

PROVINCIAL HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION APPLICATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 27 OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT 25 OF 1999)

This form precedes the submission of the 'Nomination Document' and is designed to assist with the grading of heritage resources in terms Section 3(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, as part of the process of declaration as a Provincial Heritage Site (Section 27). Nominated heritage resources that are of special provincial significance will be graded as Grade 2 and considered for Provincial Heritage Site status.

HERITAGE WESTERN CAPE CASE NUMBER:

PROPOSED PROVINCIAL HERITAGE SITE: The Two Rivers Urban Park (TRUP) was declared in 2003 by City of Cape Town as an open space Riverine Urban Park with historical facilities and recognized as such in the Table Bay District Plan. We attach a proposed map (see Annexure 1) with an outline that indicates the areas we urgently include in this application for Provincial Heritage grading, bearing in mind that we know that some of the site is worthy of National or even World heritage Site grading but suggest that as a phase two.

Brief Statement of Significance: (A full statement of significance is required as an attachment)

The TRUP includes two significant Rivers (Liesbeek & Black) that are historical rivers associated with the early Heritage of the Cape that sustained life since earliest times, since they flow throughout the year. The confluence of the rivers is a sacred ancestral First Nations Site and the rest of the Cultural Landscape in the TRUP also has immense heritage significance in that it tracks thousands of years of precolonial history, sustaining human habitation at the gateway to the Cape Peninsula. The TRUP is the site of the only early practical crossing point, between and above the wetlands where the river banks are fairly flat, from Oude Molen in east to Varsche Drift in the west (at north of Malta Farm). This was a noted large settlement attacked by the Portuguese general d'Almeida in March 1510 when the Khoena defeated their attack. It was the site of the first Dutch colonial land capture in 1657 of ancestral common lands on the banks of the Liesbeek River, that included Mostert's land grab on east of Liesbeek which is the River Club Site under threat today. The first war between settlers and indigenous Khoena was in 1659 and gave way to a series of such wars. As such, the site is referred to as the First Frontier. For that reason, the site is slated to be included in the National Liberation Route, a series of sites that express the key aspects of the South African liberation experience, based on historical evidence of events and activities associated with the history of the struggle. Indeed, the frontier wars led to expulsion and near destruction of the Khoena People, who existed as a well-established successful sustainable nation prior to colonial intrusion. The Khoena are still needing restorative recognition and healing by recognizing their heritage and sacred bond with this heritage site. There has been extensive research by a number of heritage practitioners over the last 10 years who all agree that there is highly significant heritage associated with the site. Most recently, the Draft Heritage Impact Assessment for the Two Rivers Local Spatial Development Framework noted that "... in many respects, the intangible heritage factors could be regarded as being of at least Grade II significance, probably of the highest order." This assessment is consistent with heritage indicators emerging from the Attwell baseline report. The various reports have since convinced Heritage Specialists IACom and HWC Council that TRUP is needs to be Protected as either Provincial Heritage Grade or higher. We are therefore applying for urgent grading of the TRUP, as phase 1.

Proposed By: The Goringhaicona Khoi Khoen Traditional Indigenous Council, Observatory Civic Association (OCA) in conjunction with the Two Rivers Urban Park Association (TRUPA), Kai Korana Frontier, AIXARRA Restorative Justice Forum, Western Cape Khoi and San Kingdom Council, Southern African Khoi and San Kingdom Council, Western Cape Legislative Khoisian Council, Khoi and San Legal Resources Centre, Cochoqua Royal Council, Aman Traditional Authority (Nama), & supported by an additional 51 entities. These include further First Nation groups and 46 Civic Organisations and NGOs (see Annexure 2). TRUPA itself has a substantial number of I&AP Stakeholders who participate directly in TRUP issues and many have done so over the last 21 years since first consultations in 1998.

Date Proposed: Grading urgently taken forward in February 2020, noting the lack of progress (significance heritage significance and need for conservation of the environment was noted in 1998).

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Name of Property: TWO RIVERS URBAN PARK (TRUP). The area suggested to be graded as Provincial Heritage is the entire Two Rivers Urban Park as set up by City of Cape town in 2003 as per attached map(Annexure 1).

