



**TABLE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK**  
**APOSTLE BATTERY HERITAGE REPORT & DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES**  
COMPILED IN TERMS OF SECTION 27 OF THE NHRA (1999) FOR  
Erven 1432-RE and CA 902-1, The Apostle Battery, Victoria Avenue, Llandudno.



DRAFT V.4  
July 2017

Prepared by Rennie Scurr Adendorff, CTS and Square One



for



Table Mountain National Park

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## BUILDING REFERENCE NUMBERS:

1. Guardroom
2. Dormitory foundations
3. Mess Hall
4. Officer's Mess foundations
5. Workshop
6. Orderly Room foundations
7. Quartermaster's Sergeant's Room
8. MI Room foundations
9. Powerhouse
10. Paint Store and Smelter
11. Transformer House
12. Auxiliary Engine Room
13. Dormitory
14. Storeroom
15. No. 2 Gun
16. Building 1
17. Toilets
18. Command Post
19. Building 2
20. Building 3
21. Building 4
22. No.1 Gun Emplacement
23. Radio Room
24. Battery Turret
25. Generator Room
26. Store Room
27. Reservoir
28. Cottage
29. Dormitory 1
30. Dormitory 2
31. Dormitory 3
32. Dormitory 4
33. Dormitory 5
34. Dormitory 6
35. Toilets

36. Washing Area
37. Ammunition Room
38. Ammunition Room
39. No.3 Gun
40. Parking Area
41. Building 5
42. Artillery Range
43. Artillery Range
44. Building 6
45. Building 7

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report records the history of the Apostle Battery site and its component parts and its physical and natural characteristics. The heritage significance of the site is identified and key components are graded within the whole. The report puts forward Guidelines and Indicators for possible future development proposals. It is not intended to satisfy the requirements of a permit in terms of S. 27(18) of the NHRA, but rather will inform a permit application to be submitted in the future. The intention is to use this Draft Report to gain comment from conservation bodies and interest groups and to submit this report to HWC in order to gain endorsement of the outline proposal.

The key conservation principles are identified and summarised as follows:

- The principles embedded in the BURRA charter should be followed and implemented closed for this site, given its very high significance across a range of scales.
- All decisions are to take heritage significance into account as a primary informer.
- Despite the overall PHS status of the site, the component buildings and structures have varying degrees of significance and therefore actions should be tied appropriately to these gradings as well as to the overall.
- The historic character of the site should remain intact and undisturbed, and not overridden by any modern function or imported aesthetic .
- Any new structures or buildings are to touch the ground lightly and not cause major interventions on site.
- The site's military history should be fore-grounded in any development proposal.
- Connections and links to the wider military heritage of the Cape should be made and interpreted on site.
- Best practice methods, as identified inter alia in the Burra Charter and by Historic England, are to be employed for any work on the military artefacts and structures.
- A long term strategy for the natural landscape is to be integral to any proposal.

The site has potential for conservation alongside carefully considered and selected new uses. While these uses should ideally be directly linked to the history of the site, it is recognized that this may not be achievable from a commercial and economic sustainability perspective. In such a case, any new use must not create or impose a new identity or branding on the site and must respect and work within the natural and physical constraints and characteristics of the site. The PHS/ Grade II status indicates that any interventions must be very carefully considered and integrated.

The report identifies the following steps to be undertaken:

- The final Draft of this document is to be circulated for comment to registered conservation bodies and identified interest groups. A presentation or meeting may be suggested and advisable with these groups.
- The documents are to be uploaded to SAHRIS in order to obtain comment from SAHRA.

- The comment of the City of Cape Town's Environmental and Heritage Resources Section (South Peninsula) is to be obtained.
- These comments are to be assessed and if necessary taken into account in a final version of the report submitted to HWC. HWC's endorsement of and comment on the proposed development guidelines is required.
- SANParks incorporate the above feedback/ endorsement/ recommendations into the proposal call.
- The selected concessionaire appoints a suitably qualified professional team to prepare the necessary Section 27 application and process similar to that outlined above.
- At the time of the formal Section 27 application wider consultation is recommended including placing copies at the Hout Bay library and notices on site and in the local and city press advising of the commenting process underway. This process is to ensure widest possible discussion and interaction in terms of the NHRA.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the project

The Apostle Battery falls within the declared Provincial Heritage Site of the Table Mountain National Park (TMNP). The Battery contributes to this heritage resource's significance as an important cultural layer in addition to the botanical and monumental significance of the Park. Further to its formal protection as a Provincial Heritage Site, the TMNP has been proposed as a Grade I heritage resource by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

Historical maps indicate that this site was first developed during the Second World War as a strategic defence site for Cape Town, making it approximately 70 years old. While the bulk of the heritage significance of this site lies with its WWII structural heritage, as well as its dramatic viewsheds and botanical significance, archaeological resources that might be uncovered at the site could provide insight into the lives of the people that have utilised the site in the past. Any material cultural remains will contribute to the story of the battery.

During a site visit on 1 February 2017, an archaeologist conducted a survey of the site, recording historical structures and features, by means of digital photographs and GPS, to assess their sensitivity in anticipation of development opportunities. Particular attention was paid to the location and condition of the WWII weaponry, which was recorded, described, and assigned heritage significance. It is recommended that a management plan for its ongoing maintenance is developed; this will require liaison with the SAHRA Heritage Objects Unit. The demolished structures were also investigated to establish the possible presence of buried historical surfaces, or material culture included in and/or protected by the rubble.

### 1.2 Purpose of Report

This report records the history of the site and its component parts and physical and natural characteristics. The heritage significance of the site is identified and key components are graded within the whole. The report puts forward Guidelines and Indicators for possible future development or adaptive reuse proposals. It is not intended to satisfy the requirements of a permit in terms of S. 27(18) of the NHRA, but rather will inform a permit application to be submitted in the future. The intention is to use this Draft Report to gain comment from conservation bodies and interest groups and to submit this report to HWC in order to gain endorsement on the outline proposal.

### 1.3 Limitations

There have been no limitations to this study. Access to all areas and spaces has been possible and records have been sourced from military interest groups.

### 1.4 Statement of Independence

Neither Rennie Scurr Adendorff Architects as the lead consultant, or Square One or CTS Heritage has any legal or personal ties to SANParks or other professionals involved in this proposal, nor to any companies that may be involved in the proposal or bidding process that is to follow. There is no financial gain tied to any positive comment or outcome. Professional fees for the compilation of this Report will be paid by the SANParks but are not linked to any desired outcome.

### 1.5 Methodology

This report has relied on site analysis and physical inspection and recording, desktop and archival research and a review of all available earlier reports in order to map the site's history and understand significance. The input of CTS Heritage for the archival and archaeological input and research and Square One for the landscape and spatial analysis has been embedded into the process from the outset. The team has met to workshop findings and set out a proposal strategy for the site for SANParks that is rooted in the heritage significance and character of the site.

### 1.6 Key Conservation Principles

The key principles can be summarised as follows:

- The principles embedded in the BURRA charter should be followed and implemented closed for this site, given its very high significance across a range of scales.
- All decisions are to take heritage significance into account as a primary informer.
- Despite the overall PHS status of the site, the component buildings and structures have varying degrees of significance and therefore actions should be tied appropriately to these gradings as well as to the overall.
- The historic character of the site should remain intact and undisturbed, and not overridden by any modern function or imported aesthetic.
- Any new structures or buildings are to touch the ground lightly and not cause major interventions on site.
- The site's military history should be fore-grounded in any development or adaptive reuse proposal.
- Connections and links to the wider military heritage of the Cape should be made and interpreted on site.
- Best practice methods, as identified inter alia in the Burra Charter and by Historic England, are to be applied to the military objects and structures identified.
- A long term strategy for the natural landscape is to be integral to any proposal.

## 1.7 Policy and Planning Context

The Apostle Battery falls within the Table Mountain National Park (TMNP) Provincial Heritage Site, and has also been proposed as a Grade I heritage resource by SAHRA. This grading requires that SAHRA is consulted for comment on any permit applications that might arise from possible future development activities on site, although, in terms of the agreement between SAHRA and Heritage Western Cape (HWC), HWC remains the permitting authority. The TMNP further forms part of the Cape Floral Region World Heritage Site. As such, in addition to the requirements of section 27 of the NHRA, which regulate the management of the PHS, the requirements of the WHCCA and the Protected Areas Act (2003), as set out in the TMNP Management Plan and Conservation and Development Framework, must be adhered to regarding any proposed development.

Apostle Battery is managed by SANParks in terms of the TMNP Park Management Plan 2015 – 2025 (PMP), approved by the Minister of Environment and Tourism in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No. 57 of 2003). The TMNP Conservation Development Framework (CDF) forms part of the PMP and demarcates visitor use zones and associated management guidelines, including heritage resources.

Apostle Battery is a Second World War defence battery comprising two sites: A and B which have been leased to the South African Christian Police Association (CPA) for use primarily as a youth development and education facility. SANParks assumed management of the sites from the national Dept. of Public Works in 2000.

The TMNP CDF identifies Apostle Battery as a 'low volume', 'mixed use leisure' visitor site located within a 'Low Intensity Leisure' visitor use zone with the potential main activities identified as being inter alia environmental education, accommodation, food and beverage, events, functions.

This document provides details regarding the location and sensitivities of extant material cultural remains, with particular focus on the three MK XIX breech loading artillery guns, in anticipation of development and re-use opportunities.

Heritage and Archaeological Guidelines and Indicators are provided for development proposals at the site, for endorsement by HWC. This project is not intended to satisfy the requirements of a permit in terms of s 27(18) of the NHRA, but rather will inform a permit application to be submitted in the future.

Apostle Battery is designated in the TMNP CDF as a low volume, mixed use visitor site within in a Low Intensity Leisure visitor use zone with appropriate activities identified as environmental education, accommodation, food and beverage, events and functions.

Map 1. Locality Map showing the Apostle Battery Site within the larger Table Mountain Provincial Heritage Site (CTS, 2017).



## 2.0 THE SITE

### 2.1 Location (Description of Property and Affected Environment)

The study area is located on the southern limit of the Twelve Apostles Mountains, within the boundaries of the Table Mountain National Park, and within the boundaries of the declared Provincial Heritage Site and forms part of the core area of the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas World Heritage Site. The site lies above Llandudno, just off the Victoria Road scenic route between Cape Town and the popular tourist destinations of Hout Bay, Cape Point and Chapman's Peak Drive.

The site of the Apostle Battery extends over four erven: portion 1 of Cape Farm 902 (59,3921 ha), erf 1432 Hout Bay (20,87328 ha), erf 1434 Hout Bay (36,50295 ha), and erf 1430 Hout Bay (14,20082 ha). HB 1430 was proclaimed as a National Park on 29 May 1998, in terms of section 2B(1)(b) of the National Parks Act, and was previously administered by the South Peninsula Municipality. The remaining three were proclaimed as National Park on 30 April 1999, in terms of section 2A(1)(a) of the National Parks Act, and were previously administered by the National Department of Public Works.

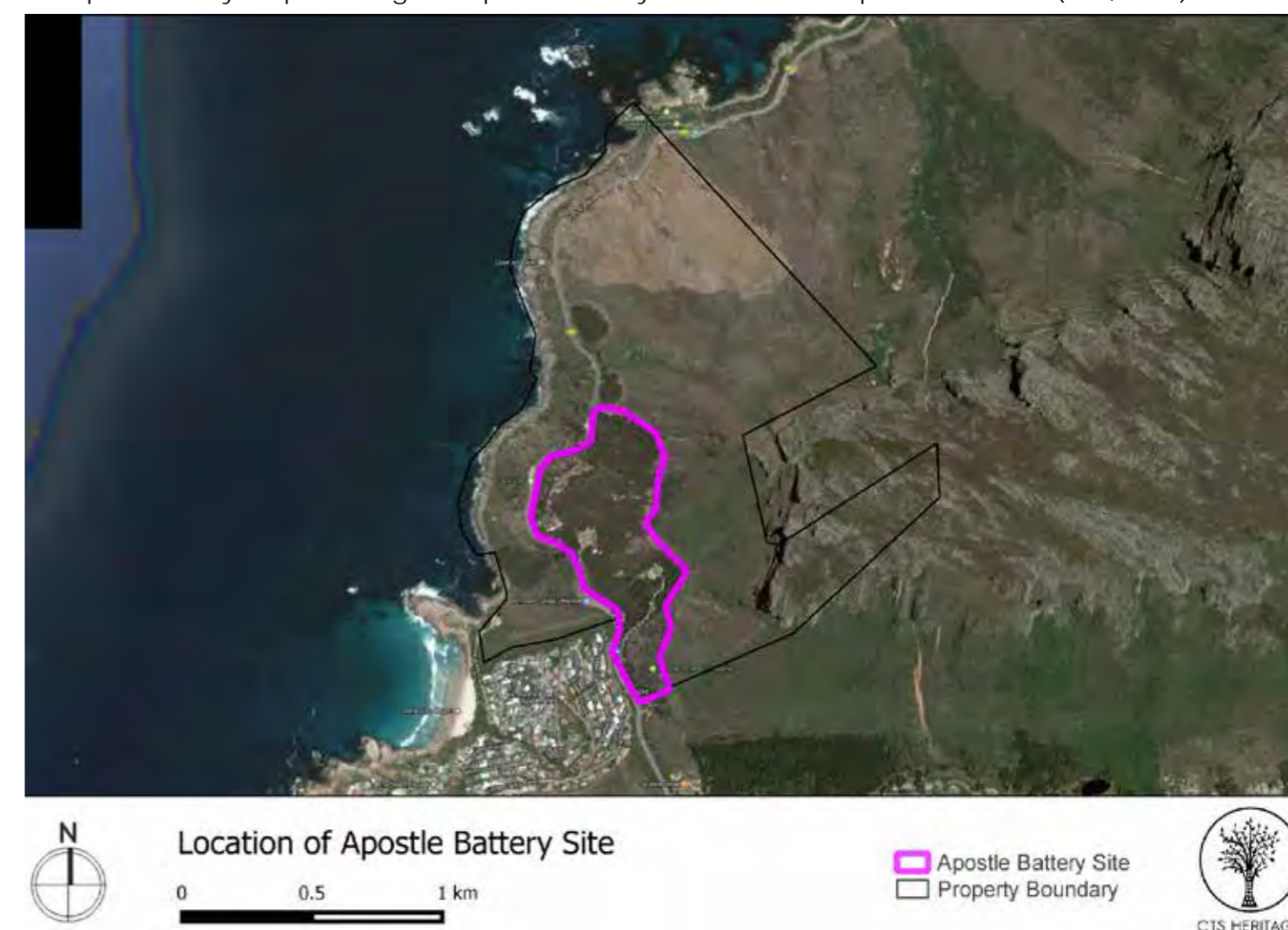
Map 2. Locality Map showing the Apostle Battery Site on the Cape Peninsula (CTS, 2017).

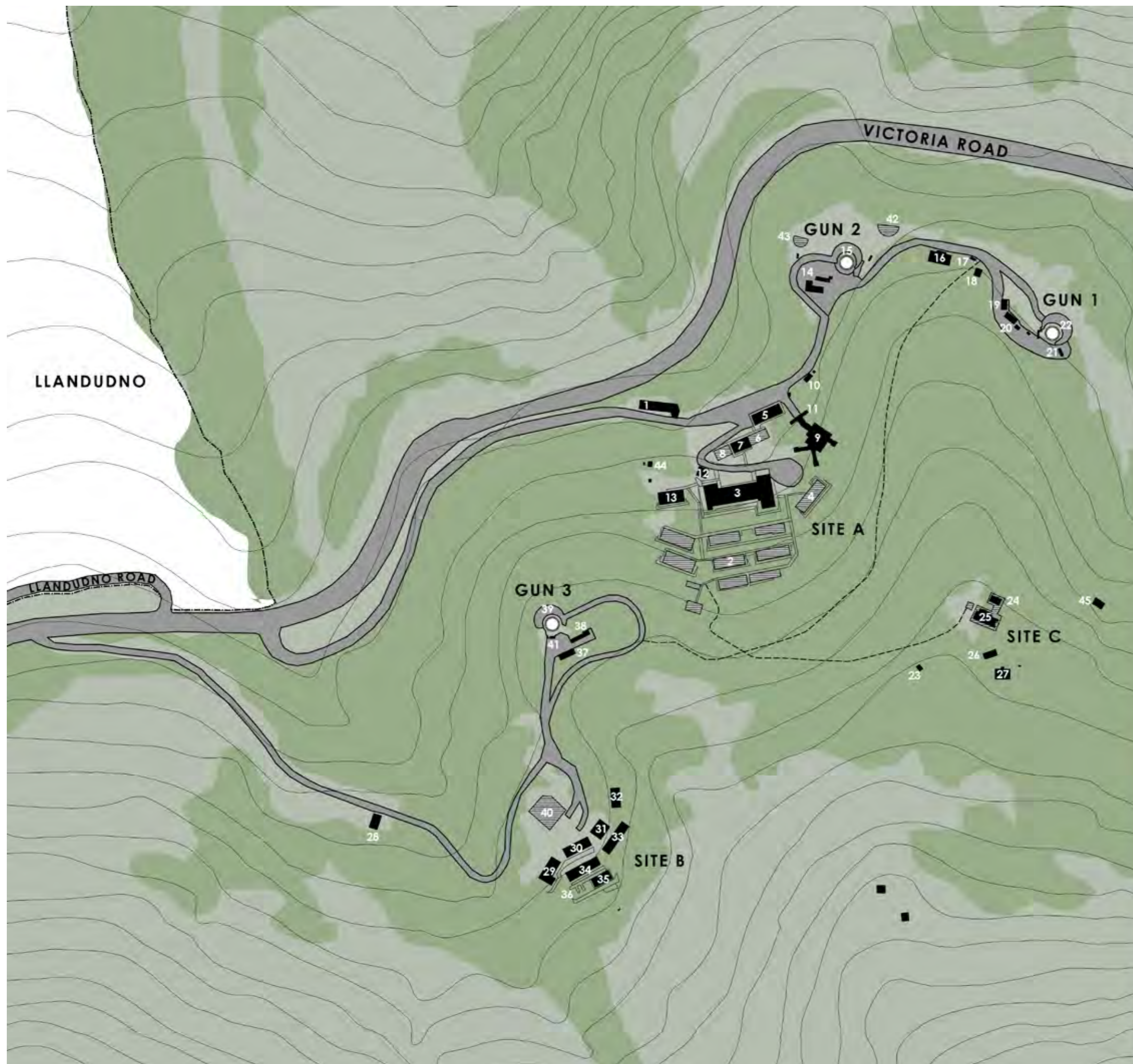


The study area consists of Site A, Site B and Site C, adjacent areas within an existing perimeter fence, and comprises historic buildings, gun batteries and platforms, under dense stands of planted gum trees (see Map 4).

Most of the surrounding land is in public ownership, and is largely within protected, natural areas, which are zoned as 'quite' and 'remote' in terms of the TMNP Conservation Development Framework. To the southwest, across Victoria Road, the site is bounded by the single residential area of Llandudno. The study area is, thus, in an area of outstanding natural beauty, and adjacent to a scenic route frequented by large numbers of local and international tourists.

Map 3. Locality Map showing the Apostle Battery Site in relationship to Llandudno (CTS, 2017).





## SITE MAP

### LIST OF BUILDINGS:

- |                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Guardroom                       | 21. Building 4           |
| 2. Dormitory foundations           | 22. No.1 Gun Emplacement |
| 3. Mess Hall                       | 23. Radio Room           |
| 4. Officer's Mess foundations      | 24. Battery Turret       |
| 5. Workshop                        | 25. Generator Room       |
| 6. Orderly Room foundations        | 26. Store Room           |
| 7. Quartermaster's Sergeant's Room | 27. Reservoir            |
| 8. MI Room foundations             | 28. Cottage              |
| 9. Powerhouse                      | 29. Dormitory 1          |
| 10. Paint Store and Smelter        | 30. Dormitory 2          |
| 11. Transformer House              | 31. Dormitory 3          |
| 12. Auxiliary Engine Room          | 32. Dormitory 4          |
| 13. Dormitory                      | 33. Dormitory 5          |
| 14. Storeroom                      | 34. Dormitory 6          |
| 15. No. 2 Gun                      | 35. Toilets              |
| 16. Building 1                     | 36. Washing Area         |
| 17. Toilets                        | 37. Ammunition Room      |
| 18. Command Post                   | 38. Ammunition Room      |
| 19. Building 2                     | 39. No.3 Gun             |
| 20. Building 3                     | 40. Parking Area         |
|                                    | 41. Building 5           |
|                                    | 42. Artillery Range      |
|                                    | 43. Artillery Range      |
|                                    | 44. Building 6           |
|                                    | 45. Building 7           |

### KEY:

- TMNP (excluding Road Reserve)
- Tree Coverage
- Building
- Concrete Platform/Foundation
- Road
- Footpath



PROJECT: Heritage Report and Development Guidelines for the Table Mountain National Park, Apostle Battery

DATE: June 2017

Map 5. Site A

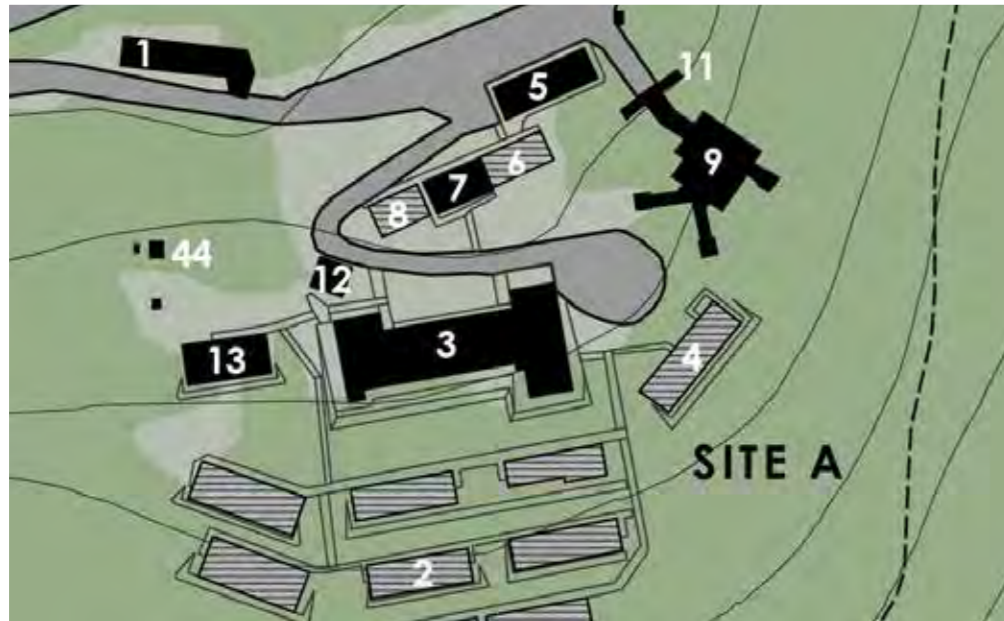


Figure 1. Site A: Entrance view



Figure 2. Site A: Mess Hall



Figure 3. Site A: Behind Mess Hall



Figure 4. Site A: Interior of Workshop



Figure 5. Site A: Interior of Powerhouse



Figure 6. Site A: Powerhouse air vents and escape outlets



Figure 7. Site A: Remaining platforms of dormitories



Figure 8. Site A: Steps leading to footpath



Map 7. Site B

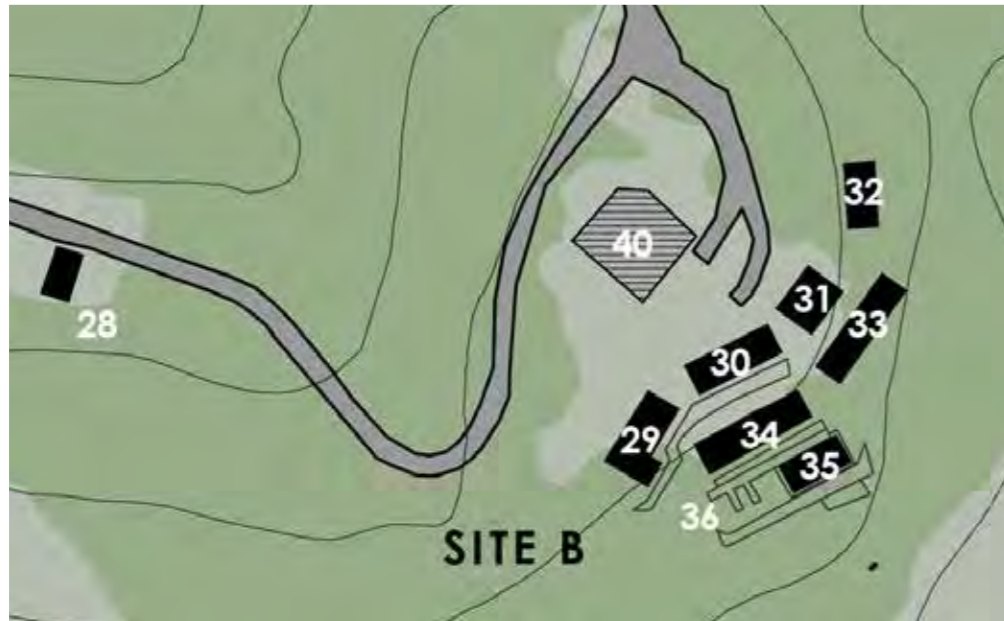


Figure 15. Site B: Cottage at entrance



Figure 9. Site B: View of dormitories



Map 6. Site C

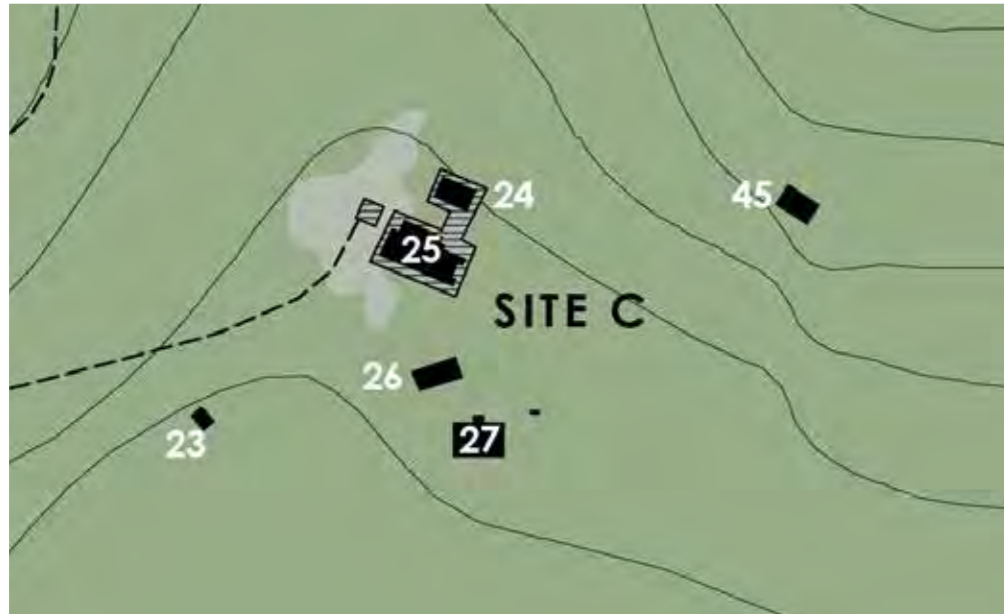


Figure 10. Site C: Footpath to Site C



Figure 12. Site C: Radio Room



Figure 11. Site C: Battery Turret



Figure 13. Site C: Interior of Generator Room



Figure 14. Site C: Reservoir



Map 10. Gun 1

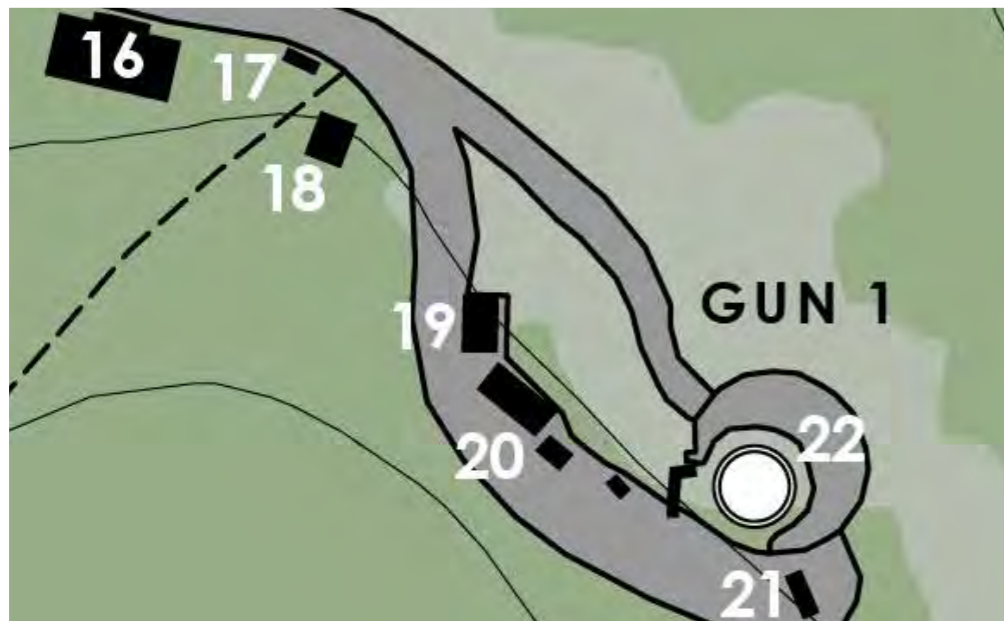


Figure 21. Gun 1: View from the south-west



Figure 16. Gun 1: Surrounding military structures



Map 9. Gun 2

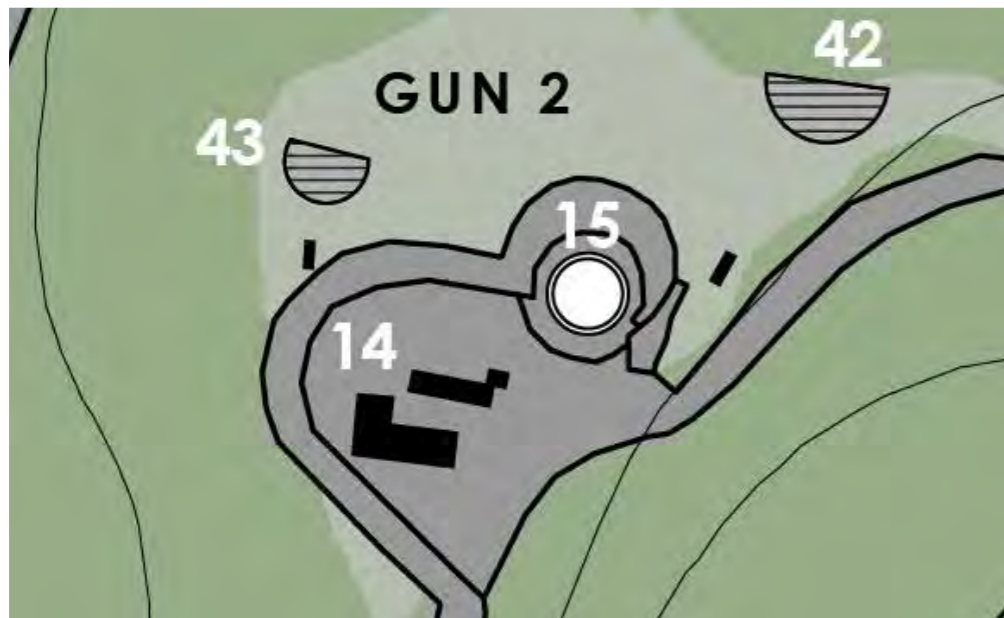


Figure 17. Gun 2: View from the east



Figure 18. Gun 2: Adjacent Artillery Range



Map 8. Gun 3

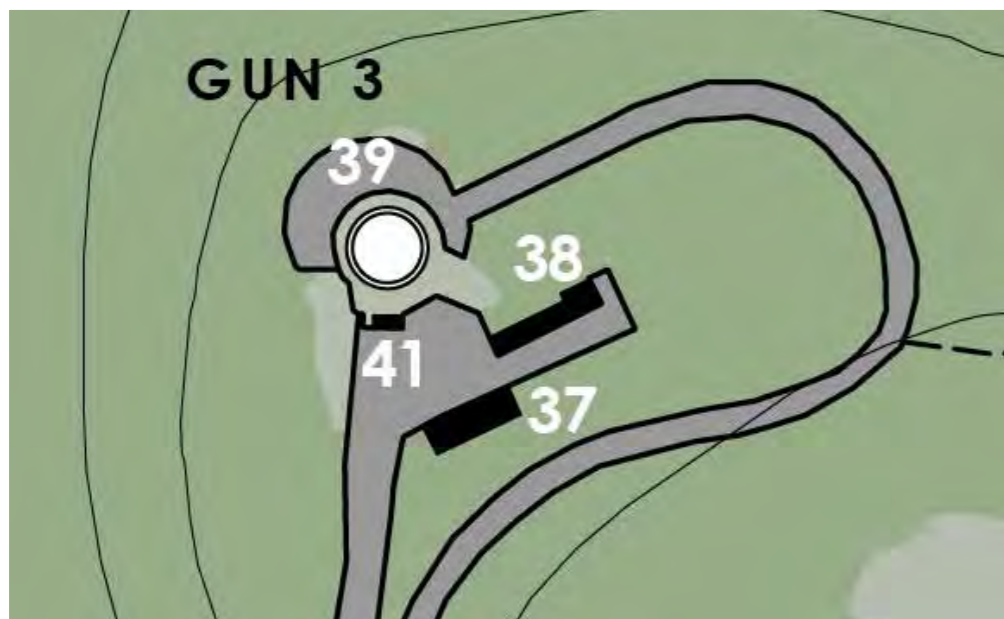


Figure 19. Gun 3: View from the south



Figure 20. Gun 3: View to Llandudno beach



A site analysis of Landscape features includes the following maps:

#### LANDFORM, TOPOGRAPHY AND VIEWLINES (Map 11)

This map illustrates the site within its broader topographical context. The site is located on the lower slopes of the Twelve Apostles Mountain Range to the east of the rocky coastline between Llandudno Beach and Oudekraal Beach. The gun emplacements are located on the lower foothills of prominent ridgelines associated with the site and a number of non-perennial watercourses flow through the surrounding area. Important visual axes include links to Little Lion's Head (Klein Leeukoppie), Karbonkelberg and the Twelve Apostles Ridge. Prominent viewpoints towards the site are located along Victoria Road. Each of the gun emplacements is associated with a direct linear axis towards Klein Leeukoppie, which was of historic importance as part of the triangulation and radar communications at the site. These axes are of both current visual and historic significance and form important connections between the site and the surrounding topography.

#### NATURAL FEATURES (Map 12)

The natural features at the site are associated with its location, topography and the character of the vegetation. The site falls within the biodiverse Fynbos biome. The original Fynbos vegetation at the site (Peninsula Granite Fynbos) was replaced with tree cover (various invasive *Eucalyptus* spp., notably *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) for camouflage purposes. The historic tree pattern is of significance due to the role it played in camouflaging the site and the age of individual large tree specimens (older than 60 years).

Historical photos were analysed to determine the extent of the original tree planting and the subsequent spread of invasive species to date. It should be noted that patterns of tree growth have been influenced by fire and the death of individual trees and not all the specimens on site are older than 60 years. A number of specimens are considerably younger than 60 years as the invasive *Eucalyptus* spp continues to re-sprout, densify and spread beyond the site. The invasive *Eucalyptus* spp have also altered the soil conditions over time, making the soil inhospitable to fynbos growth, complicating rehabilitation efforts in the area.

