

TERRA DU LUC (PORTION 9 OF TERRA DE LUCQUE 1075 AND LA TERRA DE LUC 1070), FRANSCHHOEK

Archaeological Survey

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Brief:

- Survey the site and record any archaeological material
- Recommend where further archaeological intervention would be required

Methodology:

The property was surveyed by foot by walking along the boundaries and the stream as well as crossing it at random intervals. Deciduous fruit trees, wine grapes and vegetables cover the extent of the agricultural fields.

Findings:

The agricultural fields have been much disturbed through the action of ploughing and planting of fruit trees etc. Although the Paarl, Stellenbosch and Franschhoek valleys have been known to have scatters of Early Stone Age hand axes and tools, no stone artefacts were seen on the surface.

A small labourers' cottage along the north-eastern boundary of the site is indicated on a 1942 aerial photograph. At least, this cottage needs to be recorded by means of photographs and a measured drawing. Relatively few labourers' cottages have been preserved during the course of redevelopment of farm lands; if possible this cottage should be incorporated in the redevelopment of the site.

Recommendation:

The old farm house/werf complex (shown on the 19th century survey diagrams) is currently being used as part residence, part stores. The original east-west orientation has been obscured by recent and not-so-recent additions. Sun-baked brick with clay mortar is visible in places. A number of oak and ?beefwood trees enclose the werf, which consists of only the dwelling house and a small outbuilding. No evidence was found of a household midden, but it is possible that this is situated underneath the additions. A detailed study of the old werf (as bounded by the tree line) would be required to record the structures and its evolution over time and so to identify which additions can be removed to facilitate its reconstruction or renovation.

With regards to the labourer's cottage and the old werf, it must be stressed that both these structures are older than 60 years and according to the NHRA (25 of 1999) are considered to be archaeological sites and **a permit from Heritage Western Cape is required** before any alterations (including demolition) to these structures can take place. Although a Phase Two Archaeological investigation is recommended, it would be possible for a professional archaeologist to monitor these two sites during the construction phase, with the understanding that should *in situ* archaeological material be found, that construction work will cease and the archaeologist given the opportunity (and time) to collect a representative sample of artefacts and to record their provenance.