

DISTRICT SIX PHASED REDEVELOPMENT: PREPARATORY WORKS

HWC REF:

Permit application submitted in terms of Section 35 of the NHRA (1999) for

INVASIVE SITE PREPARATION WORKS ON SEVERAL PARCELS AND VARIOUS ERVEN AHEAD OF REDEVELOPMENT,
DISTRICT SIX, CAPE TOWN



S35 PERMIT APPLICATION

19 January 2022

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Description of Project

Works proposed in terms of this application pertain to geotechnical testing. This will entail the excavation, by mechanical excavator of approximately 30 holes across the Parcels K2, N and P. Each hole will be 3-5m deep.

The current phase pertains only to selected land parcels out of the entire area earmarked for redevelopment. As such, this report seeks permitting for the intrusive geotechnical testing proposed for the subject sites (Parcels K2, N and P) but also provides the background information necessary to expedite all future permit application processes further down the line.

As such, this report serves as an archaeological permit application pertaining to Parcels K2, N and P, and as a supplementary report for any future permit applications pertaining to the remaining parcels. Site specific Section 35 application forms, and updated, specific recommendations pertaining to on-site conditions would need to be submitted for those parcels.

Sensitivity heatmaps will be used to determine the appropriate locations of these pits in order to avoid, as far as possible, damage at this stage to significant sites, features and road alignments, which will be avoided to ensure the preservation of road surfaces. Open ground and yards will be utilised wherever possible for testing locations; while archaeological material is likely to be encountered in these areas, this approach seeks to preserve built fabric, sealed deposits, such as subfloor remains, and domestic spaces. Further sensitivity mapping will be undertaken in consultation with the engineers, and checked on site using GPS units preloaded with map overlays to determine micro-siting of holes relative to structures, open ground and yards.

Summary of Results

Several sites and features of significance have been recognised in previous work (Le Grange, 2003; Halkett, 2013, 2015). These elements include tangible heritage resources of significance, and sites of intangible significance, that warrant consideration in terms of redevelopment proposals.

These significant 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:

- 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 and the reinstatement of historic street names;
- The acknowledgment of Hanover Street as a historic mixed-use 'activity corridor' and public place, and,
- The establishment of a Memorial Park.

Known resources identified as highly significant in terms of this application are the following

Parcel K2

The sites of the older residences and structures along Chatham Road;

Parcel N

The Hotel Tafelberg site;

The archaeological features at 2 Roos Street/ Erf 7490;

The palm tree at 13/15 Milton Street;

The belhambra tree at 23 Albert Street;

Parcel P

The site of the AME Church;

Older structures along the southern extent of Blythe Street;

Older structures along the northern side of Hanover Street at the intersection with Blythe

These significant sites, together with all old road alignments within the relevant parcels are to be avoided by any test excavations (see Figure 50). More recent structures can, for the purposes of this application, be accorded moderate significance and their envelopes are to be avoided where possible.

Conclusions

As with the 2020 permit application for the monitoring of rubble removal, in this instance, the relative wealth of work done preceding this application, allows for fairly confident prediction as to what is likely to be encountered during excavation for the geotechnical testing. 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 in 2020. Below ground material will vary between holes, depending on their location, with those in or near occupied yards or enclosed living spaces possibly revealing stratified deposits related to earlier occupation of the site. In this instance, it is Parcel P and a small part of Parcel K2, the earliest developed parcels, and the only areas subject to any degree of redevelopment through time, that are of the greatest sensitivity and significance. In the younger areas, below ground deposits are likely to be shallow, more recent, and unstratified.

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, building footprints, yard locations and extents and similar.

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.

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 geotechnical testing on Parcels K2, N and P;
- The archaeologist must monitor all excavations;
- The archaeologist must establish the positions of all roads on site and ensure that remaining fabric is preserved *in situ*.
- The old street plan should be loaded to a hand-held GPS receiver to facilitate management during the monitoring phase;
- Areas of likely high significance should be avoided during testing. These include:
 - Old road alignments across all parcels
 - The sites of the older residences and structures along Chatham Road

(Parcel K2)

- The Hotel Tafelberg site (Parcel N)
- The archaeological features at 2 Roos Street/ Erf 7490 (Parcel N)
- The palm tree at 13/15 Milton Street (Parcel N)
- The belhambra tree at 23 Albert Street (Parcel N)
- The site of the AME Church (Parcel P)
- The southern extent of Blythe Street (Parcel P)
- The northern side of Hanover Street at the intersection with Blythe (Parcel P)
- If intact, significant fabric is found during excavations, this should be assessed on site by the archaeologist in consultation with HWC Heritage Officers and the geotechnical engineers to determine whether the test hole can proceed, or whether a new site should be identified
- The archaeologist should recover (and preserve the provenance of if possible) any artefactual material excavated during geotechnical testing that in the opinion of the archaeologist, may be used in the process of memorialisation;
- Due to the logistics and type of material removed during the testing, it will in all likelihood be impractical to sieve the spoil 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 on site and these should be isolated and collected for later reuse.



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1.0. BACKGROUND

1.1. Purpose of Report

Katie Smuts of Rennie Scurr Adendorff has been appointed by Delta BEC to provide archaeological services pertaining to the proposed redevelopment of several erven in District Six. The affected properties, totalling 196660.92m², have been grouped as ten development parcels (Table 1; Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The design process for the redevelopment will be subject to a separate HIA process to follow, but invasive, preparatory works are necessary in advance of this later phase to facilitate the design phase. This application seeks archaeological permitting to allow the invasive testing to proceed.

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.



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

The 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. Further delays arising from successive Covid lockdowns have resulted in time pressures increasing further.

While the current phase pertains only to selected land parcels out of the entire area earmarked for redevelopment, this report provides the background information necessary to expedite all future permit application processes further down the line.

As such, this report serves as an archaeological permit application pertaining to Parcels K2, N and P, and as a supplementary report for any future permit applications pertaining to the remaining parcels. Site specific Section 35 application forms, and updated, specific recommendations pertaining to on-site conditions would need to be submitted for those parcels.

Table 1. Details of Parcel Erven, Zoning and Area

| Parcel | Erven | Zoning | Area |
|--------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Parcel E | 172275-RE, 15197-0-1, 15197-RE | General Residential 4, Open Space 2, GR5, Transport 2 | 19565.16m ² |
| Parcel F | 15197-0-1, 15197-RE | OS2, GR5, Transport 2 | 29113.45m ² |
| Parcel H | 15197-0-4-RE, 116946 | OS2, Transport 2 | 8307.5m ² |
| Parcel I | 115735 | Community 1 | 9330.45m ² |
| Parcel J | 115735 | Community 1 | 3006.71m ² |
| Parcel K1 | 115705-RE, 115706, 115707, 115708 | Community 1, GR4 | 23943.59m ² |
| Parcel K2 | 115705-RE, 115706, 115707, 115708 | Community 1, GR4 | 26946.59m ² |
| Parcel L | 115744, 115745 | Community 1 | 8399.06m ² |
| Parcel N | 10010-RE, 115744, 117884-RE, 177362, 117695, 117891-117898 | GR4 | 31924.79m ² |
| Parcel O | 116948, 115705-R, 9925-RE | OS2, Community 1, Transport 2 | 7167.78m ² |
| Parcel P | 153779 | GR4 | 28955.84m ² |
| Total | | | 196660.92m² |



Figure 2. All development areas, with the various parcels indicated (RSA, 2020).

1.2. 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 Parcels P and N. The proposed activities did not extend to any excavation into the archaeological deposits below historic ground level, nor to any development related activities.

This permit was granted (see Annexure A), and monitoring of the rubble removal was undertaken from June 2020 onwards. A closeout report pertaining to the rubble clearance and archaeological monitoring was submitted and endorsed by HWC in December 2020

1.3. 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.

Section 35(4) of the NHRA indicates that:

No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority—

- (a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- (b) destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
- (c) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- (d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

The intrusive nature of the proposed geotechnical testing, which requires the excavation of approximately five holes per parcel, up to a possible maximum of 30 holes across the development area, each 3-5m deep, represents disturbance to archaeological remains, and therefore this application is submitted 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.

Applications in terms of Section 35 are usually subject to a mandatory 30 days' public commenting period, and require consultation with Conservation Bodies registered with HWC in terms of Section 25(1)b of the NHRA. Given the time pressures at play in this instance, and the necessity to undertake this portion of the work as a preparatory phase for the wider redevelopment project, HWC has agreed to reduce the commenting period to 14 days. This is in accordance with the reduced commenting period allowed for the S35 permit granted for work on a previous D6 redevelopment phase in 2020.

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) and the consultant's own involvement in earlier work on Parcel N (RSA, 2020a, 2020b) the consultant has been in a position to plan and guide the layout and specifics of the proposed test excavations without limitations.

Title deeds have not been produced at this stage as parcels of the land are currently in the process of changing ownership from the City and CPUT for the purposes of the proposed redevelopment by National Government. Once these transfers are effected, all title deeds will be provided.

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

Ten parcels of land are earmarked for development in terms of the phased redevelopment of District Six. The parcels of land lie between Philip Kgosana Drive at the south and Nelson Mandela Boulevard at the north, covering much of what was, historically, District Six (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

2.1. Parcel E

This development parcel comprises two separate pieces of land straddling the north side of the intersection of Russell Street and New Hanover Street (Figure 3 and Figure 5). The western portion is bounded by Rutger Street, while the eastern portion is bounded by the historic alignment of Sheppard Street. The affected erven are 172275-RE, 15197-0-1, 15197-RE, and the extent of both portions is 19 565.16m².

Parcel E is currently vacant, and the land is low lying and predominantly flat, sloping gently towards the north. The historic alignments of Pedersen, Lee and Aspeling Streets are partially visible on the western portion, with Cowley, St. Philips, Gray, Combrink and Queen Streets all clearly visible on the eastern portion. One mature palm tree is located on the western portion of Parcel E.

2.2. Parcel F

This development parcel comprises erven 15197-0-1, 15197-RE, and is located between New Hanover Street and Nelson Mandela Boulevard, east of Russell Street and west of the historic alignment of Sheppard Street (Figure 4 and Figure 5). The parcel measures 29 113.45m².

Parcel F is currently vacant, low lying and predominantly flat, with a gentle slope towards the north west. The historic road alignments south of Aspeling Street: Pedersen, Combrink, Cowley, St. Philips, Gray, and Queen Streets, are all clearly visible, but the alignments of Cowley north of Aspeling, and Pontac Street are not visible. Three mature palm trees are located near the intersection of Aspeling and Gray Streets.

2.3. Parcel H

This development parcel comprises erven 15197-0-4-RE and 116946, and is located south east of the intersection of New Hanover Street and Christiaan Street (historically High Street), to the east of Christiaan Street (Figure 6 and Figure 7). It is bounded to the south east by the historic alignment of College Street. The parcel measures 8 307.50m².

Parcel H is largely flat and currently vacant. This parcel lies immediately north west of the entrance to historic Zonnebloem Farm, and the alignment of the terminal end of Hanover Street is still visible through this parcel.

2.4. Parcel I

This development parcel comprises erf 115735, and is located north east of the intersection of Christiaan Street and Perth Road (Figure 8, Figure 9 and Figure 10). The parcel measures 9 330.45m². This narrow parcel slopes over 25m from north to south, and is prominently visible.

