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PROTECTED NATIONAL HERITAGE
SITE

CAPE WINELANDS
CULTURAL
LANDSCAPE:
IDAS VALLEY
STELLENBOSCH

DRAFT 2
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT
PLAN



PRESENTED FOR PUBLIC COMMENT
November 2005

Prepared for the Idas Valley Heritage and Environmental Association
in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act,
Act 26 of 1999

by

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Appearing as Appendix E



Illustration 1: View of the northern part of Idas Valley from the west looking east
(P. Pistorius)

Foreword

This CMP has been commissioned by the Ida's Valley Heritage and Environmental Association (IVHEA), a voluntary association established in terms of the Nonprofit Organisations Act, Act 71 of 1997.

Acknowledgements

The nomination of Ida's Valley for Grade 1 status was prepared for the IVHEA by Penny Pistorius and Fabio Todeschini (August 2004, referred to as the Nomination). That document, which is available for inspection at SAHRA and at the Ida's Valley public library, contains a well-documented and detailed motivation and a statement of significance, illustrated with maps, photographs and historical data and research. It also provides an inventory of heritage resources of the site. The statement of significance in this document is largely based on that document, which should be consulted for detailed information on Idas Valley. A companion to the Nomination is an electronic data base prepared by Penny Pistorius for Stellenbosch Municipality in 2003, which should also be consulted for detailed information. That data base is open-ended in design and is intended as an on-going management tool in the formulation and implementation of the Conservation Management Plan for Idas Valley.

Elements of the philosophy and method of this CMP have been drawn from the 'Burra Charter' of the Australian branch of the International Council for Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), an internationally acknowledged 'best practice' document.

Thanks go to SAHRA officials who have contributed to this draft CMP. Special thanks go to Simon Barlow of Rustenberg farm and Major Philip Erskine of Ida's Valley homestead, whose support has been essential.

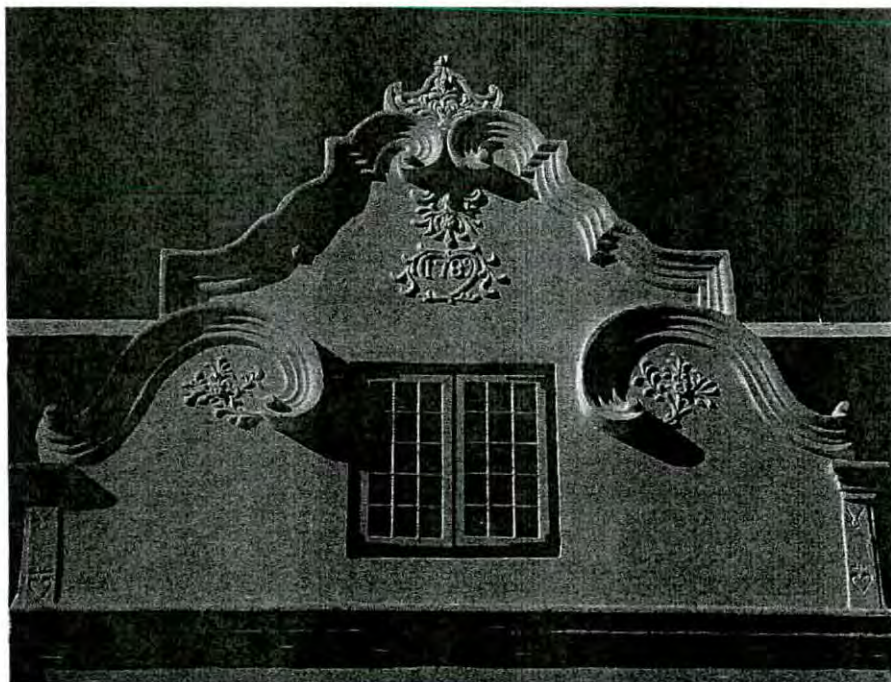


Illustration 2: Ida's Valley Homestead Western Gable (F. Todeschini)

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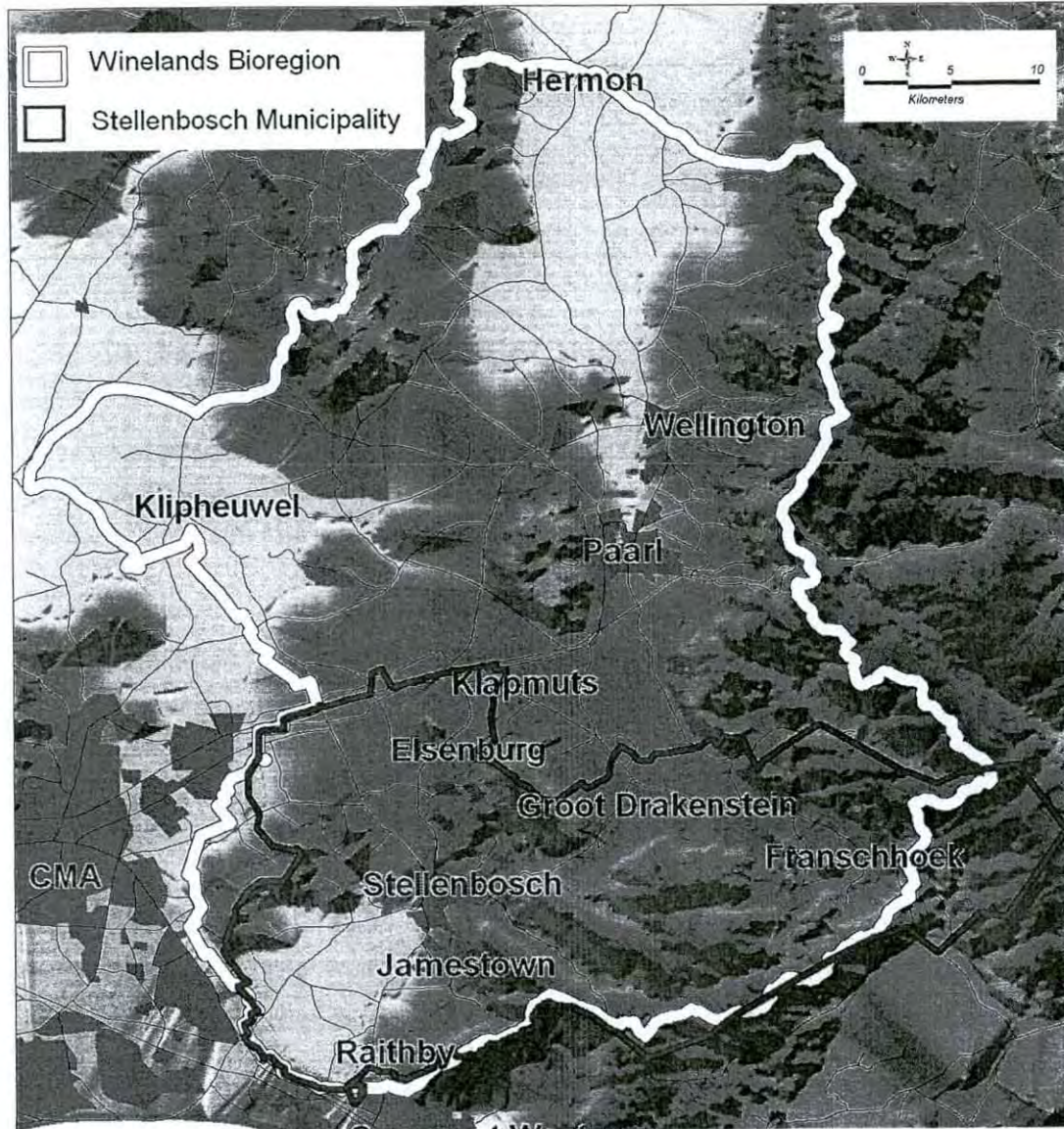


Illustration 3: The Winelands Bioregion, from “Stellenbosch Policy Framework” (appearing in Dennis Moss and Partners, “Botmaskop / Idas Valley Spatial Development Plan Consultative Draft 1”, p. 43, January 2005).



Illustration 4: View from the Simonsberg slopes towards the south east (S. Harris).

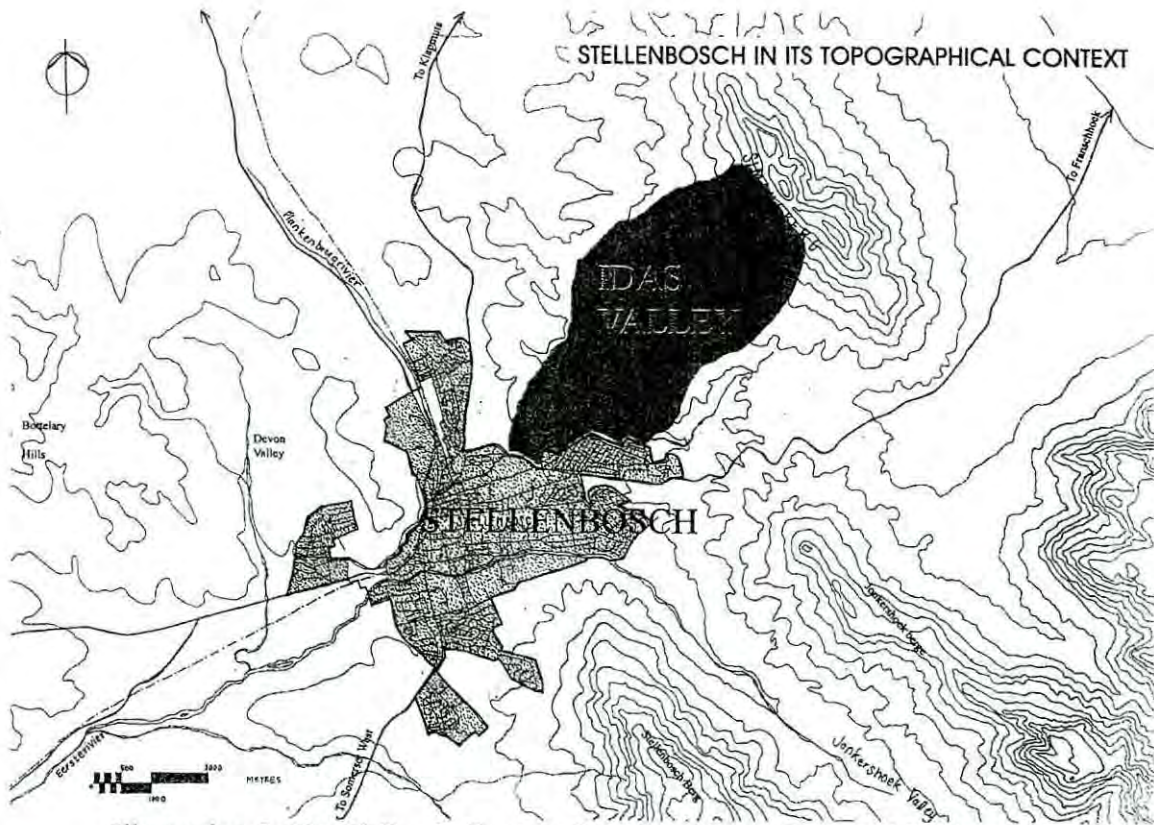


Illustration 5: Idas Valley in Context (based on KrugerRoos and P. Pistorius)



Illustration 6: The Protected Grade 1 Heritage Site of Idas Valley



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Illustration 8: View from Glenbawn Koppie looking east (P. Pistorius)



Illustration 9: View from northern vineyards looking south-west (F. Todeschini)

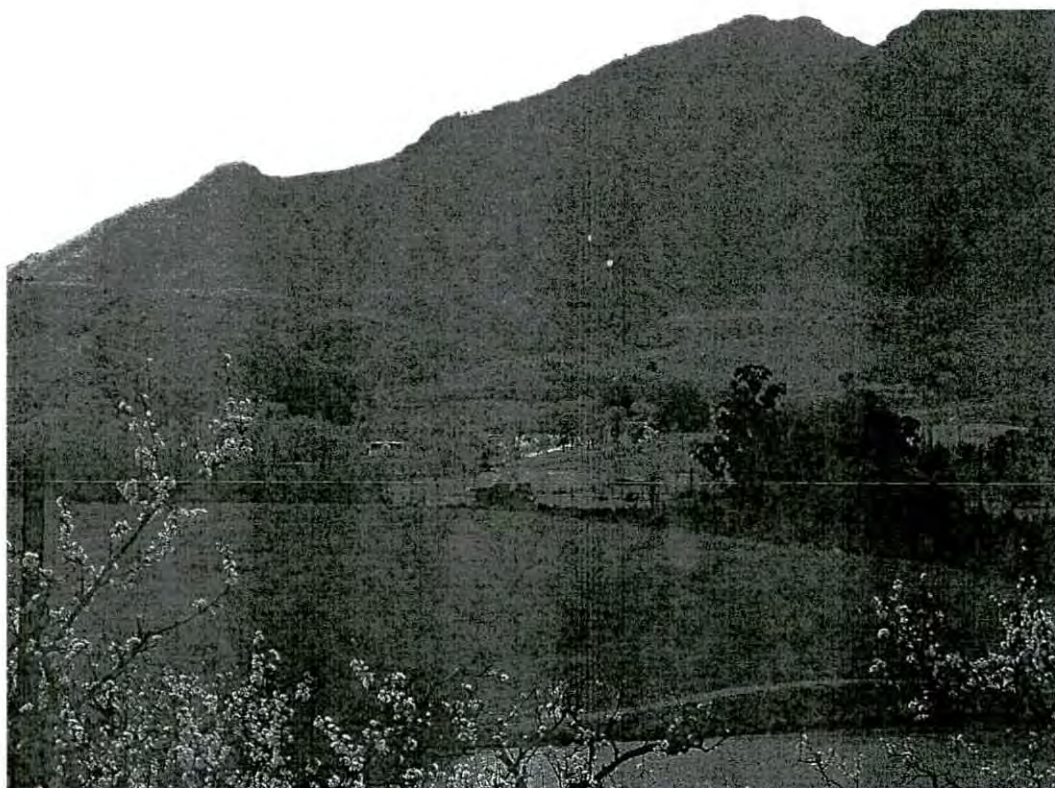


Illustration 10: View across Idas Valley towards Schoongezicht from the east (P. Pistorius)

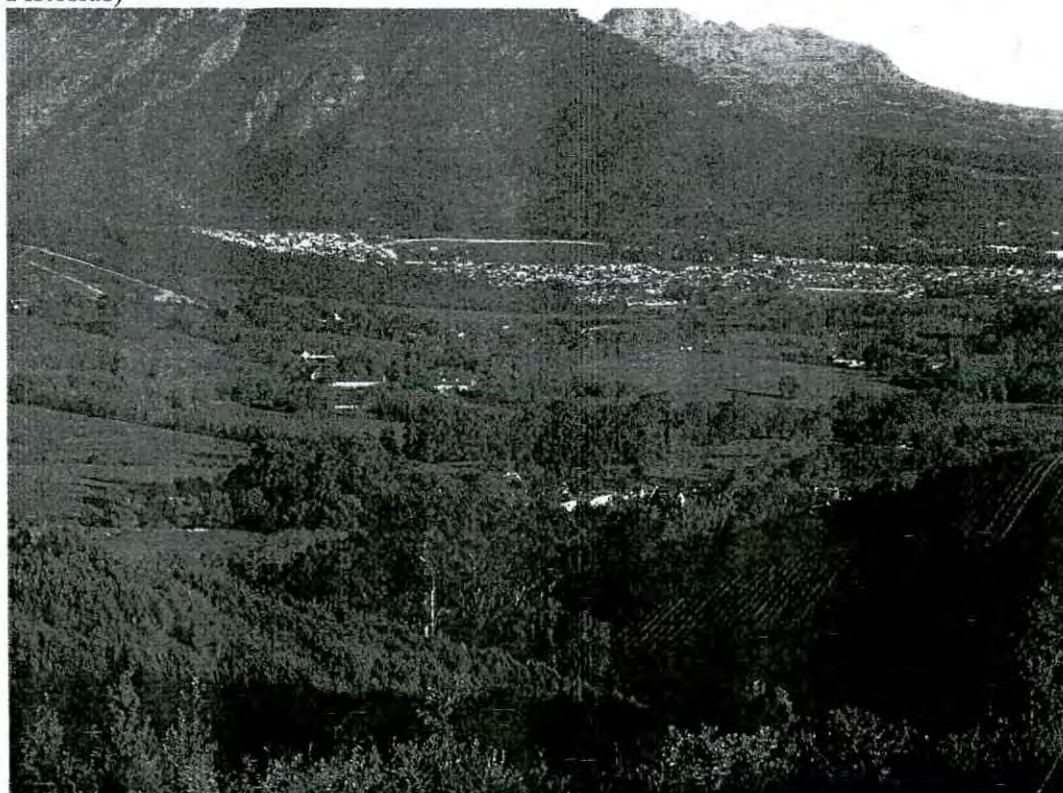


Illustration 11: View across Idas Valley from the north-west towards the Idas Valley Village and Stellenbosch to the south-east (F Todeschini)

1. Introduction

The Planning Process

A first draft CMP for Idas Valley was prepared in September 2004 and was then made available for comment. Some comment was received and this revised second draft CMP has been prepared, which includes much new material and responses to comment.

This second Draft Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been prepared for public comment following the decision of the Council of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) on 27th November 2004 to approve the declaration of Idas Valley as a national heritage site in terms of section 27 of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (the Act), on condition that this CMP is completed and approved by SAHRA.

Public comment on this draft is invited by no later than 25th November 2005. Submissions may be sent to:

**SAHRA (Attention: Beverley Crouts, Provincial Manager,
Western Cape)
PO Box 2771
Cape Town
8000**

**fax: (021) 461 0738
e-mail: bcrouts@sahra.org.za**

Current Heritage Status

Idas Valley is a site of Grade 1 significance. It has been provisionally protected by SAHRA (gazetted in June 2005). The declaration of Idas Valley as a national heritage site is currently in process.

Much of Idas Valley was previously a National Monument under prior legislation (the National Monuments Council Act which was replaced by the NHRA of 1999). Idas Valley became a Provincial Heritage Site in terms of section 58 of the Act, as was the case with all sites previously declared National Monuments.

Deeds searches have revealed that parts of Rustenberg farm were previously omitted in error from the National Monument declaration. These are now included. Other properties not previously included in the National Monument protection were included in the Grade 1 Site, viz. certain municipal land, the farm Glenelly, and Rustenberg Road, so as to preserve the integrity of the valley as a cultural landscape.

Site Description

The site is a natural valley closed at one end by the majestic Simonsberg mountain, with a combination of vineyards, orchards, pastures and vegetated terrain spanning the lower slopes and valley floor. It is a topographic entity, visually and geographically spanning from ridgeline to ridgeline and inclusive of the Kromme River valley-bottom. The valley lies just outside the urban edge of the town of Stellenbosch and is bordered at the foot of the valley by the suburb of Ida's Valley. The zoning is predominantly agricultural, and much of the valley is still farmed. The retention of its rural character despite subdivisions of the original farms over time is thanks to a particular history and commitment to its conservation by the various owners of the land, heritage authorities and community and professional groups. The valley was declared a National Monument in 1976.

The site consists of 42 erven. Property details are set out in **Annexure A**.

Annexure B is a map of the site outlined in green, showing the property boundaries within the overall site.

Annexure C is a map of the site showing the protected area outlined in green, the properties previously proclaimed in yellow, and the properties since included in the Grade 1 Site in white.

Background to Site Management

Since Ida's Valley's declaration as national monument there has been an Advisory Committee to the national heritage authority representing property owners. In 2003 the management committee of the IVHEA took over this function, liaising with national and provincial heritage authorities.

Day-to-day management and monitoring of the site is done by the IVHEA management committee, which also makes recommendations to the heritage authorities on policy issues. The IVHEA management committee has an important role to play in the CMP.

The object of the IVHEA, as contained in its constitution, is as follows:

"The Association has been established as a philanthropic and altruistic institution, to operate on a non-profit basis with the object of engaging in the conservation, promotion, sustainable use and protection for present and future generations, of:

- the heritage resource known as Ida's Valley, a heritage resource formally protected in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 comprising the properties listed in the Schedule attached to this constitution as Schedule Three and any other properties that may be included therein in terms of the said Act from time to time; and
- the natural environment and heritage, including the rural landscape and built environment, within and surrounding Ida's Valley, in consultation with the broader community of Ida's Valley and relevant authorities."

Background to Community Involvement

Also in 2003 the Ida's Valley Community Improvement Association (IVCIA) was formed by respected members of the Ida's Valley suburb of Stellenbosch, which lies at the foot of the valley, just inside the urban edge and just outside of the Provisionally Protected Grade 1 Cultural Landscape Site. This is an active and democratic organisation with broad community support, and also has an important role to play in the CMP.

The IVCIA and the IVHEA appreciate the significance of the rural landscape, even in the light of the Idas Valley suburb community's need for housing, development, employment and urban renewal in general. The community's desire is that the municipal land included in the Idas Valley Grade 1 Heritage Site, which is adjacent to the suburb, should be used in the future for recreational purposes and low impact eco-tourism, without detracting from its rural character.

This opens up potential for limited low-impact development, employment and heritage tourism close to the suburb.

Both the IVCIA and the IVHEA are essential to the preservation of the oral, living and intangible history and tradition of the site and have a large role to play in this regard.

The CMP should be managed by the key stakeholders, including SAHRA, local heritage and environmental bodies, assisted by a multidisciplinary team.

Structure of this Report

Section 2 broadly describes the approach adopted to the responsible and proactive conservation planning and management of Idas Valley and concludes with the specific purposes of the Conservation Management Plan.

Section 3 unravels and identifies the principal notable elements of the cultural landscape of Idas Valley.

Section 4 provides a summary of the heritage significance of Idas Valley

Section 5 summarises the core issues faced by a conservation plan and a management plan for conservation and development of Idas Valley.

Section 6 sets out the principal policy features and Section 7 identifies specific required actions that need to be undertaken

Section 8 clarifies the management structure and duties relating to the CMP.