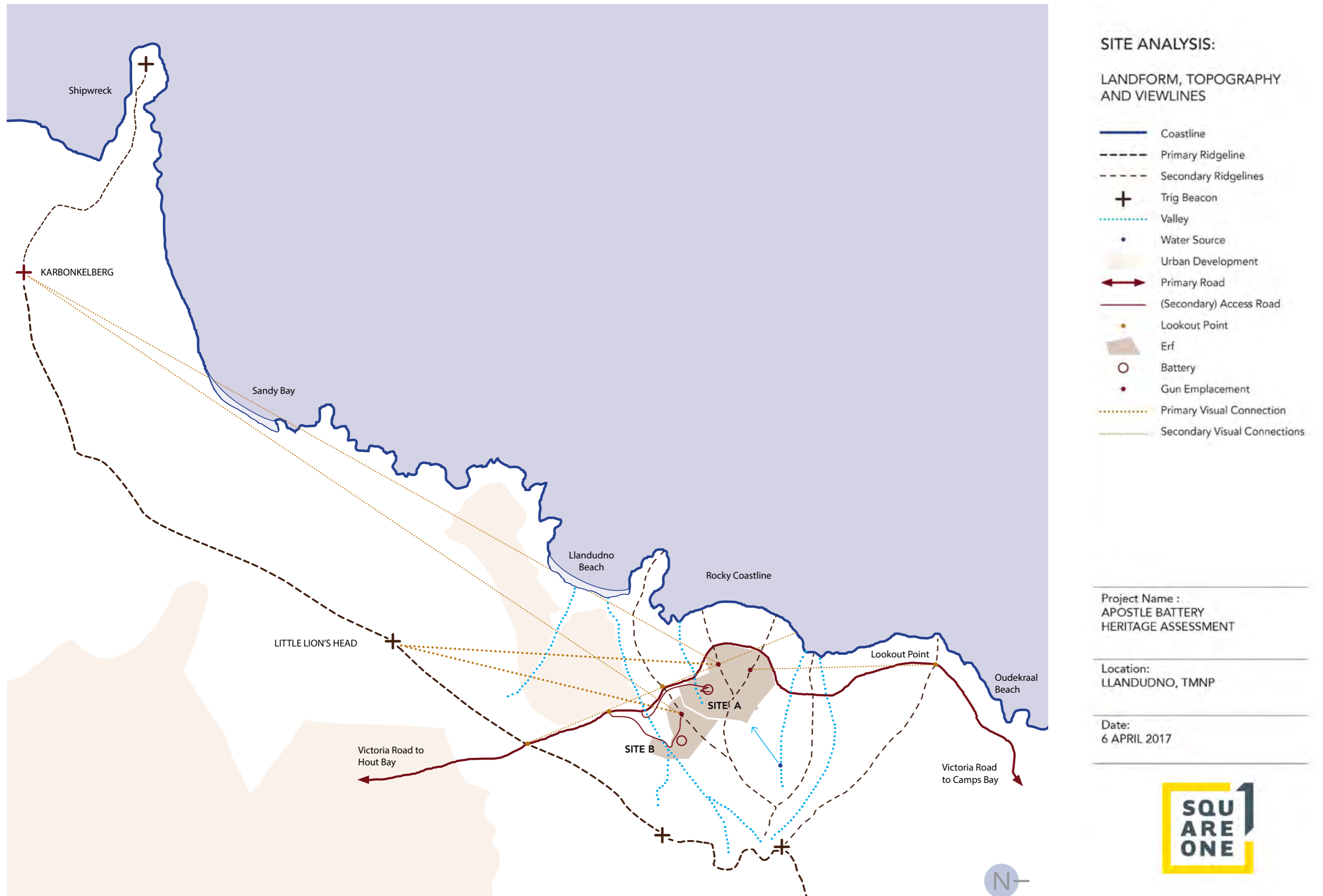
Aerial photography was sourced from National Geo-spatial Information (NGI) in Mowbray to determine the extent of historic tree cover. The earliest available aerial photography is dated 1958 and this was used to provide an approximation of the tree cover at the site after the construction of the Battery during the Second World War. Various photographs towards the site from the ground level before the construction of the Battery indicate that the site was covered in the indigenous Fynbos vegetation (Peninsula Granite Fynbos) prior to the construction of the Battery.

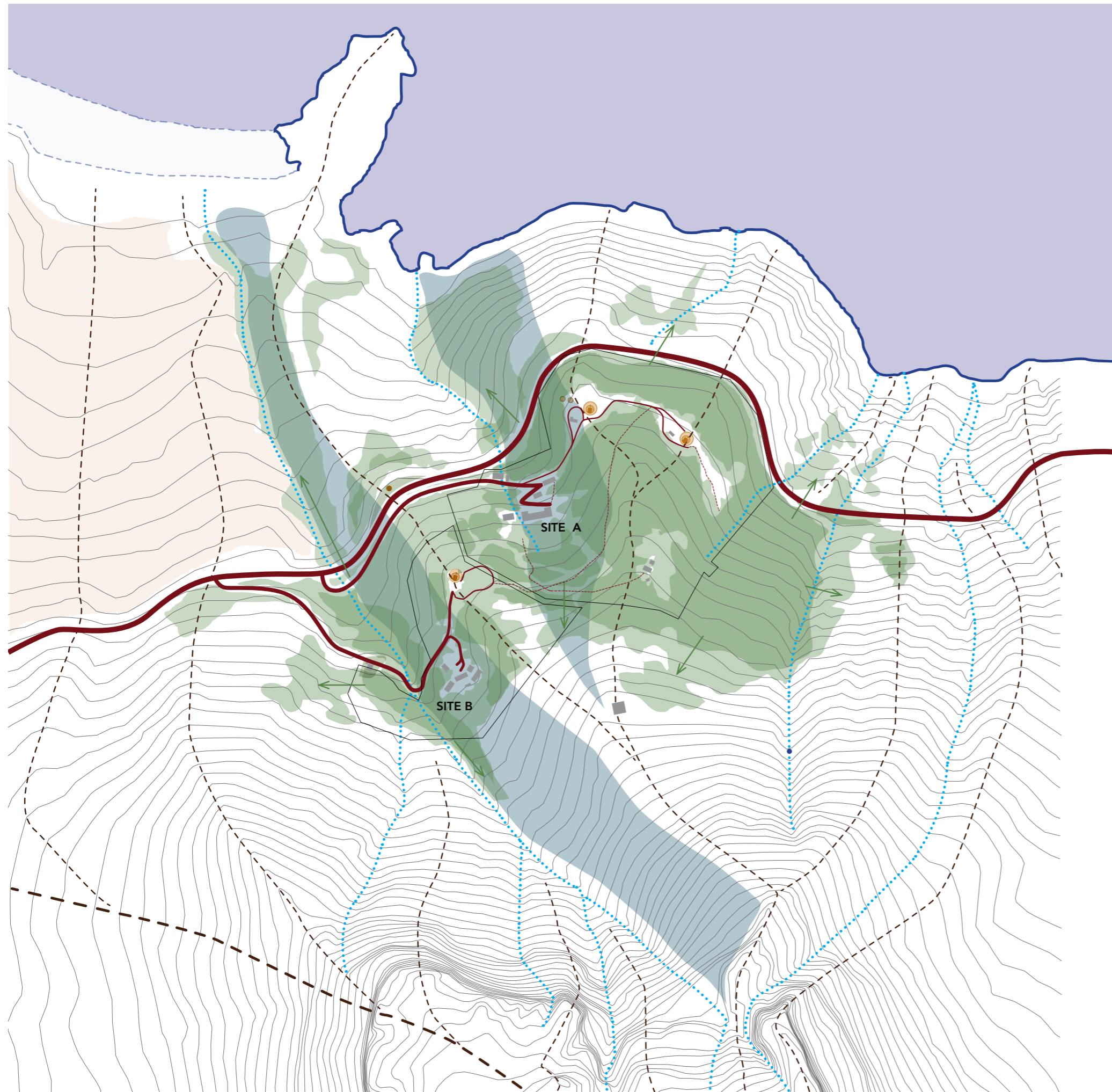
The spread of invasive cover is illustrated through darker green patches which represent the approximate location of the original tree planting, while lighter green patches indicate the current spread of invasive vegetation (*Eucalyptus* spp.). Green arrows

indicate the spread of invasive tree cover into the surrounding Fynbos, particularly along valleys and watercourses associated with the site. An indication of slope aspect is also provided to illustrate southern slopes that would receive less sun and would be more prone to the spread of invasives and the establishment of trees.

#### SPATIAL FEATURES (Map 13)

This map illustrates the location of gun emplacements on natural terraces associated with prominent ridgelines. The guns would have been placed in these areas to ensure that they could achieve prime trajectories towards enemy vessels. The location of the gun emplacements on prominently exposed areas also explains the historic need for increased vegetation density to provide suitable camouflage. The southern slopes are associated with sheltered valleys in which the barracks for both Battery A and Battery B are located. These areas, particularly the barracks associated with Battery B would have been less prominently visible to enemy vessels than the guns located on prominent ridgelines. The map also indicates the location of prominent granite boulders as unique geological features and the location of granite heaps that were used for construction and that may be re-harvested for future use.





## SITE ANALYSIS:

### NATURAL FEATURES

- Coastline
- Primary Ridgeline
- Secondary Ridgelines
- Valley
- Water Source
- Urban Development
- Primary Road
- (Secondary) Access Road
- (Tertiary) Access Road
- Walkways & Footpaths
- Lookout Point
- Erf
- Battery Buildings
- Gun Emplacement
- Slope Aspect (South)
- Historic Planting (1958)
- Direction of Expansion/Invasion
- Current Planting

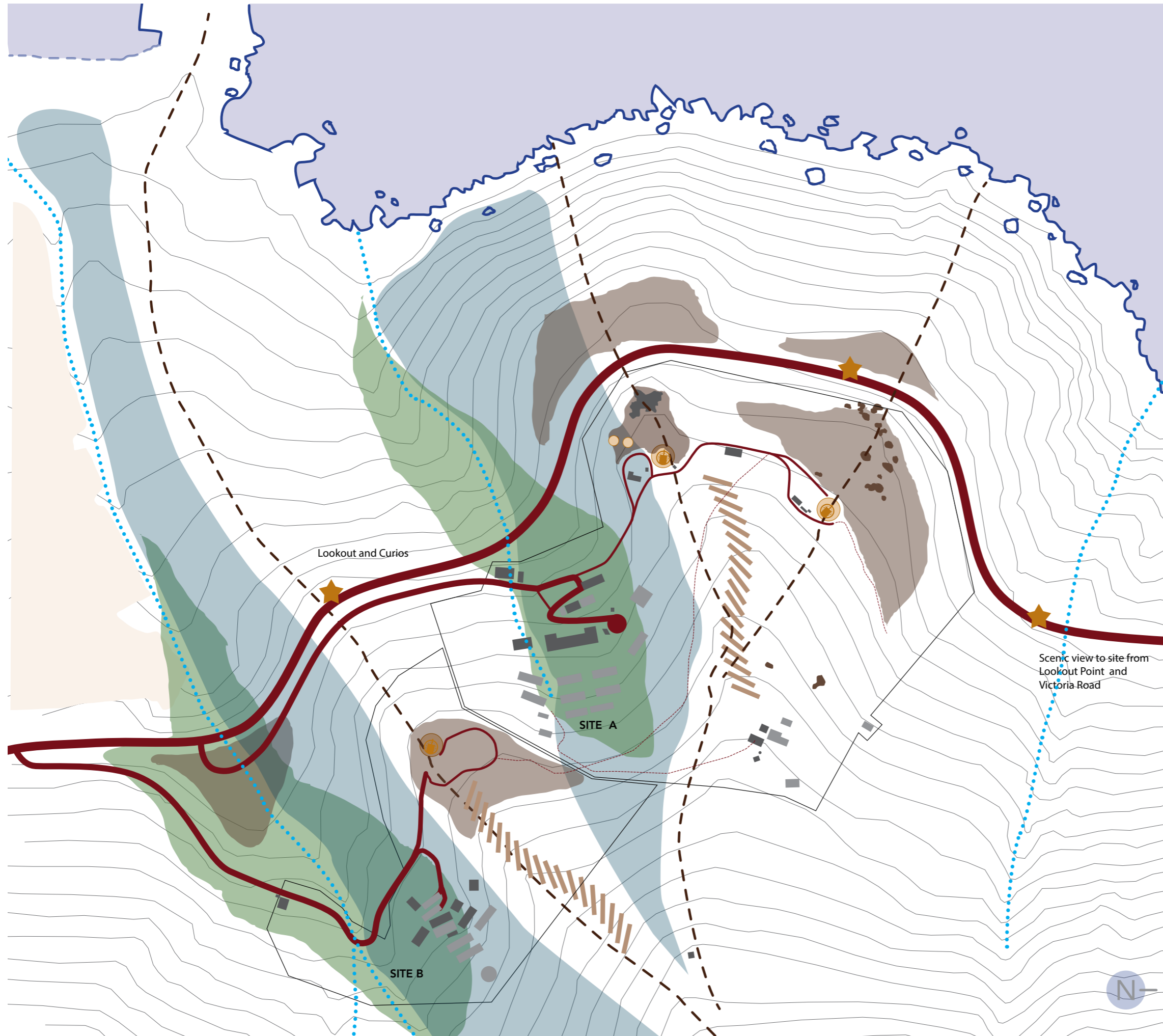
Project Name :  
APOSTLE BATTERY  
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Location:  
LLANDUDNO, TMNP

Date:  
6 APRIL 2017



Map 13. Site Analysis: Spatial Features (Square One, 2017)



## SITE ANALYSIS:

### SPATIAL FEATURES

-  Rocky Coastline
-  Sheltered Valley
-  Exposed Ridge
-  Natural Terrace
-  Slope Aspect (South)
-  Granite Boulders
-  Granite Heap
-  Urban Development
-  Primary Road
-  (Secondary) Access Road
-  (Tertiary) Access Road
-  Walkways and Footpaths
-  Lookout Point
-  Erf
-  Battery Buildings
-  Platforms
-  Gun Emplacement

Project Name :  
APOSTLE BATTERY  
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Location:  
LLANDUDNO, TMNP

Date:  
4 APRIL 2017



### 3.0 HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF THE SITE AND CONTEXT

The historical site development information is based on the "Apostle Battery Phase 1 Background Report" (CPNP, 2000).

#### 3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

The study area comprises parts of two historic farm grants, Oudekraal, a Quitrent Grant made to Michiel van Breda in 1836, and Victor's Kloof, granted to Johannes Brink in 1826 (CPNP, 2000). The area remained undeveloped until the introduction of Victoria Road in 1884, which gave access from Cape Town city to the Atlantic Seaboard.

Figure 22. Extract from SG Diagram No. 40/1866 indicating the original alignment of Victoria Road and "Bridle Path"

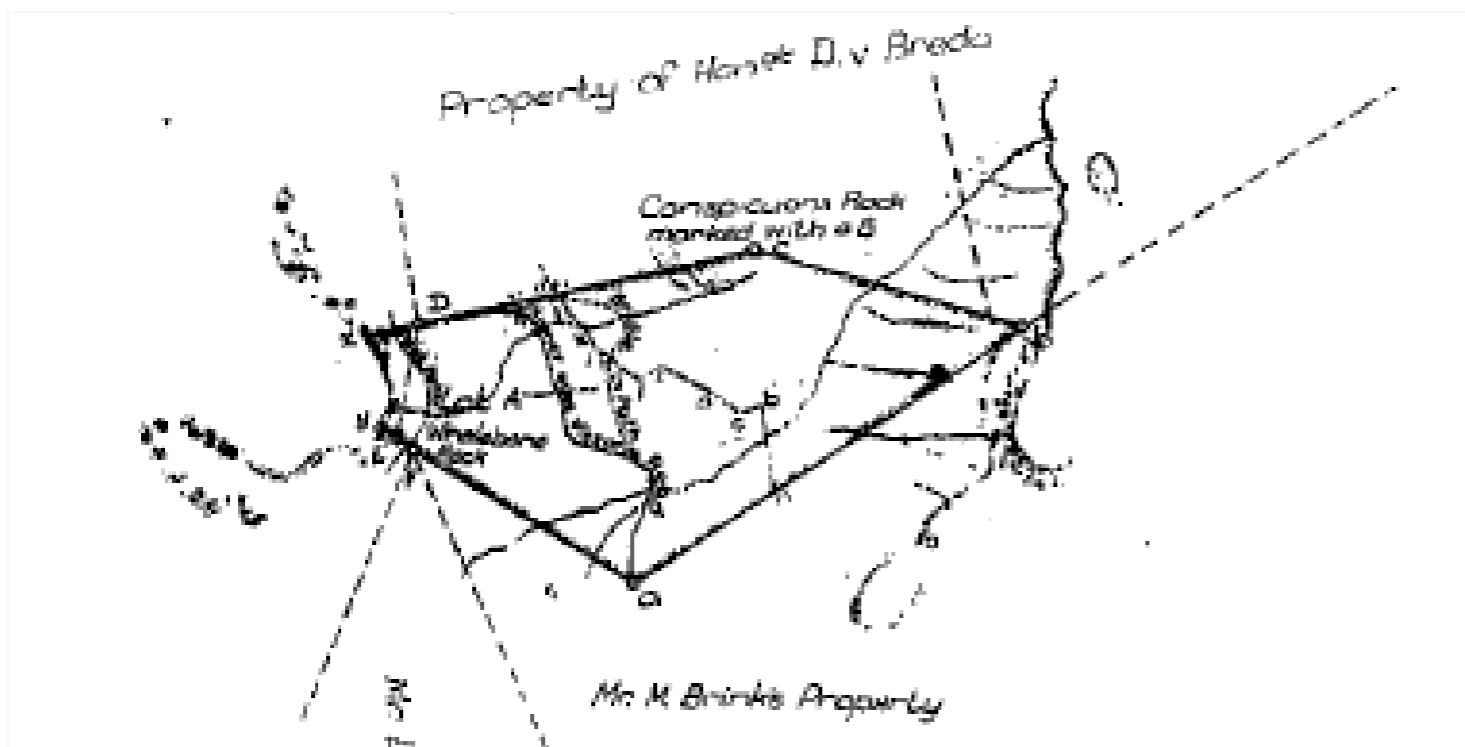


Figure 23. Extract from the Cape Archives map M3/536 signed by Thomas Bain 9/4/1884 which notes the dotted route near Bakoven as "Proposed line of Road."



Figure 24. Victoria Road near Llandudno c1893 (Cape Archives, Dr J181).



Figure 25. Hout Bay mountain from Victoria Road, near existing site (Cape Archives, Dr J184).



A matter of possible interest is the historical alignment of Victoria Road. While conducting a site visit, a possible older road alignment was identified (Figure 26), which was thought to be the remnants of an earlier alignment of Victoria Road. It is not entirely clear, but the 1866 SG Diagram of the study area indicates a bridle path (Figure 22) across the site that seems to align with this path. Other maps seem to indicate an early alignment for Victoria Road (Figure 27 and Figure 28) that correlates well with the existing Victoria Road. Unfortunately, the resolution of the historic maps mean that it is very difficult to determine whether or not the alignment of Victoria Road has changed over time. While it seems unlikely that the main thoroughfare from Cape Town to Hout Bay would have changed very much over time, it is not possible to rule that out, and, as such, the discovery of previous road alignments within the property should be considered.

With the outbreak of World War II, the area was identified as an appropriate location to site a defensive battery to defend Cape Town from possible attack from off the Atlantic coastline. The Battery was only operational during the five years of the War, and then not constantly, and none of the guns were ever fired as defensive measures.

Figure 26. Aerial image indicating the alignment of the older road, thought to be the Bridal Path.



Figure 27. Extract from the Topo-Peninsula Map of Cape Town indicating the study area (1897).

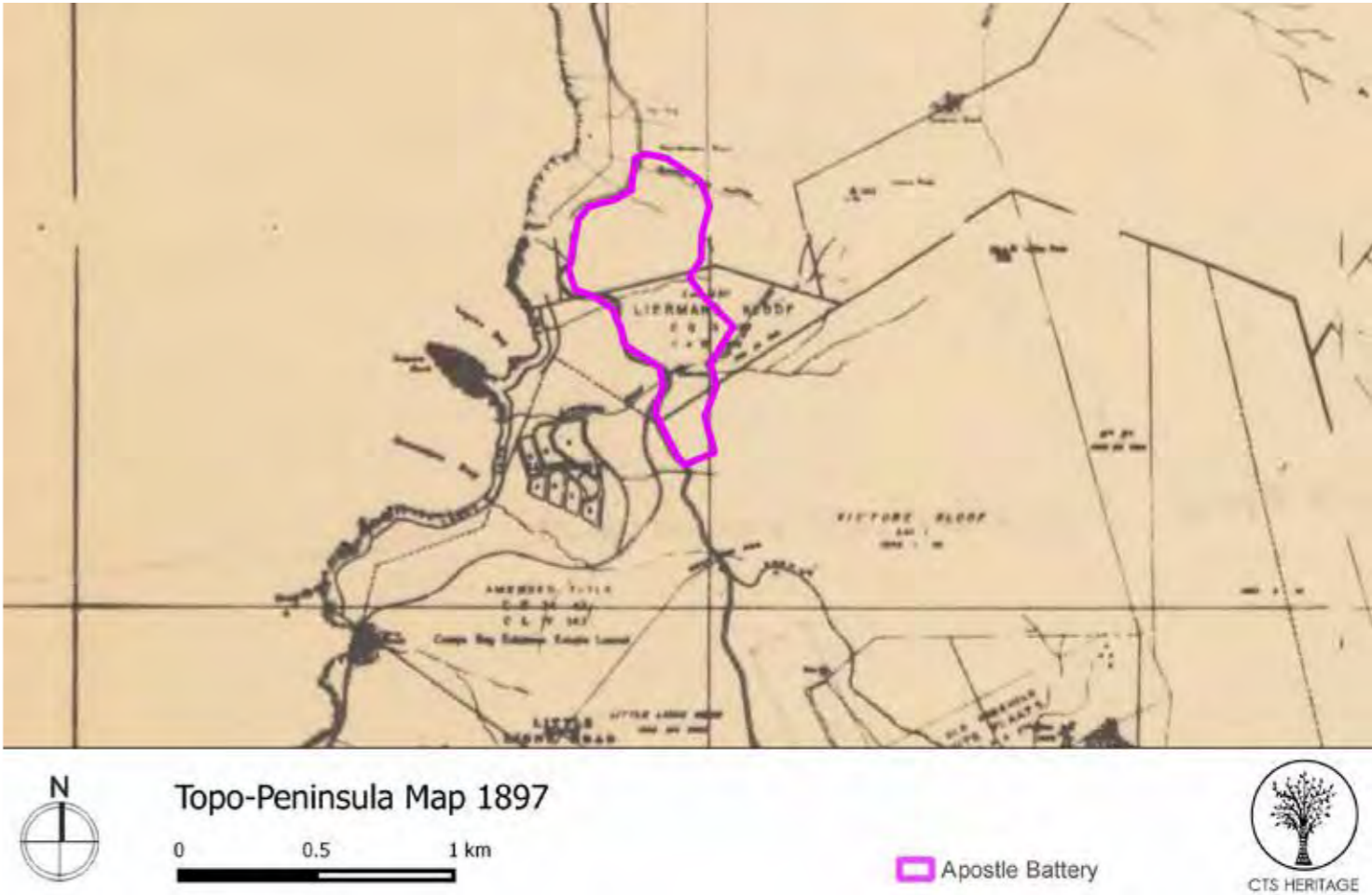
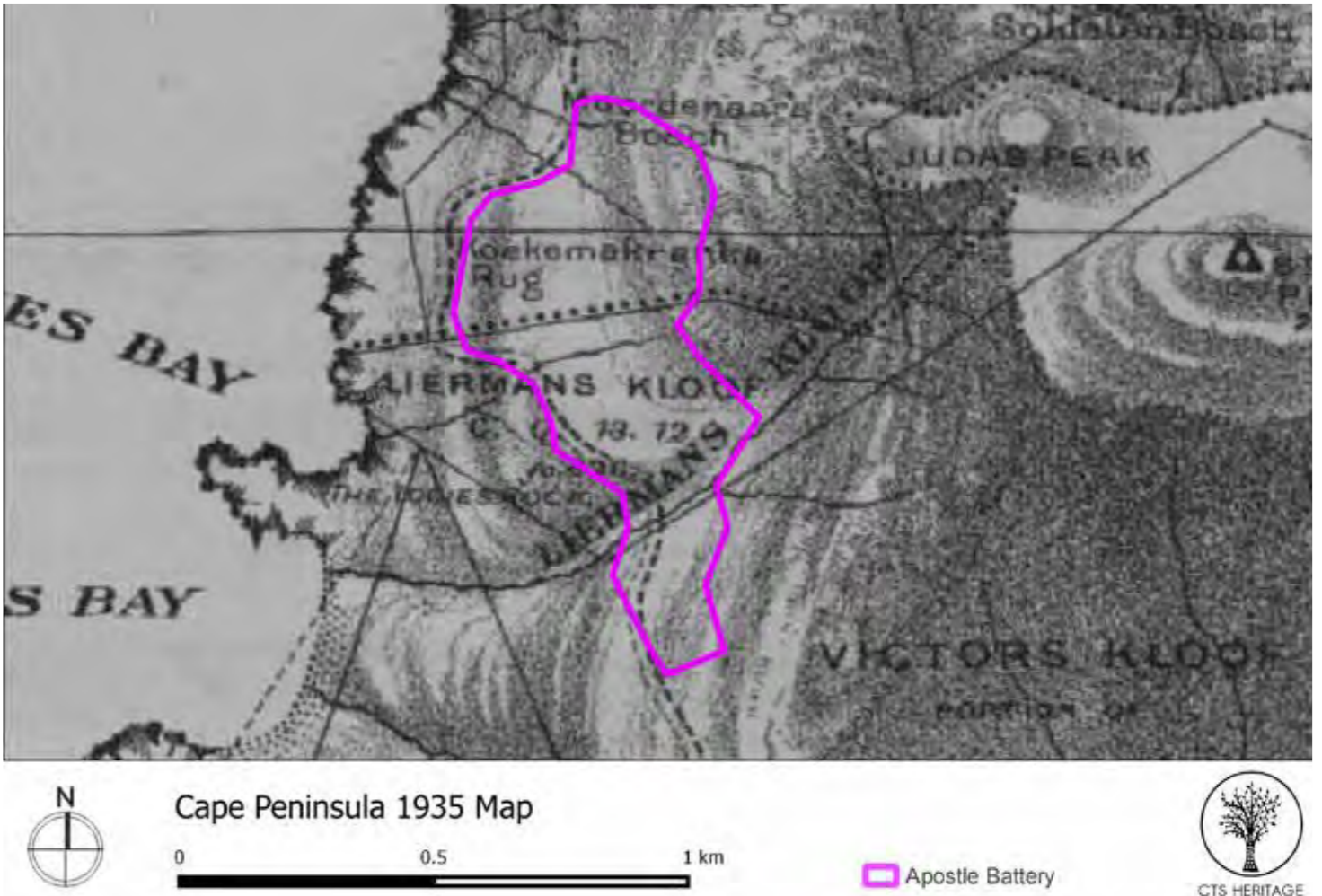


Figure 28. Extract from the Cape Peninsula Map indicating the study area (1935).



### 3.2 Military History

The Apostle Battery was built as one of a string of similar structures that was constructed as, or adapted for defence of the Cape from attack by sea during WWII. The defensive line extended from Saldanha in the north to Betty's Bay in the east, and comprised a combination of gun batteries and radar stations. A concentration of these features was clustered in and around Cape Town. Construction of the earliest features of Apostle Battery began in November 1939, with the erection of some of the buildings, including sleeping quarters, and two of the 9.2-inch gun emplacements. From October 1940, the site was manned, and, until 4 December, coast and anti-aircraft training for recruits was conducted at the battery. From December, the personnel were transferred to the Docks Battery, the training centre stopped functioning, and the battery fell to the management of the Care and Maintenance division.

In 1941, the battery was remanned, and new guns were installed, after the Government of the Union of South Africa acquired erven 1434, 1432 and portion 1 of Cape Farm 902. Two 6-inch MK XIX field guns were mounted as counter bombardment measures, and in August of 1942, a 9.2-inch MK field gun was moved to the battery from Lion Battery. In October 1943, the installation of a 9.2-inch MK X (No. 2 gun) rendered the 6-inch guns obsolete, and they were removed. By December 1943, all guns were managed by Care and Maintenance, and the Battery was unmanned and no longer operational. In January 1944, Fortress instruments were installed at the Battery, although these were never used. The Lion Battery gun was replaced with another 9.2-inch gun in late 1944, but the battery was closed on 17 December 1944, and care of the site fell to the Care and Maintenance division. A final, third MK gun was installed higher up the slopes in 1945, after the British Ports Defence Committee resolved that 9.2-inch and 6-inch batteries should have at least three guns.

According to the SAHRA Heritage Objects Unit (Isaacs, R. pers. Comm. 2017), the extant Battery guns were alienated by the SANDF and transferred to the management of the SAPS; they are now formally owned by the National Department of Public Works under the management of SANParks as part of the TMNP. The guns are identified in terms of Section 32(1)c of the NHRA as Heritage Objects. These three guns are some of the last remaining extant MK XIX breech loading artillery guns in the world, and are therefore sufficiently significant that they warrant formal protection as Declared Heritage Objects, particularly as all are currently in a state of considerable disrepair, and are subject to vandalism and theft of parts for scrap. In order to secure their protection, the guns will need to be subject to a formal assessment process through the SAHRA Heritage Objects Unit. A significant feature of the military history of the site is the involvement of the Women's Auxiliary Army Services (WAAS) with training there. Artillery Specialists WAAS arrived at Apostle Battery in September 1942, after receiving training at Simonstown. They were initially trained as range-takers for the gun batteries, and despite initial skepticism at their ability to do the work, their training later expanded to include signalling, close defence work, searchlight operation and radar. Women were on site until late September 1945, by which time all had been moved to other units, or had left the service. The women's barracks were demolished after a mountain fire, and the demolished foundations remain visible.

Figure 29. Radar and Battery installations around the Western Cape.

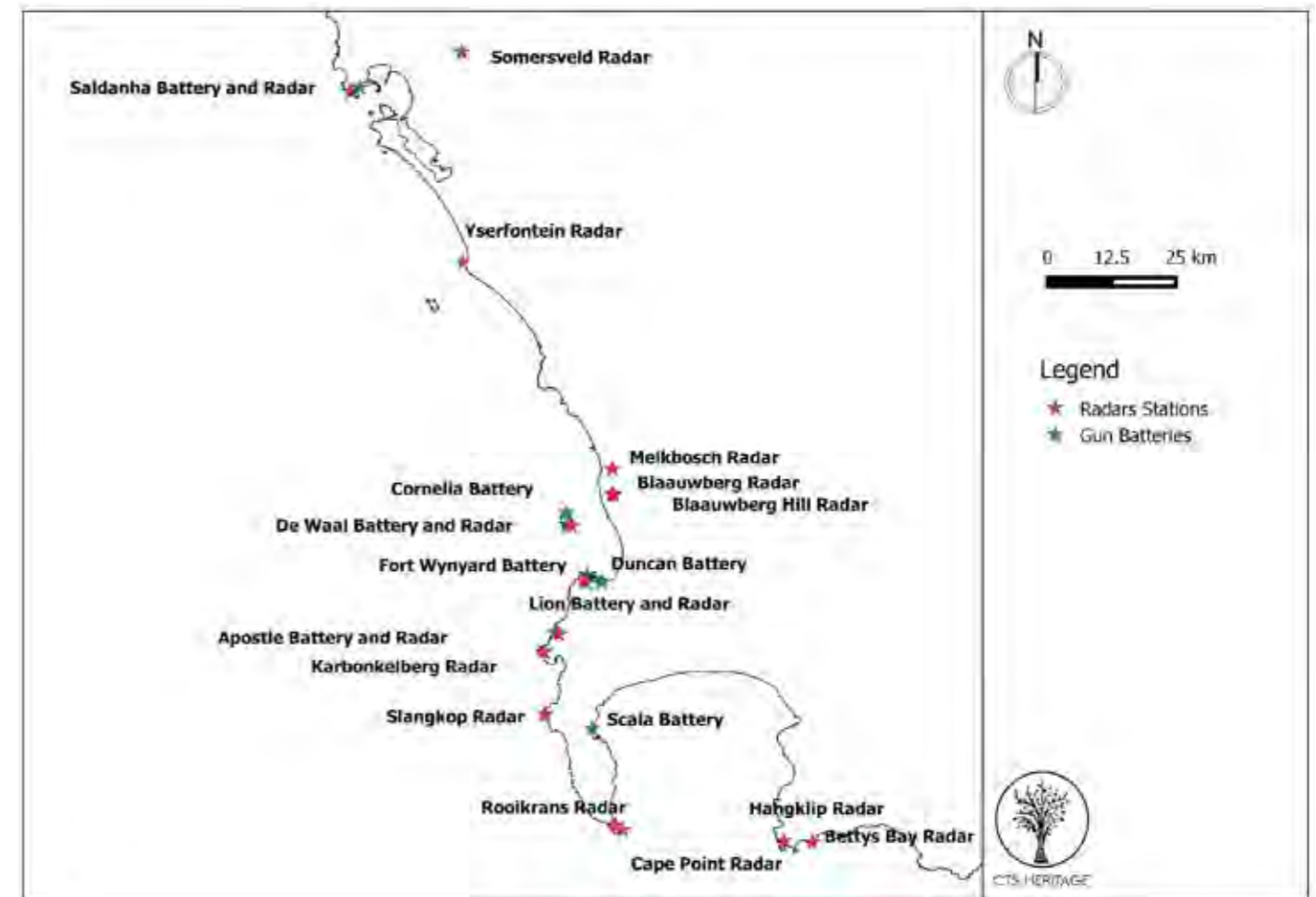


Figure 30. Radar and Battery installations around Cape Town.

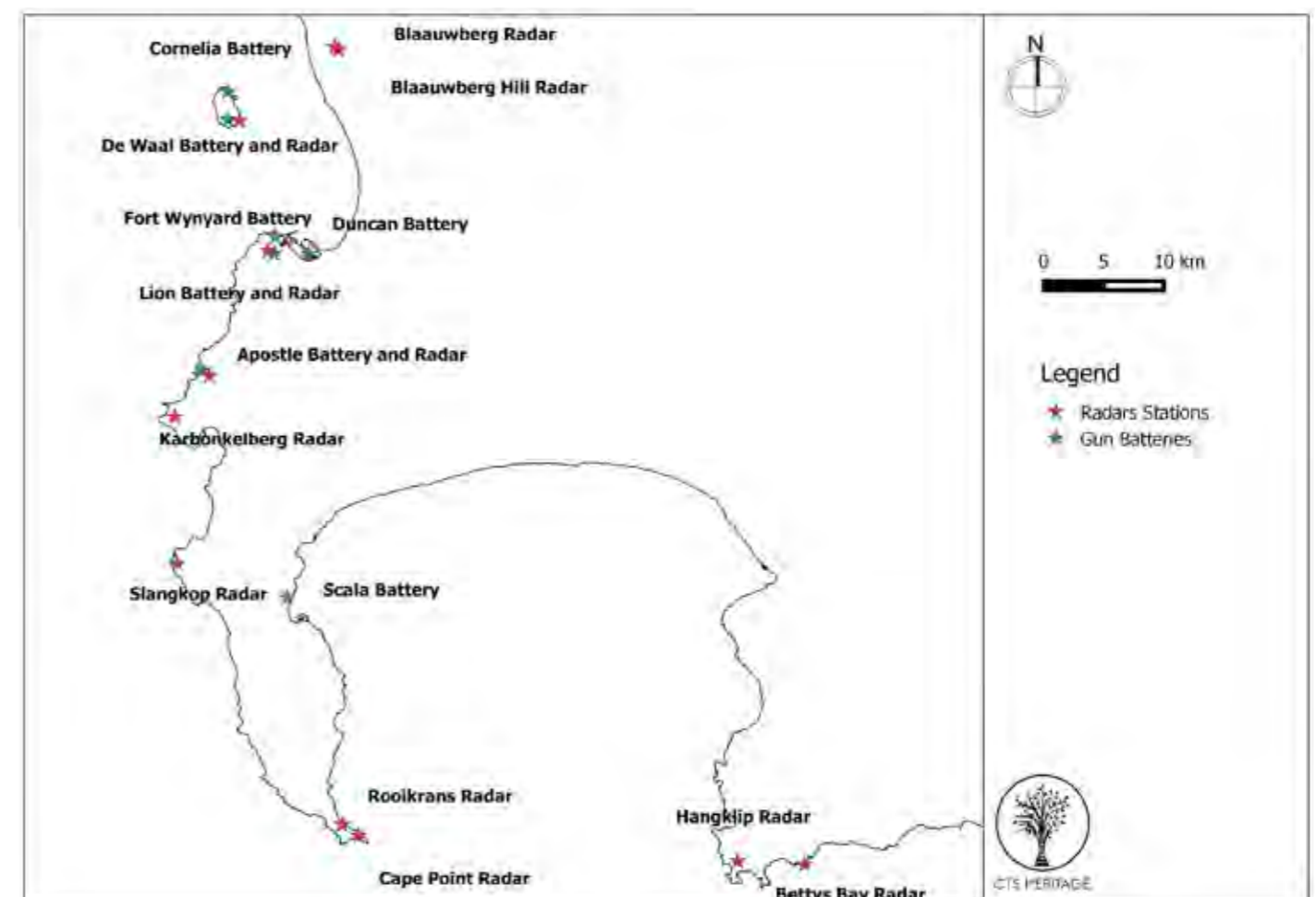
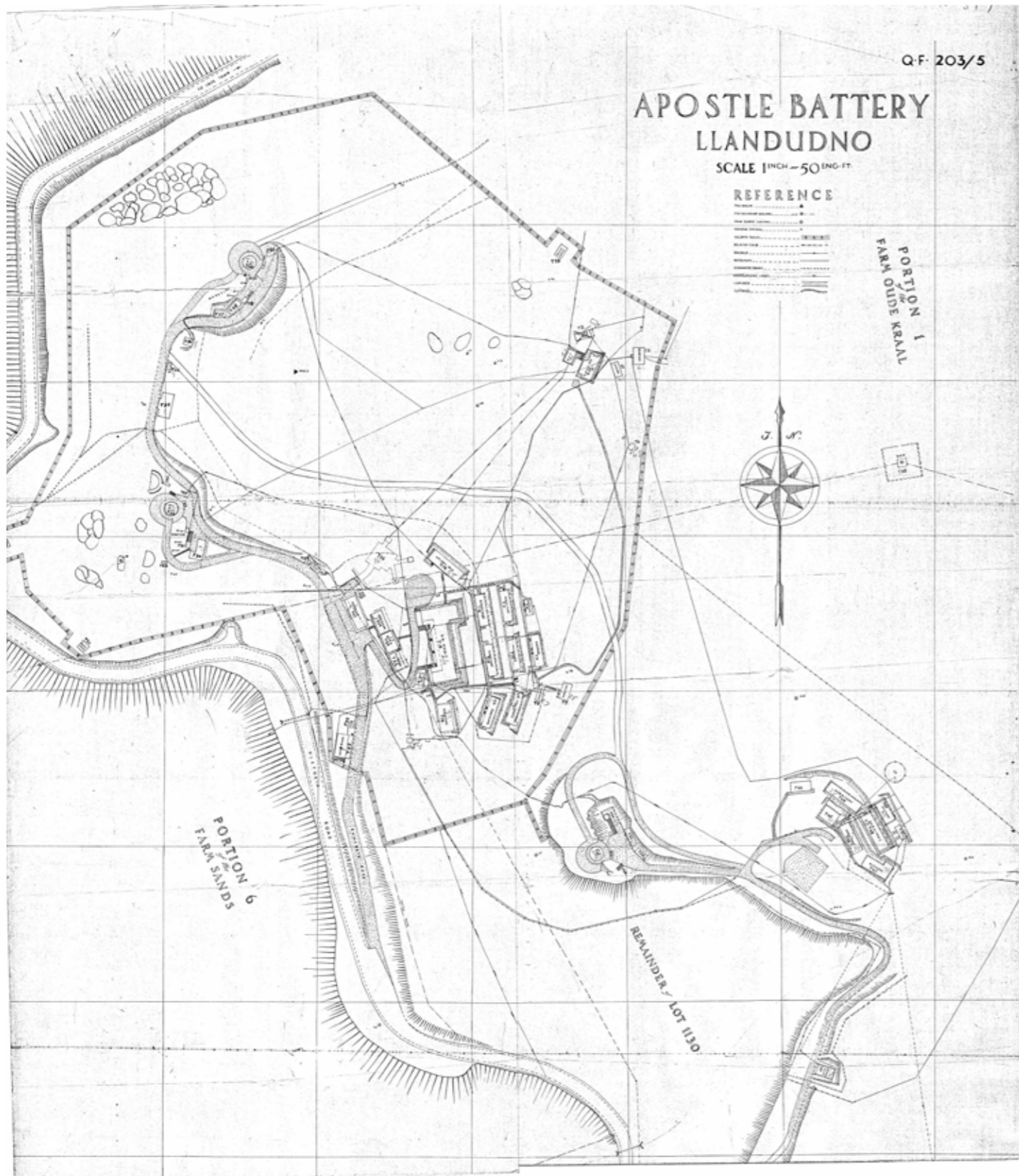


Figure 31. Military Map of Apostle Battery, c.1940 (Military Archive, Simonstown).



