

3. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

3.1. PROCESS OVERVIEW

3.1.1 Introduction and Process

Collaborative ways of place-making were implemented and developed throughout the course of this project. The Public Realm Strategy involved a thorough and considered process in which the public could contribute to the transformative processes of place-making within their own city and ensure a fruitful exchange of knowledge.

Public participation is not confined to merely a consultative process, but as a process of co-design, where the community gains access to and participates in the creation of the public realm. Rather than as a top-down approach where the team works in isolation towards a static product, the team worked alongside community members and the City to gain insights and develop a shared vision for the future of District Six.

The three major groups that provided input into this process are:

- ▶ The City of Cape Town;
- ▶ The professional team; and
- ▶ The Community

The professional team consisted of urban designers, landscape architects, a historian and heritage practitioner, all contributing their own understandings, skill-sets and expertise to the process. Rather than bystanders, each member of the team is seen as a participant in the place-making process.

Various line departments of the The City of Cape Town were included in the process through workshops and Project Management Team(PMT) meetings. As the client and eventual land-owner of many parts of the public realm, input from the City was vital to the outcomes of the project.

The third group participating in place-making is the Community, the eventual users of the public realm. The goal is to create representative spaces with the community, rather than a top-down approach, where they can see their own stories reflected in the built fabric. Large Online public meetings were set up as a means of reaching and providing feedback to a wide audience.

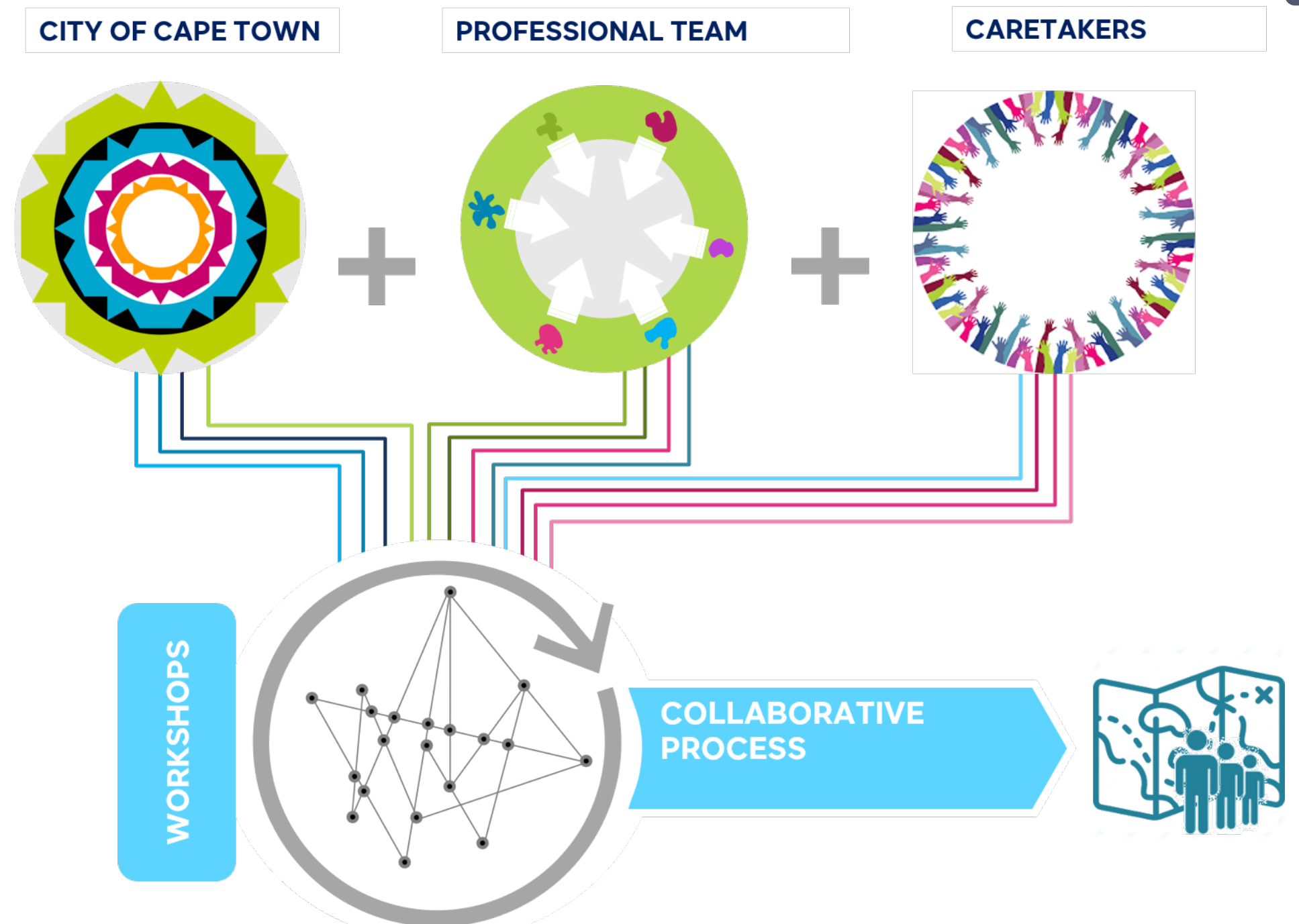


Fig. 3.1. Inputs from the professional team, the City, the Caretakers and the public informing a collaborative process

There was however an additional need for more intensive input into the design process itself. Co-Design sessions were organised for a smaller group representing a range of groups and organisations to participate in the design of the public realm. As part of the District Six Public Realm Study, the professional team worked with their nominated community representatives, referred to as the District Six “Caretakers”, in a series of co-design workshops that were held in addition to larger online public meetings.

The outcomes of the process were put on display for the public at 2 Open House Exhibitions held over 3 days in December 2021 and 3 days in June 2022. The aim of the Open house Exhibits’ was to encourage public engagement with the content and feedback on the work done.

The inputs from the professional team, the City, the Caretakers and the public are captured in the work produced throughout this process.



3.1.2. Timeline and Process

The project ran for a year from June 2021 to June 2022. A process was set up to gather knowledge, communicate with interested and affected parties and elicit responses from the public that can feed into the project.

Three types of events formed the basis of our process:

- ▶ 4 Virtual Public Meetings;
- ▶ 6 intensive Co-Design Workshops;
- ▶ 2 Open House Exhibitions

There were many smaller meetings with line departments and many strategies for communication employed (see 3.1.2. Tools of Communication). The dual approach, combining public meetings and focused Workshops, allowed for a wide audience to be reached safely in the context of the Coronavirus pandemic, while also providing a space for key community members to directly impact and participate in shaping the design outcomes within intimate and focused settings.

The approach to public participation was a departure from the “standard” approach, where a design is merely presented to interested parties for comment. Instead the project called for meaningful engagement in the decision-making process through a series of co-design workshops with community members and the City of Cape Town.

From June 2021 to December 2021, the workshops and meetings were focused on the Public Realm Strategy - the larger systems of public spaces and streets and the open spaces located within them. This portion of the process focused on high-level strategies for the spatial configuration of the public realm, the activation of the public realm, memorialisation in space, the use of water and the landscape approach to District Six.

Between January 2022 and May 2022, the workshops and meetings honed in on the Guidelines for Streets and Open Spaces in District Six. Here those involved were asked to consider, in more detail, the way in which spaces are made now and in the future.

This process informed the **Public Realm Strategy**, **Public Realm Investment Framework** and **Guidelines for Public Spaces and Streets** in District Six. Through the work with the community and City over the course of the project the team aimed to build on the knowledge of the District Six community and develop a shared approach to making public space.

2021 – PUBLIC REALM STRATEGY



2022 – GUIDELINES

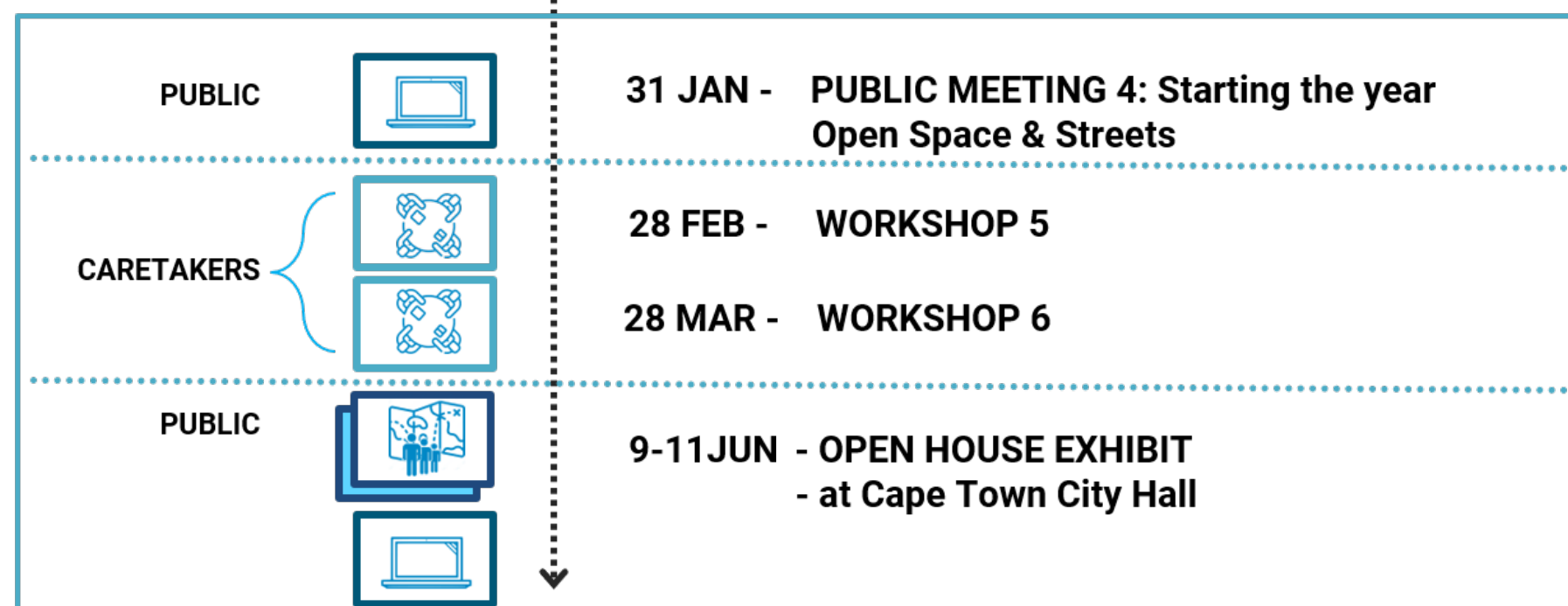


Fig. 3.2. Timeline and Process from June 2021 to June 2022



3.1.3. Caretaker Selection

An authentic collaborative process was set up to build a shared body of knowledge of the place and to hold space for direct inputs into the project through a co-design process.

A focused co-design process was crafted to be implemented in a smaller focused setting. This structure took into account the need for coronavirus safety precautions, social distancing and caring for the elderly and vulnerable, and allowed for smaller groups to go through an intensive co-design process. The broader community was asked to nominate representatives or “Caretakers” of their groups and organisations. The role of these “Caretakers” is to contribute their knowledge to the design process, provide feedback to their communities and to represent their groups at the series of co-design workshops.

The “Caretakers” were chosen by their community groups to help nurture the project for the wider community. They brought with them inherent knowledge, experiences of District Six and an understanding of the site. This would enable the team and City to gain valuable insights and on-the-ground knowledge of the site.

Due to the many civil society groups active in District Six, it was important to ensure a diverse representation of various stakeholder groups active in the area. This includes educational institutions, religious institutions, businesses, various advocacy groups, resident groups, representational groups, museums and other voluntary organisations. As a positive outcome to this process, communication channels between different groups were unlocked and connections between them were fostered in a collaborative setting.

During the first online public meeting the team introduced the project and explained the process. Community groups were asked for nominations for for their Caretakers to be part of the public design process. In addition, a call for nominations was sent via email to all interested and affected parties, followed by a reminder email.

The nominations were received and the gaps in stakeholders assessed and contacted to ensure as wide a representation as possible. The Caretakers were announced in Public Meeting 2 and invited to attend an online briefing.

The Caretakers were invited to the 6 co-design workshops over the course of the project. While not all caretakers were present at each workshop, the caretaker group as a whole generously contributed their time, stories and insights. Rather than consensus, the workshops lead to robust discussions, debates, knowledge sharing and the co-creation of a vision for District Six.

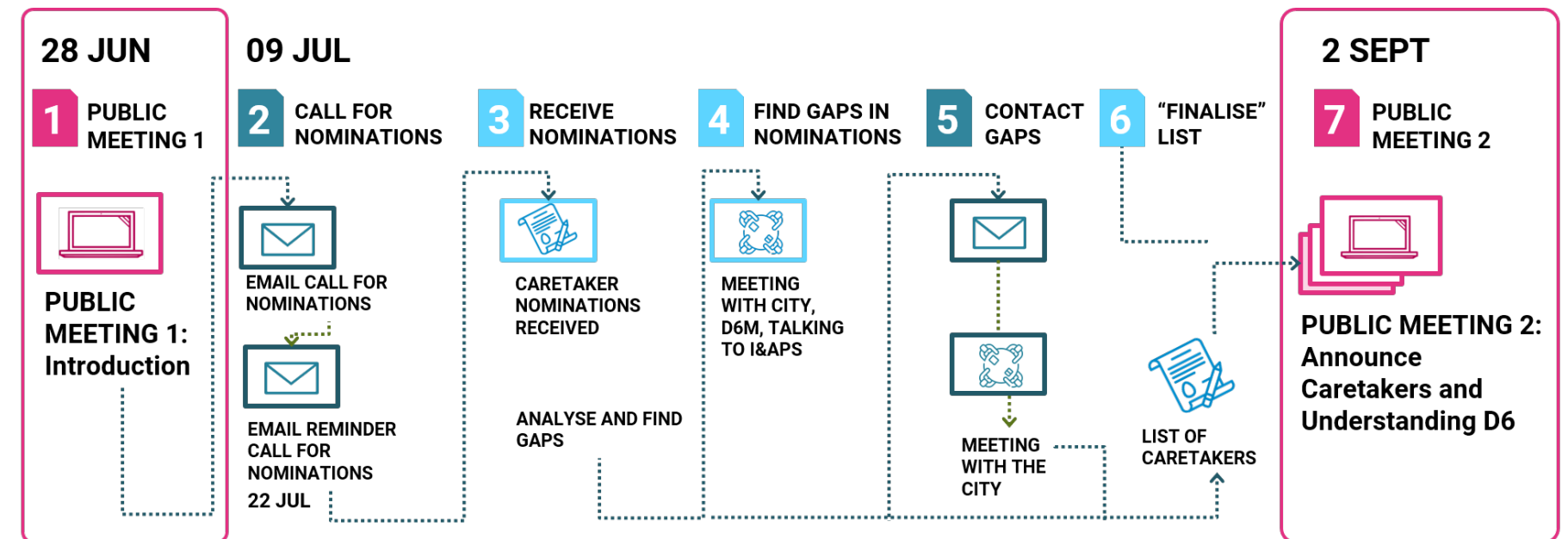


Fig. 3.3. Caretaker Nomination Process

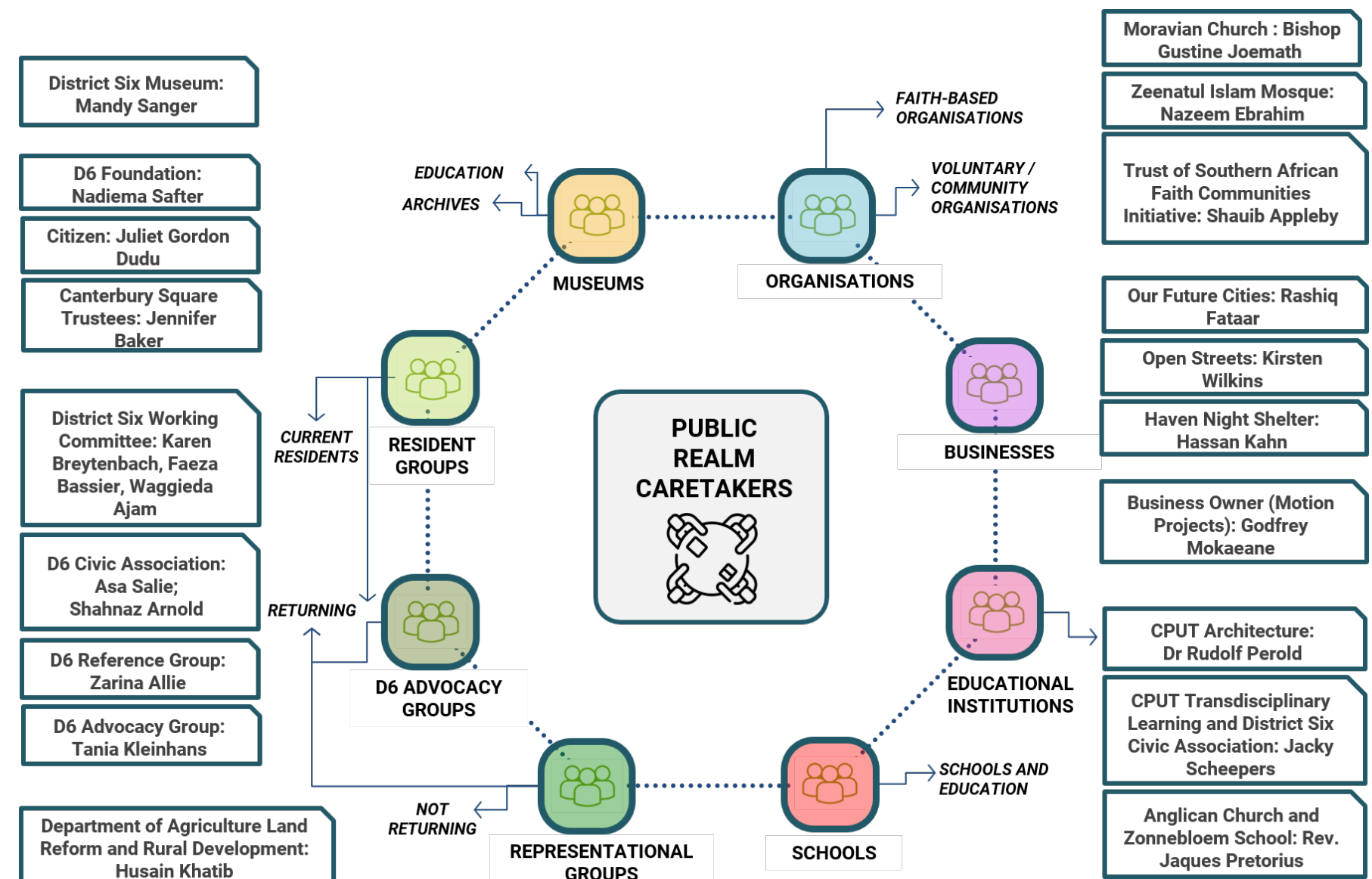


Fig. 3.4. Diagram of Caretaker Groups and Nominated Representatives



3.1.2. Tools of Communication

Clear and accessible communication was key throughout this process. To enhance engagement with the wider public and to ensure that information reached as many people as possible, many different methods and means were used. Each tool helped to reach a different audience, providing means of feedback and a chance for the public to engage with the content and provide comments.



ONLINE PUBLIC MEETINGS

During the Covid-19 pandemic, larger public meetings were held online. This made it easier for anyone with Internet access to join via an online link.



SMALLER MEETINGS

Meeting were held with various line departments of the City of Cape Town as well as smaller interest groups to help gather information and make connections across departments.



CO-DESIGN WORKSHOPS WITH NOMINATED CARETAKERS

the Co-Design workshops were a major component of the process. Participants were tasked with bringing their insights to the workshops, participating in the activities, reporting back to their community groups and bringing feedback to the next session.



OPEN HOUSE EXHIBITION

Two Open House Exhibitions were held at the Cape Town City Hall spanning across 3 days each. The first was held mid-way through the process from the 9th-11th of December 2021. The second was held towards the end of the process, from the 9th-11th of June 2022.



VIDEOS

Videographers were present at each of the co-design workshops to document the process. These videos were intended to capture the entire process and ensure all the information would be captured by the professional team. Short video clips of each workshop were uploaded to Youtube and the CCT website.



PAMPHLETS OF WORKSHOP PROCESS

Pamphlets were created summarising and serving as a newsletter for each workshop, alongside the videos. These were handed out at the workshops and open houses for physical distribution and were also uploaded as digital PDFs to the CCT Planning Portal website and further distributed via WhatsApp.



EMAILS

Emails and media releases were sent out to the Caretakers and affected parties attending the co-design sessions as well as interested members of the public. The media releases included invitations to the Online Public Meetings and Open House Exhibitions; Information regarding the process; and feedback gathered throughout the process. The Caretakers received additional communication regarding the workshops and important on-going developments.



WEBSITE INFORMATION

Information and work/media produced throughout the project was consistently uploaded to The City of Cape Town Planning Portal website. This includes the workshop pamphlets and videos; presentations and videos from the online public meetings and posters from the Open House exhibitions.



WHATSAPP MESSAGES

WhatsApp groups were set up for easy communication with the Caretakers between workshop sessions, and to allow for the distribution of material regarding the workshops.