Parcel I occupies the south eastern extent of historic District Six. It is located on land that was largely vacant historically, and was bounded to the east by Zonnebloem Farm, later Zonnebloem College.

2.5. Parcel J

This development parcel comprises erf 115735, and is located south of the intersection of Christiaan Street and Perth Road (Figure 8 and Figure 10). The parcel measures 3 006.71m². The site slopes to the north west.

This parcel of land occupies the south eastern extent of District Six, on land that was largely vacant historically, and was bounded to the west by the historical alignment of Erith Street, and to the east by Zonnebloem Farm, later Zonnebloem College

2.6. Parcel K (K2 forms part of present application)

Parcel K comprises two components, Parcels K1 and K2 (Figure 8 and Figure 10). These parcels lie between Cauvin Road and Christiaan Street and both straddle Heere Street (historically Portsmouth Road). The affected erven are 115705-RE, 115706, 115707, 115708. Parcel K1 is 23 943.59m², while Parcel K2 is 26 946.59m².

Both of these parcels have fairly extensive wetlands in their eastern extents, and occupy a prominent site that slopes 35m to the north east.

2.7. Parcel L

This development parcel comprises erven 115744 and 115745, and is located north west of Cauvin Road, south of Gloucester Lane, Rahmaniye Primary School and the old Upper Ashley Street Preparatory School (Figure 11 and Figure 12). The parcel measures 8 399.06m².

The site slopes slightly to the north and a strip of hardstands lines the southern edge of Gloucester Lane; the site is otherwise vacant.

2.8. Parcel N (Forms part of present application)

Parcel N lies between Constitution Street and Justice walk and comprises erven 10010-RE, which constitutes the majority of the parcel, as well as erven 115744, 117884-RE, 177362, 117695, 117891, 117892, 117893, 117894, 117895, 117896, 117897 and 117898 (Figure 13, Figure 14 and Figure 18). The parcel measures 31 924.79m².

Historically this parcel was bounded to the east by Horstley Street, to the south by Upper Constitution, west by Smart, and north by Roos Streets.

The site slopes steeply south to north, with good preservation of the historic street system throughout. Parcel N was subject to initial rubble removal for site clearing, undertaken in terms of the S.35 monitoring permit (Annexure A). This activity has revealed remnant wall nibs, foundations, floor slabs, some with intact floor tiles, and kerb stones, as well as evidence for extensive terracing north-south and east-west across site.

2.9. Parcel O

This development parcel comprises erven 116948, 115705-R and 9925-RE, and is located south west of the intersection of New Hanover Street and Christiaan Street (historically High Street), to the west of Christiaan Street (Figure 6 and Figure 7). The parcel measures 7 167.78m².

The vacant site lies to the immediate east of the extant, historic cottage row along Blinde Street, historically Ashley Street, and the housing development to the north of that.

2.10. Parcel P (Forms part of present application)

Parcel P is located between New Hanover Street and Constitution Street, west of Vogelgevang Street (Figure 15, Figure 16 and Figure 17). Historically, Parcel P was bounded by Blythe Street to the west, Eckard Street to the north and Plymouth Road to the south, with the eastern extent intersecting St Leger Street.

The parcel comprises Erf 177646, and measures 28 955.84m². 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).

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, 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.

Although initially earmarked for site clearing like Parcel N, site clearing was not initiated on this parcel under archaeological monitoring, having been delayed by the initiation of rectification works following illegal levelling undertaken by Cape Peninsula University Technikon. (CPUT). It appears, from Google Earth imagery of recent years, that the fill material brought in by CPUT has subsequently been removed again, but the impacts of the rectification work are not presently known (Figure 19).



Figure 3. Google Earth image of Parcel E (RSA, 2020).



Figure 4. Google Earth image of Parcel F (RSA, 2020).



Figure 5. Parcels E and F, as viewed from Hanover Street, view to north west (RSA, 2020).



Figure 6. Google Earth image of Parcels H and O (RSA, 2020).



Figure 7. Parcel H, with Hanover Street at extreme right of image, and Parcel O beyond Christiaan Street, view to west (left), and Parcel O, view to north (right) (RSA, 2020).

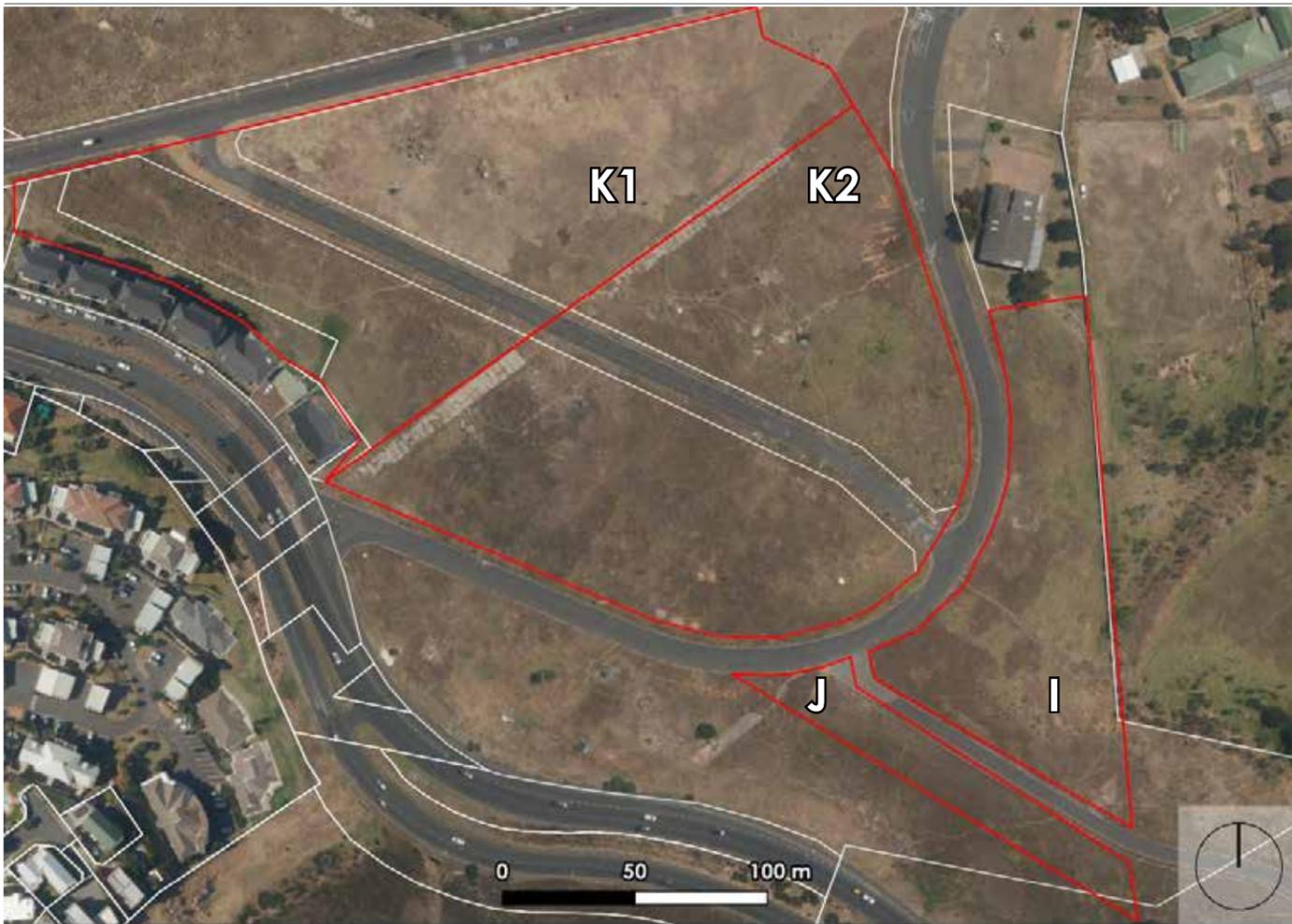


Figure 8. Google Earth image of Parcels I, J, and K1 and K2 (RSA, 2020).

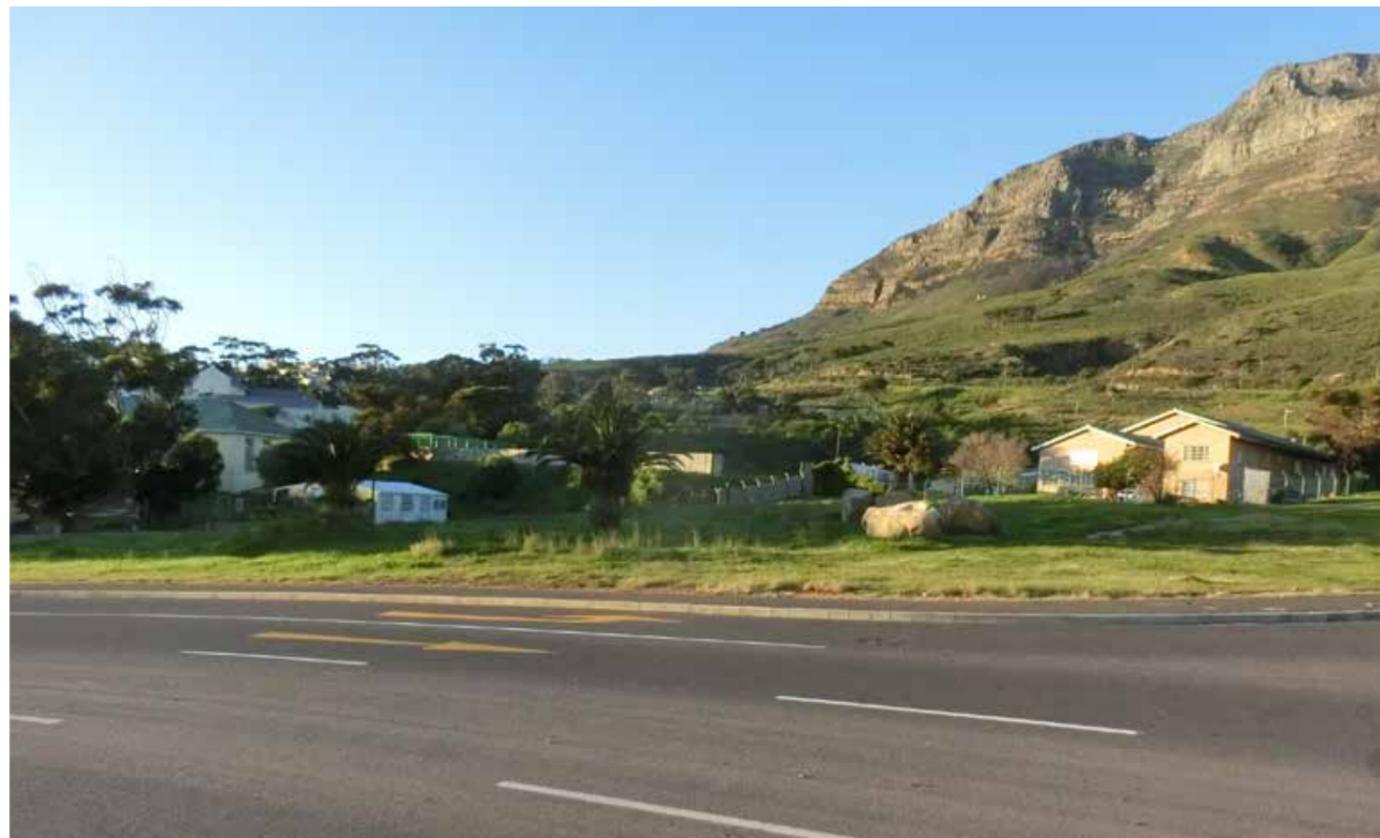


Figure 9. Parcel I, from Christiana Street, view to south east (RSA, 2020)



Figure 10. Parcels I, J and K, view to south through south west (RSA, 2020).



