

INTRODUCTION AND PROCESS

WHAT IS THE PUBLIC REALM STRATEGY?

The City of Cape Town has started an exciting process to enhance the quality of District Six's (D6) streets and public spaces. The **Public Realm Strategy** will be working alongside other initiatives of District Six. The focus for this project is on developing the streets and spaces between the buildings as meaningful quality public spaces – stitching together the area. The project aims to create representational spaces and places within District Six, where we remember the **past**, where we share in the **present** and where we work towards a shared **future**.

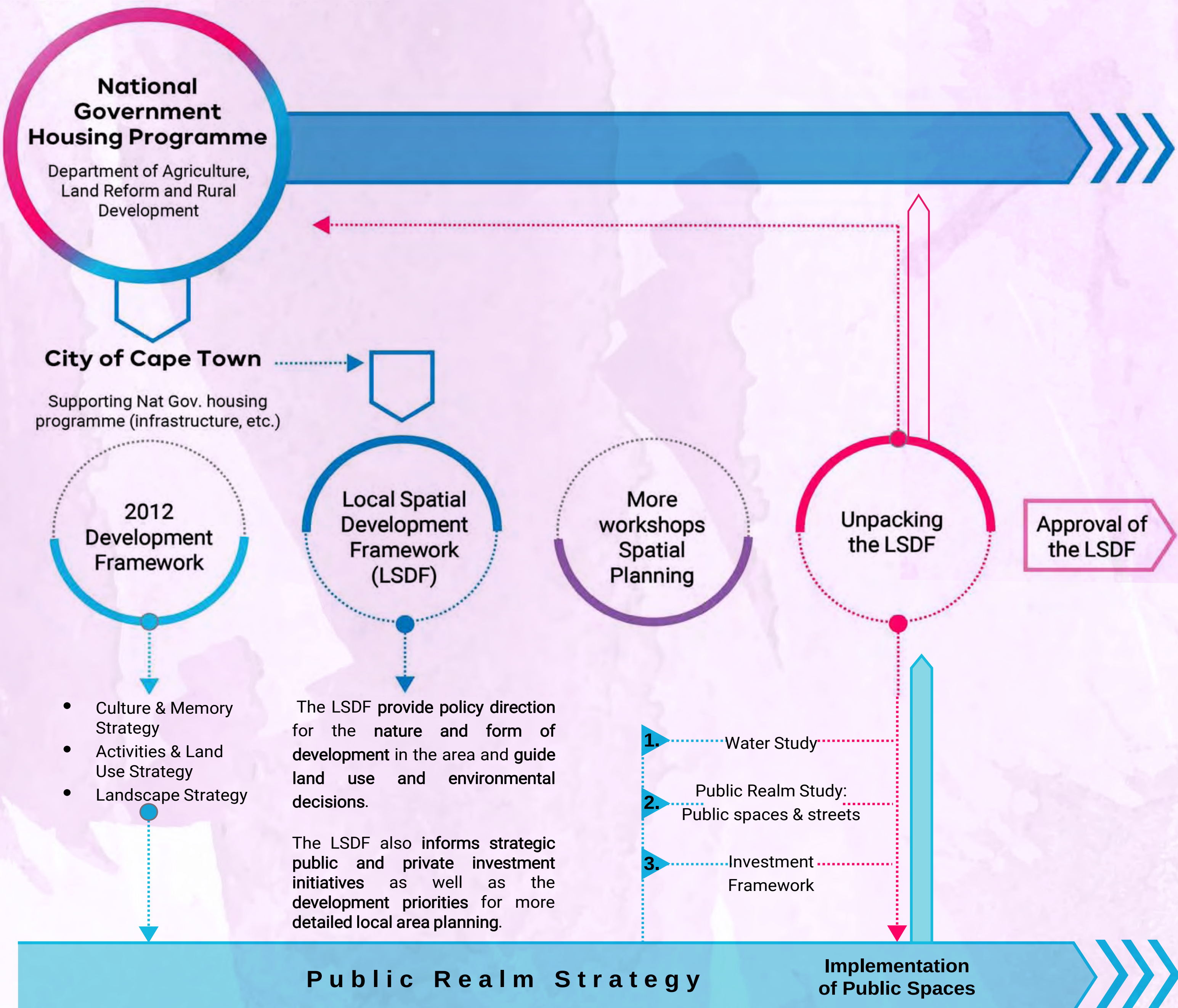
This process will inform a Public Realm Investment Framework and Guidelines for Public Spaces and Streets in District Six. Through developing a Public Realm Strategy (PRS) with the community, between July 2021 and June 2022, we seek to build on what makes District Six distinctive and to celebrate key public spaces.

The Open House showcases the outcomes of the process thus far, midway through the project, after 3 Virtual Public Meetings and 4 Co-Design Workshops to gather more inputs from the wider public and show the work done to date.



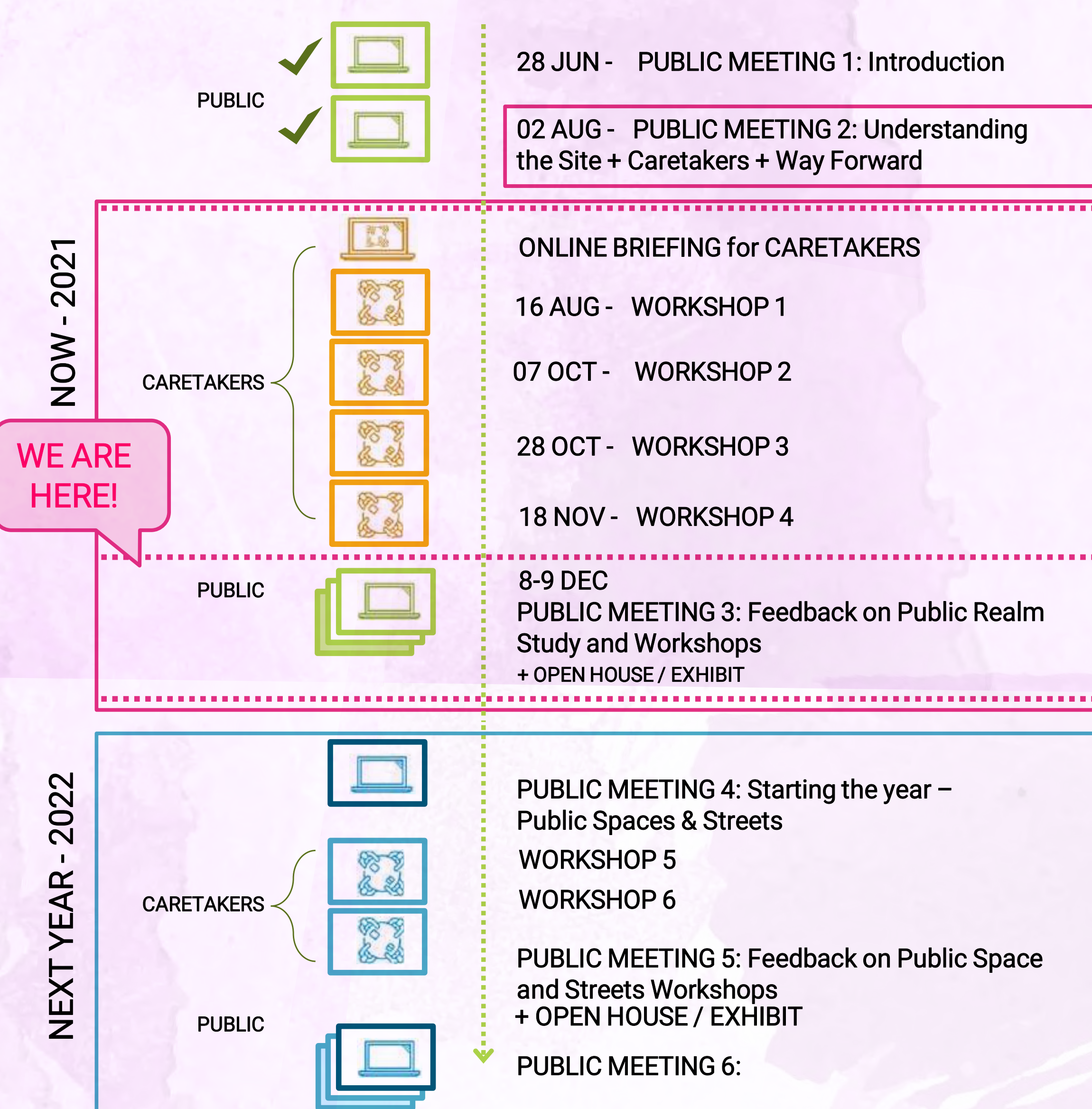
WHERE DOES THIS PROJECT FIT IN?

The Public Realm Strategy works as at a local level focussing on public spaces and Street. It works alongside other processes such as the National Government Housing Programme and the City of Cape Town's Local Spatial Development Framework.



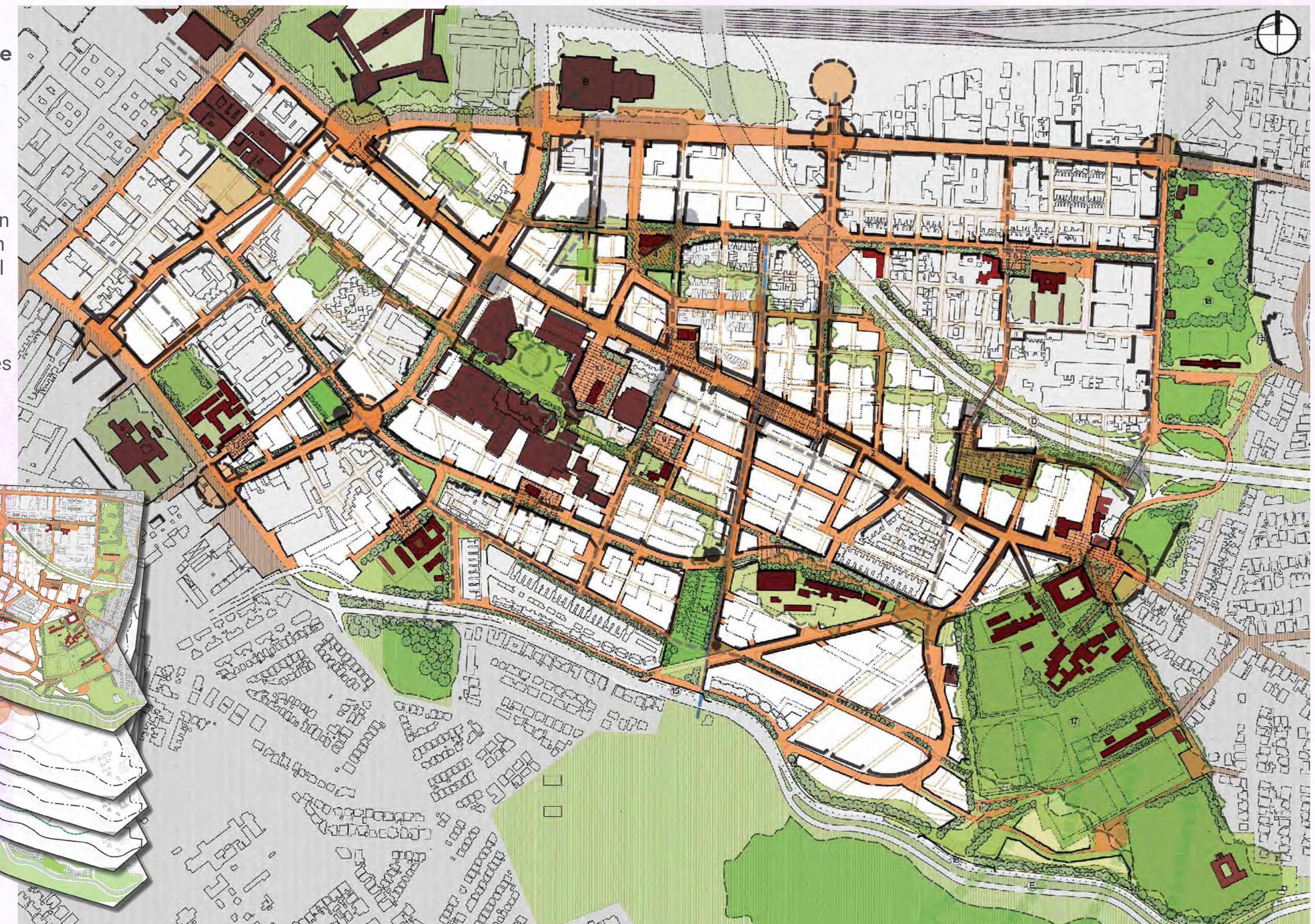
PROCESS AND PROGRAM

The process runs from June 2021 to June 2022, with 6 Virtual Public Meetings, 6 CO-Design Workshops and 2 Open House Exhibitions.



The Public Realm Strategy runs alongside other processes.

The Local Area Spatial Development Framework is currently in the process of being updated and formalised. The **Public Realm Strategy** builds on previous work done through the 2012 Draft Local Spatial Development Framework. It develops these concepts in more detail and focuses specifically on public spaces and streets.

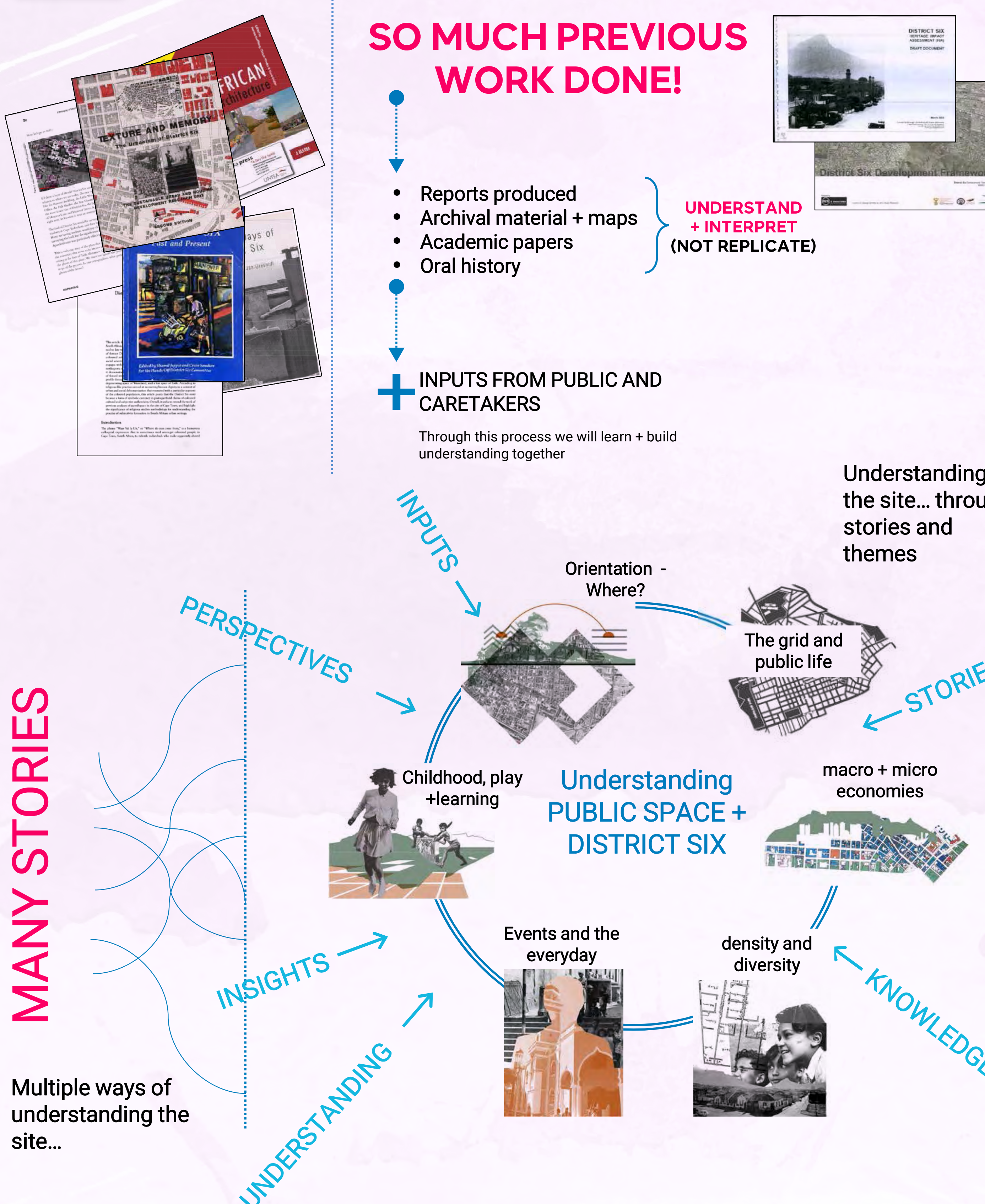


2012 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Images from 2012 Draft District Six Development Framework by NM & Associates and Lucien Le Grange Architects and Urban Planners. (page 29, 33 and 64)

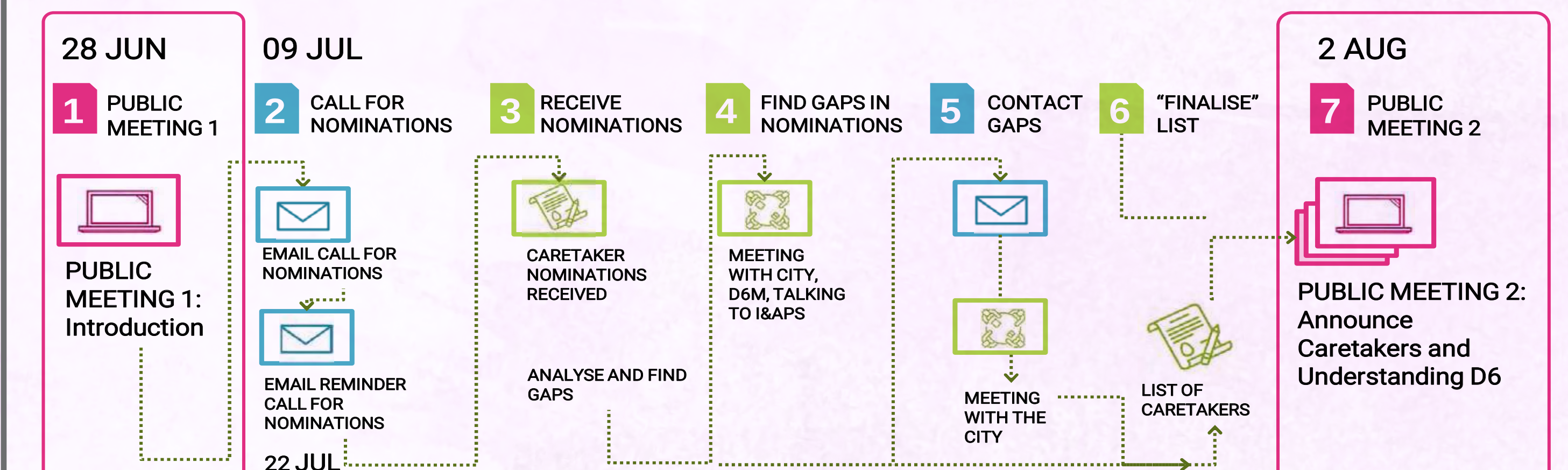
4 SYNTHESIS AND ANALYSIS WORK

The professional team also studies and builds on the work already done over the years, in the form of frameworks, reports, oral histories etc.