Section 9 sets out application procedures for change, development and any intervention.

Section 10 reports on Assessments of Heritage and Environmental Impact and Section 11 records the legal status of the CMP.

2. Approach and Method

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations.

The Ida's Valley cultural landscape has been identified as a place with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national, and possible international, significance.

This CMP is intended to provide the heritage authorities and the community with a sustainable, achievable and strategic management approach to the Ida's Valley cultural landscape.

Conservation Philosophy

This CMP addresses a large heritage area. It advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the site and to maintain its usefulness, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained. This is reflected in the following illustration

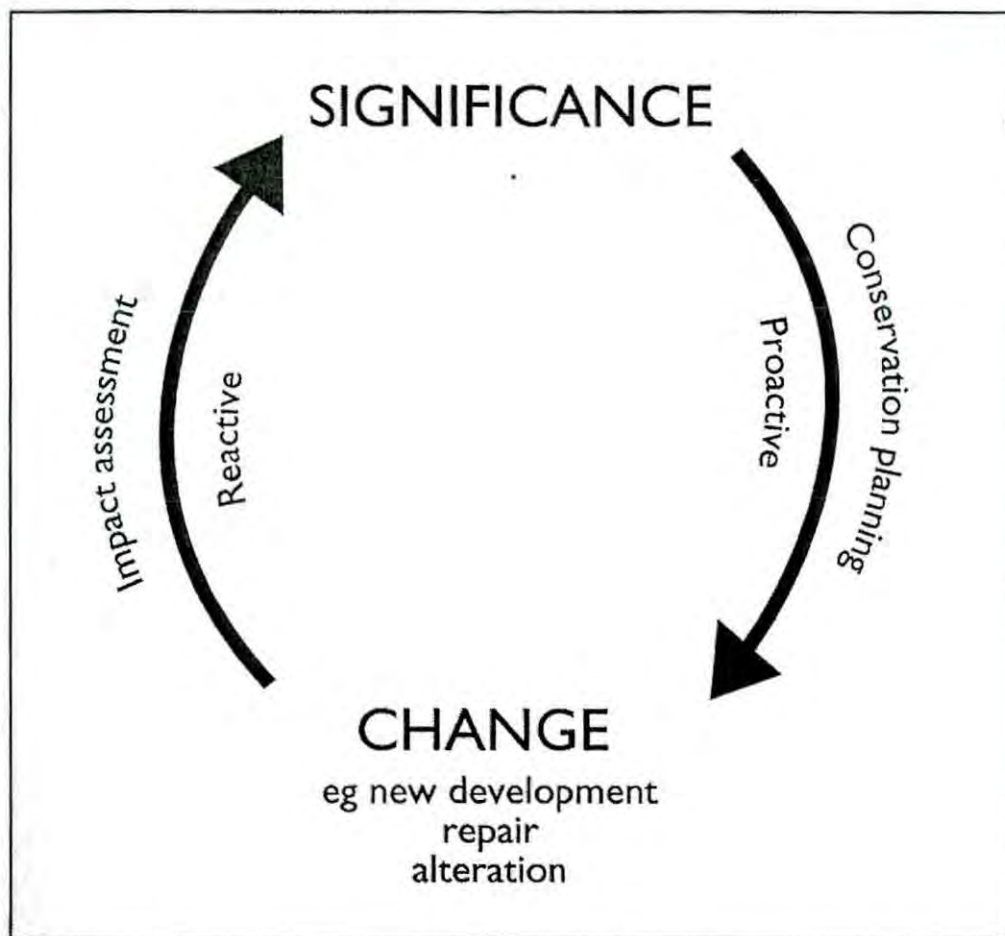


Illustration 12: proactive and reactive conservation (courtesy English Heritage).

The method that has been adopted in the work leading to this CMP is broadly based on conservation planning as further reflected in the illustration appearing below, also drawn from a publication of English Heritage.

ASSESSMENT

- Understand site
- Assess significance
- Define issues
- Set policy

ACTION

- Management prescriptions
- Budgets and action
- Optional appraisal
- Feasibility study
- Business planning

CONSERVATION PLAN



MANAGEMENT PLAN

Illustration 13: The broad connection between conservation planning and management (courtesy English Heritage).

The Purposes of the CMP:

This CMP serves to:

1. develop a policy framework for the future management, sustainable use and development of the Ida's Valley cultural landscape in order to conserve and maintain its cultural significance;
2. implement an integrated heritage management programme;
3. ensure that the site is not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state;
4. develop a shared understanding of the valued qualities of the site and its context;
5. provide a framework to assess the impact of changes to the site and its context and any proposed developments on the site;
6. identify threats to the site and its conservation;
7. inform necessary stabilization, repair, restoration or maintenance of the site;
8. inform day-to-day management of the site;
9. establish a management structure and procedures for the implementation of this policy;
10. integrate the conservation and development objectives for the site and its context;
11. integrate conservation into the provincial and local planning process;

12. establish a procedure for impact assessment of development proposals, including mitigation of any adverse effects;
13. establish a procedure for any necessary intervention;
14. establish a procedure for monitoring implementation of the CMP;
15. provide a basis to promote interest in visitor experience of the site and its context;
and
16. investigate and promote job creation and employment opportunities for the community and ensure the compatible use and low impact development for recreation and heritage tourism at the foot of the Ida's Valley site.

3. Understanding the Site

The site should be understood as existing in a state of 'unfolding and becoming': it is the product of the layering of natural and cultural processes over time. It is simply impossible for such processes to be 'frozen' or suspended, as they can be in regard to museum objects of material culture. The heritage site which is the subject of this report continues as 'living heritage': it necessarily endures and weathers the elements and peoples' inevitable adaptations for economic, aesthetic and other reasons. Thus, the current time and the immediate and longer term future are the joint responsibility of heritage resource and environmental policy and management, on the one hand, and of development and agricultural productive planning, on the other. For this to occur responsibly, the major features and themes of the processes that have underpinned and produced the site and its overall landscape and use require understanding, in the first instance. Such understanding will facilitate the determination of the 'degree of freedom' for tolerable to desirable and appropriate change. That section of the documentation called the 'time-line' in the Nomination assists such understanding for it factually reports at some length and in relative detail on such processes as have been experienced in Idas Valley. What appears below is an essential summary of that chronology.

Process of Development

Idas Valley is a place which is particular and special, while at the same time being typical of the cultural landscape of the Cape Winelands. It has a rich layering of cultural features from a long and continuous period of human occupation and transformation. Its history clearly demonstrates the various themes and phases which have been significant in the evolution of the Cape Winelands cultural landscape. The processes of development are typical of the Winelands, while at certain periods the area and its inhabitants have also played a key role in rural developments which have impacted on the character of the Winelands landscape.

Stone hand axes found in the soils overlaying the gravel terraces of the valley indicate that stone age hunter gatherers may have been in occupation from as early as 700 000 years ago. From about 500 AD the area was part of the transhumance pattern of Khoi pastoralists, who followed regular paths with their cattle and burnt clearings in the shoulder-high fynbos to stimulate seasonal grazing, watering the cattle at the streams. In the 17th century Stellenbosch was used by at least two major groups, the Goringhaiqua and the Gorachouqua, who moved from the Malmesbury district to Table Bay, arriving in November, heading for Stellenbosch in January and thence, via Wellington, back to Malmesbury. The broad cattle paths and clearings made by the Khoi were very likely the routes followed and areas first farmed by European settlers, and thus form the underlying foundation of the present settlement pattern. Examples include the old route from Stellenbosch through Idas Valley to Franschoek (the original "Helshoogte" pass, from *Helling*, indicating its steepness) and the locations of the 17th C land grants and farmsteads on the valley floor.

The Cape was established by the Dutch East India Company as a way station to the east. The Company initially discouraged colonial settlement but, unable to produce sufficient food itself, soon began to grant land to "free burghers", retaining tight

control over production, marketing and contact with the indigenes. The fledgling settlement at the Cape was an amalgam of diverse people who lived together in intimate conditions in an alien and hence threatening environment, forging a new “creole” culture with a distinctive language, cuisine, crafts and architecture. The Khoi were officially excluded and segregated from this society, but it is clear from historical accounts that they began to be integrated from the earliest period – while remaining deeply mistrusted and denigrated.

Stellenbosch, established by Governor van der Stel in 1679, was the first “colonial” expansion beyond the Cape Peninsula to be sanctioned by the Company. Thereafter, continued expansion into the hinterland by colonists pushed the Khoi pastoralists (already decimated by foreign diseases) further and further from their traditional grazing lands. By 1705, the Landdrost of Stellenbosch reported that the traditional way of life of the indigenous herders of the District was destroyed and they were “scattered everywhere in the mountains”.

Idas Valley, which had three farmsteads by 1682, was among the first rural areas settled in the Stellenbosch district (the earliest land grants were Groot and Klein Ida’s Valley, Nazareth and Rustenberg). By the early 18th century these farms were producing wheat and other grains, wine, brandy, sheep and cattle. Near the streams, with their fertile alluvial soils, the pioneer farmers and their slaves constructed simple longhouses of available local materials (remnants survive at Ida’s Valley farmstead) with kraals for livestock nearby. Water was channelled to the werfs for domestic purposes and to the fields to irrigate the crops (remnant water channels survive at Rustenberg and Schoongezicht).

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, wars in Europe increased demand for Cape wines and resulted in a boom in the rural economy of the Winelands. As elsewhere, in Idas Valley the newly prosperous farms were greatly expanded and farmsteads elaborated with new gabled Cape houses, wine cellars and other outbuildings (such as the slave quarters at Rustenberg), werf walls and avenues of oaks expressing command of the landscape. Ida’s Valley, Rustenberg and Schoongezicht are fine examples of these “high” Cape farmsteads, which constitute a unique regional cultural expression and response to place.

In 1825 the end of British preferential wine tariffs resulted in a crash in wine exports, and several bankruptcies (e.g. JD de Villiers of Idas Valley). The emancipation of the slaves (1834, with compulsory apprenticeship until 1838) also altered the rural economy and lifeways. By the second half of the 19th century the huge old farms were beginning to be broken up – e.g. Glenelly and Glenbawn were subdivided from Idas Valley in the 1860s. At this stage the alluvial soils near the streams were planted with vines, with grain and some fruit on the higher slopes.

The outbreak of phylloxera (a vine disease that affected winelands internationally) in 1886 destroyed the vines in the Cape and caused a serious crisis in Cape agriculture and many bankruptcies. Partly as a result, in the late 19th century ownership of farms in Idas Valley began to pass from the old Cape families into “English” hands. From around the turn of the 19th century it was the home of several prominent public figures. This coincided with significant landscape changes resulting from new methods introduced to rejuvenate agriculture, which were promoted, and

demonstrated “hands on” at his farm Schoongezicht in Idas Valley, by John X Merriman, then Minister of Agriculture in Rhodes’ government. Diseased vineyards in the alluvial soil along the river banks were removed and replanted on hillsides, using phylloxera-resistant American root stock, with a resultant improvement in the quality of wines. The old vineyards were converted to orchards, planted with new fruit cultivars suitable for the rapidly developing export industry.

There were further landscape changes in the first half of the 20th century. In 1900-05 Thomas Bain built a new Helshoogte pass which bypassed Idas Valley (but to which the name of the old pass was transferred). The valley has been a secluded cul de sac ever since. Fruit exports boomed after the introduction of refrigerated ships in the 1920s and orchards were expanded, particularly at Idas Valley and Rustenberg, where the Temperance convictions of the owners’ wives saw vines uprooted; windbreaks between the orchards divided the valley into “compartments”, remnants of which remain as distinctive tree lines; and from the 1920s, plantations of pines (for fruit boxes) and other trees such as poplars were extensively planted, changing the landscape dramatically from the openness photographed by Arthur Elliott earlier in the century. As smaller farms became viable, smallholdings such as Kelsey Farm, Wedge Farm and Hymettus were subdivided, and their period houses and planted cadastral boundaries introduced new patterns to the landscape. Hugh Cooper, “the bee man” of Hymettus encouraged orchard owners to plant gums (of which some impressively large specimens survive in the valley) as off-season food for the bees needed to pollinate the orchard flowers. From the 1930s technological development of Caterpillar tractors and hydraulic scoops enabled the construction of larger dams and hence the irrigation of old dryland orchards. Also in the 1930s small dairy herds were introduced, e.g. Ayreshires at Idas Valley, and Jerseys at Schoongezicht. From the 1920s, agriculture became a more “modern” and professional endeavour as qualified farm managers with scientific training emerged from the universities.

The drop in fruit prices during the great depression of the 1930s resulted in many bankruptcies, and when danger to shipping after the outbreak of World War II curtailed fruit exports the rural economy of the winelands changed again, heralding another period of significant landscape transformation in the second half of the 20th century. During the war Peter Barlow bought Rustenberg (excluding High Rustenberg, which was subdivided) and then Schoongezicht, reuniting the farms which had been subdivided in 1810 and combining and modernizing farming operations. The now-unprofitable old orchards on the valley floor were replaced with pastures for an expanded dairy herd, and a new dairy was built at Schoongezicht werf. The Barlows also developed the Estate wines. The old Schoongezicht wine cellar, previously used as a fruit packing shed, was brought back into commission. Old vineyards were replanted and new ones developed on ever-higher slopes (a trend that still continues), irrigated from many large dams constructed on both farms. Buildings at Rustenberg and Schoongezicht werfs were restored, with farming operations concentrated at Schoongezicht and domestic use at Rustenberg, where Pamela Barlow developed the now-celebrated garden around the werf. An area of indigenous fynbos on steep land above Rustenberg werf was protected and developed as a wild flower garden, and a similar policy of stewardship of nature and removal of invasive aliens has been extended to the upper slopes of the Simonsberg.

The Barlows subsequently bought back Cranford (1947), which had been part of Rustenberg prior to the 1920s, and later (1966) added Glenbawn, retaining and modernizing the existing plum orchards. Their progressive farming practices included the provision of well-built housing in serviced villages for farm workers. Unfortunately, most of the traditional vernacular cottages in which workers had previously lived were lost in the process, although a few examples survive, and there are several at Glenelly. The Barlows' practice of combining custodianship and progressive agricultural development has been continued by their son Simon, who developed an advanced modern winery and dairy behind the existing Schoongezicht werf.

By the end of the 20th century, vineyards, pastures and fodder crops had become the dominant landscape of the middle valley, with orchards limited to hilly slopes in the south west (Glenelly and Glenbawn) and north east (Kelsey Farm and at High Rustenberg). This pattern is presently changing again as there is a trend for orchards, with their characteristic windbreaks, to be replaced by exposed, high vineyards.

In the latter half of the 20th century the remaining great historical farm, Ida's Valley, was subdivided and portions sold off, leaving only a small property around the historical werf. The majority of the land was bought by Stellenbosch Municipality, which developed forestry (*Pinus Radiata*) on the slopes and on the east side of Ida's Valley hill built two dams, fed by pipeline from the Eerste River in Jonkershoek. The land adjacent to Idas Valley village was converted to sports fields, schools and picnic areas for Coloured people. Increasing commercialisation of the winelands emerged as a potential threat to the rural character of the valley, with the development of a hotel at Wedge Farm and the Hydro at High Rustenberg.

At a key juncture, when modernism was beginning to destroy large swathes of the rural landscape and Idas Valley was threatened by increasing subdivision and the expansion of Stellenbosch town, the landowners had the foresight to lobby for its protection. A large portion of the valley, consisting of 21 farms and smallholdings, was declared a national monument in 1976 – the first time the protection of a whole rural environment had been attempted IN South Africa. It has been carefully managed ever since, with the active participation and custodianship of the owners.

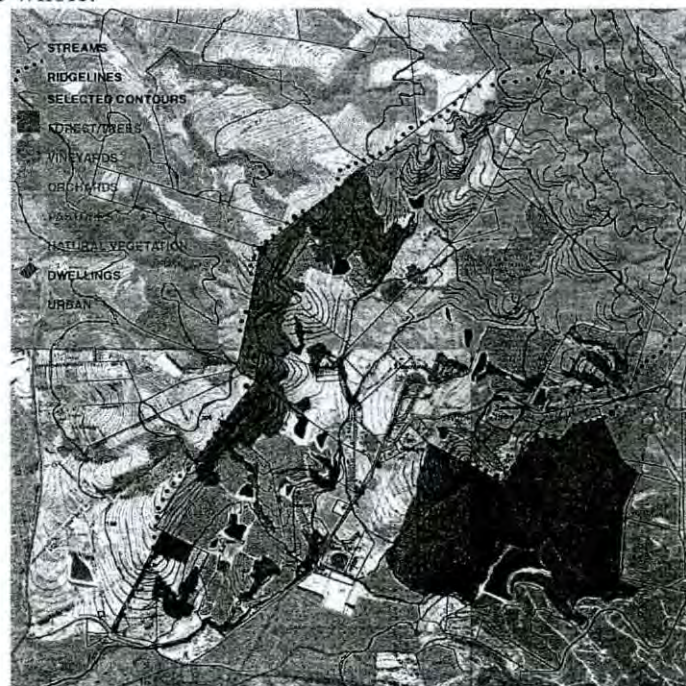
The Place / Space: the extant essential rural productive landscape character

The physical character of the place is due to the following major elements, which are spatialised in the following pages:

- Mountain backdrop (natural, wilderness);
- Framing Hills and some forested steep slopes and crest lines;
- Watercourses:
 - Valley streams & assoc vegetation;
 - Historic channels;
 - Dams;
- Farmland:
 - Vineyards on slopes (ever higher);
 - Orchards & windbreaks on slopes (Glenelly (?), Glenbawn, High Rustenberg);
 - Pastures;
 - Tree belts of stature (windbreaks, etc.;
- Homestead and Farm Nuclei;
- Routes;
- Cadastral pattern;
- Relationship to the Idas Valley Village;
- Other significant structures.

At a more detailed scale, the previously mentioned database should be consulted.

For the reader who prefers to see the fully spatialised synthesis of the major elements at the outset, Illustration 24 appearing on page 31 is reproduced below. The 'layers' appearing in the subsequent pages contribute to the overall synthesis of notable elements of Idas Valley, with damage to any element resulting in probable damage to the whole.



IDAS VALLEY, STELLENBOSCH, DRAFT CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN
October 2005



Illustration 14: The **Mountain Backdrop, Framing Hills**,
with steep slopes, **Peaks and Crest lines**
(P. Pistorius, revised F. Todeschini)

1

Idas Valley is clearly defined as a distinctive valley landscape by its topography. From the towering "body" of the Simonsberg in the north east (1 390m), two low "arms" stretch out south-south-westwards, enclosing the valley to each side. The "shoulders" are at 400-500m, sloping down to "fists" of about 300m – at any point the hills are roughly 100-150m above the valley floor, which itself slopes south-eastwards.

Within this framework, the valley topography is complex. The mountain and hills are intricately folded and eroded by the winter streams that rush off the steep slopes and the springs that continue to seep through the hotter months. There is thus a great variety of hills and sub-valleys, humps and hollows with differing orientation and micro-climates. As a result, the valley is a "many-placed place" with numerous sub-areas of distinctive character.

These elements define the visual scope and experience of the valley, which has a floor, sides, enclosing steep slopes.



Illustration 15: As prior, but with Steep, Enclosing Slopes Emphasised
(F. Todeschini)

2



Illustration 16: The Original **Watercourses and Streams**

(P. Pistorius, revised F. Todeschini)

Naturally, water is a prerequisite for permanent settlement and agriculture.

3

As a river valley, the area is well-watered. The Krom River is the main water course. Its two principal sources, both on the Simonsberg (on Schoongezicht and Rustenberg, respectively), are fed by numerous streams and springs in the folds of the hills. The Kromme River, which rises beyond the eastern hills, flows westward to join the Krom near Ida's Valley farmstead.



Illustration 17:
 The Surviving Near 'Natural' Landscape and Vegetation
 (P. Pistorius, revised F. Todeschini)

4

The sandy boulder gravel soils of the mountain slopes and the rich, deep alluvial soils of the valley floor support a rich variety of natural flora. Douglas Houston gives a vivid description of the natural state of the valley vegetation, before modification by settlers: "Visualise the tree lined banks of the river and its tributaries – Yellowwoods, Wit Els, Rooi Els, Amandels and Wilde Olienhout. In the floor of the valleys would be Klipkershout trees (Mountain Maytenus) up to 2000 years old; giant wabome, the Protea Arborea ... Many other proteas, leucospermums and leucodendrons including silver trees on the slopes of the hills, and a tremendous variety of fynbos such as Slangbos, Rhenosterbos, Taaibos and Hottentotskooigoed covered the land with an impenetrable barrier two or three meters high when mature. Under this dense cover was the latent grass crop, dormant roots and seed." (Houston, 1981:29).



Illustration 18: Current Streams, Channels and Dams in the Overall Near-Natural setting
(P. Pistorius, revised F. Todeschini)

5

The water network has been significantly changed by the construction of dams since the mid-20th century; the dams are now an important element of the cultural landscape. The network of windbreaks, which divided the landscape into a checkerboard of "rooms" in the heyday of fruit farming, is still evident in parts, notably Kelsey Farm and High Rustenberg, but much reduced elsewhere in the valley.



Illustration 19: Agricultural Land

(P. Pistorius, revised F. Todeschini)

Farming activities have responded to the particular conditions in the different sub-areas of the valley (slope, hydrology, orientation, etc.), as well as to external factors such as economic changes and technological advances. The rural landscape is at present a patchwork in which the broad patterns are: steep mountain slopes are indigenous bush, while steep hillsides are forestry (gums and various pines); higher cultivatable slopes are vineyards (particularly in the northern part of the valley) or orchards (Glenbawn, Glenelly, part of High Rustenberg); the “valley floor” is predominantly pastures and fodder crops for the Rustenschoon dairy herd.

