

SECTION 36

HERITAGE STATEMENT

FOR

**THE MEMORIALISATION OF THE
HARDEKRAALTJIE CEMETERY ON ERF 15349, ERF
18228 & A PORTION OF ERF 24602, PAROW.**

By

PHS Consulting



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The English *Executive Summary* follows hereafter.

UITVOERENDE OPSOMMING

INLEIDING

Hierdie aansoek word namens die Universiteit van Stellenbosch, die eienaar van Erf 15349, Erf 18228 en Erf 24602, Parow, by Erfenis Wes-Kaap (“EWK”) gedoen. Erf 15349 staan as die amptelike “Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas” bekend. PHS Consulting (Paul Slabbert en Jenna Theron) is betrek om te help met die verkryging van erfenisgoedkeuring vir die gedenking van die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas, wat ouer as 60 jaar is en geleë is buite ’n formele begraafplaas wat deur ’n plaaslike owerheid geadministreer word, dus onderhewig aan Artikel 36 van die wet op nasionale erfenishulpbronne (Wet 25 van 1999) (“WNEH”).

Die WNEH stel dit duidelik dat grafte as hoogs betekenisvol beskou word en enige impak op grafte moet vermy word. Artikel 36(3) van die WNEH bepaal die vereiste vir ’n permit wanneer gedenkings oorweeg word en dit verbied enige persoon om begraafplase en grafte ouer as 60 jaar wat buite ’n formele begraafplaas is wat deur ’n plaaslike owerheid geadministreer is, te versteur of te vernietig. Geen persoon mag enige graf opgrawe of uit sy oorspronklike posisie verwyder sonder ’n permit wat deur SAHRA uitgereik is, of ’n permit of werkplan wat deur die provinsiale erfenishulpbronowerheid uitgereik is nie, in hierdie geval Erfenis Wes-Kaap (EWK).

Erf 15349 is 1,7131 ha groot en is geleë in Parow tussen Tygerberg-hospitaal (Suid, suidwes), Universiteit van Stellenbosch (US) Tygerberg-mediese kampus (Noord, noordwes) en Transnet se rangeerwerf (oos). Erf 15349 staan amptelik as die “*Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas*” bekend. Erf 18228 (0,306 ha groot) is ’n smal erf wat vasgewig is langs die westelike grens van die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas (Erf 15349) en Tygerberg-hospitaal. Erf 24602 grens aan beide Erf 15349 en Erf 18228 in die noorde en bestaan uit die Universiteit van Stellenbosch (US) se Tygerberg-mediese kampus. Die Elsieskraalrivier vloei na die Noorde met Voortrekkerweg wat verder noord geleë is, maar toegang tot die terrein sal verkry word deur die US se mediese kampus via die M16 (Francie van Zijl-rylaan).

Geskiedenis rondom die “Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas” self dateer terug na ongeveer die einde van die 19de eeu. Volgens die landmetergeneraal se diagram is die begraafplaas formeel in 1910 gestig en is amptelik in 1946 gesluit vir begrafnisse. Dit is egter hoogs waarskynlik dat die begrafnisse voor 1910 plaasgevind het en, volgens mondelinge geskiedenis, lank ná 1946. In die 1950’s het Apartheidsideologieë gelei tot die verplaaste aard van die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas en sy omliggende gemeenskappe. Dit was egter in 1972, toe die Universiteit van Stellenbosch die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas vir 10 sent gekoop het, dat die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaasgebied vanaf die laat 1970’s as ’n sportveld en oop ruimte gebruik is. In 2019 stel die fakulteit geneeskunde en gesondheidswetenskappe-dekaan se advieskomitee oor transformasie die vorming van ’n visuele regstellingtaakspan voor, wat dan die taak kry om verantwoordelikheid te aanvaar vir die bestuur van ’n herstellende proses gekoppel aan Hardekraaltjie en die era van gedenkings het toe begin.

Talle erfenisstudies is rondom die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas onderneem. In November 2017 het *Perception Planning* ’n KVO by EWK ingedien vir die “*voorgestelde herontwikkeling van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch (US) se Tygerbergkampus, op Erf 24602, 18228 en 15394 (Parow), Stad Kaapstad*”. Die finale besluit van EWK is gedateer Desember 2017, wat die KVO se aanbevelings aanvaar het. Hierdie aanbevelings het verwys na:

- ’n 50m buffer-area rondom Erf 15349;

- Dat toekomstige ontwikkeling van Erwe 15349, 18228 en grond direk aangrensend, soos geïllustreer in Figuur B hier onder, hanteer word as deel van 'n permitaansoek ingevolge Artikel 36 van die wet op nasionale erfenishulpbronne, 1999 (Wet 25 van 1999);
- Dit moet onderwerp word aan 'n openbare deelnameproses en die daarstelling van 'n bewaringsbestuursplan vir die toekomstige bewaring en bestuur van die begraafplaas.



Figuur A: Naby ligging en lugfoto van die terrein. Rooi area is die “amptelike” Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas.



Figuur B: Die gebied wat in geel veelhoek afgebaken is om as 'n 50 m-buffergebied hanteer te word soos opgelê deur EWK se besluit gedateer 7 Augustus 2017. Ontwikkeling binne die 50 m-buffergebied sal 'n permitaansoek ingevolge Artikel 36 van die WNEH veroorsaak. Rooi veelhoek verteenwoordig die grondgedeelte wat deur die Universiteit van Stellenbosch besit word (Perception Planning, 2017).

DIE VORLEGGING

Gedenking is daarop gemik om herinneringe lewendig te hou en “slagoffers” te help deur respek te toon, die verlede te erken, te help om 'n rekord van die geskiedenis te vestig, en om die herhaling van die onregte van die verlede te voorkom. Dit is dus belangrik dat die Hardekraaltjie-gedenking 'n gevoel van geskiedenis, tuiste, sosiale erkenning en geregtigheid uitbeeld vir die gemeenskap, wat deur hul voorvaders aan die begraafplaas verbind is. Die verbetering van die toeganklikheid en deurlaatbaarheid is belangrik met die doel om 'n gemeenskapsruimte vir gedenking, opvoeding en deurlopende gesprek te skep.

Verder is die gedeelde sentiment van die terrein dat dit nie as 'n geïsoleerde terrein hanteer moet word nie, maar eerder 'n inklusiewe terrein wat nie te geïdealiseer is nie. 'n Begraafplaas is 'n unieke plek en al is dit 'n alledaagse toneel, is dit nie noodwendig deel van die alledaagse lewe nie. Dit is 'n ruimte waar rustigheid en stilte die gewenste norm is. Deur die begraafplaas te gedenk en te verseker dat die herhinnering daarvan vir geslagte lank onthou word, moet dit egter 'n vlak van interaksie aanmoedig.

OPSIES:

Gedenkings sou aanvanklik geskied op Erf 15349 wat histories na verwys is as die “Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas” en wat die formele begraafplaas is in ooreenstemming met die LG se diagram van 1910. Dit is egter sedertdien deur 'n radarskandering duidelik gemaak dat grafte nie deur die formele begraafplaasgrense van Erf 15349 gedefinieer is nie. Dit het daartoe gelei dat Erf 18228 na die weste by die gedenkingsgebied ingebring is. Die gebied na die ooste (Transnet) en

suide (Tygerberg-hospitaal) val op omheinde privateiendom wat nie deur die applikant beheer word nie en val dus nie binne hierdie aansoekarea nie. 'n Gedeelte van Erf 24602 (US se Tygerberg-mediese kampus) word egter beskerm ingevolge die 50 m buffer wat rondom die "formele" Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas (Erf 15349) opgelê is. Dus sal geen ontwikkeling binne hierdie buffergebied plaasvind sonder goedkeuring van EWK nie. 'n Besluit is geneem om 'n radarskandering vir grafte binne die buffergebied op Erf 24602 uit te voer, wat daartoe gelei het dat grafte geïdentifiseer is. Hierdie onlangse bevindings is dus in die gedenkingsopsies oorweeg. Verwys asseblief na Figuur C hier onder vir erfverwysings.



Figuur C: Toon 'n lugfoto van die groter area rondom die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas.

Opsie 1:

Opsie 1A: Gedenkings sou dus op Erf 15349 en Erf 18228 plaasvind met minimale strategiese landskap- en interpretasie-items op Erf 24602. Hierdie opsie maak voorsiening dat die volle sokker-/rugbyveld van die US se Tygerbergkampus nog deur die studente op kampus benut kan word en die toekomstige formalisering van die oefen-/opwarmarea vir sportverwante aktiwiteite. Sportaktiwiteite sal dus binne die buffergebied op Erf 24602 voortgaan soos per die huidige status quo.

Opsie 1B: Volgens die radarskandering wat deur Sillito onderneem is (Julie 2024), is bevestig dat 15 grafteikens geïdentifiseer is (hoë vertroue) en 37 teikens geïdentifiseer is, steeds as potensiële grafteikens, maar met 'n laer vertrouensgradering. Vanuit 'n erfenisperspektief moet ons egter al 52 grafte as potensiële grafteikens beskou en daarom is die vlak van vertroue irrelevant. Verder val 28 van hierdie grafteikens binne Erf 24602 waarop studente se sportaktiwiteite tans beoefen word. Om die roete te volg om ongeveer 28 grafte op te grawe en binne die grense van die "formele" Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas te plaas word, terwyl dit 'n opsie is, nie verder in hierdie aansoek oorweeg nie. Hierdie roete is nie net duur en uiters tydrowend nie (indien goedkeuring van die gemeenskap en EWK verkry word), maar dit word nie aanbeveel as die beste oplossing nie aangesien hierdie grafte

vir alle doeleindes in-situ moet bly, want dit is waar hulle begrawe en ter ruste gelê is. Uit 'n erfenisperspektief is opgraving nie die voorkeuralternatief nie, aangesien dit 'n sensitiewe, komplekse en omstrede roete is om te volg.

Opsie 2:

Oorweging is ook gegee om die gedeelte van Erf 24602 tot en met die omvang van al die grafte saam met Erwe 15349 en 18228 te gedenk. Dit sal die area behels wat deur die rooi gebroke lyn in Figuur C hier bo aangedui word. Dit sal egter lei tot die beduidende vermindering in die grootte van die sportvelde, tot die punt dat die opskorting van 'n volledige formele sokker-/rugbyveld afgedwing word, aangesien daar eenvoudig nie genoeg spasie sal wees nie. Alhoewel alle grafte in 'n groter gedenkgebied ingesluit sal word, sal dit 'n aansienlike koste vir die studente van die US en die sportgemeenskap meebring. Die fisiese en geestelike gesondheid van studente by die US se Tygerbergkampus is belangrik inaggenome die ligging van die kampus binne 'n grootliks beboude omgewing. Die sportvelde vorm deel van die enigste ontspanningsarea op kampus en speel 'n beduidende rol onder studente op kampus en sportklubs in die area wat die fasiliteite benut. Verder kan dit om 'n bona fide sokker-/rugbyveld te hê, positiwiteit binne die breër gemeenskap handhaaf. Sport is 'n medium wat mense bymekaar bring en kan gebruik word om die jeug en toekomstige geslagte rondom Hardekraaltjie op te voed.

Die US se Tygerbergkampus-sportfasiliteite word deur leerders van die Bishop Lavis-gemeenskap benut in 'n reeks geleenthede, wat deur die SLEAK-sosiale impakprojek bestuur word, met elke skoolkwartaal met 'n toegewyde tema. Die US bied ook 'n aantal sokkerwedstryde teen vyf plaaslike klubs binne die gemeenskap aan en het pas 'n doelbal-(paralimpiese sport vir gesiggestremdes) ligawedstryd aangebied (21 September 2024). Verder is daar ook die potensiaal om 'n jaarlikse sportgeleentheid aan te bied wat spesifiek die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas en die gemeenskappe wat hiermee verbind word, vier. Dit is om hierdie redes dat, as die volle sokker-/rugbyveld benut kan word, Opsie 2 nie as die voorkeuropsie beskou word nie.

Opsie 3 – Voorkeuropsie

Die proses van oorweging en ontwikkeling van opsies het gelei tot wat ons, as erfenispraktisyns, as die mees vriendelike voorstel beskou het wat al die doelwitte van die gedenkingsproses aanspreek. Die voorstel hier onder behels die gedenking van Erwe 15349, 18228 en 'n gedeelte van Erf 24602 deur die oefen-/opwarmarea by die gedenkarea in te sluit (blou blok – Figuur C hier bo). Hierdie opsie laat toe dat die hoof sokker-/rugbyveld daar bly, wat benut kan word, soos dit tans deur studente op kampus en die breër gemeenskap is, en verder deur huidige en 'n jaarlikse georganiseerde sportbyeenkomste wat Hardekraaltjie vier. Alhoewel ongeveer 10 grafte steeds onder die sportvelde sal val, sal die res van die grafte by die aangelegde area geïnkorporeer word met 'n interpretasiebord wat die ligging van die oorblywende grafte aandui. Die oorblywende grafte sal onaangeraak bly.

Die voorstel wat aan die publiek gestel word, is dus een van respek en erkenning van die geskiedenis van die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas en sy gemeenskap deur die skep van 'n ruimte wat aan die verlede herinner, maar besoekers toelaat om ook oor die toekoms te besin. Die ruimte bied geleenthede om, deur interpretasie, nadenke en sport, die jeug wat binne hierdie

histories verbonde gemeenskappe grootword te leer van die betekenis van die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas.

Die voorstel word grootliks bepaal deur die erfenis-aanwysers wat geïdentifiseer is en die ligging van grafte. Die doel van die voorgestelde TOP is ook om te verseker dat werk wat voorgestel word respekvol is in terme van minimale tot geen werk binne gebiede wat groot groepe grafte het, en toelaat dat paadjies om hierdie gebiede kronkel eerder as oor dit. 'n Aansienlike hoeveelheid navorsing en publieke/gemeenskapsbetrokkenheid is egter tot dusver deur die Universiteit van Stellenbosch onderneem, wat 'n beduidende rol in die gebeure tot dusver gespeel het.

KONSULTASIE EN OPENBARE DEELNAME

Alhoewel openbare betrokkenheid rondom die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas aan die gang is, word formele openbare konsultasie soos vereis deur die wet ingevolge WNEH hiermee onderneem. Die Erfenisverklaring (waarvoor hierdie uitvoerende opsomming geskryf is) maak deel uit van die dokumentasie om die gedenking van die begraafplaas in te lig en moet aan Erfenis Wes-Kaap (EWK) voorgelê word vir goedkeuring. Die Erfenisverklaring (insluitend bylaes) sal aan die belanghebbende en geaffekteerde partye (B&GP'e) gesirkuleer word vir 'n 30-dae kommentaarperiode (16 Oktober – 15 November 2024) voor indiening van die aansoek by EWK.

'n Afskrif van die aansoek kan verkry word by:

- Ons webwerf: www.phsconsulting.co.za (onder openbare deelname)
- 'n Uitdruk sal by die Ravensmead-, Belville- en Parow-openbare biblioteke beskikbaar gestel word asook die US se Tygerbergkampus-biblioteek.

Openbare vergadering:

'n Openbare vergadering sal gehou word in die Ravensmead-openbare biblioteek op Saterdag 26 Oktober 2024 om 10:30.

E-pos/WhatsApp:

Enige persoon wat op grond van erfenis beswaar wil aanteken of kommentaar teen die aansoek wil maak, moet sodanige kommentaar/beswaar skriftelik (per e-pos of WhatsApp) **op of voor 15 November 2024** maak.

Jenna Theron by PHS Consulting:

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GEVOLGTREKKING EN AANBEVELINGS

Gedenkings word beskou as 'n proses wat voldoen aan die begeerte om diegene wat gelyk het te eer en die verlede te ondersoek en huidige kwessies aan te spreek in 'n poging tot herstel. Dit is dus belangrik dat die Hardekraaltjie-gedenking 'n gevoel van geskiedenis, tuiste, sosiale erkenning en geregtigheid uitbeeld vir die gemeenskap, wat deur hul voorvaders aan die begraafplaas verbind is. Geskiedenis rondom die "Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas" dateer terug tot aan die einde van die 19de eeu. Die vroegste verwysing na die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas kom uit die Landmeter-generaal se opnemediagram van die begraafplaas wat in 1909 onderneem is (LG 207/1909).

Die bewaringstatus van die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas word aangedui as 'n graad-IIIa-terrein met 'n hoë plaaslike sosio-historiese en argeologiese betekenis. Die belynings van voormalige toegangsroetes/voetpaadjies na die begraafplaas (onderskeidelik vanaf die noorde en suide) sowel as die moontlike gebruik daarvan deur verskillende gemeenskappe bly slegs as ontasbare hulpbronne agter, maar dra by tot die breër sosio-historiese tema, wat beskou word as 'n hoë plaaslike sosio-historiese kulturele betekenis (Graad 3A). Verder word die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas (Erf 15349) as van hoë plaaslike sosio-historiese en argeologiese belang beskou (Graad 3A). Vanuit die argief- en mondelinge-geskiedenisnavorsing en radarskandering wat in hierdie stadium onderneem is, kan hierdie gradering moontlik strek tot grond direk aangrensend aan Erf 15349, dit wil sê insluitend Erf 18228 na die weste en die gebied noord van die Erf 15349 (wat aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch behoort).

Die meeste van die gebied wat deur argief- en mondelinge geskiedenisnavorsing uitgelig is as wat moontlik ongemerkte grafte bevat, val buite Erf 15350. Dit is bevestig deur die radar-skandering van 2024 wat deur Sillito onderneem is. Verder laat die verkryging van Erf 15350 onmiddellik suid van die begraafplaas, deur die Kaapse Skiereiland se begraafplaasraad in 1956, die moontlikheid ontstaan dat die raad die moontlikheid oorweeg het om die begraafplaas uit te brei.

Die historiese gebeure wat hierin geïdentifiseer is, en die onderneem van erfenisstudies wat tot dusver genoem is, het 'n groot rol gespeel in die vorming van die gebeure wat afgespeel het en die grondslag gelê het vir die gebeure wat gevolg het. Die gedenkingproses is daarop gemik om herhinneringe lewendig te hou en "slagoffers" te help deur respek te toon, die verlede te erken, te help om 'n rekord van die geskiedenis te vestig, en om die herhaling van die onregte van die verlede te voorkom. Die verbetering van die toeganklikheid en deurlaatbaarheid is belangrik met die doel om 'n gemeenskapsruimte vir gedenking, opvoeding en deurlopende gesprek te skep. Die gedeelde sentiment van die terrein is dat dit nie as 'n geïsoleerde terrein hanteer moet word nie, maar eerder 'n inklusiewe terrein wat nie te geïdealiseer is nie. Alhoewel 'n begraafplaas 'n ruimte is waar rustigheid en stilte die verlangde norm is, met inagneming van die vergete aard van die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas, verseker dit deur die proses van gedenking dat sy nagedagtenis vir geslagte lank onthou word en om dit te bereik, moet dit 'n vlak van interaksie aanmoedig.

Die proses van oorweging en ontwikkeling van alternatiewe het gelei tot wat ons, as erfenispraktisyns, as die mees vriendelike opsie (opsie 3) beskou het wat al die doelwitte

van die gedenkingsproses aanspreek wat aan die begin uiteengesit is. Die voorstel behels die gedenking van Erwe 15349, 18228 en 'n gedeelte van Erf 24602 deur 'n beduidende gedeelte van die oefen-/opwarmarea by die gedenkarea in te sluit. Hierdie opsie laat toe dat die hoof sokker/rugbyveld daar bly, wat benut kan word in die vorm van sportbyeenkomste, soos dit tans deur studente op kampus en die breër gemeenskap is. Alhoewel ongeveer 10 grafte steeds onder die sportvelde sal val, sal dit onaangeraak bly en die res van die grafte sal by die aangelegde area geïnkorporeer word met 'n interpretasiebord wat die ligging van die oorblywende grafte aandui.

Die doel van die voorgestelde TOP is ook om te verseker dat werk wat voorgestel word respekvol is in terme van minimale tot geen werk binne gebiede wat groot groepe grafte het, en toelaat dat paadjies om hierdie gebiede kronkel eerder as oor dit. Die voorstel wat aan die publiek gestel word, is dus een van respek en erkenning van die geskiedenis van die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas en sy gemeenskap deur die skep van 'n ruimte wat aan die verlede herinner, maar besoekers toelaat om ook oor die toekoms te besin. Die ruimte bied ook geleenthede om die jeug wat binne hierdie historiese verbonde gemeenskappe grootword, op te voed oor die belangrikheid van die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas deur middel van sportaktiwiteite.

Die voorstel word grootliks bepaal deur die erfenis-aanwysers wat geïdentifiseer is en die ligging van grafte. 'n Aansienlike hoeveelheid navorsing en publieke/gemeenskapsbetrokkenheid is egter tot dusver deur die Universiteit van Stellenbosch onderneem, wat dus 'n beduidende rol speel in wat voorgestel word.