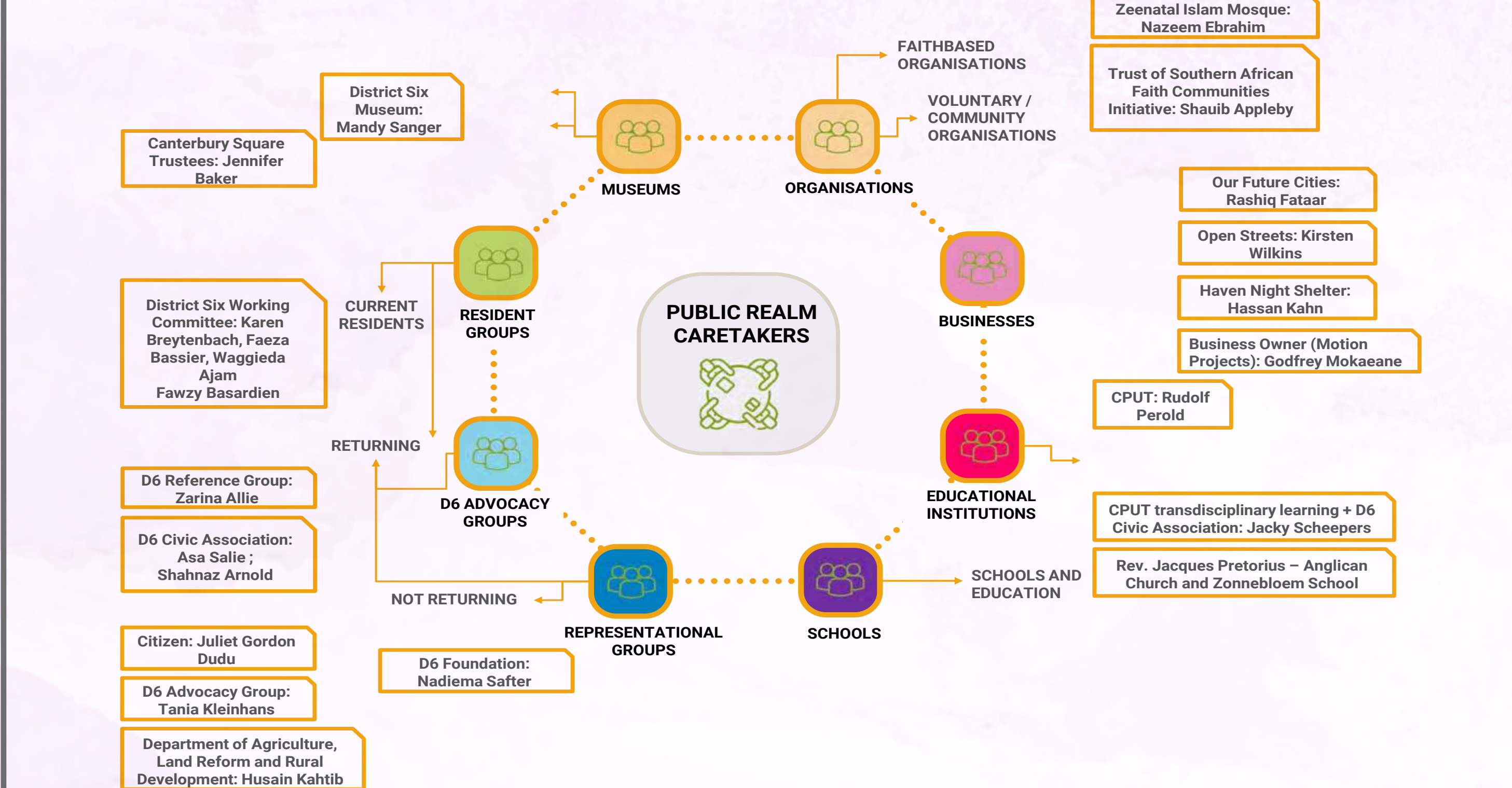


5 CARETAKERS

A group of "Caretakers" are nominated from various organisations and community groups to represent their communities in workshops. These are held in addition to the Virtual Public meetings with the wider public.



GROUPS AND CARETAKERS

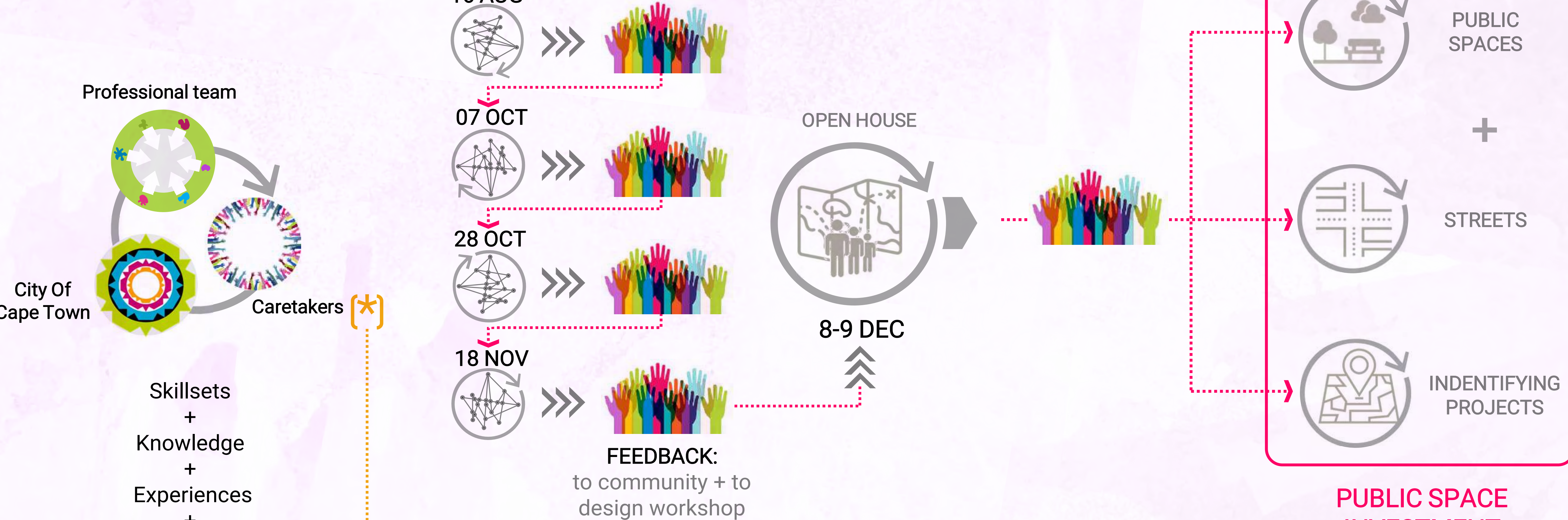


Juliet Gordon - Citizen/ Active community member | Kirsten Wilkins - Open Streets (Org) | Jennifer Bakker - Canterbury Square board | Faiza Bassier - D6 Working Committee | Karen Breytenbach - D6 Working Committee | Wagdiela Ajam - D6 Working Committee | Mandy Sanger - Education at District Six Museum | Shaub Appleby - Trust of Southern African Faith Communities Initiative | Hassan Kahn - Haven Night Shelter | Nazem Ebrahim - Zeenatal Islam Mosque | Bishop Gustine Joemath - Moravian Church | Rudolf Perold - CPUT Architecture (Institution) | Rashid Fataar - Our Future Cities (Org) | Ana Salla - D6 Civic Association | Shahnaz Arnold - D6 Civic Association | (AND VACANT SEATS)



3 COLLABORATIVE WAYS OF PRODUCING

The City of Cape Town, the professional team and "Caretakers" nominated by community groups and organisations participate in workshops.



[role of caregivers: nurturing + providing feedback to community + representing groups at workshops]

READING THE LANDSCAPE

PUBLIC LIFE - STORIES OF PUBLIC LIFE IN DISTRICT SIX

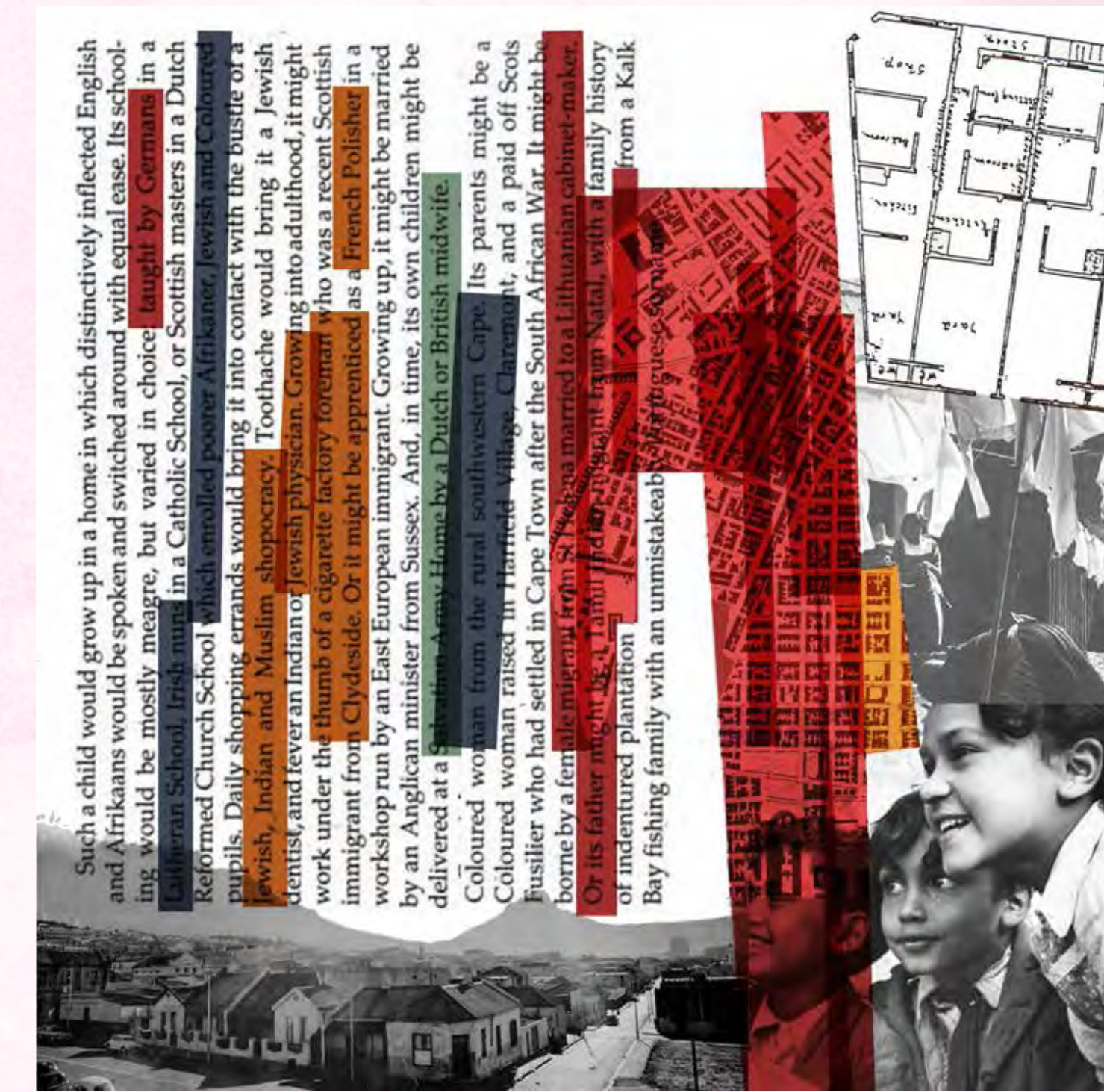
Rather than simply describing the context, which tends to be reductive and repetitive, we have opted to "read" the context, where we conceptualise our understanding of what exists, past and present, drawing on themes we uncover along the way. We have employed narratives as a method of understanding the context. The following sets out a reading of the important themes that describe the essence of the place.

ORIENTATION



District Six, in as much as it was a district, was inherently connected to the rest of the city in both physical urban form and social construct. The dominant features that shape the sense of place are its **location between Table Mountain and Table Bay**. Sounds of the elements, day and night, would need to contend with the man-made sounds of the larger neighbourhood. In contrast to the density the area was known for prior to its destruction, it is now experienced as a void, a harsh scar within the city's fabric that tells the narrative of our country's racism and the wounds of segregation.

DENSITY AND DIVERSITY



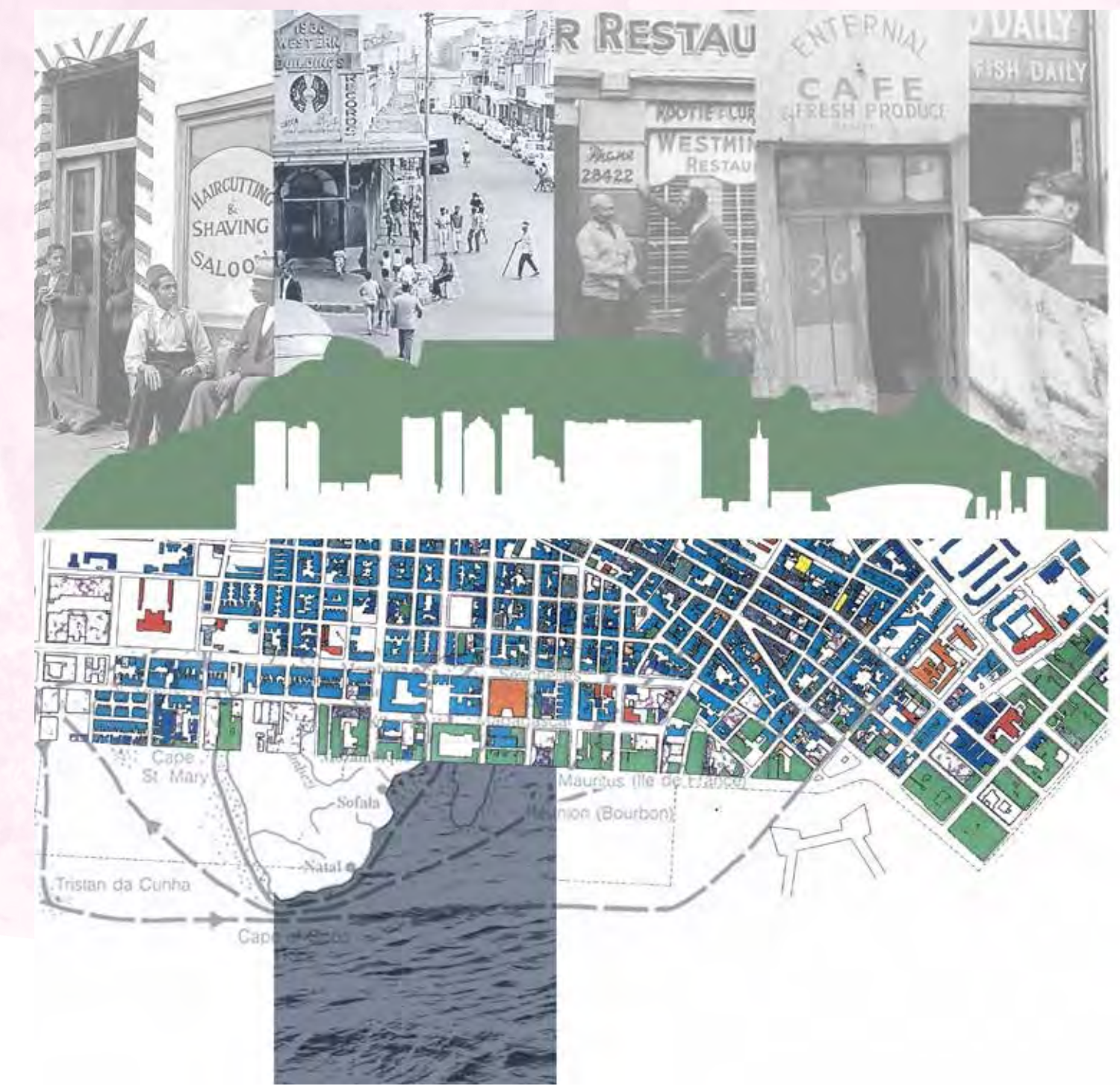
District Six was known for its dense, **vibrant and multicultural urban fabric**. The densely packed, understated terraced homes formed the backdrop to the public life of District Six. A strong place-based identity evolved within District Six. With the high density and human activity in the area, came an **economic, social and cultural life** that supported a diverse population. The **density of life** within the confines of the home meant that the spatial boundaries of public life and domestic life were fluid. Starting in 2004 contemporary interpretations of **historical residential typologies** are slowly being developed and re-introduced into the area.

THE SEAMS OF THE GRID



Within District Six, life happens at the **confluence of the two urban grids**. Two commercial spines set up different conditions for economic activity routes. One a higher order commercial corridor, Sir Lowry Road, linked to the factories, warehouses and stores of Salt River and Woodstock. The other, Old Hanover Street, provided a smaller scaled commercial spine that serves as a **backbone to the community**, providing local retail opportunities. The street, a negative of the surrounding built form, became an **arena for public life**. Ironically, in the present, road textures remain as the ghostly inverse of the built form and the only indications that the urban fabric around them once existed.

THE MACRO AND MICRO ECONOMIES



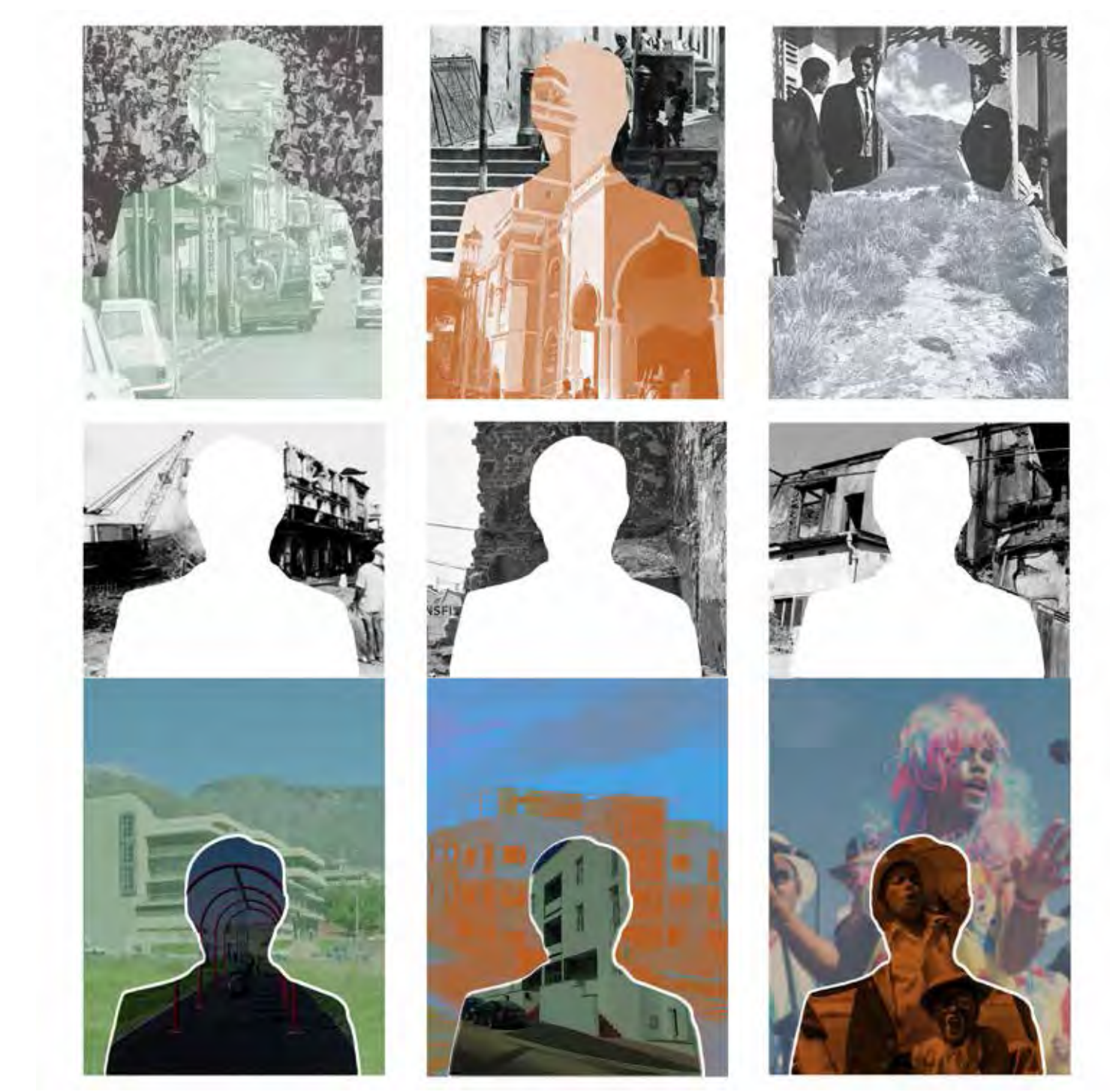
District Six presented its residents with an ease of access to the economic opportunities of both the inner city and the industry that surrounded it. A hierarchy of **scales of economic opportunities existed**. The episodic events within streetscapes and economic activities were inherently linked to time through the cyclical nature of work, pay and play. The cycles of the street and transactions provided the observer with a full sensory experience of the space. The now **absence of residents** which once provided a ready supply of labour and commerce is keenly felt with these areas, relying on the more established economic activities further to the east and west to sustain them.