6

Some changes in the spatial organisation of agricultural production in Idas Valley are reflected in the two illustrations overleaf, traced from aerial photographs of 1938 and 1980, respectively. Because of the far more widespread cultivation of fruit trees in the earlier years reflected, many more tree windbreaks and shelter-belts were in evidence in 1938, as compared to 1980. In contrast, the 1980 drawing shows the construction of very many dams for irrigation, as well as the presence of much denser forested slopes.



Illustration 20: Agricultural Land 1938 (top) and 1980 (bottom) (P. Pistorius)

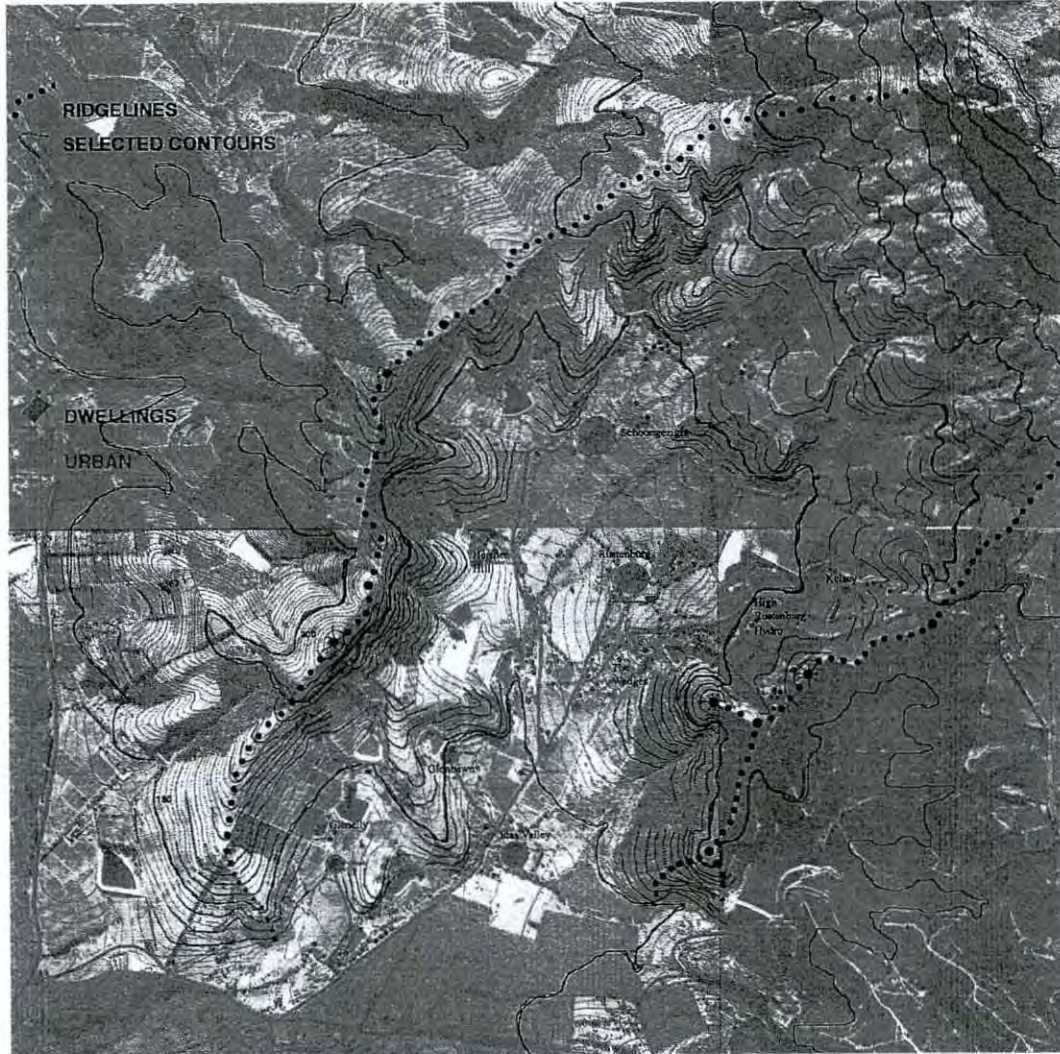


Illustration 21: Routes, Major Homesteads and Urban
(P. Pistorius, revised F. Todeschini)

The three old Cape farms and their farmsteads – Ida's Valley, Rustenberg and Schoongezicht – are superb examples of their type and period. The dwellings and farmsteads of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries – Schoongezicht cottage and werf extensions, Glenbawn, Glenelly, Kelsey, etc., as well as the cluster of smallholdings known as the "Wedges" – are also of historical and cultural interest, reflecting the ongoing evolution of the practice of agriculture in the valley and patterns of dwelling in this particular rural landscape. The formalisation and modernisation of workers' housing (particularly on Rustenschoon), which has resulted in the loss of many vernacular structures and dwelling sites, is nevertheless an illustration of changing labour practices and shifts in South African society in the last decades of the twentieth century. There are still examples of typical vernacular dwellings at Glenelly.

7

There is a typical dwelling pattern that applies to the great farmsteads and most of the other houses on the farms: dwelling sites are close to streams (or constructed water channels) and are consequently "tucked in" to the folds of the landscape, often looking out over the valley. This pattern does not apply as consistently to the Wedges

and other smallholding subdivisions of Rustenberg, where siting choices were limited by the size of the properties, and which have a different relationship to the greater landscape. But although many of the dwellings have wonderful views, Entabeni is the only house that stands up on the horizon and "commands" the landscape. The softening effect of garden vegetation also helps to integrate the dwellings with the landscape.

There are two very important linear networks: of 'country' access roads, often associated with rows of oak, plane, flowering gum and other exotic trees; and of water – streams and constructed channels – associated particularly (but not exclusively) with poplars and oaks.



Illustration 22: Settlement / Landscape Adapted by People
(P. Pistorius, revised F. Todeschini)

8

The interaction of people with the natural landscape over a long period has resulted in the formation of a cultural landscape that is itself complex and various.

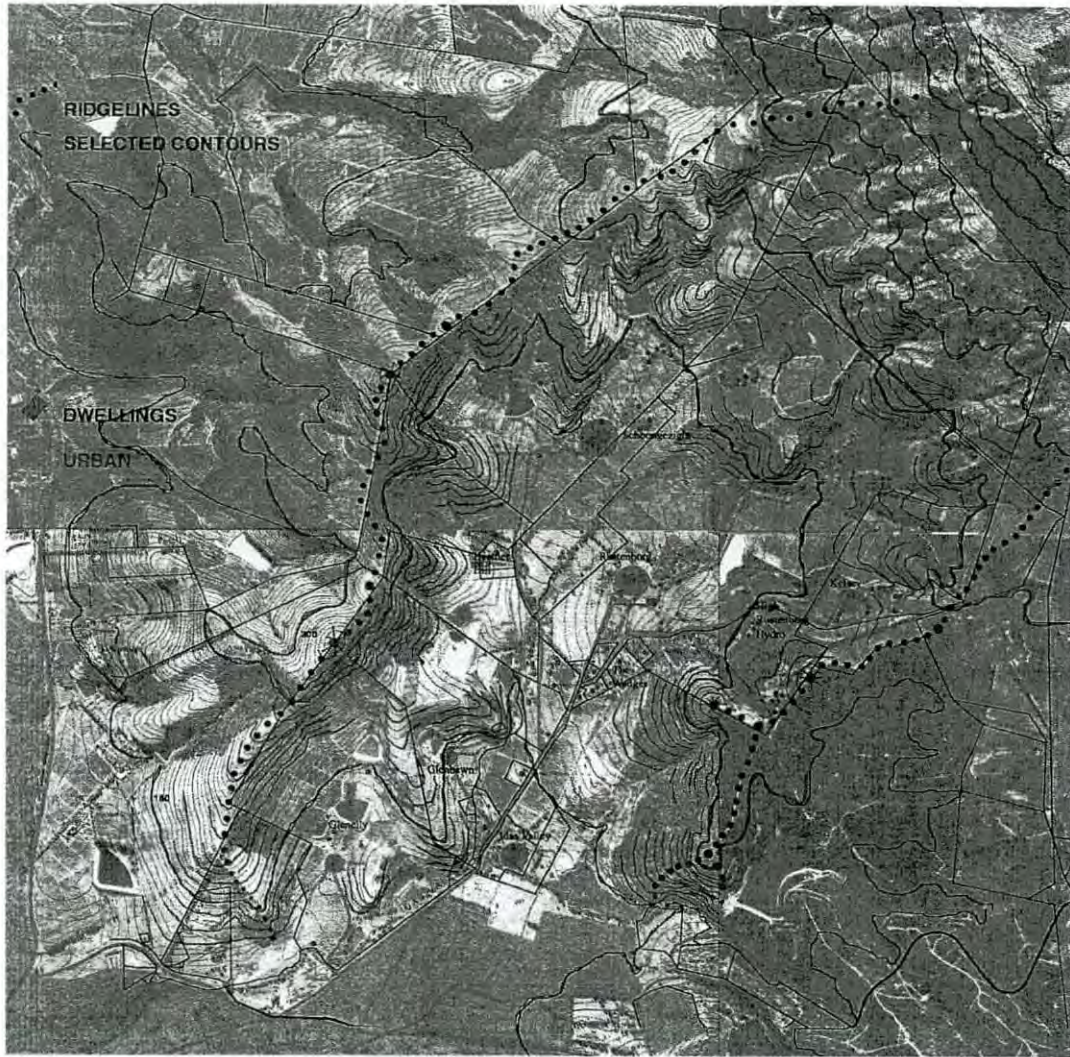


Illustration 23: Cadastrals in Context
(P. Pistorius, revised F. Todeschini)

9



Illustration 24: The Cultural Landscape Synthesis — Notable Elements, including all the foregoing: (P. Pistorius, revised F. Todeschini)

- Mountain backdrop (natural, wilderness);
- Framing Hills and some forested steep slopes and crest lines;
- Watercourses:
 - Valley streams & assoc vegetation;
 - Historic channels;
 - Dams;
- Farmland:
 - Vineyards on slopes (ever higher);
 - Orchards & windbreaks on slopes;
 - Pastures;
 - Tree belts of stature (windbreaks, etc.);
- Homestead and Farm Nuclei;
- Routes;
- Cadastral pattern;
- Relationship to the Idas Valley Village.

10

4. Statement of Significance

The significance statement is the principal basis for future planning and work. Assessing heritage significance (also known as cultural significance) is about articulating and ordering the values identified in research about the site, in a way that is clearly understood.

This section draws exclusively from the Nomination, which contains a more complete and detailed statement of significance and motivation. The following is an excerpt:

“The Cape Winelands cultural landscape is the product of the interaction between a natural landscape of great scenic beauty and biodiversity, and human activities and responses over a long period which have created features and settlement patterns that are equally celebrated for their beauty, richness and diversity. The Cape Winelands environment is very significant as the locus for the evolution of the unique landscape, settlement patterns and the regional architecture of the Cape, which developed out of the interaction between peoples of many cultures with each other and with the place. The Winelands has played an important role in the cultural development, economy and evolution of the local community and the nation, and is of local, provincial, national and international significance. Much recent development in the Cape Winelands has been invasive and intrusive and has tended to mar and even destroy parts of the landscape, such that the authentic cultural landscape is diminished in extent and has been reduced to parcels, or ‘islands’.

Idas Valley is a typical and, at the same time, a special example of this landscape type. It is particularly unspoilt in the context of the Cape Winelands generally, largely because a large portion of it has been protected by its owners and by heritage authorities for almost 30 years, since it was declared a national monument in 1976.”

The Nomination highlights the following aspects of the significance of the site:

- “In terms of SAHRA’s identified *themes for national heritage sites*, the Cape Winelands is a particularly rich, varied and deeply historical “class of South Africa’s cultural places and places of aesthetic value” and demonstrates or represents a range of historical periods;
- the Cape Winelands is an uncommon landscape type and a rare heritage resource in the broader South African context;
- The South African World Heritage Convention Committee has put the Cape Winelands forward to the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO for possible inscription as a World Heritage Site and ICOMOS considers the Cape Winelands as potentially of world heritage significance;
- Ida’s Valley is an exemplar and core area of the Cape Winelands;
- The surviving material culture of Ida’s Valley is representative of the complex interactions between the place and many people drawn from a range of social classes, inclusive of slaves;
- The rich cultural diversity emanating from slaves in the area contributed significantly to the cultural fabric;

- Enslaved people in Idas Valley produced some of the very distinctive architectural features for which it is well known, such as the Baroque gables of homesteads;
- Individuals who played a significant role in the history of South Africa farmed in Ida's Valley;
- Ida's Valley is a "whole" landscape with clear geographic boundaries and a strong identity, is accessible and particularly unspoilt, and it is, therefore, suitable for establishing the concept of a cultural landscape heritage site in the public mind;
- The site has social value and contributes to the community's sense of place.
- Ida's Valley was declared a National Monument in the 1970s and has been managed as a heritage resource for nearly 30 years;
- The people of the area support its protection as a Grade 1 heritage resource;
- Heritage Western Cape, the Western Cape provincial heritage resources authority, supports its protection as a Grade 1 heritage resource."

5. Core Issues and Opportunities

General

The Cape Winelands cultural landscape (including traditional activities and ways of life) is dependent on, and in balance with, inter-related non-renewable natural resources and factors (good soils, ground and surface water, climate and micro-climate, which are related to topography, orientation, etc.). It is consequently limited in its geographic extent. In national terms, it is a very small part of South Africa. Idas Valley is an exemplar of this landscape.

This cultural landscape and the rural life to which it is home are under great threat from commercial development and forms of urban development which do not adequately take heritage values into account. Typical developments of this type include hotels and health resorts, and shopping centres, golf estates and gated suburban communities that are embedded in the countryside, detached from urban settlements but linked to them by roads. Urban sprawl (in the form of low-density high- and low-income housing areas) is occurring around most rural towns in the winelands. These forms of development threaten the established balance between productive use of the land and the dwelling patterns and ways of life of those who are engaged in farming – both land owners and workers. They place pressure on existing resources and infrastructure which serve rural communities (water, sewerage, roads, etc). These developments are frequently visually intrusive in themselves, and may result in pressure for visually intrusive alterations to components of the cultural landscape, such as widening (and straightening) of rural roads to accommodate the increased traffic they generate.

Despite previous efforts to protect Idas Valley as a rural heritage landscape and a high degree of consensus among the landowners regarding appropriate and compatible use of the land, it is not immune to these threats. The development of the High Rustenberg Hydro predates the declaration of the valley as a national monument, and is a fait accompli (fortunately, the land around the Hydro continues to be farmed, which mitigates the impact). The major threat is continuing uncertainty regarding the future

use of the land owned by the Municipality, which was part of Ida's Valley farm from 1826 until the 1970s, and includes a portion of the original 1692 grant. The Municipal land was not included in the 1976 national monument declaration but is part of the protected heritage site. This land (east and north of Ida's Valley farmstead, including a prominent ridge enclosing the valley) is part of the "frame" and eastern backdrop of the valley, and is very visible from many points. Inappropriate development here could have profoundly negative impacts on Idas Valley homestead and the valley as a whole. It is the authors' understanding that the Stellenbosch Municipality has had planning studies undertaken for this land, which appears below.

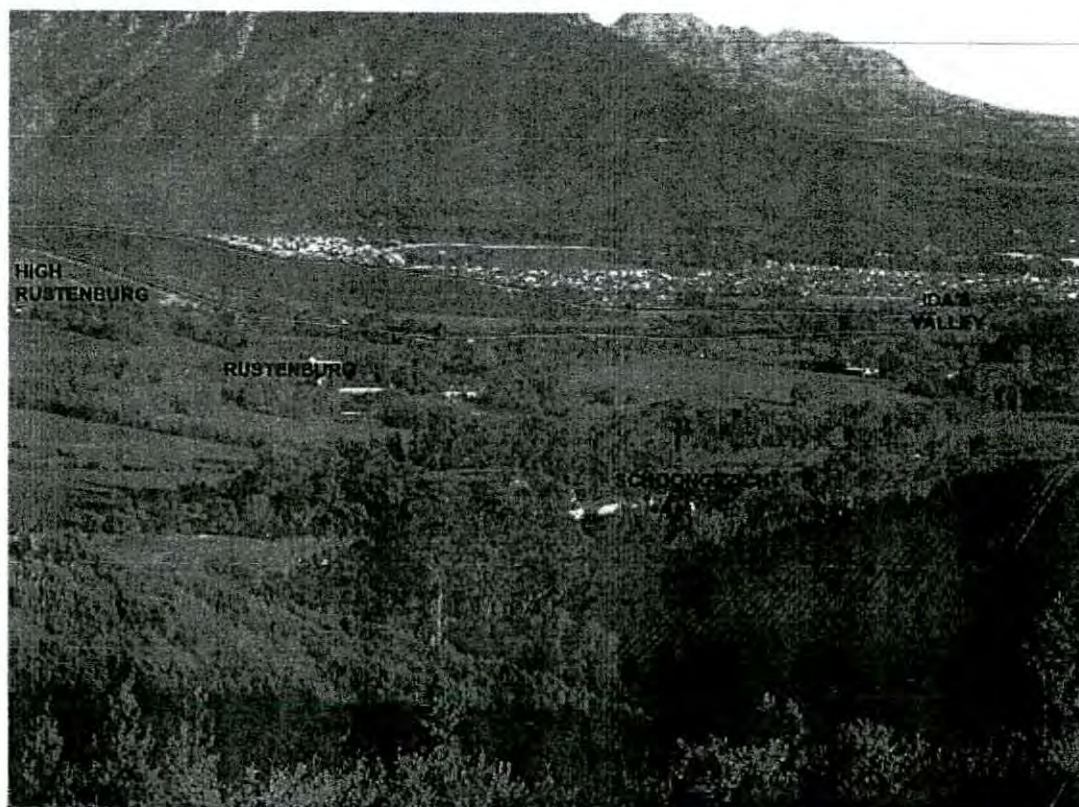


Illustration 25: View from the mountain slopes above Schoongezicht, with Municipal land outlined in green. The effect of suburban sprawl can be seen beyond the ridge. (P. Pistorius)

Vulnerabilities

- 5.1 threat of inappropriate development:
- from time to time prospective purchasers of property in the valley apply for rezoning or some form of development rights;
 - the municipal land is constantly under threat of housing and other possible development;
 - renovations and alterations to existing structures should be assessed;
- 5.2 funding:
- the maintenance and preservation of the site depends entirely on private funding of the owners, without which it could not have been conserved;
 - management strategies have to be sensitive to this;

- 5.3 maintenance:
 - the historical structures and gardens require maintenance by the owners;
- 5.4 site security:
 - this is a constant issue and access requires a degree of control;
- 5.5 fire disaster management:
 - strategies receive ongoing attention;

Opportunities

- 5.6 increased awareness of heritage value:
 - consideration can be given to development of a museum and archive on the site;
- 5.7 discovery and recording of the oral history:
 - this should be attended to without delay with the assistance of the IVCIA;
- 5.8 ongoing research into the cultural and natural heritage of the site and the development of the heritage data base should be supported and promoted;
- 5.9 interpretation and education:
 - consider establishing a website for the site;
- 5.10 low-impact development of the municipal land for recreation and eco-tourism:
 - the IVCIA and the municipality are key participants in developing a proposal;
- 5.11 representation of the site as the core of the Cape Winelands cultural landscape:
 - this should be integrated with other investigations of this nature;
- 5.12 eventual listing of the Cape Winelands cultural landscape by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site:
 - the Cape Winelands is on a tentative list for consideration by UNESCO, having already been so nominated by the South African World Heritage Convention Committee;
- 5.13 rehabilitation of the Kromme River:
 - this degraded river bed presents a conservation and recreation opportunity;
- 5.14 recording of threatened and endangered flora and fauna, and increasing knowledge of flora and fauna;
- 5.15 investigation of the ecological community and possible bio-prospecting;
- 5.16 protection of the biodiversity and habitat and rehabilitation of wetlands;
- 5.17 maintaining the community integrity of the site;
- 5.18 water resource management;
- 5.19 clearing of alien and invasive vegetation and revegetation of indigenous species;
- 5.20 heritage, nature and educational walks;
- 5.21 picnicking in designated places;
- 5.22 branding and marketing:
 - integration of the site into tourism strategies for the Stellenbosch District and the Cape Winelands;
 - integration with the Botmaskop / Idas Valley Spatial Development Plan, being prepared by the municipality.

Other Issues

- 5.23 privacy, access and amenity:
- most of the properties in the site are private homes and their privacy needs to be respected, yet a national heritage site must be accessible to the public on a managed basis;
 - controlled public access via Rustenberg Road, and to Schoongezicht (wine sales) and High Rustenberg (hydro), needs to facilitate public amenity as well as respect rights to privacy;
- 5.24 signage:
- to assist public amenity and privacy issues;
 - part of development of walks;
- 5.25 baseline management and monitoring;
- 5.26 long term management objectives:
- long term masonry conservation strategy;
 - road maintenance strategy;
 - minimize loss and deterioration of cultural fabric and landscape quality;
 - periodic review of the CMP.

6. Main Policy Features

The overall plan for management of the site is to ensure that it remains a cultural landscape of significance. Accordingly, the following Development Principles have been established as policy to guide all future development on the site.

The Development Principles are the following:

- 6.1 The character of the site as a typical example of the Cape Winelands cultural landscape should be maintained.
- 6.2 The character of the site as a special example of this landscape type, as documented in the Nomination and any further developed data base, should be maintained.
- 6.3 The rural ambience of the site should not be compromised.
- 6.4 The Nomination and any subsequent development of the heritage database serve as a frame of reference for the evaluation and assessment of any proposed activity on the site.
- 6.5 The visual setting and other relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place should be retained.
- 6.6 The site should be protected from the threat of commercial and urban development.
- 6.7 The agricultural fertility and productivity of the site, particularly as a core of the Cape Winelands, should be preserved.
- 6.8 The mitigation of existing commercial activity by surrounding it with agricultural activity should be maintained.
- 6.9 Existing agricultural activities, particularly viticulture, should remain viable and develop appropriately with new technology, with mitigation of any negative impacts on the cultural landscape.
- 6.10 Any development authorized by SAHRA in terms of these guidelines should be sustainable and appropriate to the context.

