

*A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment
of Erven 860 and 861 Heidelberg, Western
Cape*



Prepared for
PLUSKO 120 (PTY) Ltd
November 2006

by
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Introduction

PLUSKO 120 PTY (Ltd) requested an archaeological impact assessment of Erven 860 and 861, Heidelberg Western Cape as part fulfilment of the completion of a Notification of Intention to Develop (NID) under Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (1999). The site is situated west of the town of Heidelberg, along the Doorn River (Figure 1) and is currently in partial use as grazing land for cattle. It is clear that agricultural activities have not taken place on the land for some period of time. A residential development is proposed for part of the surveyed area; detailed subdivisions of which appear in Appendices 1 and 2.

Handwritten notes:
 How wide is the river?
 The river is 20m wide
 20m wide
 20m wide

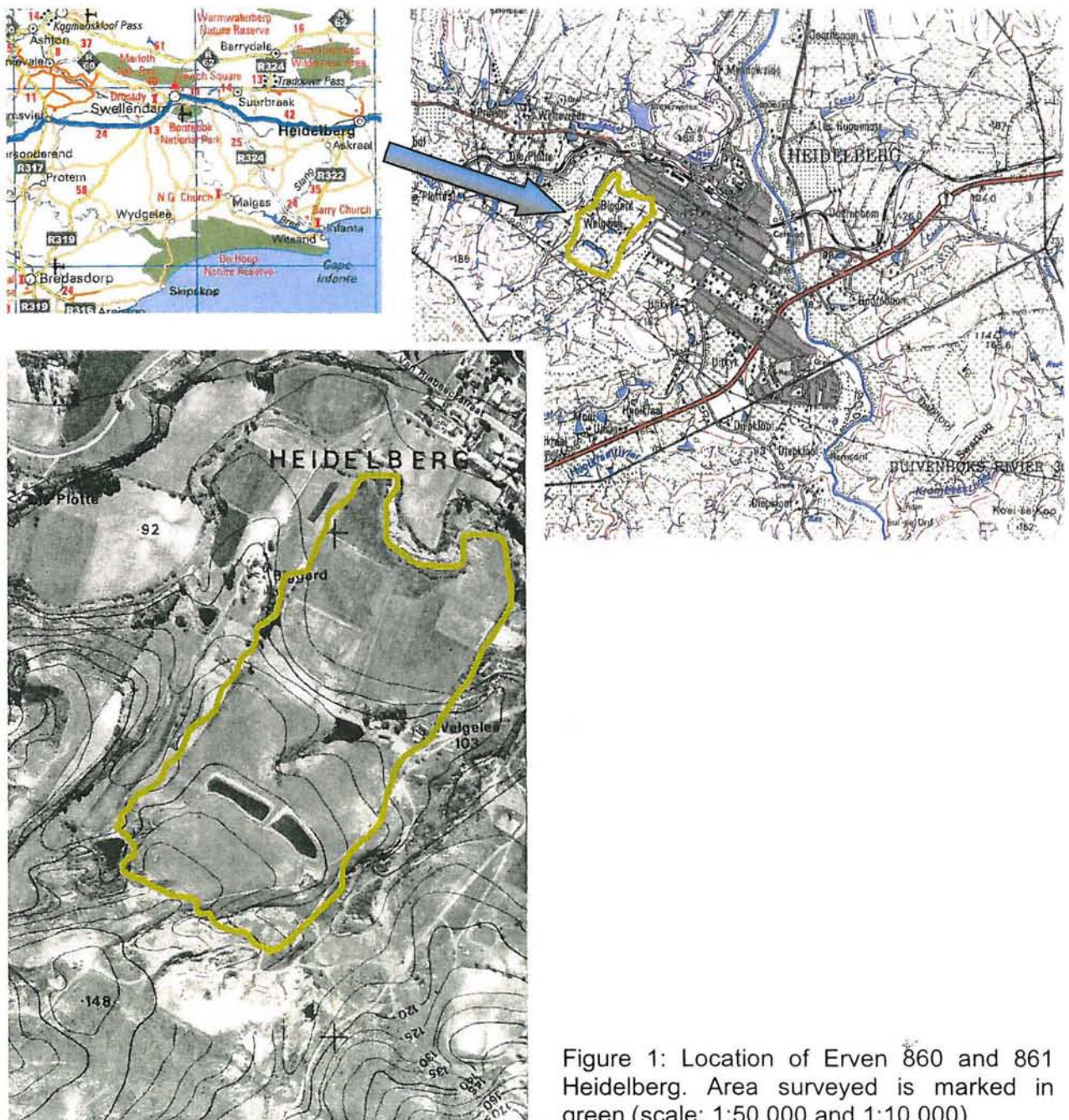


Figure 1: Location of Erven 860 and 861 Heidelberg. Area surveyed is marked in green (scale: 1:50 000 and 1:10 000)

1. Methodology

A systematic foot survey was conducted over erven 860 and 861, Heidelberg to identify any archaeologically sensitive areas. GPS coordinates were recorded for site boundaries, archaeological sites and built structures. All structures, dwellings and sites of significance were photographed.