CHILDHOOD, RECREATION AND LEARNING

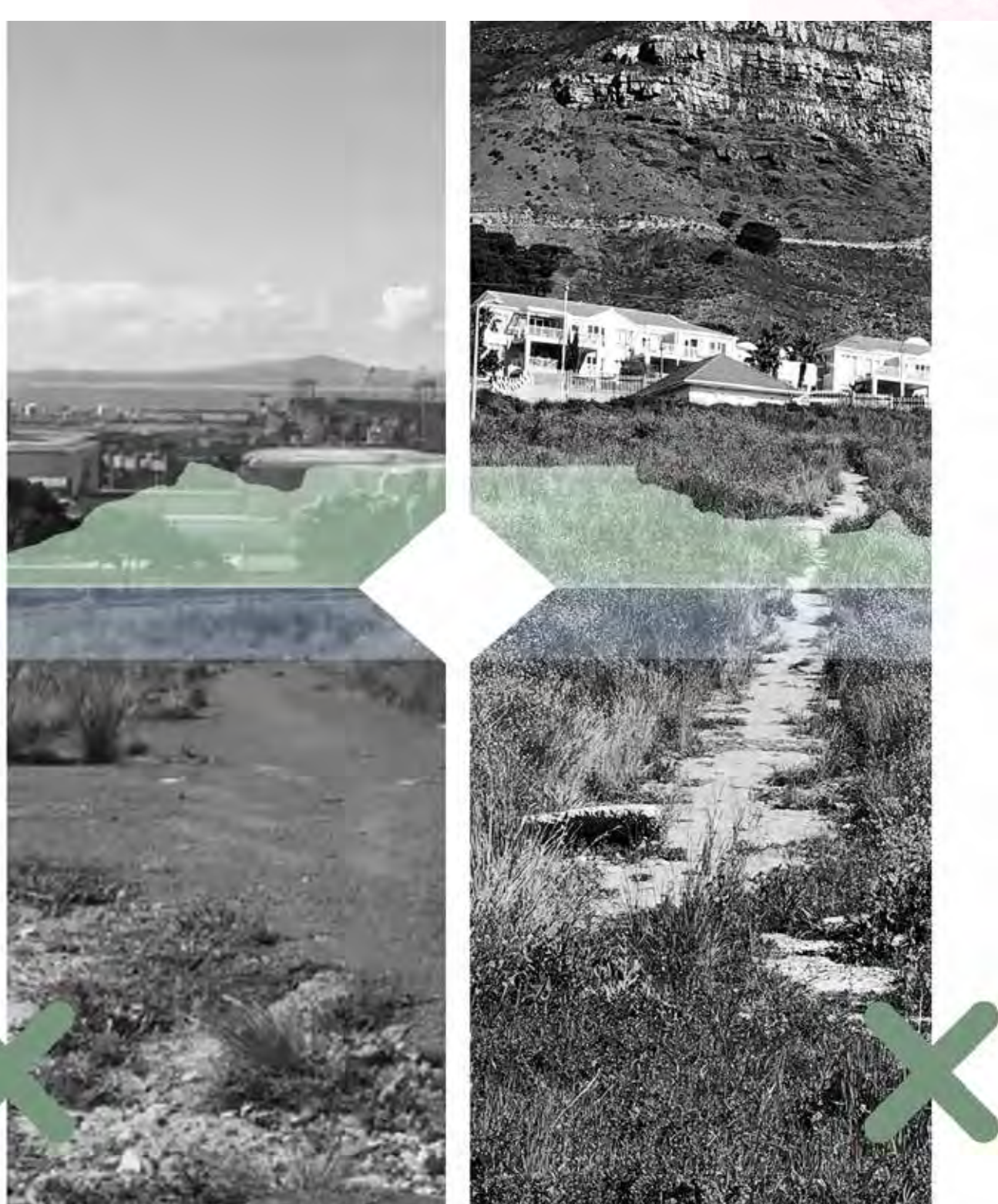


Several **Schools remained** peppered across the landscape in District Six - these were **connected to churches** with their curricula or routines influenced by denomination. School concerts and performances formed **memorable moments** within the yearly cycle. **Due to the lack of space** or formally dedicated public spaces children would **escape to Trafalgar Park** or **play in the streets**. Schooling for many children came to an abrupt end with teens often being ushered into jobs in order to gain additional household income. At present the site is seemingly characterised by much open space or rather openness - But little of this is exclusively zoned open space for recreational purposes.

EVENTS AND THE EVERYDAY



Woven into the **rhythm of social life** in District Six were a multitude of cycles: annual events, **seasonal changes**, weekly and daily routines. The largest of these events, now returned to District Six, was the "Coon" Carnival or New Year's Carnival. Communal public leisure would take place though **multiple events** and in **multiple places - formal and informal** i.e.: mosques, churches, schools, cinemas, street edges, outside corner stores, on stoeps, etc. Currently, large tracts of land remain open, sporadically interspersed with, **now disconnected**, institutional remnants of the "past" which escaped demolition in the 1960's/ 1970's.



A NETWORK OF PUBLIC SPACES: PAST AND PRESENT (OVERLAY)

Various layers and their interactions provide merely the clues to the complex matrix of the context. It is the interpretation and the subtle responses over time that finally provides the rich tapestry of a cultural landscape.

Further to understanding the complexity it is essential to note that "landscape" or cultural landscape exists in a continuum with varying scales of time and varying tempos of change that are reflected in the context of the "landscape" and environment. Too often layers are depicted as singular entities excluding the interactions between layers that result in subtle nuanced complex environments.

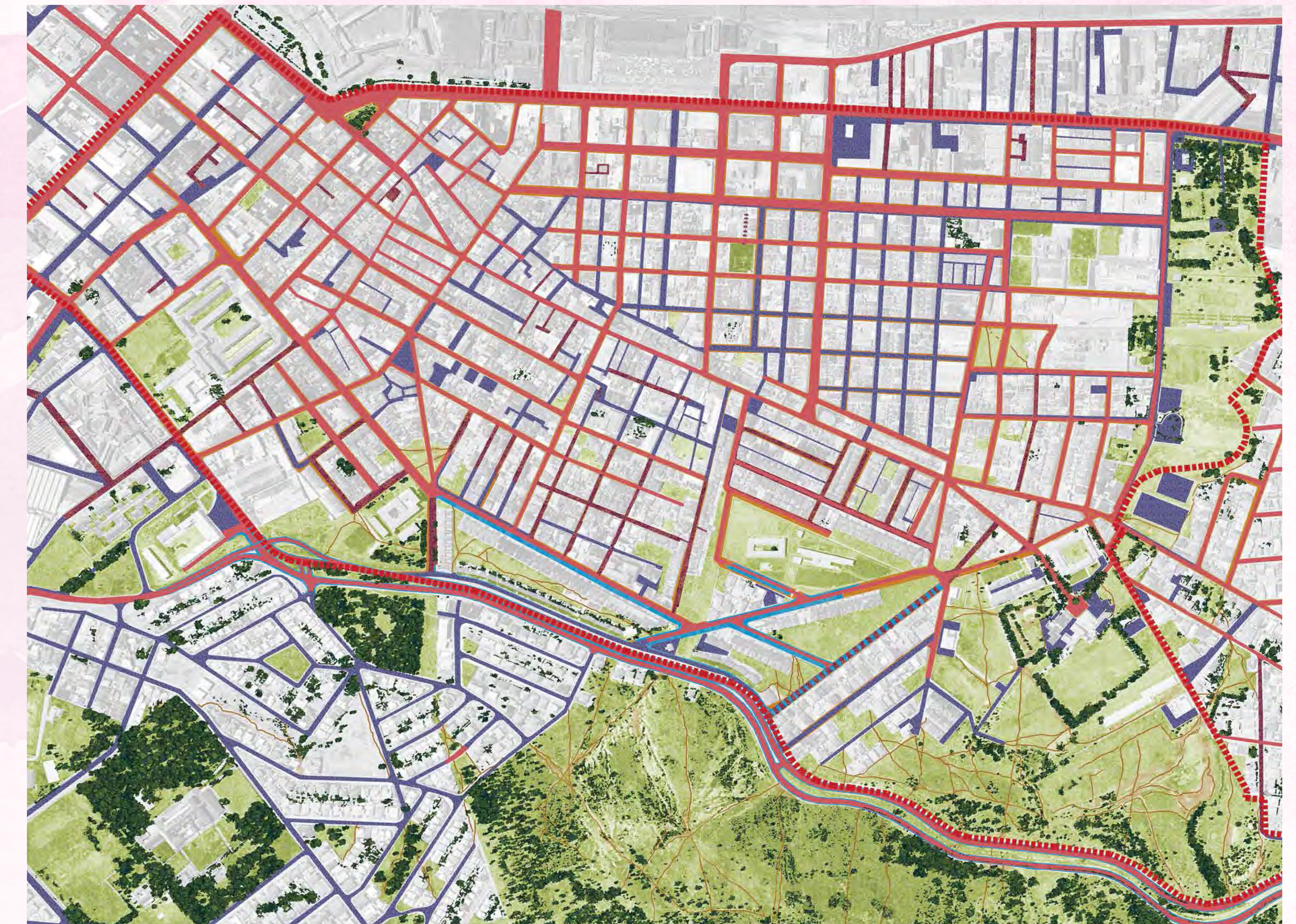
PUBLIC SPACE:
PAST AND
PRESENT

An overlay of all 3 plans show spaces that existed in 1898 in 1967 along with the planned spaces of the 2012 scheme.

It is interesting to note that the Public Structure overlay does not necessarily coincide with the structure of the past public spaces, but it based more on the logic of the modern day constraints of the site in 2012.

LANDSCAPE
MAPPING

The composite mapping of the quality of space, the memories encapsulated and the intangible layers are, in part, interpreted in observing the site in its current state, and the possibilities presented.



WORKSHOP 1 - SUMMARY

WORKSHOP 1

As part of the District Six Public Realm Study, we are working with nominated community representatives, referred to as the District Six "Caretakers", in a series of co-design workshops in addition to larger online public meetings. The first of six workshops was held on 16 September 2021 at the District Six Museum Homecoming Centre.

The experience focused on the **memories of the past** and looking towards a **vision for future together**.

1. The Past: We held a memory mapping session where Caretakers told their stories of how they relate to District Six, how they used the public realm in District Six and how they remember life in the area.

2. The Future: We then focused on what the future can look like, 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.

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 A1 poster and presented by one of the caretakers in the group as a summary of the group presentations. Below are some of the key principles that came out of the group presentations:

GROUP WORKSHOPS:

Within the 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.

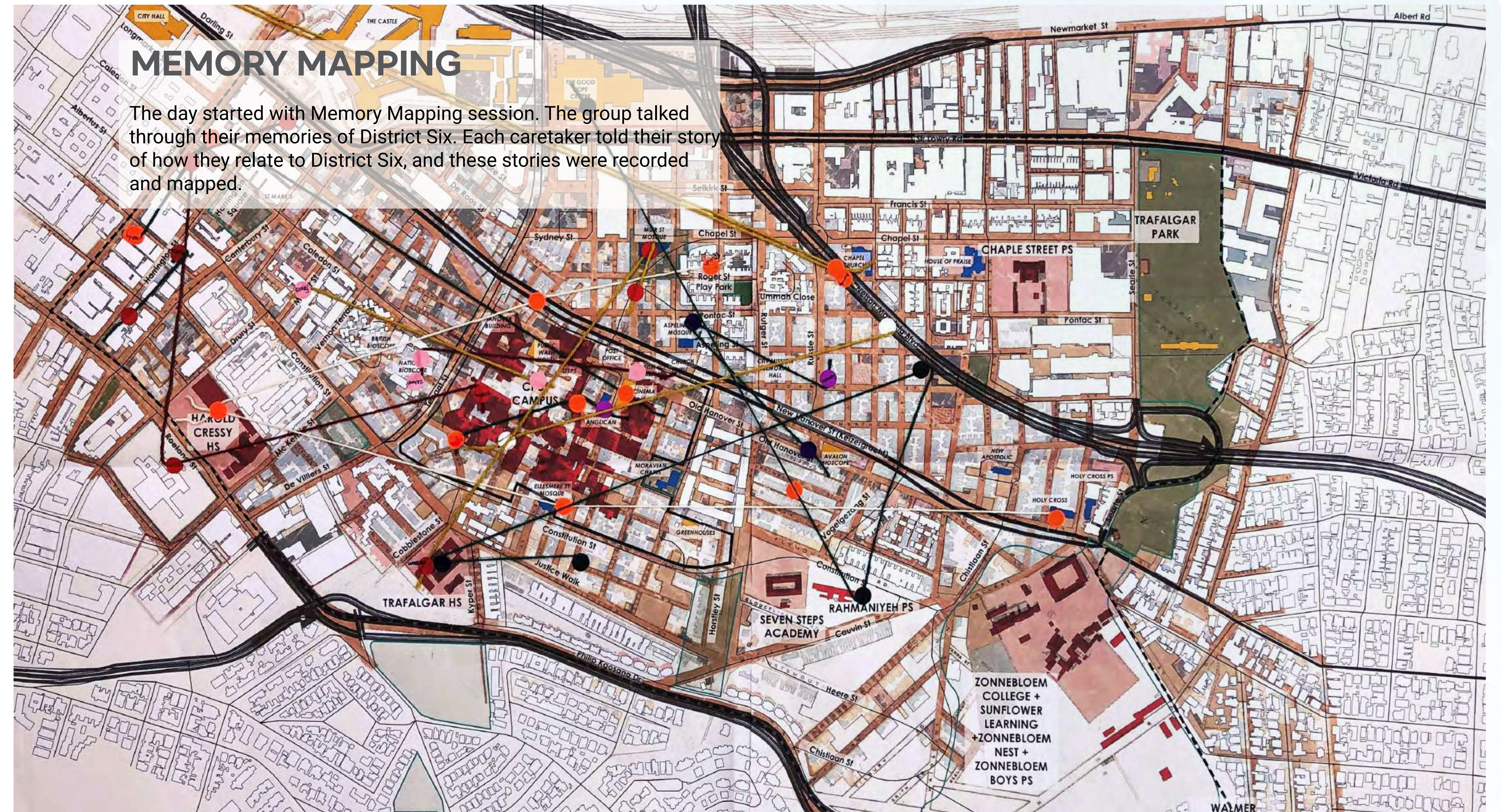
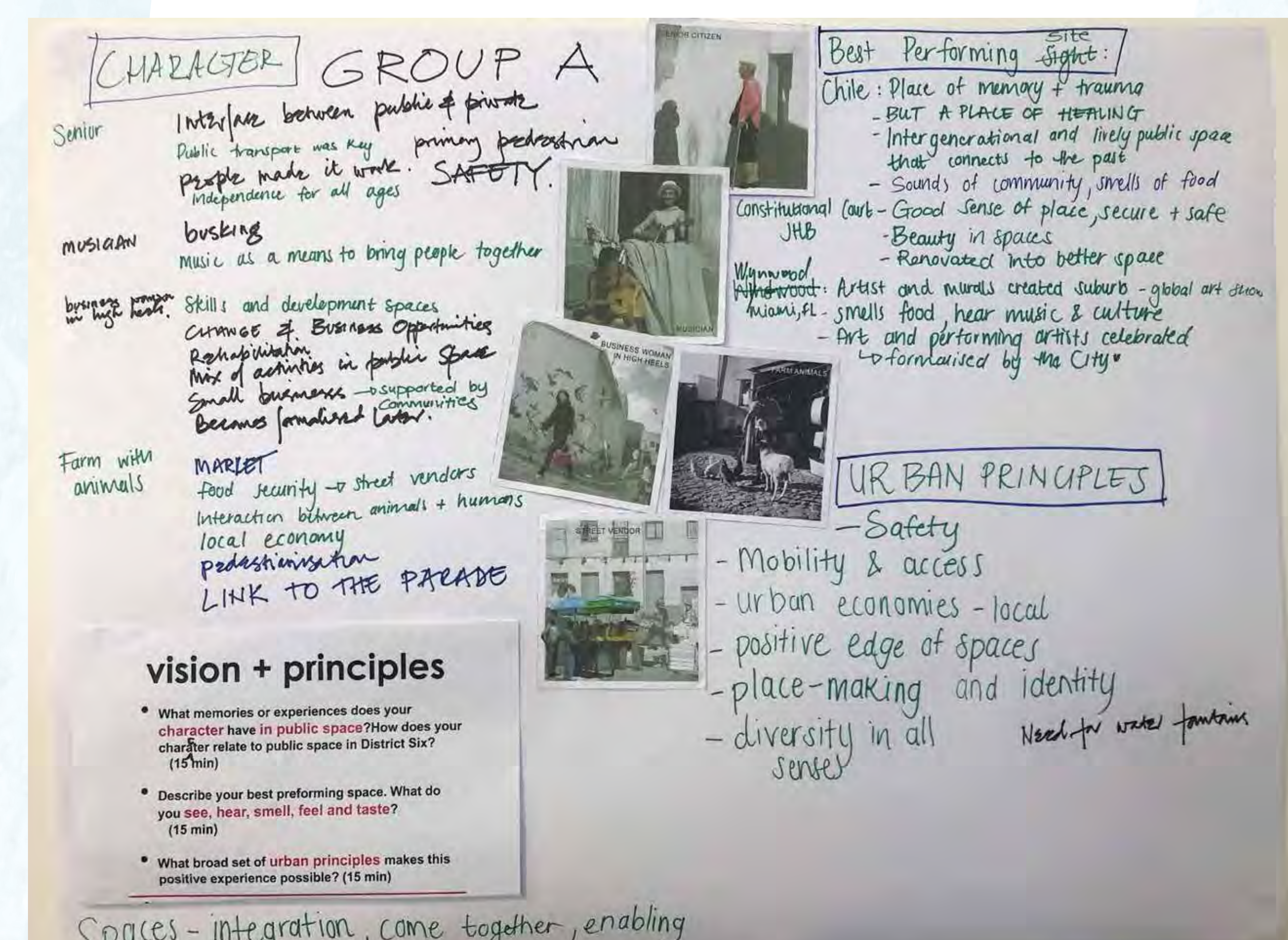
The groups presented many overlapping thoughts on their vision for District Six. These include issues around the need for living memorialisation, local economic development, multi-purpose spaces, play space, green spaces, safety, healing spaces, streets for people, integration of the parts of District Six as a whole.



1

GROUP A:

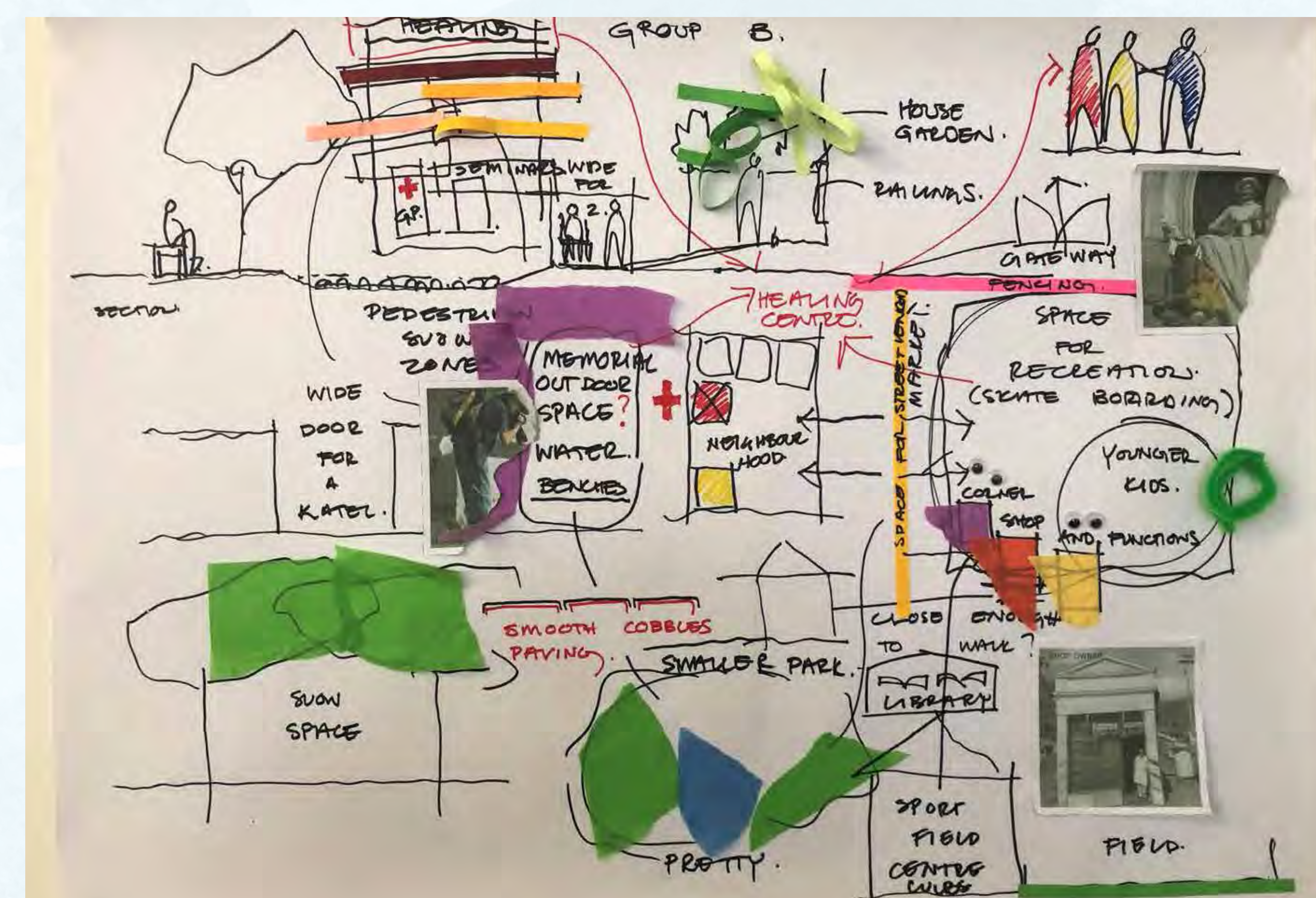
- ▶ Safety
- ▶ Access and mobility, coming together, integration and enabling
- ▶ Importance of local urban economy
- ▶ Positive edges of spaces
- ▶ Idea of place-making and identity (sense of place)
- ▶ Diversity in all senses
- ▶ The idea of water fountains in public spaces



2

GROUP B:

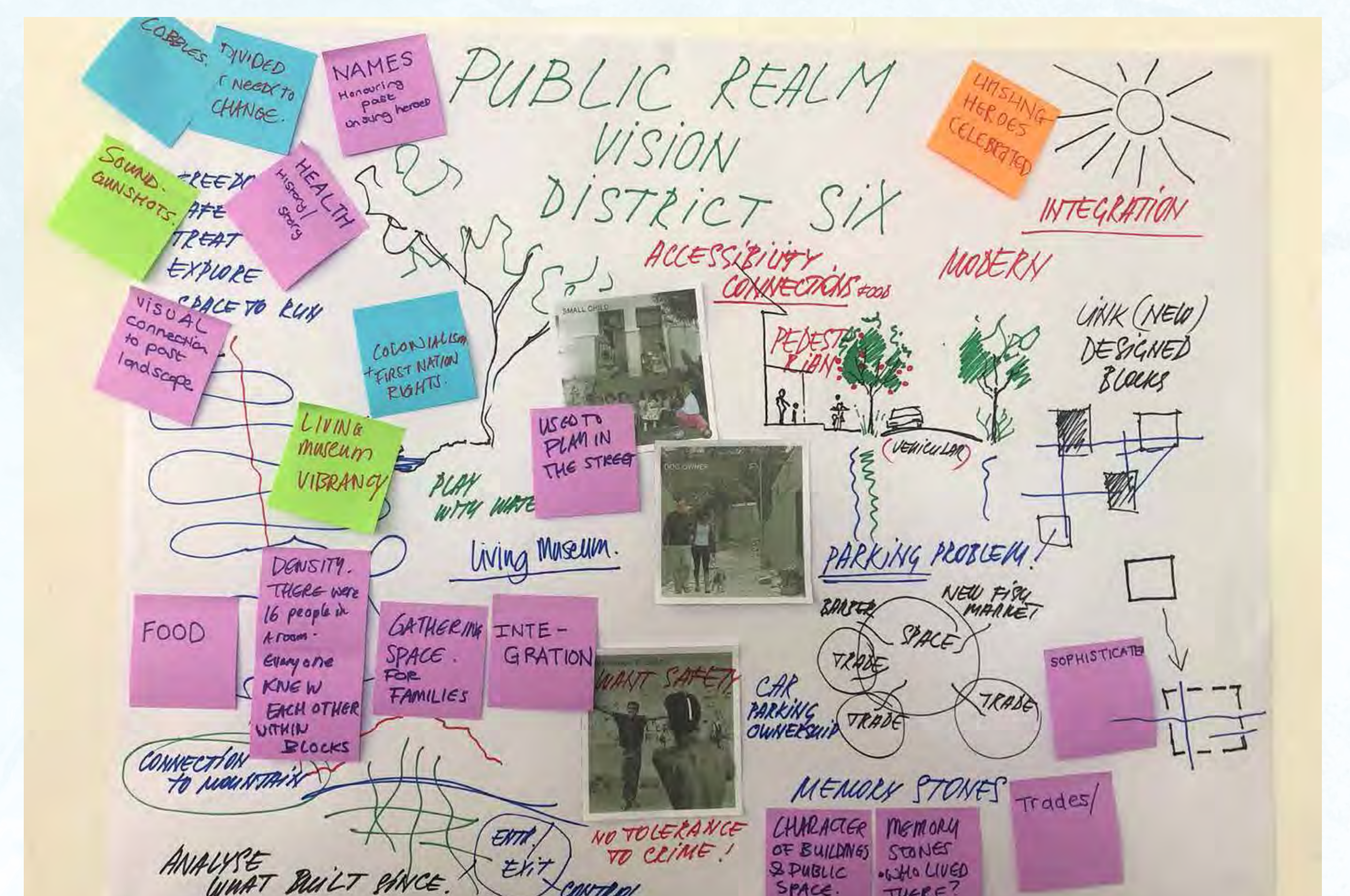
- ▶ Safety of spaces and Safe streets
- ▶ Accessibility of streets and street interfaces
- ▶ Greening of streets and parks
- ▶ A variation of parks with different sizes, functions and catering to various needs
- ▶ Shops etc. to be around the parks, integrated in the neighbourhood, cornershop
- ▶ Central healing space/center/gateway
- ▶ Healing across different layers – doctor, spiritual, people broader scale
- ▶ Sport, library and other civic functions part of the healing spaces
- ▶ Space for gardens – developing a seed bank



3

GROUP C:

- ▶ Social integration of current and future population
- ▶ Safety in the public realm
- ▶ Promoting economic development, and activating streets and squares with local businesses
- ▶ Safe play space for kids to meet
- ▶ Creating a Living Museum
- ▶ Bringing tastes, smells and feel of old District Six
- ▶ Keeping old 'heroes' in the living memory
- ▶ Creating safe pedestrian environments for people
- ▶ Vehicular parking areas vs spaces for people
- ▶ Integration and stitching together of parts
- ▶ Accessibility and connectivity of the environment



WORKSHOP 2 - SUMMARY

WORKSHOP 2

As part of the District Six Public Realm Study, we are working with nominated community representatives, referred to as the District Six "Caretakers", in a series of co-design workshops, in addition to larger online public meetings. The second of six workshops was held on 7 October 2021 at the District Six Museum Homecoming Centre.

The day started with **a walk around District Six**. The group talked through its sights, places and memories.

This was followed by **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.

WORKING SESSIONS

The workshop was then divided into four key themes:

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

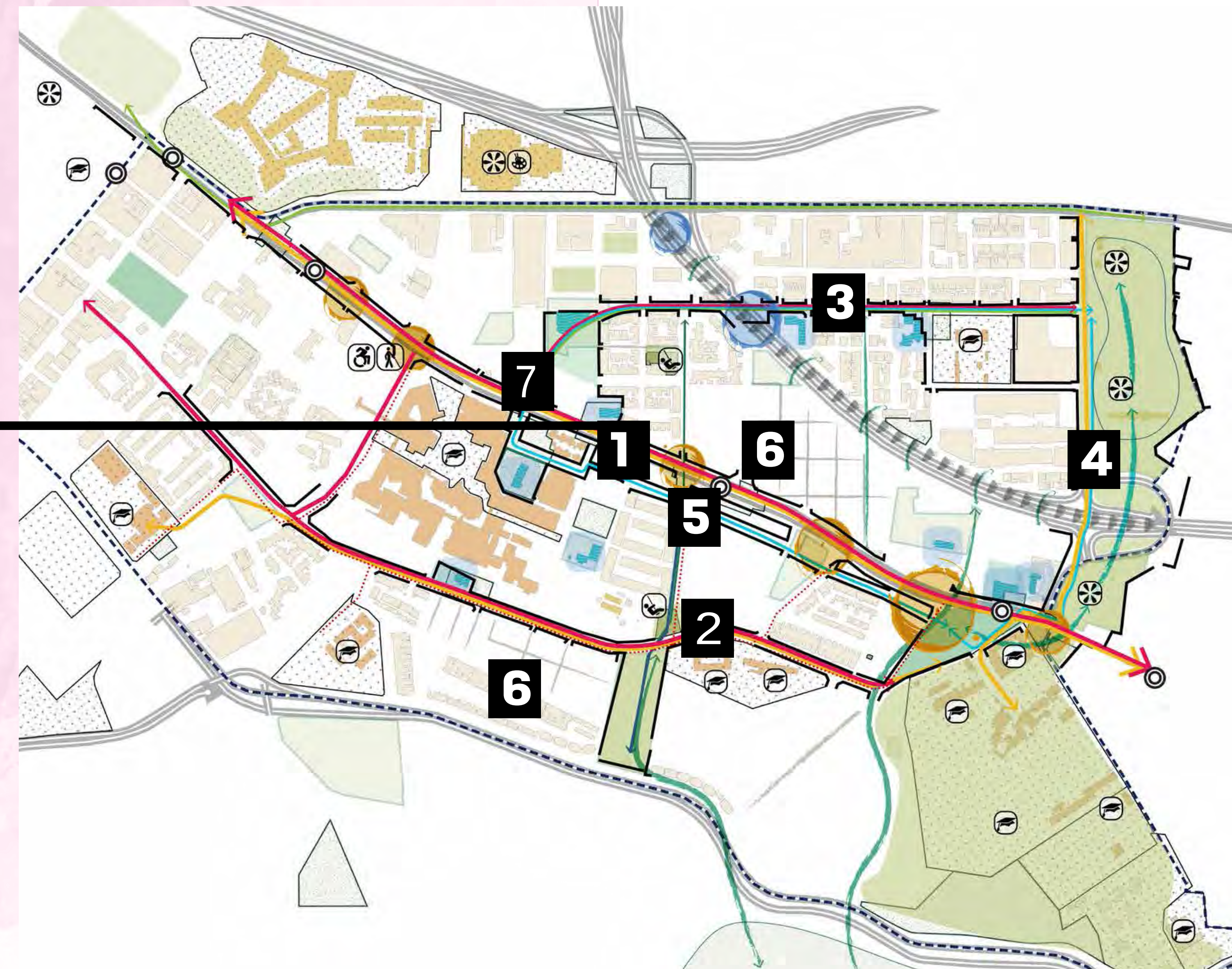
WALK AROUND DISTRICT SIX:

The day started with **a walk around District Six**. The group talked through its sights, places and memories.



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.



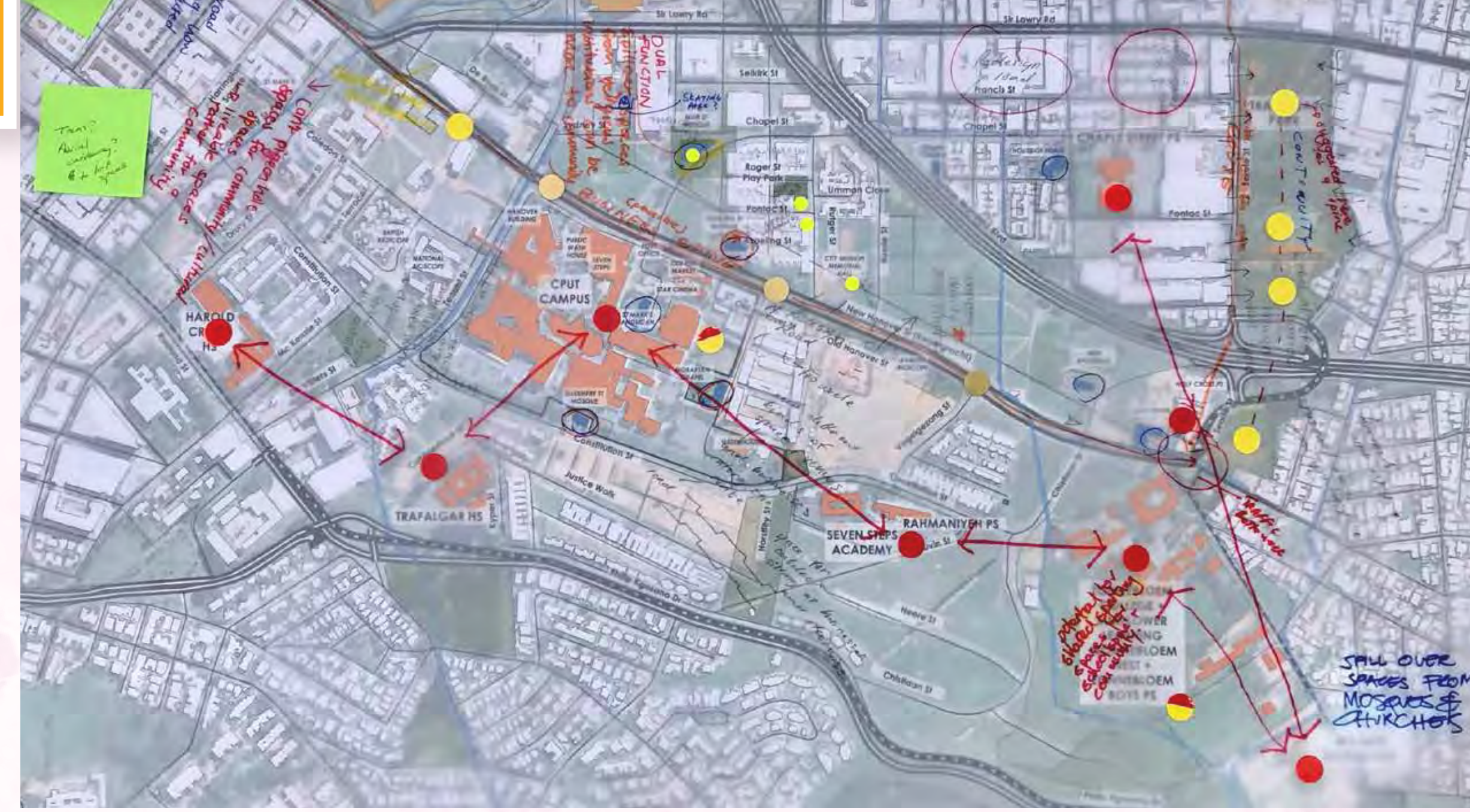
GROUP WORKSHOPS

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?

Here are some of the ideas expressed during the workshop by the different groups:



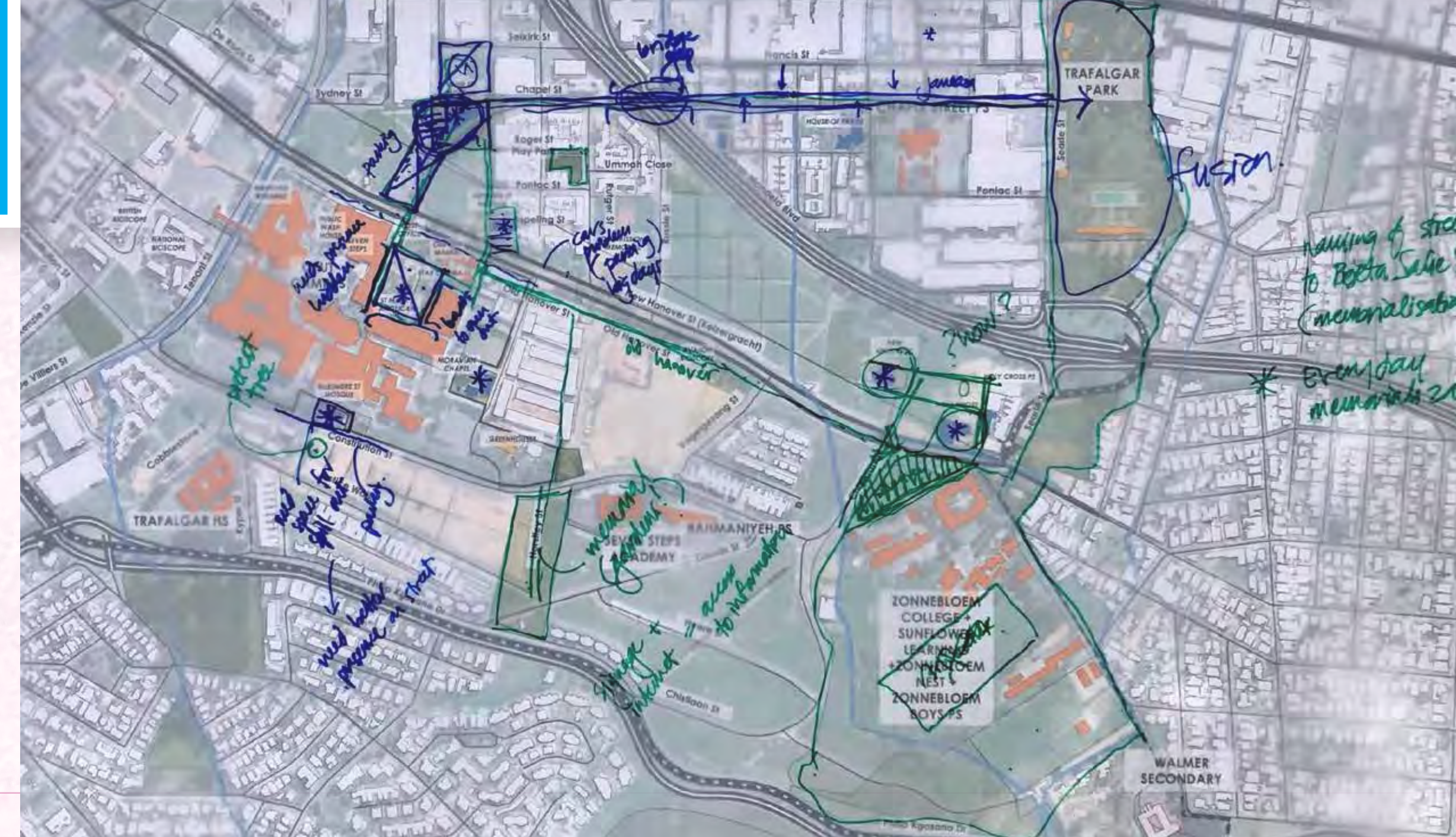
GOLDEN GROUP: ACTIVATED EVERYDAY AND EVENT SPACES



- ▶ Educational spine along Constitution Street.
- ▶ Dual Function - Shared facilities.
- ▶ Spatial connections between religious spaces. Spill over spaces such as squares can have dual functions as public 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 for people.



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 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 religious institution cluster/linkages between the Muir Street Mosque, Aspelg Street Mosque and St Mark's Church.
- ▶ Celebrate local heroes and create spaces of living memorialisation.



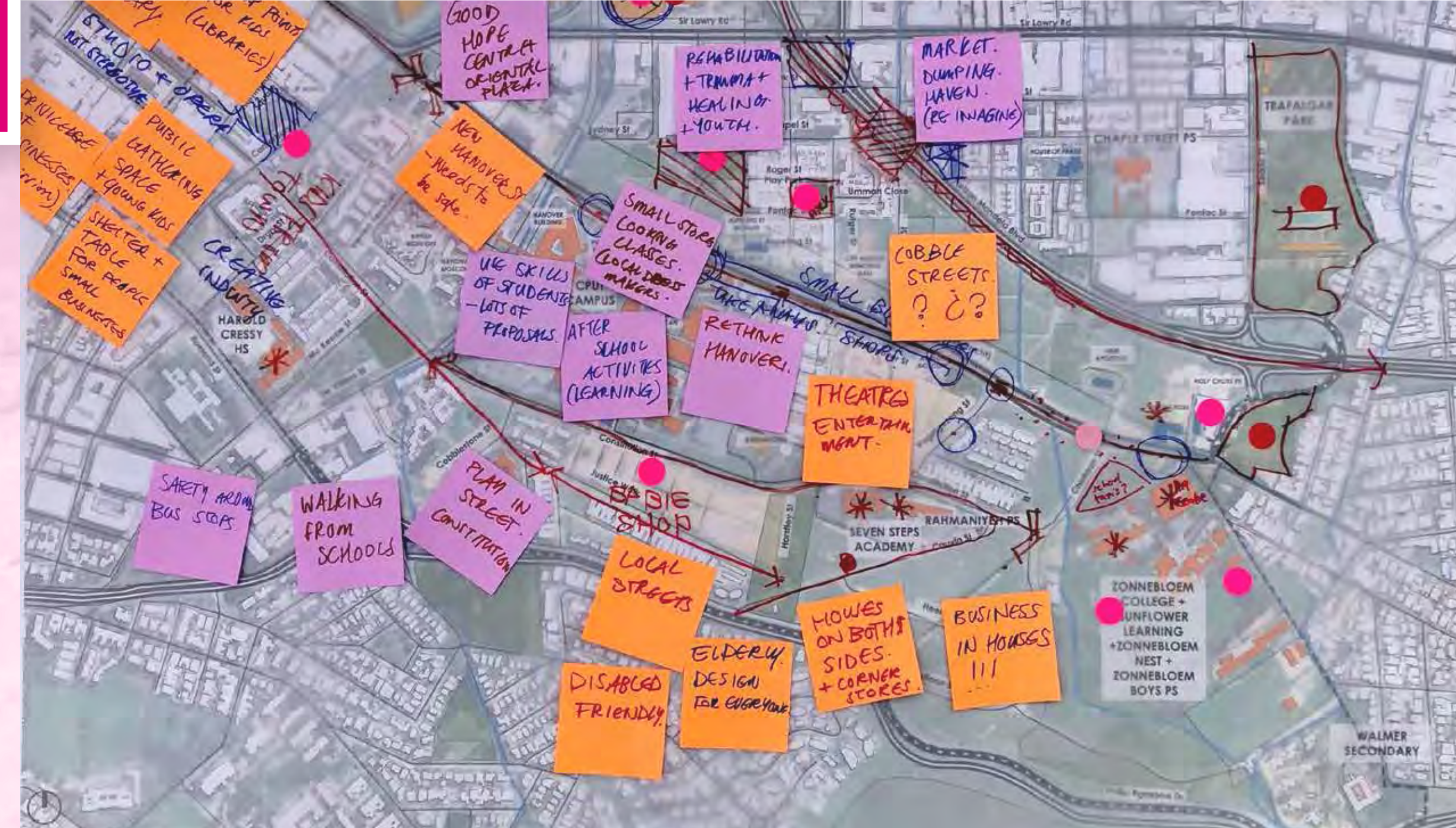
GREEN GROUP: GREEN SPACES, RECREATION AND PLAY



- ▶ 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, lighting.
- ▶ Chapel Street could become a connector, a green spine – improve the streetscape, plant more indigenous trees and create narrower street with green moments.
- ▶ Continuity of Trafalgar Park.