### 3.3 Built Environment

The buildings, all constructed between 1939 and 1945, are located at either Site A, Site B or Site C. Buildings at Site A, which are screened from view by the stands of mature gum trees, include the Guardroom at the entrance to the site, as well as the Workshop, the Quartermaster Sergeant's Room and the foundations of the Orderly Room and MI Room. Further up the slope is the Other Ranks' Mess and the Officers' Mess, while behind these are the foundations of the nine dormitories - the sleeping quarters of the WAAS. Along the road that runs through Site A, from right to left, is the entrance to the Powerhouse and its ventilators, which leads to a large underground room. These buildings were all renovated, and repurposed as accommodation by the South African Police Service, and are currently well maintained.

Beyond this cluster of buildings lies the Number 2-gun emplacements, comprising the 9-inch gun battery and two 6-inch MK XIX gun emplacements, with their associated buildings. The battery has been repeatedly vandalised, but remains in reasonable condition. The Number 1-gun emplacement, the oldest of the three 9.2-inch gun emplacements in the Battery, is higher up the hill, on the 180m contour, and lies opposite the Command Post. This building is currently serving as the base of a Vodacom tower. Further still up the slope, between the 185m and 225m contours, is the battery turret radio room, the generator room, a storeroom, all unused and in a poor state of repair, as well as a reservoir that remains in use. A renovated cottage is located at Site B's entrance. The remaining buildings of Site B, bungalows and toilets, are all renovated and in good condition. The Number 3-gun battery and ammunition room, which lie between the Site A and B dormitories, are unused and in poor condition.

## 1968 Victoria Road: Apostle Battery

Flight 620 of 1968, scale 1 : 20 000

Strip 10, photo # 135

The Apostle Battery, a old military installation, lies above Victoria Road, close to the suburb of Llandudno on the Atlantic coast. In this picture [1968\620: strip 10 # 135] the battery is located in the lower left corner, above the road and the coast. It also appears in a Hout Bay picture. [strip 11 # 210]

The battery was built for defence in 1939 at the beginning of World War II, and was in service by November 1940. Although various training and gun installations operated here from 1940 to 1945, the battery never saw active service.

The site is steep, much of it from 1:2 to 1:4 in gradient, with buildings and guns at contour levels from 135m to 185m. In the 1940s, the military (predictably) planted it with Sugar Gums, *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*, for camouflage, screening and shade.

The trees are mature, and there have been some fires (the latest during the 1995-2000 period), and some invasion by Rooikrantz and Port Jackson, (*A. cyclops*, *A. saligna*), Hakea and the Spider Gum (*E. Lehmannii*).

The site comprises two soil types, a northern section of weathered Cape Granite and a southern section derived from Table Mountain Sandstone.

This 1968 photograph shows the northern part of the site as seemingly better vegetated, in spite of the northern section being granitic and less permeable, with more clay.

Stereo magnification shows that the densest trees are located on the south-facing slope around the northern building cluster 'A', where presumably the slopes provide better drainage.



**1996 Llandudno, Sandy bay  
Apostles Battery, Hout Bay  
Flight 994 of 1996, Scale 1 : 20 000  
Strip 01N, photo # 005**

**Karbonkelberg and Sandy Bay**

By comparison with thirty years before, enormous quantities of rooikrantz and substantial amounts of hakea have spread over the Atlantic slopes of Karbonkelberg from the original core around the sand dune.

**Klein Leeukoppie**

The Atlantic slopes of Klein Leeukoppie are, by comparison, pretty clear in this 1996 photograph.

On the Hout bay side, by the time of the 1992 orthophotos (not shown here) substantial portions of the lower land on Victoria Road had been subdivided for development - Klein Leeukoppie Estate, I think.

This residential estate appears to have filled out further in the 1996 colour picture here. At the same time, on the south- eastern quadrant of the kop, the forest has become much more mature - both the pines and the block of eucalyptus.

The main property of Klein Leeukoppie was bought by hotelier Sol Kerzner in the late 1990s, and the upper trees towards the top of the kop were damaged by fire in the 2000- 2002 period. Kerzner's intention has been to have his property incorporated into the National Park.

**The Apostle Battery**

The Apostle Battery gun installation above Victoria Road and Llandudno on the Atlantic coast, has not changed fundamentally, comparing the 1968 situation with the present day.

In the conservation study done in 2000, MCA reported that the eucalyptus trees which surround the military buildings were denser, overall, on the southern half of the site, which is largely scree and gritty sand from TMS and more suited to support vegetation. There have been fires on the site, and gums on sloping land can often cause erosion problems.

[ *Apostle Battery, Conservation and Development Framework Study*. MCA (Matthew Cullinan & Associates), Cape Town, Feb. 2000]



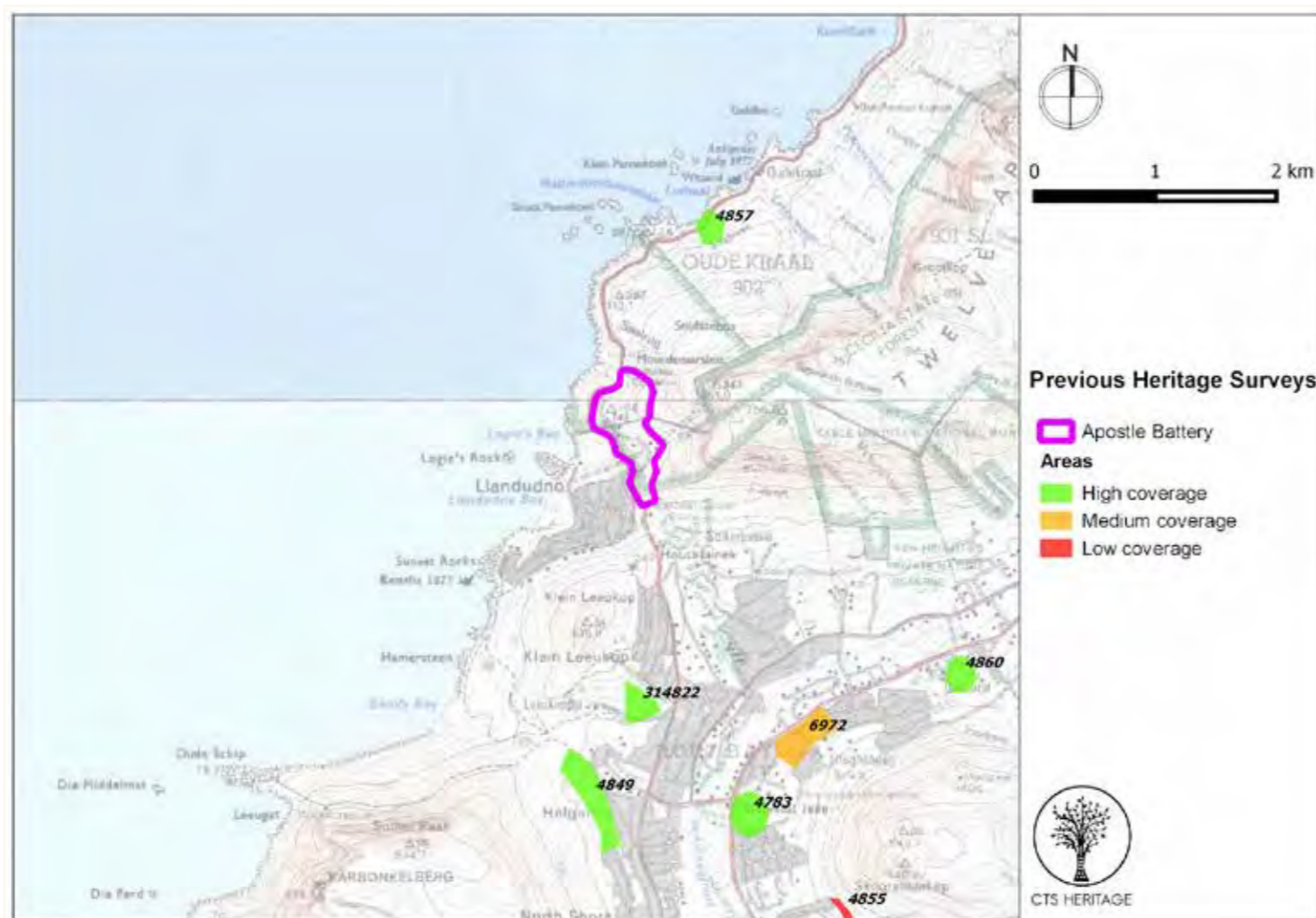
### 3.4 Archaeology of the Area

Archaeological material is known to be found in the Hout Bay area, mostly in the form of shell middens, and three of the known archaeological sites have been excavated: Hout Bay Cave, Logie's Rock at Sandy Bay, and the Sandy Bay Midden, which contained human skeletal material (Halkett and Hart 1994, NID 4849).

Five Archaeological Impact Assessments and two Heritage Impact Assessments have been conducted in the vicinity of the study area (5km radius of the site). Only three of these studies have yielded any archaeological resources. The Halkett & Hart report (1994, NID 4849) identified a shell midden with marine shell, a single stone flake and piece of pre-Colonial ceramic; the feature was graded IIIb. The Orton report (2004, NID 4855) identified two stone-built reservoirs, graded IIIc, and several historic, man-made features, such as paths and fence alignments, none of which was graded. The Atwell report (2015, NID 314822) identified an historic avenue of pine trees (SID 385332, graded as IIIc; this avenue leads to an historic homestead, but the structures were outside of the report's study area).

Most of the known heritage resources in the area are Grade II Provincial Heritage Sites, and most (12 of 18) of these are pieces of land given over to the TMNP. Of the remaining PHSeS, two are historic farmhouses, Langkloof (SID 27049) and Kronendal (SID 27032), while one is an early townhouse, Oak Villa (SID 27002); all of these were likely built in the

Figure 34. Heritage Reports compiled in the region of the study area with SAHRIS NIDs indicated (Table 2).



nineteenth century. Notably, two of the PHSeS in the vicinity are the East Fort and Battery (SID 27031) and West Fort and Battery (SID 27041), which were built in 1796 during the first British occupation of the Cape, and which add to the military historical significance of this portion of the Atlantic coastline. A Conservation Management Plan drafted for East Fort (Hart 2004, NID 4852) identifies the possibly archaeologically sensitive areas of that site, and these have bearing on Aposte Battery. These sensitive locations are site specific to the East Fort, and include an area of slumped embankment at the lower battery area, as well as the southeast portion of the battery where a circular traversing gun emplacement was backfilled in the 19th century (Hart 2004, NID 4852). Both of these sites could contain preserved original land surfaces, which could yield details about the site. Hart (2004, NID 4852) notes in the report that the archaeological potential of much of the rest of the East Fort is limited due to the amount of intervention that has occurred through time. Two further sites of interest are the Geoheritage sites, Skoorsteenkop (SID 25089, ungraded), the site of manganese prospecting in the early 1900s, and Logies Bay (SID 25096, Grade IIIb), a striking dolerite intrusion into the surrounding Cape granite deposits at the shoreline.

Figure 35. Spatialisation of known heritage resources in the vicinity of the Aposte Battery with SAHRIS SIDs indicated (see Table 1).

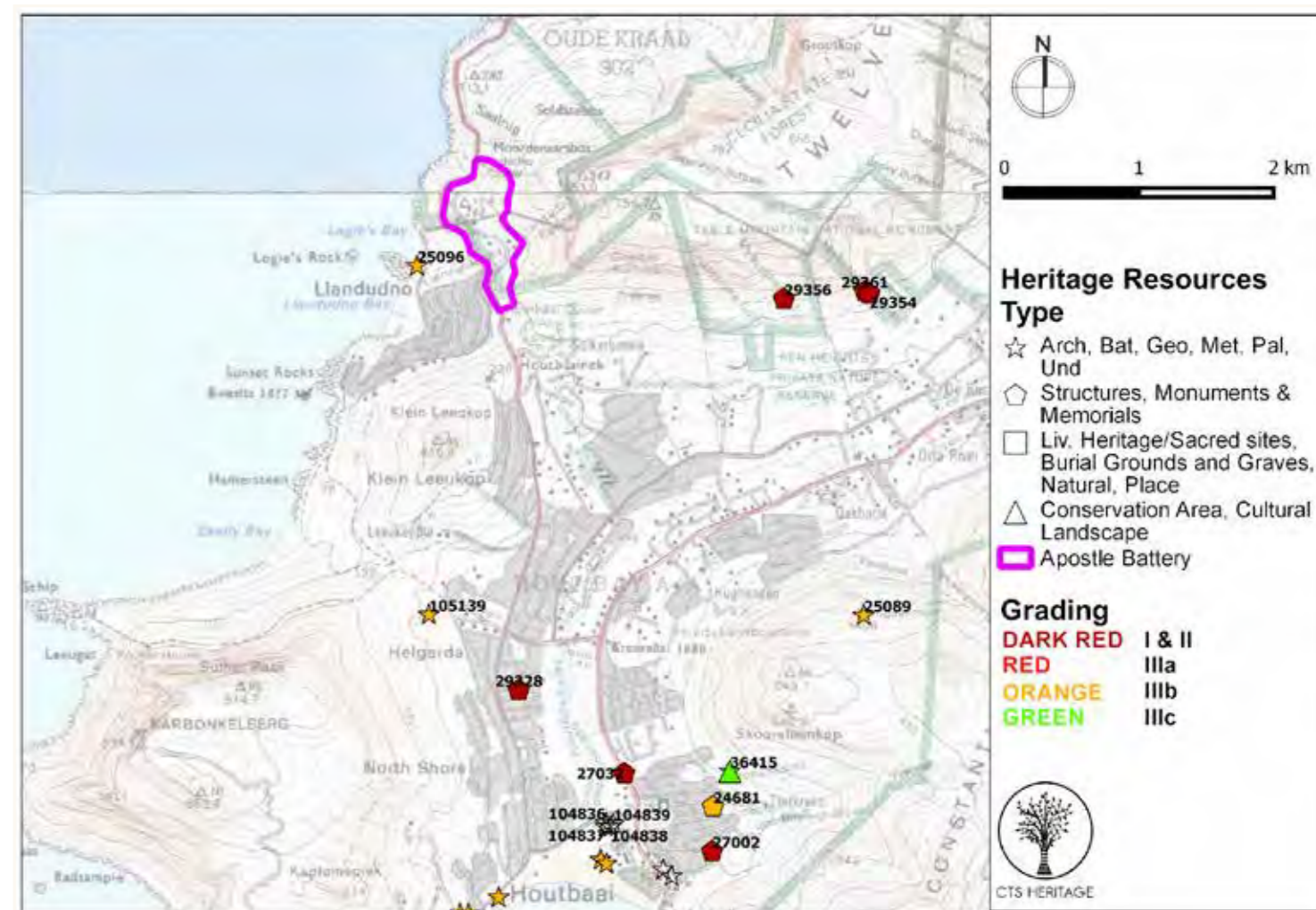


Table 1: Sites previously identified within the vicinity of the Apostle Battery (Figure 5)

| Site ID | Site no                     | Full Site Name                                     | Site Type                          | Grading    |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------|
| 24681   | 9 Campbell Street, Hout Bay | 9 Campbell Street, Hout Bay, Cape Town             | Building                           | Grade IIIb |
| 29361   | 9/2/018/0022-066            | Erf 3559, Hout Bay, ceded to TMNP                  | PHS                                | Grade II   |
| 29354   | 9/2/018/0022-069            | Erf 3560, Hout Bay, ceded to TMNP                  | PHS                                | Grade II   |
| 29356   | 9/2/018/0022-071            | Erf 2977, Hout Bay, ceded to TMNP                  | PHS                                | Grade II   |
| 27049   | 9/2/111/0007                | Long Kloof, Main Road, Hout Bay, Cape Town         | Building                           | Grade II   |
| 27041   | 9/2/111/0026                | West Battery (West Fort), Hout Bay, Cape Town      | Building                           | Grade II   |
| 27031   | 9/2/111/0048                | East Fort and Battery, Hout Bay, Cape Town         | Building                           | Grade II   |
| 27032   | 9/2/111/0049                | Kronendal, Main Road, Hout Bay, Cape Town          | Building                           | Grade II   |
| 27002   | 9/2/111/0075                | Oak Villa, Baviaanskloof Road, Hout Bay, Cape Town | Building                           | Grade II   |
| 25089   | GEO025                      | Geosite - Skoorsteenkop                            | Geological                         | Ungraded   |
| 25096   | GEO032                      | Geosite - Logie's Bay                              | Geological                         | Grade IIIb |
| 36415   | HOUT001                     | Hout Bay 001                                       | Archaeological, Cultural Landscape | Grade IIIc |
| 104836  | FW2b                        | Hout Bay sites                                     | Archaeological                     | Ungraded   |
| 104837  | FW2a                        | Hout Bay sites                                     | Archaeological                     | Ungraded   |
| 104838  | FW3a                        | Hout Bay sites                                     | Archaeological                     | Ungraded   |
| 104839  | FW3b                        | Hout Bay sites                                     | Archaeological                     | Ungraded   |
| 105139  | Erf 3366                    | Erf 3366 Hout Bay                                  | Shell Midden                       | Grade IIIb |
| 385332  | KLK01                       | Klein Leeukoppie Pine Avenue                       | Cultural Landscape                 | Grade IIIc |

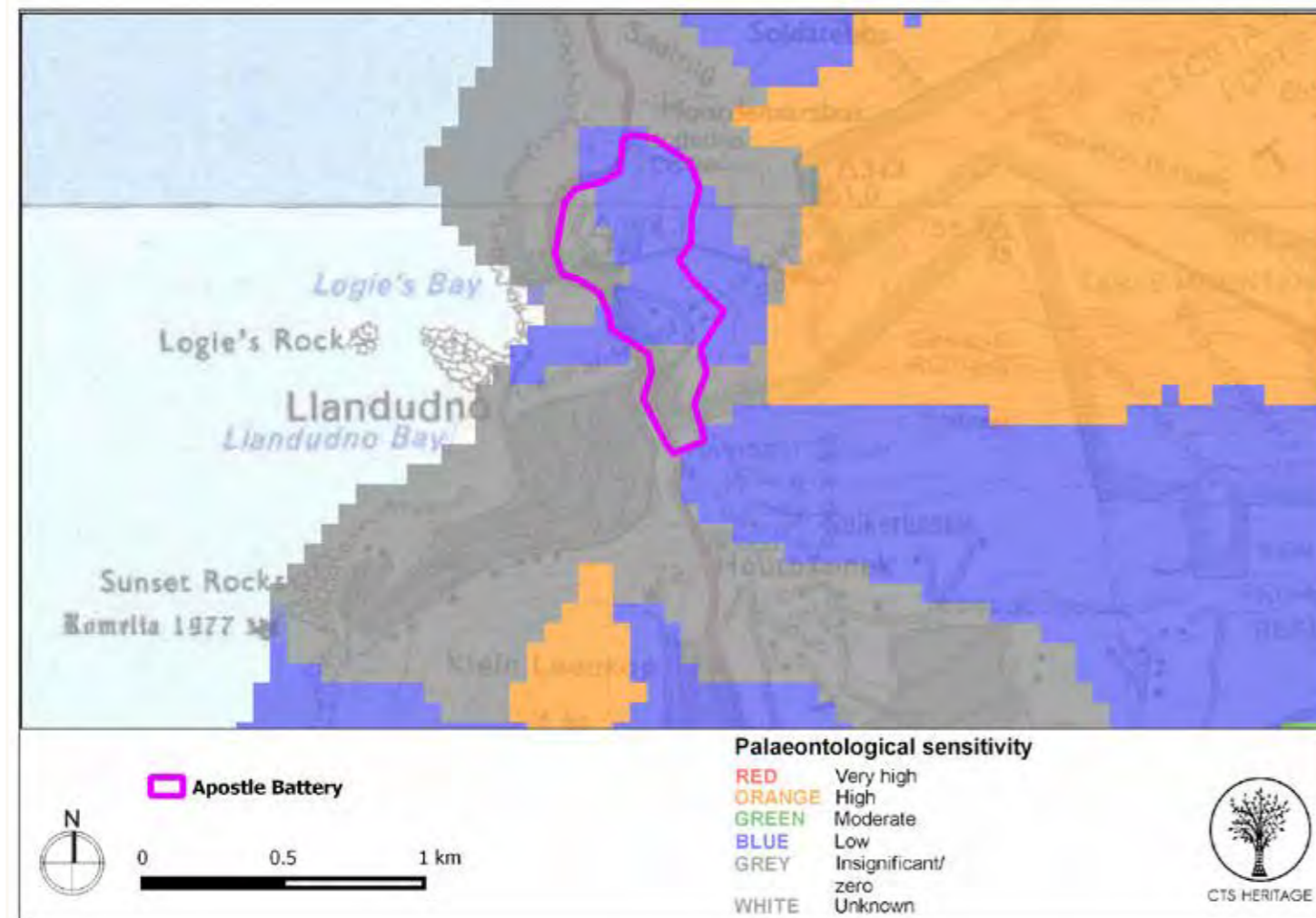
Table 2: HIA's previously conducted in the vicinity of the Apostle Battery (Figure 5)

| Nid    | Report Type | Author/s               | Date       | Title  |
|--------|-------------|------------------------|------------|--|
| 4783   | AIA         | Kaplan, J.             | 04/06/200  | Archaeological Investigation Proposed Fire Station on Erf  |
|        |             |                        | 4          | 2848 Hout Bay  |
| 4849   | AIA         | Halkett, D., Hart, T.  | 01/03/1994 | Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of Erf 3366 Hout Bay   |
| 4852   | CMP         | Hart, T.               | 01/01/2004 | A Conservation Plan for East Fort, Hout Bay  |
| 4855   | HIA         | Orton, J., Halkett, D. | 04/2004    | HIA for the Proposed Rezoning and Subdivision of a Portion of Erf 1556, Hout Bay   |
| 4857   | AIA         | Halkett, D.            | 01/03/2004 | An Archaeological Impact Assessment of Slopes Requiring Stabilisation on Victoria Road (MR 103), Between Camps Bay and Hout Bay  |
| 4860   | AIA         | Kaplan, J.             | 27/06/2005 | Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Proposed Consolidation and Subdivision Portion of Erf 8343 and Remainder Erf 2224 Hout Bay  |
| 6972   | AIA         | Kaplan, J.             | 06/08/2007 | Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Redevelopment of Imizamo Yethu, Hout Bay, Western Cape Province   |
| 314822 | HIA         | Atwell, M.             | 20/06/2015 | Klein Leeuwkop Heritage Impact Assessment (Section 38(8)) Erven 2060, 2061 and 7771 Victoria Road Hout Bay: Application for consolidation, rezoning to sub-divisional area and the development of a residential estate |

### 3.5 Palaeontology of the Area

The study area is underlain by the metamorphic rocks of the Cape Granite Suite, and the quartzitic sandstones of the Table Mountain Group, both of which are of low to zero palaeontological significance, as is evident on the SAHRIS Fossil Sensitivity Map. This combination of basal rocks has implications for the likelihood of cultural material finds, as the granite derived soils, particularly, are susceptible to erosion in wet weather, which could mean that any finds may have washed off site. A dolerite dyke intrudes into the granite along a north/south alignment across the study area, but this intrusion is not very visible at ground surface level (CPNP, 2000).

Figure 36. Fossil sensitivity of the study area



4.0 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE HERITAGE RESOURCES

4.1 Mapping and Spatialisation of Heritage Resources

- Archaeological Heritage Resources:

The area proposed for development was visited by Jenna Lavin on 1 February 2017. This site visit recorded no archaeological material, although a single metal vendor tag was recorded at Site B. This tag would have been used as a form of identification for a vendor to obtain payment for the provision of services; interestingly, a similar one from the Gas Works was found at the Amsterdam Battery (pers. Comm. Tim Hart). The extant guns were documented, however.

Table 3: Artefacts identified during the foot survey

| SAHRIS Object ID | Artefact Number | Description           | Latitude          | Longitude          |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 33857            | AB1             | Apostle Battery Gun 1 | 34° 0' 1.4184" S  | 18° 20' 43.17" E   |
| 33858            | AB2             | Apostle Battery Gun 2 | 34° 0' 6.1596" S, | 18° 20' 41.3556" E |
| 33859            | AB3             | Apostle Battery Gun 3 | 34° 0' 12.834" S  | 18° 20' 51.2052" E |

The absence of cultural material on site is likely due to several factors:

1. The brief active period of the site during the War was not long enough for significant amounts of archaeological material or deposit to accumulate;
2. The nature of the site's use during the war, i.e. as an artillery training base, militates against large accumulations of the debris of daily life, as priority would have been placed on keeping the site clean and tidy. Similarly, it's intentional decommissioning, and management by Care and Maintenance would have further seen to the cleaning of the site, in a way that might not have taken place had it simply fallen into disuse;
3. The renovation and subsequent reuse of the site as a police camping and training facility would have further seen to the clearing of the site and its maintenance in good, and, therefore, clean order;
4. The high number of visitors, as well as vandals, to the site over time is also likely to have negatively impacted any easily recognisable cultural material items, and such items as buttons or badges that might have been present would likely have been removed;
5. The friable granite soils, which are susceptible to erosion, form an unstable matrix for the accumulation of living debris or other cultural material.

The ruins of the WWII dormitories are not protected in terms of the NHRA - they are not standing buildings older than 60 years (section 34), nor are they ruins older than 100 years (section 35). However, aside from the guns, these features are the most likely

areas to contain any residual cultural material. Depending on when the buildings were demolished, they could either be obscuring historic ground surface levels with artefactual material present on them, or there could be artefactual material in the demolition rubble. The vicinity of these foundations, therefore, are the most likely places to find archaeological material.

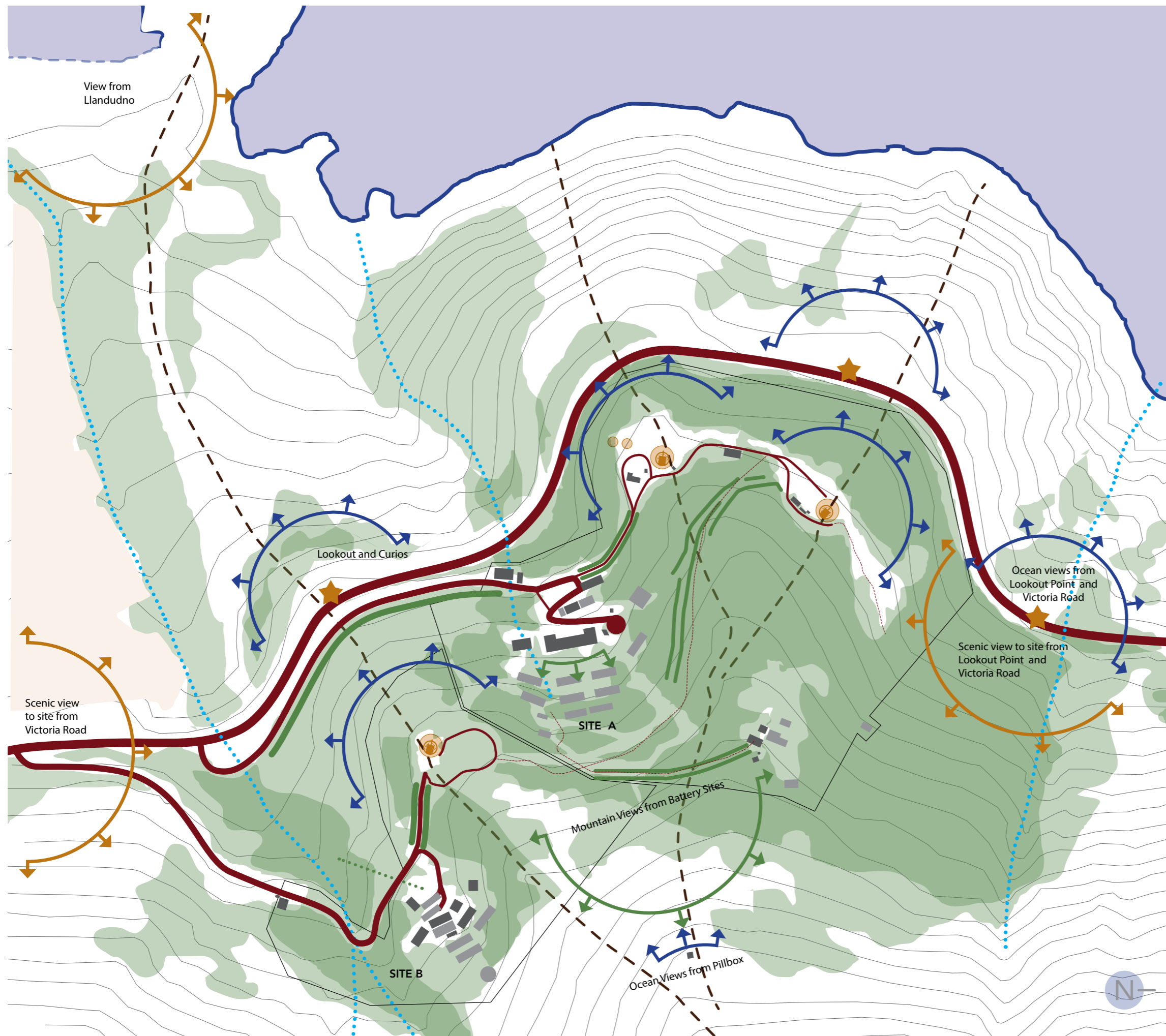
Currently, the guns are in a bad state of repair and have been subjected to stripping that has seen much of their brass and copper fittings removed, as well as graffiti that has contributed to significant rusting. While evidence of an additional road exists, it is impossible to determine if this road equates to the bridle path identified in Figure 22, or if this road is indeed the remnants of an earlier alignment for Victoria Road (Figure 23). In either scenario, the identified road has limited significance in terms of archaeology and is therefore not discussed further.

- Landscape Heritage Resources (Map 14)

Due to the location of the site above Victoria Road, the position of the gun emplacements on prominent ridgelines and the current screening effects of existing vegetation, prominent vistas and views from and towards the site are of key importance to determine suitable uses for the site. The gun emplacements are associated with key vistas towards the ocean, as these would have been of historic importance to the functioning of the guns and today provide important visual linkages. Although tree canopies are currently obscuring views from the guns towards the ocean, the tree canopies would have had to remain low to allow the guns to fire successfully during operation.

Key views towards the site are located at Llundudno, and at lookout points along Victoria Road. Historic axes towards prominent topographical features such as Leeukoppie, the Twelve Apostles ridgeline and Karbonkelberg are also of visual significance. As the site is densely vegetated, trees form barriers along prominent routes, creating narrow view corridors in certain portions of the site. These endow a certain sense of place to the site and allow the prominent expression of views and vistas towards the ocean and the mountains when they are revealed.

Map 14. Site Analysis: Visual Analysis (Square One, 2017)



## SITE ANALYSIS:

### VISUAL FEATURES

- Urban Development
- Primary Road
- (Secondary) Access Road
- (Tertiary) Access Road
- Walkways and Footpaths
- Lookout Point
- Erf
- Buildings
- Platforms
- Gun Emplacement
- Mountain Views
- Partial Ocean Views
- Views of Site
- Tree barrier

Project Name :  
APOSTLE BATTERY  
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Location:  
LLANDUDNO, TMNP

Date:  
4 APRIL 2017



## - Built Environment Heritage Resources

Notwithstanding the overall Table Mountain Grade II/ PHS status of the site and the implication of this in terms of heritage management in terms of Section 27 of the NHRA overall, it is clear that not every structure on the site has equal significance. It is therefore useful to consider the individual structure gradings as well. This informs the degree of intervention considered appropriate for a component building or space, in parallel with its contribution to the whole.

Summary: (Extracted from HWC Grading Summary 2016)

### Grade I - Highest Significance

Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance.

### Grade II - Exceptionally High Significance

Heritage resources with special qualities which make them significant in the context of a province or region, but do not fulfil the criteria for Grade I status.

### Grade III

Such a resource contributes to the environmental quality or cultural significance of a larger area and fulfils one of the criteria set out in section 3(3) of the Act but that does not fulfill the criteria for Grade II status.

### IIIA High Significance

Such a resource must be an excellent example of its kind or must be sufficiently rare.

These are heritage resources which are significant in the context of an area.

This grading is applied to buildings and sites that have sufficient intrinsic significance to be regarded as local heritage resources; and are significant enough to warrant that any alteration, both internal and external, is regulated. Such buildings and sites may be representative, being excellent examples of their kind, or may be rare. In either case, they should receive maximum protection at local level.

### IIIB - Medium Significance

Such a resource might have similar significances to those of a Grade III A resource, but to a lesser degree.

These are heritage resources which are significant in the context of a townscape, neighbourhood, settlement or community. Like Grade IIIA buildings and sites, such buildings and sites may be representative, being excellent examples of their kind, or may be rare, but less so than Grade IIIA examples. They would receive less stringent protection than Grade IIIA buildings and sites at local level.

### IIIC - Low Significance

Such a resource is of contributing significance to the environs

These are heritage resources which are significant in the context of a streetscape or

direct neighbourhood.

This grading is applied to buildings and/or sites whose significance is contextual, i.e. in large part due to its contribution to the character or significance of the environs.

These buildings and sites should, as a consequence, only be regulated if the significance of the environs is sufficient to warrant protective measures, regardless of whether the site falls within a Conservation or Heritage Area. Internal alterations should not necessarily be regulated.

### NCW - Not conservation worthy

A resource that, after appropriate investigation, has been determined to not have enough heritage significance to be retained as part of the National Estate.