Figure 2 illustrates the location of all sites recorded during the field survey. It must be noted that visibility was very poor during the field survey due to thick *Kikuyu* grass coverage and other vegetation across most portions of the area (Figure 3). It was for this reason that a further foot survey was conducted on an adjacent ploughed and cleared field of Erf 859 on the farm Biggard (Figure 4).

In addition, a desktop study of the origins and history of these erven was conducted. The Deeds Summary Books at the Deeds Office (Plein Street Cape Town), the National Archives (Roeland Street Cape Town), as well as selected secondary sources were consulted. In addition, several visits to the Heidelberg Public Library were made to source any potentially useful historical information about the property.

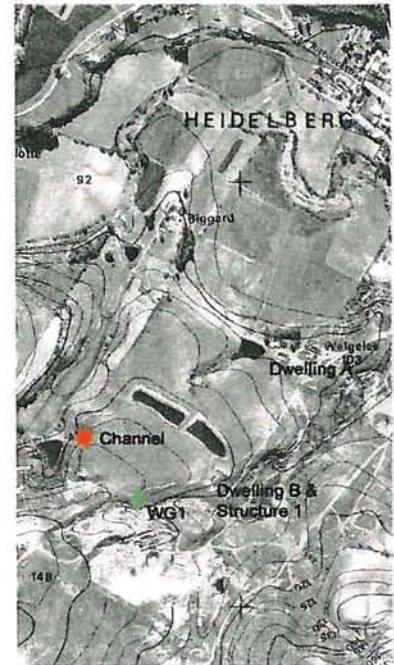


Figure 2. Location of identified sites



Figure 3: View across lower portion of Erven 860 and 861 showing vegetation cover



Figure 4: Ploughed field on Erf 859

2. Background History

Historically, the region between the Hottentots Holland Mountains and the Keurbooms River was the traditional grazing ground of the Hessequa and Chainouqua (Elphick 1977). Although the Hottentots Holland Mountains separated the Overberg from the Cape, regular trading and hunting expeditions into the Overberg region started soon after the establishment of the refreshment station in 1652. In the mid 1660s, Hieronymus Cruse was sent out to barter cattle from the Hessequa living in the Riviersondereind Valley (Burrows 1994). The Chainouqua, together with the Hessequa, were the main cattle suppliers to the refreshment station at the Cape during the years 1662 to 1713 (Humphreys 1989).

Although extensive trading expeditions into the Overberg took place from the 1660s, it was only at the beginning of the 18th century that loan farms were officially granted in this region. The difficulties experienced by the freeburghers with agriculture resulted in many of them to turning to stock farming as an alternative means of making a living (Guelke 1982).

2.1 Brief history of the farm Doornboom and the origin of the town of Heidelberg

The town of Heidelberg is situated on the farm Doornboom. Doornboom dates back to around 1730, when it was leased to Andries Gous for the purpose of grazing his stock (RLR 9/1). Since at least 1733, Louis Fourie¹ held the grazing license to the farm Doornboom. Louis Fourie died in 1767, but his wife Susanna le Riche remained on the farm. A number of travellers passing through the region stopped at the farm and the widow Fourie was well known for her hospitality and well run household. She lived at Doornboom until her death in 1789 (Burrows 1994; Forbes 1986). The farm was transferred from father to son (Pretorius 2004) and was only officially granted in perpetual quitrent to the great grandson of Louis Fourie, Louis Johannes Fourie in 1823 (Swell Quit 4.19) (Figure 5).

¹ Son of Louis Fourie, a Huguenot, who arrived at the Cape in 1688 and settled at Slangerivier, Wellington. The detailed history of the Fourie family has been documented by Willie Fourie (nd) in *De Leeningsplaats Doornboom*

