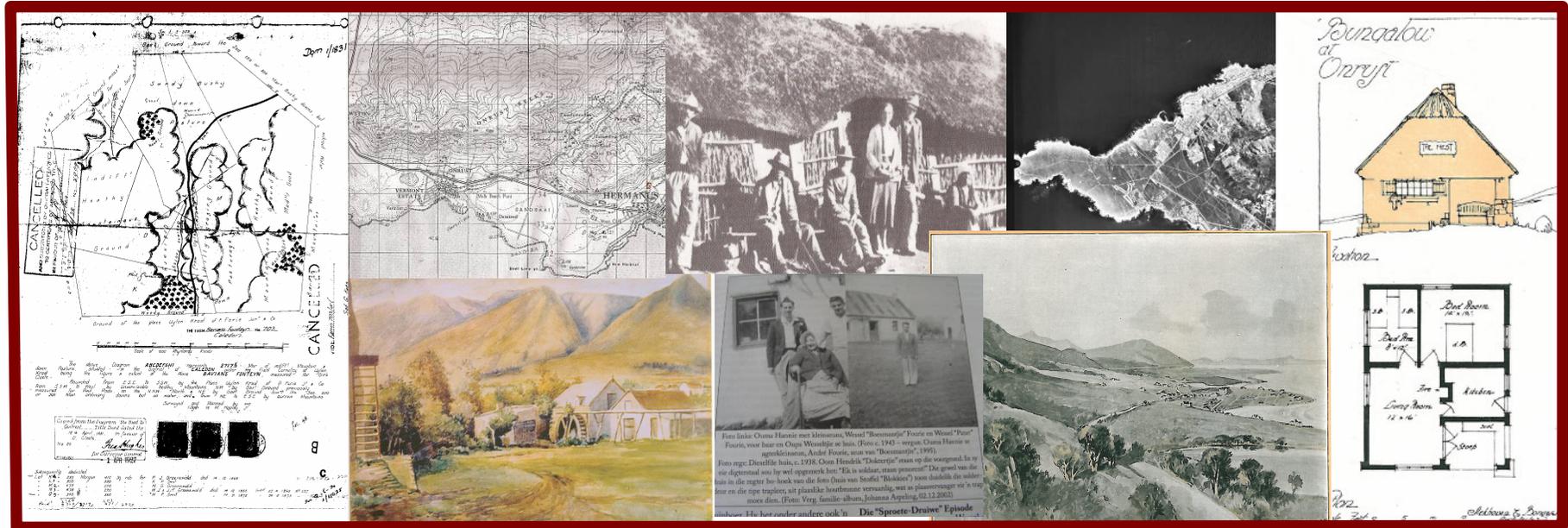


OVERSTRAND HERITAGE SURVEY DRAFT REPORT



A painting of Robert Stanford's mill on Edine Rivers Valley farm by Thomas Sholke, who came to the Cape in 1911. The mill, with a wind apparatus feeding an overhead mill wheel, was situated below the present Golden Street, between Marine and Queen Victoria Streets. Sholke was a printer and amateur botanist who is best known for the discovery of a Protea species, *Mimosa Sokoloi*

The approach to Oordevet Township from the River showing both Logans

Prepared for the Overstrand Municipality

by

The Overstrand Heritage Landscape Group
(Convenor: Nicolas Baumann)
10 December 2009

OVERSTRAND HERITAGE SURVEY

including:

- A report on the criteria, methodology, public participation process, conclusions and recommendations of the study.
- A summary matrix of the database of individual sites,
- A landscape character assessment.
- Heritage and development guidelines.

Excluding: Access Database to Overstrand Municipality GIS Department

Prepared for the Overstrand Municipality

by the
Overstrand Heritage Landscape Group

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Melanie Attwell, Harriet Clift, Harriet Deacon,
Graham Jacobs, Bernard Oberholzer, Sarah Winter

10 December 2009

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document has been prepared for the Overstrand Municipality as a fundamental step towards achieving legal competency for approving the demolition of, and alternations to buildings older than 60 years in terms of Section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act. It also addresses the legal requirement to compile an inventory of the heritage resources which fall within its area of jurisdiction in terms of Section 30 of the Act. The proactive role of the municipality in commissioning the heritage survey and a related series of heritage and development guidelines, and the integration of heritage informants into the Municipality's Growth Management Strategy is to be commended. It establishes a positive precedent for other municipalities in the Western Cape. The supportive role played by councillors and officials in the completion of the survey is gratefully acknowledged.

The Overstrand Heritage and Aesthetics Committee has made a substantial contribution in terms of providing valuable input and informed comment on various drafts of the survey. In particular the involvement and support of Estelle Spaarwater, Wendy Hofmeyr, Maureen Wolters and Raymond Smith is gratefully acknowledged.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Brief

Nicolas Baumann Urban Conservation and Planning was appointed in October 2007 by the Overstrand Municipality to undertake a heritage survey of the Overstrand Municipal Area in terms of the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), hereafter the NHR Act. The overall purpose of the survey is to facilitate the achieving of competency from Heritage Western Cape (HWC) by the Overstrand municipality and thus its ability to process heritage related planning applications, particularly with regard to buildings over 60 years as provided for in the Act.

The Overstrand Heritage Survey is a fundamental step towards achieving competency by the local authority. Once competency has been achieved the Overstrand Municipality will be given the authority to approve demolitions and alterations and additions to structures which have been formally classified as Grade 3 (of local significance) in terms of Section 7 of the NHR Act. At present all such applications have to be processed by HWC.

The brief for the project, as prepared by the Overstrand Municipality in its terms of reference was as follows:

- A clear indication of the methodology used, including assessment criteria, the public consultation process followed and the analytical framework used for information gathering and interpretation of the range of heritage resources in the area (an area covering some 3000km² including approximately 40 000 erven), at various scales.

The assessment criteria and the grading of heritage resources must be informed by the provisions of the NHR Act and any additional criteria endorsed by HWC,

- A review of the historical chronology of the Overstrand including historical maps and photographic analysis for the purposes of the identification of:
 - the origins and the layering of settlement patterns, places and routes over time,
 - key historical periods or themes which characterize the growth and evolution of the study area.This review should assist in the identification of sites older than 60 years which need to be subject to physical inspection in order to assess their heritage significance.
- A review of previous heritage surveys and studies undertaken in the Overstrand Municipal Area as well as heritage management records held at SAHRA, HWC, the local authority and at local museums. Previous studies should include the heritage component of the Overstrand Spatial Development Framework.
- Public consultation with Interested and Affected Parties including local heritage organizations in the listed areas. Consultation should also include the use of community reference groups to assist with the identification and assessment of heritage resources and the social and oral history component of the study.

- The demarcation of survey sub-areas e.g. Hermanus CBD, Voelklip, Northcliff, Westcliff, Eastcliff, Mount Pleasant, Sandbaai, Onrustt, Vermont, Fisherhaven, Hawston, Hemel-en-Aarde Valley, Standford and surrounding farmlands, Gansbaai, Baardskeerdersbos, Pearly Beach, Buffelsjag, Wolwegat, Kleinmond, Betty's Bay, Hangklip/Rooi Els.
- The phasing of the survey process to address priority areas, e.g. those areas under pressure for growth and change or areas of high heritage value or sensitivity. The identification of these areas should be determined at an early stage in consultation with the local authority.
- The identification, mapping and assessment of the nature and degree of heritage significance at various scales. The range of heritage resources may include, inter alia, built structures, cultural landscapes, planted landscape features, natural features of cultural value, monuments and memorials, historical urban areas, shipwrecks, public open spaces, military installations, recreational sites, graves and burials, routes and paths, places associated with living heritage and archaeological and palaeontological sites.
- The formulation of preliminary recommendations for the formal protection of Grade 3 heritage resources and their incorporation into the zoning scheme.
- Information on the identification and assessment of heritage resources should be captured in a database which is compatible with the national database developed by SAHRA. The database and mapping methodology also needs to be compatible with the GIS implemented by the Overstrand Municipality. The recording and mapping of heritage resources should include digital photographs and maps at the appropriate scale and with the necessary level of detail in order to accurately demarcate spatial information.

Any additional tasks proposed by the proponent which would, in his specialist opinion, be necessary for Council to fulfil its obligations.

To this end, it was recommended to the Municipality that a specialist study be undertaken to establish and assess landscape character across the study area. The particular landscape of the Overstrand comprising mountains, a relatively narrow coastal plain with a series of lagoons, vleis and estuaries and a rocky and sandy coastline are fundamental place-making elements which make the area unique and quite distinct from adjacent municipal areas. A landscape character assessment is thus included in this heritage survey. It establishes the context for the assessment of individual towns and villages, it provides a sensitivity grading analysis related to the different landscapes and it identifies a scenic route network which all contribute to the understanding of heritage significance at a sub-regional scale.

1.2 The Project Team

A team of specialists with a range of skills appropriate to the Overstrand context was assembled to form the Overstrand Heritage Landscape Group (OHLG). Profiles of the individual members, specifying their qualifications, experience and fields of expertise are included in the Appendix.

The team comprises the following:

- Nicolas Baumann (Convenor) Urban conservation, planning & cultural landscape analysis
- Melanie Attwell Cultural History, historical/spatial analysis.

- Harriet Clift Historical archaeology (database manager).
- Harriet Deacon Cultural History.
- Graham Jacobs Architecture & heritage planning.
- Sarah Winter Heritage planning & cultural landscape analysis.

In addition to the above core team, Bernard Oberholzer Landscape Architect was appointed to undertake the landscape character assessment of the study area as a whole. Social significance is an integral component of heritage significance and is often difficult to establish over a broad area such as the Overstrand. To this end Kirsten Thomson, a social historian, was appointed to undertake more detailed historical research for the individual towns and villages with particular reference to the impact of dislocations caused by Group Area legislation.

1.3 The Legal Context

This study is conducted in terms of the requirements of the NHRA, specifically Sections 7, 8, 30 and 34 and the brief as described in Section 1.1 above.

1.3.1 Exclusions

The following are considered to fall outside the scope of this study:

Section 35: Archaeology

Only archaeological sites identified in previous studies and recorded in the IZIKO Site Register have been included in the survey. The grading of archaeological sites is a relatively recent practice and there is some debate regarding the relevance of this practice. All archaeological sites are protected by the NHR Act and are significant in terms of contributing to the understanding of the history of human occupation of the region. Large areas of the study area have not been systematically surveyed; the absence of evidence should not be regarded as evidence of absence. Areas of high archaeological sensitivity especially along the coastline have been delineated. All archaeological sites are subject to a separate approval and permitting process managed by the Archaeological Permitting Committee (APC) of HWC. It should be emphasized that the primary focus of the study has been the identification and grading of structures and sites older than 60 years as a practical inventory and guide to assist the Municipality in development control and its forward planning.

Section 36: Burials and historic cemeteries

Known cemeteries have been identified and included in the database. A number of farm cemeteries, including 2 unmarked burial grounds, were recorded. In known cemeteries, no distinction was made between modern graves and graves older than 100 years. Cemeteries are identified as landmark sites and sites of social and religious significance. These sites are also subject to a separate permitting process and are subject to a different heritage authority (SAHRA).

The graves of shipwreck victims and graves dating to the Later Stone Age have been found along the coast .

1.3.2 Compliance with the Provincial Statutory Framework

Zoning schemes are established in terms of the Land Use Planning Ordinance (No. 15 of 1985). Draft 3 of the Zoning Scheme, dated December 2008 (Part 3) of the Zoning Scheme makes provision for Overlay Zones.

Two types of overlay zones are envisaged; those relating to the conservation of existing fabric as proposed for Hermanus and Stanford and those relating to the control of building form as proposed for the coastal erven at Rooi Els, Kleinmond, and Hermanus, the erven adjacent to wetlands at Betty's Bay and Hawston and areas of particular character but with limited historical fabric such as the Onrust Point area and the Gansbaai harbour area.

Section 15.1.1 states that the Council may prepare overlay zones for specific areas in order to:-

- give expression to the local needs and values of communities concerned in a planning context;
- promote sustainable development and response to current urban or conservation realities in a particular area;
- respond to particular types of development, urban form, landscape character or environmental features provided that the Council is satisfied the abovementioned objectives are appropriate to the area concerned, and the fulfilment of these objectives does not detract from the Council's ability to serve the needs of the Municipality as a whole.

Section 15.1.2 states that if a Council intends to adopt an overlay zone, the municipal manager shall:-

- cause the proposed adoption to be advertised in accordance with the public consultation policy of the Council, affording interested parties the opportunity to submit written comments or objections within a specified period;
- obtain the relevant comment of any organ of state which might have an interest in the overlay zone concerned,
- submit the proposed overlay zone and all relevant documentation to the Council for consideration and a decision;
- notify all persons who submitted comments of the Council's decisions.
- make known the adoption by publication of a notice in the press.

Section 15.1.3 states that the Council shall approve a distinctive name and number for each overlay zone and shall indicate the area of an overlay zone on the zoning map.

In terms of status an overlay zone applies in addition to the base zone (or underlying zone) of the properties to which it relates, and may vary the development roles relating to these properties. The provisions of an overlay zone may be more restrictive or more permissive than the provisions applicable to the base zone of the property concerned. If the provisions of an overlay zone are different to, or in conflict with the provisions of a base zone, the more restrictive provisions shall apply, unless stated otherwise in the overlay zone concerned.

The Council will need to establish the development management provisions for each heritage overlay zone. It should be noted that, as an interim measure while the new scheme regulations are being formalised, that Council has the power to protect heritage resources through conditions to be attached to rezoning, departures and consent applications. Generic guidelines are included in this document to that end.

It should also be noted that the existing Stanford Conservation Area is already a proclaimed heritage area in terms of national legislation.

1.3.3 Compliance with the National Statutory Framework (the National Heritage Resources Act, (Act No. 25 of 1999).

The following provisions of the Act are relevant and have informed the methodology of the study.

- *Section 7: Heritage Assessment and Grading*

The section provides the regulation for grading of places forming part of the National Estate which “must be used by the ... local authority to assess the intrinsic, comparative and contextual significance of a heritage resource... so that the appropriate level of grading of the resource and consequent responsibility for its management may be allocated” in terms of Section 8 of the NHRA. Refer to Section 2 of this study for an explanation of the criteria used to determine significance.

- *Section 30: Heritage Registers*

The section requires a planning authority to compile an inventory of heritage resources within its area of jurisdiction “at the time of the compilation of, or revision of, the town planning scheme or spatial development plan or at any other time of its choosing. It also requires that the planning authority submit the inventory to the relevant provincial heritage authority, in this instance HWC, “which shall list in the heritage register” those heritage resources which fulfil certain heritage criteria.

The Overstrand Municipality is thus fulfilling the requirement to list and assess the heritage resources which fall within its area of jurisdiction. This also allows planning officials to make informed decisions regarding applications affecting heritage sites and ensures that such decision-making is in accordance with the statutory provisions of the NHRA. The database, a summary of which is contained in this report, can thus be considered as fulfilling the requirements of Section 30(5) of the NHRA.

Heritage resources submitted by a local authority for investigation for inclusion into the heritage register are required to be listed in terms of the subsections of Grade 3 heritage resources or heritage resources of local significance. Refer Section 2 below.

This study has also identified sites of possible Grade 2 or provincial heritage significance. Some sites are already proclaimed as provincial heritage sites and are thus managed by HWC in terms of Section 27 of the NHRA.

- *Section 34: General Protections: Structures*

The NHRA requires that a permit be issued to “alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years”. Section 34 thus requires that Section 34, when read in conjunction with other sections of the NHRA, requires the identification, mapping and assessment of structures in the Overstrand municipal area older than 60 years. In addition the NHRA (Section 34(3) makes statutory provision for exemptions to this requirement in terms of “geographical areas” or for certain “defined categories”.

This provision has determined the methodology used in this study. All buildings and structures older than 60 years have been individually inspected and assessed in terms of their conservation worthiness in accordance with the criteria identified in Section 2 below. All buildings that were considered to be conservation-worthy were photographically recorded and placed on the database.

The following grading system has been used:

Grade 3A: Buildings and sites of outstanding local significance.
Grade 3B Buildings and sites of considerable local significance.
Grade 3C Buildings and sites of some contextual significance.

The criteria relating to this classification are discussed below.

All buildings that are 60 years old that are regarded as being conservation worthy have been graded and included in the database. A summary is included in Section 6 of this study.

Conversely, those buildings that are older than 60 years but which are not regarded as being conservation worthy are not included in the database. They thus qualify for exemption in terms of the provisions of Section 34 of the NHRA. Exemption is thus applicable for all buildings which have not been graded and which are not on the database.

1.4 Assumptions and limitations

This study is focused primarily on the identification and grading of Grade 3 heritage resources, i.e. those heritage sites regarded as being significant in a local context. Where relevant, sites which should be investigated for potential Grade 2 status have been identified. Such sites will require further motivation to warrant Provincial Heritage Site status. Research and site inspections have thus been limited to what is regarded as sufficient and necessary to enable an appropriate grading. Reliance has been made in most instances on visual external inspections. Detailed historical research on individual buildings is beyond the scope of this study. The open-ended value of the database does, however, allow for additional information, historical photographs and plans to be added to the database over time. The information pertaining to individual sites contained in this study is thus regarded as being appropriate to the recommended classification of Grade 3 structures. It does not contain detailed historical or social background research of individual sites and their contexts.

A limitation of the study must be the acknowledgement of the dynamic nature of the concept of cultural significance and the extent to which it changes in time and in response to different interest and power groups.

The General Protection for structures over 60 years old provided for in terms of Section 34 of the NHRA requires accurate annual historical mapping or aerial photography which has not been available.

The historical photography dating from the 1940s is not consistent across the study area and varies in quality. The study has thus been limited by the available historical aerial photography. While all sites identified as being older than 60 years have been checked in the field, such inspections are necessarily dependent on external evaluation and the extent of original fabric within a structure is frequently difficult to determine.

The report assumes that:

- All information with regard to erf and street numbers provided by the Municipality is accurate and correct.
- The community participation process followed was fair and that sufficient procedures and time frames were allowed for the public to express their opinions. It is assumed that such opinions were made in good faith and were based on factual information. Proposed adjustment to proposed gradings have, however, been checked by site inspections.
- All sites not mapped and graded are not assumed to be conservation worthy and to this end may qualify for exemption in terms of Section 34(3) of the NHRA.
- That procedures will be put in place for the bi-annual updating of the database in terms of the 60 year clause contained in the NHRA.
- That further work in terms of achieving competency in terms of the provisions of the Act will need to be undertaken by the Municipality.

This will need to include the following:

- the appointment of appropriately equipped and qualified staff and a secretariat who will follow the prescribed norms and standards as established by the NHRA,
- the formulation of procedures and protocols for the submission of development applications related to sites identified as being conservation worthy to the Municipality,
- procedures for interaction and support with the relevant heritage authorities at national and regional level, namely SAHRA and HWC respectively.

The official application to HWC for competency to manage heritage resources at a local level will be made when the heritage database is in place, the community participation process has been followed, when the survey and management procedures have been approved by the local authority and when the appropriate staff has been appointed.

1.5 Study Methodology

The study methodology adopted was primarily established by the need to ensure congruence with the statutory requirements identified at National and Provincial level.

1.5.1 Preliminary research

Preliminary research, based mainly on secondary sources was undertaken to provide a critical mass of information aimed at understanding the nature of heritage significance of the building fabric, and their contexts. As indicated above, the overall purpose of the study is to contribute to the local authority gaining competence in terms of the management of its heritage resources and not to conduct a historical study of the towns and villages in the Overstrand. Thus in only very limited circumstances was historical research undertaken for individual buildings. Where such research was already available, for example the John Annandale study on Onrustt, this research was incorporated into the survey and appropriately referenced.

The age and history of individual buildings was not undertaken on a building by building and on a street block by street block basis, as has occurred in the earlier surveys conducted in Cape Town. Rather the analysis of historical aerial photography dating from the 1940's was used to identify buildings older than 60 years and this was then followed by site inspections to verify the chronology and to assess significance.

Preliminary research also included the identification of historical photographs, particularly of streetscapes and maps which could contribute to the understanding of the urban morphology of the towns and villages of the Overstrand and how this changed over time. Such a historically informed perspective is necessary to establish the extent to which a building could be regarded as being representative of a particular period and regarded as being significant in the area's history.

As indicated above, a limitation of the study is the inconsistent availability of historical aerial photographs which would enable the accurate identification of structures older than 60 years. In situations where there was doubt as to whether the 60 year clause applied or not, the cautionary principle applied, i.e. the structure was regarded as being older than 60 years.

A dedicated member of the team, Ms Harriet Clift, a specialist historical researcher, was primarily responsible for the historical research. Kirsten Thomson was appointed to conduct more specific social historical research, particularly with regard to the spatial dislocations resulting from the implementation of the Group Areas Act.

An overall historical chronology from pre-colonial to the contemporary period is presented in the section below. In addition, the historical development of each town and village was undertaken to establish the context for the assessment of individual buildings and sites and the understanding of the place-making qualities that make the towns and villages of the Overstrand unique.

The following material was used:

- archival photographs,
- archival maps and survey compilations,
- existing heritage surveys,
- secondary (published) sources,
- consultation of resource material and local museums.

1.5.2 Landscape character assessment

At the outset of the study it was recognised that the particular environmental context of the Overstrand contributed to a significant degree to place character. The role of the overall environment, particularly the landform in contributing to place character, is more evident than for other municipalities in the Western Cape. Environment and heritage are thus regarded as interlinked and interdependent; heritage issues cannot be properly understood without the understanding of the environmental context. To this end a landscape character assessment has been undertaken by Bernard Oberholzer Landscape Architect. The brief was to establish the landform elements which give places their individual character, to assess landscapes according to their visual quality and to identify a network of scenic routes which need to be taken into consideration into any adjacent development application.

The overall intent has thus been to establish the nature of cultural significance at a range of scales:

- the regional scale,
- town and village scale,
- individual buildings and site scale.

The overall heritage and development guidelines contained in this report similarly address a range of relevant issues at these scales.

1.5.3 Fieldwork

Fieldwork is a vital component of any heritage survey. Individual members of the team were assigned to different areas within the study area and were responsible for conducting the preliminary surveys and for communicating with the respective heritage organizations in each area.

The role of heritage organizations falling under the broad umbrella of the Overstrand Heritage and Aesthetics Committee (OHAC) needs to be emphasized. The understanding of heritage significance at local level is very much dependent on the input and active involvement of community based organizations with local knowledge of buildings, sites, routes and places that have special significance at local level. The members of the OHAC have contributed to a large degree to the compilation of the survey. They have advised on sites of significance and have commented on the gradings assigned. A substantial amount of time and effort has been put into the survey by individual members of the committee. While the survey represents a large amount of community input, the individual site identification and the gradings assigned are, however, the responsibility of the heritage team.

Survey data sheets were drawn up to capture the following fields:

- Site name.
- Type of resources (archaeological site, burial ground, building etc.).
- Erf/farm number.
- Street address.
- GPS coordinates.
- Type of site (what it was originally designed as).
- Use type (what its current use is).
- Structure type (statue, garden, cottage, villa etc.)
- Design style (Cape Dutch, Victorian etc.)
- Period (VOC, Transition, British, Union, Republic Apartheid etc.)
- Theme (whaling, agriculture, scenic beauty etc.)
- Heritage status (PHS/Older than 60 years/archaeological)
- Proposed grading.
- Heritage Significance.
- Photographic reference.

All buildings older than 60 years and regarded as conservation worthy were photographed for inclusion into the database. These included buildings proposed as Grade 3A, 3B and 3C. Buildings which were either existing or proposed Grade 2 structures or sites were also photographed. Ungraded buildings over 60 years were not recorded and photographed. They do not form part of the database.

The survey sheets were then used to capture the data on the database which had been set up in consultation with the Municipality's GIS branch.

1.5.4 Preliminary discussions with heritage organizations

The draft identification of heritage sites and associated gradings and proposed heritage overlay zones were mapped on maps provided by the Municipality at an appropriate scale. These survey maps were used for a series of consultations with the different heritage organizations within the Overstrand area and with other interested and affected parties.

These negotiations and iterations included discussions on what constituted contemporary heritage and the need for the study not to be constrained by the 60 year clause. The most obvious heritage issue that falls outside the demarcated period is the dislocation of communities caused by the implementation of the Group Areas Act and the traces of this that have been left on the landscape. Buildings and sites that are regarded as exemplary representations of their type, that are associated with an acknowledged master or architect, or that have won major architectural awards (e.g. the Pius Pahl house and Gawie Fagan's award winning house in Betty's Bay) were included in the database. Another example of a heritage site less than 60 years old is the holiday home of Prime Minister H.F. Verwoerd which was proclaimed a national monument (now a PHS) in 1973.

1.5.5 Consistency in grading assessments across the study area.

The grading of this already proclaimed heritage site and other potentially controversial heritage sites and the need to develop consistency in grading across the study area was the subject of a number of workshops held by the team members. Team members were invited to present examples of the different bands of heritage grading within the areas that had been allocated to them, and to particularly illustrate problem areas related to specific gradings. Resulting from these discussions and debates a degree of consensus was reached regarding what constituted a 3A, 3B or 3C heritage resource and which potential heritage sites, could be discarded. The criteria relating to heritage significance derived from the NHRA are provided in Section 2 below.

Similar group discussions took place regarding the nature and spatial delineation of proposed heritage overlay zones. The case of Cape Town was used to develop two categories of overlay zone:

- Conservation overlay zones where a large degree of historical fabric still exists.
- Special Area overlay zones where historical fabric is limited but where there is a consistency in terms of massing, scale, form, architectural character and boundary treatment which contribute to place character.

As with individual buildings and sites, a degree of consensus was achieved regarding which category of overlay zone would be appropriate and the spatial demarcation thereof.

1.5.6 Heritage and development guidelines

The identification of heritage overlay zones and the formulation of an inventory of heritage resources for the Overstrand needs to be supplemented with heritage and development guidelines to ensure appropriate alterations and additions to existing structures and appropriate new development within the proposed overlay zones. To this end the consultant was appointed by the Overstrand Municipality in a separate commission to draw up an appropriate framework of guidelines. Draft guidelines were discussed with local heritage organizations and were included in the documentation that formed part of formal public participation process discussed in Section 5 below. The guidelines are discussed in Section 9 below.

2. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA AND THEMES

2.1. Assessment of Heritage Significance

An assessment of the nature and degree of heritage significance needs to consider the significance of physical fabric, uses, associations and relationships. Intrinsic, contextual, comparative and potential values or significance also need to be considered. To this end, a combination of three sets of criteria is outlined below.

2.1.1 Broad Categories of Heritage Significance

Cultural significance means historical, architectural, aesthetic, environmental, social or technological/scientific value or significance (NHRA 1999). The following criteria are used to determine broad categories of heritage significance as defined by the NHRA

Historical	Associated with an historic person or group Associated with an historic event, use or activity Illustrates an historical period
Architectural	Significant to architectural or design history Important example of building type, style or period Possesses special features, fine details or workmanship Work of a major architect or builder
Aesthetic/ Environmental	Contributes to the character of the street or area Part of an important group of buildings, structures or features Landmark quality Significant views and vistas
Social	Associated with economic, social, religious activity Significant to public memory Associated with living heritage (cultural traditions, public culture, oral history, performance or ritual)
Technical/ Scientific	Important to industrial, technological or engineering development New, rare or experimental techniques Important to archaeology, paleontology, geology or biology

2.1.2. Criteria used in the National Heritage Resources Act

The NHR Act outlines broad criteria for assessing the heritage significance of a place. The heritage significance of a place is based on its:

- Importance in the community or pattern in South Africa's history
- Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.

- Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.
- Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.
- Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement during a particular period.
- Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.
- Significance in relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

2.1.3. Other Assessment Criteria

The following assessment criteria were developed by Kerr (Australia 2000) and are useful in understanding the nature and degree of cultural significance of a place in terms of its physical evidence, associational links and contextual/experiential qualities.

A. Intrinsic Significance

Ability for physical or material evidence to demonstrate a past design, style, period, technique, philosophy or belief. The degree of heritage significance of physical or material evidence is determined by:

- Age (how early)
- Scarcity value (how rare)
- Intactness (presence of original features, in situ evidence, preservation)
- Representational value (outstanding, important or typical example)
- Evidence for historical layering/archaeological sequence
- Associations with public culture

B. Associational Significance

Associational links with past events, activities, person or social grouping for which there may not be physical evidence: i.e. significance does not reside in the fabric itself but in terms of its associations. The degree of significance of this association is determined by:

- Significance of past events, activities, person or social dynamics
- Intimacy of the association
- Duration of the association
- Evocative quality of a place and its setting relative to the period of association

C. Contextual/Experiential Significance

Qualities giving a place historical character, a sense of continuity or connectedness with the past, a sense of orientation and structure within the landscape. It encompasses the physical properties (scale, form, edges, texture, focal points, edges, alignments, views, spaces, orientation) of a place

and its' setting. It also encompasses the non-visual qualities of a place (sounds, smells or any activity affecting the experience of a place). Degree of significance of the experiential qualities of a place is determined by its:

- Level of coherence or unity
- Level of intactness
- Level of interpretative qualities
- Level of continuity or historical layering
- Level of vividness
- Relationship with its setting, which reinforces the qualities of both
- Evocative versus disruptive qualities of contrasting elements

2.1.4. System for Grading Significance

The NHR Act makes provision for a three-tier system for grading heritage resources, namely:

Grade 1: Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance;

Grade 2: Heritage resources with special qualities, which make them significant in the context of a province or region; and



Figure 1 Selection of proposed Grade 2 sites: Royal Observatory, Hermanus, Blaas 'n Bietjie, Danger Point Lighthouse, Ratelrivier farm complex and Stanford Church

Grade 3: Heritage resources worthy of conservation within a local context.

In terms of the NHR Act, heritage resources declared National Monuments in terms of the National Monuments Act (Act of 1969, amended in 1989) automatically become Grade 2 heritage resources or provincial heritage sites.

Detailed criteria for determining Grade 1, 2 and 3 heritage resources are still to be formulated in terms of regulations of the NHR Act. These broad criteria thus need to be broadened for the purposes of any heritage assessment work.

While this grading system implies a hierarchical order of significance, it should rather relate to varying contexts to which significance may apply, namely national, provincial or local context or to appropriate levels of heritage management, namely national, provincial or local authority level. Local

significance does not imply that heritage resources are relatively unimportant or that they should be afforded less protection than a provincial or national heritage resource.

Most heritage resources are graded as Grade 3. In terms of the broad range of heritage resources included in this category and their different heritage management requirements, various sub-categories of Grade 3 are formulated, namely Grade 3A, 3B and 3C. The criteria included under each sub-category are based on a combination of the three sets of criteria outlined above.

The following definitions of the three sub-categories of Grade 3 are derived from the HWC document, A Short Guide to Grading (February 2007):

Grade 3A

This grading is applied to buildings and sites that have sufficient intrinsic significance to be regarded as local heritage resources; and are significant enough to warrant any alteration being regulated. The significances of these buildings and/or sites should include at least some of the following characteristics:

1. Highly significant association with a:
 - historic person
 - social grouping
 - historic events
 - historical activities or roles
 - public memory
2. Historical and/or visual-spatial landmark within a place
3. High architectural quality, well-constructed and of fine materials
4. Historical fabric is mostly intact (this fabric may be layered historically and/or past damage should be easily reversible)
 - Fabric dates to the early origins of a place
 - Fabric clearly illustrates an historical period in the evolution of a place
 - Fabric clearly illustrates the key uses and roles of a place over time
 - Contributes significantly to the environmental quality of a Grade I or Grade II (or Grade 1 or 2) heritage resource or a conservation/heritage area

Such buildings and sites may be representative, being excellent examples of their kind, or may be rare: as such they should receive maximum protection at local level.

Grade 3B

This grading is applied to buildings and/or sites of a marginally lesser significance than Grade 3A; and such marginally lesser significance militates against the regulation of internal alterations. Such buildings and sites may have similar significances to those of a grade 3A building or site, but to a lesser degree.

Like Grade 3A buildings and sites, such buildings and sites may be representative, being excellent examples of their kind, or may be rare, but less so than Grade 3A examples: as such they should receive less stringent protection than Grade 3A buildings and sites at local level and internal alterations should not be regulated (in this context).