- 6.11 Change is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount and nature of change to the site should be guided by the cultural significance of the place and its appropriate interpretation.
- 6.12 Existing structures on the site may not be demolished or altered without SAHRA's consent.
- 6.13 Any building or other development work must be submitted to SAHRA for approval.
- 6.14 The owners' needs and resources should be a factor taken into consideration.
- 6.15 Research excavation that enhances the interpretation of the cultural landscape and is adequately resourced should be archaeologically supervised.
- 6.16 Cognisance should be taken of proposed development of Glenelly, which should be done in consultation with the HMC established in terms of 8.1 below and SAHRA. The restoration of the land to viticulture for optimal use of the territory is welcomed.
- 6.17 Cognisance should be taken of appropriate development opportunities of the municipal land within the site for recreational and compatible low impact tourism purposes, as may be permitted by SAHRA. The Undosa land could be used for sports fields lower down and walks and picnicking. The forestry area has a dam stocked with fish. Cycle and walking trails could be developed in the area. Further studies into the most appropriate options are required.
- 6.18 The HMC may further develop policy in regard to management issues arising and submit it to SAHRA for approval.

7. Required Actions

The management structures put in place in terms of Section 8 of this report will have to assume the duties that are also described in that section. It will be sensible for several actions to be undertaken so as to really give force to this CMP, as suggested below.

Naturally, as SAHRA will determine, the final declaration of the national heritage site will propel matters forward into the future and may well require SAHRA and the management structures to revise and put in place a range of actions that are not known at the time of writing this report.

- 7.1 A heritage study and impact assessments of changes proposed for Glenelly is required.
- 7.2 The HMC, established in terms of 8.1 below, should co-operate with the Stellenbosch Municipality and other structures with a view to:
- having appropriate plans prepared for the re-afforestation or rehabilitation of the visually prominent municipal land originally part of the Idas Valley Farm that constitutes the eastern "horn" of the valley mouth to the south east, so that the visual integrity of the valley as a whole is restored. This, in turn, will require further development of the studies on the flora and fauna of the valley, with a view to clarifying options relative to the planting of appropriate trees and/or other species;
 - having appropriate plans prepared for the community use of the municipal land to the immediate east of the Idas Valley homestead, in the valley bottom;

- promoting the eradication of invasive alien vegetation and fostering the re-forestation or rehabilitation of other visually prominent spurs of the enclosing valley sides.
- 7.3 The HMC should look to the commissioning of further studies relative to the archaeology of the valley. Such studies could deepen the knowledge about:
- pre-colonial use of, and adaptations to, the valley;
 - the harnessing of water;
 - the original Rustenberg homestead;
 - the 'Hospital' and various other historic structures that have either disappeared or are decaying.
- 7.4 The HMC should look to the commissioning of studies aimed at developing the implications of what is known about the history of slavery in the valley. In particular, it would be useful and relevant for research to make whatever connection is possible between identified slaves and their progeny, with regard to the community of Idas Valley and Idas Valley Village. See the report by Jean Blanckenberg as a point of departure.
- 7.5 The HMC should look to the commissioning of oral history studies.

8. Management Structure and Duties

Structure

- 8.1 A committee to be known as the Heritage Management Committee (HMC), established as a standing committee of the IVHEA, takes overall responsibility for implementing the CMP. The HMC reports to SAHRA.
- 8.2 The day-to-day management of the site remains in the hands of the IVHEA management committee, which reports to the HMC. The IVHEA management committee shall also take primary responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the CMP, and shall be responsible for incident recording and reporting.
- 8.3 SAHRA retains its statutory powers and discretion in relation to the site and generally oversees the implementation of the CMP.
- 8.4 The HMC shall comprise no fewer than nine (9) and no more than fourteen (14) members, as follows:
- 8.4.1 Four (4) members shall represent the IVHEA;
 - 8.4.2 Two (2) members shall represent the IVCIA;
 - 8.4.3 One (1) member shall represent SAHRA;
 - 8.4.4 One (1) member shall represent Stellenbosch Municipality;
 - 8.4.5 Up to three (3) members shall represent local heritage or environmental bodies as approved by SAHRA;
 - 8.4.6 One (1) member shall be a heritage consultant appointed by the IVHEA and approved by SAHRA;
 - 8.4.7 One (1) member shall be a planner or architect appointed by the IVHEA and approved by SAHRA;
 - 8.4.8 One (1) member shall be an environmental consultant appointed by the IVHEA and approved by SAHRA.
 - 8.4.9 Any member may fulfill more than one of the above criteria.

- 8.5 The HMC shall have the powers to carry out its duties in terms of this CMP, and to advise, comment and otherwise make representations in respect of any matter relating to the heritage site.
- 8.6 The SAHRA representative on the HMC shall have delegated authority to decide matters in terms of the Act on behalf of SAHRA as may be specified in such delegation.

Duties

- 8.7 The HMC shall address all management issues, whether specified herein or not, in its discretion and in accordance with the relevant provisions of this CMP.
- 8.8 The HMC may refer matters to SAHRA in terms of the provisions of this CMP.
- 8.9 The IVHEA shall make recommendations to the HMC regarding management issues and address them as may be appropriate in its day-to-day management of the site, in accordance with the relevant provisions of this CMP.
- 8.10 Management of the site shall be in terms of policy, principles and guidelines in this CMP and which may be issued by the HMC from time to time.
- 8.11 The SAHRA representative on the HMC shall report to SAHRA on all decisions taken by the HMC.

9. Application Procedures for any Change

The application procedure for SAHRA's approval in terms of these guidelines shall be:

- 9.1 A written application, together with plans and motivation, must be submitted to the HMC, and the applicant shall submit a copy of the application to SAHRA and Heritage Western Cape.
- 9.2 The HMC and Heritage Western Cape shall have 21 days to submit their comments thereon to SAHRA, provided that SAHRA may extend such period where it considers it appropriate given the nature of the application. A copy of any comments from the HMC and Heritage Western Cape shall be given to the applicant.
- 9.2.1 SAHRA shall consider the application and give a hearing to the HMC and the applicant if requested to do so.
- 9.2.2 SAHRA shall deliver its decision in writing to the applicant and the HMC, with reasons.
- 9.2.3 The extent of public participation required in respect of any application, unless specified by legislation, shall be determined in each case by the HMC. In making its determination the HMC shall have regard to the nature and impact of the proposed activity.

These guidelines apply in addition to any other legal provisions or requirements.

Intervention

- 9.3 Any intervention that may be necessary in order to uphold and implement this CMP may in the first instance be done informally by the IVHEA Management Committee.
- 9.4 Where necessary the IVHEA Management Committee may refer the matter to the HMC or to SAHRA, and the HMC may refer it to SAHRA, for formal intervention in terms of the Act.
- 9.5 Nothing in this CMP shall be construed as limiting SAHRA's powers in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act or at common law.

10. Heritage and Environmental Impact Assessments

- 10.1 The provisions of the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998, and of the National Heritage Resources Act, as amended from time to time, shall apply in respect of the interpretation or application of this CMP.
- 10.2 Given the environmental sensitivity of the site, no activity that may have a significant impact on the environment or the heritage resources of the site may be undertaken without an assessment of the said impact in terms of accepted heritage impact assessment and environment impact assessment procedures and the principles of integrated environmental management.
- 10.3 The HMC shall determine whether any proposed or undertaken activity has or may have a significant impact on the environment or heritage resources of the site. In making its determination the HMC may require the person proposing or undertaking the activity to provide such specialist reports as may be necessary.
- 10.4 The extent of public participation required in respect of any proposed activity, unless specified by legislation, shall be determined in each case by the HMC. In making its determination the HMC shall have regard to the nature and impact of the proposed activity.
- 10.5 SAHRA may determine, in terms of section 38(7) of the National Heritage Resources Act, whether a heritage impact assessment is necessary for any proposed or undertaken development contemplated therein.

11. Legal Status of this CMP

- 11.1 Upon adoption of this CMP by SAHRA it shall operate for a period of ten years in terms of section 47(3) of the Act, after which it shall be reviewed. However, SAHRA in its discretion may elect to review it earlier.
- 11.2 The IVHEA has consented to the adoption of the CMP.
- 11.3 This CMP shall be operated solely by SAHRA subject to the provisions set out herein, provided that if the management structures described herein for any reason cease to operate effectively, SAHRA shall take such steps as it may deem necessary in regard to the management of the site.
- 11.4 This CMP, once adopted by SAHRA in terms of section 47(2) and (3) of the National Heritage Resources Act and consented to by the IVHEA, shall come into operation on the date of declaration by SAHRA in the Government Gazette of the Ida's Valley cultural landscape as a Grade 1 heritage site.

11.5 The provisions of this CMP are subject to the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act.

12. References

- Australia ICOMOS (1999), *Burra Charter*, Australia.
- Clark, K. (2001), *Informed Conservation: understanding historic buildings and their landscapes for conservation*, English Heritage, London.
- Houston, D. (1981), *Valley of the Simonsberg*, SA Universities Press, Cape Town, 1981.
- Pistorius, P. and Harris, S. (2003), *Stellenbosch Rural Heritage Survey: Pilot Study: Idas Valley Sub-Area*, Data base prepared for Stellenbosch Municipality, unpublished.
- Pistorius, P. and Todeschini, F. (2004), *National Heritage Site Nomination of the 'Cape Winelands Cultural Landscape: Idas Valley, Stellenbosch'*, prepared for the Idas Valley Heritage and Environmental Association, and submitted to the South African Heritage Resources Authority

**APPENDICES A-C
Relating to
Properties**

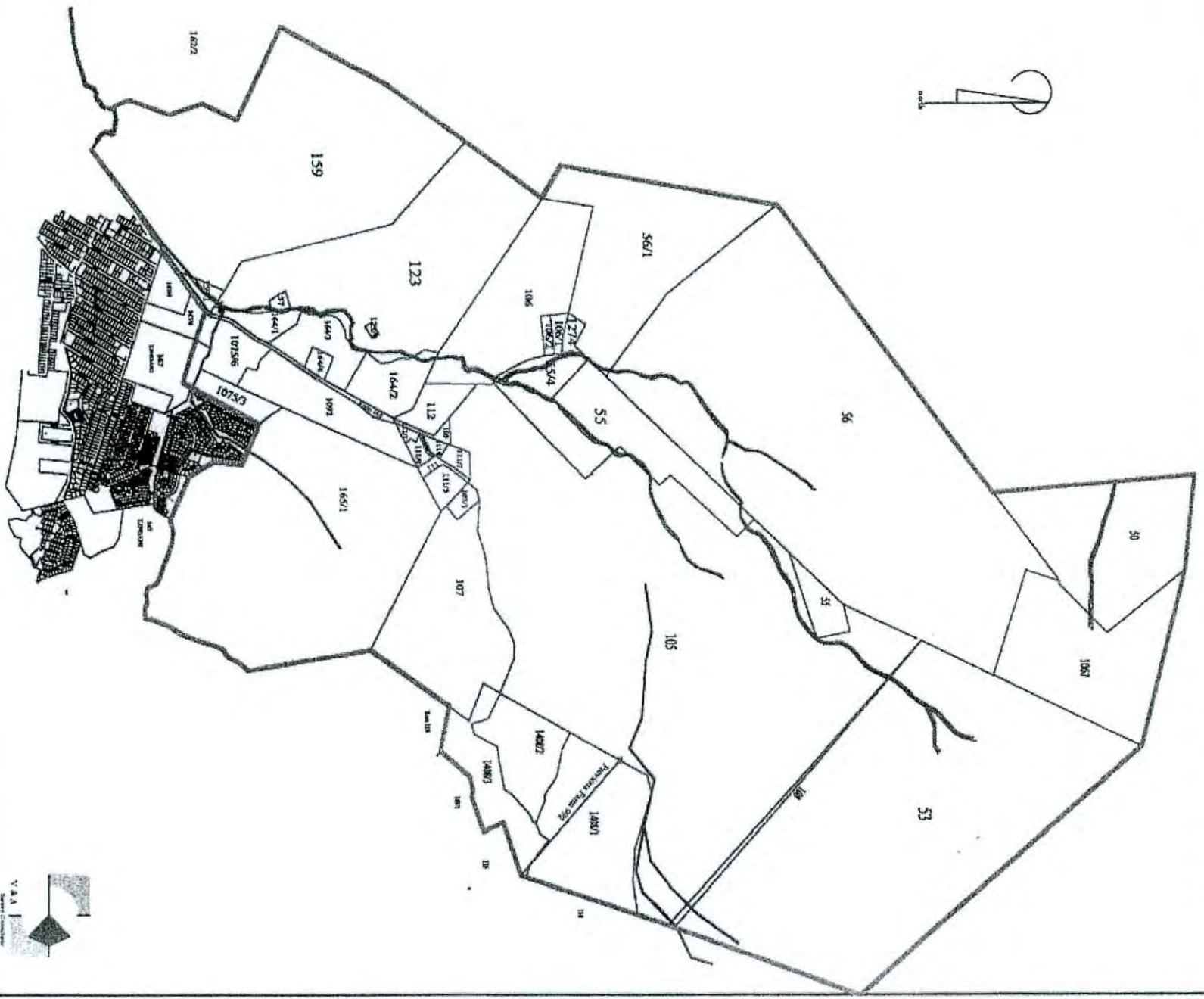
**To the Draft 2 CMP
by
Kantor, Todeschini and Pistorius**

Prepared by Peter Kantor

PROPOSED IDA'S VALLEY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE						ANNEXURE A
SAHRA						
LIST OF PROPERTIES						
DISTRICT STELLENBOSCH						
FARM No.	Farm Name	Owner	Area	Title Deed	Provincial Heritage	
50	Klippies Rivieren	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd	51.9426H	T4554/1967	YES	
53	Rustenberg	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd		T4554/1967		
55	Rustenburg	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd	18.2659H	T4554/1967		
55\4	Rustenburg	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd	6.2605H	T4554/1967		
56	Schoongezicht	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd	216.7362H	T4554/1967		
56\1	Schoongezicht	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd	58.2533H	T4554/1967	YES	
105	Rustenburg	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd	252.4870H	T4554/1967		
106	Heather Hill	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd	34.7620H	T4554/1967		
106\1	Heather Hill	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd	1.1140H	T35962/1998	YES	
106\2	Heather Hill	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd	8949Sq.m	T24288/1973		
107	Consolidated Farm High Rust.	High Rustenberg Estate (Pty)Ltd	40.8827H	T27503/1966	YES	
107\1	Entabeni	Iver Mogens Unsgaard	1.5243H	T26458/1970	YES	
108	Rustenberg	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd		T4554/1967		
109	Rustenburg	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd		T4554/1967		
111	Little Wedge	Mark A van Hoogstraten		T91909/1999	YES	
111\1	Old Orchard	Kathleen J Krone	5253 Sq.m	T42187/2003	YES	
111\5	Wedge Farm	Johannes M D Daffue	2.5262H	T46515/1992	YES	
111\7	Farm 111	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd	1.6738H	T28822/1994	YES	
111\8	Wedge Corner	Donald P Edmunds/ & Trustees	6998Sq.m	T3205/1965	YES	
111\9	Wedgewood	Boyes Family Trust	1.0802H	T80412/1996	YES	
111\10	Rustenberg Road					
112	Hymettus	Dominica Trust	4.9308H	T40310/1990	YES	
123	Idas Valley & Nazarith	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd		T4554/1967	YES	
123\9	Idas Valley & Nazarith	Emily Inv Trust		T46964/2004		

FARM No.	Farm Name	Owner	Area	Title Deed	Provincial Heritage		
157	Farm 157	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd		T4554/1967			
159	Glenelly	Glenelly Estate (Pty)Ltd	122.9728 H	T73043/2003			
159\1	Glenelly	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd		T4554/1967	YES		
163	Farm 163	Republic of SA		7232/1838			
164\1	Ida Minor	Ida Minor (Pty) Ltd	3.5179H	T88170/2000			
164\2	Idas Valley Proper	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd		T4554/1967			
164\3	Idas Valley Proper	Rustenschoon Prop (Pty)Ltd		T4554/1967			
164\4	Volksrust	Volkrust Farm (Pty)Ltd	1.2564H	T23171/1989			
164\5	Idas Valley Proper	Prinshof Ontwikkelings (Pty)Ltd	1927Sq.m	T34349/1971			
165\1	Idas Valley Proper	Municipality Stellenbosch		T8261/1950			
1067	Farm 1067	Rustenschoon Prop Pty Ltd	43.1598H	T39253/1975			
1075\3	Undosa	Municipality Stellenbosch					
1075\6	Ida's Valley	A. F. Erskine Trust	6.8947H	T28890/1975			
1092	Farm 1092	Prinshof Ontwikkelings Pty Ltd	14.7903H	T28891/1975			
1274	Heather Cottage	Elspeth Jean Campbell	1.3224H	T35138/1988			
1408\1		Rust en Vrede Trust					
1408\9	Kelsey Farm	Kelsey Farm (Pty)Ltd	17.7857H	T65565/2004			
1408\10	Kelsey Farm	Kelsey Farm (Pty)Ltd	12.2331H	T65566/2004			

ANNEXURE B



<p>PLAN INDICATING PROPOSED PROPERTIES TO BE INCORPORATED IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS ACT 28 OF 1969</p>	<p>PROPERTIES IN YELLOW ARE ALREADY PROCLAIMED. PERMETER GREEN LINE INDICATES PROPOSED ENTRY SITE TO BE PROCLAIMED</p>	<p>DATE: SEPTEMBER 2004 PLAN No. VA44604 ELECTRONIC FILE HERITAGE Plan Co-ordination: Tony Vroom The drawing is copyright and remains the property of Vroom & Associates</p>	<p>VROOM & ASSOCIATES SERVICES CONSULTANTS Cape Town Office: 5010 PO BOX 11583 CLAREMONT 7715 TEL: 021 763 4121 FAX: 021 763 4122 www.vroomandassociates.com</p>
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ANNEXURE C



PLAN INDICATING PROPOSED
PROPERTIES TO BE INCORPORATED
IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL
MONUMENTS ACT 28 OF 1969

PROPERTIES IN YELLOW ARE ALREADY
PROCLAIMED.
PERIMETER GREEN LINE INDICATES
PROPOSED ENTIRE SITE TO BE PROCLAIMED

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2004
PLAN No. VA44604
ELECTRONIC FILE: HERITAGE
Plan Co-ordinator: Tony Vroom
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APPENDIX D
To the Draft 2 CMP
by
Kantor, Todeschini and Pistorius

IDAS VALLEY HERITAGE RESOURCES DATA BASE

NOTES FOR
**STELLENBOSCH RURAL HERITAGE SURVEY:
IDAS VALLEY SUB-AREA**

for

Stellenbosch Municipality

by

Penny Pistorius
and
Stewart Harris
(historical research)

2003

(This version revised and updated November 2005)

The Idas Valley Rural Heritage Survey
is in the form of a Microsoft Access data base.

Copies of the data base are held by
Stellenbosch Municipality,
SAHRA
and the
Idas Valley Heritage and Environmental Association.

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A INTRODUCTION TO THE RURAL HERITAGE SURVEY

1. STELLENBOSCH HERITAGE CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

The Idas Valley Rural Heritage Survey is a component of the ongoing heritage conservation programme of the Planning and Development Department of Stellenbosch Municipality.

The programme initially focussed on the Historical Core of the town and on urban heritage resources. Since the Municipal area was expanded the Municipality has also become responsible for managing conservation and development in rural areas, many of which are under considerable development pressure. The conservation programme has therefore been extended to include rural heritage resources and the historical and cultural landscape.

Prior components of the rural heritage conservation programme are a *Survey of the Current Status of Historical Farmsteads around Stellenbosch*, compiled for the Planning and Development Department in 2001 (KrugerRoos), and *Development Guidelines for Rural Areas and Farms* (KrugerRoos for the Planning and Development Department, Municipality of Stellenbosch, November 2002).

2. PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

There are two primary purposes of the survey. First is to identify features of the rural landscape (natural and cultural) which are significant components of the cultural landscape of the Stellenbosch district and contribute to its sense of place, including:

- farmsteads
- other buildings and structures
- culturally significant landscape features such as patterns, avenues and clusters of trees
- scenic routes and viewpoints

to enable them to be conserved and managed in the process of spatial and development planning.

The second aim is to compile an inventory of heritage resources, as required in terms of S. 30 (5) of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA, Act 25 of 1999). The relevant section of reads: "At the time of the compilation or revision of a town or regional planning scheme or a spatial development plan, or at any other time of its choosing, . . . a planning authority shall compile an inventory of the heritage resources which fall within its area or jurisdiction and submit such inventory to the relevant provincial heritage resources authority, which shall list in the heritage register those heritage resources which fulfill the assessment criteria . . . [set out in section 3 (3)]." Places which have been entered in the provincial heritage register are managed by the local authority in terms of basic provisions set out in S. 30 (11).

3. PHASING

The ultimate area to be surveyed is the Stellenbosch Municipal area (excluding urban areas), which will be undertaken in phases in accordance with the sub-areas identified in the *Development Guidelines for Rural Areas and Farms* (Map 2, below).