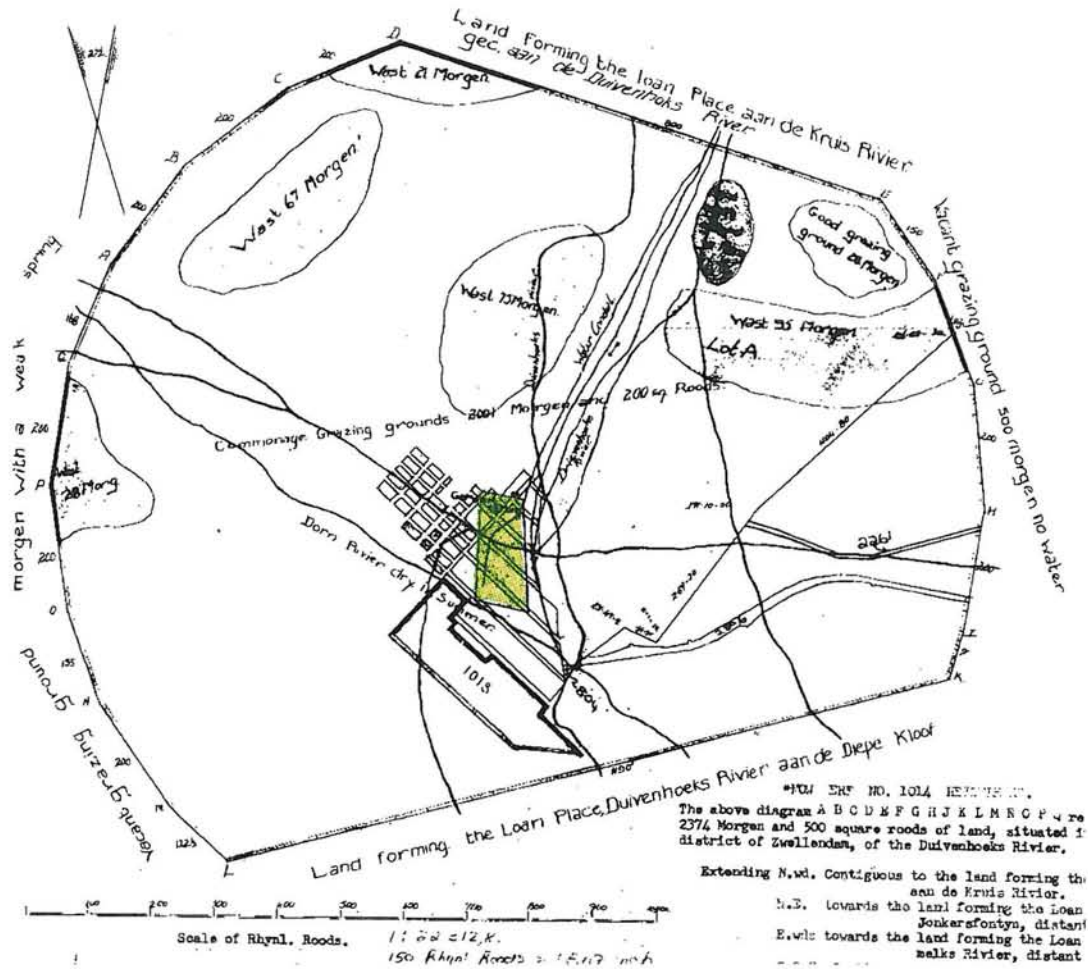


Figure 5: Survey diagram 171/1823 showing the outline of the land granted in perpetual quitrent to Fourie in 1823. A description of the quality of the land, wagon routes, the arable land/garden (shaded green) and the dwelling just to the north of the garden are shown.

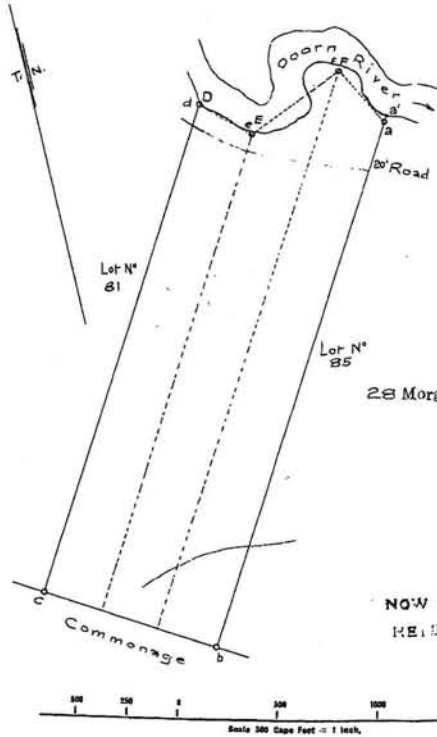
2.2 Erven 860 and 861, Heidelberg

Erven 860 and 861 have their origin in a portion of Doornboom farm. In April 1857, Louis Fourie subdivided the farm and sold the portion on the western bank of the Doorn River to the Dutch Reformed Church Wardens for the layout of the new village. 1298 M 310 ⁵/₆ SR of land was to be held in trust for the village of Heidelberg and to serve as commonage. In 1901, this land was transferred to the Municipality of Heidelberg and subdivided into smaller garden plots which could be irrigated with water from the Doring river. The present configuration of erven 860 and 861 dates to this period. The erven are described as irrigation lots, and presumably were used as agricultural land for people who were living in the village (Figures 6 and 7).

