

enviroworks

SPECIAL EDITION: HERITAGE

Volume 1/11 July 2011

Biannual environmental newsletter of the City of Cape Town

Published by the City of Cape Town Environmental Resource Management Department in partnership with a range of other City departments.

Heritage

- so much more than you think!

How we benefit from our
heritage resources

Learn ...

The least you need to
know about heritage
and more

See ...

Explore Cape Town's
slave history – pull-out
map inside

Win!

Give us feedback and
stand to win a coffee-
table book on Cape Town



CITY OF CAPE TOWN | ISIXEKO SASEKAPA | STAD KAAPSTAD

THIS CITY WORKS FOR YOU

**FRONT COVER:**

Participants resting under the gum trees in front of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church (built in 1829), after the 2009 interfaith blessing of the adjacent Prestwich Memorial (shown below).

The memorial is the re-interment place of the remains of 2 000 of the Cape's 17th and 18th-century slaves and underclasses, discovered on a nearby construction site in 2003.

St Andrew's Presbyterian Church (on cover) and the Lutheran church nearby held the first services attended by emancipated slaves.



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AND THE WINNER IS ...

The winner of the feedback competition in our previous issue is Ms Malefyane Mosadi, who works in the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment Section). In her letter, she explains why she enjoys *Enviroworks*.

"My passion lies in capacity building (environmental education). As such, I found this publication so resourceful, and it will definitely help me in my

endeavour to educate the public. I would also like to receive a hard copy of Enviroworks in future, because I want to build a resource library for my capacity-building programmes."

Congratulations, Ms Mosadi. We trust that you will enjoy your copy of Thomas Peschak's beautiful coffee-table book *Wild Seas, Secret Shores of Africa*.



FEEDBACK from readers

Thank you for all the feedback on our previous issue. To keep the conversation going, we offer a copy of *Cape Town: The Making of a City* by Worden, van Heyningen & Bickford-Smith to the best letter received – please see contact details below.

Write to us and stand to **WIN!**

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Heritage – what is it all about?

When you think of the term heritage, what images come to mind? Beautiful, old, historical buildings? Monuments and statues of obscure significance? In actual fact, heritage comprises so much more: It is our roots; the spirit of our people; something that, once we understand and protect it, forms an integral part of our identity as Capetonians. Heritage includes the following:

- **Cultural heritage** – *Man-made* places or objects, dating back hundreds of thousands of years. These include archaeological sites or artefacts, historic places, planted landscapes, buildings, artworks, or places where important events occurred.
- **Natural heritage** – *Nature's* treasure trove of places or objects, built up over many millions of years. These may include sites of fossils, meteorites, rare flora or special scenery.

To ensure that we protect cultural and natural heritage resources as a nation (and as a city), we need to understand what heritage means, and what our

collective heritage entails. At the same time, we need to acknowledge tourism development as a key part of economic prosperity, and carefully balance heritage conservation with the need for urban growth.

This issue of *Enviroworks* is therefore dedicated to the topic of heritage – what it is and how we can care for it today so that our children and grandchildren will still be able to benefit, experience and draw identity from it long after we are gone. Heritage is as much about building the future as it is about understanding the past. However, as it is such a wide-ranging topic, with so many themes and sites, this newsletter covers only

a small part of what we all share as heritage.

In protecting our heritage, we must keep in mind the unique identity of Cape Town as a city to live in and visit. We need to keep heritage alive for it to thrive as part of our sense of identity as South Africans and Capetonians. We all have a stake in this city's heritage (even though we may not be aware of it), so why not explore it?

Did you know?

Cape Town City Hall was built in 1905 with imported limestone, as local Free State sandstone was unobtainable during the 1899 – 1902 South African War.



The least you need to know

Our natural and cultural heritage has a value, and is part of our identity as Capetonians.



Above: Capetonians celebrate the FIFA World Cup™ announcement in 2007 at the City Hall, on the spot where Nelson Mandela made his historic speech in 1990.

Top right: Children watch the passing 2nd New Year's Carnival in Wale Street, an annual tradition since the 1800s.

Bottom right: Visitors from Mpumalanga play on the lawns at the Delville Wood Memorial in the Company's Garden.

More information

Environmental and Heritage Management Branch web page: www.capetown.gov.za/environmentandheritage



Heritage - from a fossil fragment to a majestic mountain

We call places and objects of heritage value, heritage resources, whether natural or man-made, tangible or intangible, moveable or fixed. Let's have a look at some of the diverse themes covered by heritage resource management ...

Our national estate (in other words, heritage resources that belong to the country as a whole) comprises both cultural and natural heritage. 'Heritage resources' is a broad concept, and includes traditional and cultural resources inherited and valued by society. It includes places associated with language, traditions and oral histories; natural heritage; historic structures; places of memory; archaeological and palaeontological (fossil animals and plants) sites; struggle history; intangible history, and physical objects and places of cultural significance. They range in scale from a fragment of Khoekhoen pottery, to a streetscape of historic Long Street buildings, to cultural landscapes such as the Durbanville winelands. The following pages offer some examples of the various types of heritage resources found in the greater Cape Town area.

Cultural Heritage



Buildings, structures, architecture and townscapes

A collection of historic buildings in Simon's Town, one of many heritage precincts in Cape Town, as a backdrop to the naval parade.



Cultural landscapes

The Cape winelands, with its vineyards and typical Cape farmsteads, are a unique feature of the Cape.



Sites displaying scientific value

The SA Astronomical Observatory dating back to the 1820s.



Places or objects of aesthetic value

The City's Environmental and Heritage Management Branch has a collection of historical maps, while the Arts and Culture Department curates two museums as well as the mayoral art collection.



Sites of pre-colonial significance

Peers Cave above Fish Hoek, with its stone age artefacts and human remains, is the most southerly rock-art site in Africa.

Did you know?

From 1834, the famous astronomer Herschel spent four years at Feldhausen, Claremont, where he discovered 1 708 nebulae (clouds of gas or dust in outer space) and 1 202 double stars.



Sites associated with struggle history

The unveiling of the memorial to struggle heroes Robert Waterwitch and Coline Williams in Athlone in 2006.



Sites associated with slave history

The 18th century slave bell tower at Oranjezicht is a surviving symbol of control over the lives of slaves.



Archaeological sites

The archaeological site of Varsche Drift, once an outpost at the frontier between the VOC and Khoekhoen clans, in Observatory.



Sites and objects of social value and associated with living traditions and oral histories

The non-invasive stone pine trees often seen on slopes around town have influenced Malay cuisine: Pine nuts (called "donnepits" by children) are collected from the cones, and used in making sweet "tamaletjies".



Sites showing historical value, age or rarity

The Castle of Good Hope is one of the world's best-preserved fortifications from the Dutch East India Company (VOC) period.