The individual buildings or groups of buildings are assessed in the tables hereunder:

BUILDING NAME/S:

No. 1 Gun Emplacement (22)

SITE:

Apostle Battery, Victoria Avenue, Llandudno

FARM

902-1

ARCHITECT/S:

South African National Defence Force

DATE

C.1940

ORIGINAL USE:

WWII Artillery gun

CURRENT USE

Unmanned

HERITAGE VALUES

RARITY:

x

ARCHITECTURAL:

M

REPRESENTIVITY:

x

SOCIO-HISTORICAL:

H

EXCELLENCE:

x

ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXTUAL:

H

INTEGRITY:

x

SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL:

H

AESTHETIC:

x

SLAVERY:

-

SYMBOLIC

x

CULTURAL:

M

ASSOCIATIONAL:

x

INTRINSIC:

H

AGE:

x

ARCHAEOLOGICAL:

H

APPLICATION LEGISLATION

OLDER THAN 60 YEARS:

x

PREV. NATIONAL MONUMENT:

HERITAGE OVERLAY ZONE:

GAZETTE:

S.27

x

S.34

S.38.3

TITLE DEED RESTRICTIONS:

HERITAGE ANALYSIS

SITE & STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION

Northern most gun at the Apostle Battery site.

MAJOR ALTERATION/S:

None

DATE/S:

c.1940

PHYSICAL CONDITION:

Intact, but rusted and eroded.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

These guns are some of the last remaining extant MK XIX breech loading artillery guns in the world, and are therefore sufficiently significant that they warrant formal protection as Declared Heritage Objects, particularly as all are currently in a state of considerable disrepair, and are subject to vandalism and theft of parts for scrap.

PROPOSED GRADING

Grade II within the PHS

OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS:

Threat of vandalism, graffiti and continual erosion, rusting and stripping of fabric. Opportunity for restoration and interpretation. In order to secure their protection, the guns will need to be subject to a formal assessment process through the SAHRA Heritage Objects Unit.





RECOMMENDATIONS & GUIDELINES:

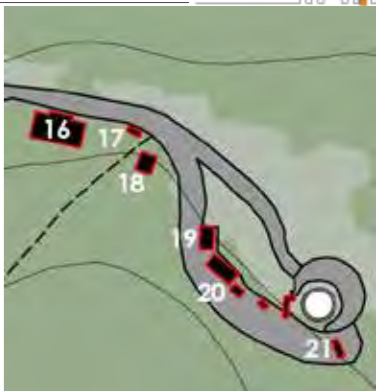
To be conserved to highest international military conservation standards and should form part of the interpreted Apostle Battery site and also in relation to overall Cape military history trail. Adaptive reuse in the area only to enable an interpretive role for military history visitors and managed public viewing.

Table Mountain National Park: Apostle Battery Heritage Report and Development Guidelines

July 2017 DRAFT V.4

27

|                               |   |                           |             |        |                   |   |                         |          |                          |        |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------|---|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------|--------|
| BUILDING NAME/S:              | Building 1 (16), Toilets (17), Command Post (18), Building 2 (19), Building 3 (20), Building 4 (21)   |                           |             |        |                   |   |                         |          |                          |        |
| SITE                          | Apostle Battery, Victoria Avenue, Llandudno   |                           |             |        | FARM              | 902-1   | APPLICATION LEGISLATION |          |                          |        |
| ARCHITECT/S:                  | South African National Defence Force  |                           |             |        | DATE              | C.1940  | OLDER THAN 60 YEARS:    | X        | PREV. NATIONAL MONUMENT: |        |
| ORIGINAL USE:                 | WWII Artillery gun structures   |                           | CURRENT USE | Vacant |                   | HERITAGE OVERLAY ZONE:  |                         | GAZETTE: |                          |        |
| HERITAGE VALUES               |   |                           |             |        |                   | TITLE DEED RESTRICTIONS:  | S.27                    | X        | S.34                     | S.38.3 |
| RARITY:                       | x   | ARCHITECTURAL:            |             | M      |                   |     |                         |          |                          |        |
| REPRESENTIVITY:               | x   | SOCIO-HISTORICAL:         |             | M      |                   |   |                         |          |                          |        |
| EXCELLENCE:                   |   | ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXTUAL: |             | M      |                   |   |                         |          |                          |        |
| INTEGRITY:                    | x   | SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL: |             | L      |                   |   |                         |          |                          |        |
| AESTHETIC:                    |   | SLAVERY:                  |             | -      |                   |   |                         |          |                          |        |
| SYMBOLIC                      |   | CULTURAL:                 |             | M      |                   |   |                         |          |                          |        |
| ASSOCIATIONAL:                | x   | INTRINSIC:                |             | M      |                   |   |                         |          |                          |        |
| AGE:                          | x   | ARCHAEOLOGICAL:           |             | M      |                   |   |                         |          |                          |        |
| HERITAGE ANALYSIS             |   |                           |             |        |                   |   |                         |          |                          |        |
| SITE & STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION  | Military structures associated with and around Gun 1.   |                           |             |        |                   |   |                         |          |                          |        |
| MAJOR ALTERATION/S:           | None apparent.  |                           |             |        | DATE/S:<br>c.1940 |   |                         |          |                          |        |
| PHYSICAL CONDITION:           | Abandoned and dilapidated   |                           |             |        |                   |   |                         |          |                          |        |
| STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:    | These supporting structures retain authenticity in terms of military detailing and materials and are a key part of the overall WWII installation, even though the structures are of less intrinsic significance in and of themselves.                         |                           |             |        |                   |   |                         |          |                          |        |
| PROPOSED GRADING              | Grade IIIB within the PHS   |                           |             |        |                   |   |                         |          |                          |        |
| OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS:      | Erosion of material, loss of unique detailing and loss of authenticity are the primary threats. The usable structures present an opportunity for low key adaptive re-use and repurposing for interpretative use and/or new usage as part of the overall site. |                           |             |        |                   |   |                         |          |                          |        |
| RECOMMENDATIONS & GUIDELINES: | Any repurposing or new usage must be low key and must not disturb the visual or intrinsic character of the buildings. A detailed fabric analysis and measured survey is to be undertaken as part of any proposal considered.                                  |                           |             |        |                   |   |                         |          |                          |        |



BUILDING NAME/S: No. 2 Gun Emplacement (15)

SITE Apostle Battery, Victoria Avenue, Llandudno FARM 902-1  
ARCHITECT/S: South African National Defence Force DATE C.1940  
ORIGINAL USE: WWII Artillery gun CURRENT USE Unmanned

APPLICATION LEGISLATION  
OLDER THAN 60 YEARS: X PREV. NM  
HERITAGE OVERLAY ZONE: GAZETTE:  
TITLE DEED RESTRICTIONS: S.27 X S.34 S.38.3



HERITAGE VALUES

|                 |   |                           |   |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| RARITY:         | X | ARCHITECTURAL:            | M |
| REPRESENTIVITY: | X | SOCIO-HISTORICAL:         | H |
| EXCELLENCE:     | X | ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXTUAL: | H |
| INTEGRITY:      | X | SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL: | H |
| AESTHETIC:      | X | SLAVERY:                  | - |
| SYMBOLIC        | X | CULTURAL:                 | M |
| ASSOCIATIONAL:  | X | INTRINSIC:                | H |
| AGE:            | X | ARCHAEOLOGICAL:           | H |



HERITAGE ANALYSIS

SITE & STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION Located between Gun 1 and Site A. Contains the two 6 inch MK XIX gun emplacements and gun number 2.

MAJOR ALTERATION/S: None DATE/S: c.1940

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Intact but rusted and eroded.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: These guns are some of the last remaining extant MK XIX breech loading artillery guns in the world, and are therefore sufficiently significant that they warrant formal protection as Declared Heritage Objects, particularly as all are currently in a state of considerable disrepair, and are subject to vandalism and theft of parts for scrap.

PROPOSED GRADING Grade II within the PHS

OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS: Threat of vandalism, graffiti and continual erosion, rusting and stripping of fabric. Opportunity for restoration and interpretation. In order to secure their protection, the guns will need to be subject to a formal assessment process through the SAHRA Heritage Objects Unit.

RECOMMENDATIONS & GUIDELINES: To be conserved to highest international military conservation standards and should form part of the interpreted Apostle Battery site and also in relation to overall Cape military history trail. Adaptive reuse in the area only to enable an interpretive role for military history visitors and managed public viewing.



BUILDING NAME/S: Artillery Range (42), Artillery Range (43)

|                 |   |                           |        |      |        |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|--------|------|--------|
| SITE            | Apostle Battery, Victoria Avenue, Llandudno |                           |        | FARM | 902-1  |
| ARCHITECT/S:    | South African National Defence Force        |                           |        | DATE | C.1940 |
| ORIGINAL USE:   | WWII Artillery gun                          | CURRENT USE               | Vacant |      |        |
| HERITAGE VALUES |   |                           |        |      |        |
| RARITY:         | X   | ARCHITECTURAL:            | M      |      |        |
| REPRESENTIVITY: | X   | SOCIO-HISTORICAL:         | H      |      |        |
| EXCELLENCE:     | X   | ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXTUAL: | H      |      |        |
| INTEGRITY:      | X   | SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL: | H      |      |        |
| AESTHETIC:      | X   | SLAVERY:                  | -      |      |        |
| SYMBOLIC        | X   | CULTURAL:                 | M      |      |        |
| ASSOCIATIONAL:  | X   | INTRINSIC:                | H      |      |        |
| AGE:            | X   | ARCHAEOLOGICAL:           | H      |      |        |

**HERITAGE ANALYSIS**

**SITE & STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION**

In 1941, the battery was remanned, and new guns were installed, after the Government of the Union of South Africa acquired erven 1434, 1432 and portion 1 of Cape Farm 902. Two 6-inch MK XIX field guns were mounted as counter bombardment measures, and in August of 1942, a 9.2-inch MK field gun was moved to the battery from Lion Battery. In October 1943, the installation of a 9.2-inch MK X (No. 2 gun) rendered the 6-inch guns obsolete, and they were removed.

**MAJOR ALTERATION/S:** None

DATE/S: c1940

**PHYSICAL CONDITION:** Intact but rusted and eroded.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:** The remnants of the field guns are a key part of the development of the military history and development of the site.

**PROPOSED GRADING OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS:** Grade IIIA within the PHS

Threat of vandalism, graffiti and continual erosion, rusting and stripping of fabric. Opportunity for interpretation in conjunction with the adjacent Gun 2.

**RECOMMENDATIONS & GUIDELINES:** To be conserved to highest international military conservation standards and should form part of the interpreted Apostle Battery site and also in relation to overall Cape military history trail. Adaptive reuse in the area only to enable an interpretive role for military history visitors and managed public viewing.

|                                |   |          |   |             |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|---|-------------|
| <b>APPLICATION LEGISLATION</b> |   |          |   |             |
| OLDER THAN 60 YEARS:           | X | PREV. NM |   |             |
| HERITAGE OVERLAY ZONE:         |   | GAZETTE: |   |             |
| TITLE DEED RESTRICTIONS:       |   | S.27     | X | S.34 S.38.3 |



BUILDING NAME/S: Paint Store and Smelter (10), Storeroom (14)

SITE

ARCHITECT/S:

ORIGINAL USE:

HERITAGE VALUES

RARITY:

REPRESENTIVITY:

EXCELLENCE:

INTEGRITY:

AESTHETIC:

SYMBOLIC

ASSOCIATIONAL:

AGE:

HERITAGE ANALYSIS

SITE & STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION

MAJOR ALTERATION/S:

PHYSICAL CONDITION:

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

PROPOSED GRADING OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS:

RECOMMENDATIONS & GUIDELINES:

Apostle Battery, Victoria Avenue, Llandudno

South African National Defence Force

WWII Artillery gun structures

CURRENT USE

Vacant

FARM

902-1

DATE

C.1940

APPLICATION LEGISLATION

OLDER THAN 60 YEARS:

HERITAGE OVERLAY ZONE:

TITLE DEED RESTRICTIONS:

X

PREV. NM

GAZETTE:

S.27

X

S.34

S.38.3

X

ARCHITECTURAL:

M

X

SOCIO-HISTORICAL:

H

X

ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXTUAL:

H

X

SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL:

H

X

SLAVERY:

-

X

CULTURAL:

M

X

INTRINSIC:

H

X

ARCHAEOLOGICAL:

H

Military structures associated with and around Gun 2.

None apparent, though building 14 is renovated.

DATE/S:

C1940

Fair

These supporting structures retain authenticity in terms of military detailing and materials and are a key part of the overall WWII installation, even though the structures are of less intrinsic significance in and of themselves.

Grade IIIB within the PHS

Erosion of material, loss of unique detailing and loss of authenticity are the primary threats. The usable structures present an opportunity for low key adaptive re-use and repurposing for interpretative use and/or new usage as part of the overall site.







Any repurposing or new usage must be low key and must not disturb the visual or intrinsic character of the buildings. A detailed fabric analysis and measured survey is to be undertaken as part of any proposal considered.

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|                               |   |   |        |                          |                         |                          |   |      |        |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|------|--------|
| BUILDING NAME/S:              |   | No. 3 Gun Emplacement (39)  |        |                          |                         |                          |   |      |        |
| SITE                          | Apostle Battery, Victoria Avenue, Llandudno |   | ERF    | 1432-RE                  | APPLICATION LEGISLATION |                          |   |      |        |
| ARCHITECT/S:                  | South African National Defence Force        |   | DATE   | C.1940                   | OLDER THAN 60 YEARS:    | X                        |   |      |        |
| ORIGINAL USE:                 | WWII Artillery gun                          | CURRENT USE   | Vacant |                          | HERITAGE OVERLAY ZONE:  | PREV. NATIONAL MONUMENT: |   |      |        |
| HERITAGE VALUES               |   |   |        | TITLE DEED RESTRICTIONS: |                         | GAZETTE:                 |   |      |        |
| RARITY:                       | x   | ARCHITECTURAL:  | M      |                          |                         | S.27                     | X | S.34 | S.38.3 |
| REPRESENTIVITY:               | x   | SOCIO-HISTORICAL:   | H      |                          |                         |                          |   |      |        |
| EXCELLENCE:                   | x   | ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXTUAL:   | H      |                          |                         |                          |   |      |        |
| INTEGRITY:                    | x   | SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL:   | H      |                          |                         |                          |   |      |        |
| AESTHETIC:                    | x   | SLAVERY:  | -      |                          |                         |                          |   |      |        |
| SYMBOLIC                      | x   | CULTURAL:   | M      |                          |                         |                          |   |      |        |
| ASSOCIATIONAL:                | x   | INTRINSIC:  | H      |                          |                         |                          |   |      |        |
| AGE:                          | x   | ARCHAEOLOGICAL:   | H      |                          |                         |                          |   |      |        |
| HERITAGE ANALYSIS             |   |   |        |                          |                         |                          |   |      |        |
| SITE & STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION  |   | Located between Site A and Site B.  |        |                          |                         |                          |   |      |        |
| MAJOR ALTERATION/S:           |   | None  |        | DATE/S:                  |                         | c.1940                   |   |      |        |
| PHYSICAL CONDITION:           |   | Intact, but rusted and eroded.  |        |                          |                         |                          |   |      |        |
| STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:    |   | These guns are some of the last remaining extant MK XIX breech loading artillery guns in the world, and are therefore sufficiently significant that they warrant formal protection as Declared Heritage Objects, particularly as all are currently in a state of considerable disrepair, and are subject to vandalism and In order to secure their protection, the guns will need to be subject to a formal assessment process through the SAHRA Heritage Objects Unit. theft of parts for scrap. |        |                          |                         |                          |   |      |        |
| PROPOSED GRADING              |   | Grade II within the PHS   |        |                          |                         |                          |   |      |        |
| OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS:      |   | Threat of vandalism, graffiti and continual erosion, rusting and stripping of fabric. Opportunity for restoration and interpretation. In order to secure their protection, the guns will need to be subject to a formal assessment process through the SAHRA Heritage Objects Unit.   |        |                          |                         |                          |   |      |        |
| RECOMMENDATIONS & GUIDELINES: |   | To be conserved to highest international military conservation standards and should form part of the interpreted Apostle Battery site and also in relation to overall Cape military history trail. Adaptive reuse in the area only to enable an interpretive role for military history visitors and managed public viewing.   |        |                          |                         |                          |   |      |        |



BUILDING NAME/S: Ammunition Room (37), Ammunition Room (38), Building 5 (41)

|                 |   |             |         |
|-----------------|---|-------------|---------|
| SITE            | Apostle Battery, Victoria Avenue, Llandudno | ERF         | 1432-RE |
| ARCHITECT/S:    | South African National Defence Force        | DATE        | C.1940  |
| ORIGINAL USE:   | WWII Artillery gun structures               | CURRENT USE | Vacant  |
| HERITAGE VALUES |   |             |         |
| RARITY:         | x ARCHITECTURAL:                            | M           |         |
| REPRESENTIVITY: | x SOCIO-HISTORICAL:                         | H           |         |
| EXCELLENCE:     | x ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXTUAL:                 | H           |         |
| INTEGRITY:      | x SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL:                 | H           |         |
| AESTHETIC:      | x SLAVERY:                                  | -           |         |
| SYMBOLIC        | x CULTURAL:                                 | M           |         |
| ASSOCIATIONAL:  | x INTRINSIC:                                | H           |         |
| AGE:            | x ARCHAEOLOGICAL:                           | H           |         |

HERITAGE ANALYSIS

|   |  |                   |  |
|---|--|-------------------|--|
| SITE & STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION              | Military structures associated with and around Gun 3.  |                   |  |
| MAJOR ALTERATION/S:                       | None apparent.   | DATE/S:<br>c.1940 |  |
| PHYSICAL CONDITION:                       | Fair   |                   |  |
| STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:                | These supporting structures retain authenticity in terms of military detailing and materials and are a key part of the overall WWII installation, even though the structures are of less intrinsic significance in and of themselves.  |                   |  |
| PROPOSED GRADING OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS: | Grade IIIB within the PHS<br><br>Erosion of material, loss of unique detailing and loss of authenticity are the primary threats. The usable structures present an opportunity for low key adaptive re-use and repurposing for interpretative use and/or new usage as part of the overall site. |                   |  |
| RECOMMENDATIONS & GUIDELINES:             | Any repurposing or new usage must be low key and must not disturb the visual or intrinsic character of the buildings. A detailed fabric analysis and measured survey is to be undertaken as part of any proposal considered.   |                   |  |

APPLICATION LEGISLATION

|                          |      |                          |             |
|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|-------------|
| OLDER THAN 60 YEARS:     | X    | PREV. NATIONAL MONUMENT: |             |
| HERITAGE OVERLAY ZONE:   |      | GAZETTE:                 |             |
| TITLE DEED RESTRICTIONS: | S.27 | X                        | S.34 S.38.3 |



BUILDING NAME/S: Powerhouse (9), Transformer House (11)

SITE Site A, Apostle Battery, Victoria Avenue, Llandudno ERF 1432-RE  
ARCHITECT/S: South African National Defence Force DATE C.1940  
ORIGINAL USE: Transformer House CURRENT USE Used as gathering space/  
church etc.

APPLICATION LEGISLATION  
OLDER THAN 60 YEARS: X PREV. NATIONAL MONUMENT:  
HERITAGE OVERLAY ZONE: GAZETTE:  
TITLE DEED RESTRICTIONS: S.27 X S.34 S.38.3

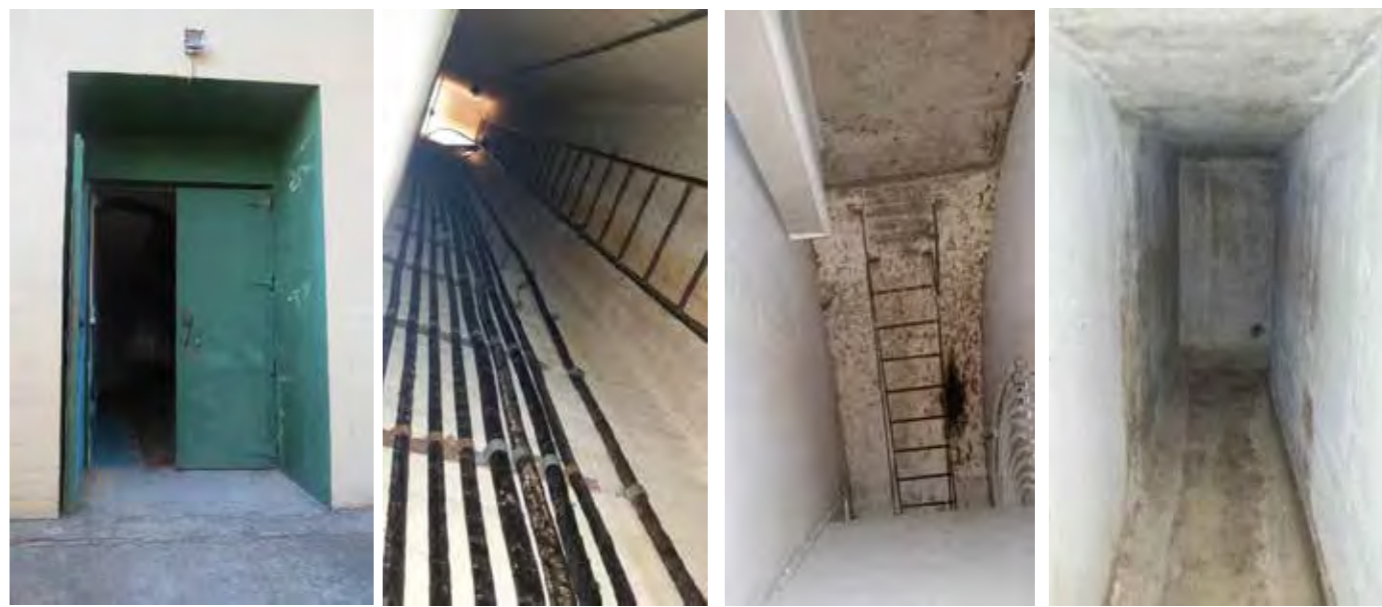


HERITAGE VALUES

RARITY: X ARCHITECTURAL: L  
REPRESENTIVITY: X SOCIO-HISTORICAL: M  
EXCELLENCE: X ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXTUAL: M  
INTEGRITY: X SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL: L  
AESTHETIC: SLAVERY: -  
SYMBOLIC CULTURAL: M  
ASSOCIATIONAL: X INTRINSIC: M  
AGE: X ARCHAEOLOGICAL: M

HERITAGE ANALYSIS

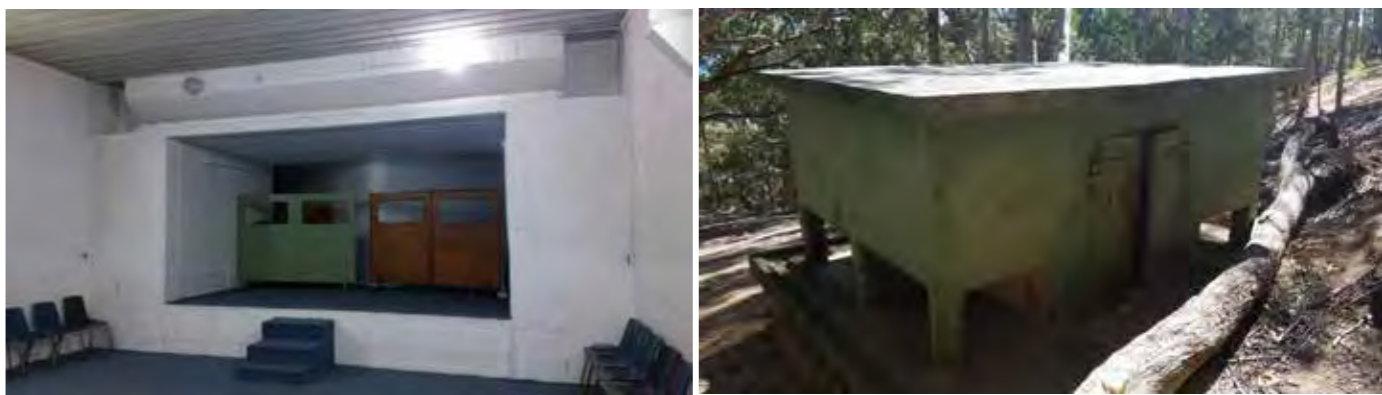
SITE & STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION The buried structure complete with ventilator shafts and perimeter tunnels and escape stair takes the form of a large underground concrete bunker beneath an earth hill.



MAJOR ALTERATION/S: Minor modern insertions and finishes. DATE/S: 1940

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Good / Average





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: This unique structure is a key component of the military installation on the site and retains its original spatial arrangement and many fittings include steel shutter doors, ladders, ventilator outlets etc.

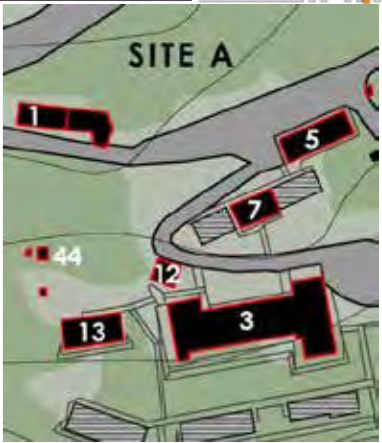


PROPOSED GRADING Grade IIIA within the PHS  
OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS: The space is well suited to an interpretive centre, display, film screenings, functions and training sessions etc, however, health and safety requirements (fire, escape, ventilation) are challenges to be overcome.

RECOMMENDATIONS & GUIDELINES: The building should be subject to a health and safety audit and a plan put in place which allows the building to be used safely, in conjunction with any proposed new overall usage. Buildings should be made available for appropriate adaptive re-use. The key military details and features are to be retained and conserved.

|                               |  |   |  |                           |  |           |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|---------------------------|--|-----------|--|---------|--|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|---|--|------|--|--------|--|
| BUILDING NAME/S:              |  | Guardroom (1), Mess Hall (3), Workshop (5), Quartermaster's Sergeant's Room (7), Auxiliary Engine Room (12), Dormitory (13), Building 6 (44)  |  |                           |  |           |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| SITE                          |  | Site A, Apostle Battery, Victoria Avenue, Llandudno   |  |                           |  | ERF       |  | 1432-RE |  | APPLICATION LEGISLATION |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| ARCHITECT/S:                  |  | South African National Defence Force  |  |                           |  | DATE      |  | C.1940  |  | OLDER THAN 60 YEARS:    |  | x                        |  | PREV. NATIONAL MONUMENT: |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| ORIGINAL USE:                 |  | Various   |  | CURRENT USE               |  | Camp site |  |         |  | HERITAGE OVERLAY ZONE:  |  | GAZETTE:                 |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| HERITAGE VALUES               |  |   |  |                           |  |           |  |         |  |                         |  | TITLE DEED RESTRICTIONS: |  | S.27                     |  | x |  | S.34 |  | S.38.3 |  |
| RARITY:                       |  |   |  | ARCHITECTURAL:            |  | L         |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| REPRESENTIVITY:               |  | x   |  | SOCIO-HISTORICAL:         |  | M         |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| EXCELLENCE:                   |  |   |  | ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXTUAL: |  | M         |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| INTEGRITY:                    |  |   |  | SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL: |  | L         |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| AESTHETIC:                    |  |   |  | SLAVERY:                  |  | -         |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| SYMBOLIC                      |  |   |  | CULTURAL:                 |  | L         |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| ASSOCIATIONAL:                |  | X   |  | INTRINSIC:                |  | L         |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| AGE:                          |  | X   |  | ARCHAEOLOGICAL:           |  | L         |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| HERITAGE ANALYSIS             |  |   |  |                           |  |           |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| SITE & STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION  |  | Core area of military support structures including the mess hall, guardroom, dormitory and workshop.  |  |                           |  |           |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| MAJOR ALTERATION/S:           |  | Structures are in continual use and have undergone basic renovation and maintenance by SAPS.  |  |                           |  | DATE/S:   |  | c1940   |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| PHYSICAL CONDITION:           |  | Good  |  |                           |  |           |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:    |  | The buildings, although ordinary in detailing and form, are an important part of the overall military site and usage over time and enable the reading of the overall site as a whole.   |  |                           |  |           |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| PROPOSED GRADING              |  | Grade IIIC within the PHS   |  |                           |  |           |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS:      |  | Loss of character, inappropriate elaboration as a result of new functions and unsympathetic extensions and appendages are key threats. The structures are less significant in and of themselves and are easily adaptable and highly suited to sensitive adaptive reuse. |  |                           |  |           |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |
| RECOMMENDATIONS & GUIDELINES: |  | New functions are to be found to repurpose the buildings. The simple character must be retained in the design. The mess hall can undergo modification internally and could be externally adapted as well, provided any addition is discreet and low key.                |  |                           |  |           |  |         |  |                         |  |                          |  |                          |  |   |  |      |  |        |  |





|   |  |            |             |                   |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|------------|-------------|-------------------|---|---|-------------------------|----------|---|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| BUILDING NAME/S:  | Dormitory foundations (2), Officer’s Mess foundations (4), Orderly Room foundations (6), MI Room foundations (8)   |            |             |                   |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| SITE  | Site A, Apostle Battery, Victoria Avenue, Llandudno  |            |             | ERF               | 1432-RE   |   | APPLICATION LEGISLATION |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| ARCHITECT/S:  | South African National Defence Force   |            |             | DATE              | C.1940  |   | OLDER THAN 60 YEARS:    |          | X | PREV. NATIONAL MONUMENT: |  |  |  |  |
| ORIGINAL USE:   | Various  |            | CURRENT USE | Campsite          |   | HERITAGE OVERLAY ZONE:  |                         | GAZETTE: |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| HERITAGE VALUES   |  |            |             |                   | TITLE DEED RESTRICTIONS:  |   | S.27                    |          | X | S.34                     | S.38.3   |  |  |  |
| RARITY:   | ARCHITECTURAL:   |            | L           |                   |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| REPRESENTIVITY:   | SOCIO-HISTORICAL:  |            | M           |                   |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| EXCELLENCE:   | ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXTUAL:  |            | M           |                   |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| INTEGRITY:  | SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL:  |            | L           |                   |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| AESTHETIC:  | SLAVERY:   |            | -           |                   |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| SYMBOLIC  | CULTURAL:  |            | M           |                   |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| ASSOCIATIONAL:  | X  | INTRINSIC: |             | L                 |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| AGE:  | ARCHAEOLOGICAL:  |            | M           |                   |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| HERITAGE ANALYSIS   |  |            |             |                   |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| SITE & STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION  | Extant foundations of the nine dormitories - the sleeping quarters of the WAAS.  |            |             |                   |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| MAJOR ALTERATION/S:   | Demolished/ n/a  |            |             | DATE/S:<br>c.1940 |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| PHYSICAL CONDITION:   | The women’s barracks were demolished after a mountain fire, and the demolished foundations remain visible.   |            |             |                   |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:  | A significant feature of the military history of the site is the involvement of the Women’s Auxiliary Army Services (WAAS) with training there. Artillery Specialists WAAS arrived at Apostle Battery in September 1942, after receiving training at Simonstown. They were initially trained as range-takers for the gun batteries, and despite initial scepticism at their ability to do the work, their training later expanded to include signalling, close defence work, searchlight operation and radar. Women were on site until late September 1945, by which time all had been moved to other units, or had left the service.<br>IIIC within the PHS |            |             |                   |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| PROPOSED GRADING OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS:   | Opportunities exist for new accommodation or other appropriate low-key use to be built on/over the remaining foundations on the existing footprints and alignments. Tree clearing/ fire protection to be carefully considered and integrated.  |            |             |                   |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
| RECOMMENDATIONS & GUIDELINES:   | If no usage is required, the site is to be left undisturbed. However, if the area is to be utilised again, the footprints of the previous dormitories should inform the new layout. The units should touch the ground lightly and not visually intrude into the landscape and built environment. The pattern of paths and steps should tie the units together as previously. Simple architectural forms are suggested, but the architectural expression need not copy the 1940s dormitory architecture.  |            |             |                   |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |
|    |  |            |             |                   |   |   |                         |          |   |                          |  |  |  |  |

BUILDING NAME/S: Dormitory 1 (29), Dormitory 2 (30), Dormitory 3 (31), Dormitory 4 (32), Dormitory 5 (33), Dormitory 6 (34), Toilets (35), Washing Area (36)), Parking Area (40)

SITE Site B, Apostle Battery, Victoria Avenue, Llandudno

ERF 1432-RE

APPLICATION LEGISLATION

ARCHITECT/S: South African National Defence Force

DATE C. 1940

OLDER THAN 60 YEARS:

X PREV. NATIONAL MONUMENT:

ORIGINAL USE: Dormitories

CURRENT USE

Camp Site

HERITAGE OVERLAY ZONE:

GAZETTE:

HERITAGE VALUES

RARITY: ARCHITECTURAL: L

REPRESENTIVITY: X SOCIO-HISTORICAL: M

EXCELLENCE: ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXTUAL: L

INTEGRITY: SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL: L

AESTHETIC: SLAVERY: -

SYMBOLIC CULTURAL: L

ASSOCIATIONAL: X INTRINSIC: L

AGE: X ARCHAEOLOGICAL: L

HERITAGE ANALYSIS

SITE & STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION Site B consists of simple dormitory buildings related to the main military site.

MAJOR ALTERATION/S: Structures are in current residential use and have undergone basic renovation and maintenance.

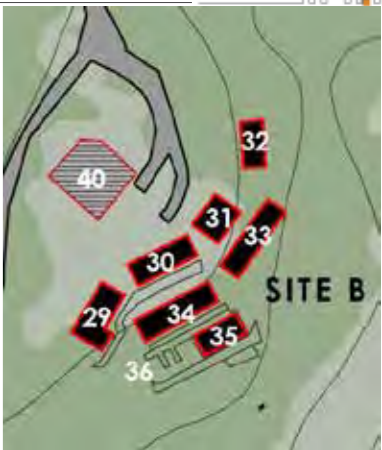
DATE/S: C1940

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Good

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The buildings, although ordinary in detailing and form, are also an important part of the overall military site and usage over time and enable the reading of the overall site as a whole.

PROPOSED GRADING OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS: Grade IIIC within the PHS  
The structures are less significant in and of themselves and are easily adaptable and highly suited to sensitive adaptive reuse.

RECOMMENDATIONS & GUIDELINES: New uses are to be found to repurpose the buildings. The simple character should be retained in the design. The buildings hall can undergo modification internally and could be externally adapted as well, provided any addition is discreet and low key.



BUILDING NAME/S: Radio Room (23), Battery Turret (24), Generator Room (25), Store Room (26), Reservoir (27), Building 7 (45)

|                 |   |                           |        |      |         |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|--------|------|---------|
| SITE            | Site C, Apostle Battery, Victoria Avenue, Llandudno |                           |        | ERF  | 1432-RE |
| ARCHITECT/S:    | South African National Defence Force                |                           |        | DATE | c.1940  |
| ORIGINAL USE:   | Military  | CURRENT USE               | Vacant |      |         |
| HERITAGE VALUES |   |                           |        |      |         |
| RARITY:         | X   | ARCHITECTURAL:            | M      |      |         |
| REPRESENTIVITY: | X   | SOCIO-HISTORICAL:         | M      |      |         |
| EXCELLENCE:     |   | ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXTUAL: | M      |      |         |
| INTEGRITY:      |   | SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL: | M      |      |         |
| AESTHETIC:      |   | SLAVERY:                  | -      |      |         |
| SYMBOLIC        | X   | CULTURAL:                 | M      |      |         |
| ASSOCIATIONAL:  | X   | INTRINSIC:                | M      |      |         |
| AGE:            | X   | ARCHAEOLOGICAL:           | M      |      |         |

HERITAGE ANALYSIS

SITE & STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION The radio room, battery turret, generator room, store room and reservoir are all located above site C and part of the overall site infrastructure.

MAJOR ALTERATION/S: None

DATE/S: c1940

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Abandoned and dilapidated. Extensive rusting apparent, metal shutters remain in place.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: These supporting structures retain authenticity in terms of military detailing and materials and are a key part of the overall WWII installation, even though the structures are of less intrinsic significance in and of themselves.

PROPOSED GRADING OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS: Grade IIIB within the PHS.

Remoteness and exposure of the buildings to the elements leading to vandalism and continued decay are the main threats. The structures

RECOMMENDATIONS & GUIDELINES: Any repurposing or new usage must be low key and must not disturb the visual or intrinsic character of the buildings. A detailed fabric analysis and measured survey is to be undertaken as part of any proposal considered.

|                          |   |                          |               |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------|
| APPLICATION LEGISLATION  |   |                          |               |
| OLDER THAN 60 YEARS:     | X | PREV. NATIONAL MONUMENT: |               |
| HERITAGE OVERLAY ZONE:   |   | GAZETTE:                 |               |
| TITLE DEED RESTRICTIONS: |   | S.27                     | X S.34 S.38.3 |



## 4.2 Statement of Significance

The Apostle Battery falls within the Table Mountain Provincial Heritage Site (PHS) and contributes to this heritage resource's significance as an important cultural layer, in addition to the botanical and monumental significance of the Park. As such, any proposed development must adhere to the requirements of section 27 of the NHRA. Further to this formal protection as a PHS, the TMNP is a proposed Grade I National Heritage Site – though it is not yet formally proclaimed. The TMNP also forms part of the Cape Floral Region World Heritage Site.