The numerical data of this diagram are
 No. 2239 1915

consistent

Examiner.



Angles.	Sides.	C. Feet
a 121° 40' 20" ab		2786.60
b 89° 49' 30" bc		904.91
c 90° 0' 10" cd		2592.06
d 77° 49' 10" de		300.51
e 247° 0' 10" ef		535.93
f 93° 40' 40" fa		344.78
Co-ordinates.		
a + 10941.74	+ 12239.07	
b + 8542.23	+ 10822.23	
c + 8084.52	+ 11602.85	
d + 10320.46	+ 12913.97	
e + 10414.36	+ 12628.51	
f + 10948.42	+ 12580.78	
Recl. Area figure abcdef		
28 Morgen 268 Sq. roods 26 Sq. feet		
True Area figure		

2545

H. P. Piers

NO. 861
 HEIDELBERG

The above diagram ^{Doorn River F inner bank of Doorn River a'} a.b.c. ^{Dinnerbank Doorn River E inner bank of} represents 28 Morgen 353 Square Roods ^{— — — Square feet of land situate near the village} of HEIDELBERG, in the Division of Swellendam, being Irrigation Lots Nos. 82, 83, & 84, portion of the Heidelberg Commonage, transferred to the Board of Church Wardens of the Dutch Reformed Church, on the 7th April, 1858.

Bounded N. by Inner bank of Doorn River
 " S.W. " Commonage
 " S.E. " Lot No. 85
 " N.W. " Lot No. 81

Surveyed and beaconed by me according to Regulations
 November, 1913.

C. P. Piers
 Govt. Land Surveyor

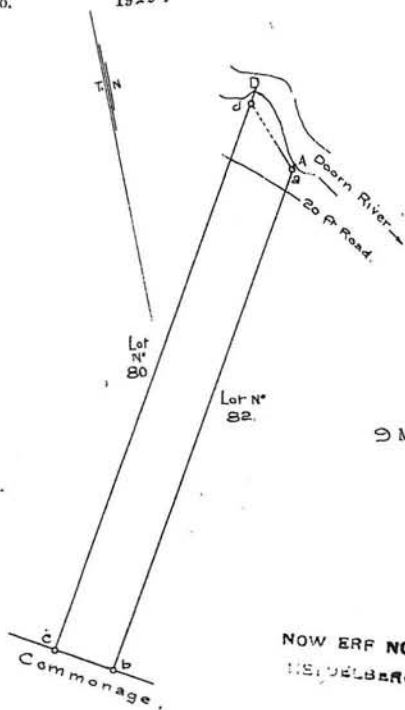
Est. of the Col. J. R. M. K. L. P.
 2.2.26.758

ERF 861
 Comp. H/10154/182
 Ref.

Figure 6: Survey diagram 2239/1915

The numerical data of this diagram are
No. 4348 1925.

H₁₀ consistent



Examiner.

Angles.	Sides.	Cape Feet
a 129°. 20' 40"	ab	2592.06
b 89. 59. 50	bc	297.00
c 89. 56. 50	cd	2833.31
d 50. 42. 40	da	380.69

Co-ordinates.

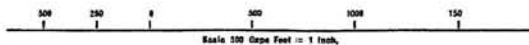
x	y
a + 10320.46	+ 12912.97
b + 8084.52	+ 11602.85
c + 7934.29	+ 11859.05
d + 10379.73	+ 13290.01

Recl. Area figure a b c d
171 Sq. roods 82 Sq. feet
True Area figure

9 Morgen

J. R. Pierson
860

NOW ERF NO^o 860
HEIDELBERG.



The above diagram A b c D inner bank of Doorn River A represents 9 Morgen 320 Square Roods Square feet of land situate near the village of HEIDELBERG, in the Division of Swellendam, being Irrigation Lot No. 81, portion of the Heidelberg Commonage, transferred to the Board of Church Wardens of the Dutch Reformed Church, on the 7th April, 1858.

Bounded N^w by Lot N° 80
" S.W. " Commonage
" S.E. " Lot N° 82
" E.W. " Inner bank of Doorn River.

Surveyed and beaconed by me according to Regulations
November, 1913.

C. P. Pierson C
Govt. Land Surveyor

THIS PLAN HAS BEEN FILED TO THE TRANSFER
OFFICE FOR RECORD IN FAVOR OF

E. D. ENGELS.

2.2.26.756.

ERF 860
Comp. H10 x 5 1/2
Ref.

