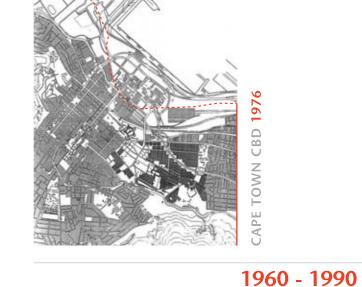
----- ORIGINAL SHORE LINE







-ORDINATES: LAT: 33°55'46.00"S LONG: 18°25'44.37"E

The view is taken at the culmination of the Longmarket Street Axis, an important

storic route extending east-west through the city. It links the Bo-Kaap with

District Six, cutting through significant sites along the way such as Green Market

Square and Riebeeck Square. On the east it connected to the historic Hanover

Street of District Six and today still extends westwards towards the Tanu Baru

Muslim Burial Grounds. From this vantage point the development of central

Cape Town and its surrounds can be clearly seen with its link to the harbour

1990 - 2010

1666 - 1790



基層

ARCHITECTS INVOLVED: Sebastian de Vauban, Menno van Coehoorn, Gabriël Fagan Architects

ARCHITECTS INVOLVED: Louis Michel

sculptor Anton Anreith

SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1679

Thibault, builder Hermann Schutte and

ARCHITECTS INVOLVED: Hermann Schutte

and sculptor Anton Anreith

SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1704

ADDRESS: Bounded by Buitenkant, Darlin Pirow and Strand Streets ordinates: **LAT:** 33°55'31.75"S LONG:18° 25'37.63"E The Castle was the first civic structure built in

Cape Town, It was constructed between 1666 and 1679 according to the design of the nilitary engineer, Sebastian de Vauban, and Menno van Coehoorn, in the shape of a entagon. The slabs of Malmesbury shale, used for its external walling were carefully placed in order to provide a smooth, unclimbable outer face. Some of the key features of the Castle include: the Bell tower - built form brick imported from Holland in 1684, the 'Kat' or cross wall built in 1685 and the Dolphin Pond, possibly from 1710. It was declared a national monument in 1936 and from about 1982 until 2000 Gabriël Fagan Architects undertook its extensive restoration.

> DRESS: 49 Adderley Street O-ORDINATES: LAT: 33°55'30.29"S

LONG: 18° 25'13.52"E Built in 1679 by the Dutch East India Company, this building was constructed in the manner of a fortress to detain up to 9000 slaves until 1811. Between 1810 and 1815 it underwent a conversion into a courthouse of which Thibault was the architect. The conversion included the demolition of the facade to accommodate a road widening. The building was restored in 1960 for use as a cultural nistory museum.

ADDRESS: 43 Adderley St

LONG: 18° 25'15.66"E

style as it stands today.

ADDRESS: 35 Strand Street

LONG: 18° 25'16.68"E

O-ORDINATES: LAT: 33°55'28.80"S

As the first Dutch Reformed Church built in

Cape Town in 1704 it played a leading role

big Christian events, such as funerals and

paptisms. Prominent people at the Cape were

buried and entombed in the walls of the

original church. In 1841 the church, except

for the clock tower, was demolished, rebuilt

and enlarged by Hermann Schutte to form

the 'Groote Kerk' in the Greco Gothic Revival

ORDINATES: LAT: 33°55'15.38"S

The original dwelling, a single-storey thatch

building built by a ship's captain in 1701,

ptor Anton Anreith, dates from 17

It is characterised by its four fluted pilasters

architrave and an elaborate frieze above the

entrance door create the focal point of the

house. This fine example of an 18th century

Neo-classical townhouse was occupied by

Maria Koopmans De Wet. Today the house

was remodeled in the late 1700's. The

facade, possibly by Louis Thibault and

and an unusually wide pediment. An



Thibault in collaboration with Herman Schutte and sculptor Anton Anreith



ARCHITECTS INVOLVED: Original architect unknown, renovations by Rennie Scurr Architects SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1814

additions by A. de Witt in 1889,

Rennie Scurr Adendorff Architects

ARCHITECTS INVOLVEDRenovations by

Rennie Scurr Adendoff

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1890

SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1884

renovation by

SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1885

1800 - 1900

ADDRESS: Corner of Buitenkant and Shortmarket -ORDINATES: LAT: 33°55'36.56"\$ LONG: 18° 25'29.24"E

The Granary, a Neo-classical building was originally built to serve as a grain store. It is one of the most significant survivors of Cape Town's old flat roofed building radition. Its notable features include heavy timber beams, Robben Island slate, klompie bricks, wrought iron and the 'old Cape' casement windows. It is also well known for its facade decorations by Anton Anreith, which illustrates an elaborate frieze depicting a coat of arms with lion and unicorn. It also features plastered parapet figures of Neptune and Brittania.

