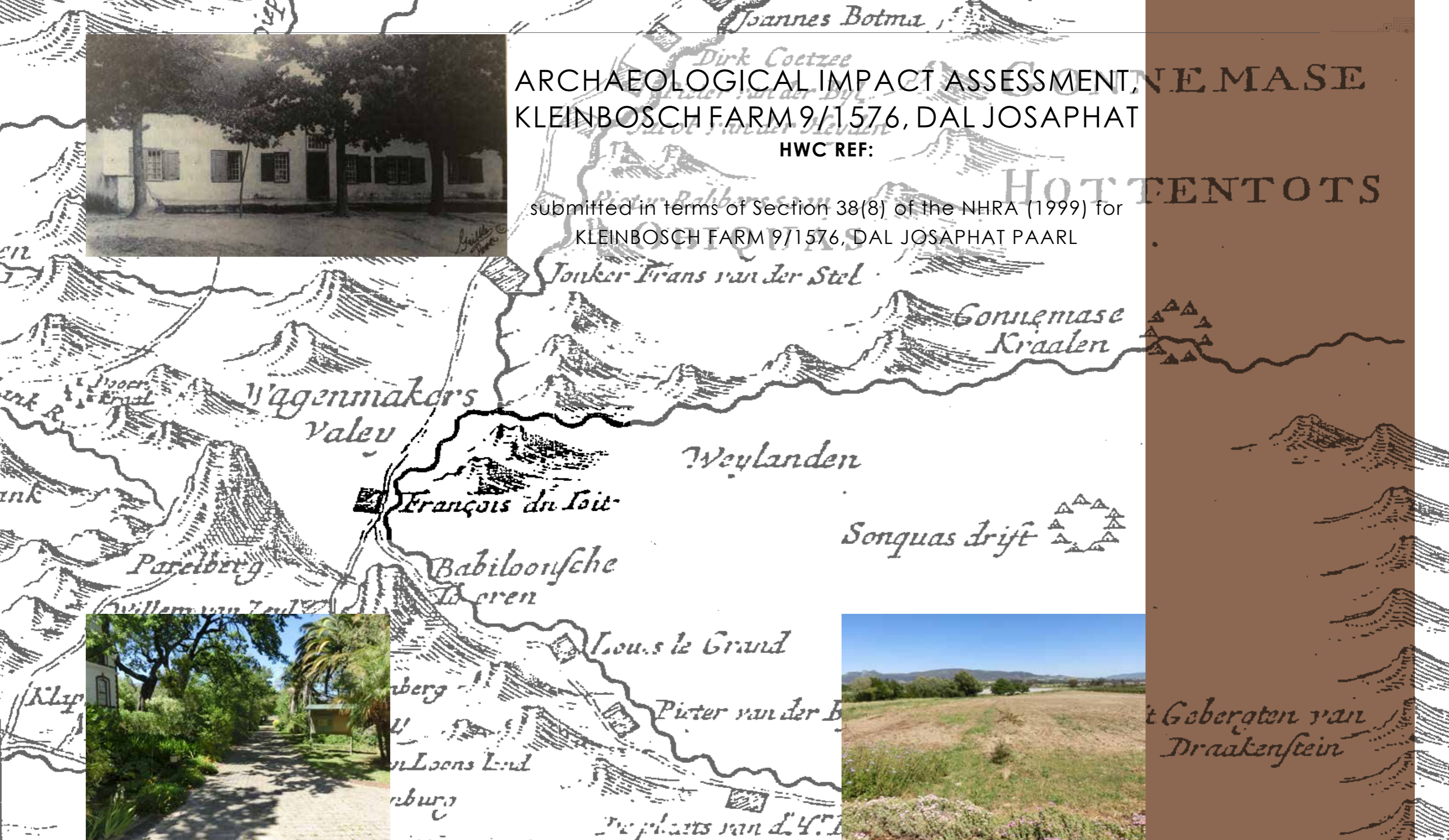




# ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, KLEINBOSCH FARM 9/1576, DAL JOSAPHAT

HWC REF:

submitted in terms of Section 38(8) of the NHRA (1999) for  
KLEINBOSCH FARM 9/1576, DAL JOSAPHAT PAARL



Draft for Comment

23 November 2021

Prepared by Katie Smuts of Rennie Scurr Adendorff for Malherbe Rust Architects

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Site Name

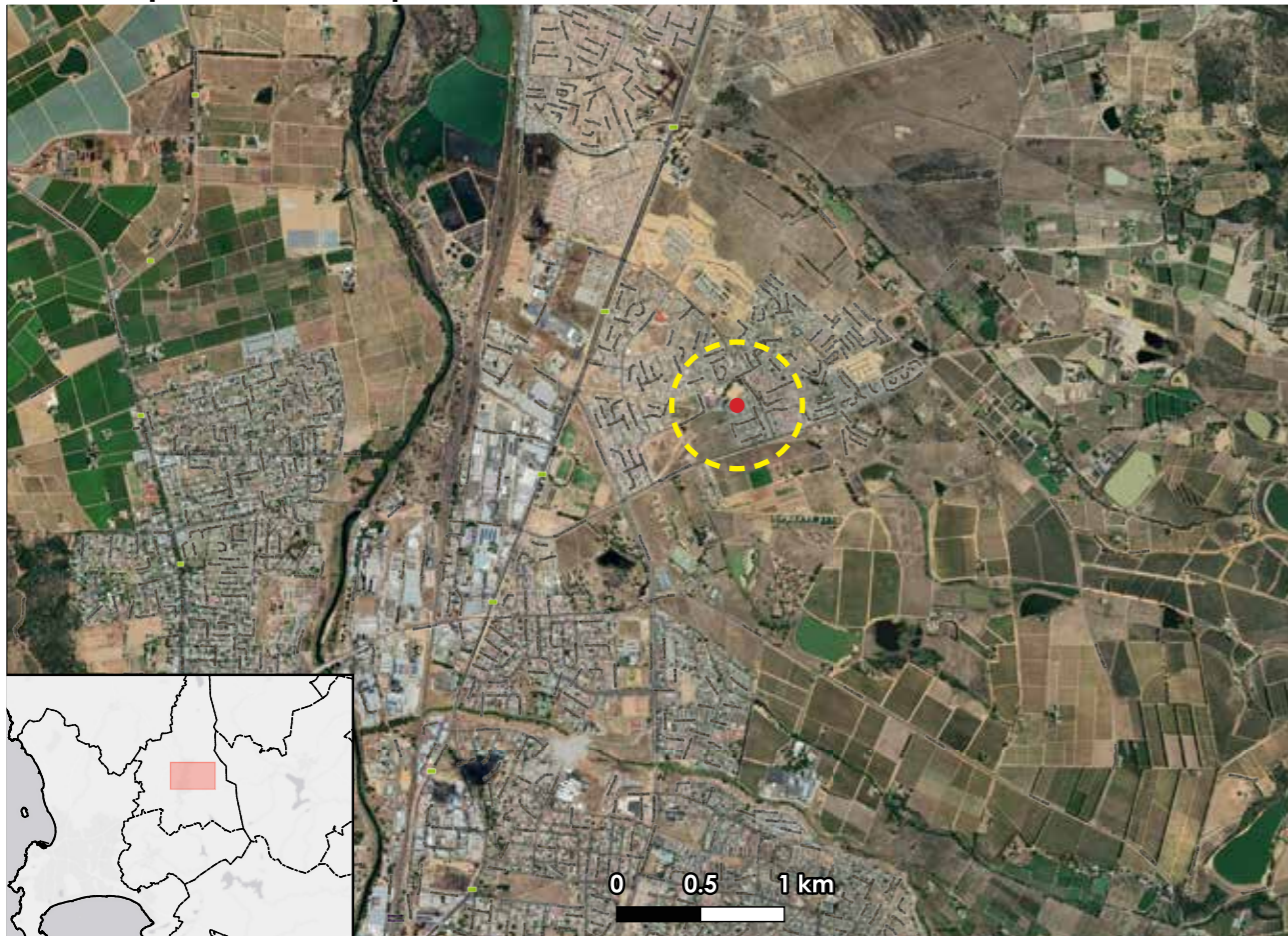
Kleinbosch Farm, 9/1576, Dal Josaphat, Paarl, Drakenstein Municipality

### Location

Kleinbosch Road, Dal Josaphat: 33°41'23.85" S 19°01'33.90" E

### Locality Plan

#### Development Description



#### KEY

Study Site

The gutted 2001 restaurant and 1970s service buildings east of Malherbe House will be demolished and rebuilt to accommodate guest accommodation and dining facilities.

The restoration of the Du Toit House and Hen House, and renovations of and extensions to Malherbe House and the Gedenkschool form part of separate, parallel applications submitted in terms of Section 27.

### Archaeological Heritage Resources Identified

No archaeological material was identified during the survey undertaken of the development area. Nonetheless, a wide variety of finds could be encountered during development related activities, including pre-colonial artefacts, protohistoric/contact period remains (including burials or human remains) and structural or artefactual remains from the historic period.

### Anticipated Impacts on Archaeological Heritage Resources

Development near the historic buildings holds a **moderate likelihood** of unearthing middens or other in situ or significant domestic debris, and activity in areas that possibly contain ruined remnants of historic structures could unearth evidence in the form of foundations, footings or artefactual material. Unmitigated, these impacts would be **high** and **negative**, but mitigation could contribute to the depth of knowledge about the site and people who occupied it through time; this would change the negative outcomes to **positive**. The impact would necessarily remain **high** due to the inherently destructive nature of archaeological excavation.

More widely, it is anticipated that development on the farm will have **low** to **moderate** likelihood of impacts of **negative** to **neutral** outcomes given that it is unlikely that significant, in situ features related to either the distant or recent past will have survived the intensive cultivation that has occurred across the farm for so many years.

Any disturbance of human burials or human remains would result in **very high, negative** impacts. There is a low to moderate probability of encountering unidentified burials or skeletal material.

### Conclusions

While no archaeological material was identified during survey undertaken of the development area, it remains likely that finds could be encountered during development. These finds could include pre-colonial artefacts dating back as far as the Early Stone Age, protohistoric remains related to contact and conflict between settlers and indigenous peoples, as well as structural or artefactual remains from the historic occupation and utilisation of the site.

This submission pertains to the proposed redevelopment of the Kleinbosch farm werf.

Various features and elements of the historic landscape will be reinstated, including the old carriageway north of Malherbe House and wapad to the west, while other, recent elements, such as the 1970s replica ringmuur, workers' cottages, a modern shed and the 1970s guard hut and driveway will be removed.

New structures and features proposed include a cowshed and kraal south west of the Gedenkschool, a walled braai area east of Du Toit House and a swimming pool and out building to its west, and employee accommodation and sheds clustered in a new agricultural werf north west of the historic werf.



Given the contested history of this space during the contact period, and the high cultural significance attached to Kleinbosch for its length of settlement historically, early association with important Huguenot settlers, and later with the GRA and the important figures of that movement, any substantial and/or in situ archaeological sites, features or structures related to these periods would be of exceptionally high significance.

Impacts to archaeology arising from developments such as are proposed are always high if unmitigated, as they result in damage to, displacement or destruction of artefacts, sites, structures and features. However, development can also result in the exposure of unidentified or undetected material, and mitigation of such features through excavation can yield positive results for our understanding of the history of a site, place or event.

In this instance, there are no archaeological 'red flags' that would militate against the location of any proposed development in its intended location, nor is it anticipated that anything will be encountered that would prompt the need to alter the proposed layout or site plan of the development. Rather, it is anticipated that archaeological monitoring - intensive in some locations, and periodic in others - will suffice to ensure that, should in situ material be encountered, it can be exposed, assessed, recorded and thereby preserved in record going forward. The only caveat in this proposed mitigatory strategy would be the discovery of human skeletal remains, which, given the sensitivity of the contact history of this property could demand a change in the development proposal to ensure that the remains are accorded adequate, appropriate respect.

Monitoring should be undertaken during initial site clearing and excavation within proximity to the extant historic structures or features, or proposed new builds, and informed by landscape, topographical or built features, such as berms, walls, roads etc. According to this system, intensive monitoring would be undertaken during interventions within 5m-10m of Du Toit House, Malherbe House, the Hen House and the Gedenkschool, except where walls or roads curtail this area. Similarly, focused periodic monitoring would occur within 5-10m of proposed new builds; occasional checks of any landscaping, planting or similar will suffice elsewhere across the wider property.

### **Recommendations**

In light of the above, the following recommendations are made:

- This report should be endorsed as fulfilling the requirements of S38(3) of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999);
- From an archaeological perspective, the proposed can be endorsed;
- Test trenching should be undertaken within the footprint of the rebuild

proposed for the Gedenkschool; a workplan to undertake this work should be submitted to HWC on confirmation of this proposed course of action;

- Intensive monitoring - the archaeologist should be present for the bulk of the time - should be undertaken for all development related activities in the following areas:
  - Malherbe House and immediate surrounds
  - Du Toit House and surrounds
  - Hen House and surrounds
  - Gedenkschool immediate surrounds
  - Cow shed and kraal area
- Periodic monitoring - the archaeologist should make regular checks of works - should be undertaken for all development related activities in the following areas:
  - Malherbe House and new builds to east of House
  - Old road alignments
  - Proposed walled braai area east of Du Toit House
  - Northern workers' cottage
  - Landscaping, earthmoving, site levelling, paving, trenching, road building and similar interventions across the wider property
- If any significant, in situ archaeological material, or any human remains are uncovered during the course of development, work in the immediate area should cease. The find should be reported to HWC and may require inspection by an archaeologist to determine whether mitigation is required and what form that mitigation should take.