Figure 7: Survey diagram 4348/1925

In 1926, both erven 860 and 861 were transferred to the estate of Joseph Robinson McKillop and in 1928, his widow sold the erven to Christiaan Uys. Since 1926, the two erven share a transfer history, the details of which are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Deed Summary of Erven 860, 861

Erf number	Diagram	Deed	Date	Extent	From	To	Comment
1014	171/1823	Swell Quitrent 4.19	1/9/1823	2374 M 500 SR	Perpetual quitrent grant	Louis Johannes Fourie L/son	Farm Doornboom
557	1040/1857	73	7/4/1858	1298 M 310 5/6 SR	LJ Fourie	Dutch Reformed Church Heidelberg	Portion of farm Doornboom
		2466	4/4/1901	1298 M 310 5/6 SR	DRC Heidelberg	Municipality of Heidelberg	
860	4348/1825	756	2/2/1826	9 M 320 SR	Municipality of Heidelberg	Ernest Daniel Engels	Irrigation Lot 81
861	2239/1915	758	2/2/1926	28 M 353 SR	Municipality of Heidelberg	Estate late Joseph McKillop	Irrigation Lot 82, 83, 84
860 and 861		757	19/2/1926	9 M 320 SR + 28 M 353 SR	ED Engles	Estate late Joseph Robinson McKillop	
860 and 861		9718	30/9/1926	9 M 320 SR + 28 M 353 SR	JE McKillop	Jessie Anne S McKillop (Widow) Born Parker	
860 and 861		2074	7/3/1928	9 M 320 SR + 28 M 353 SR	JAS McKillop	Christiaan Benjamin Uys	
860 and 861		7642	10/9/1930	9 M 320 SR + 28 M 353 SR	CB Uys	Johannes Linde Beyers	
860 and 861		8934	4/9/1936	9 M 320 SR + 28 M 353 SR	JL Beyers	Antoine Edward Swanepoel	
860 and 861		2115	22/2/1945	9 M 320 SR + 28 M 353 SR	Estate late AE Swanepoel	Aletta Elizabeth Catharina Swanepoel (Widow) Born Kuun	
860 and 861		9607	7/5/1948	9 M 320 SR + 28 M 353 SR	AEC Swanepoel	Willem Ferdinand Meyer	
860 and 861		18984	24/12/1959	9 M 320 SR + 28 M 353 SR	WF Meyer	Daniel Jacobus Bosman	
860 and 861		893	10/1/1983	8.1656 ha +	DJ Bosman	Willem Jacobus le Roux	
860 and 861		894	10/1/1983	8.1656 ha +	WJ le Roux	Rousseau Niewoudt	

2.3 Historical Structures

The historical homestead of Doornboom is situated on the western bank of the Diuvenhoks River and does not fall within the study area and hence will not be dealt with in this report. Both Fourie (no date) and Pretorius (2004) have described in detail the history of the farm, the Fourie family, and the historical homestead and its outbuildings.

3. Archaeological Sites

3.1 Welgelee 1 (WG1) (S 34°0.5.622' E 20°56.589'):

A single archaeological occurrence was identified during the field study (WG1). This comprised a piece of flaked fine grained red quartzitic stone, eroding out of a cutting in a side gully (Figure 8) in the southern corner of the study area (see Figures 2 and 9). The flake measured 5cm x 4cm.