Grade 3C

This grading is applied to buildings and/or sites whose significance is, in large part, a significance that contributes to the character or significance of the environs. It should be noted that although a 3C grading relates primarily to contextual significance a 3C grading has also been allocated to heritage sites which reveal typical architectural and aesthetic characteristics of the region, i.e. there are intrinsic and contextual values associated with this category.

It should be emphasized that in the Overstrand heritage survey, a 3C grading has been allocated to buildings which are representative of their type or which represent what is regarded as typical Overstrand architecture i.e. a 3C grading does not refer entirely to contextual significance. These buildings and sites should, as a consequence, only be protected and regulated if the significance of the environs is sufficient to warrant protective measures.

Table 1: Grading criteria Grade 3A

	Intrinsic Significance	Associational Significance	Contextual Significance
GRADE 3A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical fabric is mostly intact (past damage is reversible) Fabric possesses very strong evidence for historical layering Most elements of construction are authentic Fabric dates to the early origins of a place Rare or excellent example of its type or form Fabric clearly illustrates an historical period in the evolution of a place Fabric clearly illustrates the key uses and roles of a place over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly significant association with an historic person or social grouping Highly significant association with historic events or activities Highly significant association with the key uses or roles of a place over time Highly valued in terms of its association with public memory and democratic expression Highly valued in terms of its association with living heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical and/or visual-spatial landmark within a place Contributes significantly to the environmental quality of a Grade1 or 2 heritage resource Contributes to the understanding of the growth and development of the City



Figure 2. Selection of proposed Grade 3A sites: Hoys Koppie, Onrust Moravian Mission house, Houw Hoek Inn complex and Stanford market square.

Table 2: Grading criteria Grade 3B

	Intrinsic Significance	Associational Significance	Contextual Significance
GRADE 3B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical fabric is partially intact (past damaged is reversible) Some evidence for historical layering Some elements of construction are authentic Fabric dates to an historical period in the evolution of a place Typical or good example of a type and form Fabric illustrates an historical period in the evolution of a place Fabric illustrates the key uses and roles of a place over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some association with an historic person or social dynamic Some association with historic events or activities Some association with the uses or roles of a place over time Some association with public memory Some association with living heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributes significantly to the historical, visual-spatial character of a place Contributes significantly to the quality of setting of a Grade 3A heritage resource.



Figure 3: Selection of proposed Grade 3B sites: Mooihawens, Strandveld cottage in Kleinrivier valley, cottage Stanford and Pius Pahl designed house in Betty's Bay.

Table 3: Grading criteria Grade 3C

	Intrinsic Significance	Associational Significance	Contextual Significance
GRADE 3C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical fabric is significantly altered (scale and form still intact) Limited evidence for historical layering Few elements of construction are authentic Remaining fabric has historical value (older than 60 years) Remaining fabric contributes to understanding of uses and roles of place over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited association with historic person/s or social grouping/s Limited association with historic events and activities Limited association with the uses or roles of a place over time Limited value in terms of public memory Limited association with living heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributes to the broader historical, visual-spatial character of a place Contributes to the environmental quality of a Grade 3A/B heritage resource



Figure 4: Selection of proposed Grade 3C sites: Radar station Betty's Bay, Blaricum Onrust, De Kelders and early 20th century cottage at Gansbaai.

2.2. Criteria for Assessing Vulnerability

The vulnerability of heritage resources is based on a number of factors:

- Past damage
- Irreversibility of past damage
- Irreplaceability or non renewability (uniqueness?)
- Ability to accommodate growth, and absorb change
- Physical condition
- Inherent fragility
- Degree of protection
- Attitudes to conservation and development
- Pressures for growth and change

By assessing vulnerability a conservation planning strategy can be formulated to prevent, minimise, rehabilitate or ameliorate past or future damage or loss.

2.3. Conservation Management Implications for Heritage Gradings and Different Types of Heritage Resource

Table 4: Management implications for grading and types of heritage resources.

LEGEND	SIGNIFICANCE	HERITAGE AUTHORITY	HERITAGE MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS
Grade 1 Buildings/ Precincts	Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance (NHRA Sec. 7).	SAHRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve. • Remedial action to enhance significance. • Minimal intervention. • Interpretation.
Grade 2 Buildings/ Precincts	Heritage resources with special qualities, which make them significant within the context of a province or a region (NHRA Sec. 7).	HWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve. • Remedial action to enhance significance. • Minimal intervention. • Interpretation

Grade 3A Buildings/ Precincts	Heritage resources of outstanding local architectural, aesthetic, social and historical value. Structures and sites of outstanding intrinsic value for social, historical, scenic and/or aesthetic reasons either individually or as part of a whole.	Local Authority HRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve. • Remedial action to enhance significance. • Retain historical fabric (interior and exterior of building). • Minimal intervention • Interpretation
Grade 3B Buildings/ Precincts	Heritage resources of considerable local architectural aesthetic, social and historical value. Structures and sites of considerable intrinsic value for social, historical, scenic and/or aesthetic reasons either individually or as part of a whole.	Local Authority HRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve. • Retain and enhance significance. • Retain historical fabric (predominantly building exterior).
Grade 3C Buildings/ Precincts	Heritage resources of local contextual value for social, historical and/or aesthetic reasons.	Local Authority HRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve wherever possible. • Retain historical fabric wherever possible (exterior only) • Conserve and enhance contribution to overall character and streetscape (predominantly public/private interface) • Demolition could only be considered if appropriate adaptive reuses cannot be established.
Previous National Monuments	Heritage resources considered as Grade 2 resources in terms of the criteria identified in the NHRA.	HWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All previous national monuments automatically become Grade 2 resources. Refer Grade 2 above. • Review significance and grading • HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status to a Grade 2 heritage resource or provincial heritage site.
Proposed Grade 2 (less than 60 years old)	Heritage resources considered as Grade 2 resources in terms of the criteria identified in the NHRA but which do not benefit from protection i.t.o. Sec. 34.	HWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer Grade 2 implications above. • Prior to formal listing refer to HWC for comment on any demolition, alteration or change in planning status. • Refer to HWC for formal listing as a Grade 2 heritage resource or provincial heritage site.
Proposed Grade 3 (less than 60 years old)	Heritage resources considered as Grade 3 resources i.t.o. the criteria identified in the NHRA but which do not benefit from protection i.t.o. Sec. 34.	Local Authority HRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer Grade 3 implications above.

Buildings over 60 years (not conservation worthy)	Buildings which are affected by Sec. 34 NHRA but which are not considered to be significant heritage resources i.t.o. the criteria identified in the Act.	Local Authority HRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolition could be considered.
Archaeological resources	Material remains resulting from human activity over 100 years, including human remains.	HWC SAHRA (burial sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HWC permit of approval required for any disturbance, excavation or removal of an archaeological remains. Archaeological testing, full excavation, monitoring, exhumation or identification or “no-go” areas may be necessary.
Heritage Overlay Zones	Area of special historical, social aesthetic or architectural value.	Local Authority HRS	<p>Council approval required for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolition of a building or structure or part thereof, other than an internal wall or partition. The erection of, or alteration to, a building or structure other than an internal wall or partition. The erection of a sign. The removal of mature trees of hedgerows.

2.4. Characterization of the Overstrand Study Area

Characterization is a means of identifying the overall feeling for the totality of a place i.e. it is more than a collection of facts about building styles, dates and authorship. It provides a means for establishing the context within which the criteria identified above need to be lodged. It provides a way of identifying what a particular resource means in a specific context.

The overall purpose of characterization may thus be defined as follows:

- To define context, or “place”, in the sense of how buildings and monuments relate to each other and to other aspects of the historic and natural environment.
- To understand the past, the trajectory of change and/or continuity, which has brought the environment to its present state and which provides the catalyst or springboard for future change.
- To provide a ‘big picture’ which can serve as a base for future inclusivity, a frame into which a range of interest groups can add their interpretation and views.
- It should be regarded as being a fluid and as dynamic as the landscape, townscape or environment which it seeks to portray. It contributes to informed decision-making by providing information to help everyone affected to discuss the form and implications of proposed changes to the historic environment and to help shape the future environment. It should thus be regarded as a tool for positive spatial planning (From the Conservation Bulletin, 47, 2004/5, English Heritage).

3. BROAD OVERVIEW OF AREA CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES: REGIONAL LANDSCAPE STATEMENT

The evolution of the Overstrand can be illustrated by a series of diagrams read in conjunction with the time line. The Overstrand study area is marked by the red outline.

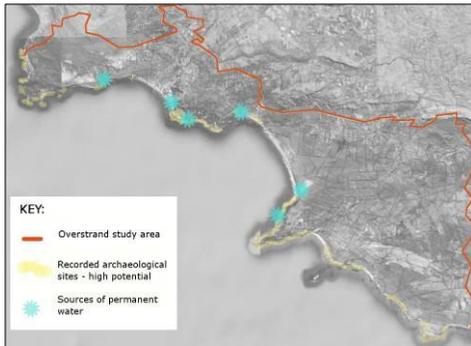


Figure 5: The coastal areas of the Overstrand has a very rich archaeological record. Evidence indicates that this coastline and the adjacent interior was occupied by humans from at least the Middle Stone Age (de Kelders) through the Later Stone Age into the historic times.

Later Stone Age herders (Khoekhoe) would have frequented this coastline after 2000 ya. It is likely that the later European farmers followed the same migration patterns as the indigenous herders, looking for suitable grazing and fresh water sources.



Figure 6: During the 18th century stock farmers from the Cape expanded into the Overberg as well as into the Overstrand. This area was extremely remote. The remoteness of the area is highlighted by at least two leper settlements, one in the Hemel en Aarde valley (1817-1847) and the at Wolvengat (more informal settlement predating 1831 and consisting of one family).

During the mid 19th century, a town was established at Stanford, which was situated on the junction of the route to the coast and the link route from the Cape over the Hottentots Holland, through Botrivier towards Bredasdorp. A route also existed around Cape Hangklip over the Palmiet River near Kleinmond. This road was impassable during the winter months. Small villages at Baardskeerdersbos, Hermanus, Gansbaai, hawston etc date to the second half of the 19th century. Early loan farms/grazing licenses: examples include Awila, Groot Hagelkraal, Baviaansfontein, Wortelgat, Modderrivier, Paarderbergsvier and Afdaksvier.



Figure 7: Most villages along the coast were originally fishing villages, but as in the case of Hermanus and Kleinmond, in the Post WWII era, recreational/resort development soon supplanted fishing as the reason d'être of these villages. Some, eg Onrust and Vermont originated as resort towns.

The development of the resort towns were facilitated by the completion of Clarence Drive (R44). Since the 1960s, the trend has intensified as the demand for holiday housing has increased. The proximity of Hermanus to the City and the improved road network, has resulted in a boom in the urbanisation of the this town, spilling over into Onrust and Vermont.

3.1 TIMELINE

Pre-colonial	<p>The coastline of the study area is characterised by rocky shores interspersed by sandy beaches (eg Kleinmond, Hermanus and Gansbaai),</p> <p>The study area is particularly rich in a range of archaeological sites, ranging from shell middens, open air sites, cave sites as well as fish traps (ACO 2003).</p>
Dutch Period	<p>Trade expeditions into the Overberg from mid 17th century to find Khoekhoe kraals for the purpose of bartering cattle and sheep. Kraals described at the Bot River, Baardskeerdersbos.</p> <p>Expansion of stock farms into the area in the early 18th century. Grazing licenses issued as far a field as Kleinriviersvallei (Stanford area), Baardskeerdersbos, Buffeljachs and possibly Ratelrivier. Homesteads often located near or at junction of wagon routes.</p>
British Period	<p>Incorporation of Cape as a British Colony. Stronger administrative controls on land, especially regarding old loan farm system. Old loan farms regranted as quitrent leases and surveyed. In the Overstrand, this took place c1831.</p> <p>Relative remoteness of the area is illustrated by the establishment of leper colonies at Hemel-en-Aarde (1817-1845). Evidence of a leper community at Wolvengat predating 1831.</p> <p>Densification of the rural areas, leading to the establishment of rural hamlets (Baardskeerdersbos and Wolvengat) and fishing villages along the coast (Hermanus, Hawston, Gansbaai and Buffeljagsbaai).</p>
Union	<p>Construction of the railway line to Caledon and Hermanus (completed in 1902) facilitates access to the Overstrand and stimulates growth of sea-side towns as resort towns eg Onrust and Kleinmond.</p>
WWII	<p>Outbreak of Second World War provided impetus for the completion of the coastal road (Clarence Drive) to provide faster and better access to the radar stations built around Cape Hangklip. Some of barracks and decommissioned radar stations still extant. Establishment of emergency base on the Botrivier Lagoon for the Catalina flying boats. Nothing remains of this base.</p> <p>Stimulation of the fishing industry and shark fishing industry as the War creates a demand for Vitamen A found in sharks liver. Evidence at Romansbaai, Kleinbaai and Gansbaai.</p>
Post WWII	<p>Boom in coastal resort town development, eg Sandbaai, de Kelders, Pearly Beach, Birkenhead village, Franskraal, Kleinbaai, Rooiels, Hangklip etc.</p>
Apartheid era	<p>Group Areas Act leads to establishment of segregated residential and recreational facilities. Forced removals form designated 'White group areas' such as Hermanus to 'Coloured group areas', such as Hawston and Mount Pleasant. Pattern visible throughout the Overstrand. Also reflected in later construction of RDP housing clusters.</p>
Democracy	<p>Proposed Eskom nuclear reactor at Bantamsklip and proposed transmission lines through Groot Hagelkraal and Wolvengat has huge potential impact on the cultural landscape</p> <p>Increased pressure and demand for residential accommodation at the coast, mostly non-resident holiday accommodation.</p>

3.2 Characterization of the Overstrand Study Area: the identification of heritage themes

Period	Predominant themes impacting the landscape	Evidence in the physical fabric of the place
Early History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Use of the area by small groups of hunter-gatherers</i> • <i>Seasonal Use of the landscape</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cave Dwellings</i> • <i>Shell middens</i> • <i>Fish Traps</i>
Pre-Colonial Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Semi-nomadic pastoral existence</i> • <i>Development of small village settlements (Matjieshuise) related to water sources</i> • <i>Development of trails related to movement of cattle/sheep and people</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Present movement routes reflecting early stock trails and VOC trading routes</i> • <i>Archaeological evidence of early Cape Herder kraals to be established</i>
Dutch Colonial Period (1652-1806)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Early contact between settlers and khoi-khoi; competition for grazing and land</i> • <i>Development of early stock farms beyond the recognised boundaries of the Cape</i> • <i>Gradual displacement of the Cape Herders and settlement of farmers at a number of “Veeposten” in the study area</i> • <i>The use of the area by runaway slaves, strandlopers, deserters and sailors (“Drosters”)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cadastral boundaries reflecting early tenure systems</i> • <i>Outspan areas at river crossings (only names remain)</i> • <i>Farmsteads dating from the late 18th century. (eg Kleinriviers Valle (Stanford))</i> • <i>Little physical evidence of “Veeposten” remain</i> • <i>Archaeological evidence in caves (Rooiels Cave)</i>
British Colonial Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Permanence of farm settlements</i> • <i>Development of other agricultural enterprises eg. Flower farming and apple farming</i> • <i>Development of subsistence fishing activity</i> • <i>Emergence of small villages</i> • <i>Upgrading of transport routes and public works programmes</i> • <i>Use of study area for outcasts from Cape Town Society</i> • <i>Need for local timber industry related to the discovery of gold and diamonds in the Vaal triangle</i> • <i>Planting of exotic trees, mostly non-invasive, to act as windbreaks and to provide shade for homesteads and villages</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Development of substantial homesteads</i> • <i>Continuing evidence of flower farming activity, particularly in Kleinmond vicinity, and apple farming in the Grabouw area</i> • <i>Local Fishing communities at Kleinmond, De Kelders, Buffelsjag</i> • <i>Continued existence of early fabric in Sandown bay (Kleinmond), Hermanuspietersfontein, Stanford and Baardskeerdersbos by 1850; Hawston (1860), Onrustt (1903)</i> • <i>Extension of the railway line to Caledon in 1902</i> • <i>Hemel and Aarde leper colony to 1847</i> • <i>Late 19th century fish factory remains at Sea farm</i> • <i>Characteristic windbreaks and clumps of trees evident in the landscape</i>
Period of Union and the Apartheid Republic Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Displacement of local communities in terms of Group Areas legislation</i> • <i>Attitude to what constitutes a heritage resource in the 1960s</i> • <i>Strategic landforms used in surveillance</i> • <i>Enduring role of the area as a place for social recreation and fishing</i> • <i>Formal acknowledgement of areas of high scenic beauty, environmental quality and botanical richness</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Character of Jongensklip harbour at Kleinmond and adjacent relocated housing estate</i> • <i>Proclamation of Verwoerd’s holiday house as a national monument</i> • <i>Existence of large number of camping and caravan sites, hotels</i> • <i>Remaining fabric of fishing industry at Stony Point</i> • <i>Declaration of UNESCO Kogelberg Biosphere and large number of declared nature areas</i>

4. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT (BERNARD OBERHOLZER NOV 2008)

This part of the country is renowned for its scenic coastline and mountains, its waterfalls, estuaries and lagoons - largely in a pristine state – its fynbos, its whales, its birdlife. The sandstone mountain buttresses create an impressive backdrop, farms nestle on the fertile weathered granites and Bokkeveld shales of the foothills, while fishing communities sprung up in the sheltered coves of the windswept coastal plain. There was a pleasing logic to the landscape and the pattern of settlement - a logic based on the availability of water, fertile soils and other natural resources.

The spread of urbanization from the larger metropolitan areas, mainly after the Second World War, has been felt in these once rural enclaves. Places such as Hermanus and Gansbaai changed from fishing settlements to resorts, and then fully fledged towns, accompanied by commercial strip development and sprawling housing estates. Later came retirement villages and golf estates, often replacing the farmed landscape. Not all of this development has been sympathetic to the original pattern, imposing on scenic coastlines, estuaries, mountain slopes and productive farmland.

Buildings, streets, townscapes, rural landscapes and wilderness areas of heritage and scenic value, are subject to continuous transformation, and sometimes degradation. This study looks at some of the origins and the character of the Overstrand landscape – a landscape that provides a backdrop and context for the more detailed heritage survey

4.1. Brief for Landscape Character Component

Nicolas Baumann, Heritage Consultant, requested a landscape character analysis of the Overstrand Municipal Area as part of a larger Overstrand Heritage Survey. The purpose of the study was as follows:

- 1) provide a broad overview of the essential components that constitute the landscape character of the study area, including graphic representation of visual qualities, together with an indication of the response of settlement patterns and routes to the landscape;
- 2) identify issues relating to the various landscape types, as well as the vulnerability of these landscapes to human intervention;
- 3) provide an indication of a scenic route network and associated visual corridors, as well as linkage routes, together with a broad significance grading of the routes, i.e.:
 - Grade A: Outstanding regional scenic significance, highly representative of regional scenic character;
 - Grade B: High local scenic significance, representative of local scenic character.

4.2. Landscape and Heritage Context

The Overstrand, which forms part of the larger Overberg region of the Western Cape, is an area of great natural, scenic and cultural value. The juxtaposition of rugged sandstone mountain ranges with coastlines and estuaries, much of it in a pristine state, constitute a natural heritage resource with significant tourism, and therefore economic value for the region. The ecological value of endemic fynbos vegetation types has led to the formation of a number of reserves in the area, such as the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve, which have regional and national significance.

The historical settlement pattern of coastal towns, country villages, resorts and small fishing harbours have resulted in attractive living environments, many of which are being eroded by sometimes unsympathetic infrastructure development and suburban sprawl.

It is of vital importance therefore that the natural, scenic and heritage resources of the Overstrand are identified, classified and managed, as these form part of both the life-support, and the economic base for the inhabitants. It could be further argued that these natural and cultural assets belong to the wider community, and not only to individual landowners and developers.

The National Heritage Resources Act provides for an inventory of the “National Estate”, areas, or objects of cultural significance which must be protected. This study is intended therefore to contribute to this inventory.

4.3. Scope of the Landscape Study

This report serves only as a baseline survey focusing on an analysis of landscape types and character. Although issues relating to the various landscape zones are identified, no detailed guidelines or recommendations to manage landscape and scenic resources of the Overstrand have been formulated at this stage. Generic guidelines related to landscape preservation are included in Section 9 of this report.

The study is limited to a broad overview of the Overstrand region, providing a generalized landscape classification, and therefore does not necessarily capture all landscape features and land uses at a local scale. The report does, however, provide a framework and a method for more localized landscape analysis in the future.

4.4. Methodology

The survey included a desktop study of available maps and literature of the study area, complemented by fieldwork and a photographic record.

The method adopted in the study included the following steps (Figure 9 and Table 5)

Correlations between the geological and topographical maps were made together with field observations in order to determine landscape types and landscape units within the study area.

Prominent landscape features and scenic resources, as well as scenic routes were identified in the study area, primarily for their scenic value; Protected areas, such as nature reserves, and rural farmland, which forms part of the cultural landscape, were mapped for their role in determining landscape significance;

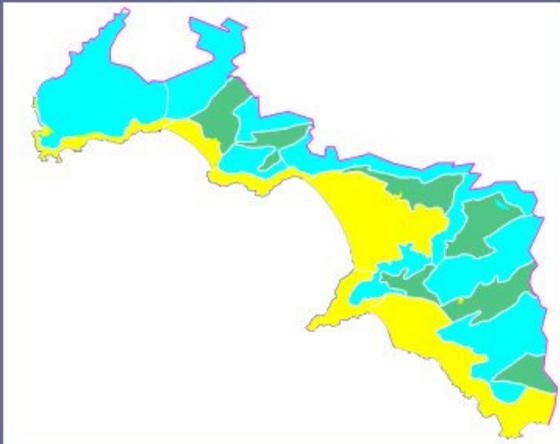
All of the above factors were combined as layers in order to determine a value rating for regional and local landscape significance.



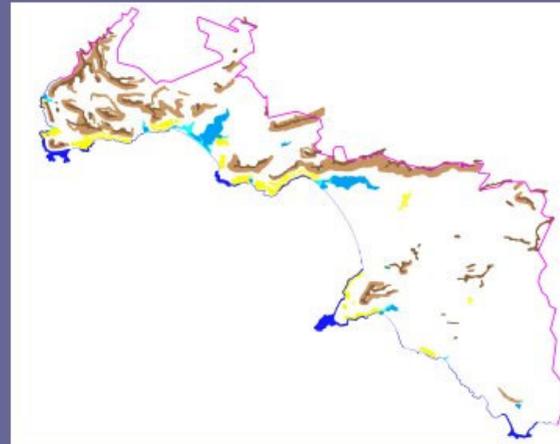
Geology determines the structure, materials and grain of the landscape.



Relief and landforms are a result of geological and weathering processes.



Geology and topography result in 3 major types – coastal terrace, foothills and mountains.



Prominent landscape features contribute to scenic value and sense of place.

Figure 8: Landscape features - mapping overlays

Table 5: Landscape features – mapping overlays

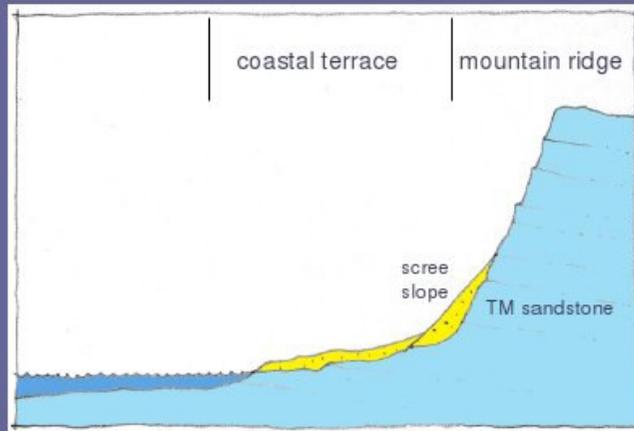
Information base	Mapping layer	Landscape, scenic and heritage resources
Geological formations	Landscape types	Identification of discrete landscape units with similar characteristics.
Topography and landforms	Landscape features	Identification of prominent or scenic landforms such as mountain ridges, cliffs, coastal promontories and estuaries.
	Scenic resources	Identification of areas, corridors and routes with high scenic value.
Land use patterns	Rural farmland	Identification of areas with rural qualities and productive soils, which form part of the cultural landscape.
	Protected areas	Identification of biosphere, nature and marine reserves, which add to landscape value.
	Settlements	Identification of settlement patterns which form part of the cultural landscape.
Combined layers	Landscape Significance	Determination of overall landscape, scenic and heritage significance - regional and local.

4.5. Landscape Types (Map 1: Figure 10)

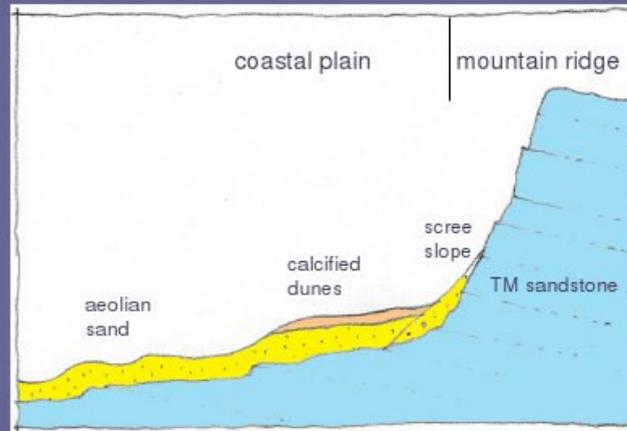
The classification system described here includes the geology, which is the 'material' of the landscape, and the landforms, which are the 'shape' of the landscape. These provide a range of distinct Landscape Types at the macro scale, each with particular scenic characteristics and 'sense of place'. The 3 main landscape types in the Overstrand are as follows:

- the coastal terraces and coastal plains, which are relatively flat, and where most of the settlements have historically occurred;
- the rolling foothills, which have good soils derived from weathered granites and shales, where farming has historically occurred;
- the mountain massives, with their sandstone cliffs and steep scree slopes, which because of their ruggedness, are mostly natural landscapes.

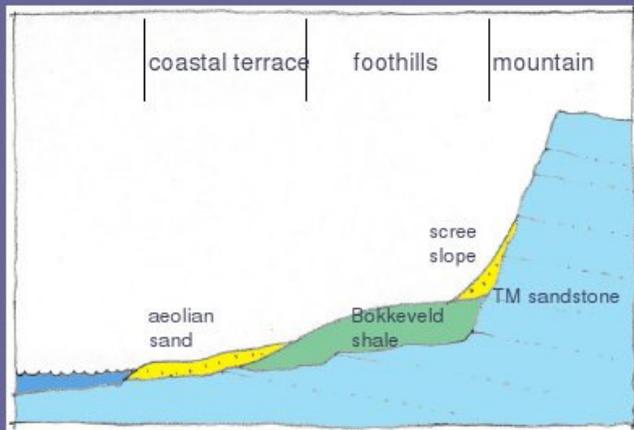
The physical characteristics of the landscape have therefore been responsible for the land use and settlement patterns in the area over time. An interesting and important correlation is that the patterns of landforms, soils, vegetation types, cultivation and human settlement are a strong reflection of the geological make-up of the area. The distribution of the landscape types in the study area provides a logical division of the area into a series of identifiable Landscape Units, each having a particular scenic quality and sense of place.



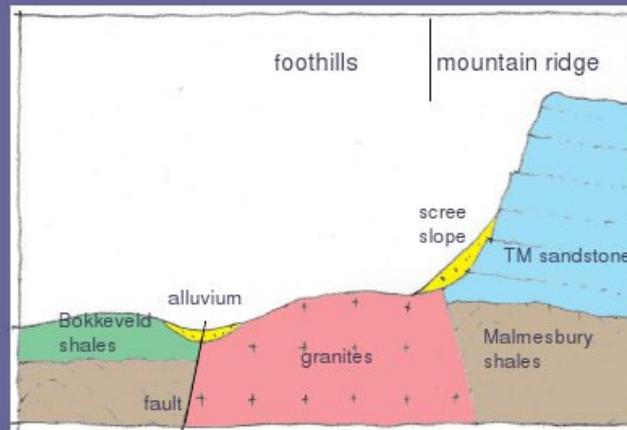
1 Narrow coastal terrace e.g. Rooiels and Pringle Bay



2 Wide coastal plain e.g. Walker Bay and Quoin Point



3 Coastal terrace and foothills e.g. Bot River



4 Rolling foothills e.g. Hemel-en-Aarde and Stanford

Figure 9: Main landscape character types

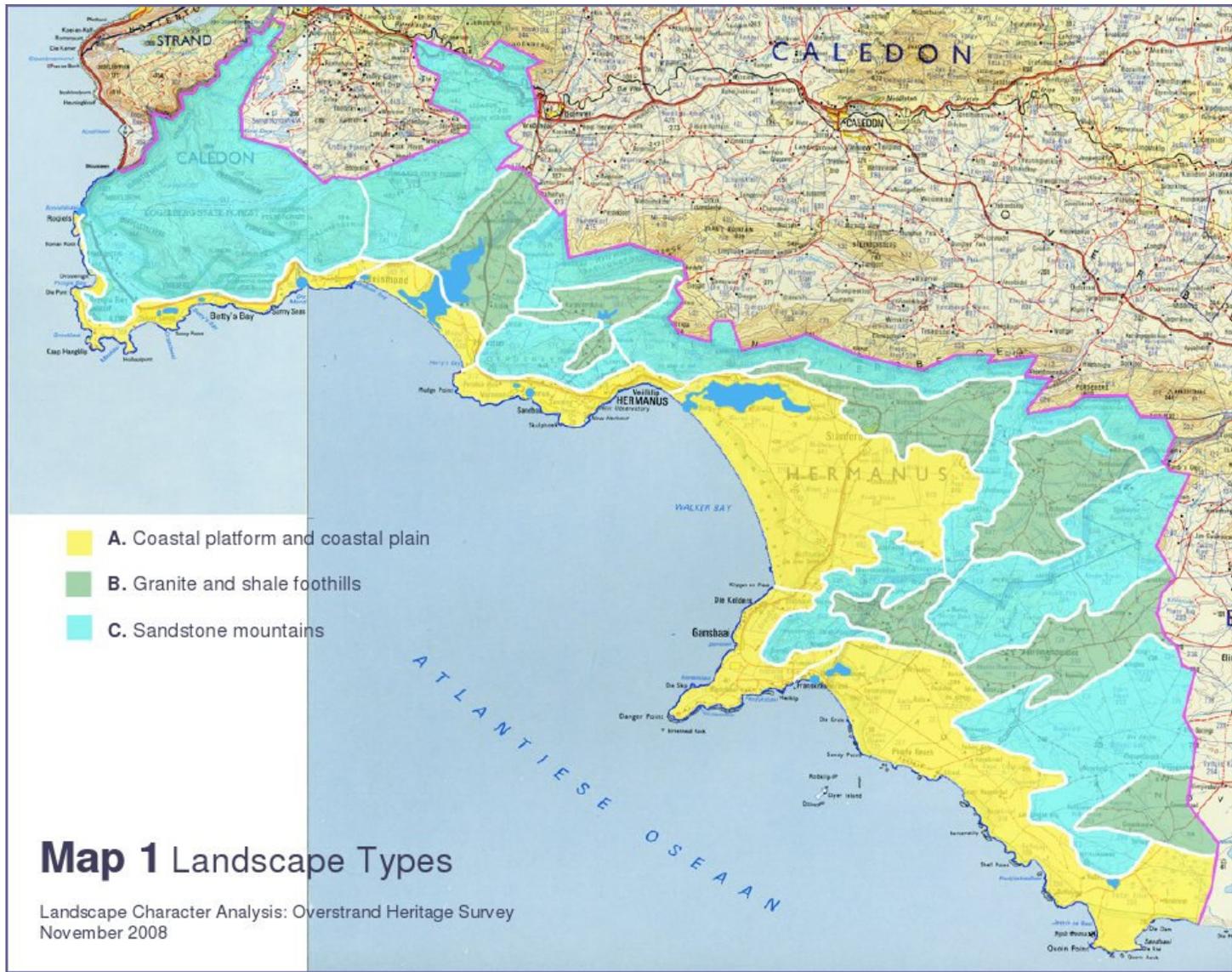


Figure 10: Landscape types

The Landscape Types, and their characteristics, are described in Table 2 below, together with examples in the photographs. The Landscape Units and settlements are described in Table 3.