### **Authors and Date**

Katie Smuts - Archaeologist and Heritage Practitioner  
23 November 2021

### **BIO OF AUTHOR**

**Katie Smuts** holds an MPhil from UCT in Archaeology, having specialised in archaeological analysis of historic built fabric and forms. Her BA (Hons) was in Western Cape rock art. Katie has worked as a commercial archaeologist, as a Heritage Officer for the national Heritage Agency, SAHRA, and as Manager of the National Inventory at SAHRA. Katie currently works for Rennie Scurr Adendorff Architects as archaeologist and senior heritage practitioner. Katie is Chair of the Cultural Resources Management subcommittee of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA), with accreditation in rock art, coastal shell middens, Stone Age archaeology and grave relocation. Katie is a member of the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners (APHP), Stanford Heritage Committee (SHC) and Chair of the Overstrand Heritage and Aesthetics Committee (OHAC).

## 1.0. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Purpose of Report

Rennie Scurr Adendorff have been appointed by Malherbe Rust Architects to compile an Archaeological Impact Assessment for Kleinbosch, Farm 9/1576, Dal Josaphat requested as part of the integrated Heritage Impact Assessment in terms of the HWC RNID of 3 November 2021 (Annexure A). While the NID had proposed limited investigation of the footprints of demolished historic structures earmarked for redevelopment, the RNID requested archaeological assessment of all development areas across the broader farm werf.

This submission constitutes a new proposal for the redevelopment of the farm and the rebuilding or restoration of structures damaged by the veldfire in 2017, and subject to general dilapidation and weathering since then.

### 1.2. Statutory Context

The various, historic elements of Kleinbosch have all been declared Grade II Provincial Heritage Sites, having previously been recognised as National Monuments. The PHS declarations do not pertain to the entire werf, rather, each declaration pertains only to the relevant structure and their immediate environs.

These declared sites include:

- Du Toit House (Annexure A)
- Gedenkschool (Annexure B)
- Malherbe House (Annexure C)
- Kleinbosch Cemetery (Annexure D)

The proposed restoration of Du Toit House and the Hen House, and renovations and extensions to Malherbe House and the Gedenkschool form part of separate, parallel applications submitted in terms of Section 27.

The farm falls outside the Grade I National Heritage Site of the Dal Josaphat Cultural Landscape, but within the Dal Josaphat Heritage Overlay Zone proposed in terms of the Drakenstein Heritage Survey (DHSG, 2012).

### 1.3. Study Methodology

- A site visit was conducted by Rennie Scurr Adendorff archaeologist, Katie Smuts on 25 October 2021

- -- The survey was conducted on foot;
- -- An App (Track-Kit) was used to ensure that development areas were comprehensively assessed and to track paths;
- -- Photographs were taken of the site, site conditions and context.
- Historical information regarding the property and its context was gathered and assessed; sources consulted included:
  - -- Historic maps and surveys of the Cape and Paarl region;
  - Historic aerial photography from the NGI, Mowbray;
  - Historic photographic research in the Cape Archives;
  - Analysis and overlay of existing plans and surveys of the structures and site;
  - Review of available literature—books, papers, studies and articles—on Kleinbosch, its inhabitants and history.
- Previous archaeological work undertaken in the area was reviewed
- SAHRIS was consulted to determine the presence of any known heritage sites in the area
- The Drakenstein Municipal Heritage Survey was consulted regarding site grading and other relevant details
- Previous work undertaken on the farm in terms of architectural, archaeological and heritage assessments was reviewed and assimilated, particularly, this included:
  - Albertyn, E. 2018. Augusta Kleinbosch, Portion 9 of the Farm No.1576, on Kleinbosch Road, Situated in the Administrative District of Paarl, Dal Josaphat, Province of the Western Cape Heritage Statement: Application in terms of Section 27 of the NHRA: reinterpretation of the Du Toit House and Hen House, 3 August. Prepared for Augusta Kranken Anstalt Kleinbosch (Proprietary) Limited. Paarl: Kuhnle Trust.
  - Malherbe, J. 2021. Heritage Impact Assessment: Kleinbosch Farm Paarl, Portion 9 of Farm 1576, Kleinbosch Road, Dal Josaphat, Paarl, Western Cape. Unpublished thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of an MPhil in Conservation of the Built Environment. Cape Town: UCT
  - Vos, H. 2001. De Kleine Bos, Dal Josaphat, Klein Drakenstein: an historical journey of a farm, its people, places and buildings. Stellenbosch: ArCape.

### 1.4. Limitations

There have been no limitations to this study. The archaeologist was allowed full access to the property, and there were no impediments to the survey. It should be noted that only surface survey was possible. Several areas were thickly covered with vegetation - predominantly lawn grass, grasses between



planted rows - although various areas were recently ploughed; where present, exposed substrate was inspected for cultural material.

### 1.5. Statement of Independence

Katie Smuts has no legal ties to Malherbe Rust Architects or other professionals involved in this proposal. There is no financial gain tied to any positive comment or outcome. Professional fees for the compilation of this report are paid by the client, but are not linked to any desired outcome.

## 2.0. SITE DESCRIPTION

Kleinbosch, portion 9 of Farm 1567, which operated as a guestfarm until the 2017 fires, lies north east of Paarl. The Farm is located within the settlement of Dal Josaphat, at the foot of the Hawequa Mountains, and is accessed via the Kleinbosch Road.

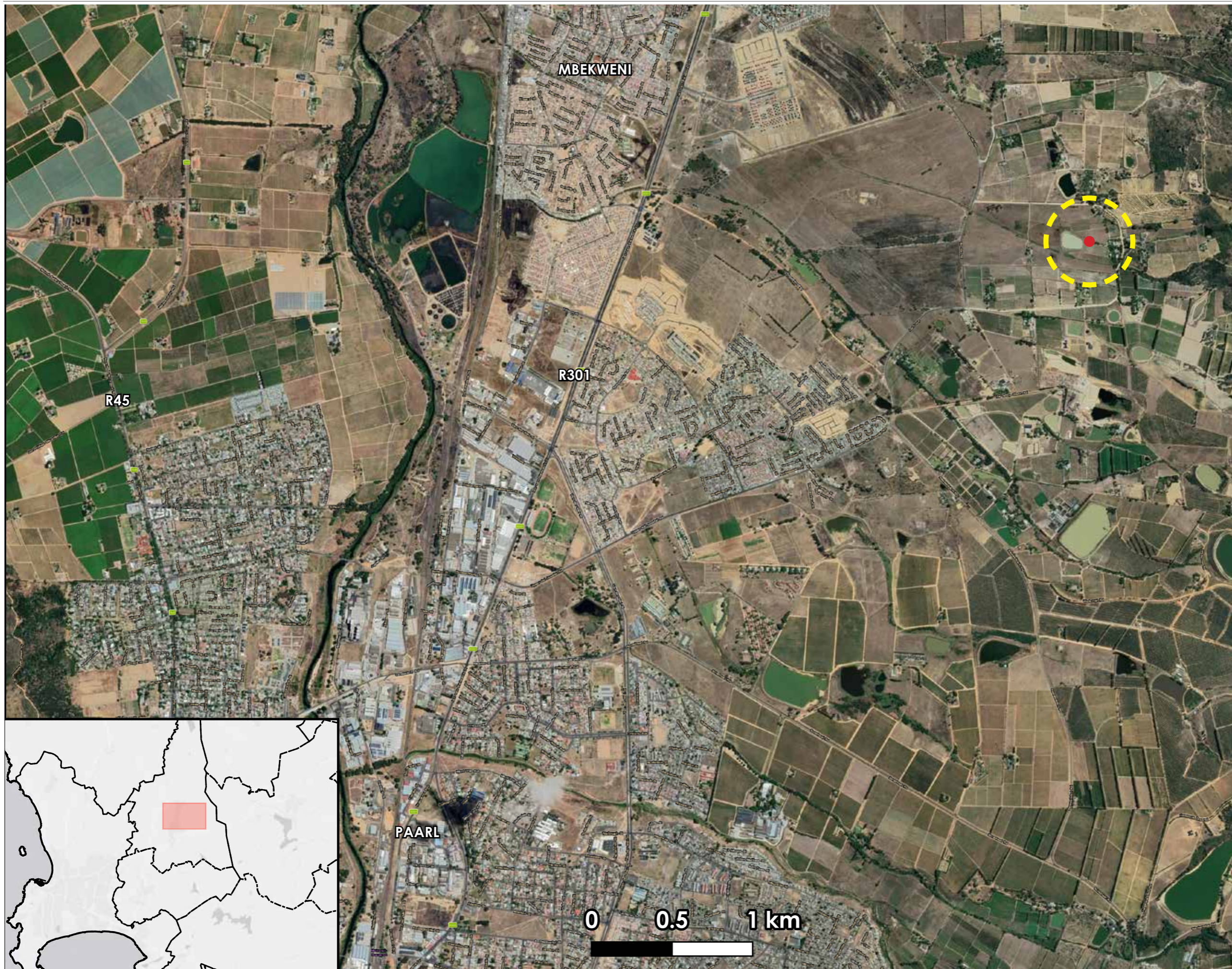
The farmstead comprises the historic C18th farmhouse, Du Toit House, which had been under thatch, and has an extended H-shaped floor plan, as well as Malherbe House, an extensively Victorianised C19th L-shaped dwelling with . The Georgian-style Gedenkschool is located south of these two structures, sharing the linear alignment; this double storey school building has been much changed through time, but accommodated the first Afrikaans medium school. At the south eastern extent of the Du Toit House is a small, two-roomed structure that was originally a fowl run, as evidenced by the double row of nesting boxes that lines its eastern wall; this was later modified into a guest cottage.

The buildings form a linear werf aligned along the old wapad, although the modern farm road by passes the farm to the east, and new access points and routes have been created



Figure 1. Aerial images of Kleinbosch werf before (top) and after (below) the 2017 fire; werf components indicated (CFM, 2021).





KEY

 Study Site

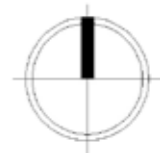


Figure 2. Locality Map (RSA, 2021).





KEY

 Kleinbosch  
9/1576

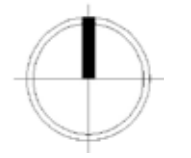


Figure 3. Kleinbosch 9/1576 in immediate context (CoCT, 2021).





Figure 4. Du Toit House (RSA, 2021)



Figure 6. The Hen House (RSA, 2021)



Figure 5. Malherbe House (Malherbe, 2021)



Figure 7. The Gedenkschool (Malherbe, 2021)





Figure 8. Alignment of old wapid west of the Gedenkschool (RSA, 2021)



Figure 10. Picnic area east of Du Toit, and swimming pool south west (left); service buildings east of Malherbe House and lawn area west (right) (RSA, 2021; top right Fick, 2021)



Figure 9. Historic werf walling west of Du Toit House (RSA, 2021)



Figure 11. Modern shed and outbuilding (left); fields and orchards (right) (RSA, 2021)



### 3.0. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE SITE AND ITS CONTEXT

The history of Kleinbosch has been comprehensively addressed in the various reports that have been drafted both before and since the devastating fires of 2017 (Albertyn 2018; Vos 2001). The farm went by various names during its evolution, and in the history provided below, the earliest grant, variously also known as Kleÿne Bos/De Kleine Bosch, is referred to as DKB to distinguish it from later configurations; where this distinction is not necessary in the rest of the report, the farm is simply referred to as Kleinbosch.

#### 1.1 Pre-colonial history

The area around Dal Josaphat has been inhabited for thousands of years, as attested to by the presence of Early, Middle and Later Stone Age material in the area (Halkett and Webley 2009; Webley and Orton 2009). That this region was utilised through into historic times is reflected in the early maps of the Cape that show indigenous kraals clustered across the landscape. While the area had initially been inhabited by San hunter-gatherers, these people had largely retreated from the grazing lands following the introduction of domestic livestock in the area, and the arrival of the Khoe herders.

Initially cordial relations between the Khoe and VOC rapidly deteriorated, and two Khoe-Dutch Wars had already been fought by the time the VOC granted lands in the Paarl region in the late 1680s (Malan 2018). Simon van der Stel's land grants in the area accelerated the process of dispossession, bringing further social disruption and disease, and ultimately leading to the eradication of indigenous settlements from the landscape.

The area where Kleinbosch was granted was routinely traversed by the Sonqua people whose kraals lay to the east, and who utilised a drift that ran through the property to pass from inland to the lower lying coastal areas (Vos 2001). Indeed, it is related that Kleinbosch was located on or near an abandoned San kraal, and that human remains were commonly found on the property, presumably pre-Colonial (Ibid.). Stock raids, particularly undertaken by San, were still an occurrence into the C18th, and these were met with fierce reprisals by the settlers. At least one organised attack is known to have been taken out by farmers against San groups in 1688, while in 1723 it is recorded that he "successfully drove off belligerent Khoikhoi [sic] hordes determined to defend their time-honoured grazing lands in the Dal Josafat area from encroaching white civilisation (Simons & Proust, 2000). These conflicts likely gave rise to several of the local place-names, including Dal Josaphat, the 'Valley of Judgement', and Trompetterskop (Vos 2001: 18-19).

