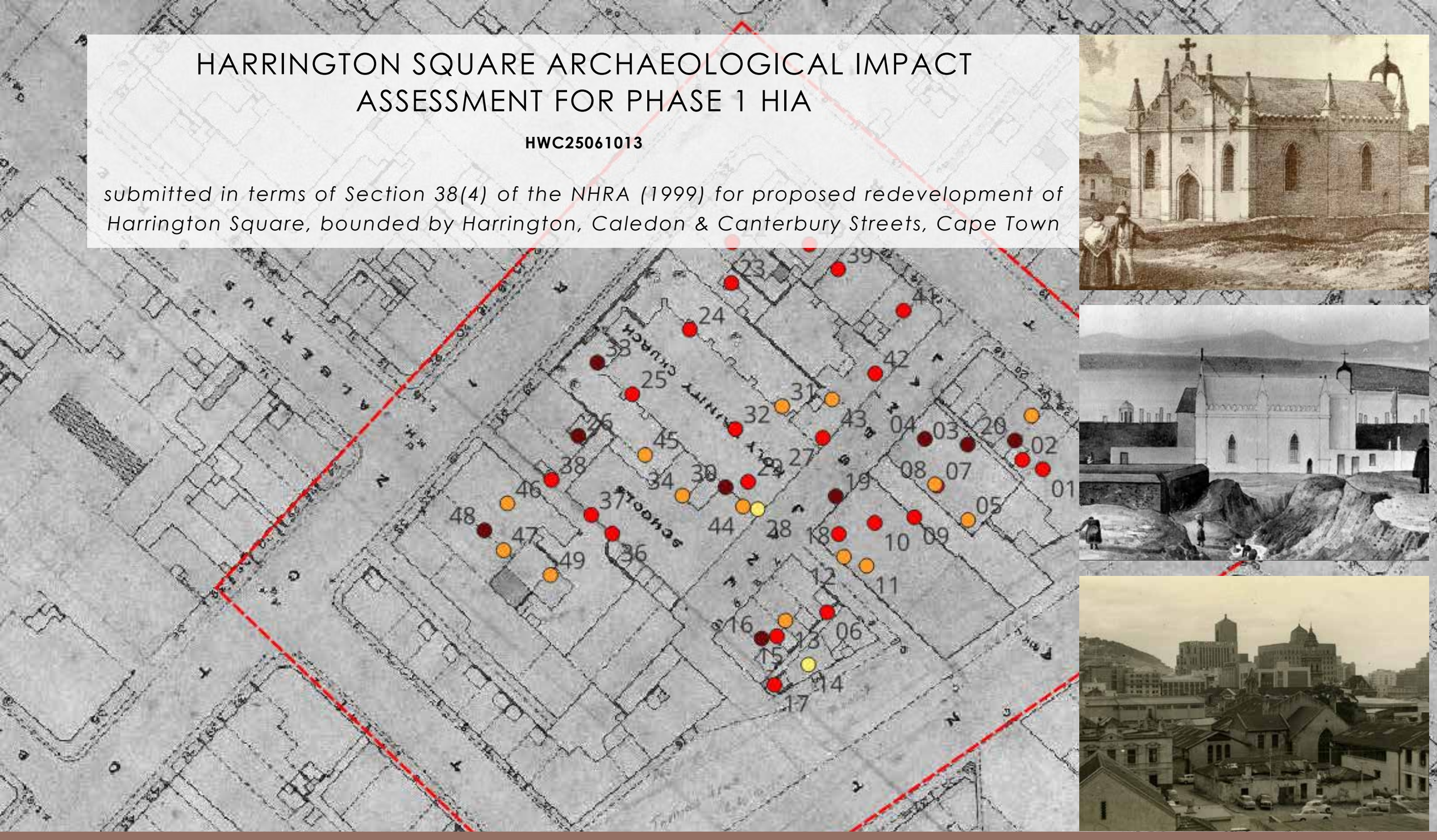
HARRINGTON SQUARE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PHASE 1 HIA

HWC25061013

submitted in terms of Section 38(4) of the NHRA (1999) for proposed redevelopment of Harrington Square, bounded by Harrington, Caledon & Canterbury Streets, Cape Town



1 June 2026

Prepared by Rennie Scurr Adendorff Architects for Infinity Environmental on behalf of the City of Cape Town

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Name

Harrington Square

Location

Erven 5511, 5519, 5520, 5521, 5522, 5523-RE, 5524, 5524-RE, 5525, 5526, 5527, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536, located between Harrington, Caledon, and Canterbury Streets in District Six, Cape Town.

Locality Plan

Location of site in context (CoCT EGSViewer, 2026).

Development Description

TBC

Heritage Resources Identified

The site could hold archaeological resources deriving from its location near the Castle and long history of use, as well as the possible presence of the remains of the first Roman Catholic Church at the Cape, and the later Holy Trinity Chapel. An old water course, the Capelsloot, which was filled in in the C19th runs along the Canterbury Street edge, and likely holds extensive, capped deposits from the time before its infilling.

Anticipated Impacts on Heritage Resources

TBC

Conclusion

The outcomes of prior archaeological work in the area illustrates the archaeological potential of Harrington Square, with artefactual material likely to be present as well as structural remains.

While we can be certain that indigenous people utilised this area in pre-colonial and early contact times, tangible evidence for such presence has not yet been forthcoming archaeologically. As the study of material culture, archaeology is not, then, the best means to ensure the historic presence of indigenous people is appropriately captured and represented in redevelopment of the site.

In terms of historical archaeology, it can be noted that, while the GPRS results do not conclusively confirm the presence of Holy Trinity Chapel footings, the apparent congruity of anomalies in the expected location of the structure would seem to indicate that remains or archaeological traces of a structure are present.

Comparative mapping of the site is largely inconclusive as to the relationship between the earlier Roman Catholic Church building, and the later Holy Trinity Chapel. Thomson's 1827 survey shows the earlier Church on the eastern boundary of what is now Harrington Square, and abutting the Capelsloot, but also incorrectly maps the alignment of the Castle, casting some doubt on the accuracy of the depiction. Further, it is likely that the alignment of the open sloot would have shifted somewhat with floodwater and erosion. These factors notwithstanding, it is conceivable that later Church might have been built further from the sloot alignment to ensure greater stability.

If structural remains do exist, it should further be noted that archaeological investigation of the site would not likely provide answers to the question of the reuse of the earlier church site for the later chapel. Any remains would be footings only, and likely represent only a single phase of construction. If the later building was constructed on the footings of the earlier building, such remains could represent this earlier phase of construction, but it would not likely be possible to determine this. Even if two discernible construction

phases are visible in the remnant fabric, the two buildings were built so close together chronologically, that the two phases of construction (Church and Chapel) would not likely differ in method or materials sufficiently to be apparent.

Recommendations

- This report should be endorsed as fulfilling the requirements for an Archaeological Impact Assessment in terms of Section 38(4) of the NHRA;
- Should deep excavations, for example for basement levels, be required in the areas of the Roman Catholic Church, the Holy Trinity Chapel, or the Capelsloot alignment, preliminary testing of these areas should take place
- All other excavation should be subject to periodic inspection by an archaeologist;
- Should any in situ artefacts, sites or features be encountered, all work in that area should stop, and Heritage Western Cape and the archaeologist should be allowed to inspect the finds to determine a way forward;
- In the event of human remains being encountered, all work should stop, the area should be cordoned off, and HWC and the archaeologist should be notified immediately to determine the appropriate course of action.

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1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Report

Rennie Scurr Adendorff (RSA) has been appointed by Infinity Environmental (Pty) Ltd to provide heritage consultancy services for the proposed redevelopment of Harrington Square, located on Harrington, Caledon, and Canterbury Streets in District Six, Cape Town.

1.2 Project Background

The City of Cape Town has identified that Harrington Square provides an opportunity for sensitive, responsive and appropriate redevelopment, predominantly as a public space, that will have positive impacts on local businesses, visitors and residents, and enhance the usability and user friendliness of the immediate area.

As the site triggers Section 38, a Notification of Intent to Develop was submitted to Heritage Western Cape, recommending a Heritage Impact Assessment be conducted. HWC issued a Response to the Notification of Intent to Develop in July 2025 (Annexure A), and this Archaeological Impact Assessment comprises one of the specialist reports required in terms of the RNID.

1.3 Statutory Context

The subject area comprises various parcels of land, erven 5511, 5519, 5520, 5521, 5522, 5523-RE, 5524, 5524-RE, 5525, 5526, 5527, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536. Development of this area requires an HIA in terms of Section 38(1) of the Heritage Resources Act; in consultation with Heritage Western Cape, it was decided to undertake a phased HIA.

District Six has been graded as a Grade I area of national heritage significance. While Harrington Square falls within the City designated suburb of District Six, it lies outside the designated Grade I area.

The site falls within the Central City Heritage Protection Overlay Zone (HPOZ), and any proposed development will require will require land use management approval in terms of the City's Municipal Planning By-law.

Most of the subject site is designated Utility (UT) or Transport 2: Public Road and Public Parking (TR2). The privately owned erven and structures on the south western extent of the square are all zoned Mixed Use 3 (MU3).

Figure 1. Aerial showing the extent of the recognised District Six area (yellow), with the location of Harrington Square (red) adjacent to it (RSA, 2024)

1.4 Scoping Report Study Methodology

- Review of available historical information, maps and photos.
- Review of property information including survey diagrams and title deeds, site surveys, and other relevant information
- Review of prior archaeological surveys undertaken locally.
- Review of sites captured to SAHRIS located in the area.
- Review of CoCT EGS Viewer for site grading and other relevant details.
- A site visit was conducted, and the site was photographed.

1.5 Limitations

As the site is paved, no inspection of below ground features could be undertaken. This was partly remedied by the ground penetrating radar survey (GPRS) that was undertaken, but these findings were limited to structural remnants of the Church. As such, we cannot know whether there are intact archaeological sites, features or artefacts present below the ground surface.

Figure 2. Location of site (RSA, 2024)

1.6 Statement of Independence

Katie Smuts and RSA have no legal ties to any professionals involved in this proposal. Professional fees for the compilation of this report are paid by the client, but are not linked to any desired outcome.

2.0. SITE DESCRIPTION

The site under consideration comprises Harrington Square, currently utilised as an open parking lot. The lot constitutes an entire city block, bounded to north east by Caledon Street, north west by Harrington Street, south west by Constitution Street and south east by Canterbury Street. Structures occupy the south eastern third of the site.

Figure 3. Study site in detail (RSA, 2024)

Figure 4. Views of Harrington Square, showing paved surface (RSA, 2024)

Figure 5. Views of varied surface levels, and play area along eastern extent (RSA, 2024)

3.0. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW[1]

This section provides a high-level overview of the aspects of the site's history that are relevant to archaeological heritage.

3.1 Pre-Colonial History

During the pre-colonial period, the site area lay just beyond the near shore dune system about 400m south of the Table Bay shoreline. Rocky shorelines are generally associated with high densities of shell middens dating to the Middle and, more typically, Later Stone Ages.

According to historical accounts, Table Bay was intensively occupied by Khoe Khoe pastoralists and ancestors of San hunter-gatherers who visited the area seasonally to exploit the grazing and fresh water to be found on the slopes of the mountain. Indeed, a river, which was later channelled into the Castle moat, bisected the site. Most archaeological traces of these people have been eradicated by centuries of development, but pre-colonial burials are known from the City centre and a mid-late Holocene archaeological deposit (c. 3000 years old) was found under the Castle granary.

1 Bezzoli et al., 2002; Bickford-Smith et al., 1999; Cox et al, 2001; Fransen, 2004; Halkett, n.d.; Hart, 2002; le Grange, 2003; Muller, 2014; Parkington, 2003; Ström, 2002; Worden et al., 1998

3.2 Historic Period

The history of this outlying part of the City centre is necessarily linked to the growth and expansion of the City, particularly throughout the mid to late 19th century. The site originally formed part of Zonnebloem, one of the large farms to the east of the City, granted in 1707.

Significantly, throughout the C18th, the VOC gallows, the *Justitie Plaats*, were located behind the Castle. It comprised a pillory and gallows, and by 1798 when it was described and depicted by Lady Anne Barnard, was surrounded by a wall. The gallows were located on raised ground along the banks of the Capelsloot, a watercourse that fed into the Castle moat and carved a deep ditch that ran through this area. This location, as mapped in 1780 correlates with the block at the corner of Buitenkant and Darling, currently under the United Church of the Kingdom of God. Under the British, executions were moved out of the City centre to the slopes of Signal Hill.

Figure 6. The gallows as depicted from the Castle battlements by Lady Anne Barnard in 1798 (Barker, 2009)

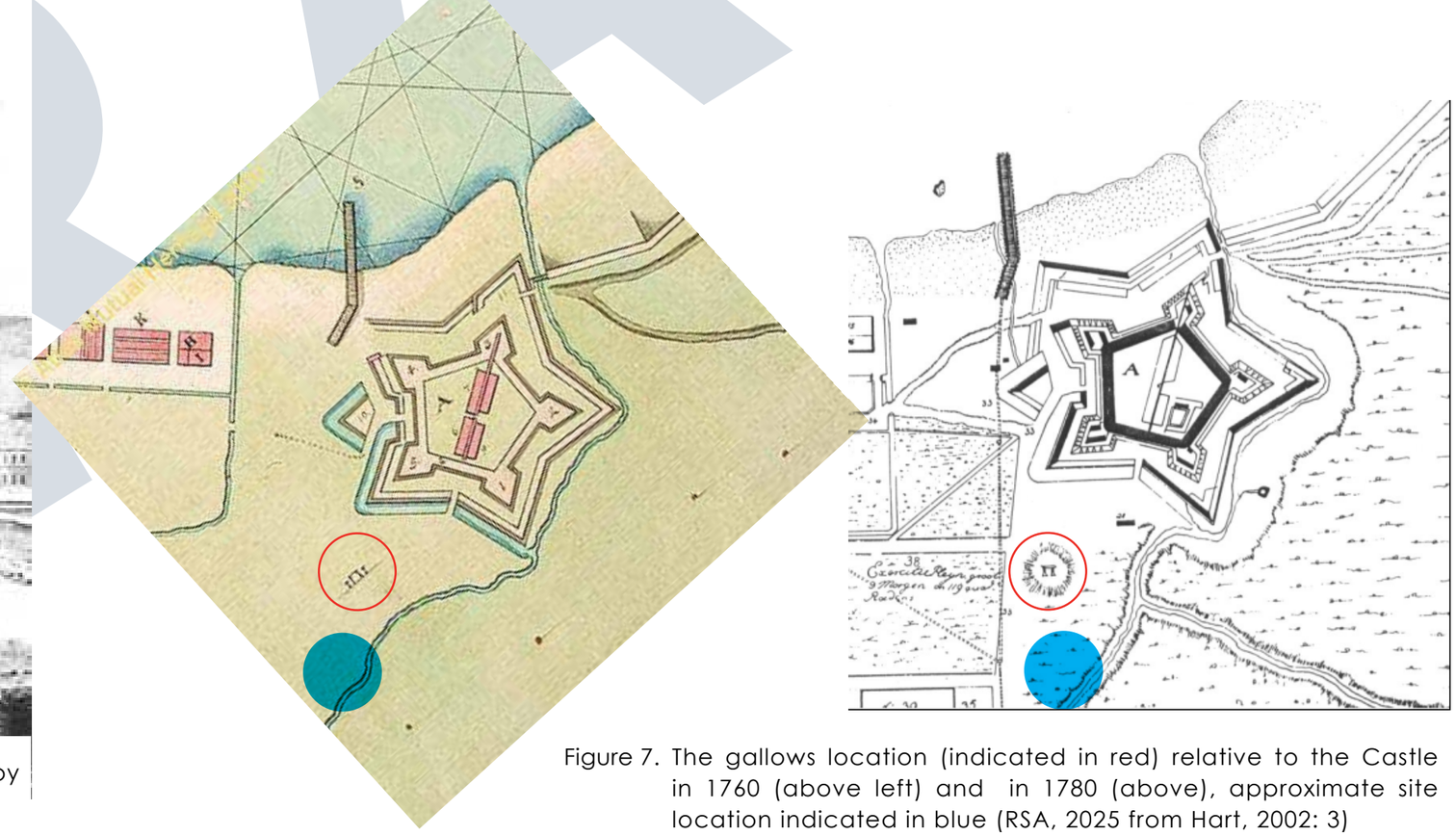


Figure 7. The gallows location (indicated in red) relative to the Castle in 1760 (above left) and in 1780 (above), approximate site location indicated in blue (RSA, 2025 from Hart, 2002: 3)

In the C19th, the Capelsloot was filled in and replaced with a barrel drain, opening up that land to development. This system was initially depicted in an early C19th plan by Thibault, and the Eleman plan of 1818 shows the grid layout as it was later developed, while the Thomson plan of 1827 shows the canal still in place, running east of the newly built Roman Catholic Church (see Section 3.3 below). By 1860 the drain ran down Cantebury Street, and is indicated as covered north of Constitution Street.

Figure 8. The 1811 Elemans Map of Cape Town, showing the site as open ground, surrounded by plots earmarked for development; the Capelsloot is indicated along the south east of the site, flowing into the Castle moat

The abolition of slavery in 1834, and increasing numbers of immigrants stimulated development in Cape Town throughout the 1830s. Row housing was built, often poorly and cheaply, to accommodate the growing population. Between 1842 and 1854 property numbers doubled, with most development in Bo Kaap and Kanaladorp (later District Six). As urban densification increased, wealthier residents moved out of the City into the suburbs. By 1862, Kanaladorp was extensively developed. Zonnebloem had become a college for African students under Bishop Gray, and the old farm road was a main thoroughfare lined with shops and houses. The 1880s saw the start of immigration into Cape Town, and specifically into District Six, of East European Jews, predominantly from Russia and Poland, A synagogue was consecrated in Constitution Street in 1897, with more following in Roeland and Buitenkant Streets.

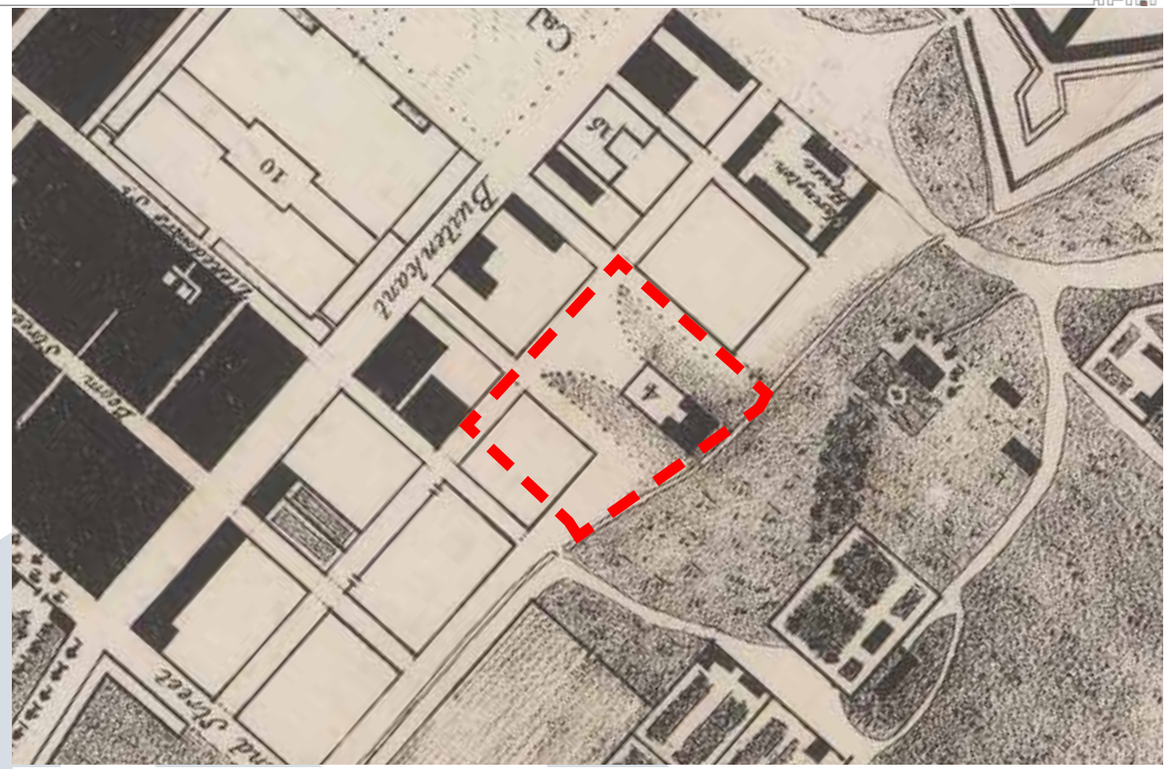


Figure 9. The 1827 George Map of Cape Town, showing the Catholic Church on site, and the sloot still visible at surface level

The early C20th was marked by further City expansion eastward along Sir Lowry Road and Lower Main Road, while the railway line now served as an effective barrier between the residents of the eastern part of the City and the sea. Outbreaks of various epidemics throughout the early years of the 20th century resulted in the implementation of municipal public health programmes in District Six and adjacent areas to clear slums, demolish many old dwellings and develop social housing systems.