Table 6: Landscape Types

Landscape Type	Geology	Landforms	Settlement Pattern	Photographic example
<p>A Coastal terrace</p>	<p>Quaternary deposits include marine and aeolian sand. Sandstone outcrops and calcarenite along the coast in places. Alluvium along rivers and estuaries.</p>	<p>Ranges from narrow wave-cut platforms to wider coastal plains. Generally flat with localized coastal dunes and dune fields. Cliffs and caves along the shore in places. Estuaries and lagoons at river mouths.</p>	<p>Mainly residential ribbon-type development and recreation along the coast responding to amenity value, flat buildable land and sources of water.</p>	
<p>B Foothills</p>	<p>Cape granite, Malmesbury Group rocks and Bokkeveld shales. Generally weathered with few outcrops. Alluvium along streams and rivers.</p>	<p>Mostly rolling topography with gentle slopes, incised by small rivers.</p>	<p>Mainly agricultural use in response to the productive soils and gentle slopes. Small, scattered settlements, such as those found in the Botrivier Valley, Kleinrivier Valley and Hemel-en-Aarde.</p>	
<p>C Mountains</p>	<p>Sandstones and shales of the Table Mountain Group. Scree and colluvium at the base of steep slopes. Skeletal soils.</p>	<p>Mountainous, with cliffs and steep scree slopes in places. Deep kloofs where incised by rivers, usually along fault lines.</p>	<p>Predominantly mountain fynbos, pine plantations (Lebanon area), with a scatter of farmsteads on the lower slopes. Nature reserves, such as Kogelberg, Fernkloof and Salmansdam. Important as recreation and water catchment areas.</p>	

Table 7: Landscape Units and Settlements

Landscape Type	Landscape Unit	Settlements, Places	Description
A Coastal terrace	A1 Cape Hangklip	Rooiels, Pringle Bay, Sea Farm, Stony Point, Betty's Bay	Narrow coastal terrace with rocky coastal headlands and small coves. Expanding residential development, mainly in a linear pattern along the coastline.
	A2 Botrivier estuary	Kleinmond, Hawston, Fisherhaven	Long sandy bay, dunes, estuary and lagoon. Expanding residential development, mainly around existing settlements.
	A3 Hermanus	Vermont, Onrus, Sandbaai, Hermanus, Voelklip	Rocky coastline with cliffs and sandy coves. Estuary at Onrus. Expanding residential and commercial development, resulting in some of these settlements beginning to merge.
	A4 Walker Bay	Granton, Wortelgat, Springfontein.	Wide coastal plain with dune fields, Kleinrivier lagoon and estuary. Vineyards, chicken farms, scattered farmsteads, small-holdings and holiday houses along the Klein River.
	A5 Danger Point	Die Kelders, Gansbaai, Danger Point, Kleinbaai	Rocky coastline and headlands with sandy coves. Expanding residential development, mainly in a linear pattern along the coastline.
	A6 Hagelkraal	Franskraal, Pearly Beach, Buffeljags, Quoin Point	Rocky coastline with sandy coves. Expanding residential development around Franskraal and Pearly Beach nodes.
B Foothills	B1 Botrivier Lagoon	Arabella resort, Benguela Cove	Rolling foothills overlooking the lagoon. Traditionally farming, including vineyards. More recent Golf resort and gated community.
	B2 Hemel-en-Aarde	Karwyderskraal, Camphill Village, several wine farms	Rolling foothills incised by the Onrus River. Farming, including vineyards and an important wine route.
	B3 Kleinrivier Valley	Stanford, Kleinrivier, White Water Lodge, Stanford Valley	Rolling foothills incised by the the Klein River. Farming, brewery, cheese factory. Expanding residential development and informal settlement.
	B4 Papiessvlei	Paardeberg, Papiessvlei	Rolling foothills incised by the Uilkraals River. Farming, including dairy.
	B5 Uilenkraal	Goedvertrouw, Farm 215 resort	Rolling foothills incised by the Uilkraals River. Farming, including vineyards, and guest accommodation.
	B6 Baardskeedersbos	Baardskedersbos	Rolling foothills incised by small streams. Farming, including smallholdings.
	B7 Ratelrivier Valley	Wolwengat (Viljoenshof)	Rolling foothills incised by the Ratel River. Farming, including smallholdings.
C Mountains	C1 Kogelberg	Biosphere Reserve, Harold Porter Botanical Garden.	Mountain wilderness with fynbos flora. Large protected area.
	C2 Lebanon	Farmsteads, Houwhoek Inn.	Mountain wilderness with some plantations.
	C3 Babilonstoren	State Forest and farmsteads.	Natural mountain area with limited farming on lower slopes.
	C4 Onrusberg	Farmsteads.	Natural mountain area with some development on lower slopes.
	C5 Kleinrivierberg	Fernkloof Nature Reserve.	Natural mountain area with limited farming and quarrying on lower slopes.
	C6 Perdeberg	Salmansdam Nature Reserve.	Natural mountain area with limited farming on lower slopes.
	C7 Franskraal se Berge	Grootbos resort, indigenous forest.	Natural mountain area with limited farming on lower slopes.
	C8 Koueberge	Farmsteads.	Natural mountain area with limited farming on lower slopes.
	C9 Waterford	Farmsteads.	Natural mountain area with limited farming on lower slopes.

4.6 Landscape Features (Map 2: Figure 12)

At the broad scale only major landscape features were mapped. Prominent features which play a role in the particular character and scenic value of the area included the following:

Mountain ridges, which are the dominant landforms of the area, particularly in relation to their juxtaposition with the coastline, together with the visual importance and sensitivity of the skyline, such as in the Kogelberg.

Mountain cliffs and steep slopes, which can be seen as buttresses in the landscape, forming an impressive scenic backdrop for the coastal landscape, and which at the same time tend to be visually sensitive, such as at Cape Hangklip.

The coastline, and in particular coastal promontories, which protrude into the sea forming distinct scenic features, and which therefore tend to be visually sensitive. Cape Hangklip and Danger Point are important examples. At the local scale, coastal cliffs and caves, such as those at Die Kelders, are also important scenic resources.

Coastal estuaries and lagoons, being water bodies with exceptional ecological, scenic and recreational value, and which are visually sensitive because of their open nature. These include the Palmiet, Bot River, Onrust, Klein River and Uilkraals River.

Coastal dunes and dune fields form interesting landscape features, particularly in the scenic and recreational context of the Overstrand coastline.

Prominent dune fields occur at Walker Bay Nature Reserve and Quoin Point.

4.7 Scenic Resources (Map 3: Figure 13)

Besides the natural landscape features identified in Section 6 above, there are a range of factors which add to the cultural significance of the resources, including the following:

Areas of scenic value, where the juxtaposition and combination of the natural features in relation to each other increases their scenic and natural heritage significance. Typically these areas occur where the mountains are in close relation to the coastline or lagoons such as at Rooiels, Cape Hangklip and the Klein River Valley.

Rural Farmland contributes to the particular character and ambience of the Overstrand hinterland, and has historical meaning relating to the origins of the region. Significantly these pockets of farmland on productive soils almost exactly mirror the areas of weathered granites and shales in the foothills, such as at Hemel and Aarde and the Uilkraals River Valley.

Nature and marine reserves, which because of their protected status, increase the significance of the natural and scenic resources of those areas. The Overstrand includes the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve, which has international status, as well as a number of smaller reserves and conservancies. The area is also home to the Walker Bay whale sanctuary and a marine reserve off Betty's Bay.

Scenic corridors occur along scenic routes, and have particular significance where these interface with areas of high scenic value. The routes tend to have regional or local significance, and include the Whale Route, the Shark Route, the Wine Route, the Fynbos Route and birding routes.

Towns and settlements contribute to the heritage value of the area at a more local scale, and are dealt with in more detail in other sections of the Overstrand Heritage Survey. Settlements tend to have started as small nodes but in some cases are coalescing in ribbon-type developments. Stanford and Baardskeerdersbos have significance as farming communities.



Figure 11: Landscape Features



Figure 12: Scenic resources

4.8 Landscape Significance (Map 4: Figure 14)

The natural, scenic and cultural factors identified in previous sections were combined to determine the overall landscape significance rating for the study area. The areas with 'very high significance' were deemed to have regional importance and the other categories local importance. The significance rating is summarized in Table 4 below for each of the landscape units, together with the resources and threats for each unit.

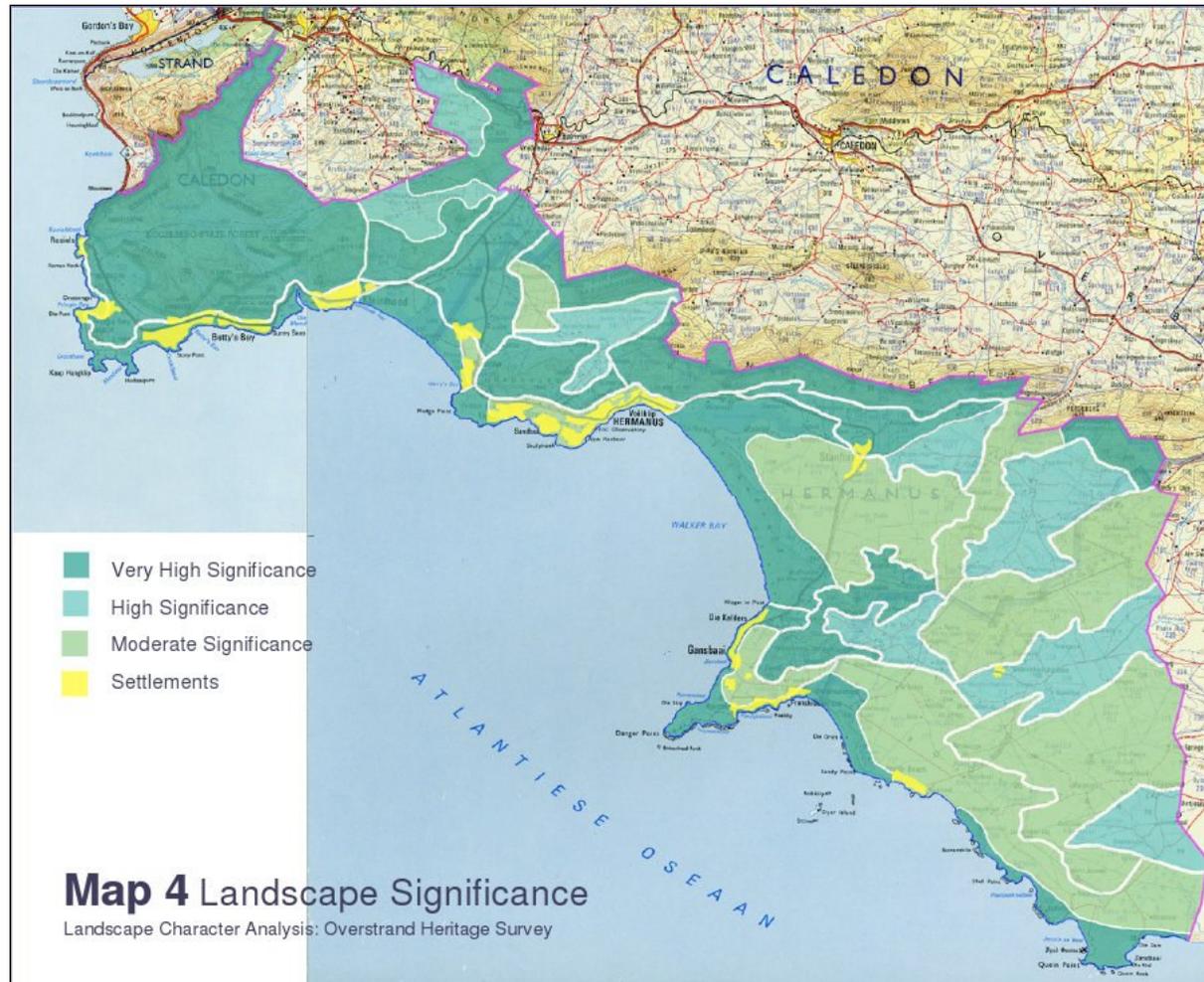


Figure 13: Landscape significance

4.9 Summary and Conclusion

The survey revealed that the Overstrand is characterized by 3 generic landscape types – the coastal terrace, the foothills and the mountains. Using these 3 types, the study area could be divided into a number of fairly well-defined landscape units, each with its own particular characteristics.

It was further evident that the coastal terrace, with its high scenic and amenity value, is the zone in which historically most development has taken place, and where the most pressure still exists for expanding residential townships.

The foothills, which occur on the weathered granites and shales, and which have the most productive soils, have historically been used almost exclusively for farming, although these rural pockets are coming under increasing pressure for low-density residential development.

The mountains form the backdrop, and consist of extensive areas of almost pristine wilderness. The sandstone cliffs, stony scree slopes and nutrient-poor soils are home to the acid mountain fynbos vegetation type, which is well represented in the Overstrand area. Besides being an important flora habitat and water catchment area, the mountains are prone to frequent veld fires, and are therefore inherently unsuitable for settlements.

The juxtaposition of these landscape types, in relation to each other, adds to their scenic value, making the Overstrand an area particularly rich in natural heritage resources. An attempt has been made in this study to rate each of the landscape units in terms of landscape significance. This was based on scenic value, visually sensitive landforms, existence of scenic routes and protection status (such as nature reserves).

Landscape character, together with landscape significance, provides a framework within which rural landscapes, townscapes and individual buildings can be assessed in terms of the overall heritage survey. An important next step, however, would be to formulate guidelines that will help to manage and protect the heritage resources.

5. THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

5.1 Introduction

Public participation is regarded as a fundamental component in the compilation of a heritage survey. Community based perceptions of what may be regarded as having heritage value are identified in the NHR Act as one of the core considerations in establishing what should be considered to be part of the national estate (Sec. 3(3)). Local knowledge both informs and provides public endorsement of what constitutes heritage particularly at local level and thus facilitates heritage management at this level. An extensive public participation process has been followed in the draft Overstrand Heritage Survey, both formally and informally. There has been extensive consultation with individual members of the range of heritage organizations within the study regarding the identification and grading of sites

The Overstrand Heritage and Aesthetics Committee has played an invaluable role in this regard. The formal public participation process, described below, included a number of presentations, open house meetings and an intensive 8 week commenting period. The procedures adopted for eliciting public support and endorsement are thus regarded as addressing the spirit and intent of the NHR Act.

As indicated below, there has been general public support for the process followed and the identification and grading of heritage sites contained in the survey.

5.2 The Public Participation Process

5.2.1 The Advertising and Public open house process.

A series of presentations on the survey and the draft guideline document were made by members of the Overstrand Heritage Landscape Group at the following venues and times:

- Kleinmond Library – 27 July 2009
- Hawston Library 28 July 2009
- Hermanus Municipality Banquet Hall - 28 July 2009
- Gansbaai Committee Room – 29 July 2009
- Stanford Library – 29 July 2009

The meetings and the poster presentations which were mounted in the five libraries referred to above were advertised in the three official languages in the Hermanus Times, The Gansbaai Courant and the Kleinmond newspapers on the 19th June. Advertisements for the meetings were also attached to the water and electricity accounts which were sent out in the beginning of July 2009.

In addition to the above, comments were elicited via the Four Villages Network (Rooi Els, Pringle Bay, Betty's Bay and Kleinmond) at the beginning of the survey in June 2008. A copy of the communication, clarifying heritage criteria and containing a preliminary statement of heritage significance and list of potential heritage sites is included in the Appendix.

The draft survey documents and the posters remained in the libraries to the middle of August 2009 a total of 8 weeks. The draft documentation included the overall landscape character assessment for the Overstrand, timelines and statements of significance and vulnerability for the individual towns, and spreadsheets for each of the towns and surrounding rural areas, identifying building and sites recommended for classification as either Grade 3A, 3B, or 3C. Potential Grade 2 (PHS) sites were also identified. Heritage areas and Special Areas were provisionally identified. Copies of the poster presentations, the advertisements and the request for comments are contained in the Appendix, together with the attendance registers. The official period for comment closed on 7th August although comments from organizations and individuals were accepted up to 10 October 2009. The comments received and the responses of the Overstrand Landscape Group are addressed below. Only comments from the heritage organizations are contained in the body of the report. Comments from individuals are contained in the Appendix 3.

5.2.2 The public response from Heritage Organisations

Table 8: Comments from respondents and response of OHLG

Respondent: Heritage Organisations	Comments	Response
<p>Overstrand Heritage and Aesthetics Committee</p> <p>Riaan Pieters, Chairman; Estelle Spaarwater</p> <p>8/10/2009</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the submission dated 8 October by Estelle Spaarwater on behalf of the Chairman, Riaan Pieters, the OHAC congratulated the Overstrand Heritage Landscape Group on the comprehensive nature of the survey 2. The survey and guideline document would provide the Committee with invaluable user friendly reference material, including excellent maps. Although “preliminary” at this stage, some of the guidelines are already being implemented in the form of advice to Council. 3. In order to keep the document dynamic and responsive to changing conditions a formalised annual review programme is advised. 4. The premise that the database is open-ended is supported, with an initial review period of six months. 5. It has been an enriching experience for the OHAC meeting and working in close conjunction with the Overstrand Heritage Landscape Group. The Group is thanked for the rich insight, informative public participation process and an excellent end product. In a separate submission from OHAC dated 13 October 2009 report back from all the sub areas included the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1. Hawston: No comment. 5.2. Vermont: No comment. 5.3. Onrustt River: Atlantic Drive: Graded buildings on erven 3389 and 2826 have been demolished during the last two months. 5.4. Sandbaai: No comment. 5.5. Mount Pleasant: Listed buildings over 60 years not marked on map. 5.6. Northcliff: No comment. 5.7. Westcliff: Erf 422 listed over 60 years, but not marked on map. 5.8. Eastcliff and Kwaaiwater: No comment. 5.9. Fernkloof: No comment. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The comments and the general endorsement of the survey are gratefully acknowledged. 2. The recommendation for a formal annual review programme is supported. 3. The suggestion of additional items on the section on maintenance and report in the guidelines pertaining to rising damp will be addressed.

Respondent: Heritage Organisations	Comments	Response
<p>Hangklip – Kleinmond region of the Overstrand Heritage and Aesthetics Committee</p> <p>Raymond Smith</p> <p>2/10/2009</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In a comment received from the Overstrand Heritage and Aesthetics Committee, Hangklip-Kleinmond Region, dated 2 October 2009, the valuable work done by the Heritage Landscape Group is acknowledged. The methodology and process used was transparent and consistent. 2. It was a most informative process which will enable the Committee to render its duties in a more coherent manner. The final products and tools such as maps and guidelines will prove to be of invaluable assistance in the future management of heritage issues in the region. 3. The Heritage Landscape Group is thanked for the diligent work, public participation process, meetings and feedback sessions in identifying and honing critical aspects relating to heritage overlay zones. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The positive comments on the survey made in the submission are gratefully acknowledged.
<p>Pearly Beach Conservancy</p> <p>Elrina Versfeld, Chairman (021 850-4107)</p> <p>27/07/2009</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request that the route through Pearly Beach along Charlie van Breda Drive from the entrance to the town at the NG Church to the connection with Esplanade and Rotunda be considered as a scenic route due to its exceptional and uninterrupted sea views, the number of whale watching points and the existence of undisturbed coastal fynbos 2. In addition a request is made to include the following erven as heritage sites due to their contribution to the green edge around Pearly Beach along the coastal strip; 163, 164, 165, 166, 645 and 1893. The protection of this remaining strip of indigenous coastal fynbos is of great significance to the community. 3. The need to protect the indigenous milkwoods adjacent to the access route to Pearly Beach. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The identification of local scenic routes falls beyond the brief of the study. However, the route will be marked on the relevant map. The submission will also be forwarded to the consultant team working on the Growth management Strategy for the Overstrand for consideration. 2. The potential grading of the sites identified as heritage sites will be investigated. However, their protection may best be ensured through the provision of the Growth Management Strategy referred to above.
<p>Stanford Heritage Committee</p> <p>Keith Brown</p> <p>5/10/2009</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In response dated 5 October, the Chairman, Keith Brown notes that committee members have been closely involved with the consultants in the compilation of the survey. 2. The Committee places on record its strong support for the proposals that have been made which it believes will serve as an excellent basis for the presentation of the important heritage assets on Stanford and its surrounds. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The strong support for the survey made in the submission is gratefully acknowledged.

Respondant: Heritage Organisations	Comments	Response
Baardskeerdersbos Homeowners Association Hennie Vermeulen: Chairman 24/08/2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sites have been correctly identified, apart from poplar grove stands (Stands 75 and 14). 2. The heritage gradings assigned are agreed upon. 3. There is a discrepancy regarding the designation of the proposed special and conservation areas. The proposed conservation area should include the two main parts of the original late 19th century and early 20th century settlement which are characterised by the remaining stands of popular and gum trees. The special area around the proposed heritage area should encompass the whole existing settlement as laid out in the current erf diagram and the topographical dish within which the settlement is contained, including the towns agricultural edges. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The database has been updated to include the poplar grove stands on the erven identified. 2. It is concluded that there is consensus on the grading assigned. 3. It is agreed that provision will be made for a core conservation area and a surrounding special area as a buffer zone as indicated.
Birkenhead/Danger Point Conservancy Steering Committee Gabriel de Silva, Chairman 6/08/2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need for planning guidelines to control development on the Dangerpoint – Birkenhead peninsula to control its environmental character. 2. The need to identify specific sites such as the possible grave sites related to the HMS Birkenhead and the “Visweijers” in Kruismansbaai. 3. The suggested grading of the Dangerpoint Lighthouse a Grade 3A site. 4. The role of the peninsula as a landscape of high significance. 5. The lack of recognition of specific sites such as the shark liver slipway. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is beyond the scope of the brief to draw up guidelines specifically for the Dangerpoint Peninsula. Generic guidelines for developments in rural areas have been formulated which are applicable. More specific guidelines for the peninsula will be the subject of the Overstrand Growth Management Strategy which is in the process of being formulated. 2. The archaeological sensitivity of the Dangerpoint Peninsula as whole has been recorded, but was not included in the public participation documentation as archaeological sites are not always visible on the surface and are difficult to map. Their spatial dimensions are difficult to establish. 3. It is agreed that the Lighthouse should remain a Provincial Heritage Site. Consideration should be given by the Birkenhead Conservancy to have the tip of the headland declared as PHS on the basis of its pre-colonial archaeology and the association with the Birkenhead and the associated graves. 4. Noted. 5. The shark liver slipway at Romansbaai has been noted and will be added to the inventory 6. The purpose of the public participation process was to draw on the local expertise and knowledge of the interested and affected parties. It is beyond the scope and budget of the heritage survey to undertake detailed research given the size of the study area. The point of the survey is to identify areas of high sensitivity and flag the need for more detailed heritage assessments.

Respondant: Heritage Organisations	Comments	Response
<p>Overstrand Heritage Committee Regarding the Grading of the Godfrey Cottages contained in Minutes dated 9 September 2009</p>	<p>In a minute dated 9 September 2009 and signed by Nicolette Lloyd a recommendation was made for the regrading the Godfrey cottages, from 3C to 3A. Reasons for a review of the grading were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cottages date from approx. 1897. • The original cottage form has been retained. • Together with No. 78 Marine Drive they are the only remnants of the original settlement on that part of the cliff top and constitute a reminder of the early days of the Hermanus settlement as a fishing village. • They form an important historical link with the Old Harbour and No. 78 Marine Drive (Burgundy building) which both have PHS status. <p>The recommendation is that:: The cottages contribute importantly to the sense of place and historical understanding (appreciation) of the heritage of Hermanus by means of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their relationship to the Old Harbour and Burgundy. • Their prominence in a vibrant tourist area and physical extent (44m frontage). • Their vulnerability in respect of commercial development pressures. <p>They should be regarded to at least 3A.</p>	<p>After lengthy discussions, comments from OHLG are: The group is concerned that grading is applied consistently across the study area. In terms of the criteria set out in Section 2 of this report it is the opinion of the group that a 3C grading for the cottages is an appropriate one. However, in terms of the submission referred to above, it is agreed that the Godfrey cottages should be included within the conservation area and the delineation of the proposed conservation area has been changed accordingly.</p> <p>More specifically with regard to the motivation for Grade 3C status the following comments are made based on the criteria set out in Section 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of change to the historical fabric is extensive and largely irreversible; • There is little evidence of historical layering; • There are very few elements of construction that can be regarded as authentic. The buildings have effectively been gutted. • The majority of the fabric cannot be regarded as dating to an historical period in the evolution of the place. • The cottages are too altered to be regarded as typical or a good example of a type or form. • The fabric does not illustrate the key uses and roles of a place over time. • There is some association with historic event and activities. • There is some contribution to the historical and visual spatial character of the place. <p>In terms of the criteria referred to above it is suggested that a 3C grading would be appropriate. In terms of the overall management of 3A, 3B and 3C sites, the upgrading of the cottages to 3A or 3B status could trigger an unfortunate precedent for other sites that have been given a 3B status, i.e. a 3B status is still warranted despite extensive changes to the fabric. It would therefore be difficult to control loss of fabric in other 3B sites in the future.</p>
<p>Old Harbour Museum Elizabeth du Toit 12/10/2009</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The lack of street names on the maps was not user friendly. 2. An aerial view of Hermanus dating from the late 1940s show the Royal Street cottages to be older than 60 years. 3. A number of detailed comments were made on individual entries. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Once incorporated on the Municipality GIS system the maps will be able to include any relevant information including street names and numbers. 2. The reference to the 1940s aerial will be checked and the map changed accordingly. 3. The additional information provided by the Museum is gratefully acknowledged.

Respondant: Heritage Organisations	Comments	Response
<p>Hermanus Historical Society (HMS) Angela Heslop, Chairman</p> <p>7 August 2009</p>	<p>1. Presentation of information.</p> <p>1.1 The system of referencing and identification of sites is haphazard and not user friendly. In many cases the street number of the house was omitted, making retrieval difficult.</p> <p>1.2 In many cases sites were not presented in any specific order e.g. as a coherent group of sites along a street. No streetscapes were identified or illustrated.</p> <p>1.3 Lack of referencing makes commenting and referral to sites difficult. The erf number was provided but not used as a reference tool, as it should be.</p> <p>1.4 The survey is a quantitative overview of structures older than 60 years. In cases where sites were considered not to be conservation worthy, no pictorial evidence was provided to facilitate verification of the recommendation. No reasons for such evaluation were provided.</p> <p>1.5 In the case of urban areas no streetscapes, and in the case of rural areas no contextual information is provided in which to situate the site in its spatial, heritage and historical context.</p> <p>1.6 In cases where sites were claimed to be not conservation worthy and where demolition and replacement with a modern structure becomes a possibility, the absence of pictorial evidence and its context presents a major problem. Should the non-conservation worthy structure be located within the context of other conservation worthy sites, demolition and replacement of it with an unsympathetic modern structure will do irreparable damage to the historical character of the cultural landscape in which the site is located.</p> <p>2. Historical research basis on the survey.</p> <p>2.1 In most cases only published sources were used. In cases of heritage resources of considerable cultural significance archival research would have provided crucial information and verification. This is especially the case in</p>	<p>GENERAL:</p> <p>1. The thorough and comprehensive nature of the comments are acknowledged. The brief specified the identification of buildings and sites regarded as having heritage significance. In assessing significance reliance was made on existing information and through interaction with heritage organizations such as the Hermanus Historical Society. The purpose of the public participation was to check and add additional information where relevant and appropriate. Over 1200 sites were identified and graded. It was well beyond the nature of the brief to conduct archival research on all these sites.</p> <p>2. The Historical Society has focused on historical issues, rather than broader heritage issues which is to be expected and which is regarded as being useful. The two should not, however, be conflated.</p> <p>3. With regard to erf numbers and street numbers, it was agreed with municipal officials that the erf number would be used as the standard reference as this was regarded as being more accurate and reliable than street numbers and more compatible with the Municipality's data base system. Street addresses are provided where available and can be added to the data base. The primary purpose was to assist the Municipality in making heritage-related decisions rather than providing information to amenity groups. There will always be more information and the mechanisms are in place to add material which is relevant throughout the process.</p> <p>4. The linking of sites with slave history requires substantial additional archival research which is beyond the brief. Where the Society has information linking a site to slavery it would be appreciated if this could be made available to the heritage team. General research on slavery would not be as helpful if it does not result in attaching an amended assessment of the significance of a site.</p> <p>SPECIFIC::</p> <p>1. Presentation of information</p> <p>1.1. Where actual house names and street addresses were readily available and included in the survey data, they were recorded in the database. The requirement was that the data be compatible with the municipal system, which is based on site identification by erf number. Where necessary, mostly in rural areas, GPS coordinates have been provided.</p> <p>1.2 Once erf numbers and gradings have been captured in the GIS system, location plans and groups will be readily available. Streetscapes have not been identified, except when they contribute to a proposed heritage area, as the purpose of the survey was to survey buildings older than 60 years old to enable the municipality to achieve competency from HWC, rather than to conduct a historic environment study</p>