Figure 8: Erosion gully

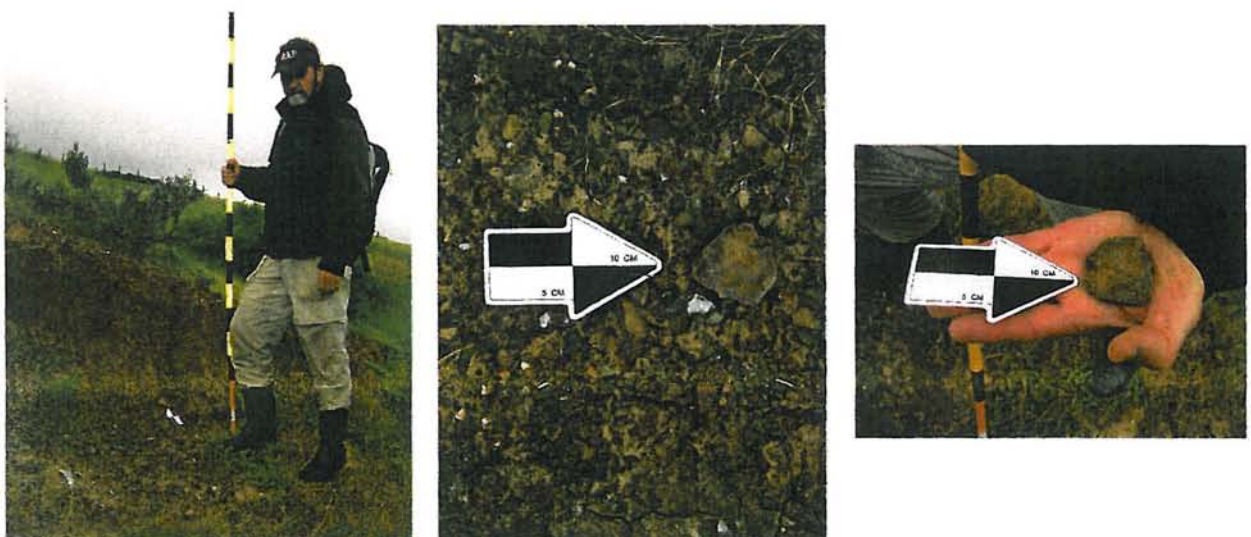


Figure 9: Location of WG1 and detailed view of quartzite flake

Approximately 2m south of the abovementioned site, at the head of the erosion gully and along the boundary fence of Erf 861 with RE 557, evidence of dumping was observed. Large blocks of concrete walling and isolated modern bricks were visible along the side walls (Figure 10). These do not appear to have come from any structure in the immediate vicinity as no foundations or other indicators were present.



Figure 10: Location of dumped building material and detail

4. Existing Buildings and Structures

4.1 Dwelling A :

Dwelling A is the main farmhouse associated with the Farm Welgeleë on Erf 861 (see Figures 2 and 11). It is currently occupied. The house has undergone several additions and modifications since its construction. Evidence of a core structure dating to before the 1930s was not evident during the study. However, we recommend that a specialist architect evaluate the age and heritage significance of this building.



Figure 11: Side and front views of Dwelling A

Associated with the farmhouse are three outbuildings/sheds (Figure 12). These all appear to be modern in their design and construction. Here too, we would recommend an assessment by a specialist architect.



Figure 12: Sheds and outbuildings associated with Dwelling A



Figure 13: View of sheds and outbuildings from the west

4.2 Dwelling B (S 34°05.581 E 20°56.688’):

Dwelling B is a single storey partially ruined labourers’ cottage approximately 24.5m in length by 6.3m wide at the western end and 6m wide at the eastern end. It is located on Erf 861 (see Figure 2). Three residential units/areas are evident. Part of the structure is still used for storage purposes so the exact internal layout of the building could not be ascertained. The building is constructed of cement bricks covered in a mud plaster. All windows are metal framed and the roof is of corrugated metal sheeting (Figure 14).



Figure 14: Front and rear view of Dwelling B

4.3 Structure 1: 34°05.598 E 20°56.677’):

Structure 1 is a wood and corrugated metal sheeting structure used previously as an animal shelter (Figure 15). It is located approximately 100m south of Dwelling B.



Figure 15: Structure 1

5. Other Features

A concrete-lined irrigation channel is visible along the boundary fences of Erven 1413, 860 and 861 (see Figures 2 and 16). The age of the channel is unclear.



Figure 16: Irrigation channel on Erf 861

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

Built environment features such as dwellings and other structures in the study area are of a relatively modern occurrence; but Dwelling A is possibly younger than 60 years. This house would thus be protected by the National Heritage Resources Act. It is therefore recommended that a specialist architect be

appointed to assess the heritage significance of both Dwellings A and B; particularly if they are to be impacted during the phased development of Erven 860 and 861.

The following should be noted with regard to the overall sensitivity of the site:

1. The proximity of the proposed subdivided erven and later dwellings, could negatively impact the fauna associated with the Doring River ecosystem.
2. The identification of WG1 raises the potential for other archaeological material to exist on the site. The surveillance of the field clear of vegetation on the adjoining property (Erf 859) was an attempt to ascertain the presence of an archaeological signature. There was no indication of any cultural material.
3. River systems were attractive to aboriginal pastoralists and the area is known to have been used as traditional grazing land for the Khoekhoen. Rudner (1968:523) notes that pottery was found at "an extremely rich Wilton site" south east of Heidelberg, Brakfontein (S 34°16' E 21°04'). Although systematic archaeological surveys of the Heidelberg region have not been conducted, there is the potential for archaeological material to exist subsurface. During the survey, the thick vegetation coverage meant low visibility and therefore we strongly recommend that an archaeologist be present to monitor any road building and subsurface excavation when the area is cleared of vegetation. Every opportunity should be given to archaeologists to record any additional finds in the area prior to and during the construction phase.