Foreshore reclamation in the 1940s completed the severing of links between the eastern part of the City and the sea, a process that reached its fulfilment in 1964 when the Eastern Boulevard bisected the area. Construction of what is now FW de Klerk Boulevard resulted in the first of the forced removals, while the widening of De Waal Drive (now Philip Kgosana) two years later further increased the dominance of road networks over urban fabric and grain. In 1966 when District Six was declared a whites only residential area, all new development was frozen, and with the demolitions that followed into the 1980s, the surrounding neighbourhoods entered a period of decline.

3.3 Site History

The open slopes between Table Bay and the mountain, particularly in areas where freshwater was abundantly supplied, would have provided fruitful hunting grounds and, later, grazing areas, for indigenous people throughout the history of human existence in this area; here absence of evidence does not undermine this fact. Certainly, the area was utilised by the Khoe herders who met the earliest Europeans on the shores of the bay.

Proximity to the centre of early Dutch East India Company (VOC) daily life - in the form, first of Fort de Goede Hoop, and later the Castle - the site would have been extensively used in the early days of settlement. Initally an open space, utilised by traversed daily by sailors, soldiers, VOC employees and burghers, slaves and freed slaves, the site was incrementally developed from the early/mid C19th onwards.

The earliest development on the site was the Catholic Church built between 1822 and 1824, and the first Catholic Church in the Cape. This structure, located towards the eastern extent of the subject site, was beset with structural problems from the outset, ultimately collapsing in 1838. A new church, the Holy Trinity Church, serving an offshoot of the Anglican St George's Cathedral congregation, was built in 1848 in the same location, but not necessarily on the footprint of the older building.

By the 1860s, the subject site was fairly extensively developed, with the Church and its school at its core, surrounded houses, shops, taverns, light industry, services, and a theatre. Residential development of the site in the latter parts of the C19th comprised tenement and row houses, typical of the wider District Six area, but with a far more overtly mixed use nature than was typical of the rest of the area.

The promulgation of the Group Areas Act that allowed for the declaration of the area of the subject site as a White Group Area in 1965 (a year before District Six itself), radically altered the mixed use of the site, and resulted in the disruption of lives that accompanied the forced removals that followed. Most of the built fabric of the site, including the Church, was demolished by 1971; this notwithstanding the fact that nearly all buildings on the subject site were white owned. In those six years, the residential character of the surrounding area was terminated, and residential properties became business premises, or stood vacant. Much of the newly vacant land was acquired by the City of Cape Town.

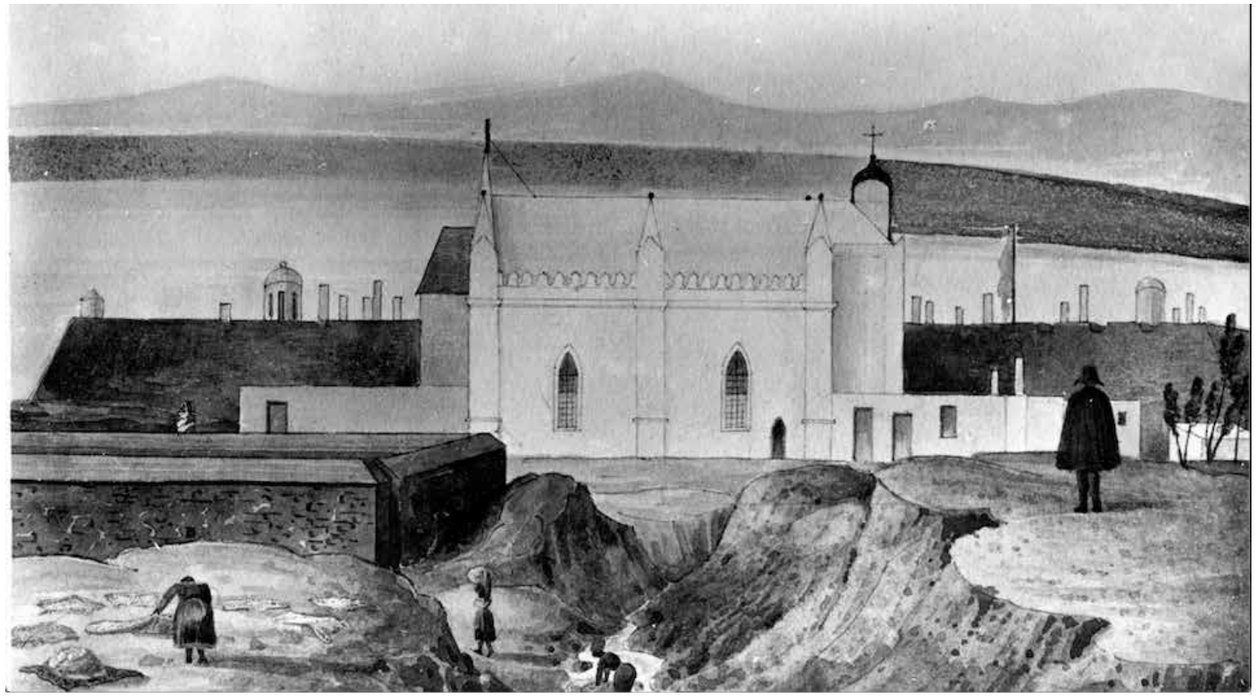


Figure 11. The first Roman Catholic Church at the Cape by Henry Clifford De Meillon c.1824; note the washerwomen in the Capelsloot (KAB M993; in Randle, 2024, 11).

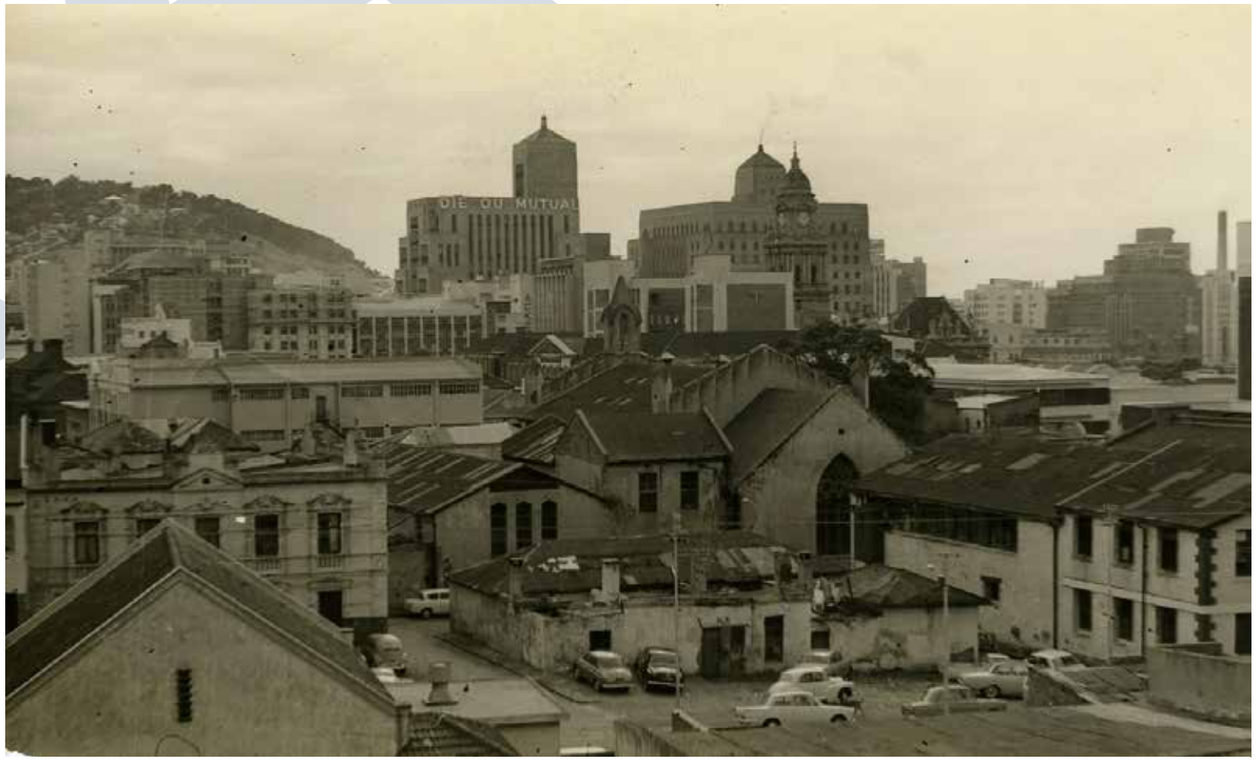


Figure 10. View across the site in 1970, just prior to the demolition of the Church (District Six Museum, in Hislop 2026: 7)

Figure 12. 1862 - Snow Map showing dense development around the site of the Trinity Chapel (CoCT EGSViewer, 2026)

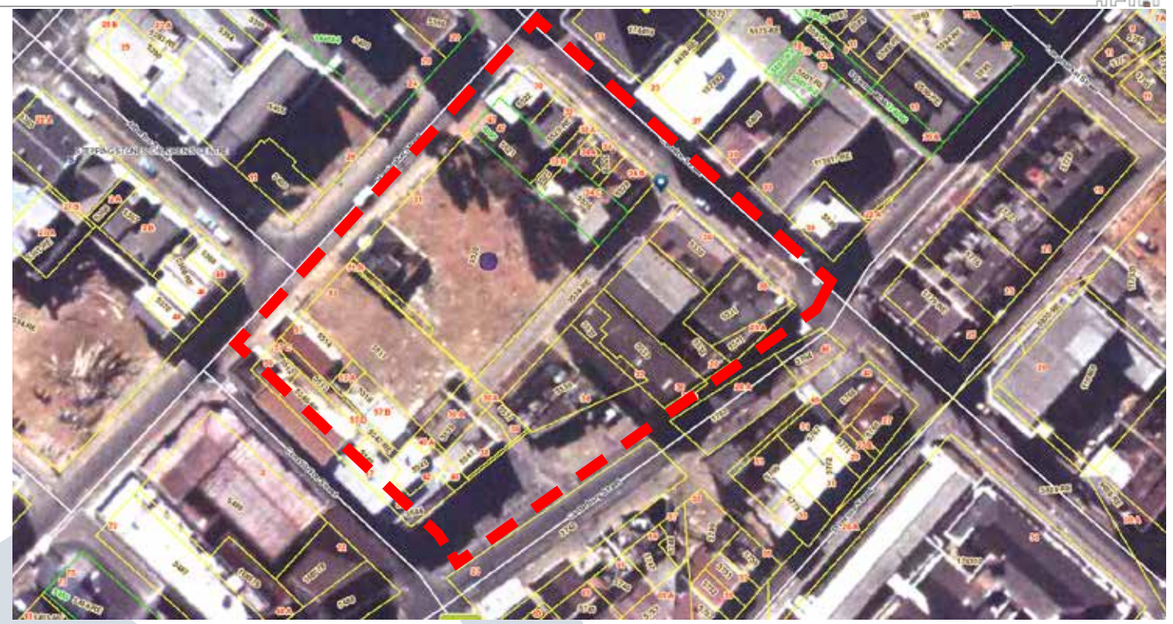


Figure 14. 1971 Aerial image showing demolitions on site, and in the surrounding areas underway (CoCT EGSViewer, 2026)

Figure 13. 1892 - 1900 - Thom Map (CoCT EGSViewer, 2026)

Figure 15. 1980 Aerial image showing the site largely in its current form, given over to parking (CoCT EGSViewer, 2026)

4.0. ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IDENTIFIED

4.1 Prior Archaeological Surveys

Several prior assessments and excavations have taken place in proximity to the site. An overview of some of these is provided below.

Halkett, D. & Hart, T. 1996. Excavations in District Six: a residential property at the corner of Stuckeris and Roger Streets
Between 1996 and 1999, house foundations were excavated in Stuckeris and Tennant Streets. The Stuckeris Street excavations revealed the foundations of an early 19th century building initially of two rooms, that grew to include back rooms, corridors and later on, an extra story. The site remained open for some time after excavation, and was, has been adopted as a focus of public interest by the District Six Museum and a school program associated with the UCT Archaeology Department.

The Tennant Street site, exposed during the process of an aborted development, revealed a midden and house footings. While this site was not subject to archaeological excavation, it provided an opportunity to engage local school children in the process of archaeological excavation and analysis. Extensive assessment of the assemblage also proved valuable for characterising mid-C19th ceramic typologies.

These excavations based their interventions on analysis of site plans, careful removal of rubble and overburden from identified areas of interest and excavation in line with accepted methodology for historic sites. Important features and site markers included foundations, foundation trenches and lenses of material that represented aeration gaps below floorboards where significant quantities of material accumulates.

Hart, T. 2000. Preliminary archaeological exposure of a cobbled surface, Old Granary, Buitenkant Street
The Archaeology Contracts Office (ACO) reported on a cannon, and the cobbled road surface below the existing road surface. The cannon had either originated from the old Barrack site, or been reused as a bollard to protect the Buitenkant/Longmarket Street corner of the Old Granary.

Hart, T. 2002. Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation of Selected Erven, Block A, Cape Town
The ACO was commissioned to conduct archaeological trial excavations at Block A (cnr Buitenkant and Darling Streets), Cape Town. Investigations comprised several test excavations and fabric analysis. While the fabric analysis allowed for refined understanding of the evolution of the building, the excavations were, possibly erroneously (Clift, 2020), considered "unremarkable".

Malan,A. 2003. District Six Heritage Impact Assessment
Archaeological monitoring was undertaken prior to the development of a block bounded by Stuckeris, Aspeling, Rutger and Chapel Streets as part of a District Six redevelopment 'Pilot Project'. This work was limited to monitoring only of rapid site clearance by earthmoving machinery, with the understanding that the exercise would be useful for future investigations, rather than archaeologically meaningful in and of itself. Structural remains and features were identified in situ and recorded photographically, while sections of trenches excavated by machines allowed some limited recording of vertical deposits. Artefactual and structural remains were retrieved from site, but largely without contextual or stratigraphic context.

The work confirmed that large quantities of old fabric remained (Halkett and Hart, 1996) sealed below demolition rubble and topsoil here, including floor slabs, foundations, rubbish pits and traces of C19th material.

Hart, T. 2005. Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment of the "Granary" No. 11 Buitenkant Street
Archaeological investigation of the Old Granary was undertaken to inform a proposed Conservation Management Plan for the building.

Patrick, M. and Blankenberg, J. 2006. Oriental Plaza Historical Background: Erf 115714 Cape Town
This report was commissioned to evaluate the archaeological sensitivity of the block which formed what was then the Oriental Plaza, and comprised a C20th building overlaying C19th dwellings.

The report notes that the study area is largely untested by archaeological research and any proposed development at this site would require trial excavations to determine whether or not cultural material from the previous building/residential phase remains in situ.

Patrick, M. and Poggenpoel, C. 2008: Phase One Archaeological Investigation of Erf 115929: Corner of Keizersgracht & De Roos Streets District Six, Cape Town
A series of trial excavations were undertaken at Erf 115929, District Six, at

the corner of what is now Hanover and De Roos Streets. The excavations yielded standing walls, drains and cobbled paving from the 19th and 20th centuries located below the current ground level, and it was surmised that part of Herman Schutte's Hanover House may have been represented in the structural remains identified.

The ceramic and faunal assemblages were noted as being in keeping with finds from other parts of the city. In the ceramic assemblage, refined earthenwares were best represented, predominantly British Industrial wares made in Staffordshire, northern England and Scotland, while faunal analysis revealed predominance of sheep and cattle bones.

Clift, H. 2011. Final Report: Rescue excavation: 15 Buitenkant Street, Erf 4946 Cape Town

Excavations for roof supports uncovered archaeologica. material in the alley between what is now the District Six Homecoming Centre and the Old Granary. Archaeological investigations yielded artefacts from the late 18th to early 19th Centuries, with many artefacts being military in origin, likely originating from the nearby military barracks. Of particular interest were bone molds and blanks, and metal sheets and strips for making metal covered buttons.

Clift, H. 2020. Consolidated archaeological monitoring report: The Old Granary 11 Buitenkant Street, Cape Town

Work undertaken during the renovation and redevelopment of the Old Granary comprised test excavation and monitoring. Excavation revealed that parts of the site had been constructed over a deep deposit of alluvial sand, possibly the dune on which the Justitieplaats was located

Elsewhere, the alignment of the Capelsloot was identified, filled with cobbles and early C19th artefactual material. A concentration of bones was recovered from the toilet block of the House of Correction - a women's prison facility dating to the late 1820s. A single human premolar was recovered from this toilet block area as well.

4.2 Identified Archaeological Heritage Resources

While it is not possible to determine conclusively what lies below the current ground level, it is quite likely, as has been shown from previous archaeological work in the City, that remnants of historic structures and features, as well as burials and other archaeological remnants can and do persist below ground. Historic development along the Capelsloot alignment makes it likely that relatively large concentrations of artefactual material may occur here. This material would represent the limited period within which the sloot was filled, making it a useful addition to the ceramic assemblage of Cape Town in the late C18th and early C19th.

Precluding the possibility of uncovering burials - either precolonial or historic - the site of chief archaeological interest is the Holy Trinity Chapel due to its very high social, associational and age significance.

Further structural remains are likely across the wider site, with the relative significance of these more closely linked to the extent and condition of any such remains.

4.3 Outcomes of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey

Ground Penetrating Radar Survey (GPRS) of the subject site was undertaken to test both for below ground services, and for anomalies that might reveal the presence and/or extent of structural remains related to either church building.

The GPRS work identified various anomalies across the site, with the location of several anomalies correlating with the footprint of the Chapel. Broad congruencies in these anomalies makes a case for the continued existence, at a depth of some 1-1.5m and deeper, of structural remains related to the Holy Trinity Chapel.

Evidence for remnants of the earlier Roman Catholic Church building was not conclusive. The location of that structure is less securely mapped than the Chapel, and such anomalies as were detected over the proposed footprint did not seem to relate to the structure.