<p>previously neglected and overlooked aspects of the history of the Overstrand.</p> <p>2.2 The presentation of high level historical information of each area in the form of brief summarised timelines does not form an adequate in-depth basis for evaluation of the cultural significance of the sites surveyed.</p> <p>2.3 In only a few cases of sites surveyed, the category 'Historical Information' as included in the survey form, contains information.</p> <p>2.4 The occurrence of more than 30 factual errors in the notes on the history of Hermanus as identified by a member of the society is a cause for concern.</p> <p>2.5 In most cases a record of ownership, of current title deed information has not been provided.</p> <p>2.6 From the bibliographies presented, a Social History of the Overstrand seems to have been compiled by K. Thomas in 2008 and a Historical Overview of the Overstrand by H Clift in 2004. These were not included in the survey documents presented in the public participation programme. Insight into these and other documents concerning the history of the Overstrand used in the survey would be useful to the society and other interested and affected parties.</p> <p>3. Compliance with the NHR Act of 1999. Surveys of individual areas were introduced with a general summary of the cultural significance of each area in terms of the categories as defined in Section 2(vi) of the Act. However, assessment of individual sites seems to have been done with an emphasis on mainly western norms of architectural and aesthetic merit of individual sites with the categories as required by the Act being generally absent.</p> <p>3.1 History of Slavery. Section 3(3)(i) (the history of slaves in South Africa) is a specific concern of the Act and is of special significance in the Western Cape, as well as the Overstrand area. Scant reference is made of the history of slavery and sites of significance for slavery are lacking. The late Mr Hercules Wessels amassed a great deal of archival information regarding land ownership of freed</p>	<p>of Hermanus.</p> <p>1.3 With regard to the referencing system referred to, this will be addressed by the GIS system discussed above.</p> <p>1.4 Once captured on GIS a graphic representation of all un-graded buildings older than 60 years should be obtainable which will facilitate easy verification. It is important to remind the HHS that there was extensive consultation with the Overstrand Heritage and Aesthetics Committee regarding the identification of what should be graded or not graded before completion of the draft survey printouts and the public presentation meeting. Refer to the report back from the Overstrand Heritage Committee dated 13 October 2009.</p> <p>1.5 As part of the heritage statement for each entry, where a structure has been identified as being of contextual significance, this has been mentioned. Broad statements describing the nature of the various landscapes contextualizing the survey have also been prepared.</p> <p>1.6 The identification of heritage overlay zones was undertaken specifically to address the concerns raised regarding the insertion of an sympathetic buildings in sensitive heritage contexts. It should be noted, however, that one cannot fairly withhold a demolition permit on a building of no intrinsic significance on the basis that its replacement could negatively affect the special character of a particular neighbourhood or streetscape.</p> <p>2. Historical research basis of the survey</p> <p>2.1 The purpose of the historical archival investigations undertaken were never intended to be comprehensive. The historical material used was, however, regarded as sufficient, accompanied by site inspections, to assist in the motivating of the gradings used.</p> <p>2.2 The summary time-lines used for the individual areas are regarded as providing sufficient historical information to justify the heritage gradings of the resources identified. It is difficult to understand how further detailed archival investigation would alter the gradings. If such detailed information is available the process allows for the gradings to be updated. The purpose of the database is to allow for continuous refinement based on relevant research. If there are specific instances where the historical society is of the opinion that a grading should be changed on historical grounds, a submission should be made to the Overstrand Heritage Landscape Group and the Municipality.</p> <p>2.3 Historical information is only included in the database in instances where it impacts on grading. It should be noted that most sites, other than those already identified as having historical and architectural significance, have insufficient historical significance to justify an historical reference.</p> <p>2.4 If factual errors are evident, it would be appreciated if they could be specified so that</p>
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	<p>slaves in the Overberg which is not reflected in this survey.</p> <p>3.2 20th Century history of townships The lack of focus on the history and heritage of the townships of the Overstrand is a serious omission. As was the case in South Africa after the promulgation of the Group Areas Act and other apartheid legislation, forced removals of people also took place in the Overstrand. This was alluded to in the timelines presented, but research in terms of the geographic areas from where people were moved and areas to which they were moved is scanty or completely lacking.</p> <p>3.3 So-called special areas. Section 31 of the NHRA makes provision only for Heritage Areas to protect areas of environmental and cultural significance and clearly stipulates legal processes with regard to the declaration of areas, the participation of owners in such an area and has legal implications once such an area has been declared. It is unclear how the 'Special Areas' identified in the survey would relate to Heritage Areas as defined by the Act.</p> <p>3.4 Section 34; the so-called '60 year clause'. It would seem that an effort was made to survey quantitatively all structures in the Overstrand older than 60 years. However, in terms of Section 3(3) of the Act, structures which are not older than 60 years can be considered to have cultural significance. This is of relevance particularly in terms of the history and heritage of previously disadvantaged communities, excluded from older popular histories. Archival research and oral interviewing focusing attention on the history of these areas will assist in the identification of such structures deemed by the community to be of cultural significance.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION The survey needs to be reassessed once archival research is undertaken which would clarify the gaps identified above. Then a qualitative assessment of the heritage value of sites identified can be undertaken.</p>	<p>the database could be changed accordingly. This is the purpose of the public participation process. The Hermanus Museum has provided a detailed list of amendments and additional information which has now been incorporated into the database.</p> <p>2.5 The heritage survey database will be linked with the Municipality's database which includes records of ownership and title deed information, including plans. Such information can thus easily be retrieved.</p> <p>2.6 The social historical overview produced by Kirsten Thomas in 2008 has been forwarded to the Historical Society and will be included in the final report.</p> <p>3. Compliance with the NHR Act The emphasis on mainly western norms of architectural and aesthetic merit to the exclusion of other categories identified in the Act is because most of the sites, certainly within the urban areas, are western colonial by nature.</p> <p>4. History of Slavery The reference to the archival information accumulated by the late Mr Hercules Wessels regarding land ownership of freed slaves in the Overberg area would obviously be a useful and informative body of research. The Heritage Landscape Group would appreciate a copy being made available. The purpose of the public participation is, inter alia, to identify such historical research which is not necessarily in the public domain.</p> <p>5. 20th Century history of townships The social historical research commissioned from Kirsten Thomas related specifically to the understanding of the implications of the Group Areas Act in the towns and villages in the Overstrand. Where possible, the areas from which people have been removed have been mapped, refer Stanford. Specific sites related to removals have also been identified, refer Stanford, but it is acknowledged that this process is by no means complete. It should be noted that the main purpose of the survey was to identify sites older than 60 years which are regarded as having heritage significance. Substantial reliance is made on local communities to identify sites of social significance which do not fall under the general protection category of the Act.</p> <p>6. So-called Special Areas Special Areas would be declared in terms of the Local Zoning Scheme. Although the NHRA makes provision for Heritage Areas, the Zoning Scheme through LUPO provides a more effective vehicle for the declaration and management of heritage areas and special areas, particularly given the NHRA's underlying purpose of devolving authority for the management of heritage resources to local level, wherever possible</p>
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6. AREA BY AREA ANALYSIS

6.1 Cape Hangklip

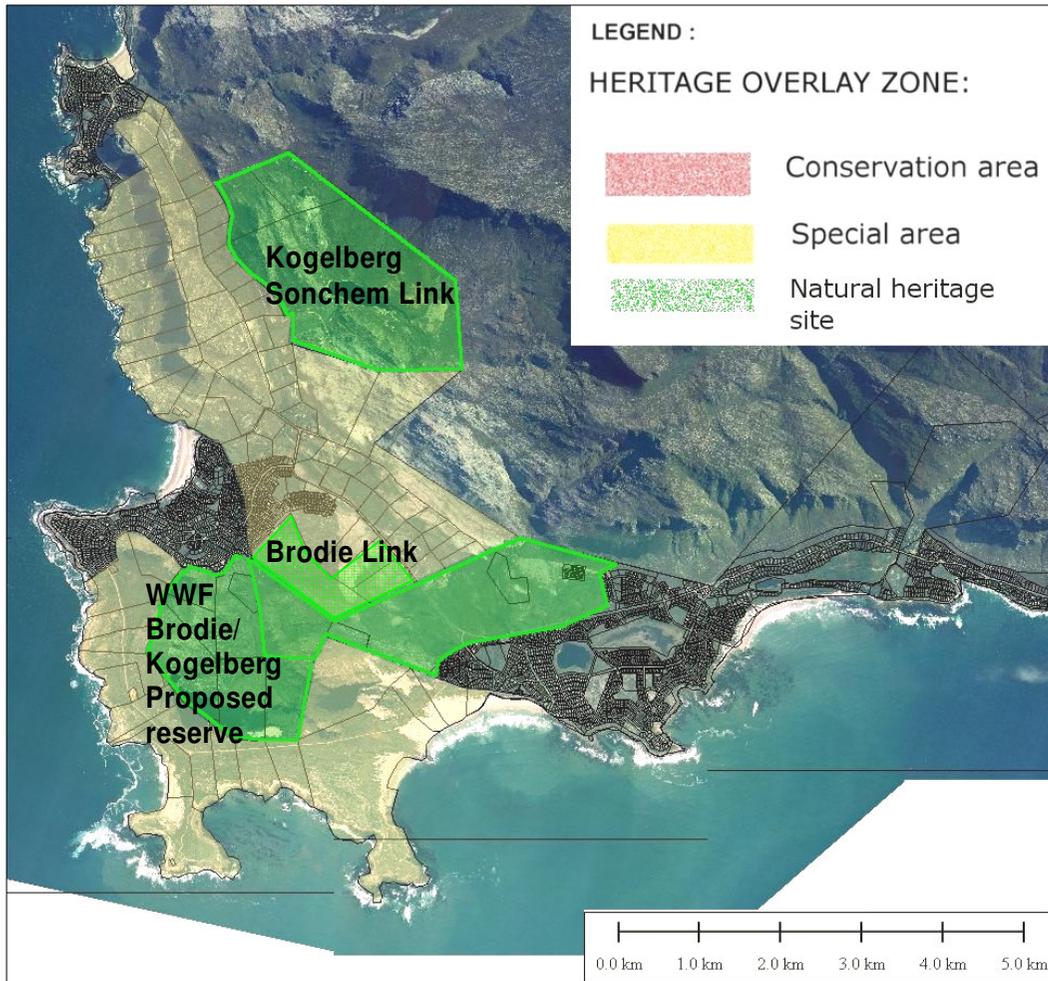


Figure 14: Heritage Overlay Zone: Special area and Natural heritage sites.

Description

The coastal plateau stretching from Rooi Els to Kleinmond comprises a series of discrete settlements with their own distinct characters based primarily on their specific topographical settings and to a lesser extent on their historical origins. The sub-region is characterised by a dramatic and dynamic landscape, comprising of a high mountain backdrop, a relatively steep sweep down to a narrow coastal plain marked by seasonal wetlands and a rocky shoreline, interspersed with sandy beaches. The flora is of an extremely high quality. The area has a high conservation value and has been declared a UNESCO biosphere region. Settlements occur as nodes set into this dramatic natural landscape that, with the mountain sweep from crest to rocky coastline, establishes the predominant character of the landscape. A sense of balance is evident between the natural landscape and the settlement pattern; of villages set in nature. The diversity of the landscape has also resulted in villages of differing character. Rooi Els has developed in a compact and organic form related primarily to the nature of the promontory adjacent to the Rooi Els rivermouth. The river, the beach, the promontory and the steep mountainside setting constitutes the primary form-giving structure elements of the village. A sense of isolation is evident; of a village set in a highly dramatic natural setting quite distinct from the other villages in the Overstrand region. The ecological and scenic qualities of the place are dependent on the appropriate management of new development and alterations and additions to existing structures. The exploitation of regulations relating to height

restrictions and inappropriate house sitings, massing and bulk

constitute a threat to the existing ecological balance and scenic quality of the place. Significance relates predominantly to the dramatic setting between mountain and sea.

Statement of heritage significance

Cultural significance is defined as “aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic, technological value or significance”. (NHR Act).

Aesthetic significance

Aesthetic significance resides primarily in the dramatic visual and environmental setting of the different settlements and the sense of balance between natural landscape and settlement. Mountains, inland lakes, river mouths and a combination of a rocky and sandy shoreline, and the extensive coastal fynbos all contribute to the considerable aesthetic scenic significance of the area. The natural and scenic setting is thus predominant over the architectural fabric.

Social and historical

Social significance relates primarily to the extensive use of the area for recreational purposes, from the tradition of farmers from the Caledon area coming down to the coastline during the holiday season to the more permanent occupation of the area for second holiday homes during the latter half of the twentieth century. The role of the area for commonage is thus a distinctive feature. Social significance also relates to the continuous and enduring use of the coastline for fishing purposes by local communities. This sense of balance between marine resources and the role such resources played in local community subsistence has lately been disrupted by the over-exploitation of marine resources, particularly the harvesting of perlemoen for the overseas market.

Social historical significance relates to the role of the area as a place of refuge for deserters and runaway slaves from the early colonial period.

Scientific significance

Scientific significance relates primarily to the rich bio-diversity of the region and the extensive archaeological remains.

Technological significance

Technological significance relates to the role of radar stations at Hangklip during the Second World.

Spiritual Significance

Spiritual significance relates primarily to the role of the natural environment in providing a place of refuge and reflection and the role of the natural environment in the everyday lives of local communities.

Vulnerabilities

The heritage of the area can be considered to be under threat due to inappropriate developments that do not take sensitive ecological resources and processes into consideration and which impact on scenic value due to inappropriate massing, form, scale, height, materials and architectural character.

More specifically, threats to heritage value include:

The exploitation of height regulations to create inappropriate building forms, particularly on steep slopes.

Over-scaled developments on the coastline which disrupts the visual flow from mountain to coastline.

Inappropriate boundary treatments which distract the balance between settlement and natural landscape and which contribute to a suburban character.

Overscaled developments which impact negatively on the fine-grained nature of the area.

The cacophony of architectural styles which creates a sense of visual dissonance and which detracts from the natural scenic quality of the context.

The enduring nature of racial spatial segregation and the inability to adequately address the historical injustices of the past.

The frequent lack of recognition of the scenic values evident in the area, particularly in terms of views from scenic drives and the need to preserve visual links between the mountain and the sea.

The inappropriate nature of development, particularly in terms of massing, scale, height and boundary treatments along visually sensitive edges adjacent to the mountain and the sea.

The lack of design and heritage guidelines for sensitive areas.

Heritage Management Recommendations

A special overlay zone has been identified (Figure 15) which requires specific controls to protect the heritage and natural environmental value. This includes the first row of erven at Rooiels facing onto the river mouth and shoreline and which are visually exposed to Clarence Drive, a scenic route of considerable scenic significance. The proposed overlay zone includes the mountain slopes above Clarence Drive.

area. A distinctive feature of Betty's Bay is the series of inland lakes located immediately behind the frontal dune systems which are ecologically sensitive and of great visual spatial significance. The value of the place relates to its dramatic natural setting, comprising mountains, inland lakes and a rocky shoreline interspersed by a series of bays and sandy beaches. The built form has responded in a variety of ways to this natural setting with no discernable pattern evident in the road layout and architectural response. Although a sense of balance is evident in terms of the natural landscape and the settlement pattern, threats are evident in the form of inappropriate intrusions into sensitive ecological zones, in particular the front dunes and wetland systems, and inappropriate massing, form and architectural response on the visually exposed mountain slopes. Significance relates predominantly to the dramatic setting between mountain and sea.

Statement of heritage significance

Cultural significance is defined as "aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic, technological value or significance". (NHR Act).

Architectural significance

There are a few isolated examples of conservation worthy structures. Significance of the built environment relates primarily to representivity; as typical examples of their period rather than due to any architectural excellence. There are a small number of buildings in Betty's Bay that are good examples of the modern period and associated with prominent architects such as Gawie Fagan and Pius Pahl which are considered worthy of being included in the heritage register.

Aesthetic significance

Aesthetic significance resides primarily in the dramatic visual and environmental setting of the different settlements and the sense of balance between natural landscape and settlement. Mountains, inland lakes, river mouths and a combination of a rocky and sandy shoreline, and the extensive coastal fynbos all contribute to the considerable aesthetic scenic significance of the area. The natural and scenic setting is thus predominant over the architectural fabric.

Social and historical

Social significance relates primarily to the extensive use of the area for recreational purposes, from the tradition of farmers from the Caledon area coming down to the coastline during the holiday season to the more permanent occupation of the area for second holiday homes during the latter half of the twentieth century. The role of the area for commonage is thus a distinctive feature. Social significance also relates to the continuous and enduring use of the coastline for fishing purposes by local communities. This sense of balance between marine resources and the role such resources played in local community subsistence has lately been disrupted by the over-exploitation of marine resources, particularly the harvesting of perlemoen for the overseas market.

Scientific significance

Scientific significance relates primarily to the rich bio-diversity of the region and the extensive archaeological remains.

Technological significance

Technological significance relates to the role of radar stations at Stony Point during the Second World War and the variety of fishing enterprises, including the whaling station at Stony Point at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Spiritual Significance

Spiritual significance relates primarily to the role of the natural environment in providing a place of refuge and reflection and the role of the natural environment in the everyday lives of local communities.

Vulnerabilities

The heritage of the area can be considered to be under threat due to inappropriate developments that do not take sensitive ecological resources and processes into consideration and which impact on scenic value due to inappropriate massing, form, scale, height, materials and architectural character.

More specifically, threats to heritage value include:

The exploitation of height regulations to create inappropriate building forms, particularly on steep slopes.

Over-scaled developments on the coastline which disrupts the visual flow from mountain to coastline.

Inappropriate boundary treatments which distract the balance between settlement and natural landscape and which contribute to a suburban character.

Overscaled developments which impact negatively on the fine-grained nature of the area.

The cacophony of architectural styles which creates a sense of visual dissonance and which detracts from the natural scenic quality of the context.

The enduring nature of racial spatial segregation and the inability to adequately address the historical injustices of the past.

The frequent lack of recognition of the scenic values evident in the area, particularly in terms of views from scenic drives and the need to preserve visual links between the mountain and the sea.

The inappropriate nature of development, particularly in terms of massing, scale, height and boundary treatments along visually sensitive edges adjacent to the mountain and the sea.

The lack of design and heritage guidelines for sensitive areas.

Heritage Management Recommendations

A number of special overlay zones have been identified (Figure 16) which require specific controls to protect their heritage and natural environmental value. The area surrounding the linear system of inland lakes, including the green link between the Harold Porter Nature Reserve and Dawid's Kraal.

Description

The coastal plateau stretching from Rooi Els to Kleinmond comprises a series of discrete settlements with their own distinct characters based primarily on their specific topographical settings and to a lesser extent on their historical origins. The sub-region is characterised by a dramatic and dynamic landscape, comprising of a high mountain backdrop, a relatively steep sweep down to a narrow coastal plain marked by seasonal wetlands and a rocky shoreline, interspersed with sandy beaches. The flora is of an extremely high quality. The area has a high conservation value and has been declared a UNESCO biosphere region. Settlements occur as nodes set into this dramatic natural landscape that, with the mountain sweep from crest to rocky coastline, establishes the predominant character of the landscape. A sense of balance is evident between the natural landscape and the settlement pattern; of villages set in nature. The diversity of the landscape has also resulted in villages of differing character.

In contrast to the villages of Rooi Els and Betty's Bay, Kleinmond has been planned in the form of a linear grid-iron pattern of rectangular urban blocks set between the rocky coastline and the main road and stretching from the lagoon mouth in the east to Visbaai in the west. These two areas form the historic cores of the village and reflect the nature of racial dislocation which characterised the Western Cape towns in the latter half of the twentieth century. The fishing community was displaced from the natural harbour at Visbaai in terms of Group Areas legislation and relocated to a township above the main road, creating a dislocation between a community and its traditional form of subsistence. The recreational area around the lagoon at the river mouth is a place of considerable historical and recreational significance. The grid-iron pattern of streets has contributed to streetscapes of some aesthetic significance, particularly when views towards the sea are framed by green verges with sensitive boundary treatments. A sense of connectivity between the village and the coastline is thus established to a greater extent than is evident at Rooi Els and Betty's Bay. As in the other villages in this sub-region there is no coherent architectural character or landscaping treatment which could be regarded as being conservation worthy. There are isolated examples of traditional bungalow/rondawel architecture dating from the 1920s and 1930s but they are scattered and do not contribute to any coherent grouping. Significance relates predominantly to the dramatic setting between mountain and sea.

Statement of heritage significance

Cultural significance is defined as "aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic, technological value or significance". (NHR Act).

Aesthetic significance

Aesthetic significance resides primarily in the dramatic visual and environmental setting of the different settlements and the sense of balance between natural landscape and settlement. Mountains, inland lakes, river mouths and a combination of a rocky and sandy shoreline, and the extensive coastal fynbos all contribute to the considerable aesthetic scenic significance of the area. The natural and scenic setting is thus predominant over the architectural fabric.

Social and historical

Social significance relates primarily to the extensive use of the area for recreational purposes, from the tradition of farmers from the Caledon area coming down to the coastline during the holiday season to the more permanent occupation of the area for second holiday homes during the latter half of the

twentieth century. The role of the area for commonage is thus a distinctive feature. Social significance also relates to the continuous and enduring use of the coastline for fishing purposes by local communities. This sense of balance between marine resources and the role such resources played in local community subsistence has lately been disrupted by the over-exploitation of marine resources, particularly the harvesting of perlemoen for the overseas market.

Social historical significance relates to the role of the area as a place of refuge for deserters and runaway slaves from the early colonial period. Early permanent settlement can be traced back to the fisherman's cottages at the present Kleinmond harbour from circa 1850, later known as Jongensklip. The dislocation of this community to the location known as Proteadorp in terms of Group Area legislation and the extent to which racial segregation is expressed in the structure and form of Kleinmond village and the broader region, particularly in terms of access to the coastline and sea has social and historical significance. .

Scientific significance

Scientific significance relates primarily to the rich bio-diversity of the region and the extensive archaeological remains.

Technological significance

Technological significance relates to the role of radar stations at Hangklip and Stony Point in Betty's Bay during the Second World War and the variety of fishing enterprises, including the whaling station at Stony Point at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Spiritual Significance

Spiritual significance relates primarily to the role of the natural environment in providing a place of refuge and reflection and the role of the natural environment in the everyday lives of local communities.

Vulnerabilities

The heritage of the area can be considered to be under threat due to inappropriate developments that do not take sensitive ecological resources and processes into consideration and which impact on scenic value due to inappropriate massing, form, scale, height, materials and architectural character.

More specifically, threats to heritage value include:

The exploitation of height regulations to create inappropriate building forms, particularly on steep slopes.

Over-scaled developments on the coastline which disrupts the visual flow from mountain to coastline.

Inappropriate boundary treatments which distract the balance between settlement and natural landscape and which contribute to a suburban character.

Overscaled developments which impact negatively on the fine-grained nature of the area.

The cacophony of architectural styles which creates a sense of visual dissonance and which detracts from the natural scenic quality of the context.

The enduring nature of racial spatial segregation and the inability to adequately address the historical injustices of the past.

The frequent lack of recognition of the scenic values evident in the area, particularly in terms of views from scenic drives and the need to preserve visual links between the mountain and the sea.

The inappropriate nature of development, particularly in terms of massing, scale, height and boundary treatments along visually sensitive edges adjacent to the mountain and the sea.

The lack of design and heritage guidelines for sensitive areas.

Heritage Management Recommendations

A special overlay zone has been identified (Figure 17) which requires specific controls to protect the heritage and natural environmental value. The coastal strip linking the commonage area at the river mouth to the harbour at Jongensklip. The proposed special area includes the first row of erven facing onto the coastal walkway.

6.4 Fisherhaven

Description:

Fisherhaven is a settlement established in the mid to late 20th century as a holiday destination on the eastern bank of the Bot River Lagoon, immediately south of where the Afdaksriver feeds into the lagoon. It includes Sonesta, which was established as a resort for coloureds in the 1970s.

Historical Background:

In 1674 the kraal of Captain Klaas/Dorha is recorded just west of the Bot River. The Hesseque people frequently camped on the banks of the Bot River and watered their cattle. They called the river Gouga, meaning “much butter”, which was then translated by the early travellers into Botter and later shortened to Bot. The old Mill in the village of Bot River is the location of the cattle trading post, where VOC obtained cattle from the Khoekhoe (Aco 2005; Annandale 2001).

The Allied Forces' main supply line between Britain and Europe was via the Cape of Good Hope. Two separate U-boat packs were assigned by Germany to attack the route resulting in tremendous casualties due to the lack of aerial patrol. In 1943 Britain sent out RAF squadron 262 with Catalina flying boats, which were on lease from the USA. The main operating base was in Durban with subsidiaries at Langebaan and St Lucia. The Botriver lagoon was established as an emergency base for the landing and refuelling of Catalina flying boats. It was occasionally used as an advanced operating base. It was an essential link in the patrol, and when major convoys passed a number of planes would be stationed there. Landing ramps were built on the site of the present Lake Marina Boat Club in Fisherhaven. Other facilities included a slipway, workshops and stores. The RAF detachment comprising 14 men was accommodated at the Onrustt River Hotel. As the RAF was only supposed to have training schools in South Africa, SAAF squadron 35 was twinned with them, and every flight carried both RAF and South Africans. The base was in full operation until February 1945, when both the RAF squadron 262 and SA squadron 35 were transferred to Britain. In 1944 the Bot River and Klein River lagoons broke open and the main road bridge at Onrustt was washed away. Hermanus was cut off for by road and telecommunications were down for three days. Assistance was offered by the RAF of 262 squadron – their vehicles had Aldis Signal Lamps and were used to send messages until a rough walking bridge was erected between Hermanus and Onrustt. No physical evidence of the Catalina flying boat base remains today (Annandale 2001).

Fisherhaven arose as a farm which was bought by the Walker Bay Investment Company. In 1959 it was subdivided into 758 plots. The Company liquidated in 1967 and scheme bought by Lake Marina Properties. Name changed briefly from Fisherhaven to Lake Marina and all the plots sold in 1968.

In 1968 Fisherhaven was proclaimed as a white Group Area. Proclamation of the town of Hawston as a coloured Group Area amended to include Middlevlei demarcated forest area (Farm 566) with controlled buffer area separating area from white area of Fisherhaven. Extension of coloured area boundaries towards lagoon (divided in half between white and coloured) greatly increased access to coast and deep waters of lagoon.

In 1976 the lagoon became important holiday camping site. Camping prohibited because of absence of sanitation. Following pressure to create coloured resort along coastline, Sonesta Holiday Resort established in 1976 as a ‘luxury’ resort for ‘coloureds’.

Fisherhaven developed very slowly with only 40 permanent residents in 1990 (rising to 950 during holiday season) (Du Toit 2005)

Heritage Significance:

The visual-spatial quality of its setting on the banks of the Bot River lagoon

The role of the site of the Marina Yacht Club as a flying boat base during WWII

Constraints/Vulnerabilities:

No physical evidence of the Catalina flying boat base remains.

Inappropriate development adjacent to the Bot River lagoon.

Privatisation of the water's edge.

Proposed heritage conservation areas and special areas:

None

Heritage Management Recommendations:

None

6.5 Hawston



Figure 17: Heritage Overlay Zone: Special area

Description:

The town is bounded to the south by a coastal promontory known as the Hoek van de Berg, now a declared Nature Reserve and area of archaeological potential relating to the Middle Stone Age, Later Stone Age and Herder Periods (ACO 2005). A small harbour is located at the coastal inlet historically known as Herriesbaai, and at a strategic location where the Hoek van de Berg promontory and rocky coastline meets a long stretch of sandy beach. A long stretch of frontal dune separates the historical settlement from a strong visual-spatial connection with the sea, although more recent development has encroached onto and in front of this dune.

Historical Background:

The town of Hawston originated as an informal mid to late 19th century fishing settlement within an area known as Middlevlei located to the south-west of the confluence of the Adakrivier and the Botrivier lagoon, and which developed into a linear pattern in relation to the Paddavlei (and the coastline). Two distinct historical settlement areas can be identified: 1) Middlevlei which relates to a linear pattern of settlement comprising long rectangular garden plots (now mostly subdivided into residential erven) running between the main east-west historical access route through the town (Church Street) and the Paddavlei, with buildings aligned along Church Street; and Middlevlei South which relates to a grid street pattern of settlement structured around a north-south axis formed by Strand Street and which historically provided the main link between the settlement and the coastline. Strand Street was subsequently replaced by Harbour Road as the main link to the coastline.



Palehuisse in Hawston photographed by Fransen in 1963 (*In* Fransen 2006). Structures no longer exist

The town is bounded to the south by a coastal promontory known as the Hoek van de Berg, now a declared Nature Reserve and area of archaeological potential relating to the Middle Stone Age, Later Stone Age and Herder Periods (ACO 2005). A small harbour is located at the coastal inlet historically known as Herriesbaai, and at a strategic location where the Hoek van de Berg promontory and rocky coastline meets a long stretch of sandy beach. A long stretch of frontal dune separates the historical settlement from a strong visual-spatial connection with the sea, although more recent development has encroached onto and in front of this dune.

Hawston originated as a mixed fishing community but during the mid 20th century developed into a typical apartheid township. Declared a Coloured Group Area in 1963 it became a place for the resettlement of forced removals from Hermanus, Onrust and Hawston, and later into a place for the accommodation of housing and social facilities for coloureds. During the post apartheid period it became a place for RDP development resulting in extensions to the town typical of low-income housing schemes across the Western Cape.

According to Hans Fransen (2006), Hawston is of an entirely different style from other fishing villages but has lost most of its historical character. However, embedded within the dramatic changes that occurred within the town from the mid 20th century onwards, is a fairly discernable historical core (Middlevlei and Middlevlei-South) related to the Paddavlei and associated structuring route network (Church and Strand Streets), a strong desire line between the historical core and the harbour and coastline, remnant (although degraded) historical public open spaces (Die Kraal, Paddavlei and coastline), and a scattering of numerous historical social institutions (churches), graveyards and dwellings.

Walton (1995) describes in his book “Cape Cottages” the fishermen’s dwellings of the south coast as being typically constructed of stone and clustered around the harbours. He notes that very few of these dwellings survive, although associated slipways, cleaning tables and drying racks may still be seen in some of the harbours. Such structures still remain at Hawston harbour. However, traditional use of the harbour has now been officially declared “off limits” due to controls against poaching and the re-issuing of commercial and recreational fishing permits.

According to Walton (1995) the village of Hawston has its own characteristic type of cottage, known locally as the palehuis (pale house) which is of a unique construction. The palehuis was constructed of a framework of poles with spaces between the upright poles filled with sparretjies held in position by horizontal laths or split poles, and the walls in some cases plastered with clay. The palehuis was similar in construction to the reed-walled cottages of the west coast.

In 1963 Fransen (In Fransen 2006) recorded some of the last remaining palehuise in Hawston (see images below). In 1994 Pretorius (In Walton 1995) also recorded some of the last palehuise in Hawston (see images below). Walton (2005) noted that in most cases the sparretjie walls of the remaining palehuise had been plastered with cement and the thatch replaced with corrugated iron. Only one known example of a palehuis remains today, now in a dilapidated condition with one collapsed end wall (see Erf 91).

Heritage Significance:

Its role as a fishing village dating from the mid to late 19th century and being representative of a number of fishing villages within the Overberg region.
 Its association with a unique type of architecture locally known as the palehuis of which only one known example remains in Hawston.

A distinctive linear pattern of settlement related to the Paddavlei and structuring route network (Church and Strand Streets) with strong edge conditions provided by the Hoek van die Berg promontory and declared Nature Reserve to the south. The absence of a strong visual-spatial



Hawston *palehuis* (In Walton 1995; Hermanus Old Harbour Museum). The structure no longer exists



A fisherman’s cottage (originally a *palehuis*), Hawston (In Walton 1995, Andre Pretorius 1994). The structure still exists, although one side has collapsed (see Erf 91)

connection to the coastline due to its location behind a frontal dune system. This pattern of settlement being distinct from other fishing villages which are typically clustered around a harbour.

A distinctive settlement morphology has been eroded but is still partially evident within the village core centred around the southern end of Church and Strand Streets.

A strong desire line that exists between the historical settlement and the harbour.

The presence of two important public open spaces of social-historical and recreational value, i.e. 'Die Kraal' and the Paddavlei and associated grove of milkwood trees.

A number of historical social institutions in the form of churches which demonstrate the key role of religion in the community dating from the early 20th century.

A number of graveyards dating from the late 19th and 20th century which have social-historical linkages with the community of Hawston.

A few fairly intact, remaining historical cottages which have an ability to demonstrate late 19th/early 20th century settlement in the evolution of Hawston as a fishing village.

Its remnant historical structures at Hawston harbour in the form of a slipway and cleaning tables which demonstrate the role of Hawston as a fishing settlement reliant on fishing as a source of livelihood and the development of a small fishing industry.

Constraints/Vulnerabilities:

Loss of historical fabric with only a few remaining historical buildings and one partially standing example of a palehuise.

Poor condition of historical fabric due to lack of maintenance and repair.

A poor community with minimal access to private funds for conservation purposes.

Perception of historical cottages as being substandard housing.

Social problems resulting in low community morale and respect for its cultural heritage.

Degraded quality of public open spaces.

Graves being overgrown.

Closure of the Hawston harbour.

Loss of traditional access to the coastline for fishing purposes.

Encroachment of development onto the frontal dune system.

Subdivision of the original 'garden' plots for residential development resulting in the loss of the historical settlement pattern of Middlevlei.

Proposed heritage conservation areas and special areas:

It is recommended that a Special Area be designated incorporating Die Kraal and the first row of erven along Church Street, the village core around Strand Street and including the Paddavlei and cemetery.



A fisherman's cottage (*palehuis*), Hawston. Corrugated iron kitchen on right added later (In Walton 1995, Andre Pretorius 1994). The structure no longer exists.



A corrugated iron cottage, Hawston (In Walton 1995, Andre Pretorius 1994). The structure no longer exists.

6.6 Sandbaai

Description:

Sandbaai is located roughly between Hermanus and Onrust. It originated as an informal camping site during the 1930s when used by inland farmers during the dry summer months for recreational/fishing purposes. Its earliest historical dwellings date to post war period when plots were sold to ex-servicemen and inland farmers from areas such as Hemel en Aarde, de Doorns, Parow, Worcester, etc. It was during this post war period that the town was laid out in a radial plan. However, major development only occurred in the 1970s and 1980s.

Historical Background:

1930s - Holiday/recreational destination since the 1930s

1940s - Plots acquired by ex-servicemen with settlement concentrated along the western section of 3rd Avenue and Main Street

1950s - Sandbaai is formally laid out in a radial plan centred on the main historical access route running in a straight line from the entrance road to Hemel en Aarde Valley down towards the sea. Naming of the streets after historic figures in Afrikaner nationalism, e.g. Piet Retief, Jan van Riebeeck, Andries Pretorius, etc. Major expansion of the town.