O-ORDINATES: LAT: 33°55'40.13"S

The building, (prev. Methodist Church)

eteenth century warehouse, was modified

n 1882 to become a church. The elaboration

extensively altered in 1902 when a pitched

oof and internal galleries were added. In

1994 the District Six Museum began using

ADDRESS: Cnr of Darling and Parade Streets

s it was previously known, the Volunteer Drill

Hall was originally built as a space for the British

Army to train and recruit volunteer soldiers. It

was also used for other activities such as boxing

underwent a modern conversion to become

he Central Library which was previously housed

matches and dances. In 2007 the building

n the adjacent City Hall. A basement was

services as well as library spaces. On the nev

ground floor two mezzanines, reminiscent of

19th Century iron construction on their paired

steel columns, pay homage to the lofty hot-

: Bounded by Buitenkant

The Homecoming Centre (prev. the Sacks

Futeran & Co warehouses) consists of five

warehouses, one of which is a remnant

purposes of its owners, the District Six

Museum. The remnant church on Caledon

Street houses the foyer to the new Fugard

Theatre. Historically, the large warehouse

on Buitenkant Street played a major role in

supplying goods to Capetonians, particularly

conservation intention has been to leave as

much of the original material intact while,

at the same time breathing life into the

ADDRESS: 192 Longmarket Street

O-ORDINATES: LAT: 33°55'11.21"S

the small traders of District Six. The

ES: LAT: 33°55'37.84"S

Caledon and Harrington Street

LONG: 18° 25'28.67"E

hurch hall. It is predo

building and District Six.

LONG: 18° 24'58.40"E

riveted lattice steel arches of the old hall.

excavated under the hall to facilitate new

TES: LAT: 33°55'33.37"S

the space which was then extensively

restored and reconfigured in 2000.

LONG: 18° 25'28.43"E

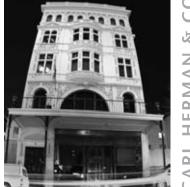
of the facade at this time was one of the

changes made. The building was again

originally a typical two storey early

LONG: 18° 25'25.29"E

Baker and Francis Masey SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1901 ADDRESS: 25 Buitenkant Street



SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1900 c

HITECTS INVOLVED: Reid & Green

SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1905 completed

restoration by Rennie Scurr

ADDRESS: 5 Wale Street CO-ORDINATES: LAT: 33°55'29.13"S

1900 - 1960

LONG: 18° 25'9.54"E The St George's Cathedral is a good example of a cathedral in the Edwardian Gothic Revival style. It is built from Table Mountain sandstone, with an impressive 'Broseley' tiled roof and elaborate stainedglass windows. Known as 'the People's Cathedral', it was central in the fight against apartheid. Its members openly rejected the rules of the government, opening its doors to all races and regularly

drawing huge crowds of protesters to

ADDRESS: 5 & 7 Corporation Street

LONG: 18° 25'21.02"E

CO-ORDINATES: LAT: 33°55'33.76"S

This five-story Victorian building stands

contemporary official buildings. At street

in contrast to the surrounding, more

level the building's slender cast-iron

colonnade frames the plate glass shop

ronts and entrance door. The double

plastered segmental pediment. The upper

decorated with in-situ plasterwork that

rises to a decorative parapet. The building

s a good example of a late 19th century

ousiness house, still adequately fulfilling

ADDRESS: opposite the Parade on Darling

This civic structure, in the Italian Renaissance

Municipality in 1894. With its strong British

been the last major Victorian structure built

Colonial influences, it is regarded to have

estoration was completed. The building

currently used as a cultural centre for music

events and contemporary art exhibitions.