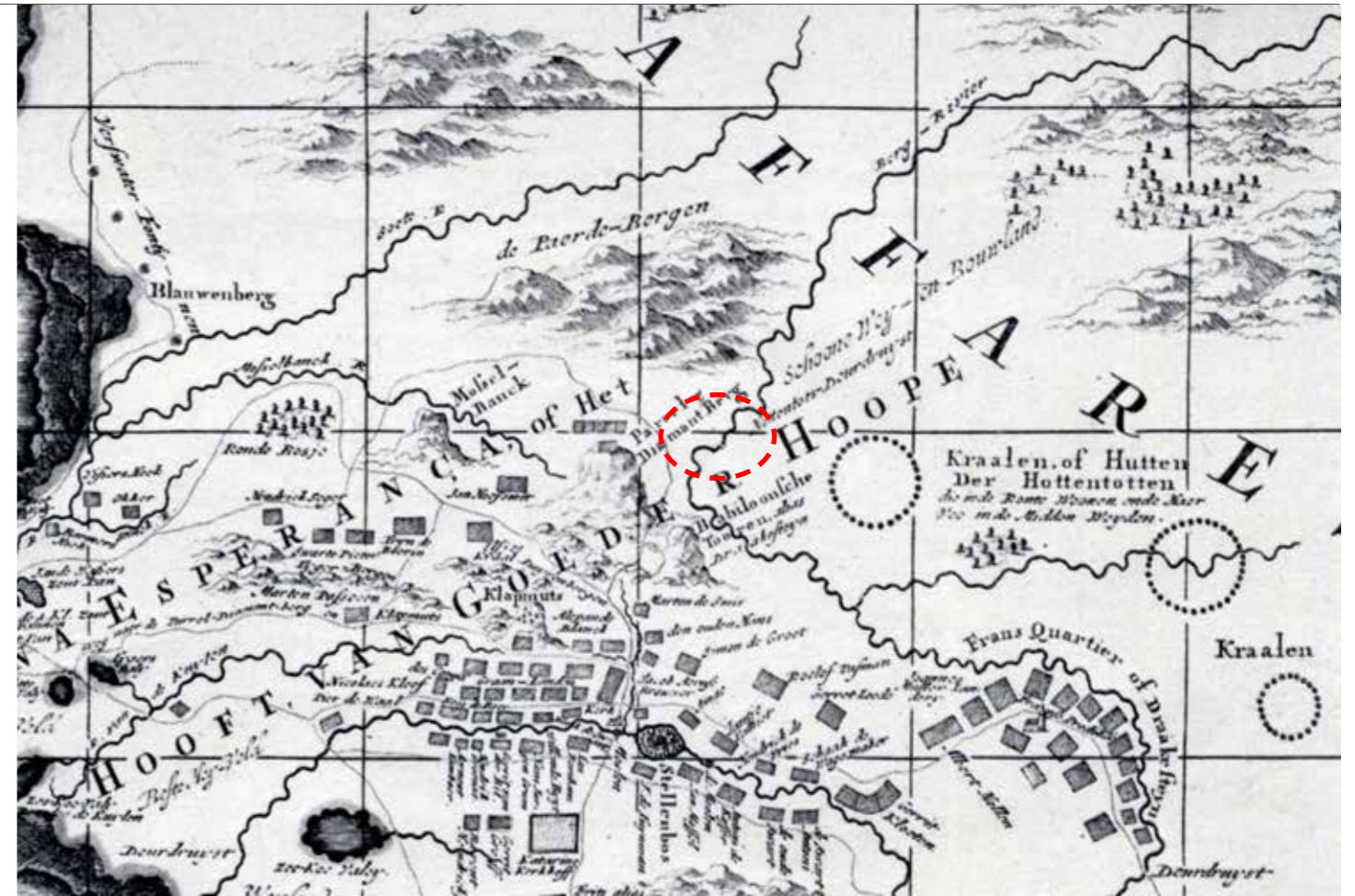


Figure 12. Maps of the settlement at the Cape from the early C17th (top; CA M1/237) and Valentyn's Map of 1726 (below), showing the extent and distribution of indigenous kraals across the landscape at the time.



## 1.2 Kleinbosch

DKB was granted as a rectangular 60 morgen parcel to Francois du Toit in 1695; du Toit was a Huguenot, and progenitor of the du Toit family in South Africa. du Toit had likely been living in the area from the mid to late 1680s, and specifically wanted to settle beyond the Berg River. This area was beyond the limits of VOC control at the time, and Simon van der Stel was initially resistant to the proposal given the security risks it posed; Du Toit was granted the land on condition he see to his own safety and pay the VOC 1 000 guilders.

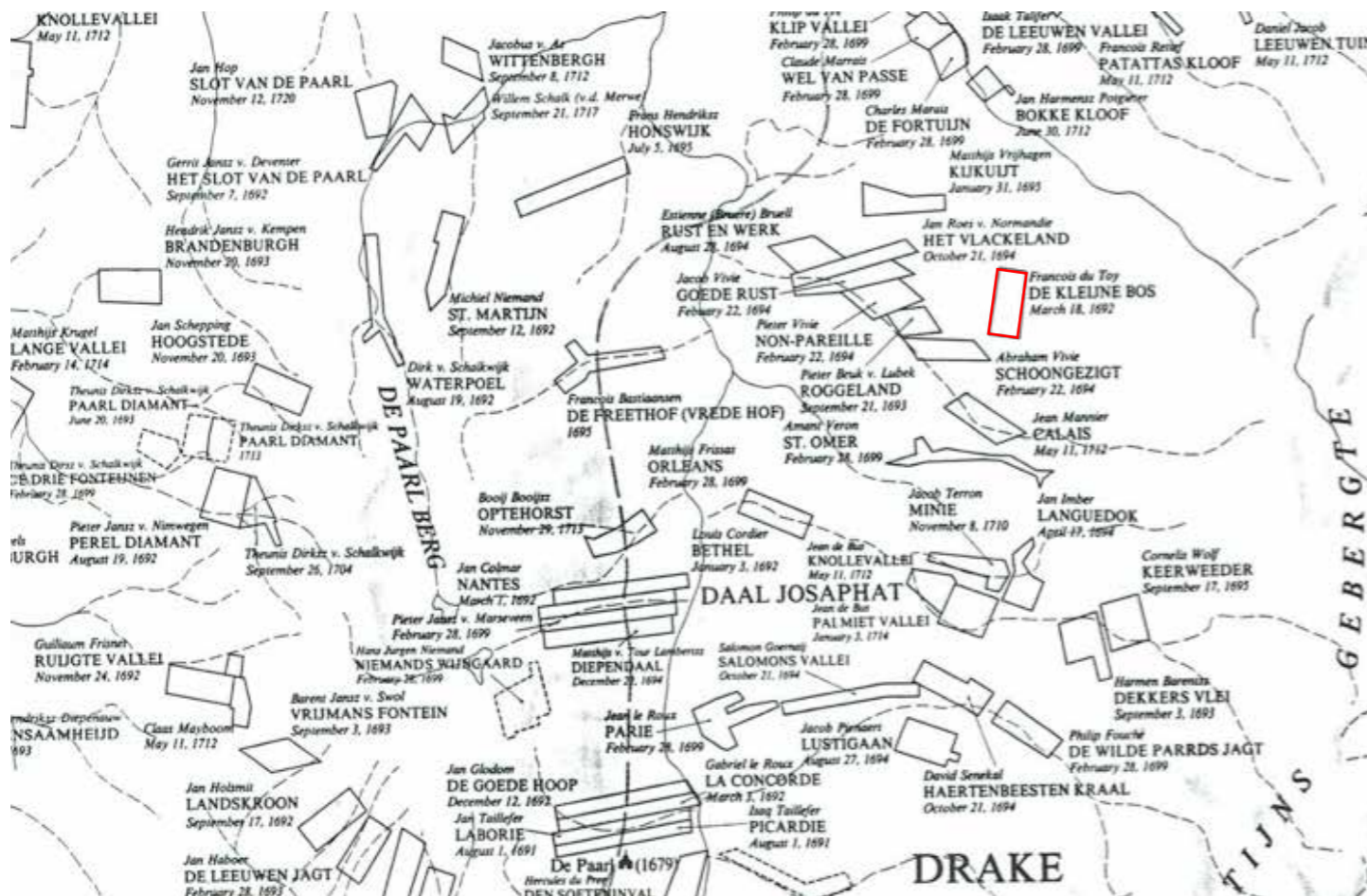


Figure 13. Guelke's map of land grants as at 1700; DKB indicated in red (Guelke, 1987)

DKB soon became self-sufficient, requiring little financial support from the VOC by 1690; it is likely that this early farm was provided with some infrastructure to accommodate not only Francois and his family, but the produce of the farm itself. It is likely that a pioneer dwelling was built on the farm at an early stage, and it is possible that this, or a later iteration of it, comprises the earliest phase of the extant house (RSA, 2021). Another potentially early building, a stone cottage, is noted as having existed on the farm, purportedly situated north west of Malherbe House, in line with the end of the current driveway; this collapsed and was demolished in the C20th (Vos, 2001)

By 1700, the farm was producing 10 leagues of wine, and had crops, and sufficient livestock to employ a shepherd, and it is not unreasonable to assume the farm was equipped with cellar facilities, a threshing floor and storage barns. With a family of ten children by 1709, the early dwelling was likely enlarged or rebuilt early on. The exact date of the earliest component or expression of the house that stands on the property now is difficult to pinpoint, but it was almost certainly already in existence by the mid C18th.

Francois' son, Andries du Toit, took ownership in 1733. He had not only a family of six children, but also eight slaves with four children, all of whom would have required accommodation. Andries' son, Guillaume, to whom the construction of the 1792 gable is often, wrongly, attributed, was the first owner to farm only wine on the property, dispensing with keeping sheep and cattle and growing grain. He owned the farm from 1760 to his death in 1788.

The concave-convex gable of the facade is dated 1792 and was likely added by Ernst du Toit, Francois' great grandson, providing the primary axis of the linear werf. The current gable is a reconstruction, the original having collapsed during the 1974 restorations. The house was possibly extended to the rear at this time, with a muurkas dating to the late C18th built into a wall in that extension providing a date for the change.

Several outbuildings have been attributed to this period around the turn of the C19th (Vos, 2001), and these include the fowl run to the south east of the house, as well as an early cellar to the south of the house that later became part of the Gedenkschool building. It is possible the cemetery was created, as early as 1700, although the earliest grave marker carries the date of 1834.

North of the house, and in line with it, a rectangular outbuilding was built, possibly in late 1700 (Vos, 2001). This structure was enlarged and transformed into an L-shape by the addition of a NS aligned wing to the north, and, by 1830, the original EW wing of the structure was used as stables. A kitchen was later installed in this portion of the house, and it served as accommodation.

In the 1830s, various pieces of quitrent land were obtained by farmers in the area, allowing Ernst to expand his holdings to some 356 morgen, although this had shrunk to 191 morgen by 1841. The neighbouring farms of Druk-My-Niet, Helena and Naauwbepaald were all acquired by members of the du Toit family by 1830. These quitrent grants, and the surveyors diagrams that accompany them, capture the earliest plans of the house (Figure 6).



The earliest plans provide various depictions of the structures on the farm. While one of these appears to show the front rooms of the house as free standing, all the rest show the H-shape plan, and it should not be assumed that the one anomalous representation is an accurate reflection of the layout and configuration of the house at that time. Thus, the earliest drawings of the structures all show the H-shaped structure with at least a portion of its tail extension already in existence.

### 165/1830

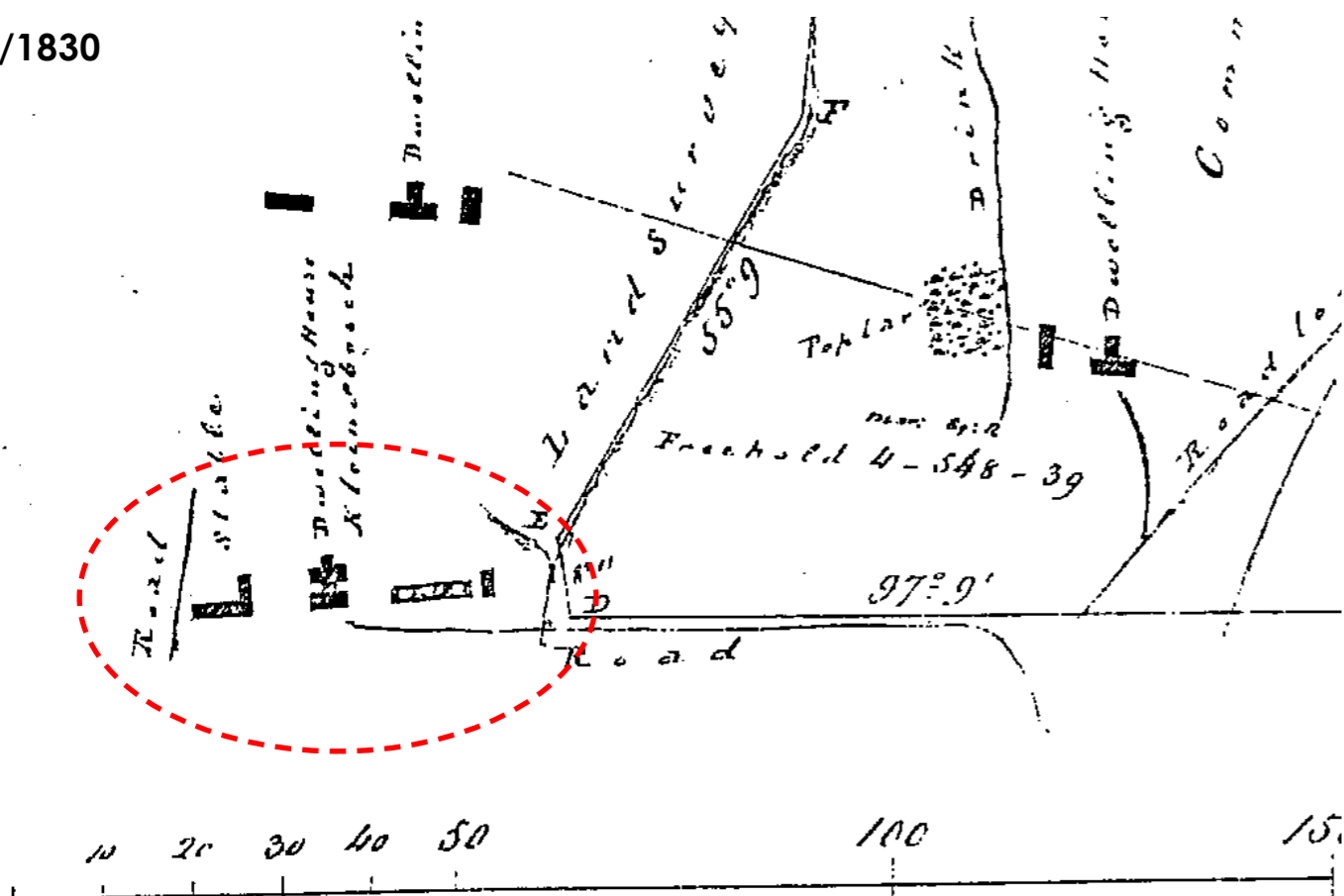


Figure 14. Kleinbosch werf in survey diagram of 1830 (CSG, 2021)

The northern portion of the farm was divided off in 1859, renamed Kleinbosch, and granted to Ernst Stephanus du Toit, son of David Petrus du Toit. Ernst lived in the EW wing of what was later to become Malherbe House, with his wife and family. At this time, the northern portion partly comprised a cellar.