4. METHOD

1. The 1938 aerial photographs of the survey area were obtained from the Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping. The 1938 dating relates to the protection of structures in section 34 of the NHRA; it also reflects the state of the "traditional" or pre-modern cultural landscape, since it was only after World War II that modernism began to have a significant (often destructive) impact on the rate, scale and patterns of development in this country. These photos were studied to identify patterns (e.g. planting patterns, dwelling patterns, windbreaks, road network) which were then characteristic of the cultural landscape, and to make a preliminary identification of features such as building clusters which were likely to be of interest.
2. The 1938 photos were compared with the most recent series of orthophotos to establish which of the above features still existed, i.e. eliminate those that have subsequently disappeared, and to supplement the provisional identification of historical features by identifying any clearly significant features (such as avenues, roads) created subsequently.
3. Simultaneously, existing surveys and inventories (e.g. Fransen and Cook, 1980; SAHRA data base) were checked to identify which farmsteads, features, etc. had already been identified and assessed as conservation-worthy; historical research was begun (using both primary and secondary sources), and relevant information was captured.
4. A preliminary version of the data base was set up with the assistance of David Hart of SAHRA, who also provided the base data (property names, some property numbers, protection status and date of declaration) which had already been captured in SAHRA's National Inventory. The Rural Survey data base was continuously developed and refined over the course of the survey.
5. Provisionally identified features were inspected, photographed and mapped during a series of field trips. Interviews with residents were limited, but those which took place were useful.
6. The survey data was entered in the data base.

Ideally, the survey should be mapped in GIS format. The data base includes small-scale, annotated, digital format extracts of the orthophotos to enable orientation and identification of the heritage resources recorded in the data base. It would be ideal if the data could be linked to larger-scale GIS maps, so that it could be retrieved by clicking on the relevant area of the map.

B. THE IDAS VALLEY RURAL HERITAGE SURVEY: NOTES ON THE DATA BASE

1. FORMAT AND STRUCTURE OF THE DATA BASE

The survey is in the form of a Microsoft Access data base. Information is designed to be retrieved in a user-friendly way by using the Form named *Properties*. (In Microsoft Access, open the file *IdasValley*, select *Forms* in the left hand column and double-click on *Properties* on the right.) In this format, the information is arranged as three nested *levels* or scales, named Properties, Composites and Objects¹.

1.1 Properties

The primary subdivision of the survey is into properties – farms or smallholdings – which are identifiable by a given name (some named farms consist of more than one parcel of land; if declared separately as national monuments, they are listed as separate properties).

Also included as Properties are a record of Idas Valley as a whole, and features which transcend property boundaries such as the main access road to properties in the Valley.

1.2 Composites

These are sub-areas of the property – parts of the property which are not single *things*, but consist of a combination of features that make an area with distinct characteristics and identity. Examples are farmsteads, which include several buildings and structures and the relationships between them; particular hills or valleys, which may include a stream, a dam, a road, some fields and a building. (in GIS terms, these would be polygons.)

When the property is small no data is recorded in the Composite level; individual features are recorded at the next scale: Objects.

1.3 Objects

Individual buildings, structures and other features are recorded as Objects.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

When records are sorted in order of the Catalogue number, the survey is arranged as follows: Composites are nested in Property, and Objects (not listed below) are in Composites.

CatalogueNo	Properties	Composites
01.00	Idas Valley rural area	
01.00A	Old Road over the Helling	
01.00B	Simonsberg	
01.01	Ida's Valley	
	/01	Ida's Valley homestead
01.01A	Part of Undosa	
	/01	Undosa

¹ Properties, Composites and Objects are also available as linked tables in the data base. Data in this format may be useful for experienced users, but is not as easy to read as in the Form.

01.01B	Undosa Municipal land	
01.02	Glenelly	
	/01	Glenelly homestead
	/02	Glenelly approach road
	/03	Glenelly workers' housing
01.03	Glenbawn	
	/01	Glenbawn farmstead
	/02	Glenbawn koppie
	/03	Glenbawn dams
01.04a	Ida Minor	
01.04b	Volksrust	
01.04c	Rustenschoon entrance	
	/01	Rustenschoon entrance
	/02	Victorian house
01.05	Rustenburg	
	/01	Rustenburg werf
	/02	Tommy's bridge cluster
	/03	Rustenburg south east lands
	/04	Poplar Bush
	/05	Wogga Wogga
	/06	Laings
	/07	Wild Flower Garden
	/08	Rustenburg valley floor
	/09	Waterworks
01.06	Schoongezicht	
	/01	Schoongezicht werf
	/02	Schoongezicht werf extensions
	/03	Schoongezicht werf north west paddocks
	/04	Schoongezicht werf north east paddocks
	/05	Five Soldiers/Buzzard Kloof
	/06	Schoongezicht waterworks
	/07	Heather Cottage cluster
	/08	Schoongezicht Cottage cluster
	/09	Hospital Hill
01.07	Heather Cottage	
01.08	Heather Hill	
	/01	Rustenburg housing cluster
01.08a	Part of Heather Hill	
01.09	Hymettus Farm	
	/01	Hymettus buildings
01.10	Old Orchard	
01.11	Wedgewood	
01.12	Little Wedge	
01.13	Wedge Farm	
01.14	Wedge Corner	
01.15	Cranford	
01.16	High Rustenburg	
	/01	High Rustenburg
	/02	The Hydro
01.17	Entabeni	
01.18	Kelsey Farm	
	/01	Kelsey farmstead
	/02	Old pass over "Die Hel"
01.19	Helderfontein (not surveyed in this phase; to be included in Simonsberg Foothills)	

3. NOTES ON THE DATA FIELDS

Similar information is recorded in each level of the data base, although some fields are specific to the scale – e.g. date of construction and style are not relevant to Properties. In most cases, the brief instruction/explanation that appears at the bottom of the screen when the cursor is placed in a field provides sufficient explanation of the contents.

In each level, the fields are grouped into pages named Description (including photographs and other graphic material such as maps), History and Assessment.

3.1 DESCRIPTION

Self explanatory.

Photographs (including orthophotos, aerial photos, etc.)

- Photographs are embedded in the data base, ie they do not exist as individual files. In order to limit file size, they are at low resolution and small size.
- In the case of Properties and Composites, each record includes a portion of the most recent orthophoto, with boundaries and names added where appropriate, to enable the property or composite to be located in space. A similar portion of the 1938 aerial photograph is also included for comparative purposes.
- Historical photographs, surveyor's diagrams, etc. are included when relevant.

3.2 HISTORY

It was originally intended to limit historical research to secondary sources. However, the focus of heritage-related research has until very recently been on individual things – usually buildings – on pre-20th century history, and on landowners. Very little has been published on cultural landscape history. For example, the history and development of farms, which are usually expanded, subdivided, re-subdivided and sometimes re-consolidated, leaving strangely-shaped parcels of land, is poorly understood. It soon became clear that it would not be possible to understand the places we were looking at without a better grasp of the sweep of history than was available, so some primary research was undertaken.

We were lucky in the case of Idas Valley to have Douglas Houston's *Valley of the Simonsberg* to consult. Houston is invaluable precisely because he was not a historian, but a farmer interested in history and place. His understanding of the requirements of productive agriculture and the relationship between people and the land leads to unusual insights into the historical development of Idas Valley, which are sure to prove useful in other areas as well.

Historical notes

These are comments on uncertainties, unanswered queries, etc.

Associated people

When available, a full list of owners is given, with information about their activities and significance.

Associated events

This field is seldom used; the valley did not play a key part in any important historical events. Historical associations are in the main more general to the rural economy of the Western Cape (the result of the boom in wine prices during the Napoleonic wars, and

the subsequent crash, for example, or the outbreak of phylloxera and the development of the fruit industry).

References

References in the data base are given in abbreviated format. The full list is as follows:

- De Bosdari, C, *Cape Dutch houses and farms: Their architecture and history*, AA Balkema, Cape Town and Amsterdam, 1953 and 1964.
- De Villiers, CC and Pama, C, *Geslagsregisters van die ou Kaapse families*, AA Balkema, Cape Town, 1966 and 1981.
- Erskine, Philip, 'Ida's valley, an old Cape homestead' in *Antiques in South Africa* no 9, Summer 1981.
- Fairbridge, D, *Historic farms of South Africa*, London 1931.
- Fransen, Hans, *A Cape camera*, AD Donker and Jonathan Ball, Johannesburg, 1993.
- Fransen, Hans and Cook, Mary Alexander, *The old houses of the Cape*, AA Balkema, Cape Town and Amsterdam, 1965.
- Fransen, Hans and Cook, Mary Alexander, *The old buildings of the Cape*, AA Balkema, Cape Town, 1980.
- Houston, Douglas, *Valley of the Simonsberg*, SA Universities Press, Cape Town, 1981.
- Keath, Michael, *Herbert Baker: Architecture and idealism 1892-1913, The South African years*, Ashanti Publishing, Gibraltar, undated but c1991.
- Men of the times*, Transvaal Publishing Co, Johannesburg, Cape Town, London, 1906.
- Oberholster, JJ, *The Historical Monuments of South Africa*, Rembrandt van Rijn Foundation for Culture, Cape Town, 1972.
- Rosenthal, Eric, ed, *Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa*, Frederick Warne, London and New York, 1961.
- Rotberg, Robert I, *The founder: Cecil Rhodes and the pursuit of power*, Southern, Johannesburg, 1988.
- Simons, Phillida Brooke, *Old Mutual 1845-95*, Human and Rousseau, 1995.
- Simons, Phillida Brooke, *Nederburg: The first two hundred years*, Struik, Cape Town, 1992.
- Simons, *Cape Dutch Houses*, Fernwood Press, Cape Town, 2000.
- Smuts, Francois, ed, *Stellenbosch, three centuries/Stellenbosch, drie eeue*, Stellenbosse Stadsraad, Stellenbosch, 1979.
- Storrar, Patricia, *A colossus of roads'*, Murray & Roberts/Concor, Cape Town, 1984.
- Viney, Graham, *Colonial houses of South Africa*, Struik Winchester, Cape Town 3rd impression 1989.
- Walton, James, *Cape dovecotes and fowl-runs*, Stellenbosch Museum, Stellenbosch, 1985.
- Walton, James, *Old Cape farmsteads*, Human & Rousseau, Cape Town, 1989.

Construction date

Only included for Objects. Note that an object is older than 60 years (visible on the 1938 aerial photograph) it is protected under section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act and may not be altered or demolished without a permit (superseded by NHS status).

3.3 ASSESSMENT

Assessment of significance in the survey is based on the general criteria in section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act. The emphasis was on visual criteria, with historical factors taken into account when information was available. Note that it was beyond the scope of a survey of this nature to establish social significance (criterion G) except in general terms.

Idas Valley is an unusual rural area in that the larger part of it had already been identified as significant and protected by the declaration of 21 properties as national monuments in 1976. Property owners have been actively participating in the management of the valley as a heritage site ever since. Under the National Heritage Resources Act the national monument became a provincial heritage site. Since the survey was undertaken SAHRA has designated the valley as being of Grade 1 (ie special national) significance and decided to declare it a national heritage site, as a representative part of the Cape Winelands Cultural Landscape (declaration pending in 2005). The Cape Winelands Cultural Landscape is also being considered for designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The extraordinary beauty of the valley and the historical significance of the three main farms and their farmsteads is obvious and unquestionable. However, a comprehensive cultural landscape study of the valley has not been undertaken to date, and more recent history and developments (particularly in the 20th century) are less well understood. During the course of the survey it became clear that the valley is deeply layered and complex, and that its ongoing development is a factor that has contributed to its cultural significance, and will continue to do so as we move into the 21st century. This survey is a first step towards a cultural landscape study, but should not be regarded as one in itself. Its primary purpose was to identify heritage features in order to assist the Municipality in its management of development in the rural areas under its jurisdiction.

Note that, although the valley is a Grade I heritage site, not every feature within it is of equal significance. The fact that some features have lower survey gradings does not in any way undermine the significance of the whole.

The fields in the assessment sections of the data base are as follows:

NHRA Status

Protection in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA). Information in this field was derived from the data base of the South African Heritage Resources Agency, which uses the term "national monument". We did not change it, although all national monuments became provincial heritage sites under the NHRA.

This field requires updating: the current status (November 2005) is provisionally protected, pending national heritage site.

Where whole properties are declared, the declaration is recorded only in the Property level and has not been repeated under Composites and Objects.

This field reflects only Formal Protections (Part 1 of Chapter II of the NHRA), not General Protections (Part 2 of Chapter II).

Date of Gazette

The date on which a Formal Protection was published in the Government Gazette. The field reflects date of declaration as a national monument, and requires updating.

SAHRA File Reference

This information was not available in the SAHRA data base. Since it would facilitate communication between the Municipality, SAHRA and Heritage Western Cape, SAHRA should be encouraged to include the file reference numbers in the data base.

Significance Statement

This is a very brief summary of the main significance/s of the feature; details are contained in other fields such as History, Associated People, etc.

Significance Category

The general criteria in section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act which apply. A "shorthand" version of the criteria is given in the data base as an aide-mémoire. The full criteria for assessing the significance of heritage resources set out in the legislation are:

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- (g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (h) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- (i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

The survey focused on visible, experiential values and place-making qualities – principally rarity (b), typicality (d), architectural/aesthetic quality (e) and creative or technical achievement (f). Historical associations (a, h, i) and information potential (c) were also considered, although detailed historical/archaeological studies were obviously beyond the scope of the survey. Social and other intangible cultural values (g) are not accessible through physical survey methods, requiring public consultation. They were consequently only reflected when the information was available.

Note that these criteria do not distinguish the level of significance – whether local, regional or national. Local significance, or significance to a particular community, is not necessarily less important than significance of a more general nature.

Proposed Grading

Grading is an important component of a heritage survey because it relates directly to the level of management of the heritage resource. The survey utilised the three grades of significance specified in the Act (more may be prescribed in regulations):

- Grade I: Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance (to be managed by SAHRA);
- Grade II: Heritage resources which . . . can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or region (to be managed by a provincial heritage resources authority); and
- Grade III: Other heritage resources worthy of conservation (to be managed by local authorities).

In the case of Idas Valley as a whole, which the surveyors regarded as being Grade I, the usefulness of grading particular features might be questioned. However, in managing a cultural landscape it is clearly important to know where the most significant areas, features or aspects are (that should be conserved at all costs), and where a more flexible approach to conservation could be taken. It is of utmost importance that a productive cultural landscape not be "frozen", but continue to serve as a real, living place. Change is inevitable, but should be wisely managed to ensure that lasting values endure. The proposed grading field therefore records a variety of gradings.

Official Grading

Since the survey, Idas Valley has been designated as a Grade I site. This field should be upgraded to reflect this status.

Vulnerabilities

Potential threats to heritage values which emerged in the course of the survey.

Recommendations

Suggestions regarding particular Properties, Composites and Objects are intended for consideration by the relevant parties – individual property owners, the Idas Valley Heritage and Environmental Association, the Municipality and/or the heritage authorities, as the case may be.

4. MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING FROM THE SURVEY

Since the survey, some of the recommendations have been acted upon or are in the process of being acted upon. They are provided here for the record.

Recommendations regarding the survey

1. That the Stellenbosch Municipality formally adopt the survey and endorse its findings.
2. That the Stellenbosch Municipality, SAHRA and Heritage Western Cape make suitable arrangements to co-ordinate the management and updating of the Stellenbosch Rural Heritage Survey data base.
3. That funding be sought to map the survey on GIS and to co-ordinate it with the Municipality's existing GIS resources and data bases.
4. That the information in the survey be made available to the public, possibly through publication on the World Wide Web.
5. That Stellenbosch Municipality continue with the heritage survey programme in rural sub-areas in the Municipal area.

Recommendations regarding Idas Valley

1. That *urgent* consideration be given to declaring as provincial heritage sites the parts of the valley that have not yet been protected (Undosa Municipal land, previously Ida's Valley farm, and Glenelly).
2. That the cultural significance of the valley be recognised as being of paramount concern when any development in the valley is considered (particularly of the Undosa Municipal land, which was historically part of Ida's Valley farm).

3. That the declaration of the whole valley as a national heritage site be considered by the Stellenbosch Municipality, SAHRA, Heritage Western Cape and Idas Valley landowners.
4. That the requirements of UNESCO regarding the future possible nomination of the Valley as the core area of a Cape Winelands World Heritage Site be investigated, and the necessary steps undertaken to further such nomination.
5. That additional studies which would further the future possible nomination of the Valley as the core area of a World Heritage Site be undertaken, in particular:
 - a historical-archaeological study of water distribution and the historical water channel network;
 - an oral history study focusing on (but not limited to) the history and place-based cultural values of non-landowning inhabitants of the valley, particularly farm workers, which have not yet been studied.²
6. That a heritage study of Glenelly be undertaken to guide the future development of that farm.
7. That a heritage survey of Idas Valley Village be undertaken. The history of the village is linked to that of the valley, and it contains a variety of interesting architecture. There would be mutual advantages in co-ordinating heritage conservation and development strategies for the valley and the village.
8. That consideration be given to tourism development in the valley, including the possible development of a tourism route (perhaps a horse-riding, cycling and walking trail) , incorporating the Old Road to the Hel (through Kelsey Farm to Banhoek) and the Old Helshoogte Pass.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Bernabé de la Bat and Deon Carstens, Planning and Development Department, Stellenbosch Municipality
- David Hart and Jane Ayres, SAHRA
- The Idas Valley Advisory Committee, with particular thanks to Paul Edmonds, who provided names and telephone numbers of landowners.
- All the property owners, their agents, and inhabitants of the Valley with whom we came in contact, and who were unfailingly enthusiastic, friendly and hospitable, shared stories, answered questions and, when required, gave us free range to explore and discover. Many took time out to show us around, and all enriched our understanding. Particular thanks to Simon and Pamela Barlow, Philip Erskine, Bertus de Klerk, Ron Hopkirk, Francois van der Merwe, Hennie van der Sandt.

The survey is dedicated to Douglas Houston, whom we never met in person, but who was nevertheless our constant companion as we explored. We salute his endless curiosity about what he saw and his great love and understanding of the Valley and its people, past and present; of farming, the land that supports it and the technology that advances it. His wonderful book is an invaluable resource for anyone who is interested in the valley and the cultural landscape of the Boland.

² Among the people who should be interviewed are January, who works at Rustenburg, Pamela Barlow, Nola Houston, Ron Kirby and Ruth Jeffrey (nee Garlick).

APPENDIX E
To the Draft 2 CMP
by
Kantor, Todeschini and Pistorius

**A HISTORY OF SLAVERY IN THE IDAS VALLEY RURAL
AREA**

Prepared for the Ida's Valley Heritage and Environmental Association

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September 2005

THE SLAVES OF RUSTENBERG, SCHOONGEZICHT AND IDA'S VALLEY

During the first years of the tiny Cape settlement, slavery was confined almost predominantly to the immediate vicinity of the Table Valley, and the first slaves were owned by Jan van Riebeeck himself and several of the higher officials. However, with the arrival in 1658 of the *Amersvoort* with some 70 slaves which had been taken off a Portuguese ship, slavery became more established and, gradually, Free Burghers who were granted their own land in the more out-lying areas, were able to purchase slaves on credit from the Company at 50 to 100 guilders each.¹ By 1692 seven farmers in the Stellenbosch district owned a total of 43 slaves.

In that year Roelof Pasman of Rustenberg is recorded as owning one male and one female slave.² However, the earliest mention found of any specific slave sold to a farmer in the Ida's Valley, is the sale on the 8 April 1689 of 24 year-old Hendrik of Bourton by Gualter Zeeman, Admiral of the Fleet, to Gerrit Cloete, part-owner of Ida's Valley with Francois Villon, for the sum of 55 Rix-dollars.³

In 1696 Pieter Robberts, who was later to marry Roelof Pasman's widow, Fytje van der Merwe, and so become the owner of Rustenberg, made the following purchases: on 31 January he bought Madras of the Coast, aged 17, for 80 Rix-dollars from James Minty sailing on the ship *Amity*, and in the following month he bought the 14-year-old boy Cupido of Mozambique from Richard Glover for 40 Rix-dollars. He appears to have made a good profit here as Cupido was sold three weeks later to Hans Rutger Troost for 74 Rix-dollars. In June he bought a female slave, Constantia of Malabar aged 40, from Gerrit Basson, but sold her two days later to Joost Ventura, a free Black for 40 Rix-dollars,⁴ making no profit in this instance. On 13 June 1697 Gerrit Cloete increased his holdings with the purchase of Jacob of Malabar, aged 27, from Jacobus van der Water, Chief Surgeon of the *Berkenrode* for 60 Rix-dollars.⁵

Usually age had a good deal to do with the varying prices of slaves; in 1695 the prices reached a peak, when most slaves between the ages of 15 and 25 were sold for between 80 and 100 Rix-dollars and even more. Slaves of over 30 were usually sold for 80 Rix-dollars and less, but prices also depended to a great extent on references given by the former owners. Asiatic slaves were thought to be more tractable than slaves from Africa but most sought-after were those who had been born at the Cape and were usually employed as household servants.

By 1705, 38 Stellenbosch farmers owned a total of 208 slaves, and labour in the wine and wheat-growing areas had become largely provided by slaves, although several farmers were assisted by Knegts⁶ and, in a number of cases, also employed Hottentots.

1 Standard Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa.

2 Cape Archives: Accession A 2250.

3 Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape 1658-1700: A.J. Boeseken (Tafelberg) 1977.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

6 Knegt: some dictionaries give the meaning as "Servant or Slave" but in our context in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries a knegt was invariably a White man - very often a young soldier or other employee of the Company, or perhaps a younger son of a neighbouring local farmer. A formal contract would be drawn up (records in the CJ series, Court of Justice) and he would be employed for a period of one or two years for a set monthly fee (usually in the range of 10 to 14 guilders in the early years) - over and above his food, drink and good accommodation - and, in some cases, a supply of tobacco.

Not always, however, were owners lucky in their purchases, as slaves were inclined to quarrel among themselves and were often caught stealing. Nor, indeed, were the slaves always happy with their owners. There are numerous accounts of runaways, many of whom made for the mountains in the hope of freedom, but almost invariably they were recaptured. In 1709 a Stellenbosch slave, Jacob Smith, organized a large-scale desertion from the district, and 45 slaves escaped. They got as far as Swellendam before being captured and returned to their owners – some, however, returning voluntarily. In an attempt to discourage potential runaways, a Placaat was issued in 1714 proclaiming that any slave who had been at large for three days or more and who resisted capture could be shot on sight by a Colonist, and in 1715, as a further deterrent, the Landdrost and Heemraden of Stellenbosch sought permission to cut the Achilles tendon of runaways.