Fig. 3.5. Workshop 5 - Collaborative process assembling Guides for Streets



Fig. 3.6. The first Open House exhibition - Posters, video footage and engagement with the public



Fig. 3.7. Workshop Pamphlets distributed at the Open House exhibitions - also available online



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

3.2. VIRTUAL PUBLIC MEETINGS

3.1.2. Online Public Meetings

Public Meetings were held online to allow for more people to be able to participate remotely from the safety of their homes. As this project was initiated in June 2021, during the Covid-19 pandemic, large physical gatherings were not possible at the time, and people have become familiar with video conferencing technologies such as Zoom and Microsoft Teams.

The Public Meetings were structured to provide feedback at each stage in the process:

Public Meeting 1:

29 June 2021

Introduction to the Public Realm Strategy and call for Caretaker nominations

Public Meeting 2:

2 September 2021

Understanding the Site and Caretaker Announcements - the team presents their reading of the context and the caretakers are announced after the selection process.

Online Caretaker Briefing:

8 September 2021

Briefing the Caretakers on their roles in the Co-Design Process.

Public Meeting 3:

8 December 2021

Public Realm Strategy Co-Production Process - the team provides feedback on Workshops 1-4 and invites people to the Open House Exhibition in the Cape Town City Hall.

Public Meeting 4:

31 January 2022

Feedback on the Public Realm Strategy Open House Exhibition - the team starts the year by giving feedback on the process, Open House and what lies ahead in 2022.

This method of presenting and eliciting responses comes with limitations in that it excludes people who do not have access to data, and engagement was often limited to written or verbal comments after the presentation. To mitigate this, people were asked to also write to the project team via email and encouraged to view the City of Cape Town Planning Portal website, where the Public Meetings and presentations were made available shortly after the event. Videos of the Workshops were also uploaded for public viewing.

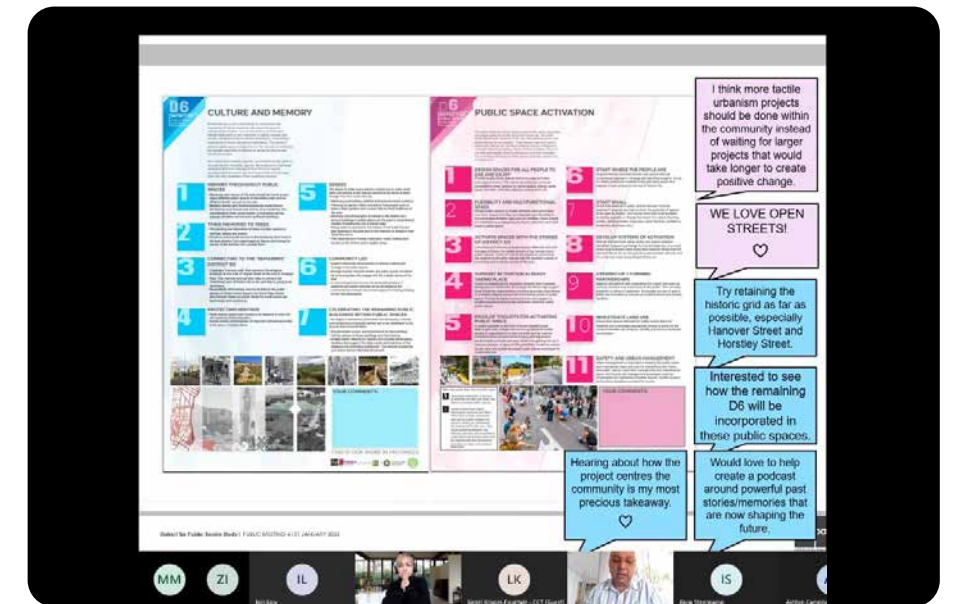


Fig. 3.8. Public Meeting 4 - Feedback on the Open House

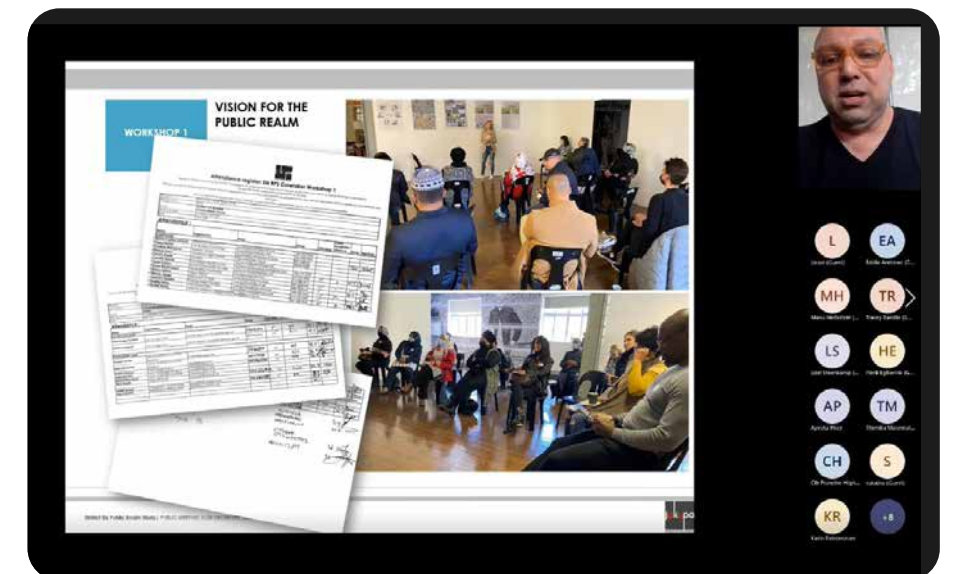


Fig. 3.9. Public Meeting 3 - Feedback on Workshops and Process



Fig. 3.10. Short Video - Workshop 1



Fig. 3.11. Short Video - Workshop 2



Fig. 3.12. Short Video - Workshop 3



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

3.3. CO-DESIGN WORKSHOPS 1-6

Co-Design Process Overview

As part of the District Six Public Realm Study, the team worked with the City of Cape Town and nominated community representatives, referred to as the District Six “Caretakers”, in a series of co-design workshops.

These workshops were hosted at the District Six Museum Homecoming Centre. These took place over 6 mornings from 9am -1pm between September 2021 and March 2022. Beverages and ‘koeksisters’ were provided for tea-time and a light lunch was provided after each workshop.

The workshops were structured with activities that contributed to the development of the project at each stage of the co-production journey. Each workshop delved into more detail, starting at an overall vision, going through the spatial systems, locating the open spaces, making spaces and discussing guidelines for streets and open space in District Six.

The first set of workshops (4) in 2021 were focused on **higher level strategies for the area as a whole**. These looked at overarching visions and themes. The workshops progressively zoomed into the site, adding detail at each stage.

The second set of workshop (2) were focused on the **guidelines for streets and open spaces**. Here, the Caretakers were asked to build streets and open spaces together with members of various City of Cape Town line departments and the professional team.

The structure of each workshop was not predetermined, but planned based on the outcomes in the previous workshop. Each session provided new and surprising insights that acutely influenced the details of the project as well as the process during its unfolding.

PUBLIC REALM STRATEGIES - STITCHING THE SITE



WORKSHOP 1: Visioning - Past Memories and Future Vision

The Workshop focused on the **Past** (memory mapping) and the **Future** (visioning) of District Six.

- ▶ Introduction to the project and the concept of the public realm.
- ▶ Memory Mapping exercise where Caretakers were asked to tell their stories and memories of D6.
- ▶ Creating a vision for District Six’s public realm through poster making, drawing, writing, cutting sticking and making.



WORKSHOP 2: Stitching together the Spatial Systems

The Workshop focused on the **Present Context** (a walkabout) and on **Spatial Themes** (workshops) across D6.

- ▶ A walk around D6, stopping to tell stories and memories of the site.
- ▶ Discussion: What does public space have to do with restitution? What is the difference between roads and streets?
- ▶ Groups identified spaces and links between them, developing a set of systems based on 4 themes: Green Networks; Activation; Memory and Ritual; and Connectivity.



WORKSHOP 3: Locating Public Open Spaces

The Workshop was structured around re-imagining the network of spaces, **zooming into parts** of the site and **identifying locations** of key open spaces

- ▶ Recap of spatial systems developed in Workshop 2
- ▶ Discussion: What creates a good public space? What interventions are possible?
- ▶ Groups focused on 5 zoomed-in areas in D6 and identified potential public spaces, the function/character and how it connects to larger systems. Maps are stitched together as a system of spaces.



WORKSHOP 4: Space Making

The Workshop focused on **space making** within the key spaces identified.

- ▶ The team highlights key elements from previous Workshops.
- ▶ The spaces are sketched out as part of the larger system.
- ▶ Groups build some of the key spaces with tools provided: drawing, sticking, cutting and making the spaces. What do the spaces look like and how do they function?

GUIDELINES FOR STREETS AND OPEN SPACES



WORKSHOP 5: Prioritising Spaces and Guidelines for Streets

The Workshop focused first on **prioritising spaces** for implementation, and then on **Guidelines for Streets**.

- ▶ Feedback on the Open House
- ▶ Prioritising spaces: Caretakers were asked to vote. What space is your favorite, most important, and most in need of an upgrade?
- ▶ Discussion: What are good streets? What are guidelines?
- ▶ Groups use street elements to build streets and describe principles for small, medium and large streets.



WORKSHOP 6: Guidelines for Open Spaces

The Workshop focused on building and discussing **Guidelines for Open Spaces**

- ▶ Presentations: Urban Design Guidelines; Culture and Memory in public space; Public space Examples.
- ▶ Groups use elements and tools provided to build public space, thinking through the needs of different users and the functions of the space.
- ▶ Thank you to all the caretakers.



WORKSHOP 1: Visioning - Past Memories and Future Vision

The first of six workshops was held on the 16th September 2021 at the District Six Museum Homecoming Centre. This workshop focused on the memories of the **past** and looking towards a vision for a **future** together.

1. The Past: We held a memory mapping session in which Caretakers spoke on their relationship to District 6 and its public spaces and engaged in story-telling of how they remember life in the area.

2. The Future: We then focused on what the future District 6 could be, by highlighting how different people will use and experience public spaces and streets to make this a positive experience for all. Caretakers were asked to consider the space through the experiences of others. Then they were asked to think of what their best performing public space would look like, and the urban characteristics that make it a positive experience.

THREE GROUP WORKING SESSIONS

The plan of this portion of the workshop was to create posters to describe a vision for public space, streets and events.

A set of characters were prepared by the professional team for the workshop. Characters were introduced to let Caretakers think creatively, to place themselves in someone else's shoes, and to think of various needs in the public realm. These were representing different age, socio-economic and ability demographics, as well as non-human occupants of the public realm, i.e., trees and other plants, insects and pets. The Caretakers were then asked to think through the following questions:

- ▶ What experiences has your character had in public space?
- ▶ Describe your best performing space (sight, sound, smell, feel, taste).
- ▶ What would be the broad urban principles that would make this experience possible?

The "vision" for the public realm was documented in the form of an A1 poster and presented by one of the Caretakers in the group as a summary of the group session. To the left are some of the key principles that came out of the group presentations:



Fig. 3.13. Visioning Diagram

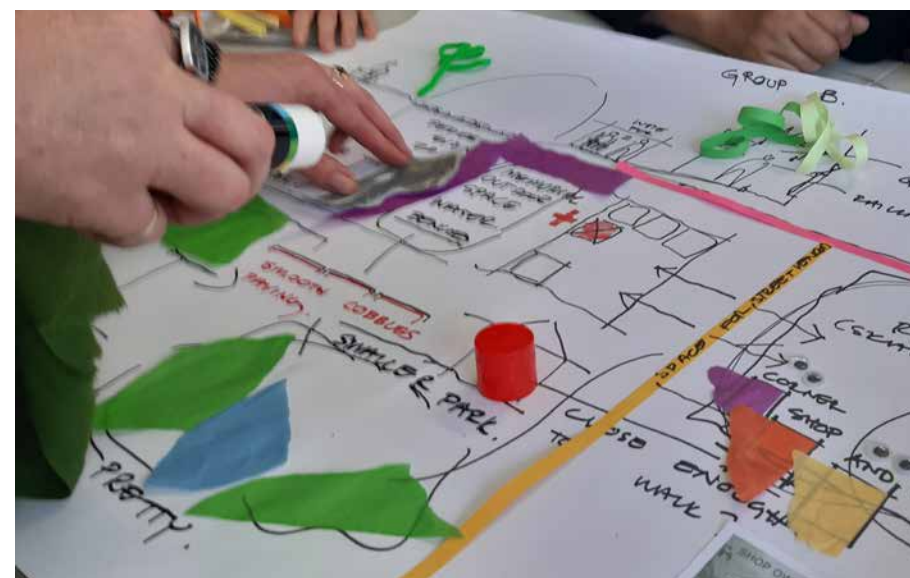


Fig. 3.14. Visioning for the future of District Six - Making posters



Fig. 3.15. Workshop Visioning - Group 1



Fig. 3.16. Workshop Visioning - Group 2



Fig. 3.17. Workshop Visioning - Group 1



3.3.1 Workshop 1

MEMORY MAPPING:

The workshop started with a Memory Mapping session. The group talked through their memories of District Six. Taking turns, each caretaker recounted their story of District 6, and these stories were recorded and mapped on the map shown here.

With pen, colour stickers and string, the group found places that are significant to each of the caretakers on a map. These spaces carried remembrances of home, family and public life. Many of the stories revolved around childhood experiences and memories of school, mosque, church, bioscopes, play, and later marrying and settling down in the area to begin another family and work life cycle. Many people were part of multigenerational connections to this space and site. Even after the destruction of the area, the connections to the place remained.

District Six fostered the politicisation, activism and resistance to apartheid of both residents and people who had been similarly forcibly removed and dispossessed from other areas.

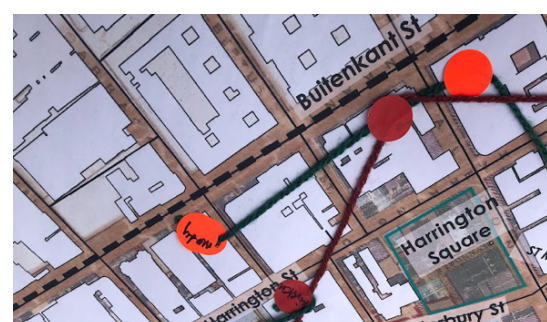
Many of the stories and places were also about the “now” moment we are living in. For those who have returned to live here and for those who are still advocating for return, they raised their communities’ concerns and difficulties. There were also Caretakers present who were connected to the business and current projects in the area: shaping the streets and buildings of the area as it develops.

District Six offers social connections, a practice of visiting various sites and experiences, and the memories of growing up physically but also intellectually. In all cases everyone's sense of placemaking involved, not just the past, but the living and breathing current space of the site.

The initial caretaker stories witness a site of multiple time frames, multiple experiences and in fact multi-layered dispossession, resistance and always change.



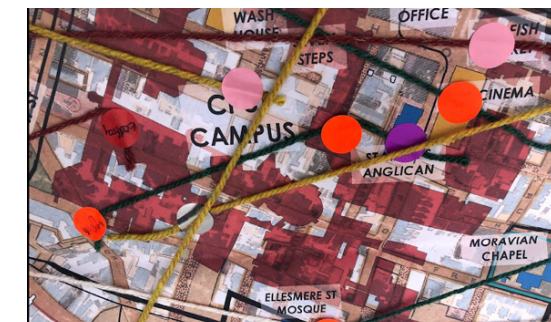
Fig. 3.18. Memory mapping exercise - Caretakers' memories recorded on a map of District Six



MANDY SANGER - DISTRICT SIX MUSEUM

Her family was forcibly removed from Claremont/Newlands. Her involvement in District Six was fueled by politicisation at school and later through the founding of the District Six museum. Growing up she had social connections to District Six: her father was a sign maker and had a studio in Hanover Street. As a family they were connected to the places and spaces of the area: coming to the Bioscope (The Star Bioscope which showed 'blue movies'/illegal movies that were banned); visiting the doctor; and the places they bought their samosas.

"We grew up here even though we were not from here."



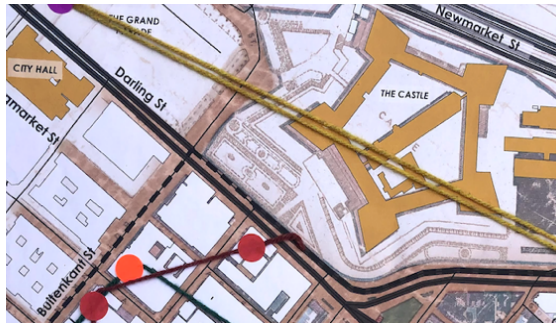
WAGGUEDA AJAM - D6 WORKING COMMITTEE

Born in District Six at Eaton Place, corner of McGregor and Stone Street. Her experiences of the area are as a young child: going to Mosque in the morning and then a play center at St. Marks afterwards.

"Muslims and Christians were integrated into each other's lives."



3.3.1 Workshop 1



RUWAYDA SHAIK - D6 CIVIC COMMITTEE

Married a man whose family lived in Rogers Street, whose father owned a fruit and veg stall at No1. Shaikon on the Grand Parade.



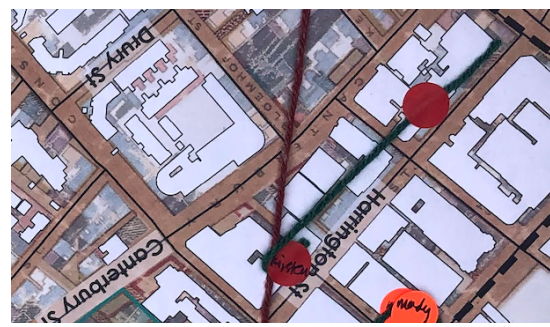
ZAHRA NORDIE - D6 WORKING COMMITTEE

Stayed in William's Street in District Six, right opposite the National Bioscope which was "our bioscope", more elite than the Staras it had a downstairs and an upstairs gallery. We went up to Hanover Street Fish market where you could buy crayfish.



SHAHNAZ ARNOLD - D6 CIVIC ASSOCIATION

Family lived at 57 Russel Street, close to the Avalon Bioscope. She has received a house at No. 20 Pontac Street. She played in Hanover street, gliding down the road on boards. Childhood memories of 'Bassies se Worsies' and 'Sweeteries' and 'Banks' shops which were opposite each other. She went to George Golding school and had family in Aspeling Street and family in the Bo-Kaap (other parts of family were forcibly removed to Lentegeur, some moved to Lansdown, Walmer Estate).



KIRSTEN WILKINS - OPEN STREETS

She is from Pretoria and came to UCT to study Urban Design. She spent time at a building called 'The Bank' (used to be a bank) and spent time on Harrington Street watching the city changing. She spent time getting to know people in the area and realised there is deep history beneath the surface to what looks like 'empty' land, was once someone's kitchen and meant something to them.



DR. FAWZY BASARDIEN - D6 WORKING COMMITTEE

Connection to District Six was helping his family with a property claim in Mount Street (family owned 4 properties), becoming involved in the land claim process for the area. He is also a guest lecturer for CPUT and involved in an NGO with land claim (and CEO of African Green Technologies), accompanied by a colleague in sustainability.



NAZEEM EBRAHIM - ZEENATAL ISLAM MOSQUE

Went to Trafalgar High School, Grandfather came late 1800s/ early 1900s and lived in Muir Street, with links to the mosque and the early restitution process of District Six.



RASHIQ FATAAR - OUR FUTURE CITIES

The Fataar family has a multi-generational link to District Six, so he had family that lived all over the area including grandparents. A newspaper told his family's story after 30 years. They lived on a property between Albert and Ellesmere: a long property where two or three families lived (the avocado tree is still there). Parents went to Trafalgar High School and junior school at George Golding. But his first personal connection was at the Good Hope Centre with many events (the Olympic Bid, international table tennis matches, exhibitions). He was involved in various projects with Harrington Square and Trafalgar Park.



GODFREY MOKAEANE - BUSINESS OWNER

Came from the Free State to study Civil Engineering at CPUT and lived nearby as a student in what used to be 'Bloemhof Flats' ('Stairways'). He now owns a café (Haas in Buitenkant Street) and is building a development nearby at Harrington Street No.1. He continues to be involved in the area.



3.3.1 Workshop 1

THE GROUP WORKING SESSIONS

Within three groups, Caretakers were asked to consider the experiences of others and think about the characteristics of positive spaces. This provided a basis for discussion and developing a vision together. The three groups made posters and presented their ideas of their vision for the public spaces and streets of District Six. The predominant and overlapping themes from this exercise include: the need for living memorialisation; local economic development; multipurpose spaces; play space; green spaces; safety; healing spaces; streets for people; and integration of the parts of District Six as a whole.