Daar word aanbeveel dat die terreinontwikkelingsplan (TOP) vir die voorgestelde gedenkings van die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas, soos by **bylae F** ingesluit is, deur EWK onderskryf word, tesame met die volgende bykomende aanbevelings:

1. Die samestelling van die bewaringsbestuursplan, wat deur EWK onderskryf moet word, wat die volgende aanspreek:
 - Toegang, Omheining en parkering;
 - Beskikbaarheid van ablusiegeriewe;
 - Verantwoordelike partye en vlak van betrokkenheid;
 - Finansiële verantwoordelikheid en bestuur;
 - Protokol vir alle toekomstige toevallige ontdekking van beendere;
 - Gebeure d.w.s. 'n jaarlikse jeugsportdag;
 - Kommunikasie;
 - Instandhoudingsaspekte rakende die landskapplan (Indringerplant beheer, besproeiing, ligte ens.);

- Inhoud van inligtingsborde en tale;
 - Skakeling met Tygerberg-hospitaal in 'n poging om die buffersone te beveilig;
 - Lys van name op die gedenksteen; en
 - Begraafplaasetiket.
2. 'n Jaarlikse erfenisdag-sportgeleentheid gerig op die breër gemeenskap en op diegene wat direk aan die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas gekoppel is. Hierdie moet nie net as 'n dag van herdenking beskou word nie, maar ook as 'n geleentheid om met die jeug binne hierdie gemeenskappe te verbind en hulle te leer oor die geskiedenis van Hardekraaltjie.
 3. Skep van 'n digitale argief of "museum" vir toekomstige geslagte deur die Universiteit van Stellenbosch wat die uitgebreide navorsing wat tot dusver onderneem is, opsom.
 4. Dit word aanbeveel dat die enkele skedel van sy bestaande ligging by UK afgehaal word en in die sentrale gedenksteen/muur geplaas word sodra die voorgestelde TOP vir die begraafplaas onderneem is. Verder sal die voorgestelde bewaringsbestuursplan vir die terrein en groter gebied duidelike "instruksies" toelaat vir enige beendere wat in die toekoms buite die studiegebied gevind word.
 5. Die herdenkingskonsep plaas die vermyding van grafte op die voorpunt van sy rasionaal in terme van wat voorgestel word. Sou enige erfenishulpbronne, insluitend bewyse van grafte en menslike begrafnisse, argeologiese materiaal en paleontologiese materiaal egter tydens die uitvoering van die aktiwiteite hier bo ontdek word, moet alle werke onmiddellik gestaak word, en Erfenis Wes-Kaap moet onverwyld in kennis gestel word.
 6. Daar is gevind dat die Hardekraaltjie-begraafplaas hoogs betekenisvol is en daar is dus 'n graad IIIA-gradering daaraan toegeken. Dit word verder aanbeveel dat eiendom wat uit die gedenkingsarea bestaan, vir Graad IIIA-gradering oorweeg word met inagneming van die identifikasie van grafte buite Erf 15349.
 7. 'n Omheiningsvoorstel moet rondom die grens van die US Tygerbergkampus geïmplementeer word wat Erwe 18228 en 15349 insluit. Die omheiningsvoorstel moet samehangend en in lyn met die US sekuriteitsafdeling se planne wees, maar dit moet met uiterste sensitiwiteit ontwerp en onderneem word then einde die erfenis waarde van die gedenkgebied te respekteer. Die heining moet visueel deurlaatbaar wees en insmelt met die agtergrond. Die omheiningsbelyning binne die Herdenkingsgebied moet langs dieselfde belyning onderneem word om enige impakte op grafte te verminder. Argeologiese monitering word aanbeveel wanneer opgrawings plaasvind tydens die bou van die omheining in die omgewing van die gedenkgebied.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

This application is being made to Heritage Western Cape (“HWC”) on behalf of Stellenbosch University, the owner of Erf 15349, Erf 18228 & Erf 24602, Parow. Erf 15349 is known as the official ‘Hardekraaltjie Cemetery’. PHS Consulting (Paul Slabbert and Jenna Theron) has been engaged to assist in obtaining heritage approval for the memorialisation of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery, which is older than 60 years and is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority therefore subject to Section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) (“NHRA”).

The NHRA clearly states that graves are considered to have high significance and any impacts to graves should be avoided. Section 36(3) of the NHRA stipulates the requirement for a permit when considering memorialisation and it prohibits any person from disturbing or destroying burial grounds and graves older than 60 years which are situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority. No person may exhume or remove any grave from its original position without a permit issued by SAHRA or a permit or Workplan issued by the provincial heritage resources authority, in this case Heritage Western Cape (HWC).

Erf 15349 is 1.7131 ha in extent and is located in Parow between Tygerberg Hospital (South, south-west), Stellenbosch Universities (SU) Tygerberg Medical Campus (North, north-west) and Transnet’s marshalling yard (east). Erf 15349 is the official erf known as the ‘*Hardekraaltjie Cemetery*’. Erf 18228 (0.306 ha in extent) is a narrow erf wedged along the western boundary of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery (Erf 15349) and Tygerberg Hospital. Erf 24602 borders both Erf 15349 and Erf 18228 to the north and consists of the Stellenbosch University (SU) Tygerberg Medical Campus. The Elsieskraal River flows to the North with Voortrekker Road located further north, however access to the site would be obtained through the SU Medical Campus via the M16 (Francie van Zijl Drive).

History surrounding the ‘Hardekraaltjie Cemetery’ itself dates back to around the end of the 19th Century. According to the Surveyor General Diagram the cemetery was formally established in 1910 and was officially closed for burial in 1946. However, it is highly likely the burials took place prior to 1910 and, according to Oral History, long after 1946. In the 1950’s Apartheid ideologies resulted in the displaced nature of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery and its surrounding communities. However, it was in 1972, when Stellenbosch University bought the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery for 10 cents, that the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery area was utilised as a Sportsfield and open space from the late 1970s onwards. In 2019, the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Dean’s Advisory Committee on Transformation proposes the formation of a Visual Redress Task Team, which is then tasked to take responsibility for managing a restorative process linked to Hardekraaltjie and the era of memorialisation began.

Numerous Heritage Studies have been undertaken surrounding the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery. In November 2017, *Perception Planning* submitted a NID to HWC for the “*Proposed redevelopment of the Stellenbosch University (Su) Tygerberg Campus, on Erf 24602, 18228 & 15394 (Parow), City Of Cape Town*”. The final decision from HWC is dated Dec 2017, which accepted the NIDs recommendations. These recommendations referred to:

- A 50m buffer area around Erf 15349;

- That future development of Erven 15349, 18228 and land directly contiguous, as illustrated in Figure B below, be dealt with as part of a Permit Application in terms of Section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999);
- This must be subjected to a public participation process and the establishment of a Conservation Management Plan for the future conservation and management of the cemetery.



Figure A: Close up locality and aerial view of the site. Red area is the 'official' Hardekraaltjie Cemetery.



Figure B: The area delineated in yellow polygon to be treated as a 50m Buffer Area as imposed through HWC's decision dated 7th August 2017. Development within the 50m Buffer Area would trigger a Permit application in terms of Section 36 of the NHRA. Red polygon represents portion of land owned by University of Stellenbosch (Perception Planning, 2017).

THE PROPOSAL

The aim of Memorialisation is to keep memory alive and help 'victims' by demonstrating respect, acknowledging the past, help to establish a record of history, and to prevent the recurrence of the wrongs of the past. It is therefore key that the Hardekraaltjie Memorialisation portrays a sense of history, belonging, social acknowledgement and justice for the community that are connected, through their forefathers, to the cemetery. Improving and enhancing the accessibility and permeability is key with the aim of creating a community space for memorialisation, education and ongoing conversation.

Furthermore, shared sentiment of the site is that it should not be treated as an isolated site but rather an inclusive site that is not overly idealized. A cemetery is a unique place and while it is part of the everyday scene, it is not necessarily part of everyday life. It is a space where tranquillity and quiet are the desired norm. However, through memorialising the cemetery and ensuring its memory is remembered for generations it needs to encourage a level of interaction.

OPTIONS:

Initially, Memorialisation was to take place on Erf 15349 which has been referred to historically as the 'Hardekraaltjie Cemetery' and is the formal cemetery in accordance with the 1910 SG Diagram. However, it has since been made evident through a radar scan that graves were not defined by the formal cemetery boundaries of Erf 15349. This resulted in Erf 18228 to the west being incorporated into the Memorialisation Area. The area to the east (Transnet) and

south (Tygerberg Hospital) falls on fenced private property not controlled by the applicant and therefore does not fall inside this application area. However, a portion of Erf 24602 (SU Tygerberg Medical Campus) is protected in terms of the 50m buffer imposed around the 'formal' Hardekraaltjie Cemetery (Erf 15349). No development would therefore take place within this buffer area without obtaining approval from HWC. A decision was made to conduct a radar scan for graves inside the buffer area on Erf 24602, that resulted in graves being identified. These recent findings were therefore considered in the memorialisation options. Please refer to Figure C below for erf references.



Figure C: Showing an aerial image of the greater area surrounding the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery.

Option 1:

Option 1A: Memorialisation was therefore to take place on Erf 15349 and Erf 18228 with minimal strategic landscaping and interpretation items on Erf 24602. This option allows for the full soccer/rugby field of the SU Tygerberg Campus to remain to be utilised by the students on campus and the future formalisation of the practice/warm-up area for sports related activities. Sporting activities would therefore continue as is the current status quo within the buffer area on Erf 24602.

Option 1B: According to the radar scanning undertaken by Sillito (July 2024) it was confirmed that 15 grave targets were identified (high confidence) and 37 targets were identified, still as potential grave targets, but with a lower confidence rating. However, from a heritage perspective, we need to consider all 52 graves as potential grave targets and therefore the level of confidence is irrelevant. Furthermore, 28 of these grave targets fall within Erf 24602 on which student's sports activities are currently being practiced. To follow the route of exhuming approximately 28 graves and placing them inside the boundaries of the 'formal' Hardekraaltjie Cemetery', while an option, is not considered further in this application. Not only is this route costly and extremely time consuming (should approval from the community and HWC be obtained) but it is not recommended as the best solution as these graves should

remain in-situ for all intents and purposes as this is where they were buried and laid to rest. From a heritage perspective exhumation is not the preferred alternative considering it is a sensitive, complex and controversial route to follow.

Option 2:

Consideration was also given to memorialising the portion of Erf 24602 up to and including the extent of all the graves along with Erven 15349 and 18228. This would involve the area indicated by the red broken line in Figure C above. However, this would result in the significant reduction in the size of the sport fields to the point of forcing the discontinuation of having a full formal soccer/ rugby field as there would simply not be sufficient space. Although all graves would be included within a greater memorialisation area this would come at a significant cost to the students of SU and the sporting community. The physical and mental health of students at the SU Tygerberg Campus is important considering the location of the campus within a largely built-up environment. The sports fields form part of the only recreational area on campus and plays a significant role amongst students on campus and sport clubs in the area utilising the facilities. Furthermore, having a bona fide soccer/ rugby field can sustain positivity within the broader community. Sports is a medium that brings people together and could be used to educate the youth and future generations around Hardekraaltjie.

SU Tygerberg campus sports facilities are utilised by learners from the Bishop Lavis community in a series of events, run by the SLEAK social impact project, with each school term, having a dedicated theme. SU also hosts a number of soccer matches against five local clubs within the community and have just hosted a goalball (paralympic sport for the visually impaired) league match (21 September 2024). Furthermore, there is also the potential to host an annual sports event specifically celebrating the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery and the communities connected hereto. It is for these reasons if the full soccer/rugby field can be utilised that Option 2 is not considered the most preferred option.

Option 3 – Preferred Option

The process of considering and evolving options resulted in what we, as heritage practitioners, considered the most amicable proposal that addresses all the objectives of the memorialisation process. The proposal below involves the memorialisation of Erven 15349, 18228 and a portion of Erf 24602 by including the practice/warm-up area into the Memorialisation Area (blue block – Figure C above). This option allows for the main soccer/rugby field to remain, which can be utilised, as it is currently by students on campus and the broader community, and furthermore through current and an annual organised sports events celebrating Hardekraaltjie. Although approx. 10 graves will still fall under the sports fields, the remainder of the graves will be incorporated into the landscaped area with an interpretation board indicating the location of the remaining graves. The remaining graves will remain untouched.

The proposal put forward to the public is therefore one of respect and acknowledgment of the history of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery and its community through creating a space that is reminiscent of the past but allows visitors to also reflect on the future. The space provides opportunities to educate, through interpretation, reflection and sport, the youth growing up

within these historically connected communities of the significance of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery.

The proposal is largely determined by the heritage indicators identified and the location of graves. The aim of the proposed SDP is also to ensure that work proposed is respectful in terms of allowing minimal to no work within areas that have large clusters of graves and allowing pathways to meandering around these areas rather than over. However, a substantial amount of research and public/ community engagement to date has been undertaken by Stellenbosch University which has played a significant role in the events to date.

CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Although public engagement surrounding the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery has been ongoing, formal public consultation as required by law in terms of NHRA is hereby undertaken. The Heritage Statement (for which this Executive Summary is written) constitutes part of the documentation to inform the memorialisation of the cemetery and is to be submitted to Heritage Western Cape (HWC) for approval. The Heritage Statement (including Annexures) will be circulated to the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) for a 30-day comment period (16th October – 15th November 2024) prior to submission of the application to HWC.

A copy of the application can be obtained from:

- Our website: www.phsconsulting.co.za (under Public Participation)
- A hard copy will be made available at the Ravensmead, Belville and Parow Public Libraries as well as the SU Tygerberg Campus Library.

Public Meeting:

A public meeting will be held in the Ravensmead Public Library on Saturday the 26 October 2024 at 10:30.

Email/WhatsApp:

Any person wishing to object or comment on heritage grounds to the application must make such comment /objection in writing to the above e-mail address or WhatsApp number **on or before Friday 15 November 2024.**

Jenna Theron at PHS Consulting:

Cell: 082 566 1660 / jt@phsconsulting.co.za / Tel: 028 312 1734

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Memorialisation is considered a process that meets the desire to honour those who have suffered and to examine the past and address present issues in an effort of reparation. It is key that the Hardekraaltjie Memorialisation portrays a sense of history, belonging, social acknowledgement and justice for the community that are connected, through their forefathers, to the cemetery. History surrounding the 'Hardekraaltjie Cemetery' dates to around the end of the 19th Century. The earliest reference to the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery comes from the Surveyor General's survey diagram of the cemetery undertaken in 1909 (SG 207/1909).

The conservation status of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery is indicated as a Grade IIIA site with high local socio-historic and archaeological significance. The alignments of former access routes/ footpaths to the cemetery (from the north and south, respectively) as well as its possible use by different communities remain only as intangible resources yet contribute to the broader socio-historic theme, which is considered of high local socio-historic cultural significance (Grade 3A). Furthermore, the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery (Erf 15349) is considered of high local socio-historic and archaeological significance (Grade 3A). From the archival, oral history research and radar scanning undertaken at this stage, this grading could potentially extend to land directly contiguous to Erf 15349, i.e. including Erf 18228 to the west and the area north of the Erf 15349 (belonging to the University of Stellenbosch).

Most of the area highlighted through archival and oral history research as potentially containing unmarked graves falls outside Erf 15350. This has been confirmed by the 2024 Radar Scanning undertaken by Sillito. Furthermore, the acquisition of Erf 15350 immediately to the south of the cemetery, by the Cape Peninsula Cemeteries Board in 1956, raises the possibility that the Board was considering the possibility of expanding the cemetery.

The historical events identified herein, and the undertaken heritage studies mentioned to date played a major role in the shaping of the events that have unfolded and lay the foundation for the events that followed. The aim of the memorialisation process is to keep memory alive and help 'victims' by demonstrating respect, acknowledging the past, help to establish a record of history, and to prevent the recurrence of the wrongs of the past. Improving and enhancing the accessibility and permeability is key with the aim of creating a community space for memorialisation, education and ongoing conversation. Shared sentiment of the site is that it should not be treated as an isolated site but rather an inclusive site that is not overly idealized. Although, a cemetery is a space where tranquillity and quiet are the desired norm, considering the forgotten nature of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery, through the process of memorialisation it ensures that its memory is remembered for generations and to achieve this, its needs to encourage a level of interaction.

The process of considering and evolving alternatives resulted in what we, as heritage practitioners, considered the most amicable option (Option 3) that addresses all the objectives set out at the start of the memorialisation process. The proposal involves the memorialisation of Erven 15349, 18228 and a portion of Erf 24602 by including a significant part of the practice/warm-up area into the Memorialisation Area. This option allows for the main soccer/rugby field to remain which can be utilised, as it is currently by students on campus and the broader community in the form of sports events. Although approx. 10 graves will still fall under the sports fields, it will remain untouched, the remainder of the graves will be

incorporated into the landscaped area with an interpretation board indicating the location of the remaining graves.

The aim of the proposed SDP is also to ensure that work proposed is respectful in terms of allowing minimal to no work within areas that have large clusters of graves and allowing pathways to meandering around these areas rather than over. The proposal put forward to the public is therefore one of respect and acknowledgment of the history of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery and its community through creating a space that is reminiscent of the past but allows visitors to also reflect on the future. The space also provides opportunities to educate the youth growing up within these historically connected communities of the significance of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery through sport activities.

The proposal is largely determined by the heritage indicators identified and the location of graves. However, a substantial amount of research and public/ community engagement to date has been undertaken by Stellenbosch University and therefore plays an important role in what is proposed.

It is recommended that, the Site Development Plan (SDP) for the proposed Memorialisation of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery, as included in **Annexure F**, be endorsed by HWC, along with the following additional recommendations:

1. The compilation of Conservation Management Plan, to be endorsed by HWC, that addresses the following:
 - Access, Fencing and Parking;
 - Availability of Ablution Facilities;
 - Responsible parties and level of involvement;
 - Financial responsibility and Management;
 - Protocol for all future accidental discovery of bones;
 - Events i.e. An Annual Youth Sports Day;
 - Communication;
 - Maintenance aspects regarding the Landscaping Plan (Alien Clearing, Irrigation, Lights etc.);
 - Content of Information Boards and Languages;
 - Liaising with Tygerberg Hospital in a effort to safeguard the buffer zone;
 - List of Names on the Memorial Stone; and
 - Cemetery Etiquette.
2. An annual Heritage Day Sports event aimed at the broader community and to those directly connected to the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery. This should not only be considered

a day of remembrance but also an opportunity to connect with and educate the youth, within these communities, around the history of Hardekraaltjie.

3. Creation of a digital archive or “museum” for future generations by Stellenbosch University summarising the extensive research undertaken to date.
4. It is recommended that the single Cranium be collected from its existing location at UCT and placed into the central memorial stone/ wall once the proposed SDP for the Cemetery has been undertaken. Furthermore, the proposed conservation management plan for the site and greater area will allow clear ‘instructions’ for any bones found in the future outside of the study area.
5. The memorialisation concept places the avoidance of graves at the forefront of its rationale in terms of what is being proposed. However, should any heritage resources, including evidence of graves and human burials, archaeological material and paleontological material be discovered during the execution of the activities above, all works must be stopped immediately, and Heritage Western Cape must be notified without delay.
6. The Hardekraaltjie Cemetery was found to be of High Significance and therefore bestowed a Grade IIIA grading. It is furthermore recommended that properties consisting of the memorialisation area be considered for Grade IIIA grading considering the identification of graves outside of Erf 15349.
7. A fencing proposal needs to be implemented around the boundary of the SU Tygerberg Campus that includes Erven 18228 and 15349. The fencing proposal needs to be cohesive and in line with the SU security division, however it needs to be designed and undertaken with extreme sensitivity considering the heritage significance of the properties and particularly around the memorialisation area. The fencing needs to be visually permeable and blend into the background. The fencing alignment within the Memorialisation area needs to be undertaken along the same footprint/alignment to reduce any impacts on graves. Archaeological monitoring is recommended when excavations take place during construction of the fence line in the vicinity of the memorialisation area.

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Annexure F: Site/ Landscape Plan

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1. INTRODUCTION

This application is being made to Heritage Western Cape (“HWC”) on behalf of Stellenbosch University, the owner of Erf 15349, Erf 18228 & Erf 24602, Parow. Erf 15349 is known as the official ‘Hardekraaltjie Cemetery’. PHS Consulting (Paul Slabbert and Jenna Theron) has been engaged to assist in obtaining heritage approval for the memorialisation of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery, which is older than 60 years and is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority therefore subject to Section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) (“NHRA”).