Graves and burial grounds, and graves of victims of conflict

The beautiful kramat (shrine) of Sheik Abdurachman Matebe Shah, who was banished to the Cape after capture by the Dutch in Sumatra, lies peacefully at the gates of Klein Constantia.



Sites with spiritual value

In the northern wheatlands, the unique village of Philadelphia nestles around its church.



Sites associated with technological value

A memorial to the first flight from London to Youngsfield, Cape Town, in March 1920 stands in Prince George Drive, Wynberg.



Places of memory

After his release from prison in 1990, Nelson Mandela gave his first public speech from a balcony of Cape Town City Hall.

Did you know?

Nelson Mandela spent his first night of freedom after his release in 1990, as Desmond Tutu's guest at Bishopscourt.

Natural Heritage



Natural places that contribute to our understanding of cultural heritage

The seasonal ponding on Rondebosch Common is a reminder of the labour of washerwomen. The historic washhouses are nearby.



Rare geological sites and meteorites

The 560–510-million-year-old geological contact site in Sea Point improved mankind's understanding of the true age of the earth, influencing geological and evolutionary sciences.



Palaeontological sites or objects

Fossils of extinct mammals have been found at Wolfgat, Swartklip, Melkbos and Koeberg (which has a visitor centre).

Did you know?

The heritage site of Arderne Gardens in Claremont has six official champion trees – more than any other place in South Africa.



Sites linked with endangered aspects of South Africa's natural heritage

The biodiversity of Blaauwberg Nature Reserve, from the hilltop World War II fortification down to the 1806 battle site, is a unique and irreplaceable heritage resource. It is both a protected heritage area and a protected nature reserve.



The least you need to know

Heritage comprises more than old buildings and monuments. It covers cultural and natural heritage – structures, objects, places of memory, pre-historic and historic sites, landscapes and natural history – across a wide time frame and diverse themes.



Natural landscapes with cultural significance

The Hottentots-Holland mountains are part of the Cape Floristic Kingdom world heritage site, and also form a natural backdrop to the Cape winelands cultural landscape of Lourensford, Vergelegen and Morgenster.

From local to global treasures

Heritage conservation is nothing new, and has been practised for many hundreds of years. In 1972, UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) adopted an international treaty to preserve areas of exceptional importance to humanity (called 'world heritage sites'). In South Africa, our law provides for the protection of natural and cultural assets by way of heritage legislation and management.



Cape Town's two world heritage sites, Robben Island and the Table Mountain section of the Cape Floristic Region.



The least you need to know

A heritage resource is any place or object of cultural significance. These resources are fragile and non-renewable, contribute to our identity, and foster cross-cultural understanding and enrichment. They may have differing levels of significance, varying from local to global importance.

WORLD HERITAGE

'World heritage' is a universal concept: World heritage sites are irreplaceable sources of culture and inspiration, irrespective of where they are situated. They belong to all people. In South Africa, we have eight world heritage sites, two of which are found in Cape Town, namely Robben Island and parts of the Cape Floristic Region.

CAPE TOWN'S HERITAGE

Cape Town is a city of exceptional beauty, with a unique cultural identity shaped by its history, people and – in particular – its geographic setting at the southernmost tip of Africa. The city has a rich heritage, **ranging in scale of interest** from quirky local neighbourhood sites, to places that tell parts of the story of

the metro, province, country or even mankind; from places that attract fleeting interest, to places that attract thousands of visitors.

Heritage resources, in the context of the Cape metropolitan area, cover **a wide time frame**, comprising sites associated with the Cape's unique natural history, palaeontological finds, early man, stone-age hunter-gatherers and pastoralists, explorers, Dutch colonial settlements, slavery, the British colonial period, the Union, apartheid, the struggle for democracy, and the new South Africa (see page 13–16).

In Cape Town, we protect and manage a wide range of heritage resources, **ranging in size** from a single site or object, to a group of sites in an area, to places of memory, buildings and urban environments, as well as sweeping natural or cultural landscapes. (See page 4–6 for examples of the **range of themes** of these resources.)

SCALE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

Heritage resources are graded, depending on their significance and rarity, as world heritage, or as having national, provincial or local heritage value. Protection must take place at all of these levels. The level of significance of a specific heritage resource is measured based on the relative value it has to Capetonians, South Africans or the world in general in terms of age, rarity and cultural contribution or value. It is often the story behind an object or place that adds significance to its intrinsic value. A single heritage resource can also have significance across more than one theme, such as the Sea Point geological site (left page), which has historical value as well, as it was visited by Charles Darwin in 1836 and influenced scientific knowledge.

Did you know?

Robben Island was initially named Cornelia, after Dutch captain Van Spilbergen's mother, in 1601. Van Spilbergen also renamed Aguada da Saldanha as Table Bay.

Threats to our heritage

Heritage resources are irreplaceable and a tangible link to our history and culture. They must be safeguarded for future generations. We have already lost much of our heritage. If not well protected and managed, heritage resources may be lost forever. What are the main threats to our heritage resources in Cape Town?



The lost heart of Cape Town – The photograph on the left (circa 1911) showing the beautiful Grand Hotel and Lennon Ltd buildings at the once pedestrian friendly intersection of Adderley and Strand Streets; the photograph on the right (2011) showing the same view, with today's monolithic retail blocks – pedestrians are now barred from the sidewalks!

Often, unprotected heritage resources are lost through a lack of awareness ... or simply through ignorance about a resource's intrinsic value. Such value may also change and is often contested. Many animal species of the Cape were exterminated by early inhabitants, and much of the Cape flora is threatened by extinction today. The VOC settlement displaced indigenous people and cultures, and the British extensively redeveloped Dutch settlements of the 17th and 18th centuries, with residential

communities such as Strand Street transformed into business districts. The apartheid era's forced removals decimated large city tracts such as District Six. Accelerated urban development, during the past 60 years in particular, has led to a loss of familiar landmarks, landscapes, sites and structures that society regarded as culturally and historically important. Other factors that have contributed to a loss of our heritage have been poor maintenance, financial constraints, wilful neglect and vandalism. The

key remaining threat, however, is uninformed or reckless, profit-driven development.

Heritage resources – from single buildings and objects, to places of cultural significance, groups of buildings, whole settlements, places of untold history, or places where important events occurred, as well as natural landscapes – must be identified and mapped, protected from the negative effects of development, kept from deteriorating, and enhanced.



The least you need to know

If we are not careful, we stand to lose much of what gives the Cape its unique identity and makes it such an attractive city to inhabitants and visitors alike.

Did you know?

Capetonians were the first to observe the 'two-minute pause' when the first World War I casualty list was issued in 1916. By 1918, a bugle sounded from Cartwright's Corner at noon daily from May to December. By 1919, the 'minute's silence' had spread across the entire British Empire! (The 1911 picture of Cartwrights Corner shows this beautiful landmark before it was lost to today's skyscraper.)



More information

See list on page 19.