The southern portion of the farm, renamed De Kleinebosch, and comprising Du Toit House and the old cellar, was acquired by David Andries du Toit in 1869 who bought it from his mother. The conditions of sale shed light on the farm as it was at the time. These stipulated that she would continue to live on in the big house, and retain shared use of the stable, coach-house, pigsty, rooms for her workers and the smithy, land towards the quince avenue and water rights; her six chickens were to be enclosed when the grapes were ripe (Vos, 2001).

By 1878, a small school, run by Arnoldus Pannevis, existed on this southern portion of the farm.

In 1880 Kleinbosch, the northern portion, was bought by Petrus Jacobus Malherbe, whose father had owned Druk-My-Niet in 1818. Malherbe retained ownership until 1939, and it is for him that the building is named. It was Petrus who modernised the building, adding stoepkamers to the south, and a veranda in front, Victorianising the building.

Within a scant few years of Malherbe taking possession of the farm, however, the phylloxera epidemic broke out at the Cape, and within a decade, millions of infected vines had to be destroyed, effectively decimating the Cape wine economy. The Boland, where most farmers were engaged in viticulture, was particularly hard hit, and "[i]t was during these trying times of poverty and social upheaval that the First Afrikaans Language Movement emerged" (Vos, 2001: 94).

In 1881, the Genootskap van Regte Afrikaners (GRA), a group dedicated to the advancement of the Afrikaans language, decided to establish an independent Christian school at De Kleinebosch, intending to teach in Afrikaans, and free from interference from the Cape government. In 1882, the old cellar on the southern portion was adapted into the Gedenkschool der Hugenoten, and became the first to teach in Afrikaans, and was central to the early development of Afrikaner identity and language activism.

The building by 1830 was a long rectangular structure orientated NS, with a smaller structure aligned perpendicular to it at the southern end. In the second half of the C19th, the original cellar building was extended to incorporate the smaller structure, and this southern portion became a dwelling. At the time the Gedenkschool took ownership in 1881, they transformed the cellar portion at north into the school with two rooms divided by a folding partition, and adding a second floor accessed by an external staircase on the north wall. The southern part of the building became the Assistant Teacher's House, which was extended eastwards in 1898, and its existing thatch roof was replaced with corrugated sheeting. Between 1917 and 1920, the classroom portion was altered, with a back wall extended eastwards, new stairs built and double coach-doors installed. The entire upper story was demolished in 1920, and after the demise of the school, the building was utilised as a fruit packing shed, with the southern portion converted into an unroofed kraal. The top floor of the structure was reinstated in 2002.

A new cellar was built opposite the Gedenkschool to the south, to replace the functionality lost through the remodelling of that building. This cellar was itself transformed into a 10 roomed boarding house for the growing school in 1893s. By 1899, the building was already in need of repairs and renovations; it subsequently fell into disrepair and was demolished in the early C20th.



Figure 15. De Kleinebosch werf 1898 survey diagram showing Du Toit House, the fowl run, the Gedenkschool and the boarding house; an unidentified structure is indicated east of Du Toit House (CSG, 2021)

When the GRA first obtained the farm in 1881, the previous occupants initially rented it from the new owners, but as the school grew, space for the school, students and staff became a priority. Ds F.S. du Toit, the new principal, had taken occupation of the house in 1889, and by 1890 the Gedenkschool required all available space to be put to use accommodating students and staff. F.S. du Toit demolished the western end wall of the gaandery to provide more dining space, and rebuilt a simple screen wall closer to the front door; this was removed in the 1970s renovations. In 1892, the house underwent extensive Victorianisation, with sliding sashes and inner shutters

being installed in place of the existing double casements that had been in place since the 1790s.

In 1906, Reverend Stephanus Jacobus du Toit, who had been born on the farm, bought De Kleinebosch; at this time he already owned Schoongezicht nearby. S.J., a nationalist, academic, theologian and early advocate of the Afrikaans language, was instrumental in establishing the GRA launching the first Afrikaans language newspaper, and translating the first Afrikaans Bible; this later accomplishment was completed by S.J.'s son Jakob Daniël du Toit, the poet better known as Totius, and grandson, Stephanus du Toit. While Schoongezicht was predominantly used for brick-making, at De Kleinebosch, S.J. reinstated commercial grape growing, and was one of the first exporters of grapes from Paarl to Europe. To further this enterprise he built a steam-driven saw mill to cut poplar wood to box the grapes, and produced wool for packaging; this machinery was likely located on the southern end of the farm near the boundary wall. S.J. also planted a variety of fruit trees, including custard apples, persimmons and a coffee tree.

In 1910 the De Toit House was still thatched, the southern gable end was still half-hipped, with a small, four-paned window in the loft. The thatch was replaced with corrugated sheeting, and ventilators were inserted in the loft by 1920. The southern stoep seat was demolished, and the stoep brought round to the south of the building in cement and brick by 1930.

The 1970s alterations for new owner, Peter Youngusband, were begun under Gawie Fagan. Fagan stripped interior and exterior plaster, and drew up plans, however Fagan's involvement was ended and records of this work are not available; M.Mamachos completed the project. These interventions effected a restoration to the late C18th, later layering associated with the C19th history of the house, the GRA and Gedenkschool were removed. Casement windows replaced the 1892 sash windows throughout, and the garage opening of the tail became a window. Batavian tiles were laid in the kitchen, and gable ends were built on the front wing. Rotten floorboards and all exterior woodwork were replaced with replica joinery. A new fireplace was created in the south western wing, and beams throughout the structure were replaced where this was deemed necessary.

Further alterations were undertaken in 2001 when architects Dekker and Els were appointed to turn Malherbe House and Du Toit House into a guesthouse, and create new infill buildings in the werf behind Malherbe House to accommodate a restaurant.



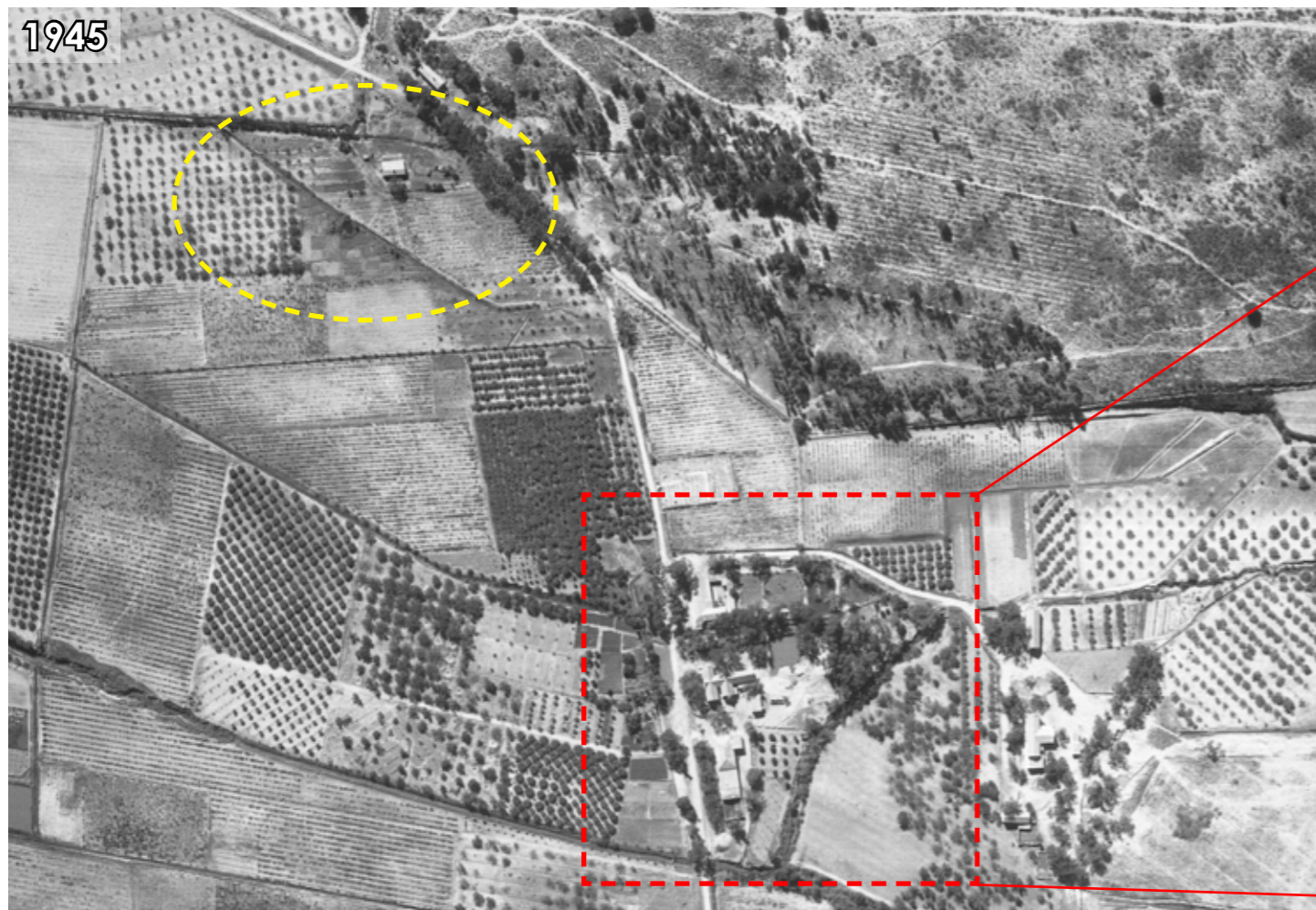
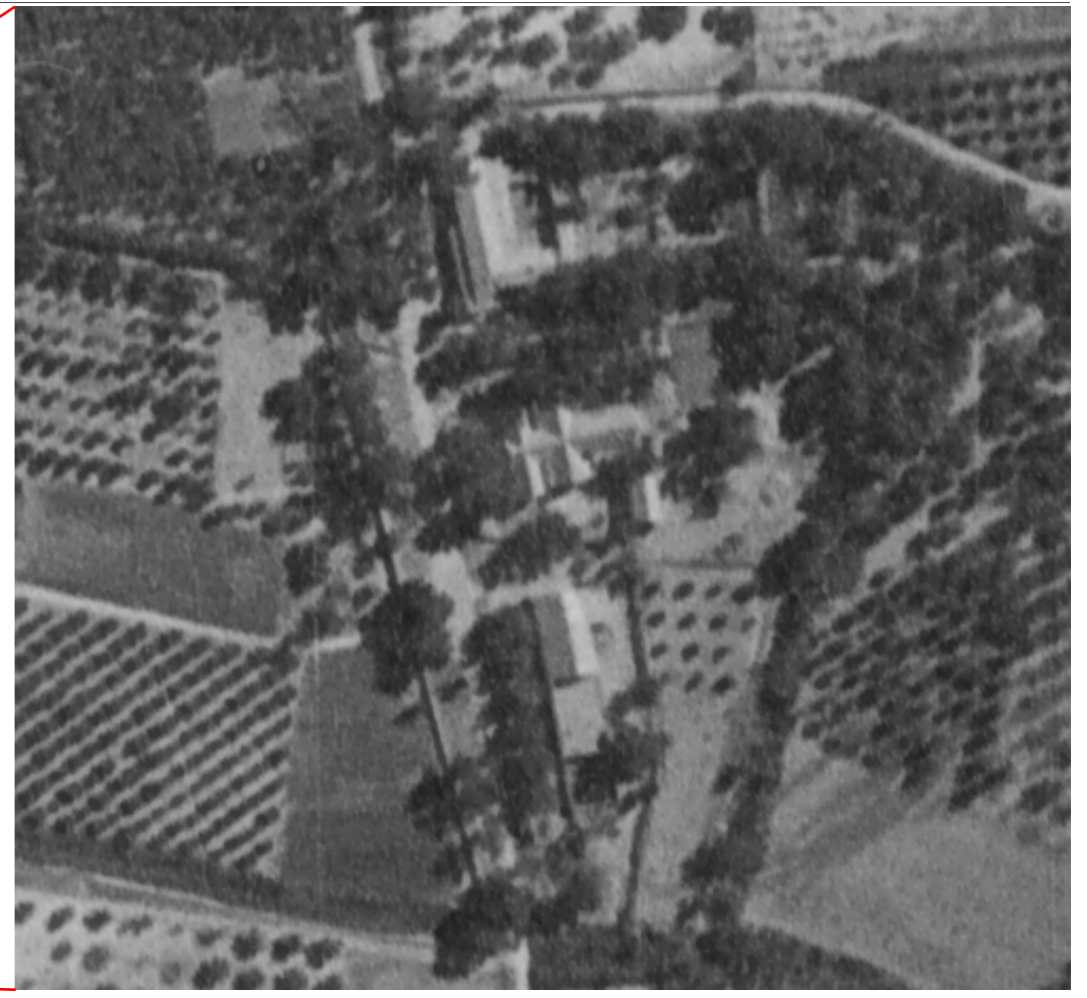
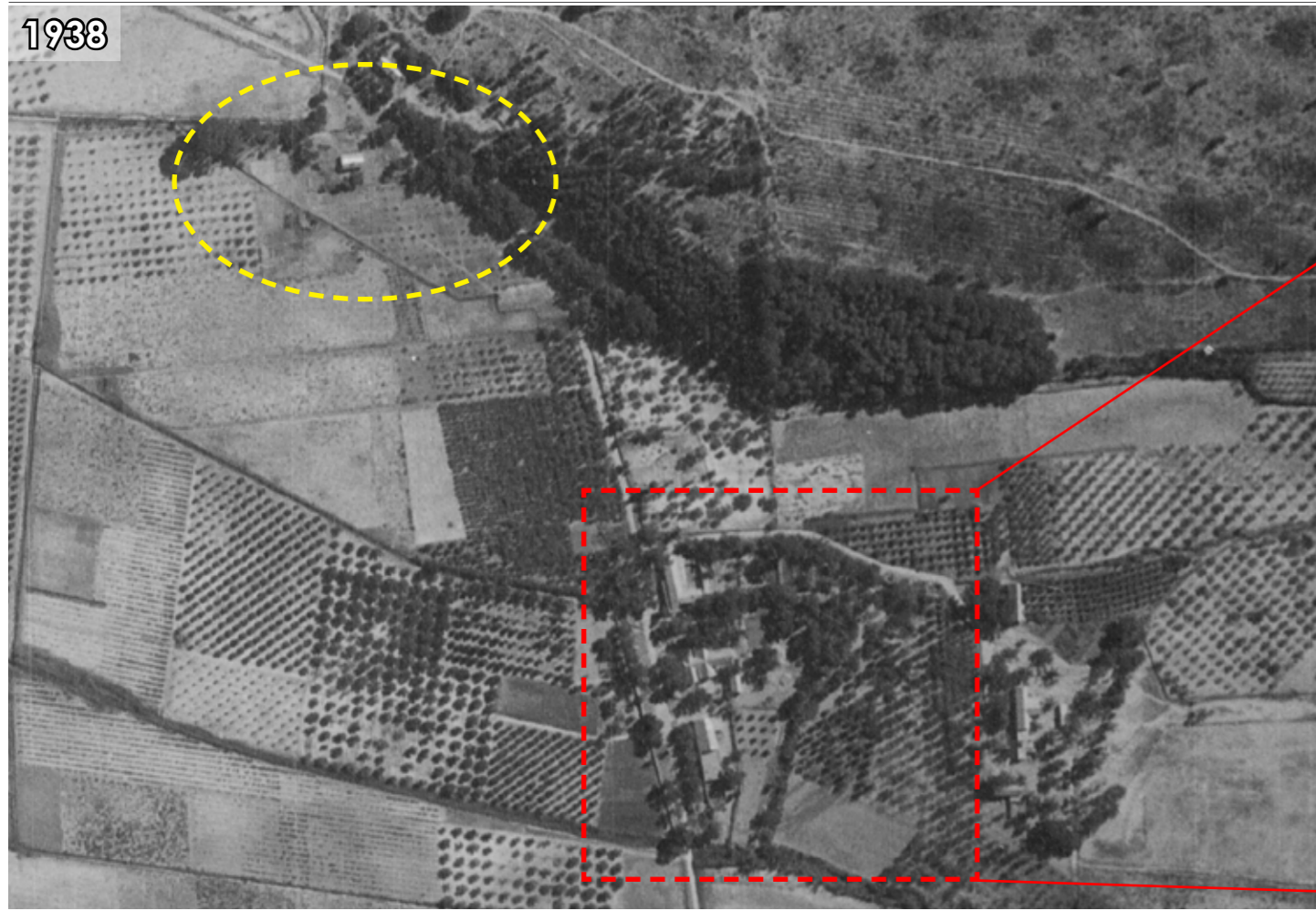