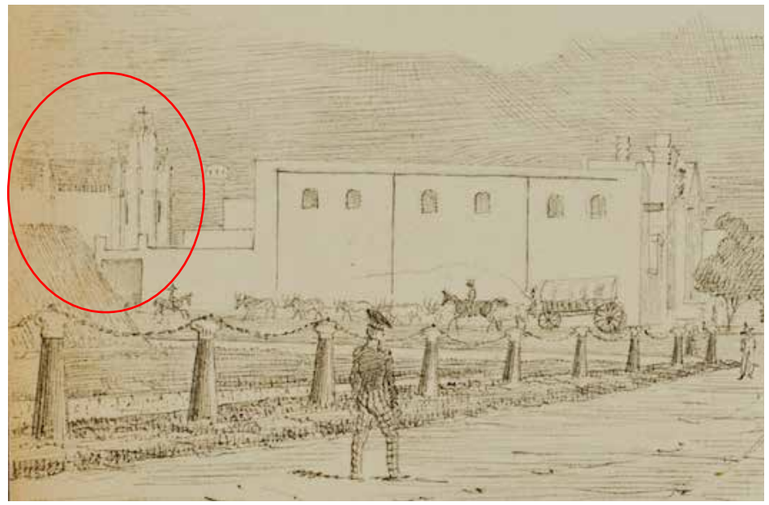


Figure 16. 1833 drawing by Frederick Knyvett showing 0 Aerial image showing the Catholic Church closer to Harrington Street than is indicated by Thomson's 1827 map(Collections of Parliament: 164 (26) in Randle, 2024: 15)

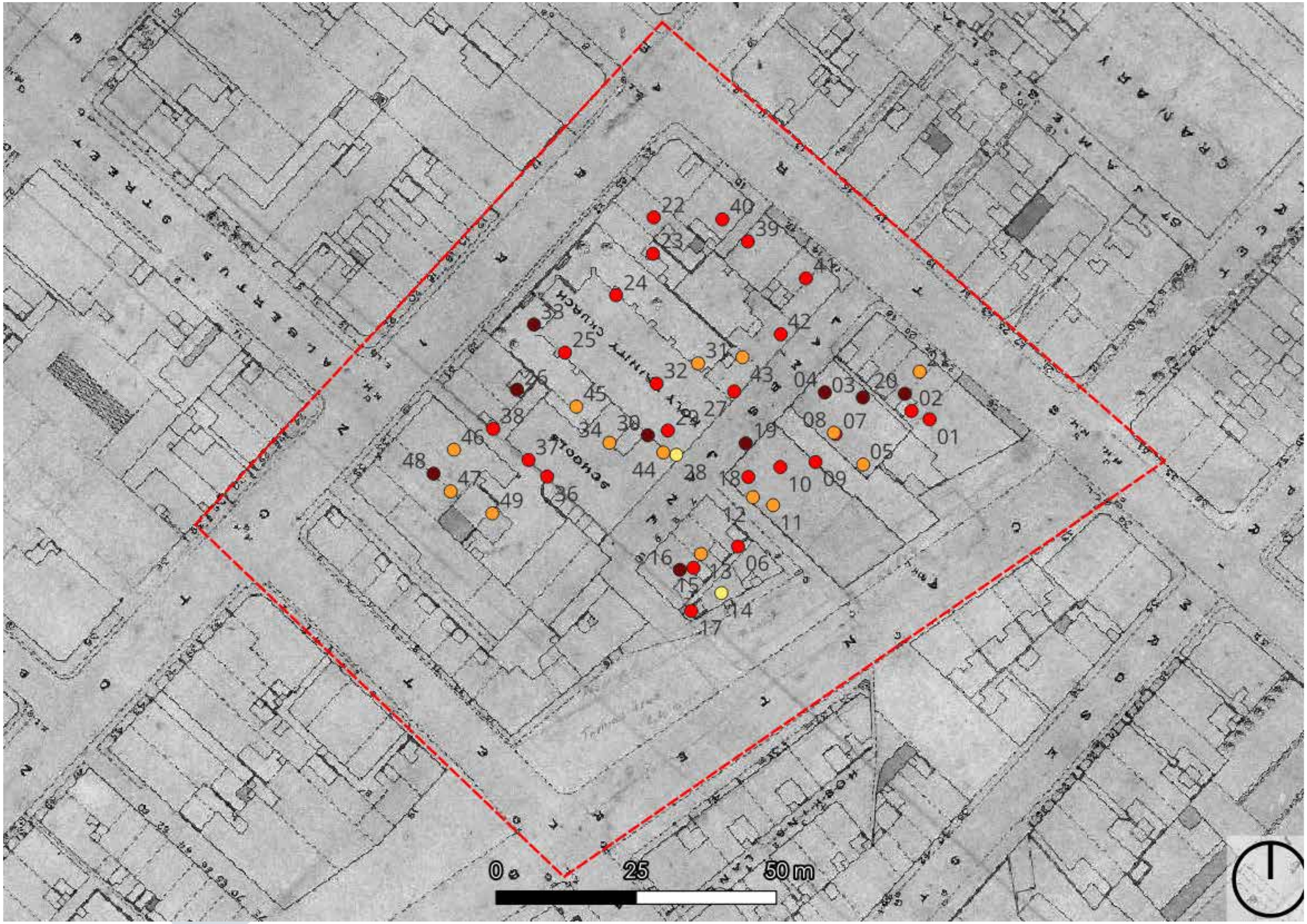
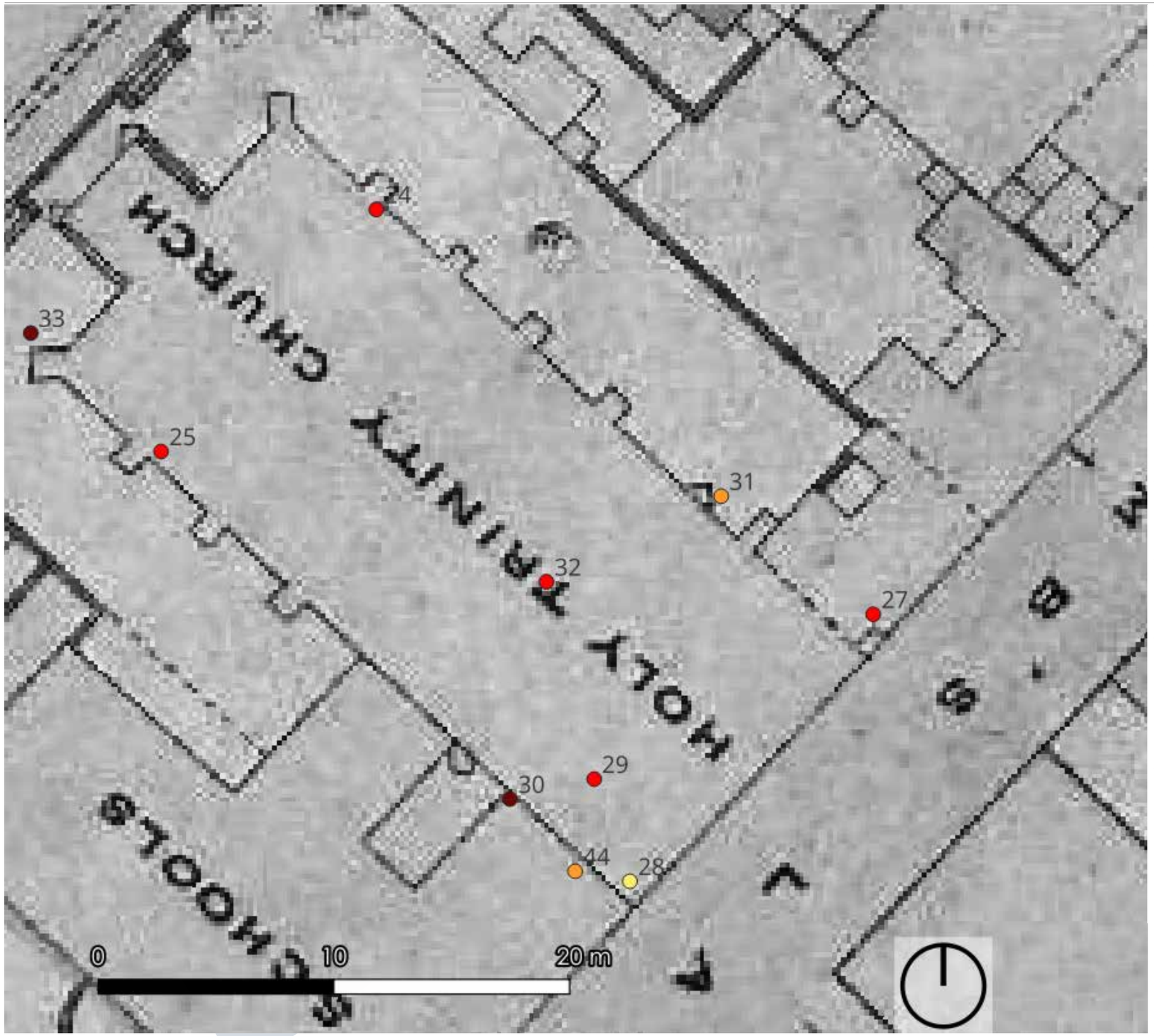


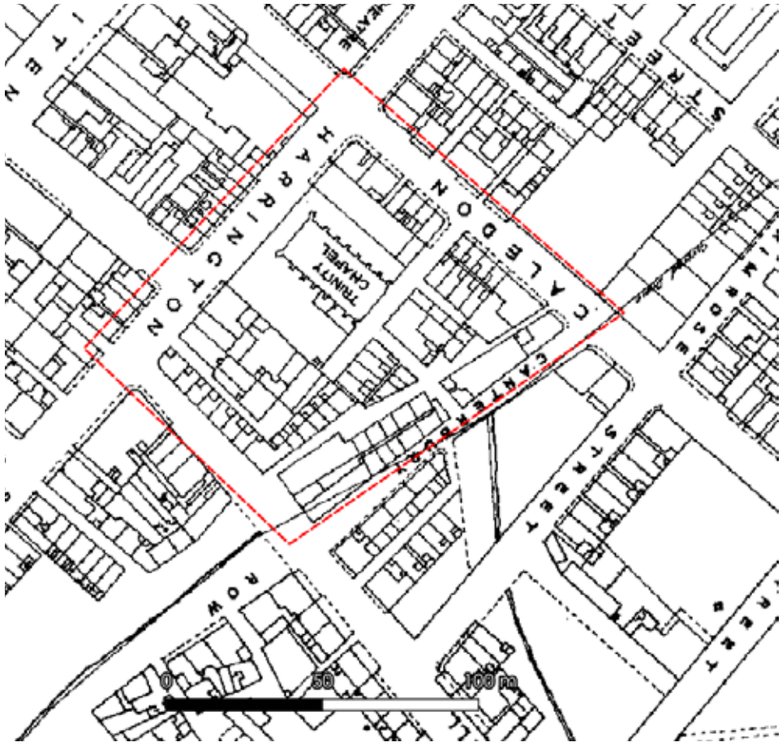
Figure 17. The anomalies detected across site by the Ground Penetrating Radar Survey (GPRS) overlaid on Thom's 1895 survey; targets are shaded according to depth, with dark red being deepest, and yellow the most shallow (RSA, 2024)



KEY

TGT_24:	3 anomalies 0.5m to 2.5m deep 3m wide
TGT_31	0.6m to 2m deep 4m wide
TGT_27	2 anomalies 1.1m to 2.5m deep
TGT_28	2 anomalies 1m deep
TGT_44	0.86m to1.5m deep 2m wide
TGT_30	2.5m deep 4m wide
TGT_25	3 anomalies 05m to 2.5m deep
TGT_33	1.7m to 2.88m deep
TGT_29	0.58m to 2.47m deep 4m wide
TGT_32	1m to 2.5m deep 7m wide

Figure 18. Detail of the targets that intercept the Church location as mapped in 1895; details of each target, as provided in the GPRS report (UDS Civils, 2024) are provided in key at right (RSA, 2024)



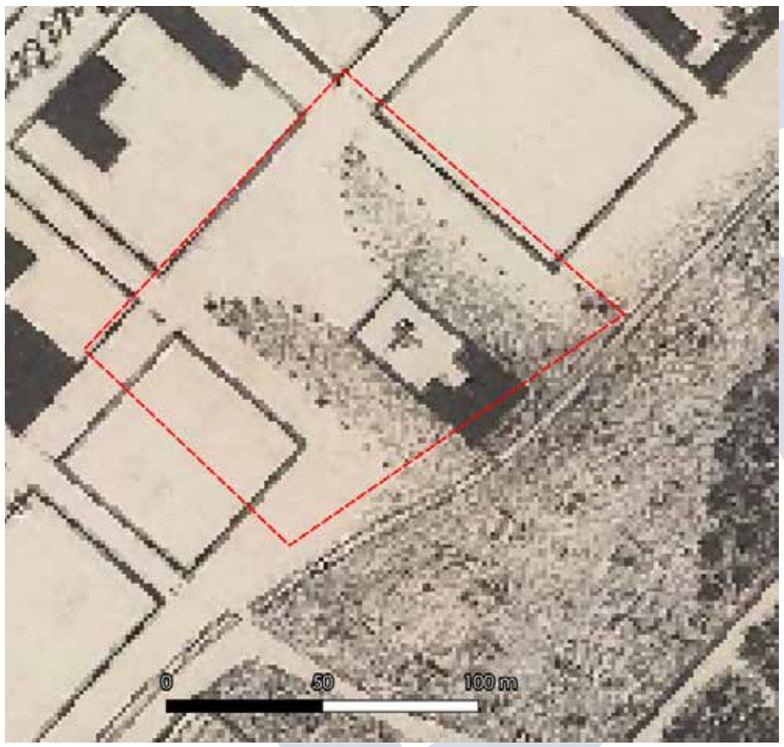


Figure 19. Thomson's map of 1827 (top) and Snow's survey of 1862 (above) showing the relative placement of the church and later chapel, and the alignment of the Capelsloot (RSA from CoCT EGSViewer, 2024)

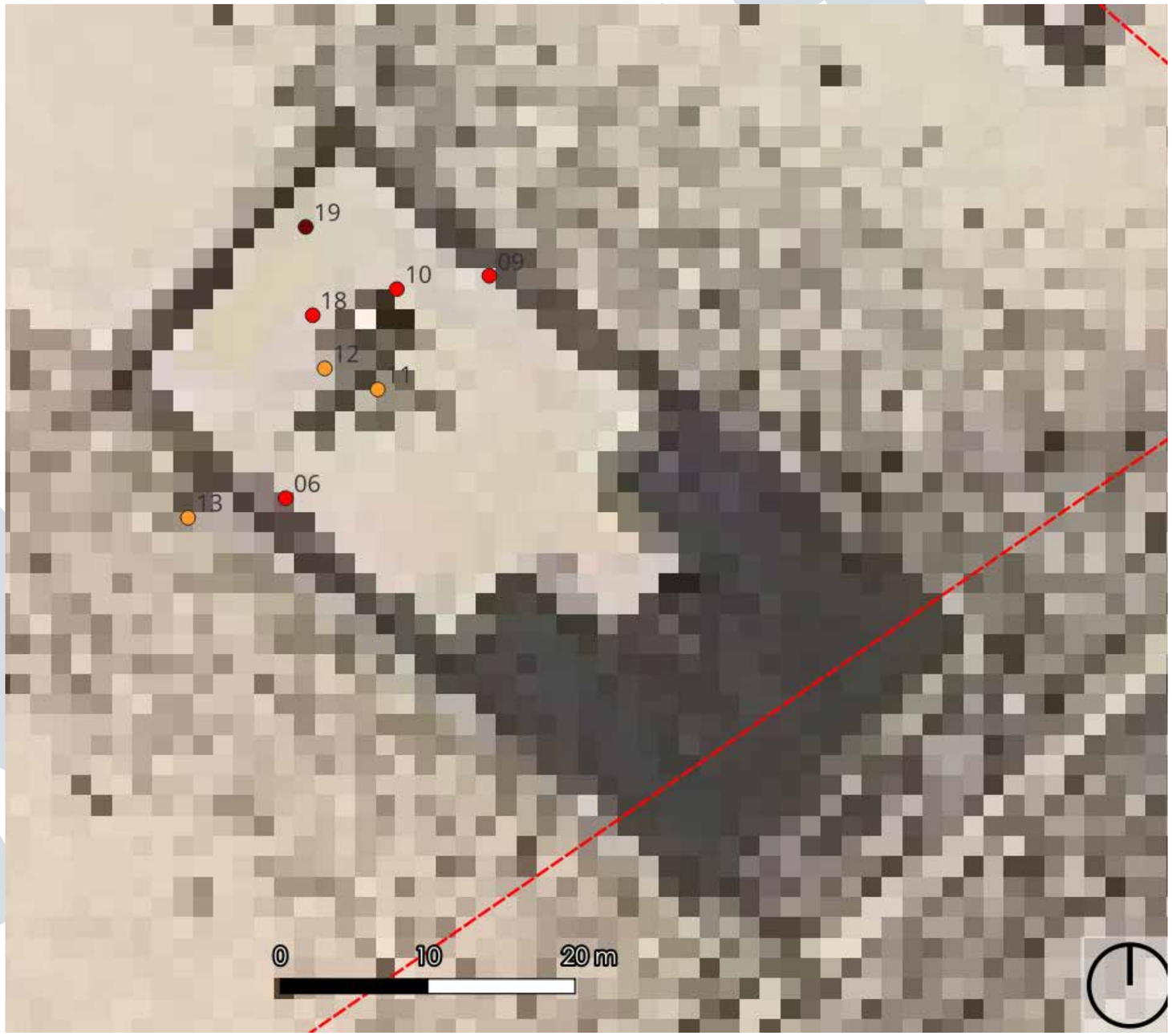


Figure 20. Detail of the targets that intercept the Roman Catholic Church location as mapped in 1827, showing less apparent congruence with the building footprint than illustrated in the Holy Trinity Chapel structure (RSA, 2024)

4.4 Statement of Archaeological Significance

The site is associated with the early settlement of the Cape, slave heritage, the history of District Six, the evolution of worship at the Cape.

Broadly, any archaeological remains identified on the site would hold moderate age, associational, and symbolic significance, with high representivity. Increasingly, as open sites in the inner City become less and less common, such sites and the capped archaeological remains they hold are also increasing in rarity.

Should remains of the Church be located, these would hold high to very high significance in all of these categories given the religious nature of the building and its age.

4.5 Grading

It is premature to ascribe grading to the archaeological resources on a site such as this where none can be assessed in advance. Should high density, in situ remains be identified, and/or the remains of the Church, these might warrant Grade IIIA grading.

Figure 21. The HPOZ map for the area (left) and City Inventory Grading map for the site and immediate environs (right) (CoCT EGSViewer, 2026)

5.0. ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE INDICATORS

All open ground is indicated as holding generally high archaeological potential associated with early/mid 19th century residential development of Cape Town. The likelihood of finding feature associated with the specific site listed below is, however, variable.

The site of the Holy Trinity Chapel specifically holds high archaeological significance as it is possible footings remain in situ below current ground level; the site of the Roman Catholic Chapel holds equivalent, or higher significance, but the likelihood of locating any remains is considered fairly low.

The alignment of the Capelsloot similarly holds high archaeological significance as it is likely to contain extensive artefactual remains all from a fairly constrained time period; such an assemblage would be scientifically useful in terms of better characterisingmid-C19th Cape ceramics.

Excavations across site should be subject to occasional monitored by an archaeologist.

Should deep excavations be proposed, such as for basement parking, preliminary investigation of the affected area, if it intersects with any of these features, should be undertaken.

Figure 22. Archaeological sensitivities on site (RSA, 2026)

6.0. CONCLUSION

The outcomes of prior archaeological work in the area illustrates the archaeological potential of Harrington Square, with artefactual material likely to be present as well as structural remains.

While we can be certain that indigenous people utilised this area in pre-colonial and early contact times, tangible evidence for such presence has not yet been forthcoming archaeologically. As the study of material culture, archaeology is not, then, the best means to ensure the historic presence of indigenous people is appropriately captured and represented in redevelopment of the site.

In terms of historical archaeology, it can be noted that, while the GPRS results do not conclusively confirm the presence of Holy Trinity Chapel footings, the apparent congruity of anomalies in the expected location of the structure would seem to indicate that remains or archaeological traces of a structure are present.

Comparative mapping of the site is largely inconclusive as to the relationship between the earlier Roman Catholic Church building, and the later Holy Trinity Chapel. Thomson's 1827 survey shows the earlier Church on the eastern boundary of what is now Harrington Square, and abutting the Capelsloot, but also incorrectly maps the alignment of the Castle, casting some doubt on the accuracy of the depiction. Further, it is likely that the alignment of the open sloot would have shifted somewhat with floodwater and erosion. These factors notwithstanding, it is conceivable that later Church might have been built further from the sloot alignment to ensure greater stability.

If structural remains do exist, it should further be noted that archaeological investigation of the site would not likely provide answers to the question of the reuse of the earlier church site for the later chapel. Any remains would be footings only, and likely represent only a single phase of construction. If the later building was constructed on the footings of the earlier building, such remains could represent this earlier phase of construction, but it would not likely be possible to determine this. Even if two discernible construction phases are visible in the remnant fabric, the two buildings were built so close together chronologically, that the two phases of construction (Church and Chapel) would not likely differ in method or materials sufficiently to be apparent.