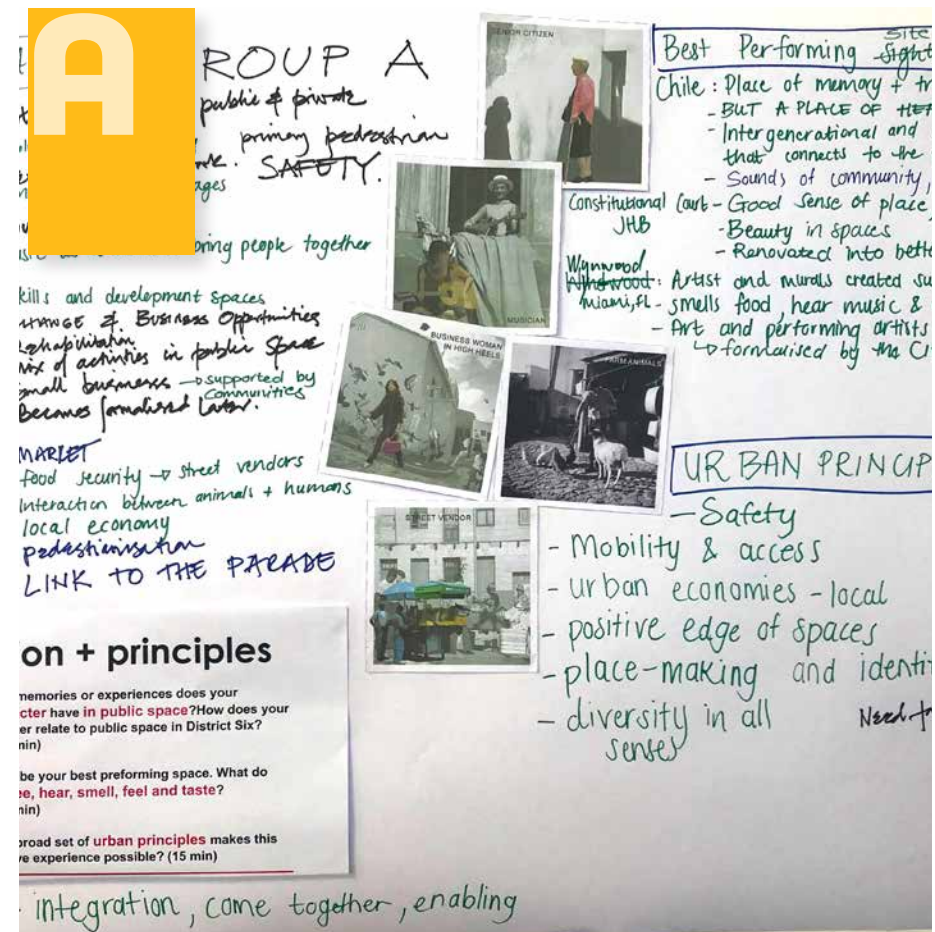


Fig. 3.21. Poster prepared and presented by Group A

GROUP: A

- Safety, access & mobility
- Diversity in all senses - coming together, opportunities for all, integration. (diversity of uses, building form, people and types of spaces provided.)
- Importance of the local urban economy
- "Positive edges" of spaces
- The idea of place-making and identity (sense of place)
- The idea of water fountains in public spaces

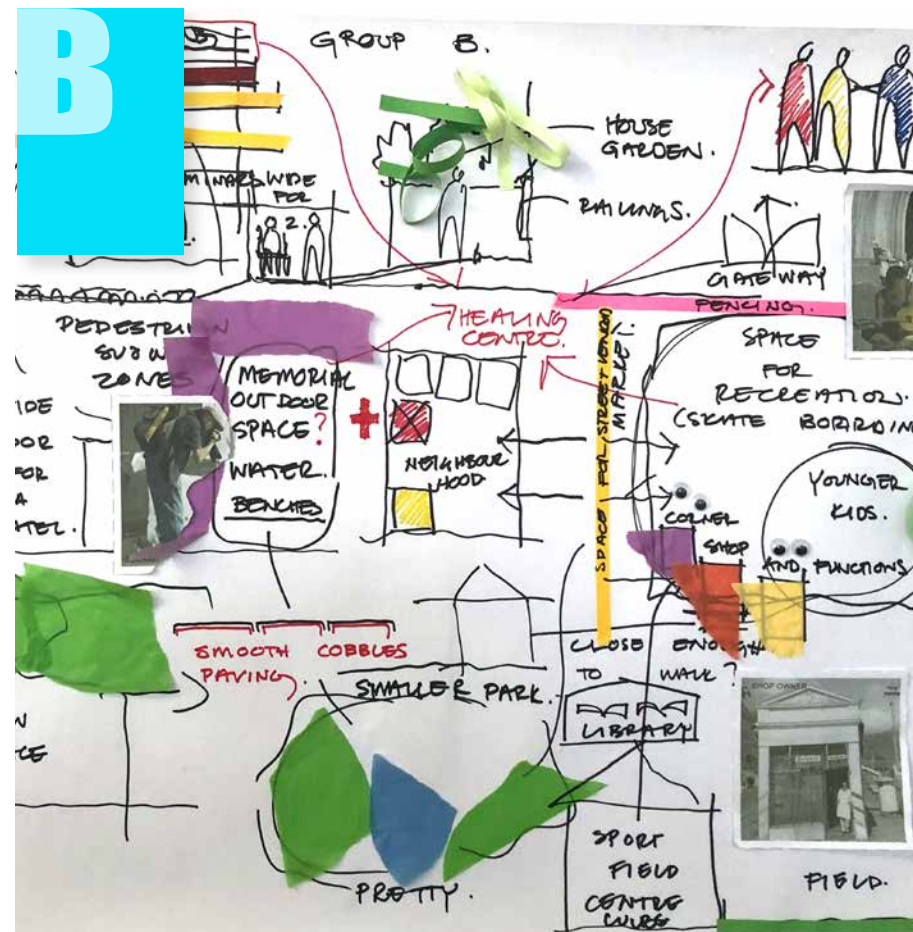


Fig. 3.20. Poster prepared and presented by Group B

GROUP: B

- Safety streets and spaces
- The idea of a memorial was put forward, but it was felt that direct interaction with the people of District Six would have more value.
- There should be some form of gateway to District Six. Healing space/center/gateway
- Consider the needs of the people of District Six who need hope and repairing. The area needs to incorporate spaces/places of healing.
- Healing across different layers – Physical, spiritual, or on a broader level
- Design streets to be accessible for all with positive interfaces
- Greening of streets and parks. Space for gardens – developing a seed bank
- A variation of parks with different sizes, functions and catering to various needs
- Shops etc. to be around the parks, integrated in the neighbourhood, ie: corner shops
- Sport, library and other civic functions part of healing spaces

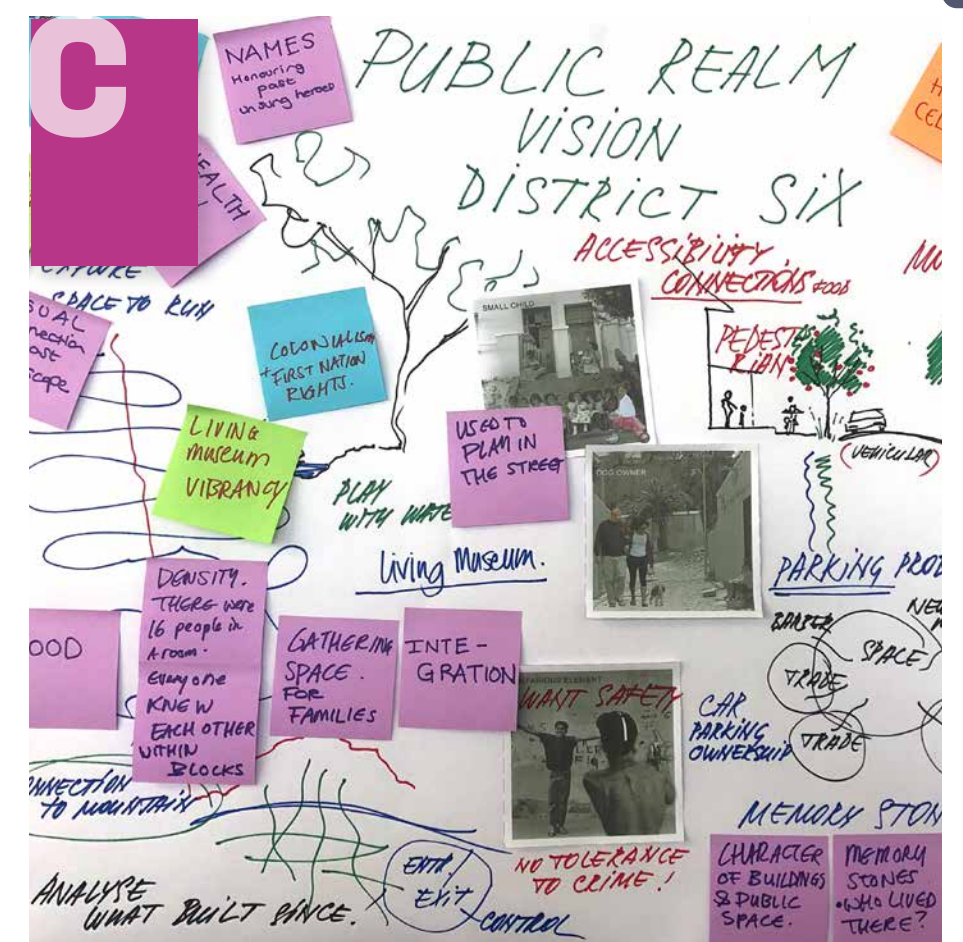


Fig. 3.19. Poster prepared and presented by Group C

GROUP: C

- Social integration of current and future populations
- There is a need to integrate and reflect the history of District Six through imagery (and potentially technology).
- Tourism is a tool to bring income to the area and should be considered sensitively
- Safety in the public realm
- Promoting economic development, and activating streets and squares with local businesses (cafes, barber shops, clinics, etc.)
- Safe play space for children
- Creating a "Living Museum". For example, introducing 'Memory Stones' on the future buildings or on the pavement.
- Considering the sensory experience of old District Six
- Keeping old 'heroes' in the living memory
- Creating safe pedestrian environments for people. Encouraging streets for people vs roads for cars.
- Integration and stitching together of parts to make a whole
- Accessibility and connectivity of the ecological systems



WORKSHOP 2: Stitching together the Spatial Systems

The second of six workshops was held on the 7th of October 2021 at the District Six Museum Homecoming Centre. This workshop focused on a **walkabout** of District Six and a **group mapping session**.

WALKABOUT

Continuing with the concept of mapping memory from the first workshop, the group of Caretakers and consultants conducted a **walking tour of District Six**. The walkabout consisted of eight stops. At each stop the group would observe the current condition and share memories.

Stop 1: Harrington Square

First Encounter with a Demolitions Site:

- It used to have street houses (the community was forcibly removed to Kensington).
- What is now Charlie's bakery was once an important Jewish meeting place and Beinkinstadt Jewish bookstore.
- Holy Trinity Presbyterian Church was demolished.

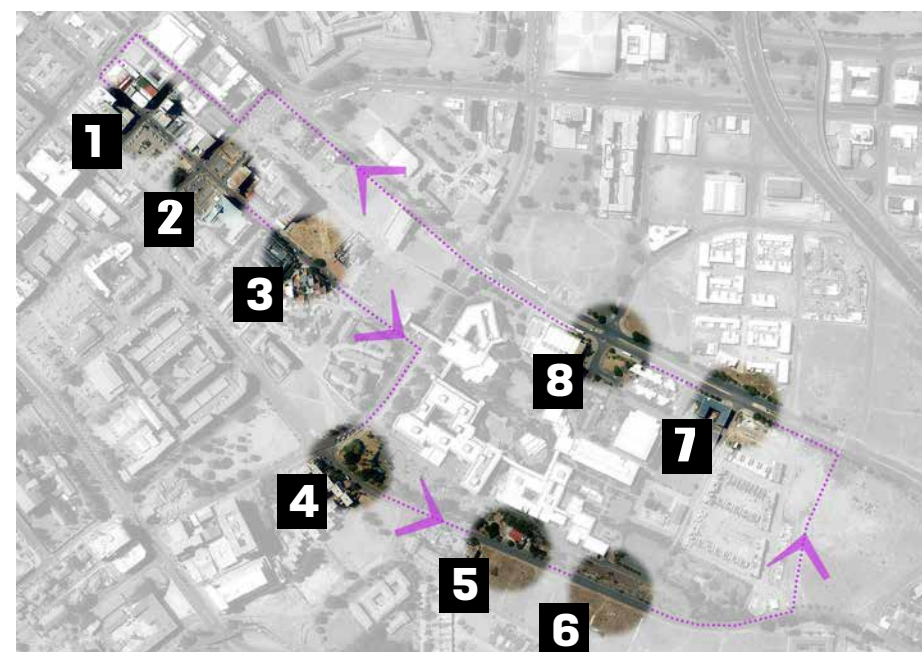


Fig. 3.22. The route of the walkabout consisted of eight stops

Stop 2: Intersection of Canterbury & Caledon Streets

Discussion of the site's past and current urban landscape:

- The Mission School, the site that used to be associated with service and food security, was lost.
- Demolished houses - now empty asphalted parking areas.
- A de-commissioned major road and road servitude, that was planned in 1980s for this location.
- A major culvert system is running under our feet, along Canterbury Street, picking up mountain streams (Platteklip & Silver), taking water out to sea via Capelsloot.
- New District Six Clinic - Peninsula Maternity Hospital (PMH) Memory Project.

Stop 3: Along Caledon Street, Opposite Vernon Terrace Crescent

Some observations:

- Experience of the existing street.
- Very high walls, high fences and electrical fences.
- Trees along one side of the road only.
- A lot of provision is made for cars: wide road with parallel parking bays in both directions and garages.
- Lack of street furniture.



Fig. 3.23. Discussions at Stop 2, outside the New District Six Clinic

► Peninsula Maternity Hospital Memory Project

Peninsula Maternity Hospital operated from 1921 till its closure in 1992. The building was demolished in 2015 to make way for a new District Six Community Day Centre. A memorialisation project was conceived that would speak to the many layers of history associated with the site. The project brought together a team of artists and a group of District Sixers and former PMH staff.

► The Flower of Mariam

Some of the caretakers shared stories about the Flower of Mariam, reiterating its symbolical importance. This plant species, *Anastatica hierochuntica*, has many common names, which stands testament to its significance in communities around the world. Also known as Maryam's Flower, Hand of Fatima, Resurrection Fern, Rose of Jericho, and Makka Roos, this ancient herb is known for its ability to "come back to life" after drying out and appearing to die. It is believed the leaves help during pregnancy and so every mother in District Six had the flower, and used it during delivery.



Fig. 3.24. The Flower of Mariam illustrated in both dried and unfurled forms



Fig. 3.25. Naturalised kitchen flowers and herbs rise seasonally from the ruins



3.3.2 Workshop 2

Stop 4: South-West Corner of Cape Peninsula University Of Technology (Cput)

Some observations:

- ▶ CPUT's newly constructed fence.
- ▶ Observed the edge condition as disconnection from the city.
- ▶ Predominantly Modernist buildings and spatial paradigm.
- ▶ Lack of complexity (missing past layers).

Stop 5: Galielol Raghmaan Jamaa Masjid / Ellesmere Street Mosque

Some background and thoughts on the Mosque:

- ▶ A story was shared about Imam Simon (Simon's Masjid)
- ▶ Very important part of the community
- ▶ Present Mosque accessibility
- ▶ Street interface (level differences)
- ▶ Wide and fast road
- ▶ Not sufficient space for the congregation
- ▶ Potentially 'pinching' the road and providing a wider pedestrian sidewalk

Stop 6 : The Present

Discussion of the site's current empty urban landscape:

- ▶ Demolition process (flattening the buildings on top of each other)
- ▶ Declared Archaeological site with tangible memories
- ▶ Recognisable Street grid and remnants
- ▶ Rows and rows of cobbled narrow streets
- ▶ It is not an empty site, it's occupied (informal occupation)
- ▶ Wild herbs are still visible (foraging)
- ▶ The surviving Palm Tree that was planted by Reza Levy's grandmother, Rugaya Jamie, at 15 Milton Street from seed that she brought from her pilgrimage to Mecca, in 1948.
- ▶ The mural 'HARVEST', created in collaboration by Faith XLVII, Design Indaba Trust and Thinking in 2014
- ▶ Community participation is important along with the interpretation of artwork. It needs to contribute meaningfully
- ▶ De Waal Drive Flats were used as a screening mechanism.

Stop 7: Along 'New' Hanover Street

Some thoughts:

- ▶ Post-apartheid developments - A need for integration.
- ▶ 'New' Hanover (Street) ROAD vs 'Old' Hanover Street.

Stop 8: Along 'New' Hanover Street, in Proximity to St. Marks Road

Some observations:

- ▶ A Story was shared about St. Mark's Anglican Church
- ▶ Old Public spaces around St. Mark's and within CPUT campus were discussed.



Fig. 3.29. The young palm tree at 15 Milton Street, Reza Levy (2021-10-22)



Fig. 3.30. All that remains on old Milton Street is the palm tree, now mature



Fig. 3.31. 'Harvest' #anotherlightup campaign to fund street lights in Monwabisi

▶ Krotoa Sanctuary

A space prepared for informal rituals. An attempt by the community to bring Muslims, Christians and other religions and beliefs into the same space.



Fig. 3.32. Krotoa - a ceremonial gathering place



Fig. 3.28. Participants of Workshop 2 walkabout pause to discuss public realm



Fig. 3.26. A photo of Ellesmere Mosque from Ellesmere Street, dated 1973

Fig. 3.27. A present day view of Ellesmere Mosque from Constitution Street



3.3.2 Workshop 2

The walkabout was followed by a **report back and discussion session** at the Homecoming Centre where the caretakers gave feedback and the group as a whole, discussed two topics:

1. What does the **public realm** have to do with **restitution**?
The public realm refers to the spaces between the buildings - it stitches the area together. In order to have dignified restitution, neighbourhoods need to provide their communities with more than houses, with public spaces, gathering spaces, streets and parks.
2. What is the difference between **roads** and **streets**?
Streets are for people. Roads are for cars.

GROUP MAPPING SESSIONS

Each group focused on different themes. They identified important locations for interventions and talked about the future functioning of the spaces. What happens in the space? What do we experience there? What makes it possible to have a positive experience in the space? What connections and systems can we see between the spaces?



Fig. 3.33. Group working session

The workshop group was then divided into four groups, each centered around a key theme:

- **Activated Everyday and Event Spaces;**
- **Ritual and Living Memorialisation;**
- **Green Spaces, Recreation and Play;**
- **and Connectivity and Streets.**

The groups expressed ideas regarding these themes, forming a series of key overlapping systems:

1. Local Business Spine along New Hanover Street;
2. An Educational Route along Constitution Street;
3. Chapel Street as a healing space and connection between religious institution cluster and Trafalgar Park;
4. Trafalgar Park as a continuous green and pedestrian system linking to Schools and Churches;
5. Old Hanover Street as small scale active street;
6. Local Streets as pedestrian friendly and safe networks with slow car movement and eyes on the street;
7. Linking the religious institutional clusters;
8. Identifying other strategic interventions within D6.

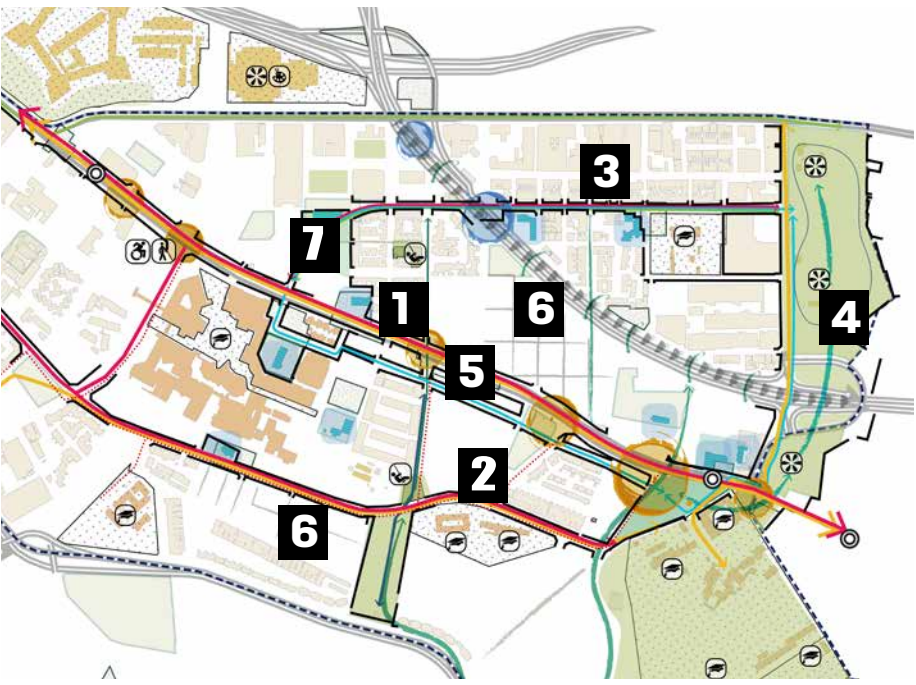


Fig. 3.36. Key overlapping systems 1- 8



Fig. 3.35. Group working session



Fig. 3.37. Group working session



Fig. 3.34. Group working session



3.3.2 Workshop 2

The following ideas were expressed during the workshop:

GOLDEN GROUP:

Activated Everyday and event spaces

- ▶ **Educational spine** along Constitution Street.
- ▶ Spill over spaces such as squares can have dual functions as public spaces with shared facilities.
- ▶ Spatial connections between religious spaces.
- ▶ Existing and potential shared sports and recreation spaces at CPUT and Zonnebloem educational complex.
- ▶ Continuity and accessibility of Trafalgar Park from Sir Lowry Road to Zonnebloem educational complex as a pedestrian route.
- ▶ Business spine along New Hanover Street to be pedestrian orientated for varied business types and uses.
- ▶ Roads such as New Hanover Street and Constitution Street are too wide and not designed for people.