Historical maps indicate that this site was first developed in the early 1940's as a strategic defence site for Cape Town, making it approximately 70 years old. The bulk of the heritage significance of this site lies in its WWII structural heritage, as well as its dramatic view-sheds and botanical significance.

The Military Structures surrounding Gun Emplacements retain authenticity in terms of military detailing and materials and are a key part of the overall WWII installation, even though the structures are of less intrinsic significance in and of themselves.

The Gun Emplacements are some of the last remaining extant breech loading artillery guns in the world, and are therefore sufficiently significant that they warrant formal protection as Declared Heritage Objects, particularly as all are currently in a state of considerable disrepair, and are subject to vandalism and theft of parts for scrap.

The remnant Artillery Ranges at No. 2 Gun Emplacement are a key part of the development of the military history and development of the site.

The Power House at Site A is a unique structure and is a key component of the military installation on the site and retains its original spatial arrangement and many fittings include steel shutter doors, ladders, ventilator outlets etc.

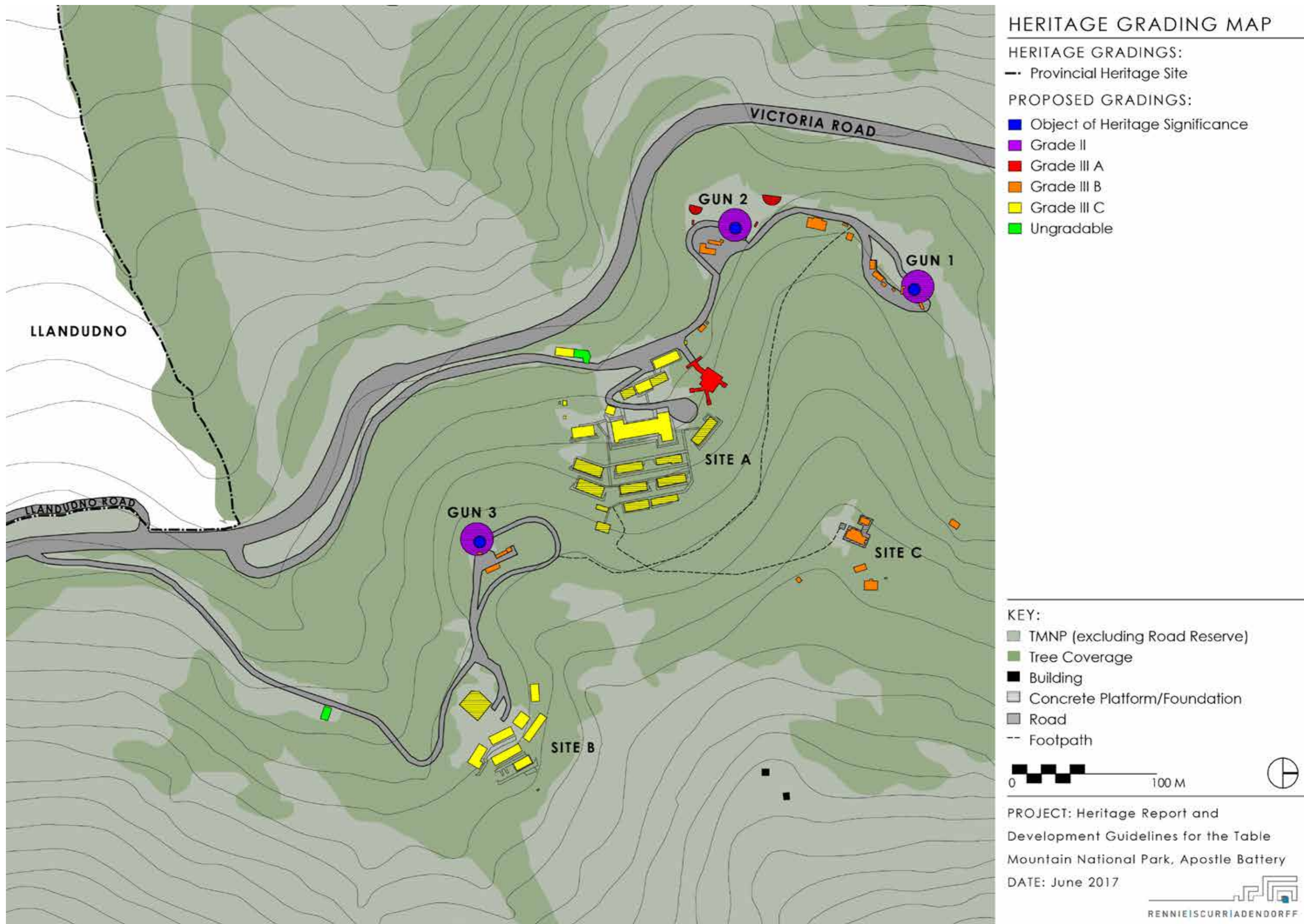
The administrative structures at Site A although ordinary in detailing and form, are an important part of the overall military site and usage over time and enable the reading of the overall site as a whole.

The platforms at Site A are a significant feature of the military history of the site due to the involvement of the Women's Auxiliary Army Services (WAAS) training there. Artillery Specialists WAAS arrived at Apostle Battery in September 1942, after receiving training at Simonstown. They were initially trained as range-takers for the gun batteries, and despite initial scepticism at their ability to do the work, their training later expanded to include signalling, close defence work, searchlight operation and radar.

The site B buildings, although ordinary in detailing and form, are also an important part of the overall military site and usage over time and enable the reading of the overall site as a whole.

The site C supporting structures retain authenticity in terms of military detailing and materials and are a key part of the overall WWII installation, even though the structures are of less intrinsic significance in and of themselves.

Overall, the Apostle Battery site holds significance as one of a string of sites that were constructed or adapted for use as gun batteries and radar stations during WWII. While each of these sites is a significant feature in itself, they are also important as a whole, in terms of the defensive line that they constituted, which stretched from Saldanha in the north to Betty's Bay in the east.



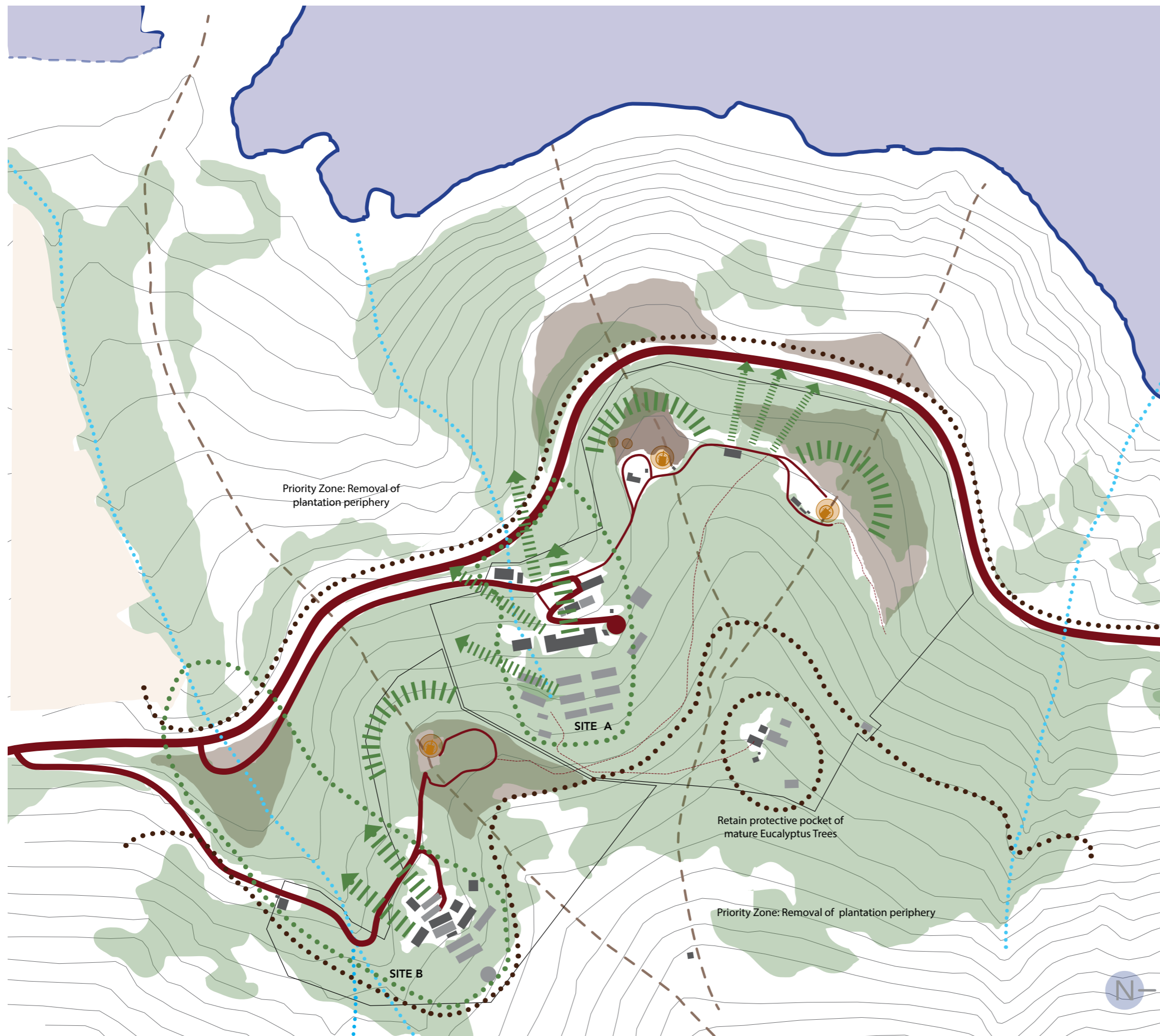
## 5.0 OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

### 5.1 Environmental constraints and opportunities

The opportunities and constraints diagram (Map 16) illustrates the proposed interventions at the site that can be implemented to allow an enhanced experience of the site for users, visitors and receptors. It is proposed that broad vistas from the gun emplacements are revealed by trimming or removing trees that are currently obscuring views from the guns towards the ocean, thereby emphasizing the historical significance of these vistas. Narrow vistas can be revealed in places to create a striking contrast between the vegetated tree canopy and the ocean beyond. These can be created by trimming rectangular 'cut-outs' into existing dense growth, thereby revealing the historic connection of the site to the ocean in places, while still retaining screening and allowing glimpses towards the site from Victoria Road.

The intention of the overall long term replanting and rehabilitation strategy for the site would be to rehabilitate the site to its natural condition over time, while retaining the historic association of screening vegetation with prominent infrastructure at the site. It should be noted that the suggested rehabilitation strategy is a long term vision that would need to be implemented over a long term (20 – 25 year) timeframe. The soil conditions at the site would need to be ameliorated to allow indigenous vegetation to establish successfully. It could take up to 15 years for the phytotoxins associated with *Eucalyptus* spp growth to be removed from the soil before Fynbos species can be naturally re-established. It should also be noted that the removal of *Eucalyptus* spp needs to be undertaken carefully to ensure that steep erodible slopes do not become unstable and cause subsidence and erosion. Rehabilitation efforts therefore need to be conducted in consultation with trained rehabilitation experts to ensure that rehabilitation strategies are successfully implemented and do not cause harm to the site or surrounding infrastructure. It is important to note that the intention is not for the entire site to be cleared at once, as this would result in significant erosion damage. Rehabilitation must instead be undertaken as part of a long-term strategy for the site a part of a phased approach.

The suggested phasing for rehabilitation efforts is described here. The initial phase could involve the removal of invasive trees from the eastern periphery of the site and the systematic rehabilitation of the area to reclaim it for the indigenous Fynbos. The intention would be to progressively reveal portions of the site to begin to sensitize receptors and create awareness of the existence of historic fabric at the site as they become visible over time. This can be done for example at the radar station, by revealing smaller scale infrastructure associated with the site to create visual interest. Over time, the majority of the site can then be reclaimed for indigenous vegetation. To retain the vegetative screening provided to larger scale infrastructure at the Site A and B Barracks, the sheltered valleys can be rehabilitated with indigenous tree species. These areas would be more suited to tree growth and replanting would provide the dual purpose of screening larger infrastructure from view, while retaining the historical character of the site. The intention would be to retain the historic character of the site while creating an optimal ecological environment for scenic, educational and cultural amenity.



## OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS:

### VISUAL INTERVENTION

- Urban Development
- Primary Road
- (Secondary) Access Road
- (Tertiary) Access Road
- Walkways and Footpaths
- Lookout Point
- Erf
- Buildings
- Platforms
- Gun Emplacement
- Reveal Broad Vistas
- Reveal Narrow Views
- Removal of tree planting (rehab. with indigenous trees)
- Removal of tree planting (rehab. with indigenous fynbos)
- Current Tree Coverage
- Natural Terrace

Project Name :  
APOSTLE BATTERY  
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Location:  
LLANDUDNO, TMNP

Date:  
4 APRIL 2017



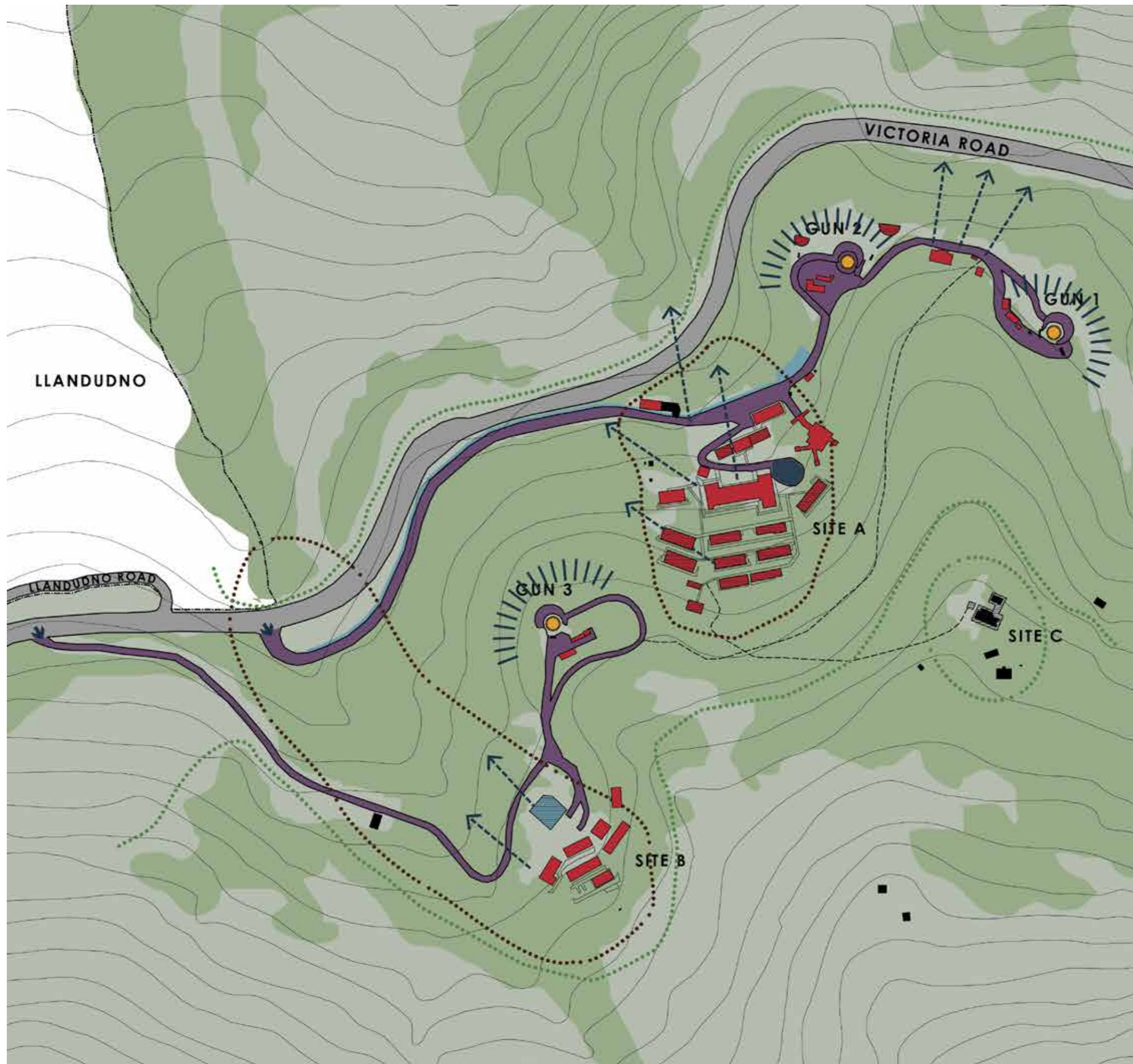
## 5.2 Archaeological and Built Form Constraints and Opportunities

Given the absence of visible archaeological material, it is the surviving guns, in the context of their emplacements and the extant buildings that are the most significant artefacts of the site. The guns are of high significance in and of themselves, but also because there are few remaining examples around the world. Of the 27 9.2 inch guns still remaining in the world, 12 of these are to be found in South Africa, and 9 of those in Cape Town (Munro, 2016). Further, the guns serve as tangible markers of South Africa's prestigious military history, its role in global events, and the continuing strategic significance of the Cape in the modern era.

In terms of the connection with the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF), the guns hold significance in the history of women's emancipation and fight for equality locally and internationally. WWII proved a watershed around the world in terms of women's roles in broader society, and these guns, as representations of the emergence of women into male-dominated roles, serve as tangible symbols of that change locally. The sense of place exhibited by the Apostle Battery is enhanced by the enclosed nature of the space, as well as the location of features in the landscape, such that the entire area is comprised of discrete locales each with their own purpose and atmosphere. This sense of place is very much generated by the purpose of the site, and no single feature encapsulates this purpose better than each of the gun emplacements; they embody the sole reason for the battery's existence, and, as such are of utmost importance in lending the site its significance.

In conclusion, the guns are significant not only in and of themselves, but in terms of what and who they represent, and in adding to the importance of the site itself. NHRA Protection. The ruins of the WWII dormitories are not protected in terms of the NHRA - they are not standing buildings older than 60 years (section 34), nor are they ruins older than 100 years (section 35). Overall Section 27 protection does however apply. Aside from the guns, these (ruin) features are the most likely areas to contain any residual cultural material. Depending on when the buildings were demolished, they could either be obscuring historic ground surface levels with artefactual material present on them, or there could be artefactual material in the demolition rubble. The vicinity of these foundations, therefore, are the most likely places to find archaeological material.

The guns themselves re identified in terms of Section 32(1)c of the NHRA as Heritage Objects and their rarity and significance suggests that they warrant formal protection as Heritage Objects. Notwithstanding this, the guns and the surrounding supporting built fabric contribute to the overall Grade II significance of the PHS and therefore should be considered as being worthy of Grade II in and of themselves. Currently, the guns are in a bad state of repair and have been subjected to stripping that has seen much of their brass and copper fittings removed, as well as graffiti that has contributed to significant rusting.



## OPPORTUNITIES

- Significant Heritage Object with cultural tourism potential
- Significant Heritage Building with rehabilitation potential
- ← Potential Narrow View
- ⋯ Potential Broad Vista
- ⋯ Removal of tree planting and rehabilitation with Indigenous Trees
- ⋯ Removal of tree planting and rehabilitation with Indigenous Fynbos
- ↘ Vehicle Access
- Potential Public Parking
- Potential Service Parking

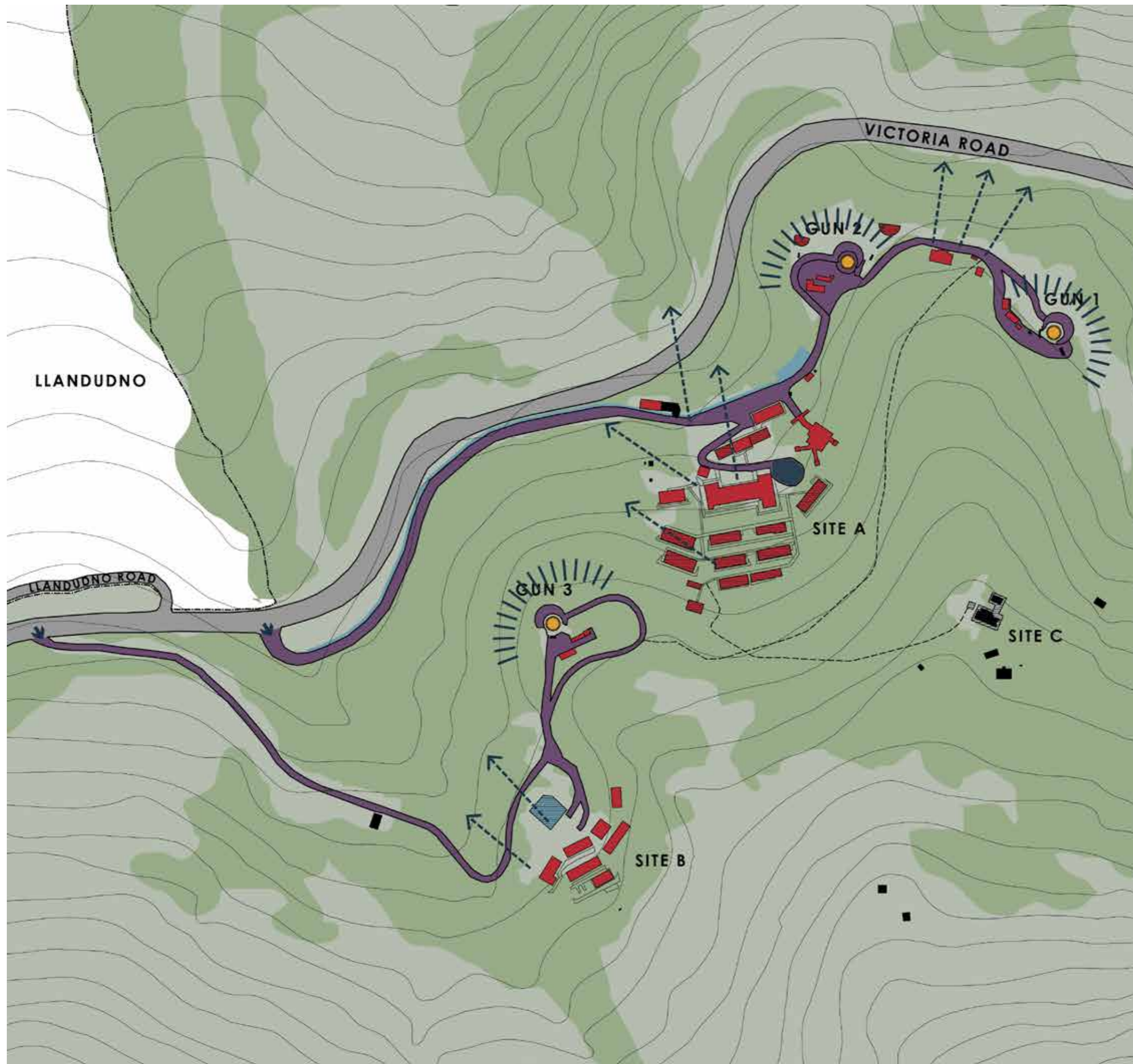
## KEY:

- TMNP (excluding Road Reserve)
- Tree Coverage
- Building
- Concrete Platform/Foundation
- Road
- Footpath

0  100 M



PROJECT: Heritage Report and Development Guidelines for the Table Mountain National Park, Apostle Battery  
DATE: June 2017



## CONSTRAINTS

- Significant Heritage Object requiring restoration and a high level of maintenance.
- Underutilised significant heritage buildings
- ← Blocked Narrow View
- ⋯ Blocked Broad Vista
- ↘ Restricted vehicle access and heavy traffic off Victoria Road
- Narrow access roads
- Limited Public Parking
- Limited Service Parking

## KEY:

- TMNP (excluding Road Reserve)
- Tree Coverage
- Building
- Concrete Platform/Foundation
- Road
- Footpath

0 100 M



PROJECT: Heritage Report and Development Guidelines for the Table Mountain National Park, Apostle Battery  
DATE: June 2017

## BURRA CHARTER (1999, AUSTRALIA ICOMOS)

The Burra Charter sets out conservation guidelines that are appropriate for this site and the local context. The corner stone of the Burra Charter is that it is of paramount importance to establish the cultural significance of a place before any policy decisions can be made. The process outlined by the Burra Charter involves understanding and defining significance.

The Burra Charter is process oriented and allows for a range of strategies to be employed, provided these are tested and can be demonstrated to not affect the cultural significance of a place. It is also very relevant here in South Africa as it specifically allows for a multi-cultural society and for cultural values of different individuals or groups.

Some Relevant Key Principles:

- Places of cultural significance should be conserved
- The aim of conservation is to retain the cultural significance of a place
- Conservation is an integral part of good management of places of cultural significance
- Places of cultural significance should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.
- Conservation is based on a respect for existing fabric, use, associations and meanings. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.
- Patina- the sense of age of a place is more often than not a part of its significance
- Values – conservation of a place should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.
- Relative degrees of cultural significance may lead to different conservation actions at a place
- A place should have a compatible use
- Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual setting and other relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
- Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the cultural significance of a place should be retained at that place
- Change may be necessary to retain cultural significance, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance.
- Maintenance is fundamental to conservation
- Significant associations between people and a place should be respected and not obscured. Opportunities for interpretation, commemoration and celebration should be investigated and implemented.

## MILITARY STRUCTURES GUIDELINES &amp; CRITERIA – HISTORIC ENGLAND GUIDELINES

## HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Structures as evocative witnesses to past conflicts

## LOCAL AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

## PERIOD

Being strongly representative of a phase or activity, or where a building contributes to understanding defence policy, or technological developments are likely to be an important claim to special interest.

## RARITY

## SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND GROUP VALUE

Military structures often do not stand alone: they form parts of ensembles, such as fortification lines, camps, barracks etc.

## SURVIVAL

The case for listing will always be stronger where the structural integrity of a building remains, with evidence of internal configuration and occasionally plant and fittings, or where it retains its contemporary setting, character and relationship to other buildings, sites and monuments. Wall art – whether sanctioned or unofficial – and graffiti are not rare in wartime buildings, but can add to their interest.

## SUSTAINABILITY

The survival of footings and plan-form, and of service roads and overall plan, can aid the legibility and coherence where such structures survive as parts of larger sites

## 7.0 GUIDELINES AND INDICATORS

### 7.1 Development Indicators and Scenarios

The site has potential for conservation alongside carefully considered and selected new uses. While these uses should ideally be directly linked to the history of the site, it is recognized that this may not be achievable from a commercial and economic sustainability perspective. In such a case, any new use must not create or impose a new identity or branding on the site and must respect and work within the natural and physical constraints and characteristics of the site.

The PHS/ Grade II status indicates that any interventions must be very carefully considered and integrated.

Despite the overall very high Grade II significance, the site contains built structures with a hierarchy of significances: The bulk of the supporting structures, identified as being of lower/ Grade IIIC significance in and of themselves, are identified as suitable for adaptive reuse and therefore any new, public, “commercial” uses should be located within the Grade IIIC core in renovated/ adapted/ rebuilt structures. However, the importance of these more ordinary spaces and buildings within the whole as supporting structures must not be lost or obscured in the adaptation.

The new adaptive uses (potentially hospitality, restaurant, accommodation, functions, training spaces, etc) should avoid imposed or contrived styling or generic resort architecture, but must carefully integrate into the existing low-key complex and military environment.

The character of the new elements and uses should support the cultural landscape (the environmental landscape and the man-made landscape) and be “neutral” without being anonymous and bland. The site overall, including the dramatic natural landscape features and mountainside with the military installations built thereon forms an important component of the cultural landscape of the Table Mountain National Park.

The nature of the layout suggests that any new built infrastructure be kept within existing areas in order to reinforce the patterns of the development.

The primary heritage resource of the site, ie the military installations sited in response to the topography, must remain the key driver and reason for utilisation of the site. This in turn means that the heritage of the site is to be fore-grounded and not become an incidental and thematic response to any commercial use of the site. This implies that the authenticity of the fabric, the spatial experience and attendant interpretation is to be skilfully handled and embedded in the concept for the adaptive reuse of the site.

### 7.2 Potential Usage Zones Identified

Refer to Map 19.

Site A represents the key area for potential intervention. This area has the potential for the most intensive use of this site and can include accommodation and restaurant usage as well as functions and seminars in a range of accommodation types. Parking is limited to along existing road areas and to a service area adjacent to the mess building.

Refer to **detailed** key plan for this area to follow

Site B is situated away from the core area and is best suited for low key accommodation and support facilities.

Site C is more isolated and therefore of less potential benefit to the commercial operator but can also be utilised.

The three gun sites and related structures represent areas for conservation and interpretation, but not for commercial usage, given the high degree of significance of the fabric and objects and due to the existence of less significance and more easily adaptable on the adjacent supporting sites. The gun sites can play an interpretive role for military history visitors and managed public viewing.

### 7.3 Potential Uses and Activities

- It is suggested that multiple, complimentary uses of the site may be beneficial in terms of overall sustainability and prospects for conservation/rehabilitation of the natural and built environment.
- Care must be taken that any (commercial) use does not override or obliterate this heritage.
- The dormitory platforms/ foundations present an opportunity to construct/ reconstruct structures that could be used for overnight accommodation. These could be lightweight or more permanent built structures.
- Low key accommodation for park visitors, tourists, trail hikers and military interest groups as well as general tourists
- Potential medium to high-end chalet/lodge type accommodation related to the restaurant with related facilities
- Environmental education and outreach
- Military history trails– this could/ should be part of a serial site linking the other installations and batteries across the peninsula, including the Lion Battery, Robben Island, Blaauwberg Hill etc. Military interest/ focus areas: sea defences in Cape Town and internationally, women in the military, development of technology etc.
- Restaurant/ function venue in the Mess Building. A full restaurant can be considered provided that the access and parking can be successfully integrated in a low key manner in the existing service parking area and along the roads.

- The generator space/ power-house could be used for functions, events, launches etc.
- Filming and hiring of spaces can be considered provided there are strict controls in place regarding the heritage objects and fabric,
- Out-door adventure activities, team building events etc could be considered appropriate to the site but would need to demonstrate that there is no negative impact on heritage.
- Potential stop on tourism bus route to allow exploration by visitors on peninsula trips who may not otherwise be aware of or visit the site.
- Any potential use must ensure that the traffic and parking limitations on site are taken into account in the proposal. Limited opportunities for additional parking exist, and are largely limited to existing roads and parking areas without creating additional parking due to the topography.
- The site requires an overall operational manager/ concessionaire to manage public access and viewing of military heritage resources.

#### 7.4 Guidelines in Terms of Appropriate Form, Scale and Material

The grading sheets indicate the suggested degree of intervention possible within each building type/ grouping. The composite heritage grading map (Map 15) indicates the relative gradings and shows that these are roughly consistent within each area, making broad guidelines for intervention within each area possible:

- The three gun sites are graded Gr. II (and also contain heritage objects of significance) and are to be conserved to the highest standards and according to best practice. The structures here are most suited to display and interpretation as part of a military heritage trail and are not suited to commercial use or adaptive reuse.
- The restoration to working condition of potentially one gun is encouraged and should be considered, but overall the arresting of decay and prevention of further damage to the guns is the primary concern.
- The ordinary service structures around Gun1 (buildings 17, 18 ,19, 20) have been graded Gr. IIIB due to their lesser intrinsic significance and are suited to reuse as service or supporting facilities – stores, offices, accommodation, conveniences etc. The footprint of these buildings is to be retained and the adaptation is to respect the utilitarian nature of the structures.
- The support building number 16 and structures around guns 1 and 2 as well as the powerhouse/ transformer house and related tunnels at Site A are graded Gr. IIIA due to the intrinsic nature of the detailing and fabric being consistent with the gun sites – the lower grading reflecting only the lesser technical significance and rarity value of the structures. These IIIA structures can be reused but must undergo minimal intervention and adaptation. The patina of the fabric is to be respected and conserved. No change to the overall form or external configuration of the buildings is to be permitted and any additions should be lightweight and reversible

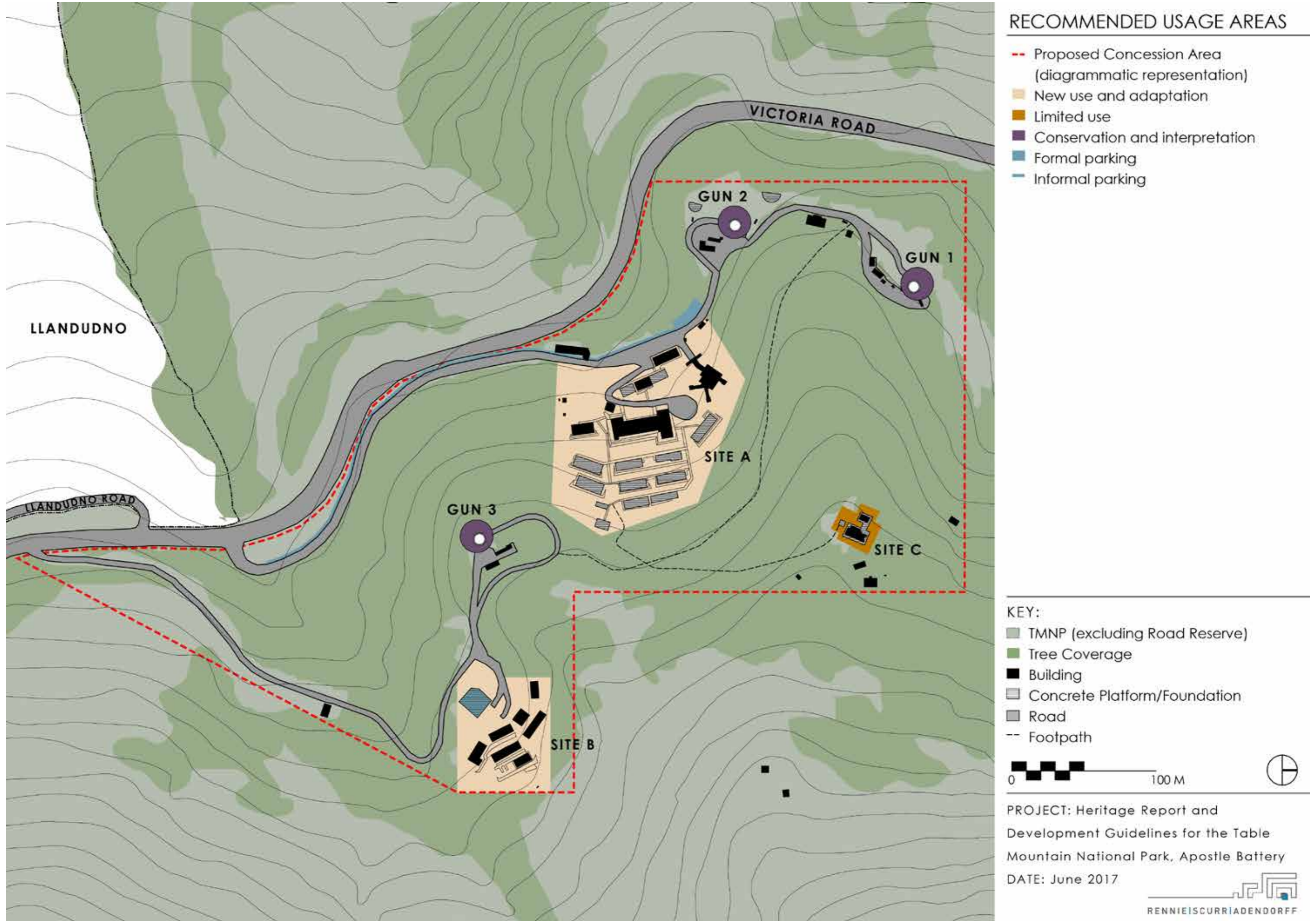
and seen as a contemporary layer in the building.

- The buildings and remnant platforms in site A and Site B (excluding the power house noted above) are seen as part of the overall site's significance are generally much more standard/ ordinary in detail and construction and have already been adapted and are consequently Graded IIIC. These buildings represent the most appropriate areas for intervention and reuse/ commercial use. Despite the lower individual significance, the buildings are an integral part of the overall site and still require sensitive intervention in terms of landscaping, form, scale, height, typology, expression etc – all of which should largely conform to the existing pattern.
- Reuse and adaptation is to remain within the footprints of these existing structures.
- The main centre-piece building (in terms of position and scale, but not significance) is the Mess Hall. This building sits on a raised plinth with modern retaining blocks and has been extensively renovated. The U-shaped building with fibre-cement/ asbestos profiled sheet roofing and has been plastered and painted on the front faces, with facebrick remaining to the rear. The U-shaped plan should be retained together with the roof form and profile. The small punctured openings should be retained, though the openings onto the covered verandah can be modified to be wider, provided the wall remains the dominant element.
- A sensitive landscape intervention to extend the outdoor terrace and at the same time mitigate the impact of the terrace wall should be considered.
- No lightweight tarpaulin or tent structures should be used on the site, as even if these are deemed removable, they have a negative visual impact and are inappropriate material and form for a site of high heritage significance.
- The colours and textures of the buildings should ensure that the buildings site quietly in the landscape and do not stand out or assert their identity.
- The officers mess platform is suited for reuse as an outdoor terrace facility with a lightweight structure, or potentially a new building on the site of the previous building if required. However, a rebuilt structure here should not be the first act, and is only suggested to be considered if the other structures on the site have been fully utilised and adapted to ensure their ongoing use. A new structure here should not attempt to recreate the earlier building and can be a modern structure, but this is to remain within the overall scale and form of a single storied domestic scale military building.
- The dormitory mess platforms on the slopes above the mess building suggest an opportunity for re-establishing visitor accommodation here. Given the sensitivity of the site and accessibility issues, lightweight construction is suggested. The new accommodation is to retain the footprint of the existing and respect the terracing and steps remaining on site. The type of structure is likely to be influenced by the level of accommodation planned, but it is suggested that this area is suited to either higher-end accommodation or simpler overnight accommodation. The form of these can be low slung tented pavilions with timber structures and areas of glazing and lightweight timber or canvas material as walling. The structures should sit lightly on the ground and are to be seen as a contemporary layer. The structures should remain in keeping with the heritage of the site and not employ a style that detracts from the military context.