A glimpse of our slave history

Imagine someone captured you today and took you far away from everything you knew and loved, forcing you to work – without pay – under extremely harsh conditions, possibly for the rest of your life ... That is the reality that the slaves who were brought to Cape Town had to face. Why not spend some time tracing their footsteps through Cape Town's early history?

Did you know?

A 1725 runaway slave ("droster") community (which grew to 60 people) survived at Cape Hangklip for 109 years, until emancipation in 1834.

Slavery at the Cape: Part of our collective legacy

While little has been handed down in the way of first-hand accounts of the personal and social lives of slaves, significant elements of their varied cultures, along with physical evidence of their labour and suffering, are to be found infused with the culture and structures of Cape Town and its environs. Indeed, when South Africa is proudly referred to as 'the rainbow nation of the world', it is worth remembering that many of the people of our rainbow nation are themselves descendants of slaves, and thus share a common inheritance characterised by displacement, bondage, exploitation, resistance and a determination for freedom.

A story of people



In today's more humane environment, we may find it hard to believe that one person could own or enslave another human being, but it used to be a very common practice. Slaves were often captured and abducted from home. After arduous treks in chains, far from familiar faces, these men, women and children were crammed into the dark holds of ships. Often, as many as a quarter of all captive slaves would die *en route* or soon after arrival, from weakness or illnesses contracted aboard ship. On arrival, parents would be separated from their children, given new names, and sold on humiliating auctions before being put to work. Harsh rules were put in place to control any insurrection. Despite these deprivations and ill treatment, slaves contributed greatly to the history, culture and economy of the developing Cape.

How slavery in the Cape differed from the rest of the world



Slavery at the Cape was not the same as in the Americas or elsewhere. Generally, slave-owning colonies in the 18th and 19th centuries imported captives from East and West Africa. At the Cape, however, more than 63 000 people brought here in bondage between 1653 and 1808 came not only from Africa, but from the rim of the Indian Ocean, and as far afield as Madagascar, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia and even China. Therefore, Cape Town and its surrounding countryside had the most culturally and ethnically diverse slave population in the modern history of slavery. Slavery at the Cape of Good Hope thus not only had a profound influence on the evolution of South African society, but, at the same time, is an important thread in the comparative history of slavery worldwide.

The first Cape slaves



This advertisement from May 1829 describes three slaves that were to be sold under the Slave Auction Tree.

Within two months after his arrival in 1652, Jan van Riebeeck requested that the VOC (Dutch East India Company) send slaves to do "the dirtiest and heaviest work". Up to 1658, this work was performed by VOC employees and 11 personal slaves, who were stowaways or 'gifts' from the captains of passing VOC or foreign ships. Among these first slaves were Abraham, who arrived in 1653 as a stowaway from Batavia; Maria van Bengalen and two Saudi girls, Klein Eva and Eva; Jan Bruin, and Catharina Anthonis (the first slave in the Cape to gain her freedom in 1656).



ROUTE 1 - East City Circuit

1 Iziko Slave Lodge Museum

2 Groote Kerk

3 Slave Auction Tree

4 Church Square

5 Slave Memorial

6 Sculpted Bas-relief

7 Trafalgar Flower Sellers

8 Old Commercial Exchange

9 Wagenaar's Reservoir

10 Strand Street

11 Earliest Jetty

12 Fort of Good Gope

13 Grand Parade

14 Castle of Good Hope

15 Place of Justice

16 Old Granary

17 District Six Museum

18 Slave Lodge Matron's House

19 Silk Factory on Spin Street

ROUTE 2 - West City Circuit

20 Original Groote Kerk Steeple

21 VOC Hospital

22 Corner Longmarket/St George's Streets

Slave Heritage Walks of Cape Town

ROUTE 3 - Link to Table Mountain

43 Government Avenue

44 Hof Street Reservoirs

45 The Hurling 'Swaai' Pump

46 Oranjezicht Homestead and Slave Bell

47 Abdul Malik Kramat and St Cyprian's

48 Platteklip Washhouses

49 Table Mountain - Hoerikwaggo

1 - 5

The 1679 Slave Lodge housed up to 1 000 slaves in cramped quarters. Today, it is an Iziko Slave Lodge Museum. On Church Square, you can see the Slave Auction Tree marker and the bicentennial of the 1808 slave rebellion.

7 - 11

Pass the flower sellers (7), the site where the Philanthropic Society (8) who helped slaves to purchase their freedom operated, into Golden Acre to view the 1663 reservoir (9) built by labourers, boatmen and slaves, exiting at the original shore, where the 1663 jetty was built (10-11).

12 - 15

Cobbles mark the site of the fort (12), where slaves sent to the Cape in 1658 were housed below the grain store. From 1666, slaves laboured with soldiers and burghers to build a new fort, completed in 1679. The area across to the new Castle (14) was cleared, and the Grand Parade (13) took shape. A fountain here became a gathering point for slaves. Originally in the Castle, a place of execution or (15) Justitie Plaats' was later established outside the Castle.

16 - 19

The first Customs House, built in 1814, became the Granary in 1817 (16), and shows the labour of slave artisans. After the 1838 emancipation, District Six and the Bo-Kaap were developed. Back near the Slave Lodge (1) was the 1700s house of Amosijn Claasz van der Kaap (18) - a freed slave who was matron to slave children who worked here in 1727 in a silk factory (19) opposite the Lodge. The name Spin Street still remains.

20 - 22

The 1704 Groote Kerk steeple (20)

43

In the 1670s, this 'garden path' (43) was used by slave gardeners and washerwomen. By 1756, promising by citizens led to a "placaat" (public notice) forbidding free black women from being too well dressed. After 1806, old and infirm slaves were retired to a building behind the Lioness Gates.

44 - 46

Fetching water in buckets was the duty of a household slave. Pass the 19th-century reservoirs (44) to the 1812 town fountain (45), the last remaining "swaai" (swinging pump). Further up is the 18th-century slave bell and barn of Oranjezicht farmstead (46). The slave bell was rung for slaves to take produce down to ships.

47 - 49

Next, you'll find the kramat (47) of Tuan Sayed Abdul Malik of Batavia, who arrived at the Cape as a slave near the end of the 1700s. Further up Platteklip stream, washerwomen worked out of reach of the mistress. The washhouses (48) were built for free washerwomen after emancipation. Above is the mountain (49), where "drosters" (runaway slaves) sometimes escaped to freedom.

ROUTE 4 - Link to the Waterfront

50 St Andrew's Presbyterian Church

51 Historic Burial Grounds and Prestwich Memorial Visitor Centre

52 Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

53 Roman Catholic and Scottish cemeteries





still stands. Across the street stood the 1699 VOC hospital, staffed by slave nurses (21). In 1713, a smallpox epidemic started here, killing a quarter of all Europeans, a fifth of all slaves, and 90% of the Khoekhoen in the Cape. Pass the site (22) where, in 1791, a tailor lived who owned 16 slaves (seven men, eight women and a baby).