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2. LOCALITY

Erf 15349 is 1.7131 ha in extent and is located in Parow between Tygerberg Hospital (South, south-west), Stellenbosch Universities (SU) Tygerberg Medical Campus (North, north-west) and Transnet’s marshalling yard (east). Erf 15349 is the official erf known as the ‘*Hardekraaltjie Cemetery*’. Erf 18228 (0.306 ha in extent) is a narrow erf wedged along the western boundary of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery (Erf 15349) and Tygerberg Hospital. Erf 24602 borders both Erf 15349 and Erf 18228 to the north and consists of the Stellenbosch University (SU) Tygerberg Medical Campus. The Elsieskraal River flows to the North with Voortrekker Road located further north, however access to the site would be obtained through the SU Medical Campus via the M16 (Francie van Zijl Drive).

Refer to the Locality Maps in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** below.

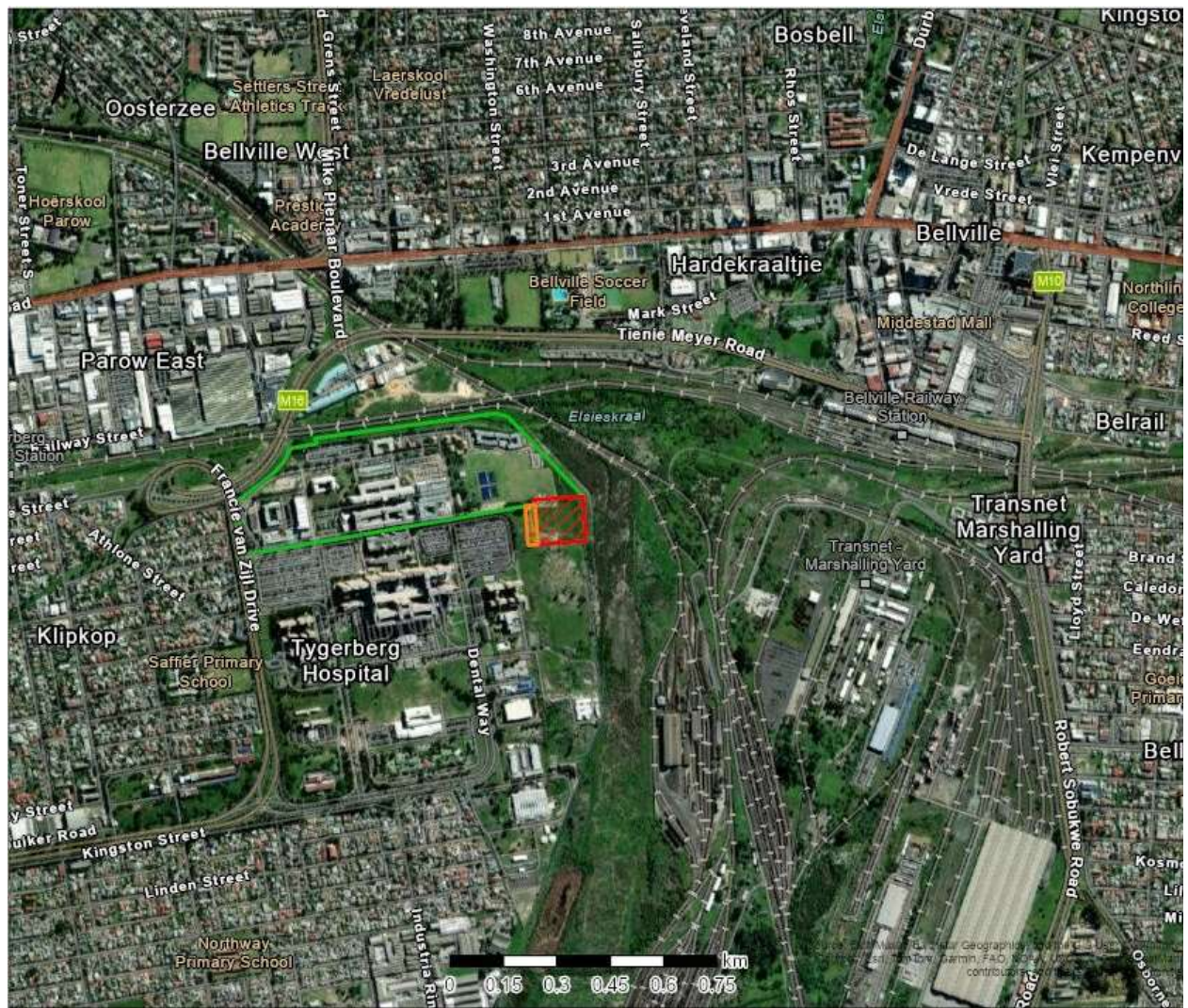


Figure 1: Locality of Erf 15349 (red) also known as the official “Hardekraaltjie Cemetery”, Erf 18228 (orange) and Erf 24602 (green) (SU Medical Campus).



Figure 2: Close up locality and aerial view of the site depicted in Figure 1.

3. CONCEPT OF MEMORIALISATION AND WHY HARDEKRAALTJIE?

Memorialisation put simply is a means to keep memory alive. Memorials can help ‘victims’ by demonstrating respect, acknowledging the past, help to establish a record of history, and to prevent the recurrence of the wrongs of the past. Memorialisation is considered a process that meets the desire to honour those who have suffered and as a means to examine the past and address present issues in an effort of reparation. It is key that the Hardekraaltjie Memorialisation portrays a sense of history, belonging, social acknowledgement and justice for the community that are connected, through their forefathers, to the cemetery.

The area currently known as Bellville originated as a resting place known as Hardekraaltjie or ‘Twelfth Mile’. The Hardekraaltjie outspan was situated on a portion of hard ground forming part of a spur of the Tygerberg and on the edge of the sands of the Cape Flats. Its position on the main route connecting Cape Town and its outlying areas via Tygerberg and Kuils River, together with the availability of water from the Elsieskraal River provided ideal conditions for an outspan (Winter and Hart, 2014:3). In later years, what remains, is referred to as the Hardekraaltjie Forest Reserve.

However, history surrounding the ‘Hardekraaltjie Cemetery’ itself dates back to around the end of the 19th Century. On the 1 January 1895 in accordance with the ‘Birth and Deaths Registration Act’ (Act 7 of 1894) the registration of births and deaths was made compulsory

(Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette No. 7605 dated 11 May 1894). Shortly thereafter, in accordance with a land grant given to the 'Trustees of the Harde Kraaltjie Public Cemetery' the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery is officially 'opened' and recognised in accordance with a SG Diagram dated 4 January 1910 (Surveyed in February 1909). It could be assumed that burials were possibly taking place prior to the official 'opening' of the Cemetery. One of the communities near the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery around this time (named *Tiervlei* in 1925) are closely linked to the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery as the elderly recall their ancestors being buried there.

In 1934, 'The Slum Act' came into being and was accordingly applied for demolition of various inner but dilapidated suburbs. "The displaced Black populations were largely rehoused in segregated mono-racial municipal housing estates on the urban periphery" (Christopher 1994: 38¹). Therefore, by proclaiming certain non-White areas as 'slums', these areas could be condemned, and people moved with overtly 'non-racial' motives. In 1945 The Divisional Council requests the closure of Hardekraaltjie Cemetery however the Bellville magistrate stipulates provisions should be made for relatives to visit graves prior to authorising the closer thereof. In 1947 the Provincial Administration closed the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery for burials only and in 1950 the 'Population Registration Act' and the 'Group Areas Act' is gazetted. The 'Population Registration Act' allowed that all South Africans be racially classified in one of three categories: White, Black or Coloured. The criteria used to determine the qualification into each of these categories was based on appearance, social acceptance and descent. The Group Areas Act allowed urban areas to be divided into racially segregated zones "*where members of one specific race alone could live and work*" (Thompson 1990: 194). Group areas were created "*for the exclusive ownership and occupation of a designated group*" (Christopher 1994: 105). It further became "*a criminal offence for a member of one racial group to reside on or own land in an area set aside by proclamation for another race*" (Dyzenhaus 1991: 71). These milestones in South Africa's history played a significant role in the displacement and forced removals of communities surrounding the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery after 1950, including Tiervlei (renamed in 1972 to Ravensmead by the Parow Municipality), resulting in the isolated and displaced nature of the site as it stands today.

In 1958 the first plans for a new medical school and hospital were drafted with the first foundations of the hospital being laid in 1963 with the hospital officially opening in 1976, which further impacted the nature of the site. "*Key to understanding the overall layout of the Tygerberg Hospital Estate is the fact that racial-based apartheid ideologies in place during the design phase heavily influenced the overall design process so as to separate races through physical barriers and space and, as a consequence, duplication of services and infrastructure. The main entrance off Francie van Zijl Boulevard located along the southern site boundary therefore splits into two wide dual access roads (essentially boulevards), off which various facilities were virtually duplicated on either side of the main building complex*"². The Hardekraaltjie Cemetery was therefore conveniently located on the border of a 'white' and 'non-white' group area.

It was in April 1971 that Stellenbosch University requested the Hardekraaltjie cemetery property for the establishment of sporting facility and a draft notice was issued by Parow

¹[https://omalley.nelsonmandela.org/index.php/site/q/03lv01538/04lv01646/05lv01782.htm#:~:text=This%20act%20%22was%20applied%20for,\(Christopher%201994%3A%2038\).](https://omalley.nelsonmandela.org/index.php/site/q/03lv01538/04lv01646/05lv01782.htm#:~:text=This%20act%20%22was%20applied%20for,(Christopher%201994%3A%2038).)

² Perception Planning. June 2017. Phase One Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed Redevelopment of The Tygerberg Hospital Estate on Erf 15350 and Remainder Erf 14298 (Parow), City Of Cape Town. Page 6.

Municipality regarding the ‘taking over’ of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery. The first announcement regarding the takeover of Hardekraaltjie cemetery appears in Die Burger on the 12 May 1971 and similar notices appear in Die Burger on 19 May, 26 May and 2 June. However, on the 4 October 1972, the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery was officially sold to Stellenbosch University although transfer of Erf 15349 (Hardekraaltjie Cemetery) from Municipality of Parow to Stellenbosch University (for 10cents) only took place on the 11 June 1974.

It is unclear what events took place hereafter, however we are aware that the construction of the Tygerberg Medical Hospital and Campus continued, with the hospital officially opening in 1976. Furthermore, in 1979 designs were drawn up around upgrades to the Tygerberg Medical Campus and the use of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery as sports fields (**Annexure A**). It is assumed that these plans were carried out in the 1980’s and that this became the status quo of the land.

On the 27 April 1994 South Africa’s first democratic general election was held and 20 years later Mr. Daniel Dietrich informs the Dean of Stellenbosch University of his forebearers buried at Hardekraaltjie Cemetery. This act, undertaken by Daniel Dietrich, marks the catalyst for Stellenbosch University in terms of its era of restitution. Mr DJ Dietrich, a Ravensmead resident and former employee at the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, had done some research into his family history, amongst others in the Cape Town Archive. He indicated that his grandfather and his grandfather’s brother were both buried in the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery.

Several Heritage Studies have been undertaken since. Winter, S. and Hart, T. undertook a *Heritage Statement for the Tygerberg Hospital Development Framework* in 2014. As part of this study, Sarah Winter, who compiled a Heritage Statement, commissioned David Wolmarans of *Imbila Location Service cc* to undertake a ground penetrating radar (GPR) scan of Erf 15349 on 16 July 2014. This was followed in 2015 by a second scan of Erf 15349 by Coen Nienaber of the Bio-Archaeological Analysis and Archaeological Geophysics Unit at the University of Pretoria. This second scan was commissioned by the University of Stellenbosch. The GPR scan by Mr Nienaber in 2015 confirmed the findings of *Imbila Location Services cc*. and concluded that “*sub-surface anomalies consistent with the possible presence of graves were observed in this area*”³.

Thereafter, a site inspection was undertaken to the cemetery (Erf 15349) on the 10 April 2017 by L. Webley who was accompanied by S de Kock (*Perception Planning*), G. Narainne, A. Ferreira and P. Albertus. In November 2017, *Perception Planning* submitted a NID to HWC for the “*Proposed redevelopment of the Stellenbosch University (Su) Tygerberg Campus, on Erf 24602, 18228 & 15394 (Parow), City Of Cape Town*”. The final decision from HWC is dated Dec 2017 (**Annexure B**). Although no reference is made to the cemetery in HWC decision the following recommendations were included in the NID (as endorsed by HWC):

- *The Urban Design Framework as presented through this report be supported and that no further heritage related studies be required for the study area, save for Erven 15349, 18228 and land directly contiguous as illustrated in Figure 11 [Figure 3 below] in this report; [Reference is made to the 50m Buffer Area].*

³ Coen Nienaber. 19 October 2015. *Preliminary report on exploratory archaeological geophysics conducted at the indicated Hardekraaltjie Cemetery Site, Tygerberg, Western Cape Province, by means of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)*. University of Pretoria.

- That future development of Erven 15349, 18228 and land directly contiguous as illustrated in Figure 11 in this report be dealt with as part of a Permit Application in terms of Section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999), which must include a public participation process and establishment of a Cultural Management Plan for the future conservation and management of the cemetery.⁴

Furthermore, the aforementioned NID (November 2017) stated that the 50m buffer was a condition imposed by HWC's decision dated 7th August 2017 pertaining to the proposed redevelopment of Tygerberg Hospital Estate (**Annexure B**).



Figure 3: The area delineated in yellow polygon to be treated as a 50m Buffer Area as imposed through HWC's decision dated 7th August 2017. Development within the 50m Buffer Area would trigger a Permit application in terms of Section 36 of the NHRA. Red polygon represents portion of land owned by University of Stellenbosch (Perception Planning, 2017).

In June 2017, an HIA was compiled by Perception Planning for the "Proposed redevelopment of the Tygerberg Hospital Estate on Erf 15350 and Remainder Erf 14298 (Parow), City Of Cape Town" with an Addendum in June 2018. This report plays a significant role in that it provides a Grade IIIA grading for the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery, Erf 15350 (**Annexure B**).

In 2019, the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences (FMHS) Dean's Advisory Committee on Transformation proposed the formation of a Visual Redress Task Team, which was tasked to take responsibility for managing a restorative process linked to Hardekraaltjie. The main aim of the Task Team was to ensure that the SU's strategic objectives of "setting things right"

⁴ Perception Planning, November 2017. NID: "Proposed redevelopment of the Stellenbosch University (SU) Tygerberg Campus, on Erf 24602, 18228 & 15394 (Parow), City Of Cape Town.

(redress), “making up for past wrongs” (compensation) and “removing potential causes of grievances or complaints and exacting repatriation” (SU Draft Visual Redress Policy, 2020⁵) is met. The purpose of the Task Team is furthermore to ensure that Hardekraaltjie is recognised as a formal historic burial site and in so doing, be guided by the principles of restorative justice.

In October 2019, the FMHS led the way in expressing its commitment to change through the launch of the first faculty charter at the SU. Through its charter, the FMHS expresses its commitment to building an institutional culture that welcomes, celebrates and supports the development of a diverse body of students and staff. The faculty’s specific commitment in the charter to acknowledging the lived experiences of the communities they serve and to engage with them respectfully has particular relevance in the context of Hardekraaltjie and the faculty’s commitment to engaging with past injustices respectfully. On the 15th of January 2020, SU commissioned Sillito to undertake a Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of portions of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery site producing the location of numerous possible graves scattered across most of the site.

On the 1 June 2020 a community researcher, Chefferino Fortuin, initiated engagement with SU on behalf of his family and the community and in the same year SU establishes a Project Team focused on the memorialisation of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery site. A Hardekraaltjie Steering Committee was formed which includes representatives of various stakeholders, including community members and representatives from Tygerberg Hospital, who meet on a monthly basis. This led to the commencement of discussions and engagements between Tiervlei/Ravensmead community members and SU in 2021 with the first community engagement event regarding the memorialisation of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery being held on Heritage Day (24 September 2021). In March 2022 the second community engagement between Tiervlei/ Ravensmead community members and Stellenbosch University is undertaken and, on the 12 December 2022, a third community engagement event is held a Ravensmead Public Library. One of the outcomes of these engagements is the compilation of a book called “*Landscapes of dispossession: Stories of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery: Told by people from Tiervlei-Ravensmead*”. The book will be launched on the 30th October 2024 (Editors: Marietjie Oelofsen and Chefferino Fortuin).

In 2023 *PHS Consulting* was appointed to undertake the formal heritage process, on behalf of Stellenbosch University, made to Heritage Western Cape (“HWC”). PHS Consulting has been engaged to assist in obtaining heritage approval for the memorialisation of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery, which is older than 60 years and is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority therefore subject to Section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) (“NHRA”). PHS Consulting has been engaging with the Steering Committee, strategic SU Faculties and Tygerberg Hospital in workshopping the Memorialisation Concept. Furthermore, PHS Consulting initiated further radar scanning to be undertaken within areas not previously scanned, but within the buffer zone, which has been pertinent to the outcome of the Memorialisation Concept.

This historical summary and the heritage studies identified above play a major role in the shaping of the events that have unfolded to date and lay the foundation for the events to follow. A large portion of the historical events and information has been extracted from heritage

⁵ Dean’s Advisory Committee on Transformation Visual Redress Task Team. January 2020. Hardekraaltjie Report: Stellenbosch University Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences.

studies undertaken to date, which contained detailed information of the area. The information to follow will allow us to understand the depth of the historical nature and significance of the site as well as what the heritage indicators and informants are for the site and how to best produce a memorialisation concept respecting and portraying the community most impacted.

4. STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE AND ACCREDITATION

The authors of this report have no financial interest in the proposed development, or any other projects being undertaken by the developers. Paul Slabbert is an accredited principal member of the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners: Western Cape (APHP). He has been involved in urban and rural conservation and heritage/visual assessments since 1999. Paul Slabbert is a Planner, Heritage and Environmental Consultant with rural and urban design experience in the private sector. Jenna Theron is an accredited associate member of the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners: Western Cape (APHP). She has been involved in various aspects of Environmental and Heritage Planning since 2008.

5. STATUTORY CONTEXT

5.1 Title Deeds & SG Diagram

Erf 15349

Title Deed T 16840/1974 confirms the ownership of the 'formal' Hardekraaltjie Cemetery Erf 16840 as *Stellenbosch University ("Universiteit van Stellenbosch")*. The SG Diagram is dated 04/01/1910. There are no restrictive title deed conditions preventing the memorialisation of the Cemetery. However, it is important to note that the municipality sold the property for ten cents (10c) on 4 October 1972, "*subject to such conditions as referred to in the deed dated 4 January 1910*", to Stellenbosch University. The Deed in terms of Act 3 of 1883 authorizes the establishment of a public cemetery and the management of Hardekraaltjie cemetery. The land must be used as a public cemetery from 4 January 1910. The restrictive condition at the time could only be removed or amended by the Removal of Restrictions Act 84 of 1967. The restrictive conditions were not removed or amended when the property was transferred to Stellenbosch University. Although we know that the Divisional Council requested the closure of Hardekraaltjie Cemetery, the Bellville magistrate stipulated provisions should be made for relatives to visit graves thereby the closing of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery in 1947 by the Provincial Administration was for burials only. Hardekraaltjie was always to remain a Cemetery with public access, in accordance with its Title Deeds. The memorialisation process would therefore need to ensure that this is achieved.

Erf 18228

Title Deed T 34584/1982 for Erf 18228 confirms the ownership of Stellenbosch University ("Universiteit van Stellenbosch"). The SG Diagram is dated 14/08/1981. There are no restrictive title deed conditions preventing the memorialisation of Erf 18228 into the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery.

Erf 24602

Lastly, Title Deed T 30355/2015 also confirms the ownership of Stellenbosch University ("Universiteit van Stellenbosch"). The SG Diagram is dated 10/07/2012.

Refer to the Title Deeds (Annexure C1) and SG diagrams (Annexure C2) attached under **Annexure C**.

5.2 Zoning

Erf 15349 also known as the official “Hardekraaltjie Cemetery”, has a ‘Community 2: Regional’ zoning that recognises that the site is a historical burial ground. Furthermore, Erf 18228 and Erf 24602 are both zoned ‘Community 2: Regional’.

5.3 National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)

Section 36 (a) of the NHRA states that: “No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority – (b) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority⁶.” Memorialisation will include sensitive landscaping and selected minor building works within the burial ground, that constitute “alter” as per the Act, therefore the requirement for a permit. This document constitutes the Heritage Statement to inform the memorialisation of the burial ground and is considered part of the documentation to be submitted to Heritage Western Cape (HWC). IACOM will be the committee to take a decision in this regard. According to the Section 38 Phase One Heritage Impact Assessment undertaken by *Perception Planning* for the “Proposed redevelopment of the Tygerberg Hospital Estate on Erf 15350 and Remainder Erf 14298 (Parow), City of Cape Town” (June 2017) the conservation status of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery is indicated as a Grade IIIA site with high local socio-historic and archaeological significance. There is no reason to change the grading or significance which was carefully considered and appears to be supported by HWC.