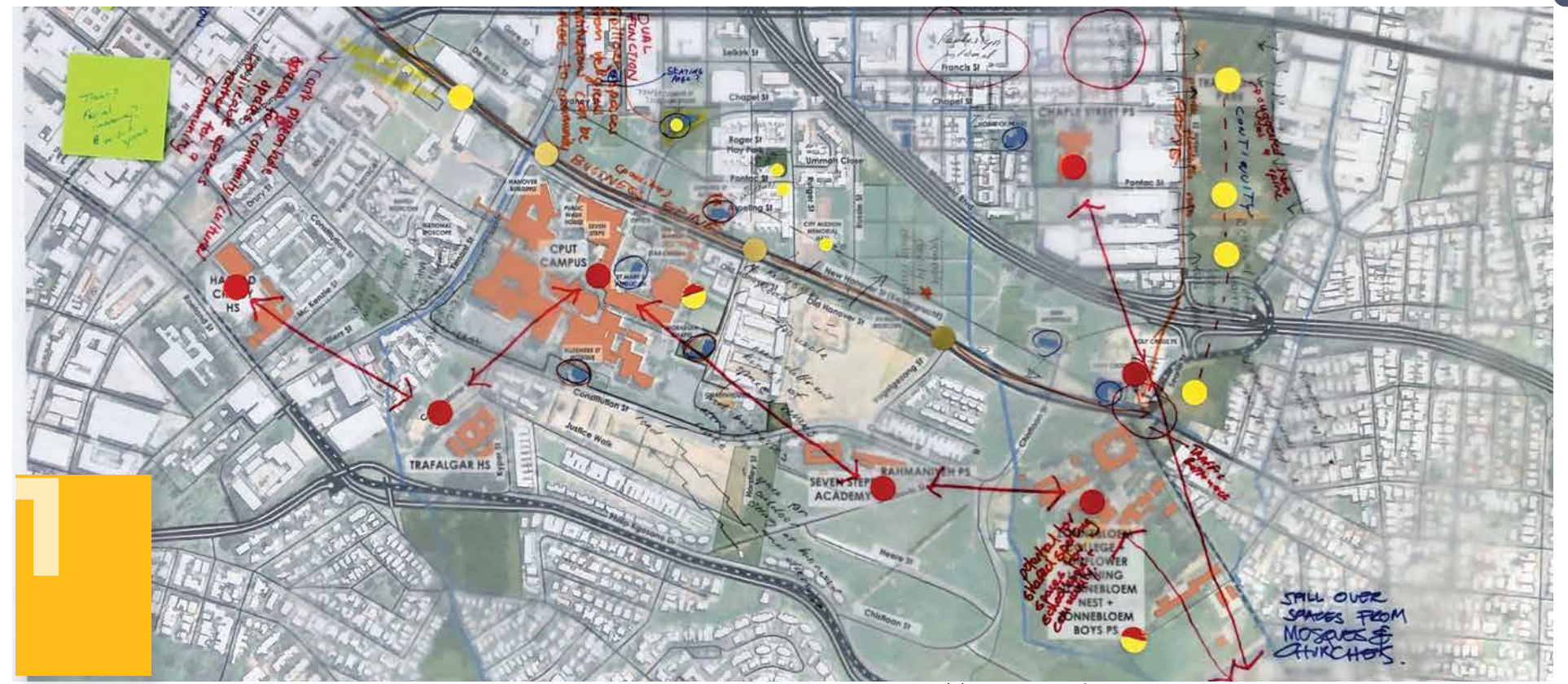


Fig. 3.39. Workshop 2 group mapping poster prepared by Golden Group (1) illustrating feedback on 'activated everyday and event spaces'

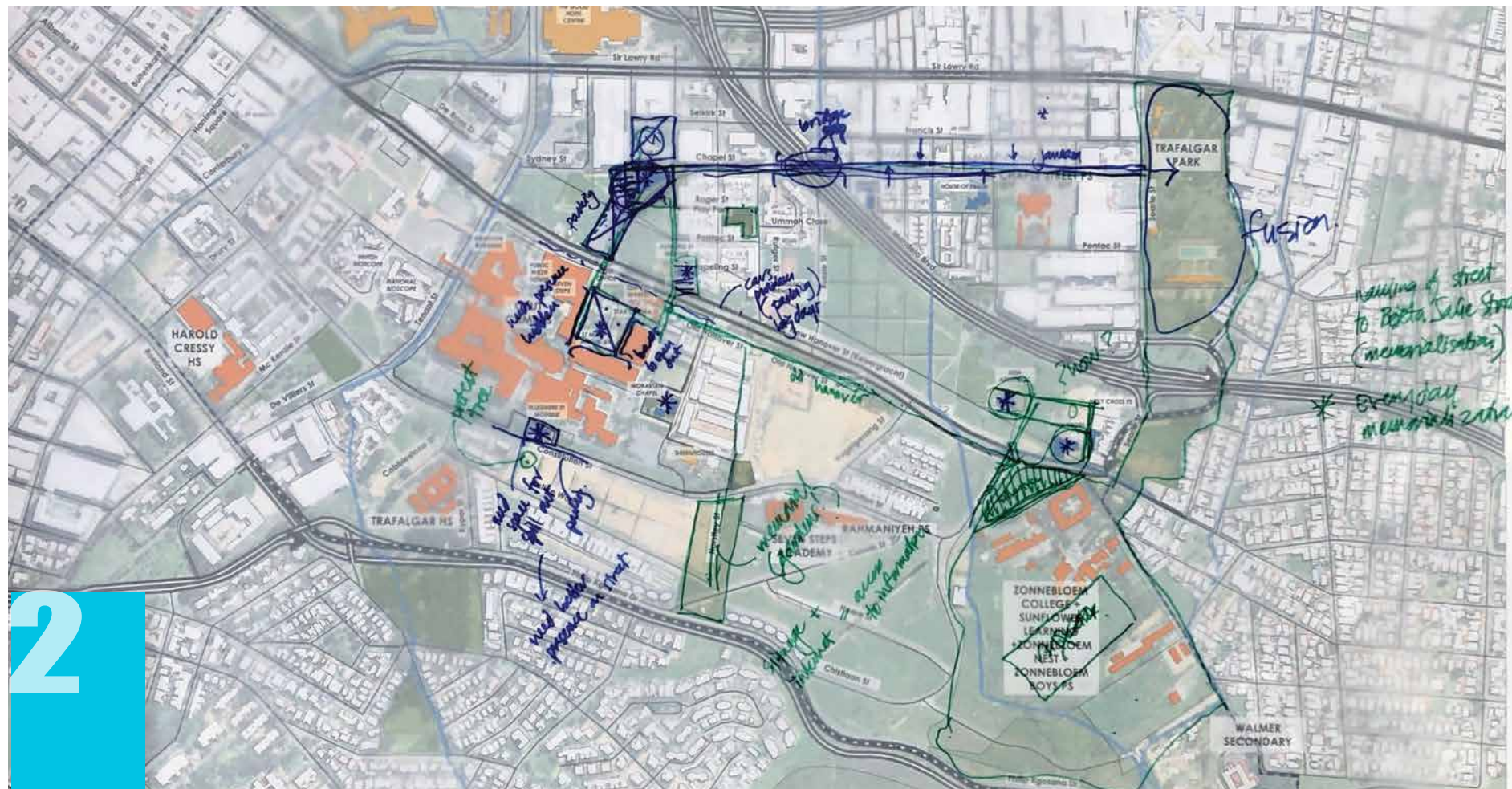


Fig. 3.38. Workshop 2 group mapping poster prepared by Blue Group (2) illustrating feedback on 'ritual and living memorialisation'

BLUE GROUP:

Ritual and Living Memorialisation

- ▶ Mosques need space for Salah (prayers) and other rituals such as honouring the dead, weddings and Eid to spill out in public space.
- ▶ Tolerance and joint celebration between Judaism, Muslim traditions and Christianity.
- ▶ The portion of District Six below the freeway needs to be integrated into District Six.
- ▶ Connection along Chapel Street linking ceremonial route to Trafalgar Park.
- ▶ Parking is an issue on "big days" at the Muir Street Mosque.
- ▶ Ellesmere Street Mosque and St Mark's Church are not as visible and need visible access and presence within public space.
- ▶ Re-establish the triangle link between the religious institution cluster/linkages between the Muir Street Mosque, Aspelung Street Mosque and St Mark's Church.
- ▶ Celebrate local heroes and create spaces of living memorialisation.



3.3.2 Workshop 2

GREEN GROUP:

Green Spaces, Recreation and Play

- ▶ Living memorialisation should not be confined to one park.
- ▶ Memorial park should be a multi-purpose space with other uses, food gardens, play parks and small memorial garden. The area is too far up for elderly people to walk to and far away from the current community.
- ▶ Focus on smaller gardens and smaller parks.
- ▶ Improve the everyday life of the current residents by addressing existing concerns (smaller interventions, like streetlights, safe crossings, trees for shade, etc).
- ▶ Safety concerns around the intersection under the highway – there could be better pedestrian safety, a market, paintings and lighting.
- ▶ Chapel Street could become a connector, a green spine – improve the streetscape, plant more indigenous trees and create narrower streets with green moments.
- ▶ Access and continuity throughout Trafalgar Park.

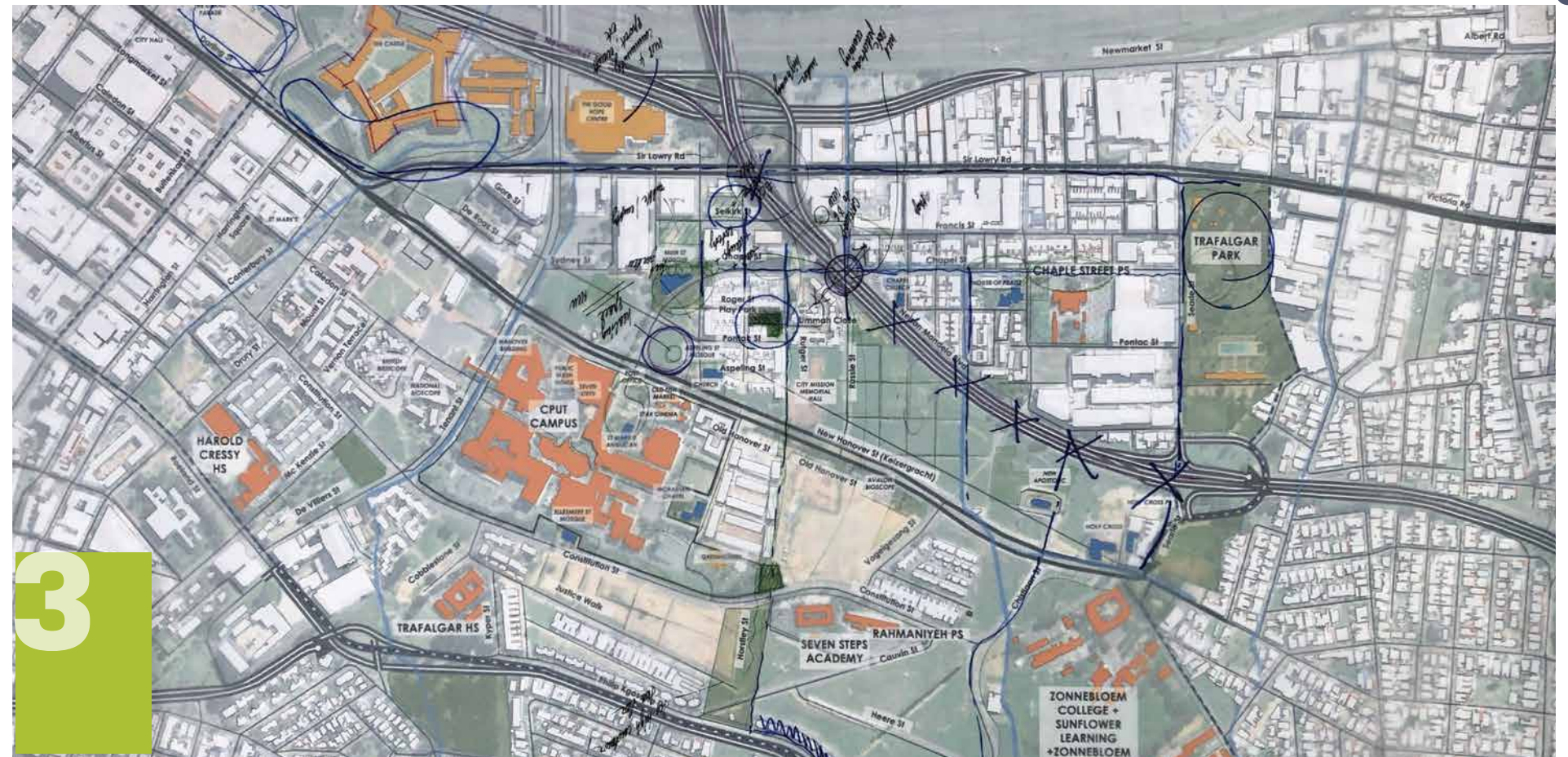


Fig. 3.41. Workshop 2 group mapping poster prepared by Green Group (3) illustrating feedback on 'green spaces, recreation and play'

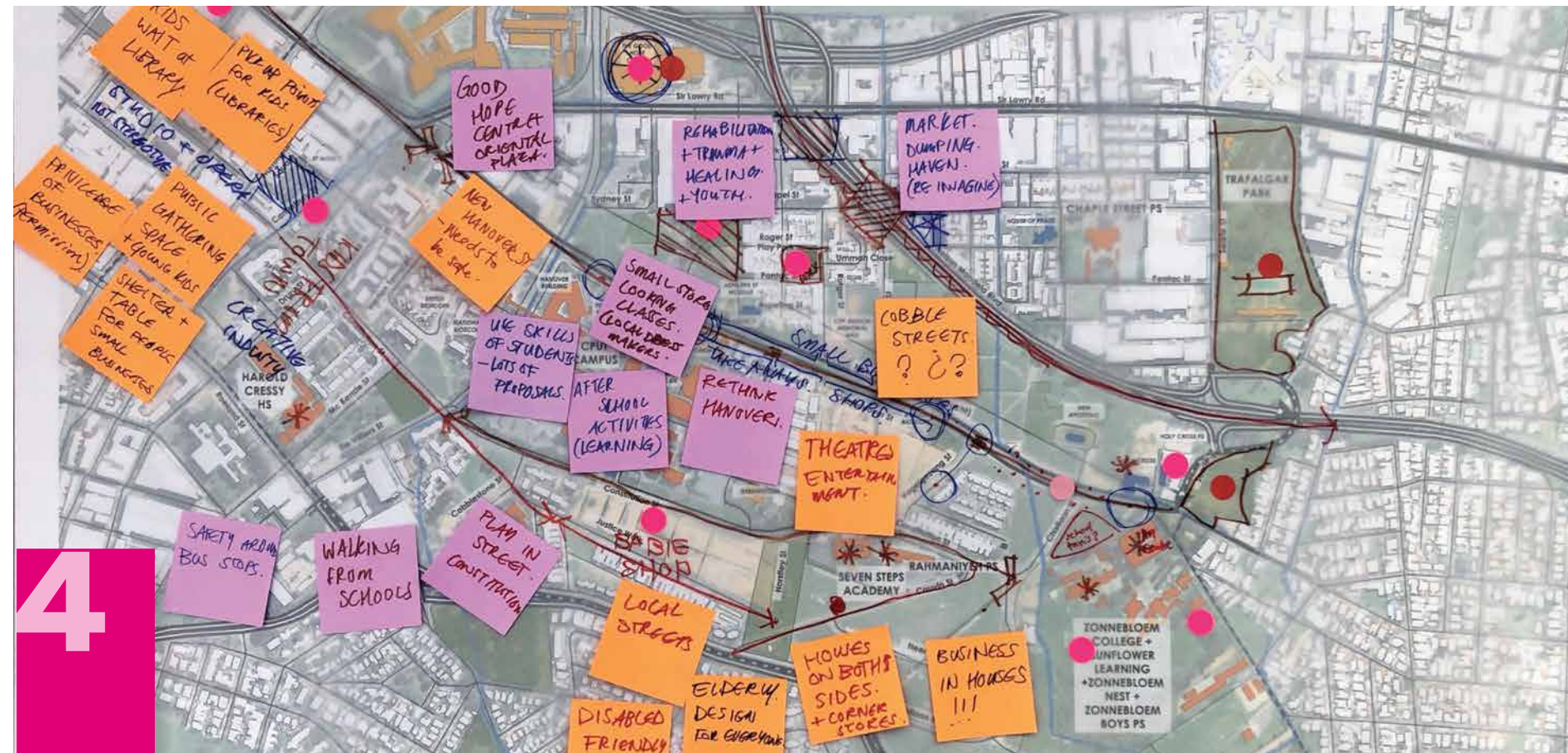


Fig. 3.40. Workshop 2 group mapping poster prepared by Magenta Group (4) illustrating feedback on 'connectivity and streets'

MAGENTA GROUP: Connectivity and Streets

- ▶ Potential business spine along New Hanover Street for small local economic activity.
- ▶ Consider Children, Elderly and safety along New Hanover Street and throughout. Roads such as New Hanover Street and Constitution Street are too wide and not for people.
- ▶ Educational route along Constitution Street connecting schools and activities linking to Silvertree area.
- ▶ Connecting District Six to amenities and transit beyond.
- ▶ The highway divides the neighbourhood and intersections below the highway are a problem.
- ▶ The Good Hope Centre and other facilities located in the area need to reconnect to District Six.
- ▶ Harrington Square is currently a parking lot, but can be a public space with benches and shelter.
- ▶ Local Streets need to be pedestrian friendly, safe spaces with slow car movement and eyes on the street that allow children to walk safely.



WORKSHOP 3: Locating Public Open Spaces

The third of six workshops was held on 28 October 2021 at the District Six Museum Homecoming Centre.

The workshop centered on the spatial systems at the scale of District Six and then zoomed into focused areas and the public spaces located within them.

DISCUSSION SESSION:

The day started with a discussion session, where the Caretakers gave feedback from their communities, organisations or groups.

Then the team gave a brief recap of the last workshop and held a discussion on what makes good public space. The discussion was focused around the following questions:

- ▶ What makes good public space?
- ▶ What interventions are possible?

IDENTIFYING SPACES

The 2012 Draft Spatial Development Framework serves as a base that will be developed in more detail (and later for implementation), with additional ideas, strategies and richness feeding into the Public Realm Strategy through these workshops. During this session, the professional team presented spaces identified in the 2012 Local Spatial Development Framework and spaces identified through the workshops. These spaces overlap in location as shown alongside. The team has also incorporated smaller spaces from the 2012 Draft Spatial Development Framework to ensure continuity between the 2012 plan, the 2022 LSDF and the Public Realm Strategy.

These are some of the spaces identified as important within D6:

- ▶ New Hanover Street - pedestrian local business spine, wider sidewalks, slower traffic
- ▶ Chapel Street as ceremonial green link to connect multiple smaller multi-functional spaces.
- ▶ Old Hanover Street as pedestrian oriented space with multi-story buildings that have retail at street level
- ▶ Caledon Street as green link from City to CPUT

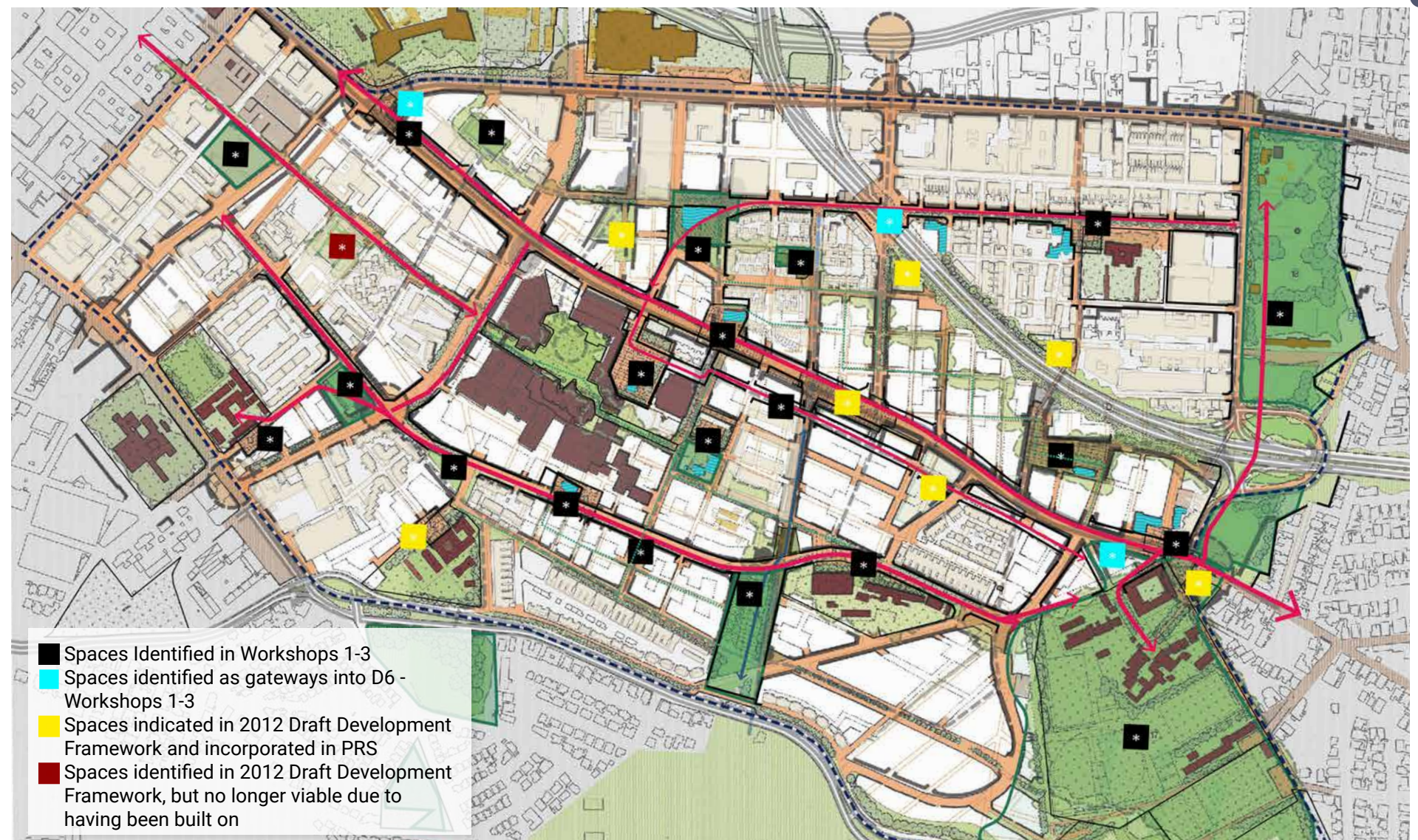


Fig. 3.42. Map for Discussion - Spaces Identified in the Workshops and in the 2012 Draft District Six Development Framework

- ▶ The gateway junction at Castle and the start of New Hanover Street (location of historical toilets)
- ▶ Religious Cluster - (Muir Street Mosque, Aspelg Street Mosque, St Marks, and the Moravian Church) - multi-functional open space next to and linking various religious institutions.
- ▶ Holy Cross and New Apostolic - Integrate squares and a link to New Hanover Street and the Zonnebloem schools area.
- ▶ Circle below Nelson Mandela Blvd Highway needs intervention.
- ▶ Trafalgar park - open edges and improve management
- ▶ Secondary spaces - small parks and spaces connected by green spines
- ▶ Public Space at Silvertree/ schools at the end of New Hanover Street - for safe drop-off and waiting areas for children.
- ▶ Shared facilities and playing spaces along Zonnebloem edge
- ▶ Educational route along Constitution - Micro spaces, tree clusters, pausing points and waiting spaces for children.
- ▶ Space at Ellesmere Street Mosque as pausing moment along route.
- ▶ Memorial Park as multipurpose park with play spaces, learning spaces, gathering spaces, viewing decks and commemorative spaces along educational route.
- ▶ McKenzie Park as activity, community and play space
- ▶ Harrington Square + Clinic public space as multi-functional
- ▶ Small local streets seen as public spaces, narrow, slow vehicular movement and safe for children, with eyes on the street and trees. Retain fine grained historic street grid.
- ▶ Memorialisation across the site
- ▶ Activation and Events to build community incrementally



3.3.3 Workshop 3

GROUP WORKING SESSION

In this portion of the workshop groups mapped out public spaces within different zoomed-in areas of District Six. Caretakers were asked to consider the future public spaces, their functions and characteristics. The groups then came together to present their ideas and bring together the ideas for the different areas, creating a larger map from the parts.