ORDINATES: LAT: 33°55'27.93"S

The ABC branch of Standard Bank was

Mountain stone. A key feature of the

richly fitted with teak desks and marble

panelling. It was later renovated into a

ADDRESS: 14 Darling Street

LONG: 18° 25'18.10"E

o-ordinates: LAT: 33°55'25.92"S

restaurant.

completed in 1931. The Adderley Street

ADDRESS: 130 Adderley Street

LONG: 18° 25'12.84"E

noused the Cape Town Library, but is

style, is a result of an architectural

competition held by the Cape Town

in Cape Town. In 1998 the exterior

IATES: LAT: 33°55'31.11"S

its function in the 21st century.

LONG: 18° 25'25.43"E

Street

teak entrance door is topped with a

facade, a basic three bay, is ornately

listen to Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

RCHITECTS INVOLVED: Original architect unknown, Upgrade by Arch Station JV SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1961

ARCHITECTS INVOLVED: Hannes

van der Merwe

SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1962

ADDRESS:14 Darling Street NATES: LAT: 33°55'17.79"S LONG: 18° 25'28.23"E

The original station was a Victorian building comprising of a vast arched roof constructed of lattice girders of wrought iron. This building was demolished to make way for the Golden Acre. The second station (pictured) was built in the early 1960's. This enormous, sprawling complex was in accordance with the apartheid ideology of the time, divided into two concourses; one for 'whites only' and another one for 'nonwhites'. The station has recently undergone another transformation, which includes the up-grade of the station square.

> ADDRESS: 40 Heerengracht Street CO-ORDINATES: LAT: 33°55'4.68"S

The Naspers Centre, now known as Media 24, was at its completion in 1962, the tallest building in Africa. It was the first building that was implemented as part of the broader Fore Shore Developmen scheme between the 1960's and 1970's. ogether with the other five skyscrape of its time, Carthrights Corner, Cape Provincial Administration Building, Reserv Bank and the Civic Centre, it exemplified the skyline of the Fore Shore. Unfortunately the building's granite facade was recently painted.

ADDRESS: 1 Thibault Square

LONG: 18° 25'24.66"E

edges of Thibault Square.

ADDRESS: 9 Dorp Street

LONG:18°25'0.48"E

LONG: 18° 25'43.68"E

NATES: LAT:33° 55'8.58"S

The BP Centre is notorious for being, until

1993, the tallest building in the city's CBD.

diagonally to the city grid, to ensure optimal

exposure to the northern sun. During the

construction process washed precast facings

and finishes were placed as permanent

structure, which lends the tower its robust

and brutal exterior. The tower's plinth and

transparent, public ground floor define the

TES: LAT: 33° 55'25.82"S

The building was designed as an office

the Western Cape. The design had to

include the retention and renovation of

he existing 19th century buildings on

the Long Street frontage of the site

shuttering for the in-situ cast concrete

This 30 floor office tower is rotated

ADDRESS: Breakwater Lane O-ORDINATES: LAT: 33°54'10.98"S

LONG: 18° 25'12.88"E

The architectural value of the Victoria & Alfred Waterfront lies in its strategic knitting together of diverse building fabric and functions to form a coherent urban landscape at the city's harbour edge. Key buildings include the original clock tower. the Chavonnes Battery Museum, several renovated harbour sheds and the BOE office building. The Victoria Wharf Shopping Mall is modelled on a 19th century transport terminal. It incorporated a series of existing and new buildings in a street configuration.

and Urban Planners, Louis Karol Architects, Lucien le Grange Architects and Urban Planners and planning by MLH Architects SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1992 22

LONG: 18° 25'37.67"E

ADDRESS: 1 Lower Long St Cape Town CO-ORDINATES: LAT: 33°54'55.69"S

From 2000 the city identified a need for a venue to host large events such as onventions, exhibitions and trade show The subsequent Cape Town International Conference Centre (CTICC) building is of imposing size and scale, but still flexible in its ability to host smaller and larger activities with equal ease. The building is adjacent to an elevated freeway, which posed several urban design and engineering challenges. It responded by turning its back on the freeway, while

presenting a transparent, glass and steel

Issues of memory have dominated public

debate in post-apartheid South Africa. This

is evident in the creation of memorials such

face to its more public street edges.