Figure 16. 1938 and 1945 aerals showing the development area (left) and werf (insert); the area of the proposed new agricultural werf is indicated in yellow (NGI, 2021)



1967



2003



Figure 17. 1967 and 2003 aerals showing the development area (left) and werf (insert); the area of the proposed new agricultural werf is indicated in yellow (NGI, 2021)



## 4.0. ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IDENTIFIED

### 4.1. Archaeological background

Pre-colonial material is known from the wider area, predominantly in the form of Early Stone Age material such as cores, flakes, handaxes and cleavers, although ephemeral Later Stone Age material has also been located (Halkett and Webley, 2009; Webley and Halkett, 2009; Webley and Orton, 2009). The ESA material is quite ubiquitous in the region, but is predominantly identified in secondary context, found along field margins, in vineyards, cuttings, slope washes or other disturbed contexts (Kaplan, 2006). Such finds are generally accorded low significance (Halkett and Webley, 2009; Webley and Halkett, 2009; Webley and Orton, 2009). No pre-colonial burials have been recorded in the Dal Josaphat region, but it is possible, given the particular history of contact period conflict in the area, and anecdotal accounts of Khoesan remains being uncovered, that pre-colonial human remains might be encountered.

Historic period finds might include structural remains of demolished or collapsed buildings, farm structures or irrigation features such as stone-lined channels or stone-lined wells. Closer to the farm buildings, one might expect to locate middens containing household debris such as discarded food remains, glass, ceramic and metal items. Diffuse scatters of such material could be found more widely across the property, but these would likely be in secondary context. Historic period burials are possible, but none have been identified in the previous assessments of the farm (Vos, 2001). The presence on the farm of a formal burial ground further militates against the likelihood of informal burials being present.

### 4.2. Outcomes of site inspection

In line with the requirements of the HWC RNID of 3 November 2021 (Annexure A), the site survey covered various areas of the broader farm werf that included areas where structures exist, or were previously located, as well as previously undeveloped areas that are earmarked for development or alteration in terms of the proposed scheme.

#### 4.2.1. Malherbe House and Surrounds

The house itself, which escaped fire damage in 2017, has been extensively analysed, assessed and phased previously (Vos, 2001), and a separate S.27 submission is being compiled for alterations to the house itself.

Examination of the area surrounding the house reveals that the surrounding ground is landscaped to west, and paved at east in the modern service and restaurant area. No evidence exists for demolished structures or features, or any cultural material.



Figure 18. Malherbe House landscaped front garden (Malherbe, 2021), and paved area between the modern service buildings at rear (Fick, 2021)

The area behind the house was developed in 2001 as the restaurant and service area of the redeveloped werf at that time. These structures were gutted by the fire, but are not of any heritage significance. Again, the area surrounding these buildings is entirely paved, and no evidence could be identified for either remnant structures or features, nor cultural material.

To the north of Malherbe House, between it and the current access road off the Kleinbosch Road, is an avenue of trees and an embankment that marks the historic road alignment. Although similarly devoid of cultural material, this alignment constitutes an archaeological landscape feature, and could prove to be associated with the kinds of artefacts that might be expected along a roadside. While these would likely be low density and evidence, largely, of incidental activity, the possibility of their presence should be noted.

#### 4.2.2. Du Toit House, Hen House and Surrounds

Du Toit House and the Hen House have been subject to in depth fabric analysis and phasing by the author as part of the Section 27 submission (RSA, 2021). The area around these buildings is only partly paved, although much transformed by historic and recent plantings and landscaping.

North of Du Toit House is a water channel with stone lining of indeterminate age. The channel itself is a highly significant feature of the archaeological landscape, marked on old diagrams and referenced in various historic documents pertaining to water rights, and conditions of sale and subdivision.



East of the house is an embankment under trees that served as a picnic area, equipped with benches. This area is the site of the now demolished structure shown on a site plan from the 1898, the nature and purpose of this structure is not known. No evidence of the building was identified.



Figure 20. Detail of inscribed stone (above) and transcription (below) (RSA, 2021)



Figure 19. Sherd of Asian porcelain retrieved from Du Toit House fabric (RSA, 2021)

No evidence was identified for demolished structures or features, nor was any cultural material identified. A single sherd of underglaze blue and white Asian porcelain was retrieved from the wall of the south eastern wing of the house, and this is reported on in the phasing report (*Ibid*).

#### 4.2.3. Gedenkschool and Surrounds

The immediate surrounds of the Gedenkschool are paved, but, like Du Toit House, the area to the east is not. No cultural material or structural remains were noted in this vicinity, although a slab of inscribed, dressed stone was located here. This stone is purportedly linked to the Hen House. Vos (2001: 203) reports “[t]here is evidence that in front of the cottage was a stone with engraved initials “GDT” (?) and the date “1767” below it (Magriet Louw, pers. com.). This has unfortunately disappeared. Dr Fagan (1994: 487) related that this stone was to be found at Druk-My-Niet but it could not be traced”.

The inscription appears to read “GD” followed by a stylised “T” or possibly a symbol, with the date ‘1767’ below. The correlation between the inscribed

stone and the Hen House is not known, however, and it cannot be assumed that the date on the stone is linked to the construction of the Hen House.



Figure 21. Detail of inscribed stone (above) and transcription (below) (RSA, 2021)



Figure 22. Transformed state of landscape around Gedenkschool (RSA, 2021)

#### 4.2.4. Orchard, pool and lawns

The guava orchard, pool and lawn are located across the wapaad from the Gedenkschool and Du Toit House, beyond a portion of historic ringmuur. Visibility was good within the orchard between the trees, where turned earth was inspected, but the grass of the lawn area occluded visibility there, and the pool surrounds are paved. There was no evidence of archaeological remains either artefactual or structural identified in this wider area.





Figure 23. Variable site conditions in areas adjacent to historic werfs (RSA, 2021)

#### 4.2.5. Stone Cottage Site

The location of the stone cottage is attested to in various oral accounts of the farm collected during previous assessments, and related in Vos (2001). The purported site of the cottage is currently at the very edge of a ploughed field beyond the end of the current driveway. A single modern service building is located to the south west of the area where the stone cottage is thought to have been located. Archaeological visibility here was good, but no structural remains or cultural material were identified.



Figure 24. Variable site conditions in areas adjacent to historic werfs (RSA, 2021)

#### 4.2.6. New Development Area

The final area investigated is across the wapad from the current workers' accommodation. The area proposed for development is open ground that is partly ploughed towards the west. This ground occupies the site of a large dam that was built in this area in the mid-C20th and later filled in when the current dam was built to the south west. The extent of this dam is still faintly visible in aerial images.

A large shed is located south east of the development footprint. This shed was built in mid to late C20th, and built of breeze block, corrugated sheeting and iron windows.



Figure 25. Modern shed and site conditions in area of proposed new development (RSA, 2021)

The row of workers' cottages to the north east of the proposed new development area is earmarked for demolition. All but the most northerly of these are modern, with the northernmost one appearing on the 1945 aerial. These structures are still in use and do not constitute archaeological features, although the area around the northern cottage holds some potential archaeological sensitivity; the area was not surveyed but is highly transformed and unlikely to contain archaeological material above ground level.



No evidence of archaeological material or structural remains was identified in this area despite the good archaeological visibility. The north western edge of this area is fringed with a row of tall casuarinas that, although not likely to be of great age, do frame the terminal end of the wapad in this area.

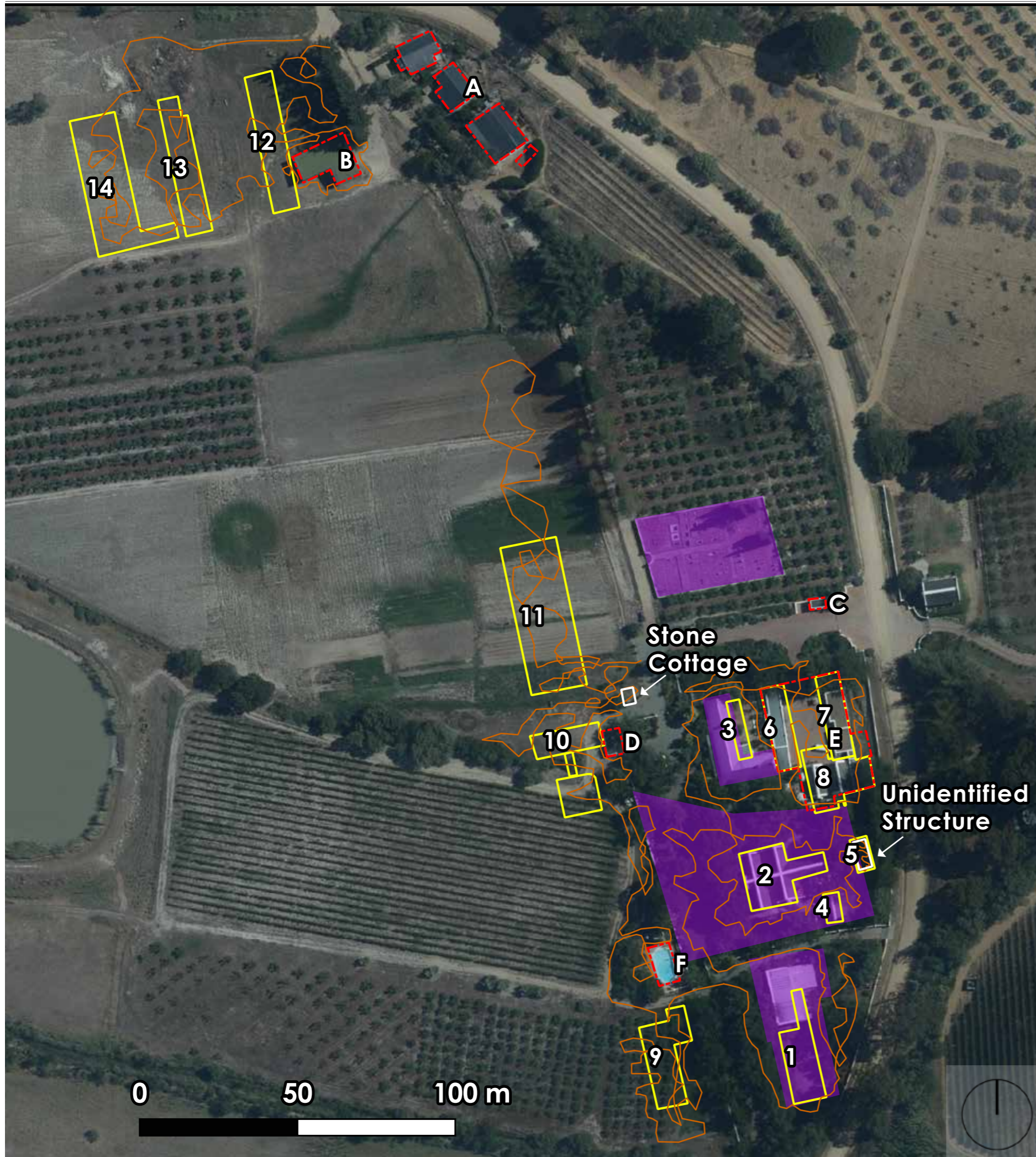
#### 4.2.7. Old Road Alignments

The disused access road between Malherbe House and the current driveway, and the old wapad both hold potential archaeological significance as elements of the archaeological landscape and routes of frequent traffic; no archaeological material has yet been recorded along them.