By 1699, Pieter Robbertsz later to become a member of the Heemraad and an acting Landdrost, had married Roelof Pasma's widow, and for the next 20 years he built up Rustenberg, concentrating on the planting of vines, but with livestock and wheat as side-lines. Unfortunately in 1720 he suffered a stroke, and his wife Fytjie resumed the running of the farm which at this time was planted with 12 000 vines, and ran 30 horses, 200 head of cattle and 600 sheep.⁷ However she was described as being a tough character, and the farm appears to have gone from strength to strength.

By 1733, now a widow for the second time, Fytjee owned 20 male slaves, six female slaves and 4 young slave boys under the age of 16 years, and was running the farm with the help of one Knecht; There were now 30 000 vines, 50 horses, 200 head of cattle and 1000 sheep.

This was the year of the first terrible smallpox epidemic which raced through the Cape, causing countless deaths and decimating the slave population – the Slave Lodge in Cape Town losing its full complement of slaves – but it is not clear whether the slaves of the Ida's Valley were badly affected. Other less severe epidemics followed in 1755 and 1767, and although the records show a drop in Rustenberg's male slaves from 16 in the first few months of 1766 to 11 in 1768⁸ it is uncertain whether this was due to smallpox deaths.

In 1742 Pieter Laubser, a grandson of Fytje Robbertz through her Pasma marriage, had succeeded her as owner of Rustenberg, and in 1766 was assisted by three Knechts and owned 16 male slaves, four female slaves and 4 children.

Meanwhile the neighbouring farm, Ida's Valley, had been going from strength to strength. A former Heemraad of Stellenbosch, Johannes Groenewald, had bought Nazareth in 1733 and in 1760 had added the main Ida's Valley farm to his holdings. In 1780, Samuel Cats, his orphaned grandson, took over Ida's Valley, and nine years later, using slave labour, he laid the foundations of his beautiful new H-shaped house. The elaborate front and back gables have been attributed to the mysterious "Master of Ida's Valley" thought to have been a slave. However, in spite of this title, he need not necessarily have been one of the resident slaves on the property, as it was usual practice for talented masons to go from farm to farm, very often adding their own distinctive touches to the gables they constructed. In this case, the Master excelled himself with rich wave-like curves in the high baroque fashion; both the front and the back gables are surmounted with decidedly oriental motifs and, as Phillida Brooke Simons conjectures in her book *Cape Dutch*

7. Cape Archives: Opgaafrolle (Taxation Lists) Inventory 1/5.

8. Ibid.

Houses, they could well have indicated the plasterer's homesickness for his faraway home in the East Indies.

By 1782, 140 farmers in the Stellenbosch area owned a total of 1490 slaves. The reputation of individual slave-owners was of particular importance in a society where, in cases of misdemeanour, the validity of Slave evidence was unclarified. In many cases the slaves on the farms were the only ones who could give decisive evidence, and the admissibility of their evidence came to be of crucial importance. In 1771 the Landdrost of Stellenbosch stated that the law was "fixed" in this regard: "*that the deposition of a heathen is rated valid when there are no other means of arriving at the truth*".⁹ During the eighteenth century, the rights of slaves were guided by the regulations in the Statutes of India, the Dutch Colonial regulations. When they had been ill-treated, slaves could lodge a complaint against their master or mistress with the nearest authority. However, they were also to be punished if their complaints were said to be unfounded. Slave owners under Dutch Colonial rule were thus not completely above the law.¹⁰

The Second British Occupation in 1806 brought about huge changes in the social and commercial status of the Colony, but for the first decade or so there was little change in the legal status of slaves at the Cape.

In this year Jacob Eksteen was the owner of Rustenberg and, with the aid of nine Hottentots and 30 male slaves, was running an efficient farm of 114 000 vines, 150 head of cattle and 400 sheep and goats. In addition he owned seven female slaves and three young boys under the age of sixteen.¹¹ The upkeep of his slaves must have been considerable as, on arable farms it cost 200 Rix-dollars a year to maintain a slave in clothing and food, which usually consisted of bread, meat and vegetables, with wine twice a day or three times during harvest.¹² Whether this expense led to Jacob Eksteen's decision to part with his farm is just conjecture, but in 1810 he divided the land into two – retaining 31 morgen for Rustenberg and creating a new farm of 61 morgen, which his son-in-law, Arend Brink, had been farming for some years and now named Schoongezicht. Brink did not, however, retain his property for long, as seven months later it was transferred to a new owner, Hendrik Cloete. It was Cloete who built the magnificent H-shaped homestead the following year, possibly adding onto an earlier building, and by 1812 was running a large comfortable establishment of 19 adult slaves and seven children.

Rustenberg also changed hands and on 14 December 1810 transfer was passed to Johannes Albertus van der Byl who was to own it until it passed from his Estate to Gerrit Hendrik de Wet in 1825. It would, have been during Van der Byl's tenure that the lovely H-shaped homestead was built, and records show that he, too, ran a large establishment of between 20 and 25 adult slaves and their numerous children.

By a proclamation dated the 26th April 1816 the registration of slaves was made compulsory, and an office was established in Cape Town "*for the purpose of keeping exact Registers of all slaves within the Colony ... Every proprietor of a Slave or Slaves shall be bound to enter at the office of the District in which he resides, by name and sex, all his or her Slaves, stating their respective ages, country, and occupations, and also to report and receive a Certificate, also all*

9. *Breaking the Chains*: Edited by Nigel Worden and Clifton Crais 1994.

10. *Law and community in a Slave Society, Stellenbosch circa 1760-1820*: Wayne Dooling, Centre for African Studies, U.C.T.

11. Archives: Opgaafrolle (Taxation Lists) Inventory 1/5.

12. *Standard Encyclopedia of Southern Africa*.

manumissions, transfers, inheritances, births, deaths or changes of property, as the case may be".

The registration was to be managed by an Inspector and an Assistant Inspector, and similar officers were established in each of the country districts under the immediate inspection of the Landdrost. These offices were placed under District Clerks, but as there was no District Clerk in Stellenbosch the duties in question were to be carried out by the Secretary for the Drostdy. An alphabetical register of proprietors, giving names and all particulars of the slaves of each person, was to be kept in the office of the Inspector of Enregistrement.

Accordingly, the owners of the Ida's Valley farms presented themselves at the Drostdy in order to register their slaves, and these lists give us our first real indication of the way in which each individual slave was employed. Tables giving names, ages and occupations of the slaves are appended.¹³

The period prior to Emancipation saw the law relative to slavery considerably amended to improve the lot of slaves, especially by the passage of Ordinance 19 in 1826, when the rights of slaves were significantly extended. Successive ordinances laid down hours of labour, allowed slaves to hold property, and forbade the sale of children under ten away from their parents. Domestic chastisement was not to exceed 25 strokes, while managers of estates were to keep punishment record books. This Ordinance also made provision for the improvement of the slaves' family life, prescribed certain forms and amounts of labour, limited physical punishment and created new machinery to ensure that slave owners adhered to these limits.¹⁴

The next important Slave enactment was the Order in Council dated 2 February 1830 which made provision for the appointment of a Protector and Assistant Protectors of Slaves. Fresh measures were adopted in 1832 for the protection of slaves, who were given the right to lodge complaints with the Protectors or their Assistants.¹⁵ These officers would hear witnesses in respect of "everything relating to their office" but could not act as magistrates. In addition every Manager of Slaves had to keep a Punishment Record Book to be submitted half-yearly to the Protector of his district.¹⁶

In 1824 ownership of Schoongezicht had passed from Hendrik Cloete to his brother Adriaan Philippus Cloete, and in 1829 a complaint was made by one of his slaves named Rippa to the effect that he had been undeservedly beaten by his master, although he had informed his master that he was not well. It appears that the same slave had also lodged information, prior to this complaint, stating that he and a fellow-slave, Africa, were frequently placed in irons and confined to a "black hole" on his master's farm. In this regard an enquiry was held, and the details forwarded to the Attorney General. The Assistant Guardian of Slaves was "*shocked to find that the complainant, who is an extremely deformed person, had several marks of recent punishment on his deformed back. ... On the 28 November following, the Assistant Guardian, on the suggestion of the Attorney General, repaired to the dwelling place of Mr Cloete to examine the black hole as above alluded to, and having found it was not at all a fit place to confine a slave into, in consequence of having no airhole or proper entrance, the Assistant Guardian*

13. See Tables 4, 5 and 6 attached.

14. Cape Archives: Introductory note to the Slave Records. Also Standard Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa.

15. Cape Archives: Stellenbosch Landdrost records 1/STB 22/166.

16. Cape Archives: Taken from the Introduction to the records of the Slave office.

transmitted a detailed report of his examination with all the further particulars of this case to the Guardian in Cape Town – this case about to be brought before the ensuing Circuit Court”.¹⁷

This was a period of great discontent among many farmers, given that the successful functioning of their farms had for generations been reliant upon slave labour. Many felt that their whole way of life was threatened, in spite of the fact that slaves were obliged to give four years unpaid labour to their former masters before obtaining their total freedom. Many heated meetings were held in this regard, and there was a great deal of bitter feeling towards the proponents of the Emancipation movement in Cape Town. Feelings ran high, but perhaps not too many farmers showed their wrath in as uncontrolled a way as did Schoongezicht's Adriaan Philippus Cloete, who attacked Johan Fairbairn, a leading newspaper editor, and his wife as they strolled peaceably down the Kaisersgracht on a summer evening in 1836. An angry young Lady Hershell wrote in a letter to her mother: “... a so-called Dutch gentleman struck them repeated blows. A knot of these gentlemen had been railing at the door of their Club House when Mr and Mrs Fairbairn passed and this Cloete, unable to contain his rage, rushed out upon them, while the others made not one effort to withhold him or to defend the unfortunate couple. Their friends and supporters were incensed. Mrs Fairbairn, who is enceinte, left the field with a black eye and the doctors feared the worst consequences.”¹⁸ Cloete was arrested two weeks later and given a sentence of 14 days imprisonment and a fine of 10 Pounds.

The compensation paid to slave owners was intended to be based on prices paid for slaves over a period of eight years. Aged and infirm slaves were valued at 5 Pounds 12/2 halfpenny, and children at 6 Pounds 11/11 halfpenny. Unfortunately this was unable to be implemented as the total sum of money available for the Cape was only 1 236 000 Pounds – and, in the event, actual compensation paid to owners was fairly paltry. As they had feared, many farmers found themselves in dire circumstances, and several went insolvent – among them Gerrit Hendrik de Wet of Rustenberg.

The officials of the Slave Department continued in office up to the beginning of the year 1835, and the office of Registrar and Protector of Slaves was retained until 1838 to wind up the affairs of the Department under the title “Late Protector of Slave and Keeper of Late Slave Registers”.

Full freedom dawned on 1 December 1838. Many emancipated slaves made their way into the towns and gradually became part of a mixed community which later became known as the Cape Coloured. But life for them was not always as easy as they had hoped; shortage of land and good employment caused many of them to return to their homes and continue working for their erstwhile masters. It is very probable, therefore, that descendants of former slaves of the Ida's Valley still live in the area and form part of the local population.

17. Cape Archives: Stellenbosch Landdrost records 1/STB 22/166.

18. *Letters from the Cape* by Lady Herschel.

NOTES

1. I have attached three Tables (Tables 1, 2 and 3) giving information taken from the Opgaafrolle, or Taxation Lists, which shows the number of slaves in each household. Unfortunately, the volumes for certain years are not available at present, as they have been sent by the Cape Archives for binding, but the years shown can be taken as representative. I have, in each case, included the numbers of livestock and vines, as I felt that this gives an indication as to the extent of work for which the slaves were employed. Not shown, for lack of columns, was the smaller livestock such as pigs, and also the quantities of wheat, rye and barley sown and reaped – I did not feel the latter was so relevant, as, with the huge increase in the planting of vines, grain became a side-line.
2. I have just skimmed the question of possible small-pox deaths, as a study of this would be a rather time-consuming exercise. However, a further check of the Stellenbosch Landdrost files may throw further light on it.
3. Attached also are Tables 4, 5 and 6 for Rustenberg, Schoongezicht and Ida's Valley respectively. These details have been taken from the Slave Registers dating from 1816, and give the names of all the slaves belonging to the individual owners, their ages and function – also dates of transfer or death.
4. The complaint made by the Slave Rippa is the only one found in the Complaints Book for the Ida's Valley farms. However, it refers to a case regarding a confinement in the Black Hole which could be pursued further if necessary. As the case books are not all indexed and it would require a lot of time to trace other possible cases, I have not yet done further research in this connection. However, it could be well worth-while to spend some further time on this, as court cases invariably give a very human element to the other rather dry details.

TABLE 1: RUSTENBERG – Taken from the Opgaafrolle (Taxation Lists)

YEAR	OWNER	KNEGTS AND/OR HOTTEN -TOTS	MALE SLAVES	SLAVE BOYS UNDER 16	FEMALE SLAVES	SLAVE GIRLS UNDER 14	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP & GOATS	VINES
1692	Roelof Pasman		2		1		4	20 oxen 6 breeding 13 calves	400	5 000
1695	Pieter Robbertz	1	5		1	1	3	30	300	10 000
1700	Pieter Robbertsz - married to the widow of Roelof Pasma	1 Knegt	8		2		7	100	800	12 000
1712	Pieter Robbertsz		12	1	2		12	160	1 100	14 000
1733	Widow Pieter Robbertz	1 Knegt	20	4	6		50	200	1 000	30 000
1745	Pieter Laubser		13		3 s	1	34	45	300	12 000

Opgaaf continued : Rustenberg

1766	Pieter Laubser	3 knegts	16 male slaves	2 slave boys	4 female slaves	2 slave girls	37 horses	203 cattle	200 sheep & goats	60 000
1768	Pieter Laubser	1	11	3	4	3	40	200	225	50 000
1772	Hendrik Oostwald Laubser		8				1	30		50 000
1773	Henrik Oostwald Laubser		10		1		20	30		50 000
1780	Hendrik Oostwald Laubser		16		2		20	50	200	50 000
1812	Johannes Albertus van der Byl	6 Hottentots 8 children	16	1	4	1	15	112	235	115 000
1814	Johannes Albertus van der Byl	3 Hottentots 1 child	18	1	5	3	11	87 oxen 23 breeding	100	124 000
1816	Johannes Albertus van der Byl	3 Hottentots	20	3	4	4	10	109 oxen 27 breeding	163	130 000

Opgaaf continued - Rustenberg

1823	Widow Johannes Albertus van der Byl	3 Hottentots 6 children	19 male slaves	5 slave boys	5 female slaves	5 slave girls	14 horses	67 oxen 11 breeding	42 sheep 120 goats	130 000 vines
1825	Gerrit Hendrik de Wet	5 Hottentots 2 children	6	5	4		6	90	170 goats	150 vines
1827	Gerrit Hendrik de Wet	3 Hottentots 2 children	10	8	7	3	8	70 oxen 20 breeding	100 sheep	150 000

TABLE 2: SCHOONGEZICHT – Taken from the Opgaafrolle (Taxation lists)

YEAR	OWNER	KNEGTS AND/OR HOTTEN- TOTS	MALE SLAVES	SLAVE BOYS UNDER 16	FEMALE SLAVES	SLAVE GIRLS UNDER 14	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP & GOATS	VINES
1812	Hendrik Cloete	3 Hottentots	14	5	5	2	21	76 oxen 15 breeding	206	100 000
1814	Hendrik Cloete	2 Hottentots	15	4	4	2	20	66 oxen 40 breeding	90	115 000
1816	Hendrik Cloete	3 Hottentots 1 child	14	4	4	3	16	70 oxen 30 breeding	16	115 000
1823	Hendrik Cloete	3 Hottentots 1 child	15	3	6	4	8	40 oxen 4 breeding		135 000
1825	Adriaan Philippus Cloete	2 Hottentots	11	1	1		8	80		100 000
1827	Adriaan Philippus Cloete	2 Hottentots	11	1	1		8			130 000

TABLE 3: IDA'S VALLEY – Taken from the Opgaafrolle (Taxation Lists)

YEAR	OWNER	KNEGTS AND/OR HOTTEN- TOTS	MALE SLAVES	SLAVE BOYS UNDER 16	FEMALE SLAVES	SLAVE GIRLS UNDER 14	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	VINES
1692	Gerrit Cloete (Klein Ida's Valley)		2	1	1		2	86	300	9 000
1700	Gerrit Cloete (Klein Ida's Valley)		3	1	1		3	80	600	14 000
1712	Widow Gerrit Cloete		4	1			1	110	100	12 000
1733	Johannes Groenewald		16	1	2	2	30	100	500	12 000
1745	Johannes Groenewald	1	22	3	2	2	60	125	550	13 000
1766	Johannes Groenewald		20	2	3		30	120	500	12 000
1768	Johannes Groenewald		13	2	4	2	20	40	200	50 000

Opgaaf continued – Ida's Valley (1814 to 1825 include Nazaret)

1772	Johannes Gronewald		21		1		60	125	500	30 000
1773	Johannes Groenewald		19		1		60	125	500	30 000
1780	Samuel Cats		9				15	40		50 000
1812	Johannes Petrus de Villiers	11 Hottentots	5	4			25	42 oxen 20 breeding	200	80 000
1814	Johannes Petrus de Villiers	9 Hottentots	6	1	1	1	18	37 oxen 14 breeding	227	90 000
1816	Johannes Petrus de Villiers	6 Hottentots 2 children	5	1	1	1	8	71 oxen 29 breeding	186 goats	100 000
1823	Jacobus Daniel de Villiers		13	2	6	2	12	110 oxen 73 breeding	166	130 000
1825	Jacob Daniel de Villiers		11	2	6	3	9	58	50	150 000

TABLE 4: RUSTENBERG – SLAVES OF JOHANNES ALBERTUS VAN DER BYL (SO6/81)

YEAR	NAME	FROM	AGE	MOTHER'S NAME	OCCUPATION	REMARKS
1816	VALENTYN	of the Cape	36		Carpenter	
	CUPIDO	of the Cape	32		Coachman	
	FLORIS	of the Cape	35		Wagondriver	
	KEYZER	of the Cape	20		Butler	
	CORIDOR	of the Cape	22		Tailor	
	AREND	of the Cape	35		Gardener	
	MAART	of Mozambique	38		Mason	
	ADAM	of Mozambique	25		Wagondriver	

Continued: Rustenberg – Slaves opf Johannes Albertus van der Byl

	ADONIS	of Mozambique	35		Labourer	
1816	MENTOR	of Mozambique	35		Labourer	Transferred on 9 April 1824 to Adriaan Philippus Cloete
	JACOB	of Mozambique	26		Labourer	
	MANDIE	of Mozambique	28		Labourer	Transferred on 3 May 1824 to Paul de Villiers
	GELUK	of Mozambique	40		Labourer	
	ALEXANDER	of Mozambique	50		Labourer	Reported to have died 1 July 1822
	ANTHONY	of Mozambique	35		Labourer	
	JANUARY	of Mozambique	30		Herdsmen	Died 1 January 1822
	APRIL	of Madagascar	50		Herdsmen	

Continued: Rustenberg – Slaves of Johannes Albertus van der Byl

	CASPER	of Madagascar	50		Herdsmen	Reported to have died 1 November 1817
1816	ANDRIES	of Madagascar	45		Wagondriver	
	FELIX	of Madagascar	20		Cook	Transferred on 19 January 1824 to Alex van Breda
	ADAM	of the Cape	6			
	AUGUST	of the Cape	8 months			Reported to have died 31 January 1818
	DELPHINA	of the Cape	40		Sempstress	
	EVA	of the Cape	23		Sempstress	
	MARIE	of the Cape	17		Sempstress	Removed to Cape Town
	LENA	of the Cape	13		Sempstress	Reported to have died 1 December 1818

Continued: Rustenberg – Slaves of Johannes Albertus van der Byl

	ZIETA	of the Cape	8			
	SILVIA	of the Cape	5			
1816	MINA	of the Cape	2			
	LOUISA	of Mozambique	40		Laundress	Transferred on 17 December 1818 to J.W.T. Germishuys
1817	GOLIATH	of Mozambique	46		Herdsmen	
	CHRISTIAAN	of the Cape	11			
	THOMAS	of the Cape	born 10 August 1817	Eva		
	THOMAS	of the Cape	41		Wagoner	Died 1 September 1820
	SPASIE	of the Cape	51		Cook	

Continued: Rustenberg - Slaves of Johannes Albertus van der Byl

	FRANCOIS	of Malabar	50		Herdsmen	
1818	APPOLLOS	of the Cape	25		Coachman	
	MANUEL	of Mozambique	26		Labourer	
1818	MARTINUS	of the Cape	16		Labourer	
	WILLEM	of the Cape	27		Carpenter	
	LEA	of the Cape	16		Housemaid	
	RACHEL	of the Cape	born 26 February 1818	Marie		
	VALENTYN	of the Cape	born 12 June 1818	Delphina		Died 1 March 1820
1819	DANIEL	of the Cape	born 10 January 1819	Lea		
	KEYZER	of the Cape	born 1 October 1819	Marie		

Cintinued: Rustenberg – Slaves of Johannes Albertus van der Byl

	MARIE	of the Cape	born 2 September 1819	Eva		
1821	JAN	of the Cape	18	.	Tailor	Removed to Cape Town
	HANNA	of the Cape	born 4 July 1821	Delphina		
1821	EVA	of the Cape	born 15 October 1821	Eva		
1823	DELPHINA	of the Cape	born 16 July 1823	Lea		
	NOACH	Of the Cape	born 20 May 1823	Marie		

RUSTENBERG – SLAVES OF GERRIT HENDRIK DE WET (SO 6/109)

