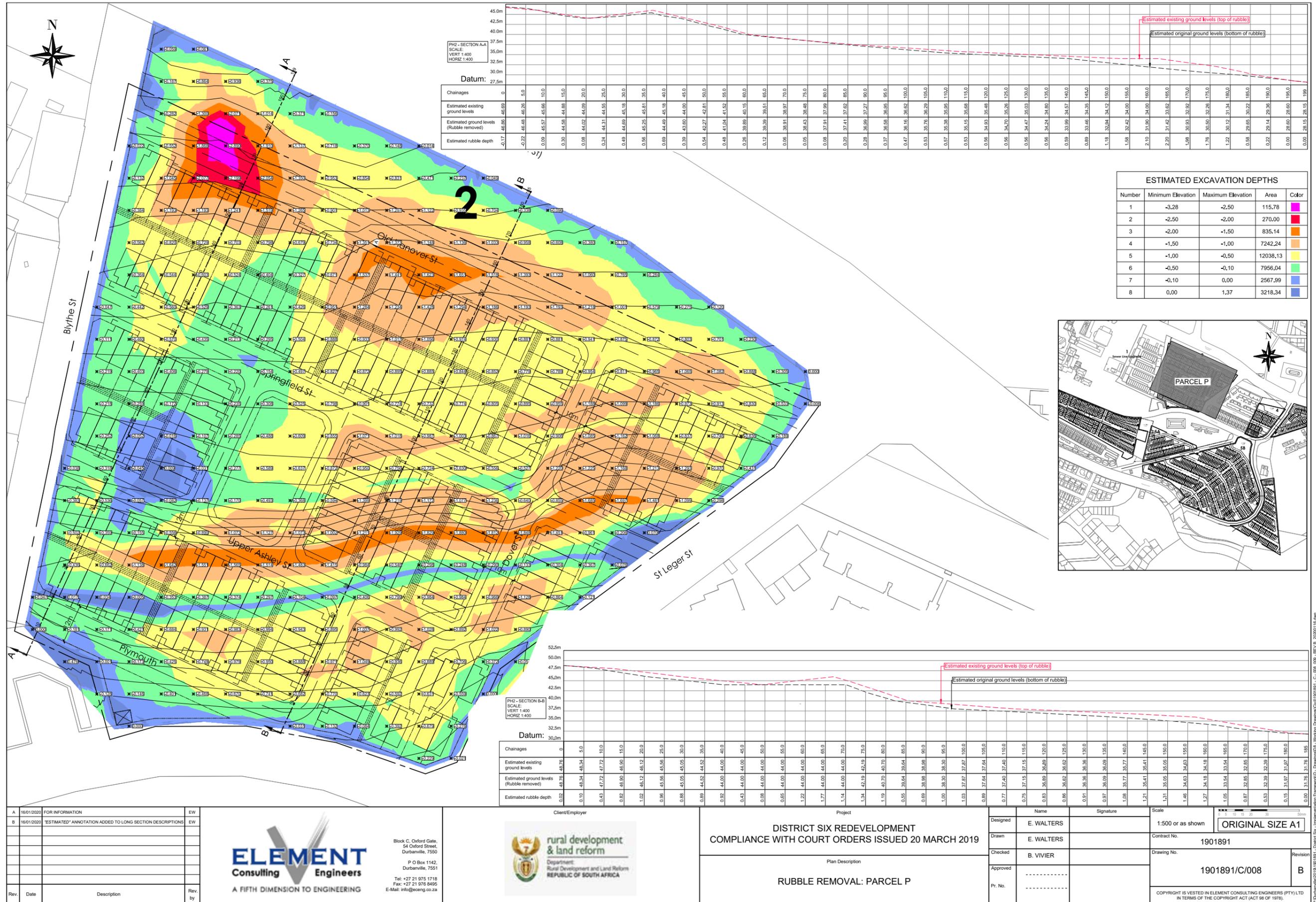
Halkett (2013 and 2015) references Le Grange's Heritage Impact Assessment (Le Grange, 2003) in identifying the tangible heritage resources of significance that warrant consideration in terms of redevelopment proposals. These include (Halkett, 2015:4-5):

- 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:
- Existing places of worship/ religious institutions (Churches and Mosques);
- Existing schools;
- 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;
- New public spaces;
- 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;
- The acknowledgment of Hanover Street as a historic mixed-use 'activity corridor' and public place, and,
- The establishment of a Memorial Park.