23 - 24

(23) Greenmarket Square was developed in 1696, and is overlooked by the 1756 Town House (24), from where the Slave Code was read, ordering slaves to go barefoot, carry passes, refrain from singing, and stating that they would be put to death should they strike a free man.

25 - 27

(25-26) The 1799 Slave Mission Church was built in a street where gambling and alcohol abuse were rife. In Strand Street's 1770s house you can visit the slave quarters (27).

28 - 31

In 1780, the Lutherans 'barn' church became legal, and slaves were welcomed. The 1781 Melck House was the parsonage. Melck owned 204 slaves and 11 properties. The VOC store is on the right of the block. On the left is the 1787 Sexton's House.

32 - 33

The 1800 theatre building on Riebeeck Square was used for an emancipation service held in 1838. It was converted into a church and school for former slaves.

34 - 38

Some plots existed here from 1780 to 1800, including those of free black residents. After emancipation, the building trade boomed. Visit the museum in Wale Street. On the fringe of old Cape Town (36), you will find the 1794 Anwal Mosque, the oldest mosque in South Africa, with the nearby 1884 Noor el Hamedia and 1807 Palm Tree mosques showing Islam's marginalisation.

39 - 41

(39) Head down Green Street to point number 40. By 1658, the VOC garden and water channels were extended this far with slave labour. (A separate brochure about this garden, the 1701 Tuynhuis (41) and slave bell-tower is available from the visitor centre.) (42) Annually at New Year, 1838 emancipation celebrations replay at the carnival.

- 54 Old Somerset Hospital
- 55 Lutheran Church Cemetery
- 56 Informal Burial Ground
- 57 Tana Bura Muslim Cemetery
- 58 Ebenezer Church Cemetery
- 59 Gallows Hill
- 60 Amsterdam Battery
- 61 Chavonnes Battery

50 - 58

(50) St. Andrew's Church and the nearby Lutherans held a Christian service for freed slaves in 1838. Until the late 1700s, the VOC ruled that slaves were not allowed to be buried in a Christian cemetery. Burial grounds developed outside old Cape Town (52-58). Some 2 500 human remains recently discovered on building sites are now interred in an ossuary and memorial garden (51).

59

(59) Gallows Hill replaced the 'Justitie Plaats' dating from the first British occupation.

60 - 61

Fearing war with England, 11 extra slaves were ordered to speed fortification of the Amsterdam Battery in 1781. The Chavonnes Battery, which was built between 1715 and 1726, and also served as a jail for slaves and convicts, is now a museum.



Slave expeditions

The first VOC slave expedition failed after a shipwreck in 1654. Therefore, in 1657, the VOC planned a second. However, in 1658, fate stepped in before the second expedition got under way: The Amersfoort had captured a Portuguese slaver sailing from Angola to Brazil, and taken 250 of the 500 'most promising individuals' on board. Of these, 174 survived the journey, 75 of whom remained in the Cape. In the same year, a second group arrived aboard the Hasselt, which delivered 228 out of an original 271 slaves from Popo, Guinea.

Lodging

VOC slaves were housed in cramped, dank, unhygienic and often windowless rooms. At night, they were locked in for fear of escape or reprisal. A model of the early Slave Lodge (on the right) can be seen in the Iziko Museum.

Loss of personal identity

Slaves were renamed, sometimes with versions of their real names (Kehang) or after their place of origin (Van Bengalen), classical mythology (Cupido), Biblical names (Salomon) and months of the year (September). Locally born children were sometimes named after their local place of birth (Van der Kaap).

Labour - "the dirtiest and heaviest work"

Slave women were mostly put to work as domestic workers, while men were used as labourers. However, many of them were skilled artisans. Labourers were put to the fields and gardens, or to "the dirtiest and heaviest work" in town projects.

Slaves' religious practice denied

The VOC permitted only the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) for worship. Among slaves, the observance of other Christian denominations or of Islam had to take place in secret (such as in quarries on Signal Hill) for 120 years. After 1684, children of slave women and white fathers were allowed to buy their freedom upon reaching adulthood – provided they were confirmed in the DRC and could speak Dutch.



Did you know?

Near the Slave Lodge and Company's Garden lived the remarkable Armosijn (meaning 'fine silk') Claasz van der Kaap – a Company slave who won her freedom and became matron to slave children who were put to work in a silk factory that was built in Spin Street in 1727.

Resistance, uprising, escape and punishment

Some slaves resorted to absconding and forming runaway ("droster") communities in the mountains, or rising up in revolts such as that led by Louis van Mauritius and Abraham van de Caab in 1808. These two, with over 320 followers, got as far as Salt River before being caught and sentenced to torture and execution. Between 1680 and 1795, an average of one slave per month was publicly executed by being broken on a wheel, impaled, disembowelled, having their Achilles tendons severed, or being burnt at the stake.

Social life

Slaves had only one holiday per year and found few opportunities to socialise apart from occasional contact with other slaves at town fountains or squares. For some slaves, an outlet was to be found in gambling, drug taking and drinking, which, in turn, led to fighting and conflict among the already socially fragmented group. The harsh Slave Code laws made 'illegal' socialising punishable, and prohibited an astounding range of actions, from whistling to the wearing of shoes.

Emancipation

Few slaves attained freedom before emancipation. At midnight on 1 December 1834, the Cape celebrated the formal end of slavery. Bonfires were lit on Table Mountain, and parades were held in the streets. Although 63 000 enslaved people had been brought to the Cape in the previous 180 years, there were only some 36 000 slaves at the time of full emancipation in 1838.







More information

Please refer to the complete slave heritage walks brochure for more details about these sites. Visit www.capetown.gov.za/heritageinfo





A snapshot journey through the story of the Cape

This section points to some of the stories associated with heritage resources, along with projects and programmes (shown in green boxes) implemented to enhance and interpret places of heritage significance in the Cape metro. It also shows how time – and politics – shaped this beautiful place in which we live.