Heritage Western Cape Section 27 Provincial Heritage Site Nomination _ January 2019

Bounded by Streets: N2 & Vincent Palotti Hospital (south); Alexandra Road (east); Highgate Road, PRASA MetroRail Yards (north); Fir Road and Willow Roads (west). It includes the South African Astronomical Observatory (SAAO) and Valkenberg Hospital, while noting that it is not the intention to reduce existing higher grading. It does not include Maitland Garden Village or Vincent Pallotti Hospital.

Suburb: OBSERVATORY **Town:** Cape Town, South Africa

Cadastral Information

Erf/ Farm Number: As per Two Rivers Urban Park

Registration Division: _____

Longitude: 18 degrees 28 (east) _____

Latitude: 33 degrees 55 (south) _____

Map Reference: TRUP, Observatory Cape _____ **Recording Method:** _____

TYPE OF RESOURCE

Place	X		
Structure		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Archaeological Site	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Palaeontological Site	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Geological Feature	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Grave		<input type="checkbox"/>	

Do moveable objects relating to the site form part of the Nomination?
 Serial nomination (Is more than one site being nominated as part of a 'Joint Nomination')
 (For serial nominations, complete one form for each site, supply additional details about the information relating to the relation of the sites, and the management and phasing of proposed nomination be attached).

Sphere of Significance	High	Med	Low	
International	<input type="checkbox"/>	X <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
National		X <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provincial	X <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Regional		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specialist group or community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

What other similar sites may be compared to the site? How does the site compare to these sites? (Please expand on separate sheet)

Mapungubwe (origin of human life); Signal Hill; The Fort/Castle of the Cape; Slave Lodge; Timbuktu; Combined Environmental Natural Destination and Historical Heritage Sites with some noted world heritage significance. Other comparable sites for inclusion in the National Liberation Route include Robben Island, the Wesleyan Church where the African National Congress (ANC), was formed in 1912, the Sharpeville Massacre, Lilliesleaf Farm, Johnny Makhathini's House, the Langeberg Rebellion, the Bhishe Massacre, and Victor Verster Prison.

Owner: Various parts of the declared Park have different Stakeholder/Custodian /Land Owners. These are listed in Annexure 3 as attached.

If the nominator is not the owner, the owner as well as the registered conservation body/s, whom has registered their interest in the area/s, must be furnished with a copy of this form and other associated documentation. Proof thereof must accompany this form when submitting it to Heritage Western Cape.

Please see Annexure 3

(If state-owned; responsible department and official position of contact)

Does the owner support the nomination?
 Yes No

Owners signature: _____ Date: _____

Postal Address: _____

Telephone: _____ Cell: _____

E-Mail: _____ Web Page: _____

Contact Person: *(If different from above. Please supply contact details)*

Telephone: _____ Cell: _____

E-Mail: _____ Web Page: _____

- * Expanded statement of significance; *(Refer specifically to significance criteria listed below)*
- * Motivation for declaration as a Provincial Heritage Site, including potential, threats and vulnerabilities;
- * Short history of the place;
- * Physical description of the heritage resource;
- * Locality plan (map) and Site Plan;
- * Photographs and plans;
- ** List of moveable objects relating to site that are proposed as part of nomination, or for archaeological or palaeontological site; list of repositories where these are housed;
- ** Bibliography of documentation relating to the heritage resource;
- ** Statement of current protections and restrictions (e.g. previous national monument; register of immoveable property; conservation area; current zoning; servitudes);
- ** List any heritage organizations consulted and their comments on the proposed nomination.
- *** Site plan (with proposed site boundaries);
- *** Conservation or management plans (send immediately if any exist);
- *** Heritage Agreement (if required).