Monitoring work, such as that proposed in terms of this application, concerns itself, necessarily, with tangible heritage resources, and where these recommendations pertain to tangible traces and remnants, they are useful considerations in terms of this application.

7.0. PROPOSED WORKS

The activities proposed in terms of this application pertain only to above ground rubble clearance and removal of overburden (Figure 32 and Figure 33). It is anticipated that some 29 000m³ of rubble will be removed down to historic ground level. No other development related activities will take place on site, and all these will be subject to the HIA process in terms of Section 38 of the NHRA that is to follow this process.



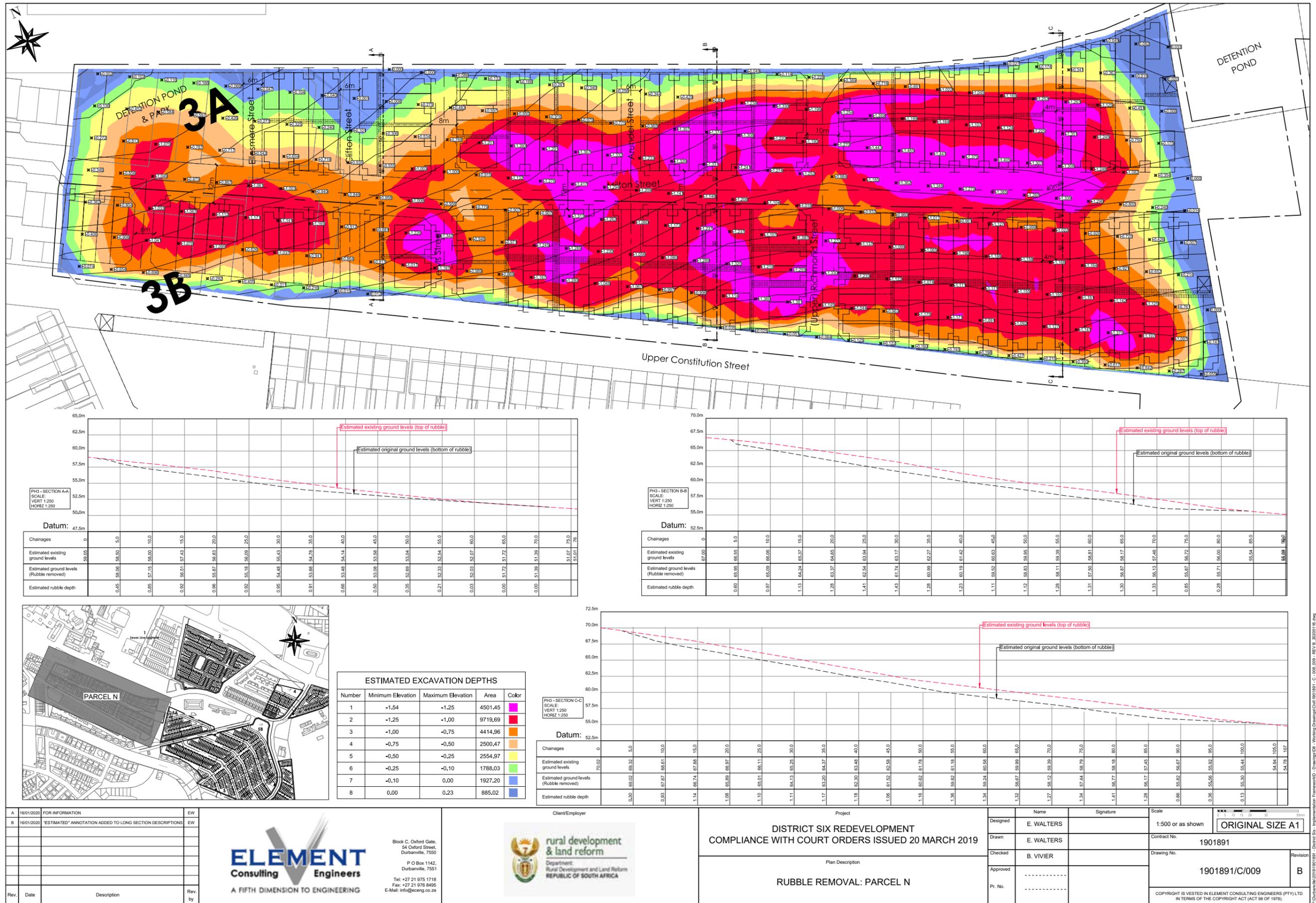


Figure 33. Proposed rubble removal plans for Parcel N (Element Consulting Engineers, 2019).