## 7.5 Outline of Suggested Process

The following steps are to be undertaken:

- The final Draft of this document is to be circulated for comment to registered conservation bodies and identified interest groups. A presentation or meeting may be suggested and advisable with these groups.
- The documents are to be uploaded to SAHRIS in order to obtain comment from SAHRA.
- The comment of the City of Cape Town's Environmental and Heritage Resources Section (South Peninsula) is to be obtained.
- These comments are to be assessed and if necessary taken into account in a final version of the report submitted to HWC. HWC's endorsement of and comment on the proposed development guidelines is required.
- SANParks incorporate the above feedback/ endorsement/ recommendations into the proposal call.
- The selected concessionaire appoints a suitably qualified professional team to prepare the necessary Section 27 application and process similar to that outlined above, but including wider stakeholder engagement as deemed necessary.



## 8.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Archaeological

- No earthworks be undertaken in the vicinity of the demolished women's dormitories without archaeological monitoring.
- No earthworks be undertaken on cut and filled embankments without archaeological monitoring.
- The guns should remain in situ, and a Conservation Management Plan be drafted for the guns, following a detailed condition assessment by an appropriately experienced expert.
- The Management Authority (SANParks) must ensure the ongoing conservation and preservation of the guns.
- The guns be put forward to SAHRA for protection as Declared Heritage Objects in terms of Section 32(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999).

### Landscape

- The recommendation of the overall replanting and rehabilitation strategy for the site is to rehabilitate the site to its natural condition over time, while retaining the historic association of screening vegetation with prominent infrastructure at the site.
- Initially, this phase should involve the phased removal of invasive trees from the eastern periphery of the site and the systematic rehabilitation of the area to reclaim it for the indigenous Fynbos. The intention would be to progressively reveal portions of the site to begin to sensitize receptors and create awareness of the existence of historic fabric at the site as they become visible over time. This can be done for example at the radar station, by revealing smaller scale infrastructure associated with the site to create visual interest. Over time, the majority of the site can then be reclaimed for indigenous vegetation. Commence with clearing the younger weaker trees growing between the original grown trees.
- To retain the vegetative screening provided to larger scale infrastructure at the Site A and B Barracks, the sheltered valleys can be rehabilitated with indigenous tree species. These areas would be more suited to tree growth and replanting would provide the dual purpose of screening larger infrastructure from view, while retaining the historical character of the site.
- Broad vistas from the gun emplacements should be revealed by trimming trees that are currently obscuring views from the guns towards the ocean, thereby emphasizing the historical significance of these vistas. Narrow vistas can be revealed in places to create a striking contrast between the vegetated tree canopy and the ocean beyond. These can be created by trimming rectangular 'cut-outs' into existing dense growth, thereby revealing the historic connection of the site to the ocean in places, while still retaining screening and allowing glimpses towards the site from Victoria Road.

### Built Environment

- Any usage or lease agreement must enable and ensure the conservation, interpretation, integration and appreciation of the military history and structures on the site as a primary goal and outcome.
- Adaptive use of the site is encouraged but is to be limited to the areas identified.
- The physical characteristics and limited accessibility into the site suggests a low carrying capacity in terms of buses and car parking etc. While some additional access and parking areas are suggested, any development proposal must be tested against traffic impact on the site.
- The site should be managed and developed as as an integral part of a Cape Peninsula Military History Trail including the Castle, Block Houses, Lion Battery, Robben Island, Fort Wynyard, Constantia Nek, Hout Bay East and West Forts and Simon's Town covering the period from the mid 17th century to 1945.
- The rarity of the guns indicates that these must be conserved, and with a view to reinstatement of at least one large working gun.
- Detailed condition assessments and conservation/restoration and maintenance strategies are to be developed for the guns and surrounding fabric (identified as Grade II) and this is to be undertaken by suitably skilled experts in the field and according to best international practice.
- This assessment must be included in overall management guidelines (in the form of a Conservation Management Plan) for the Apostle Battery site as a whole. The compilation and implementation of this CMP should form part of a long term lease application/ concession opportunity for the overall site, or identified component of the site.
- The component gradings identified suggest/ indicate the level of adaptation or conservation required or possible in each case. The core area (Map 13) around the mess and the dormitory platforms are identified as suitable areas for adaptive reuse and more intensive use on site. Interventions here could either be low impact or possibly more extensive (potentially even involving rebuilding) provided that the footprint, scale, form and character of the spaces and buildings in relation to the whole is respected and maintained.

The consultant team recommends that the findings of this report be accepted and that the indicative development guidelines and conclusions be endorsed to allow the next stage of detailed planning to proceed.

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## **ANNEXURES**

### **TABLE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK**

#### **APOSTLE BATTERY HERITAGE REPORT & DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES**

COMPILED IN TERMS OF SECTION 27 OF THE NHRA (1999) FOR  
Erven 1432-RE and CA 902-1, The apostle Battery, Victoria Avenue, Llandudno.

DRAFT V.3

June 2017

Prepared by Rennie Scurr Adendorff, CTS and Square One



for



Table Mountain National Park

Figure 1. SG Diagram, 1948

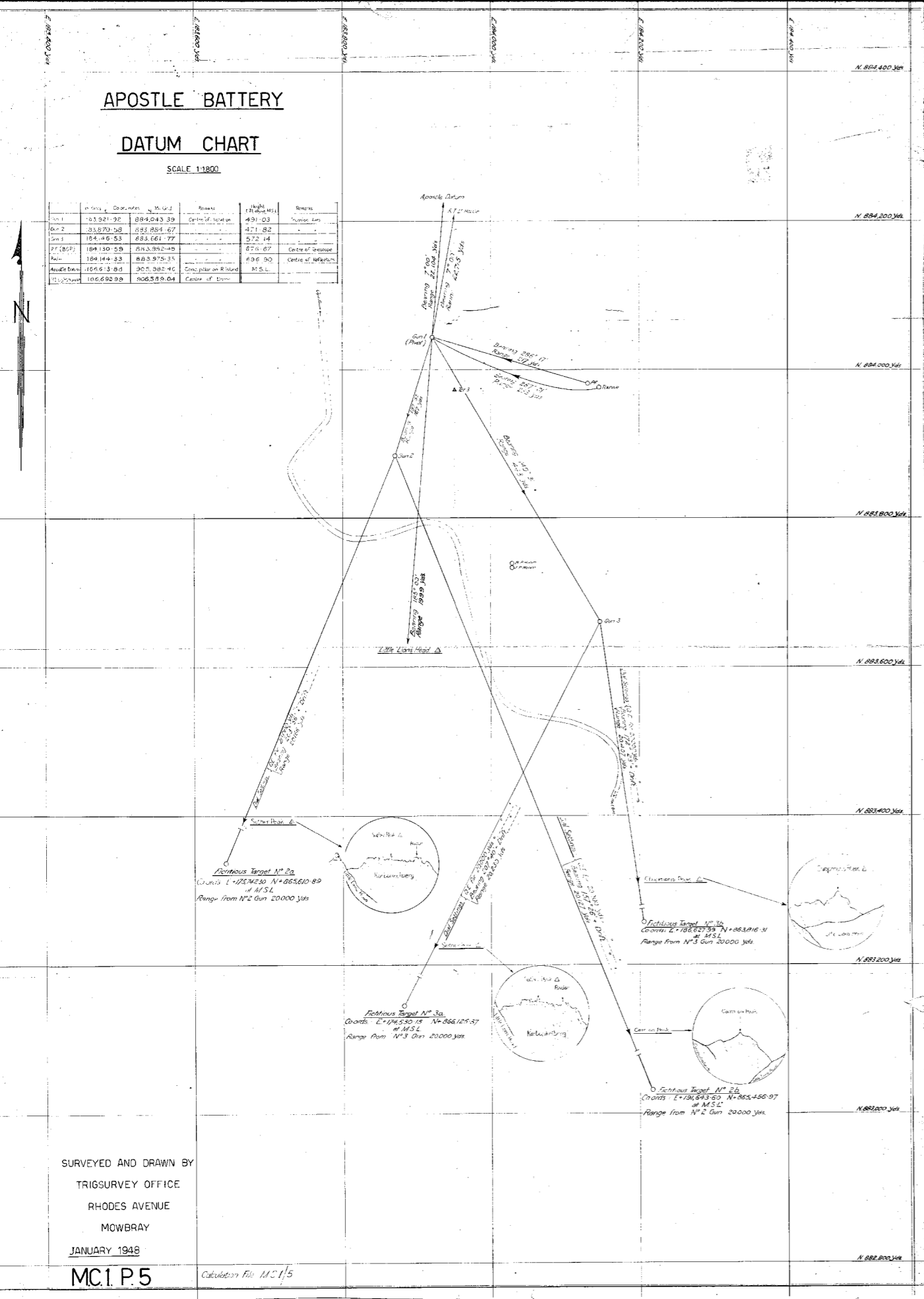
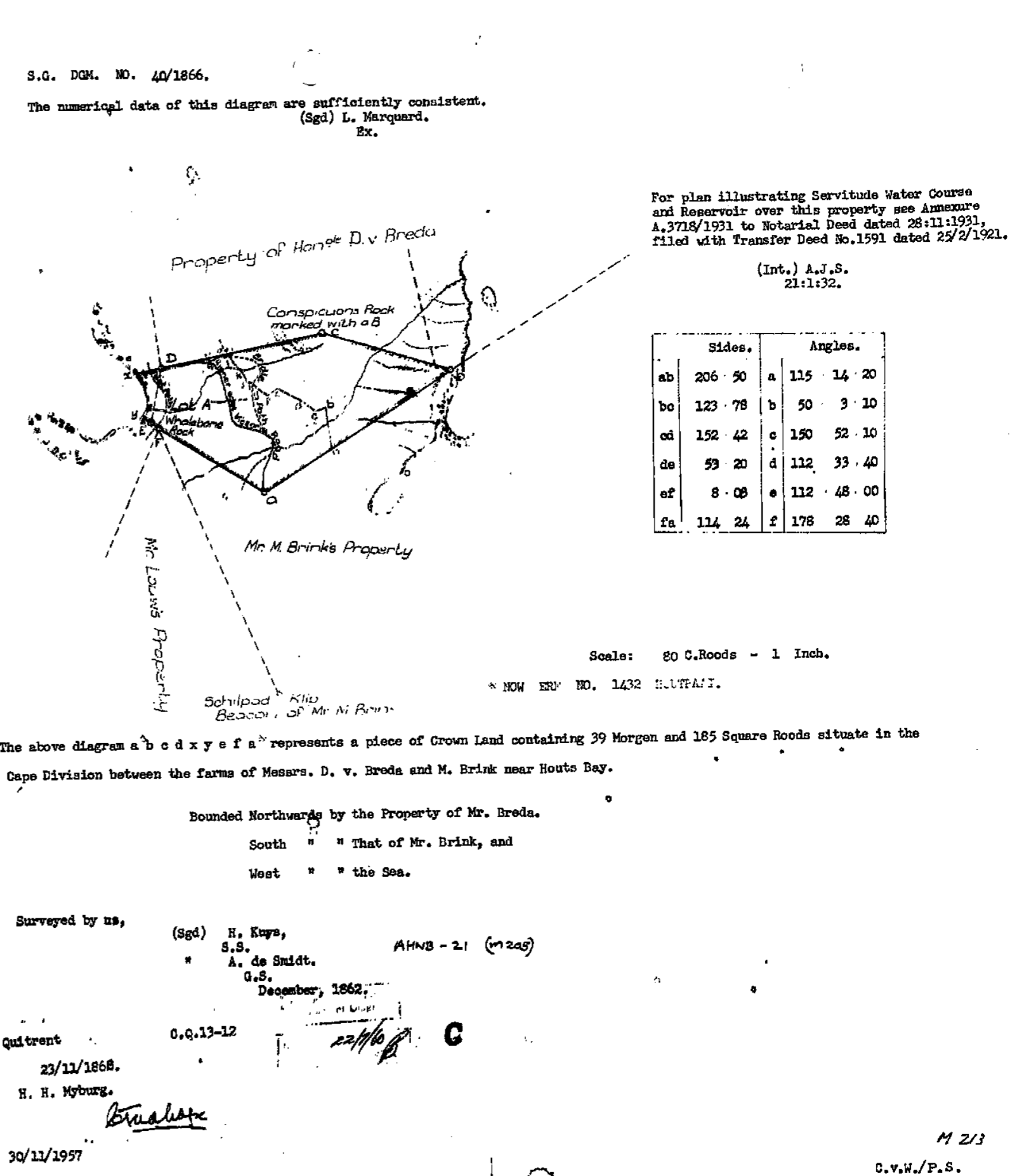


Figure 2. SG Diagram, 1957









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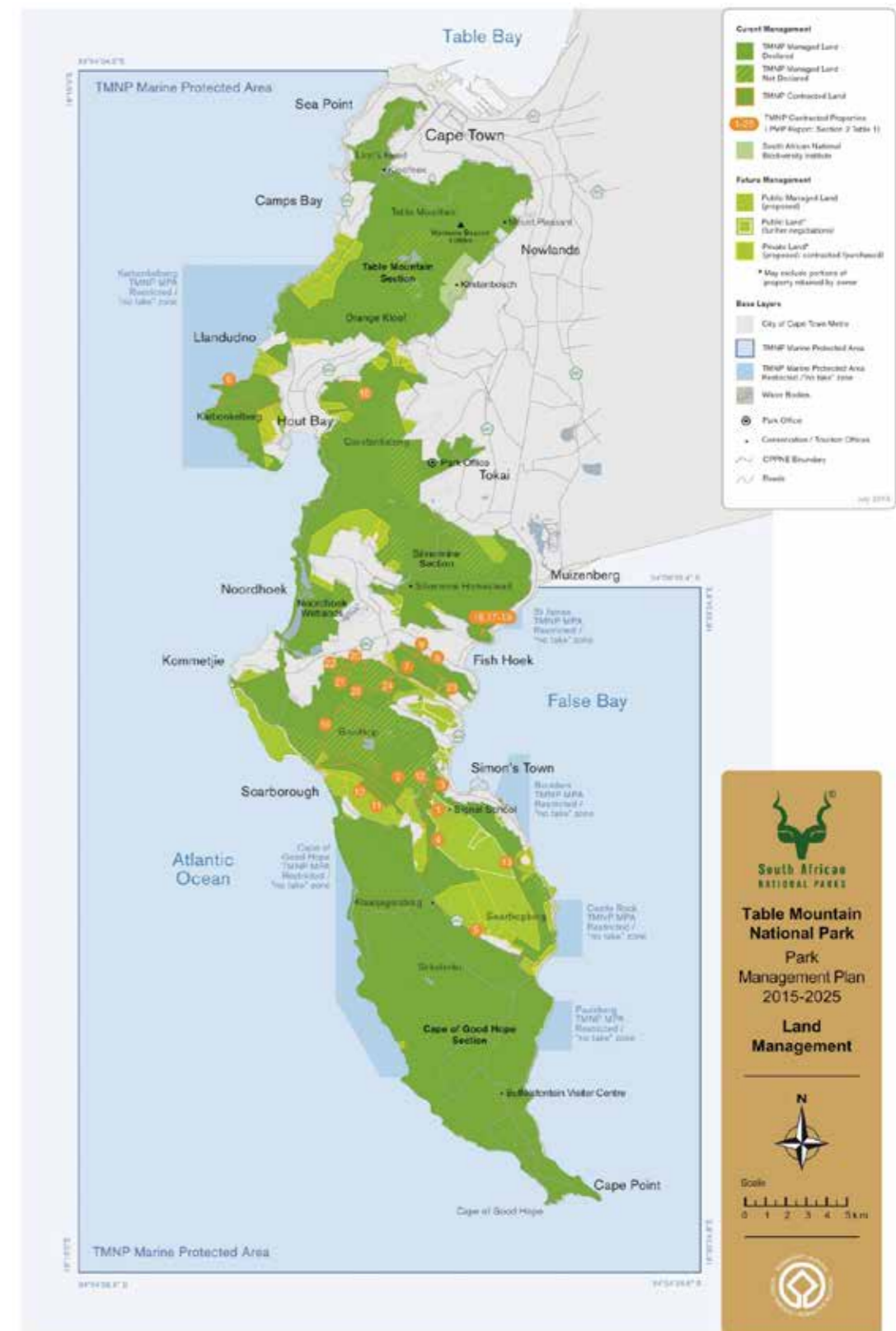
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- MAP 9: Current tourism infrastructure.** Tourism sites within the Park.
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Map 1: Regional Map



Map 2: Physical features map



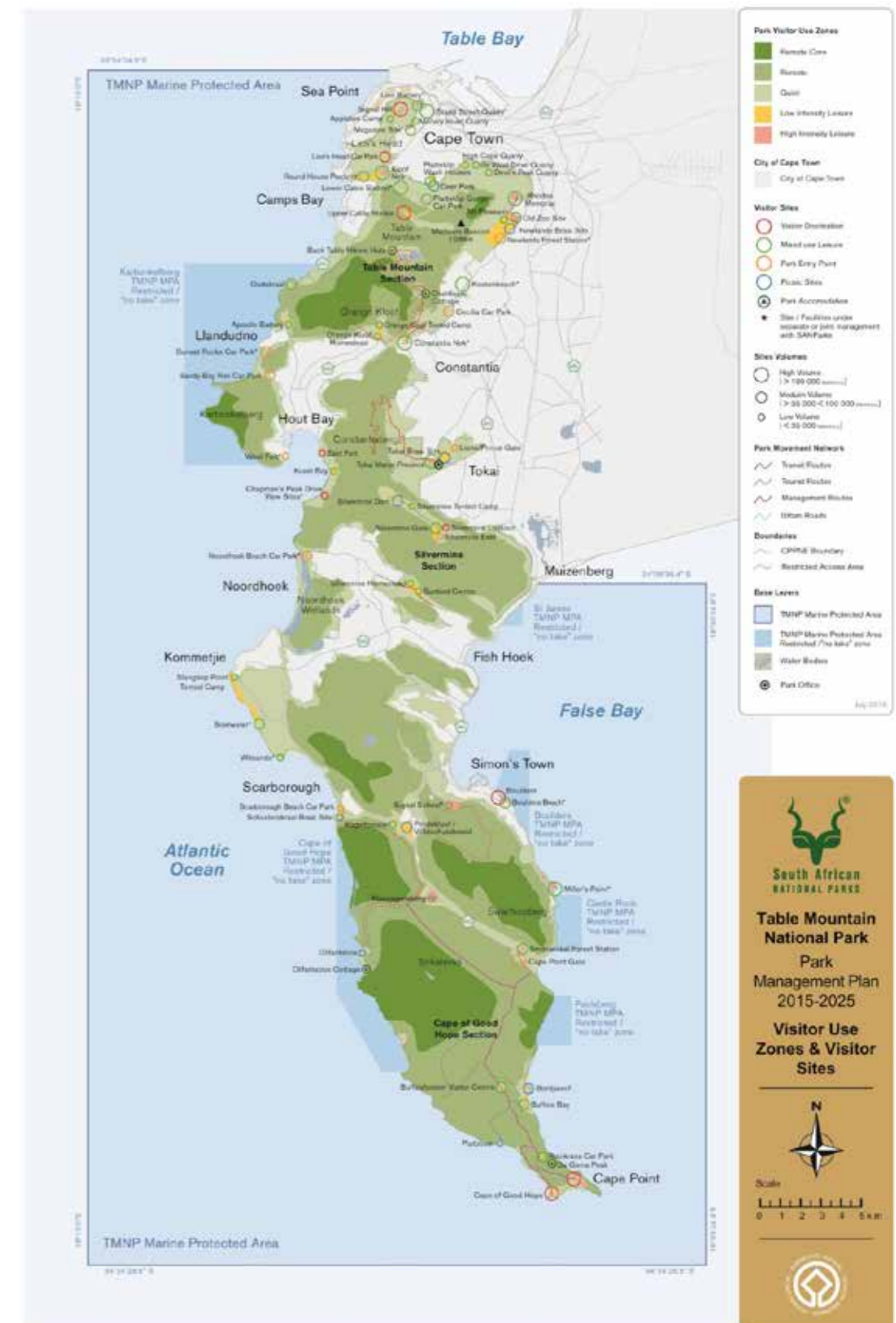
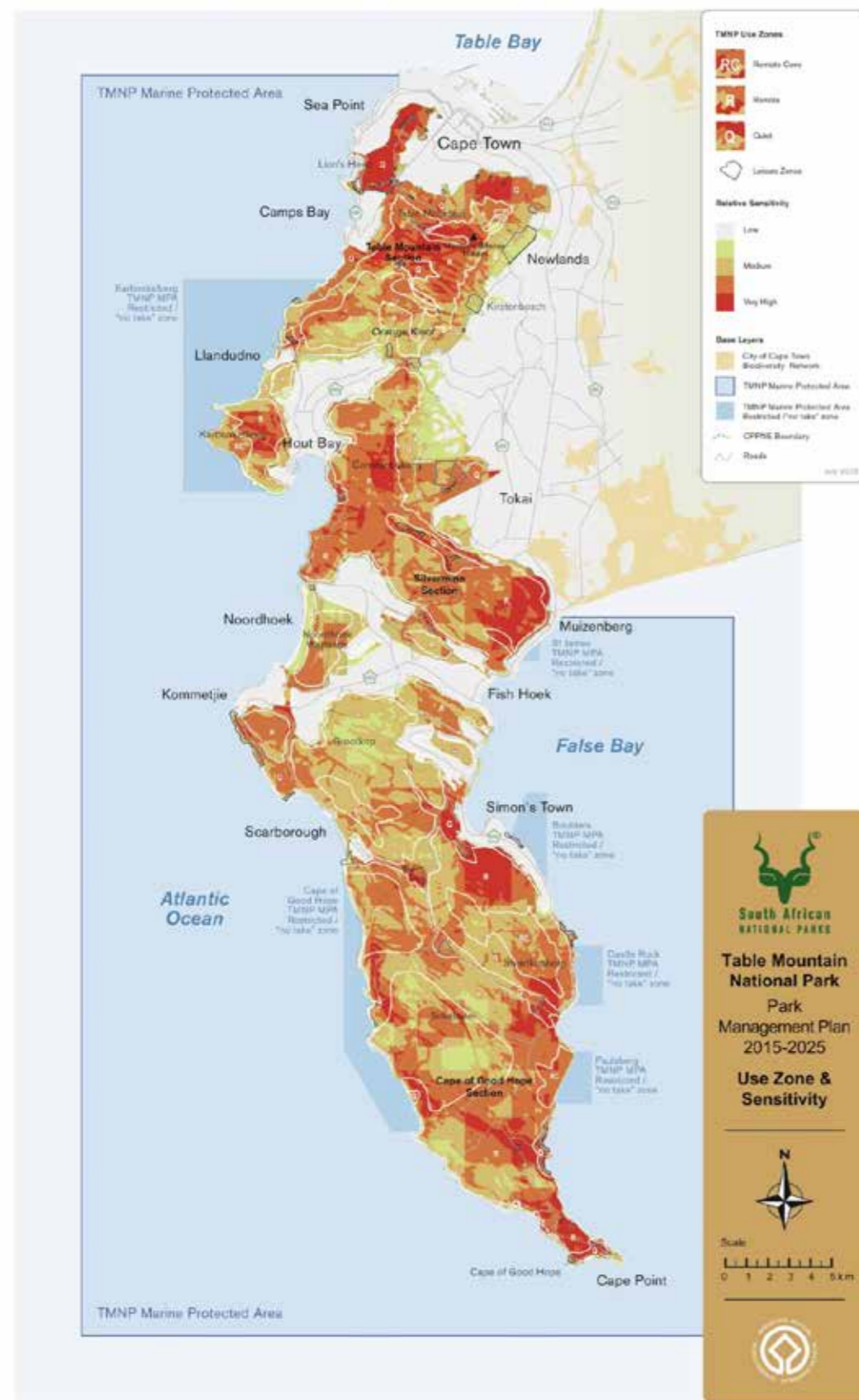
Map 3: Land Management and Park Consolidation



Map 4 World Heritage Site Status



Map 5: Park Vegetation



Map 6: Park Sensitivity and Use Zones

Map 7: Visitor Use Zones and Visitor Sites



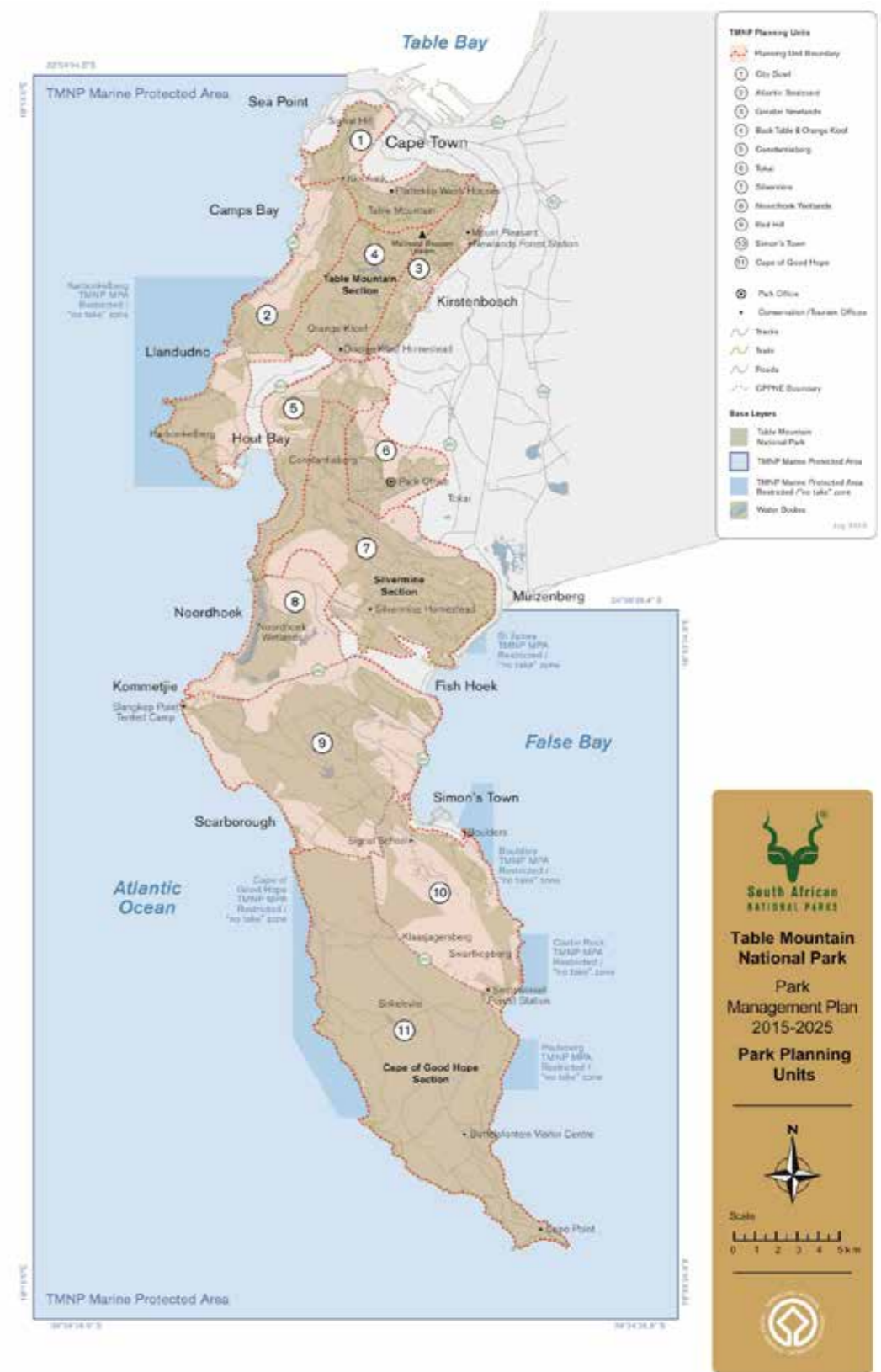
Map 8: Visitor Site Proposals



Map 9: Current tourism infrastructure

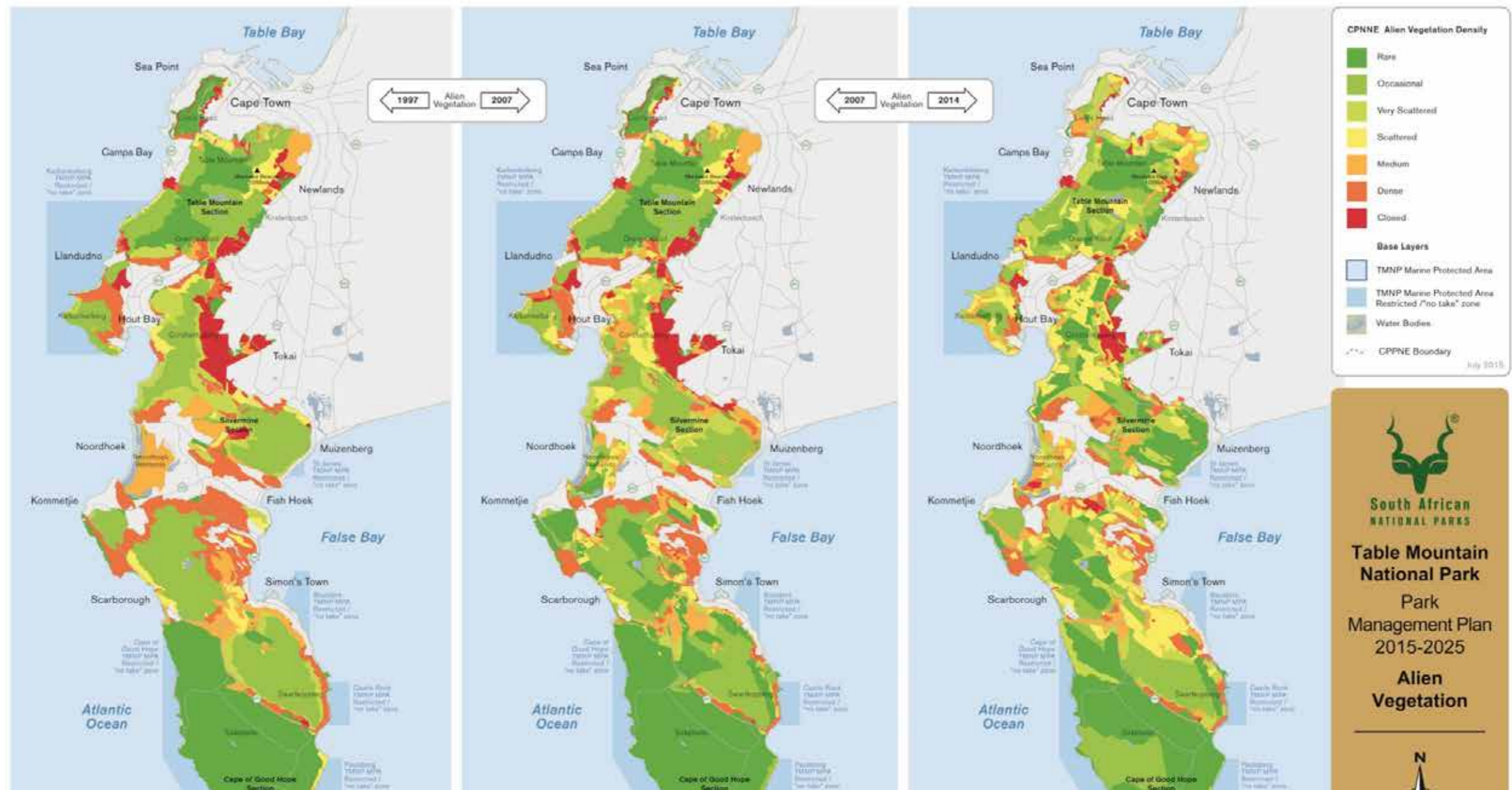


Map 10: Park operational infrastructure



Map 11: Park Planning Units.

Map 12: Alien Vegetation



SPECIALIST ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

In terms of Section 27 of the NHRA to inform the  
GUIDELINES AND INDICATORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE APOSTLE BATTERY

Prepared by CTS Heritage



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For  
Rennie Scurr Adendorff Architects  
SANParks

April 2017



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Apostle Battery falls within the declared Provincial Heritage Site of the Table Mountain National Park (TMNP). The Battery contributes to this heritage resource's significance as an important cultural layer in addition to the botanical and monumental significance of the park. Further to its formal protection as a Provincial Heritage Site, the TMNP has been identified as a Grade I heritage resource by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

Historical maps indicate that this site was first developed in the 1940's as a strategic defence site for Cape Town, making it approximately 70 years old. While the bulk of the heritage significance of this site lies with its WWII structural heritage, as well as its dramatic viewsheds and botanical significance, archaeological resources that might be uncovered at the site could provide insight into the lives of the people that have utilised the site in the past. Any material cultural remains will contribute to the story of the battery.

During a site visit on 1 February 2017, an archaeologist conducted a survey of the site, recording historical structures and features, by means of digital photographs and GPS, to assess their sensitivity in anticipation of development opportunities. Particular attention was paid to the location and condition of the WWII weaponry, which was recorded, described, and assigned heritage significance. It is recommended that a management plan for its ongoing maintenance is developed; this will require liaison with the SAHRA Heritage Objects Unit. The demolished structures were also investigated to establish the possible presence of buried historical surfaces, or material culture included in and/or protected by the rubble.

Based on the research and site visit conducted, it is recommended that:

1. No earthworks be undertaken in the vicinity of the demolished women's dormitories without archaeological monitoring;
2. No earthworks be undertaken on cut and filled embankments without archaeological monitoring;
3. The guns should remain *in situ*, and a Conservation Management Plan be drafted for the guns, following a full condition assessment by an appropriately experienced expert;
4. The Management Authority (SANParks) must ensure the ongoing conservation and preservation of the guns;
5. The guns be put forward to SAHRA for protection as Declared Heritage Objects in terms of Section 32(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999).

This report serves as Guidelines and Indicators for possible future development proposals. It is not intended to satisfy the requirements of a permit in terms of s 27(18) of the NHRA, but rather will inform a permit application to be submitted in the future.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background Information on Project

CTS Heritage has been requested by SANParks to provide archaeological guidelines and indicators to advise possible future uses of the site. Although no development is planned currently, SANParks has recognised the development potential of the site, as well as the heritage significance of its WWII features. This document will provide SANParks with archaeological parameters to assist them in considering development options such that they can arrive at sensitive and appropriate outcomes.



Figure 1: Satellite image indicating the location of the site on the Cape Atlantic coast

### 1.2 Description of Property and affected Environment

The site of the Apostile Battery extends over four erven: portion 1 of Cape Farm 902 (59,3921 ha), erf 1432 Houtbay (20,87328 ha), erf 1434 Houtbay (36,50295 ha), and erf 1430 Houtbay (14,20082 ha). HB 1430 was proclaimed as a National Park on 29 May 1998, in terms of section 2B(1)(b) of the National Parks Act, and was previously administered by the South Peninsula Municipality. The remaining three were proclaimed as National Park on 30 April 1999, in terms of section 2A(1)(a) of the National Parks Act, and were previously administered by the National Department of Public Works.



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The study area is located on the southern limit of the Twelve Apostles Mountains, within the boundaries of the Table Mountain National Park, and within the boundaries of the declared Provincial Heritage Site. The site lies above Llandudno, just off the Victoria Road scenic route between Cape Town and the popular tourist destinations of Hout Bay, Cape Point and Chapman's Peak Drive.