A Grade III heritage resource worthy of conservation should be applied to any heritage resource which⁷:

- a) *Fulfil one or more of the criteria set out in section 3 (3) of the Act; or*
- b) *In the case of a site contributes to the environmental quality or cultural significance of a larger area which fulfils one of the above criteria, but that does not fulfil the criteria for Grade 2 status.*

Grade III is furthermore separated into three sub-categories⁸:

Grade IIIC: (Low Significance)

This grading is applied to buildings and/or sites whose significance is, in large part, a significance that contributes to the character or significance of the environs.

These buildings and sites should, as a consequence, only be protected and regulated if the significance of the environs is sufficient to warrant protective measures. In other words, these buildings and/or sites will only be protected if they are within declared conservation or heritage areas.

⁶ National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999).

⁷ In terms of Regulation 43 Government Gazette no. 6820.8 No. 24893 30 May 2003, Notice No. 694

⁸ HWC. 2012. A Short Guide to and Policy Statement on Grading.

Grade IIIB: (Medium Significance)

This grading is applied to buildings and/or sites of a marginally lesser significance than grade IIIA; and such marginally lesser significance militates against the regulation of internal alterations. Such buildings and sites may have similar significances to those of a grade IIIA building or site, but to a lesser degree.

Like grade IIIA buildings and sites, such buildings and sites may be representative, being excellent examples of their kind, or may be rare, but less so than grade IIIA examples: as such they should receive less stringent protection than grade IIIA buildings and sites at local level and internal alterations should not be regulated (in this context).

Grade IIIA: (High Significance)

This grading is applied to buildings and sites that have sufficient intrinsic significance to be regarded as local heritage resources; and are significant enough to warrant any alteration being regulated. The significances of these buildings and/or sites should include at least some of the following characteristics:

- *Highly significant association with a:

 - *historic person*
 - *social grouping*
 - *historic events*
 - *historical activities or roles*
 - *public memory**
- *Historical and/or visual-spatial landmark within a place*
- *High architectural quality, well-constructed and of fine materials*
- *Historical fabric is mostly intact (this fabric may be layered historically and/or past damage should be easily reversible)*
- *Fabric dates to the early origins of a place*
- *Fabric clearly illustrates an historical period in the evolution of a place*
- *Fabric clearly illustrates the key uses and roles of a place over time*
- *Contributes significantly to the environmental quality of a Grade I or Grade II heritage resource or a conservation/heritage area.*

Such buildings and sites may be representative, being excellent examples of their kind, or may be rare: as such they should receive maximum protection at local level.

The Hardekraaltjie Cemetery was found to be of High Significance and therefore bestowed a Grade IIIA grading. It is furthermore recommended that neighbouring properties be considered for Grade IIIA grading considering the identification of graves.

6. HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF THE SITE AND CONTEXT: HARDE KRAALTJE CEMETERY

6.1 Broader Contextual History

“The pattern of early and later colonial land grants at the Cape was largely informed by water availability and soil conditions. This is demonstrated by the pattern of early colonial land grants in the Tygerberg region, where they hugged the well-watered and fertile slopes and valleys of the Tygerberg and Bottelaryberg and avoided the barren shifting sands of the Cape Flats.” (Winter and Hart, 2014:3)⁹.

“The area currently known as Bellville originated as a resting or stop-over place known as Hardekraaltjie or ‘Twelfth Mile’. The Twelfth Mile milestone is now located on the corner of Voortrekker and Durban Roads, close to its original location, and it is a Provincial Heritage Site. The Hardekraaltjie outspan was situated on a portion of hard ground forming part of a spur of the Tygerberg and on the edge of the sands of the Cape Flats. Its position on the main route connecting Cape Town and its outlying areas via Tygerberg and Kuils River, together with the availability of water from the Elsieskraal River provided ideal conditions for an outspan.

Today, the Hardekraaltjie caravan park and sports facilities situated north of the railway line and Tienie Meyer Bypass, and south of Voortrekker Road are all that remains of the original outspan (Fransen, 2004). In 1861 the growing village around Twelfth Mile was named Bellville after C.D. Bell, Surveyor General of the Cape Colony from 1848 to 1872. The railway line reached Bellville in 1862, and in 1886 the name of the village was changed to Durban Road. The Hardekraaltjie Outspan was formally declared in 1874 according to a diagram found in the Cape Archives (806/1874)¹⁰. In 1877 the railway line between Bellville and Wellington was shortened by a route via Brakenfell, Kraaifontein and Paarl (Figure 4). In 1904 the village reverted back to the name Bellville (Fransen 2004; Duminy 1979; sahistory.org.za/places/Bellville)” (Winter and Hart, 2014:4).

“The demographics of the city changed considerably during the mid-20th century. By 1945 the British influence had been diluted by a growing coloured and black population overtaking that of the white population. There was also an influx of poor white Afrikaners into the inner-city areas of Woodstock and Observatory, as well as into the outlying dormitory suburbs of Goodwood and Parow. The northern suburbs of Goodwood, Parow and Bellville grew rapidly during this period becoming municipalities by 1940. Their white populations were predominantly Afrikaans-speaking and they became a stronghold of Afrikaner nationalism. Voortrekker Road and the Karl Bremer Hospital in Bellville represented aspects of Afrikaner ‘commercial and technocratic success’ (Bickford-Smith et al 1999:186). Sanlam, the Afrikaans financial giant during this time, moved its headquarters to Bellville in 1962. This resulted in the establishment of numerous commercial ventures in the area, e.g. Parow’s Sanlam Shopping Centre, opened in 1971. Tygerberg Hospital was linked to Stellenbosch University and was the first faculty within the Cape Province to teach medicine in Afrikaans. Tygerberg hospital officially opened in 1976, which further impacted the nature of the site. “*Key to understanding the overall layout of the Tygerberg Hospital Estate is the fact that racial-based apartheid*

⁹ Winter, S. and Hart, T. 2014. *Heritage Statement: Tygerberg Hospital Development Framework*.

¹⁰ Chefferino Fortuin. 26 November 2021. *The Unfinished Story of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery*. The Heritage Portal.

ideologies in place during the design phase heavily influenced the overall design process so as to separate races through physical barriers and space and, as a consequence, duplication of services and infrastructure.”¹¹. The Hardekraaltjie Cemetery was therefore conveniently located on the border of a ‘white’ and ‘non-white’ group area.

The Dutch Reformed Church in Bellville was constructed in 1975 and became the largest in the Cape (Bickford-Smith et al 1998). Group Areas was implemented in the Bellville area during the 1950s with blacks and coloureds being relocated to the south of the railway line, reserving the area to the north of the railway line for whites only. The University College of the Western Cape was built for coloureds in what became known as Bellville South (Bickford-Smith et al 1998)” (Winter and Hart, 2014:5).

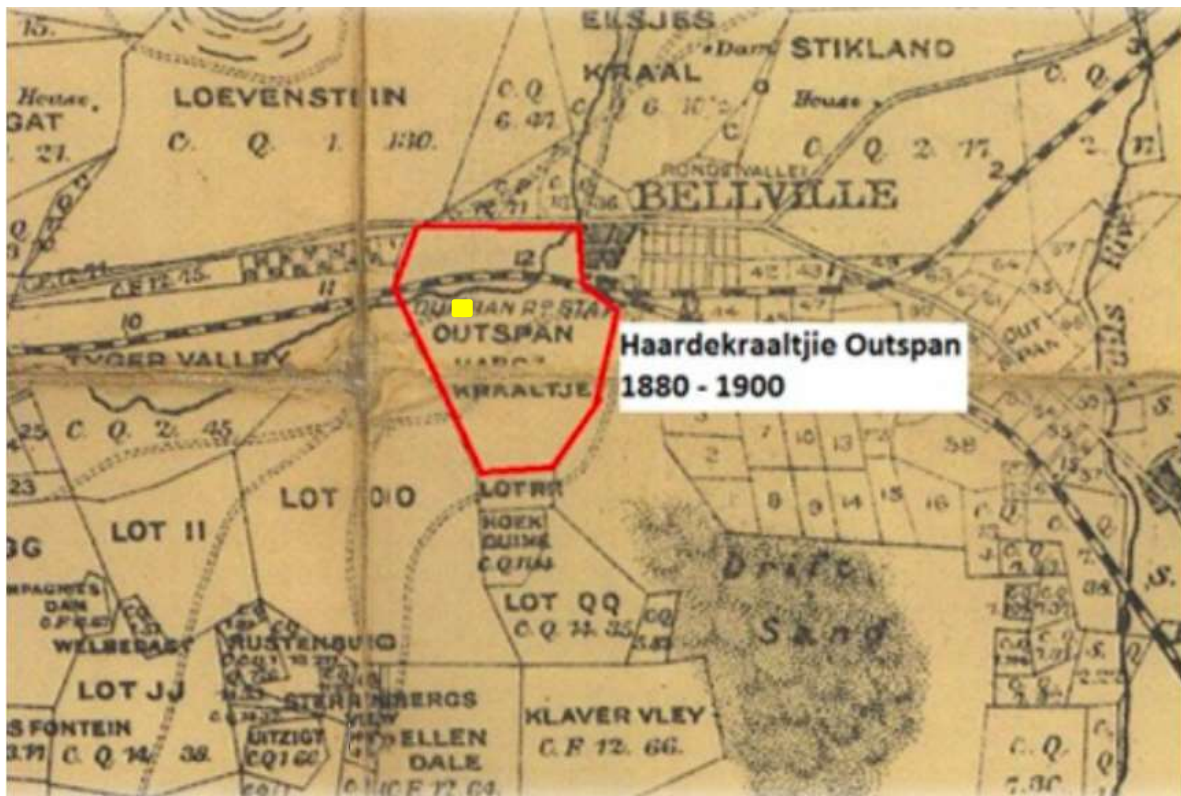


Figure 4: Showing the location of the study area within the context of early (1880-1890) SG Mapping for the area. Note the extent of the former “Hardekraaltjie Outspan” outlined in red and the approximate location of the cemetery in yellow (Source: Chefferino Fortuin, 2021).

6.2 Hardekraaltjie Forest Reserve

In a letter dated 4th May 1943, under the title “Control of the Native” the Department of Native Affairs discussed the problem of the influx of “natives” to the Cape Division attracted by “military contracts” – with result there was acute housing shortage in the northern suburbs. The three municipalities of Goodwood, Parow and Bellville felt the problem could best be solved by the establishment of a native township or native location in the vicinity of Bellville and “all are agreed that a suitable place for such a location would be on the Hardekraaltjie Forest Reserve (Bosreservaat), which is understood to be 210 morgen in extent”¹².

¹¹ Perception Planning. November 2017. NID: Proposed redevelopment of the Stellenbosch University (SU) Tygerberg Campus, on Erf 24602, 18228 & 15394 (Parow), City Of Cape Town.

¹² As per Footnote 10 above.

Elsewhere in the correspondence, there is a letter (12 May 1955) which confirmed that Portion 19 of the Farm Belhar 508 is in fact also referred to as the Hardekraaltjie Forest Reserve—with a size of 67 morgen. However, the problem was that the Hardekraaltjie Forest Reserve (including Portion 19 the farm Belhar 508) was a demarcated forest reserve, with the consequence that the approval of both houses of Parliament was required in terms of section 9(2) of the Forest and Veld Conservation Act, 1941, to make it available for public purposes. Thus in 1946, Parliament (on the 4th and 10th June respectively) approved the proposal that a portion of about 90 morgen of the farm Belhar should be withdrawn from the demarcated forest areas for the purposes of the Department of Native Affairs.

In a letter dated 20 November 1951, the author explained that the Hardekraaltjie Forest Reserve, consisting of 65 morgen is of great value to the Department of Native Affairs as it could resolve the problems of the following four bodies¹³:

- 1) Department of Native Affairs
- 2) Cape Divisional Council
- 3) Citizens Housing League Utility Company
- 4) Cape Peninsula Cemeteries Board

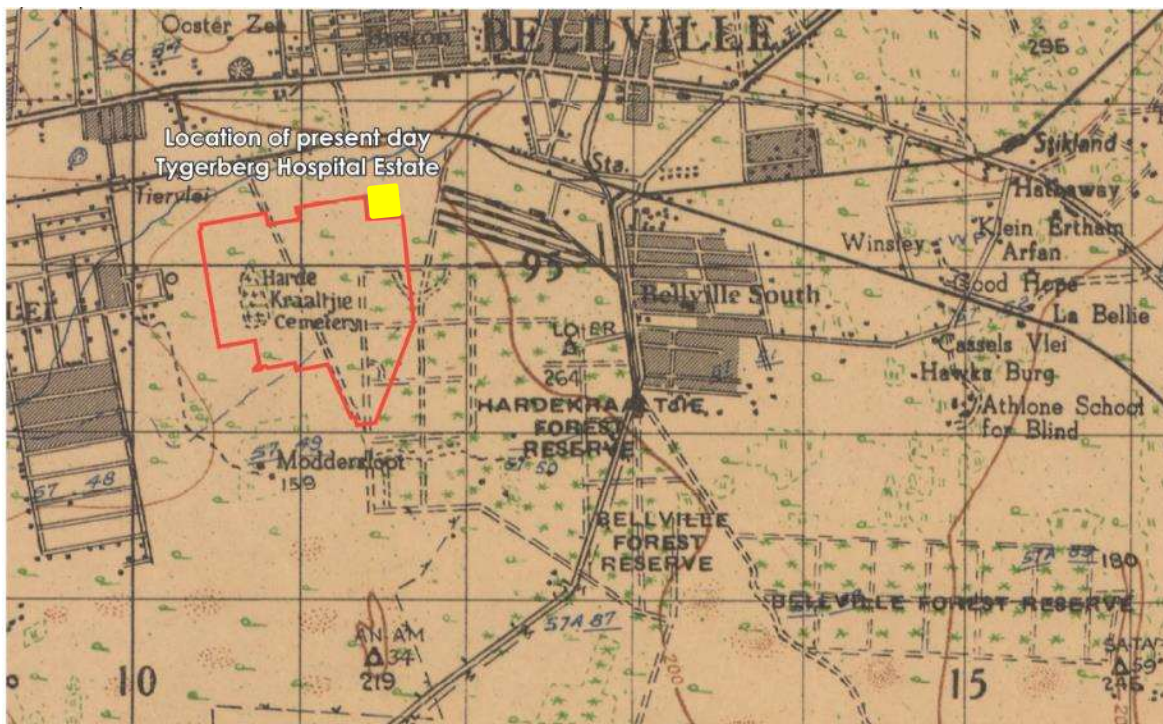


Figure 5: Approximate location of the site (yellow block) transposed onto extract from 1942 topographical showing the Hardekraaltjie- and Bellville Forest Reserves. Note the incorrect notation of the “Hardekraaltjie Cemetery” with the correct location shown in yellow (Source: Perception Planning, 2017 (NGSI)).

“The ground has been set aside for my Department (Native Affairs) to serve as a Native Reception Depot and Hostel terrain for the three municipalities (Goodwood, Parow and

¹³ Perception Planning. June 2017. *Phase One Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed Redevelopment of The Tygerberg Hospital Estate on Erf 15350 and Remainder Erf 14298 (Parow), City Of Cape Town.*

Belville) in the northern suburbs. They are busy with large scale housing schemes at Nyanga, and they will need Hardekraaltjie as a “reception depot, labour bureau and administrative offices”. However, some months later, the Department of Native Affairs had changed its mind and commented that while it had intended that the remaining portion (65 morgen) of the Hardekraaltjie Forest Reserve, adjoining the Bellville station, should be used for native housing, “it is now replaced with Nyanga, which however, is inadequate in extent. The idea behind the proposal is to sell the 65 morgen of Hardekraal to obtain funds for the purchase of lands for extending Nyanga”. In 1952, the Government granted the “Hardekraaltjie” land to the Citizens Housing League Utility Company, although the actual transfer was not completed as we shall see below. (The Citizens Housing League Utility Company was founded in 1929 and still exists to this day under the name of Communicare).

The final Deed of Grant, transferring Portion 19 of the farm Belhar (Erf 15350) to the Board of Trustees of the Cape Peninsula Cemeteries Board was undertaken in 1956, and involved an exchange between 3 parties and they are:

- 1) Department of Native Affairs
- 2) Citizens Housing League Utility Company
- 3) Cape Peninsula Cemeteries Board

The exchange took some time to complete, because the original grant referred to the wrong transferor (Citizens Housing League Utility Company rather than the Government of the Union of South Africa) and they also failed to attach stamp duty to the transfer. The exchange involved a straight swap between the “Polisierterrein: gedeelte 2 van The Range” owned by the Trustees of the CPCB owned land and they swapped this with the Citizens Housing League Utility Company for Portion 9 of the farm Belhar 508. However, none of the correspondence specifically mentions the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery.¹⁴

6.3 The site

The earliest reference to the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery comes from the Surveyor General's survey diagram of the cemetery (SG 207/1909). The property, comprising 2 morgen (1.7ha) was surveyed in 1909 and the land was granted in 1909. The cemetery was initially part of the Hardekraaltjie Outspan/ Forrest Reserve. Access to the cemetery was from the north, crossing the Elsieskraal River. The access route is important, as it suggests that the cemetery may have been used, at least initially, by the inhabitants of the developing village of Bellville.¹⁵ Figure 6 below shows the direction of the road to the Cemetery on the "Hardepad" main road. “It was from the Cape Town-Bellville Highway across the Outspan, across the railway line through the old forestry overpass near the gatekeeper's cottage at the railway across the Elsiesriver in a southerly direction to the cemetery (Figure 6).¹⁶”

¹⁴ Perception Planning. June 2017. *Phase One Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed Redevelopment of The Tygerberg Hospital Estate on Erf 15350 and Remainder Erf 14298 (Parow), City Of Cape Town.*

¹⁵ As per Footnote 13 above.

¹⁶ Chefferino Fortuin. 26 November 2021. *The Unfinished Story of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery.* The Heritage Portal.

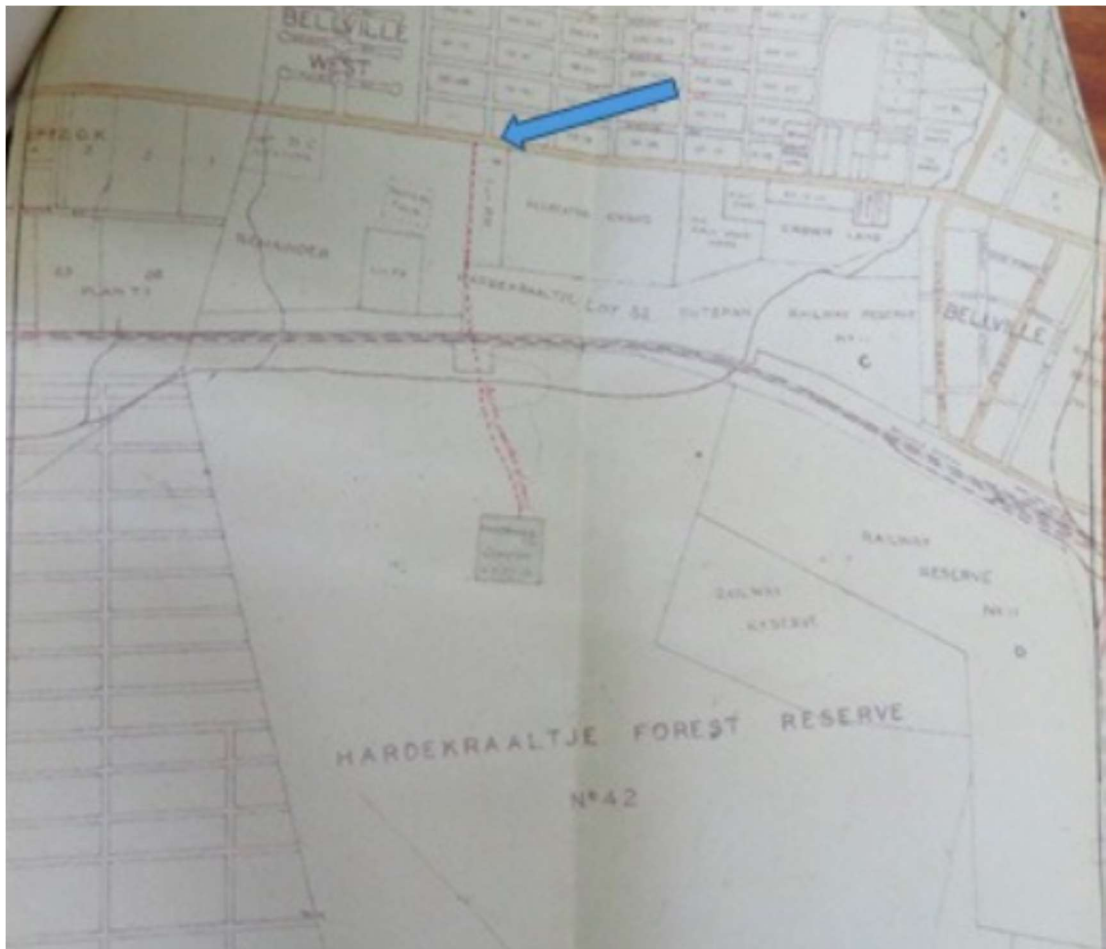


Figure 6: Access route shown to the Cemetery from the north (source: Chefferino Fortuin, 2021).