YEAR	NAME	FROM	AGE	MOTHER'S NAME	OCCUPATION	REMARKS
1821	JOHN	of the Cape	6			
1824	KLAAS	Of the Cape	73			Died 31 May 1829
	DEMAS	of Mozambique	38		Labourer	
1825	SALOMON	of the Cape	43		Coachman	
	DORENDA	of the Cape	36		Housemaid	
	SILVESTER	of the Cape	born 14 April 1817	Dorenda		
	DIRK	of the Cape	born 11 June 1819	Dorenda		
	FREDERIK	of the Cape	born 21 March 1822	Dorenda		

Continued: Rustenburg – Slaves of Gerrit Hendrik de Wet

1826	APRIL	of Madagascar	34		Cook	
	OCTOBER	of Mozambique	39		Labourer	
	GALANT	of Mozambique	40		Labourer	
	PARIS	of the Cape	25		Carpenter	
	JONATHAN	of the Cape	23		-----	
	SOPHIA	of theCape	22		Housemaid	
	FRANCINA	of the Cape	17		-----	Transferred on 11 May 1826 to William Proctor
	FLORA	of the Cape	15		-----	Transferred 4 October 1831 to Catharina Gerharda Berrange
	STYN	of the Cape	19			Housemaid

Continued: Rustenberg - Slaves of Gerrit Hendrik de Wet)

	ABRAHAM	of the Cape	born 5 April 1828	Sophia		
	SARA	of theCape	Born 12 May 1828	Dorenda		
1829	NELSON	of the Cape	19		-----	Transferred 14 July 1820 to P.J. Roux
	ABSALOM	of the Cape	born 14 July 1829	Styn		
1830	APRIL	of the Cape	Born 17 August 1830	Styn		
	RACHEL	of the Cape	24		Housemaid	Transferred 7 January 1837 to Jacobus Adriaan Louw
	DAVIL	of the Cape	born 6 October 1824	Rachel		Transferred 7 January 1837 to Jacobus Adriaan Louw
	AFRICA	of the Cape	born 6 June 1827	Rachel		Transferred 7 January 1837 to Jacobus Adriaan Louw
	JACOB	of the Cape	born 18 July 1830	Rachel		Transferred 7 January 1837 to Jacobus Adriaan Louw

Continued: Rustenberg – Slaves of Gerrit Hendrik de Wet

	SEPTEMBER	of Bougies			Mason	
	DELIA	of the Cape	born 28 May 1832	Dorenda		
1833	DAANTJE	of the Cape	born 2 November 1832	Rachel		Transferred 7 January 1837 to Jacobus Adriaan Louw
	JACOBUS	Oof the Cape	born 29 April 1833	Styn		
	SPADELL	of Mozambique	46		Herdsman	
1835	RACHEL	of the Cape	born 14 November 1834	Rachel		Transferred 7 January 1837 to Jacobus Adriaan Louw
1836	ARLA	of the Cape	33		Housemaid	Manumitted on 13 May 1837
1836	DANIEL	of the Cape	39		Carpenter	Manumitted 9 January 1838

SCHOONGERZICHT – SLAVES OF HENDRIK CLOETE (SO 6/84)

YEAR	NAME	FROM	AGE	MOTHER'S NAME	OCCUPATION	REMARKS
1816	JEPHTA	of the Cape	50		Wagon Driver	
	ABRAHAM	of the Cape	26		Butler	
	ABRAHAM	of the Cape	25		Wagon Driver	Died 3 September 1821
	SALOMON	of the Cape	35		Coachman	
	JULY	of the Cape	24		Labourer	
	CORINTUS	of Mozambique	40		Labourer	
	CHRISTIAAN	of Mozambique	45		Herdsmen	
	SANS-SOUCI	of Mozambique	24		Labourer	

Continued: Schoongezicht – Slaves of Hendrik Cloete

1816	AREND	of Mozambique	24		Labourer	Transferred on 28 June 1823 to Adriaan Philippus Cloete
	WELKOM	of Mozambique	25		Labourer	
	SALOMON	of Mozambique	26		Labourer	Died 14 July 1822
	KAKKERLAK	of Mozambique	20		-----	
	PHARAO	of Mozambique	22		-----	
	MOSES	of Mozambique	60		Herdsman	Died 24 May 1818
	SIMON	of Bengal	45		Cook	
	LUCAS	of the Cape	11			
	JULY	of the Cape	7			Died 28 September 1821

Continued: Schoongezicht – Slaves of Hendrik Cloete

1816	ASIA	of the Cape	8			
	ADONIS	of the Cape	5			Died 1 August 1821
	RACHEL	of the Cape	50		-----	
	ROOSJE	of the Cape	44		Sempstress	
	STYN	of the Cape	24		Housemaid	
	HANNA	of the Cape	20		Housemaid	
	CANDAZA	of the Cape	13		Sempstress	
	ROOSJE	of the Cape	7			
1817	RUITER	of Mozambique	40		Labourer	Transferred on 23 March 1819 to Adriaan Philippus Cloete

Continued: Schoongezicht – Slaves of Hendrik Cloete

1817	SPADILLE	of Mozambique	20		-----	
	ZOUTMAN	of Mozambique	40			Died 4 June 1826
	AFRICA	of Mozambique	50		Labourer	
	TOUMAT	of the Cape	2			
	SARA	Of Mozambique	25		Laundress	
	BEETJA	of the Cape	born 10 May 1817	Sara		
	DAVID	of the Cape	38		Tailor	Transferred on 16 January 1818 to Sebastian Valentyn van Reenen
	CAREL	of the Cape	35		-----	
1819	ELSIE	of the Cape	born 24 July 1819	Sara		

Continued: Schoongezicht – Slaves of Hendrik Cloete

1821	JAN	of the Cape	19		Shoemaker	Transferred on 8 January 1822 to Hendrik Christiaan Cats
	ELYSA	of the Cape	born 23 April 1821	Candaza		
	THOMAS	of the Cape	born 24 August 1821	Sara		Died 16 January 1823
1823	JOHN	of the Cape	Born 29 January 1823	Candaza		
	PHILIP	of the Cape	23		Tailor	Transferred on 18 December 1823 to Petrus Johannes Cats
	CAREL	of the Cape	11			
1824	MEY	of Mozambique	33		Labourer	

TABLE 7: SCHOONGEZICHT – SLAVES OF ADRIAAN PHILIPPUS CLOETE (SO 6/84)

YEAR	NAME	FROM	AGE	MOTHER'S NAME	OCCUPATION	REMARKS
1824	MENTOR	of Mozambique	42		Labourer	
	FEREDRIK	of the Cape	27			
1828	SABINA	of the Cape	47		Housemaid	Manumitted at Cape Town 23 June 1830 for the consideration of 165 Pounds Sterling paid by the Guardian of Slaves
	DAVID	of the Cape	born 1 July 1820	Sabina		(see Sabina above)
	SEPTEMBER	of the Cape	born 16 November 1823			(see Sabina above)
	ASJAN	of the Cape	born 14 February 1827			(see Sabina above)
1829	FLINKE	of Mozambique	47		Wagon Driver	
	FOUTTA	of Mozambique	60		Labourer	

Continued: Schoongezicht – Slaves of Adriaan Philippus Cloete

1829	CUPIDO	of Mozambique	70		Labourer	Reported to have died 5 October 1831
	PHILIPPINA	of the Cape	24		Housemaid	
1831	FREDERIK	of the Cape	45		Tailor	
	REGINA	Of the Cape	27		Housemaid	
	CHARLES	of the Cape	born 6 October 1827	Regina		
	CORIDOR	of the Cape	born 1 October 1830	Regina		
1833	PHILIDA	of the Cape	born 7 January 1833	Regina		
1834	ADONIS	of Mozambique			Coachman	
	MARY	of the Cape	born 10 July 1834	Regina		

TABLE 6: IDA'S VALLEY – SLAVES OF JACOB DANIEL DE VILLIERS

YEAR	NAME	FROM	AGE	MOTHER'S NAME	OCCUPATION	REMARKS
1816	CHRISTIAAN	the Cape	30		Labourer	Trans.on 9 April 1827 to Francois du Toit
	SEPTEMBER	of the Cape	37		Labourer	Trans.on 9 April 1827 to Francois du Toit
	MOSES	of Mozambique	22		Labourer	Reported to have died 19 February 1926
	NOVEMBER	of Mozambique	23		Labourer	Trans.on 16 February 1825 to Johannes Philippus de Villiers
	PRESENT	of Mozambique	24		Labourer	Sold on 9 November 1816 to Solomon Vermaak of the George District
	JONAS	of the Cape	4			Trans.on 5 March 1827 to Barend Jacobus Erasmus of Swellendam
	DEBORA	of the Cape	38		Housemaid	Trans. on 9 april 1827 to E.A. Buyskes of Cape Town
	REGINA	of the Cape	30		Housemaid	Transferred on 26 March 1827 to F.F. du Toit

Continued: Ida's Valley – Slaves of Jacob Daniel de Villiers

	RACHEL	of the Cape	35		Housemaid	Trans. on 9 April 1827 to F.F. du Toit
	CONSTANTIA	of the Cape	12		Housemaid	Trans.on 3 April 1827 to Andrietta Francina de Villiers
	JANIERA	of the Cape	8			Trans.on 4 April 1827 to P.J. Maree of Swellendam
	ROSIA	of the Cape	6			Trans. on 17 August 1827 to A.F. du Toit
1817	MATTHYS	of Mozambique	25		Labourer	Trans. on 17 November 1818 to Johannes Roux of Graaff Reinet
	AFRICA	of the Cape	born 20 September 1817	Rachel		Reported to have died 30 January 1822
	BENTOERA	of Mozambique	56		Labourer	Trans.on 16 May 1821 to Jan Daniel Edzaad Grimbeek
	DINA	of the Cape	Born 16 October 1818	Debora		Trans.on 9 April 1827 to E.A. Buyskes
	ABRAHAM	of the Cape	33		Labourer	Trans.on 10 April 1827 to P.A. Cloete
	FREDERIK	of the Cape	29		Labourer	Trans.on 10 April 1827 to P.A. Cloete

Continued: Ida's Valley – Slaves of Jacob Daniel de Villiers

1819	ASIA	of Madagascar	62		Herdsman	Trans.on 19 March 1827 to Johan Bernard Hoffman
1820	SAMSON	of Mozambique	29		Labourer	Trans.on 22 March 1823 to Johannes Jacobus Cruywagen
	SAUL	of Mozambique	30		Labourer	Trans.on 9 April 1827 to A.F. du Toit
	ADRIAAN	of the Cape	20		Labourer	Trans.on 21 May 1827 to A.F. du Toit
	JECK	Of Malabar	39		Labourer	Trans.on 23 July <u>YEAR NEEDED</u> to Michiel Adriaan Basson
	LYS	of the Cape	23		Housemaid	Trans.on 9 April 1827 to J.F. du Toit
1822	ESAU	of Mozambique	31		Labourer	Trans. on 9 April 1827 to W.T. de Kock
	ARANTUS	of Mozambique	35		Labourer	Trans.on 13 December 1826 to Widow J. de Villiers
	ANTHON	of Mozambique	28		Cooper	Trans. On 8 May 1824 to Johannes Mechau
	FORTIJN	of Bengal	61		Herdsman	Trans. 9 April 1827 to J.F. du Toit

Continued: Ida's Valley – Slaves of Jacob Daniel de Villiers

1824	MEIJ	of the Cape	26		Coachman	Trans. 8 March 1824 to Hendrik Vos
	JULIANA	of the Cape	34		Cook	Trans. 8 March 1824 to Hendrik Vos
	JASON	of the Cape	born 27 June 1817	Juliana		Trans. 8 March 1825 to Hendrik Vos
	EVA	of the Cape	born 9 April 1822	Juliana		Trans. 8 March 1825 to Hendrik Vos
1825	RACHEL	of the Cape	born 1 January 1825	Lys		Trans. 9 April 1827 to T.F. du Toit
1832	ROSIA	of the Cape	21		Housemaid	
	MARTHINUS	of the Cape	born 20 October 1831	Rosia		
1833	WILLIAM	of the Cape	23		Labourer	Trans. 6 May 1835 to L.C. Haupt

APPENDIX F
To the Draft 2 CMP
by
Kantor, Todeschini and Pistorius

**THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF IDAS VALLEY:
CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS A CONSERVATION
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Prepared for the Ida's Valley Heritage and Environmental Association

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1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The focus areas of this report are:

- 1.1 the identification and management of areas of high biodiversity;
- 1.2 the issue of connectivity between these areas;
- 1.3 the problems of alien plant infestation;
- 1.4 the provision of "best conservation management practices";
- 1.5 provision of a rudimentary checklist for the fauna and flora of the area.

2. CONTEXT

Ida's Valley is an iconic area which, next to the Constantia Valley on the Cape Peninsula, encapsulates the *genius loci* of the early settlement and agricultural development of the Cape. The valley's cultural value is sacrosanct. Furthermore, it lies within one of the most biologically diverse floral kingdoms on the planet (see Figure 1) and is therefore of great conservation importance. Compact floristic summaries of these biomes are appended as Appendices 1 and 2.

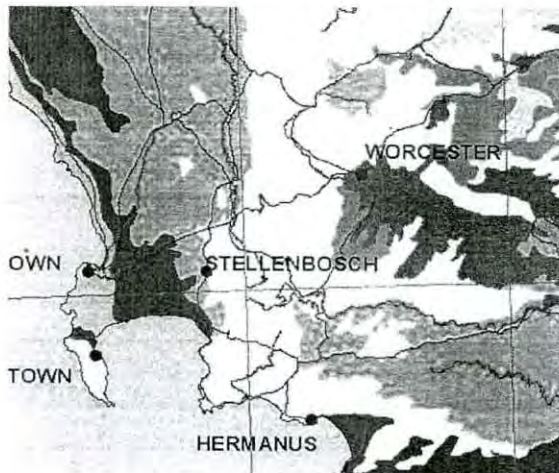


Figure 1: Stellenbosch, showing the three major vegetation types surrounding it, i.e.:
yellow = Mountain Fynbos,
brown = coastal fynbos,
green = coastal renosterbos

The area is also situated amidst a concentration of declared conservation areas (see Figure 2), which enhances its conservation value. The region has also been transformed into intensely developed and agricultural landscape, which makes the relative rural nature of the valley unique (see Figure 3)

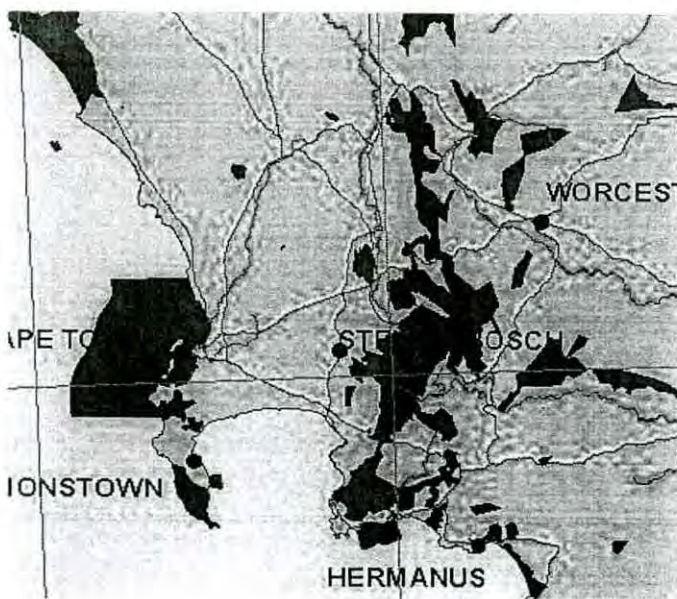


Figure 2: Stellenbosch's geographic position in relation to other conservation areas

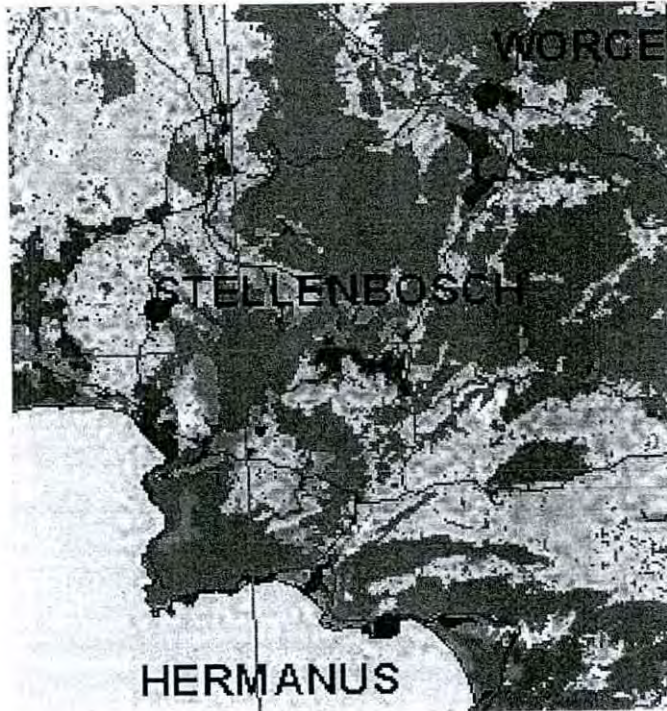


Figure 3: Habitat transformation around Stellenbosch, note specifically the red and green colours which denote built-up and agricultural lands.



Figure 4: An aerial photograph from the year 2000, which, when compared with an image from 1970 (below, Figure 5) shows the intensification of man-made changes to the valley



Figure 5: The valley in the 1950s

3. INTRODUCTION

The following points of departure for conservation management are recommended:

- that the valley be administered for social equity in addition to environmental and financial sustainability;
- that the management team will practice adaptive management whilst following current best practices in conservation management;
- that a strict code of ethics, based on the above points of departure, will be considered mandatory for all voluntary participants in the management of the valley (the management unit, or MU).

Current international trends are rapidly moving towards the environmental certification of products and services (such as ISO 14000/1 and FSC (<http://www.iso.ch/iso/en/ISOOnline.openerspage>, <http://www.fscoax.org/principal.htm>)) and it is considered prudent, from the outset, to manage this MU to the very highest international environmental standards. This will secure their niche advantage in the inevitable certification of most produce emanating from the MU.

After due consideration, it was decided to broadly follow the certification approach of the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council, <http://www.fscoax.org/principal.htm>) mainly because of its proven dedication to social and environmental even-handedness. Once this is achieved, the owners may then consider adding the ISO 14000/1 certification. If one considers the rapid development of product and service certification, coupled with the burgeoning international growth in “eco”-related travel and client demands for environmental sustainability, this approach seems prudent.

4. THE STUDY AREA

See site description as set out in the First Draft Conservation Management Plan prepared by Peter Kantor, September 2004.

5. THE CERTIFICATION APPROACH

It is widely accepted that agricultural production lands and its associated neighbouring areas should be managed to meet the social, economic, ecological, cultural and spiritual needs of present and future generations. Furthermore, growing public awareness of habitat destruction and degradation has led consumers to demand that their purchases of services and agricultural products will not contribute to this destruction but rather help to secure resources for the future.

The goal of this approach is to promote the environmentally responsible, socially beneficial and economically viable management of the LMU (Land Management Unit), by establishing a standard that is recognized and respected. The scale and intensity of LMU management operations, the uniqueness of the affected resources, and the relative ecological fragility of the area will be taken into account.

5.1 Principle 1: compliance with laws and LMU principles

The MU management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with these Principles and Criteria.

- 5.1.1 MU management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.
- 5.1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.
- 5.1.3 In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.
- 5.1.4 The MU should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.
- 5.1.5 Management shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to these Principles and Criteria.

5.2 Principle 2: tenure and use right and responsibilities

Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and woodland resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.

- 5.2.1 Clear evidence of long-term woodland use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.

5.2.2 Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over woodland operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.

5.3 Principle 3: indigenous peoples' rights

The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognized and respected.

5.3.1 Indigenous peoples shall control woodland management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.

5.3.2 LMU management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.

5.3.3 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by MU managers.

5.3.4 Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in woodland operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before woodland operations commence.

5.4 Principle 4: community relations and workers' rights

MU management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well being of agricultural workers and local communities.

5.4.1 The communities within, or adjacent to, the agricultural management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.

5.4.2 Agricultural management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.

5.4.3 The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

5.4.4 Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups directly affected by management operations.

5.4.5 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.

5.5 Principle 5: benefits from the area

Management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the agricultural landscape's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.

- 5.5.1 Management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the woodland.
- 5.5.2 Management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the area's diversity of products.
- 5.5.3 Management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other woodland resources.
- 5.5.4 Management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single agricultural product.
- 5.5.5 Management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of the area's services and resources such as watersheds and wetlands.

5.6 Principle 6: environmental impact

Management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the area.

- 5.6.1 Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed — appropriate to the scale, intensity of the area's management and the uniqueness of the affected resources — and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.
- 5.6.2 Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of the area's management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.
- 5.6.3 Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:
 - a) natural vegetation regeneration and succession.
 - b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity.
 - c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the area's ecosystem.

- 5.6.4 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.
- 5.6.5 Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize soil damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.
- 5.6.6 Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks.
- 5.6.7 Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.
- 5.6.8 Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimized, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.
- 5.6.9 The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.

5.7 Principle 7: management plan

A management plan — appropriate to the scale and intensity of the agricultural operations — shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long-term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.

- 5.7.1 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:
- a) Management objectives.
 - b) Description of the area resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.
 - c) Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments.
 - d) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.
 - e) Maps describing the area's resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership.
 - f) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.

- 5.7.2 The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.
- 5.7.3 MU workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.
- 5.7.4 While respecting the confidentiality of information, conservation managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 5.7.1.

5.8 Principle 8: monitoring and assessment

Monitoring shall be conducted — appropriate to the scale and intensity of area management — to assess the condition of the area, yields of products, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.

- 5.8.1 The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.
- 5.8.2 The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.
- 5.8.3 While respecting the confidentiality of information, area managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 5.8.2.