Figure 11. Google Earth image of Parcel L (RSA, 2020).



Figure 13. Google Earth image of Parcel N (RSA, 2020).



Figure 12. Parcel L, viewed from Parcel N, view to south east (RSA, 2020).



Figure 14. Parcel N during site clearing, view to south west (RSA, 2020).



Figure 15. Google Earth image of Parcel P (RSA, 2020).



Figure 17. Parcel P prior to site clearing, view to north west (RSA, 2020).



Figure 16. Parcel P during site levelling, view to west (RSA, 2020).



Figure 18. Parcel N prior to site levelling, view to north west (RSA, 2020).

November 2005



March 2018



July 2020



August 2021



Figure 19. Google Earth images showing recent disturbances at Parcel P (RSA, 2022).



3.0. SHORT HISTORY OF THE SITE¹

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 1860 shows several houses in District Six, although development is limited to the more northerly areas, aligned along Hanover Street and the surrounding environs. By the time of Thom's survey in 1895, while settlement had densified, it was still largely restricted to the lower lying areas. From 1926 onwards, development expanded up the slopes of the mountain towards De Waal Drive, now Philip Kgosana Drive.

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 Vogelgezang 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 CPU. 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. Development Parcels

The areas closer to Hanover Street, historically, were more built up than those higher up the slopes and away from the centre of District Six. In 1860, according to the Snow plan of the City, only a handful of structures were located across the area, including one on Parcel N, several on Parcel K2, and some on Parcel P, predominantly aligned along Hanover Street itself.

By the time of Thom's survey in 1895, this picture had changed dramatically, with Parcels E, F and O, as well as the northern portion of Parcel P and north west of Parcel H entirely built up. Further up the slopes, development had proceeded on Parcel N at the intersection of Upper Horstley and Roos, as well as along Lewis Street and at the intersection of Lewis and Roos. Some structures remain visible in K2, though fewer than were evident on the Snow plan, while development along Reinbach and Geelong Streets sees some structures on Parcel I. All other parcels, J, K1 and L, remain undeveloped at this stage. Aside from some infill along Lewis Street in Parcel N, this remains unchanged until the late 1920s, as evidenced in the 1926 aerial imagery of District 6.

By the time of the municipal survey of the late 1950s, all sites, barring Parcel J, were densely developed. Densification can be seen to have occurred on all parcels, with open ground only visible to the west of Parcel L, south of Parcel O and north east of Parcel K1.

The following series of maps illustrates the development of each parcel through four stages, from Snow's Plan of 1860, to Thom's Plan of 1895, the area as photographed in the aerial survey of 1926, and, finally, as recorded in the Cape Town Municipal Survey undertaken, for this area of the City in 1957 (Figure 20 to Figure 47).



Figure 20. Parcel E as depicted in Snow's Plan of 1860 (RSA, 2020).



Figure 22. Parcel E in 1926 aerial image (RSA, 2020).



Figure 21. Parcel E as depicted in Thom's Plan of 1895 (RSA, 2020).

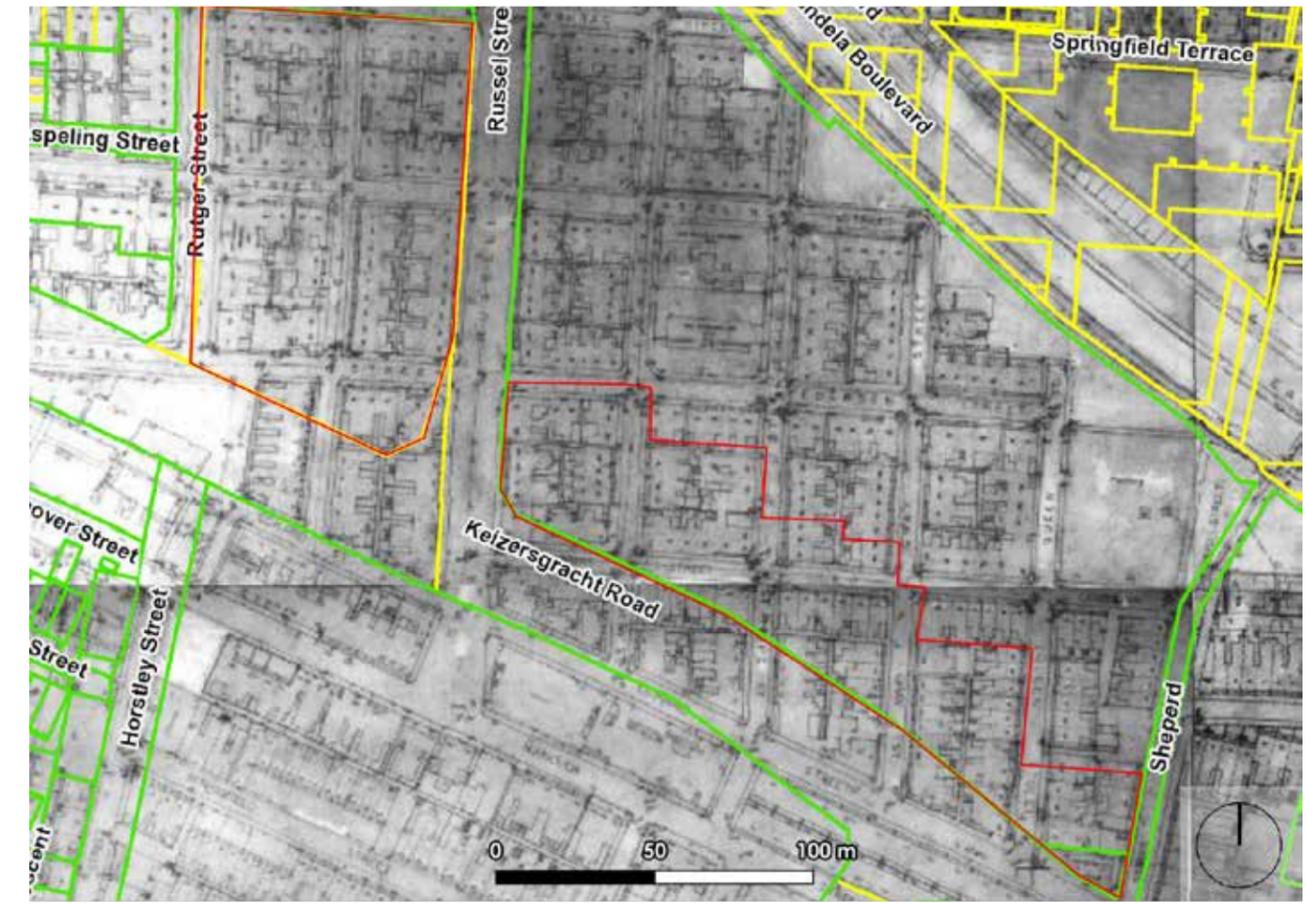


Figure 23. Parcel E in the Cape Town Municipal Survey of 1957 (RSA, 2020).



Figure 24. Parcel F as depicted in Snow's Plan of 1860 (RSA, 2020).



Figure 26. Parcel F in 1926 aerial image (RSA, 2020).



Figure 25. Parcel F as depicted in Thom's Plan of 1895 (RSA, 2020).



Figure 27. Parcel F in the Cape Town Municipal Survey of 1957 (RSA, 2020).

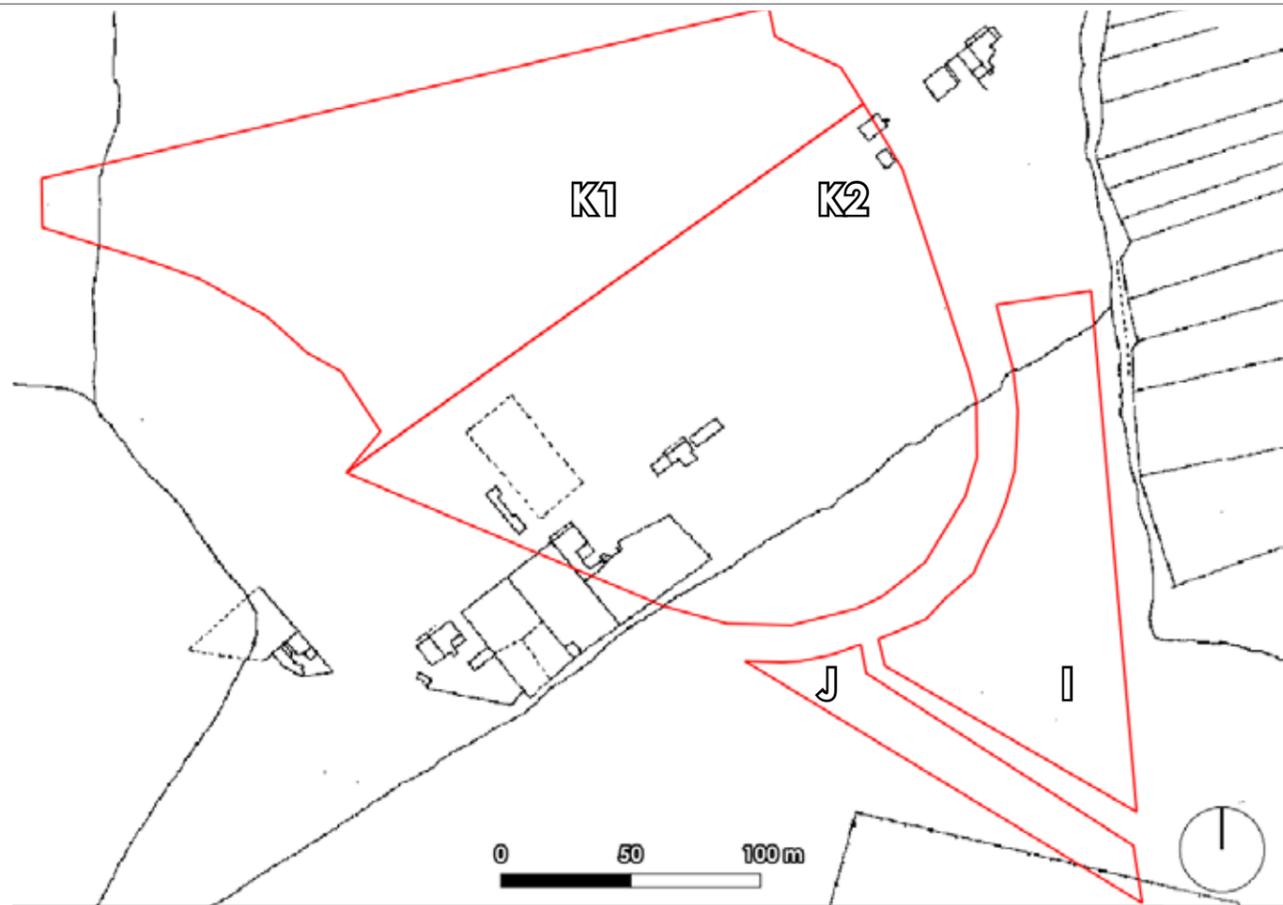


Figure 32. Parcels I, J, K1 and K2 as depicted in Snow's Plan of 1860 (RSA, 2020).