8.0. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Due to the limited nature of the interventions proposed in this application, the disturbed nature of the deposit, and time constraints at play, HWC reduced the stipulated period of public consultation from 30 to 14 days, and requested that notice of the application be advertised in newspapers and at the District Six Museum. Further to this, SAHRA, the City of Cape Town and the District Six Museum Foundation were provided an opportunity to comment.

Full public consultation will be undertaken as part of the HIA pertaining to the ensuing development proposal, and any archaeological excavation recommended in terms of that HIA will be subject to a Workplan submission appended to that HIA.

9.0. CONCLUSION

With a relative wealth of work done preceding this application, we can confidently predict much of what is to be found within the rubble and overburden layers across these two parcels. 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. In addition to these sources of information, the surveyed plans of pre-existing street grids also allow us to plot the location, extent and alignments of the old street systems.

This set of expectations allows us to prepare an on-site management plan to direct earthmoving activities and ensure that this process is undertaken as proactively as possible.

10.0. RECOMMENDATIONS

- This report should be endorsed;
- A permit should be issued in terms of Section 35 of the NHRA (No. 25 of 1999) for archaeological monitoring of rubble removal and site clearance down to historic levels;
- The archaeologist must monitor earthmoving in the areas where there is likely to be remaining fabric;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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.
- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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

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ANNEXURES TO THE PERMIT APPLICATION

submitted in support of a permit application in terms of Section 35 of the NHRA (1999) for
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF RUBBLE REMOVAL ON PARCELS P AND N, DISTRICT SIX, CAPE TOWN,
ERVEN 177646, 10010 AND 117891-117898

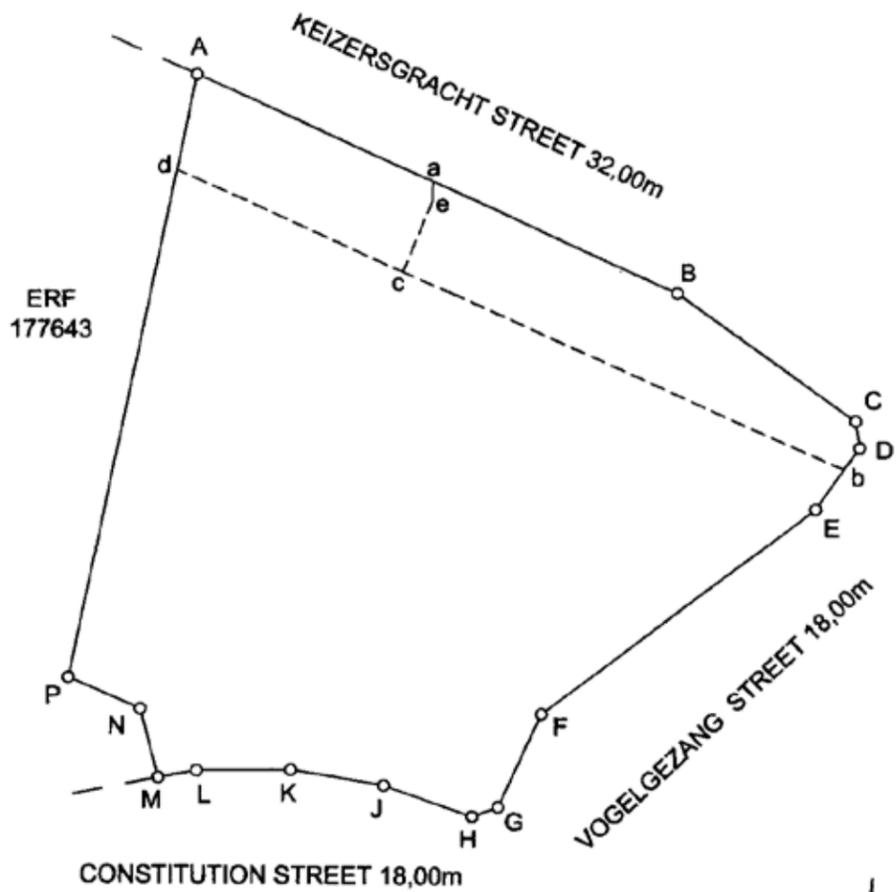
Biff Lewis Geomatics: ERF 177646

ERF 177646 (PORTION OF ERF 9929) CAPE TOWN

S.G. No.
86/2016
Approved

[Signature]
for Surveyor-General
31.08.2016.