ARCHITECTS INVOLVED: Cape Town Foreshore Architects JV SIGNIFICANT DATE: 2004

> ADDRESS: Cnr of Somerset Road and **Buitengracht Street** rdinates: **LAT:** 33°55'3.23"S LONG: 18° 25'10.43"E

block for the Provincial Administration of

as the Prestwich Memorial and Ossuary. During the 18th century a site in Green

ARCHITECTS INVOLVED: Stadium Architects JV SIGNIFICANT DATE: 2010 25

The modern building, with its rationa Point served as the informal burial place for concrete structure and the 'brise soleil' slaves and the dispossessed Khoisan who facade shading system, is reminiscent were typically buried in unidentified graves outside the official cemetery walls. These of Le Corbusier's buildings in India. skeletons were re-discovered during the construction of a new development in 2004. The memorial seeks to engage with the ARCHITECTS INVOLVED: Lucien le Grange slave legacy of Cape Town by memorializing Architects and Urban Planners the skeleton-remains that were found at SIGNIFICANT DATE: 2004 24 Prestwich Square in Green Point.

elevation is curious as its lower portion is faced with Paarl granite whereas the upper elevation is the fluted lonic columns and decorations above. The interior was also

: Revel Fox & Partners

ARCHITECTS INVOLVED: Revel Fox &

Partners SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1971

SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1983

DINATES: LAT: 33°55'8.58"S LONG: 18°25'44.37"E immigrants, District Six was a vibrant centre with close links to the city and the port. However, in 1901 black residents were forcibly displaced from the district. In 1966, it was declared a white area under the Group areas Act of 1950, and by 1982, the life of the community was over. 60 000 people were forcibly removed to barren outlying areas aptly known as the Cape Flats, and their houses in District Six were flattened by bulldozers. The District Six Museum, established in December 1994,

This area was named the Sixth Municipal District of Cape Town in 1867. Originally

works with the memories of these experiences.

established as a mixed community of freed slaves, merchants, artisans, labourers and

LONG: 18° 24'40.11"E This latest, iconic contribution to Cape Town's skyline will always serve as a reminder of the first year that an African nation hosted the FIFA World Cup. Set against the backdrop of Table Mountain, the stadium's courageous scale and crisp

ARCHITECTS INVOLVED: Louis Michel Thibault and sculptor Anton Anreith SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1790 BUILT BY: Jan De Waal SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1768 5

ADDRESS: 71 Wale Street CO-ORDINATES: LAT: 33°55'16.90"S LONG: 18° 24'54.27"E

is a cultural history museum.

The Bo-Kaap Museum, as it is known today, was restored and renovated to represent a typical 'Malay dwelling' from the 18th century. Some of its features include a curvilinear parapet and an elaborate fanlight above the front door. The dwelling dates from 1768 and was constructed by Jan De Waal who also built number of small houses for letting or 'huurhuisies', which were the first houses to be constructed in the Bo-Kaap.

Boorhaanol Mosque) was the first mosque community.

in Cape Town with a minaret. After the imber minaret blew off in a storm in the late 1930's the mosque was renovated and fitted with a new octagonal concrete minaret over the main entrance. It is the only mosque in Cape Town to be declared a national monument. The Boorhaanol mosque has always played an important role in the upliftment of the Bo-Kaap

The Longmarket Street Mosque (a.k.a

ARCHITECTS INVOLVED: Louw & Louw in association with FM Glennie, Renovations by Louis Karol Architects SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1939

🗅: Black & Fagg 🛮 🗀 Architects SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1931

The intention of the client, the Old Mutual Assurance Company, was to build Africa's first 'skyscraper'. The Art Deco building's construction and artwork are of the highest quality, the granite used was quarried from a single boulder from the Paarl Mountains. It made use of its friezes, sculptures, frescos and murals to display its African context. In 2005 the building was converted to upmarket apartments by Louis Karol

geometry immediately draws attention Yet, its sculptural form appears modest and somewhat mysterious, accentuated by its translucent shell structure. Its refined form together with the carefully considered urban design scheme illustrates the design team's intention of enhancing the relationship between the stadium and its surrounding context.

ADDRESS: Fritz Sonnenberg Road

CO-ORDINATES: LAT: 33°54'12.61"S