1	560 to 510 Million BP (before present)	Sea Point contact site; scientifically important geological site visited by Darwin in 1836.	
2	500 000–120 000 BP	Palaeontological fossils of extinct mammals found on West Coast (such as at Koeberg).	
3	117 000 BP	Fossil 'footsteps of Eve', the oldest evidence of modern man, living in sight of Table Mountain. (See the original fossil from Langebaan at the Iziko SA Museum.)	
4	75 000 – 12 000 BP	Bushman rock art, artefacts and human remains at Peers Cave above Fish Hoek.	
	2 000 BP – 1700 AD	Nomadic herders, including the Goringhaiqua and Gorachoua, lived in the southwestern Cape in groups as large as 6 000. The Goringhaikona lived off the seashore. These clans were part of the Khoekhoen.	
5	1488	Diaz, while seeking the sea route to India, named this the Cape of Storms (later renamed to Cape of Good Hope).	
6	1497/8	Da Gama, en route to India, sighted the flat-topped mountain that the Khoekhoen called Hoeriquaggo, the 'mountain of the sea'.	
7	1503	Da Saldanha entered Table Bay and renamed the mountain Taboa do Cabo ('Table of the Cape'). The bay was called Aguada da Saldanha for 98 years, until it was renamed Table Bay in 1601.	
8	1510	Khoekhoen clans killed 76 Portuguese mariners at Salt River mouth after a trading clash. Thereafter, Portugal avoided the Cape, preferring Mozambique.	
	1580	Drake's voyage describing the Cape as "the fairest Cape ... in the whole circumference of the globe".	
	1631	English kidnapped the Goringhaikona chief Autshumato to Java for a year, where he learned English, returning as a negotiator they called Harry.	
	1647	Nieuwe Haarlem ran aground at Table Bay, and 62 VOC sailors were left stranded for a year. Survivors proposed the establishment of a refreshment station at the Cape.	
9	1652	Van Riebeeck and VOC servants landed and started the construction of the fort, and laying out the Company's food gardens at the 'place of sweet waters' – Camissa. Autshumato's niece, Krotoa (called Eva), was raised and worked in the fort.	
10	1652	The historic Company's Garden extended from near the fort towards the mountain. By 1658, the area of today's garden was cultivated. <i>The City has been re-instating lost garden areas and restoring buildings (including the Bothy, the old farm labourers' quarters, shown here) as an ongoing project.</i>	
12	1659	The first of the Khoekhoen-Dutch wars began over land and cattle, ending with the Dutch-fortified fencing of Liesbeek Valley.	
	1659	The first wine was pressed at the Company's Garden.	
13	1666	The VOC started building a new stone Castle of Good Hope.	
14	1679	A slave lodge was built to house Company slaves.	
	1682	The VOC opposed the mixture of races at the Cape.	
15	1685	Groot Constantia land was granted to Simon van der Stel.	
	1688	French Huguenots arrived to settle farms inland.	
16	1694	Sheikh Yusuf was exiled to the farm Zandvliet. <i>In 2005, he was posthumously awarded for his contribution to the struggle against colonialism.</i>	
17	1696	Greenmarket Square and the thatched 'Burgher Watch House' were built. The latter was replaced with the Town House in 1756.	
18	1700	Vergelegen farm was established. Eventually, Willem van der Stel housed 200 slaves there.	
19	1701	The VOC outpost and farm Groenekloof was established in the Malmesbury district. In 1808, the Moravian missionaries were given the land, renamed Mamre, to undertake missionary work among the freed slaves and Khoekhoen. <i>The Mamre village that grew around the mission still has remnants of the 19th-century hamlet, but with potential for restoration, tourism development and job creation. The Environmental and Heritage Management Branch has replanted oaks along footpaths, and in 2011 built a visitor centre in the village using traditional construction methods as a skills development project.</i>	
20	1704	A thatched Groote Kerk was built next to the Slave Lodge. The original 1704 steeple was kept (and can still be seen facing Church Street) when the church was reconstructed in 1836–1841.	
21	1713	Runaway slaves ("drosters") were captured and cruelly punished. Thomas van Bengalen was hanged, while Tromp van Madagascar escaped impalement by committing suicide.	
22	1727	A speculative silk factory was set up in Spin Street near the lower end of the Company's Garden. Slave children were used as labourers. <i>An ancient mulberry tree (on a Zimmer frame!) still grows in the Garden.</i>	
	1739	Khoekhoen took up arms against the Dutch in protest at the colonial seizure of their land in their last organised rebellion.	
23	1740	When the Visch was wrecked in 1740 at Mouille Point, passengers were rescued with a cooking pot on a rope pulley. The steward drowned after he filled his pockets with silver. <i>The City has started a programme of interpretive plaques, including a shipwreck route.</i>	
	1765	Some 122 slaves survived a failed mutiny on the Meermin after initially taking control of the ship.	
24	1780–1787	The Lutherans built a "schuilkerk" (hidden church) disguised as a barn.	
25	1786	Around this year, the gates to the farm Boshof were erected, showing the influence of Cape Malay slave artisan design in Cape architecture. <i>The gateway at 'the old wagon road to the forest' in Newlands was restored by the City in 2006.</i>	

26	1794	The Bo-Kaap's Auwal Mosque was the first mosque to be built in South Africa.
27	1795	The Battle of Muizenberg ended in the first British occupation of the Cape that lasted for eight years. The British built the Martello tower to fortify the Simon's Town harbour. The Cape was returned to the Batavian Republic in 1803.
28	1806	Following the Battle of Blaauwberg, the Batavian authority surrendered the Cape to the British at a cottage on the beach at Woodstock.
29	1808	Louis van Mauritius and Abraham van de Caab led the second open-armed rebellion by slaves in the year that the Atlantic slave trade was abolished. They marched on town from Koeberg, but were stopped in Salt River. <i>An artwork was commissioned by the City on the 200th anniversary of the rebellion, and was installed at Church Square overlooking the Slave Lodge.</i>
30	1809	An earthquake estimated at 6,5 on the Richter scale struck, damaging town buildings and flattening the farmhouse at Rietvlei epicentre. Two more quakes followed in 1811.
31	1812	The Hurling "swaaiomp" (swinging pump) was constructed to tap into the spring water from below the "Stadtsfontein" (town fountain), to supply public water in Cape Town. <i>The City restored the pump building in 2007.</i>
32	1814	The first Customs House outside the Castle was built, but was converted to serve as a granary as early as 1817. In 1824, it was again converted to accommodate the Caledon Square police court. It was later used as a prison for women. <i>The City has been restoring the exterior of the building since 2008, when weather damage caused some walls to collapse. It is a rare surviving example of this type of architecture.</i>
	1834	Slaves were officially emancipated, but had to complete four years' apprenticeship.
	1841	The first Jewish congregation met in a house which is now part of the Mount Nelson Hotel (Helmsley).
33	1850	Onze Molen windmill was built in Durbanville.
34	1858	The historic church village Philadelphia was established.
	1860	An early electric arc light was demonstrated at a ball held at the Castle of Good Hope.
35	1863	During the American civil war, Capetonians watched from Signal Hill as the American Confederate Alabama captured the Union Sea Bride in Table Bay, inspiring the Cape folksong "Daar kom die Alabama".
36	1870	Ex-prisoners from the Breakwater prison worked with Bleek & Lloyd in Mowbray, where Dia!kwain and other /Xam Bushmen recorded their language and customs, an insight into a now extinct /Xam culture.
37	1878-1883	German immigrants arrived in Philippi to farm the sandy Cape Flats.
38	1879	Zulu paramount Chief Cetshwayo was imprisoned at the Castle and Oude Molen.
39	1885	The Parliamentary buildings were completed.
40	1899-1902	The South African War broke out between Boer Republics and Britain. Some 25 000 people arrived in Cape Town, many in cattle trucks, fleeing from Johannesburg and the outbreak of war. Military engineers constructed a wooden bridge for troops in Milnerton.
41	1901	An outbreak of the plague gave an opportunity for the authorities to establish Ndabeni, the first planned township in Cape Town.
	1910	The Union of South Africa was created, comprising the two republics and two colonies.