5.9 Principle 9: maintenance of high conservation value areas

Management activities in high conservation value areas shall maintain or enhance the attributes, which define such areas. Decisions regarding high conservation value areas shall always be considered in the context of a *precautionary* approach.

- 5.9.1 Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value areas will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.
- 5.9.2 The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.
- 5.9.3 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.

6. GLOSSARY

Words in this document are used as defined in most Standard English language dictionaries. The precise meaning and local interpretation of certain phrases (such as local communities) should be decided in the local context by woodland managers. In this document, the words below are understood as follows:

Biological diversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. (See Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992)

Biological diversity values: The intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components. (See Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992)

Biological control agents: Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms.

Chemicals: The range of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and hormones, which are used in forest management.

Criterion (pl. Criteria): A means of judging whether or not a Principle has been fulfilled.

Customary rights: Rights, which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which, have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit.

Ecosystem: A community of all plants and animals and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit.

Endangered species: Any species, which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Exotic species: An introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question.

Area management/manager: The people responsible for the operational management of the area resource and of the enterprise, as well as the management system and structure, and the planning and field operations.

Genetically modified organisms: Biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes.

Indigenous lands and territories: The total environment of the lands, air, water, sea, sea-ice, flora and fauna, and other resources which indigenous peoples have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. (Draft Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Part VI)

Indigenous peoples: "The existing descendants of the peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country wholly or partially at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world, overcame them and, by conquest, settlement, or other means reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation; who today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than with the institutions of the country of which they now form a part, under State structure which incorporates mainly the national, social and cultural characteristics of other segments of the population which are predominant." (Working definition adopted by the UN Working Group on Indigenous Peoples).

High Conservation Value areas: High Conservation Value areas are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:

- a) areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant;
- b) concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or
- c) large landscape level natural vegetation patches, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance;
- d) areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems;
- e) areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control);
- f) areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area.

Local laws: Includes all legal norms given by organisms of government whose jurisdiction is less than the national level, such as departmental, municipal and customary norms.

Long term: The time-scale of the woodland owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the management plan, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent woodland cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions.

Native species: A species that occurs naturally in the region; endemic to the area.

Natural cycles: Nutrient and mineral cycling as a result of interactions between soils, water, plants, and animals in woodland environments that affect the ecological productivity of a given site.

Non-timber products: All natural products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products.

Precautionary approach: Tool for the implementation of the precautionary principle.

Principle: An essential rule or element; in this case, of woodland stewardship.

Succession: Progressive changes in species composition and forest community structure caused by natural processes (nonhuman) over time.

Tenure: Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customary practice, regarding the "bundle of rights and duties" of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc).

Threatened species: Any species, which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Use rights: Rights for the use of forest resources that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques.

7. ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

The following additional environmental safeguards will function in concert with the certification approach and will serve to strengthen the environmental integrity of the valley.

7.1 Construction and development guides and limitations

7.1.1 Roads

Research has shown that roads are undeniably the major environmental impact within any developed area. It is therefore crucial to conduct a strategic road plan for the valley to ensure that there is no duplication and that optimal use of roads is ensured.

7.1.2 Policy on septic tanks

All septic tank placements should be investigated to ensure no leakage into water sources.

7.1.3 Total exclusion zone around watercourses

An exclusion zone should be maintained around important watercourses, both permanent and ephemeral

7.1.4 Exclusion zones around rocky outcrops

It is internationally accepted that rocky outcrops, in all known biotopes, support higher biodiversity than the surrounding areas. A total exclusion zone of 100m will be maintained around rocky outcrops of more than 50 m² in size.

7.1.5 Policy for all industrial chemical and detergent use

The use of harmful detergents on the property should be *prescribed*. All chemicals should be stored centrally, in a locked and banded store. Empty containers will be returned to the manufacturer or supplier.

7.1.6 Rehabilitation prescriptions

The rehabilitation of both erosion as well as scarring left by agricultural practices should be conducted.

7.2 Biodiversity management principles

7.2.1 Set-aside of high conservation areas (See Principle 6.2)

A number of areas of high conservation value must be identified and will be mapped as soon as maps of sufficient resolution become available.

7.2.2 Selection of mammalian species for introduction

No mammals will be re-introduced if they had not occurred in the area before, and any other re-introductions will be from selected compatible genetic stock and/or from the same region.

7.3 Management policy and implementation

Should all participating owners adhere to the abovementioned suite of principles and indicators, the communal land will be managed sustainably. In order to achieve this, the following suggested management strategies should be implemented.

1. A system of Best Conservation Management Practices must be developed and instituted. This system will entail the systematic development and implementation of practiced that will address the practical techniques of managing and will include aspects such as road construction, chemical storage, set-aside management etc.
2. A master plan of Areas of Special Interest must be developed. This plan will identify all areas of biodiversity importance, their extent and management.
3. As spatial plan for the possible linkage of the areas mentioned in 2 must be developed and instituted.
4. The invasive plant species of the valley must be identified, mapped, and eradication practices prescribed (see 1 above).
5. Finally, a system of monitoring must be implemented. It is suggested that the SASS system should be considered since water quality in the streams will reflect upstream management success.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Renosterveld description

Renosterveld is characterized by the dominance of members of the Daisy Family (Asteraceae), specifically one species - *Renosterbos Elytropappus rhinocerotis*, from which the vegetation type gets its name. Although *Renosterbos* is the characteristic dominant, many other plants are also prominent - for instance in the Daisy Family (Asteraceae): *Eriocephalus*, *Felicia*, *Helichrysum*, *Pteronia*, *Relhania*; Pea Family (Fabaceae): *Aspalathus*; Gardenia Family (Rubiaceae): *Anthospermum*; Cocoa Family (Sterculiaceae): *Hermannia*; Thyme Family (Thymelaeaceae): *Passerina*. All these shrubs are characterized by their small, tough, grey leaves.

Grasses are also abundant. In fact, it is alleged that the high shrub cover is a result of continuous grazing. Early records suggest that the Renosterveld had abundant grasses, and that the game and Khoi cattle migrated over the region. With the establishment of European stock farmers, continuous grazing and the elimination of the diverse grazing-browsing fauna, the shrubby element was promoted. This theory is not universally accepted, but proponents argue to the sudden decline of hay near Cape Town in the early 1700s, and the many historical records of early explorers claiming that *Renosterbos* was taking over and that grass was becoming scarce.

Another feature of Renosterveld is the high species richness of geophytic plants (chiefly in the Iris Family (Iridaceae) and Lily Family (Liliaceae), but also in the Orchid Family (Orchidaceae)).

Proteas, Ericas and Restios - typical of Fynbos - tend to be absent in Renosterveld, or are present at very low abundances. There are few endemics to Renosterveld vegetation alone, many of the species occurring in Fynbos as well. However, species endemic to the Cape Floral Kingdom comprise about one-third of Renosterveld plant species, and many of these belong to families which are not considered to be of "Cape affinity" (i.e. these families are also diverse outside the Cape Floral Kingdom).

Typically, Renosterveld is largely confined to fine-grained soils - mainly clays and silts - which are derived from the shales of the Maimesbury and Bokkeveld Groups and the Karoo Sequence. In drier regions it also occurs on Cape Granite Suite-derived soils. Because all these soils are fertile, much of Renosterveld has been ploughed for wheat.

Renosterveld tends to occur where rainfall is between 250 (rarely to 200 mm) to 600 mm per year and at least 30% falls in winter. Where the rainfall is higher, the soils become leached and Renosterveld is replaced by Asteraceous Fynbos. Generally, where the rainfall is less than 250 mm it is replaced by one of the Succulent Karoo vegetation types.

Because of its high soil fertility, it is probable that all the herds of large game in the Fynbos Biome occurred in Renosterveld. Thus Mountain Zebra, Quagga, Bluebuck, Red Hartebeest, Eland, Bontebok, Elephant, Black Rhino and Buffalo were common, as were Lion, Cheetah, Wild Dog, Spotted Hyena and Leopard. Two of these only ever occurred within the Fynbos Biome: Bluebuck and Bontebok. Of these large mammals, only the Mountain Zebra and Leopard survived (by fleeing to the mountains), with the Bontebok just surviving near Bredasdorp. All the other species became extinct in the Fynbos Biome (one elephant survives in the Forest Biome within the Fynbos Biome area), although many have been introduced into conservation areas from outside the region. The Quagga and Bluebuck are extinct.

This high fertility has meant that most of the area has been converted to agriculture. Less than 5% of West Coast Renosterveld remains (the Rio Convention has as its goal the preservation of 10%!), with other Renosterveld types also heavily ploughed or used as augmented pasture. It seems unlikely that viable populations of large mammals will ever be reintroduced into the Fynbos Biome for this reason.

Appendix 2 Fynbos Description

The Fynbos Biome is considered by many to be synonymous with the Cape Floristic Region or Cape Floral Kingdom. However, the "biome" refers only to the two key vegetation groups (Fynbos and Renosterveld) within the region, whereas both the "region" and the "kingdom" refer to the general geographical area and include other vegetation types in the Forest, Nama Karoo, Succulent Karoo and Thicket Biomes, but exclude peripheral outliers of the Fynbos Biome such as the Kamiesberg, North-western and Escarpment Mountain Renosterveld (59,60) and Grassy Fynbos (65) east of Port Elizabeth. However, the contribution of Fynbos vegetation to the species richness, endemism and fame of the region is so overwhelming, that the Cape Floristic Region and Cape Floral Kingdom can be considered to be "essentially Fynbos."

The Cape Floral Kingdom is the smallest of the six Floral Kingdoms in the world, and is the only one contained in its entirety within a single country. It is characterized by its high richness in plant species (8 700 species) and its high endemism (68% of plant species are confined to the Cape Floral Kingdom). The Cape Floral Kingdom thus compares with some of the richest floras worldwide, surpassing many tropical forest regions in its floral diversity.

In South Africa, over one third of all plant species occur in the Cape Floral Kingdom, even though the Kingdom occupies less than 6% of the area of the country. This is not primarily due to the large number of vegetation types in the Cape Floral Kingdom. Over 7 000 of the plant species occur in only five Fynbos vegetation types, with perhaps an additional 1 000 species in the three Renosterveld vegetation types. The contribution of Succulent and Nama Karoo, Thicket and Forest vegetation types in the region to the plant species diversity is thus relatively small. Thus, although the Cape Floral Kingdom contains five biomes, only the Fynbos Biome, comprising the Fynbos and Renosterveld vegetation groups, contains most of the floral diversity. Furthermore, the Cape Floral Kingdom traditionally does not include the Fynbos and Renosterveld vegetation outliers to the north and east. Including these would mean that endemism would approach 80%, the highest level of endemism on any subcontinent.

Distressingly, some three-quarters of all plants in the South African Red Data Book occur in the Cape Floral Kingdom: 1 700 plant species are threatened to some extent with extinction! This is much more than one would expect based on either the area of the Kingdom (6%) or its plant numbers (36%). This again reflects the unique nature of Fynbos vegetation: many Fynbos species are extremely localized in their distribution, with sets of such localized species organized into "centres of endemism." The city of Cape Town sits squarely on two such centres of endemism and several hundred species are threatened by urban expansion. However, a more serious threat is alien plants, which infest large tracts of otherwise undisturbed mountains and flats: their impact on these extremely localized species is severe. Aliens are thus the major threat to

Fynbos vegetation and its plant diversity, especially in the mountains. On the lowlands and on the less steep slopes the major threat is agriculture - new technologies, fertilisers and crops are steadily eating into our floral reserves. Another important threat is the misuse of fire. Fynbos must burn, but fires in the wrong season (such as in spring, instead of late summer) or too frequently (so that plants do not have time to set seed) eliminate species. Several factors influence fire dynamics in Fynbos - global warming, grazing practices and fire management (ignition events, size of burns); but their relative importance and interactions are poorly understood.

The two major vegetation groupings in Fynbos are quite distinct and have contrasting ecological systems. Essentially, Renosterveld used to contain the large animals in the Cape Floristic Kingdom, but these are now extinct or else have been reintroduced into conservation areas. By contrast, Fynbos is much richer in plant species, but has such poor soils that it cannot support even low densities of big game. However, most of the endemic amphibian, bird and mammal species in the region, occur in Fynbos vegetation types. Key references: Bond & Goldblatt (1984), Hall & Veldhuis (1985), Cowling (1992), Rebelo (1994), Cowling & Richardson (1995).

Appendix 3: List of birds for the Ida's Valley

Key: observed/ **predicted**


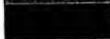
190	Grey-winged Francolin	<i>Scleroptila africanus</i>	Bergpatrys
195	Cape Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis capensis</i>	Kaapse Fisant
203	Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Gewone Tarentaal
102	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Kolgans
116	Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	Wildemakou
106	Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>	Teeleend
105	African Black Duck	<i>Anas sparsa</i>	Swarteend
0	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Groenkopeend
104	Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>	Geelbekeend
112	Cape Shoveler	<i>Anas smithii</i>	Kaapse Slopeend
480	Ground Woodpecker	<i>Geocolaptes olivaceus</i>	Grondspieg
486	Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	Kardinaalspeg
465	Acacia Pied Barbet	<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i>	Bonthoutkapper
451	African Hoopoe	<i>Upupa africana</i>	Hoephoep
431	Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo cristata</i>	Kuifkopvisvanger
429	Giant Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle maximus</i>	Reusevisvanger
428	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Bontvisvanger
438	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Europese Byvreter
425	White-backed Mousebird	<i>Colius colius</i>	Witkruismuisvoël
424	Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>	Gevlekte Muisvoël
375	African Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus gularis</i>	Afrikaanse Koekoek
385	Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	Meitjie
386	Diderick Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	Diederikkie
391	Burchell's Coucal	<i>Centropus burchellii</i>	Gewone Vleiloerie
418	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	Witpenswindswael
411	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Europese Windswael
415	White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>	Witkruiswindswael
392	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Nonnetjie-uil
401	Spotted Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo africanus</i>	Gevlekte Ooruil
405	Fiery-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>	Afrikaanse Naguil
348	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	Tuinduif
355	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Rooiborsduifie
354	Cape Turtle-Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	Gewone Tortelduif
352	Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	Grootringduif
218	Buff-spotted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	Gevlekte Vleikuiken
226	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Grootwaterhoender
228	Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Bleshoender
286	African Snipe	<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i>	Afrikaanse Snip
298	Water Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>	Waterdikkop
297	Spotted Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	Gewone Dikkop
294	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Bontelsie
248	Killitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	Geelborsstrandkiewiet
249	Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	Driebandstrandkiewiet
258	Blacksmith Lapwing	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	Bontkiewiet
259	White-crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	Witkopkiewiet
335	Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Kleinsterretjie
130	European Honey-Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Wespedief

127	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Blouvalk
126	Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus [migrans] parasitus</i>	Swartwou
160	African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	Afrikaanse Sperwer
155	Rufous-chested Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter rufiventris</i>	Rooiborsspeswer
158	Black Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>	Swartsperwer
149	Steppe Buzzard	<i>Buteo vulpinus</i>	Bruinjakkalsvoël
150	Forest Buzzard	<i>Buteo trizonatus</i>	Bosjakkalsvoël
152	Jackal Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufofuscus</i>	Rooiborsjakkalsvoël
136	Booted Eagle	<i>Aquila pennatus</i>	Dwergarend
140	Martial Eagle	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	Breëkoparend
181	Rock Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicolis</i>	Kransvalk
173	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Europese Boomvalk
171	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Swervvalk
8	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Kleindobbertjie
58	Reed Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>	Rietduiker
55	White-breasted Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax lucidus</i>	Witborsduiker
67	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Kleinwitreier
66	Great Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Grootwitreier
63	Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Swartkopreier
71	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Veereier (Bosluisvoël)
76	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Gewone Nagreier
81	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	Hamerkop
94	Hadeda Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	Hadeda
543	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Europese Wielewaal
541	Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	Mikstertbyvanger
710	African Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	Paradysvlieëvanger
736	Southern Boubou	<i>Laniarius ferrugineus</i>	Suidelike Waterfiskaal
746	Bokmakierie	<i>Telophorus zeylonus</i>	Bokmakierie
700	Cape Batis	<i>Batis capensis</i>	Kaapse Bosbontrokkie
547	Cape Crow	<i>Corvus capensis</i>	Swartkraai
548	Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	Witborskraai
550	White-necked Raven	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>	Withalskraai
732	Common Fiscal	<i>Lanius collaris</i>	Fiskaallaksman
533	Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	Afrikaanse Oewerswael
523	Pearl-breasted Swallow	<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>	Pêrelborsswael
526	Greater Striped Swallow	<i>Hirundo cucullata</i>	Grootstreepswael
529	Rock Martin	<i>Hirundo fuligula</i>	Kransswael
536	Black Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne holomelaena</i>	Swartsaagvlerkswael
706	Fairy Flycatcher	<i>Stenostira scita</i>	Rooistertvlieëvanger
641	Victorin's Warbler	<i>Bradypterus victorini</i>	Rooiborsruigtesanger
661	Cape Grassbird	<i>Sphenoeacus afer</i>	Grasvoël
634	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Europese Vleisanger
631	African Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>	Kleinrietsanger
651	Long-billed Crombec	<i>Sylvietta rufescens</i>	Bosveldstompstert
796	Cape White-eye	<i>Zosterops capensis</i>	Kaapse Glasogie
669	Grey-backed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola subruficapilla</i>	Gysrugtinkinkie
677	Levaillant's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola tinniens</i>	Vleitinkinkie
681	Neddikie	<i>Cisticola fulvicapilla</i>	Neddikie
686	Karoo Prinia	<i>Prinia maculosa</i>	Karoolangstertjie
645	Bar-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis thoracica</i>	Bandkeelkleinjantjie
577	Olive Thrush	<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>	Olyflyster
698	Fiscal Flycatcher	<i>Sigelus silens</i>	Fiskaalvlieëvanger

690	African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>	Donkervlieëvanger
601	Cape Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	Gewone Janfrederik
769	Red-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>	Rooivlerkspreu
777	Orange-breasted Sunbird	<i>Anthobaphes violacea</i>	Oranjeborssuikerbekkie
775	Malachite Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia famosa</i>	Jangroentjie
783	Southern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris chalybeus</i>	Klein-rooibandsuikerbekkie
788	Dusky Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris fuscus</i>	Namakwasuikerbekkie
773	Cape Sugarbird	<i>Promerops cafer</i>	Kaapse Suikervoël
813	Cape Weaver	<i>Ploceus capensis</i>	Kaapse Wewer
814	Southern Masked-Weaver	<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	Swartkeelgeelvink
824	Southern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	Rooivink
850	Swee Waxbill	<i>Coccyzygia melanotis</i>	Suidelike Swie
846	Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Rooibeksysie
801	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Huismossie
803	Cape Sparrow	<i>Passer melanurus</i>	Gewone Mossie
713	Cape Wagtail	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	Gewone Kwikkie
727	Cape Longclaw	<i>Macronyx capensis</i>	Oranjekeelkalkoentjie
872	Cape Canary	<i>Serinus canicollis</i>	Kaapse Kanarie
878	Yellow Canary	<i>Serinus flaviventris</i>	Geelkanarie

Appendix 4: List of mammals for Ida's Valley

Key:

Marked:	Observed
	Desk-top study
	Historic distribution

Order Insetivora

Family Soricidae

Myosorex varius



Family Chrysochloridae

Chrysochloris asiatica

Order Chiroptera

Sub-order Megachiroptera

Family Pteropodidae

Rousettus aegyptiacus

Sub-order Microchiroptera

Family Vespertilionidae



Family Nycteridae



Family Rhinolophidae



Order Primates

Family Cercopithecidae



Insectivores

Shrews

Forest shrew

Greater Red Musk Shrew

Golden Moles

Cape Golden Mole

Bats

Fruit bats

Egyptian fruit bat

Insect-eating bats

Vesper bats

Cape Serotine bat

Slit-faced bats

Common slit-faced bat

Horseshoe bats

Cape horseshoe bat

Chacma baboon

Order Lagomorpha

Family Leporidae (Rabbits and Hares)

<i>Lepus capensis</i>	Cape Hare
<i>Lepus saxatilis</i>	Scrub hare
	Smith's red rock rabbit

Order Rodentia

Family Bathyergidae

<i>Cryptomys hottentotus</i>	Common mole-rat
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Family Hystricidae (Porcupines)

<i>Hystrix africaeustralis</i>	Porcupine
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CRICETIDAE AND MURIDAE (RATS AND MICE)

<i>Otomys irroratus</i>	Vlei rat
<i>Acomys spinosissimus</i>	Spiny mouse
<i>Rhabdomys pumilio</i>	Striped mouse
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse
<i>Mus minutoides</i>	Pygmy mouse
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	House rat
Sub-family Gerbillinae (Gerbils)	
<i>Tatera afra</i>	Cape Gerbil
<i>Dendromus mesomelas</i>	Brant's climbing mouse

Order Carnivora

Family Canidae

Sub-family Otocyonidae

Otocyon megalotis Bat eared fox

Family Mustelidae

Sub-family Lutrinae

Aonyx capensis Cape clawless otter

Sub Family Mellivorinae

 Honey badger

Sub-family Mustelinae

Ictonyx striatus Striped polecat

Family Viverridae (Civets, Genets and mongooses)

Subfamily Nandiniidae

Sub-family Viverrinae

Genetta genetta Small-spotted genet

 Large-spotted genet

Sub-family Herpestinae (Mongooses)

Cynictis pennicillata Yellow mongoose

Galerella pulverulenta Small grey mongoose

Atilax paludinosus Water mongoose

Order Hyracoidea

Family Procaviidae:

Procavia capensis Rock dassie

Family Bovidae (Antelope and buffalo)

Subfamily Cephalophinae (Duikers)

Sylvicapra grimmia Common duiker

Sub-family Antelopinae (Springbok and dwarf antelope)

Raphicerus campestris

Steenbok

Raphicerus melanotis

Grysbok

Subfamily Peleinae

[REDACTED]

Grey rhebuck