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 District Six to give back to community.
- ▶ Harrington Square is currently a parking lot, but can be a public space with benches and shelter.
- ▶ Local Streets as pedestrian friendly, safe spaces with slow car movement and eyes on the street that allow children to walk safely.

WORKSHOP 3 - SUMMARY

WORKSHOP 3

As part of the District Six Public Realm Study, we are working with nominated community representatives, referred to as the District Six "Caretakers", in a series of co-design workshops in addition to larger online public meetings. 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.

1. Feedback + Recap: As part of the introduction to the workshop, we held a discussion session where Caretakers gave feedback from their communities, organisations or groups. The team had a recap session of the previous workshop followed by a discussion on what makes good public space.

2. Zoomed in Areas: We then focused on different 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.

WORKING SESSIONS

In this portion of the workshop groups map out public spaces within different zoomed-in areas of District Six. The 2012 Local 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.

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

- 1** **New Hanover Street** - pedestrian local business spine, wider sidewalks, slower traffic
- 2** **Chapel Street** as ceremonial and green link to link to many small multi-functional spaces
- 3** **Old Hanover Street** as pedestrian oriented space with multi-storey buildings that have retail at street level
- 4** **Caledon Street** as green link from City to CPUT
- 5** **The gateway junction** at Castle and the start of New Hanover Street (location of historical toilets)
- 6** **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
- 7** **Holy Cross and New Apostolic - Squares** and link to New Hanover Street + Zonnebloem schools area
- 8** **Circle below Nelson Mandela Blvd Highway** needs intervention
- 9** **Trafalgar park** - open edges and improve management
- 10** **Secondary spaces** - small parks and spaces connected by green spines
- 11** **Public Space at Silvertree/ schools at the end of New Hanover Street** - for safe kids drop-off and waiting area
- 12** **Shared facilities and playing spaces** along Zonnebloem edge
- 13** **Educational route along Constitution** - Micro spaces, tree clusters, pausing points, waiting spaces for children
- 14** **Space at Ellesmere Street Mosque** as moment along route
- 15** **Memorial Park** as multipurpose park with play spaces, learning spaces, gathering spaces, viewing decks and commemorative spaces along educational route
- 16** **McKenzie Park** as activity, community and play space
- 17** **Harrington Square** + Clinic public space as multi-functional
- 18** **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.
- 19** **Memorialisation** across the site
- 20** **Activation and Events** to build community incrementally

GROUP WORKSHOPS

Each group focused on different areas. They identified important locations for interventions, mapped public spaces and talked about how these would function. The maps were then pinned up to create one larger map of District Six. A caretaker from each group presented their ideas and public spaces alongside the larger map.

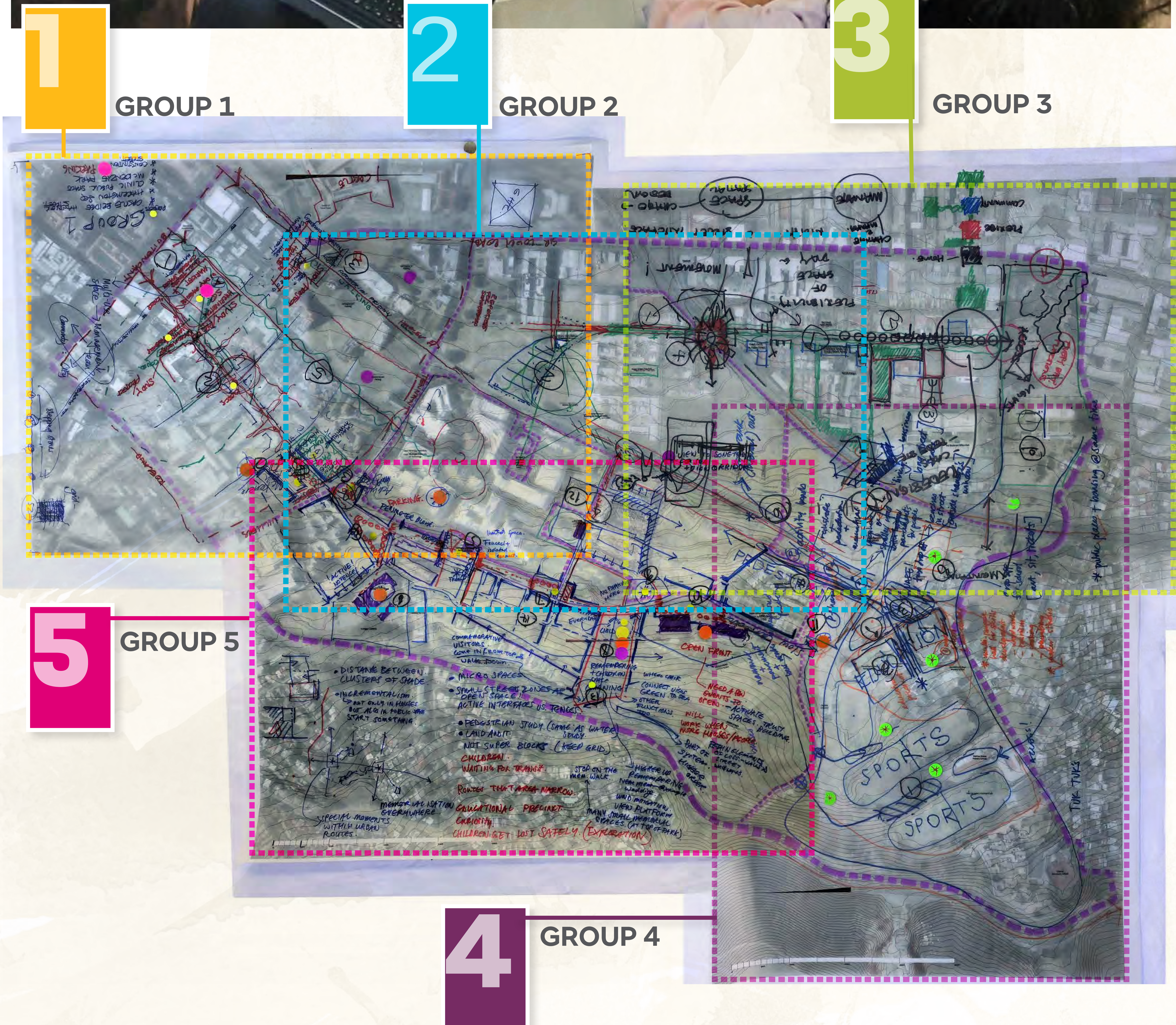
Here are some of the ideas expressed during the workshop:

- 1**
 - Harrington square as multipurpose space – parking, market, events. Management is an issue. Community oriented space.
 - Public Space in front of the clinic - Waiting space for the day hospital.
 - McKenzie Park with activities – 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.
 - New Hanover St - prioritise pedestrians
 - The entire area should be walkable - leave cars at home and walk into city
 - Green pedestrian connection along Caledon St.
- 2**
 - Currently D6 movement in the area is focused on religion.
 - Trafalgar Park to Chapel St is an important link to be reinforced.
 - Hanover St is primarily vehicular-oriented space. It needs to be safer and people-oriented.
 - Need for a multi-functional parking / urban park area at Mosques to serve various functions and relieve parking congestion on Hanover St.
 - A potential link to be created between the 3 mosques in D6.
 - 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.
- 3**
 - Trafalgar Park - defined but lacks management
 - Chapel Street – Re-designing as pedestrian-dominant – it is a spine connecting with numerous important public facilities (schools, clinic, church) – Important Green Spine
 - Flexible spaces (circle area, school parking, and other hardened courts) – Spaces that have different functions at different times of the day, - re-utilise these spaces with innovative solutions
 - Secondary spaces – Smaller parks that must connect with greening to the central spine of Chapel Road.
 - Issue of space making and management of space.
- 4**
 - Make new public space at the top of New Hanover St [safe for school kids] + drop-off
 - Link square to Holy Cross
 - Make wider sidewalks on New Hanover St
 - Underground parking at the head of New & Old Hanover St
 - Displace temporary taxi rank back to station deck
 - Re-establish Old Hanover Street as pedestrian oriented street with cycle and tuk-tuk service
 - Multi-storey development with retail on street level between New and Old Hanover St
 - Constitution St - Reduce speed & make friendly for pupils walking
 - Open historic axis between schools
 - Make playing fields available to local schools + multiple entrances to sport fields [both sides] and develop sports facilities along contours between fields
- 5**
 - Create 'micro spaces' and pausing points along Constitution St 'education route' shade (tree clusters) and safety (traffic calming and activation)
 - Retain the size of historic grid block to create small pedestrian streets where children can play & be curious
 - Buildings surrounding parks to have public interfaces (not fences)
 - Memorialisation to happen across the whole area
 - Memorial park to be a stop along route - multi-use space and linked to green/play systems/ learning, as well as a commemorative space of memory showing remnants of site
 - Incrementally build activation through events linked to institutions

DISCUSSION SESSION:

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

The team gave a brief recap of the last workshop and then a presentation and discussion about public space. What makes good public space? What interventions are possible?



WORKSHOP 4 - SUMMARY

WORKSHOP 4

As part of the District Six Public Realm Study, we are working with nominated community representatives, referred to as the District Six "Caretakers", in a series of co-design workshops in addition to larger online public meetings. 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. 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.

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, applying the ideas within the public space. Three areas were chosen: 1) Activity Spine/ local business street; 2) Spaces next to a religious institutions; 3) Local streets.

MAKING SPACES + BUILDING:

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

- Public space to be people-oriented. Streets with generous walkways on both sides of the streets and safe pedestrian-dominated square at intersection. Raised intersections. Traffic calming measures for pedestrian safety throughout. Reducing car lanes to be reduced to one lane in each direction on New Hanover Street.
- 'Storyed' 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.
- Ensuring that community engagement is a basis for any art or memorialisation to foster ownership by community.
- 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.
- 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 multifunctional spaces, with paving, tree planting and benches.
- Flexible spaces, incremental changes and tactical urbanism interventions allow for changes over time.

RECAP PUBLIC SPACES:

MAPPING SPATIAL SYSTEMS

Recap of Public Spaces and Spatial System: We discussed the work done in the previous workshops, defining the system of public spaces and locating public spaces. We showed how this overlays with the Draft 2012 Local Spatial Development Framework, developing this plan further. Then we discussed and redrew the spatial system and public spaces within them.

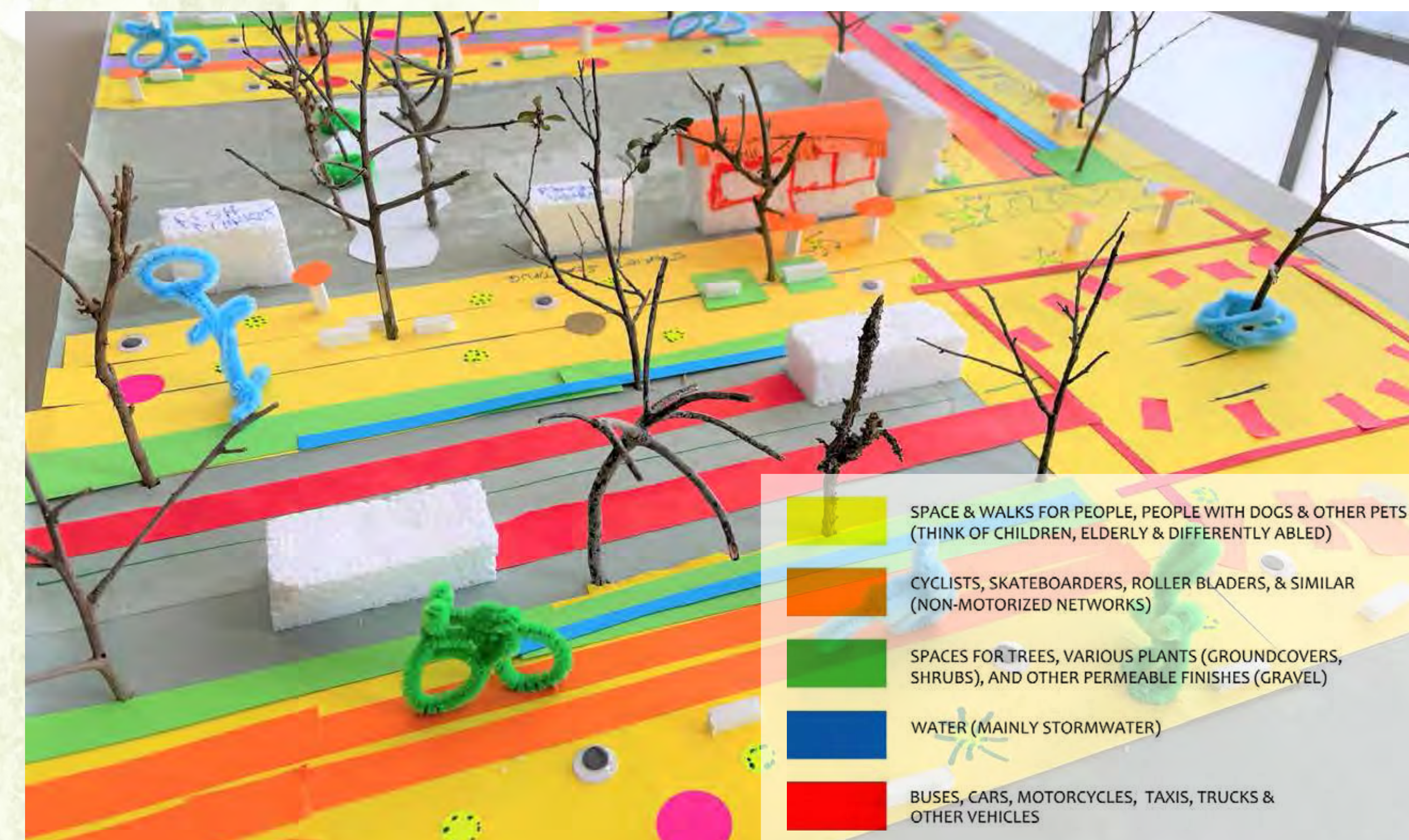


GROUP WORKSHOPS:

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

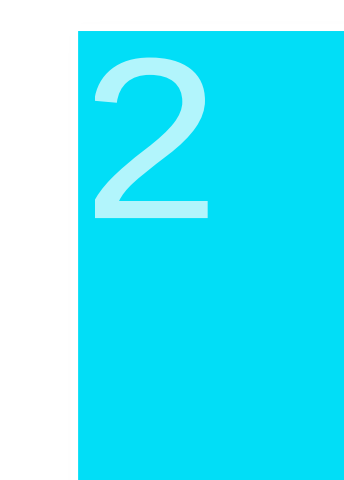
The workshop used the making, modeling and building of streets and spaces to explore what they could look like in the future. How can we apply the ideas and urban principles discussed in the previous workshops in a public spaces?

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



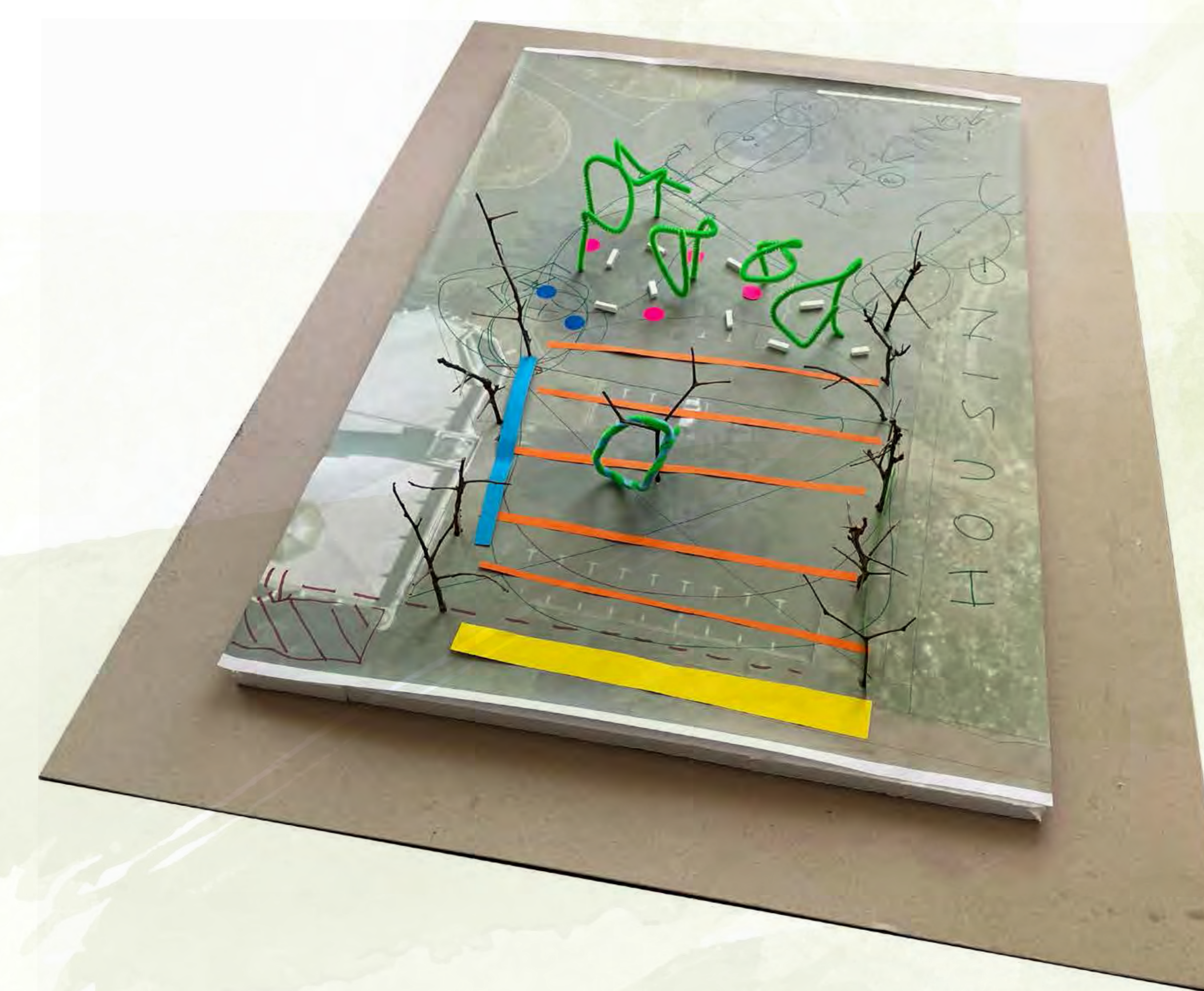
GROUP 1:

Model Areas: New Hanover Street (Active Commercial Street) and Old Hanover Street (Smaller Local Business Street); and courts next to the Moravian Chapel.



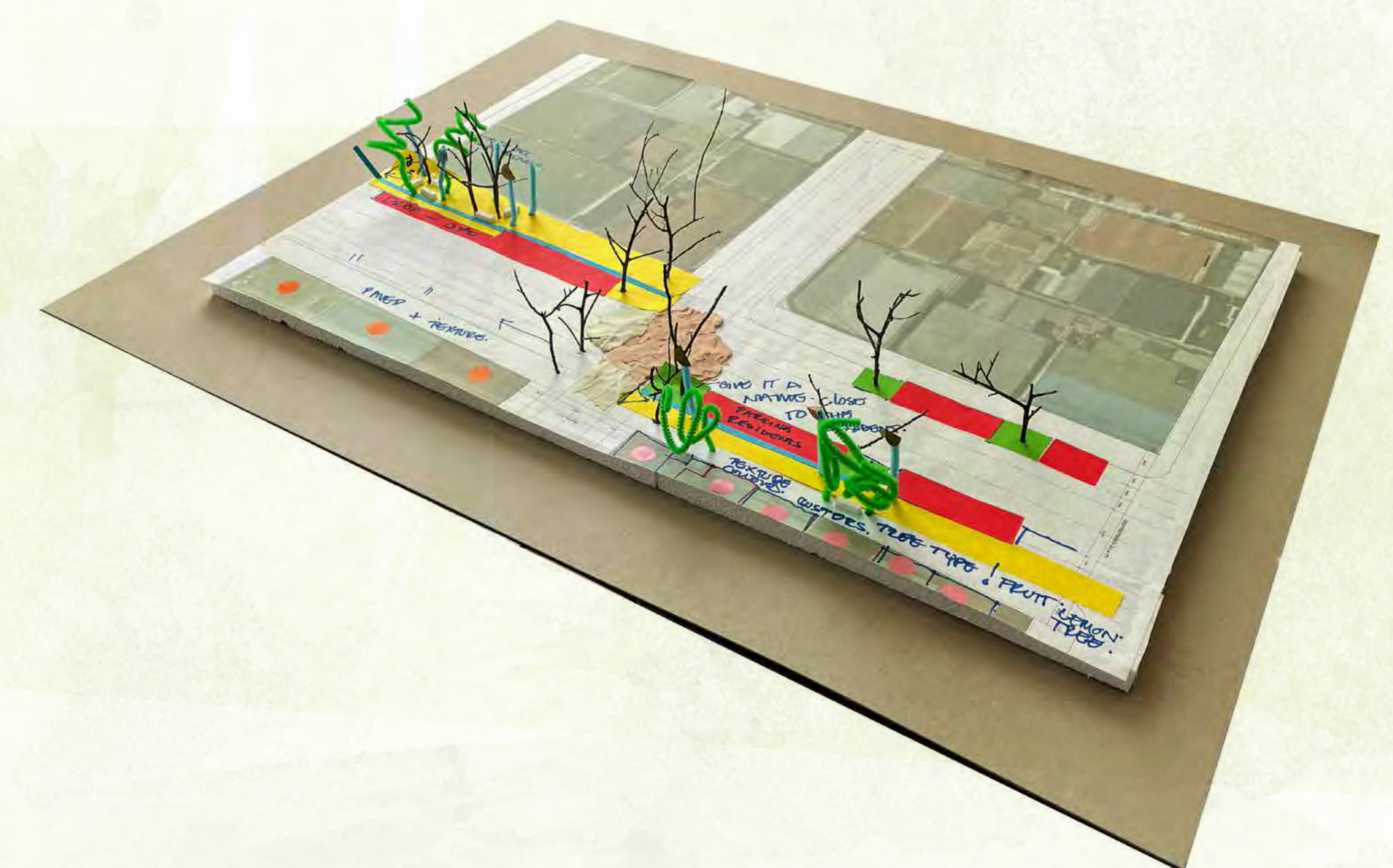
GROUP 2:

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



GROUP 3:

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



SPATIAL SYSTEMS OF DISTRICT SIX

Buildings and public spaces do not exist in a void, but form part of the larger systems of the city. They are located within networks of streets and routes which link them. The public realm can "stitch" together the built environment into a cohesive whole. Various systems of public spaces were developed throughout the workshop process. These establish a set of interconnected linkages each with a conceptual vision/focus. Public spaces along these systems can be seen as "beads on a string" or special moments along a route.