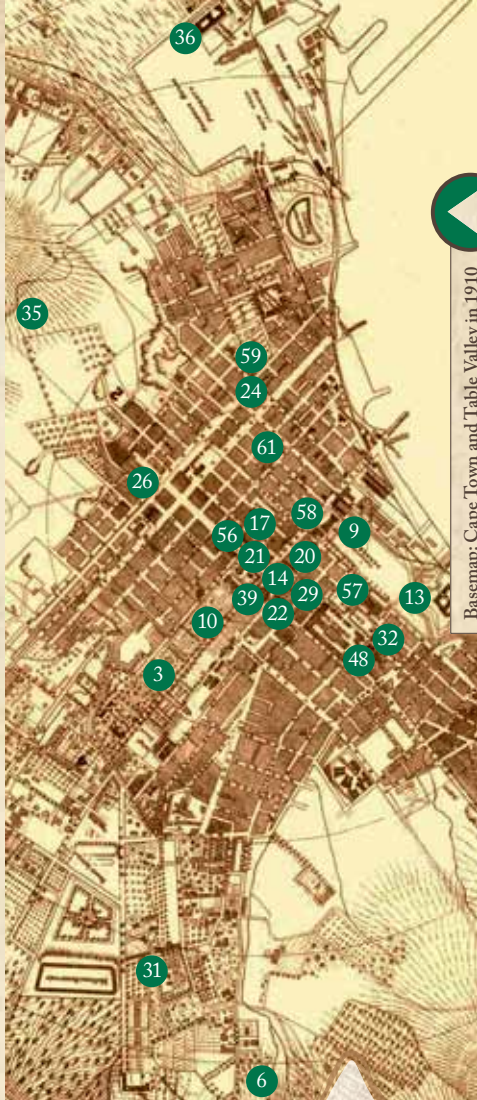
42	1914-1918	Cape Town's remembrance custom of the midday pause (minute's silence) spread throughout the British Empire by 1919. <i>Capetonians who died in the Great War (World War I and later wars) are remembered at sites such as the Delville Wood Memorial in the Company's Garden, the Cenotaph (restored by the City in 2009) and the sandstone Observatory World War I Memorial (moved and restored by the City in 2009).</i>
		
	1918	At the peak of the Spanish flu epidemic, 250 people died each day in Cape Town.
43	1920	The first trans-Africa flight from London to Cape Town landed at Youngsfield.
	1927	Langa, the new 'model' township, was established on the outskirts of the city.
	1939	Some 500 Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany arrived in Cape Town on the Stuttgart, and were issued visas by Jan Smuts.
44	1939-1945	World War II fortifications were built around the Cape coastline, including at Blaauwberg, Table Bay and False Bay.
	1948	The National Party's election victory institutionalised apartheid, and racial segregation was implemented on trains the same year.
	1950	The apartheid government's Population Registration Act classified every person as belonging to one of at least seven 'races'.
	1950s	Thousands of 'illegals' – most of whom were women – were 'endorsed' out of the city in terms of grand apartheid planning.
	1957	In terms of the Group Areas Act, Camps Bay, Sea Point and Schotsche Kloof were declared whites-only areas.
	1959	The Native Affairs Department decreed that no more Africans could be employed for work in Cape Town.
45	1960	Protesters were shot and killed by police in a pass laws protest march to Caledon Square from Langa. <i>An oral history and heritage audit of Langa was conducted by the City's Heritage Resources Section in 2000–2003. More than 22 places of heritage value have been identified, including the old Langa Pass Office (restored by the City in 2003 with mosaic street art), avenues of gum trees, struggle sites, the initiation site, and places of music and sports heritage significance. In 2010, the City erected a memorial to the 1960 Langa march.</i>
		
46	1962	Nelson Mandela was arrested and temporarily interred on Robben Island. After the treason trial, he was imprisoned on the island from 1964 to 1989.
39	1966	Hendrik Verwoerd was assassinated in Parliament.
47	1967	The world's first heart transplant took place at Groote Schuur Hospital.

Map linked to the timeline of the story of the Cape, showing a few places you can visit

City Bowl (left)

- 3 Eve's footprints, Iziko South African Museum
- 6 Table Mountain
- 9 Original fort site, Grand Parade
- 10 Company's Garden
- 13 Castle of Good Hope
- 14 Iziko Slave Lodge Museum
- 17 Greenmarket Square and the Townhouse
- 20 Groote Kerk
- 21 Site of VOC hospital
- 22 Site of silk factory, Spin Street
- 24 Lutheran Church complex and Martin Melck House
- 26 Auwal Mosque, Dorp Street and Bo Kaap Museum in Wale Street
- 29 Slave Memorial commemorating the 1808 rebellion
- 31 Hurling Swaaiomp, Prince Street, Oranjezicht
- 32 The Granary, Buitenkant Street
- 35 Signal Hill
- 36 Breakwater Prison
- 39 House of Parliament
- 48 District Six Museum
- 56 Purple Rain Protest Memorial, Burg Street
- 57 City Hall
- 58 Adderley Street
- 59 Prestwich Memorial
- 61 Krotia Street (formerly Castle Street)

Basemap: Cape Town and Table Valley in 1910











Cape Metro area (right)

- 1 Sea Point geological site on the Promenade
- 2 Koeberg Nature Reserve
- 4 Peer's Cave, Fish Hoek
- 5 Diaz Cross, Cape Point
- 7 Table Bay
- 8 Salt River
- 12 Site of 1st Khoekhoen Dutch War, Two Rivers Park, Observatory
- 15 Groot Constantia
- 16 Sheik Yusuf's kramat, Macassar
- 18 Vergelegen, Somerset West
- 19 Mamre Mission village
- 23 Marker to sinking of De Visch, Mouille Point
- 25 Boshof Gates, Fernwood
- 27 Battle of Muizenberg, Posthuys and 1795 Martello Tower, Simon's Town
- 28 Battle of Blaauwberg site, Blaauwberg Nature Reserve
- 30 Epicentre of 1809 earthquake, Rietvlei
- 33 Onze Molen, Durbanville
- 34 Philadelphia
- 37 Philippi farms
- 38 Oude Molen village
- 40 The Wooden Bridge, Milnerton
- 42 Site of N'dabeni township
- 42 WW1 memorial, Observatory
- 43 1st Flight memorial, Youngsfield
- 44 WW2 fortifications at Blaauwberg
- 45 Langa Pass Office and Pass March memorial
- 46 Robben Island
- 47 Groote Schuur Hospital Heart Transplant Museum
- 49 D'Oliveira memorial, Newlands Cricket Ground
- 60 Nelson Mandela Boulevard (formerly Eastern Boulevard)