Figure 34. Parcels I, J, K1 and K2 in 1926 aerial image (RSA, 2020).

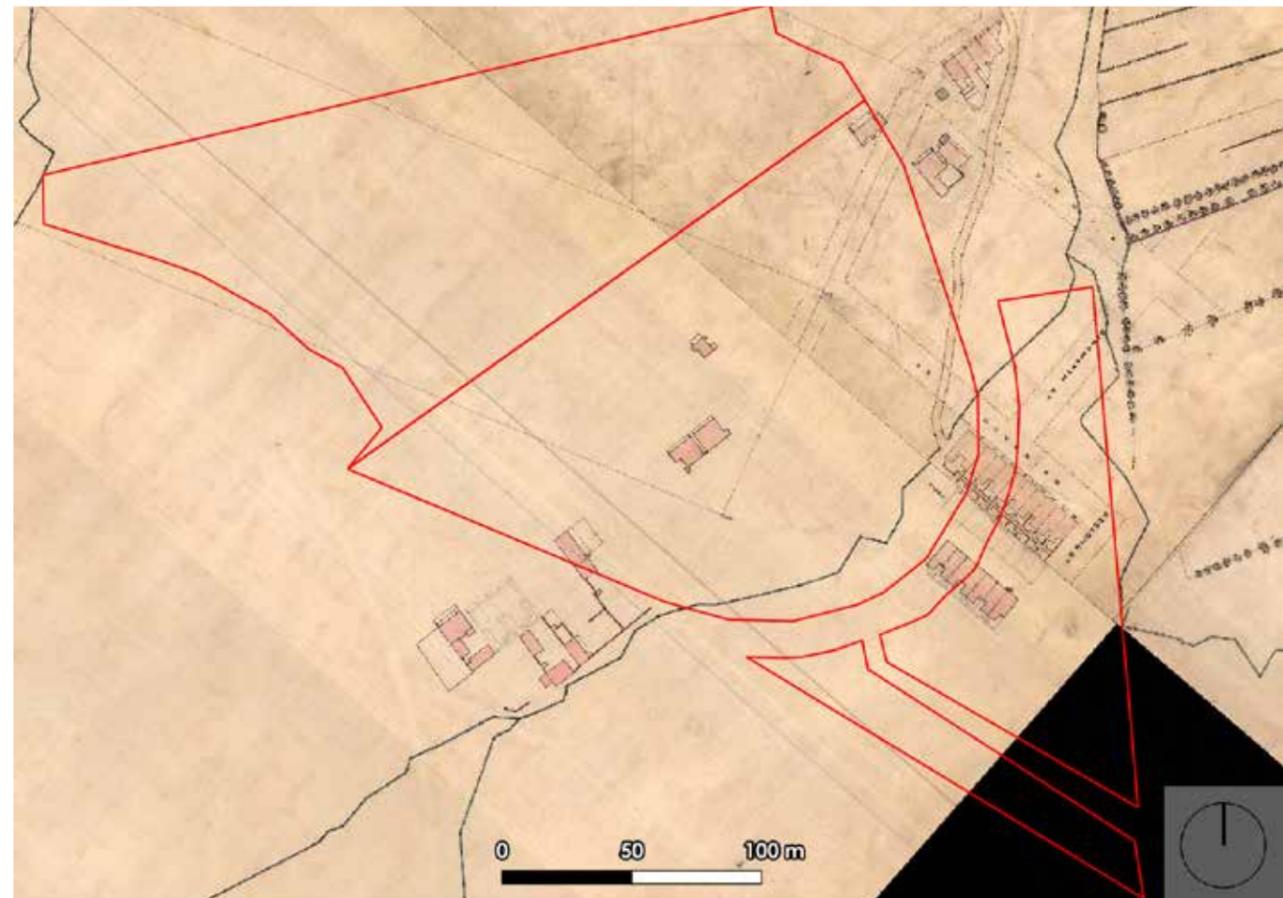


Figure 33. Parcels I, J, K1 and K2 as depicted in Thom's Plan of 1895 (RSA, 2020).

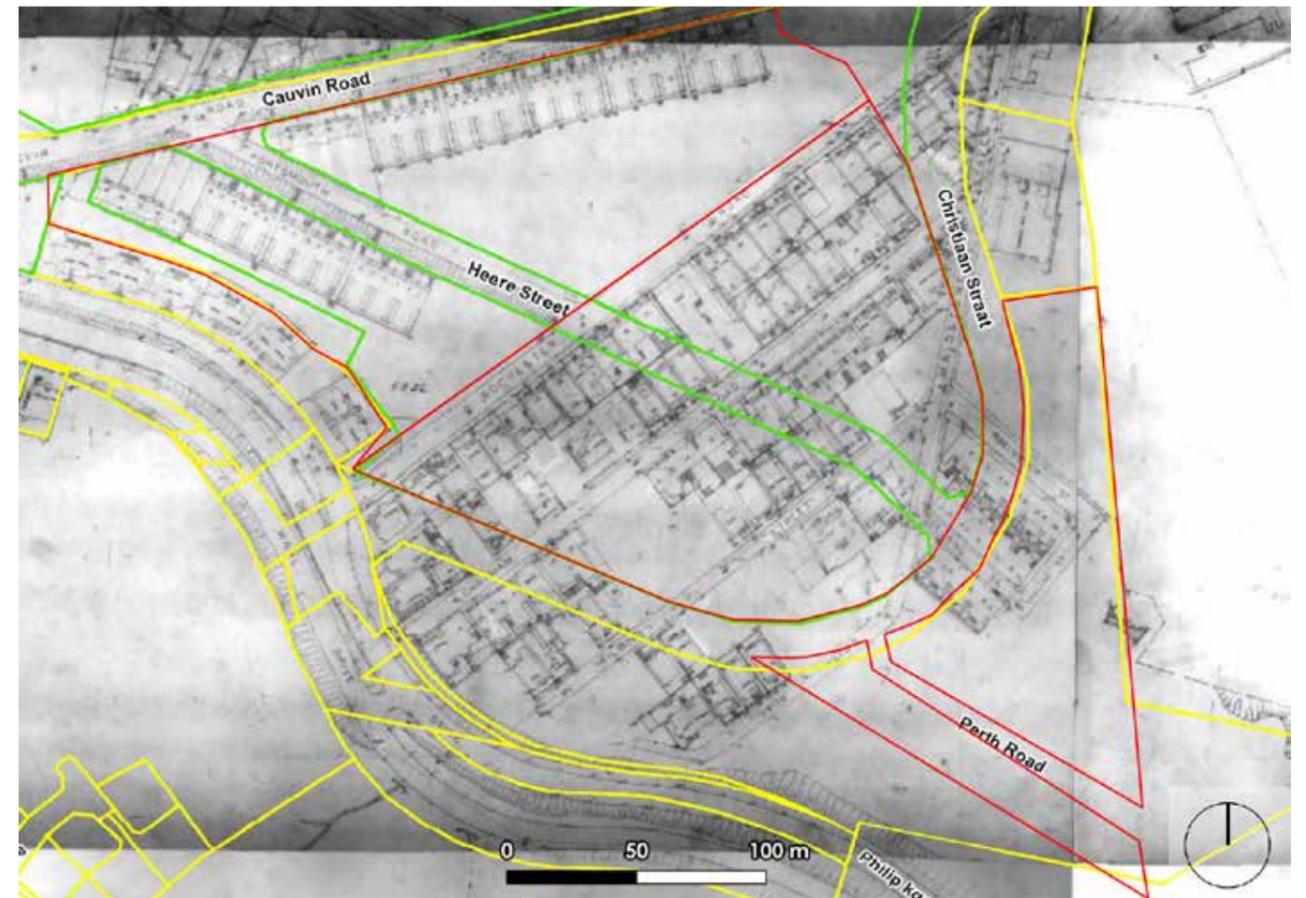


Figure 35. Parcels I, J, K1 and K2 in the Cape Town Municipal Survey of 1957 (RSA, 2020).

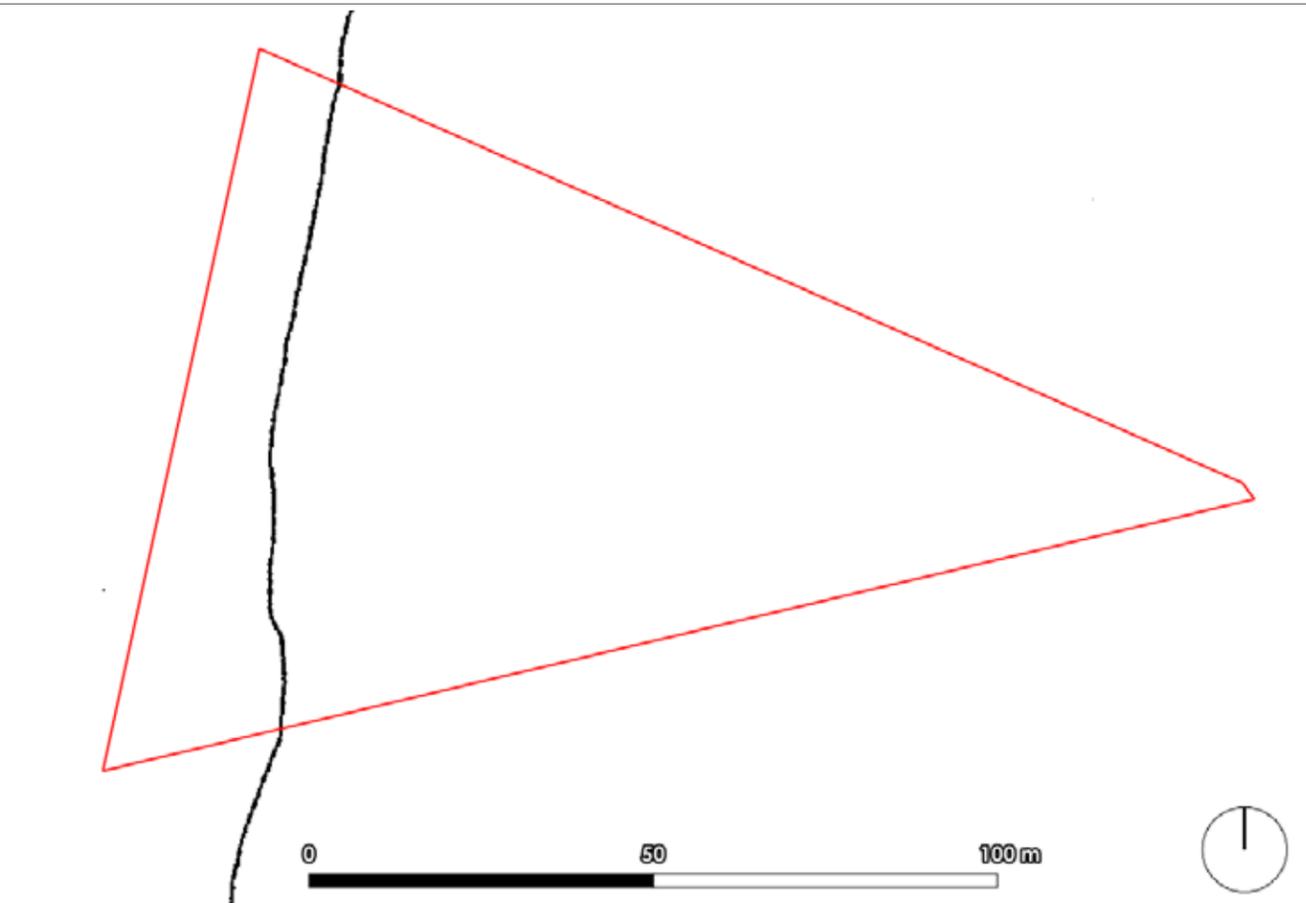


Figure 36. Parcel L as depicted in Snow's Plan of 1860 (RSA, 2020).