A sketch map in pencil, dating to 1930, confirms the position of the cemetery as reflected in the 1909 survey diagram. The 1942 topographical map does contain the name “Harde Kraaltjie Cemetery” but the words are written much further south (in error), and appear to overlap with the Hardekraaltjie Forest Reserve. This error does not appear in the 1945 topographical map (Figure 7). The size and shape of the cemetery on this map conforms with the Surveyor General map of 1909. Further confirmation of the location of the cemetery is provided in the 1945 aerial photograph of the study area (Figure 8).

In a letter dated 13 April 1945 further evidence is provided, from the Provincial Administration to the South African Railways, in which they inform them of the intention to close the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery and to establish a new Cemetery at Stikland (**Annexure D**). The Magistrate of Bellville confirmed that he had no objection to the closure of the Cemetery provided that provision was made for the relations of the people buried there to visit the graves. The letter asks for assurances that the Railways would allow “right-of-way” to be registered against the land.¹⁷

¹⁷ Perception Planning. June 2017. *Phase One Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed Redevelopment of The Tygerberg Hospital Estate on Erf 15350 and Remainder Erf 14298 (Parow), City Of Cape Town.*

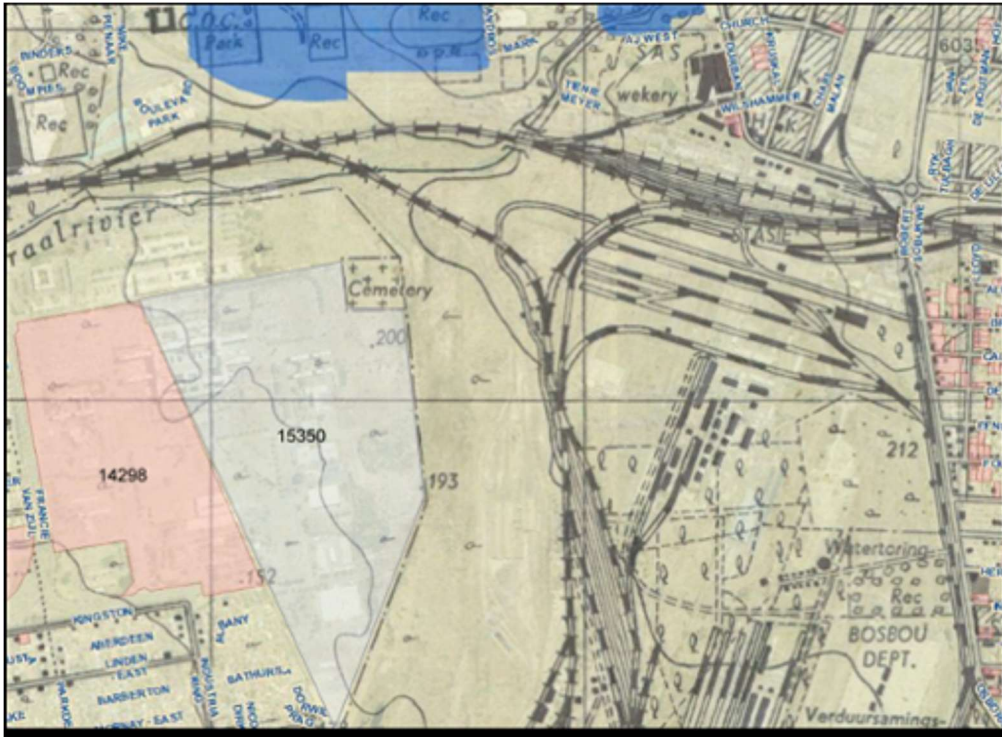


Figure 7: The 1945 topographic map of the study area, overlaid on Google Earth, showing the position of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery (Erf 15349) adjacent the Tygerberg Hospital and bounded on its eastern side by the South African Railways. The position of Erven 15350 and 14298 has been added to indicate the location of the cemetery with respect the development area (Source: Perception Planning, 2017 (NGSI)).

A further letter dated 15 August 1945, repeats the comment that the Provincial Administration will not allow the Cemetery to be closed until it is satisfied that provision can be made for the relations of people buried there to visit the graves. This means that a road of access must be maintained. The Provincial Secretary observed that the Railway Department was not in the position to debar access to a cemetery “*which has existed from time immemorial without making alternative provision*”. The response from the Railway Administration noted that the “present means of access to the cemetery in question is from the Cape Town – Bellville Main Road over the crossing near the gatekeeper’s cottage at railway mileage 11M, then across the Elsie’s River and bearing in a southerly direction to the cemetery”. This is in fact the track shown on the Surveyor General’s map. The letter goes on to explain that the access by this track would only allow foot traffic (**Annexure D**).



Figure 8: Aerial photograph from 1945, with the cadastral overlay, showing the location of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery site on Erf 15349, position indicated with the red arrow. Note the position of the small rectangular Erf 18228 on the western side of the cemetery. The origins of Erf 18228 remain unclear, it was surveyed in 1981, and is described as a portion of Erf 15350. (Source: Perception Planning, 2017 (David Hart: City of Cape Town; Winter & Hart 2014)).

Finally, in a memo dated 25 October 1947, the Health Inspector Mr Retief reported that he had surveyed the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery and made the following observations (all correspondence is included in **Annexure D**):

- The Cemetery is 2 morgen in extent
- Mr Swan (Honorary Secretary?) says 539 burials have been carried out since 1942. He has no record of burials prior to that date
- Mr Retief found the cemetery fenced by barbed wire
- Graves are scattered over the entire two morgen
- Graveyard in a very neglected state
- 25% of the western side overgrown with bush
- Inspector counted 701 graves indicated by pieces of crockery, mounds of sand, brick, wooden crosses, etc
- It is not possible to accurately estimate the total number of burials because of flattening of mounds and activities of moles have removed all traces of many graves
- Only two graves with marble slabs, biggest being a round topped 6" x 18" (high) slab
- Eight graves can be identified with wooden crosses on which names are still legible

- Evident from neglected state of whole burial ground that no control is exercised in regard to its maintenance and upkeep, and that friends and relatives have no interest in the graves.

The memo concluded with a handwritten comment at the bottom: *NB Cemetery closed on 22/6/46 by proclamation of Administrator.*

Finally, in a memorandum to the Divisional Council of the Cape, dated 29 October 1947:

“Haardekraaltjie cemetery.

In connection with the above matter, I have to advise that the Haardekraaltjie cemetery was only ‘closed for burial purposes’. In terms of the Cemeteries Act (Act 8 of 1888) the ownership of this land remains vested in the Trustees of the cemetery. No duty devolves upon the Council in regard to the exhumation and re-interment of the remains buried in the cemetery.

The law is not clear on the point but it would appear that until such time as the Administrator gives any further instructions in regard to the cemetery it remains as such and the graves remain as they are.”

The archival records indicate that the cemetery was closed in 1946. However, in 1956, the Board of Trustees of the Cape Peninsula Cemeteries obtained Erf 15350 (Portion 19 of the farm Belhar 508) from the Government of the Union of South Africa (Figure 9) through a complicated exchange discussed above. In other words, they acquired the land to the west and south of the existing Hardekraaltjie Cemetery. Unfortunately, the archival records do not explain why the Board wanted to acquire more land adjoining the cemetery when it had been formally closed in 1946.¹⁸

The state of neglect of the cemetery was clear and during September 1948, the Provincial Administration informed the Divisional Council of the trustees' request to terminate the administration of the cemetery in terms of the Cemeteries Act. They enquired if the Council would be able to take over the cemetery. In December 1948, the Council requested the engineer to submit an estimate for enclosing the cemetery. The Council notified the Provincial Administration in January 1949 of its decision to take over and enclose the cemetery.¹⁹

¹⁸ Perception Planning. June 2017. *Phase One Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed Redevelopment of The Tygerberg Hospital Estate on Erf 15350 and Remainder Erf 14298 (Parow), City Of Cape Town.*

¹⁹ Chefferino Fortuin. 26 November 2021. *The Unfinished Story of the Haardekraaltjie Cemetery.* The Heritage Portal.

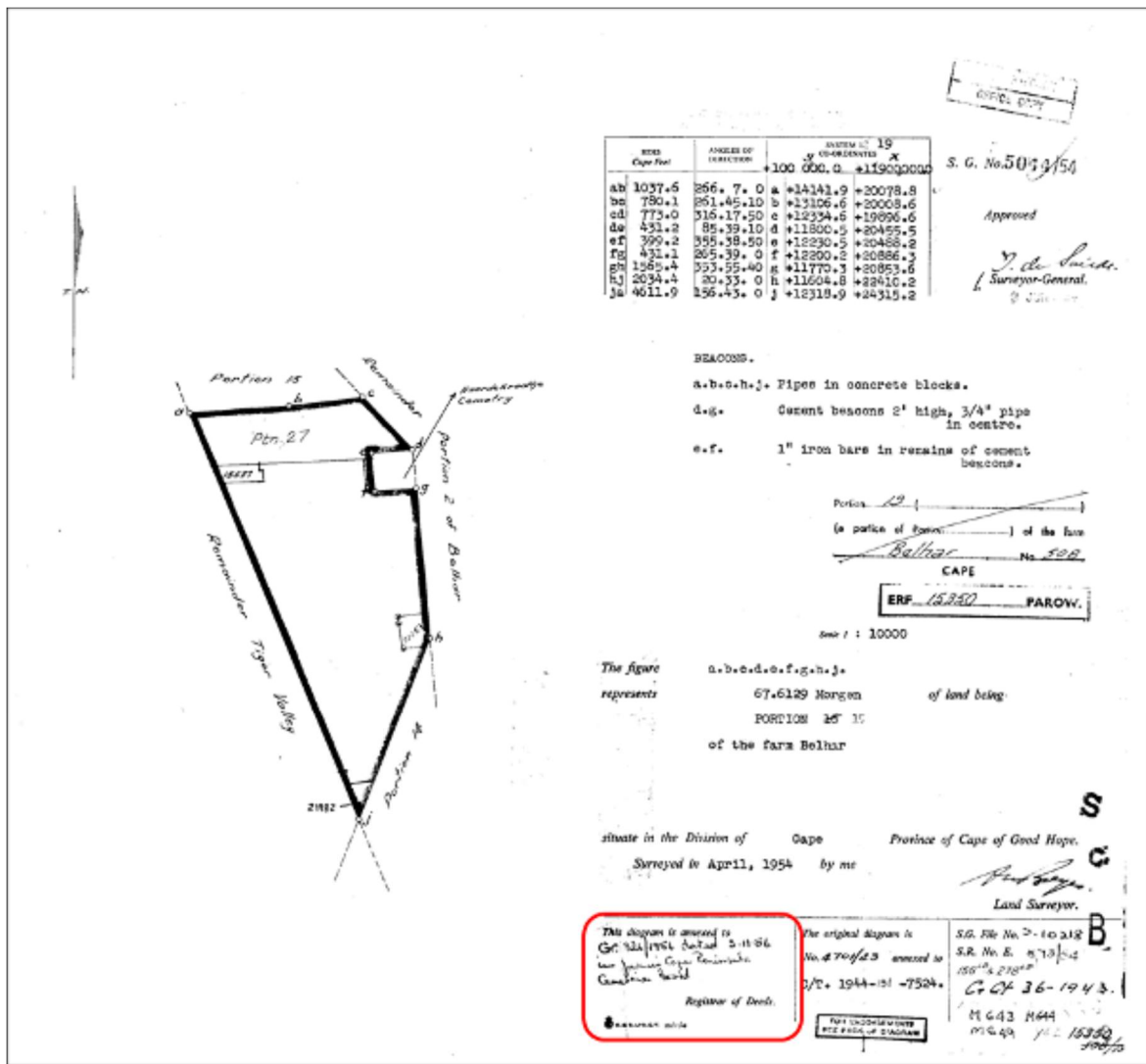


Figure 9: In 1956, Erf 15350 to the west and south of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery (initially Portion 19 of the farm Belhar 208), was granted to the Cape Peninsula Cemeteries Board (SG 5044/54). (source: Perception Planning, 2017)

The outline of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery is still shown on the 1960 topographic map but is no longer shown after 1980, indicating the forgotten nature of the site. Through the examination of more recent Google Earth images of Erf 15349 and the surrounding erven a number of deductions can be made in terms of the more recent use of the site over the last 22 years. Imagery from 2002 indicates that the entire portion of Erf 15349 and Erf 18228 was grassed and mowed, up to its southern boundary (Figure 10). It is highly likely that the area was used as an extension of the sports fields prior to and after 2002. It is only in 2008 that the southernmost portion of Erf 15349 and Erf 18228 appear to be used as an area for garden rubble, the remainder still being utilised as part of the greater Sportsfields up until 2014 (Figure 11 & 12). Thereafter, it appears that Erf 15349 and Erf 18228 fall into a derelict state, with the area returning to natural veld, which coincides with the communication between Mr Daniel Diedrich and SU in 2014, alerting the University once again to the fact that the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery exists. However, throughout 2016 the construction of the eco-walk is noticeable along the eastern boundary in the form of removal of vegetation, topsoil disturbance and the planting of vegetation. In 2018 it appears that it is the intention to extend the eco-walk vegetated area to the west over the remainder of Erf 15349 and Erf 18228 as rows of topsoil

are deposited on site and gradually levelled out through 2018 (Figure 13). However, no further planting etc. is undertaken thereafter, however rows of composting heaps are evident along the southern boundary in the 2019 imagery (and less evident in previous imagery) and throughout the imagery until the end of 2023 (Figure 13 & 14). The composting heaps have subsequently been removed.

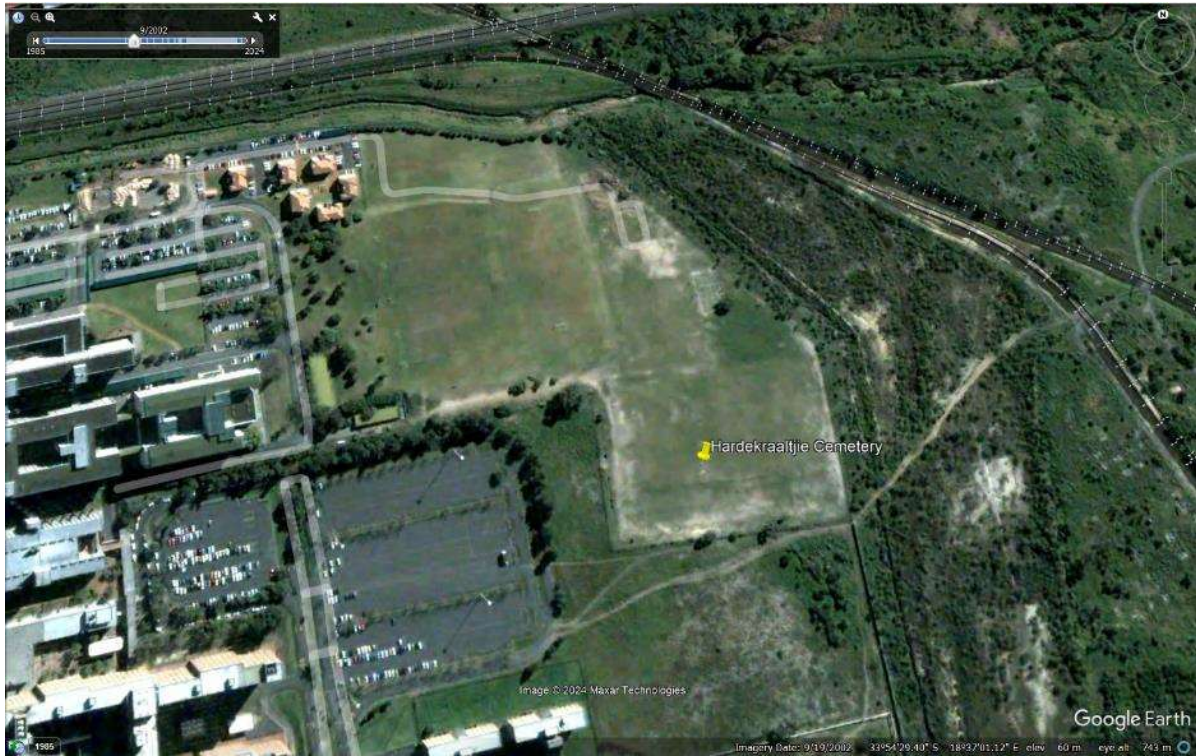


Figure 10: Aerial Imagery from 2002.



Figure 11: Aerial Imagery from 2008.

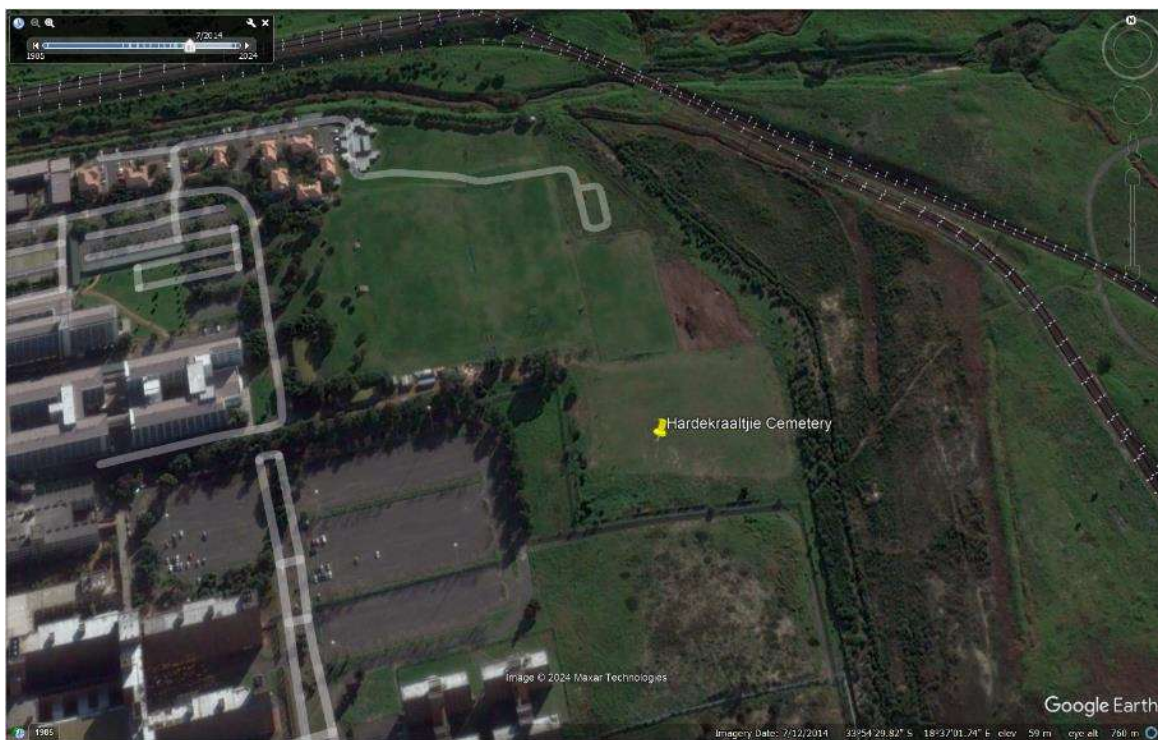


Figure 12: Aerial Imagery from 2014.