Figure 26. Different portions of the wapad: where it passes in front of the Gedenkschool (top left) and passes through the southern access gate (top right), and the less formalised northern section as it curves past the modern shed (left) (Malherbe, 2021)





**KEY**

- PHS Areas
  - Proposed New Builds / Alterations
  - Proposed Demolitions
  - Track Paths
- 1 Gedenkschool Additions (S.27)
  - 2 Du Toit House Reconstruction (S.27)
  - 3 Malherbe House Redevelopment (S.27)
  - 4 Hen House Reconstruction (S.27)
  - 5 Walled Braai Area
  - 6 Outbuildings
  - 7 Outbuildings
  - 8 Dining Hall, Guest House
  - 9 Cow Shed and Kraal
  - 10 Outbuilding and Swimming Pool
  - 11 Informal Field Parking
  - 12 Shed
  - 13 Shed
  - 14 Employee Housing
- A Employee Housing
  - B Shed
  - C Guardhouse
  - D Services Building
  - E Modern Services and Restaurant (fire damaged)
  - F Swimming Pool
- Proposed locations of ruins indicated in white and labelled on map

Figure 27. Trackpaths overlaid on retraced site development plan (RSA, 2021 from MRA, 2021)



## 5.0. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

This submission pertains to the redevelopment of the farm werf and the reinstatement of various features and elements of the historic landscape. These will include the old, currently disused access road north of Malherbe House, between that structure and the present driveway, as well as the reinstatement of the old wapad that bisects the farm west of the linear werf. Other, recent elements, such as the 1970s replica ringmuur, modern workers' cottages and the current, 1970s guard hut and driveway will be removed. One of the workers' cottages is older than 60 years, and this will also be demolished.

Various new structures and features are intended for development at strategic nodes in the landscape. A cowshed and kraal is proposed near the site of the demolished 'new cellar' that briefly served as the Gedenkschool boarding house, while a walled braai area is proposed for the area of the unidentified structure east of Du Toit House.

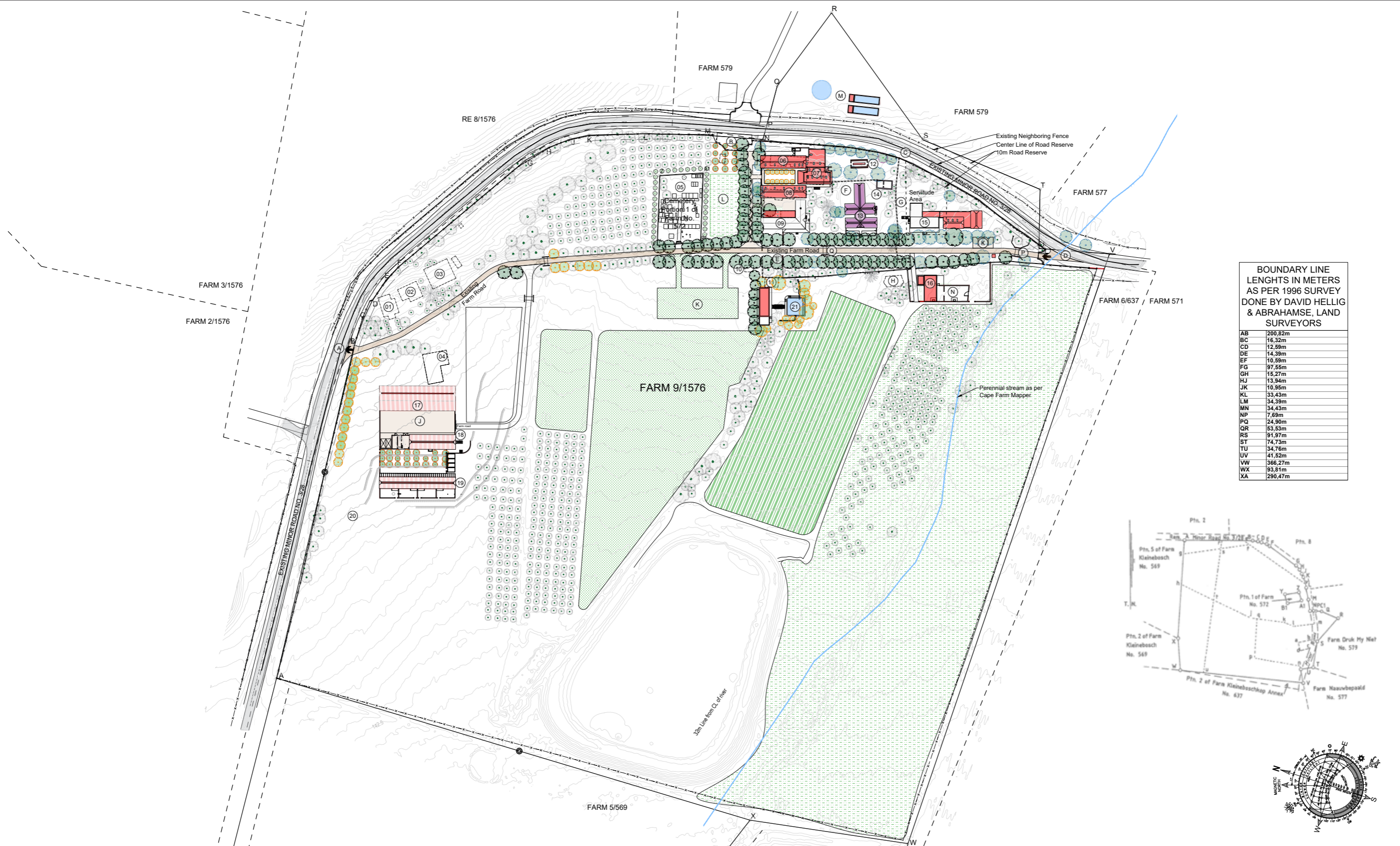
The gutted 2001 restaurant and 1970s service buildings east of Malherbe House will be demolished and rebuilt to accommodate guest accommodation and dining facilities. A new swimming pool and outbuilding, as well as informal field parking facilities are proposed for the vicinity in which the demolished historic stone cottage is thought to be located.

Elsewhere, development is proposed on previously open ground, and this includes employee accommodation and sheds clustered in a new agricultural werf opposite the existing workers' accommodation and near a large, modern shed, which are all earmarked for demolition.

Alterations to the existing, significant historic structures will be undertaken as parallel Section 27 applications. Separate S.27 applications will be submitted for:

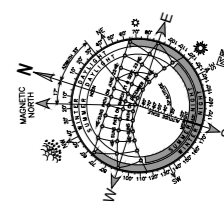
- The restoration of the Malherbe House which will have a small extension added to the rear under a monopitched roof.
- The extension of the old Gedenkschool through reinstatement of earlier portions of the building on old demolished footings.
- The restoration of the Du Toit House and Hen House which were both gutted in the 2017 fire.





**BOUNDARY LINE LENGTHS IN METERS AS PER 1996 SURVEY DONE BY DAVID HELLIG & ABRAHAMSE, LAND SURVEYORS**

AB	200,82m
BC	16,32m
CD	12,59m
DE	14,39m
EF	10,59m
FG	97,55m
GH	15,27m
HJ	13,94m
JK	10,95m
KL	33,43m
LM	34,39m
MN	34,43m
NP	7,69m
PQ	24,90m
QR	53,53m
RS	91,97m
ST	74,73m
TU	34,76m
UV	41,52m
VW	366,27m
WX	93,81m
XA	290,47m



**VEGETATION LEGEND**

	Existing Cypress Tree		New Cypress Tree
	Existing Olive Tree		New Olive Tree
	Existing Oak Tree		New Oak Tree
	Existing Tree		New Tree
	Existing Palm Tree		Demolished Building Footprint

**SCHEDULE OF BUILDINGS**

01	Employee Housing   Demolish Demolish: 114m <sup>2</sup>
02	Employee Housing   Demolish Demolish: 105m <sup>2</sup>
03	Employee Housing   Demolish Demolish: 201m <sup>2</sup>
04	Agricultural building, Shed   Demolish Demolish: 205m <sup>2</sup>
05	Cemetery   Existing Existing: 1050m <sup>2</sup>

06	Out Building   New Building to Replace Existing Demolish: 117m <sup>2</sup>   New building: 170m <sup>2</sup>
07	Dining Hall, Guest House   New building to Replace Existing Demolish: 110m <sup>2</sup>   New building: 250m <sup>2</sup>
08	Out Building   New Building to Replace Existing Demolish: 115m <sup>2</sup>   New building: 170m <sup>2</sup>
09	Malherbe Huis, Guest House   Alterations & Additions Existing: 262m <sup>2</sup>   Demolish: 17m <sup>2</sup>   New works: 84m <sup>2</sup>   Total: 319m <sup>2</sup>
10	Historic Building Footprint   Existing No New Area

11	Utility Building   Demolish Demolish: 43 m <sup>2</sup>
12	Braai Area   Outdoor Walled Area on Historic Footprint New Building Work: 50 m <sup>2</sup>
13	Du Toit Huis, Primary Residence   Reconstruction Demolish: 18 m <sup>2</sup>   Reconstruction of Existing: 297 m <sup>2</sup>
14	Hen House, Fowl Run   Reconstruction Reconstruction of Existing: 47 m <sup>2</sup>

15	Hugenote Gedenkskool   Addition on Historic Footprint Existing Ground Floor: 207 m <sup>2</sup>   Existing First Floor: 114m <sup>2</sup>   Demolish: 33 m <sup>2</sup>   New Building Work: 288m <sup>2</sup>   Total: 462m <sup>2</sup>
16	Cow Shed   New Building on Historic Footprint New Building Work: 137 m <sup>2</sup>
17	Agricultural building, Shed   New Building New Building Work: 374m <sup>2</sup> (building) + 263m <sup>2</sup> (veranda)
18	Agricultural building, Shed   New Building New Building Work: 225 m <sup>2</sup>

19	Employee Housing, 4 Units   New building New Building Works: 292m <sup>2</sup> (building) + 100m <sup>2</sup> (veranda)
20	Sewerage Treatment   New Building New Building Works: 100 m <sup>2</sup>
21	Outbuilding and Swimming Pool   New building New Building Works: 103m <sup>2</sup> (building) + 143m <sup>2</sup> (swimming pool) + 30m <sup>2</sup> (service area) + 27m <sup>2</sup> (porch)

**LEGEND**

A - Proposed Exit Gate & Guard House	K - Proposed Informal Field Parking
B - Demolish Gate House and Gate	L - Proposed Vegetable Garden
C - Demolish Gate	M - Proposed Drink and Fire Water Reservoir
D - Proposed Entrance Gate and Guard House	N - Proposed Kraal
E - Proposed Relocation of Werf Wall	P - Replace Existing Bridge
F - Proposed Landscaped Slope and Natural Stream	Q - Replace Existing Bridge
G - Demolish Werf Wall	
H - Demolish Swimming Pool	
J - Proposed Working Farm Yard	