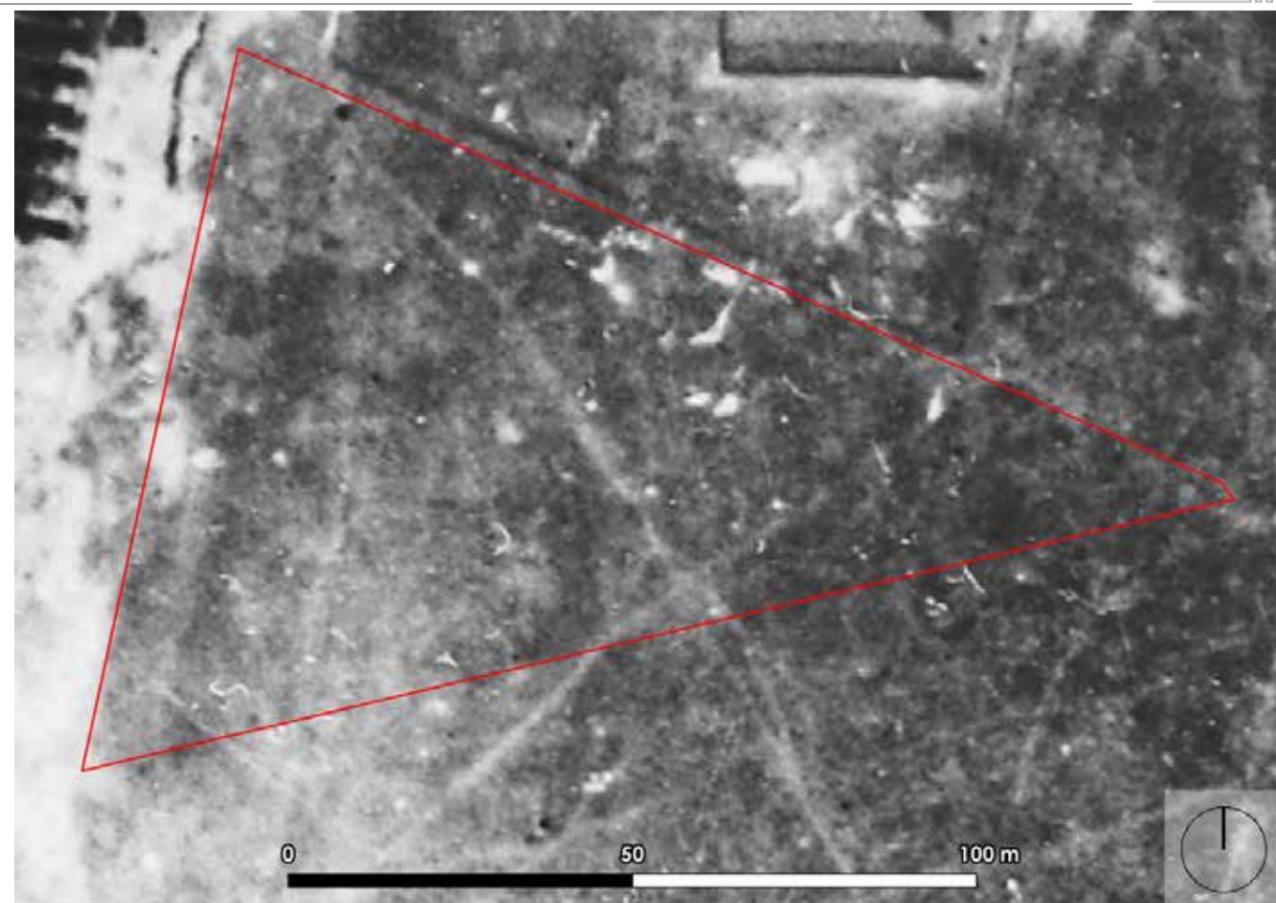


Figure 38. Parcel L in 1926 aerial image (RSA, 2020).

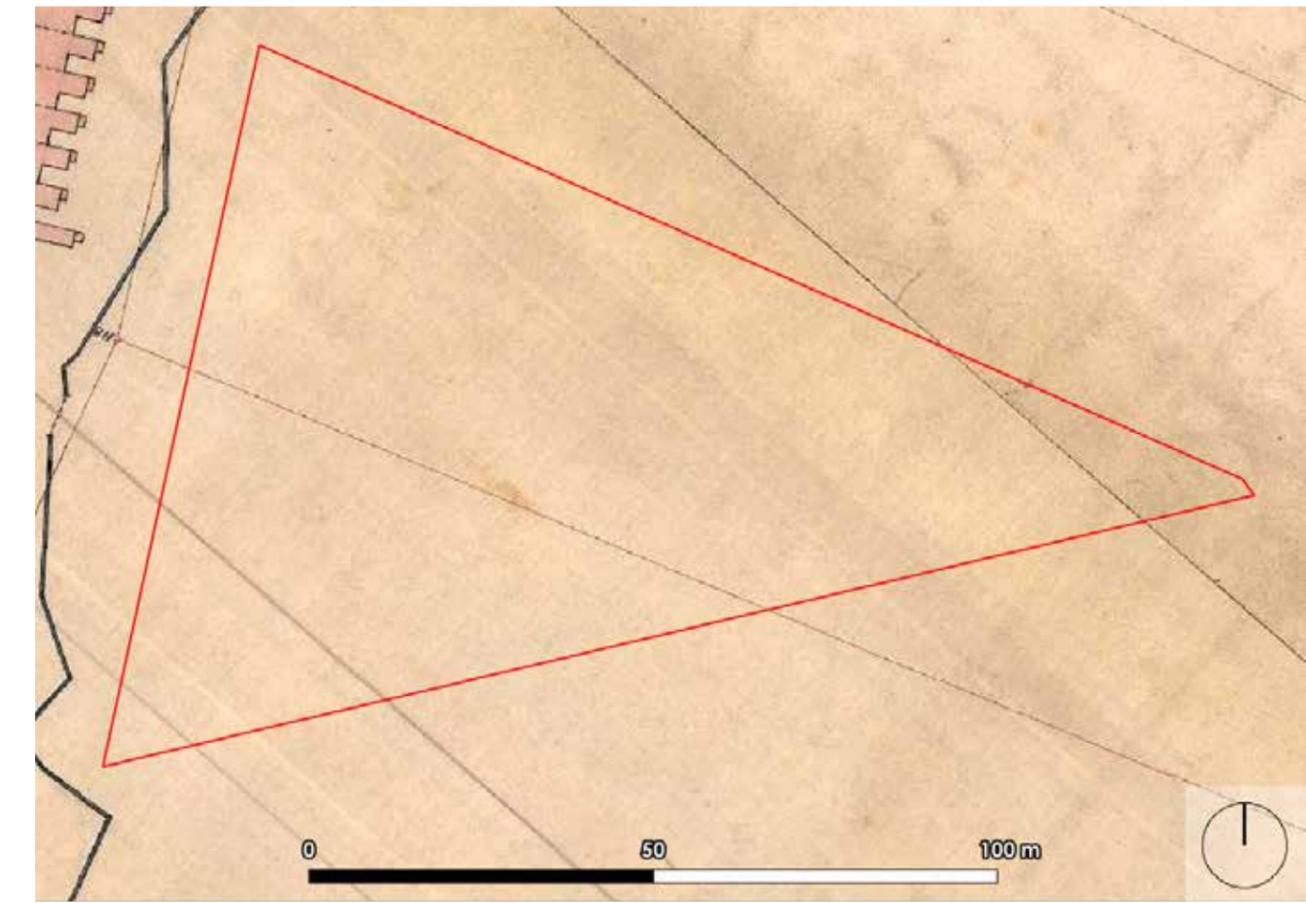


Figure 37. Parcel L as depicted in Thom's Plan of 1895 (RSA, 2020).

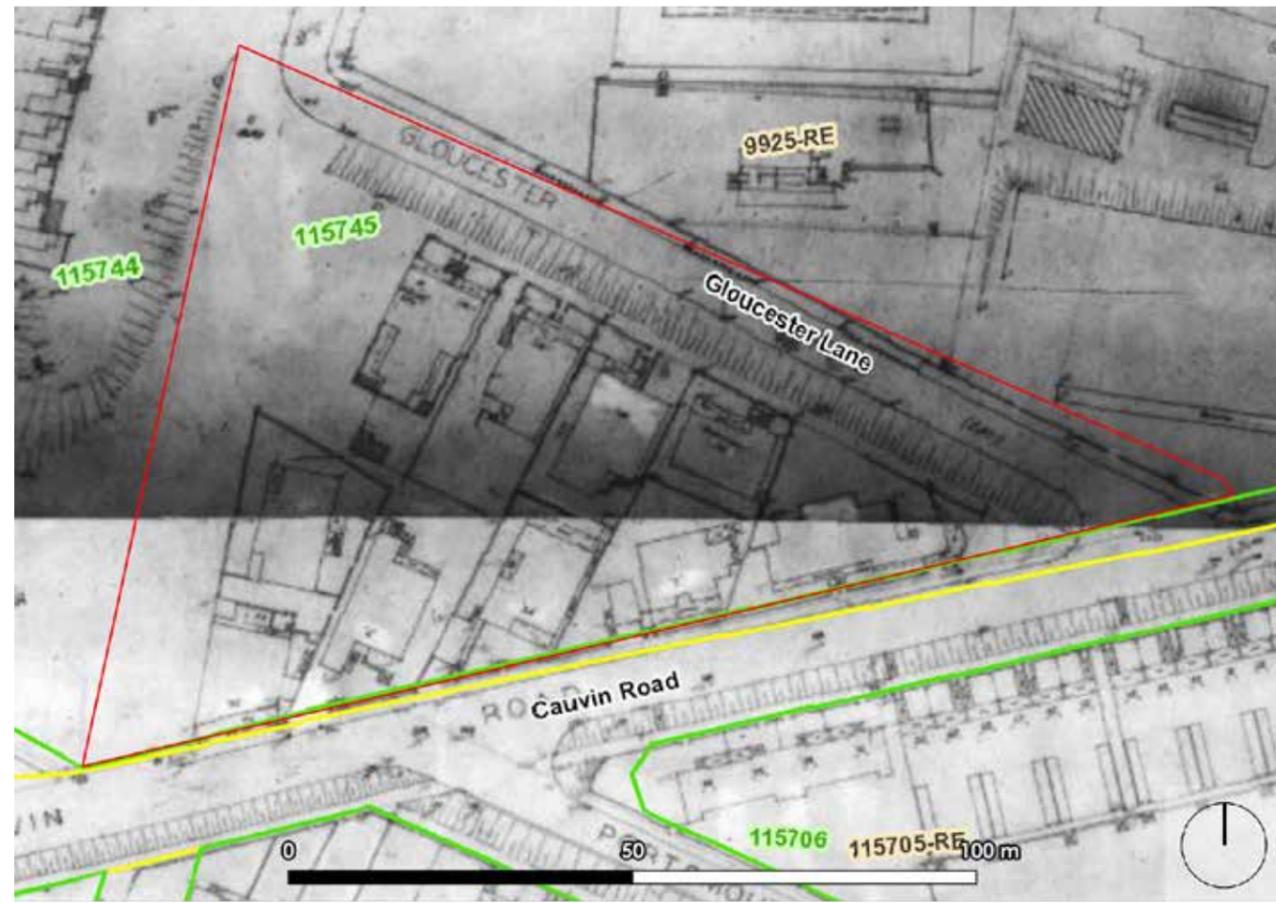


Figure 39. Parcel L in the Cape Town Municipal Survey of 1957 (RSA, 2020).