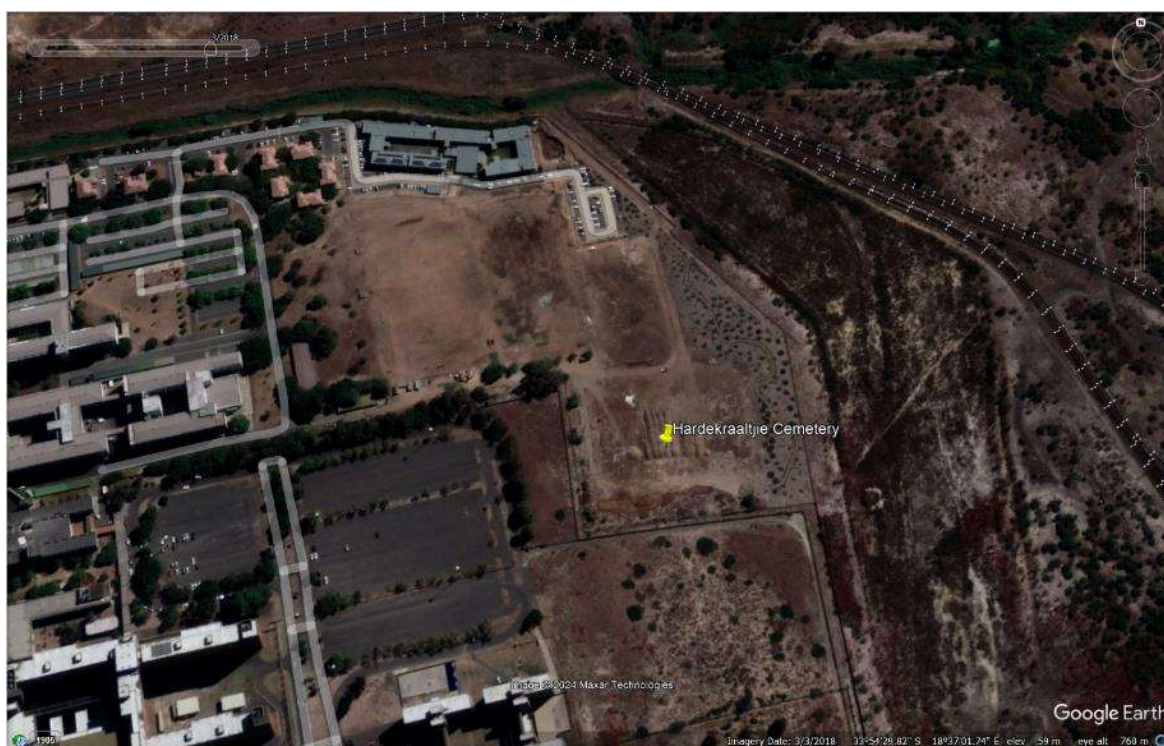


Figure 13: Aerial Imagery from 2018.



Figure 14: Aerial Imagery from 2019.

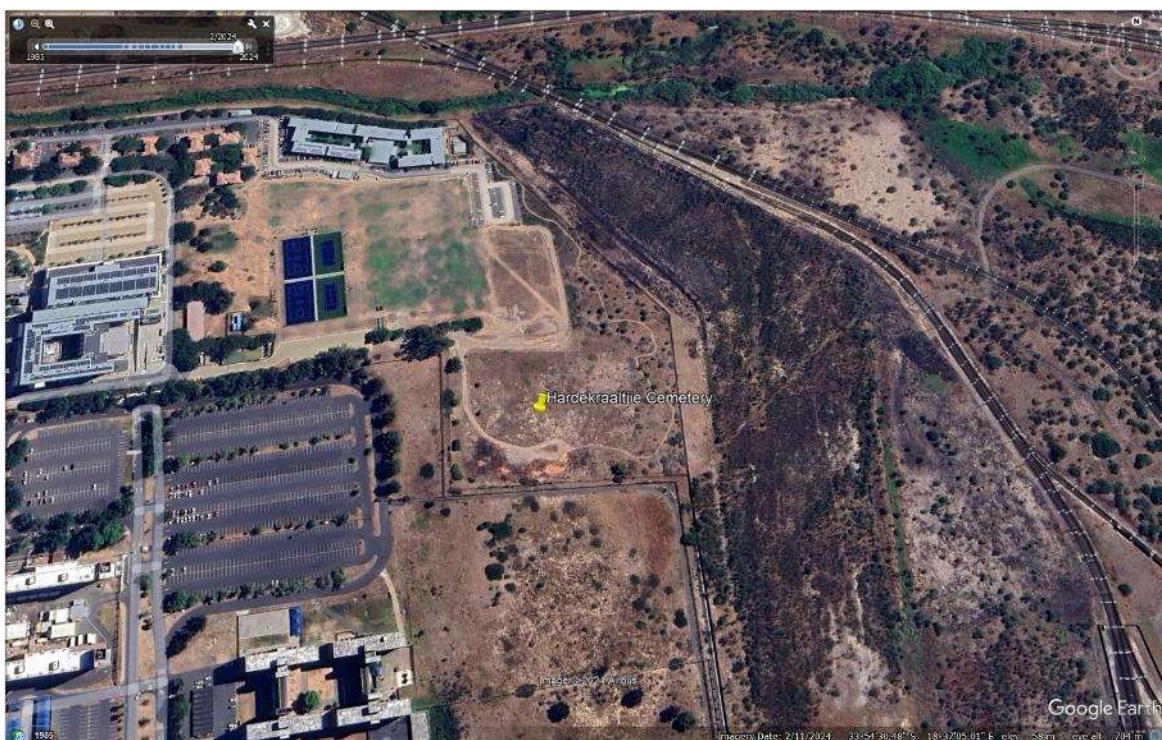


Figure 15: Aerial Imagery from 2024 (Present Day).

The initial access route, from the north across the railway line and the Elsiekraal River, suggests that the cemetery may have been used, at least initially, by the inhabitants of the developing village of Bellville. The correspondence preceding the closure of the cemetery in 1946, in which the Provincial Administration insists on access to the cemetery by relatives of the deceased after it is closed, suggests that some of the graves in the cemetery may have been those of whites. The archival information appears to be contradicted by the oral history,

which shows that the cemetery was being used by the residents of Ravensmead and that their access was from the south, across the sand dunes and wetlands of Erf 15350. It is possible, that the developing Apartheid ideology of the 1940s may have resulted in the changing use of the cemetery over time. It is also likely that the cemetery may have been used by the residents of Ravensmead after its formal closure in 1946. According to Mr Harmse, he assisted with a burial in the cemetery as recently as 1969.²⁰

The exact number of human remains in the cemetery is unknown, but 701 graves were counted in a documented report by a Health Inspector in 1946. The cemetery at the time was in a derelict state and therefore it is highly likely that many more graves existed. According to the *City of Cape Town Map Viewer: Heritage Inventory* an estimation of between 2000-3000 burials are indicated.

Radar Grave Detection (Annexure H):

On the 15th of January 2020 Sillito undertook a Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of portions of the official Hardekraaltjie Cemetery site producing the location of numerous possible graves scattered across most of the site (Figure 16). The red hatched areas indicated areas that were, at the time, covered in dense vegetation and therefore could not be scanned. However, it was realised in 2024 as part of the PHS assessment work that scanning was required further north, within the 50m buffer area (as per figure 3 above), Sillito was commissioned to undertake a Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of the remaining site in April 2024 to ensure that all areas excluded in the 2020 survey are covered (Figure 17).

The outcome of both studies was depicted on a joint map (Figure 18) to identify the dispersion of graves across the entire area scanned in Figure 16. Certain graves have a High confidence rating and others a Low confidence rating however all graves need to be treated as if they are potential graves and are therefore equally important. The level of confidence is therefore not applicable. The location of the graves play a key role in the layout proposed for Memorialisation.

²⁰ Perception Planning. June 2017. *Phase One Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed Redevelopment of The Tygerberg Hospital Estate on Erf 15350 and Remainder Erf 14298 (Parow), City Of Cape Town.*



Figure 16: Results of the 2020 Sillito Radar Scan showing the potential graves scattered on the site (Source: Sillito, 2020).



Figure 17: The 2020 Sillito Radar Scan area versus the 2024 area (red area). The area to the east could not be scanned due to the established vegetation in this area however this area will remain landscaped, with portions being included inside the Memorialisation area. (Source: Sillito, 2024)



Figure 18: Combine results of the 2020 and 2024 Sillito Radar Scan showing the potential graves scattered on the site. (Source: Sillito, 2024)

Discovery of Bones:

There have been rumours of bones being found within the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery area post the 1970s. An investigation was launched into the claim of bones being found within the SU Tygerberg Campus up to present and no such bones have been discovered. A recent inventory at the Kirsten Skeletal Collection on the US campus did not identify any bones rumoured to be found in the study area. Although it cannot be said with certainty that there were any bones discovered it also cannot be confirmed. This is therefore speculation at this point as no evidence has presented itself at this point to indicate otherwise.

The only known 'bones' found, at this stage, is a cranium discovered in a flower bed in 2021. HWC was contacted immediately, and a subsequent study was undertaken of a wider area by Dr Jason Orton in April 2021²¹, however no further bones were found. It can be assumed that this human bone is most likely from the historical burials undertaken at Hardekraaltjie and was displaced at some point as a result of earthmoving activities decades ago. The discovery of bones, past and present, will be addressed in the proposal for Memorialisation.

²¹ Dr Jayson Orton. 21 April 2021. *Permit Report: Testing of a Small Area on Erf 24602 at The University Of Stellenbosch Tygerberg Campus, Parow, Western Cape.*

7. HERITAGE INFORMANTS AND INDICATORS

7.1 Cultural Landscape Context:

Analysis of early aerial photography can provide insight into traditional cultural landscape patterns of the study area and its environs. According to the Aerial survey from 1938 (Figure 18) a number of elements/ occurrences are legible and applicable to Hardekraaltjie Cemetery. The study area and surrounding area is largely overgrown by what appears to be indigenous dune vegetation. The Bellville station, railway line and shunting yard is visible along with the typical linear forestry grid blocks of the Hardekraaltjie Forestry Reserve. At least two pockets of cultivated lands remnant of former large-scale agriculture are visible along with numerous footpaths criss-crossing the landscape. The location of the area generally presumed to be the extent of the Hardekraaltjie cemetery is visible and bordered by a cleared area directly to the north.

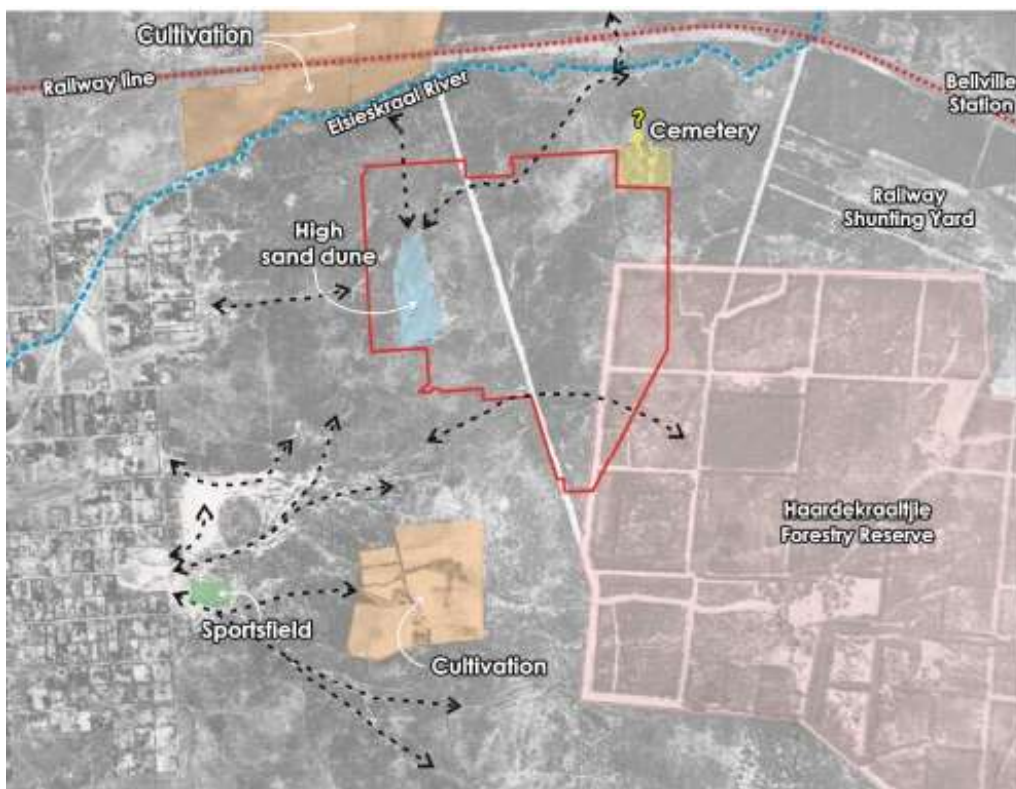


Figure 19: Extract from the 1938 aerial photography showing the most prominent traditional landscape patterns on the study area and its direct environs (source: Perception Planning, 2017).

In accordance with the Aerial survey of 1945 (Figure 20) it can be noted that the residential areas have expanded including the Ravensmead residential area which has expanded northward. The majority of the study area and its surrounds still remains overgrown by indigenous vegetation (excepting the Hardekraaltjie Forest Reserve to the southeast). The railway shunting area has been expanded slightly to the west - in the direction of the cemetery and the exact boundaries of the cemetery remain unclear however footpaths still lead northwards from the cemetery.



Figure 20: Extract from the 1945 aerial photography showing the most prominent traditional landscape patterns on the study area and its direct environs (source: Perception Planning, 2017).

According to the Aerial survey of 1968 (Figure 21 and 22), construction related to the Tygerberg Hospital Estate is underway and residential areas to the west and south have expanded and become well established. In addition to Francie van Zijl Drive, three residential roads are used to access the now Tygerberg Hospital Estate illustrating access options available in comparison to the present isolated nature of the site from neighbouring urban fabric. The Haardekraaltjie Forest Reserve remains evident though significantly reduced through the construction of new railway lines. Hardekraaltjie Cemetery (Erf 15349) is visible however an area showing an irregular landscape pattern is visible to the north which clearly differs from that of areas clearly overgrown by natural vegetation east of Erf 15349 (see Figure 22). Historic access to the cemetery (as noted on the SG Diagram) is visible. The location and building of the Old Apostolic church (mentioned in Oral History) is noted southwest of the study area.²²

²² Perception Planning. June 2017. *Phase One Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed Redevelopment of The Tygerberg Hospital Estate on Erf 15350 and Remainder Erf 14298 (Parow), City Of Cape Town.*

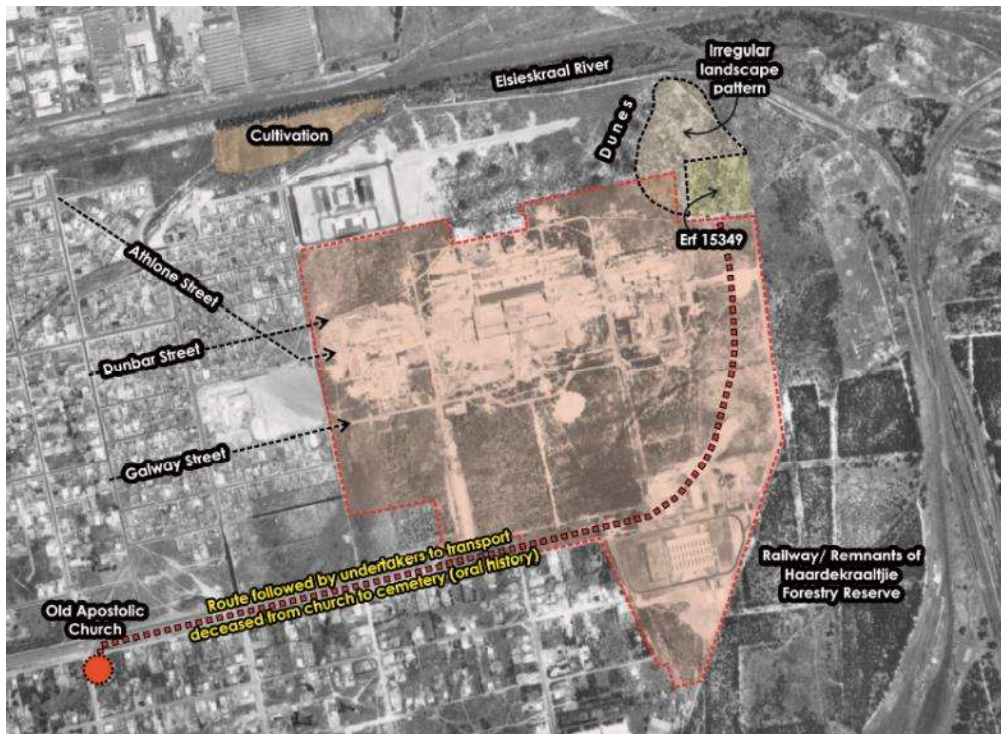


Figure 21: Extract from the 1968 aerial photography illustrating some of the most prominent traditional landscape patterns on the study area and its direct environs as well as the approximate/likely alignment of the route followed by undertakers circa the 1960's to transport deceased from nearby Old Apostolic Church across the current Tygerberg Hospital Estate (source: Perception Planning, 2017).



Figure 22: Magnified view of the area within the environs of the cemetery (Erf 15349) clearly showing an area the vegetation growth and landscape pattern of which differs from areas covered by natural vegetation to the east (source: Perception Planning, 2017).

With exception of cemetery much of the former cultural landscape features had been replaced through urban development, which has now become the predominant urban landscape context. Early aerial imagery highlights former connectivity of the site to neighbouring areas, although most likely only for construction purposes. Having been spatially isolated and physically separated from adjoining areas following construction it is considered crucial that issues of accessibility and permeability is addressed. Forestry landscape patterns no longer remain. It was found that natural landscaping features mostly do not contribute positively to the definition of sense of place or enhancement of most public spaces but rather that the general degraded state of natural landscaping features tends to contribute to the experience of “lost space” within the site.²³

The alignments of former access routes/ footpaths to the cemetery (from the north and south, respectively) as well as its possible use by different communities remain only as intangible resources yet contribute to the broader socio-historic theme, which is considered of high local socio-historic cultural significance (Grade 3A) in accordance with the HIA undertaken by Perception Planning.

7.2 Archaeological Observations

A site inspection was undertaken to the cemetery (Erf 15349) on the 10 April 2017 by Archaeologist, Lita Webley. Fragments of marine shell were widely distributed across the study area, but there did not appear to be any concentration of material. A wide variety of species was observed. Similar observations were made by Winter & Hart (2014). The custom of placing marine shell on graves has been widely observed in the Western Cape Province.

In addition to marine shells, a few fragments of mauve glass were also recorded as well as one small glass bottle, which could be associated with the cemetery. However, there was no evidence for any mounds, representing graves, as the surface of the cemetery was completely levelled to be used as a Sportsfield in previous decades.²⁴

The Hardekraaltjie Cemetery (Erf 15349) is considered of high local socio-historic and archaeological significance (Grade 3A). From the archival, oral history research and radar scanning undertaken at this stage, this grading should potentially extend to land directly contiguous to Erf 15349, i.e. including Erf 18228 to the west and the area north of the Erf 15349 (belonging to the University of Stellenbosch) as illustrated in Figure 22 above.

Most of the area highlighted through archival and oral history research as potentially containing unmarked graves falls outside Erf 15350. This has been confirmed by the 2024 Radar Scanning undertaken by Sillito. Furthermore, the acquisition of Erf 15350 immediately to the south of the cemetery, by the Cape Peninsula Cemeteries Board in 1956, raises the possibility that the Board was considering the possibility of expanding the cemetery.

Please refer to **Annexure E** for a photo report of the site as it stands today.

²³ Perception Planning. June 2017. *Phase One Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed Redevelopment of The Tygerberg Hospital Estate on Erf 15350 and Remainder Erf 14298 (Parow), City Of Cape Town.*

²⁴ As per Footnote 20 above.

7.3 Heritage Indicators:

The following aspects play an important role in the integrity of the historical significance of the site. It is recommended that the following features be conserved and considered in the Memorialisation of the site:

- The 50 m buffer (endorsed by HWC) is to be accommodated.
- Know graves needs to be clustered with the intent not to disturbed these clusters, minimum to no landscape intervention required.
- The boundary of the site was determined through the assessment of the SG Diagram (dated 1910), Aerial Imagery and Radar scanning undertaken within Erf 15349, Erf 18228 and within the 50m buffer area on Erf 24602. The boundaries of the formal Cemetery (as per the SG Diagram) is to be 'highlighted' considering it is the historical boundary of the Cemetery but not formalised as such due to the graves found beyond these boundaries. Permeable boundaries need to be achieved.
- Historical access points have been accessed using Aerial Imagery/ Photography and Oral Tradition. A combination of symbolic and functional entrances where applicable can be used to depict historical entrances.
- Local indigenous vegetation plays a key part in the authenticity of the site as using indigenous vegetation found locally within the area (at the time the cemetery was in use) (*Cape Flats Sand Fynbos*) would be a true representation of the character of the site. The rehabilitation of *Cape Flats Sand Fynbos*, where possible, should be encouraged in key areas
- Khoisan heritage within the area is widespread through oral tradition and therefore elements of Khoisan Heritage in the form of Language should also be incorporated (i.e. the translation of portions of the information boards and/or a blessing) and through the planting of local medicinal plants within the cemetery and buffer area.
- A memo written by the Health Inspector (1947) that had surveyed the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery provides a depiction of the cemetery from over 77 years ago and provides various elements of heritage informants that can be alluded to in the SDP:
 - The cemetery was fenced by barbed wire.
 - The Inspector counted 701 graves indicated by pieces of crockery, mounds of sand, brick, wooden crosses, etc.
 - There were only two graves with marble slabs and Eight graves were identified with wooden crosses.
- Lastly, significant consultation with the community has been undertaken to date by SU to obtain oral history surrounding Hardekraaltjie. The oral history collated to date has not only resulted in the publication of a book but strengthens the reasoning why the memorialisation of Hardekraaltjie is so important (and long overdue). It has been the aim of the Hardekraaltjie Steering Committee to capture the oral history and memories of a community that are nearly lost to our generations. It is paramount that the Memorialisation of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery is not delayed further, not only to allow

those who can still recollect stories connected to Hardekraaltjie see something tangible taking place, but to educate and inform the younger generations of their heritage.