(Please supply those marked () w(south), first goes to HWC Council for endorsement (Tentative List of Provincial Heritage Sites). Those marked (***) will be required when the Nomination goes to the following Council Meeting for approval as a Provincial Heritage Site).*

1. HISTORICAL VALUE

a. It is important in the community, or pattern of history

- i. Importance in the evolution of cultural landscapes and settlement patterns

This Site is one of most significant Cultural Landscapes In the Cape that also has huge historical national and international significance where the time span extends thousands of years and where the site represents both tangible recognizable historical cultural landscapes. It is unique and rare as it remains identifiable due to its specific features that have not changed. There is also much intangible heritage attached to this broad site area, that is related also to its particular riverine fresh water characteristics and sustainability to life that has made this a treasured and contested place since earliest times. It was home to a thriving pastoralist pre-colonial community and was the site of the first resistance wars against colonial intrusion as recorded since 510 years ago in March 1510. It is the site that Khoena First nations descendants associate with many important culture rituals for the pre-colonial Khoi history. It is also a site that is protected as a natural destination with open space qualities. It retains a rich flora and fauna that needs to be appropriately protected, practically and must be urgently further restored, along the ancestral rivers. This site is inside a declared park where its 'Contextual Framework was its founding document for restoration in 2003 and noted that it enables local community members to enjoy the environmental beauty of its wetlands, the Heritage features including and views of the mountains.

- ii. Importance in exhibiting density, richness or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the nation, Province, region or locality.

The historical, cultural and environmental characteristics of the site with its earliest human occupation and evolution of a particular life sustaining pattern of adaption is important to the heritage that needs to be protected. It is a microcosm of early Cape history. It reflects the pattern of South Africa's social, architectural and political history spanning across the pre-colonial, colonial and more recent apartheid years. Appropriately, it is being considered for inclusion in the set of liberation trails across the country.

Whilst it carries a particularly unique historical and cultural record, it is also a site of important environmental significance with threatened flora and fauna on site, and active recreational and conservation activities ongoing. On the eastern part of the TRUP site, there is a unique historic village called Oude Molen, with a very diverse set of 'eco' environmental, educational and recreational activities ongoing.

It is the first colonial farm east of the Black River. Many other heritage aspects of the various TRUP Precincts add to the overall heritage.

- ii. Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases that have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, Province, region or community.

The Historical association of the site is unique and it stretches over thousands of years but particularly strongly noted between 1510 and 1660 where the history was a great turning point relating to patterns of colonial intrusion and disruption of local First Nations Life in the Cape and how it impacted on Southern Africa. The ignominious defeat of the Portuguese in 1510 by the indigenous Khoena, as they attacked the Khoena settlement in TRUP is not a well-known history and it should be – because it represents the first instance and a successful example of indigenous resistance to colonial plunder and brutality (see, for example, Johnson D. Remembering the Khoikhoi victory over Dom Francisco d'Almeida at the Cape (in 1510). *Postcolonial Studies*, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 107_130, 2009). Further, 363 years ago in 1657, Van Riebeeck's establishment of the fence to secure unjustly appropriated land for settlers to occupy, is the first act of permanent dispossession of indigenous people of their land in the Cape, an act that had very destructive implications on First Nations People and this was to be repeated endlessly by different colonial and apartheid powers until liberation allowed the possibility of justice, restitution and redistribution of land. Tragically this first site of such significance remains dispossessed and no restorative justice or recognition has healed this first SIN!

As described by Attwell in the TRUP Baseline Study, "When Van Riebeeck's free burghers began to cultivate the land circa 1657 and privatise land ownership, relations with the local Khoikhoi pastoralists deteriorated and later spilled into warfare as indigenous peoples resisted the loss of their lands. A colonial response was the construction of a cattle control barrier by the eastern bank of the Liesbeek and the eastern border of free burgher farms near Coornhoop. In places, a pole fence was built reinforced by cultivated hedges and thorn bush barricades, while several small forts and outposts kept watch over the movements of Khoikhoi. This short simple boundary was the very beginning of a process that saw the exclusion of the 'Koina' from their ancestral grazing lands and access to water resources during the following century leading to greater barriers and exclusions in the future of the Cape." (see Attwell M. *Two Rivers Urban Park Cape Town Baseline Heritage Study*. Draft for discussion prepared for NM & Associates Planners and Designers on behalf of Provincial Government of the Western Cape (Department of Transport and Public Works) and Heritage Western Cape. October 2016). It is important to note that the only practical route for crossing in and out of the Peninsula at that time crossed the River Club Site in TRUP and that made it the first priority route for Van Riebeeck and his garrisons to block.