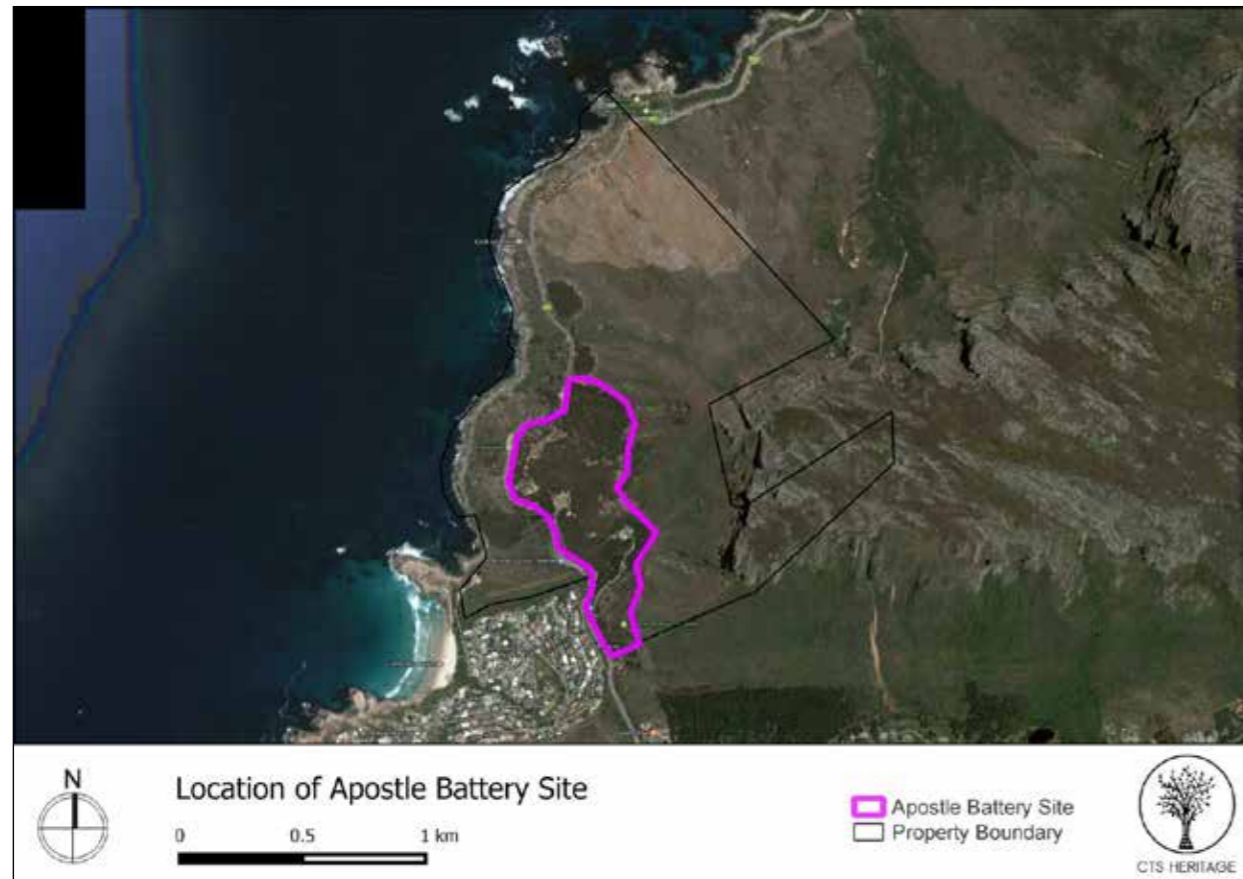


Figure 2: Aerial Image of Apostle Battery site

The study area consists of Site A and Site B, adjacent areas within an existing perimeter fence, and comprises historic buildings, gun batteries and platforms, under dense stands of gum trees.

Most of the surrounding land is in public ownership, and is largely within protected, natural areas, which are zoned in terms of the TMNP Park Management Plan Conservation Development Framework. To the southwest, across Victoria Road, the site is bounded by the single residential area of Llandudno. The study area is, thus, in an area of outstanding natural beauty, and adjacent to a scenic route frequented by large numbers of local and international tourists.

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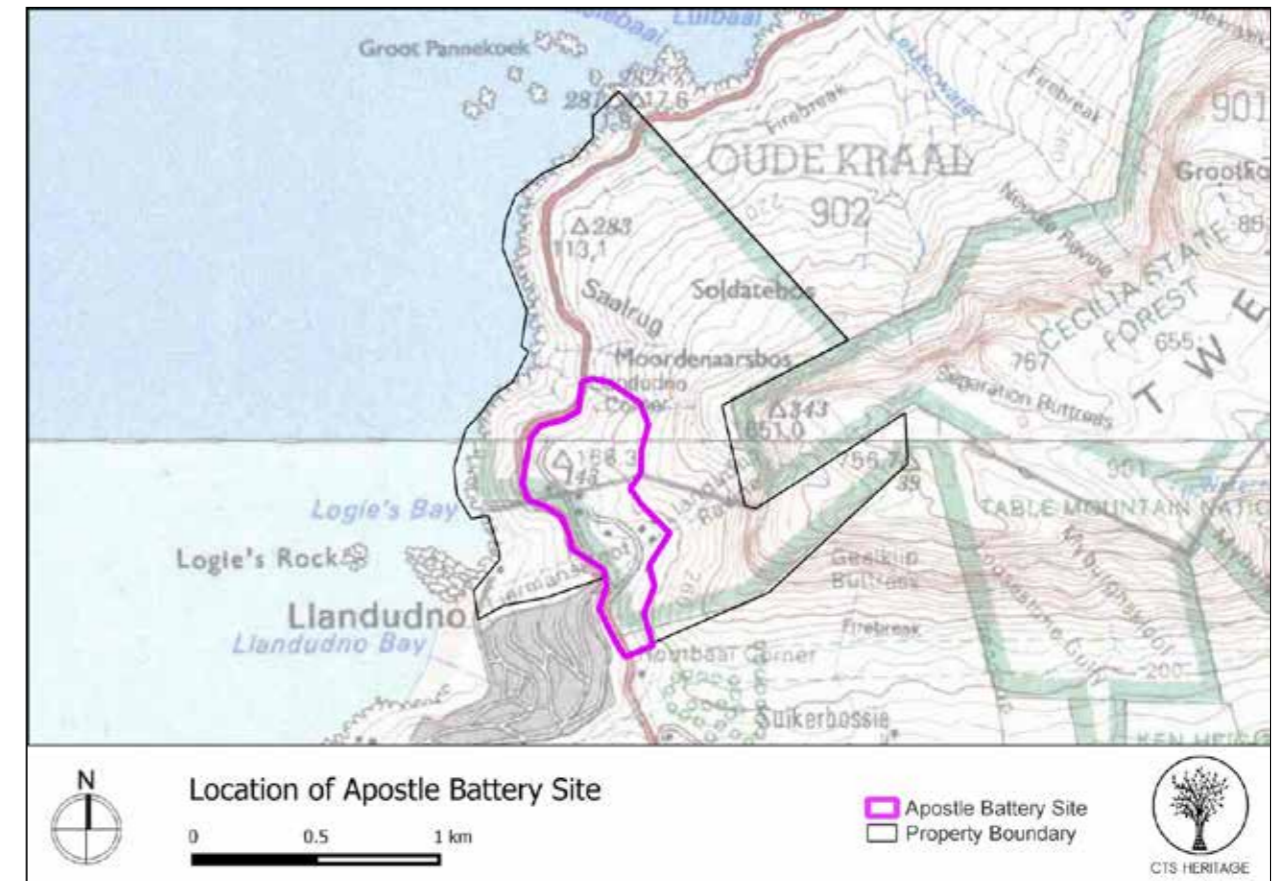


Figure 3: Extract from 1:50 000 Topographical Map indicating the study area

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Figure 4: Aerial image of Provincial Heritage Site boundary, showing location of Apostle Battery

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Scope of Work

The Apostle Battery falls within the Table Mountain National Park (TMNP) Provincial Heritage Site, and has also been identified as a Grade I heritage resource by SAHRA. This grading requires that SAHRA is consulted for comment on any permit applications that might arise from possible future development activities on site, although, in terms of the agreement between SAHRA and Heritage Western Cape (HWC), HWC remains the permitting authority. The TMNP further forms part of the Cape Floristic Region World Heritage Site. As such, in addition to the requirements of section 27 of the NHRA, which regulate the management of the PHS, the requirements of the WHCCA and the Protected Areas Act (2003), as set out in the Park Management Plan Conservation Development Framework, must be adhered to regarding any proposed development.

This document provides details regarding the location and sensitivities of extant material cultural remains, with particular focus on the three MK XIX breech loading artillery guns, in anticipation of development opportunities.



Archaeological Guidelines and Indicators are provided for development proposals at the site, for endorsement by HWC. This project is not intended to satisfy the requirements of a permit in terms of s 27(18) of the NHRA, but rather will inform a permit application to be submitted in the future.

### 2.2 Summary of steps followed

- The landowners and tenant were contacted for access to the property
- The site was visited on 1 February 2017 by one archaeologist
- The site was traversed on foot, and any extant archaeological resources were recorded using a digital camera and a Garmin GPS
- The structures and military installations were photographed and described
- The archaeological heritage resources that form part of the study area were assessed for their significance
- Guidelines and indicators were developed to mitigate impacts to significant archaeological heritage

## 3. HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF THE SITE AND CONTEXT

(The historical site development information is based on the 2000 Cape Peninsula National Parks *Apostle Battery Conservation Development Framework: Phase 1 Background Report*.)

### 3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

The study area comprises parts of two historic farm grants, Oudekraal, a Quitrent Grant made to Michiel van Breda in 1836, and Victor's Kloof, granted to Johannes Brink in 1826 (CPNP, 2000). The site, however, remained undeveloped until the outbreak of World War II, when the area was identified as an appropriate location to site a defensive battery to defend Cape Town from possible attack from off the Atlantic coastline. The Battery was only operational during the five years of the War, and then not constantly, and none of the guns were ever fired as defensive measures.

#### 3.1.1 Military History

The Apostle Battery was built as one of a string of similar structures that was constructed as, or adapted for defence of the Cape from attack by sea during WWII. The defensive line extended from Saldanha in the north to Betty's Bay in the east, and comprised a combination of gun batteries and radar stations (Figure 5). A concentration of these features was clustered in and around Cape Town (Figure 6).

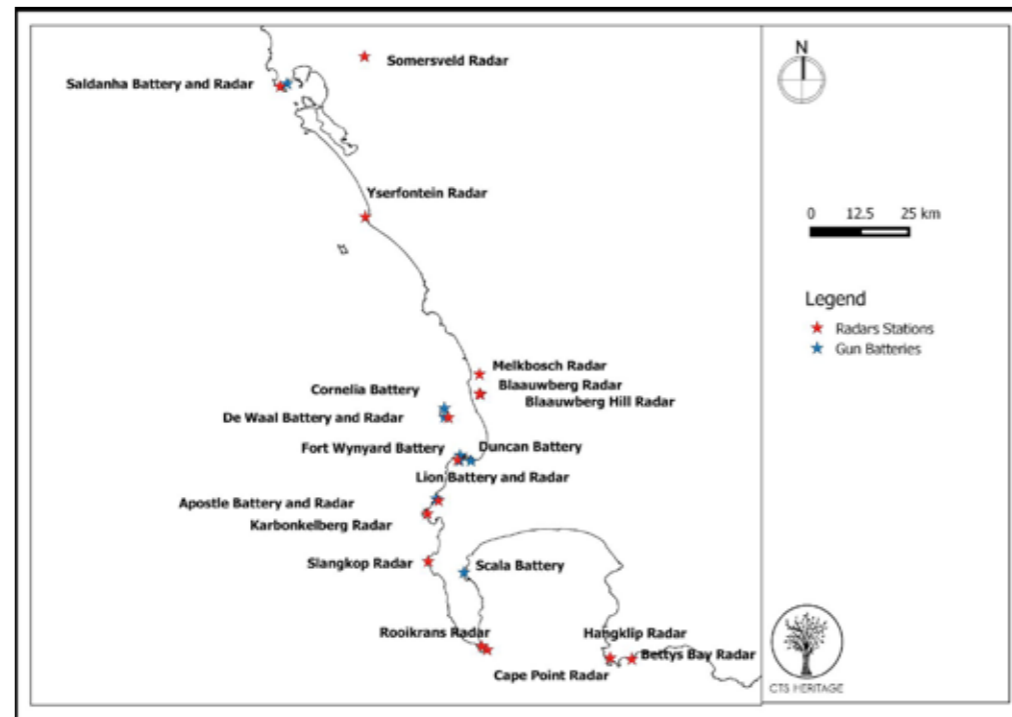


Figure 5: Radar and Battery installations around the Western Cape

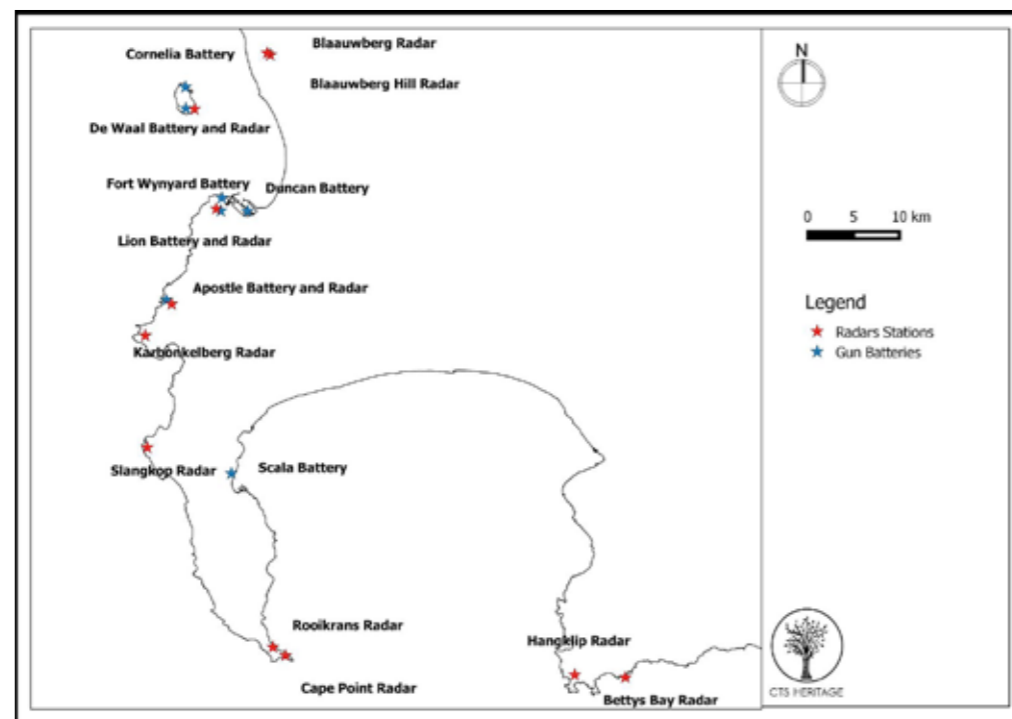


Figure 6: Radar and Battery installations around Cape Town

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Construction of the earliest features of Apostle Battery began in November 1939, with the erection of some of the buildings, including sleeping quarters, and two of the 9.2-inch gun emplacements. From October 1940, the site was manned, and, until 4 December, coast and anti-aircraft training for recruits was conducted at the battery. From December, the personnel were transferred to the Docks Battery, the training centre stopped functioning, and the battery fell to the management of the Care and Maintenance division.

In 1941, the battery was remanned, and new guns were installed, after the Government of the Union of South Africa acquired erven 1434, 1432 and portion 1 of 902. Two 6-inch MK XIX field guns were mounted as counter bombardment measures, and in August of 1942, a 9.2-inch MK field gun was moved to the battery from Lion Battery. In October 1943, the installation of a 9.2-inch MK X (No. 2 gun) rendered the 6-inch guns obsolete, and they were removed.

By December 1943, all guns were managed by Care and Maintenance, and the Battery was unmanned and no longer operational. In January 1944, Fortress instruments were installed at the Battery, although these were never used. The Lion Battery gun was replaced with another 9.2-inch gun in late 1944, but the battery was closed on 17 December 1944, and care of the site fell to the Care and Maintenance division. A final, third MK gun was installed higher up the slopes in 1945, after the British Ports Defence Committee resolved that 9.2-inch and 6-inch batteries should have at least three guns.

According to the SAHRA Heritage Objects Unit (Isaacs, R. pers. Comm. 2017), the extant Battery guns were alienated by the SANDF and transferred to the ownership of the SAPS; they are now formally owned by the National Department of Public Works under the management of SANParks as part of the TMNP. The guns are identified in terms of Section 32(1)c of the NHRA as Heritage Objects. These three guns are some of the last remaining extant MK XIX breech loading artillery guns in the world, and are therefore sufficiently significant that they warrant formal protection as Declared Heritage Objects, particularly as all are currently in a state of considerable disrepair, and are subject to vandalism and theft of parts for scrap. In order to secure their protection, the guns will need to be subject to a formal assessment process through the SAHRA Heritage Objects Unit.

A significant feature of the military history of the site is the involvement of the Women's Auxiliary Army Services (WAAS) with training there. Artillery Specialists WAAS arrived at Apostle Battery in September 1942, after receiving training at Simonstown. They were initially trained as range-takers for the gun batteries, and despite initial skepticism at their ability to do the work, their training later expanded to include signalling, close defence work, searchlight operation and radar. Women were on site until late September 1945, by which time all had been moved to other units, or had left the service. The women's barracks were demolished after a mountain fire, and the demolished foundations remain visible.

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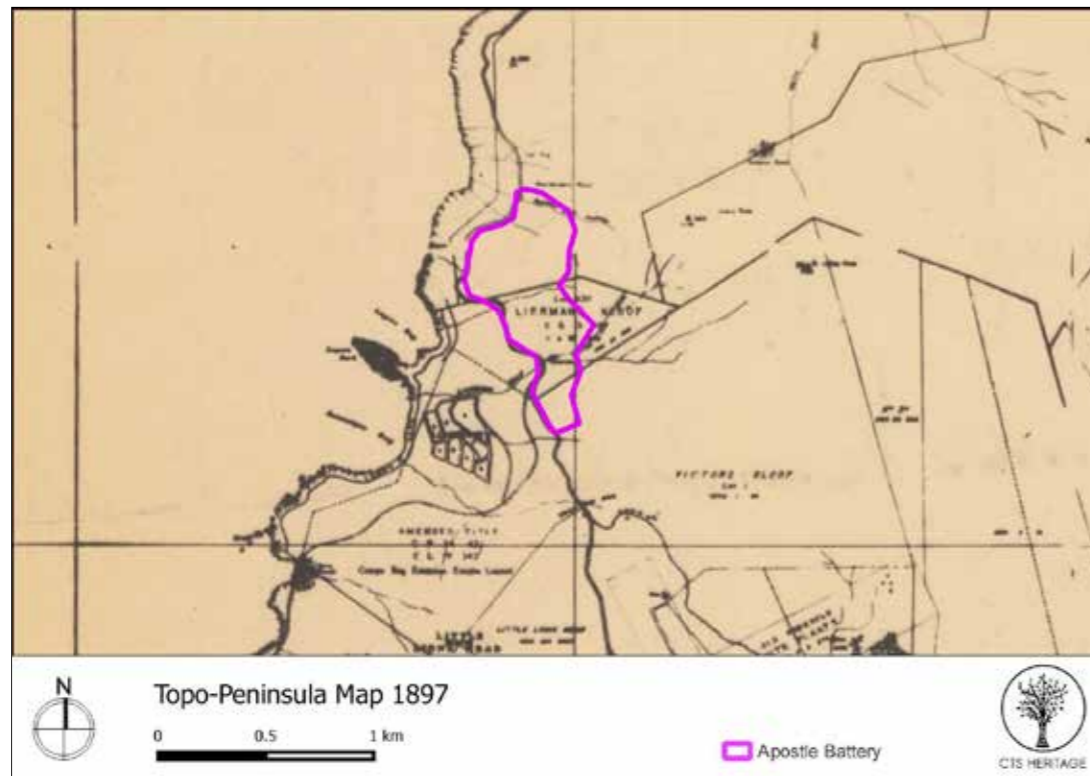


Figure 7: Extract from the Topo-Peninsula Map of Cape Town indicating the study area (1897)



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A renovated cottage is located at Site B's entrance. The remaining buildings of Site B, bungalows and toilets, are all renovated and in good condition. The Number 3-gun battery and ammunition room, which lie between the Site A and B dormitories, are unused and in poor condition.

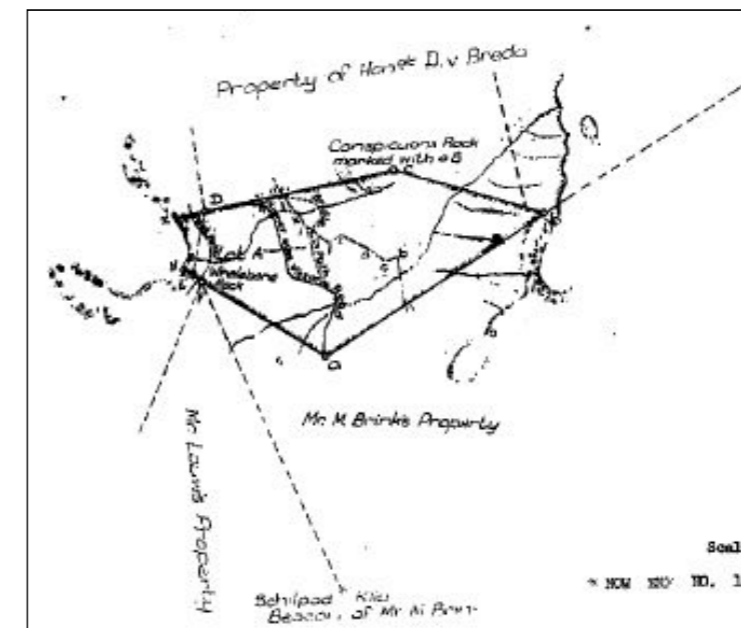


Figure 8: Extract from SG Diagram No. 40/1866 indicating the original alignment of Victoria Road and "Bridle Path"

### 3.1.2 Built Environment

The buildings, all constructed between 1939 and 1945, are located at either Site A or Site B. Buildings at Site A, which are screened from view by the stands of mature gum trees, include the Guardroom at the entrance to the site, as well as the Workshop, the Quartermaster Sergeant's Room and the foundations of the Orderly Room and MI Room. Further up the slope is the Other Ranks' Mess and the Officers' Mess, while behind these are the foundations of the nine dormitories - the sleeping quarters of the WAAS. Along the road that runs through Site A, from right to left, is the entrance to the Powerhouse and its ventilators, which leads to a large underground room. These buildings were all renovated, and repurposed as accommodation by the South African Police Service, and are currently well maintained.

Beyond this cluster of buildings lies the Number 2-gun emplacements, comprising the 9-inch gun battery and two 6-inch MK XIX gun emplacements, with their associated buildings. The battery has been repeatedly vandalised, but remains in reasonable condition. The Number 1-gun emplacement, the oldest of the three 9.2-inch gun emplacements in the Battery, is higher up the hill, on the 180m contour, and lies opposite the Command Post. This building is currently serving as the base of a Vodacom tower. Further still up the slope, between the 185m and 225m contours, is the battery turret radio room, the generator room, a storeroom, all unused and in a poor state of repair, as well as a reservoir that remains in use.

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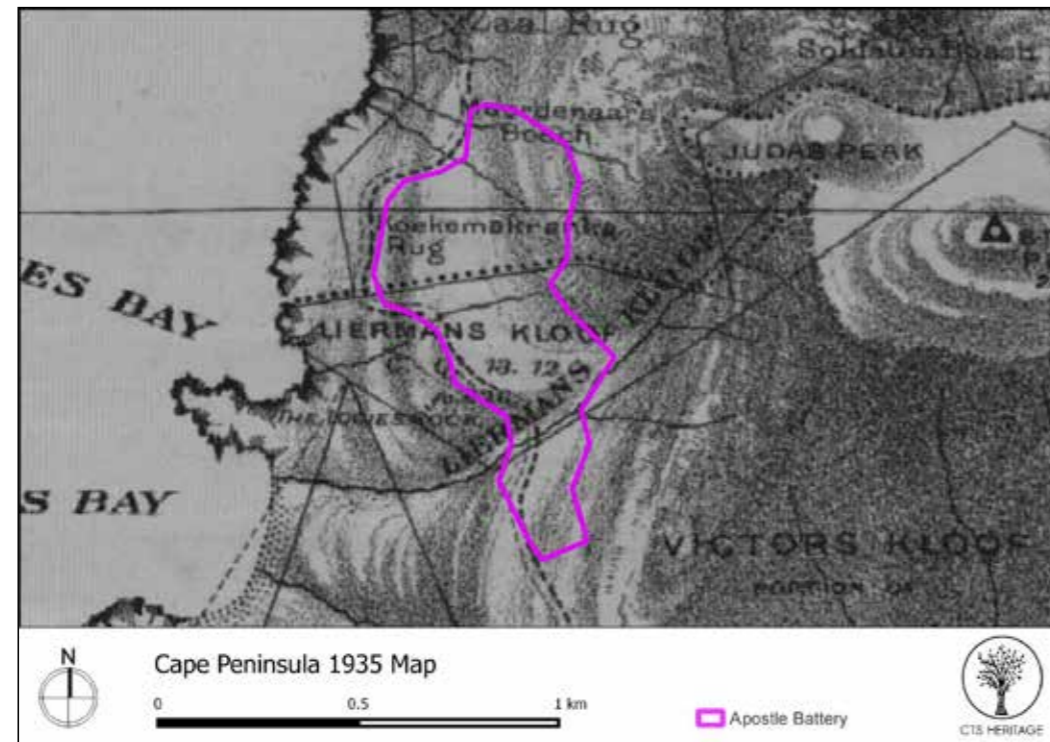


Figure 9: Extract from the Cape Peninsula Map indicating the study area (1935)

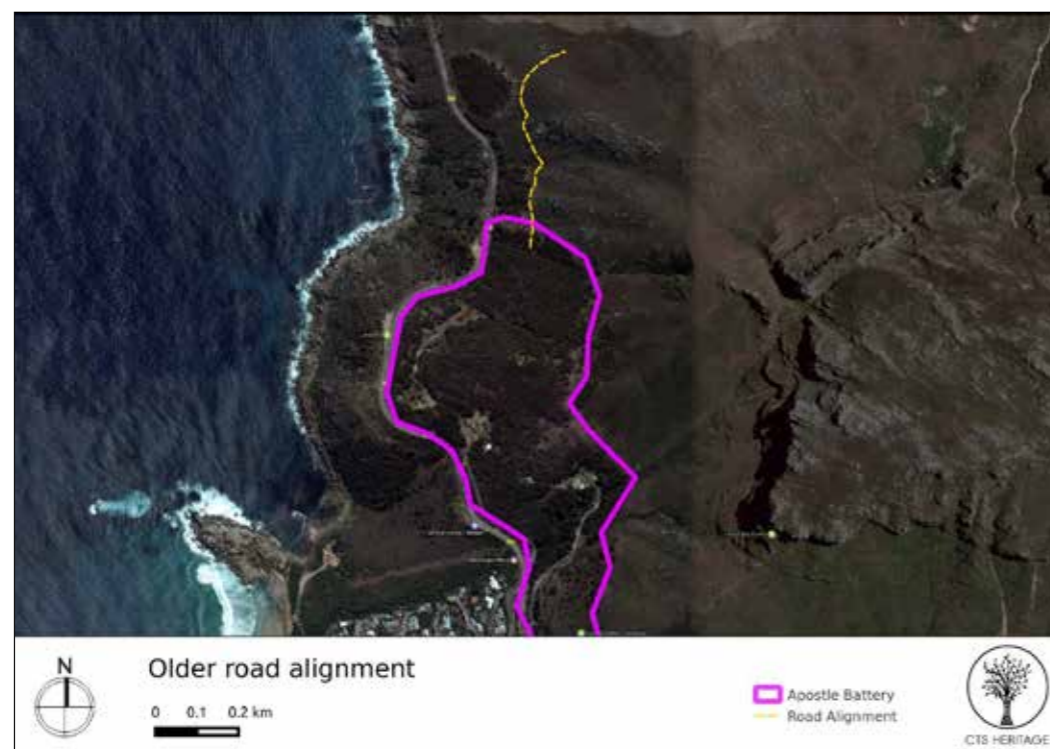


Figure 10: Aerial image indicating the alignment of the older road

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A matter of possible interest is the historical alignment of Victoria Road. While conducting a site visit, a possible older road alignment was identified by Mr Rennie (Figure 10) who indicated that this older road may be the remnants of an earlier alignment of Victoria Road. It is not entirely clear, but a SG Diagram of the study area (1866) indicates a bridle path (Figure 8) across the site that seems to align with the road identified by Mr Rennie. Other maps seem to indicate an early alignment for Victoria Road (viz Figures 7 and 9) that correlates well with the existing Victoria Road. Unfortunately, the resolution of the historic maps mean that it is very difficult to determine whether or not the alignment of Victoria Road has changed over time. While it seems unlikely that the main thoroughfare from Cape Town to Hout Bay would have changed very much over time, it is not possible to rule that out, and, as such, the discovery of previous road alignments within the property should be considered.



Figure 11: Extract from the Cape Archives map M3/536 signed by Thomas Bain 9/4/1884 which notes the dotted route near Bakoven as "Proposed line of Road"

### 3.1.3 Archaeology of the Area

Archaeological material is known to be found in the Hout Bay area, mostly in the form of shell middens, and three of the known archaeological sites have been excavated: Hout Bay Cave, Logie's Rock at Sandy Bay, and the Sandy Bay Midden, which contained human skeletal material (Halkett and Hart 1994, NID 4849).

Five Archaeological Impact Assessments and two Heritage Impact Assessments have been conducted in the vicinity of the study area (5km radius of the site). Only three of these studies have yielded any archaeological resources. The Halkett & Hart report (1994, NID 4849) identified a shell midden with marine shell, a single stone

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Most of the known heritage resources in the area are Grade II Provincial Heritage Sites, and most (12 of 18) of these are pieces of land given over to the TMNP. Of the remaining PHSEs, two are historic farmhouses, Langkloof (SID 27049) and Kronendal (SID 27032), while one is an early townhouse, Oak Villa (SID 27002); all of these were likely built in the nineteenth century. Notably, two of the PHSEs in the vicinity are the East Fort and Battery (SID 27031) and West Fort and Battery (SID 27041), which were built in 1796 during the first British occupation of the Cape, and which add to the military historical significance of this portion of the Atlantic coastline. A Conservation Management Plan drafted for East Fort (Hart 2004, NID 4852) identifies the possibly archaeologically sensitive areas of that site, and these have bearing on Apostle Battery. These sensitive locations are site specific to the East Fort, and include an area of slumped embankment at the lower battery area, as well as the southeast portion of the battery where a circular traversing gun emplacement was backfilled in the 19th century (Hart 2004, NID 4852). Both of these sites could contain preserved original land

14



Figure 12: Spatialisation of known heritage resources in the vicinity of the Apostle Battery with SAHRIS SIDs indicated (see Table 1)

The study area is underlain by the metamorphic rocks of the Cape Granite Suite, and the quartzitic sandstones of the Table Mountain Group, both of which are of low to zero palaeontological significance, as is evident on the SAHRIS Fossil Sensitivity Map. This combination of basal rocks has implications for the likelihood of cultural material finds, as the granite derived soils, particularly, are susceptible to erosion in wet weather, which could mean that any finds may have washed off site. A dolerite dyke intrudes into the granite along a north/south alignment across the study area, but this intrusion is not very visible at ground surface level (CPNP, 2000).

15

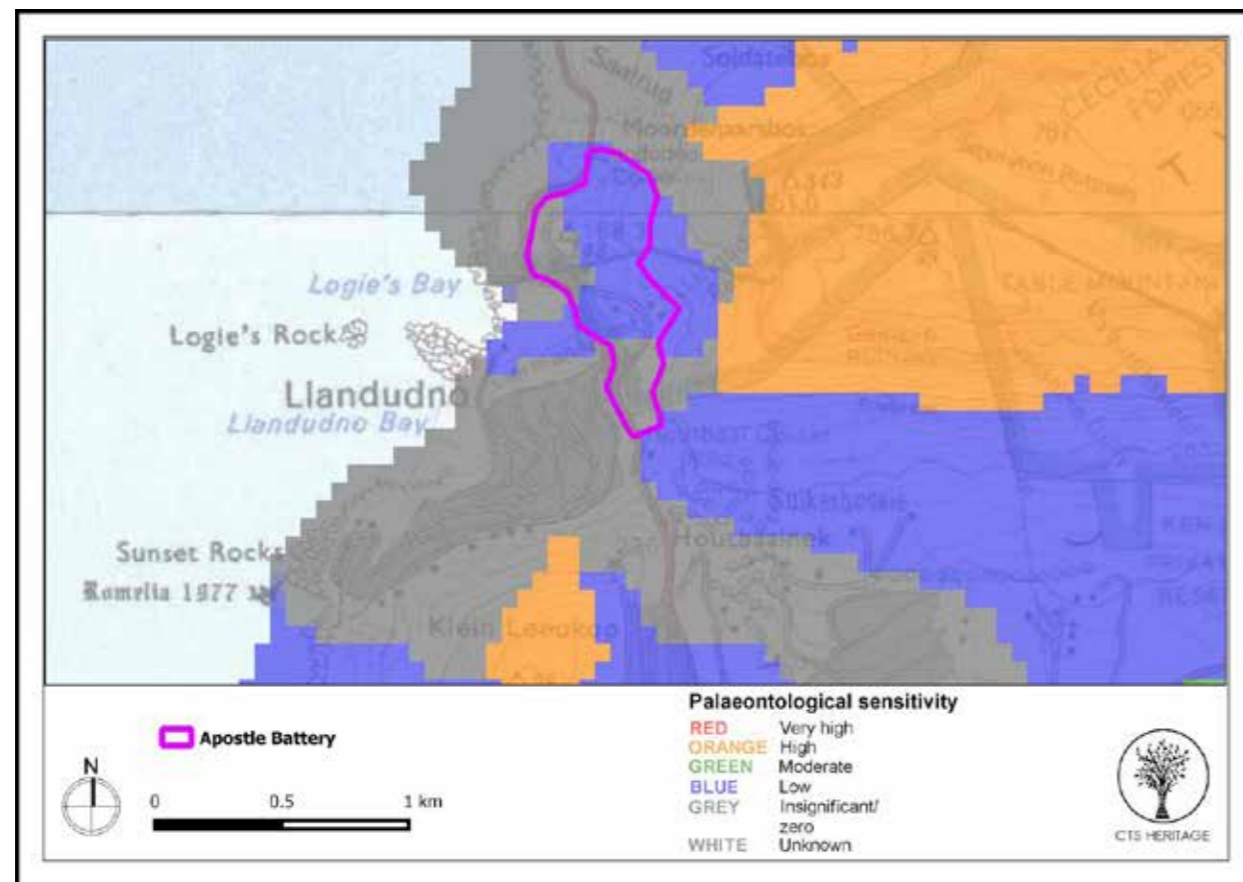


Figure 14: Fossil sensitivity of the study area

Table 1: Sites previously identified within the vicinity of the Apostie Battery (Figure 13)

| Site ID | Site no                     | Full Site Name                                | Site Type | Grading    |
|---------|-----------------------------|---|-----------|------------|
| 24681   | 9 Campbell Street, Hout Bay | 9 Campbell Street, Hout Bay, Cape Town        | Building  | Grade IIIb |
| 29361   | 9/2/018/0022-066            | Erf 3559, Hout Bay, ceded to TMNP             | PHS       | Grade II   |
| 29354   | 9/2/018/0022-069            | Erf 3560, Hout Bay, ceded to TMNP             | PHS       | Grade II   |
| 29356   | 9/2/018/0022-071            | Erf 2977, Hout Bay, ceded to TMNP             | PHS       | Grade II   |
| 27049   | 9/2/111/0007                | Long Kloof, Main Road, Hout Bay, Cape Town    | Building  | Grade II   |
| 27041   | 9/2/111/0026                | West Battery (West Fort), Hout Bay, Cape Town | Building  | Grade II   |

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|        |              |  |                                    |            |
|--------|--------------|--|------------------------------------|------------|
| 27031  | 9/2/111/0048 | East Fort and Battery, Hout Bay, Cape Town         | Building                           | Grade II   |
| 27032  | 9/2/111/0049 | Kronendal, Main Road, Hout Bay, Cape Town          | Building                           | Grade II   |
| 27002  | 9/2/111/0075 | Oak Villa, Baviaanskloof Road, Hout Bay, Cape Town | Building                           | Grade II   |
| 25089  | GEO025       | Geosite - Skoorsteenkop                            | Geological                         | Ungraded   |
| 25096  | GEO032       | Geosite - Logie's Bay                              | Geological                         | Grade IIIb |
| 36415  | HOUT001      | Hout Bay 001                                       | Archaeological, Cultural Landscape | Grade IIIc |
| 104836 | FW2b         | Hout Bay sites                                     | Archaeological                     | Ungraded   |
| 104837 | FW2a         | Hout Bay sites                                     | Archaeological                     | Ungraded   |
| 104838 | FW3a         | Hout Bay sites                                     | Archaeological                     | Ungraded   |
| 104839 | FW3b         | Hout Bay sites                                     | Archaeological                     | Ungraded   |
| 105139 | Erf 3366     | Erf 3366 Hout Bay                                  | Shell Midden                       | Grade IIIb |
| 385332 | KLK01        | Klein Leeukoppie Pine Avenue                       | Cultural Landscape                 | Grade IIIc |

Table 2: HIA's previously conducted in the vicinity of the Apostie Battery (Figure 12)

| Nid  | Report Type | Author/s               | Date       | Title  |
|------|-------------|------------------------|------------|--|
| 4783 | AIA         | Kaplan, J.             | 04/06/2004 | Archaeological Investigation Proposed Fire Station on Erf 2848 Hout Bay  |
| 4849 | AIA         | Halkett, D., Hart, T.  | 01/03/1994 | Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of Erf 3366 Hout Bay   |
| 4852 | CMP         | Hart, T.               | 01/01/2004 | A Conservation Plan for East Fort, Hout Bay  |
| 4855 | HIA         | Orton, J., Halkett, D. | 04/2004    | HIA for the Proposed Rezoning and Subdivision of a Portion of Erf 1556, Hout Bay                                   |
| 4857 | AIA         | Halkett, D.            | 01/03/2004 | An Archaeological Impact Assessment of Slopes Requiring Stabilisation on Victoria Road (MR 103), Between Camps Bay |

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|            |     |            |            |  |
|------------|-----|------------|------------|--|
|            |     |            |            | and Hout Bay   |
| 4860       | AIA | Kaplan, J. | 27/06/2005 | Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Proposed Consolidation and Subdivision Portion of Erf 8343 and Remainder Erf 2224 Hout Bay  |
| 6972       | AIA | Kaplan, J. | 06/08/2007 | Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Redevelopment of Imizamo Yethu, Hout Bay, Western Cape Province   |
| 31482<br>2 | HIA | Atwell, M. | 20/06/2015 | Klein Leeuwkop Heritage Impact Assessment (Section 38(8)) Erven 2060, 2061 and 7771 Victoria Road Hout Bay: Application for consolidation, rezoning to sub-divisional area and the development of a residential estate |

#### 4. DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

##### 4.1 Details of Sites

The area proposed for development was visited by Jenna Lavin on 1 February 2017. This site visit recorded no archaeological material, although a single metal vendor tag was recorded at Site B (see Figure 37 below). This tag would have been used as a form of identification for a vendor to obtain payment for the provision of services; interestingly, a similar one from the Gas Works was found at the Amsterdam Battery (pers. Comm. Tim Hart). The extant guns were documented, however.