2007 - Coastal path planned between Vermont, Onrust and Sandbaai to be completed by 2009

Description:

Onrust and Vermont originates as two separate seaside villages in the early to mid 20th century, but eventually merged into one settlement. The historical settlement of Onrust comprises two distinctive precincts, i.e. the village, which is laid out in a grid pattern extending down towards the camp site; and 2) the peninsula bounded by rocky coastline, beach and lagoon, and its grid of sea views. Onrust originated as a popular holiday destination centered round the Onrust River Hotel and the camp site. Small-holdings located along the main Road accommodated a range of agricultural activities including grazing land for inland farmers who brought their cattle to the coast during the dry summer months. From the late 1960s, a number of well-known SA painters, poets and writers came to live at Onrust. Over-scaled development particular along the coastline has destroyed much of its seaside village character.

Historical Background:

Onrust and Vermont are situated on the 18th century farm Waagenboomkraal. The Moravian missionaries who ran the Hemel & Aarde Leper colony had a holiday house at Onrust. In 1903, the town of Onrust was established by the Onrust River and Sea-side Township and Estate Company Ltd. They bought the farms Onrustrivier and Rheezicht from Macfarlane and Beyers.

In 1936 erven were laid out and in 1950 it became a Village Management Board. In 1976 Onrust was proclaimed a Municipality. Company directors of the Onrust River and Sea-side Township and Estate Company Ltd were Dempers, Viljoen, de Villiers, Chiapinni, Krige and Macfarlane. The Syndicate dissolved in 1912. Jan Rabie, Marjorie Wallace, Uys Krige, Elsa Joubert, Gregoire Boonzaaier, Cecil Higgs are a few of the famous personalities who resided at Onrust.

Heritage Significance:

Of historical significance in terms of its associations with an 18th century farm Waagenboomskraal, which corresponds with the areas of Onrust and Vermont.

Of historical significance in terms of its associations with the Moravian missionaries, who had a holiday house at the coast, "the Mission House" in De Villiers Street.

Its role as a popular holiday destination since the early 20th century.

A number of natural amenities arising from a combination of lagoon, beach and rocky shoreline, and mountain backdrop resulting in diverse and dynamic ecological, visual and recreational conditions.

Of associational artistic significance in terms of its associations with a number of well known poets, writers and painters, who lived and worked in Vermont/Onrust.

It possesses a distinctive sea-side village character.

The green edge formed by the camping site and its associated milkwood trees extending along the sea front.

It contains a number of conservation worthy buildings dating to the early 20th century.



Onrust Syndicate brochure 1922 (Artistic impression)

The grid of sea views, especially in terms of the peninsula precinct.
A large number of milkwood trees forming green canopies or dense thickets.
The high local scenic value of Atlantic Drive and the coastal path.

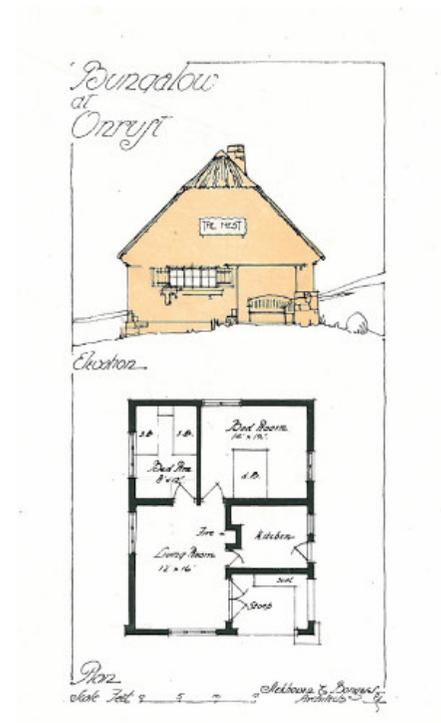
Constraints/Vulnerabilities:

Inappropriate scale of new development, especially along Atlantic Drive.
Formalisation of street verges.
New development impacting on the grid of sea views.
Inappropriate sub-urban landscaping treatment of the seaside verge along Atlantic Drive.
Privatisation of the role of the campsite as a public open space.

Proposed heritage conservation areas and special areas:

It is recommended that a Special area be designated incorporating the camp site, the coastal path, first row of erven overlooking the camp site, the peninsula and the first row of erven overlooking the lagoon.

Heritage Management Recommendations:



6.8 Hemel-en-Aarde Valley

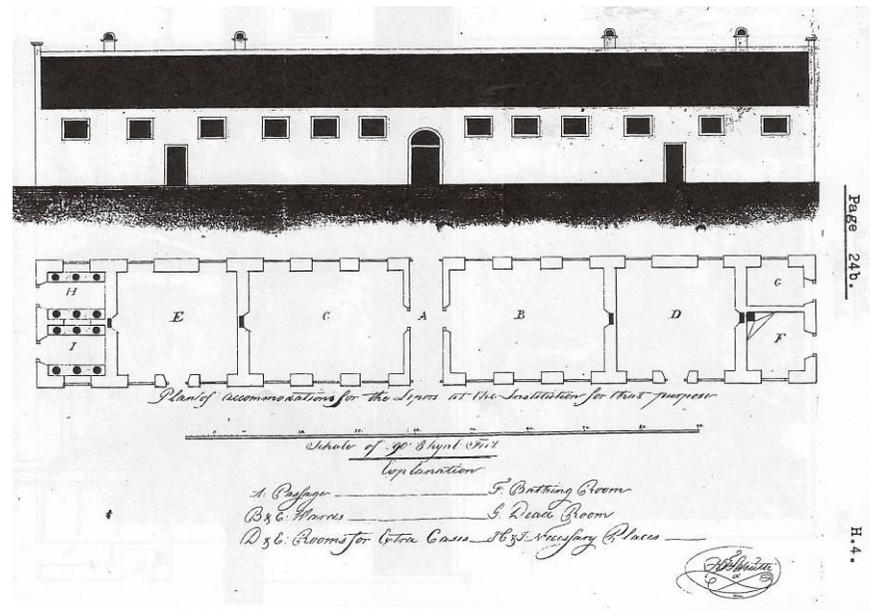
Description:

The Hemel en Aarde Valley comprises a predominantly agricultural productive landscape situated within a discrete valley setting enclosed by the Onrustt, Klein River and Babilonstoring Mountains and through which the Onrustt and Afdaks Rivers flow. The R321 through the Valley provides a major linkage route between the coastline and Caledon.

Hemel en Aarde Valley comprising what was formerly known as Attaquaskloof/Hemel en Aarde Farm, i.e. Portions 584, 585, 586 and 587.

Historical Background:

Hemel and Aarde Valley previously known as Attaquaskloof. In 1739 Attaquaskloof was leased as loan farm to Gerrit Mos. 1813-1817 – Farm had already been allocated as a sanctuary for leprosy sufferers. References to the leper institution already in operation. It appears that Khoekhoen with leprosy were “quarantined” in this isolated place and supported by funds raised by the Swellendam District.



Plans of the leper hospital at Hemel en Aarde (Source: Annandale 1998)

In 1817 the Colonial government established a leper institution at Hemel en Aarde. Farm bought in the Onrustt River Valley for this purpose.

“And whereas it appears expedient to allot to Hottentots, Baastards, Freeblacks and Slaves labouring under this evil, a healthy and airy spot, where they may retired to, and where they shall receive such aid as is necessary to their future subsistence and comfort, but to which place the safety of the Public requires they should be confined. And it appears that the situation of the Hemel en Aarde, now allotted by the district of Swellendam to this object, is capable of such augmentation of ground, as is sufficient for the purpose required. I have thought fit to direct, etc”

People with leprosy had to move to the Hemel en Aarde on an involuntary basis. It was a mixed community of soldiers, slaves, khoekhoen, Christians, Muslims....Moravian Missionaries approached but not certain what their role was at this stage.

The family of Susan Niemand, herself a leprosy sufferer, gave the property for the very purpose of establishing a hospital at Hemel en Aarde in 1818. Niemand family (Jan Niemand owned Attaquaskloof farm (also known as Hemel en Aarde from 1803 – 1813) had contracted leprosy. The widow Niemand gave the ground for

the leper colony. Susan (Sana) Niemand was the first one to be christened at Hemel en Aarde. At first the land was hired from the Niemand family and then it was purchased by the government and made the permanent home for leprosy sufferers.

Two buildings were erected: a hospital with high windows and a Stewart's house. These were still visible as ruins in 1995.

Farm 584 Karwyderskraal was owned by Michiel Josph Roux and in 1874 was transferred to various owners until the early 20th century after it was bought by Ella G.B. Gordon in the early 20th century from the Moravian Indigenous Ministers after they went insolvent. Ella Gordon was a remarkable and eccentric woman, well known for her trick horses and her devotion to their well being, physical strength and caring attitudes towards her farm workers. She did much of the manual farm work herself. She built herself a three roomed house and later added a church, schoolroom, dormitory, stables and worker's houses. On her death in 1958 she bequeathed the farm Karwyderskraal with its dwelling, household furniture, farm implements, cart and wagon excluding the horses to the Moravian Church in South Africa. Special provision was made for the proper care of her horses and upon their death for them to be buried in the horse cemetery with a memorial containing each of their names. Special provision was also made for her dog "BL0M". Ella Gordon made her own furniture. Whilst her will made it clear that the furniture was not to be sold, her wish was not adhered to.

In 1847 Farm 585 also known as Attaquaskloof or Hemel en Aarde was sold to Jan Frederick Joubert and Jan Daniel Karnspek Reitz, 338 M 511 SR. In 1856 the farm was sold - a 1/3 share to Barend Petrus Geldenhuys (the remains of an old homestead, annex and grave belonging to Geldenhuys recorded by John Annandale in 1995) and a 2/3 share was sold to Johannes Cornelius Swart. In 1900 a 2/3 share of the farm was acquired by Ella G.B Colston in 1900. The farm was subdivided into two portions, 1/3 share belonging to Geldenhuys and 2/3 belonging to Colston. In 1907 Ella Gordon sold a portion of her farm to Louis Andries Wessels and the Braemar Patryskloof portion to Stefanus de Villiers. In 1934, the Patryskloof portion was sold to Ezak Melnick and the remainder to Johannes Petrus du Toit. The farm continued to be subdivided into various smaller portions from 1951. In 1975 a portion of Braemar was acquired by T.P Hamilton Russell, today the core of the Hamilton Russell Vineyards.

In 1847 Lot A of Farm 586 Caledon also known as Attaquaskloof or Hemel en Aarde was sold to Jan Frederick Joubert and Jan Daniel Karnspek Reitz, 338 M 511 SR. Subsequent owners include: W.M. Mackay 1850-1863; J.H.F. Kleyn 1863-1865; B.H. Havenga 1865 – 1882; J.W.C Havenga and J.E Brand 1882; S.P du Toit (J.E. Brand's ½ share) 1912-1929; C.I du Toit 1929 -1934 (½ share); D.F Havenga 1929 (J.W.C Havenga's ½ share); Havenga and du Toit entered into deed of partition in 1931; J.J Fick 1934-1938 (du Toit partition); Mathee 1938-1973 (du Toit partition); J.J. Le Roux 1973-1990 (du Toit partition; Hemel en Aarde (Pty) Ltd (du Toit partition). The site of the leper colony hospital and the mission house is situated on the lower half of the farm called Vrede. The upper portion was called Volmoed and is now Bouchard Finlayson Wineries and is the portion of the farm on which the graveyard is located comprising 400 graves of lepers who died between 1823 and 1846. The road to Caledon separates the site of the hospital/mission residence from the graveyard.

In 1861 Farm 587 (Attaquaskloof portion) transferred from W Curuthers to B.H Havenga. In 1862 the Ertjiesvlei portion was transferred to Johannes Hendrik van der Venter. Ertjiesvlei was subdivided into 6 portions. In 1910 2 portions (Willemshof and Kantoorshoof) acquired by Bernardus Johannes Phillippus Willemse en Matthys Johannes Beukes, respectively. The school at Kantoorshoof was built Thys Beukes under his ownership between 1912 to 1954. In 1911 Spookfontein is acquired by Barend Johannes Jordaan. The church hall at Spookfontein was built in 1926. In 1913 the remaining 3 portions on the slopes of the Babylonstoring acquired by Johan Hierrich Sebastin Groenewald. In 1915, the middle portion (Nuwepos) is acquired by Lukas Johannes Jacobus Groenewald, the upper portion by Mattheus Lukas Lotter and the lower portion by Johannes Petrus de Wet. In 1919 this lower portion is acquired by P C Lotter and in 1923 by Jacobus Charles Lotter.

1954 - Camphill started in Scotland in 1940 and developed into a dynamic movement of around 100 centres in 21 countries. In 1954 Camphill School founded at Tweefontein farm in the Hemel-en-Aarde Valley providing schooling and life skills for children, adolescents and adults with special needs.

1970s - Lawrence Adler joined Camphill, started curative education and social therapy, and founded the Camphill Farm Community, which became a thriving village on two farms adjacent to Camphill School.

1976 - Vineyards replaced the wheat fields. Hamilton Russel Vineyards planted. Also Bouchard Finlayson, Whalehaven and Cape Bay Wines. Leprosy was first reported near Franschoek. Batavian Law demanded strict segregation of leprosy sufferers and the VOC reluctantly provided aid and/or institutional segregation. IN the 19th century. Public protest at presence of people with leprosy in the Cape colony prompted government to establish various leper institutions under the administration of nearby mission stations. Commission appointed and Council of Policy passed a resolution that people with leprosy should not be allowed to mix with healthy people. Owners of Attaquaskloof farm:

1739 – Gerrit Moss

1760 – Wessels Wessels

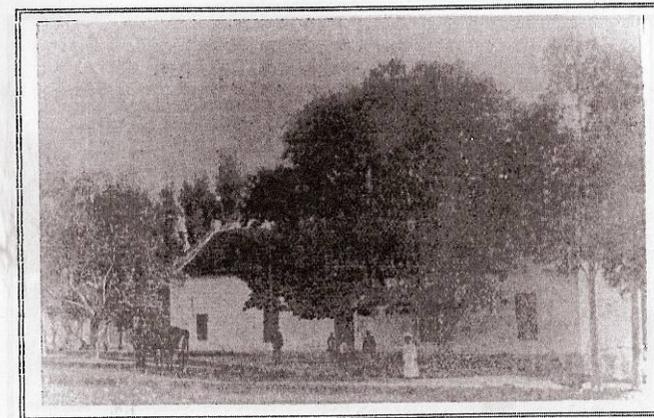
1788 – Adriaan Gerrit Wessels

1794 – Gerrit van der Byl

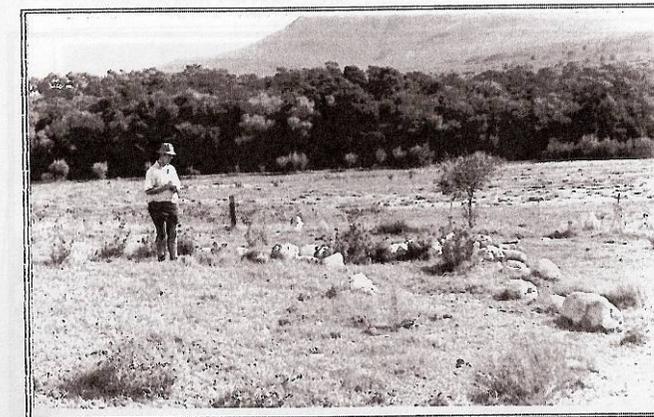
1797- Martin Wolfring

1800 - Petrus Francois Rossouw

1803 - 1813 – Jan Niemand (a leprosy sufferer)



THE DWELLING OF THE MISSIONARIES AT HEMEL-en-AARDE.
Photo : Rev. A. von Dewitz.



Mr. JARDI LOTTER STANDING AMONGST THE REMAINS OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE MISSION HOUSE, AND LEPER HOSPITAL May 1995. Photo : John Annandale.

Dwelling of the missionaries (top). Remains of the Mission House and Leper Hospital (bottom) (Source: Annandale 1998)

Heritage Significance:

Representative of the rural landscapes of the Overstrand comprising a growing emphasis on viticulture and traditional mix of horticulture and livestock farming. At the heart of the Overstrand wine industry.

Possessing a degree of intactness and historical continuity in terms of its predominant rural pattern of settlement and evident remaining historical rural landscape features (farm roads, farm structures, buildings and tree alignments).

A coherent landscape in terms of its strong linear and relatively secluded mountain-valley setting reinforced by the Onrust River and the Caledon Road, which together provides a line of connectivity between the interior and coastline and in turn the settlement pattern.

Historical-scenic and linkage qualities of the main route through the valley.

Comprising a combination of dramatic high mountain enclosure and lush valley floor.

Of association significance in terms of its role as a leper colony from the early to mid 19th century. Its sense of physical enclosure serves to reinforce its role as a place of sickness and refuge.

Constraints/Vulnerabilities:

Alien vegetation on river banks

Monoculture

Visual intrusion

Inappropriate scale and nature of new development

Loss of historical fabric

Pressures for subdivision and resultant suburban pattern of development

Proposed upgrade of Caledon link road

Proposed heritage conservation areas and special areas:

None

Heritage Management Recommendations:

It is recommended that the main routes through the Valley be declared a Scenic Drive in terms of the zoning scheme regulations. This includes the road reserve and a scenic corridor of 200m either side. Refer to City of Cape Town scenic drive regulations and guidelines.

Description:

Hermanus comprises a series of discrete settlements with their own distinct, character based on their historical origins. The town of greater Hermanus includes Mount Pleasant, Zwelihle, Westcliff, Northcliff, Hermanus Central, Eastcliff and Voelklip, The settlements are situated along a long and scenic coastal strip with Westcliff Street, Church Street, Main Road and Voelklip 7th Street as unifying and connecting elements. Apart from Mount Pleasant and Zwelihle, these settlements share a long coastline. Mount Pleasant and Zwelihle are situated at the entrance to Hermanus.

The coastline of Hermanus is characterised by a combination of elevated rocky promontories and coves along its western and central shores, with bathing beaches along its eastern seaboard. The picturesque qualities of this coastline, with particular reference to the Old Harbour, contribute strongly to the town's special sense of place, imparting it with a strong regional and local identity.

Hermanus is situated between the Hermanus Mountains and the sea, forming a long corridor of development of various densities and periods of construction. The combination of elevated cliffs, rocky outcrops and sandy beaches ensure that the sea is a constant presence in the urban and suburban environment. Access to the scenic qualities of the coastal strip is enhanced by the cliff paths, a unique pedestrian walkway that stretches from the New Harbour to Kwaaiwater and beyond. The walkway has been enhanced by the presence of indigenous coastal vegetation and magnificent sea views. The coastal land is rocky and the soil quality generally poor. While this generally suited fishermen, it was not appropriate land for farming and agriculture. This explains why the early farming homesteads such as De Mond were situated close to water sources on generally flat, more fertile lands, while the fishing settlements were situated close to rocky and sheltered inlets along the Hermanus Central coastline.

Elevated sea views and the seasonal presence of the Southern Right whale has allowed Hermanus to reposition and market itself as a tourist and leisure destination with ecological scenic and historical qualities. These qualities are dependent on the appropriate management of the historic and scenic environment. It also retains its identity as a destination and holiday resort for generations of the elite of Cape Town and other parts of South Africa.

Historical Background:

A number stock farms were granted in the vicinity of Hermanus in the mid 18th century, including Boschrivier, Mosselrivier (both acquired by Hendrick Cloete of Groot Constantia in the late 18th century.

In 1830 Hermanus Pieters set up camp at the fresh water spring at the end of the Oliphantspad, which lead from the Hemel and Aarde Leper Institute, across the mountains to the sea. Pieters was an itinerant teacher from the Caledon District - he hired his services to local farmers both as teacher and shepherd.

In 1854 12 plots were surveyed by CR Borchers. (of these were situated opposite the freshwater spring along the NW side of Marine Drive (Ficks Pool to the Main Road). The village was formally proclaimed in 1855. In 1891 a Village Management Board was established.

In 1902 the railway line from Cape Town reached Hermanuspietersfontein and the name was officially shortened to Hermanus.

A voters roll of 1903 showed that about 60% of the inhabitants of Hermanus were fishermen

In 1904, Hermanus was declared a Municipality

In 1941 the construction of a new harbour at Hermanus was started. It was interrupted by WWII and was only completed in 1950

The late development of mass tourism and the unique residential position of the privileged weekenders in Hermanus have its origins in the transport industry and the deliberate resistance to establishing a rail link. A rail link between the urban environment and the coastline was the catalyst for the leisure and hotel development of many other coastal destinations in the early 20th century, in a period when the coastal leisure industry expanded in Cape Town

and its environs. In fact, it was overcrowding at St James resulting from its railway connection, that prompted Sir William Hoy, General Manager of the Railway and patron of Hermanus, to successfully prevent the railway line from Bot river reaching the town.

The history of Hermanus is also one of dispossession, to the point where even the history of the fishermen (whose lifestyles and technology remain in evidence in Hermanus), has been appropriated, re-interpreted and commercialised. "Coloured" fishermen who remained living close to the old harbour were evicted in terms of the Group Areas Act in the late 1950's and early 1960's and moved to the existing settlement of Mount Pleasant. Their lifestyles, technologies and link with the harbour and the sea were affected as a result. Although attempts have been made in Hermanus to recreate a sense of the history of its people and the harbour through conservation, building restoration, marketing and story telling, the authentic historic link to its fishing communities and their environment is a thing of the past. This is re-enforced by a strong process of gentrification in the remaining small scaled historic areas of central Hermanus.

Hermanus is laid out on two separate grids: the one orientated along the Westcliff coastline, and the other defined by the Main Road edge, incorporating the CBD, the Old harbour, and Northcliff. However the central core of Hermanus originated as an informal mid to late 19th century fishing settlement close to a sheltered cove, which later became the Old Harbour area.

Hermanus includes the suburb of Westcliff, situated between the Main Road and the western coastal strip. The Main Road bounds Eastcliff to the southeast, and the Hermanus Golf Course to the East. Kwaaiwater is situated between Poole's Bay and Voelklip. Voelklip itself, is bounded by the Mossel River to the west, and by De Mond to the east. The settlements are situated in a linear pattern linked by the Main Road. The presence of the sea and mountain edges, enhanced by the presence of the Fernkloof Nature Reserve, re-enforces the linear qualities of the town, placing development within a linear corridor bounded by the sea and the mountain edge.

The scale, density and character of each of Hermanus's component settlements differ. The central core has a dense, small scale character as a result of its historical origins. Poole's Bay and Kwaaiwater for example, contain many sea-facing villas and residences of high architectural quality, some set in substantial grounds. Many have strong visual relationships with the sea.

A second linear link is the system of pedestrian cliff paths, which maximize the scenic relationship between town, cliffs and the sea.

The historic core of Hermanus consists of the remnants of the early fishing settlement. The old harbour, now part of the commercial area of the town, is the focal point, despite the poor legibility of the urban environment, and difficulty of street access and traffic congestion. The old harbour, in its dramatic setting and with its unique historic character, creates a strong link between the town of Hermanus and its scenic and historic qualities. 1787 Boschrivier described by Hendrick Cloete: 'I bought ... a good grazing land for my own near the sea at Klein Riviers Mond, paying 7050 Cape Guilders. There are no buildings on this farm, but we found in the water ... all sorts of fish...' Lady Anne Barnard visited the farm in 1798 and described 'Farmhouse ...two small rooms ... and a nasty little kitchen inhabited by a very old man slave and a woman' (Burman 1989).

In 1825 Bosch Rivier is described by Martin Teenstra as 'on ... the western side (of the Klein Rivier) lies the farm of DRA Cloete, ... The beach house of Cloete, who lived at Nootgedacht, near Stellenbosch, is strongly timbered and built of a stone foundation ... On this farm, inhabited by a Hottentot, Pontak, and his wife ... nothing else but cattle and hungry dogs (is found)... The fireplace is between two raised walls on the floor of the kitchen ...Hottentots come to the beach to fish ...' (Burman 1989). Michiel Henn and his family moved to Hermanus in 1857. He built one of the first cottages at Hermanus in 1860

Heritage Significance:

Architectural Significance. Hermanus comprises areas of differing architectural styles, periods and qualities. Some are unique to the area. Some have architectural excellence. Others have been influenced and altered as a result of natural threats such as fire. Most conservation-worthy buildings are typical examples of their period, owing more to their representative qualities than to their individual architectural excellence.

There are distinct and representative architectural typologies which include the following:

Remnant early buildings;

Small scale pitched roofed veranda dwellings (many originally thatched) in the heart of Hermanus;

Arts and Crafts 'umbrella' thatch roofed villas (many with arched dormers); high quality finishes including teak joinery, dressed sandstone detailing and boundary walls; Pre war housing; Grand holiday villas; Institutional and religious buildings of architectural significance; and Unique landmark sites including the old and new fishing harbours.

Aesthetic significance: Hermanus' spectacular setting predominates

Hermanus comprises a unique aesthetic environment situated between the mountains and the sea. It contains spectacular sea and mountain views. The sea views are enhanced by elevated viewpoints interspersed with coves rocky promontories and beaches. The town itself follows the lines of the coast. The coastline, the Main Road, and the pedestrian walkway link the discrete settlements. The natural and scenic setting predominates over the architectural fabric. In fact, the architecture is most successful when it is small-scaled, allowing the natural setting to be framed.

Social and historical: Hermanus is associated with many influential people who either lived or holidayed in the town. Hermanus is also associated with social dislocation and apartheid planning. Social factors affecting the sense of place of the town include:

Social and economic disparity;

Absentee ownership;

Holiday retreat for the Cape Town elite;

Dispossession of sites and appropriation of heritage for commercial gain;

Gentrification of community sites and homes;

Group Areas 20th Century apartheid urban form and settlement patterns which still remain;

A simple fishing settlement which become a holiday destination for the wealthy and powerful;

Recreational and tourism amenity;

Strong links to 20th century military conflict;

Strong personal histories;

Origins in small scale fishing and tenant housing;

Hotel and wellness industry as a catalyst for Hermanus' development; and

Fishing industry as a catalyst for Hermanus development.

Whale watching as a marketing tool using the elevated coastline

Scientific: Hermanus is significant because of its bio-diversity and archaeological remains;

High botanical significance;

High seasonal presence of southern right whales for calving;
Magnetic Observatory; and
Paeolontological and archaeological significance in vicinity of Hoy's Koppie (Klipgat Cave) and Grotto Beach.

Technological: The character of Hermanus is linked to its origins as a fishing harbour
Early fishing technology. Old harbour and related installations i.e. ramp, winches etc as historic site associated with early fishing industry;
Area associated with the origins of the perlemon and seaweed industry;
Link between lack of railway access and the late development of the mass tourism industry; and
Unique presence of 2 separate harbours representing both old and new fishing technologies.

Spiritual significance

Multi-faith settlement, including churches mission churches, a synagogue and freemasons lodge, later a hall. Anglican mission activity at Mount Pleasant.
Cemeteries affected by Group Areas Act

Constraints/Vulnerabilities:

The heritage of Hermanus is under threat from a number of viewpoints. These relate largely to speculative holiday investment and development which does not take cognizance of the scale, densities and vernacular architectural typologies.

In addition, poor planning and heritage related decisions have been made in the past. These adversely affect the legibility of the historic central core. In addition the decision to use pastiche or copy, as a mechanism to respond to the architectural character of Hermanus, has meant that the old and the new are in some cases indistinguishable. While this may conserve a sense of scale, it devalues the original and authentic, and is contrary to good conservation practice.

More specifically, vulnerabilities to Hermanus include;
Use of poorly defined central spaces for parking;
Use of Main Road frontage for group parking, creating intermittent gaps (the "missing tooth") scenario;
Lack of appropriate subdivision guidelines in environmentally and spatially sensitive areas;
Over-permissive bulk concessions, and lack of appropriate height restrictions in sensitive areas;
Lack of appropriate boundary wall treatment and scale;
Tendency towards over-scaled commercial and residential developments in inappropriate settings, particularly along, or close to cliff paths;
A tendency towards historicist pastiche in historical areas;
Lack of recognition of scenic context, including visual links with the sea;
Selective use of history and heritage;
Inappropriate development along the sea and mountain edges, and along ridge profiles; and
Lack of design and heritage guidelines for sensitive areas.

Proposed heritage conservation areas and special areas:

Special Areas: That an area (as defined on the attached map), including the coastal zone from the new harbour to the old harbour, and from the Marine Tidal pool to De Mond, and including the cliff paths and the interface between the built edge and the natural coastal environment, be proposed as a special area. This would apply to areas not already covered by existing environmental legislation, such as tidal pools and beaches. Attention should be given to the protection of the elevated sea views and scenic links between the natural and built environments along this edge. Special policies and guidelines should be prepared to safeguard these landscape qualities, and may include the following:

- Subdivision and density controls along the sea /suburban edge;
- Height and roofscape controls;
- Protection of private garden landscapes along cliff paths
- Retention of Single Residential zoning status in sensitive areas;
- Controls to avoid the interruption of sea views; and
- Garden boundary wall controls adjacent to cliff paths and other sensitive areas.

Conservation Areas: The report proposes the following conservation areas:

- The Hermanus Historic CBD: comprising the old harbour, the harbour wall, and the areas as broadly defined by: Harbour, Main Road, Patterson Street, Dirkie Uys Street, Royal Street, College street (including the Hermanus Station building) and Roberts Street. (See map);
- The Church Street Main Road Conservation area: broadly defined by: Church Street, Albertyn Street, Flower Street, Bird Lane and Main Road including the Hermanus Synagogue; and
- The Eastcliff conservation area comprising an area defined by Protea and Linaria Roads (see map). Note that this area is nested within the proposed coastal Special Area.

Heritage Management Recommendations:

Application for exemption from Section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act (60 year clause) for all buildings older than 60 years which are not graded in terms of the heritage survey and which are outside of conservation areas. In particular this is for exemption from Section 34 for Mount Pleasant excluding the School building and the areas of Eastcliff, Westcliff, Northcliff, Voelklip and Hermanus Central, which are not situated in the Special area or the Conservation areas.

Site Description:

Stanford is located halfway between Hermanus and Gansbaai adjacent to the Klein Rivier and displays many of the characteristics and qualities of small Western Cape towns in terms of its structure and form, house street relationships and the relationship with its natural context. The town originates from an original grant of the town Klein Riviers Valey to Christoffel Brand by the British Government in 1801. Brand built the original farmhouse situated at 14 Church Street. Later changes in ownership included Major Samuel Parlby who built a small water mill for grinding wheat along a stream feeding the Klein Rivier from a spring on the farm. In 1838 the farm was sold to Robert Stanford who built a larger mill on the site. The first plots of the new village were auctioned in 1856 and incorporated the farmhouse and mill. The original village comprised 165 large erven of which 97 obtained the rights to use the water from the leiwater channels to grow vegetables, fruit and flowers. The water for the leiwater channels emanate from the overflow of a spring “die Oog”, to the southeast.

In terms of the evolution of the structure and form of the village, at its inception in the middle of the nineteenth century, the gridiron pattern of the streets in relation to the river and the location of the Market Square as the major public space in the village formed the main structuring elements. The lei water system fed by “die Oog” reinforced the grid pattern and the interrelationship between the village and its natural context.

During the early part of the twentieth century the through route from Hermanus to Gansbaai was relocated from Church Street to Bezuidenhout Street. The socially integrated nature of the village up to that time was disrupted by the application of the Group Areas Act and the relocation of families from areas such as Adderley, Caledon, Longmarket, Shortmarket and De Bruyn streets to “Die Skema” in the south.

Although a “coloured area” had been set aside in the village in 1954 by the Advisory Board for Land Ownership, and a sub-economic housing scheme initiated, (40 houses, a school and a church) Stanford was only officially designated into a coloured and a white residential area in 1968.