Here are some of the ideas expressed during the workshop:



GROUP 1

- ▶ Harrington square as multipurpose space supporting parking, market, events and the community.
- ▶ Management of this square is an issue.
- ▶ Public Space in front of the clinic could support a waiting space for the day hospital.
- ▶ McKenzie Park could host activities such as a small amphitheatre, skateboarding, play area, trees, etc.
- ▶ The junction at the start of Hanover St marks a gateway to D6 at the Castle. The old public toilets located here are of historical significance.
- ▶ Pedestrians need to be prioritised in New Hanover Street.
- ▶ The entire area should be walkable to encourage walking to the city.
- ▶ Green pedestrian connection is needed along Caledon Street

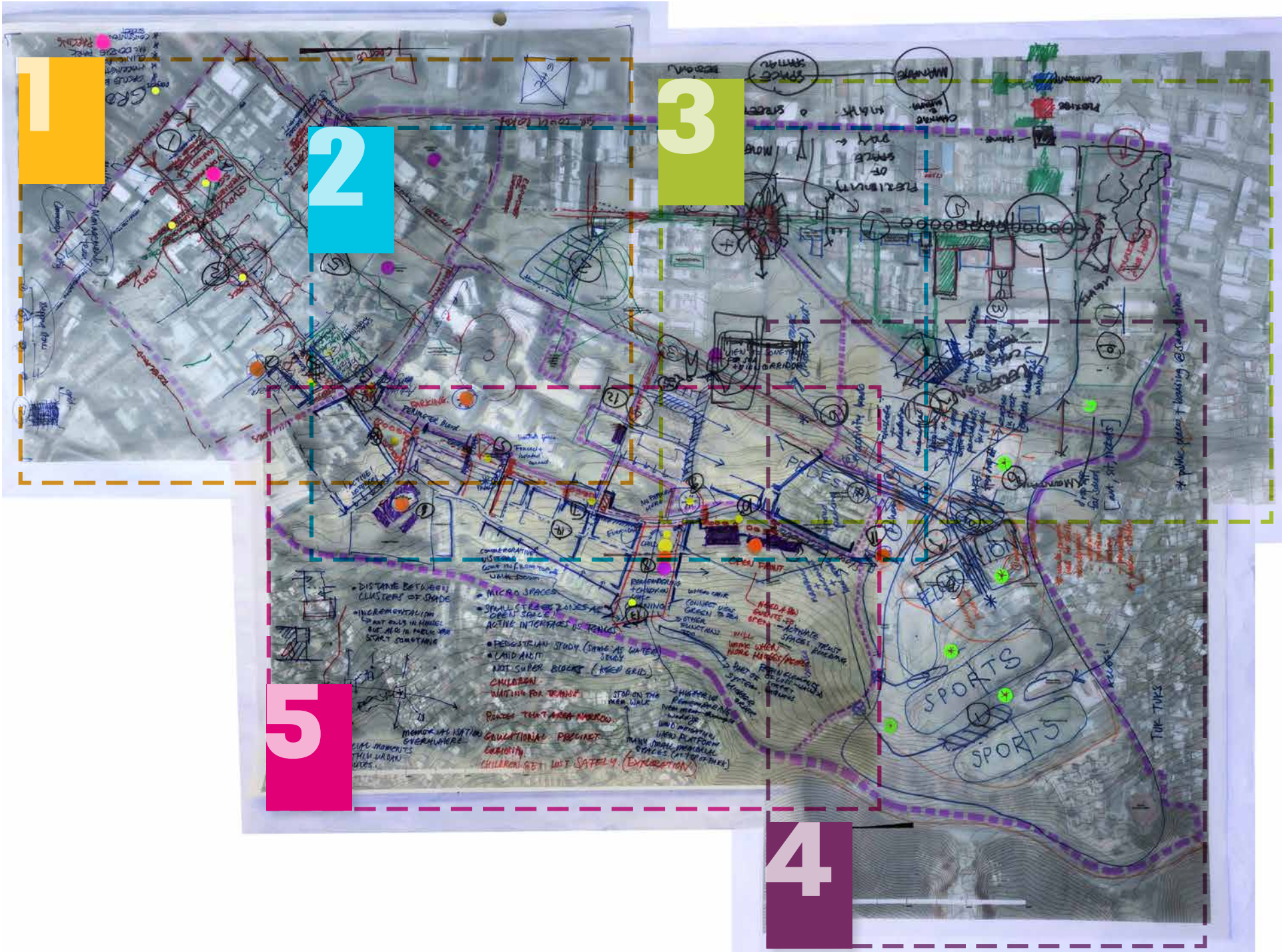


Fig. 3.44. Composite poster prepared and presented by groups 1 - 5



Fig. 3.43. Co-Design Wokrshop Process



3.3.3 Workshop 3

2 GROUP 2

- Presently majority of the activity and movement within District Six is focused around religious practices and buildings.
- Trafalgar Park to Chapel St is an important link that needs reinforcing.
- Hanover Street is primarily a vehicular-dominated space. It needs to be safer and more people-oriented.
- Need for multi-functional spaces that house parking / urban parks and rooms at Mosques to serve spill-out functions.
- A potential to link the three District Six mosques.
- Safety, movement and function/s of the circle along Chapel Street under highway to be addressed.
- CPUT to open inner areas for public use and connect to wider city.



Fig. 3.46. Workshop 3 Process



Fig. 3.45. Workshop 3 Process

3 GROUP 3

- Trafalgar Park is a defined space but lacks management and activation.
- Re-design Chapel Street to be pedestrian-friendly and act as a green spine connecting important public facilities (schools, clinics, churches and mosques).
- Endorse flexible spaces that have different functions at different times of the day (circle area, school parking, and other hardened courts)
- Smaller parks must connect to Chapel road through continuous greening.

4 GROUP 4

- Allocate new public space at the top of New Hanover Street for safe drop-off and waiting areas for children.
- Create link between Holy Cross and public squares.
- Design wider sidewalks on New Hanover Street
- Integrate underground parking at the beginning of New & Old Hanover Street intersection
- Make provision for a formal taxi rank
- Re-establish Old Hanover Street as a pedestrian-friendly street with a bicycle and tuk-tuk service.
- Provide multi-story developments with retail on street level.
- Reduce vehicular speed on Constitution Street to make it more pedestrian-friendly.
- Open and reconnect the historic axis and link between schools.
- Make existing sport fields available to local schools, develop new sports facilities along contours between fields and provide multiple entrances to these sport fields and facilities.

5 GROUP 5

- Create 'micro spaces' and multiple pausing moments along the 'education spine' (Constitution Street) by providing shade (tree clusters) and safety (traffic calming and activation).
- Retain the size of the historic block (informed by historic grid) to support smaller pedestrian streets where children can play.
- Buildings surrounding parks and public spaces are to have positive interfaces (preferably not fences and walls)
- Memorialisation should be considered and incorporated across the whole area.
- Memorial park is to be a prominent destination along the route. It should provide a multi-use space linked to green/ play systems/ learning, as well as a commemorative space of memory placing remnants of the site on display.
- Support spill-out/event space around institutions.



WORKSHOP 4: Space Making

The fourth of six workshops was held on 18 November 2021 at the District Six Museum Homecoming Centre.

The workshop was focused on exploring how the urban principles discussed in previous workshops can translate into **making spaces**. While previous workshops focused on urban principles, broader spatial systems and locating public spaces at a large scale, this workshop focused in on smaller generic spaces.

DISCUSSION

The workshop started with a discussion on the work done in the previous workshops, defining the spatial systems of public spaces and locating public spaces within these systems.

GROUP WORKING SESSION

We looked at activating public open spaces at a human scale, through the use of a toolkit with pedestrian pavements, trees, seating, planting, water, cycling lanes, or art.

Three areas were chosen, informing three groups:

1. **Activity Spine/ local business street;**
2. **Spaces next to a religious institutions;**
3. **Local streets.**

Within the three groups, caretakers were asked to make/build generic public spaces identified within the area. This provided a basis for exploration and debate regarding strategies for better public spaces and streets.

The workshop used the making, modeling and building of streets and spaces to explore what they could look like in the future. How can we apply the ideas and urban principles discussed in the previous workshops in public spaces?

While broader urban principles and ideas could be applied in similar situations, the emerging ideas were also space-specific, acknowledging the given context.



Fig. 3.47. Workshop 4 - Discussion

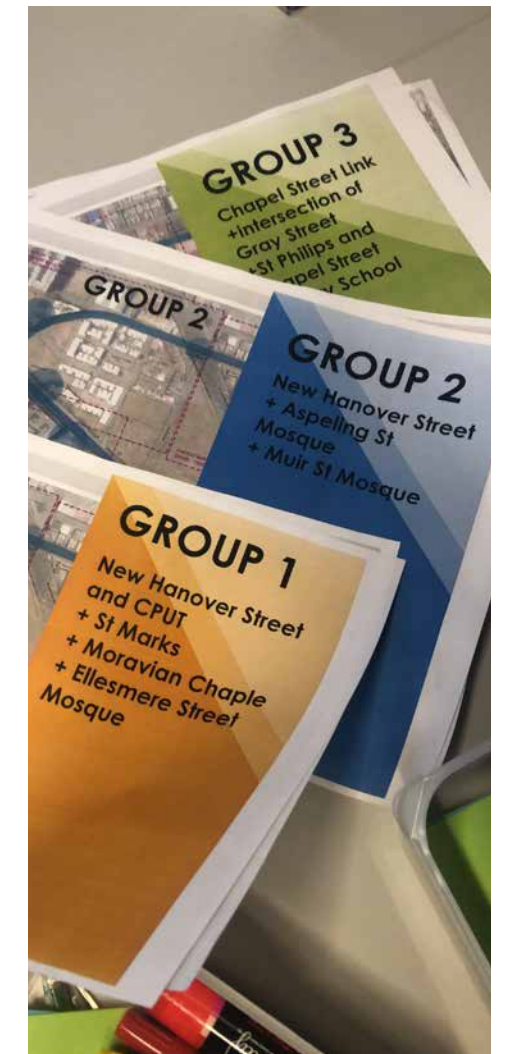


Fig. 3.50. Workshop 4 - Pamphlets



Fig. 3.49. Prepared tools for the Space making session



Fig. 3.48. Workshop 4 - Before the workshop

3.3.4 Workshop 4

MAKING SPACES + BUILDING:

Below are some of the ideas expressed during group discussions and presentations:

- ▶ Public space to be **people-oriented**. Streets with generous walkways on both sides of the streets and safe pedestrian-dominated squares at intersections.
- ▶ **Raised intersections. Traffic calming measures** for pedestrian safety throughout. **Reducing car lanes** to one lane in each direction on **New Hanover Street**.
- ▶ Ensuring that **community engagement** is a basis for any art or memorialisation to foster **ownership by community**.
- ▶ **'Storied' pavements** on New Hanover Street and throughout District Six. **Signage** and opportunities for **community art** that supports memorialization throughout the area. **'Memory Lane'** in Chapel Street with place-making linked to historical figures and trees as living **memorialisation**. Celebrate **old materiality** of the cobbled paving. Mobile Apps to help visitors to connect to historical content through **modern technology**. If the pavements are done like this through the whole area of District Six, they could serve as a tying element and tool for memorialization
- ▶ Local Streets (like Chapel Street) to encourage use of space and **pausing moments** with **street furniture, tree clusters at build outs, benches, social lighting** in front of houses as well as **resident parking** and **generous pedestrian pavements**.
- ▶ Provide active building edges and **"eyes on the street"**.
- ▶ System of tree clustering/lighting/benches in **public realm specifically in front of active institutions** such as school, religious and community centres.
- ▶ Public / local community **access** to be allowed to institutional spaces such as area in front of Moravian Chapel.
- ▶ Public space to allow for **multi-functionality**, pop-up markets, gathering space, local concert venue, with planting + benches.
- ▶ Softening of public space by providing **suitable indigenous trees**.
- ▶ **Water** incorporated into public spaces through bioswales, borehole water, spray parks, etc.
- ▶ Streets as **ecological corridors** with shade, bioswales and for being **outdoor rooms/living spaces** for people.
- ▶ **Parking** as a major concern during prayer times and events for institutions in the area. Parking spaces as **multi-functional spaces**, with paving, tree planting and benches. Alternative methods of movements and sharing spaces can be investigated.

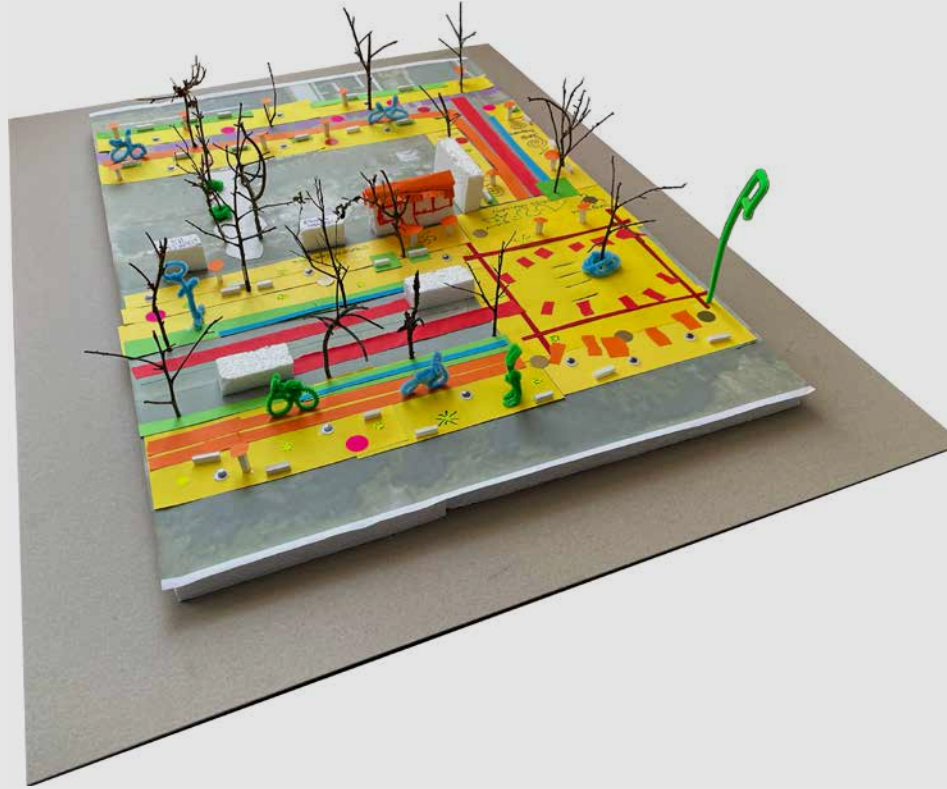


Fig. 3.52. Workshop 4 - Space making

GROUP 1 - NEW & OLD HANOVER STREET

**New Hanover Street (Active Commercial Street);
Old Hanover Street (Smaller Local Business Street);
Courts next to the Moravian Chapel.**

- ▶ Pavements are great opportunities for community art / memorial projects i.e. District Six Memorial Wall project. Pavements could contain ex-residents' stories. 'Storied' pavements would slow people down, and would work very well in combination with sufficient benches (benches could also be moments of artwork and celebration).
- ▶ Different stories would also represent historical diversity and historical heterogeneity of the area.
- ▶ Other (conventional) signage at intersections to tell District Six's history.
- ▶ Development of a phone app for provision of extra interest information using QR code scanning from a pavement tile or other urban elements / signage. The code would direct one to specific stories related to specific spaces, a video clip or a voice recording interview. A modern technological way to connect to historical content.
- ▶ An important point was made regarding future public space art in District Six: longevity and survival of art projects could be best assured through feeling of ownership by the whole community. Valorising and connection to a project can be mainly encouraged through community's engagement in the process of its creation / making.
- ▶ Acknowledge the remnants of Old Hanover Street.
- ▶ Demarcate the original streetscape by painting it's edges over recently built buildings, or in other creative ways.
- ▶ Re-imagine and address existing courtyards of new CPUT residence, so that urban fabric of District Six connects with them .
- ▶ Cairn of Stones (associated with 11 February annual commemoration ceremony, when ex-residents bring stones from the areas to which they were displaced and place them in the last remnant portion of Old Hanover Street) that is now inside courtyard.
- ▶ Celebrate old materiality of the cobbled paving in front of Moravian Church.



3.3.4 Workshop 4

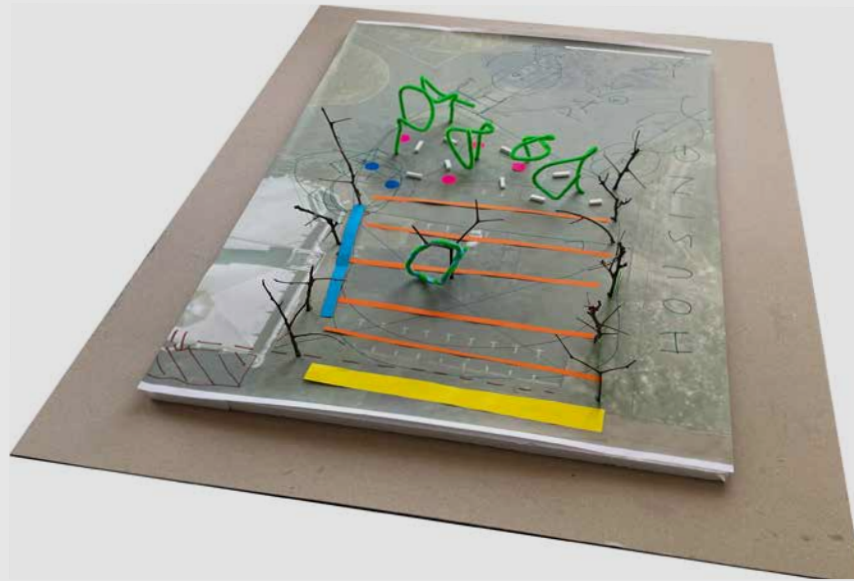


Fig. 3.54. Model prepared and presented by Group 2

GROUP 2 - RELIGIOUS PRECINCT PARKING

Area Adjacent to Muir Street Mosque

Differing and contested suggestions were proposed to the current area around the Zeenatul Islam Mosque. The area is subject to restitution processes to be developed as part of the housing within the restitution program.

- ▶ A flexible meeting space is important. This meeting place needs to accommodate benches and trees along the south of the Solaah, or where deemed appropriate.
- ▶ Incorporate an informal meeting area with stalls for selling food. This area can run along the side of the prayer space for people to buy snacks after prayer.
- ▶ Reconsider the configuration of the parking areas and open spaces. Access can be moved from its present position near the entrance of the mosque to a position further north up Chapel Street.
- ▶ The area to the west of the parking area can be used for an outside prayer area (Solaah) specially paved and surrounded by trees. The triangular space south of Chapel Street can also be considered as part of the open space system.
- ▶ The area is highly contested as it is earmarked for restitution. Further consultation with stakeholders will be needed for the implementation of projects in this location.