7.0. RECOMMENDATIONS

- This report should be endorsed as fulfilling the requirements for an Archaeological Impact Assessment in terms of Section 38(4) of the NHRA;
- Should deep excavations, for example for basement levels, be required in the areas of the Roman Catholic Church, the Holy Trinity Chapel, or the Capelsloot alignment, preliminary testing of these areas should take place
- All other excavation should be subject to periodic inspection by an archaeologist;
- Should any in situ artefacts, sites or features be encountered, all work in that area should stop, and Heritage Western Cape and the archaeologist should be allowed to inspect the finds to determine a way forward;
- In the event of human remains being encountered, all work should stop, the area should be cordoned off, and HWC and the archaeologist should be notified immediately to determine the appropriate course of action.

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LIST OF FIGURES

ANNEXURES

Our Ref: HM / CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN / CAPE TOWN CBD / MULTIPLE ERVEN
Case No.: HWC25061013EJV0611 / 25494EJV0611
Enquiries: Emily-Jane Vowles
E-mail: emily.vowles@westerncape.gov.za
Tel: 021 829 3324

ILifa leMveli leNtshona Koloni
Erfenis Wes-Kaap
Heritage Western Cape

Mike Scurr / Katie Smuts
mike@archrsa.com / katie.smuts@gmail.com

RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO DEVELOP: HIA REQUIRED
In terms of Section 38(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the Western Cape Provincial Gazette 6061, Notice 298 of 2003

NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO DEVELOP: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT OF MULTIPLE ERVEN, HARRINGTON SQUARE, 27 CALEDON STREET, CAPE TOWN, SUBMITTED IN TERMS OF SECTION 38(1) OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT 25 OF 1999)

The matter above has reference.

Heritage Western Cape is in receipt of your application for the above matter. This matter was discussed at the Heritage Officers Meeting held on 30 June 2025.

You are hereby notified that, since there is reason to believe that the proposed redevelopment of Harrington Square, 27 Caledon Street, Cape Town will impact on heritage resources, HWC requires that a Phased Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) that satisfies the provisions of Section 38(3) of the NHRA be submitted. Section 38(3) of the NHRA provides

(3*) The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2)(a**): Provided that the following must be included:***

(a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;
(b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7;
(c) an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;
(d) an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;
(e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;
(f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, The consideration of alternatives; and
(g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.

(Our emphasis)
This HIA must in addition have specific reference to the following:

- Archaeological Impact Assessment
- Townscape Assessment
- Social Historical Assessment

The HIA must have an overall assessment of the impacts to heritage resources which are not limited to the specific studies referenced above.

The required HIA must have an integrated set of recommendations.

The comments of relevant registered conservation bodies; all Interested and Affected parties; and the relevant Municipality must be requested and included in the HIA where provided. Proof of these requests must be supplied.

Street Address: Protea Assurance Building, Green Market Square, Cape Town, 8000 • **Postal Address:** P.O. Box 1665, Cape Town, 8000 • **Tel:** +27 (0)21 483 5959 • **E-mail:** ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

Straatadres: Protea Assuransie-gebou, Groentemarkplein, Kaapstad, 8000 • **Posadres:** Posbus 1665, Kaapstad, 8000 • **Tel:** +27 (0)21 483 5959 • **E-pos:** ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

Idilesi yendawo: kumgangatho 3, kwisakhiwo iprotea Assurance, Greenmarket Square, ekapa, 8000 • **Idilesi yeposi:** inombolo yebhokisi yeposi 1665, eKapa, 8000 • **Iinombolo zomnxeba:** +27 (0)21 483 5959 • **Idilesi ye-imeyile:** ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

Our Ref: HM / CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN / CAPE TOWN CBD / MULTIPLE ERVEN
Case No.: HWC25061013EJV0611 / 25494EJV0611
Enquiries: Emily-Jane Vowles
E-mail: emily.vowles@westerncape.gov.za
Tel: 021 829 3324

ILifa leMveli leNtshona Koloni
Erfenis Wes-Kaap
Heritage Western Cape

If applicable, applicants are strongly advised to review and adhere to the time limits contained the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) between DEADP and HWC. The SOP can be found using the following link http://www.hwc.org.za/node/293

Kindly take note of the HWC meeting dates and associated agenda closure date in order to ensure that comments are provided within as Reasonable time and that these times are factored into the project timeframes.

HWC reserves the right to request additional information as required.

Should you have any further queries, please contact the official above and quote the case number.

.....
Waseefa Dhansay
Assistant Director: Professional Services

Heritage Western Cape
Erfenis Wes-Kaap
ILifa leMveli leNtshona Koloni

01 July 2025

www.westerncape.gov.za/cas
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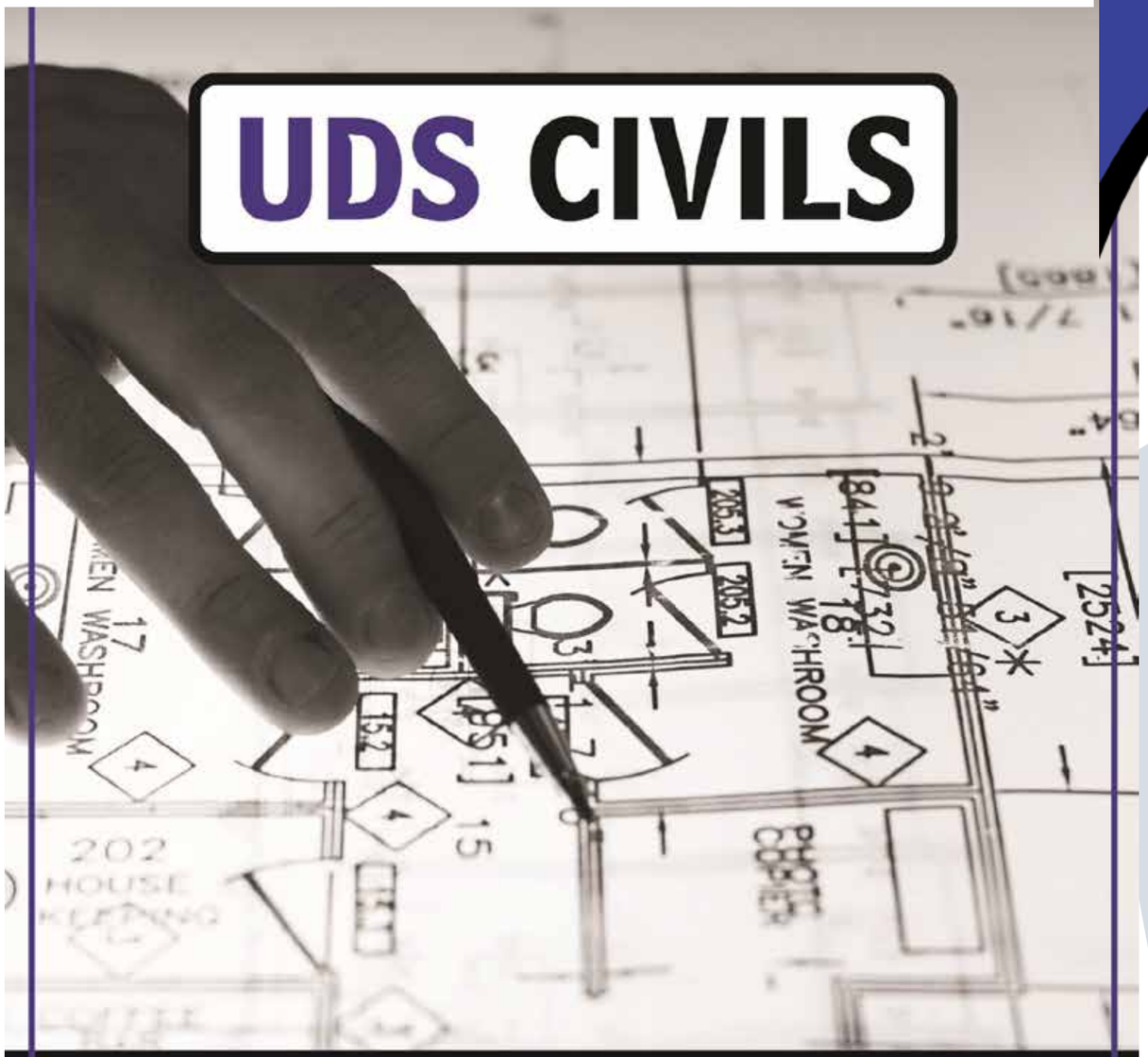

Archaeological Report - Harrington Square

Client: HHO Consulting Engineers

Tel: 011 465 9756 | Fax: 086 751 5968 | Email: admin@udscivils.co.za | Website: www.udscivils.co.za

UDS CIVILS

Tel: 011 465 9756
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Website: www.udscivils.co.za

Dear Sir / Madam

UDS Civils provided ground penetrating radar (GPR) services for locating buried utilities. UDS Civils uses the below equipment to detect non-conductive pipes and ducts, which are capable of detecting ceramic and plastic utilities up to a depth of 8 metres. The decision to commence drilling, cutting, mining, boring or excavations is at the discretion of the client. UDS Civils shall not be held liable for any consequential, direct or indirect, loss or harm or damage as a result of the client's decision to commence with drilling, cutting, mining, boring, excavation or the like. UDS Civils does not perform an investigation or analysis of soil compositions, soil conditions or other aspects of the earth.

High-performance sub-surface scanning and reporting

Date of scan	04 June 2024 – 16 June 2024
Time of scan	07:00AM - 17:00PM
Equipment used	GPR GSSI high-performance radar scanner RD 8000, 7100, 7000 radio detection Total station (Trimble C5 Autofocus) GPS System (Trimble VRS R4) sonde Flex trace

Methods used as per UDS Civils methodology

Method 1 = Visual inspection
Visual inspection is a critical part of the survey as it is very effective. The utility surveyor will open manholes and curb inlets, identify the type of service running through the manholes identifying depths and diameters. All utilities that can visually be seen will be inspected and marked.

Method 2 = RD Scanning (radio and power)
Radio and power methods are used to detect all metallic services. After radio and power sweeps are completed the utility surveyor reconfirms using double scanning. Direct connection and clamping can be used where the metallic services are exposed. This assists in confirming depth of the buried services.

Method 3 = GPR (ground penetrating radar)
The ground penetrating radar is very effective in locating any abnormalities (metallic and non-metallic) underground.

Method 4 = Flex rod/sonde
The flex rod is very effective when it comes to tracing storm water and sewers when accessible through manholes.

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Website: www.udscivils.co.za

Section 1: Location

Location:	Harrington Square, Cape Town
Address:	Harrington Square, 34 Caledon Street, District six, Cape Town, 7925

Report and Drawing Cross-Reference Guide

This report should be read in conjunction with the drawing. Each target has a unique number labelled next to its anomaly screenshot. This target number can be cross-referenced with the drawing to pinpoint the exact location of the anomaly.

For example, TGT-01 (target number) can be found on the drawing. The corresponding report, identified as Grid1: TGT-01, can be found within this document.

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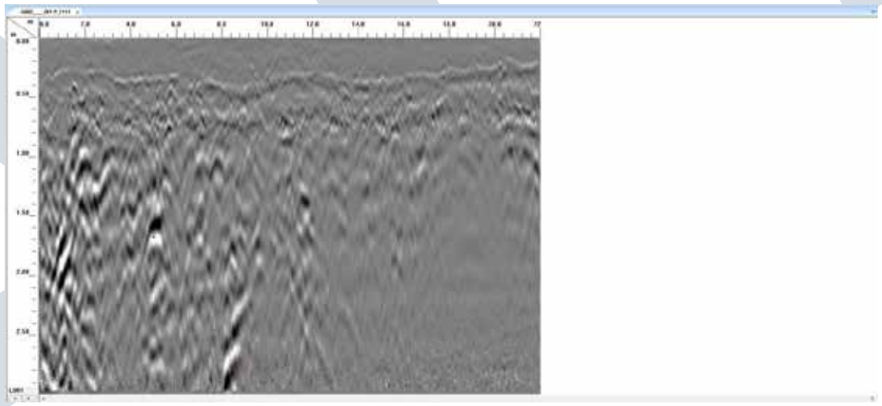
Anomaly's/ Archaeological Scans:

Grid1: TGT-01

Grid1 starter mark location: LO19: Y:53126.308; X:3755833.981
Grid size:22mx4m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G1-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53130.084: X:3755830.673
Grid slice number: Grid-L001



Outcome:

Ground interference detected at 1.66m deep.

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Business Reg No: 2014/037408/07 | VAT Reg No: 4430259756

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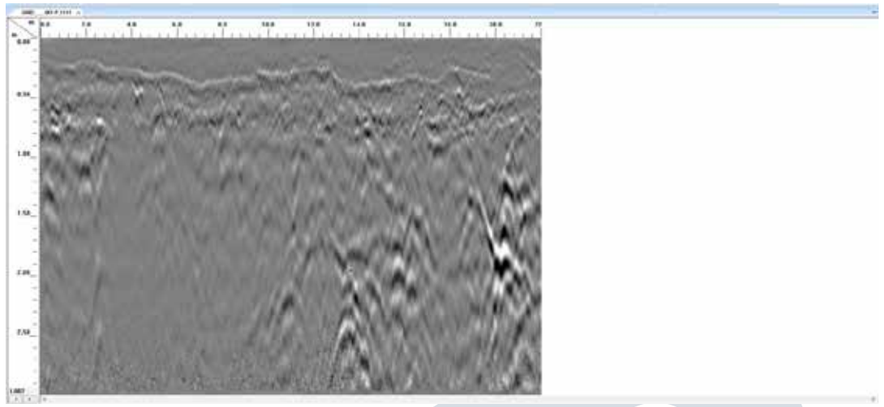
Website: www.udscivils.co.za

Grid1: TGT-02

Grid1 starter mark location: LO19: Y:53126.308; X:3755833.981
Grid size:22mx4m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G1-2**
Target location: LO19: Y:53133.255: X:3755829.224
Grid slice number: Grid-L002



Outcome:

Ground interference detected at 1.75m deep and 2.5m wide.

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Email: admin@udscivils.co.za
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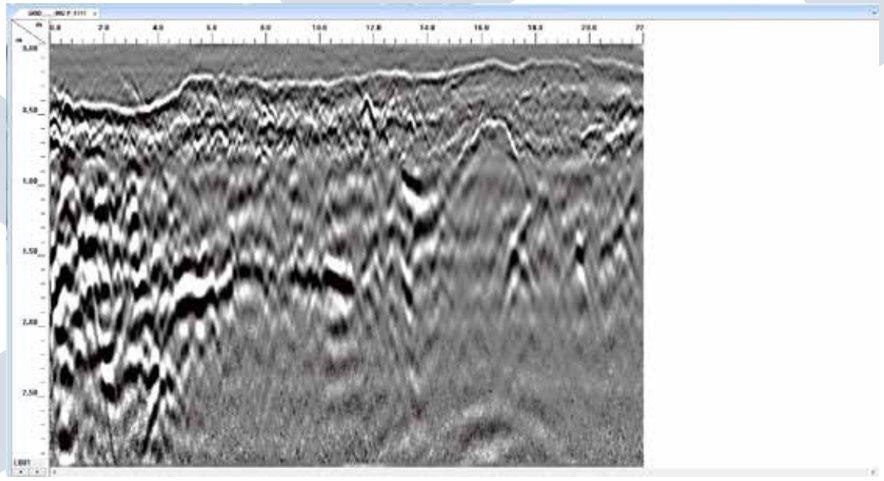
Grid2: TGT-03

Grid2 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53129.598; X: 3755837.620
Grid size:22mx4m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G2-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53141.854; X:3755826.870
Grid slice number: Grid2-L001



Outcome:

Ground interference detected at 2.5m deep.

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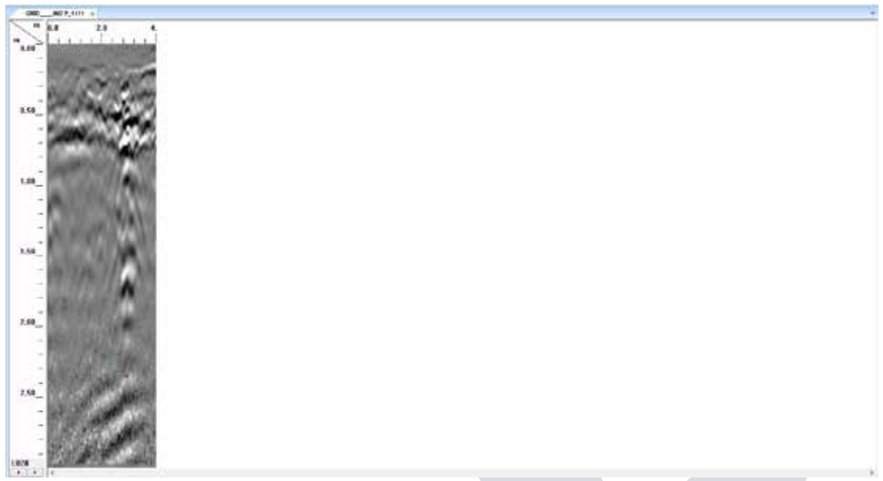
Tel: 011 465 9756
Fax: 086 751 5968
Email: admin@udscivils.co.za
Website: www.udscivils.co.za

Grid2: TGT-04

Grid2 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53129.598; X: 3755837.620
Grid size:22mx4m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G2-2**
Target location: LO19: Y:53148.598; X:3755826.031
Grid slice number: Grid2-L028



Outcome:

Ground interference detected at 2.5m deep.