Basemap: Cape Colony in 1795



48	1968	Eastern Boulevard cut through the condemned District Six. Forced removals were not restricted to District Six, but also included Tramways, District One, Claremont, Protea Village, Simon's Town, Harfield, Rondebosch and Crawford, among others.	
49	1968	An outcry over the inclusion of black Cape Town-born cricketer Basil D'Oliveira in the England touring side spurred sporting isolation for the following 25 years.	
50	1974	 <p>Abdullah Ibrahim recorded the song "Mannenberg", an anthem of hope and resistance. (In 2006 the City worked with the Sunday Times on nine new memorials – see http://heritage.thetimes.co.za/ for information about these artworks.)</p>	
	1976	Youth in Cape Town demonstrated against apartheid following the Soweto uprising. Street battles ensued as police cracked down on demonstrators, killing 128 people and injuring over 400.	
51	1983	Fifteen thousand people gathered at Rocklands in Mitchells Plain to launch the United Democratic Front (UDF). A memorial artwork will be installed here by the City in mid-2011.	
52	1985	<p>In NY1 (Native Yard 1), seven anti-apartheid activists were led into an ambush by undercover security operatives, and were assassinated. <i>The site has been remembered with the Gugulethu Seven memorial artwork commissioned by the City in 2006.</i></p> 	
53	1985	 <p>In Athlone, three youngsters aged 11, 16 and 21 were killed in a 'Trojan Horse' ambush by policemen hiding in crates on a truck. A public memorial artwork was put up by the Environmental and Heritage Management Branch for Heritage Day 2005.</p>	
54	1989	 <p>"The Purple Shall Govern" anti-apartheid march took place on Greenmarket Square. A protester turned a purple water cannon on the police and the National Party offices (see http://heritage.thetimes.co.za/).</p>	
55	1989	 <p>Coline Williams and Robert Waterwitch, who were involved in the struggle movement, were killed by a limpet mine opposite the Athlone courts. Their deaths remain a mystery. On 16 December 2005, the City unveiled a public sculpture in their memory.</p>	
56	1989	An anti-apartheid march by 30 000 people to St George's Cathedral took place, led by Desmond Tutu. A minute's silence was held for those killed in recent violence.	
57	1990	 <p>FW de Klerk announced the unbanning of the ANC and other parties, and the release of Nelson Mandela. An address was made by Mandela at the Grand Parade, from the balcony of the City Hall, after his release from prison following 27 years in jail.</p>	
	1993	Eleven worshippers were killed in an Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) attack on St James' Church in Kenilworth.	
	1994	First democratic elections. Nelson Mandela was inaugurated as President in Pretoria, and read Capetonian Ingrid Jonker's poem "Die Kind" in his address to Parliament.	
58	1996	 <p>SA's new Constitution was adopted in Parliament, near the Adderley Street coffee shop Off Moroka, where drafters and parliamentarians had met.</p>	
	1996-1997	Truth and Reconciliation Commission hearings were held in Heideveld, Helderberg, Tygerberg, Pollsmoor and KTC to reveal the facts about apartheid atrocities.	
59	2003	<p>Excavations for a new building in Prestwich Street revealed the existence of previously unknown and unmarked graves of over 2 000 people buried outside the formal historical cemeteries. The graves were thought to be those of the city's poor and underclass from the 17th or 18th century – slaves, indigenous people, servants and sailors – possibly the victims of epidemics. <i>The Environmental and Heritage Management Branch and partners built a memorial and visitor centre, which is open to the public and school groups.</i></p> 	
60	2010	Approval was given for the renaming of Eastern Boulevard to Nelson Mandela Boulevard, and of Castle Street to Krotoa Street, after the young niece of Autshumato, the Goringhaikona chief.	
61			

How do we benefit from our heritage?

There are many benefits to protecting and managing our city's heritage, not only for the tourists who flock to our shores, but also for those of us who are fortunate to live in the greater Mother City area.

One of the most obvious benefits of our heritage is that it is a drawcard for tourists. With our tourism income estimated at between R1 billion and R3 billion per year, it is easy to see why it makes sense to look after these resources. In promoting tourism, well-protected and managed heritage resources result in significant job creation: It is said that every eight tourists create one job.

Also, well-preserved historic areas or places in the vicinity of heritage landscape areas are also attractive environments in which to live.

But more importantly, Cape Town's built and natural heritage, cultural landscapes and scenic beauty give us a sense of social, regional and cultural identity; a place where we can feel 'at home', and a reason to be proudly Capetonian. In drawing from and

protecting this unique heritage we are building on the future in which the next generation has a stake. An archaeologist on a dig in the Cape winelands was once asked in which period he was working, to which he replied, "The future!"

Did you know?

In 1658, the banished Goringhaikona chief Autshumato (called Harry) was the first of very few known to have escaped alive from Robben Island.



Local and overseas tourists flock to the Victoria & Alfred Waterfront each year. These visitors are at the reconstructed portion of the 1715–1726 Chavannes Battery, which has an underground visitor centre. In the background are the historic 1883 Victorian clocktower (on the right) and 1905 port captain's office (on the left) near the Nelson Mandela Gateway.

The least you need to know

Cape Town is renowned for its unique natural and cultural heritage and was ranked #1 in the TripAdvisor 2011 Travellers' Choice Destination Awards as the world's top travel destination. Our heritage resources not only offer job creation benefits in rand terms, but also contribute to our identity as Capetonians.

Meet the city's heritage guardians

The Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) require the protection of natural and cultural heritage. The law also requires cooperation between different spheres of government. The NHRA provides for:

- **The SA Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)** to be responsible for sites of national significance;
- **Heritage Western Cape (HWC)** to be responsible for sites of provincial significance; and
- **the City of Cape Town** to be responsible for sites of local significance.

However, how exactly do these institutions decide what constitutes a heritage resource and how it should be protected, and who are the other role players?

THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN takes on its heritage-related responsibilities in a number of ways:

- There is a dedicated **Environmental and Heritage Management Branch** in the Environmental Resource Management Department.
- The Branch has a **Heritage Resources Section** in all four regional offices, tasked with safeguarding our heritage. Other sections also deal with environmental and billboard impacts.
- Not only are heritage resources protected at a national level by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) of 1999, but, at a local level, the City has drawn up and adopted a comprehensive **Cultural Heritage Strategy**, which forms part of the City's Integrated Metropolitan

Environmental Policy (IMEP).