SYSTEM 1:

ACTIVITY AND LOCAL BUSINESS SPINE
NEW HANOVER STREET

New Hanover Street is seen as the future local business spine of District Six. Along this street, higher density buildings and retail on street level, provide life and active street edges. This system connects the rest of the city, from the Grand Parade and the Castle of Good Hope to District Six. Considering its short length, ending in a narrow bottleneck at Searle Street, the proposal is to change the street from a high-speed traffic run into a vibrant economic spine. As the vision is for District Six to become a place to visit, rather than speed through, it is suggested that the road way be narrowed to one lane in each direction where possible, with provision for buses to pull over as well as cycling lanes, generous pedestrian pavements, raised table intersections, street furniture, trees, lighting, signage and, most importantly, people on foot.

SYSTEM 2:

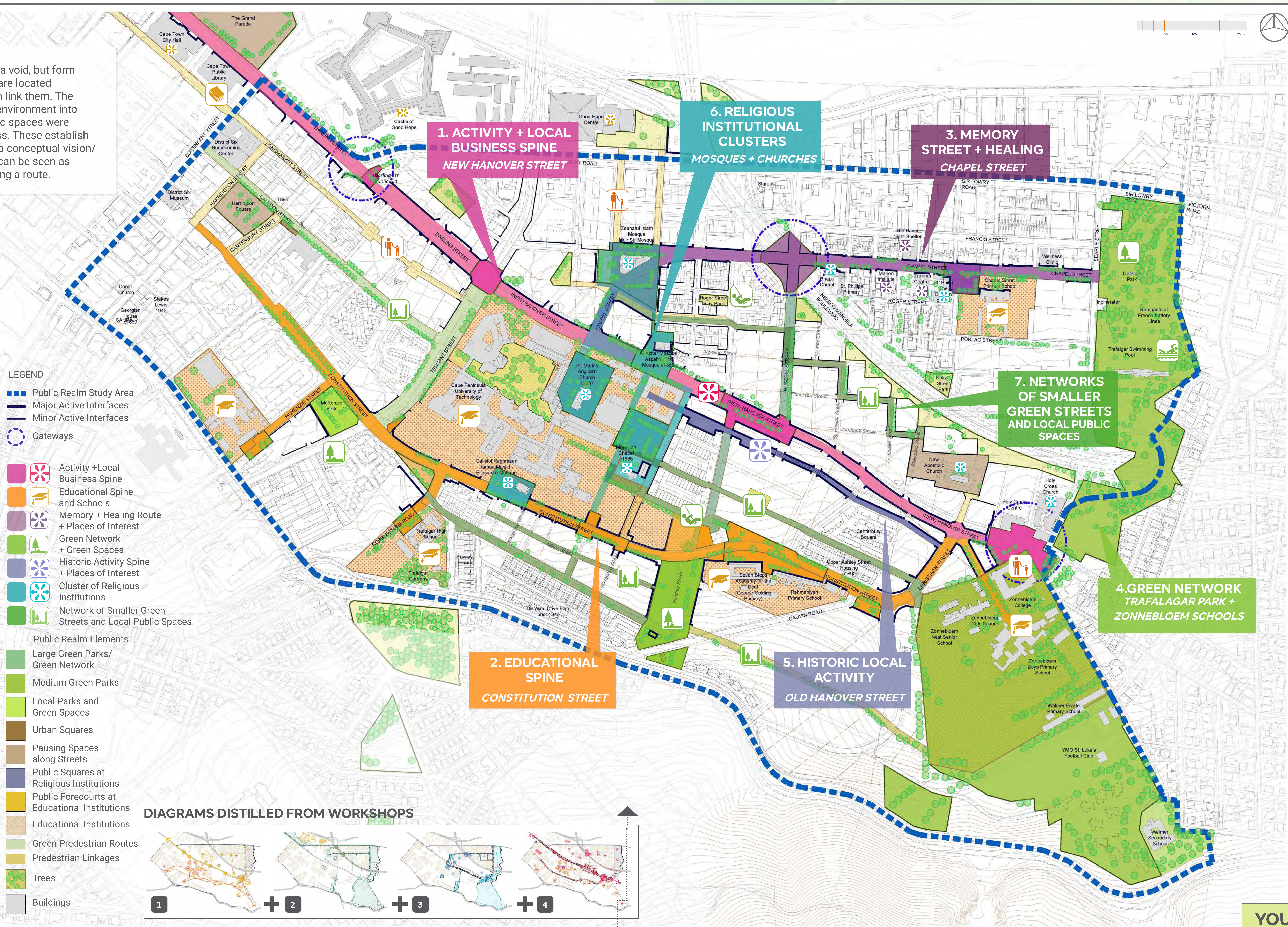
EDUCATIONAL SPINE
CONSTITUTION STREET

This system runs along Constitution Street linking many of the educational institutions within District Six. During workshops, the need was expressed for children to have safe and enjoyable movement between various institutions and amenities throughout the area. In addition, connections to the after-school facilities (within and outside of the area) are important.

SYSTEM 3:

MEMORY STREET + HEALING
CHAPEL STREET

Chapel street connects from the green network of Trafalgar Park, past the Muir Street Mosque and curves towards New Hanover Street. As part of the remaining portion of District Six, it is home to organisations such as the Haven Night Shelter, the Trauma Centre, Marion Institute, a Clinic and Chapel Street Primary School. At times, the street becomes a vibrant gathering space for its residents whose social events make use of and occupy the street, bringing life to the public realm. To improve and support activities already taking place, a narrower roadway and more pedestrian-friendly environment is desirable. This can include wider pedestrian walkways, lighting, trees, street furniture and commemorative moments celebrating local heroes and the history of the area.



WORKSHOPPING SYSTEMS

- During the workshop process, spaces and future interventions were identified. It became apparent that groups were not only talking about individual spaces, but rather about places along *spatial systems* within District Six (see Workshop 2).

The groups focused on themes:

1. Activated Everyday + Event Spaces;
2. Ritual + Living Memorialisation;
3. Green Spaces, Recreation + Play;
4. Connectivity + Streets.

Many of the systems identified through workshoping were **overlapping and interconnected**. These ideas shaped the systems indicated above.

SYSTEM 4:

GREEN NETWORK
TRAFALGAR PARK THROUGH TO
THE ZONNEBLOEM SCHOOLS
AREA

Trafalgar Park and the Zonnebloem schools precinct form a green connection. Previously the site of the Old French Military Line wall between the ocean and mountain, this system now connects from Sir Lowry Road to the lower slopes of Table Mountain. The park has historically served the residents of D6 with much needed green space, but needs maintenance and management to realise its full potential. Furthermore, the park can benefit from open and active edges along the Woodstock side and the provision of additional amenities.

SYSTEM 5:

HISTORIC LOCAL
ACTIVITY SPINE
OLD HANOVER STREET

Previously the heart of public life in District Six, Old Hanover Street can be developed as a commemorative route that provides a smaller scale streetscape than New Hanover Street. This street can be a pedestrian-dominated space similar to a "woonerf", with street furniture, trees and lighting. This street can also serve to tell the story of District Six and the life that played out before its traumatic demolition. Storied pavements, Signage, Memory Stones and Apps can be used to embed the stories of the past in the spaces of the future.

SYSTEM 6:

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONAL
CLUSTERS

The history of District Six and its cultural diversity is made evident through the remaining religious institutions in the landscape. The mosques and churches, although not currently spatially linked, have the opportunity to form a religious cluster or precinct that highlights the history of District Six. This celebrates the continued practices, rituals and connections of religious institution to communities.

SYSTEM 7:

NETWORKS OF SMALLER
GREEN STREETS AND
LOCAL PUBLIC SPACES

Networks of pedestrian-oriented streets offer the potential for smaller green routes running along the contours within the area. These routes should discourage high speed vehicular movement through textured and shared street surfaces, and prioritise the pedestrian experience. Sustainable urban drainage systems though the use of bioswales, can be incorporated in order to slow down storm water and replenish ground water. This provides opportunities for biodiversity to be integrated into our urban streets. Trees along these routes provide additional comfort though shade.

SYSTEM 8:

ADDITIONAL SYSTEMS
AND CONNECTIONS TO
OUTSIDE DISTRICT SIX
CALEDON STREET,
LONGMARKET STREET,
LINKS TO AMENITIES

District Six was historically integrated with the rest of the City. These streets serve as important links to re-establish and reincorporate the area, "stitching" the city together. Caledon Street runs from CPUT, past Harrington Square and into the City Centre. Longmarket Street connects a pedestrian route from District Six and the Castle all the way to the noon gun on the upper reaches of the Bo-Kaap. Darling Street connects to the Grand Parade and the transport interchange. The links to the rest of the city provide residents with vital access the range of amenities that the city offers.

YOUR COMMENTS:

THIS IS OUR WORK IN PROGRESS

LOCATING PUBLIC SPACE

Public spaces and streets form the backdrop within our cities. They provide spaces in which the public lives of people can play out. A variety of different spaces are necessary to provide for the needs of people who reside in our cities. Some of these are larger or smaller green spaces for recreation or play. Others are squares or pedestrian-friendly urban spaces. Many public spaces are located adjacent to existing historic religious or institutional buildings. The map alongside shows the typologies of public spaces, and their relationship with each other and with the broader context.

1 NEW HANOVER STREET

as a pedestrian local business spine, wider walkways, slower traffic and active edges, with multi-storey buildings that have retail at street level. Ensure it provides for a variety of types of businesses, with a focus on small scale enterprises. Allow for generous pavements, cycling lanes, trees, green space and safe pedestrian-dominated intersections. Narrow the vehicular route to 2 lanes for traffic calming.

2 OLD HANOVER STREET

to be celebrated as the historic spine, this space can tell the story of District Six. It should be a pedestrian oriented space with a focus on local retail at street level.

3 CALEDON STREET AND LONGMARKET STREET

as green pedestrian links from the City to CPUT and District Six.

4 GATEWAY JUNCTION (AT THE CASTLE)

as a gateway and threshold space between the City Centre and District Six. This is also a historic entry point (with public toilets) into District Six.

5 HARRINGTON SQUARE

as a multi-functional public space for gatherings, events, stalls, trees, seating for people waiting for the clinic and a limited amount of parking (which can make way for other uses during events).

6 MCKENZIE PARK

as an activated community and play park providing green space and amenities to the area. The park can benefit from active building interfaces that promote occupancy and multi-functional use of space.

7 ELLESMERE ST MOSQUE INTERFACE

with greater presence and visibility onto the street and integrated into system of spaces along Constitution Street.

8 PAUSING MOMENTS

located along routes where many children walk, these interventions have the dual function as traffic calming and pausing points for pedestrians. These are envisioned as spaces with tree clusters, benches, paving and raised table intersections to create pedestrian dominated spaces alongside and within streets.

9 SMALLER GREEN SPACES WITHIN DISTRICT SIX

small parks and spaces connected by green spines to be dispersed throughout the neighbourhood to ensure everyone has access to green space within walking distance. These spaces provide for everyone: children, mothers, the elderly and anyone wishing to access smaller green spaces within their neighbourhood.

10 SMALL LOCAL STREETS

are seen as public spaces, with slow traffic movement and narrow vehicular lanes. These spaces should be safe for children, have eyes on the street and provide tree planting for shade and street furniture for occupancy. Retain fine grained historic street grid.

11 STREETS AS ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS

outdoor rooms/living spaces with greenery, trees for shade and bioswales.

12 SCHOOL FORECOURTS

as front doors to institutions and schools opening up as multi-functional spaces for events. A toolkit of tree clustering/lighting/benches can be used in front of active institutions such as schools, religious and community centres.

13 PLAY PARKS

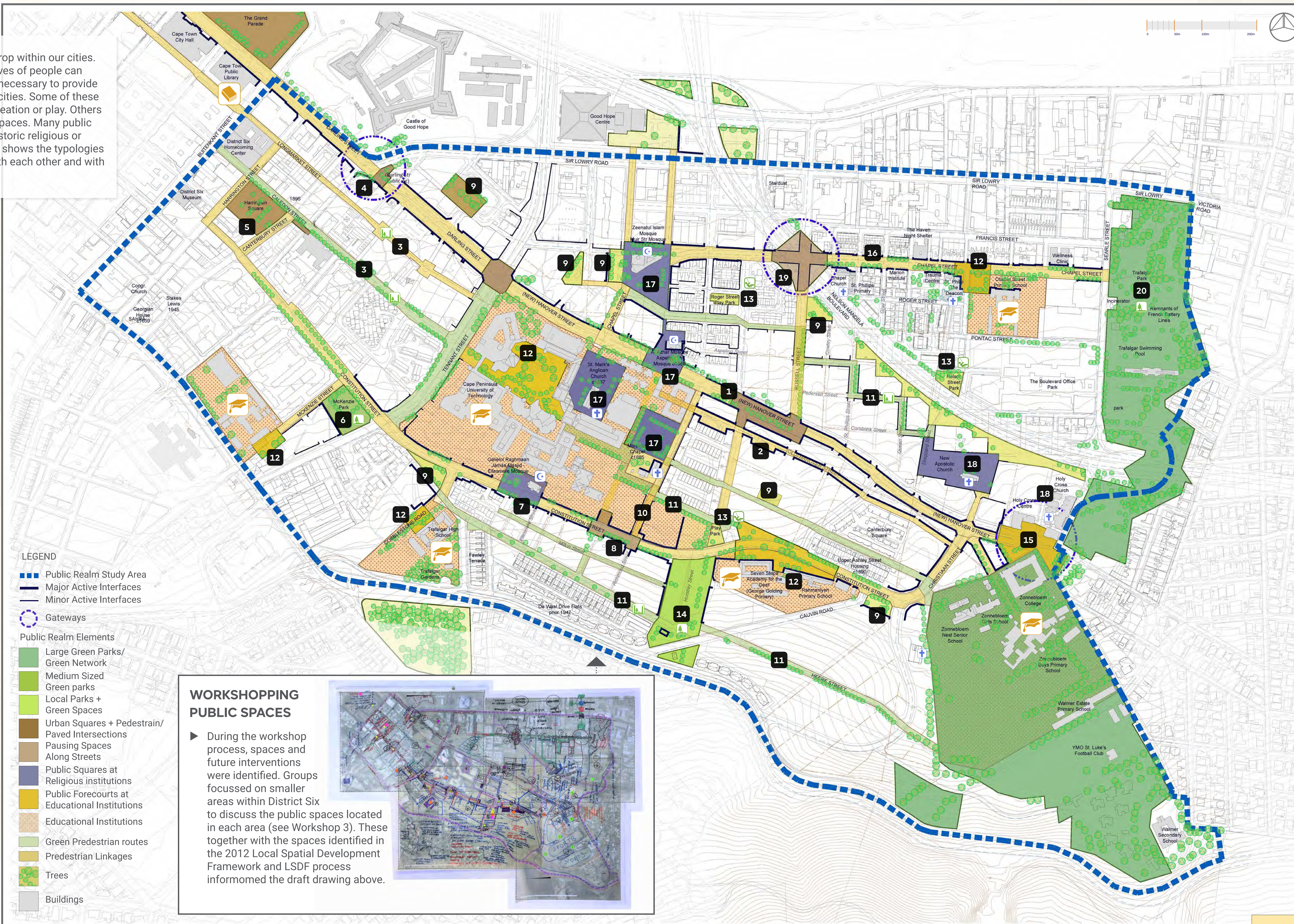
small play parks provide people with safe and child-friendly spaces. There are currently a couple of play parks that should be maintained, managed and upgraded where necessary. Additional small play parks will be needed to support returning resident to the area.

14 HORSTLEY STREET MEMORIAL PARK

as multipurpose park with play, learning, gathering, viewing and commemorative spaces along the educational route. Due to the contours, the park can have multiple levels, with a portion for children to learn and play on the lower slopes, close to schools, and visitor/viewing spaces at the top from which to see the area and the city. Commemorative spaces can appear throughout the park. These can be integrated into the other functions to allow for memorialisation throughout. Memorialisation should not be confined to the park, but take place across all of District Six.

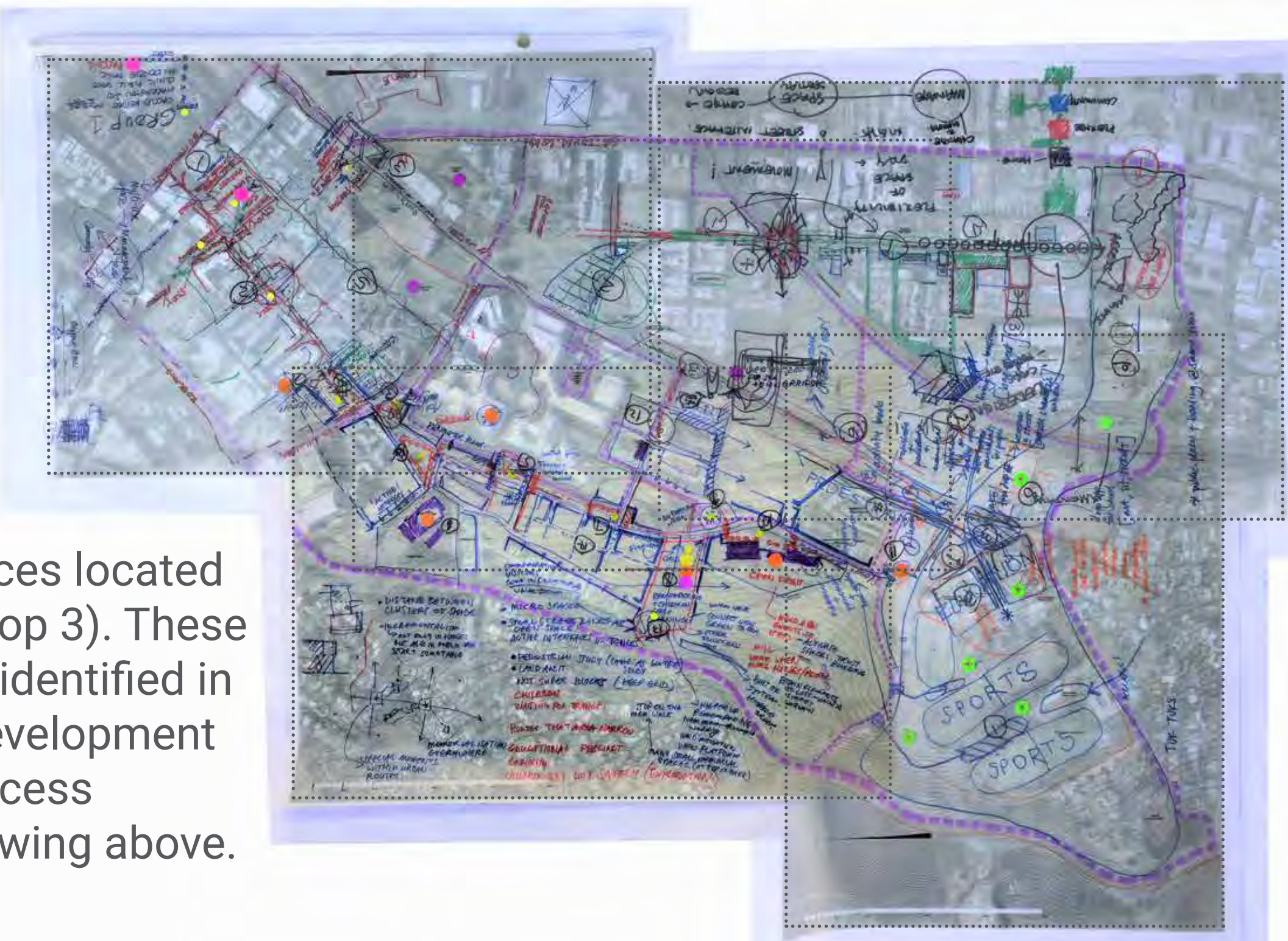
15 ZONNEBLOEM SCHOOLS GATEWAY INTERSECTION

care should be taken in the design of a child-friendly and safe public space that can serve as a drop-off and waiting zone for children to wait after hours or to cross the road. This area forms a gateway between District Six and Woodstock. MyCiti Bus Stops are located on either side of New Hanover Street next to the Holy Cross Church. Creating a pedestrian-dominated space and using traffic calming is vital for the safety of the school children. Passive and active surveillance of the space through "active edges" is important for the safety of children.