The absence of cultural material on site is likely due to several factors:

1. The brief active period of the site during the War was not long enough for significant amounts of archaeological material or deposit to accumulate;
2. The nature of the site's use during the war, i.e. as an artillery training base, militates against large accumulations of the debris of daily life, as priority would have been placed on keeping the site clean and tidy. Similarly, its intentional decommissioning, and management by Care and Maintenance would have further seen to the cleaning of the site, in a way that might not have taken place had it simply fallen into disuse;
3. The renovation and subsequent reuse of the site as a police camping and training facility would have further seen to the clearing of the site and its maintenance in good, and, therefore, clean order;
4. The high number of visitors, as well as vandals, to the site over time is also likely to have negatively impacted any easily recognisable cultural material items, and such items as buttons or badges that might have been present would likely have been removed;
5. The friable granite soils, which are susceptible to erosion, form an unstable matrix for the accumulation of living debris or other cultural material.

The ruins of the WWII dormitories are not protected in terms of the NHRA - they are not standing buildings older than 60 years (section 34), nor are they ruins older than 100 years (section 35). However, aside from the guns, these features are the most likely areas to contain any residual cultural material. Depending on when



the buildings were demolished, they could either be obscuring historic ground surface levels with artefactual material present on them, or there could be artefactual material in the demolition rubble. The vicinity of these foundations, therefore, are the most likely places to find archaeological material.

Currently, the guns are in a bad state of repair and have been subjected to stripping that has seen much of their brass and copper fittings removed, as well as graffiti that has contributed to significant rusting.

While evidence of an additional road exists, it is impossible to determine if this road equates to the bridle path identified in Figure 8, or if this road is indeed the remnants of an earlier alignment for Victoria Road (Figure 11). In either scenario, the identified road has limited significance in terms of archaeology and is therefore not discussed further.

Table 3: Artefacts identified during the foot survey

| SAHRIS Object ID | Artefact Number | Description           | Latitude          | Longitude          |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 33857            | AB1             | Apostle Battery Gun 1 | 34° 0' 1.4184" S  | 18° 20' 43.17" E   |
| 33858            | AB2             | Apostle Battery Gun 2 | 34° 0' 6.1596" S, | 18° 20' 41.3556" E |
| 33859            | AB3             | Apostle Battery Gun 3 | 34° 0' 12.834" S  | 18° 20' 51.2052" E |

#### 4.2 Photographic Record



Figures 15 and 16: Contextual photographs of the lower levels of Site A



Figures 17, 18 and 19: Examples of infrastructure and strategies employed to manage the steep nature of the site at Site A



Figures 20 and 21: Air vents associated with the Generator Room at Site A



Figures 22 and 23: The Generator Room associated with the air vents, currently used as prayer space by the camp at Site A



Figure 24 and 25: Terracing used to stabilise deposit covering the underground generator room. Material remains may be located within this deposit at Site A



Figures 26 and 27: Terracing walls used to retain soil on steep mountain slope at Site A



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Figures 28 and 29: Remnant foundations of old military barracks that have subsequently burnt down. Material remains may be located within these foundations at Site A



Figures 30 and 31: Remnant infrastructure from the laundry and ablution facilities at Site A



Figures 32 and 33: General Context of Site B

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Figures 34 and 35: Gun 1 [SAHRIS Object ID 33857] at Site A



Figure 36: Gun 1 at Site A



Figures 37 and 38: Material remains identified at Site A and B including a Vendor Tag

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Figure 39 and 40: Gun 2 [SAHRIS Object ID 33858] located at Site A. Note the camouflage painted on the guns concrete plinth



Figures 41 and 42: Anti-aircraft gun emplacements located on either side of Gun 2.



Figure 43: Rust damage to Gun 2 Figure 44: Camouflage paint evident on concrete plinth of Gun 2

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Figure 45 and 46: Gun 3 [SAHRIS Object ID: 33859] at Site B



Figure 47 and 48: Evidence of vandalism and disrepair at Gun 3 at Site B



Figures 49 and 50: Examples of infrastructure associated with all the guns at the Apostle Battery

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#### 4.3 Mapping and spatialisation of heritage resources



Figure 51: Spatial location of identified heritage resources within the study area



Figure 52: Zoomed in view of Site A with likely archaeologically sensitive areas highlighted in red



#### 5. LIKELY IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

While it is unlikely that significant archaeological or palaeontological resources will be impacted by any proposed developments at the site, the guns, their locations and their relationship both to each other and the landscape immediately, and coastline more generally need to be considered. With no development proposals currently on the table, the possible nature of impacts, severity and longevity, is as varied as the possible developments that might be mooted for the site in future.

It is only within the scope of this document to note that the more intrusive, bulky and widespread the change to the receiving environment is, the greater the impact will be on the guns and their contribution to the sense of place of the site, as well as their intrinsic scientific and historical significance. Even the protection of the guns as stand alone objects, in the absence of a consideration of their placement in the landscape and dialogue with each other and the rest of the site, will be insufficient to mitigate the impact to their significance.

#### 6. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Battery holds significance as one of a string of sites that were constructed or adapted for use as gun batteries and radar stations during WWII. While each of these sites is a significant feature in itself, they are also important as a whole, in terms of the defensive line that they constituted, which stretched from Saldanha in the north to Betty's Bay in the east.

Given the absence of visible archaeological material, it is the surviving guns, in the context of their emplacements and the extant buildings, that are the most significant artefacts of the site, although, of course, the presence of subsurface archaeology cannot be discounted. The guns are of high significance in and of themselves, but also because there are few remaining examples around the world (Archive.li, 2001). Of the 27 9.2 inch guns still remaining in the world, 12 of these are to be found in South Africa, and 9 of those in Cape Town (Munro, 2016). Further, they guns serve as tangible markers of South Africa's prestigious military history, its role in global events, and the continuing strategic significance of the Cape in the modern era.

In terms of the connection with the WAAS, the guns hold significance in the history of women's emancipation and fight for equality locally and internationally. WWII proved a watershed around the world in terms of women's roles in broader society, and these guns, as representations of the emergence of women into male-dominated roles, serve as tangible symbols of that change locally.

The sense of place exhibited by the Apostle Battery is enhanced by the enclosed nature of the space, as well as the location of features in the landscape, such that the entire area is comprised of discrete locales each with their own purpose and atmosphere. This sense of place is very much generated by the purpose of the site, and no single feature encapsulates this purpose better than each of the gun emplacements; they embody the sole reason for the battery's existence, and, as such are of utmost importance in lending the site its significance.



## **APOSTLE BATTERY, LLUNDUDNO:**

### **SITE ANALYSIS AND VISUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS**

15 June 2017

This document complements the mapping prepared by Square One Landscape Architects as part of the site analysis and opportunities and constraints mapping exercise for the Apostle Battery, Llundudno. Each of the images is discussed and described in more detail below.

#### **SITE ANALYSIS – LANDFORM, TOPOGRAPHY AND VIEWLINES:**

This map illustrates the site within its broader topographical context. The site is located on the lower slopes of the Twelve Apostles Mountain Range to the east of the rocky coastline between Llundudno Beach and Oudekraal Beach. The gun emplacements are located on the lower foothills of prominent ridgelines associated with the site and a number of non-perennial watercourses flow through the surrounding area. Important visual axes include links to Little Lion's Head (Klein Leeukoppie), Karbonkelberg and the Twelve Apostles Ridge. Prominent viewpoints towards the site are located along Victoria Road. Each of the gun emplacements is associated with a direct linear axis towards Klein Leeukoppie, which was of historic importance as part of the triangulation and radar communications at the site. These axes are of both current visual and historic significance and form important connections between the site and the surrounding topography.

#### **SITE ANALYSIS – NATURAL FEATURES:**

The natural features at the site are associated with its location, topography and the character of the vegetation. The site falls within the biodiverse Fynbos biome. The original Fynbos vegetation at the site (Peninsula Granite Fynbos) was replaced with tree cover (various invasive Eucalyptus spp., notably *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) for camouflage purposes. The historic tree pattern is of significance due to the role it played in camouflaging the site and the age of individual large tree specimens (older than 60 years).

Historical photos were analysed to determine the extent of the original tree planting and the subsequent spread of invasive species to date. It should be noted that patterns of tree growth have been influenced by fire and the death of individual trees and not all the specimens on site are older than 60 years. A number of specimens are considerably younger than 60 years as the invasive Eucalyptus spp continues to re-sprout, densify and spread beyond the site. The invasive Eucalyptus spp have also altered the soil conditions over time, making the soil inhospitable to fynbos growth, complicating rehabilitation efforts in the area.

Aerial photography was sourced from National Geo-spatial Information (NGI) in Mowbray to determine the extent of historic tree cover. The earliest available aerial photography is dated 1958 and this was used to provide an approximation of the tree cover at the site after the construction of the Battery during the Second World War. Various photographs towards the site from the ground level before the construction of the Battery indicate that the site was covered in the indigenous Fynbos vegetation (Peninsula Granite Fynbos) prior to the construction of the Battery.

The spread of invasive cover is illustrated through darker green patches which represent the approximate location of the original tree planting, while lighter green patches indicate the current spread of invasive vegetation (*Eucalyptus* spp.). Green arrows indicate the spread of invasive tree cover into the surrounding Fynbos, particularly along valleys and watercourses associated with the site. An indication of slope aspect is also provided to illustrate southern slopes that would receive less sun and would be more prone to the spread of invasives and the establishment of trees.

#### **SITE ANALYSIS – SPATIAL FEATURES:**

This map illustrates the location of gun emplacements on natural terraces associated with prominent ridgelines. The guns would have been placed in these areas to ensure that they could achieve prime trajectories towards enemy vessels. The location of the gun emplacements on prominently exposed areas also explains the historic need for increased vegetation density to provide suitable camouflage. The southern slopes are associated with sheltered valleys in which the barracks for both Battery A and Battery B are located. These areas, particularly the barracks associated with Battery B would have been less prominently visible to enemy vessels than the guns located on prominent ridgelines. The map also indicates the location of prominent granite boulders as unique geological features and the location of granite heaps that were used for construction and that may be re-harvested for future use.

#### **SITE ANALYSIS – VISUAL FEATURES:**

Due to the location of the site above Victoria Road, the position of the gun emplacements on prominent ridgelines and the current screening effects of existing vegetation, prominent vistas and views from and towards the site are of key importance to determine suitable uses for the site. The gun emplacements are associated with key vistas towards the ocean, as these would have been of historic importance to the functioning of the guns and today provide important visual linkages. Although tree canopies are currently obscuring views from the guns towards the ocean, the tree canopies would have had to remain low to allow the guns to fire successfully during operation.

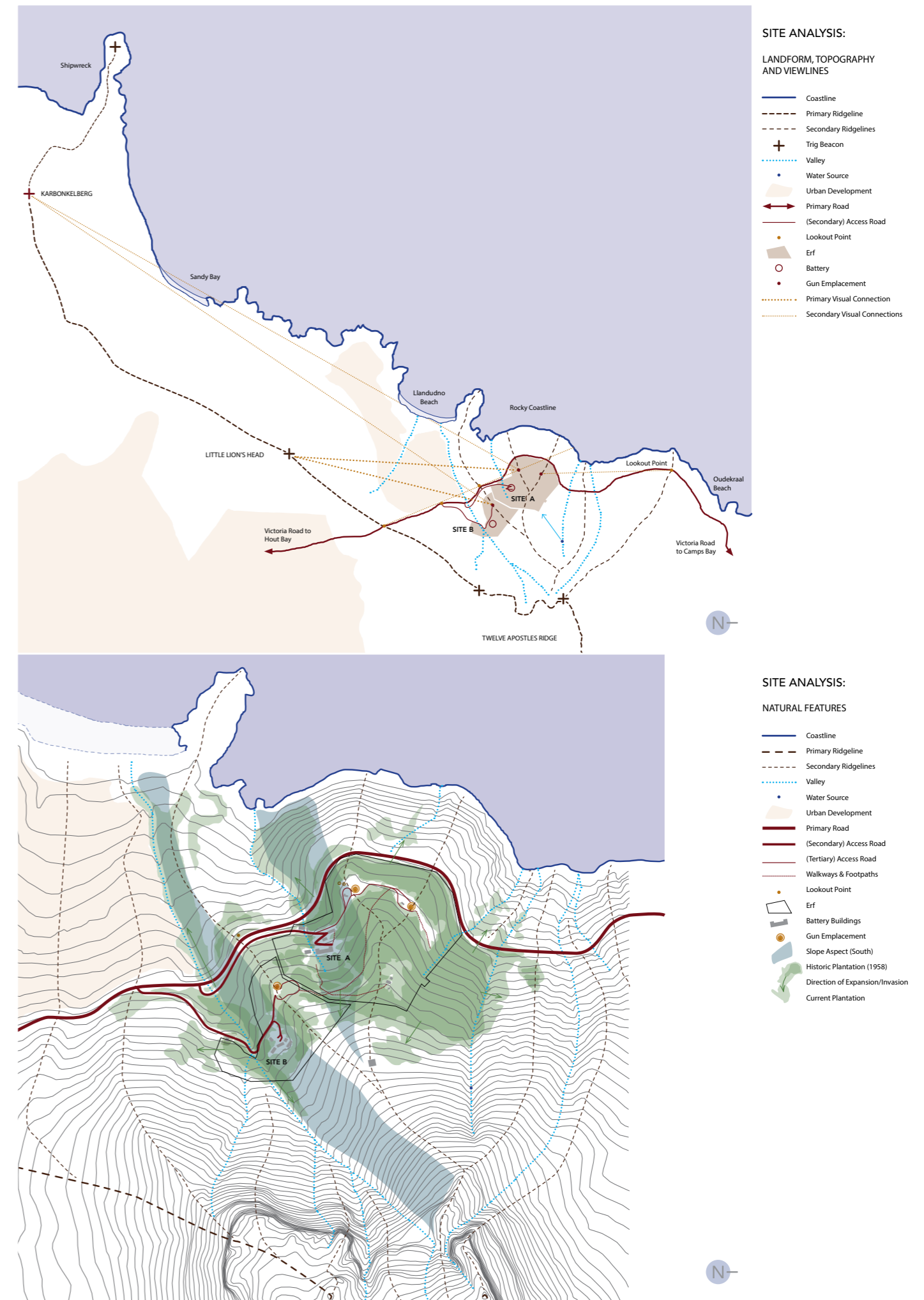
Key views towards the site are located at Llundudno, and at lookout points along Victoria Road. Historic axes towards prominent topographical features such as Leeukoppie, the Twelve Apostles ridgeline and Karbonkelberg are also of visual significance. As the site is densely vegetated, trees form barriers along prominent routes, creating narrow view corridors in certain portions of the site. These endow a certain sense of place to the site and allow the prominent expression of views and vistas towards the ocean and the mountains when they are revealed.

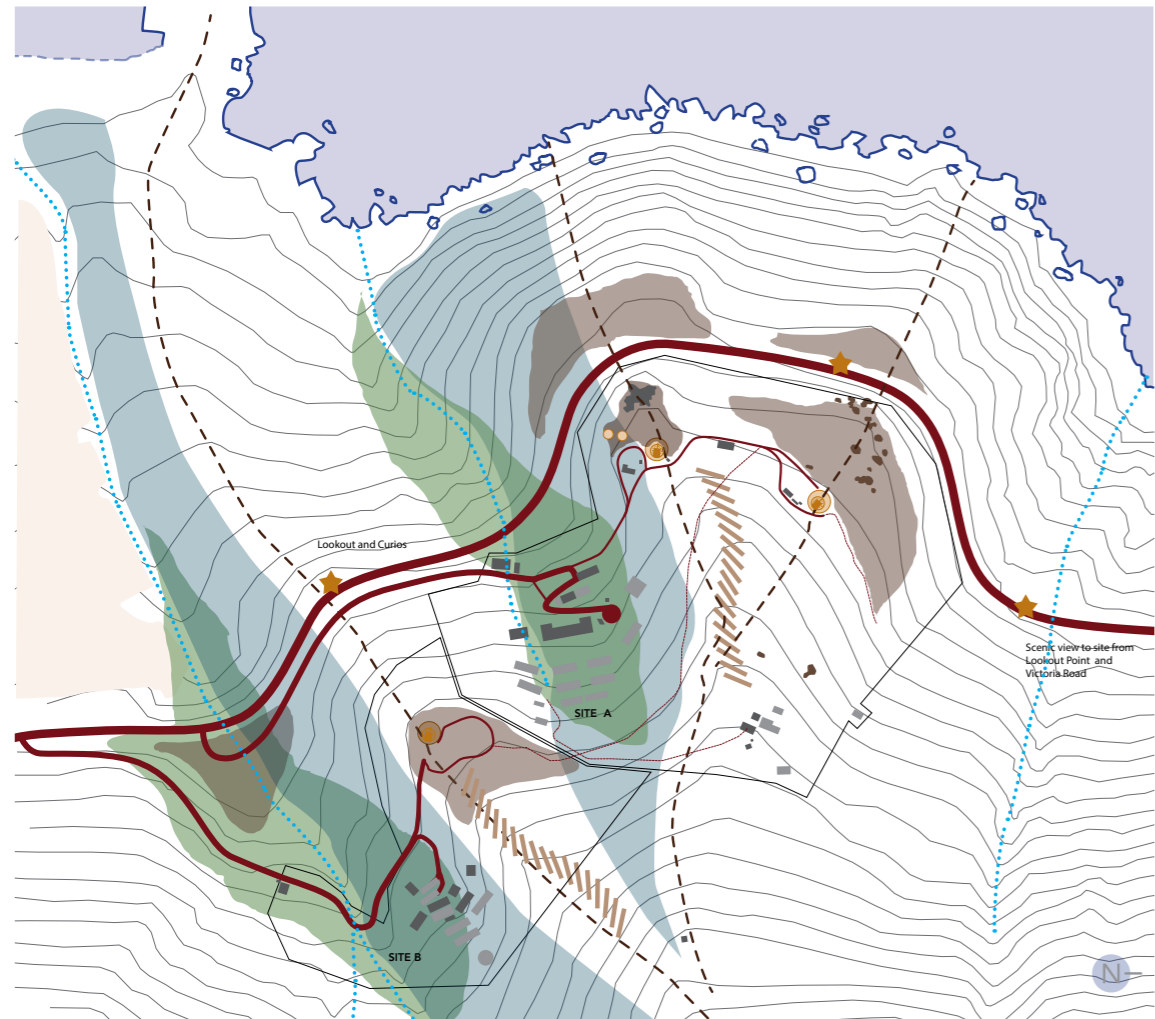
### OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS – VISUAL INTERVENTION:

The opportunities and constraints diagram illustrates the proposed interventions at the site that can be implemented to allow an enhanced experience of the site for users, visitors and receptors. It is proposed that broad vistas from the gun emplacements are revealed by trimming trees that are currently obscuring views from the guns towards the ocean, thereby emphasizing the historical significance of these vistas. Narrow vistas can be revealed in places to create a striking contrast between the vegetated tree canopy and the ocean beyond. These can be created by trimming rectangular ‘cut-outs’ into existing dense growth, thereby revealing the historic connection of the site to the ocean in places, while still retaining screening and allowing glimpses towards the site from Victoria Road.

The intention of the overall long term replanting and rehabilitation strategy for the site would be to rehabilitate the site to its natural condition over time, while retaining the historic association of screening vegetation with prominent infrastructure at the site. It should be noted that the suggested rehabilitation strategy is a long term vision that would need to be implemented over a long term (20 – 25 year) timeframe. The soil conditions at the site would need to be ameliorated to allow indigenous vegetation to establish successfully. It could take up to 15 years for the phytotoxins associated with *Eucalyptus* spp growth to be removed from the soil before Fynbos species can be naturally re-established. It should also be noted that the removal of *Eucalyptus* spp needs to be undertaken carefully to ensure that steep erodible slopes do not become unstable and cause subsidence and erosion. Rehabilitation efforts therefore need to be conducted in consultation with trained rehabilitation experts to ensure that rehabilitation strategies are successfully implemented and do not cause harm to the site or surrounding infrastructure. It is important to note that the intention is not for the entire site to be cleared at once, as this would result in significant erosion damage. Rehabilitation must instead be undertaken as part of a long-term strategy for the site a part of a phased approach.

The suggested phasing for rehabilitation efforts is described here. The initial phase could involve the removal of invasive trees from the eastern periphery of the site and the systematic rehabilitation of the area to reclaim it for the indigenous Fynbos. The intention would be to progressively reveal portions of the site to begin to sensitize receptors and create awareness of the existence of historic fabric at the site as they become visible over time. This can be done for example at the radar station, by revealing smaller scale infrastructure associated with the site to create visual interest. Over time, the majority of the site can then be reclaimed for indigenous vegetation. To retain the vegetative screening provided to larger scale infrastructure at the Site A and B Barracks, the sheltered valleys can be rehabilitated with indigenous tree species. These areas would be more suited to tree growth and replanting would provide the dual purpose of screening larger infrastructure from view, while retaining the historical character of the site. The intention would be to retain the historic character of the site while creating an optimal ecological environment for scenic, educational and cultural amenity.

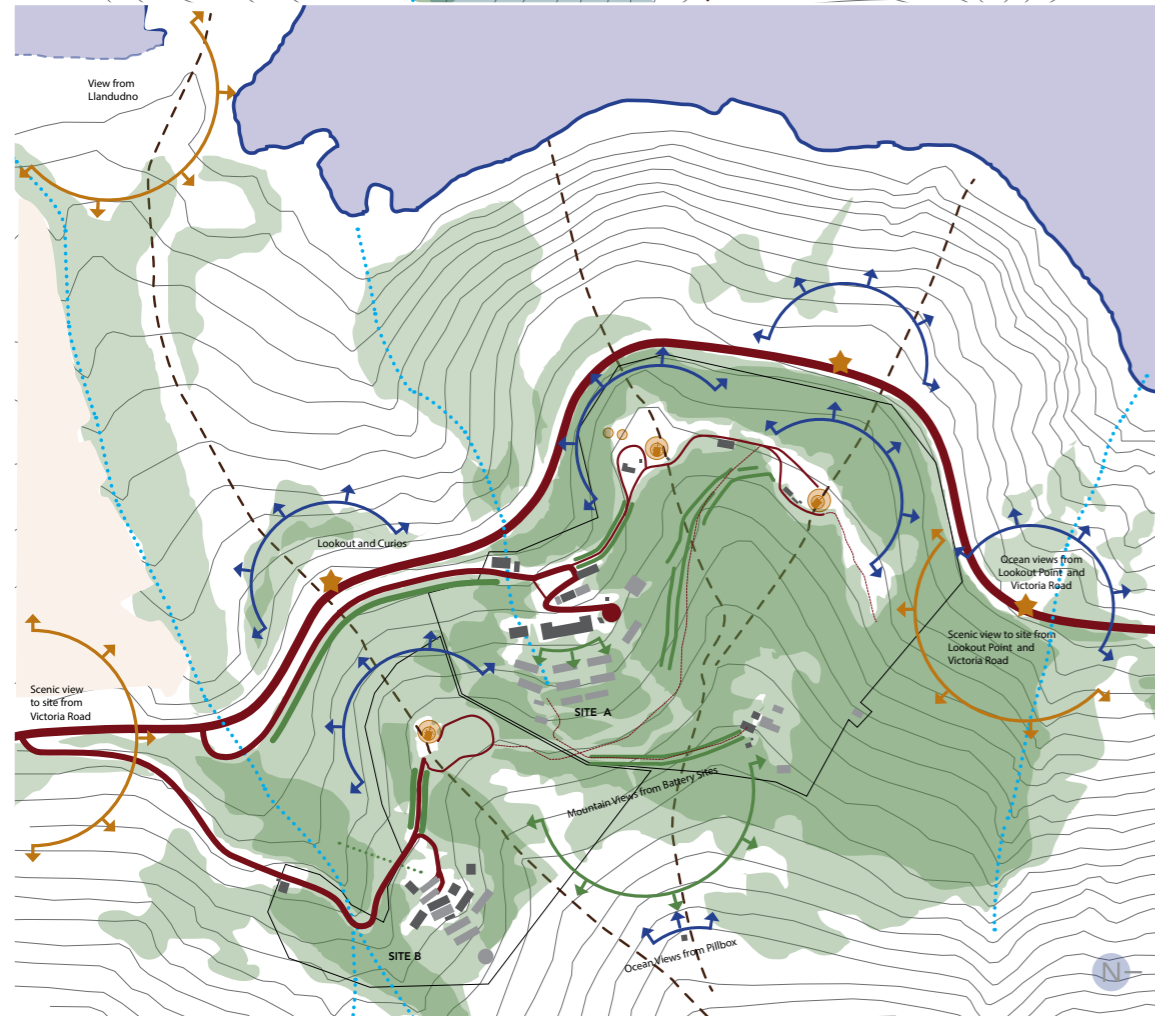




#### SITE ANALYSIS:

##### SPATIAL FEATURES

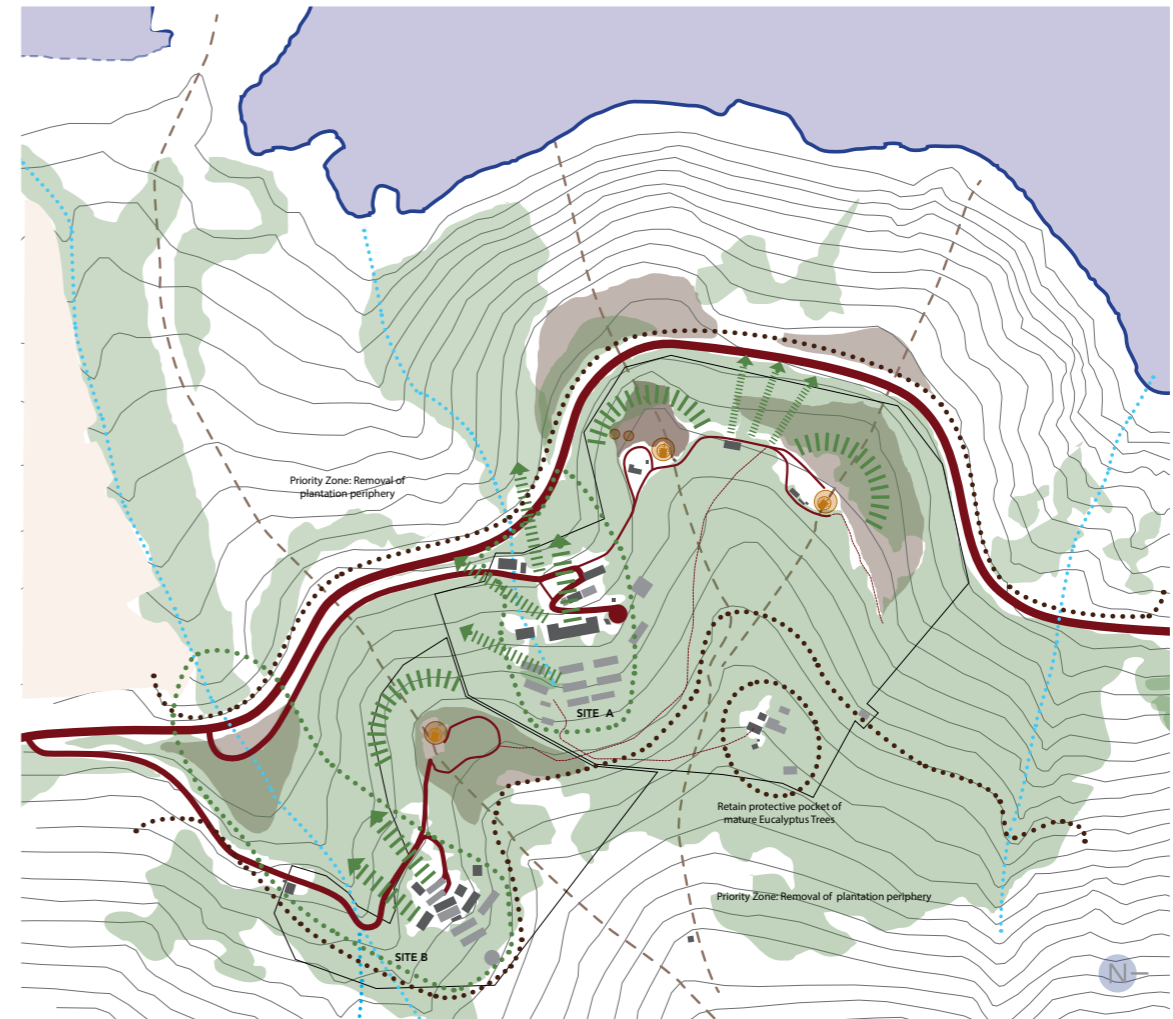
- Rocky Coastline
- Sheltered Valley
- Exposed Ridge
- Natural Terrace
- Slope Aspect (South)
- Granite Boulders
- Granite Heap
- Urban Development
- Primary Road
- (Secondary) Access Road
- (Tertiary) Access Road
- Walkways and Footpaths
- Lookout Point
- Erf
- Battery Buildings
- Platforms
- Gun Emplacement



#### SITE ANALYSIS:

##### VISUAL FEATURES

- Urban Development
- Primary Road
- (Secondary) Access Road
- (Tertiary) Access Road
- Walkways and Footpaths
- Lookout Point
- Erf
- Buildings
- Platforms
- Gun Emplacement
- Mountain Views
- Ocean Views
- Views of Site
- Tree barrier



#### OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS:

##### VISUAL INTERVENTION

- Urban Development
- Primary Road
- (Secondary) Access Road
- (Tertiary) Access Road
- Walkways and Footpaths
- Lookout Point
- Erf
- Buildings
- Platforms
- Gun Emplacement
- Reveal Broad Vistas
- Reveal Narrow Views
- Removal of Plantation (rehab. with indigenous trees)
- Removal of Plantation (rehab. with indigenous fynbos)
- Current Tree Coverage
- Natural Terrace

# Annexure G. Inventory of Proposed Heritage Gradings

Apostle Battery

Inventory of Proposed Heritage Grading

| IMAGE   | REF. NO. | SITE   | BUILDING NAME                   | PROPOSED HERITAGE GRADING |
|---|----------|--------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
|    | 1        | Site A | Guardroom                       | GRADE IIIC                |
|    | 2        | Site A | Dormitory foundations           | GRADE IIIC                |
|    | 3        | Site A | Mess Hall (other rank)          | GRADE IIIC                |
|   | 4        | Site A | Officer's Mess foundations      | GRADE IIIC                |
|  | 5        | Site A | Workshop                        | GRADE IIIC                |
|  | 6        | Site A | Orderly Room foundations        | GRADE IIIC                |
|  | 7        | Site A | Quartermaster's Sergeant's Room | GRADE IIIC                |
|  | 8        | Site A | MI Room foundations             | GRADE IIIC                |





Apostle Battery

Inventory of Proposed Heritage Grading

| IMAGE   | REF. NO. | SITE   | BUILDING NAME           | PROPOSED HERITAGE GRADING    |
|---|----------|--------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
|    | 9        | Site A | Powerhouse              | GRADE IIIA                   |
|    | 10       | Site A | Paint Store and Smelter | GRADE IIIB                   |
|    | 11       | Site A | Transformer House       | GRADE IIIA                   |
|   | 12       | Site A | Auxiliary Engine Room   | GRADE IIIC                   |
|  | 13       | Site A | Dormitory               | GRADE IIIC                   |
|  | 14       | Gun 2  | Storeroom               | GRADE IIIB                   |
|  | 15       | Gun 2  | No. 2 Gun               | OBJECT HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE |
|  | 16       | Gun 1  | Building 1              | GRADE IIIB                   |









Apostle Battery

Inventory of Proposed Heritage Grading

| IMAGE   | REF. NO. | SITE   | BUILDING NAME        | PROPOSED HERITAGE GRADING    |
|---|----------|--------|----------------------|------------------------------|
|   | 17       | Gun 1  | Toilets              | GRADE IIIB                   |
|    | 18       | Gun 1  | Command Post         | GRADE IIIB                   |
|   | 19       | Gun 1  | Building 2           | GRADE IIIB                   |
|   | 20       | Gun 1  | Building 3           | GRADE IIIB                   |
|  | 21       | Gun 1  | Building 4           | GRADE IIIB                   |
|  | 22       | Gun 1  | No.1 Gun Emplacement | OBJECT HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE |
|  | 23       | Site C | Radio Room           | GRADE IIIB                   |
|  | 24       | Site C | Battery Turret       | GRADE IIIB                   |








Apostle Battery

Inventory of Proposed Heritage Grading

| IMAGE   | REF. NO. | SITE   | BUILDING NAME          | PROPOSED HERITAGE GRADING |
|---|----------|--------|------------------------|---------------------------|
|    | 25       | Site C | Generator Room (Radar) | GRADE IIIB                |
|    | 26       | Site C | Store Room             | GRADE IIIB                |
|    | 27       | Site C | Reservoir              | GRADE IIIB                |
|   | 28       | Site B | Cottage                | GRADE IIIC                |
|  | 29       | Site B | Dormitory 1            | GRADE IIIC                |
|  | 30       | Site B | Dormitory 2            | GRADE IIIC                |
|  | 31       | Site B | Dormitory 3            | GRADE IIIC                |
|  | 32       | Site B | Dormitory 4            | GRADE IIIC                |





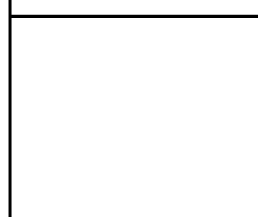
Apostle Battery

Inventory of Proposed Heritage Grading

| IMAGE   | REF. NO. | SITE   | BUILDING NAME    | PROPOSED HERITAGE GRADING    |
|---|----------|--------|------------------|------------------------------|
|    | 33       | Site B | Dormitory 5      | GRADE IIIC                   |
|    | 34       | Site B | Dormitory 6      | GRADE IIIC                   |
|    | 35       | Site B | Toilets          | GRADE IIIC                   |
|   | 36       | Site B | Washing Area     | GRADE IIIC                   |
|  | 37       | Gun 3  | Ammunition Rooms | GRADE IIIB                   |
|  | 38       | Gun 3  | Ammunition Rooms | GRADE IIIB                   |
|  | 39       | Gun 3  | No.3 Gun         | OBJECT HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE |
|  | 40       | Site B | Parking Area     | GRADE IIIC                   |

Apostle Battery

Inventory of Proposed Heritage Grading

| IMAGE   | REF. NO. | SITE   | BUILDING NAME   | PROPOSED HERITAGE GRADING |
|---|----------|--------|-----------------|---------------------------|
|    | 41       | Gun 3  | Building 5      | GRADE IIIB                |
|    | 42       | Gun 2  | Artillery Range | GRADE IIIA                |
|    | 43       | Gun 2  | Artillery Range | GRADE IIIA                |
|   | 44       | Site A | Building 6      | GRADE IIIC                |
|  | 45       | Site C | Building 7      | GRADE IIIB                |