Due to increased pressure for development, small scale farming activities within the village became displaced by a gradual process of densification and infill. During the latter half of the twentieth century the main route between Hermanus and Gansbaai bypassed the town. A growing influx of newcomers into the village became influential, establishing the Stanford Conservation Trust, and in declaring the core area of the village a Conservation Area in 1996, under the then National Monuments Act. Restoration processes added to the attraction of the village and increased pressure on the character and form of the place. In terms of architectural character it is evident that a range of typologies are located in the village reflecting a variety of architectural styles with most dwellings revealing considerable change and adaptation over time. Very few structures remain in their original condition. The emphasis and value



Painting of Robert Stanford's mill on the Kleine Riviers farm by Thomas Stokoe c1911 (Stanford 150, *Village Life* 26)

lies in the collection of relatively modest cottages rather than the grand isolated Victorian villas associated with places such as Hermanus. Adaptations to early barn houses include the addition and enclosure of stoeps, new doors and windows and roof materials, (corrugated iron replacing thatch after 1870) and the addition of outbuildings which often change the character of the house. Later adaptations to original barn houses included central and asymmetrical gables, often referred to as the Cape Revival style.

During the latter half of the nineteenth and early twentieth century the Victorian villas began to appear, single storied structures with predominantly asymmetrical forms and mass produced wood and ironwork, plaster surrounds to openings and quoin detailing on the corners. The style lasted into the 1930s and developed various eclectic forms such as the curvilinear gables referred to above and the replacement of wrought iron columns and balustrades with masonry.

Historical Background:

The majority of the farms in the Overberg during the mid 18th century were owned by farmers who had their residential farms in the Cape district, but ran cattle and stock farms in the outlying regions. Mostly these farms were manned by Hottentot servants or slaves who acted as shepherds. Farms dating to the 18th century are: Zilwermynbosch, Kleinriviersvallei, Springfontein, Middleberg. As well as Modderrivier, Wortelgat which were granted in quitrent in the early half of the 19th century.

Captain Robert Stanford acquired the farms Springfontein, Zilwermyn and Middleberg, previously owned by Johannes Andreas Trutter, as well as Kleinriviersvallei where he lived. He built a watermill on Kleinriviersvallei and started market gardening. The vegetables were transported by cutter from de Kelders to Cape Town. Capt Stanford returned to England in 1849 and Kleinriviersvallei was leased to Capt Smailes. In 1855 Kleinriviersvallei was sold to Phillipus de Bruyn and a town was laid out in 1857: Stanford. The town is laid out on a grid.

Stanford became a village in 1892. A voter's role of 1903 listed no fisherman living in Stanford, only farmers and 'carriers'. In 1919 Stanford was declared a municipality and it bought 'Die Oog' the main source of permanent water in the town.

During the Apartheid era, Stanford was declared a White Group Area and the 'Coloured' inhabitants were moved to the west of the town 'Die Skema'.

In the 1980s the town started developing as a holiday destination. Lady Anne Barnard visited Kleinriviersvallei in 1798 and described it as follows: 'kitchen filled with many slaves'. Brand lived in Cape Town, but farmhouse well furnished (Burman 1989). In the 1760s the Auret family held grazing licenses for land in the Kleinriviersvallei.

John William McGregor and Ephraim George (sons of John W Moore) settled at Stanford as builders and shopkeeper respectively. Mrs Ephraim Moore had a boarding house and it was there that the survivors of the wreck of the Birkenhead were sheltered.

Heritage Significance: Cultural significance is defined as “aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic, technological value or significance”. (NHR Act).

Architectural significance

There are a high number of conservation worthy structures in Stanford. They relate to the rich layering evident from the mid nineteenth century, and while many have been extensively restored and renovated, many retain their authenticity, particularly with regard to massing, form and house street relationships. Particularly noteworthy and worthy of heritage status are a number of streetscapes, where the continuity of urban form and the consistency of house street relationships contribute substantially to the character of the town, and Market Square which sets up the structure and form of the town and which is its social focus. Significance relates primarily to representivity; as typical examples of their period and Overstrand architectural typologies rather than to intrinsic architectural excellence. Architectural significance also relates to the diversity of architectural styles, from Victorian villas to the more modest cottages, often adapted barns, and their integrated nature which contribute to the village character.

Aesthetic significance

Aesthetic significance relates primarily to the natural setting of the village, and the way in which the street grid is located in the bend of the Klein Rivier. A series of points of public access to this riverine corridor are located to the north in the form of a riverine walk and to the south in the form of the Kraal recreation area. The water from the spring to the south, die Oog, which feeds into the lei water system contributes strongly to the sense of place and of a village set in a natural green matrix. This sense of green is reinforced by the way in which buildings have been located close to street boundaries, contributing to place-making qualities along the street while leaving the rear portion of the erven open for the planting of fruit and vegetables. This pattern is evident in a wide number of Western Cape villages and is under threat due to inappropriate densification and infill. A sense of balance is thus evident in terms of the scale of the village, and its relationship to the riverine context. Heritage management actions thus need to ensure the visual spatial interrelationship between settlement and nature and appropriate public orientated activities along the river bank.

Social and historical

Social significance relates primarily to issues of public access to the river for recreational purposes, to the continuing and enduring use of the Market Square for commonage from the earliest period of settlement in the mid-nineteenth century, to the displacement of the local coloured community from the village to “die Skema” as a result of Group Areas legislation. As with other towns in the Overstrand the spatial expression of racial segregation is clearly expressed in the structure and form of the village.

Scientific significance

Scientific significance relates primarily to riverine ecology due to the location of the village on the bend of the river, the role of spring water in the overall infrastructure of the town and the extensive natural vegetation in the immediate vicinity, in particular the groves of milkwoods.

Technological significance

Technological significance relates primarily to the infrastructure related to water, initially the water mill from the earliest days of the settlement, to the provision of lei-water and the role this played in the growth and development of the town. The management of the lei water system also has a social significance dimension.

Constraints/Vulnerabilities:

While the proclamation of the Stanford Conservation Area has contributed to a large extent to the conservation heritage significance, a number of issues can be identified which could be regarded as threats to this significance. They include:

- Inconsistency in the application of the guidelines.
- Lack of clarity between guidelines and regulations.
- Lack of specificity in the guidelines with regard to particular development issues, particularly those related to height.
- Pressures for infill and densification.
- Inappropriate landscaping treatments of the Market Square which could impact on its heritage significance.
- The too literal interpretation of the guidelines often resulting in pastiche architecture and the inability to distinguish between old and new.
- Inappropriate development at the entrance to the town which could impact negatively on its rural setting.
- The enduring nature of racial spatial segregation and the inability to adequately address the historical injustices of the past. The opportunities offered by the watercourse and its recreational potential at the interface between the village and “die Skema” offer opportunities in this regard. Similarly some form of memorialisation to commemorate the displacement of the local coloured community, such as an interpretation panel at the site of the Mathilda May cottage, should be considered.

Proposed heritage conservation areas and special areas:

It is recommended that the existing conservation areas demarcated for Stanford, to be consolidated and extended to include the river courses to the north and south, the area immediately to the east of the main route between Hermanus and Gansbaai to preserve the scenic qualities of this work, and Die Bron school and church area, and “die Kraal” area to the south.

Heritage Management Recommendations:

It is recommended that the existing conservation areas demarcated for Stanford, namely areas A and B, be consolidated and extended to include the river courses to the north and south, the area immediately to the east of the main route between Hermanus and Gansbaai to preserve the scenic qualities of this work, and Die Bron school and church area, and “die Kraal” area to the south.

6.11 De Kelders

Description:

De Kelders is situated on a series of limestone cliffs, overlooking Walker Bay. A number of caves are located in the limestone cliffs, some of geological interest eg the Mineral cave below the hotel, as well as Klippgat cave; one of South Africa's most well known archaeological sites. De Kelders is adjoined by the Walker Bay Nature Reserve which includes the area known as 'Die Grou Duine'.

The village itself, dates to the post WWII period and represents an eclectic mix of architectural styles, typical of the coastal resort towns of this period in this area. Little remains architecturally of its early 19th century roots; which would have been situated around the natural harbour of Stanford Cove.

Historical Background:

Archaeological excavations at Klippgat cave (de Kelders cave) first excavated in 1969 and 1973 by Frank Schweitzer of the SA Museum and more recent excavations by Fred Grin and Curtis Marean and Graham Avery, have shown the cave to have rich archaeological deposits extending into the Middle Stone Age. This testifies to a long history of human exploitation of marine resources.

1798: Lady Anne Barnard visits De Kelders caves; the mineral cave situated below the Hotel which was well known for its stalagmites

1811: first permanent fishermen's cottages built at De Kelders. Robert Stanford used de Kelders as harbour from which to transport market garden produce to Cape Town.

1870: 2 Stone houses built at De Kelders by Louis Muller – demolished c1980

1900 – end of WWII: Stanford Cove: graves above the bathing area – including victims of the 1918 flu epidemic. Old Fig tree is marker

1940: De Kelders laid out along a typical grid system.

Heritage Significance:

The setting on the limestone cliffs has visual-spatial significance in terms of providing an outstanding view platform across Walker Bay. Hiking trails.

Scientific significance of de Kelders cave: Archaeological cave site which has been researched by the IZIKO SA Museum since 1969. High archaeological and scientific value being the first site illustrating that ceramics and domesticated animals were represented fairly early in the history in SA, and has good preservation of fauna at Middle Stone Age levels. The de Kelders Cave has been declared a Provincial Heritage Site under the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 in 2009.

Constraints/Vulnerabilities:

Proposed heritage conservation areas and special areas:

The de Kelders cave as well as Stanford Cove, both fall within Nature Reserves and are administered as part of these reserves.

Heritage Management Recommendations:

The coastal areas with the limestone cliffs, mineral caves and archaeological sites are protected as natural conservancies, but care should be taken that the urban area does not encroach any closer to the cliff edges. An agreement exists with the municipality that there will be no development along the limestone cliffs particularly in the vicinity of the cave sites.

The archaeological sites are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act 25 (1999) and may not be damaged, altered, destroyed, or anything removed from the site without a permit from the provincial heritage authorities (Heritage Western Cape)

Site Description:

Gansbaai originally formed part of the farm Strandfontein, which was granted in quitrent in 1831. The bay was already used as landing place in the 1850s and the foreshore reserve (Erf 207 – which later became the village of Gansbaai) was surveyed in 1861. In 1919/1920, the village was resurveyed and lots laid out. The oldest cottages, dating to c1880, were situated along the edge of the bay (at the present camping site as well as at the end of Groenewald Street). The aerial photograph of 1938 shows the earlier cottages aligned with the bay's edge, rather than along the present grid. Much of this phase of the town was destroyed when the commercial harbour was developed.

In 1938, much of the development of the village was centred around the harbour, clustering in the area below the Main Road, between Franken and Korporasie Streets. At the time of the Second World War, development at Gansbaai was stimulated by the demand for shark liver oil which was used to produce Vitamin A and lubricant. The associated boom in the fishing industry is reflected in a number of newly built cottages as well as villa-style buildings with Cape Revival gables. The cottages dating to this period have a wider roof span than the earlier cottages.

The cottage at Gansbaai forms part of the Strandveld vernacular style being characterised by coursed rubble calcrete exterior walls and mud brick interior walls. The cottages would have originally had thatched roofs, but have now been replaced by corrugated iron and asbestos. The plastering of these buildings appears to have been optional as historical photographs show both plastered and unplastered examples.

Historical Background:

Gansbaai and its surrounds has a rich archaeological record: archaeological sites to be found from Gansbaai to Cape Agulhas include fish traps. Fresh water sources around Gansbaai drew Khoekhoen to the area during dry seasons. Also the role of seasonal migration between the interior and the coast to supplement the diet not only of the herds but also the herders. This pattern was followed by the trek farmers and many of the coastal villages with sources of fresh water had their roots in coastal outspans.

In c1740s farmers settled in the Uilenkraalmond area. This area was fairly sparsely populated: by 1813, only 34 farmers were settled in the Uilenkraal area (which at the time extended from Stanford to near Cape Agulhas). Uilenkraal farm was surveyed only in 1831 was granted in Quitrent to Philip Conrad Fourie.

In 1853, Gansbaai was known as Hydra Bay. In the early 20th century, it was described as a small fishing village... 'primitive thatched cottages situated just above the high water mark. Most roofs were tied down with poles or heavy stones because of the wind and ridges were protected by klipkous shells



Gansbaai harbour c1930s

set close together'. None of the early cottages have survived. In 1881, Gansbaai was still part of the farm Strandfontein, owned by Koos Moolman. At the location of the old harbour was a fountain. Fishermen from Walker Bay used to find safe anchorage here when the SE blew. Named the place Gansbaai. Walter Macfarlane employed 17 fishermen living at Gansbaai in the 1903. The lack of infrastructure led to a slow development of the fishing industry. During WWII the demand for Vitamin A (obtained from Shark livers) gave the Gansbaai Fishing industry a boost.

In 1935 Gansbaai got a Village Management Board. Establishment of the Gansbaai Co-op and installation of cold storage and etc after the WWII Gansbaai became a municipality in 1962 and in 1963 a fishmeal factory was opened.

Heritage Significance:

Gansbaai and its harbour has historical significance in terms of its roots in the historical landing place known as Hydra Bay in 1853; as a permanent fishing settlement dating to 1881. Significant in terms of the repeated use, historically and prehistorically, of sources fresh water as congregation points in the landscape.

The remains of the oldest parts of the village are located at the water's end of Groenewald Str and at the present camping site. These locations have potential archaeological significance.

The town has social significance in terms of its linkage as a historical fishing community as part of a wider fishing industry as well as the social links with outlying towns and farms, not only in terms of providing employment, but also as a long standing link between the interior and the coast.

It has significance as a place of recreation in terms of the traditional seasonal use by people living in the interior. This is reflected in terms of its continued and large-scale use as a fishing harbour and factory and also its continued use as a camping site.

The town has architectural and environmental significance in terms of the early 20th century urban frame overlooking the harbour, with its orthogonal street grid, uniform scale and form of its structures and positive building-street relationships. Some of its buildings have intrinsic significance in terms of the intactness of physical fabric, but most of the buildings have contextual significance.

Constraints/Vulnerabilities:

The rate at which the town is growing and the development pressure on particularly the area around the harbour is a concern as modest cottages are demolished to make way for multiple storey blocks of flats.

Coastal villages along the Overstrand are increasingly pressured as the demand for holiday houses increases. The proposed nuclear reactor near Pearly Beach will contribute dramatically to the developmental pressure which these villages are under.

Proposed heritage conservation areas and special areas:

Proposed special area including the old Gansbaai harbour to just below Main Str as indicated on the Grading Map, encompassing the historical core of Gansbaai with a high proportion of fairly intact cottages associated with Gansbaai as a fishing harbour.

6.13 Franskraal and Kleinbaai

Description:

From the early 19th century to after the Second World War, Franskraal was the land base of the guano collection industry on Dyers Island. According to Mr Fourie, “the Strandveld Museum was also known as “die Pondokke”, are Skuithuis or “die Eilandhuis”. Structures were originally, circa 1820s, used to accommodate guano workers. The existing house was built in 1949 by Pierre Frank as a typical example of a Strandveld “herdehuis”. The museum is a recent construction incorporating portions of the older dwelling. According to Fourie a burial ground is also situated close by, but the location is unknown. The town itself dates to the post war period which saw similar coastal developments. It is an eclectic mix of building styles, characterised, predominantly by a modest scale.

Kleinbaai appears to be predominantly post WWII and developed around the harbour. Recently there has been an increase in residential development also associated with White Shark tourism.

Historical Background:

1881:Franskraal becomes part of farm Fairfield, stretching from the sea at Gansbaai to near Napier. Originally it was part of the farm Franschekraal. The whole area was owned by the vd Byl family. C1930s: a number of businessmen from Johannesburg formed a syndicate lead by Mr Scharsberg and bought the sea facing portion of Franschekraal. 2000 hectare were bought for development purposes and included the camping grounds of Uilkraalsmond. Franskraal was also known as Frikiesbaai, after Frederick Andrews who worked guano at Dyers Island. Sampson Dyer, the man associated with starting the guano industry on Dyers Island, has a shack at Franskraal in 1806.

Heritage Significance:

Franskraal and Kleinbaai have scientific significance in terms of its coastal archaeology.

Franskraal also has environmental significance in terms of the groves of mature milkwoods along the coast line. The visual-spatial qualities of the coastal strip of Franskraal overlooking the bay as well as the visual linkages between the Museum, Dyers Island and the slipway are significant.

Franskraal has historical significance as the site of the land base of the guano collection on Dyers Island and its association with the settlement (now abandoned) on Dyers Island. Franskraal has historical association with Sampson Dyer, who came to the Cape as an emancipated slave from America and is considered to be the founder of the guano trade on Dyers Island.

Constraints/Vulnerabilities:

The increased pressure on the coastal areas in terms of holiday houses. Speculative developments are a concern, particularly residential complexes of which the faux Tuscan-style is very popular. These developments are out of character of the area in general and should at no point be visible from the R43 which has scenic route qualities.

Proposed heritage conservation areas and special areas:

Coastal reserve is already protected as nature reserve areas. These areas also would have high potential for coastal archaeology

6.14 Pearly Beach

Description

Pearly Beach is a coastal resort town dating to the post WWII period. The architecture is, typically for this area, an eclectic mix of styles. It is also situated near and area of high archaeological potential consisting of a combination of sandy beach and rocky shore line.

Historical Background:

The town was established in 1952

Heritage Significance:

The coast line has a high archaeological potential and archaeological impact assessments are required for any developments along the coastal area. Surveys undertaken by Graham Avery (1977) has shown that this area has a high potential for open air sites as well as cave sites up to 5km from the shoreline.

Constraints/Vulnerabilities:

An increase of 'Tuscan-villa' residential developments is occurring in this area. One such development is situated on the R43, a scenic route, has a particularly high visibility.

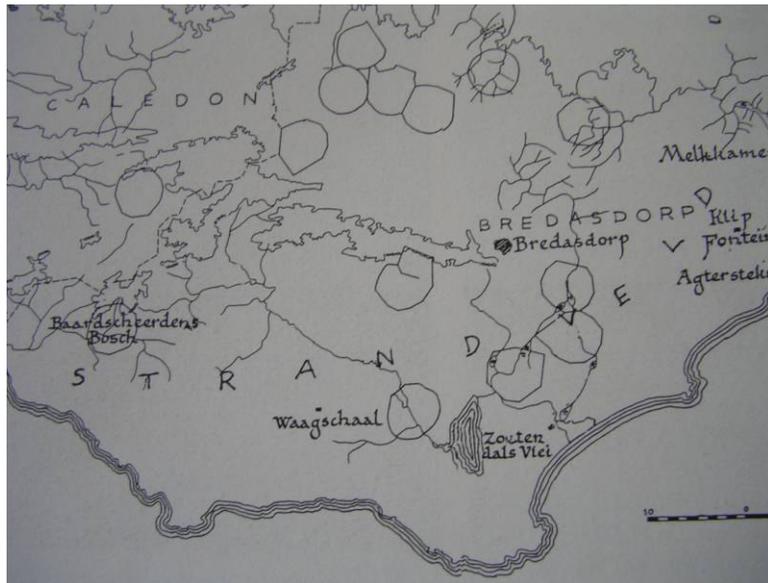
The proposed nuclear station at Bantamsklip will also increase the demand for housing in this area.

Proposed heritage conservation areas and special areas:

5-10km from the coast inland forms part of the coastal area of high archaeological potential. Development in this area should be limited and not undertaken without an archaeological impact assessment

Description:

Baardskeerdersbos is located alongside the Boskloof river, a tributary of the Boesmans river, and has several springs. The abundance of water and good grazing in the valley would have made it a good place for temporary Khoe stock settlements. In the Overberg area at this time there were a number of loanfarms given to wealthy Cape families such as the Cloetes of Groot Constantia, Van Bredas and Van Reenens, who subsequently bought up more of the farms and linked them together to form extensive grazing areas for horses, cattle and Merino sheep (Walton 1989:142). Baardskeerdersbos was initially granted as a loanfarm to Jan Cloete, a heemraad of Drakenstein, between 1725 and 1730 but was not linked to other farms, changed hands several times and was probably first permanently occupied by Philip Fourie and his descendants from 1778. The natural resources available in the area would have informed the location of the dwellings marked on the 1831 quitrent survey (which do not remain intact), and consequently the location of the current town which was populated by the descendants of Fourie's son and son-in-law in the nineteenth century. The village layout is not in a grid pattern, unlike many *drostdy* towns (VASSA 2005:24), demonstrating the organic nature of its development as a series of family smallholdings during the 19th century and into the 20th. The urban form of the village is characterised by cottages lining the street edges, relative absence of hard boundary treatments such as high walls, variable plot sizes and orientations, and stands of poplar and gum trees. There is a furrow 'leiwater' system, probably dating back to the 19th century, using water that comes from the spring in the kloof above Bbos, and which remains in use today (Benade 2006: 289). These water resources are now under pressure from the expansion of the settlement during the 20th century.



Early circular loan farms in the Overberg (Walton 1989:140)

Most of the historical dwellings are late 19th and 20th century white-plastered mud-brick rectangular buildings of modest dimensions, with poplar beams, pitched roofs (originally thatch, now iron or asbestos), usually a single window on each side of the front door, loft doors, an external stone chimney stock, and sometimes a simple verandah. Rounded end gables were common but are no longer characteristic of Baardskeerdersbos once iron roofs were used with square end gables (interview Barney Otto 07.07.2008). The gable styles seem consistent with the examples from other loanfarm settlements in the Bredasdorp vicinity (Walton 1989:144-145). Walton notes that most of the Overberg stockfarmers especially in the Strandveld used ferricrete (koffieklip) and sandstone that were roughly squared and laid in courses (Walton 1989:141). However, although they often have a stone base, the Baardskeerdersbos houses tend to be built from mud bricks above the plastered koffieklip foundation layer.

Historical Significance:

Baardskeerdersbos is a rural settlement of historical significance, illustrating the expansion of a town from a modest family settlement on a VOC loanfarm, based subsistence farming and the exploitation of coastal resources. It has architectural significance as a late 19th and early 20th farming settlement, with much of its modest vernacular architecture intact. It also has still intact the organic town of the original farming settlement, without street names or numbers (although that changing now). It has visual and environmental significance relating to its sympathetic location within the surrounding farming environment.

Baardskeerdersbos is characterised by its setting in the rural landscape, and its topographical containment. It is a rare example of a village that has undergone relatively little development during the mid to late 20th century, where a leiwater system is still in use, and where street addresses are have not traditionally been assigned. Street names and numbers are currently being assigned.

The Baardskeerdersbos / Elim area has a strong historical relationship to the both in terms of the movement of Khoen and San from inland grazing sites to coastal fishing and pigment, cobble and shellfish collection activities, and later activities such as the retrieval of shipwrecked goods in the colonial period, shellfish gathering, fishing, guano-collection and recreational activities such as swimming.

Vulnerability/Constraints:

Renovations of older buildings at Baardskeerdersbos are happening apace, with variable sensitivity. New buildings, especially those made of wood, do not always fit in with the visual character of the town.

Where roofs are not left on, houses made of mudbrick deteriorate rapidly. Of particular concern is the house on erf 43.

A proposed development on erven 213/168-9 and 213/159 will double the size of the town.

The proposed Eskom nuclear reactor at Bantamsklip near Pearly Beach could put sudden pressure on the town in terms of accommodation for workers and the wide corridors of powerlines coming from it could affect views from the town and surrounding areas.

Alien infestation along the road from Pearly Beach to Gansbaai, and along the route from Baardskeerdersbos to Pearly Beach and Uilenskraalmond to Baardskeerdersbos.

Sand mining at GPS waypoint 233 (S 34° 38' 41.7" and E 19° 34' 02.6") from Baardskeerdersbos to Pearly Beach and another digging site at S 34° 34' 33.7" and E 19° 26' 42.6" on road from Uilenskraals to Baardskeerdersbos.



Baardskeerdersbos cottage (Willem Malherbe), from VASSA, Cape Folk Architecture Exhibition souvenir, Cape Town 2005, p.21. (Now probably demolished, was in area of erf 58-59 (B. Otto interview 07.07.2008) and shows up on aerial photo of 1938).

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Proposed heritage conservation and special areas:

Conservation area: There are two main parts of the original late 19th and early 20th century settlement which are characterised by remaining stands of poplars and gum trees, and houses dating to the period. These could be described as the *bo-dorp* (above the church) and the *onder-dorp* (along the road between Gansbaai and Elim), and are evident as settled areas in the aerial photo of 1938. The precise boundary of the heritage area is indicated on the map. In the heritage area demolition should be proscribed, houses without roofs should be immediately covered, and a set of regulations for maintenance and renovations of older dwellings should be drawn up.

Special area: It is recommended that the special area around the proposed heritage areas should encompass the whole existing settlement as laid out in the current erf diagram, and the topographical dish within which the settlement is contained, including the town's adjacent agricultural edges. Baardskeerdersbos is such a unique rural settlement, being characterised by family-managed and rather organic expansion of relatively modest houses in a rural settlement between 1831 and the 1960s, and relatively little commercial development, that development in the village as a whole should be carefully regulated – this is urgent because much new building and renovation is happening apace. The original settlement evident in the 1831 quitrent plan is no longer evident. Attention should also be paid to the possibility of finding evidence of temporary Khoi kraals during building works. Some outlying houses would have been on the neighbouring smallholdings and may also be conservation-worthy.

Heritage Management Recommendations:

It is recommended that the special area should encompass the whole existing settlement as laid out in the current erf diagram, and the topographical dish within which the settlement is contained, including the town's adjacent agricultural edges. Baardskeerdersbos is such a unique rural settlement, being characterised by family-managed and rather organic expansion of relatively modest houses in a rural settlement between 1831 and the 1960s, and relatively little commercial development, that development in the village as a whole should be carefully regulated – this is urgent because much new building and renovation is happening apace.

The original settlement evident in the 1831 quitrent plan is no longer evident but may be in the region of erf 73 and 24, or 111-114 therefore archaeological surveys should be done before building in these areas. Attention should also be paid to the possibility of finding evidence of temporary Khoi kraals during building works. Some outlying houses would have been on the neighbouring smallholdings and may also be conservation-worthy.

6.16 Wolvengat



Figure 23: Heritage Overlay Zone: Special area

Description:

Wolvengat is a small rural settlement characterised by a central 'main road' and large erven.

Historical Background:

Wolvengat (Wolvegat aande Koks Rivier Bredasdorp Quitrent 1.6), originated as a quitrent farm granted to Dirk Gysbert Cloete in 1864. The farm probably existed as an earlier loan farm and early quitrent lease of 1855 mentions and made provision for the widow of JC Bester and Jan Negreen (Nigrini) who were already established at the farm. (The survey diagram for Koksrivier, dated in 1831, places the Widow Bester at Wolvengat, already in 1831.) They had the use of the buildings/huts that they had built as well as 200 acres surrounding the same, to be used for agricultural land. The survey diagram shows the roads to Elim, to Groot Hagelkraal and Uilenkraal and the poplar grove. A cursory inspection of the transfer history shows 3 large subdivisions of the farm between 1866 and 1890. The development of the village most probably dates to 1911-1914, when a spate of smaller subdivisions occurred. Most of the buildings in the town date to the early 20th century, although some have been more heavily renovated than others. The graveyard names and the interview with the shopkeeper suggest that the land was subdivided between several large families. Wolvengat was renamed Viljoenhof by the DRC minister, Rev Viljoen who owned the farm in the 1950s. According to the shopkeeper in the town, it was named after Rev Viljoen because he did not like the town to have a name including the word 'gat'. It was again named Wolvengat in 1991. The survey diagram for the neighbouring farm Koksrivier mentions that Wolven Kraal (Wolvengat) was occupied by the Widow Bester and her family - all of whom were afflicted by leprosy.

Heritage Significance:

The archaeological potential of this area is largely unknown, although according to historical records, this area would have been frequented by the Khoekhoe and a number of expeditions into this area were launched during the 17th century in order to find the Khoekhoen encampments to trade for cattle. The town has historical significance relating to the settlement of the area by white settlers in the 19th century and the expansion of this settlement in the early 20th century. Wolvengat has architectural significance in terms of its vernacular architecture, but the few original thatched houses that remain are not all intact. The farmhouse, Die Bos, forms part of a localized vernacular tradition typified by a three gabled front façade. This pattern is also seen at Raterivier and Groot Hagelkraal. The town has environmental significance in terms of its sympathetic relationship with its rural setting – the houses are situated on large plots arrayed in relation to the river, and a number of early tree stands of oak and poplar remain intact. The village is surrounded by abundant small wildlife and farmland.

Constraints/Vulnerabilities:

The town is situated on the old road between the coast and Elim. The new tarred road from Bredasdorp to Elim is a more popular choice and Wolvengat is becoming increasingly isolated. The ability to attract tourists is limited.

The supply lines from the proposed Eskom nuclear reactor of the coast is a potential threat to the town and care must be taken that the visual impact of these lines do not negatively affect the character and pristine rural setting of Wolvengat.

While the town has retained much of its original rural character, inappropriate development has occurred in one instance with the Tuscan-inspired shown below. This type of development is inappropriate in terms of style and character.

6.17 Buffelsjagbaai

Description:

This is a very small settlement, of less than 50 dwellings. The dwellings consist of a few wooden houses, a 'dorp' with a variety of structures including some RDP houses and an old wooden house made of shipwreck timber, a caravan park / campsite, church, and three groups of houses near the harbour. There was a 19th century fishing settlement in the area, and the Buffelsjag farm nearby dates to this period. There is evidence of a Khoisan midden alongside the harbour and it may have been used as a shellfish collection site much earlier than the 19th century.

Historical Background:

The development of a permanent community at Buffeljagsbaai can be traced back to two families, the Groenewalds and the Swams, who began to settle there permanently during the 1920s and 1930s and were soon joined by others, such as the Claasens family (Interview Petrus Groenewald 11.7.08 by Kirsten Thomson). James Walton suggests that Samuel Groenewald may have founded the permanent settlement there somewhat earlier, at the end of the nineteenth century (Walton 1995:52). The erfs in the dorp are still primarily owned by Groenewalds (see current valuation roll for Overstrand Municipality). The current residents could not say why or when the place had been named but suggested the name as having existed some time before their forebears settled there permanently. Most of the Buffeljags families had earlier links to the area, as men regularly traveled down to the small sheltered natural harbour at Buffeljagsbaai from Elim (or other areas such as Hermanus) to fish and return to sell their catch. Traveling down to the coast by donkey cart or by bicycle, they built themselves small makeshift shelters close to the water which later became permanent places of residence for their families once they had married (the women were usually also from Elim or sometimes, Bredasdorp (Interview Emily Swam 11.7.08 by Kirsten Thomson).

Buffeljagsbaai's historic links to Elim persist in other ways, with 'Elimers' (as they are called the locals) still traveling down to fish at the harbour, returning to sell the catch to their communities, or camping there during their holidays or on weekends (Interview Emily Swam 11.7.08 by Kirsten Thomson).

The oldest house in the dorp is a small wooden thatched house made of shipwreck timbers. There is some uncertainty whether it was built by Samuel Groenewald in c.1900 or by Johannes Swam in c.1933; and it may have changed hands over time. A newspaper article dated 1963 reported that Johannes Swam and his wife built the house in c.1933. He had been working inland as a farm labourer at Elim, but regularly coming to the bay to fish and/or spend holiday weekends there. While working as a hired crewman on a local fishing boat, Johannes was able to collect enough driftwood and timber salvaged from ship-wrecks along the coast (in particular that of the Yugoslav freighter, Avala, which was wrecked at Quoin Point in 1939) to construct his own fishing boat and to build the wood and thatch cottage that is today still inhabited by some of his descendants (Cape Times 16.2.63 p10).



Cottages constructed of timber retrieved from shipwrecks are found in the century-old fishing village of Buffeljagsbaai, between Gansbaai and Struisbaai. James Walton is seen with the owner of one such house, Sophia Swaam (André Pretorius 1994).