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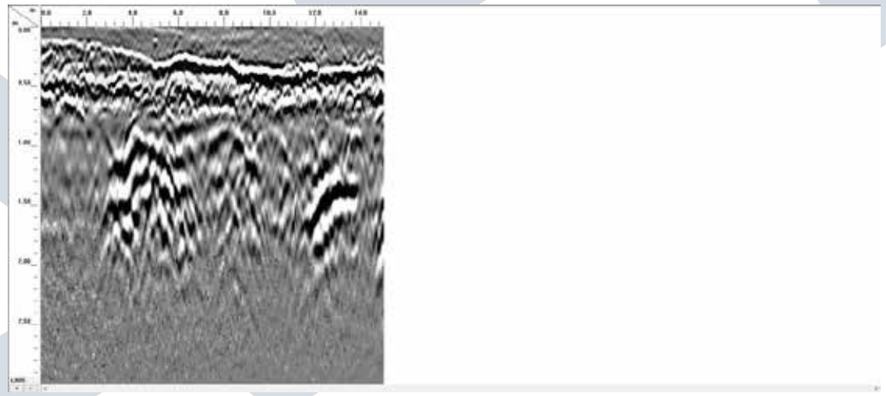
Tel: 011 465 9756
Fax: 086 751 5968
Email: admin@udscivils.co.za
Website: www.udscivils.co.za

Grid3: TGT-05

Grid3 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53133.024; X: 3755841.475
Grid size:15mx38m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G3-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53141.920; X:3755838.814
Grid slice number: Grid3-L005



Outcome:

Ground interference detected from 0.73m to 2m deep. Possible trench pit due to change of frequency. Frequency may change if the soil type changes or if the frequency detects a different material from surrounding the soil.
Electrical line crossing Gird3.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1

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Tel: 011 465 9756
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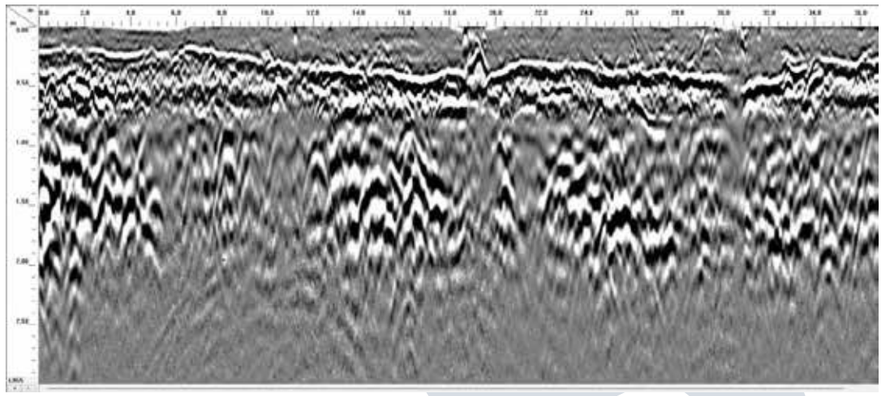
Grid3: TGT-06

Grid3 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53133.024; X: 3755841.475
Grid size:15mx38m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G3-2**
Target location: LO19: Y:53164.228; X:3755853.579
Grid slice number: Grid3-L055



Outcome:

Ground interference detected at 2m deep. Possible trench pit due to change of frequency.
Frequency may change if the soil type changes or if the frequency detects a different material from surrounding the soil.
Electrical line crossing Gird3.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1

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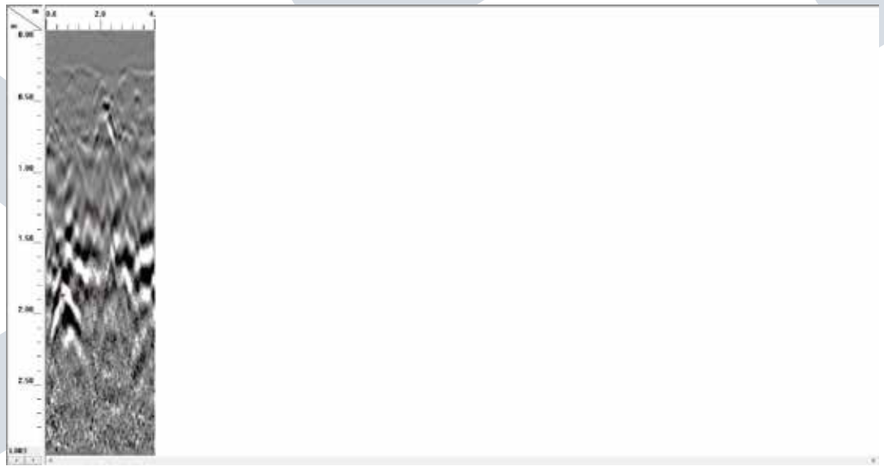
Grid4: TGT-07

Grid4 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53144.910; X 3755832.382
Grid size:4mx5m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G4-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53146.758; X:3755833.420
Grid slice number: Grid4-L003



Outcome:

Ground interference detected at 1.85m deep.
Electrical line crossing Gird4.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1

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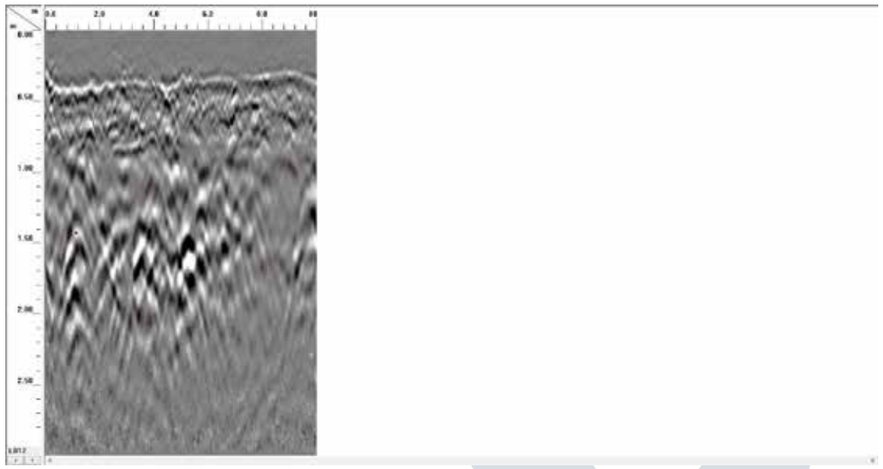
Grid4: TGT-08

Grid4 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53149.619; X 3755837.600
Grid size:4mx10m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G4-2**
Target location: LO19: Y:53147.062; X:3755833.218
Grid slice number: Grid5-L012



Outcome:

Ground interference detected at 1.4m deep and 1m wide.
Electrical line crossing Gird5.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1

UDS CIVILS
Tel: 011 465 9756
Fax: 086 751 5968
Email: admin@udscivils.co.za
Website: www.udscivils.co.za

Grid5: TGT-09

Grid5 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53149.619; X 3755837.600
Grid size:4mx10m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G5-1**
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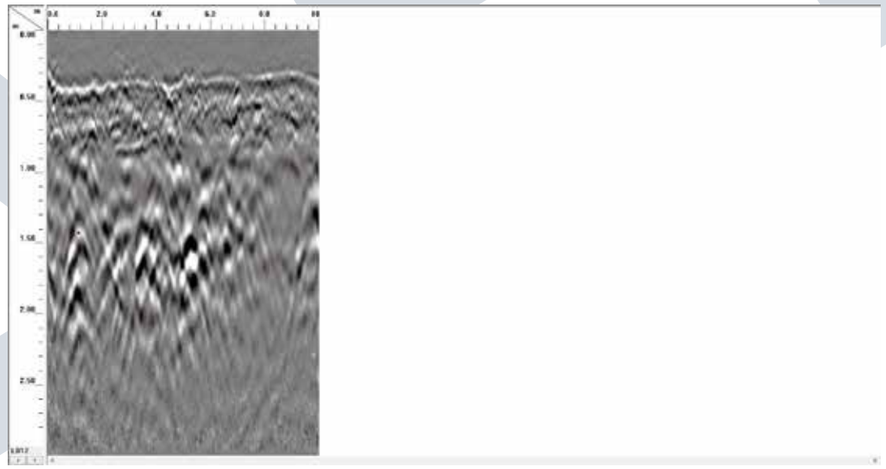
Grid slice number: Grid5-L012



Outcome:

Ground interference detected at 1.7m deep. Possible trench pit due to change of frequency. Frequency may change if the soil type changes or if the frequency detects a different material from surrounding the soil.
Electrical line crossing Gird5.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1

UDS Civils (Pty) Ltd | Member: T Holman
Business Reg No: 2014/037408/07 | VAT Reg No: 4430259756

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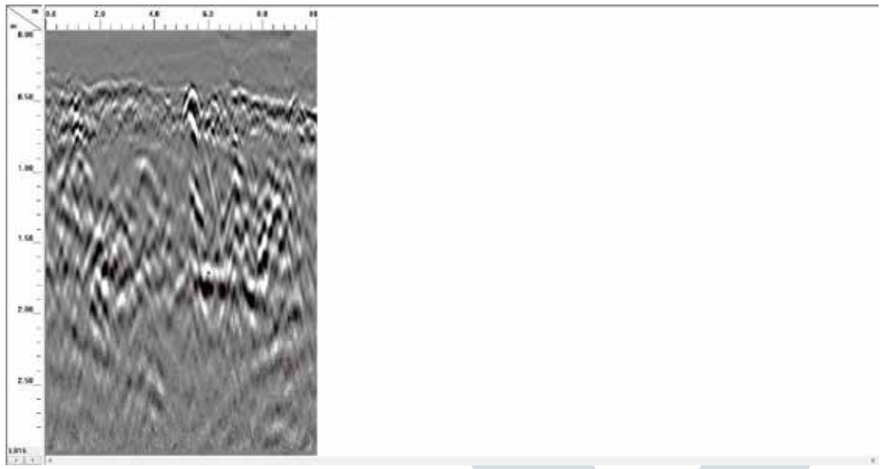
Grid5: TGT-10

Grid5 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53149.619; X 3755837.600
Grid size:4mx10m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G5-2**
Target location: LO19: Y:53156.622; X:3755839.390
Grid slice number: Grid5-L016



Outcome:

Ground interference detected at 1.7m deep. Possible trench pit due to change of frequency. Frequency may change if the soil type changes or if the frequency detects a different material from surrounding the soil.
Electrical line crossing Gird5.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1

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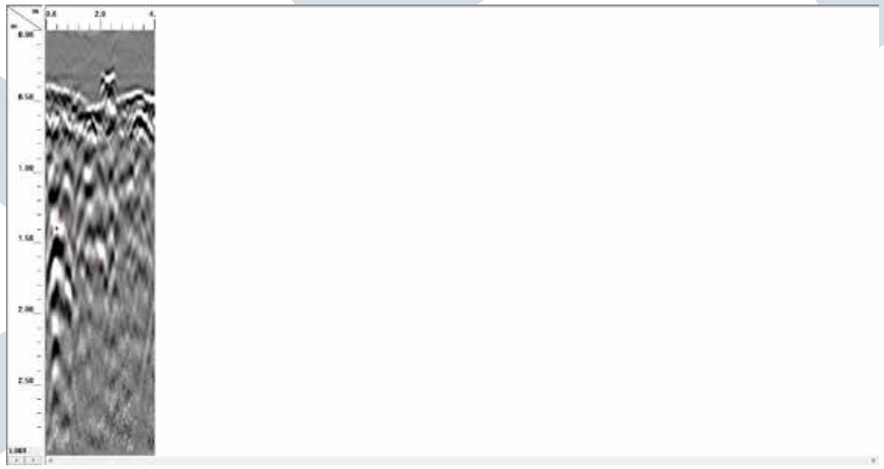
Grid6: TGT-11

Grid6 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53157.659; X 3755846.452
Grid size:4mx5m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G6-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53157.957; X:3755846.185
Grid slice number: Grid6-L001



Outcome:

Ground interference detected from 1.38m to 2.5m deep.

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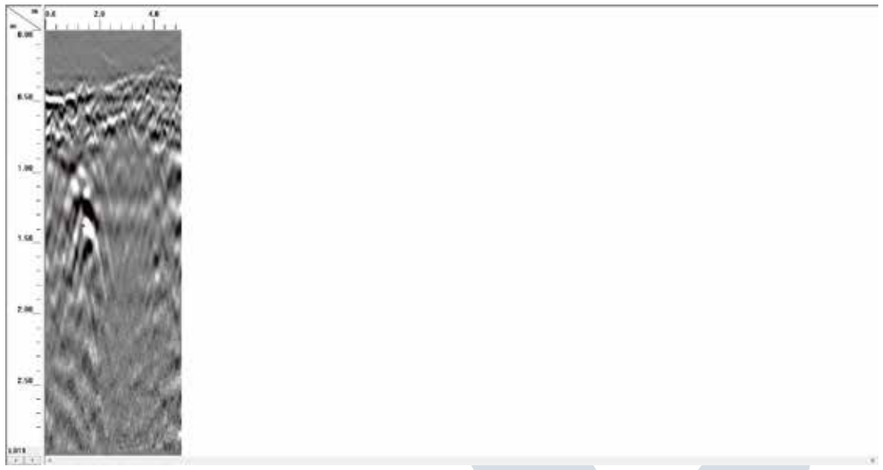
Grid6: TGT-12

Grid6 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53157.659; X 3755846.452
Grid size:4mx5m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G6-2**
Target location: LO19: Y:53161.574; X:3755844.829
Grid slice number: Grid6-L011



Outcome:

Ground interference detected 1.36m deep and 1m wide.

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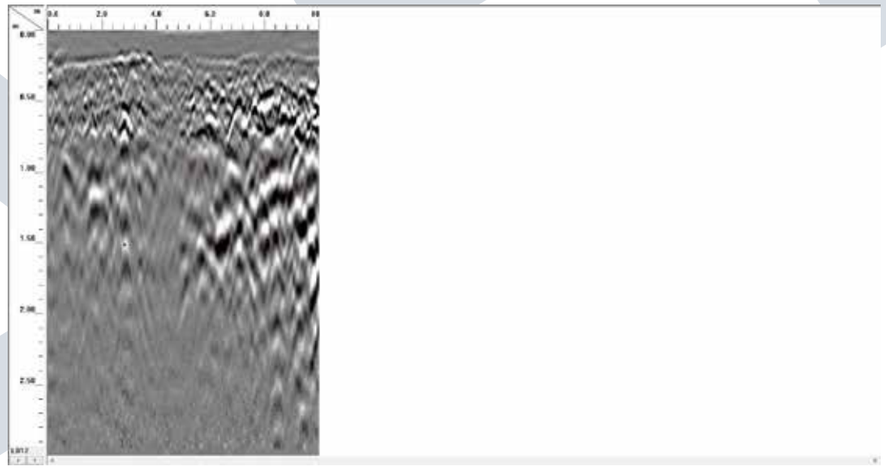
Grid7: TGT-13

Grid7 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53172.709; X 3755857.140
Grid size:4mx10m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G7-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53170.861; X:3755854.984
Grid slice number: Grid7-L012



Outcome:

Ground interference detected at 1.5m deep.

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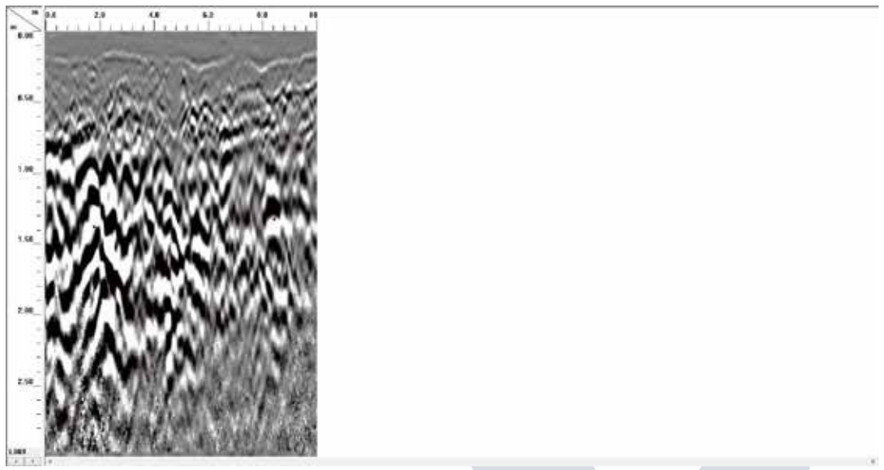
Grid8: TGT-14

Grid8 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53165.902; X 3755863.061
Grid size:4mx10m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G8-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53167.249; X:3755861.867
Grid slice number: Grid8-L001



Outcome:

Ground interference detected at 1m deep

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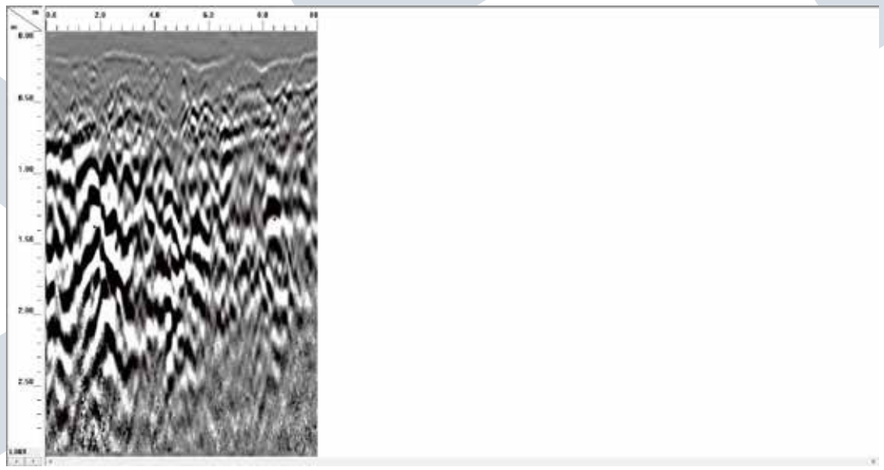
Grid8: TGT-15

Grid8 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53165.902; X 3755863.061
Grid size:4mx10m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G8-2**
Target location: LO19: Y:53172.219; X:3755857.464
Grid slice number: Grid8-L001



Outcome:

Ground interference detected from 0.8m to 2.5m deep and 2m wide.

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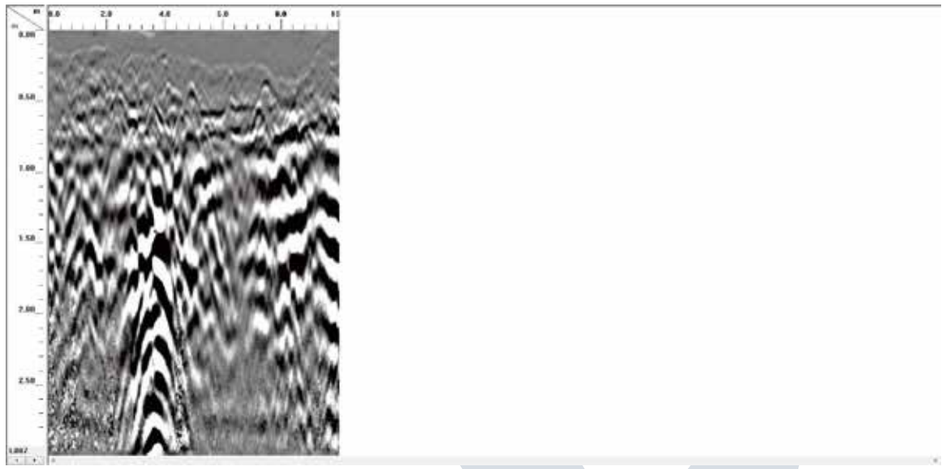
Grid8: TGT-16

Grid8 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53165.902; X 3755863.061
Grid size:4mx10m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G8-3**
Target location: LO19: Y:53172.635; X:3755865.111
Grid slice number: Grid8-L007

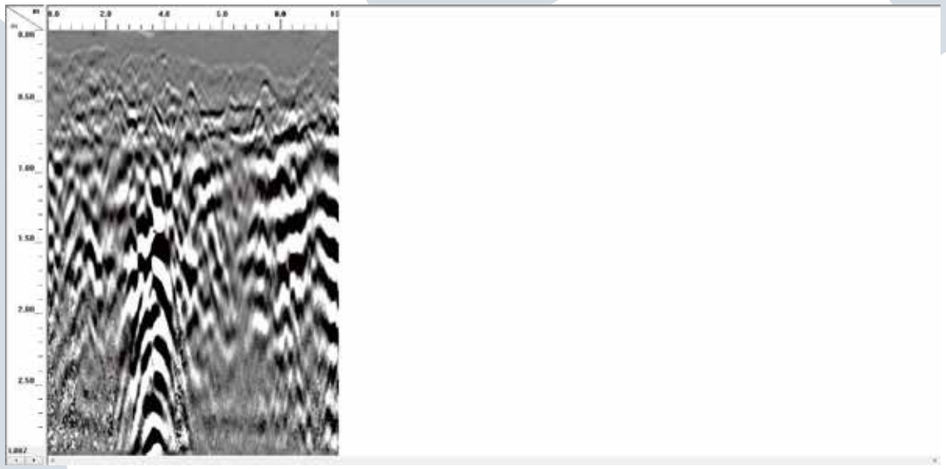


Outcome:

Ground interference detected from 1.4m to 3m deep.

Grid8: TGT-17

Grid8 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53165.902; X 3755863.061
Grid size:4mx10m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G8-4**
Target location: LO19: Y:53174.633; X:3755857.836
Grid slice number: Grid8-L018



Outcome:

Ground interference detected from 0.68m to 2.5m deep.