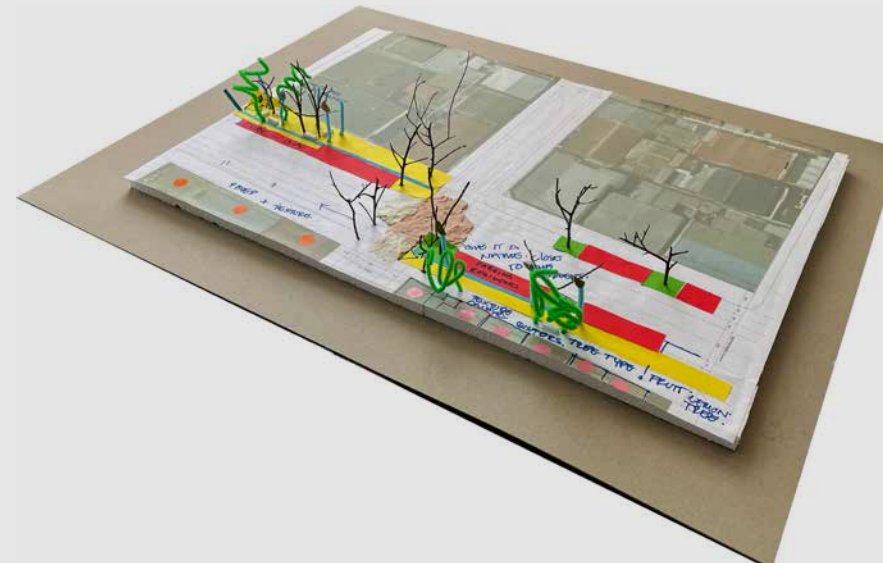


Fig. 3.53. Model prepared and presented by Group 3

GROUP 3 - CHAPEL STREET

Chapel Street (Local Street) intersection with Grey Street; and Chapel street at Chapel Street Primary School.

This group focused on two sections of Chapel, Nelson and respective side Streets as an example of how to create a people-centred space. The caretakers identified the following interventions as desirable:

- ▶ The creation of a 'Memory Lane' in Chapel street that is linked to tree planting and place making: Corner Trees on curbs to be dedicated to the diverse leaders and individuals who have lived in Chapel Street, a walk that connects the religious precinct at one side of Chapel Street all the way to Trafalgar Park (living memorialisation through trees). This memory lane will also help to connect the "living" part of District Six that has still remained to the part that is going to be developed.
- ▶ Parking for residents on street to be retained with maximum capacity designed for but spaces made for pavement to step out into street with tree clusters, circular benches, social lighting in front of houses. This will also slow down traffic from wide open lanes. An increased system of tree clustering/lighting/benches to be proposed in front of school, religious and community centres. This creates places of safety and eyes on the street by community use of space.



Fig. 3.56. Workshop 4 - Space making



Fig. 3.55. Workshop 4 - Space making



WORKSHOP 5: Prioritising Spaces and Guidelines for Streets

The fifth of six workshops was held on 28 February 2021 at the District Six Museum Homecoming Centre.

After two presentations, a discussion and feedback session, the workshop focused on **Prioritising public space** and on **Guidelines for streets**.

PRIORITISING PUBLIC SPACES

The first exercise of the Workshop was to work through the priorities for spaces to be implemented within District Six. 20 sets of projects were described and printed on sheets. The Caretakers were asked 3 questions:

1. What is your favourite Space (holds a fond memory)?
2. What space will most benefit the community?
3. What space is most in need of an upgrade?

The caretakers were asked to stick dots on their 1st, 2nd and 3rd choices for each of these questions. The results provided a hierarchy spaces and identified those of the highest priority. This task was recreated digitally for all the caretakers to have a chance to provide comments.

GUIDELINES FOR STREETS

Guidelines help to describe how spaces need to be built in the future in the area. They are not final plans, but tools to help influence future quality public spaces.

The workshop was divided into groups and asked to consider streets. The groups were switched midway to allow everyone to provide input on the variety of streets. **Large Streets (32m - New Hanover Street); Medium Streets (18m - Constitution Street); and Small Streets (10m - Pedersen Street).**

The streets toolkit consisted of street “strips” with specific uses and dimensions to place within the streets. (Pedestrian pavements of varied widths; cycling lanes; bus and car lanes; tree planting; green sustainable urban drainage systems or SUDS; bus stops; lighting; seating; signage; spill-out cafe spaces; etc.

Character cards of different people were distributed to participants. Buildings of various sizes were provided to show how urban buildings can be places along a street.

The following questions were asked while building the street layouts together:

1. How is this street different to other streets?
2. How does your character use this space?
3. What would you like to prioritise in this street?

The ideas and principles for the street layouts were discussed and recorded and photos were taken of the layouts. The discussions provide the team with insight into the priorities and needs of the users of streets.



Fig. 3.59. Workshop 5 - Prioritising public spaces



Fig. 3.58. Workshop 5 - Guidelines for streets



Fig. 3.57. Workshop 5 - Guidelines for streets

3.3.5 Workshop 5

GUIDELINES FOR STREETS

The following are some of the ideas expressed during the workshop:



Fig. 3.62. Workshop 5 - Guidelines for streets



Fig. 3.63. Workshop 5 - Guidelines for streets



Fig. 3.60. Group 1 - Large street exercise



Fig. 3.61. Group 2 - Large street exercise



LARGE STREET - 32M (NEW HANOVER STREET)

- ▶ High quality space within a vibrant mixed use environment, enhanced through additional trees, lighting, paving, street furniture and pausing spaces for enjoying the city.
- ▶ Prioritise pedestrians and the movement of children. More space for pedestrians and green space, with lighting and resting/seating spaces.
- ▶ Design for universal accessibility and non-motorised transport such as cycling lanes, dropped curbs for wheelchairs and intersections with different textures/colours.
- ▶ Provisions for public transport, bus stops, taxi stops, appropriate street furniture for waiting.

- ▶ Car/bus lanes in both directions.
- ▶ Safety and traffic calming is important. Consider a variety of alternative solutions.
- ▶ Diversity in economic activity, scale, building form and active interfaces.
- ▶ Mixed use living and active retail to encourage eyes on the street.
- ▶ Dynamic multipurpose spaces, balconies and green spaces overlooking the street.
- ▶ Parking should be located off of main active streets or to be time limited in busy areas.
- ▶ Reinforce connections to other green spaces and play spaces.
- ▶ Memorialisation, culture and memory to be incorporated into the streetscape.
- ▶ Incorporate water management and green systems where appropriate.



3.3.5 Workshop 5



Fig. 3.64. Workshop 5 - Guidelines for streets



MEDIUM STREET - 18M (CONSTITUTION STREET)

- ▶ Design to prioritise pedestrians and children.
- ▶ Pavements seen as multi-use, shared by pedestrians and non-motorised transport.
- ▶ Accommodate generous spill-out space on corners for pedestrian movement, non-motorised transport, trees, planting, street furniture and lighting.
- ▶ Traffic calming for pedestrian safety through a variety of solutions - textures, colours, bump outs and crossings along with tree canopies. Parking to be interspersed with trees, planting, lighting and street furniture.
- ▶ Shared public transit and car lanes, with one lane in each direction.
- ▶ Road medians to provide refuge for pedestrians.
- ▶ Plant additional trees
- ▶ Active retail and residential stoeps to encourage eyes on the street



Fig. 3.67. Group 1 & 2 - Medium street exercise



SMALL STREET - 10M (PEDERSEN STREET- OLD STREET GRID)

- ▶ Small streets as multi-functional spaces.
- ▶ Prioritise pedestrian spaces and spaces for play. Small streets will be busy with children playing, rather than cars.
- ▶ One lane of vehicular traffic for smaller streets.
- ▶ Innovative use of traffic calming through design, bump outs, raised crossings, parking interspersed with trees, planting, lighting and seating.
- ▶ Seating and pausing space is very important. People live onto streets. There need to be spaces for children to play and elderly people to sit.
- ▶ Residential neighbourhoods with stoeps and front doors that encourage eyes on the street.
- ▶ Accommodate appropriate spill-out space on corners for pedestrian movement, trees, planting, street furniture and lighting.
- ▶ Textured paving or colours at crossings and intersections.
- ▶ Provide universal accessibility.



Fig. 3.66. Group 1 - Street exercise



Fig. 3.65. Group 2 - Street exercise



WORKSHOP 6: Guidelines for Open Spaces

The sixth of six workshops was held on 28 March 2021 at the District Six Museum Homecoming Centre. The workshop focused on generating **Guidelines for Spaces** and was divided into two parts; Presentations and an exercise in groups on making space.

PRESENTATIONS:

Setting the scene for the making session, the team presented on the topic of Guidelines for good public spaces. The following was presented:

- **Urban Design Policy** - presented by Andrew Berman
- **Culture and Memory in Public Spaces** - presented by Tracy Randle of Cape Herstorian Heritage Consultancy
- **Examples of Good Public Space** - presented Ankia Bormans of Terra+ Landscape Architects.

MAKING SPACES:

The workshop then turned to “making” different types of public spaces at a human scale through the use of models, 3D elements and drawing. In two groups Caretakers were asked to build public spaces, thinking through the issues discussed, different users and the functions that can be accommodated. These discussions contribute to a set of principles and guidelines that inform how to create public spaces in future projects.

The public realm consists of different types of public spaces, with a variety of conditions and sizes. The guidelines and design for spaces will vary depending on the type of spaces, function, size and the elements around a space.

For the sake of getting input on a range of spaces, four different types of spaces were chosen for discussion. These presented a range in size, function, complexity and conditions to discuss and build. Teams were provided with scaled plans and a mixed toolkit with 3D trees, benches, paths and building facades and drawing equipment to illustrate ideas and discuss how to create good public spaces.

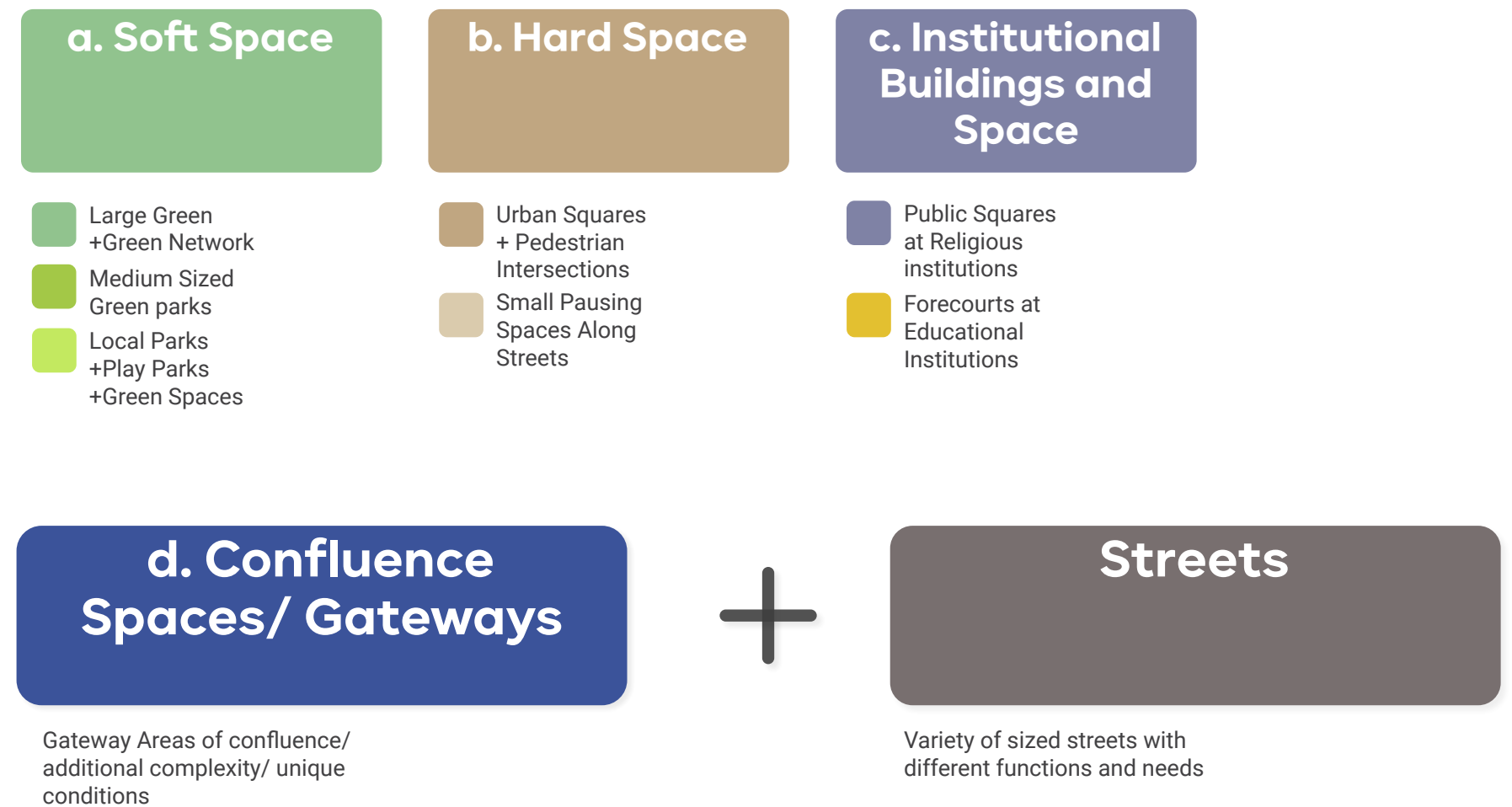


Fig. 3.68. Diagram of spaces around District Six



Fig. 3.69. Ankia Bormans presenting 'Examples of Good Public Space'



Fig. 3.70. Tracy Randle presentation 'Culture and memory in Public Spaces'



3.3.6 Workshop 6

GROUP WORKING SESSION:

The workshop used the making, modeling and building of spaces to explore what guidelines for the public realm can achieve in creating better spaces in the future. The models are not seen as “designs” to be implemented, but rather as tools for discussion about a set of guidelines that will inform how spaces are built.

The following are some of the ideas expressed in the workshop:

- ▶ The public realm consists of different types of public spaces, with a variety of conditions and sizes. The guidelines and design for spaces will vary depending on the type of spaces, function, size and the elements around a space. Some spaces around District Six.
- ▶ For the sake of getting input on a range of spaces, four different types of spaces were chosen for discussion. These presented a range in size, function, complexity and conditions to discuss and build. Teams were provided with scaled plans and a mixed toolkit with 3D trees, benches, paths and building facades and drawing equipment to illustrate ideas and discuss how to create good public spaces.



Fig. 3.74. Workshop 6 - Group Working session - making spaces



Fig. 3.71. Workshop 6 - Group Working session - making spaces



Fig. 3.73. Workshop 6 - Group Working session - making spaces

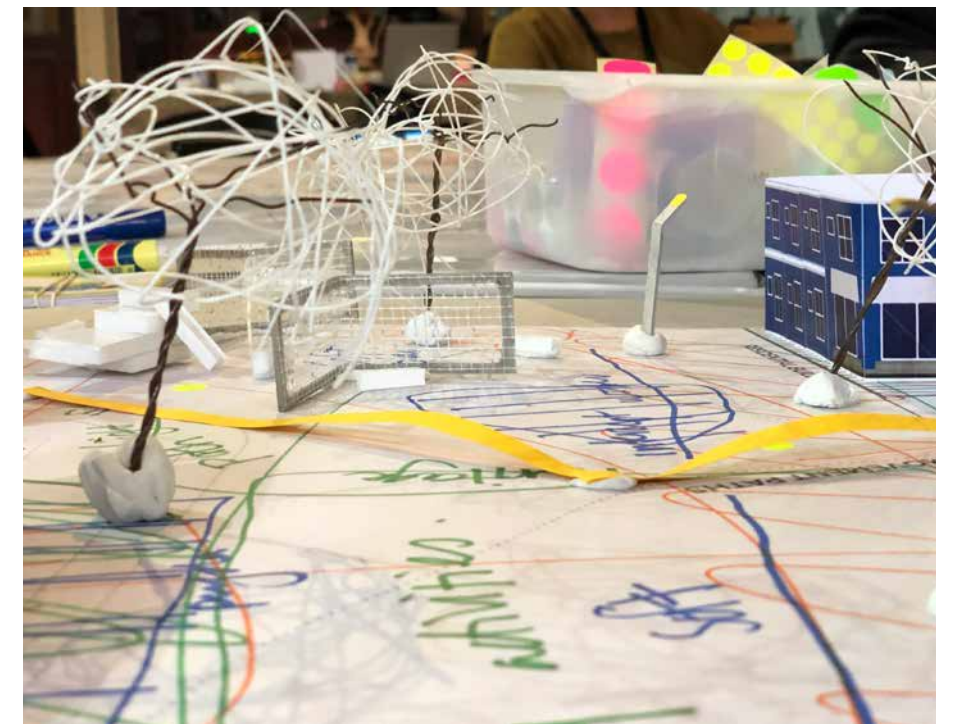


Fig. 3.72. Workshop 6 - Group Working session - making spaces

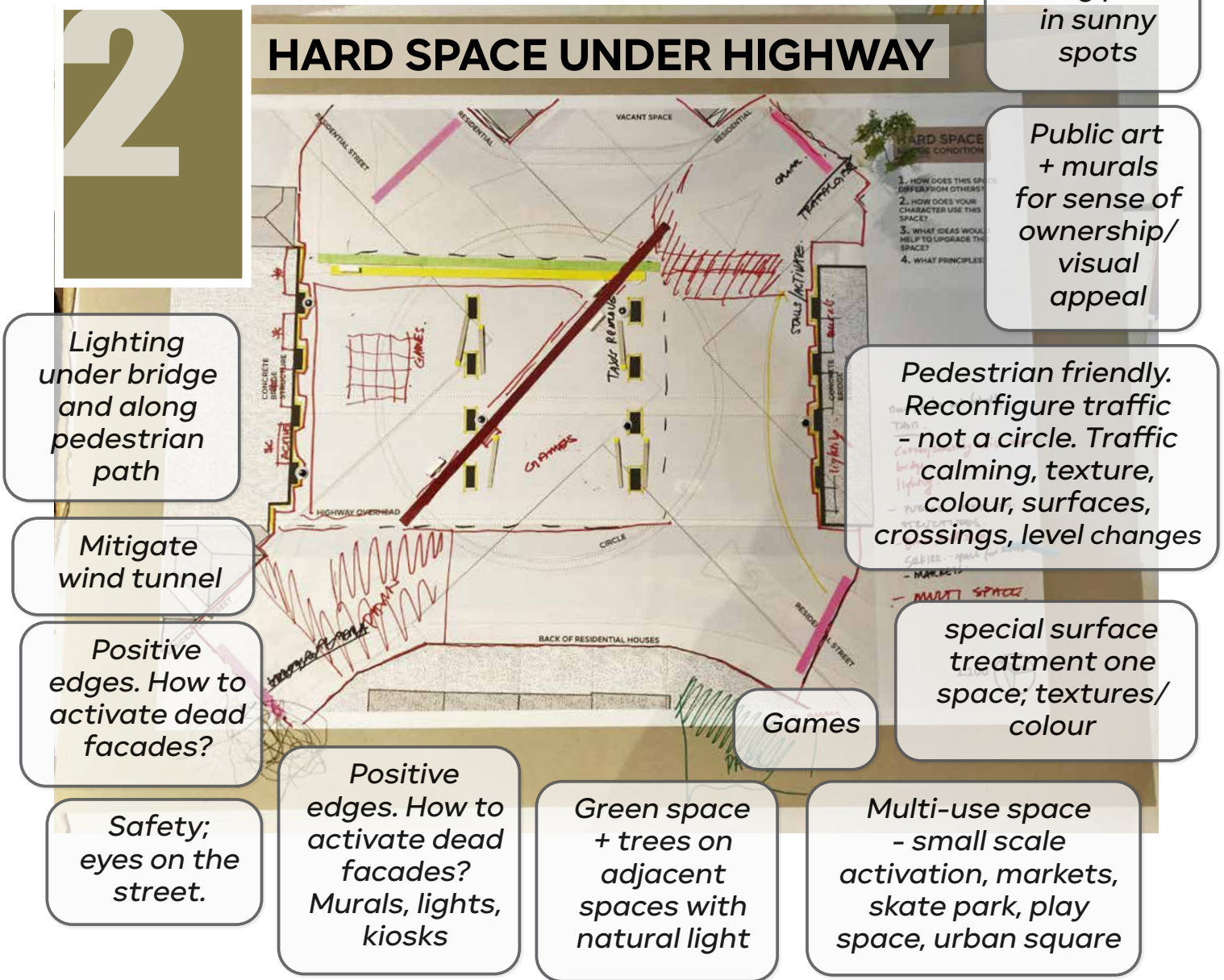
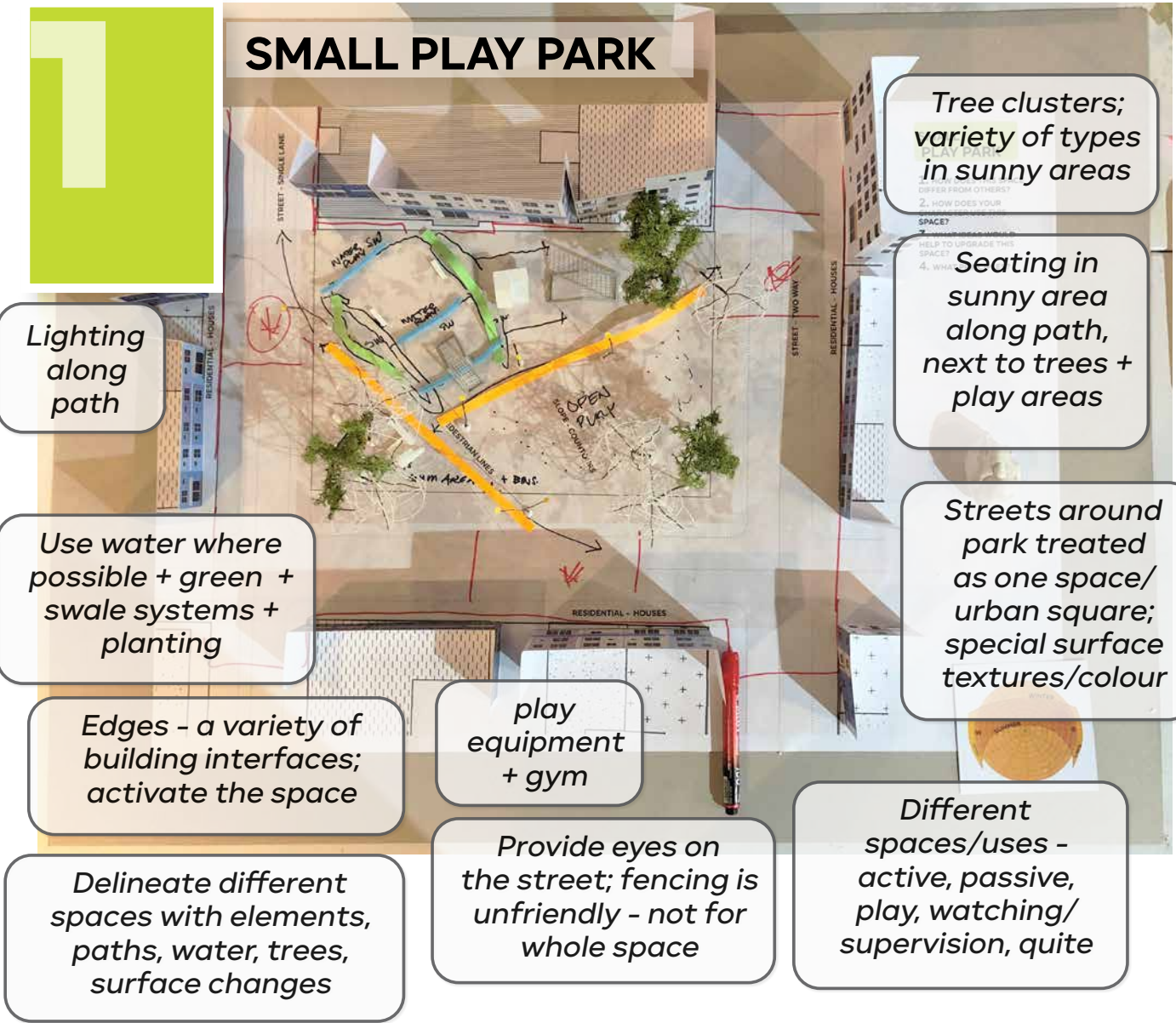