It was precisely because Van Riebeeck allocated the first free burghers land to farm, this site became the area of the first Khoikhoi resistance against land dispossession, which has prompted the area's likely inclusion in the

proposed Liberation Routes under the South African National Heritage Council (see See Houston G, Mati S, Seabe D, Peires J, Webb D, Dumisa S, Sausi K, Mbenga B, Manson A, Pophiwa N. The Liberation Struggle and Liberation Heritage Sites in South Africa. Democracy, Governance, and Service Delivery (DGSD) Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) 15 November 2013. Prepared for the National Heritage Council).

- iv. Importance as an example for technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period

The TRUP landscape has high cultural values of historical, social, aesthetic, architectural, scientific and environmental significances. It contributes to our understanding of past attitudes, beliefs, uses, events, persons, periods, techniques and designs used in the Cape. (See S29 Provisional Protection as proposed by HWC in 2017). It has spawned numerous conservation groups (e.g. Friends of the Liesbeek, FoL) and has even seen a South African professor of Anthropology and a Danish musical artist collaborate on a joint composition involving the Liesbeek River (see <https://vimeo.com/380931692/6508e02447>).

b. It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history

- i. Importance for close associations with individuals, groups or organizations whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, Province, region or community.

TRUP area is associated and has links with highly significant historical past events, persons, uses, unique community memory and identity, oral history and rich sustainable and spiritually advanced lifestyle. The TRUP integrated Landscape has a strong, meaningful sense of place. Numerous Khoi groups are closely associated with the site. For descendants, there is a special association with the area. This emerges from a number of heritage studies conducted in recent years, which confirm the role of the TRUP in restoring dignity, culture and identity of the Khoi peoples. Nau ceremony is a cultural ceremony closely linked to the Khoi cosmology and practiced in the areas on the River banks.

“The Khoi and the San have a symbiotic relationship with the elements of the environment - soil, with the river, with the stars, manifested in with IKaggen, the mantis. The river and the land cannot be separate in Khoi cosmology. Separating the Khoi from the land and from the river represents a deep insult to the psyche of the Khoi in general. The Khoi and the San have the most exquisite symbiotic relationship with the soil, with the river, with the stars, with IKaggen, who's the mantis. And, when you look at the Liesbeeck River, the flow of that river and the land next to it. When I talk about a symbiotic relationship, I 'm saying that the river is flowing within; it's embodied within the consciousness of the Khoi, and so is the land. You can't separate the two. So, when you separate the Khoi from the land permanently, you separate a part of the body itself. It's disembodiment the physical body; the physical manifestation that's imbibed in them. By dislocating the Khoi permanently from the land and from its proximity to the river, you're completely; you're ripping the soul out of them. It was physical, visceral dislocation, because of the understanding, the integral understanding of connectivity. “ - Tauriq Jenkins

c. It has significance relating to the history of slavery

- i. Importance for direct link to the history of slavery in South Africa

TRUP has its Liesbeek River on the west and this was where the first permanent un-consulted land grab took place. Free burghers, who were given this land, used slave labour obtained through the VOC and would have owned slaves of their own (see, for example, Aikman Associates.

(2002). Two Rivers Urban Park Baseline Heritage Study Draft Report. Prepared for the City of Cape Town towards a spatial development framework (SDF) for the area defined as the Two Rivers Urban Park.) They almost certainly also made use of indigenous dispossessed Khoi coerced into servitude as cattle keepers, since the Khoi no longer had their own herds or access to land. The ancestral land was contested from the beginning and farmers like Mostert, who struggled to survive the defensive retaliating against his and other farmer occupation and disruption of the life sustaining natural riverine environment. Van Riebeeek took over the farm, set Slaves to work that land, while using garrisons to guard it and to remove the indigenous Khoena from their ancestral sacred lands that had been their home and survival for thousands of years. It is a unique historical site of pain. Inter-marriage between descendants of the Khoi and slaves over subsequent years has left a rich lineage and mixed cultural identity, such that the experience of slavery is closely inter-twined with the fate of the Khoi. Nowhere is that linkage more evident than in the TRUP.