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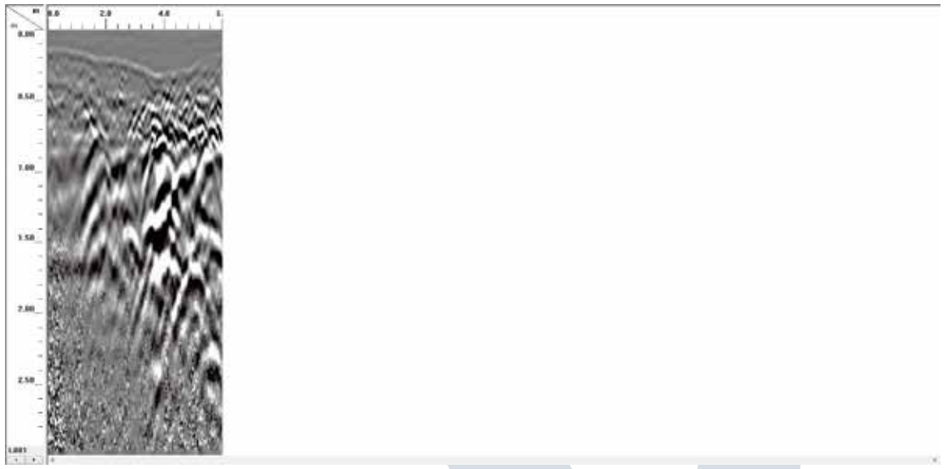
Grid9: No TGT

Grid9 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53175.740; X 3755854.458
Grid size:6mx6m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target location: -
Grid slice number: Grid9-L001



Outcome:

No anomalies were detected in Grid9. Electrical line and Sewer line crosses Grid9.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1

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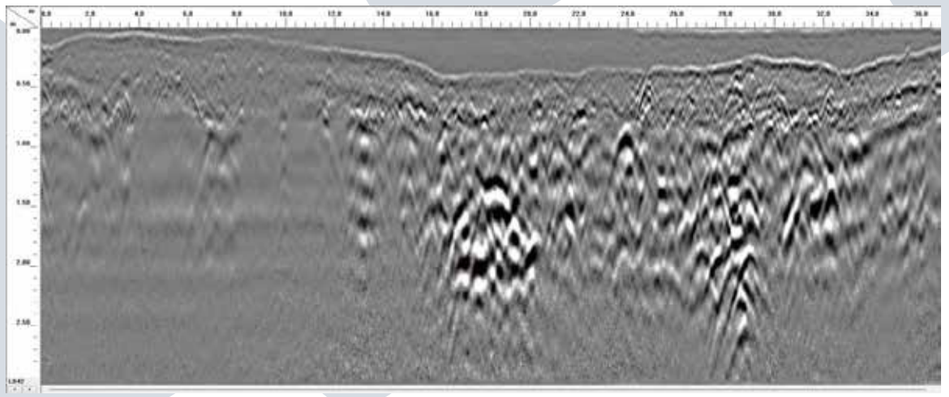
Grid10: TGT-18

Grid10 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53147.695; X 3755829.593
Grid size:3mx37m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G10-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53162.323; X:3755841.215
Grid slice number: Grid10-L042



Outcome:

Ground interference due to change in frequency. Gound interference detected from 1.2m to 2.36 deep and 4m wide.
Electrical line and Sewer line crosses Grid9.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1

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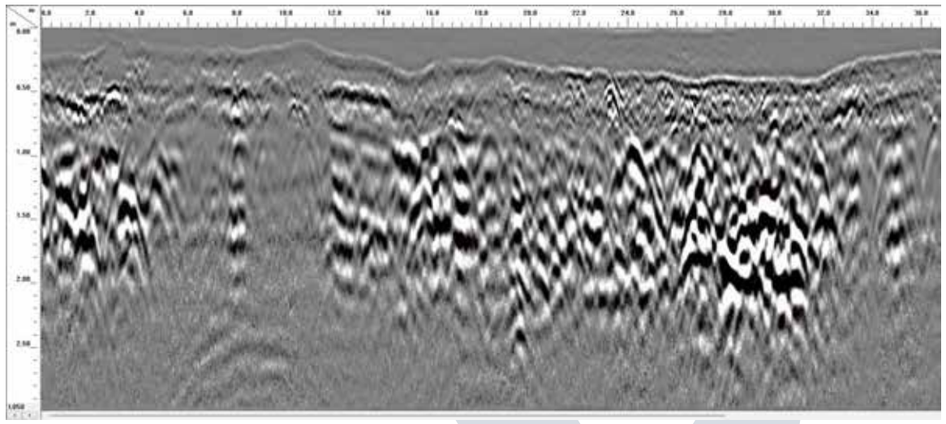
Grid11: TGT-19

Grid11 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53142.852; X 3755819.498
Grid size:7mx48m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G11-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53162.772; X:3755835.271
Grid slice number: Grid11-L050



Outcome:

Gound interference that is 2.5m deep. Possible trench pit due to change of frequency. Frequency may change if the soil type changes or if the frequency detects a different material from surrounding the soil.

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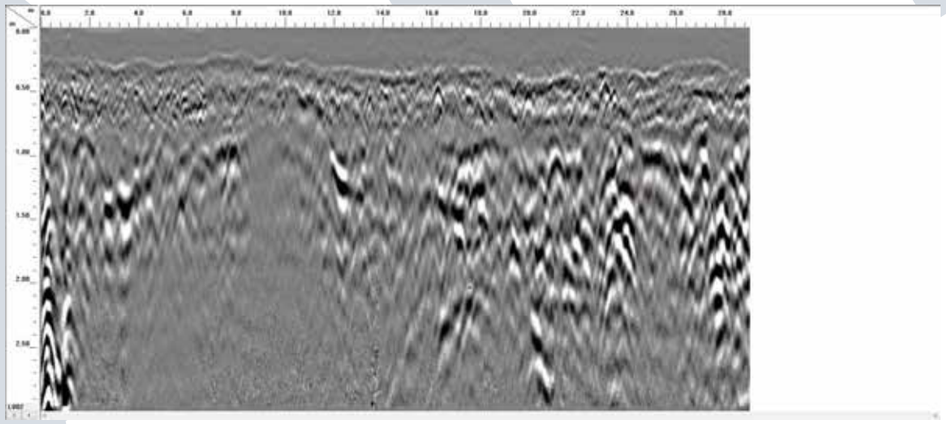
Grid12: TGT-20

Grid12 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53125.205; X 3755832.756
Grid size:29mx1.7m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G12-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53134.371; X:3755826.148
Grid slice number: Grid12-L002



Outcome:

Ground interference detected from 0.88m to 2.5m deep.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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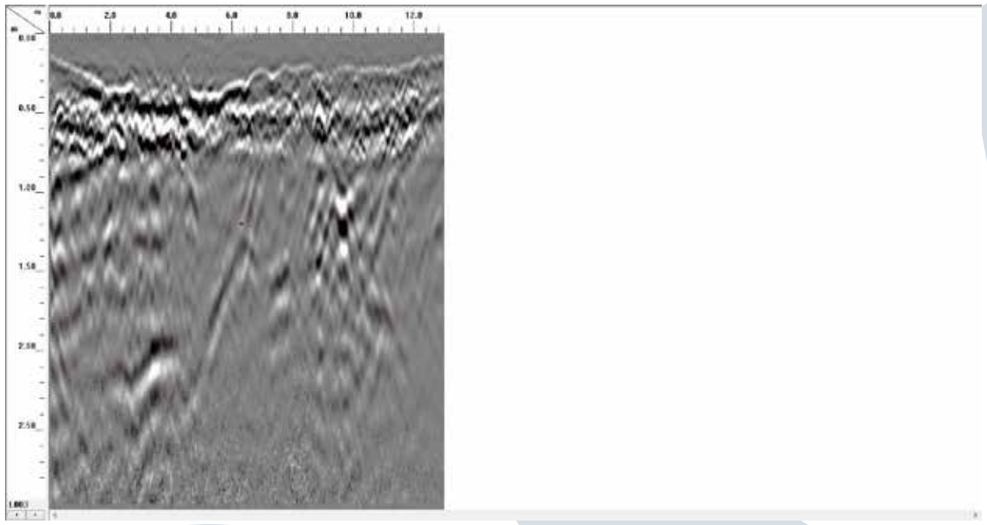
Grid13: **TGT-21**

Grid13 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53125.624; X 3755824.815
Grid size:13mx6m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G13-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53131.709; X:3755822.185
Grid slice number: Grid13-L003



Outcome:

Ground interference detected at 1.2m deep and 3m wide
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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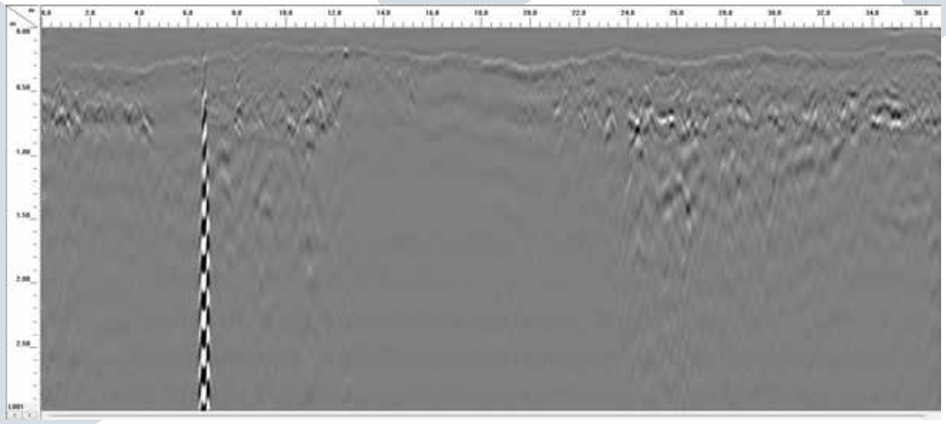
Grid14: **No TGT**

Grid14 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53148.042; X 3755815.038
Grid size:37mx5m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target location: -
Grid slice number: Grid14-L001



Outcome:

No anomalies were detected in Grid14. Sewer line crosses Grid14.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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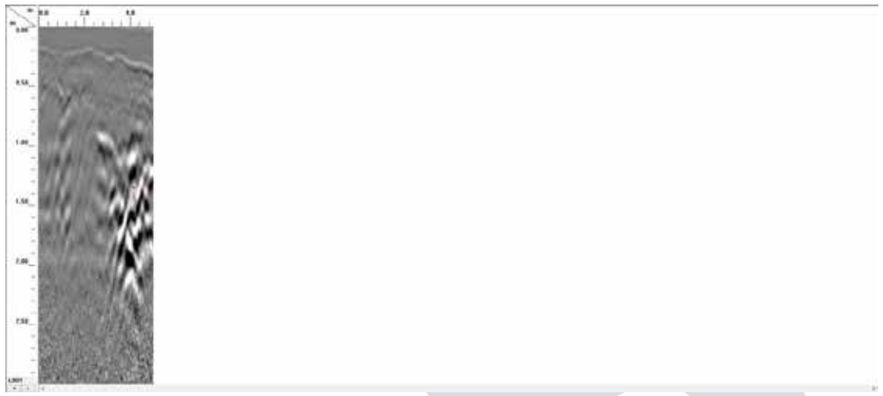
Grid15: TGT-22

Grid15 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53175.601; X 3755797.923
Grid size:5mx44m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G15-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53178.710; X:3755795.159
Grid slice number: Grid15-L001



Outcome:

Ground interference detected to be 2m wide and from 0.85m to 2.19m deep.

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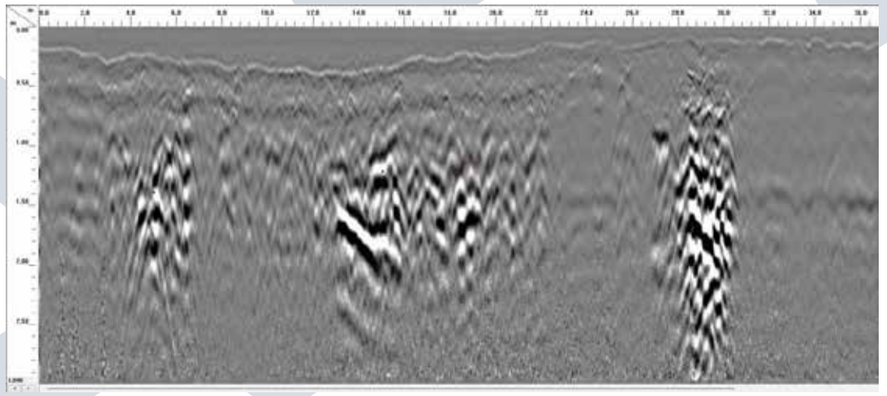
Grid15: TGT-23

Grid15 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53175.601; X 3755797.923
Grid size:5mx44m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G15&18-2**
Target location: LO19 Y:53178.937; X:3755801.674
Grid slice number: Grid15-L046



Outcome:

Three anomalies were detected on the same slice. Ground interference detected from 0.5m to 2.5m deep.

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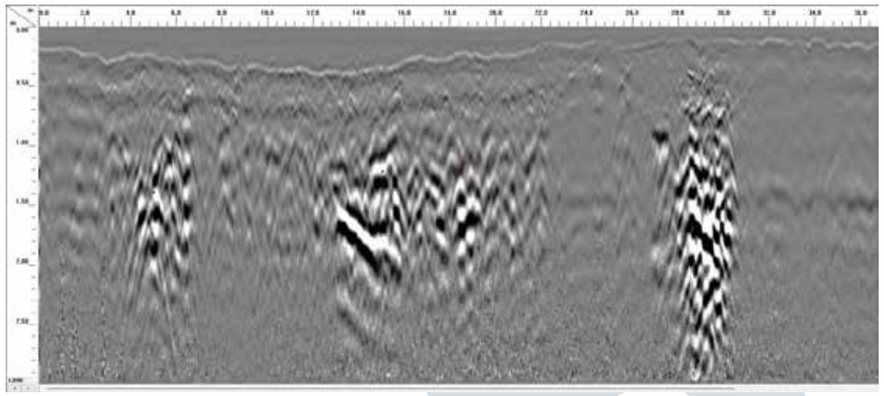
Grid15: TGT-24

Grid15 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53175.601; X 3755797.923
Grid size:5mx44m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G15-3**
Target location: LO19: Y:53185.609; X:3755809.177
Grid slice number: Grid15-L046



Outcome:

Three anomalies were detected on the same slice. Ground interference detected from 0.5m to 2.5m deep.

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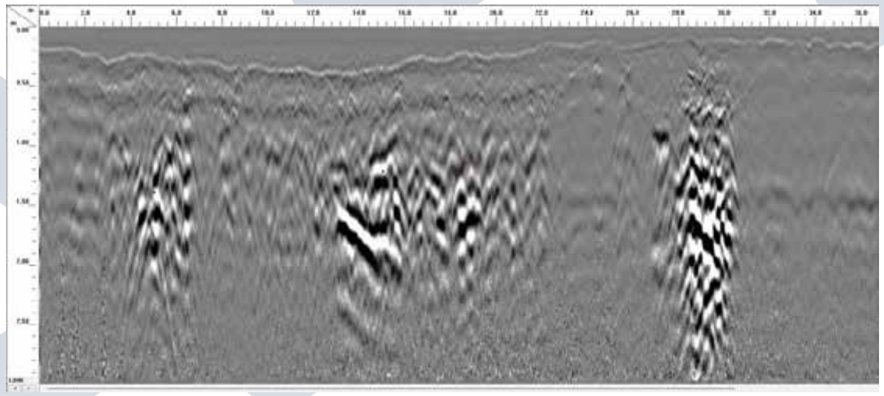
Grid15: TGT-25

Grid15 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53175.601; X 3755797.923
Grid size:5mx44m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G15&18-4**
Target location: LO19: Y:53194.872; X:3755819.594
Grid slice number: Grid15-L046



Outcome:

Three anomalies were detected on the same slice. Ground interference detected from 0.5m to 2.5m deep.

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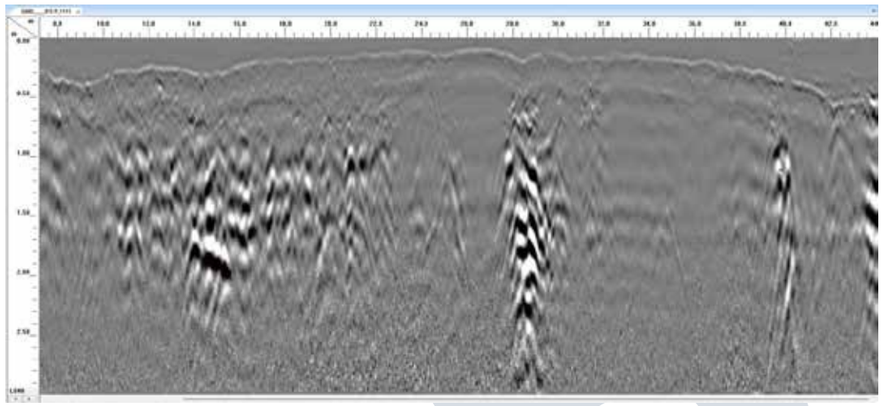
Grid15: TGT-26

Grid15 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53175.601; X 3755797.923
Grid size:5mx44m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G15-5**
Target location: LO19: Y:53203.544; X:3755826.335
Grid slice number: Grid15-L048



Outcome:

Ground interference detected from 0.86m to 2.5m deep

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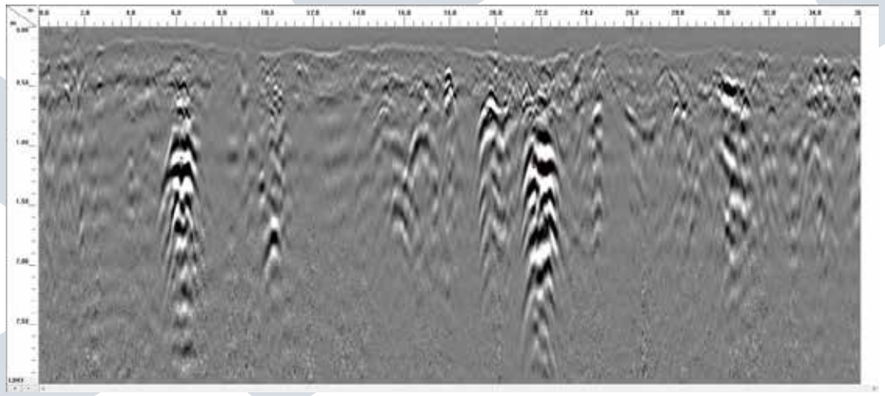
Grid16: TGT-27

Grid16 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53151.411; X 3755818.763
Grid size:5mx36m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G16-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53164.746; X:3755826.009
Grid slice number: Grid16-L043



Outcome:

Two anomalies were detected in one slice. Electrical line crosses Grid16.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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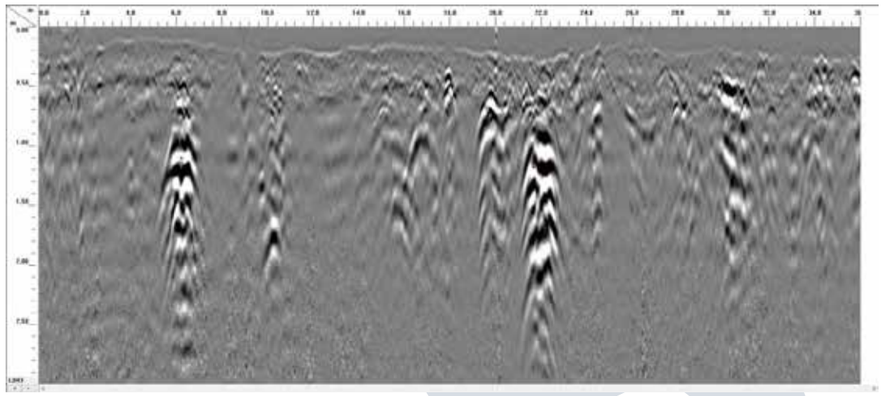
Grid16: TGT-28

Grid16 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53151.411; X 3755818.763
Grid size:5mx36m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G16-2**
Target location: LO19: Y:53175.127; X:3755837.439
Grid slice number: Grid16-L043



Outcome:

Two anomalies were detected in one slice at 1m deep. Electrical line crosses Grid16.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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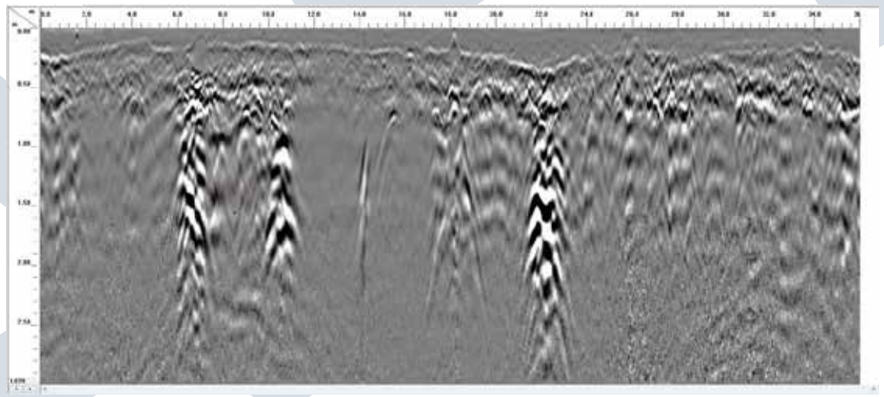
Grid17: TGT-29

Grid17 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53157.416; X 3755813.477
Grid size:15mx36m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G17-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53176.635; X:3755833.143
Grid slice number: Grid17-L039



Outcome:

Ground interference detected from 0.58m to 2.47m deep and 4m wide.
Electrical line and Sewer line crosses Grid17. Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1

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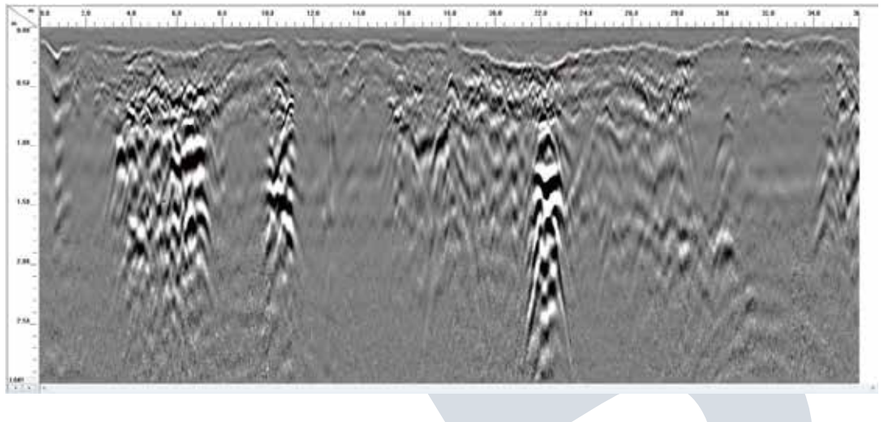
Grid17: TGT-30

Grid17 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53157.416; X 3755813.477
Grid size:15mx36m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G17-2**
Target location: LO19: Y:53180.187; X:3755834.078
Grid slice number: Grid17-L039



Outcome:

Electrical line and Sewer line crosses Grid17. Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1
The detected anomalies could possibly be Sewer trench.
The data shows that the trench is 4meters wide and 2.5metrs deep.