8. THE PROPOSAL

As indicated previously, the aim of Memorialisation is to keep memory alive and help 'victims' by demonstrating respect, acknowledging the past, help to establish a record of history, and to prevent the recurrence of the wrongs of the past. It is therefore key that the Hardekraaltjie Memorialisation portrays a sense of history, belonging, social acknowledgement and justice for the community that are connected, through their forefathers, to the cemetery. Improving and enhancing the accessibility and permeability is key with the aim of creating a community space for memorialisation, education and ongoing conversation.

Furthermore, shared sentiment of the site is that it should not be treated as an isolated site but rather an inclusive site that is not overly idealized. A cemetery is a unique place and while it is part of the everyday scene, it is not necessarily part of everyday life. It is a space where tranquillity and quiet are the desired norm. However, through memorialising the cemetery and ensuring its memory is remembered for generations it needs to encourage a level of interaction.

8.1 Options:

Initially, Memorialisation was to take place on Erf 15349 which has been referred to historically as the '*Hardekraaltjie Cemetery*' and is the formal cemetery in accordance with the 1910 SG Diagram. However, it has since been made evident that graves were not defined by the formal cemetery boundaries of Erf 15349. This resulted in Erf 18228 to the west being incorporated into the Memorialisation Area. The area to the east (Transnet) and south (Tygerberg Hospital) falls on fenced private property not controlled by the applicant and therefore does not fall inside this application area. However, a portion of Erf 24602 is protected in terms of the 50m buffer imposed around the 'formal' Hardekraaltjie Cemetery (Erf 15349). No development would therefore take place within this buffer area without obtaining approval from HWC. A decision was made to conduct a radar scan for graves inside the buffer area on erf 24602, that resulted in graves being identified. These recent findings were therefore considered in the memorialisation options. Please refer to Figure 23 below for erf references.



Figure 23: Showing an aerial image of the greater area surrounding the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery.

8.1.1 Option 1 (Figure 24):

Option 1A: Memorialisation was therefore to take place on Erf 15349 and Erf 18228 with minimal strategic landscaping and interpretation items on Erf 24602. This option allows for the full soccer/rugby field of the SU Tygerberg Campus to remain to be utilised by the students on campus and the future formalisation of the practice/warm-up area for sports related activities. Sporting activities would therefore continue as is the current status quo within the buffer area on Erf 24602.

Option 1B: According to the radar scanning undertaken by Sillito (July 2024) (refer to Figure 18 above) it was confirmed that 15 grave targets were identified (high confidence) and 37 targets were identified, still as potential grave targets, but with a lower confidence rating. However, from a heritage perspective, we need to consider all 52 graves as potential grave targets and therefore the level of confidence is irrelevant. Furthermore, 28 of these grave targets fall within Erf 24602 on which student's sports activities are currently being practiced. To follow the route of exhuming approximately 28 graves and placing them inside the boundaries of the 'formal' Hardekraaltjie Cemetery, while an option, is not considered further in this application. Not only is this route costly and extremely time consuming (should approval from the community and HWC be obtained) but it is not recommended as the best solution as these graves should remain in-situ for all intents and purposes as this is where they were buried and laid to rest. From a heritage perspective exhumation is not the preferred alternative considering it is a sensitive, complex and controversial route to follow.

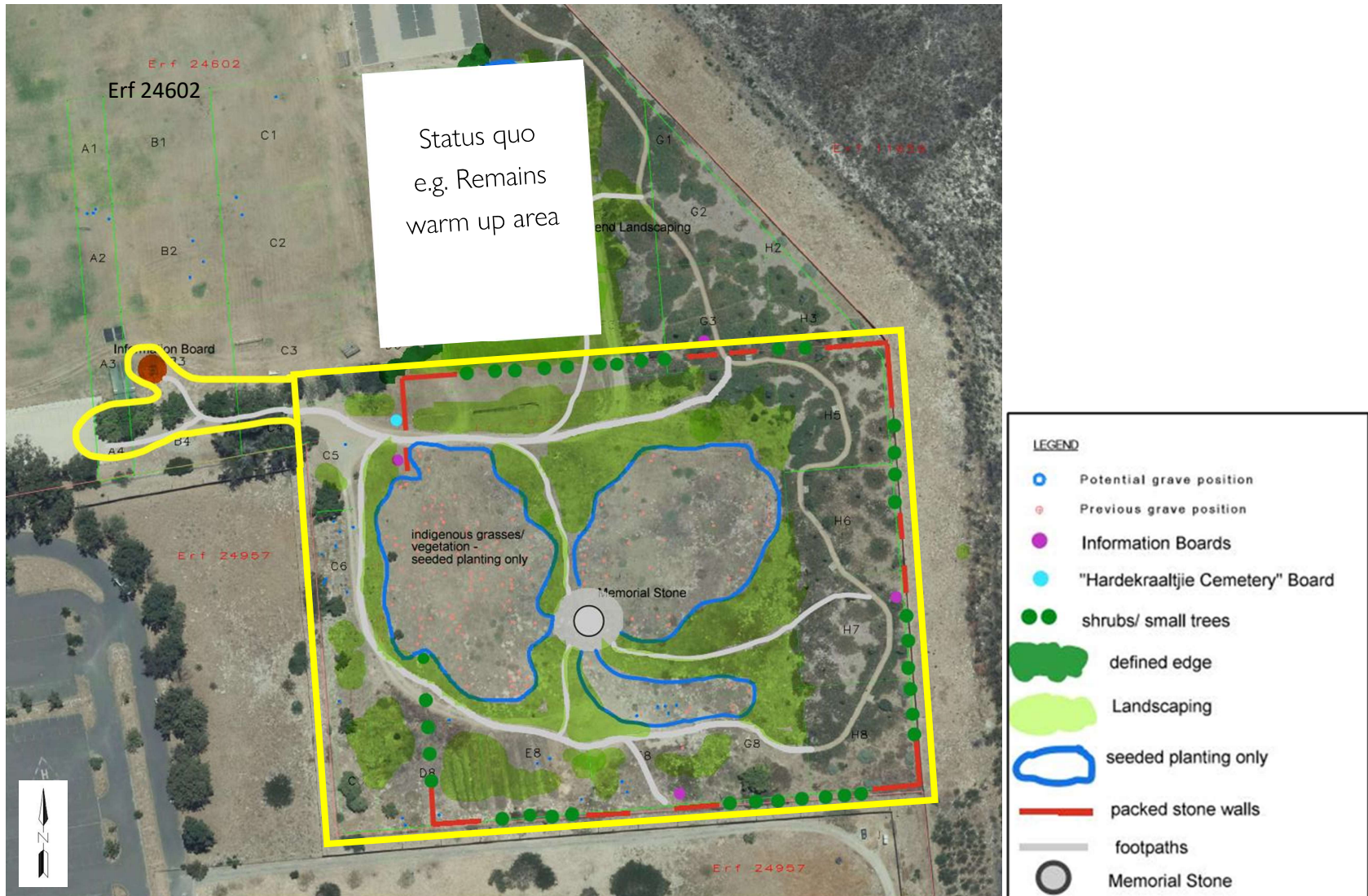


Figure 24: Option 1 – The Status Quo remains on Erf 24602, only the section inside the yellow areas are Memorialised.

8.1.2 Option 2 (Figure 25):

Consideration was also given to memorialising the portion of Erf 24602 up to and including the extent of all the graves along with Erven 15349 and 18228. This would involve the area indicated by the red broken line in Figure 23 above. However, this would result in the significant reduction in the size of the sport fields to the point of forcing the discontinuation of having a full formal soccer/ rugby field as there would simply not be sufficient space. Although all graves would be included within a greater memorialisation area this would come at a significant cost to the students of SU and the community. The physical and mental health of students at the SU Tygerberg Campus is important considering the location of the campus within a largely built-up environment. The sports fields form part of the only recreational area on campus and plays a significant role amongst students on campus and sport clubs in the area utilising the facilities. Furthermore, having a bona fide soccer/ rugby field can also sustain positivity within the broader community. Sports is a medium that brings people together and could be used to educate the youth and future generations around Hardekraaltjie.

SU Tygerberg campus sports facilities are utilised by learners from the Bishop Lavis community in a series of events, run by the SLEAK social impact project, with each school term, having a dedicated theme. Dr Nana Adom-Aboagye, the Acting Head at the Centre for Sport Leadership at Maties Sport, at Stellenbosch University leads the program. The ongoing project aims to equip the learners from Bishop Lavis with life skills like resilience, determination, courage and self-belief. *“Most importantly, it can teach young children about intrinsic motivation,”* said Adom-Aboagye. She explained that *“what they learn through sport, can be translated into other aspects of their lives”*.²⁵ During their first visit the programme focussed on “resilience”, using disability sport as the vehicle through which to teach this life skill. Learners joined for a game of goalball, a team sport designed specifically for athletes with a vision impairment. Learners also got a chance to try wheelchair basketball. The initiative helps to expose children to various possibilities beyond the boundaries of their communities and what they know, said Adom-Aboagye.

SU also hosts a number of soccer matches against five local clubs within the community and have just hosted a goalball (paralympic sport for the visually impaired) league match (21 September). Furthermore, there is also the potential to host an annual sports event specifically celebrating the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery and the communities connected hereto. It is for these reasons if the full soccer/rugby sport fields are lost that Option 2 is not considered the most preferred option.

²⁵ <https://sport.sun.ac.za/news/su-welcomes-learners-from-bishop-lavis/>

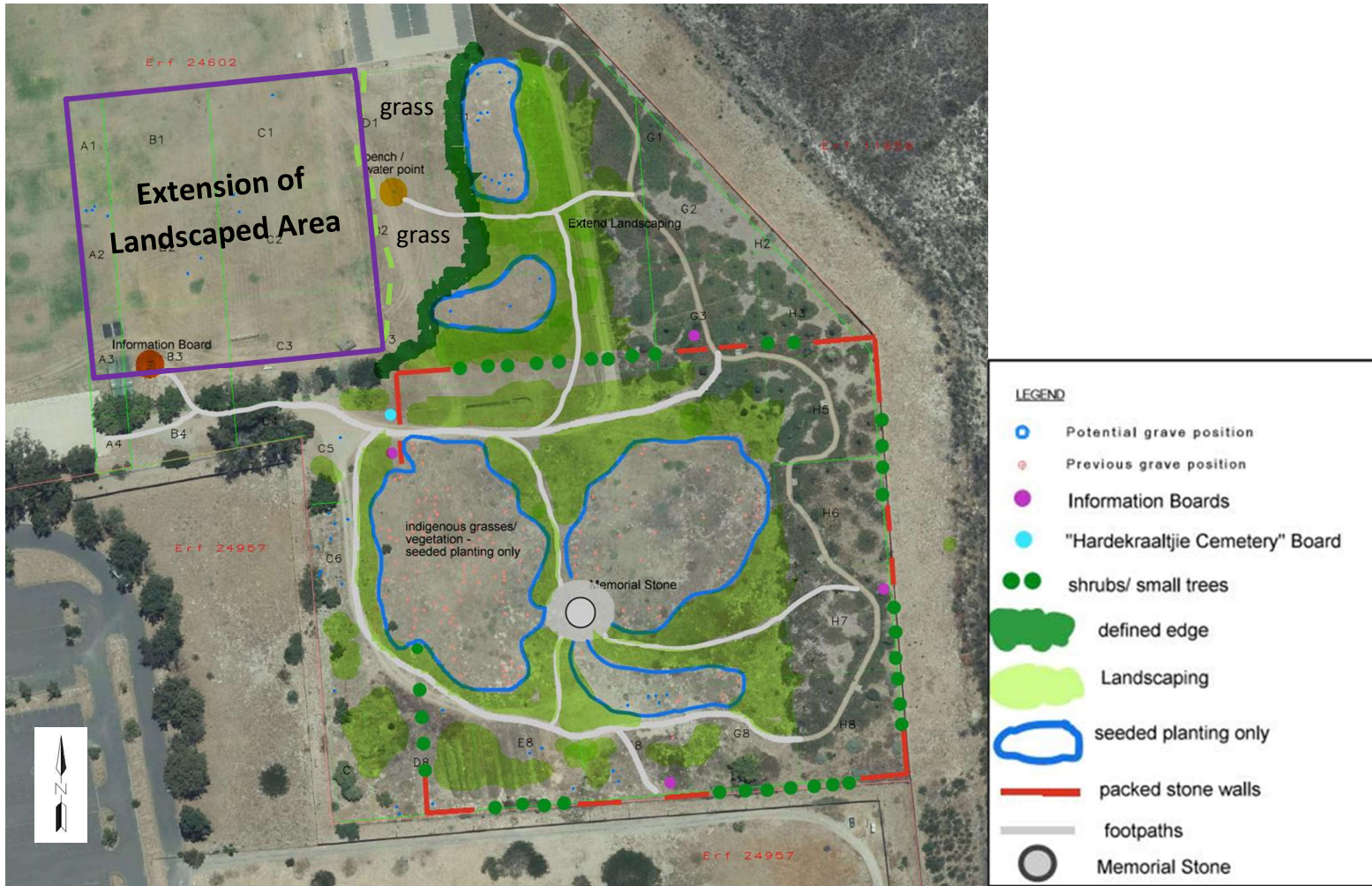


Figure 25: Option 2 – Showing the full extent of the proposed Memorialisation Area, including an extension of this area into the purple block.

8.1.3 Option 3 – Preferred Option

The process of considering and evolving options resulted in what we, as heritage practitioners, considered the most amicable proposal that addresses all the objectives of the memorialisation process. The proposal below involves the memorialisation of Erven 15349, 18228 and a portion of Erf 24602 by including the practice/warm-up area into the Memorialisation Area (blue block – Figure 23 above). This option allows for the main soccer/rugby field to remain, which can be utilised, as it is currently by students on campus and the broader community, and furthermore through an annual organised sports events celebrating Hardekraaltjie. Although approx. 10 graves will still fall under the sports fields, the remainder of the graves will be incorporated into the landscaped area with an interpretation board indicating the location of the remaining graves. The remaining graves will remain untouched.

The proposal put forward to the public is therefore one of respect and acknowledgment of the history of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery and its community through creating a space that is reminiscent of the past but allows visitors to also reflect on the future. The space provides opportunities to educate the youth, through interpretation, reflection and sport, growing up within these historically connected communities of the significance of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery.

The proposal is largely determined by the heritage indicators identified and the location of graves. The aim of the proposed SDP is also to ensure that work proposed is respectful in terms of allowing minimal work within areas that have large clusters of graves and allowing pathways to meandering around these areas rather than over. However, a substantial amount of research and public/ community engagement to date us been undertaken by Stellenbosch University which has played a significant role in the events to date.

Figure 26 (**Annexure F**) depicts the proposed SDP for the Memorialisation Area.

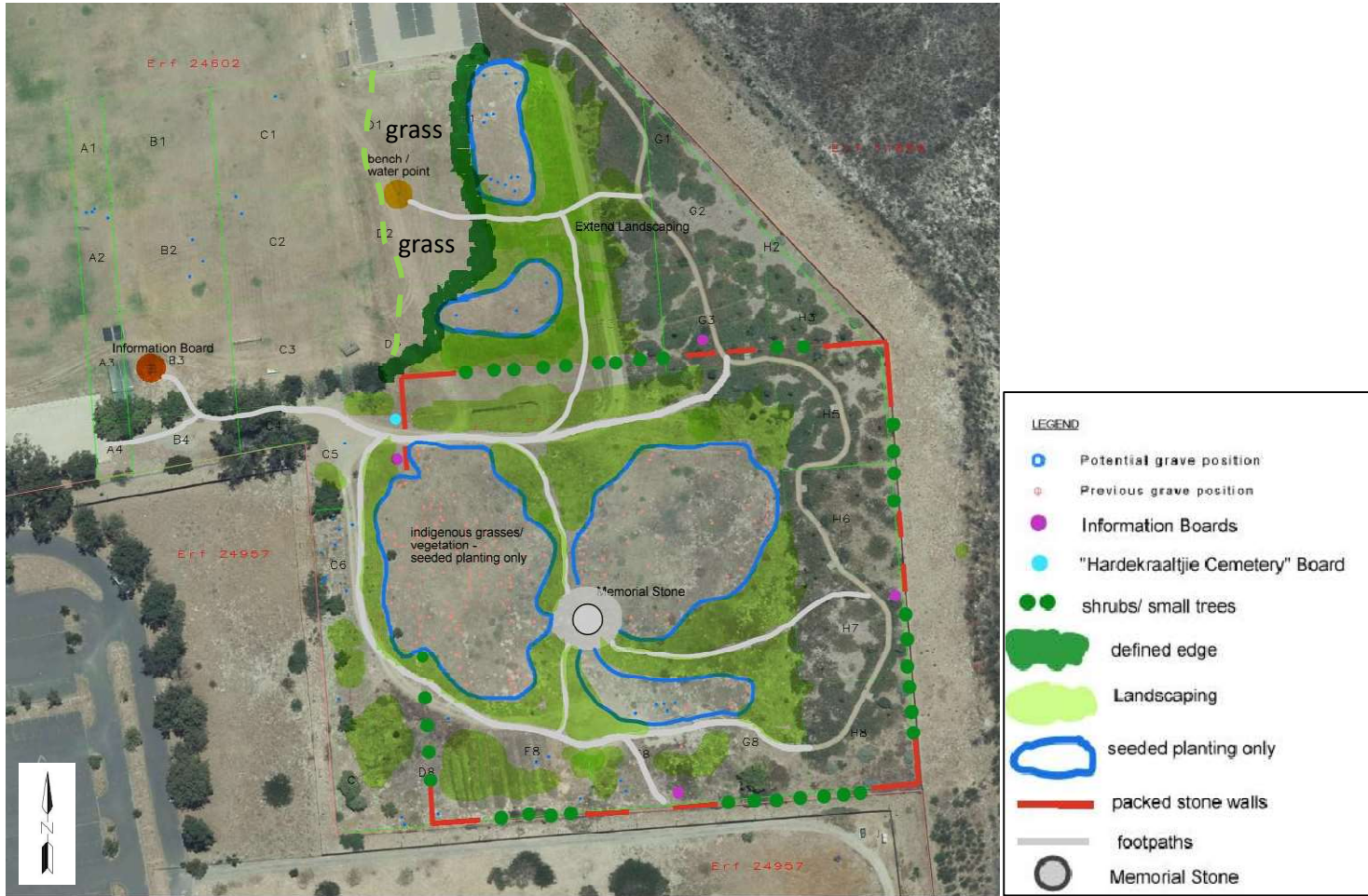


Figure 26: Option 3 – Preferred option for Memorialisation Area.

8.2 Interpretation “Do’s and Don’ts” of the SDP

The following main points of interpretation in terms of the “Do’s and Don’ts” have been compiled to better understand the SDP:

INFORMATION BOARDS:

1. The cemetery name board “Hardekraaltjie Cemetery” is to be positioned at the entrance to the site.
2. Approximately Five (5) information/ interpretation boards are proposed at strategic locations -telling the story of Hardekraaltjie Cemetery (The information boards are not to be branded i.e Stellenbosch University Logo).

SOFT LANDSCAPING:

3. The vegetation within the area was originally Cape Flats Sandstone Fynbos. Local, indigenous vegetation to be used throughout all new landscaped areas.
4. Include local medicinal plants and herbs used by the Khoisan and broader communities within the Landscaping Area.
5. Spread out shrubs or small ‘organic’ shaped trees (e.g. Wild Olive) can be used between the packed stone walls to further visually highlight the Erf boundary.
6. Areas with large grave clusters to remain as is. These areas can be seeded using indigenous grass or vegetation mixes. Weeding can take place in these areas, but no planting is to take place.
7. The landscaped area on Erf 24602 can be bordered using shrubs or small trees (as per point 5) creating a more defined edge between the sports activities and ‘cemetery’ area. This will encourage people to enter at pathways only.
8. No Trees or plants requiring big holes to be dug are allowed anywhere else.

