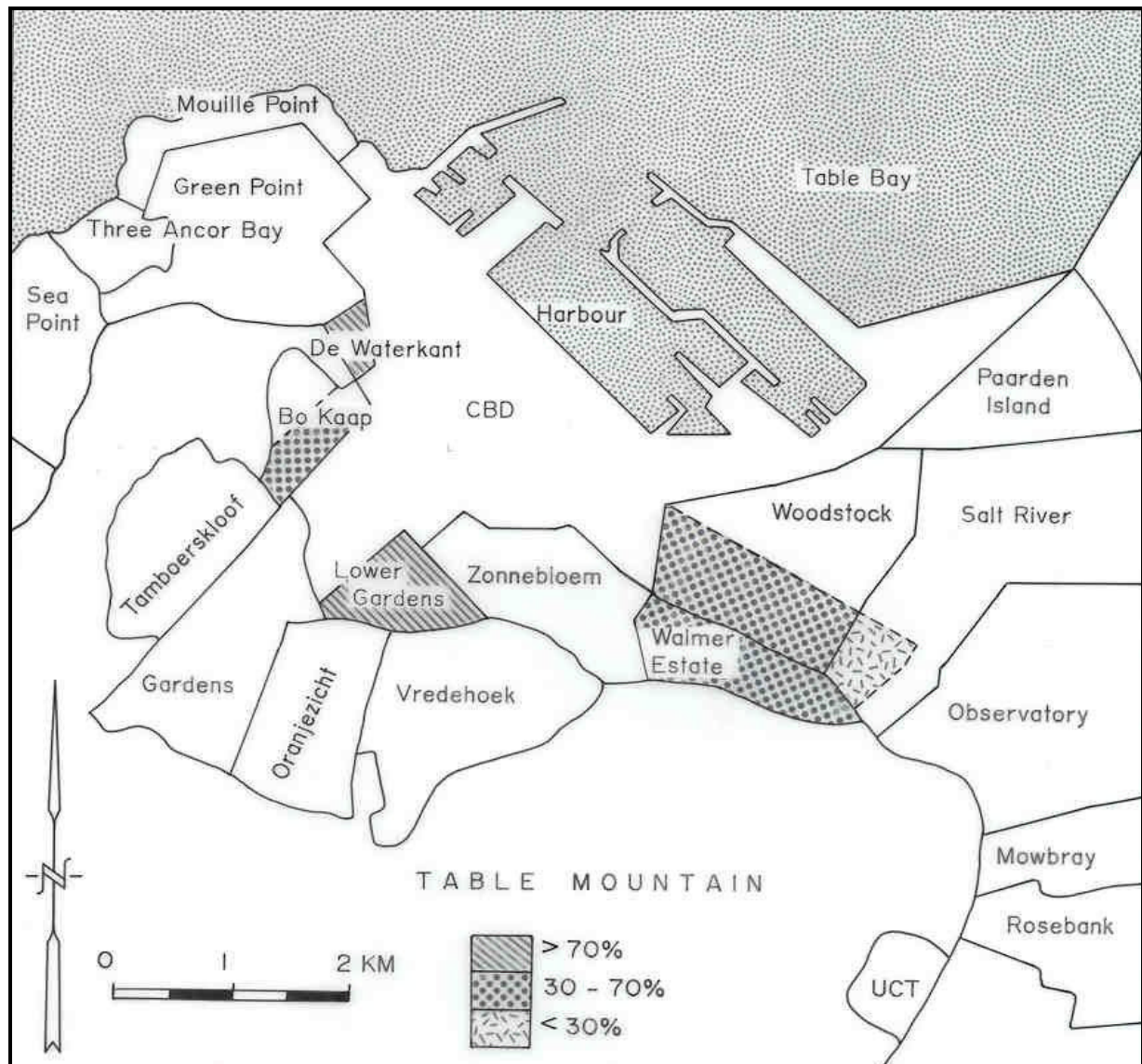


were tested against the gentrification profile of Cape Town to ascertain whether they had the same characteristics and whether the renewal process in each of them could therefore be classified as gentrification. It was found that the inhabitants and housing units of

two of the neighbourhoods, De Waterkant and Lower Gardens, exhibited a 73 % correspondence with the gentrification profile (see Table 5). In both these neighbourhoods the same three variables did not correspond with the gentrification profile. The respondents in these areas had more contact with their neighbours. Secondly, the condition of their properties had been better in the past and finally, fewer of the properties were occupied by their owners. The higher contact rate with neighbours could be the result of a more homogeneous socio-economic population in these two areas, as people with white-collar jobs, higher qualifications and incomes have resettled here and have totally displaced the original inhabitants. A reason for the better condition of the properties in the past could be that, according to the respondents, the older housing units in De Waterkant and Lower Gardens need to be renovated constantly or otherwise they become dilapidated again. In both these areas the renewal process had almost been

**TABLE 5: CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENTRIFICATION PROFILE AND THE RESTORATION PER NEIGHBOURHOOD**

	% correspondence with gentrification profile	% of restorers per neighbourhood
De Waterkant	72,7	76,5
Lower Gardens	72,7	77,8
Warmer Estate	45,5	34,6
Woodstock	36,4	30,6
Bo-Kaap	36,4	34,2
Salt River	27,2	21,1



**FIGURE 3: GENTRIFICATION PROFILE IN CAPE TOWN**