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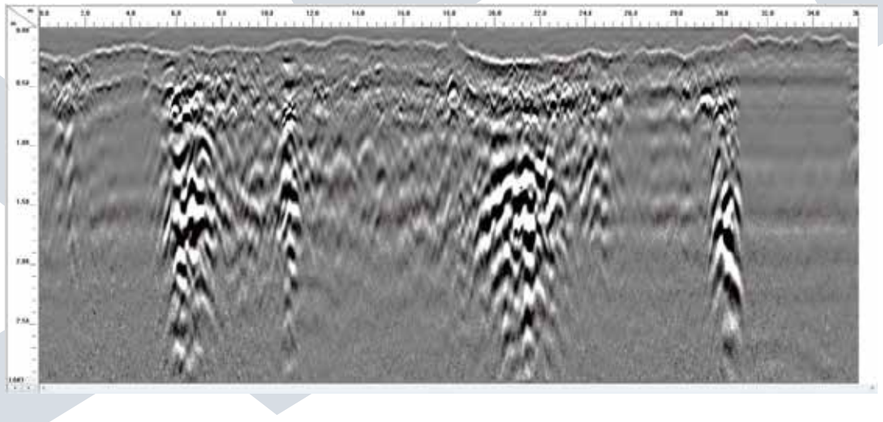
Grid17: TGT-31

Grid17 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53157.416; X 3755813.477
Grid size:15mx36m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G17-3**
Target location: LO19: Y:53171.096; X:3755821.098
Grid slice number: Grid17-L043



Outcome:

Electrical line and Sewer line crosses Grid17.
Gound interference detected is 4m wide and is from 0.6m to 2m deep.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1

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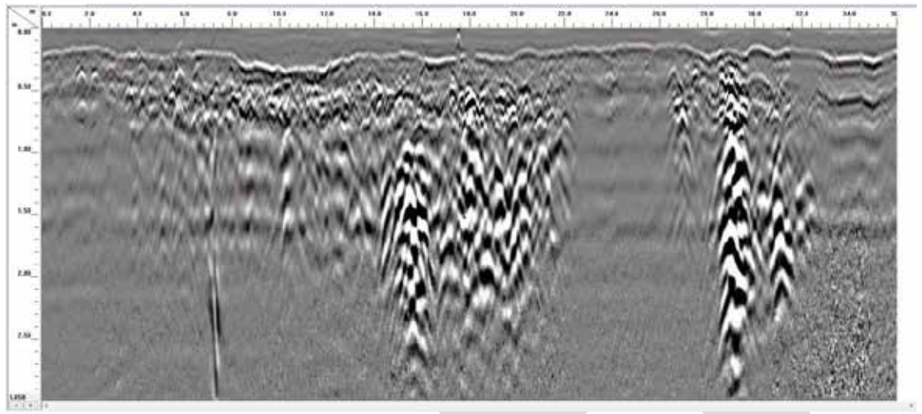
Grid17: TGT-32

Grid17 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53157.416; X 3755813.477
Grid size:15mx36m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G17-4**
Target location: LO19: Y:53178.548; X:3755824.839
Grid slice number: Grid17-L050



Outcome:

Electrical line and Sewer line crosses Grid17. Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1
Gound interference that is 7m wide. It is from 1m to 2.5m deep.

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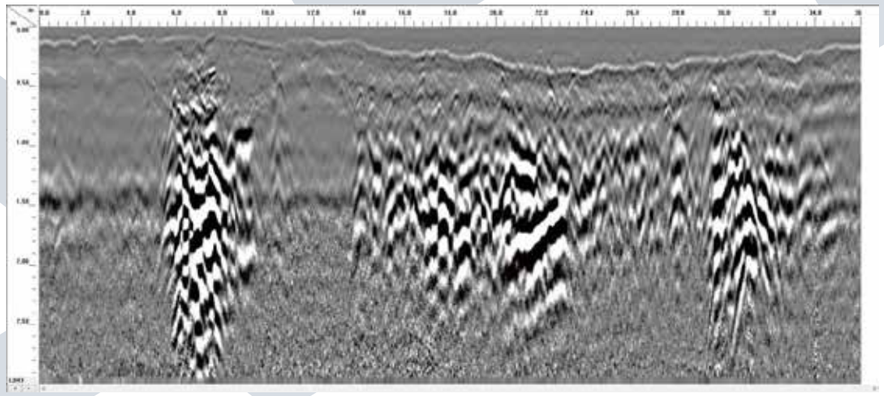
Grid18: TGT-23

Grid18 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53171.799; X 3755801.106
Grid size:5mx36m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G15&18-2**
Target location: LO19: Y:53178.937; X:3755801.674
Grid slice number: Grid18-L043



Outcome:

Anomalies were also detected on Grid15 on same locations. Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1
Gound interference that is 3m wide. It is from 0.58m to 2.5m deep.
Target TGT-23 was located on the same possession and location on Grid15.

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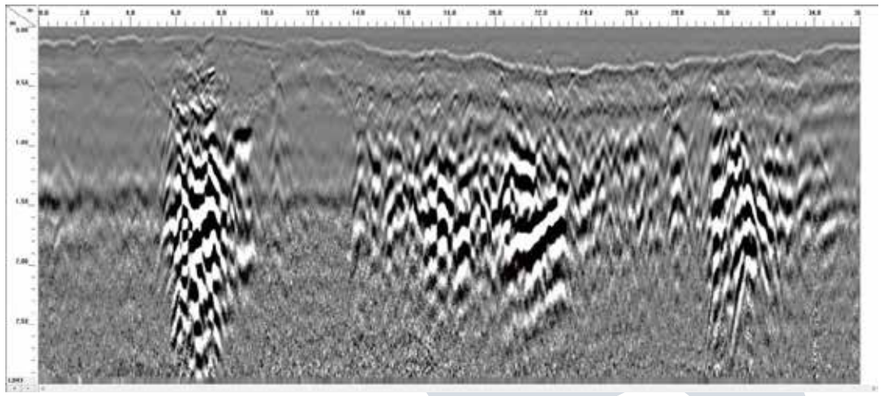
Grid18: TGT-25

Grid18 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53171.799; X 3755801.106
Grid size:5mx36m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G15&18-4**
Target location: LO19: Y:53194.872; X:3755819.594
Grid slice number: Grid18-L043



Outcome:

Anomalies were also detected on Grid15 on same locations. Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1
Gound interference that is 3m wide. It is from 0.58m to 2.5m deep.
Target TGT-23 was located on the same possession and location on Grid15.

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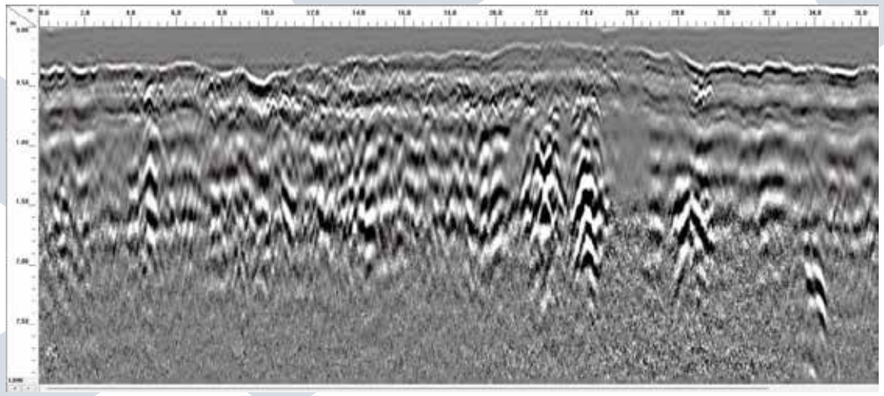
Grid19: TGT-33

Grid19 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53176.058; X 3755791.016
Grid size:5mx42m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G19-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53200.357; X:3755814.677
Grid slice number: Grid19-L044



Outcome:

Gound interference is from 1.7m to 2.88m deep.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1

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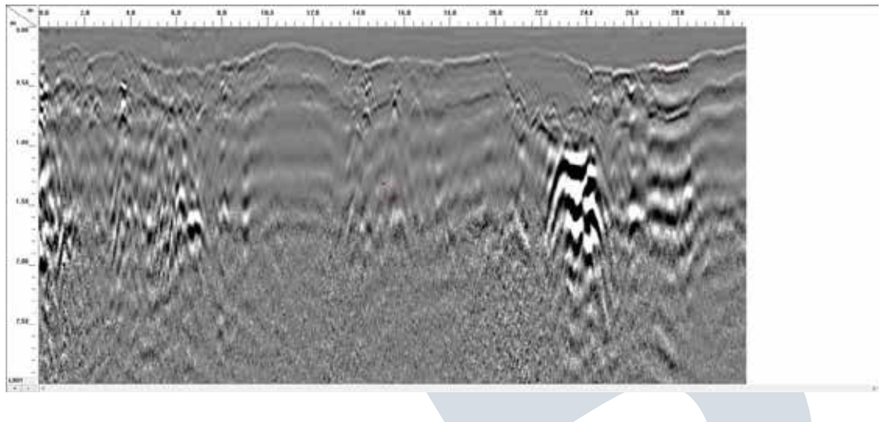
Grid20: TGT-34

Grid20 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53175.578; X 3755845.373
Grid size:31mx8m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G20-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53187.040; X:3755835.512
Grid slice number: Grid20-L001



Outcome:

Gound interference is from 0.65m to 2m deep and 4m wide.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1

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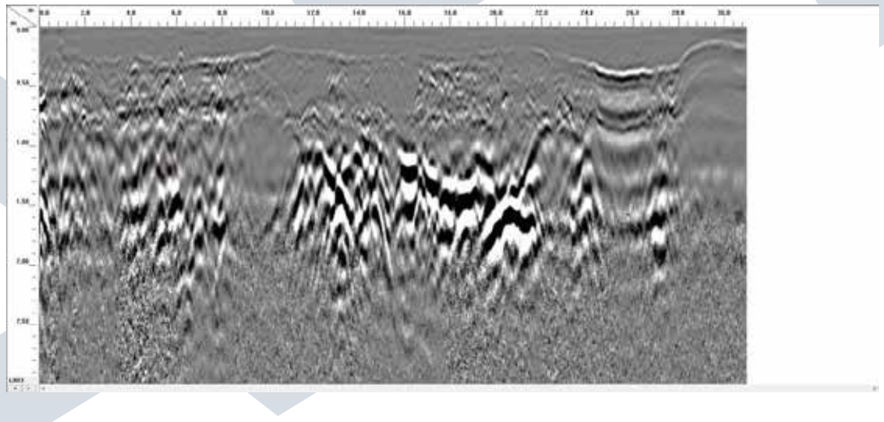
Grid20: TGT-35

Grid20 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53175.578; X 3755845.373
Grid size:31mx8m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G20-2**
Target location: LO19: Y:53196.441; X:3755830.063
Grid slice number: Grid20-L003



Outcome:

Gound interference that is 1.6m deep and 3m wide. Possible trench pit due to change of frequency. Frequency may change if the soil type changes or if the frequency detects a different material from surrounding the soil.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1

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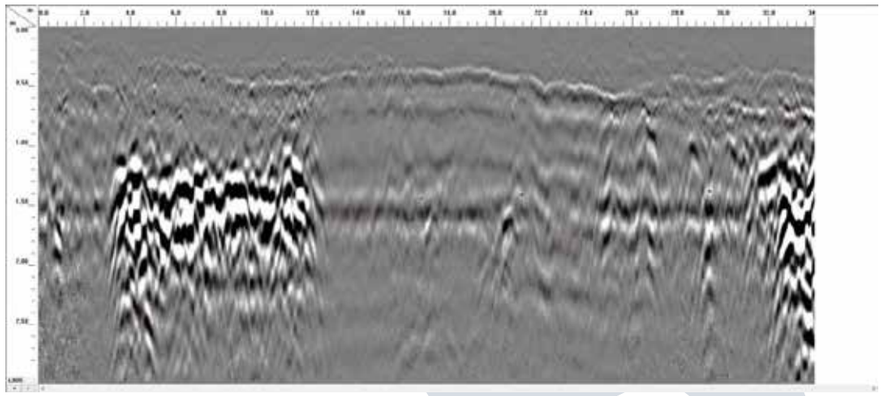
Grid21: TGT-36

Grid21 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53182.987; X 3755849.639
Grid size:34mx5m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G21-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53198.281; X:3755841.702
Grid slice number: Grid21-L005



Outcome:

Three anomalies were detected in one slice. Ground interference detected at 1.5m to 2.5m deep.
Sewer line crosses Grid21.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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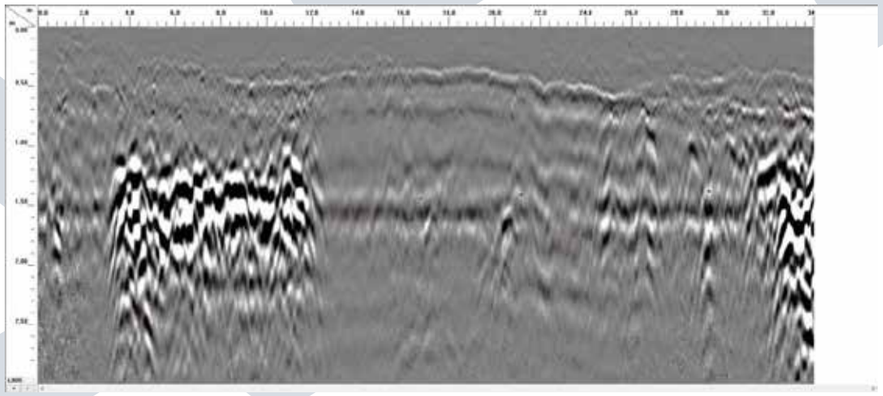
Grid21: TGT-37

Grid21 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53182.987; X 3755849.639
Grid size:34mx5m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G21-2**
Target location: LO19: Y:53201.609; X:3755838.824
Grid slice number: Grid21-L005



Outcome:

Three anomalies were detected in one slice. Ground interference detected at 1.5m to 2.5m deep.
Sewer line crosses Grid21.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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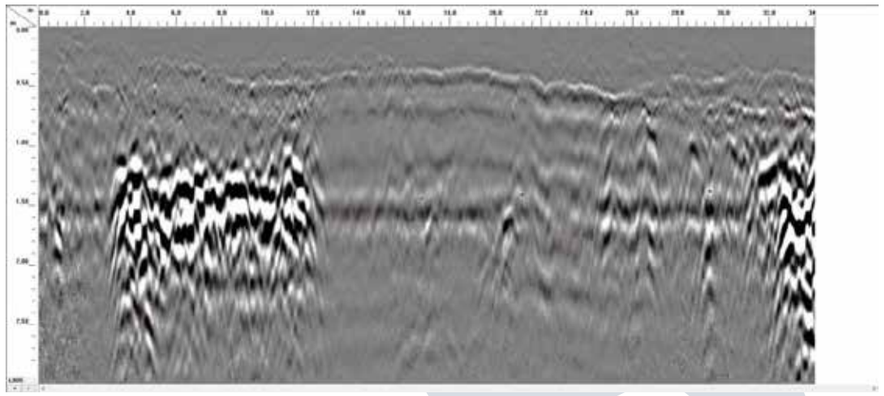
Grid21: TGT-38

Grid21 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53182.987; X 3755849.639
Grid size:34mx5m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G21-3**
Target location: LO19: Y:53207.842; X:3755833.434
Grid slice number: Grid21-L005



Outcome:

Three anomalies were detected in one slice. Ground interference detected at 1.5m to 2.5m deep.
Sewer line crosses Grid21.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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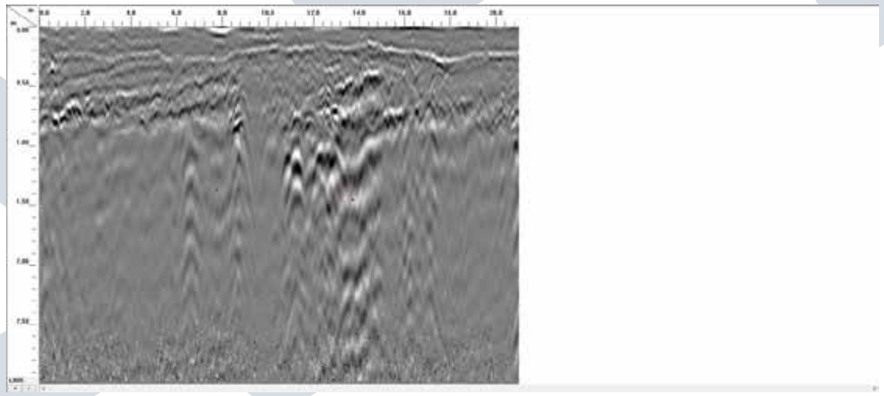
Grid22: TGT-39

Grid22 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53153.476; X 3755801.342
Grid size:21mx7m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G22-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53161.970; X:3755799.250
Grid slice number: Grid22-L005



Outcome:

Two anomalies were detected in one slice. Ground interference detected at 0.64m to 2.76m deep.
3m wide.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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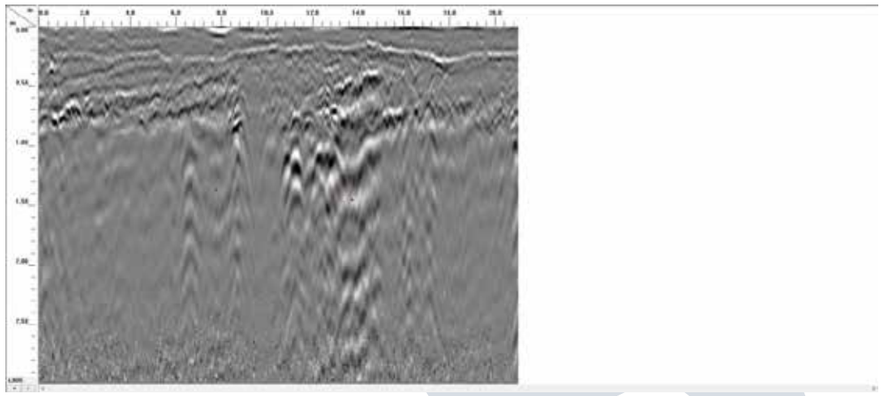
Grid22: TGT-40

Grid22 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53153.476; X 3755801.342
Grid size:21mx7m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G22-2**
Target location: LO19: Y:53166.465; X:3755795.336
Grid slice number: Grid22-L005