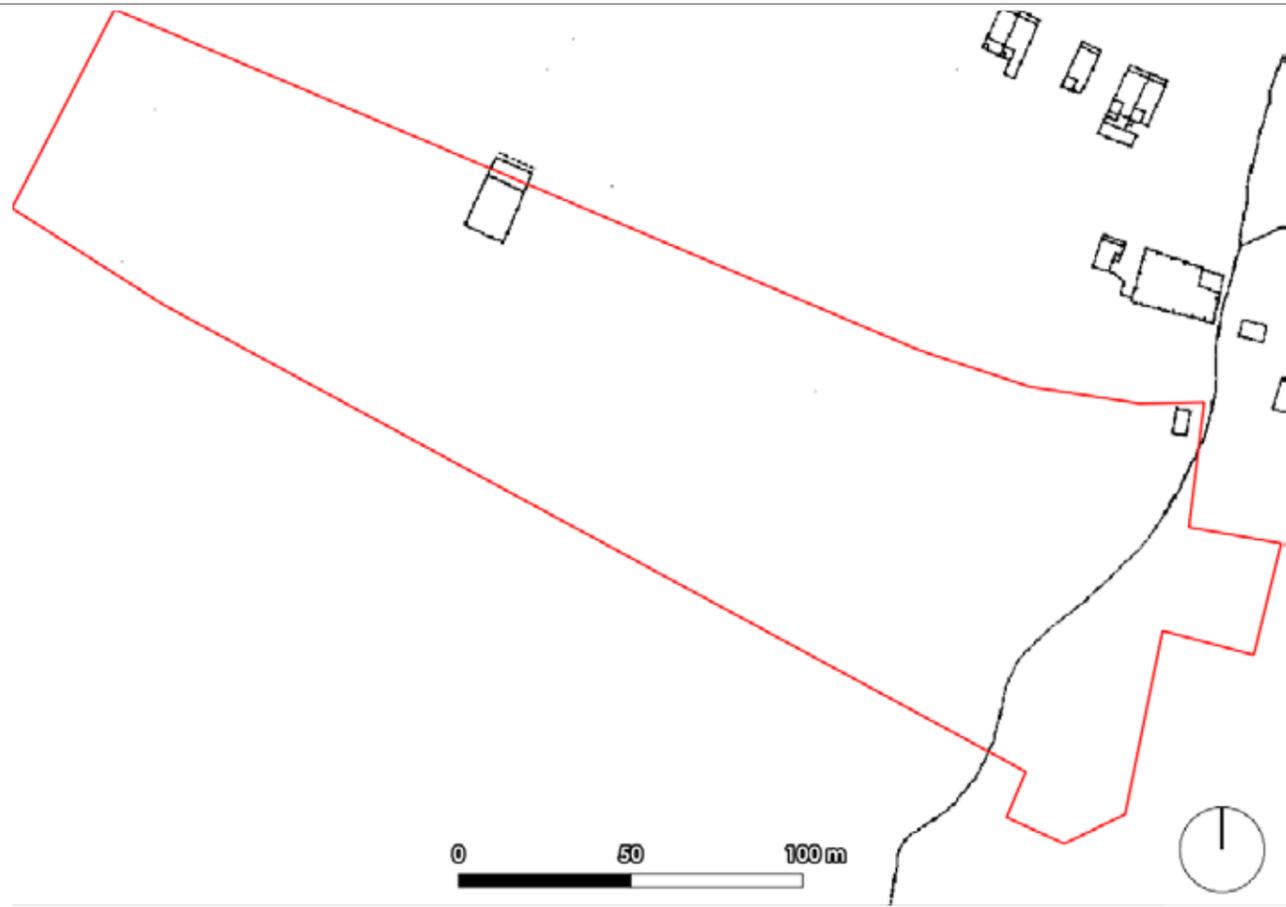


Figure 40. Parcel N as depicted in Snow's Plan of 1860 (RSA, 2020).



Figure 42. Parcel N in 1926 aerial image (RSA, 2020).



Figure 41. Parcel N as depicted in Thom's Plan of 1895 (RSA, 2020).

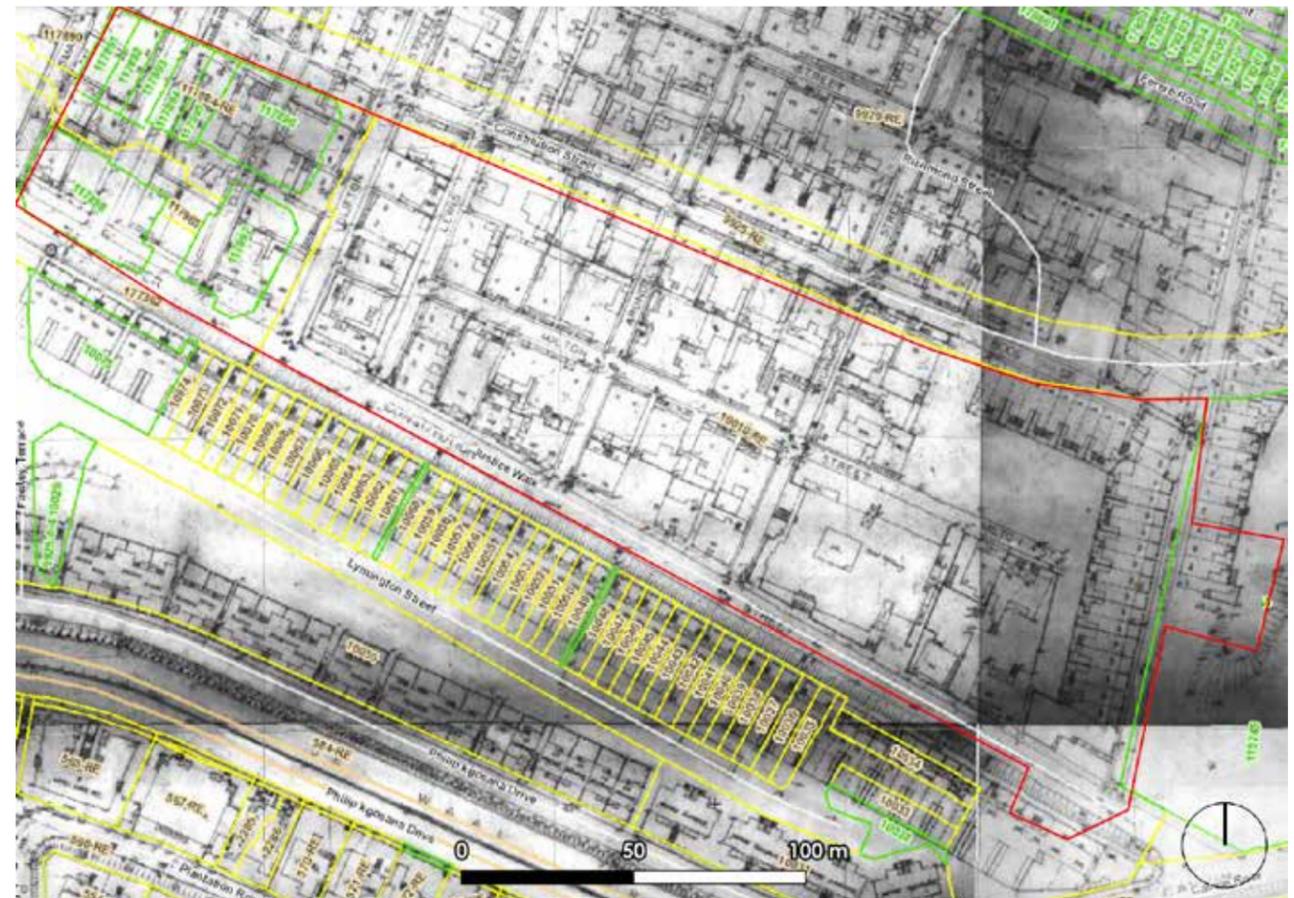


Figure 43. Parcel N in the Cape Town Municipal Survey of 1957 (RSA, 2020).

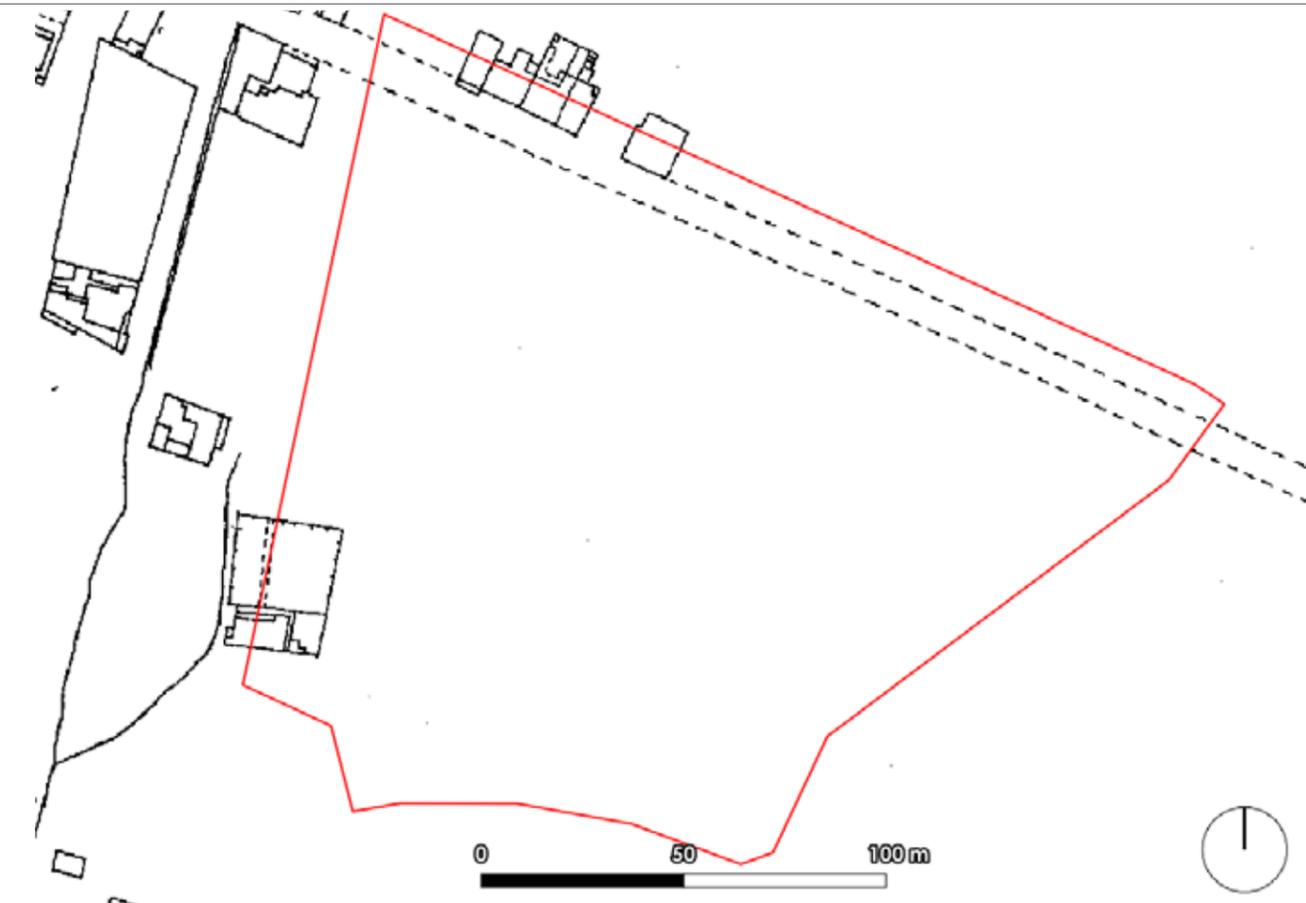


Figure 44. Parcel P as depicted in Snow's Plan of 1860 (RSA, 2020).