HARD LANDSCAPING:

9. Certain sections of the original 1910 Cemetery boundary (depicted by the red lines) can be formalised to symbolise the erf boundary. Packed stone can be used to define these edges as well as ‘entrances’ and ‘exits’. Some of these will be symbolic (south & west) and others functional. Wrought iron or wooden gates could be used symbolically and left open where applicable.
10. Pathways can be bordered by gum poles with crushed stone aggregate (13mm) ‘klippies’ used to fill the pathway, as currently found elsewhere on campus.
11. Concrete benches, as already found in various areas, can be strategically placed within the landscaped areas (some shaded) and possibly around the central memorial area (see Point 15 below).

CENTRAL MEMORIAL:

12. The central memorial circle will include a crushed stone aggregate path around the circle.

13. The central circle can be constructed using pieces of shells, old crockery and/or stones/bricks (items used to depict graves in old cemeteries) to create a mosaic type floor or base.
14. A memorial remembrance stone / symbol will be placed in the centre of the base. A remembrance symbol, drawing the eye to the ground, i.e a stone slab (Figure 27) is recommended and will include a list of names of those buried at Hardekraaltjie as well as the space for any future additional names to be identified.
15. Concrete benches can be placed strategically around the Memorial Circle (on the crushed stone aggregate) OR a low, stabilised packed stone wall can encircle the memorial 'base' which can duplicate as seating. Keeping entrances and exits within the stone wall for ease of access.
16. The following wording as an opening line is recommended on the memorial stone: "Beneath this garden lies the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery" and the final words: "May their memory be blessed" can be translated in Khoisan as well. Refer to Figure 27 below.

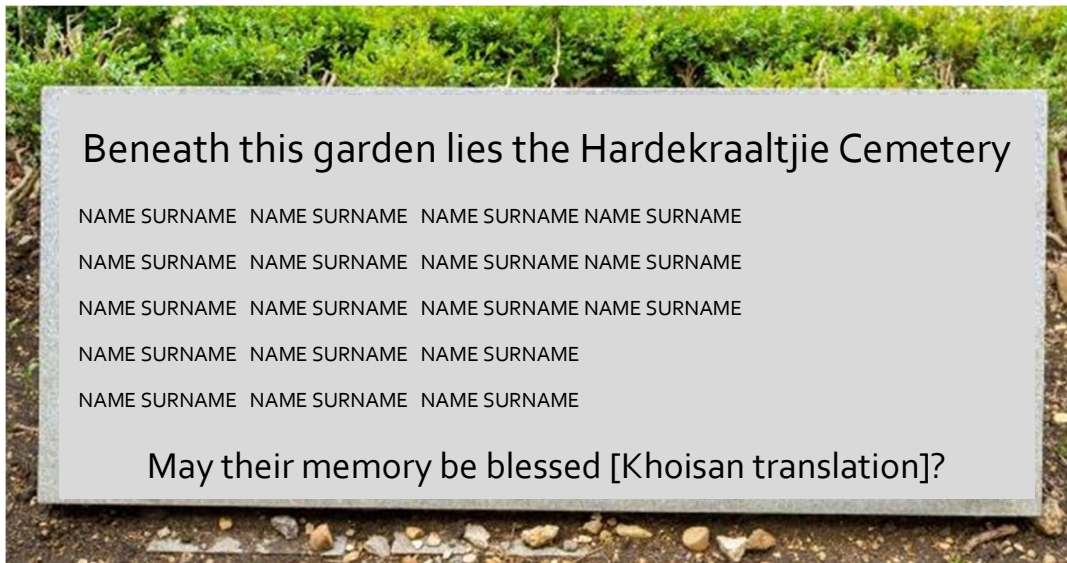


Figure 27: Proposed Memorial Stone proposed at the Central point within the Memorialised area showing the text illustrated.

8.3 The “Look & Feel” of the Memorialisation Concept

Please refer to the proposed “Look & Feel” of the Memorialised Area, as shown in Figure 28 below.



Figure 28: Proposed “Look & Feel” of the proposed Memorialised Area.

9. MANAGEMENT ASPECTS

Should HWC endorse the SDP/ Landscape Plan a conservation management plan will be compiled to address the following aspects from a construction and operational perspective:

- Access and Parking;
- Availability of Ablution Facilities;
- Responsible parties and level of involvement;
- Financial responsibility and Management;
- Protocol for all future accidental discovery of bones;
- Events i.e. An Annual Youth Sports Day;
- Communication;
- Collaboration with Tygerberg Hospital in an effort to safeguard the buffer zone;
- Maintenance aspects regarding the Landscaping Plan (Irrigation, Lights etc.);
- Content of Information Boards and Languages;
- List of Names on the Memorial Stone; and
- Cemetery Etiquette.

10. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Community consultation and public participation around the Memorialisation of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery has been ongoing since 2020. On the 1 June 2020 a community researcher, Chefferino Fortuin, initiated engagement with SU on behalf of his family and the community and in the same year SU established a Project Team focused on the memorialisation of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery site. Through communications²⁶ with Stellenbosch University the process to date was summaries below.

A participatory consultation process involving residents of the area's local community, in an area previously known as Tiervlei, informs SU's approach to the violations committed at the Hardekraaltjie cemetery. In this light, the proposed memorialisation of the cemetery site is coordinated by a steering committee, which includes stakeholders from Stellenbosch University, the Western Cape Government, Tygerberg Hospital, and, importantly, community members.

Secondly, the steering committee facilitated three community engagements in September 2021, March 2022 and December 2022. These events offered an opportunity for lively engagements for participants from the University and the local community to reflect on the history of the area as well as explore the future. The aim has been to discern the appropriate approach to the old cemetery site on Stellenbosch University's Tygerberg campus. The voices of the local community have thus been central to the proposed plans for the restoration and memorialisation of the site.

²⁶ April 2024. Communications from Stellenbosch University.

The third component of the participatory process comprised individual interviews with community members who could speak to the significance of the Hardekraaltjie cemetery. This was particularly poignant for those who had relatives buried at the site. It became clear from these engagements that the current state of the historical earth on which the cemetery is located is perceived by the participants as an erasure of history and memory. As one respondent stated about the site: “[...] *this is a cemetery, this is where our ancestors lie [...] at present we have nowhere to go [...] because there's nothing to go to*” (Gerald Andrews, 2022).

The words reflected one particular narrative encountered in many of the interviews with participants. For these participants, the site should be an accessible place to visit to pay respects to ancestors or loved ones. As one community member stated: *“If I know that my people are buried there, then I would like to be able to visit”* (Abraham Harmse, 2022). Participants wanted the site to be cordoned off and restored as a historical cemetery. Many participants suggested a wall of remembrance with the names of those buried at Hardekraaltjie cemetery. This idea was framed around honouring the memory of the deceased and keeping that memory alive for future generations who would be able to recognise their family names on such a wall. The suggestion was quite common in the overall responses. For some, it would also restore a sense of certainty or act as a solidification for vague memories. One respondent noted the proposed idea for a wall containing all the names of those buried at Hardekraaltjie cemetery: *“it would allow a person to clearly state that their brother or their sister was buried there”* (Rubin Botha, 2022). In this regard, the site needs to be transformed into a place where visitors can reflect and pay their respects, not only in the present moment but to future generations.

This generational access featured quite strongly. The site's restoration was closely linked with recognising Hardekraaltjie as a significant historical site. Many respondents simply wanted an indication that there once was a cemetery on this site and requested that a commemorative sign or monument should signal this. Participants called for a clear indication that *“this [was] Hardekraaltjie cemetery”* (David Bruintjies, 2022). As one respondent noted, *“Our posterity must be able to know that this was a place where people were laid to rest”* (Martha Oliphant, 2022). The site seemed to have become symbolic of a stolen past, and stolen memories as many of the older participants reflected on their movement in and around the site as children. Here the continuance of generational memory was closely intertwined with childhood experiences that spoke of a sense of place. One respondent captured this sentiment in the following manner: *“We were born here. My mother was born here, my father was born here. It would only be right if our children and grandchildren carry knowledge about this place”* (Jean Manuel, 2022). In this sense, the potential memorialisation of the site was linked to a history of the broader Tiervlei area and those who live in nearby communities. One respondent noted: *“the university needs to erect a memorial that is not only visible to the people of Tiervlei but for people living in nearby communities as well”* (Rubin Botha, 2022).

Thus far, the participatory process has strongly supported the memorialisation of the Hardekraaltjie cemetery. While the ideas of achieving this differed slightly, it is clear that the site carries historical significance to nearby communities and specifically those who grew up in the area. What is being requested is the restoration of a site that can be accessed to pay respects to the deceased buried there, to honour their lives, and to restore their dignity. In this regard, participants have suggested the installation of objects on the site (such as benches, signs, and even a built structure, such as a wall of remembrance).

Given the ageing population of those directly linked to the historical site, the intention was to erect a context board to memorialise the first community participatory process that occurred next to the site on 24 September 2021. The context board is the starting point for recognition of the site and the university's commitment to honour those buried there and restore the community's dignity. This is, however, an ongoing process to work closely with the community and to reflect the sense-making of lost memory and place.

One of the outcomes of these engagements is the compilation of a book around the discussions and oral interviews of those whose ancestors were buried in the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery. The book, "*Landscapes of dispossession: Stories of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery: Told by people from Tiervlei-Ravensmead*" will be launched on the 30th October 2024. Another outcome is a timeline banner that was compiled and erected in the Ravensmead Public Library and on the SU Campus as shown in Figure 29 below.

Furthermore, it must be noted that numerous internal consultation processes were held between the students and staff members of the Tygerberg Campus. The SU Community internal stakeholder engagement processes to date have been designed to a) ensure that campus community are informed about the proposed project and kept up to date on the restitution of the Hardekraaltjie cemetery processes; b) to provide opportunities for staff and students to discuss the context of the site – past and future; and c) to provide input into the possibilities for memorialisation of the site.

The next phase involves the formal public consultation process as required by law in terms of NHRA. The Heritage Statement (this document) constitutes part of the documentation to inform the memorialisation of the cemetery and is to be submitted to Heritage Western Cape (HWC) for approval. The Heritage Statement includes the proposal put forward for Memorialisation. The Heritage Statement (including Annexures) will be circulated to the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) List for a 30-day comment period (16th October – 15th November 2024) prior to submission of the application to HWC (Please refer to **Annexure G** for the I&AP List).

All documentation will be uploaded onto our website and hard copies will be placed in the Ravensmead, Belville, Parow Public Libraries as well as the SU Tygerberg Campus Library.

A Site Notice will be placed at the entrance to the Stellenbosch University Tygerberg Campus for the duration of the 30-day public comment period.

An advertisement will be placed in the *TygerBurger*.

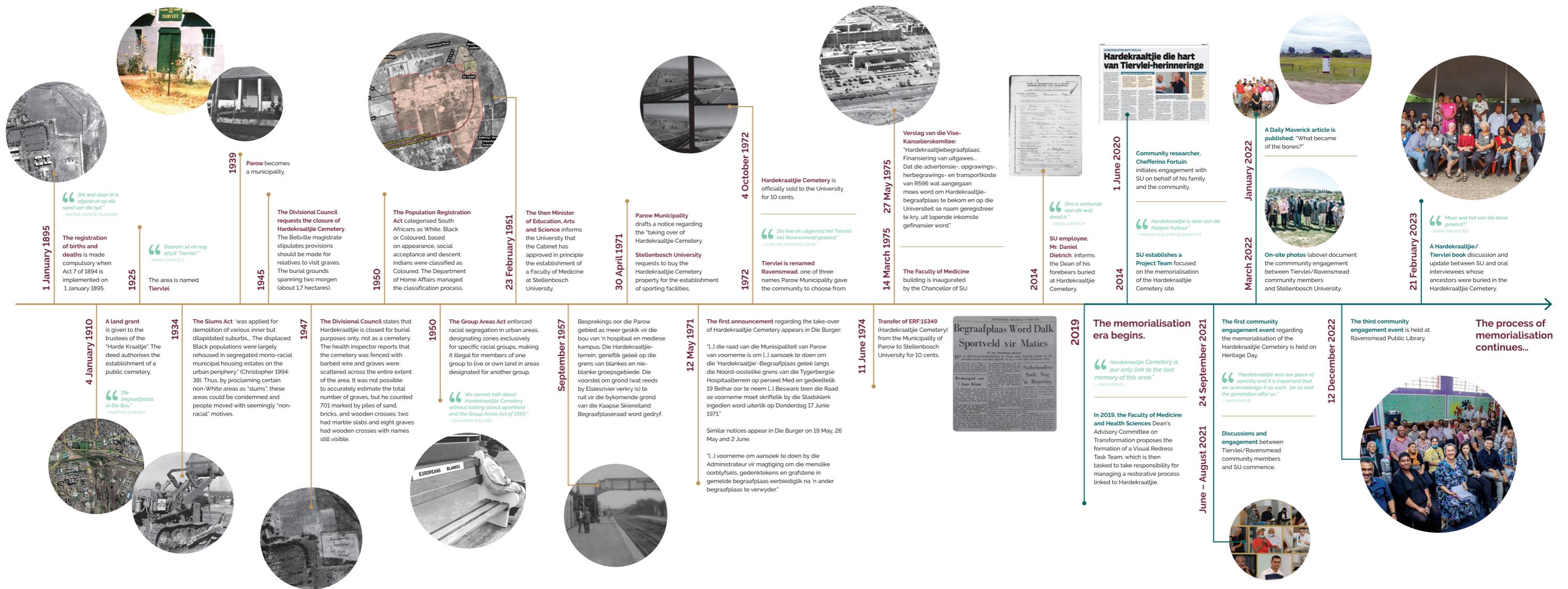
Notification Letters will be sent to the I&AP List included in **Annexure G**.

A public meeting will be held in the Ravensmead Public Library on Saturday 26 October 2024 at 10:30.

Hardekraaltjie Begraafplaas deur die Verloop van Tyd: 'n Huldeblyk aan die Erfenis van Tiervlei* Hardekraaltjie Cemetery Through Time: A Tribute to the Heritage of Tiervlei*

Our narrative, now presented in our own voices. While we have always spoken, there were times when our voices were subdued by colonial and apartheid oppressors and institutions.

Our memory post-1909 remains resilient and enduring. This exhibition, along with the oral histories, memorialisation efforts, and restitution, are driven by our collective memory. These initiatives arise from our community rather than from official channels or institutions, especially given that the physical traces of the cemetery were removed to make way for a sports field.



**In honour of the memory of the community whose identity is multiple and variously tied to Khoi, San, slave, mixed race, Coloured, African, White or European ancestry. Racial identity is a contested terrain; it is political, societal and deeply personal.*

Figure 29: Hardekraaltjie Cemetery through time: A tribute to the Heritage of Tiervlei.

11. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Memorialisation is considered a process that meets the desire to honour those who have suffered and to examine the past and address present issues in an effort of reparation. It is key that the Hardekraaltjie Memorialisation portrays a sense of history, belonging, social acknowledgement and justice for the community that are connected, through their forefathers, to the cemetery. History surrounding the 'Hardekraaltjie Cemetery' dates to around the end of the 19th Century. The earliest reference to the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery comes from the Surveyor General's survey diagram of the cemetery undertaken in 1909 (SG 207/1909).

The conservation status of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery is indicated as a Grade IIIA site with high local socio-historic and archaeological significance. The alignments of former access routes/ footpaths to the cemetery (from the north and south, respectively) as well as its possible use by different communities remain only as intangible resources yet contribute to the broader socio-historic theme, which is considered of high local socio-historic cultural significance (Grade 3A). Furthermore, the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery (Erf 15349) is considered of high local socio-historic and archaeological significance (Grade 3A). From the archival, oral history research and radar scanning undertaken at this stage, this grading could potentially extend to land directly contiguous to Erf 15349, i.e. including Erf 18228 to the west and the area north of the Erf 15349 (belonging to the University of Stellenbosch).

Most of the area highlighted through archival and oral history research as potentially containing unmarked graves falls outside Erf 15350. This has been confirmed by the 2024 Radar Scanning undertaken by Sillito. Furthermore, the acquisition of Erf 15350 immediately to the south of the cemetery, by the Cape Peninsula Cemeteries Board in 1956, raises the possibility that the Board was considering the possibility of expanding the cemetery.

The historical events identified herein, and the undertaken heritage studies mentioned to date played a major role in the shaping of the events that have unfolded and lay the foundation for the events that followed. The aim of the memorialisation process is to keep memory alive and help 'victims' by demonstrating respect, acknowledging the past, help to establish a record of history, and to prevent the recurrence of the wrongs of the past. Improving and enhancing the accessibility and permeability is key with the aim of creating a community space for memorialisation, education and ongoing conversation. Shared sentiment of the site is that it should not be treated as an isolated site but rather an inclusive site that is not overly idealized. Although, a cemetery is a space where tranquillity and quiet are the desired norm, considering the forgotten nature of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery, through the process of memorialisation it ensures that its memory is remembered for generations and to achieve this, its needs to encourage a level of interaction.

The process of considering and evolving alternatives resulted in what we, as heritage practitioners, considered the most amicable option (Option 3) that addresses all the objectives set out at the start of the memorialisation process. The proposal involves the memorialisation of Erven 15349, 18228 and a portion of Erf 24602 by including a significant part of the practice/warm-up area into the Memorialisation Area. This option allows for the main soccer/rugby field to remain which can be utilised, as it is currently by students on campus and the broader community in the form of sports events. Although approx. 10 graves will still fall under the sports fields, the remainder of the graves will be incorporated into the landscaped area with an interpretation board indicating the location of the remaining graves.

The aim of the proposed SDP is also to ensure that work proposed is respectful in terms of allowing minimal work within areas that have large clusters of graves and allowing pathways to meandering around these areas rather than over. The proposal put forward to the public is therefore one of respect and acknowledgment of the history of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery and its community through creating a space that is reminiscent of the past but allows visitors to also reflect on the future. The space also provides opportunities to educate the youth growing up within these historically connected communities of the significance of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery through sport activities.

The proposal is largely determined by the heritage indicators identified and the location of graves. However, a substantial amount of research and public/ community engagement to date has been undertaken by Stellenbosch University and therefore plays an important role in what is proposed.

It is recommended that, the Site Development Plan (SDP) for the proposed Memorialisation of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery, as included in **Annexure F**, be endorsed by HWC, along with the following additional recommendations:

1. The compilation of Conservation Management Plan, to be endorsed by HWC, that addresses the following:
 - Access, Fencing and Parking;
 - Availability of Ablution Facilities;
 - Responsible parties and level of involvement;
 - Financial responsibility and Management;
 - Protocol for all future accidental discovery of bones;
 - Events i.e. An Annual Youth Sports Day;
 - Communication;
 - Maintenance aspects regarding the Landscaping Plan (Irrigation, Lights, Alien Clearing etc.);
 - Content of Information Boards and Languages;
 - Collaboration with Tygerberg Hospital in an effort to safeguard the buffer zone;
 - List of Names on the Memorial Stone; and
 - Cemetery Etiquette.
2. An annual Heritage Day Sports event aimed at the broader community and to those directly connected to the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery. This should not only be considered a day of remembrance but also an opportunity to connect with and educate the youth, within these communities, around the history of Hardekraaltjie. Refer to **Annexure I** for a draft proposal from SU in this regard.
3. Creation of a digital archive or “museum” for future generations by Stellenbosch University summarising the extensive research undertaken to date.
4. It is recommended that the single Cranium be collected from its existing location at UCT and placed into the central memorial stone/ wall once the proposed SDP for the

Cemetery has been undertaken. Furthermore, the proposed conservation management plan for the site and greater area will allow clear 'instructions' for any bones found in the future outside of the study area.

5. The memorialisation concept places the avoidance of graves at the forefront of its rational in terms of what is being proposed. However, should any heritage resources, including evidence of graves and human burials, archaeological material and paleontological material be discovered during the execution of the activities above, all works must be stopped immediately, and Heritage Western Cape must be notified without delay.
 6. The Hardekraaltjie Cemetery was found to be of High Significance and therefore bestowed a Grade IIIA grading. It is furthermore recommended that properties consisting of the memorialisation area be considered for Grade IIIA grading considering the identification of graves outside of Erf 15349.
 7. A fencing proposal needs to be implemented around the boundary of the SU Tygerberg Campus that includes Erven 18228 and 15349. The fencing proposal needs to be cohesive and in line with the SU security division, however it needs to be designed and undertaken with extreme sensitivity considering the heritage significance of the properties and particularly around the memorialisation area. The fencing needs to be visually permeable and blend into the background. The fencing alignment within the Memorialisation area needs to be undertaken along the same footprint/alignment to reduce any impacts on graves. Archaeological monitoring is recommended when excavations take place during construction of the fence line in the vicinity of the memorialisation area.
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