Outcome:

Two anomalies were detected in one slice. Ground interference detected at 0.64m to 2.76m deep.
3m wide.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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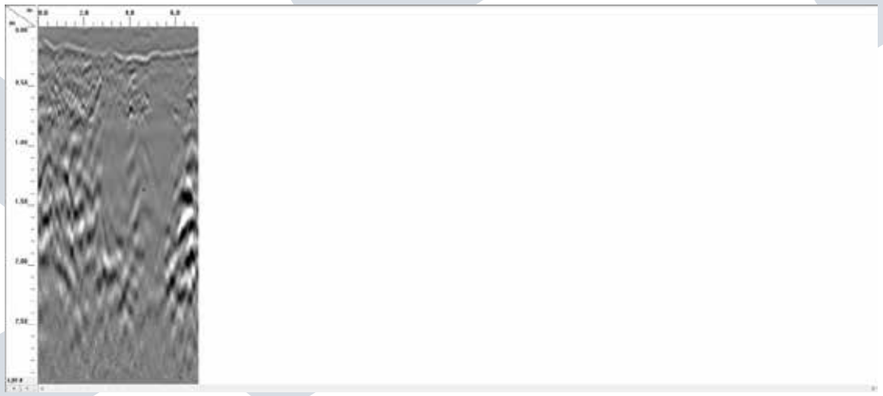
Grid23: TGT-41

Grid23 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53146.400; X 3755807.270
Grid size:6mx7m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G23-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53151.719; X:3755805.731
Grid slice number: Grid23-L014



Outcome:

Ground interference detected at 0.84m to 2.50m deep and 3.38m wide.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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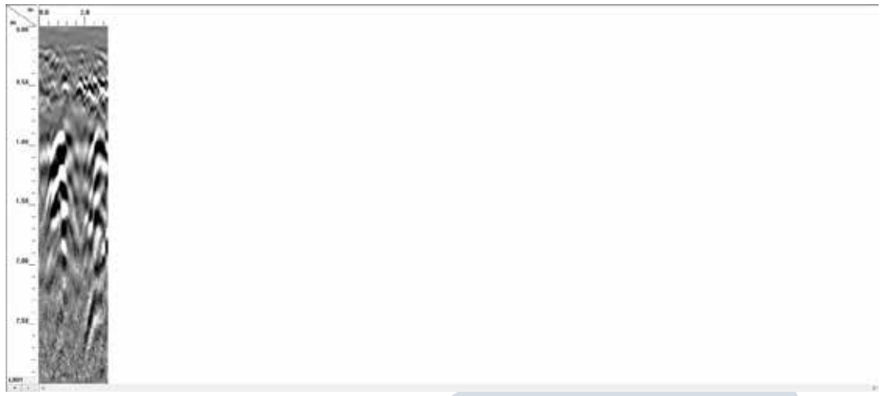
Grid24: No TGT

Grid24 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53153.609; X 3755806.312
Grid size:6mx7m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target location: -
Grid slice number: Grid24-L001



Outcome:

No convincing ground interference detected for anomalies. Only Sewer trench visible.
Sewer line crosses Grid24.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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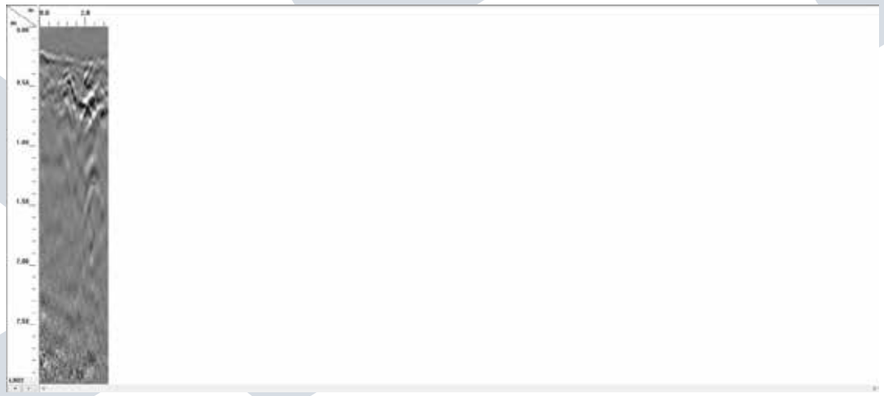
Grid25: TGT-42

Grid25 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53155.165; X 3755815.476
Grid size:3mx2m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G25-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53156.308; X:3755815.799
Grid slice number: Grid25-L002



Outcome:

Ground interference detected between 0.58m to 2.5m deep.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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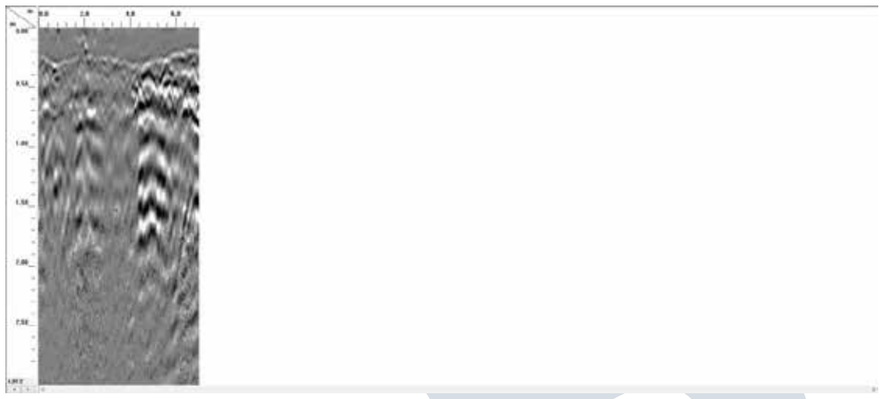
Grid26: TGT-43

Grid26 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53158.580; X 3755819.285
Grid size:3mx7m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G26-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53163.223; X:3755819.921
Grid slice number: Grid26-L012



Outcome:

Ground interference detected between 0.63m to 1.5m deep and 2.5m wide.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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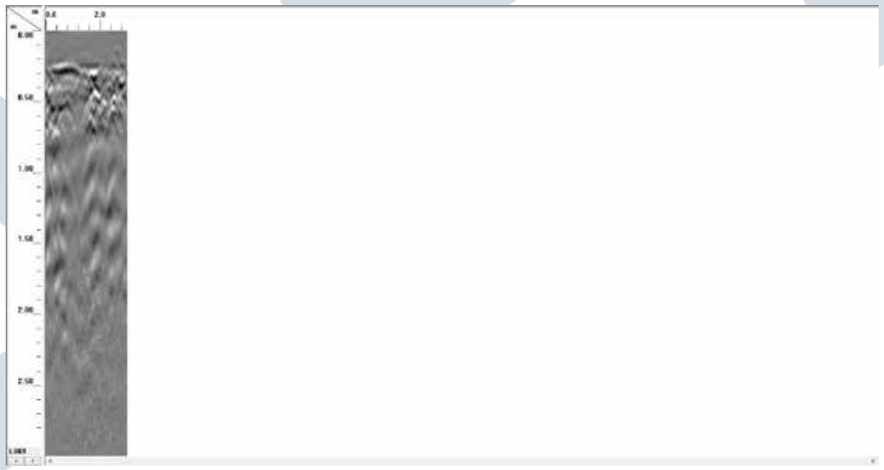
Grid27: No TGT

Grid27 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53165.299; X 3755826.627
Grid size:3mx1m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target location: -
Grid slice number: Grid27-L001



Outcome:

No convincing ground interference detected for anomalies.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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Grid28: No TGT

Grid28 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53168.676; X 3755830.308
Grid size:3mx2m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target location: -
Grid slice number: Grid28-L001

Outcome:

No convincing ground interference detected for anomalies.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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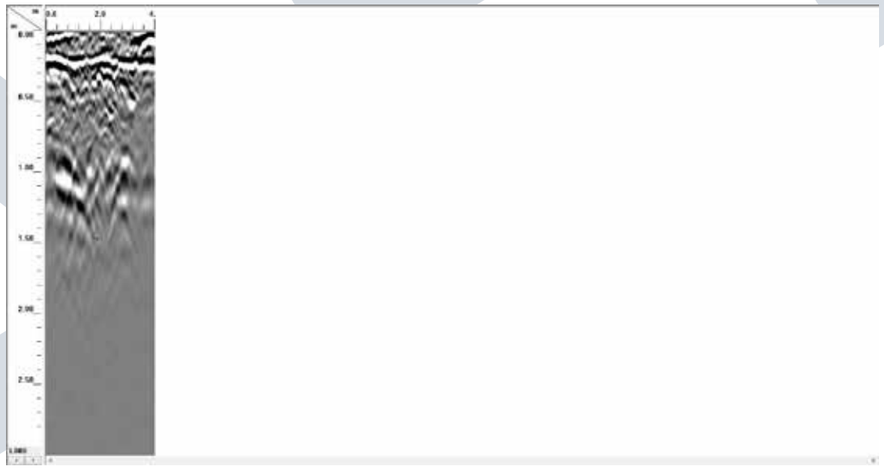
Grid29: TGT-44

Grid29 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53174.704; X 3755836.967
Grid size:3mx4m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G29-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53177.461; X:3755837.053
Grid slice number: Grid29-L008



Outcome:

Ground interference detected between 0.86m to 1.5m deep and 2.m wide.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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Grid30: **No TGT**

Grid30 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53168.775; X 3755803.697
Grid size:4mx4m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target location: -
Grid slice number: Grid30-L001

Outcome:

No convincing ground interference detected for anomalies.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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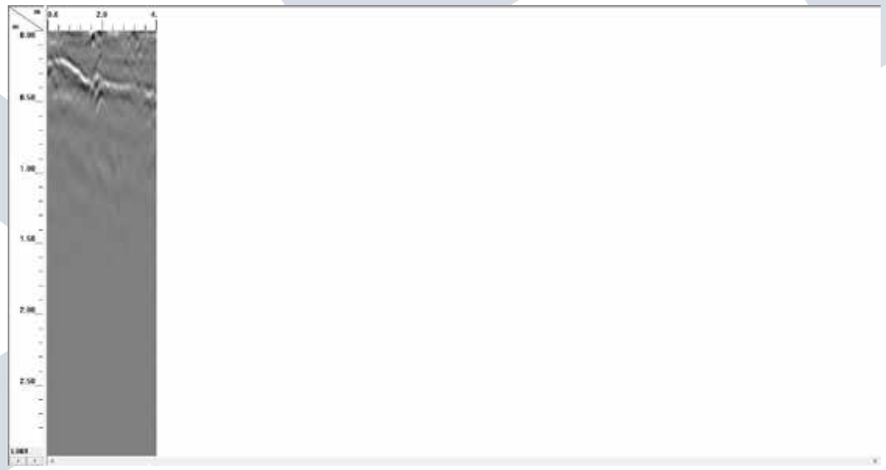
Grid31: **No TGT**

Grid31 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53173.542; X 3755808.980
Grid size:4mx4m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target location: -
Grid slice number: Grid31-L001



Outcome:

No convincing ground interference detected for anomalies.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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Grid32: **No TGT**

Grid32 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53173.542; X 3755808.980
Grid size:4mx2m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target location: -
Grid slice number: Grid32-L001

Outcome:

No convincing ground interference detected for anomalies.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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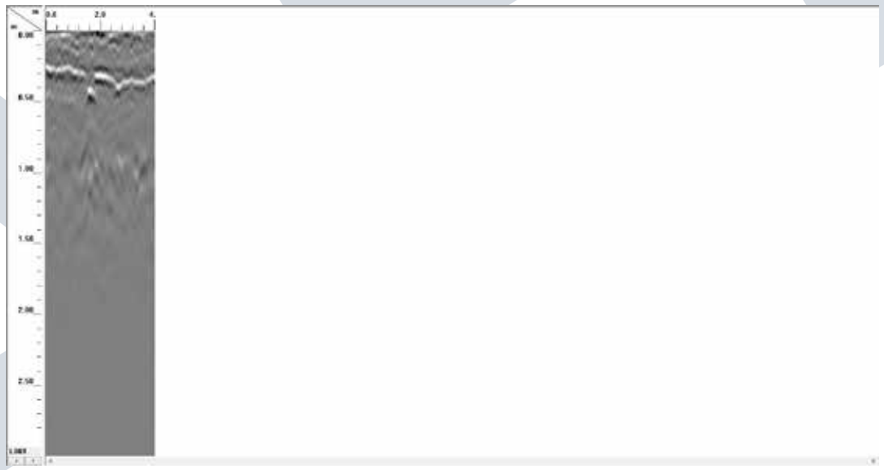
Grid33: **No TGT**

Grid33 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53181.631; X 3755817.812
Grid size:4mx3m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target location: -
Grid slice number: Grid33-L001



Outcome:

No convincing ground interference detected for anomalies. Only Electrical line trench visible.
Electrical line crosses Grid33.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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Grid34: No TGT

Grid34 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53185.642; X 3755822.238
Grid size:4mx5m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target location: -
Grid slice number: Grid34-L001

Outcome:

No convincing ground interference detected for anomalies. Only Electrical line trench visible.
Electrical line crosses Grid34.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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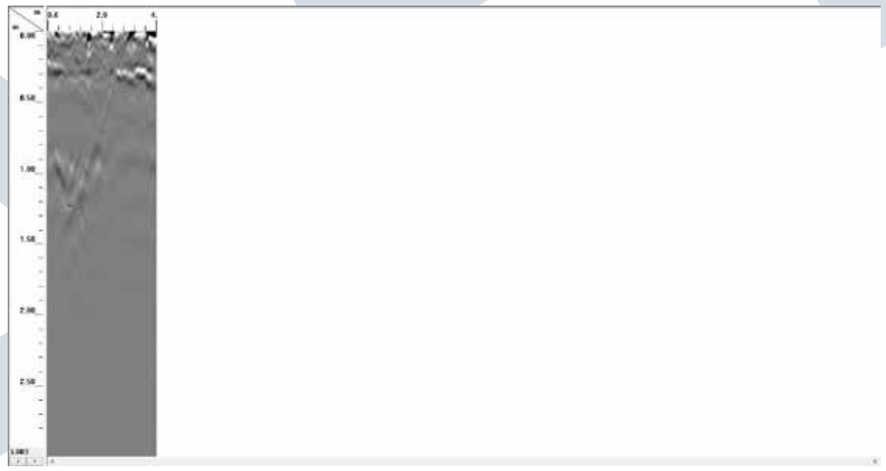
Grid35: TGT-45

Grid35 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53191.015; X 3755828.178
Grid size:4mx3m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G35-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53192.929; X:3755829.183
Grid slice number: Grid35-L003



Outcome:

Ground interference detected between 1m to 2m deep and 2.m wide.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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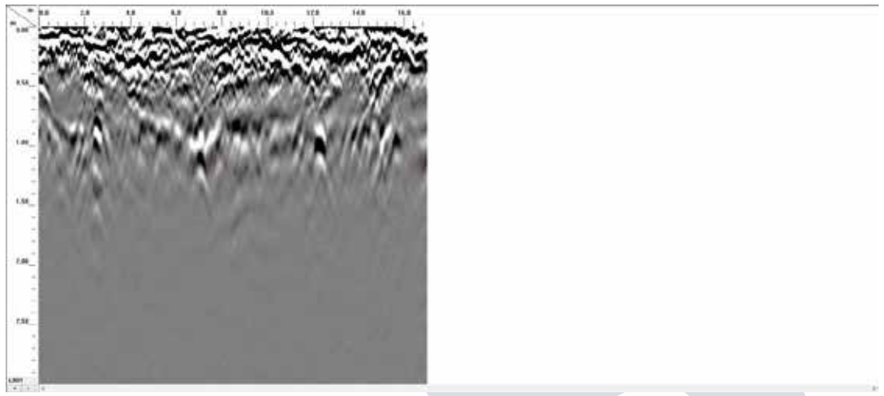
Grid36: TGT-46

Grid36 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53208.101; X 3755843.175
Grid size:17mx9m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G36-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53214.952; X:3755837.246
Grid slice number: Grid36-L001



Outcome:

Ground interference detected between 0.74m to 1.8m deep and 2.8m wide.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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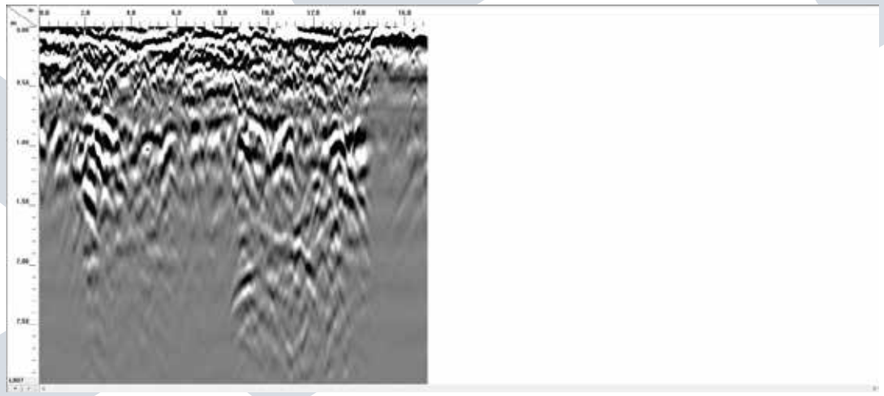
Grid36: TGT-47

Grid36 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53208.101; X 3755843.175
Grid size:17mx9m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G36-2**
Target location: LO19: Y:53215.596; X:3755844.623
Grid slice number: Grid36-L007



Outcome:

Ground interference detected between 1m to 1.6m deep and 1.8m wide.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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Grid36: TGT-48

Grid36 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53208.101; X 3755843.175
Grid size:17mx9m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G36-3**
Target location: LO19: Y:53218.610; X:3755841.565
Grid slice number: Grid36-L020

Outcome:

Ground interference detected between 2m to 2.8m deep.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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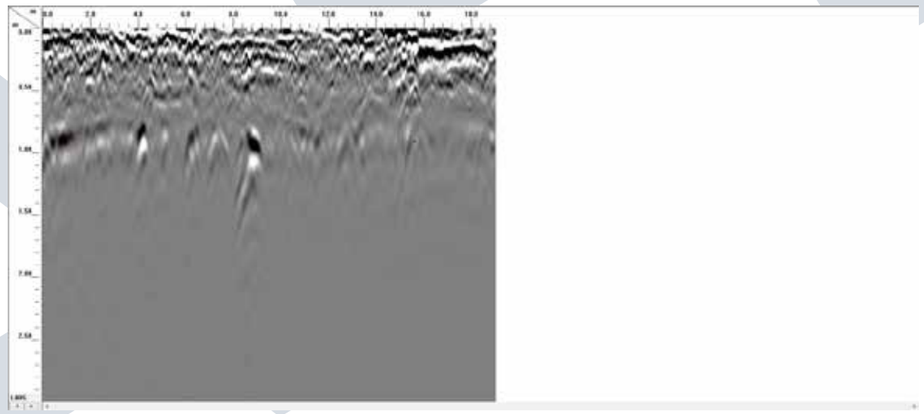
Grid37: TGT-49

Grid37 starter mark location: LO19: Y: 53193.713; X 3755855.524
Grid size:17mx9m
Method of scan: zig zag.
Target ID: **TARGET-G37-1**
Target location: LO19: Y:53208.182; X:3755848.409
Grid slice number: Grid37-L005



Outcome:

Ground interference detected between 0.4m to 1.7m deep.
Electrical line crosses Grid37.
Refer to drawing: DHHO-240612-001 AREA2-REV1.

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Section 4: Remarks / Suggestions

The area was scanned, and services were clearly identified. If excavation is to take place, the identified services must first be exposed through hand excavation, using a pick and shovel to identify the detected services and to prevent any incidents. All standard risks associated with mechanical excavation should still be observed. However, it remains possible that additional services within the boundary limits may have been missed due to our limitations.

If excavation is planned, the identified services must be exposed through hand excavation, and it is crucial to exercise extreme caution during this process. Additionally, care should always be taken on the site, and all statutory records should be consulted in conjunction with on-site mark-out.

If clarification regarding the contents of this report is needed, please contact the undersigned.

Kind regards

Travis Holman
UDS Civils (Pty) Ltd

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