Figure 46. Parcel P in 1926 aerial image (RSA, 2020).

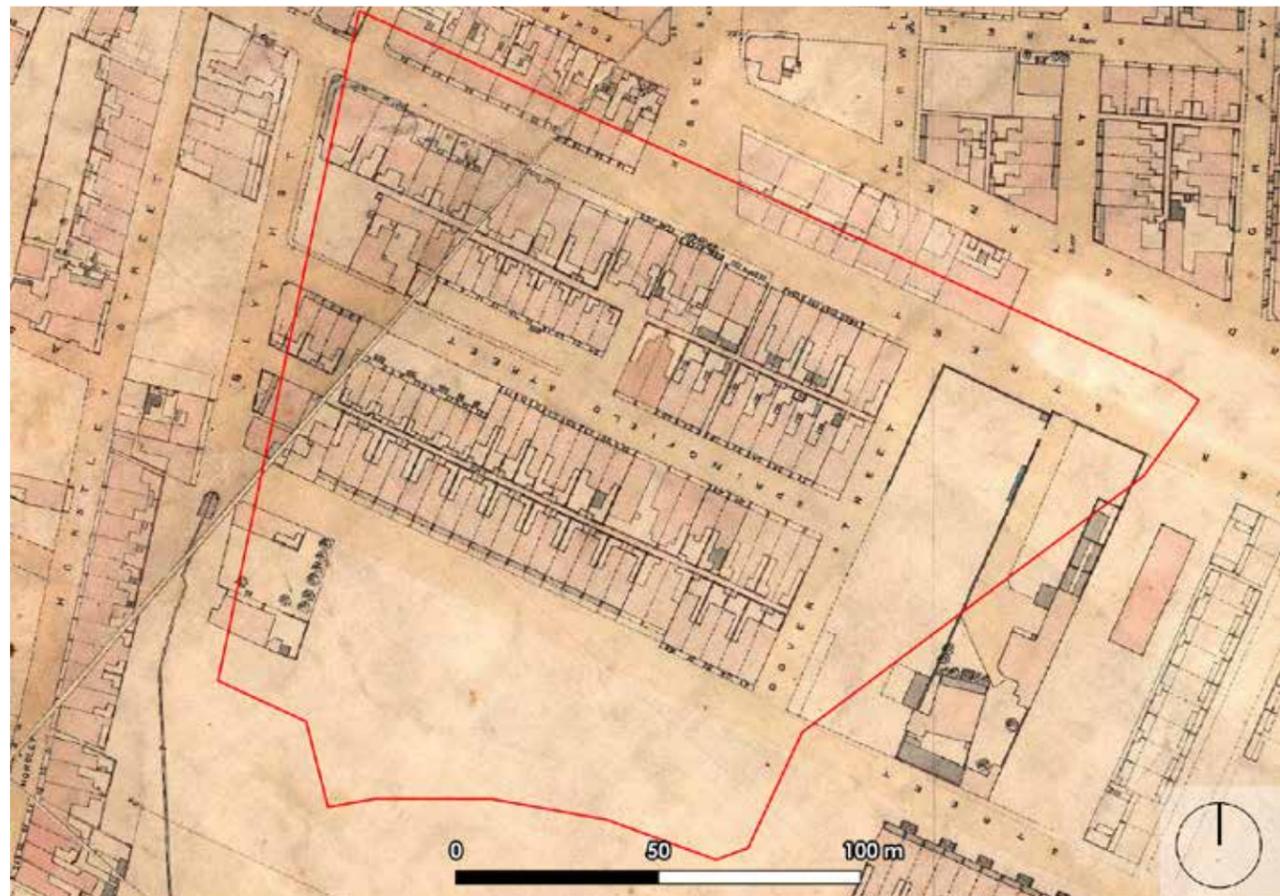


Figure 45. Parcel P as depicted in Thom's Plan of 1895 (RSA, 2020).



Figure 47. Parcel P in the Cape Town Municipal Survey of 1957 (RSA, 2020).

4.0. HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

4.1. Heritage Resources Identified

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 48).

The wider area is neither a proclaimed nor proposed Heritage Protection Overlay Zone (HPOZ), although declared and proposed HPOZs surround the sites (Figure 49) In the local area, these HPOZs are linked to areas of well preserved historic fabric, and include the various HPOZs of Woodstock and Walmer Estate to the north and east: Chapel Street, Victoria Road, Chester/ Coronation Street and Queens Road HPOZs. Further afield, areas of high historic significance constitute HPOZs, including the Central City HPOZ to the west, and the Upper Table Valley HPOZ, and Vredehoek Proposed HOZ to the south.

Several sites and features of significance have been recognised in previous work (Le Grange, 2003; Halkett, 2013, 2015). These elements include tangible heritage resources of significance, and sites of intangible significance, that warrant consideration in terms of redevelopment proposals.

These significant 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:
- 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 and the reinstatement of historic street names;
- The acknowledgment of Hanover Street as a historic mixed-use 'activity corridor' and public place, and,
- The establishment of a Memorial Park.

Known resources identified as highly significant in terms of this application are the following

Parcel K2

The sites of the older residences and structures along Chatham Road;

Parcel N

The Hotel Tafelberg site;

The archaeological features at 2 Roos Street/ Erf 7490;

The palm tree at 13/15 Milton Street;

The belhambra tree at 23 Albert Street;

Parcel P

The site of the AME Church;

Older structures along the southern extent of Blythe Street;

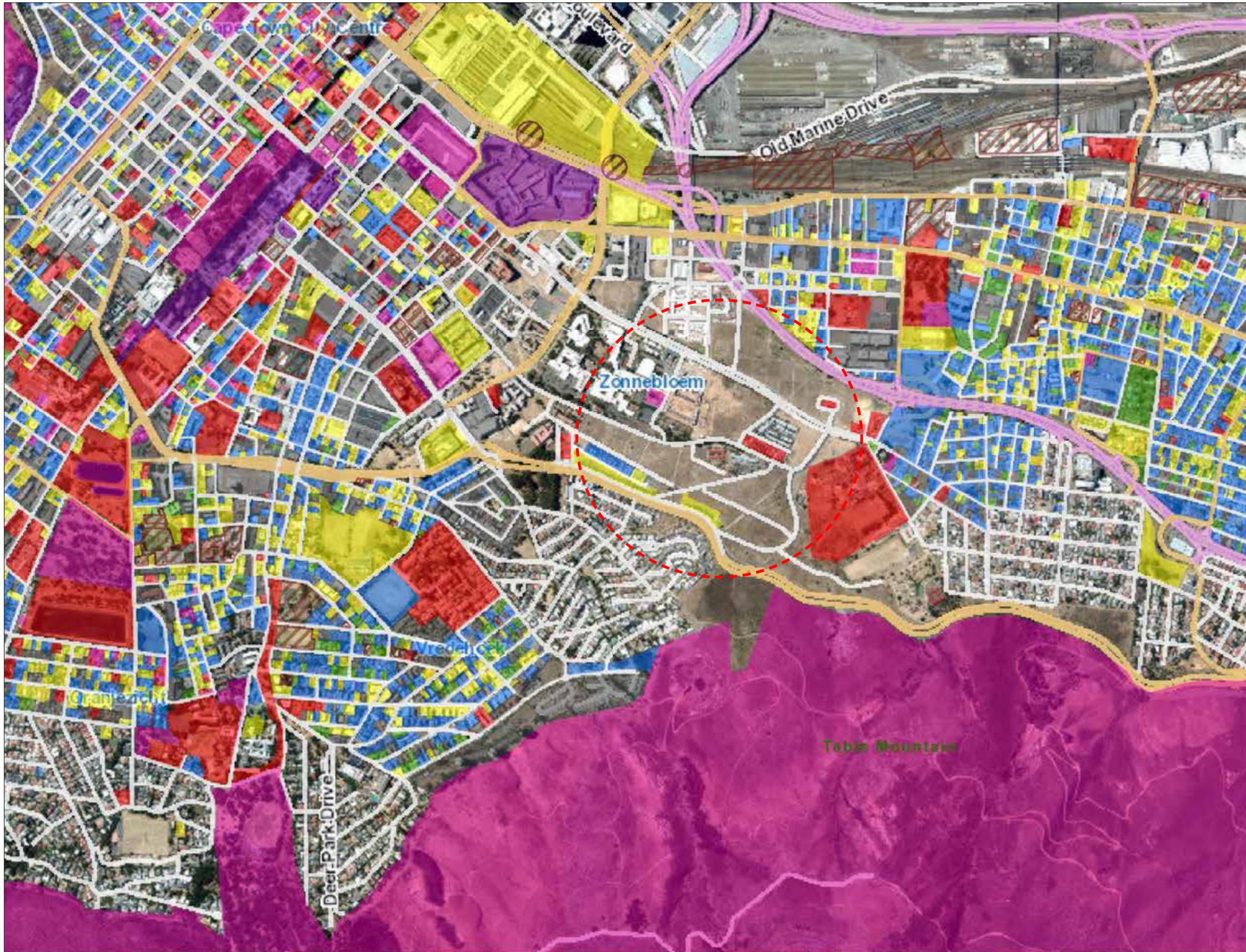
Older structures along the northern side of Hanover Street at the intersection with Blythe

These significant sites, together with all old road alignments within the relevant parcels are to be avoided by any test excavations (see Figure 50). More recent structures can, for the purposes of this application, be accorded moderate significance and their envelopes are to be avoided where possible.

4.2. 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.