3.3.6 Workshop 6

GROUP ONE:

1. Small Play Park - Spaces (even small spaces) can be segmented to allow for different uses/areas within it. A play park can provide an active play space with equipment, open play space, quiet seating space for adult supervision, or a space with water.

2. Hard Space Under a Highway - Creating a sense of ownership within the space through murals and artworks. This can also help to enliven and inhabit the space visually. Community-led mural projects should be supported to bring the area to life through the stories of the communities and to enhance the sense of place through living memorialisation..

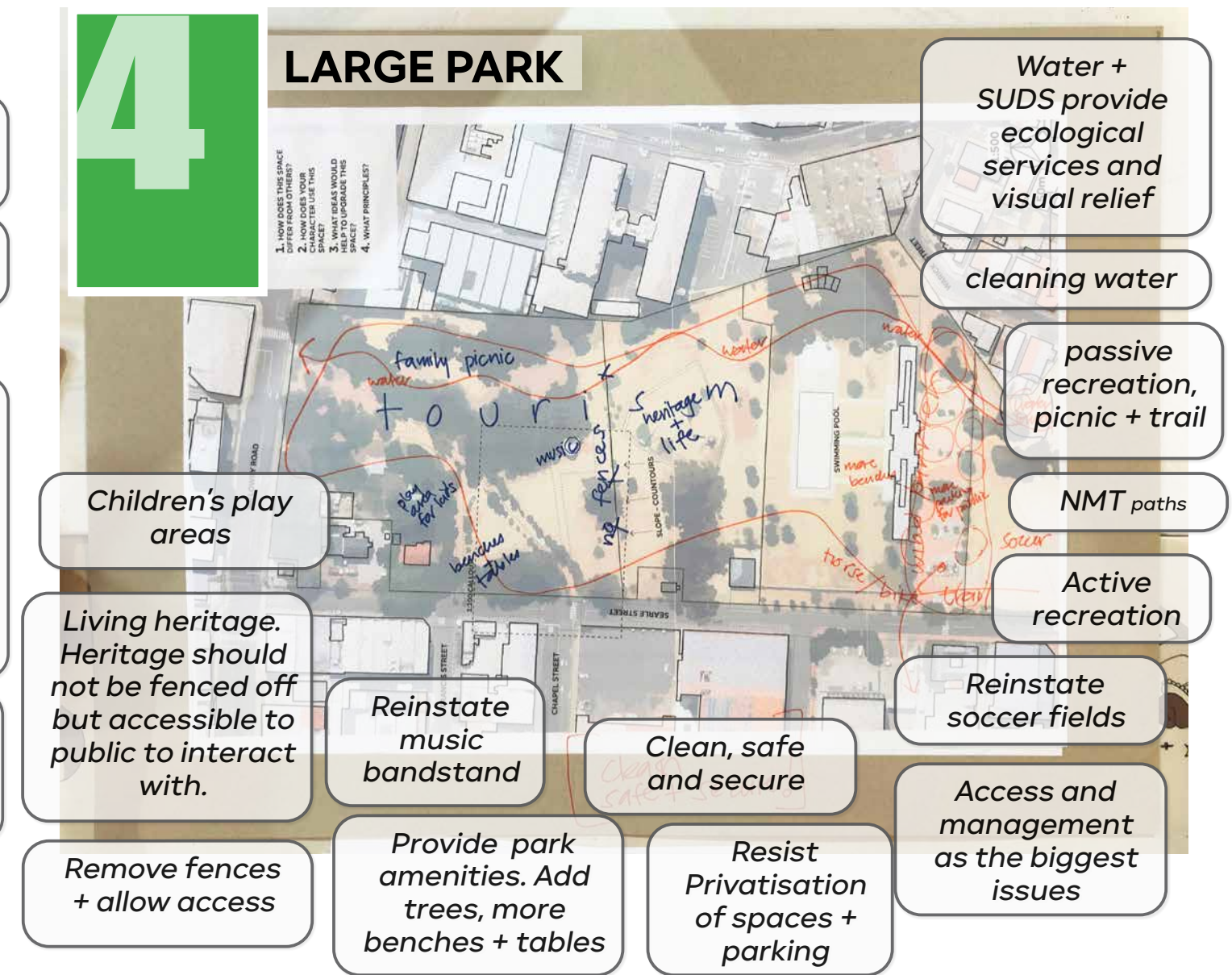
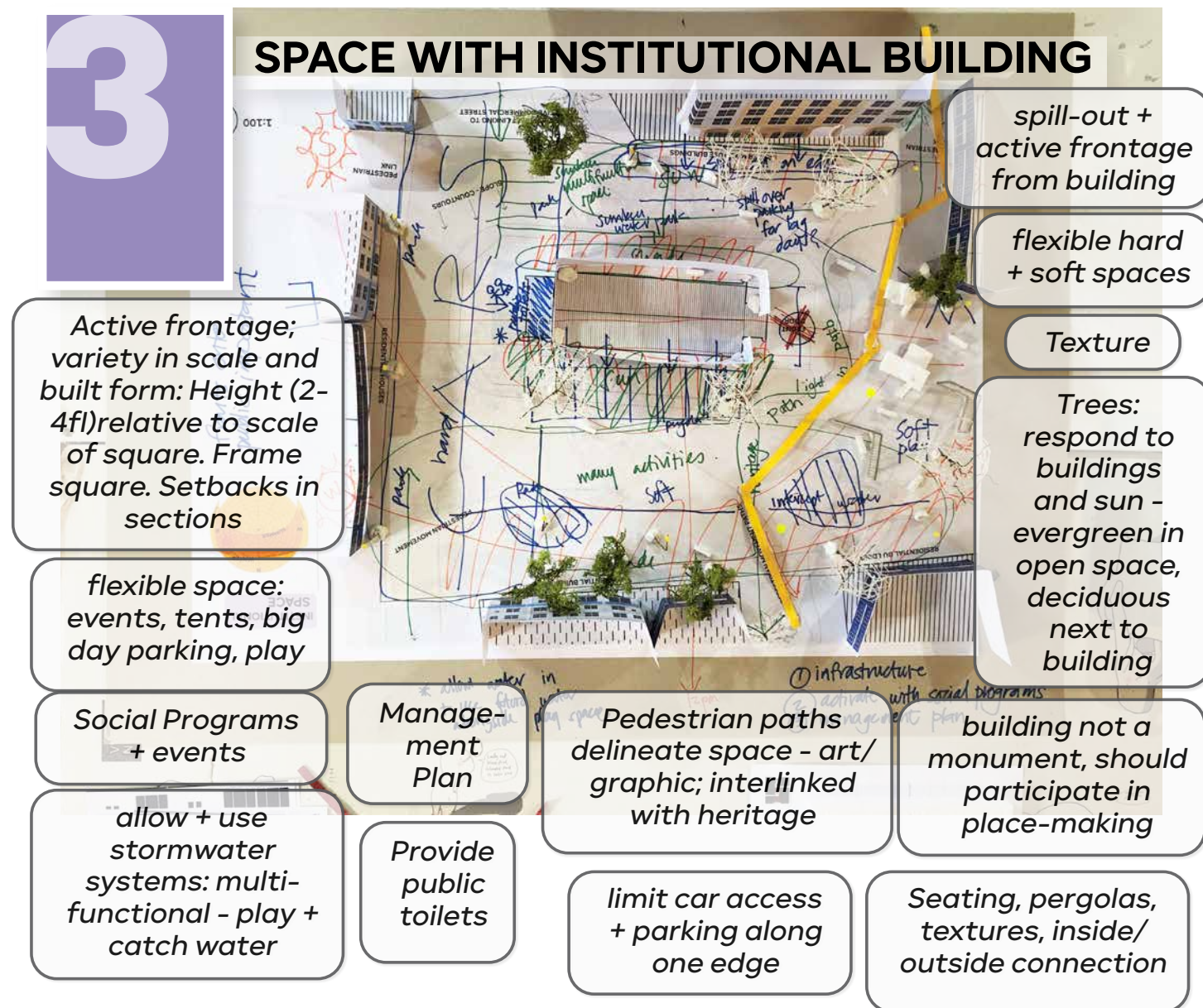


3.3.6 Workshop 6

GROUP TWO:

3. Space with institutional building - Vehicular access to the plaza is limited to delivery and temporary expanded parking on 'special' days (eg. Market Day and local community events) Through-road to provide access for vehicles, pedestrian link from road/parking, through plaza, to formal pathway imagined as part of broader pedestrian network: this walkway. This can be interlinked with heritage and living memorialisation (lighting in floor; plaques, signage, trees, memory/stories in paving). The institutional building should not be treated as a monument, but should participate and activate the space with active frontage and spill out space: Spill out uses Adding layers to the edges (seating, pergolas, textures, inside/outside connections) Activate with social programmes – organised community events, inside and outside building.

4. Large Park - Dedicated place in plaza/park activated by temporary community events (local sport events, small community social gatherings, part of regular market) managed by community. Non-Motorised Transit Systems (NMT) can be interlinked with heritage and living memorialisation (lighting in floor; plaques, signage, trees, memory/stories in paving) Reinststate the historic soccer fields and the bandstand. Remove fences that currently prevent people from accessing the old French fortification line. Heritage should be accessible and celebrated here and throughout the park.



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

3.4. OPEN HOUSE 1

THE PURPOSE OF THE FIRST OPEN HOUSE

This Open House was part of the District Six Public Realm Study. It was held mid-way through the project, after 3 Public Meetings and 4 Co-Design Workshops. The Open House showcased the outcomes of the process thus far. Comments and input will further enrich the project as we work towards a Public Realm Strategy for District Six.

WHEN IT TOOK PLACE:

Thursday, 9 Dec, 2pm - 8pm

Friday, 10 Dec, 9am - 3pm

Saturday, 11 Dec, 9am - 3pm

WHERE IT TOOK PLACE:

Cape Town City Hall,
Parade Street Entrance



Fig. 3.78. Cape Town City Hall



Fig. 3.77. Walkabout from Workshop 2



Fig. 3.76. Images from Open House 1



Fig. 3.75. Site Photos

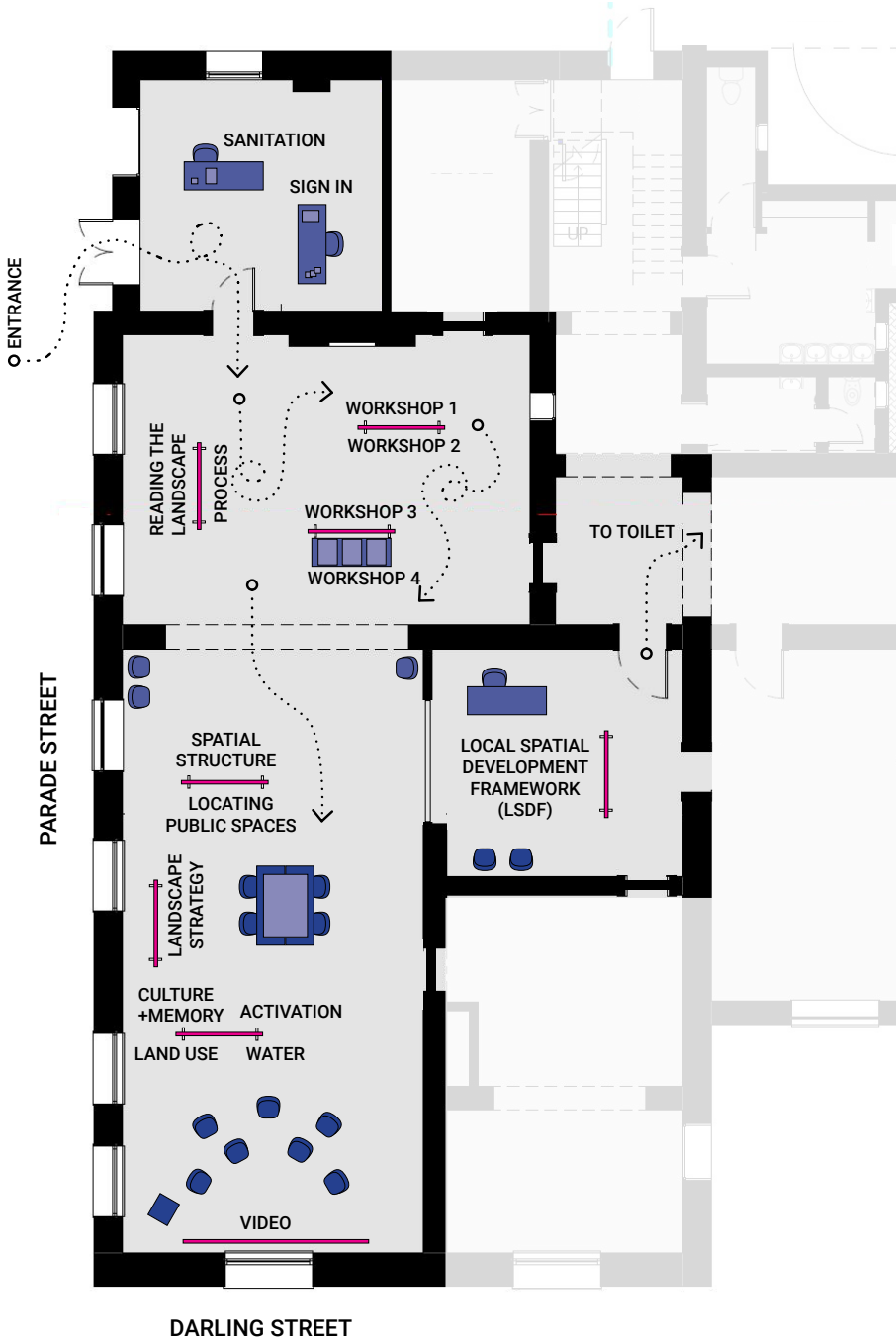


Fig. 3.79. Venue Layout for Open House 1



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

3.5. OPEN HOUSE 2

THE PURPOSE OF THE SECOND OPEN HOUSE

The second Open House Exhibition was held near the end of the project, after the conclusion of all 6 Co-Design Workshops.

The Open House showcased the work presented at the first Open House, as well as the outcomes from the 5th and 6th workshops on Guidelines for Streets and Open Spaces. It displayed the work subsequently done by the professional team in developing these guidelines. Comments and inputs were encouraged and recorded.

WHEN IT TOOK PLACE:

Thursday, 9 June, 2pm - 8pm

Friday, 10 June, 9am - 3pm

Saturday, 11 June, 9am - 3pm

WHERE IT TOOK PLACE:

Cape Town City Hall, Parade Street Entrance



Fig. 3.81. Images from Open House 2

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

3.6. OPEN HOUSE COMMENTS

Comments were received during the Open House from the public. These were recorded. The following pages show the comments from comment pages (where the public was asked to write and submit their comments) and sticky notes (where the public could stick notes on each of the posters to leave comments about specific aspects). The response from the team is recorded alongside each comment.

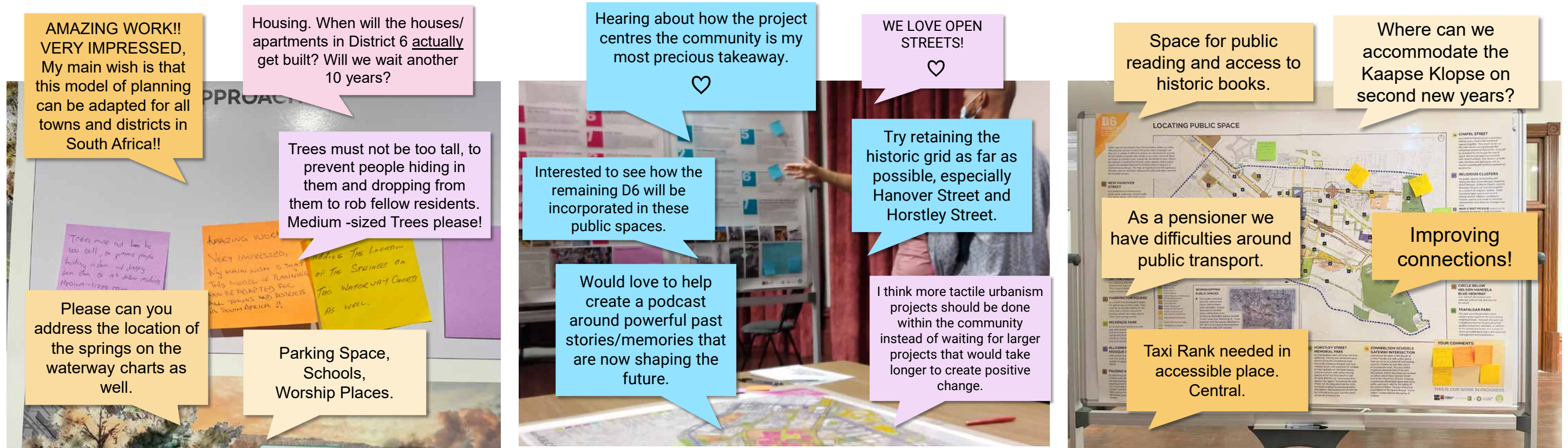


Fig. 3.82. Comments from the Open House



Open House Exhibition 1

Responses: Written Comment Pages

Community Feedback - OPEN HOUSE

Comment pages	Comment	Key Issues	Response
	1 General Comments: This District Six is a beautiful place surrounded with beautiful mountains with well placed streets nice one. There are a lot of homeless people who make the place not attractive and they have built some structures that are not good for health. Such things can carry a lot of disease for community at large and there must be an intervention immediately by the government.	Homelessness	Dealing with homelessness is not part of our scope of works.
	2 Looks like a fantastic project & hope it will inform what is going to happen in D6. General Comments: The Exhibition/ open day almost was too much info. :) Great to be able to talk to some people who are involved in the process.	Positive feedback	noted
	3 General Comments: The plan for D6 is a very good one . It's a pity that the affected people of the area is not involved. Perhaps more marketing can be done. Would like to have the MyCiti Bus running through Chapel Street. The safety of residents is paramount. May this project grow from strength to strength. <u>Thank you.</u> Spatial System: OK	Positive Feedback; Public Transport; Integrating existing community	This team has undertaken a lengthy and comprehensive process of co-production which entails working closely with local actors. We've then invited "caretakers"to participate in our workshops and followed a transparent process of selecting caretakers. All the Caretakers have a vested interest in District Six. We'll review the opportunity of recommending a Micit route.
	4 Locating Public Space: Less space Landscape Approach: Fine Activating Public Space: Happy Land Use: More space for claimants General Comments: Apply 1996 still no answer when we moving in or house built. Too complicated for me. Please help, I want to move in.	Restitution / Housing delivery	noted. The space made available for claimants is currently mapped by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. They've produced a map with all available land for restitution purposes.
	5 General Comments: I am unhappy, because of waiting since 1994/1996 that time it was my mother who was a claimant; both my parents died. Then I had to take over, I am losing hope, because anything can also happen to me. Please I am looking forward to move in. I have attended many meetings, and also people are dying, but by God's grace, I am still alive. Please, I want to move in.	Restitution / Housing delivery	noted - we've worked hard on removing urban design jargon from our reports and drawings. We'll review this again and adjust where necessary. Unfortunately we have no influence over the restitution process and we recommend approaching the relevant authorities for resolution.
	6 Land Use: More for quality housing General Comments: Although the public space activation seems impressive, the homes and houses should be priority. When will the elderly return and occupy the homes standing vacant? There is too much focus and emphasis on public space and landscape, which seems to be more important than the construction of houses and the return of our people!!	Restitution / Housing delivery	unfortunately the delivery of restitution housing is not part of our brief. We have however made an argument that housing without a functional public realm does not equate to adequate restitution. Both needs to work in unison.