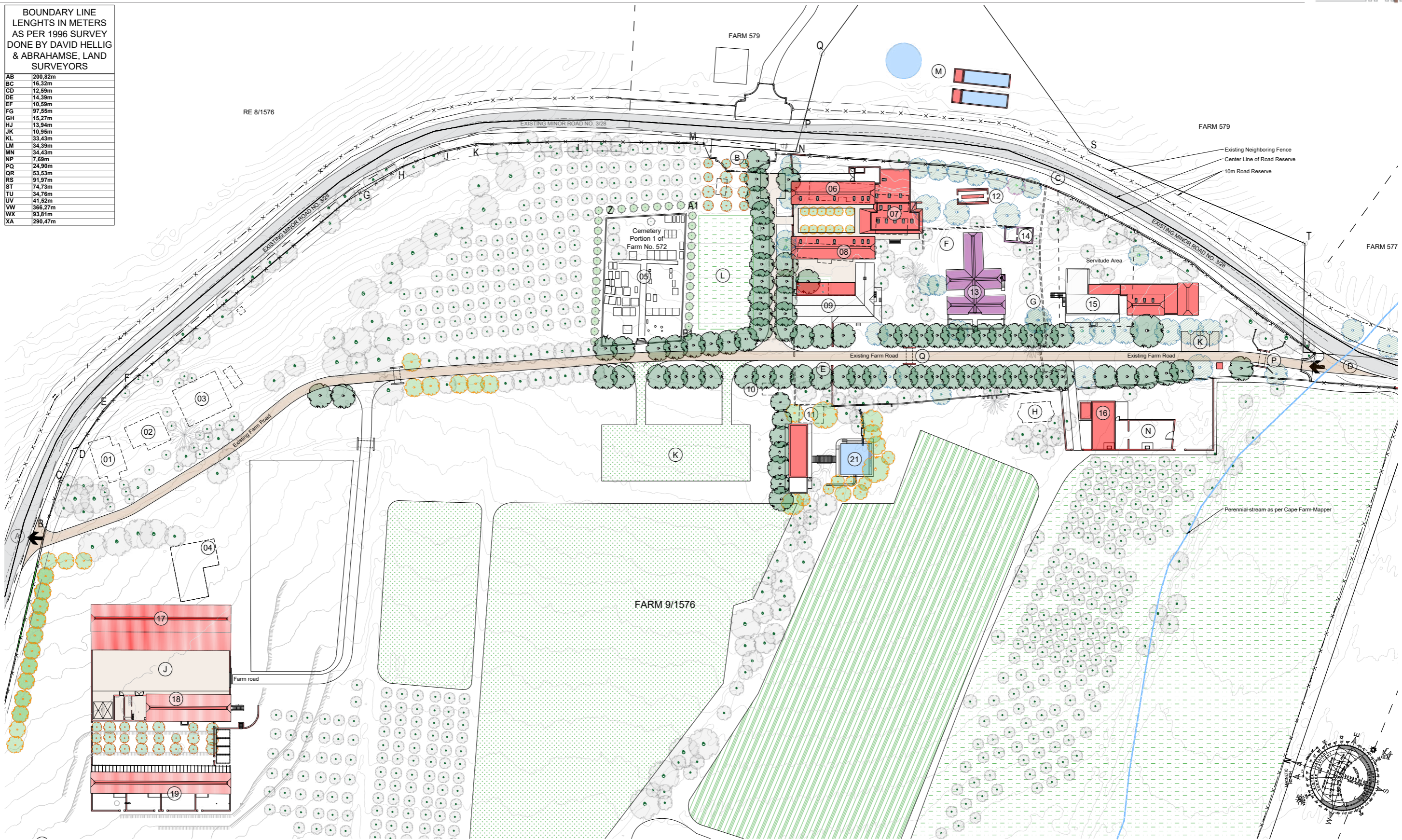


Figure 28. Proposed Site Plan (MRA, 2021)



**BOUNDARY LINE LENGTHS IN METERS AS PER 1996 SURVEY DONE BY DAVID HELLIG & ABRAHAMSE, LAND SURVEYORS**

AB	200,82m
BC	16,32m
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PQ	24,90m
QR	53,53m
RS	91,97m
ST	74,73m
TU	34,76m
UV	41,52m
VW	366,27m
WX	93,81m
XA	290,47m



**VEGETATION LEGEND**

	Existing Cypress Tree
	Existing Olive Tree
	Existing Oak Tree
	Existing Tree
	Existing Palm Tree
	New Cypress Tree
	New Olive Tree
	New Oak Tree
	New Tree
	Demolished Building Footprint

**SCHEDULE OF BUILDINGS**

01	Employee Housing   Demolish
02	Employee Housing   Demolish
03	Employee Housing   Demolish
04	Agricultural building, Shed   Demolish
05	Cemetery   Existing
06	Out Building   New Building to Replace Existing
07	Dining Hall, Guest House   New building to Replace Existing
08	Out Building   New Building to Replace Existing
09	Malherbe Huis, Guest House   Alterations & Additions
10	Historic Building Footprint   Existing

11	Utility Building   Demolish
12	Braai Area   Outdoor Walled Area on Historic Footprint
13	Du Toit Huis, Primary Residence   Reconstruction
14	Hen House, Fowl Run   Reconstruction

15	Hugenote Gedensskool   Addition on Historic Footprint
16	Cow Shed   New Building on Historic Footprint
17	Agricultural building, Shed   New Building
18	Agricultural Building, Shed   New Building

19	Employee Housing, 4 Units   New building
20	Sewerage Treatment   New building
21	Outbuilding and Swimming Pool   New building

**LEGEND**

A	Proposed Exit Gate & Guard House
B	Demolish Gate House and Gate
C	Demolish Gate
D	Proposed Entrance Gate and Guard House
E	Proposed Repositioning of Werf Wall
F	Proposed Landscaped Slope and Natural Stream
G	Demolish Werf Wall
H	Demolish Swimming Pool
J	Proposed Working Farm Yard
K	Proposed Informal Field Parking
L	Proposed Vegetable Garden
M	Proposed Drink and Fire Water Reservoir
N	Proposed Kraal
P	Replace Existing Bridge
Q	Replace Existing Bridge

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 mrarchitects.co.za

PROJECT: Kleinbosch  
 NO: 1689  
 BY: GM  
 DRAWING: Site Development Plan  
 DATE: 17-11-2021  
 DWS: 1:100

Figure 29. Proposed Site Plan, detail (MRA, 2021)



## 6.0. ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

### 6.1. Heritage Resources Identified

While no archaeological heritage resources were identified, the property comprises an archaeological landscape of very high significance.

The range of possible archaeological material that could occur on the farm spans the Early Stone Age up to the recent historic past.

It should be noted that the Stone Age material is likely to be *ex situ*, due in part to its antiquity given that the landscape has been inhabited for so very long, and also to the long history of intensive agriculture in the area. As such, pre-colonial material is unlikely to hold particularly high significance in and of itself, although any finds of such material contribute to the body of knowledge pertaining to the distribution of people in the landscape in the past and their lifeways.

More recent protohistorical material would be of greater significance given the contested history that pertains to the European settlement of the Cape, and the particularly fraught local history attested to in various sources.

Any historical archaeological remains associated with the linear werf and any of the Grade II buildings on it would be of very high significance, as there is a high likelihood of being able to assign any reasonably sized assemblage to a known period in the history of occupation and ownership of the farm. Further from the werf, however, the probability of such material being found in undisturbed contexts, or stratified deposits, diminishes, and such material is more likely to comprise rather the background archaeological signature of the property much like the Stone Age material would do.

The likelihood of the presence of pre-colonial skeletal remains could potentially be higher in this area than would otherwise be expected. The historically documented hostilities between predominantly San people and the local European settlers has imbued the landscape with place-names that remember these events, and anecdotal evidence persists regarding the uncovering of human remains on the farm in the C19th and early C20th. While any archaeological remains are accorded high significance, any such finds would be of far wider reaching significance.

In terms of burials, the presence of a formal cemetery on site would militates somewhat against the likelihood of historic burials being located anywhere else on the property. The earlier owners were sufficiently high status individuals that they were likely buried in Paarl (Vos, 2001), although, of course, slaves and labourers would not have been granted rights to burial within the cemetery, and might be informally buried elsewhere on the farm; the slaves Ou Ta, Flora and Clara were manumitted prior to death and could therefore be buried within the graveyard.

### 6.2. Grading

It is not possible to accord gradings as no archaeological material was identified, but it should be noted that *in situ* historical remains associated directly with the historic werf could warrant Grade II status, while any pre-colonial human remains, depending on the context, could similarly be considered for Grade II or even Grade I status in light of their social, historic, associational and symbolic significance.

### 6.3. Statement of Significance

The pre-colonial archaeological heritage of Kleinbosch is of moderate significance, and any such finds would represent further examples of a well documented background signature in this area.

Tangible remains from the proto-historic period would carry exceptionally high historical, symbolic, associational and cultural significance. Historic period remains would similarly carry very high significance for the historical, symbolic, associational and cultural importance as well as links to slave history.



## 7.0. LIKELY IMPACTS TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

### 7.1. Malherbe House and Surrounds

Extensions to the Malherbe House do not constitute an archaeological impact, and any impacts arising are dealt with in the S.27 application.

Any landscaping, earth moving, trenching or any other form of excavation around the house, either in the immediate surrounds, or the way to the north, has a **moderate-high** chance of impacts to high significance archaeological material. Without mitigation, such impacts would be **high** and **negative**. With mitigation, impacts would remain **high**, but the outcomes would be **positive** as controlled excavation could yield valuable scientific information about the history of the use and occupation of this structure.

#### 7.1.1. Proposed Mitigation

Interventions in these areas should be subject to monitoring by an archaeologist. This monitoring should be continuous for any excavations near the house, given the likelihood of encountering in situ domestic middens; landscaping in the vicinity of the way would require only periodic monitoring and checks, as would the redevelopment of the structures east of Malherbe House.

### 7.2. Du Toit House, Hen House and Surrounds

The renovation of these structures is dealt with in terms of the relevant S.27 application pertaining to them, but any landscaping, excavation or trenching around or near to these structures should be subject to continuous monitoring due to the likelihood of encountering middens or domestic artefactual material in the area. The construction of the walled braai area to the east of Du Toit House could impact the remains of the unidentified structure noted there in historical diagrams of the farm.

Any landscaping, earth moving, trenching or any other form of excavation around Du Toit House or the Hen House has a **moderate-high** chance of impacts to high significance archaeological material. These risks are **low-moderate** for the elevated area to the east of Du Toit House as the interventions proposed there will not require substantial footings are, therefore, unlikely to pose a significant threat to the buried foundations of the unidentified structure.

Without mitigation, such impacts would be **high** and **negative**. With mitigation, impacts would remain **high**, but the outcomes would be **positive** as controlled excavation would yield valuable scientific information about the history of the use and occupation of these structures.

#### 7.2.1. Proposed Mitigation

Interventions in these areas should be subject to monitoring by an archaeologist. This monitoring should be continuous for any excavations near the house and hen house, given the likelihood of encountering in situ domestic middens.

Interventions to the east of Du Toit House, in the vicinity of the unidentified structure could be subject to periodic monitoring, but workers there should be appraised of the possibility of encountering structural remains, and any trenching should be undertaken by hand.

### 7.3. Gedenkschool and Surrounds

The proposed extension of the Gedenkschool, on historic footings poses a **high** risk of impacts to high significance archaeological material, in the form of demolished structural remains. While the space was only intermittently used as a dwelling, there still remains a **moderate** likelihood of highly significant domestic middens being located in the area. Any landscaping, earth moving, trenching or any other form of excavation around the house more widely, has a **moderate-high** chance of impacts to high significance archaeological material.

Without mitigation, such impacts would be **high** and **negative**. With mitigation, impacts would remain **high**, but the outcomes would be **positive** as controlled excavation would yield valuable scientific information about the history of the use and occupation of this structure, as well as methods of construction and change to the building through time.

#### 7.3.1. Proposed Mitigation

Mitigation of the area proposed for redevelopment should take the form of test trenching to locate and assess extant footings and the nature and extent of abutting deposits. Continuous archaeological monitoring should be required for any excavations near the Gedenkschool, given the likelihood of encountering in situ domestic middens, while interventions in the wider vicinity could be subject to periodic monitoring.



#### 7.4. Cow Shed and Kraal

Development of the cow shed and kraal has **moderate** chances of impacts to moderately significant archaeological remains, as the cellar-turned-boardinghouse is likely to have stood in this area. While the new build has been positioned to avoid the site the building was thought to have occupied, this location cannot be determined with absolute certainty. All other development areas carry **low-moderate** chances of impacts to low to moderate significance archaeological features or material, in the form of isolated scatters or finds from the pre-colonial or historic past.

Without mitigation, impacts to the foundations of the boardinghouse would be **high** and **negative**. With mitigation, impacts would remain **high**, but the outcomes would be **neutral** to **positive** as controlled excavation would yield valuable scientific information about the history of the use and occupation of this structure, as well as methods of construction and change to the building through time. Impacts to other material would be similarly **high**, but the outcomes would be **neutral** to **negative**, given the lower significance of isolated, probably ex situ material likely to be encountered.

##### 7.4.1. Proposed Mitigation

Development activity in the site of the cow shed and kraal should be subject to continuous monitoring during earthmoving or trenching to ensure that the proposed development does not impact on any remnant structural features or cultural material related to the old boardinghouse. Interventions in the wider area should be subject to periodic monitoring.

#### 7.5. Swimming Pool, Outbuilding and Pool

No development is proposed in the vicinity of the stone cottage site, although the location of the ruin cannot be determined with absolute certainty. As such there remains a **low** possibility of structural remains being encountered in this area during development related activities. There is, further, **low-moderate** chance of impacts to low to moderate significance archaeological features or material, in the form of isolated scatters or finds from the pre-colonial or historic past.

Without mitigation, and should structural remains of the cottage be encountered, impacts would be **high** and **negative**. With mitigation, impacts would remain **high**, but the outcomes would be **neutral** to **positive** as controlled excavation would yield valuable scientific information about the history of

the use and occupation of this structure. Impacts to other material would be similarly **high**, but the outcomes would be **neutral** to **negative**, given the lower significance of isolated, probably ex situ material likely to be encountered.

##### 7.5.1. Proposed Mitigation

Development activity in this area of the property should be subject to periodic monitoring, but workers there should be appraised of the possibility of encountering structural remains. Trenching should be carefully undertaken, and should any evidence for foundations or footings be uncovered, work in this vicinity should halt immediately until the monitoring archaeologist has been able to inspect the remains.