2. AESTHETIC VALUE

a. It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group

- i. Importance to a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

The oral history and memory of Khoena First Nations people has never accepted the pain and loss of identity as occurred when they were evicted from this sacred TRUP site. This is a site of immense significance in the thousands of years prior to being evicted and decimated 360 years ago. The two rivers and the confluence to the north of the two hills that watched over it and the only access route into the peninsula while also having a vista of the verdant plains around, filled with life made a full meaningful memory of high cultural abundance on earth while also living with the heavenly consciousness of stars and planets overhead as observed from their astronomical observations center that was on the same site as the current SAAO hill. It enabled accurate tracking of changing seasons as the moon, sun, stars and planets shift to different peaks on the horizon. It was known for example, that summer and winter solstice was when the sun set as a crown on Lion's Head! That was a time to prepare leave before the winter floods or to celebrate a new summer in Cape wonderland. Now it is desolate & under threat.

- ii. Importance for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

The respect and skill in sustainable hunting while using animals in a sacred way, sustaining with milk rather than slaughter except in unusual circumstances. Treasuring real value of wealth and growing that while extending capacity and transport to travel to and from the best seasonal grazing lands and freshwater resources.

Being able to build and dismantle large prefabricated shelters that could be transported and reused sustainably without environmental destruction and the ability to store water in dry summer months in small natural dams. Enabling animals to remain safe in circular kraals constructed by use of homes set in circles, becoming very skilled in sustainable living, by care for conserving environment and their cattle.

- ii. Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located.

The brutality and disaster negative impact on First Nations should have been put right at the end of apartheid and declaring TRUP as a conservation area park in 2003 was supposed to achieve that. However, that is not the case currently. Nevertheless, with appropriate recognition of the

deep historical, cultural and environmental significance of the site, it will be possible to ensure the Park is able to restore both the biodiversity and the respect for heritage that needs to be protected inside the TRUP. This awesome site is a theatre that tells the story of Cape Heritage.

- iv. In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment.

This is a multilayered historical site over thousands of years. It survives with enough tangible cultural landscape intact to read it. The transformation into a Heritage Park, open to all, with accessible facilities inside a conserved environment, could help overcome the tortured past.

3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

- a. **It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage**

- i. Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

With the designated areas of TRUP graded as Provincial Heritage, the Park should have a unique capacity to attract substantial interest of local and visiting people to Cape Town and as a City that lacks any real authentic African Heritage, This will correct it since there is nothing more authentic than First Nations culture and lifestyle being shared within its authentic TRUP Cultural Landscape as at the beginning of devastation by colonial brutality.

Further investigations required for grading (e.g. archeological studies) may unearth further tangible heritage materials. Appropriate forms of memorialization, correctly consulted with First Nations groups, may also assist in redressing this imbalance.

- ii. Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of the universe or of the development of the earth.

Much correction of the injustice is urgently needed and the potential to heal our divisions and the injustice of the past is simply attainable in retaining the original vision of a Preserved Park that is open space for Conservation of the environment while enabling Heritage to be respected. The inseparable relationship between the Khoi and the environment is often lost in modern-day scientific understanding of biodiversity issues. The most exquisite symbiotic relationship with the soil, with the river, with the stars, with IKaggen, who's the mantis.

- iii. Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of The 'origin of life'; the development of plant or animal species, or the biological or cultural development of hominid or human species.

This site is a unique site for sustainability of life, since the beginning of time. Much was disrespected and neglected as rail and road infrastructure was seen as "Progress" but precious sites like TRUP were not given enough respect and step by step of neglect needs to be urgently turned around so this unique historical cultural, spiritual, political and environmental T R U Park heritage can be restored as Final Frontier sustainability of our City & Planet.

- iv. Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the nation, Province, region or locality.