Open House Exhibition 1
Responses: Sticky Note Comments

Community Feedback - OPEN HOUSE			
Comment pages	Comment	Key Issues	Response
	7 Locating public space: to be in the right places, not squash in one section and visible to all age groups. Culture and Memory: Very significant for all races to interact like in the old days/years. General Comments: Good workshop, but still request transport to be organised to take people to see the houses and all the things put on paper. Spatial System: So much needed	Inclusivity / Access	noted. Some of our next steps will look at streets which would include discussion on the public transport systems.
	8 Landscape Approach: This is a must- fresh air, creativity, children's programs and activities Culture and Memory: Need church space = shaped culture, brought hope, family, guidance & support. Transformative. Activating Public Space: With change introduced lots of "old" problems are not addressed - drug addiction, dropouts, homeless. Make more space available for such structures & facilities to assist with change and transformation. General Comments: A real privilege to be involved with children & youth in schools & street work = Hoping the New Year brings the deserved spaces to bring effective changes. JOY, HOPE , UNITED Community for PEACE & HARMONY	Social amenities / Support	noted: Social problems in communities require complex solutions that are beyond the scope of our task. We will however look at diversity of spaces that are safe and active.



Open House Exhibition 1

Responses: Sticky Note Comments

Community Feedback - OPEN HOUSE

POSTER		Comment	Key Issues	Response
1	Poster: Locating Public Space	1 Great Connection!	Connectivity	noted
		2 Improving connections!	Connectivity	noted
		3 Taxi Rank needed in accessible place. Central.		
		4 Space for public reading and access to historic books.	Living memory	Any defined space in a public space could be used as a reading area, including benches, grassed areas or spaces under trees. It will be important for social programs to be run with schools and the Central Library to promote the spaces as reading places
		5 The only negative aspect of the Phase 3 Development are the flats on the both sides of the town houses. These are obscuring the beautiful views of the mountain on both sides. The planning should have been all on the same heights as the town houses.	Urban morphology	noted, comment will be directed to the LSD team
		6 There used to be many churches in D6, like 2 Baptist Churches, Volkskerk, AME, etc. What plans are there for these churches to return.	Religious institutions	noted, comment will be directed to the LSD team
		7 Muir Street Mosque also has function venue on ground floor.	Religious institutions	noted, we encourage multiple uses of both the religious institutions and its associated public spaces
		8 Olive Morton, Resident of 81 Philip Kgosana Drive. Query: As a pensioner we have difficulties around public transport.	Contact details	we encourage best practice for access and mobility across D6, these would include dropped kerbs, tactile paving for the blind and public benches at regular intervals for rest, etc. We also promote the idea of more accessible retail and other associated uses.
		10 Please take away the name Zonnebloem for the area. It is District 6. We want to be called District 6.	Naming	We have only named the school in the Zonnebloem Estate by its name. we acknowledge that the area is called District Six.
		11 Not clear what is existing city, and national space (to someone without professional experience) Color key map could solve this?	Information/legibility	A map exists that is an asset of National Government. Our maps already overlays the land identified for the restitution process and reflects the national government's map.
		12 Where can we accommodate the Kaapse Klopse on second new years?	Culture and events	The klopse should have access to all the public spaces as well as the public streets. New Hanover Street could still be used for large gathering events [including protest gatherings as currently is the case]. We promote the idea that streets accommodate cultural events.
2	Poster: Spatial Systems of District Six	13 Housing. When will the houses/apartments in District 6 actually get built? Will we wait another 10 years?	Housing	This question is outside the scope of this task.
		14 Contingency Planning: How much of this depends on national governmentbuilding houses before this can proceed. Rather than thinking (believing?) this will happen, make contingency plans of things CoCt can do in different scenarios. 1) National does X; 2) National doesn't do X; 3)... Contingency!!! What if national don't build in the next 10 years? How will the city make spaces accessible in absence of housing?	Housing and contingency	The priority for implementation will be established through the next phase of work. All public spaces will be owned by the City and will be implemented by them. Additional sources of funding may include national government or private sector contributions in making the public spaces. its our intention to develop one of these public spaces while the remainder will transpire as budgets become available.



Open House Exhibition 1

Responses: Sticky Note Comments

Community Feedback - OPEN HOUSE					
POSTER		Comment		Key Issues	Response
3	Poster: Landscape Strategies	15	Trees must not be too tall, to prevent people hiding in them and dropping from them to rob fellow residents. Medium -sized Trees please!	Trees	noted
		16	AMAZING WORK!! VERY IMPRESSED, My main wish is that this model of planning can be adapted for all towns and districts in South Africa!!	mmment about participat	noted
		17	Please can you address the location of the springs on the waterway charts as well.	Water	A water study is being undertaken which we will overlay onto our drawings.
		18	Parking Space, Schools, Worship Places.		noted
4	Poster: Culture and Memory	19	Try retaining the historic grid as far as possible, especially Hanover Street and Horstley Street	Historic grid	Our plan indicates just that. We will retain the historic grid an reinstate old Hanover Street and whatever remnants remain of Hortsley Street
		20	Interested to see how the remaining D6 will be incorporated in these public spaces.	Connectivity	We have planned for making existing buildings and spaces central to the proposed public space system.
		21	Hearing about how the project centres the community is my most precious takeaway. ♡	Positive comment about participatory process	noted
		22	Would love to help create a podcast around powerful past stories/memories that are now shaping the future.	Contact details	That would be a wonderful initiative. Perhaps engage the D6 Museum
5	Poster: Public Space Activation	23	I think more tactile urbanism projects should be done within the community instead of waiting for larger projects that would take longer to create positive change.	Tactile urbanism	noted and supported
		24	WE LOVE OPEN STREETS! ♡	Tactile urbanism	noted
6	Poster: Land Use		(no poster comments)		



Open House Exhibition 2

Responses: Written Comment Pages

Community Feedback - OPEN HOUSE

Comment pages	Comment	Key Issues	Response
	1 I like the focus on landscaping, food production and green spaces. Gardens are spaces for healing and thoughtful gathering - thus can help to foster social cohesion and process the traumas of our nations violent history. Think it would be great to plant trees and vegetation that produce food and herbs to combat food insecurity in cape town. especially indigenous and culturally in-tune plants. Maybe even fynbos corridors. I also like the focus on memorialization. It is important to communicate a narrative about the city's history that can unite the public through the public <u>landscape</u>.	Positive Comment & Planting	noted
	2 The design approach of directly working with the community and incorporating their ideas, concerns and experiences has crafted a rich and uniquely South African outcome. The level of detail in the final proposals is truly impactful in creating a tangible vision for the community and visitors to the exhibition. This is a wonderful way of creating a shared vision for the area and one that hopefully comes to fruition soon. The use of incorporating memory and celebrating heritage, even if painful memories are triggered, is important.	Positive feedback	noted
	3 Please increase recreational space and make more pedestrian friendly.	Positive Feedback; P.O.S	noted and supported throughout the design
	4 Something to look forward to as long as you don't infringe on restitution space.	Restitution / Housing delivery	noted
	5 As caretaker I'd like you to concentrate on; firstly the space around the circle on Chapel street and secondly on the activity spine of New Hanover.	Restitution / Housing delivery	noted. The PRIF documentation takes this into account.
	6 I love the depth of attention you paid to developing deep maps of memory, and the ways you chose to help bring these memories forth in material ways for new residents, old residents and visitors alike to experience. I do think that the plans you presented could have better balanced the clear importance of memory and historical context and future needs and prospects of the space. How will the structures and spaces enable new activities as apposed to recreating what was?	Restitution / Housing delivery	noted
	7 I appreciate the thoughtful incorporation of the areas ecology into the D6 planning strategy. Green space is important for communities and the environment. The culture and memory aspect is also crucial. It is so important that the vibrant heritage of the area is kept alive. This project represents a great triumph for cape town.	Positive feedback	noted



Open House Exhibition 2

Responses: Written Comment Pages

Community Feedback - OPEN HOUSE

Comment pages	Comment	Key Issues	Response
	8 I think these areas need more consideration: Parks vs. living quantities minibus taxi's parking on the road and pavements small business open-air gym equipment in the park space memorial park Trafalgar park	Positive feedback	Noted. We have incorporated most of these elements in the proposal and have included these suggestions.
	9 1. Increase recreational space (include benches, relaxation areas especially for elderly) 2. More pedestrian-friendly (elderly and scholars) 3. Small commercial facilities, essential shops(no malls!!) 4. Speed bumps required in new Hanover street. 5. Taxi terminals in New Hanover street was not shown on any plan. 6. Gym equipment as in Sea point to be included in recreational areas. 7. Area to be well-lit.	Suggestions	Noted. We have incorporated most of these elements in the proposal and have included the additional suggestions.
	10 No 14 memorial Park must be narrower. Reason: If a broad one is in mind 8-10 restitution houses will be lost. Since I lived in Horstley street - and have a chance to live there again, it must be narrow. Horstly street is an original grid and we want to maintain it as far as possible. CPUT already took a major part of central D6 we will not give them more land. NB: There was a church on the corner of Hanover and Springfield and Blythe Streets that was demolished. How about trees whose leaves do not fall off and stay green. How about fruit trees?	Concern	The memorial park in Horsley Street exists in its proposed form in the 2013 Development Framework and its form is derived from the inclusion of sites of the first forced removals in District Six. Narrowing the park in the form suggested will exclude the sites of forced removal and therefore lose its purpose and value. A memorial park implies a park of a civic nature and functionally, a narrow park would lose its impact and its ability to fulfil that role. The need for memorialising the first forced removals on this site has not been disputed, as such it will not displace any planned restitution opportunities. Housing opportunities therefore need to respond to its existence in the same manner that it would need to respond to the necessity for streets and other essential communal infrastructure [which also doesn't displace housing opportunities].
	11 Really encouraging to see a different type of public participation through specific engagement with the caretakers of district 6. Also important to have the workshops as a platform for the residents voices to be heard. Really enjoyed the memory mapping. Innovative and smart intersections for green spaces such as the incorporation of fruit trees - helping in terms of food insecurity and people experiencing homelessness.	Positive Feedback	noted
	12 <u>Hoping that the implementation of this public realm strategy will happen within</u> Community centred, future-use, safety, honouring current community's inputs and healing - wonderful. A great sense of holistic vision and great efforts made to gather including community-lived-experience as central. Most reassuring, I have confidence this initiative will live and thrive. I am looking forward to also feeling safe when I visit here. A really beautiful part of this effort is the maximum care taken to make the design and resulting reports, boards, pictures and vision intersectional. Heart	Positive Feedback	noted



Open House Exhibition 2
Responses: Written Comment Pages

Community Feedback - OPEN HOUSE

Comment pages	Comment	Key Issues	Response
	I appreciate the focus on memorialisation in the neighbourhood's public spaces. Acknowledging District Six's past in the design of its public realm is an opportunity to foster social cohesion by creating shared, publicly recognised narratives about the city's history. It seems important to publicly communicate the stories we can all agree upon so that Cape Town's diverse population can be united by a shared understanding of our city's history. I liked how the principle to reflect local memory and culture in the open spaces would be enacted by, for example, dedicating newly planted trees to some of District 6's former residents. A simple, beautiful token that reflects how future generations can benefit from the seeds of good sowed by those who came before them. Additionally, I loved the proposed green spaces and urban gardens. They look like a great way to foster an integrated ecology in open spaces. It would be great to plant many fruit bearing trees along the neighbourhood's streets. Making healthy food freely available in the public realm could marginally help to improve food accessibility in the city. It would also be fantastic if all of the vegetation that gets planted is indigenous and culturally sensitive. For example, shrubs of mphephu or rose-scented pelargoniums could be planted which residents could also utilise in traditional cooking or cultural practices. I believe that these interventions would enhance the capacity for the neighbourhood's public spaces to be appropriate, resilient and functional. Finally, it was good to see that the planners took into consideration the presence of houseless people in District Six's public spaces. It would be great to see clear plans for how the area's streets would have non-prescriptive spaces that could be utilised by houseless people without blocking off the neighbourhood's metabolic flows. Such plans would support the long-term conviviality of the streets and public spaces while ensuring that the public system does not get blocked up and is able to remain connected and integrated.	Positive Comment & Planting	noted
	Very encouraging to see a different type of 'public participation' through specific engagement with the caretakers of District 6. Also important to have workshops as a platform for residents' voices' to be heard in a meaningful yet effective way. Really enjoyed the "memory mapping" and though it added a lot of nuance to the process. Innovative and smart interventions for 'green spaces' such as the incorporation of fruit trees. This is important in terms of helping food security as well as impactful towards people experiencing homelessness within the public realm. I am hoping that the implementation of this Public Realm Strategy will happen within 5-10years at the most and not just be left to gather dust. Mandate for implementation of urban design/public realm initiatives lies within the City of Cape Town's mandate, but now needs to be assigned to many various internal departments to initiate implementation.		



Open House Exhibition 2
Responses: Written Comment Pages

Comment pages	Comment	Key Issues	Response
	Being a part of the District 6 workshops allowed me to see the value of participatory processes in urban, landscape and planning design. Due to the injustices of the past and the late delivery of houses to the community of District 6, close communication and collaboration with the community is quite necessary. This process not only allows the community's visions, concerns and input to be heard but also allows designers and planners to learn from the first hand knowledge of the people who live in the spaces so that the end design is effective, tailored to the community's needs and will be best utilised by the community, especially in terms of security and accessibility which was a major concern for the members of the community. For example, the input that community members gave when designing for access and security under a bridge area for the workshop was invaluable and only the community members would have first hand knowledge of this information. In such instances such as District 6 where emotions run high and the community feels unheard, I think the workshops were very necessary to bring government officials and the local government designers together so that the community knows that their concerns are heard and being incorporated into the design. The use of caretakers also gave the community a chance to have ambassadors and representatives that could function as an intermediary between the public and government. This process helped to facilitate the process of design and restitution as well as reducing conflicts that might have arisen. Although the process of the community receiving houses is quite slow, the future urban and landscape design of the area will benefit from these processes which have created clear visions for District 6's future while respecting the heritage of the past. District 6 was always a vibrant, unique and tightly knit community and the heritage of this past is heard and celebrated in the final designs for the area which means that the process of the workshops was indeed successful. Good use of community's existing use of footpaths (desire lines) to plan where new pathways should go The designs make use of community's safety concerns, for example, adding more lighting to areas that could potentially get cut-off Incorporation of planting in strategic areas, such as acting as wind-breaks is useful Consideration of passive surveillance in the design is necessary due to safety concerns especially in parks where children would be present, eg. great use of active frontage on surrounding buildings The incorporation of memorialisation into the public realm, eg. significance, lighting, seating, textures etc is a great addition and celebration of the past and what is important to the community. Another addition is the retaining of the historic date of trees from pilgrimages to Mecca Use of multifunctional space makes the area accessible Incorporation of active uses such as skate parks, climbing walls, market spaces etc responds to the needs of the community The redesign of the street typologies that provides a large amount of space to pedestrians (12.5m) allows increased universal access Use of stormwater drainage system into green swale systems enhances the sustainability of the design Indigenous/endemic planting enhance the biodiversity and ecological systems	Positive feedback	noted



Open House Exhibition 2

Responses: Written Comment Pages

Comment pages	Comment	Key Issues	Response
	4 It was encouraging to see how the strategy incorporates heritage and history as a living principle of the development. The care taken in this regard goes a long way in establishing a sense of belonging for a community that has been neglected for far too long. The participation of the wider community in the planning process sets a valuable precedent for future development projects in South African cities. This brings urban planning, finally, into the democratic era. The careful attention paid to green space serves people of all ages. Beautifying the area with green space provides the community with pride for the neighbourhood and the sense of dignity of which the community has long been deprived. The prospect of this project is exciting, but one is easily reminded of the elephant in the room: Many plans have come and gone since 1994, but very little has actually changed to restore the District Six community that was forcibly removed during apartheid. Will this plan be the one that has tangible effects worth the excitement it provides?	Positive Feedback: P.O.S	noted
	5 The District Six Public Realm Strategy gives hope of the City's capacity for successful public participation, community engagement, and co-design processes. On participation One urban designer noted that participation and interest via online meetings dwindled quickly - from over 100 participants in the first meeting to 18 in the second - indicating the importance of in-person meetings. 'Humanness' is essential to facilitating genuine engagement and participation. The physical placemaking workshops were very successful, particularly due to their tactile nature, use of colour, and realistic scale which allowed participants to accurately imagine and reimagine the spaces. One weakness was the lack of marketing and insufficient support from the City to create awareness about the process. "Getting the right people in the room" was noted as a challenge and improved advertising to draw a broader range of people into the space is important going forward. On language "We need a broad literacy about urban development" - Mandy Sanger, Head of Education at the District Six Museum Language was an important element in the co-planning process. Particularly, there was a need to balance teaching community members urban design jargon (it was noted that participants soon became comfortable with terms such as 'active facades', etc.) and co-defining more common and accessible terminology. On memorialisation It is important to note that memorialisation was taken seriously as a central component of the development of the site, with its rich and emotive history. Designers described their process of accessing stories and using individual people's memories to guide the memorialisation design process. Historians, academics, and members from the District Six Museum were included - an aspect which should be continued in future projects of this nature. One participant noted that memorialisation should not be confined to statues and flags, but rather living memory can exist in public spaces in many forms. One participant brought up an important point about heritage zoning: declaring heritage sites does not preclude newness or inhibit development. It doesn't mean that a 'Rocco Mamas' can't open on the street, it just requires more intentional and conscious planning and development of culturally and historically significant areas.	Positive Comment & Planting	noted



Open House Exhibition 2

Responses: Sticky Note Comments

Community Feedback - OPEN HOUSE

POSTER		Comment		Key Issues	Response
1	Poster: Locating Public Space	1	St. Philips Primary School is now the hydia Williams Centre of Memory	Add. Information	noted
		2	Sterkte en Seenwense met hierdie fantastiese massiewe projek. Dit is skitterend!	Positive Comment	noted
		3	Would like the streets to have their original names again. This is Erith Road.	Suggestion	noted, the team has suggested that the historict street grid be maintained and reinstated where possible.
2	Poster: Spatial Systems of District Six	4	P.O.S next to Fawley Terraces needs to be kept	P.O.S	This space was historically a continuation of the row housing found on this street. Aerial imagery from 1980 shows housing in this location. The land is currently earmarked for resitutation, but restitution land includes streets and open spaces within it. This space depends on further detailed design though the restitution process.
		5	Urban Farms?	Urban farming	noted
3	Poster: Landscape Strategies	6	Please only plant fruit/food producing trees	Trees	noted
		7	Yes to the incorporation of food producing plants into the urban landscape to help tackle food insecurity. These can also be indigenous and culturally in tune. Eg: keiapple trees, maketaan, mphepho, salt bush, etc. connection to heritage	Positive Comment & Planting	noted
		8	Please consider spaces for urban farming	Urban farming	noted
		9	Rain Gardens and incorporating stormwater management	Water management	A water study is being undertaken which we will overlay onto our drawings.
4	Poster: Culture and Memory	10	This whole, integrated approach is such a thoughtful response to cultural trauma. It is truly inspiring to see envisioned, and I hope it becomes reality.	Positive Comment	noted
		11	What a lot of democratic work and how exciting it all works well.	Positive Comment	noted
		12	The old nurses home behind the District Six Clinic is one of the few remaining old buildings not demolished, and now in desperate need of repair and a new (public!) use!(accompanied by drawing)	Suggestion	noted
5	Poster: Public Realm Investment Framework	13	St. Phillips Church on corner of Nelson and Chapel Street	Add. Information	noted and supported in our proposal
		14	Where are the jewish schools and synagogues?	Institutions	noted
		15	Is the Link between D6 and Vredehoek being built?	Connection	It is not within the scope of this particular project, though the team supports the idea of strengthening connections between District Six and the rest of the City.
6	Poster: Guidelines for Materials	16	Excellent. Find this great to inspire a sense of ownership especially as landscaping maintenance and managemnet post-project is usually very limited.	Positive Comment	noted
2	Poster: Guidelines for Open Spaces and Streets	17	Trees must be removed. Not too close to houses. Safety Issue	Suggestion	noted
3	Poster: Workshop 5	18	The ideas and stories are already brimming with life - it is my hope that the space is physically enlivened too! Beautiful Work.	Positive Comment	noted



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