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Walton (1995:52-3), however, reports on the same house in 1995, then owned by Sophia Swam, but says it was formerly the home of Samuel Groenewald and dates from the beginning of the nineteenth century. Both versions of the story were reported to the researchers on their visit to the settlement in June 2008. The settlement developed very slowly between the 1930s and 1980s (Cape Times 16.2.63; Interview Petrus Groenewald 11.7.08 by Kirsten Thomson). A white family (the Nowers family) has also lived in Buffeljagsbaai (now in three groups of houses at the harbour) since the 1940s. The 'Department van Bosbou' (Department of Agriculture) began with reclamation of the dunes at Buffeljagsbaai in 1936 – there were at that time three white-owned houses and some houses owned by people classified at the time as coloured. Because of the reclamation, the Department of Bosbou attempted to remove people from state-owned ground at this time. In the face of much resistance, people were allowed to stay (on the payment of 10c per family per month – R1.20 per year). New people were not granted the right to stay there. Boat owners paid R2 each year to the 'Afdeling See-visserye'. Both the whites and the coloureds there made their living from the sea. Some coloureds also apparently collected seaweed and bamboo while others worked as labourers. A small single 'factory' was erected by McFarlane, but was then being hired out for the processing of seaweed (there were two buildings at the factory – a coloured family live in one and in the other, 4 single coloureds and two Africans).

In the early 1970s (when the Group Areas Board reported on the area) only 2 whites, Mnr. Willa Nowers and his son were living on the state ground in the area. About 200 yards southeast of Buffeljagsbaai, there were apparently 7 'reed' houses built by the coloured fishers (housing ten families with total 60 people) Alternative accommodation needed to be found for the three white families whose occupation of the area would be made illegal by the proclamation as a coloured group area (but they appear to have remained). Since 1966, members of the coloured community apparently used the beach at Celtbaai, a coastal area 1.6km long, in the northwestern part of the advertised 'coloured' area (see map). This area had apparently been provided for them after Die Dam (4.8km southeast of Buffeljagsbaai) had been declared whites only. The intention was to create a resort for coloured people coming from Elim mission station, Robertson, Montagu, Ashton, Bonnievale, Swellendam, Napier en Bredasdorp but this never formally materialized. The area from Shell Point on the western side of Celtbaai to the western side of the bay named Buffeljagsbaai, including a camping area there, was therefore designated as coloured and the current camping spot on the eastern side of Buffeljagsbaai could only be used by coloureds for the next three seasons (7.10.1966 Decision of the Minister concerning designation of beach areas for different racial groups).

'For as long as the oldest people in our community can remember, we have been dependent on the sea for our existence,' says Marco Boshoff, a resident of Buffeljags (Mail & Guardian 30.10.01). This way of life, and the practices that enable it, are perceived as being increasingly difficult to maintain with the imposition of fishing quotas, the removal and re-issuing of fishing permits to commercial fishermen in Buffeljags and the implementation of bans on the harvesting of some species, such as abalone. A poverty alleviation grant of R1.4 million from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism's Coastcare Project in 2000 coupled with an investment of the same amount from I&J's corporate social development programme introduced some alternative income generating projects for the community aimed at reducing impoverishment and reliance on marine resources, especially poaching (Mail & Guardian 30.10.01). Some community members eagerly anticipate the potential job opportunities that the construction of a new nuclear power plant at Baviaansklop will create (Interview with Sophie Boshoff 11.7.08).

A small number of low-cost houses were built in Buffeljags in the late 1980s which increased the size of the settlement – the community grew from approximately 13 families in 1967 (Interview Petrus Groenewald 11.7.08 by Kirsten Thomson) to around 32 households in 2001 (Mail & Guardian 30.10.01) – but the lack of infrastructure, such as roads, the use of communal taps for household water, and a dearth of facilities like clinics, shops and

schools persisted into the period after 1994. According to Petrus Groenewald, there was some outside interest in the late 1980s to build a holiday resort for whites at Buffelsjagsbaai, which would have involved moving the coloured community there further up the dunes behind the campsite, but this never materialized (Interview Petrus Groenewald 11.7.08 by Kirsten Thomson).

Heritage Significance:

Buffeljagsbaai has historical significance, representing the historical continuity in seasonal use of the landscape for coastal shellfish and fish exploitation along this coast since at least 2000 years BP, linking the area to the inland area probably along the route of the current road to Viljoenshof. The continuity of shell-fish exploitation and fishing activities on the site is evident in the range of settlements on the site: shell middens near the harbour, the family settlement next to the harbour, including a house which may date back to the 19th c and possible family links to the 19th century use of the harbour among residents of the current RDP settlement, and 20th c harbour equipment and other 20th century houses. It also has aesthetic value as a very small coastal settlement on a relatively barren coastal bay adjacent to Quoin Point nature reserve. This is quite unusual along the coast which is becoming rapidly settled from Gansbaai to Pearly Beach.

Constraints/Vulnerabilities:

Alien vegetation around the settlement needs to be better controlled as some of the area is still pristine.

Expansion of settlement could cause problems because there are few services and poor roads.

Minimal alternative economic opportunities and restrictions on legal marine resource harvesting encourages reliance on poaching.

The proposed Eskom pebble bed reactor at Bantamsklip near Pearly Beach could encourage rapid development, although it could also provide job opportunities for current residents.

Proposed heritage conservation areas and special areas:

None

Heritage Management Recommendations:

The heritage value of the area lies in its few historical remnants, its continued use as a fishing settlement and its relatively sparse and concentrated settlement compared to the large and expanding settlements of the other coastal towns. Needlework and other development projects have begun to fill the gap left by the implementation of fishing quotas, but poaching remains a problem and has to be addressed to ensure sustainability of the marine resources. Without alternative economic activity being made available in the area the marine resources will be further depleted through poaching and the historical association with fishing will be lost. Without proper services the pristine nature of the site will also be affected.

Further development should be restricted in the Buffeljags area until such time as better services and economic opportunities are available for residents. Any development projects or service provision should be sensitively designed to take into account the historical development of the town and its rural quality, without encroaching any further on the coastline. Tourism is already coming to the town through horse trails, and perhaps these kinds of projects could be expanded. An oral history project could also be put in place to record historical continuity and community, and make links to tourism possibilities in Elim and other nearby towns.

7. GENERAL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

7.1. Summary of graded sites

Table 9: Graded heritage sites (excluding natural resources, scenic drives etc)

	Proposed 2	Proposed 3A	Proposed 3B	Proposed 3C	Older than 60 years: Ungraded	TOTAL
Archaeological sites ¹	2	2		3	21	28
Wreck sites ²					68	68
Burial grounds		13	7	3	2	25
TOWNS/VILLAGES (Buildings/Structures)						
Baardskeerdersbos		5	14	15	9	43
Betty's Bay	1	0	4	8		13
Buffeljagsbaai		1		4		5
de Kelders				1	1	2
Franskraal		1			2	3
Gansbaai	1	1	11	40	28	81
Hawston		2	4	9	9	24
Hermanus & Voelklip	6	12	81	119	114	332
Kleinbaai		1		2	5	8
Kleinmond			5	12	54	71
Onrust & Vermont		5	13	24	14	56
Pearly Beach				1	2	3
Sandbaai				7	8	15
Stanford	1 ³	8	49	52	91	201
Wolvengat		3	4	11	6	24
RURAL AREAS (Buildings/farm complexes)		14	28	74	30	146
TOTAL	11	68	220	385	464	1148

¹ : Archaeological sites are graded once preliminary impact assessments/research has been undertaken, and is a relatively recent practice. The information presented was based on survey data from the site records held at the IZIKO Museum, gradings were not always available. Only individual sites are represented in the table: This part of the coastline is very sensitive archaeologically, and the areas of high sensitivity is shown on the GIS layer 'Archaeological heritage resources'.

² : SAHRA Maritime Unit, Shipwreck database

³ : Stanford Market Square

7.2 Key matrix

The key matrix is an excerpt from the Overstrand Heritage Survey Access Database which will be linked to the Overstrand Municipality's Geographical Information System. The Overstrand Heritage Survey Access Database is designed so that additional information can be added to the entries as specialist reports are commissioned, and to record alterations to the sites. The premise is that this will become a 'live' management tool and will need to be updated regularly by a designated official at the Overstrand Municipality. (Buildings over 60 years, which are not considered conservation worthy sites have not been included in the key matrix, but are on the database)

The sites have been listed according to the landscape character zones identified by Bernard Oberholzer (2009) in the Landscape Character Analysis (Figure 25).

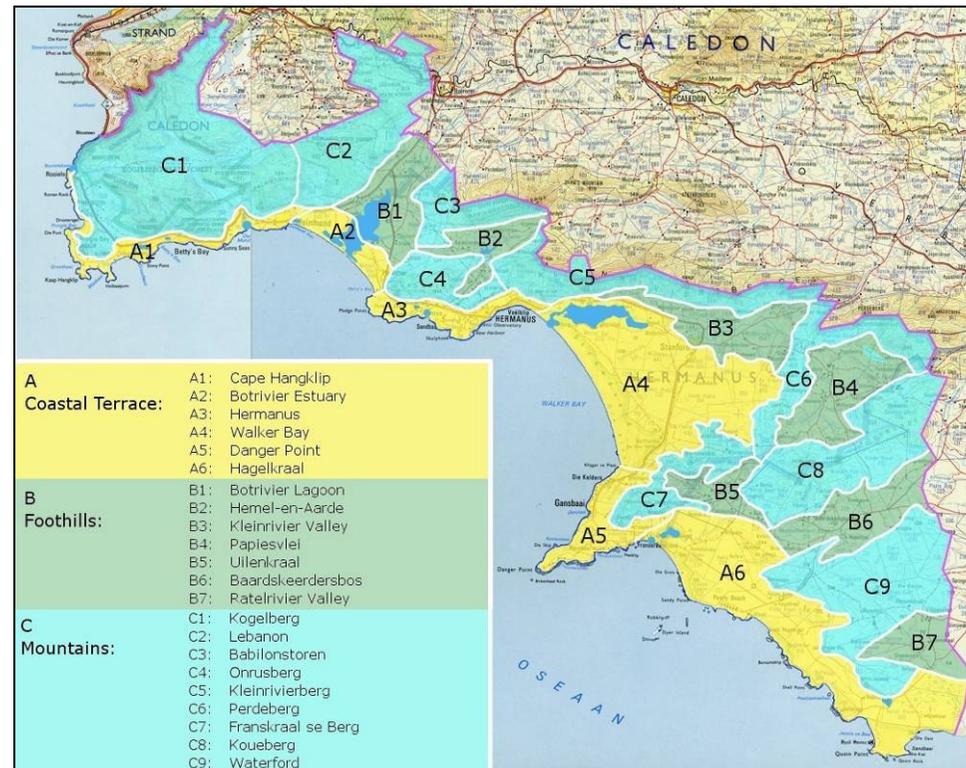


Figure 24: Landscape character zones (Bernard Oberholzer, November 2008)

7.2.1. Cape Hangklip coastal terrace and Kogelberg and Lebanon mountains (Betty's Bay, Hangklip, Pringle Bay, Rooiels and inc Houw Hoek)

Site Name	Erf/Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Clarence Drive - R44		Kogelberg mountain	2	Intrinsic value in relation to dramatic interface between mountain slope and coastline Variety of environmental conditions along the route Variety of far and near views High quality of coastal and mountain Fynbos Variety of sites of cultural historical value	
Houw Hoek Pass		Lebanon Mountain	3A	Part of original 18th century route into the interior Range and contrasts of views afforded Transitional zone from forestry area to open plains of Overberg Plateau	
Old Manganese mine Kogel Bay		Kogelberg mountains	3C	Early mineral exploitation	
Betty's Bay Marine Reserve		Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay 34 22' 15.17"S 18 54' 33.60"E		Protection of marine resources, particularly perlemoen and crayfish First recorded mainland penguin colony Major regional tourism facility	
Penguin Colony Stony Point	2412	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay 34° 22' 21.10"S 18° 53' 36.02"E		The Stony Point Penguin Reserve has considerable natural heritage significance. It is home to the endangered African Penguin (<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>) which typically colonizes offshore islands. In 1982 nests were first noticed at Stony Point and the colony	
Harold Porter Botanical Garden	2421, 2422	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay 34 21' 14"S 18 55' 32"E		Vivid spatial qualities, contrast of designed landscape with pristine mountain backdrop Recreational use local, national and international visitors Botanical significance as collection of coastal Fynbos and Strandveld vegetation Sense of peace and tranquility	

Site Name	Erf/Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Dawidskraal - DVK1	3007	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay 34 21.4225'S 18 55.5100'E		Archaeological	
Betty's Bay Cave		Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay		Archaeological	
Shell midden Stony Point	2411, 2412	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay		Archaeological	
Shell midden Betty's Bay	4013	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay		Archaeological	
Brodie Link Nature Reserve	2002	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay Trunk Road 34 21' 47.95S 18 51' 32.47"E		Considerable natural ecological, social recreational and scenic significance. Significance is primarily a function of its ecological linkage between the mountainous parts of the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve and its coastal component.	
Blaas 'n Bietje	2710	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay Melkhoutslot off Anglers Way	2	Considerable national and regional social significance in terms of association with HF Verwoerd, regarded as the prime protagonist of the Apartheid ideology. Considerable contextual significance due to intactness of the complex and its unaltered state:	

Site Name	Erf/Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Southern Cross Whaling Station - Stony Point	2411	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay 34 22' 19.60"S 18 53' 35.51"E	3A	Considerable historical, archaeological, social, maritime technological significance related to the role played by Southern Cross Whaling Station. Adjacent to burial sites (including two possible pre-colonial burial sites) as well as shell middens and A	
Mooihawens - old coast guard barracks	5553	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay	3B	Social historical link with WWII sites along the Cape Peninsula and the West Coast Considerable significance as representative and in tact examples of WWII accommodation for radar staff. Significant also in terms of dramatic coastal use and continued semi	
Betty's Bay		Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay	3B	High scenic value Characteristic nature of built form set within indigenous Fynbos and coastal landscape setting	
Betty's Bay House	2520	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay Bass Way	3B	Significant as representing work of the architect Pius Pahl, prime proponent of the International Style in South Africa.	
Betty's Bay House	2925	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay Clarence Drive	3B	Historical and architectural significance. In tact and representative example of Arts and Crafts style.	

Site Name	Erf/Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Dawidskraal Outspan	2689, 5159	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay Dawid's Kraal Road 34 21' 34"S 18' 55' 19"E	3B	Indicator of early stock farming in the area Considerable social, historical and botanical significance as an early outspan and place of recreation from the mid nineteenth century.	
Malay burials	4013	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay Disa Road	3B	Social, historical recreational, scenic significance related to pristine coastal fynbos setting and presence of unmarked graves, the origins of which require further research.	
Betty's Bay House	3687	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay Moraea Road	3B	Significant as architectural award winning project associated with architect Gawie Fagan. Significant as innovative contemporary architectural approach to building in sensitive coastal dune ecology.	
Mooiuitsig	5513, 5514, 5515	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay	3C	Social historical significance of apartheid planning principles, primarily race-based location of worker housing at considerable distance from work opportunities.	
Betty's Bay House	2924	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay Clarence Drive	3C	Some historical and architectural significance. Representative of mid 20th century dwelling built in Arts and Crafts style.	

Site Name	Erf/Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Betty's Bay House	3453	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay Luckhoff Way	3C	Historical, architectural and contextual significance Representative of early Betty's Bay quality; association with early Betty's Bay families, Luckhoff, Petousis, Albertyn.	
WWII Radar station	2391	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay Una Drive	3C	Some historical significance as part of network of radar stations along the coastline. Significance eroded due to incorporation of material fabric into conventional residential structures.	
WWII Radar station	2392	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay Una Drive	3C	Some historical significance as part of network of radar stations along the coastline. Significance eroded due to incorporation of material fabric into conventional residential structures.	
WWII Radar station	2393	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay Una Drive	3C	Some historical significance as part of network of radar stations along the coastline. Significance eroded due to incorporation of material fabric into conventional residential structures.	
Betty's Bay House	5138	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay Youldon Road	3C	Historical, architectural and contextual significance as part of representative group of early 20th century coastal villas typical of early Betty's Bay.	

Site Name	Erf/Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Betty's Bay House	2888	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay Youldon Road	3C	Historical, architectural and contextual significance as part of representative group of early 20th century coastal villas typical of early Betty's Bay.	
Betty's Bay House	2889	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Betty's Bay Youldon Road	3C	Historical architectural and contextual significance as representative group of mid 20th century beachside villas typical of early Betty's Bay architecture.	
Italian Prisoner of War Camp		Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Botrivier	3C	Association with road construction Association with WWII	
Heuningklip farm		Lebanon mountains Caledon Farms		The farms forms a link with other indigenous flower enterprises along the coast, particularly at Baardskeedersbos and Elim.	
Somerhoogte - Highlands plantation village		Lebanon mountains Caledon Farms 34 16' 44.05"S 19 05' 31.39E		Not conservation worthy	
Wildeckrantz B& B		Lebanon mountain Caledon Farms 34 12' 12.61"S 19' 08' 53.61"E	3A	Architectural/ aesthetic: intact, good representative local surviving period werf with examples of architectural layering dating back to the early 19th C if not late 18th C. Historical: Forms part of a historical settlement pattern with Houw Hoek Inn, be	

Site Name	Erf/Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Houw Hoek Inn Complex A001		Lebanon mountains Caledon Farms 34 12' 18.30"S 19 09' 03.64"E	3A	Architectural: as an early, albeit extensively altered example of its period. Aesthetic: with regard to its rural setting on the northeast side in particular with scenic mountain views. Historical/Social: as probably the earliest surviving inn	
Iona - High Noon		Lebanon mountains Caledon Farms 34 16' 42.75"S 19 04' 57.27"E	3A	Architectural/Historical: Of great local significance as an intact period example of architectural merit. Clearly the work of a competent architect well-versed in the design philosophies of the Arts and Crafts and Cape Revival movements. Set in formal garden	
Houw Hoek English Church and Mission School		Lebanon mountain Caledon Farms 34 12' 15.50"S 19 08' 53.90E	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: intact, typical/ representative local surviving period example. Street façades contains substantially intact, albeit very simple, surviving period joinery and detailing. Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale,	
Aspinall Family cemetery		Lebanon mountain Caledon Farms 34 12' 22.67"S 19 08' 53.04"E	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: simply but carefully constructed stone walled enclosure contributes to the local landscape character. Historical/Social: Of local historical Significance given the associations of this cemetery to a family with significant history	

Site Name	Erf/Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Houw Hoek Farmstall		Lebanon mountain Caledon Farms 34 12' 22.67"S 19 08' 53.04"E	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: good, period example with some alterations. Historical: Associations with the Aspinall family of Grabouw/Houw Hoek.	
Oudebosch farms		Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Caledon Farms	3C	Association with market gardening for Hangklip Estates Development	
Houw Hoek Railway Station		Lebanon mountain Caledon Farms 34 12' 21.19"S 19 08' 59.30"E	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical intact surviving period example. Historical: Remnant of an historical rail system forming part of an historical activity corridor, together with the historic Houw Hoek Road, albeit now bypassed by the N2	
Lamloch	892/4	Lebanon mountains Caledon Farms 34 19' 45.13'S' 19 4' 35.81"E	3C	Historical significance as an early land grant and as one of earliest subdivisions of farm 'De dray van de Botrivier' c1820. Architectural significance of main building and outhouses.	
Hangklip Mountains Cave		Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Hangklip		Archaeological	
Hangklip Radar Station		Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Hangklip 34 22' 15.94"S 18 49' 59.63"E	3B	Considerable military historical significance in terms of experimental role as one of a dozen top secret radar stations along the coast line and its contribution towards the wide spread use of radar technology as a means towards ending the war.	

Site Name	Erf/Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Sea Farm, Holbaai	559/108	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Hangklip 34 23' 16.63"S 18 51' 27.31"E	3C	Historical significance in terms of early industrial fishing enterprise and use of imported Filipino and Malaysian fishermen. The enterprise failed because of the difficulty of transporting fish to Cape Town as there was no direct overland route. Many of	
Hangklip Hotel - Radar station barracks	559/26	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Hangklip 34 22' 4.54"S 18 49' 21.15"E	3C	Social historical significance in terms of role as residential quarters for British servicewomen who during WW2 operated an experimental top-secret service radar station from the mountain slopes above the hotel. Considerable historical and technological	
Drostersgat		Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Pringle Bay 34 20' 8.99"S 18 49' 29.03"E	3C	Historical significance in terms of association with deserters, cattle theft and attacks on the old wagon routes through the area as well as a place of escape from Dutch rule at the Cape. Archaeological	
Glen Craig Conference Centre	559/59	Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Pringle Bay Trunk Road 34 22' 25.63"E 18 49' 47.23'S'	3C	Historical social significance as 2nd WW prisoner of war camp associated with road construction; use of prison labour for infrastructure development. Associated with the role of Italian Prisoners of War in road construction	
Roiels cave		Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Roiels 34 18.80'S 18 49.70'E		Historic significance in terms of its association with runaway slaves from the Cape Colony during the early years of the settlement into the 19th century Potential to answer questions regarding the early interaction between the settlement at the Cape and the interior Archaeological	

Site Name	Erf/Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Easter Cave		Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Rooiels		? Archaeological	
Kruisies		Cape Hangklip coastal terrace Rooiels 34 17' 41"S 18 49' 15"E	3C	Marker of traditional fishing activities	

7.2.2. Botrivier estuary coastal terrace: Kleinmond

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Kleinmond Coastal path	5504	Kleinmond Beach Road 34 20' 47.25" 19 0' 46.66"		Considerable recreational and environmental significance and linkage opportunity related to two major recreational and tourism facilities, Visbaai and the river estuary. Considerable scientific significance as representative example of coastal fynbos.	
Jongensklip Harbour - Visbaai	5504, 5456	Kleinmond 34 20' 47.25" 19 0' 46.66"	3A	Historical social significance dating to early fishing community locating in area from the mid 19th century Religious social significance in terms of use of nearby cave for church services by local Jongensklip Community, existence of vegetable and fruit g	
Preekboom	5504	Kleinmond 34 20' 29.38" 19 2' 14.55"	3B	Historical social and aesthetic significance due to use of location for Christmas services for community who visited Kleinmond from Caledon and surrounding areas for summer holidays.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Kleinmond House	4569	Kleinmond 24 4th Ave	3B	Architectural, historical and contextual significance. Intact and representative of Overstrand strandhuis. Positive contribution to streetscape.	
Albertyn House - The Homestead	4696	Kleinmond Beach Road	3B	Historical, visual spatial significance in terms of association with Dominee Pieter Kuypers Albertyn, local minister to the Caledon congregation of the Dutch Reformed Church. Regarded as the oldest house in Kleinmond. Visually prominent location	
Kleinmond House	4533	Kleinmond 30 Beach Road	3B	Architectural, historical and contextual significance. Intact and representative of typical Overstrand strandhuise in the early 20th century. Positive contribution to streetscape.	
Kleinmond House	4722	Kleinmond Cnr 4th str and 15th Ave	3B	Historical, architectural, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape.	
Kleinmond house	4703	Kleinmond 24 Lower Coastal Road	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative of typical Overstrand strandhuis of the early 20th century. Positive contribution to streetscape.	
Rooisand Outspan - de Dray		Kleinmond 34 20' 5.11" 19 5' 30.56"	3C	Historical significance dating from the late 18th century when farmers would trek to the coast for recreation and fishing purposes. The old track that leads to Ysterklip is marked on maps dating from 1750. Early stone Age hand axes have been found on the	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Kleinmond House	4568	Kleinmond 22 4th Ave	3C	Some architectural, historical contextual significance.	
Kleinmond House	4562	Kleinmond 5th Ave	3C	Relatively intact and representative of Kleinmond Strandhuis. Positive contribution to streetscape.	
Kleinmond Ablution facilities	5504	Kleinmond Beach Road 34 20' 33" 19 2' 3"	3C	Rare example of relatively well-detailed ablution facility in Art Deco style. Some architectural and social significance	
Die Rotse	4624	Kleinmond Beach Road	3C	Some historical, architectural and contextual significance. Intact and representative. Positive contribution to streetscape.	
Kleinmond House	4532; 4541	Kleinmond 34 Beach Road	3C	Some historical, contextual significance; contribution to streetscape.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Kleinmond House	4368	Kleinmond 54 Beach Road	3C	Some historical, contextual significance; contribution to streetscape.	
Kleinmond House	4288	Kleinmond 74 Beach Road	3C	Some architectural contextual significance.	
Kleinmond House	4622	Kleinmond 14 Beach Road	3C	Some architectural, historical and contextual significance. Some contribution to the streetscape	
Hans die Skipper	4535	Kleinmond Beach Road	3C	Some architectural, historical and contextual significance	
Kleinmond house	4375	Kleinmond Beach Road	3C	Architectural, historical, contextual significance and representative. Positive contribution to streetscape	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Kleinmond House	6748	Kleinmond Cnr Doringboom and Botriver Road	3C	Some architectural, historical and contextual significance.	
Kleinmond house	3605	Kleinmond Harbour Road	3C	Possibly related to early harbour activity, historical settlement prior to Group Areas removals. Still to be established.	

7.2.3. Botrivier estuary coastal terrace: Fisherhaven and Hawston and surrounding farms

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Shell midden Sandown Bay		Sandown Bay 34 20' 33.68"S 19 2' 14.23"E			
Botrivier Lagoon/Estuary		Fisherhaven 34 20' 37.15"S 19 6' 58.15"E		Of exceptional ecological, scenic and recreational value of the lagoon area Social-historical significance to the role of the lagoon and its importance as a fishing resource for the Hawston community from the mid to late 19th century. Social-historical	
WWII Catalina Flying Boat Base		Fisherhaven 34 21' 16.72"E 19 7' 21.75"S	3C	Historical value in terms of the role of the Bot River lagoon as a RAF Catalina flying boat base during WW II. Historical value in terms of its association with the role of SA in WWII, an event of international significance. Historical value in terms o	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hawston Ruin - Sea Breeze	567	Hawston 34 24' 0.33"S 19 7' 29.15"E		Ruinous state does not warrant protection Some archaeological potential to remaining 19th century fabric	
Paddavlei	394	Hawston 34 23' 30.89"S 19 7' 46.94"E		Of social-historical value in terms of its role as a traditional grazing ground, recreational open space. Of experiential value in terms of its visual-spatial relationship with the settlement and its green canopy of milkwood trees.	
Hawston House	67	Hawston Church Str 34 23' 22.01"S 19 7' 52.20"E		Ability to demonstrate mid 20th century (post 1938) settlement of Middlevlei. Little historical architectural value in terms of possessing few remaining distinctive characteristics or contributing qualities. Does not warrant protection.	
Hawston Corrugated iron cottage	18	Hawston 34 22' 57.12"S 19 7' 47.83"E	3A	Ability to demonstrate late 19th/early 20th century settlement in Middlevlei. Linkage with the Griqua community in Hawston Historical-architectural value as the last remaining and intact example of a corrugated iron house in Hawston.	
Hawston Cemetery	65	Hawston Milkwood and Strand Str 34 23' 38.95"S 19 7' 53.74"E	3A	Ability to demonstrate the role of religion and attitudes to burial in the community. Ability to demonstrate the impact of the flu epidemic on the community. Social historical value in terms of strong ancestral and familiar linkages with the community of	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hawston Palehuis	91	Hawston Plein Str 34 23' 39.19"S 19 8' .21"E	3A	Also ability to demonstrate late 19th/early 20th century settlement in Middlevlei-South and the role of Hawston as a fishing village Historical-architectural value as the last known remaining example of a palehuisie, a type of cottage unique to Hawston.	
Hawston Harbour - Herriesbaai		Hawston 34 23' 51.38"S 19 7' 39.32"E	3B	Ability to demonstrate the role of Hawston as a settlement with a reliance on fishing as a source of livelihood and its role in the development of a small fishing industry. Strong association with the origins of Hawston as a fishing settlement	
Griqua Church	18	Hawston 34 23' 0.18"S 19 7' 41.21"E	3B	Ability to demonstrate late 19th/early 20th century settlement in Middlevlei. Linkage with the Griqua community and of social significance in terms of its past use as a church by this community One of the few remaining historical cottages in Hawston.	
St Andrews Church Parsonage	1506	Hawston Church Str 34 23' 16.67"S 19 7' 49.33"E	3B	Ability to demonstrate the role of the Anglican Church in the history of the Hawston community dating from the early 20th century (and a racially mixed congregation that existed prior to apartheid). Historical value as the first church in Hawston and its	
Hawston House	1391	Hawston Church Str 34 23' 20.20"S 19 7' 51.28"E	3B	Ability to demonstrate late 19th/early 20th C settlement of Middlevlei. Historical value as one of the last remaining late 19th/early 20th C house in Hawston (According to the owner, it's the oldest remaining house in Hawston) Historical architectural v	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
NG Mission Church	57	Hawston Church Str 34 23' 25.18"S 19 7' 53.95"E	3B	Associational value in terms of the role of the NG Mission Church in history of Hawston and its community. Historical architectural value in terms of possessing fairly intact period features and being an example of modest church architecture. Experiential	
St Andrews Church Cemetery	1506	Hawston Church Str 34 23' 25.90"S 19 7' 50.77"E	3B	Ability to demonstrate the role of religion and attitudes to burial in the community of Hawston during the 1880s. Social-historical linkages with the community of Hawston. Also in terms of its representation of the racially mixed community that existed in	
Hawston Cottage	18	Hawston 34 22' 57.42"S 19 7' 47.03"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate late 19th/early 20th century settlement in Middelveli. Linkage with the Griqua community in Hawston Historical-architectural value as one of the few remaining historical cottages in Hawston.	
Hawston House	1487	Hawston 34 23' 8.21"S 19 7' 48.83"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate early 20th settlement in Middelveli. Historical value as one of the few remaining fairly intact historical dwellings in Hawston. Landmark qualities in terms of corner location. Situated on main historical access route through town	
Hawston House	58	Hawston Church Str 34 23' 26.29"S 19 7' 54.96"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate late 19th/early 20th century settlement of Middelveli. Historical-architectural value in terms of one of the few remaining relatively intact historical buildings and being the only semi-detached house in Hawston.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hawston Cottage	84	Hawston Church Str 34 23' 39.31"S 19 8' 3.60"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate late 19th/early 20th century settlement in Middlevlei-South and the role of the Hawston as a fishing village. Historical value as one of the few remaining fishermen's cottages in Hawston (although most of its original features have	
De Kraal	422, 423, 424	Hawston Church Str 34 23' 32.26"S 19 8' 2.24"E	3C	Social historical value in terms of its role as a place of gathering and recreation.	
Hawston Cottage	1087	Hawston Church Str 34 23' 21.46"S 19 7' 51.52"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century settlement of Middlevlei. Historical-architectural value as one of the few remaining fairly intact historical cottages in Hawston. Situated on main historical access route through town (Church Str)	
Hawston Cemetery	1163	Hawston Downing Str 34 22' 48.87"S 19 7' 55.06"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate attitudes to religion and burial from the early 20th century. Social historical value in terms of linkages with the community of Hawston. Ability to demonstrate racial and social distinctions within the community.	
Hawston Corner shop	90	Hawston Strand Str 34 23' 38.53"S 19 8' 0.82"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate early to mid 20th century settlement of Middlevlei South. Situated on main historical access route though village (Strand Street) Some distinctive qualities in terms of how it addresses the street corner. Few original exterior features	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hawston Cottage	99	Hawston Strand Str 34 23' 39.17"S 19 7' 59.27"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate late 19th/early 20th century settlement pattern in Middlevlei-South and the role of Hawston as a fishing village. Historical value as one of the few remaining fishermen's cottages in Hawston, despite loss of some original features.	
Hawston Cottage	141	Hawston Strand Str 34 23' 40.17"S 19 7' 57.45"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate late 19th/early 20th century settlement in Middlevlei-South and the role of the Hawston as a fishing village. Historical value as one of the few remaining fishermen's cottages in Hawston (although many of its original features have	
Hawston House	107	Hawston Strand Str 34 23' 38.90"S 19 7' 58.19"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate late 19th/early 20th century settlement in Middlevlei-South and the role of the Hawston as a fishing village. Historical value as one of the few remaining fishermen's cottages in Hawston (although most of its original features have	

7.2.4. Botrivier lagoon foothills

Site Name	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Botrivier valley farm 0006	Botrivier lagoon foothills Caledon Farms 34 16' 41.08"S 19 11' 6.44"E	3B	Intrinsic value into remaining historical fabric, period features and historical layering dating to the 19th century. Contextual value in terms of strategic location at historic river crossing.	