WORKSHOPPING PUBLIC SPACES

During the workshop process, spaces and future interventions were identified. Groups focussed on smaller areas within District Six to discuss the public spaces located in each area (see Workshop 3). These together with the spaces identified in the 2012 Local Spatial Development Framework and LSDF process informed the draft drawing above.



16 CHAPEL STREET

as a ceremonial and green connection, linking many small multi-functional spaces together. This street serves as the main street running through the remaining section of District Six. It should be designed to encourage the use of space and include pausing moments with street furniture, tree clusters at build outs, benches and lighting as well as resident parking and generous pedestrian pavements.

17 RELIGIOUS CLUSTERS

the public spaces surrounding and linking the Muir Street Mosque, Aspel Street Mosque, St Marks Church, and the Moravian Church can function together as a system of religious spaces - multi-functional open space next to and linking various religious institutions. Flexible spaces and small incremental interventions also allow for changes over time.

MUIR STREET MOSQUE space can be designed to provide a multi-functional area for prayer and mosque spill-out, tree planting with benches, parking and spaces for functions such as a market.

ASPELING STREET MOSQUE can have a presence onto New Hanover Street linking back to the system.

ST MARKS CHURCH is hidden within the CPUT campus and can be opened to the street and link to these other spaces.

THE MORAVIAN CHAPEL is currently isolated, but can be connected via pedestrian links and the space adjacent to it can be transformed into a multi-functional public space for use by community, CPUT and visitors.

NEW APOSTOLIC CHURCH provides the opportunity for a urban square at the end of a green pedestrian system, linking with New Hanover Street.

THE HOLY CROSS CHURCH cluster can link spatially to New Hanover Street and the Zonnebloem schools area though a gateway intersection.

19 CIRCLE BELOW NELSON MANDELA BLVD HIGHWAY

is in need of intervention and redesign, with activity and eyes on the street.

20 TRAFALGAR PARK

The park currently provides much needed green space to the surrounding neighbourhoods. However, the park has unrealised potential for providing high-quality recreational amenities in addition to it's current provisions. It is in need of more activated open edges and improved management and maintenance.

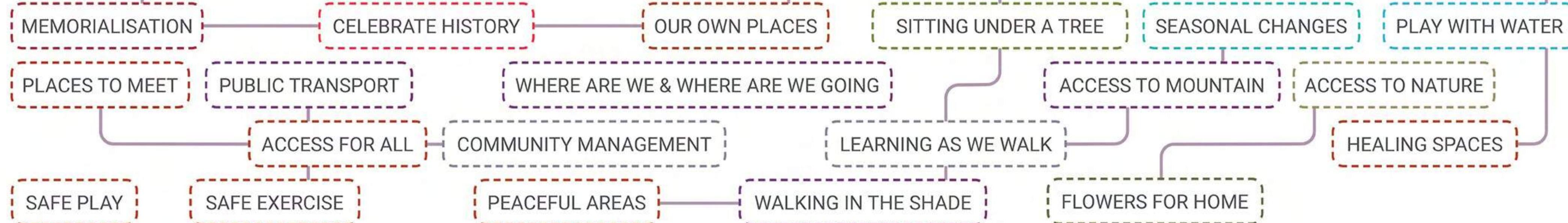
YOUR COMMENTS:

THIS IS OUR WORK IN PROGRESS

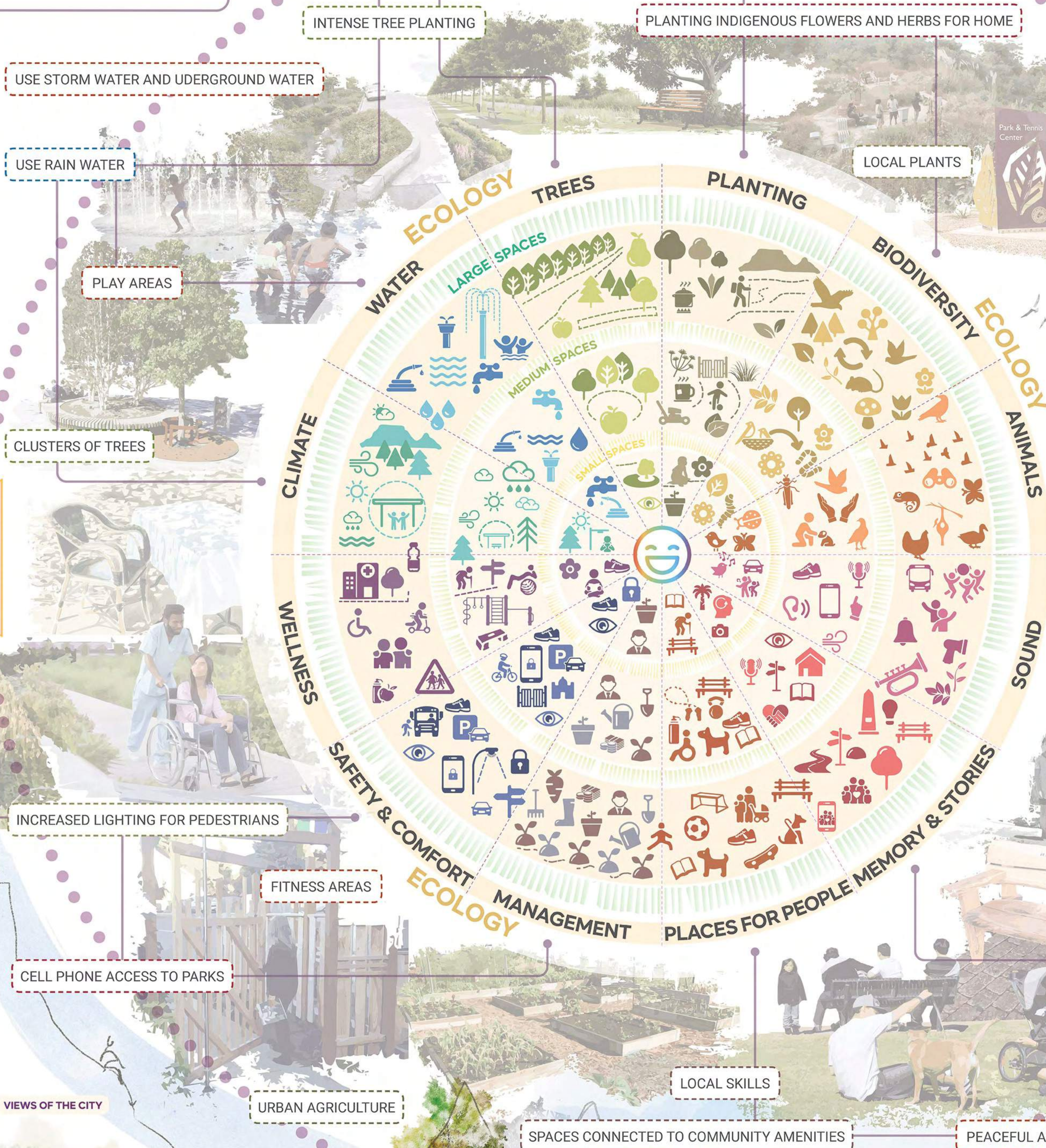
LANDSCAPE APPROACH - FOR SPACES AND CONNECTORS

1 SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE 2 CONNECTING WITH NATURE

IDEAS + DREAMS



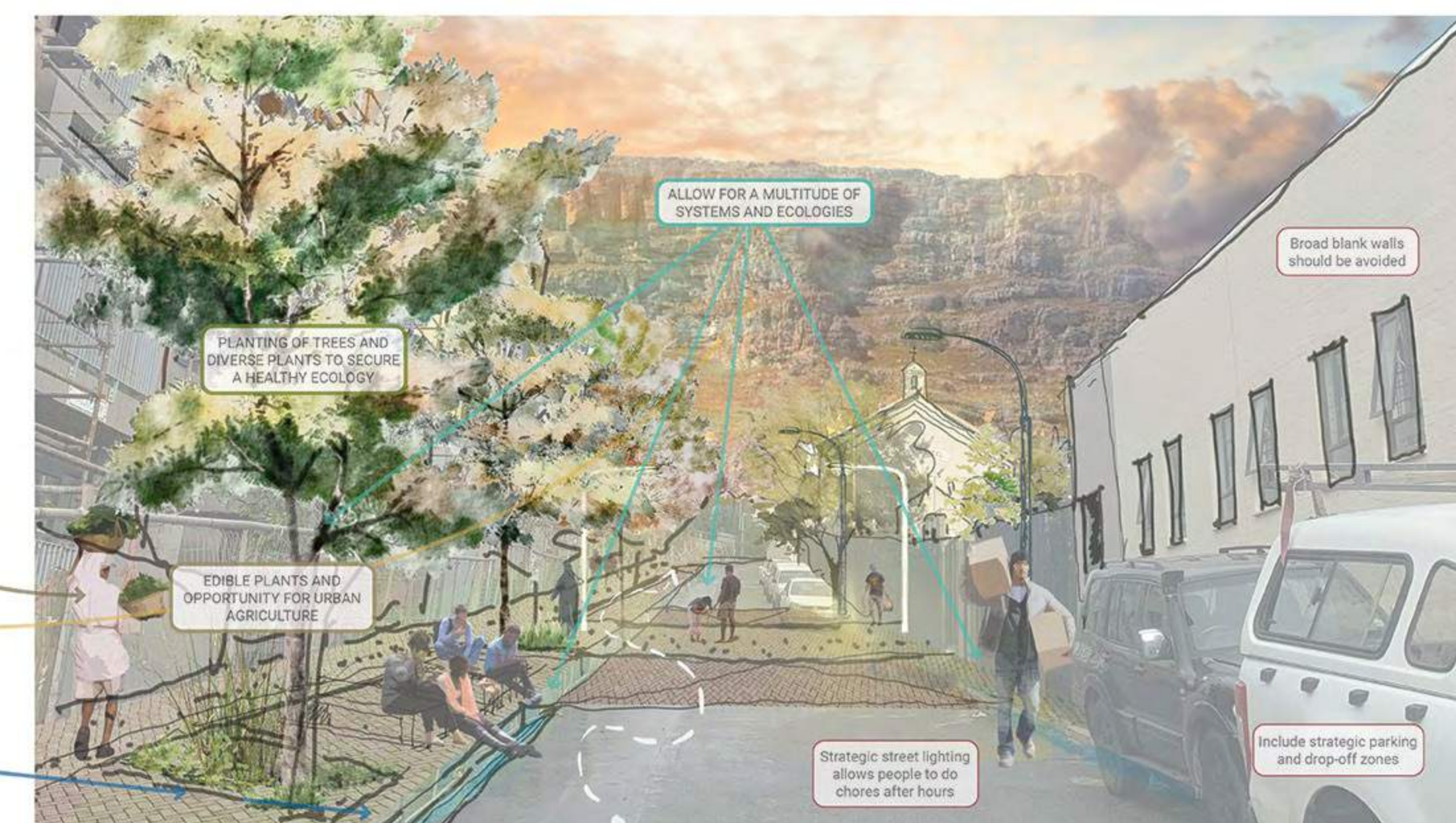
OUR STRATEGY

YOUR COMMENTS ON THE
LANDSCAPE APPROACH?

CONSTITUTION STREET - EDUCATION



CHAPEL STREET - COMMUNITY



RICHMOND STREET - CONNECTION

SPACES

- LARGE SPACES
- MEDIUM SPACES
- SMALL SPACES

CONNECTORS

- EXISTING TREES
- INDICATIVE FUTURE TREES
- MAIN STREETS
- ACTIVITY LOCAL BUSINESS
- MAJOR CONNECTORS
- OLD STREETS NETWORK
- POTENTIAL FUTURE STREETS
- STREETS PARALLEL TO COASTLINE (PLATTING)
- STREETS PERPENDICULAR TO COASTLINE (BLOPPING)
- PEDESTRIAN STREETS
- STREETS SHOWN FOR REFERENCE



CULTURE AND MEMORY

District Six has a rich cultural history, informed by the memories of former residents: this gives the area its unique sense of place. It is on the streets, and between houses that much of the memories of sights, sounds, and smells, remembered by its former inhabitants, created their experience of home, identity and belonging. This sense of place in public space is important to the concept of restitution for the site, especially in relation to designing spaces and streets for people.

The culture and memory requires us to hold on to the spirit of the area across the public spaces. We propose the following strategies that have developed from the local spatial development framework but also importantly with the input from our own caretakers in the workshop process.

1

MEMORY THROUGHOUT PUBLIC SPACES

- Memories and stories of the area should be found across many different public spaces in innovative ways and on different levels: not just at one site.
- Memory Stones and storied pavements could honour the diverse local heroes and stories of ex-residents who contributed to their communities: in innovative paving, signage, benches and around significant buildings.

2

TYING MEMORIES TO TREES

- The planting and dedication of trees in public spaces to families, heroes and events.
- Conserve and provide access to the remaining date trees in the area planted from pilgrimages to Mecca and telling the stories of the families who planted them.

3

CONNECTING TO THE "REMAINING" DISTRICT SIX

- Creating a 'memory walk' that connects the religious buildings at one side of Chapel Street all the way to Trafalgar Park. This memory lane will also help to connect the "remaining" part of District Six to the part that is going to be developed.
- Re-establish old business and social links to the public spaces of Greenmarket Square, the Good Hope Centre and Hanover Street as a High Street for small mixed use businesses and residences.

4

PROTECTING HERITAGE

- Public spaces around new housing to be designed to retain the old remaining street grid pattern.
- Include access and knowledge of important archaeological sites in the area i.e. Horstley Street.

5

SENSES

The design of public space need to consider touch, taste, smell, sight, and hearing as key ways to connect to the sense of place through time, this can be done by:

- Retaining and building cobbled and textured street surfaces.
- Planting old garden herbs and plants that people used to have in their gardens and connect this to food traditions of the area.
- Including old photographs of people in the streets and around buildings in public places so the past is remembered visually including the use of phone apps.
- Using water to connect to the history of old wash houses and washing in the area and to the memory of streams from Table Mountain.
- The importance of having musicians, music making and events on the streets and in public areas.

6

COMMUNITY LED

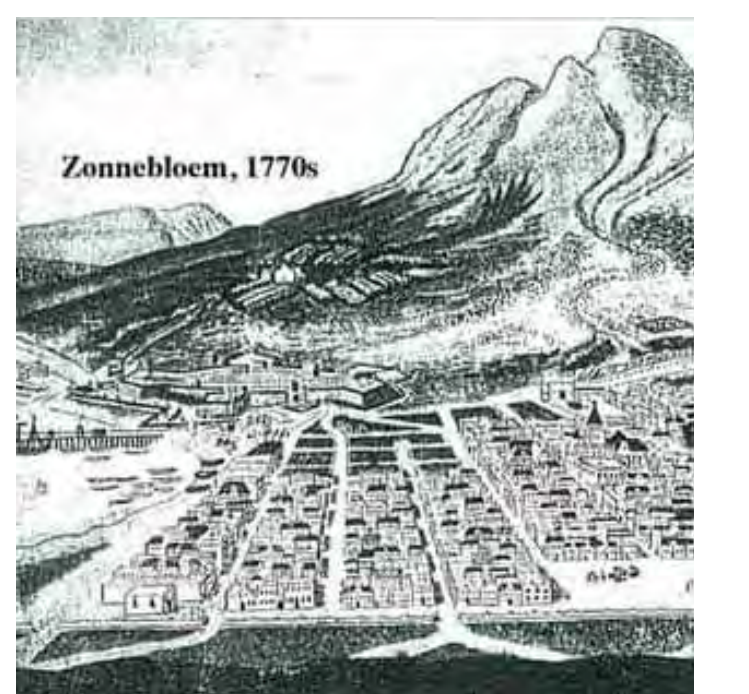
- Support community led processes in memory making and heritage in the public spaces.
- Heritage tourism using the streets and public spaces should be led by local guides, who engage with the multiple stories of the area.
- A memorial park that honours the devastating history of apartheid and forced removals can be developed by the community but it should also include spaces for healing and play for the next generations.

7

CELEBRATING THE REMAINING PUBLIC BUILDINGS WITHIN PUBLIC SPACES

The religious institutions (Churches and Mosques), schools and remaining community centres are to be celebrated in the spaces that surround them:

- Provide better access and prominence for the buildings.
- Tell the stories of these buildings and their history.
- Enable better catering for parking and provide landscaping facilities that support the daily needs and traditions of the religious and schooling institutions. This should include the area below Nelson Mandela Boulevard.



YOUR COMMENTS:

THIS IS OUR WORK IN PROGRESS

PUBLIC SPACE ACTIVATION

The public realm (the street, squares, pavements, parks, greenbelts and playgrounds) forms the living room of the city. The public realm provides the residents of the city with gathering space and places we can all use together. These spaces need to be active, vibrant and safe for all. The team looked at various strategies to “activate” and enliven spaces. Some of these strategies focus on the built environment (how it is designed), and other strategies focus on things that happen in the spaces (activities, events and management).

1

DESIGN SPACES FOR ALL PEOPLE TO USE AND ENJOY

Provide quality urban spaces that encourage activities and support events. This means providing for universal accessibility, trees, lighting for social spaces, paving, green space, benches, artworks, signage, cycling lanes, etc.

6

START WHERE THE PEOPLE ARE

Support already activated streets and spaces through incremental upgrade or strategically identified projects. Focus on where people are currently living and using space and expand, in later phases to the rest of District Six.

2

FLEXIBILITY AND MULTIFUNCTIONAL SPACE

Design public spaces to enable different uses and events over time. Ensure that they are adaptable and flexibility to accommodate different uses such as markets, music events, art installations, congregational prayers, relaxation and other uses in public space.

7

START SMALL

Small interventions in public spaces through “tactical urbanism” projects can help to show the potential of spaces to be used by people. This can be done with small budgets to quickly upgrade or change the nature of a space (hosting events, painting streets, temporary urban furniture, parklets or temporary structures, etc.).

3

ACTIVATE SPACES WITH THE STORIES OF DISTRICT SIX

Let culture and memory activate spaces. Make the arts and heritage of District Six visible as part of the stories told in public spaces. Public art can be developed as community led projects to fill public spaces with life, develop a sense of ownership and to tell the stories of the area.

8

DEVELOP SYSTEMS OF ACTIVATION

Provide infrastructure along routes and spatial systems identified. Support and design for the development of a small-scale local business spine along New Hanover Street and Old Hanover Street, for an educational route between schools, and for a memory route along Chapel Street, etc.

4

SUPPORT ACTIVATION ALREADY TAKING PLACE

Focus on supporting the activation (quality) that is already taking place in District Six. Encourage and financially support local initiatives, organisations, community groups, businesses or residents already doing work and hosting events in public space. Provide for better communication and support to enabled people to host events and freely creatively within public space.

9

OPENING-UP + FORMING PARTNERSHIPS

Support and partner with institutions for events that open up schools, facilities and institutions to the public. This can help establish a culture of openness. Encourage the use of sports fields and amenities at schools as multifunctional and shared facilities.

5

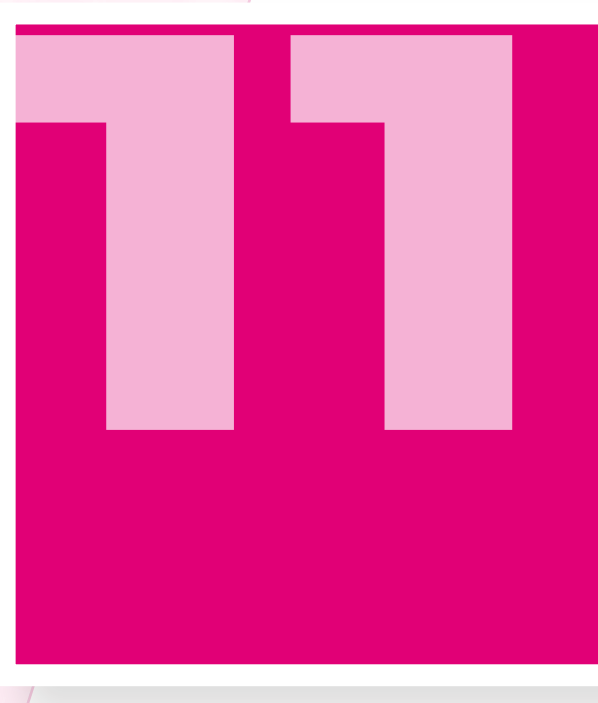
DEVELOP TOOLKITS FOR ACTIVATING PUBLIC SPACE

A toolkit (possibly in the form of small booklet) could help to give clear, simple and concise guidance to enable people or organisations to take initiative and be creative. Communication around events funding and regulations would enable a simpler process, rather than getting tied up in onerous red tape. A physical “Plug and Play” toolkit for events (in the form of a simple structure) could also be developed for community use.