City of Cape Town Map Viewer

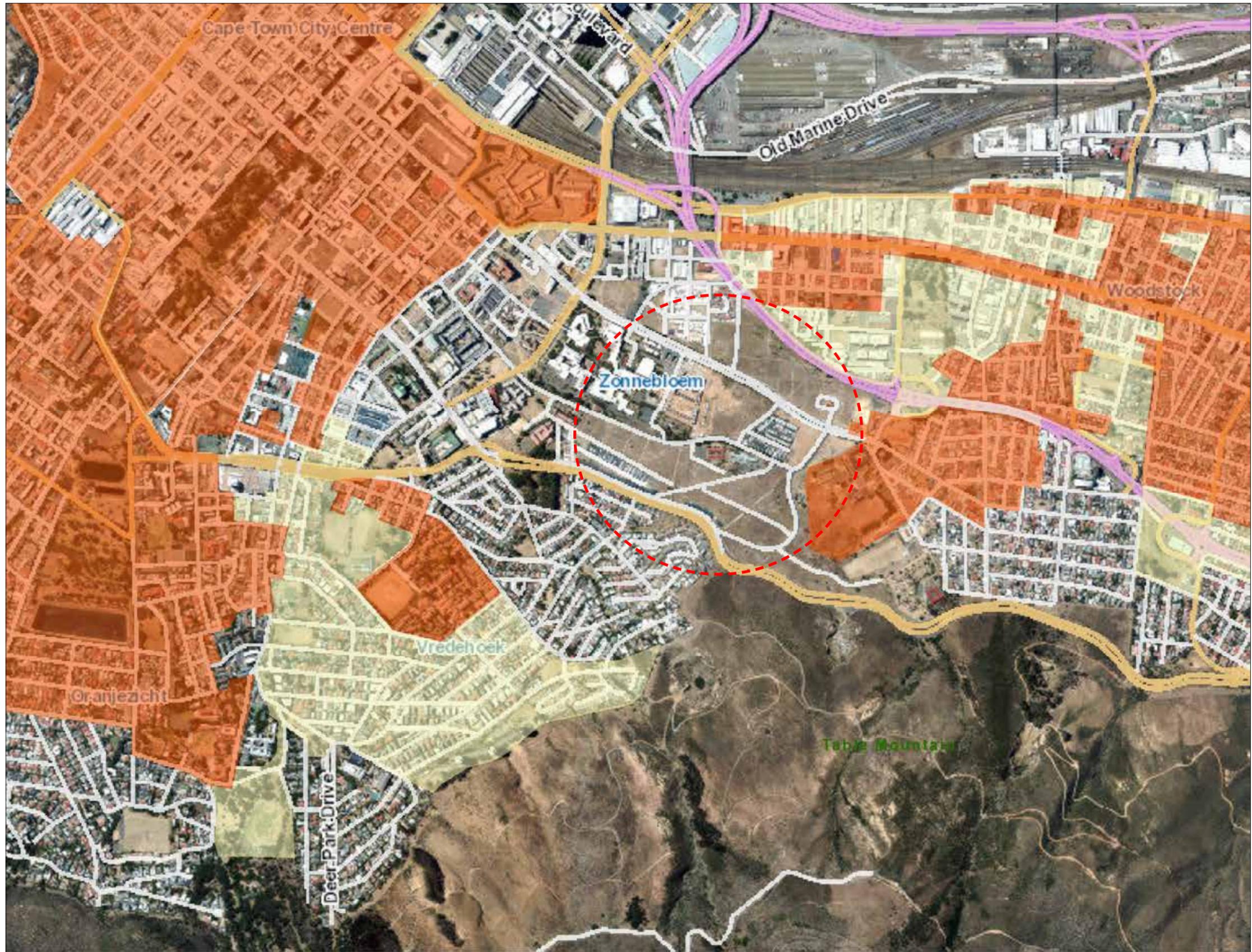


- KEY**
- Study Sites
 - Gr. I (NHS)
 - Gr. II (PHS)
 - Gr. IIIA
 - Gr. IIIB
 - Gr. IIIC
 - Potential Gr. III
 - Not Conservation Worthy
 - Requires further information



Figure 48. City of Cape Town Grading Map showing the grading of sites in the vicinity of the proposed development area (CityViewer, 2020).

City of Cape Town Map Viewer



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



Figure 49. City of Cape Town Heritage Overlay Zone Map showing the proposed and declared HPOZs surrounding the proposed development area (CityViewer, 2020).

5.0. RELEVANT PRIOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

5.1. Prior Surveys and Excavation Work

5.1.1 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).

² Halkett and Hart, 1996b

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.

5.1.2 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.

5.1.3 '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.

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.

5.1.4 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.

⁵ Halkett, 2015

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.

5.1.5 2020 Parcel N Monitoring of Rubble Removal⁶

In 2020, Parcel N was stripped back to historic ground levels to provide a basis for the proposed redevelopment design scheme; the aim was to redevelop at, or as close as possible to, the historic ground levels and to retain the street layouts and surfaces where possible.

Monitoring of the removal of the overburden was undertaken as this material was largely derived from the demolition of the original houses, although much material was a result of later dumping as well.

Detailed, chronological overlays of the site were made, illustrating the extent of development of the area through time, and historical maps and the 1957 street plan were loaded onto a GIS App (QField) to allow for real-time, on site correlation between features on the ground and mapped structures and features, and to ensure that remaining fabric was retained *in situ*.

Regular site inspections were undertaken during the site clearing operations with monitoring of earthworks focussed in areas where significant remaining fabric was expected or identified. Areas of sensitivity, particularly the intersection of Roos and Lewis Streets were assessed carefully to ensure that any remaining features or structures were not damaged, and where significant fabric was identified - Erf 7490, corner Roos and Lewis - mechanical excavation was stopped, and features were cleared and cleaned by hand prior to measuring, planning and photographing.

A sample of artefactual and structural material was retained from across the parcel for the purposes of memorialisation, and a full artefact register, including all images of the process of site clearance, revealed fabric and artefacts was uploaded to SAHRIS;

⁶ RSA 2020a, 2020b

Detailed planning was not undertaken as features were not exposed fully, and partial, or incomplete planning of the site would yield little further information than is provided in the 1957 City survey of the area, which was found to be a highly accurate record of features on site where these were extant. Rather, the location and visible extent of surviving walling was plotted against the 1957 survey. This plan, together with the site photographs provides a spatial record of intact, in situ features encountered.

The monitoring work identified four significant sites on Parcel N that warranted further investigation going forward, and consideration for inclusion either physically or in memory in the future redevelopment of that parcel. The significant sites revealed through the site clearing and monitoring work undertaken are as follows:

- The Hotel Tafelberg site
- The archaeological features at 2 Roos Street/ Erf 7490
- The palm tree at 13/15 Milton Street
- The belhambra tree at 23 Albert Street

5.2. Extant 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. These were presented in the permit application submitted for Parcel N and informed that work as well.

- 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.

5.3. Recommendations Arising from Parcel N Monitoring

The full significance of the four sites identified as important must be considered during the HIA process such that their preservation, if appropriate, can be considered in terms of the proposed future redevelopment.

- Archaeological excavation at the site of 2 Roos Street should be carried forward as a recommendation of the HIA process.
 - If the site cannot be retained as a feature in the new development, excavation must take place as mitigation;
 - Should the feature be retained and incorporated into the design, the cobbling should be left intact, and excavation be undertaken to expose it in full and explore the rest of the property. This will be determined during the HIA process.
- The work undertaken here contributes to the HIA process that will follow, and this report should be made available to the heritage practitioner appointed to compile the HIA for this piece of land and for the other sites earmarked for restitution in the wider District Six area.

6.0. PROPOSED WORKS

Works proposed in terms of this application pertain to geotechnical testing. This will entail the excavation, by mechanical excavator of up to a maximum of 30 holes across the Parcels K2, N and P. Each hole will be 3-5m deep.

Sensitivity heatmaps (Figure 50) will be used to determine the appropriate locations of these pits in order to avoid, as far as possible, damage at this stage to significant sites, features and road alignments, which will be avoided to ensure the preservation of road surfaces. Open ground and yards will be utilised wherever possible for testing locations; while archaeological material is likely to be encountered in these areas, this approach seeks to preserve built fabric, sealed deposits, such as subfloor remains, and domestic spaces.

Further sensitivity mapping will be undertaken in consultation with the engineers, and checked on site using GPS units preloaded with map overlays to determine micro-siting of holes relative to structures, open ground and yards.



Figure 50. Sensitivity heatmap showing no-go zones identified as areas of oldest fabric, or significant sites and features, as well as historic road alignments (RSA, 2022).

7.0. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Due to the limited extent of the interventions proposed in this application, and time constraints at play, HWC reduced the stipulated period of public consultation from 30 to 14 days, as was done in the permit application process for Parcel N monitoring.

Identified I&APs are:

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

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.

8.0. CONCLUSION

As with the 2020 permit application for the monitoring of rubble removal, in this instance, the relative wealth of work done preceding this application, allows for fairly confident prediction as to what is likely to be encountered during excavation for the geotechnical testing. 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 in 2020. Below ground material will vary between holes, depending on their location, with those in or near occupied yards or enclosed living spaces possibly revealing stratified deposits related to earlier occupation of the site. In this instance, it is Parcel P and a small part of Parcel K2, the earliest developed parcels, and the only areas subject to any degree of redevelopment through time, that are of the greatest sensitivity and significance. In the younger areas, below ground deposits are likely to be shallow, more recent, and unstratified.

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, building footprints, yard locations and extents and similar.

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.

9.0. 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 geotechnical testing on Parcels K2, N and P;
- The archaeologist must monitor all excavations;
- The archaeologist must establish the positions of all roads on site and ensure that remaining fabric is preserved *in situ*.
- The old street plan should be loaded to a hand-held GPS receiver to facilitate management during the monitoring phase;
- Areas of likely high significance should be avoided during testing. These include:
 - Old road alignments across all parcels

- The sites of the older residences and structures along Chatham Road (Parcel K2)
- The Hotel Tafelberg site (Parcel N)
- The archaeological features at 2 Roos Street/ Erf 7490 (Parcel N)
- The palm tree at 13/15 Milton Street (Parcel N)
- The belhambra tree at 23 Albert Street (Parcel N)
- The site of the AME Church (Parcel P)
- The southern extent of Blythe Street (Parcel P)
- The northern side of Hanover Street at the intersection with Blythe (Parcel P)
- If intact, significant fabric is found during excavations, this should be assessed on site by the archaeologist in consultation with HWC Heritage Officers and the geotechnical engineers to determine whether the test hole can proceed, or whether a new site should be identified
- The archaeologist should recover (and preserve the provenance of if possible) any artefactual material excavated during geotechnical testing that in the opinion of the archaeologist, may be used in the process of memorialisation;
- Due to the logistics and type of material removed during the testing, it will in all likelihood be impractical to sieve the spoil 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 on site and these should be isolated and collected for later reuse.

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Figure 38. Parcel L in 1926 aerial image (RSA, 2020).

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Figure 49. City of Cape Town Heritage Overlay Zone Map showing the proposed and declared HPOZs surrounding the proposed development area (CityViewer, 2020).

Figure 50. Sensitivity heatmap showing no-go zones identified as areas of oldest fabric, or significant sites and features, as well as historic road alignments (RSA, 2022).

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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.

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ANNEXURES

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, 117985, 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 1955, Cape Town, 8000
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Idilesi yendawo: kumpangadike & kwilakhiya iprotea Assuransgebou, Groenemarkersquare, iKaapstad, 8000 • Idilesi yeposi: Inkqubo yoYurokozi

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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

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