Since the First Frontier eviction of First Nations, this site lay largely abandoned and neglected. Its environment deteriorated, treasured fauna and flora have almost totally disappeared. First nations Peoples have splintered in despair and not been recognized since 360 years ago and this is an opportunity to heal this, to reopen serious research, on the

history including archaeology to yield greater understanding. As argued by Attwell, “... the history of this landscape is ancient and tragic. Not only does it mark “the beginning of the end” of Khoikhoi culture but it also symbolises the process and patterns whereby the indigenous inhabitants of Africa, the New World, Asia and Australia-New Zealand, succumbed to the tidal wave of colonial globalisation.”

This has important national cultural importance. For example, our former Deputy President, speaking at the opening ceremony of the National Khoisan Consultative Conference in March 2001, noted the role of Khoi-Khoi in the Cape in the first wars of resistance against the colonial occupation, and the importance of Khoi descendants “joining together to participate in building a better and stronger South African nation.” The potential to contribute to a wider understanding of our origins as South Africans is substantial.

b. It is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period

i. Importance for its technical innovation or achievement.

There is ample evidence that the indigenous Khoena groups were able to maintain a high level of technical and creative skills when first encountered by colonial intruders. The colonists diaries reflect not only their own prejudices, but their surprise at how well-established the local tribes were, and how well organized their systems were. TRUP Cape Heritage has much to offer.

4. SOCIAL VALUE

a. It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

i. Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural, religious, spiritual, symbolic, aesthetic or educational associations.

The Kung (San hunter gatherers) and later, the Khoena (herders), have a strong association with this place at the Confluence of Two Rivers that is a declared T R U Park since 2003. It is a highly significant Sacred Site that represented a high level of Cultural Civilization that was later brutally destroyed but not forgotten. This resurgence of Identity and Heritage needs to be recognized after being suppressed for 360 years.

ii. Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place.

There have been numerous calls for memorialization of the site to recognize the sense of place. It is essential that this injustice be recognized and the Khoi be treated with due respect.

Degrees of Significance

5. RARITY:

a. It possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage

i. Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon structures, landscapes or phenomena.

The Tragedy that befell the First Nations people is extreme yet there have been many other peoples around the world with similar disaster in History. UNESCO is following this as an international Human Rights issue and the sooner we recognize the seriousness to rectify the faults of the past and heal our Nation as per our Constitution the better.

One particular respondent noted a unique phenomenon where, at equinox, the sun sets over Lion's Head and this can only be seen from the confluence of the two rivers.

ii. Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom,

process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced in, or in danger of being lost from, or of exceptional interest to the nation, Province, region or locality.

There is no doubt about the distinctive way of life that existed here in the Cape and very specifically on this TRUP Site. The way of life, involving crafts, spiritual practices and other forms of expression, are slowly being rediffused through the community. Recognition of the TRUP site will greatly improve such a process. We owe it to these groups to do so.

6. REPRESENTIVITY:

a. It is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects

i. Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class.

This Park has been recognized for its Riverine importance to be Conserved in perpetuity and as a Heritage resource of highest order. It has incredible value to the Khoi cultural activist, to the jogger (along the banks), to the historian seeking the truth about a despised population, to the botanist or birder, to ordinary community members wanting to enjoy an open space with a view of the mountain.

ii. Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, Province, region or locality.

First Nations Khoena People have been discriminated and persecuted for 360 years, deprived of sharing their cultural identity & unique gifts.

Signature:



Tauriq Jenkins, Supreme High Commissioner, Goringhaicona Khoi Khoen Traditional Indigenous Council, on behalf of Paramount Chief Aran, and the Observatory Civic Association (OCA) in conjunction with the Two Rivers Urban Park Association (TRUPA), Kai Korana Frontier, AIXARRA Restorative Justice Forum, Western Cape Khoi and San Kingdom Council, Southern African Khoi and San Kingdom Council, Western Cape Legislative Khoisian Council, Khoi and San Legal Resources Centre, Cochoqua Royal Council, !Aman Traditional Authority (Nama), & supported by an additional 51 entities. These include further First Nation groups and 46 Civic Organisations and NGOs (see Annexure 2). TRUPA itself has a substantial number of I&AP Stakeholders who participate directly in TRUP issues and many have done so over the last 21 years since first consultations in 1998.

Date: 27th Feb 2019

This application will only remain confidential until it is ready to be publically assessed. It will then be considered to be a set of public documents, open to public scrutiny.