- **Heritage areas and urban conservation areas** are protected at a local level by the zoning scheme, with 27 neighbourhoods currently protected and a further 26 areas proposed for protection once the new City zoning scheme is in place.
- There is a **heritage inventory of some 25 000 heritage resources**, plus 10 000 additional sites that fall into heritage areas.
- Guidelines and brochures are available to guide development or enable self-guided walks.
- Restoration and community-based projects to restore, develop and provide information on heritage resources are ongoing. Some of these are highlighted on pages 13–16.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES SECTION (HRS)

does not do all of this on its own:

- The **Arts and Culture Department** curates and manages the City's moveable resource collections.
- The **Planning and Building Development Management Department** is a key role player and co-guardian of these precious resources.
- The **Urban Design Branch** is a partner in restoring and improving special places, such as the Gugulethu Seven site, Langa pass office forecourt, Greenmarket Square, Church Square, the Grand

Parade and St Andrew's Square.

- **Departments that own heritage sites** (such as City Parks with the Company's Garden, or Sport and Recreation with the City Hall) are the 'frontline' guardians of City-owned resources.

EXTERNAL PARTNERS

are also key role players. They include, though are not limited to, the following:

- **Table Mountain National Park** (part of the Cape Floristic Region)
- **The National Department of Arts and Culture** (Robben Island world heritage site)
- Within **communities**, there are local heritage advisory committees, **specialist historical interest** groups and community partners pivotal to guarding and protecting irreplaceable heritage resources successfully.

As much as the City plays a crucial role as curator of our heritage, we, as Capetonians, should all take responsibility to identify and protect these irreplaceable resources.

Did you know?

When the Castle replaced the Fort, reusable building materials from the original 1652 fort were incorporated into the slave lodge at the entrance to the Company's Garden.



The Lutheran church from the 1780s in a unique surviving group with the adjoining Sexton's and Melck houses, and a VOC military store (Strand Street).



The beautiful Lion Gates in Government Avenue have fortunately been restored, despite partial collapse from weed damage.



The local community is involved in protecting and interpreting the Gordon's Bay midden, which offers a glimpse of pre-colonial life at the Cape.



A young girl and her father enjoy some exercise under the old oaks at Groot Constantia, to the delight of their dog!

Taking action to save our heritage

To ensure that no further heritage resources are lost, the Environmental and Heritage Management Branch, together with various roleplayers, works on a daily basis with the Cultural Heritage Strategy to:

1. **identify** any possible heritage resource;
2. include such resource in an **inventory** of heritage resources;
3. **assess** the **significance** of the specific resource;
4. **grade** the resource according to a national system;
5. give the resource **legal protection**;
6. administer and **manage** the protection of the resource;
7. **enhance** and **interpret** the resource so that more people understand its significance; and
8. **communicate** the value of the resource to the public, and encourage access.



The colourful houses of Bo-Kaap (above) add special charm to this historical area, which is a proposed national heritage site.



The least you need to know

The City has a Cultural Heritage Strategy, which informs all actions taken by the Environmental and Heritage Management Branch and related role players. The City's Heritage Resources Section has compiled an inventory of over 25 000 heritage resources of significance, to help manage and inform development decisions. The City is constantly busy with projects and programmes to protect and enhance our heritage resources.



Restoration of the Bothy (circa 1850) at the Company's Garden (left) has ensured that this special historical building enhances the surrounding heritage site.

Did you know?

When the Visch was wrecked in 1740 at Mouille Point, passengers were rescued in a large cooking cauldron on a rope pulley. The steward drowned, after he filled his pockets with silver!

More information



The Cultural Heritage Strategy (which can be downloaded from the City's website at www.capetown.gov.za/heritageinfo) aims to ensure that our city's cultural heritage resources are managed, protected and enhanced for both current and future generations, while social and economic opportunities are optimised.

City of Cape Town	www.capetown.gov.za/environmentandheritage	City guidelines, brochures, policy, projects and much more
South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)	www.sahra.org.za	National heritage architects database
Heritage Western Cape (HWC)	www.capecity.gov.za/eng/directories/public_entities/1063/72512	Provincial heritage
Iziko Museums	www.iziko.org.za	Museums in Cape Town
Castle of Good Hope	www.castleofgoodhope.co.za	Story of the Castle
Robben Island Museum	www.robben-island.org.za	Information on the world heritage site
Table Mountain	www.sanparks.org/parks/table_mountain	Information on the world heritage site
District Six Museum	www.districtsix.co.za	Information on forced removals
Museums Online South Africa	www.museumsonline.co.za	Lists and links to most of the museums in South Africa
South African History Online	www.sahistory.org.za	Detailed timeline and information on history of South Africa
National Park Service's Preservation Briefs (America)	www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm	Technical information on heritage conservation
New South Wales, Australia – heritage publications	www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/03_index.htm	Burra Charter and much more information on heritage management and technical information

Eight things *you* can do to enjoy and help protect our heritage

The whole idea of our heritage is that it should belong to and represent all the people of Cape Town, and that, as citizens, we should all enjoy access to our heritage resources as part of the common legacy of our historic city. Community participation is also vital in sustainable heritage management, as communities can help to identify and protect our valuable heritage resources. Where does that leave you?

Here are just some of the ways in which you can appreciate and become involved in our heritage:

1. **Visit heritage sites** with your children to teach them about their legacy, and encourage others to do the same.
2. **Get free architectural advice** and download the guidelines on the dos and don'ts for building alterations in historic areas before you make any changes as architect, homeowner or tenant.
3. **Make sure your signage is in accordance with the City's guidelines** and advertising bylaw if you own a business in an historic building.
4. **Use the information and resources available.** With around 25 000 sites on Cape Town's inventory of listed places, plus historical maps and a well-stocked resource centre being set up for research or archiving, you have all the support you need to explore your heritage.
5. **Clearing out bookshelves?** Donate any treasured books on history and heritage of the Cape to the City of Cape Town's Heritage Resource Centre.
6. **Report any destruction of a heritage resource** to the environmental control officer of your local Environmental and Heritage Management Branch. Visit www.capetown.gov.za/environmentandheritage.
7. **Register your local heritage interest group** with the Environmental and Heritage Management Branch and with Heritage Western Cape and the South African Heritage Resources Agency.
8. **Are you aware of an overlooked historical site or heritage resource** in your area or in your community worth considering for inclusion in the City's heritage inventory? E-mail the details to the Heritage Resources Section at heritage@capetown.gov.za to investigate.



The least you need to know

We can all do our bit to protect our heritage and teach our children appreciation for what will one day be theirs and their children's.



Capetonians watch the annual carnival, reported to have been first held in 1886.



More information

The City has a range of heritage advice pamphlets, available for download from www.capetown.gov.za/heritageinfo; a range of pamphlets on self-guided walks, for example the Company's Garden walk and the slave heritage walks, as well as an informative pamphlet on Langa, Cape Town's oldest township.