#### 7.6. New Development Area

While developments in this area are the most extensive proposed in terms of this submission, the likelihood of impacts to archaeological material in this area of site is considered **very low**. While it remains possible that isolated cultural material will be encountered during development related activities in this area, such finds would have been displaced or even transported in from elsewhere during the excavation and filling in of the dam.

Demolition of the northern cottage poses a **low-moderate** threat of impacts.

##### 7.6.1. Proposed Mitigation

No archaeological mitigation of development within the extent of the old dam is proposed, and only general periodic monitoring of the wider area is necessary. The area of the old cottage should be subject to focused monitoring after demolition to test for possible associated cultural material.

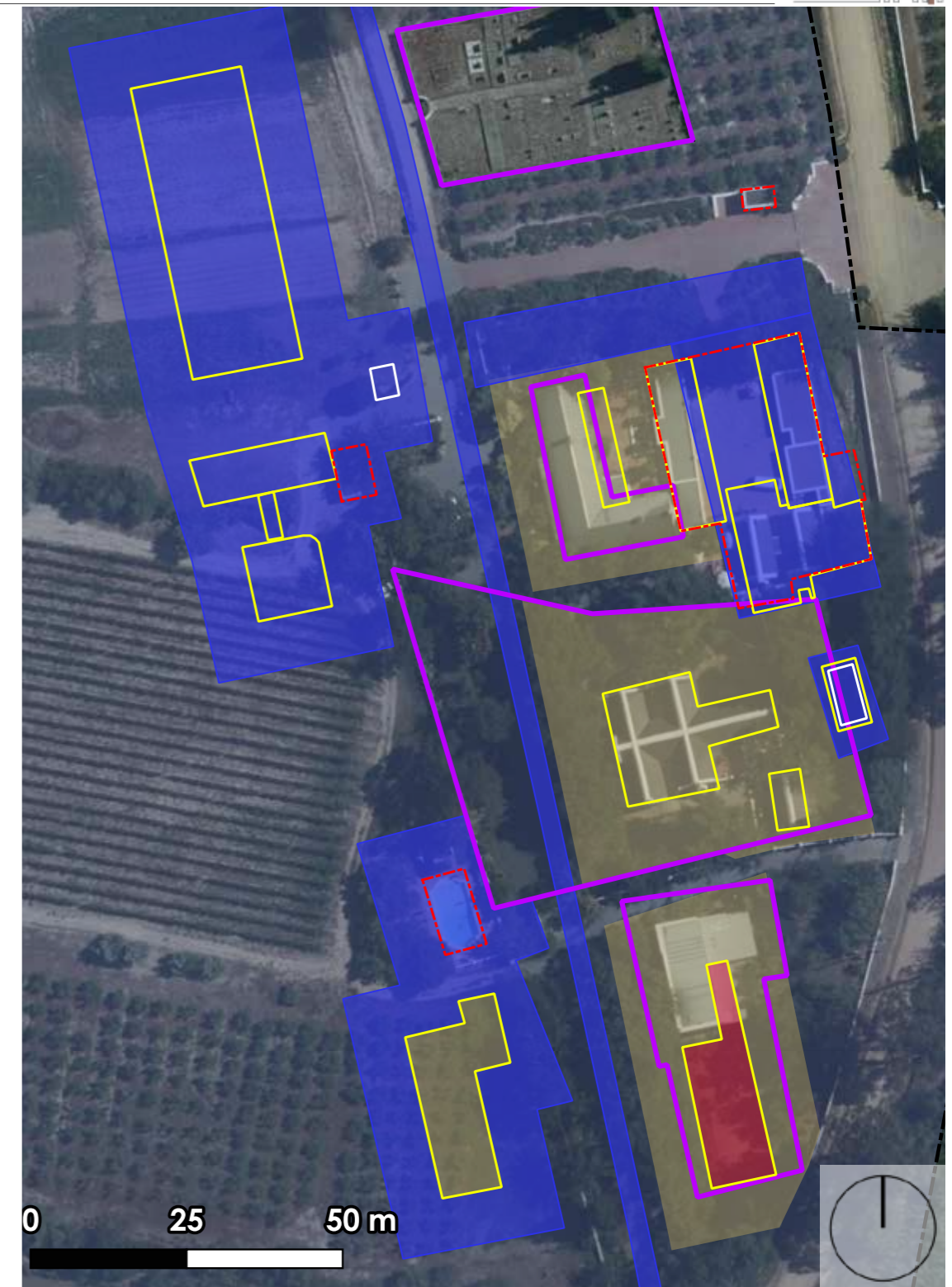
#### 7.7. Old Road Alignments

Reinstatement of old road alignments has a **low-moderate** risk of impacts resources of moderate significance where material associated with long-term, intensive use of these routes could be damaged, displaced or destroyed. Without mitigation, impacts would be high and negative, while mitigation could ensure **neutral** to **positive** outcomes.

##### 7.7.1. Proposed Mitigation

Focused periodic monitoring is recommended for interventions along old road alignments to test for possible associated cultural material





**KEY**

**Mitigatory Strategies**











- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  Farm Boundary                                  |  No Mitigation Required (extent of old dam) |
|  PHS Areas                                      |  General Periodic Monitoring                |
|  Proposed New Builds / Alterations              |  Focused Periodic Monitoring                |
|  Proposed Demolitions                           |  Continuous/Intensive Monitoring            |
|  Proposed locations of ruins indicated in white |  Test Trenches                              |

Figure 30. Mapping of proposed mitigatory strategies at the farm scale (top left) and the core werf scale (top right) (RSA, 2021)



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## Notes on Mitigation Strategy

### 1. General Periodic Monitoring:

This should take place periodically across the entire property when earthmoving, excavation or landscaping activities are undertaken; such monitoring can be infrequent and irregular. It is not anticipated that this monitoring will yield significant, in situ archaeological material, but is recommended in light of the possibility of human remains occurring on the property, the opportunity presented by redevelopment to expand the archaeological characterisation of historic farms such as these, and the generally high significance of the landscape and site history.

All workers should be informed of the kinds of materials that might be encountered, and the archaeologist should be notified of any finds and their location.

### 2. Focused Periodic Monitoring:

This periodic monitoring should be undertaken during more frequent intervals during interventions in areas identified as potentially sensitive, including in and around the footprints of proposed new builds. This monitoring can also be employed in areas that possibly contain old footings where it is not considered highly likely that the proposed activities will impact those remains.

Workers should be informed of the possibility of encountering structural remains as well as artefactual material, and in areas where historic structures were thought to have been located, trenching should take place by hand.

### 3. Continuous / Intensive Monitoring

Intensive monitoring should take place within close proximity to extant historic structures where the possibility exists that in situ archaeological deposits such as middens will be encountered, or where stratified deposits might occur in relation to built fabric, such as historic foundation trenches, backfills, floor deposits etc.

Work in these areas should be monitored closely and continuously while earthmoving, trenching or similar activities are undertaken, and the archaeologist should be on site permanently during the initial stages of such work until it can be determined that no further risks are posed, or that the area of the intervention is sufficiently disturbed or devoid of material/features not to warrant further inspection.

The areas for focused and continuous monitoring should be determined by proximity to extant features or proposed new builds and generally be within 5-10m of these features, with the area to be monitored informed by extant features that might have historically provided reasonable boundaries to activities such as historic walls, or represent recent disturbances, such as roadways, paved area, berms, etc.



## 8.0. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Consultation pertaining to this application will be undertaken as part of the HIA process, of which this report will form a component.

## 9.0. CONCLUSION

While no archaeological material was identified during survey undertaken of the development area, it remains likely that finds could be encountered during development. These finds could include pre-colonial artefacts dating back as far as the Early Stone Age, protohistoric remains related to contact and conflict between settlers and indigenous peoples, as well as structural or artefactual remains from the historic occupation and utilisation of the site.

Given the contested history of this space during the contact period, and the high cultural significance attached to Kleinbosch for its length of settlement historically, early association with important Huguenot settlers, and later with the GRA and the important figures of that movement, any substantial and/or in situ archaeological sites, features or structures related to these periods would be of exceptionally high significance.

Impacts to archaeology arising from developments such as are proposed are always high if unmitigated, as they result in damage to, displacement or destruction of artefacts, sites, structures and features. However, development can also result in the exposure of unidentified or undetected material, and mitigation of such features through excavation can yield positive results for our understanding of the history of a site, place or event.

In this instance, there are no archaeological 'red flags' that would militate against the location of any proposed development in its intended location, nor is it anticipated that anything will be encountered that would prompt the need to alter the proposed layout or site plan of the development. Rather, it is anticipated that archaeological monitoring - intensive in some locations, and periodic in others - will suffice to ensure that, should in situ material be encountered, it can be exposed, assessed, recorded and thereby preserved in record going forward. The only caveat in this proposed mitigatory strategy would be the discovery of human skeletal remains, which, given the sensitivity of the contact history of this property could demand a change in the development proposal to ensure that the remains are accorded adequate, appropriate respect.

Monitoring should be undertaken during initial site clearing and excavation within proximity to the extant historic structures or features, or proposed new builds, and informed by landscape, topographical or built features, such as berms, walls, roads etc. According to this system, intensive monitoring would be undertaken during interventions within 5m-10m of Du Toit House, Malherbe House, the Hen House and the Gedenkschool, except where walls or roads curtail this area. Similarly, focused periodic monitoring would occur within 5-10m of proposed new builds; occasional checks of any landscaping, planting or similar will suffice elsewhere across the wider property.

## 10.0. RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the above, the following recommendations are made:

- This report should be endorsed as fulfilling the requirements of S38(3) of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999);
- From an archaeological perspective, the proposed can be endorsed;
- Test trenching should be undertaken within the footprint of the rebuild proposed for the Gedenkschool; a workplan to undertake this work should be submitted to HWC on confirmation of this proposed course of action;
- Intensive monitoring - the archaeologist should be present for the bulk of the time - should be undertaken for all development related activities in the following areas:
  - Malherbe House and immediate surrounds
  - Du Toit House and surrounds
  - Hen House and surrounds
  - Gedenkschool immediate surrounds
  - Cow shed and kraal area
- Periodic monitoring - the archaeologist should make regular checks of works - should be undertaken for all development related activities in the following areas:
  - Malherbe House and new builds to east of House
  - Old road alignments
  - Proposed walled braai area east of Du Toit House
  - Northern workers' cottage
  - Landscaping, earthmoving, site levelling, paving, trenching, road building and similar interventions across the wider property
- If any significant, in situ archaeological material, or any human remains are uncovered during the course of development, work in the immediate area should cease. The find should be reported to HWC and may require inspection by an archaeologist to determine whether mitigation is required and what form that mitigation should take.



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# ANNEXURES



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Our Ref: HM/ CAPE WINELANDS/DRAKENSTEIN/PAARL/KLEINBOSCH FARM 1576  
 Case No.: 21091320SB1004E  
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**RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO DEVELOP: HIA REQUIRED**  
**In terms of Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the Western Cape Provincial Gazette 6061, Notice 298 of 2003**

**NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO DEVELOP: PROPOSED NEW AGRICULTURAL WERF AND ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS ON FARM 1576, PORTION 9, KLEINBOSCH FARM, DAL JOSAPHAT, SUBMITTED IN TERMS OF SECTION 38(1) OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT 25 OF 1999)**

**CASE NUMBER:** 21091320SB1004E

The matter above has reference.  
 Heritage Western Cape is in receipt of your application for the above matter received. This matter was discussed at the Heritage Officers Meeting held on 18 October 2021.

You are hereby notified that, since there is reason to believe that the proposed new agricultural werf and associated buildings on Farm 1576, portion 9, Kleinbosch Farm, Dal Josaphat, will impact on heritage resources, HWC requires that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) that satisfies the provisions of Section 38(3) of the NHRA be submitted. Section 38(3) of the NHRA provides

- (3) *The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2)(a): **Provided that the following must be included:***
- (a) *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;*
  - (b) *an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7;*
  - (c) *an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;*
  - (d) *an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;*
  - (e) *the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;*
  - (f) *if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, The consideration of alternatives; and*
  - (g) *plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.*

(Our emphasis)

This HIA must in addition have specific reference to the following:

- Archaeology impact assessment study on the broader werf;
- Built environment assessment that will provide the special and architectural analysis of the werf and various components.
- A cultural landscape study comprising of a VIA.

[www.westerncape.gov.za/cas](http://www.westerncape.gov.za/cas)

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Our Ref: HM/ CAPE WINELANDS/DRAKENSTEIN/PAARL/KLEINBOSCH FARM 1576  
 Case No.: 21091320SB1004E  
 Enquiries: Stephanie Barnardt  
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The HIA must have an overall assessment of the impacts to heritage resources which are not limited to the specific studies referenced above.

The required HIA must have an integrated set of recommendations.

The comments of relevant registered conservation bodies; all Interested and Affected parties; and the relevant Municipality must be requested and included in the HIA where provided. Proof of these requests must be supplied.

Please note, should you require the HIA to be submitted as a Phased HIA, a written request must be submitted to HWC prior to submission. HWC reserves the right to determine whether a phased HIA is acceptable on a case-by-case basis.

If applicable, applicants are strongly advised to review and adhere to the time limits contained the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) between DEADP and HWC. The SOP can be found using the following link <http://www.hwc.org.za/node/293>

Kindly take note of the HWC meeting dates and associated agenda closure date in order to ensure that comments are provided within as Reasonable time and that these times are factored into the project timeframes.

HWC reserves the right to request additional information as required.  
 Should you have any further queries, please contact the official above and quote the case number.

.....  
 Colette M Scheermeyer  
**Deputy Director**

[www.westerncape.gov.za/cas](http://www.westerncape.gov.za/cas)

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