SHEET 2 OF 2



Scale 1/2000

Surveyed in November 2015,
by me

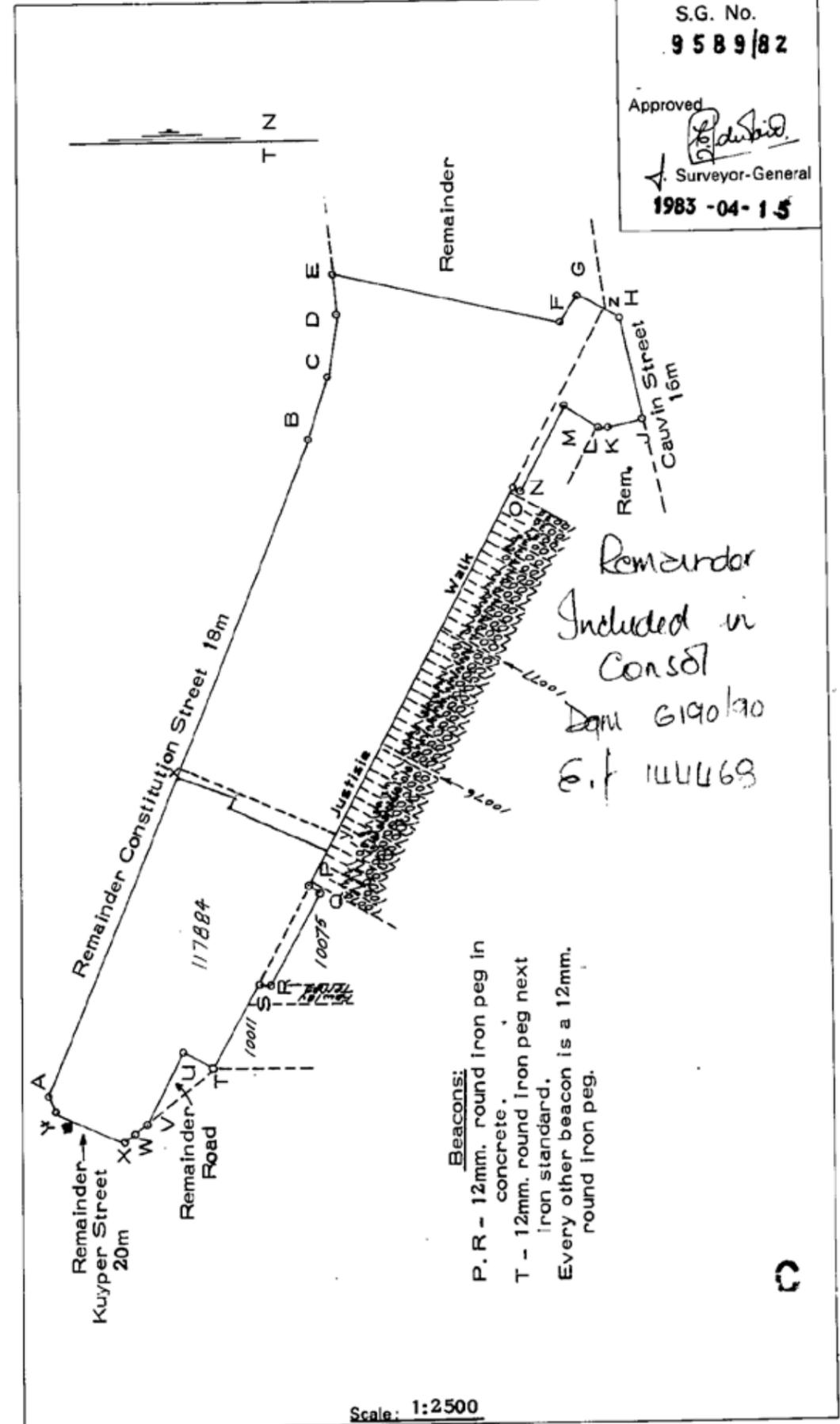
[Signature]
J.R. NIEDER - HEITMANN
PLS 1310
Professional Land Surveyor

ERF 177646 CAPE TOWN

OFFICE COPY

S.G. No.
9589/82

Approved
[Signature]
Surveyor-General
1983-04-15



Beacons:
P.R - 12mm. round iron peg in concrete.
T - 12mm. round iron peg next to iron standard.
Every other beacon is a 12mm. round iron peg.

Scale: 1:2500