Opportunity -
generally a
archaeological
knowledge of
Area...
Permit to
excavate
M...
subsurface

7. References

- Burrows, E 1994. *Overberg Odyssey. People, Roads & Early Days.* Swellendam: Swellendam Trust.
- De Villers, C.C. and Pama, C. 1966. *Geslagregisters van die ou Kaapse Families.* Cape Town: AA Balkema.
- Elphick, R. 1977. *Kraal and Castle – Khoikhoi and the Founding of White South Africa.* London: Yale University Press.
- Forbes, V.S. 1986. *Carl Peter Thunberg Travels at the Cape of Good Hope 1772-1775.* Cape Town: Van Riebeeck Society
- Fourie, Willie no date. *De Leeningsplaatz Doornboom, Eigenaar Louis Fourie.* Unpublished information document, Heidelberg Museum.
- Guelke, L. 1982. Die Blanke Setlaars, 1652-1780. In: H. Giliomee and R. Elphick. *'n Samelewing In Wording: Suid Afrika 1652-1820.* Kaapstad: Longman Penguin.
- Humphreys, A..J.B. 1989. The Archaeological Setting of Genadendal, The First Mission Station in South Africa. *The Digging Stick.* 6 (3):2-4.
- Pretorius, A. 2004. Doornboom ("Auld house" Heidelberg, Cape Province) *VASSA Journal* No 12 (December): 8-22.
- Rudner, J. 1968. Strandloper Pottery from South and South West Africa. *Annals of the South African Museum* 49 (2): 441-663

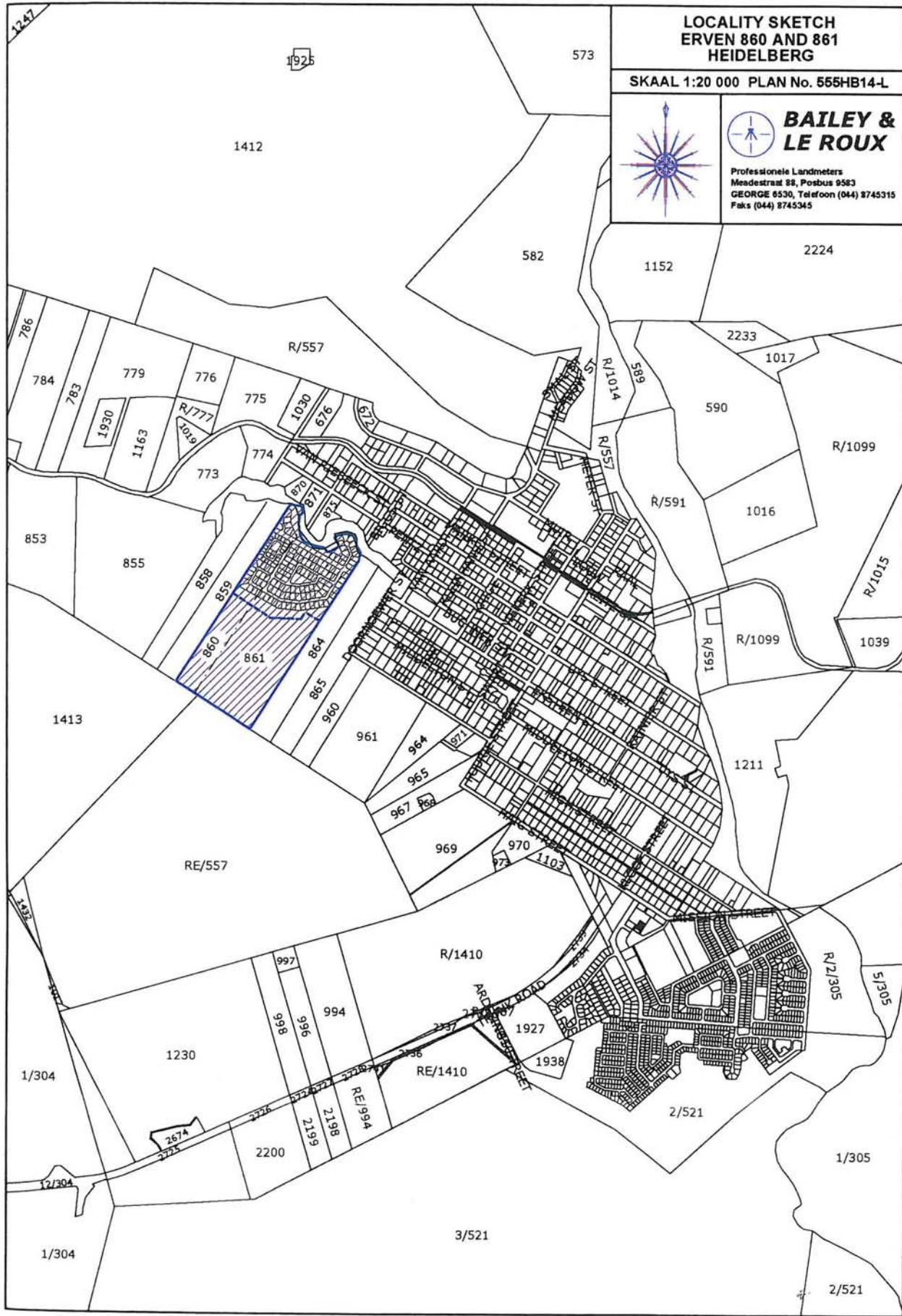
8. Background History Sources

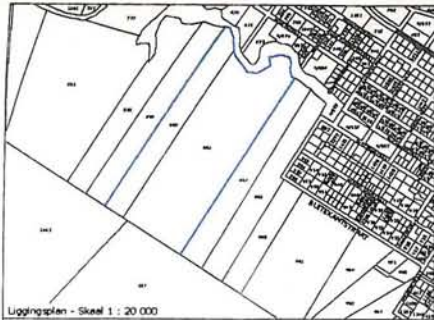
Cape Archives:

M2/1105	1823	Plan of the layout of Heidelberg, similar to survey diagram
M3/3097	1876	Plan of Heidelberg showing Doorn River, Duivenhoks River, valley, village, names of owners etc
RLR 36/1	24/9/1789	p275
RLR 9/1	23/10/1730	p107
RLR 38/2	15/10/1733	p301

Deeds Office

Swell Quitrent 4.19
Deed Summary Books: Heidelberg





Liggingsplan - Skaal 1 : 20 000



0 50 100 m

LEGEND

- Streek
- Kubling - Permanent
- Kubling - Temporary
- Kubling - Under Construction
- Kuch
- Calshet
- Contour
- Culvert
- Dam - Permanent
- Dam - Temporary
- Drain Tank / Fuel Tank
- Embankment
- Erwan
- Fence
- Fence - Boundary
- Flagpole
- Fountain
- Gate
- Ground pit
- Light Pole
- Manhole
- Permanent Reference Station
- Platform - Surface
- Platform - Underground
- Pole
- Pole or Line
- Pylon
- Railway
- Road
- Road Sign
- Road
- Roadway
- Rubble
- Ruin
- Sign Board
- Site
- Spot Height
- Stream
- Tar Road
- Telephone Line
- Trench
- Twee Covered Area
- Wall
- Water Tank
- Wind Pump



AMPTELIKE VERW.

**AANSOEK OM
HERSONERING EN
ONDERVERDELING**
IN TERME VAN ARTIKEL 17 EN 25
VAN ORDONNANSIE 15 VAN 1985

SKAAL 1:5000

EIENDOM : Erwe 860 & 861 HEIDELBERG
EIEENAAR : PLUSKO 120 (EDMS) BPK
DIAGRAMME : 4348/1925 & 2239/1915
TITELAKTE : T29540/2006
NOTERING : AJ-2BDB (3467) & AJ-2BDD (3469)

NOTAS :

1. Alle afmetings in metries en benadered.
2. Sonering : Landbousonne
3. Kontoor interval = 1m
3. Datum = gemiddelde seevlak

VOORSTEL:

Die blou omlynde figuur stel voor 32,6524 hektar grond, synde Erwe 860 en 861 HEIDELBERG

Daar word voorgestel om die eiendomme te onderverdeel in Gedeelte A (14,6339 hektar) en Restant (18,0185 hektar).

Daar word verder voorgestel om Gedeelte A in 158 Erwe te verdeel en gedeeltes strate soos in die skedule getoon.

Geleë in die Hessequa Munisipaliteit en Administratiewe Distrik van Swellendam, Provinsie Wes-Kaap

	Datum	Onwerp	Teken
CORSPRONKLIKE LITTEG:	06/2006	HWLR	HWLR
WYSIGINGS:			
Beskrywing			
No			



Professionele Landmeters
Headsstraat 08, E3 9503, GEORGE, 6530
Tel: 044 874 5315 Faks: 044 874 5345
e-pos: survey@telford.co.za

NOTAS: --- STEL VOOR 'n MOONTLIKE RESIDENSIELE ERF UITLEG OP DIE AANLIGGENDE MUNISIPALE ERWE 864 EN 865 WAT BESTAAN UIT 26 VOORGESTELDE ERWE.

SONERING	TOTALE ERWE / PERSELE	GRONDOEBRUIK	GEMIDDELTE OPPERVLAKTE	% VAN TOTAAL	TOTALE OPPERVLAKTE
Enkelwoningsonne	127	Enkel Residensieel	600 m ²	57,2	8 3677 m ²
Algemene woonsone	25	Bejaardesorgsentrum	300 m ²	8,2	1 2053 m ²
Openbare Plek	3	Openbare Plek	19,5	2 8494 m ²	
Vervoer		Voorgestelde Strate	15,1	2 2115 m ²	
		TOTAAL		100,0	14 6339 m²

KLIENT:
PLUSKO 120 (EDMS) BPK

TITEL:
ONTWIKKELING
AANSOEKPLAN
PLAN NO:
555HB14.DRG
SKAAL:
1:5000