10

INVESTIGATE LAND USE

Ensure that spaces intended for public events allow for flexibility and investigate appropriate zoning to allow for the correct/intended use of space. Identify and remove obstacles to activation.



SAFETY AND URBAN MANAGEMENT

Urban management is important in keeping the public realm well maintained, clean and safe for everyone to use. Parks and public spaces need clear management and maintenance plans. Community led management processes could be investigated for sustaining activated spaces. Further support and funding should be provided for events.

Other key points that unlock public space

- 1 Investigate alteration of by-laws to alleviate red tape and allow residents to activate public spaces.
- 2 Create streamlined digital information (such as kmz files), rather than a static document, that can be made available for anyone wishing to understand the framework for the area. This could enable developers, city officials, planners and residents to understand and develop plans that are aligned with the frameworks and draw on ideas and previous work done.



YOUR COMMENTS:

THIS IS OUR WORK IN PROGRESS

LAND USE

Never before was the need for well-planned and integrated public spaces been so highlighted as an essential element to the well-being of communities, than now. Public spaces have the power to transform communities: it creates opportunity places for communities to interact and transact, supports community economic activity, build community cohesion and spurs change in communities.

1

PUBLIC/OPEN SPACE A MUST HAVE

Public and outdoor spaces for communities is a **must have**, not a “nice to have” and very important for a healthy and resilient City.

Creating public space must therefore be a top priority for the City and must be actively developed. The importance of this has become even more highlighted during the Covid-19 pandemic.

6

LINKING IT ALL UP

It is important to be able to move between these public spaces along functional and safe movement network. Walk the streets and using bicycles should be promoted at all times. The links between public places are as important as the spaces themselves.

2

FUNCTION COUNTS

Different types of open spaces are needed to serve the community needs.

For example, there should be parks, public squares, kick-about, and active sports. There must a variety of different types of open spaces in the area. Public spaces should include active and passive outside recreational space.

7

ACTIVITY IS KEY

Public spaces should be surrounded by active land uses and development which promotes the active use of the space. The immediate focus for implementation should thus be in already developed areas, and roll-out of new spaces should be planned together with further development of the remaining vacant areas.

3

WHAT HAPPENS AROUND IT, COUNTS

The type of public space will depend on the surrounding land uses.

The surrounding land use (i.e. residential or education or business) will play a role in deciding what type of open space (i.e. public square or sports field or park) is suitable. Public space must be integrated with the surrounding land uses, and activities must relate positively to the public space.

8

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT KEY TO SUCCESS

This community engagement process is key to ensure future active use of the spaces, community involvement and buy-in and through that, ongoing success. The community involvement process must not be once-off or limited to a few initial projects, but ongoing throughout the District Six redevelopment process.

4

QUALITY MORE IMPORTANT THAN QUANTITY

Providing functional and high-quality open space is more important than providing lots of space that is not functional, well located or well thought out and designed. It is less important to satisfy a certain square meterage of public space, and more important to focus on quality and community need.

9

HISTORY, MEMORY, IDENTITY, PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE

District Six is not a greenfields site. The public spaces should be places where history, memory and identity are to be celebrated and recognised in the placement and design. Stories need to be told of past, present and future and embedded in the design.

5

CERTAIN PLACES MORE PUBLIC THAN OTHERS

Gateways can be arrival and gathering places where historical, social and political stories are reflected and celebrated, and these are more prominent places that will, in future also play an important tourism role.

10

RAPID IMPLEMENTATION IS KEY

Rapid implementation of public space projects is very important to illustrate the City's commitment to this programme, to build confidence, trust and enthusiasm.

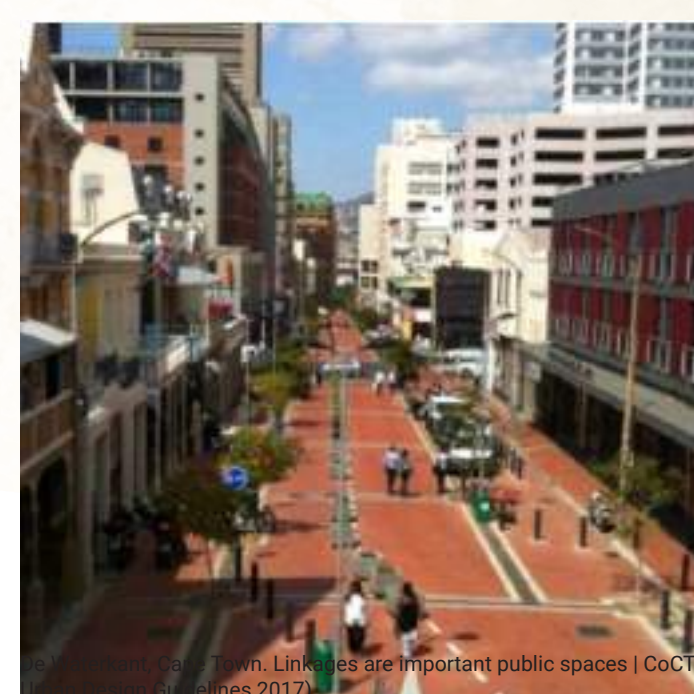
Find projects that can be implemented quickly, and which can make an immediate difference in the community's lives.



Open Streets in Langa | Safe Cities Public spaces: More than just space | Underland - Safe Spaces



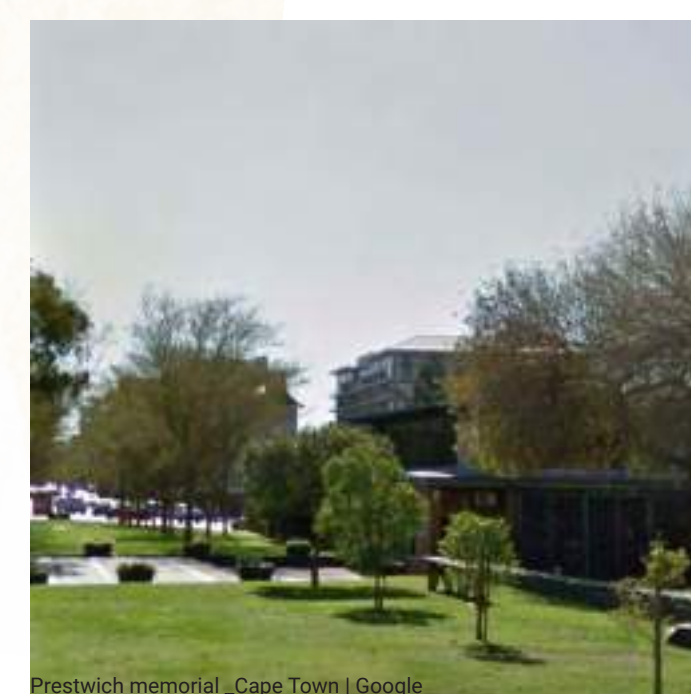
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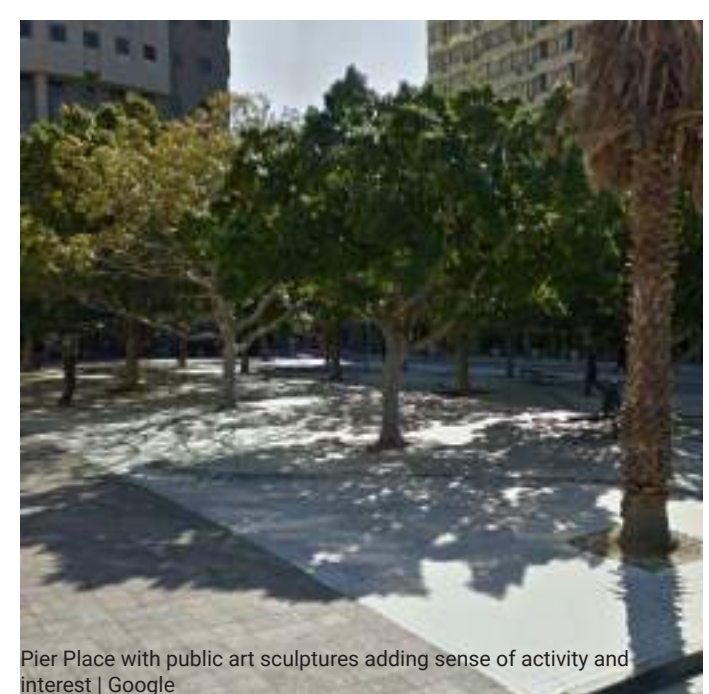
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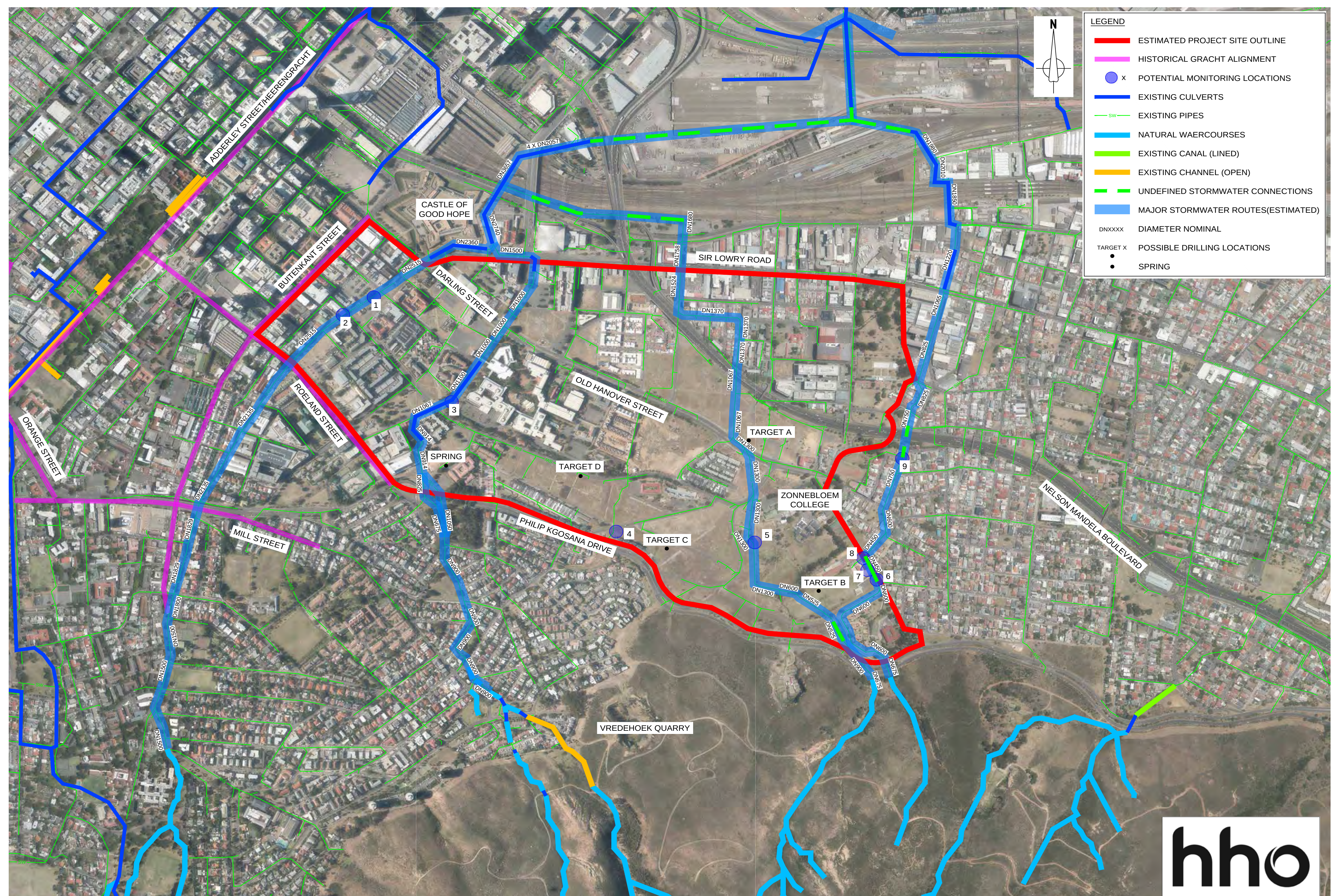
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YOUR COMMENTS:

THIS IS OUR WORK IN PROGRESS

WATER STUDY OF DISTRICT SIX: SURFACE WATER AND GROUND WATER INVESTIGATION

A water study is underway to assess natural water resources in District Six. This study includes a surface water and ground water investigation. It also involves an assessment of historic water courses to better understand this aspect of District Six's natural heritage. It is hoped that naturally occurring water could be used to the benefit of District Six in the future.



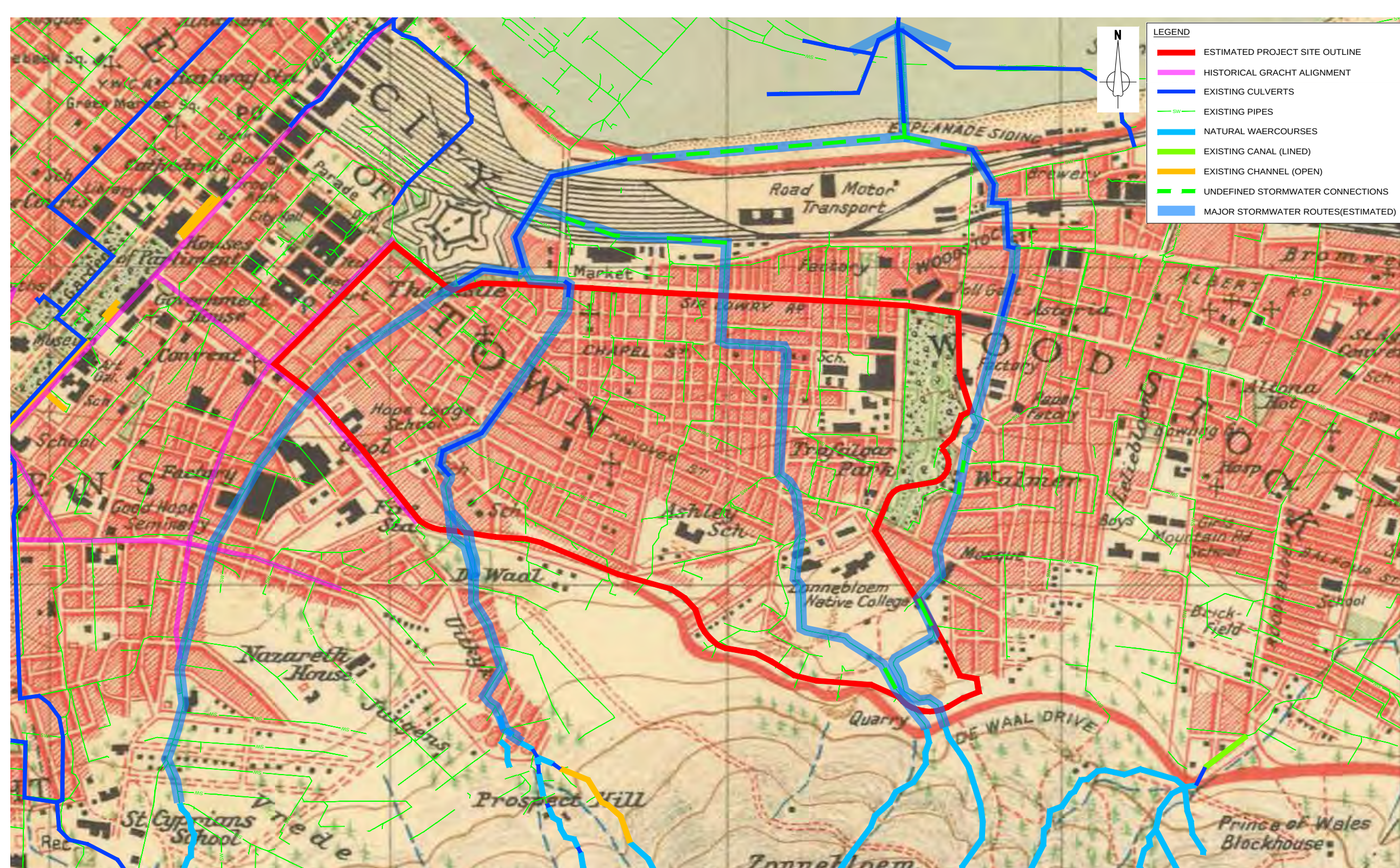
BOREHOLE INVESTIGATIONS (2021)

at Target A and B: Hanover Street and Upper Cambridge Sportfield boreholes

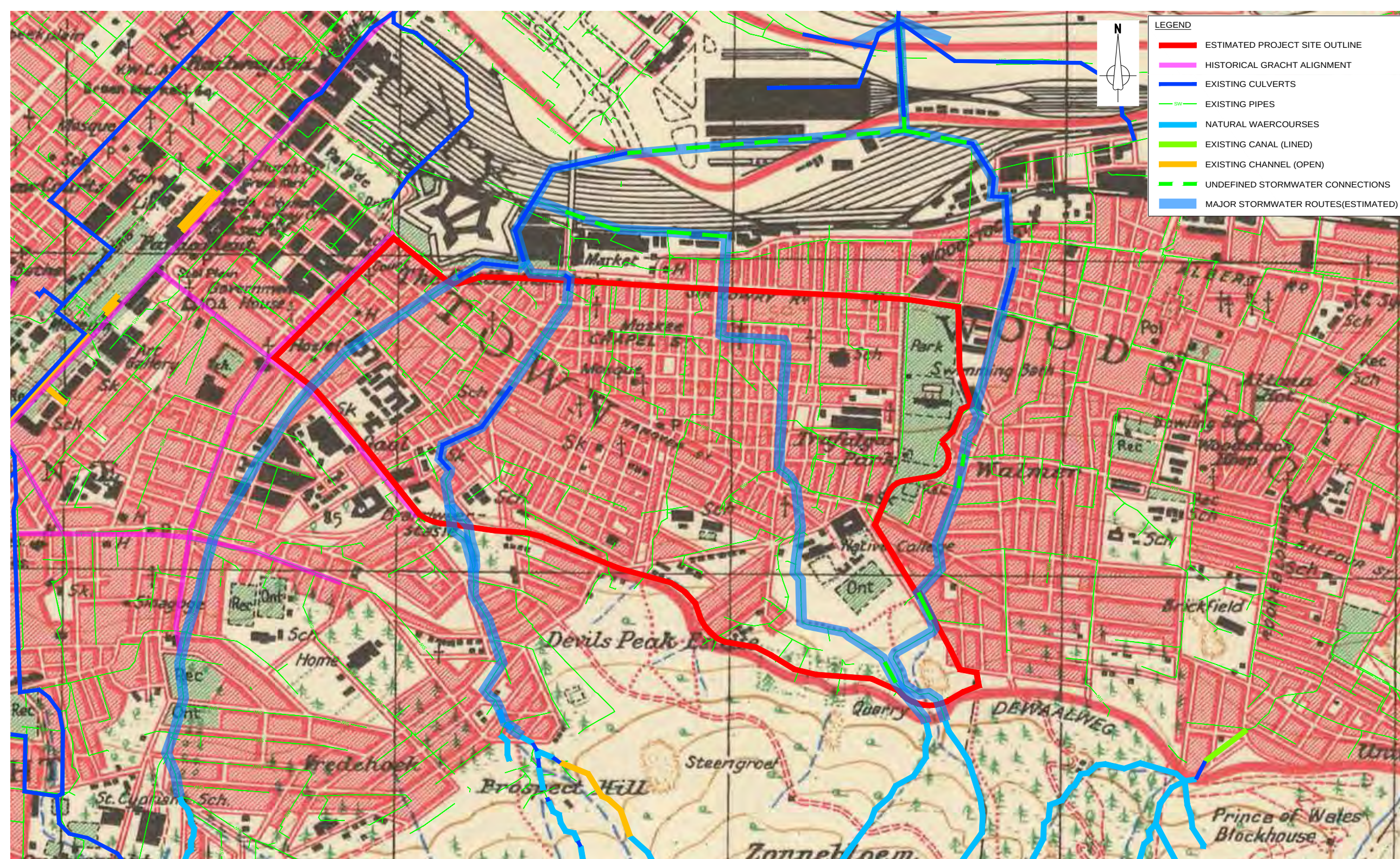


HISTORICAL SURVEYS

1932 SURVEY



1951 SURVEY



1968 SURVEY



1981 SURVEY