Site Name	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hoopjies	Botrivier lagoon foothills Caledon Farms 34 19' 49.83"S 19 10' 34.38"E	3B	Of intrinsic value to its intactness of historic fabric and period features. Of contextual value to its secluded agricultural setting overlooking the Kawyderskraal valley	
Botrivier Bridge	Botrivier lagoon foothills Caledon Farms 34 16' 52.62"S 19 11' 2.38"E	3C	Of intrinsic value to its engineering technology relating to the early 20th century Of contextual value as a historical marker related to access across the Botrivier, historic road networks and historic settlement patterns.	
Afdakrivier	Botrivier lagoon foothills Caledon Farms 34 21' 19.00"S 19 8' 49.31"E	3C	Some intrinsic value to its remaining historical fabric, although extensively altered. Landmark location at the intersection of the historical route network and the mouth of the Afdakrivier as it feeds into the Botrivier lagoon.	

7.2.5. Hermanus coastal terrace: Onrust, Vermont and Sandbaai

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Shell midden Onrustrivier	3388	Onrust Atlantic Way		High archaeological potential - marked by National Monuments Council as 'conservation worthy'	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Onrust Lagoon and Beach		Onrust 34 25' 1.69"S 19 10' 43.50"E		Of ecological, recreational and scenic value. Forming the key natural amenity around which the holiday settlement of Onrustt was laid out.	
Haarderbaai Marine Reserve		Onrust 34 25' 2.68"S 19 10' 13.37"E		Of ecological, recreational and scenic value. Forming a key natural amenity around which the holiday settlement of Onrustt was laid out.	
Onrust Nature Reserve		Onrust 34 25' 2.60"S 19 10' 47.10"E		Of ecological, recreational and scenic value. Providing a green backdrop to the lagoon and beach. Possible archaeological potential in coastal dune.	
Onrust House	3390	Onrust 4 Atlantic Dr		Of some contextual value in terms of its relationship with the adjacent house on erf (Blaricum). However, highly altered context and of little intrinsic value.	
Geheim	2826	Onrust 39 Atlantic Drive		Not conservation worthy owing to high degree of alteration of fabric and context. Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination in the early 20th century. One of two remaining buildings demonstrating the design principles of the eco	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Onrust shop	3065	Onrust Cnr van Blommenstein and Old Main Road		Of contextual value in terms of its how the building addresses the corner. However, very little intrinsic value.	
Onrust House	2689	Onrust 33-37 Main Road		Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as agricultural small holdings during the early to mid 20th century. However, context has been highly altered and building has little intrinsic value.	
Onrust House	2028	Onrust 85 Main Str		Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as agricultural small holdings during the early to mid 20th century. However, context has been highly altered and building has little intrinsic value.	
Treasures	2520, 2521	Onrust 21-23 Dempers Str	3A	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination during the early 20th century. Good intact example of an early 20th century cottage purpose built for fishing/holidaying. Positive house-street relationship.	
Moravian Mission House	3363	Onrust 8-10 De Villiers Str	3A	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination dating to the early 20th century. Linkages with the Moravian missionaries in terms of its use as a holiday home by the Moravian Mission from 1926. Part of a grouping of historical buildings	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Mossop House	7176	Onrust 2-4 De Villiers Str	3A	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination during the early 20th century. Good intact example of a vernacular dwelling dating to the early 20th century. Part of group of historical houses located opposite campsite in De Villiers St	
Onrust Camp site		Onrust De Villiers Str 34 24' 53.72" 19 10' 17.15"	3A	Important tourist attraction and recreational grounds for Onrustt. Milkwood trees.	
Onrust Cemetery		Onrust Mossop Str 34 24' 28.22" 19 10' 19.98"	3A	Ability to demonstrate attitudes to mortuary and burial practices dating to the early 20th century onwards. Social historical value in terms of ancestral and familial linkages with the community of Onrustt. Also in terms of its possible representation of t	
Ysendyk (Farm)	581/341	Onrust Old Main Str	3A	Intrinsic historical and architectural value. Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination from the early 20th century in terms of being purpose built as a inn. Good example of an early 20th century Cape Revival building in terms o	
St Lukes Chapel	3225	Onrust 5 Riverside Lane	3A	Most southern and smallest Greek chapel in Southern Africa. Unique location in residential area of seaside village. Representation of Greek ecclesiastical architecture. Links with Greek Orthodox Church in SA. Links with local community in terms of its	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Onrust House	2806	Onrust 17 Atlantic Drive	3B	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination during the early 20th century. One of the few remaining thatched dwellings on Onrustt. Positive house-street relationship. One of a pair of adjacent buildings.	
Berghof	3710	Onrust Chante Clair Drive	3B	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt's surroundings as a place of agricultural production and settlement in the early 20th century. Good and relatively intact example of an early 20th century farm house.	
Okso	4181	Onrust 25-27 Chiappini Str	3B	Associated with the role of Onrustt as agricultural allotments during the early 20th century. A fairly intact example of an early 20th century cottage.	
Onrust House	2601, 2599	Onrust 18-20 Dempers Str	3B	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century settlement of Onrustt. Intact example of an early 20th century veranda cottage. Positive house-street relationship.	
Melkbos	3263	Onrust 6 De Villiers Str	3B	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination since the late 19th century. One of the earliest houses in Onrustt, similar is design to the adjacent Mission house. Linkages with the wreck of the Birkenhead. Part of group of historical buildings	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
On Trust	2394	Onrust 2 Kroger Str	3B	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination since the 20th century. One of the earliest houses in Onrustt. Fairly intact example of the Victoria style villa. Part of a group of historical houses along De Villiers Street overlooking t	
Onrust House	2479	Onrust 19 Roost Str	3B	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination during the early 20th century. Good intact example of an early 20th century veranda cottage. Positive house-street relationship. Of social historical value in terms of its role as a school	
Onrust House		Onrust 34 24' 43.45"S 19 10' 41.18"E	3C	Subject to further investigation	
Blaricum	3389	Onrust 43 Atlantic Drive	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination in the early 20th century. One of two remaining buildings demonstrating the design principles of the economical "bungalow" typology used for the promotion and marketing of Onrustt River To	
Sea Change	2807	Onrust 19 Atlantic Drive	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination during the early 20th century. Positive house-street relationship. One of a pair of adjacent buildings.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Onrust House		Onrust cnr Roos & Douglas Str 34 24' 46.34"S 19 10' 7.57"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate the early 20th century settlement of Onrustt as a holiday destination. One of the earliest houses in Onrustt dating to 1905. Some remaining period features.	
Onrust School	2549	Onrust Cnr Roos and Douglas Strs	3C	Of social historical significance in terms of its role as the first permanent school in Onrustt and its enduring role as a social institution.	
Onrust House	2494	Onrust 14-16 De Villiers Str	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination dating to the early to mid 20th century. Rusticated appearance (stonework) typical of holiday houses dating to this period. Part of a grouping of historical buildings along de Villiers S	
Onrust House	3683, 3682	Onrust 34-36 De Villiers Str	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination dating to the early to mid 20th century. Rusticated appearance (stonework) typical of holiday houses dating to this period. Part of a grouping of historical buildings along de Villiers Str	
Onrust House	2603	Onrust 16 Dempers Str	3C	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century settlement of Onrustt. Positive house-street relationship. Of social historical value in terms of its role as a school.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Onrust House	2898	Onrust 30 Green Str	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holidaying destination during the post WW II period. Example of a holiday cottage dating to the post WW II period. Context highly altered.	
Klipkop	2391	Onrust 4 Krige Str	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination in the early 20th century. Fairly intact example of a holiday cottage dating to the early 20th century.	
Onrust School cottage	3217	Onrust 12 Lagoon Drive	3C	Of social-historical significance in terms of its association with the Onrustt Hotel and the role of Onrustt as a popular holiday destination.	
Onrust House	3279	Onrust 79 Main Str	3C	Good example of a rondawel cottage relating to the role of Onrustt as holiday destination during the pre/post WW II period.	
Onrust House	2024	Onrust 73-75A Main Str	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination dating to the mid to early 20th century. Subject to further investigation. Access to the site not possible.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Onrust Garage	3507	Onrust New Main Road	3C	Historical landmark building situated at the entrance to Onrustt.	
Eldorado (farm)	581/370	Onrust New Main Str	3C	Associated with Jack Cope, well known and SA writer and poet, who influenced the development of South African literature during the 1960s and 70s.	
Swartdakkies	3123	Onrust 5-7 Protea Str	3C	Associated with life and work of Uys Krige, a well known SA playwright and poet and key member of the "sestiges" – an group of intellectuals during the 1960s and 70s whose work had a strong influence on the development of Afrikaans literature and use of	
Onrust Community Hall - De wet Saal	2506	Onrust 8-14 Roos Str	3C	Of social historical value in terms of its role as a place of gathering. Ability to demonstrate the role of the church in the community.	
Piet-my-vrou	2540	Onrust 40 Roos Str	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination since the early 20th century. Fairly intact example of vernacular cottage dating to the early 20th century.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Onrust House	3533	Onrust Ted Wood Str	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as agricultural small-holdings during the mid 20th century. Of some architectural value in terms of its deco style gable.	
Onrust House	2500	Onrust 24 Van Blommenstein Str	3B	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination during the early 20th century. Good intact example of Cape Revival villa.	
Glenugie - Formerly Binderman's cottage		Onrust 26 Van Blommenstein Str 34 24' 49.94"S 19 10' 25.58"E	3B	Ability to demonstrate the role of Onrustt as a holiday destination during the early 20th century. Rare and fairly intact example of a pavilion type structure.	
Onrust House	263	Onrust 10-12 Viljoen Str	3B	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century settlement at Onrustt. Good intact example of an early 20th century veranda cottage. Positive house-street relationship.	
Onrust House	2020	Onrust 2 Viljoen Str	3B	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century settlement at Onrustt. Of social-historical significance in terms of its role as the first butchery in Onrustt. Fairly intact example of an early 20th century veranda cottage. Positive house-street relationship.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Onrust House	2626	Onrust 8 Viljoen Str	3C	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century settlement of Onrustt. Fairly intact example of an early 20th century veranda cottage. Positive house-street relationship. Of social historical value in terms of its role as the first shop in Onrustt.	
Vermont House	1127	Vermont 6 Albatross Str	3B	Association with well known Afrikaans writer Jan Rabie, and SA artist, Marjorie Wallace, who lived at Vermont from 1969. Good example of a Cape Revival house dating to the early 20th century.	
Vermont House	559	Vermont 28 Marine Str	3B	Ability to demonstrate the role of Vermont as a holiday destination dating to the early 20th century. Good example of a Cape Revival house dating to the early 20th century.	
Vermont House	549	Vermont 8 Albatross Str	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of Vermont as a holiday destination dating to the early to mid 20th century. Good intact example of a rondawel cottage dating to the early to mid 20th century.	
Vermont House	1186	Vermont 11 Duiker Str	3C	Association with the life and work of Cecil Higgs, one of the most significant SA women artists of her generations. Cecil Higgs' move to the coast in the 1940s briefly at Onrustt and then in Cape Town, influenced her work, especially her compositions of se	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Vermont House	572, 573	Vermont 13-15 Duiker Str	3C	Association with life and work of world renowned artist Gregoire Boonzaaier who lived at Onrustt from the 1960s until his death in 2005 at the age of 95. Boonzaier had a major influence on SA art. He was instrumental in the introduction of the modern art f	
Vermont House	8441	Vermont Vermont Ave	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of Vermont as a holiday destination since the early 20th to mid century. A fairly intact example of early to mid 20th century house.	
Sandbaai Coastal path		Sandbaai		Of local scenic and recreational value. Linkage qualities in terms of forming part of a coastal path between Vermont and Sandbaai.	
Sandbaai Milkwood Grove		Sandbaai 34 25' 26.29"S 19 11' 26.63"E		Of environmental value as a protected plant species and aesthetic qualities.	
Sandbaai House	385, 383	Sandbaai 59 3rd Ave	3C	Fairly intact example of a thatched house relating to the role of Sandbaai as holiday destination during the WWII period.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Sandbaai cottage	410	Sandbaai 42 3rd Ave	3C	Fairly intact example of a house relating to the role of Sandbaai as a holiday destination during the WWII period. Characteristic Sandbaai architecture (recessed verandah)	
Sandbaai Rondawel	423	Sandbaai 162 Jan van Riebeeck Cres	3C	Fairly intact example of a rondawel cottage relating to the role of Sandbaai as holidaying destination during the WWII period	
Sandbaai House	417	Sandbaai 163 Jan van Riebeeck Cres	3C	Fairly intact example of a house relating to the role of Sandbaai as holiday destination during the WWII period. Characteristic Sandbaai architecture (recessed verandah)	
Sandbaai Rondawel	481	Sandbaai 4 Long Str	3C	Fairly intact example of a thatched rondawel relating to the role of Sandbaai as holiday destination during the post war period.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Sandbaai House	556	Sandbaai 33 Nico van der Merwe	3C	Fairly intact example of a house relating to the role of Sandbaai as holiday destination during the WWII period. Characteristic Sandbaai architecture (recessed verandah)	
Sandbaai cottage	487	Sandbaai 294 Piet Retief	3C	Fairly intact example of a house relating to the role of Sandbaai as holiday destination during the WWII period.	

7.2.6. Hermanus coastal terrace: Hermanus, Voelklip and surrounding farms

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hermanus Cliffs		Hermanus		Natural scenic beauty Dramatic views over Walker Bay	
Hoek van de Berg (Farm)	572	Hermanus 34 24' 31.31"S 19 07' 54.72"E		Concentration of archaeological sites, of undetermined depth, spanning a long time sequence	
Godfrey Cottages	6190	Hermanus Marine Drive			

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Old Harbour Museum - Hermanus Museum	6119	Hermanus Marine Drive	2	Aesthetic: Iconic landmark contributing to the scenic setting of Hermanus. One of the most widely recognized and recorded historic settings in the country. Historical: Reflects the historical fishing theme contributing strongly to the town's identity and	
Stonehage - Swinger House	1249, 1250	Hermanus 232-234 Main Road	2	Architectural: Finest surviving example of a grand Hermanus seaside villa and garden setting in the town. An example of architectural excellence; constructed by a recognized master. Architect unknown. Historical: Associated with significant local persona	
Cypress Tearoom	680, 9862	Hermanus 1,4 Marine Drive	2	Architectural: as a rare surviving example of its period, notwithstanding alterations. Landmark: contributes to a public space of historical significance (market). Social: as a well-known tearoom in existence since the first half of the 20th C.	
The Homestead	5721	Hermanus 63 Mossel River Dr	2	Architectural: rare, substantially surviving local period example. Aesthetic: Substantially surviving spatial setting with combination of exotic and indigenous botanical species concealed from the rest of the residential area. Historical: Significant re	
Hermanus Magnetic Observatory	9875	Hermanus Hospital Road 34 25' 26.67" 19 25' 28.38"	2	Scientific/Technological significance: One of only four such facilities in the world: together with others at Hartebeeshoek and Tsumeb (Namibia); provides information to the World Data Centre for Geomagnetism in Kyoto. Data used for geomagnetic field mo	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Walker Bay Whale Sanctuary and Marine Reserve		Hermanus	3A		
Hoys Koppie		Hermanus 34 24' 50.60" 19 14' 26.30"	3A	Archaeological and social/historical in terms of association with Sir William Hoy and his wife, who are buried on the Koppie	
Fick's Pool		Hermanus 34 25' 21.19" 19 14' 8.25"	3A	Historical/Social: Amenity resource of great local significance intimately associated with the town as seaside resort and place of convalescence.	
Dutch Reformed Church	10569	Hermanus 1 Church Str	3A	Architectural/ aesthetic: intact, good local period piece with landmark & gateway characteristics. Has strong visual & symbolic links with the Hermanus Synagogue on opposite site of main Rd. Both buildings strategically located at the pivot point between	
Hermanus Synagogue	644	Hermanus Cnr Main and Harmony Lane	3A	Architectural/ aesthetic: Landmark, well proportioned period piece with good quality detailing. Contributes to the overall historical scale and development pattern of this strategic part of the townscape. Shares a symbolic spatial relationship with the D	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hermanus High School - Previously Primary School	720, 721, 722	Hermanus Dirkie Uys Str	3A	Architectural: good, substantially intact surviving example of its period. Historical: Of local significance as one of the earliest school buildings in Hermanus.	
Hermanus Information Centre - Formerly Railway Bus and Road Transport Station	774	Hermanus Extension Royal Str	3A	Architectural: a fine local surviving example of its period displaying quality craftsmanship. Constructed with quality materials. Landmark: re: its historically prominent position on the development fringe adjacent to Hoys Kopje.	
Old Harbour House	4842, 10543	Hermanus 20-22 Harbour Road	3A	Architectural: a fine local surviving example of its period. One of a dwindling number of grand holiday villas retaining its thatch roof (as opposed to many now with slate/asbestos slate roofs resulting from the many Hermanus fires). Sandstone garden wal	
Eastcliff House	7008	Hermanus 29 Kwaiwater Str	3A	Architectural: Fine architectural example. Significant re-interpretation of local Hermanus typology (including 'umbrella' roof/box plan form picture window-enclosed front verandah & landmark chimney flue). Recognized as a seminal work (Architecture SA).	
St Peter's Anglican Church	611, 613	Hermanus Main Road 34 25' 13.62" 19 14' 27.04"	3A	Architectural/ aesthetic: intact fine local period piece displaying high quality craftsmanship. Of high local historical/spiritual significance. Former parish/mission church of the local fishing community prior to forced removals to Mount Pleasant. Site	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Marine Hotel	6255	Hermanus 138 Main Road	3A	Architectural: most intact of the Hermanus hotel buildings, albeit with fenestration alterations. Aesthetic: Signature landmark of local significance contributing to the coastal cultural landscape in terms of profile, scale, articulation & envelope	
Owl's Rock	1233	Hermanus 192-196 Main Road	3A	Architectural: large scale with relatively under-stated detailing. Good local surviving example of its period. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical development pattern and open, green coastal spatial system of the town.	
War Memorial	6119?	Hermanus Marine Drive 34 25' 13.52" 19 4' 35.75"	3A	Historical: commemorates conflicts of international significance. Technological: Includes surviving examples of historical period heavy weaponry.	
Hermanuspietersfontein Spring		Hermanus Marine Drive 34 25' 14.04" 19 14' 18.79"	3A	Historical: The site where Hermanus Pieters, shepherd and Dutch teacher, used to camp annually with his sheep over periods between 1815 and 1855.	
Hermanus House	9832	Hermanus 71-73 Marine Drive	3A	Architectural/aesthetic: good surviving example of a medium- size Hermanus thatched seaside villa. Contributes to the historical Marine Drive streetscape in terms of scale & envelope characteristics. Occupies a strategic position at the head of the Hermanus	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Great Trek Centenary Memorial		Hermanus Marine Drive 34 25' 14.04" 19 14' 18.79"	3A	Commemorates key local historical event in the colonial history of country.	
Swallow Park	566	Hermanus Park Ave 34 25' 14.04" 19 14' 18.79"	3A	Aesthetic: Landmark public amenity space strategically located at the pivot between the town's two major intersecting layout grids. Historical: Early public amenity site with origins dating back to the founding of the town.	
Northcliff House	719	Hermanus 3 Aberdeen Str	3B		
Hermanus House	684	Hermanus 4 Aberdeen Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, largely surviving period example. Street façade contains substantially intact surviving historic period detailing. Contributes to good, substantially intact streetscape in terms of scale, envelope mass & public/private	
Hermanus House	5320	Hermanus 6 Aberdeen Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, largely surviving period example. Street façade contains substantially intact surviving historic period detailing. Contributes to good, substantially intact streetscape in terms of scale, envelope mass & public/private	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hermanus House	686	Hermanus 8 Aberdeen Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, largely surviving period example. Street façade contains substantially intact surviving historic period detailing. Contributes to good, substantially intact streetscape in terms of scale, envelope mass & public/private	
Hermanus House	688	Hermanus 10 Aberdeen Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, largely surviving period example. Street façade contains substantially intact surviving historic period detailing. Contributes to good, substantially intact streetscape in terms of scale, envelope mass & public/private	
Hermanus House	690	Hermanus 12 Aberdeen Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, largely surviving period example. Street façade contains substantially intact surviving historic period detailing. Contributes to good, substantially intact streetscape in terms of scale, envelope mass & public/private	
Hubbard's Cupboard Café and Gallery	7027	Hermanus 14-16 Aberdeen Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, largely surviving period example. Small pane verandah enclosure one of more sympathetic examples of its type with regard to maintaining an open street interface. Contributes to good, substantially intact streetscape	
Hermanus House	536	Hermanus 29 Church Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: good, albeit altered, stylistically typical surviving period example. Largely intact period garden. High street boundary inconsistent with stronger public/private interface along Kerkstraat. Contributes to an historical streetscape	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hermanus House	487	Hermanus 14 Church Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: good, substantially intact, stylistically typical surviving period example. Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale, envelope massing architectural typology and development pattern.	
Hermanus House	7309	Hermanus 20 Church Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: good, substantially intact, stylistically distinctive surviving period example. Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale, envelope massing architectural typology and development pattern.	
Eastcliff House	4784	Hermanus 35 Contour Str	3B	Architectural: Good, although altered architectural example. Alterations are, however generally sympathetic with the building's earlier period elements, even though clearly recent. Aesthetic: Contributes to the overall development pattern of Fernkloof.	
Northcliff House	733	Hermanus 14 Dirkie Uys Str	3B	Architectural: good local surviving example of its period. One of a minority retaining its thatch roof (as opposed to many now with slate roofs as a result of the many Hermanus fires). Local landmark focal point when moving southwest down Royal Street	
Westcliff House	470	Hermanus 24a, 24b Flower Str	3B	Contributes to the streetscape its scale, envelope massing, development pattern and public private street interface	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hermanus House	10578	Hermanus 5-7 Flower Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: good, substantially intact, surviving period example. Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale, envelope massing, development pattern & public private street interface.	
Hermanus House	491	Hermanus 21 Flower Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: good, substantially intact, surviving period example. Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale, envelope massing, development pattern & public/ private street interface.	
Hermanus House	483	Hermanus 10 Flower Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: good, surviving period example. Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale, envelope massing, development pattern & public/ private street interface.	
Northcliff House	5371	Hermanus 20 Fourie Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: idiosyncratic, substantially intact, highly unusual example of its period. Cutting edge design for its time. No other comparable examples known of in the Western Cape region.	
Westcliff House	6605	Hermanus 12 Fourie Str	3B	Aesthetic: contributes to the streetscape its scale and street-front envelope characteristics. Contains some surviving early fabric	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
The Fisherman's Cottage Restaurant	815; 675	Hermanus Harbour Road 34 25' 13.64" 19 14' 31.05"	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: intact, typical/ representative local surviving period example lending scale & character to c/o Harbour & Main Rds ('Lemm's corner').	
Hermanus House	676	Hermanus 5 Harbour Road	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: intact, typical/ representative local surviving period example. Street façade contains substantially intact surviving historic period detailing. Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale, envelope massing and d	
Hermanus House	626, 7316	Hermanus 8-10 Harbour Road	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: intact, typical/ representative local surviving period example lending scale & character to Harbour Rd. with no 5 (HEC008). Street façade contains substantially intact surviving historic period detailing.	
Hermanus House	7310, 789	Hermanus 3-5 High Str	3B	Aesthetic: Combination of surviving early and later fabric. Contributes to good, substantially intact streetscape in terms of scale and envelope massing. Architectural/ Historical: Contains surviving historic building fabric.	
Hermanus House	787	Hermanus 7-9 High Str	3B	Aesthetic: Combination of surviving early and later fabric. Contributes to good, substantially intact streetscape in terms of scale and envelope massing. Architectural/ Historical: Contains characteristic surviving historic building fabric.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Tutamen Antiques	783	Hermanus 17 High Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, largely surviving period example. Street façade contains substantially intact surviving historic period detailing. Contributes to good, substantially intact streetscape in terms of scale, envelope mass and street interface	
Hermanus House	782	Hermanus 19 High Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, largely surviving period example. Street façade contains some intact surviving historic period detailing. Contributes to good, substantially intact streetscape in terms of scale, envelope mass & street interface.	
Hermanus House	780	Hermanus 21 High Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: good, typical surviving period example, notwithstanding light verandah enclosure. Street façade contains substantially intact surviving historic period elements & detailing. Contributes to good, substantially intact streetscape	
Hermanus House	737	Hermanus 5 Hope Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: good, typical surviving period example, notwithstanding casement window replacements on one side. Street façade contains substantially intact surviving historic period elements & detailing. Contributes to the character of an historic precinct	
Hermanus House	742	Hermanus 9 Hope Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: good, typical surviving period example, notwithstanding glazed verandah. Street façade contains substantially intact surviving historic period elements & detailing behind stoep glazing. Contributes to the character of an historic precinct	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hermanus House	767	Hermanus 10 Hope Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: appears to be a typical, largely surviving period example with subsequent recent extensions. Appears to contain substantially intact surviving historic period elements and detailing. Contributes an historical streetscape	
Mount Pleasant Library and Creche - Old Anglican Mission School	6505	Hermanus Katjiepieping Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: Landmark, substantially intact stylistic example of its period. Historical/Spiritual/ Social: Anglican Mission school of considerable local significance, particularly after Group Areas forced removals resulted in a depletion of	
Eastcliff House	1576	Hermanus 4 Kwaiwater Str	3B	Architectural: Typical, though altered architectural example. Unfortunately compromised by over-scaled and inconsistently detailed more recent alterations. Aesthetic: noteworthy historical landmark to Kwaiwater beach. Contributes to the overall development	
The Book Exchange	666	Hermanus Long Lane 34 25' 10.77" 19 14' 26.88"	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with some alterations. Street façade contains substantially intact surviving historic period detailing.	
Hermanus House	666	Hermanus 20 Long Str 34 25' 10.20" 19 14' 27.14"	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with some alterations. Contributes to streetscape in terms of scale, envelope mass & public/private street interface. Street façade contains substantially intact surviving historic period detailing.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hermanus House	664	Hermanus 10 Long Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with some alterations. Contributes to streetscape in terms of scale & overall envelope mass, although having lost some period detail.	
Hermanus House	10347	Hermanus 19 Long Str 34 25' 09.22" 19 14' 26.72"	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with some alterations incl extended eaves overhang. Surviving small pane front sash windows. Interior appears to be intact. Contributes to streetscape in terms of scale & overall envelope mass	
Hermanus House	10347	Hermanus 17 Long Str 34 25' 09.06" 19 14' 26.18"	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with some alterations. Street façade contains substantially intact surviving historic period detailing. Contributes to streetscape in terms of scale, envelope mass & public/private street interface.	
Hermanus House	682	Hermanus 3 Long Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with some alterations. Street façade contains substantially intact surviving historic period detailing, albeit partly concealed behind front stoep enclosure. Contributes to streetscape in terms of scale,	
Eastcliff House	1081	Hermanus 39-41 Luyt Str	3B	Architecture: Contains typical surviving architectural elements of its period Aesthetic: Contributes to the overall development pattern of the neighbourhood by virtue of its overall massing, scale and street interface.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hermanus House	6086	Hermanus 20 Main Rd	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: good, surviving period example.	
Hermanus House	6085	Hermanus 18 Main Rd	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: good, surviving period example. One of a dwindling number of asymmetrically composed Cape Revival villas once characterizing the western end of Main Road.	
Eastcliff House	1190	Hermanus 207 Main Road	3B	Architectural: a good local surviving example of its period displaying typical local Cape Revival features. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall scale and development of the streetscape. Provides an interesting architectural group with neighbouring 209	
Eastcliff House	1189	Hermanus 209 Main Road	3B	Architectural: quirky, eclectic local surviving example of its period. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall scale and development of the streetscape. Provides an interesting architectural group with 207 Main Rd.	
Eastcliff House	5700, 2242	Hermanus 226-228 Main Road 34 24' 43.54" 19 15' 07.77"	3B	Aesthetic: lends character to the coastline in terms of overall scale and envelope. Architectural: Good, typical example of local grand holiday villa architecture.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Eastcliff House	5718	Hermanus 415 Main Road	3B	Aesthetic: An historical landmark site at the gateway to Fernkloof Architecture: Good, typical Arts and Crafts influenced composed country villa architecture with much substantially intact period joinery and interesting subsequent period additions.	
De Wet's Huis Photographic Museum	5317	Hermanus Marine Drive 34 25' 12.61" 19 14' 33.48"	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: Interesting and typical, if not fully authentic, example of its period lending scale & character to Market Square.	
Wendy Cottage	569	Hermanus 16 Marine Drive	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with substantial alterations. Has landmark significance as the only surviving dwelling in close proximity to the historic Hermanus-Pietersfontein spring. Only surviving house on south side of Marine Drive.	
Mon Desir	9910	Hermanus 21 Marine Drive	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with substantial alterations. Has landmark significance as the only surviving dwelling in close proximity to the historic Hermanus-Pietersfontein spring. Historical: Only surviving house on south side of side of Marine Drive. Example of one of earliest surviving fishermen's cottages in the town, albeit altered. Contains fabric said to date back to the 1860's.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hermanus House	7182	Hermanus 39 Marine Drive	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: good, albeit slightly altered, stylistically typical surviving period example with noteworthy stone walls & gable with largely intact period garden. Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale, envelope massing an	
Marine Hotel Tidal Pool		Hermanus Marine Drive 34 25' 15.50" 19 14' 46.16"	3B	Historical/Social: Amenity resource of great local significance intimately associated with the town as seaside resort and place of convalescence.	
Hermanus House	7310	Hermanus 10 Mitchell Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, largely surviving period example with subsequent recent extensions. Contains at the rear: earlier, substantially intact surviving historic period elements and detailing. Contributes to an historical streetscape in term	
Hermanus House	785	Hermanus 18 Mitchell Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, largely surviving period example with noteworthy stone walls & gable ends under projecting thatch sides. Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale, envelope massing and green street interface.	
Eastcliff House	1099	Hermanus 53 Mitchell Str	3B	Architectural: Good, typical surviving architectural example of its period. Aesthetic: Contributes to the overall development pattern of the neighbourhood.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Eastcliff House	1100	Hermanus 55 Mitchell Str	3B	Architectural: Good, typical surviving architectural example of its period. Aesthetic: Contributes to the overall development pattern of the neighbourhood even though well set back from the road.	
Hermanus house	376	Hermanus 32 Mitchell Str	3B	A good local surviving example of its period notwithstanding its later alterations and extensions. Forms good architectural group with the larger Old Hermanus Station building diagonally opposite. Situated on what has now become a landmark corner site.	
Hermanus Cemetery	5428	Hermanus Mountain Drive	3B	Historical, social/spiritual significance in terms of its association with significance portions of the local community.	
Northcliff House	727	Hermanus 20 Paterson Str	3B	Good, substantially intact typical surviving period example.	
Eastcliff House	1220	Hermanus 16 Protea Road	3B	Aesthetic: lends character to the cliff path precinct in terms of overall scale and envelope, despite over-scaled roof alts. Architectural: Good, typical example of local grand holiday villa architecture, despite unfortunate roof alts.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Eastcliff House	1222	Hermanus 13-15 Protea Road	3B	Aesthetic: lends character to the cliff path precinct in terms of overall scale and envelope. Architectural: Good, substantially intact typical example of local early period holiday villa architecture.	
Hermanus House	744	Hermanus 12 Royal Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical surviving period example, notwithstanding questionable IBR roof. Street façade contains some substantially intact surviving historic period elements & detailing. Contributes to the character of the streetscape in terms	
Hermanus House	795	Hermanus 4 Victoria Square	3B	Aesthetic: surviving example with typical local thatched roof. Since demolition of surrounding buildings, has become a local landmark within the square. Provides a focal point within an urban space, contributing to the local streetscape in terms of scale	
Westcliff House	340	Hermanus 26 Westcliff Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: good, substantially intact typical surviving period example with some low-key alterations.	
Westcliff House	346	Hermanus 33-35 Westcliff Str	3B	Architectural/ aesthetic: period example, albeit with suspect substantial subsequent alterations.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Westcliff House	7128	Hermanus 103-105 Westcliff Str	3B	Architectural: good local surviving example of its period, notwithstanding over-scaled roof dormer extension. One of a minority of Hermanus holiday villas still retaining its thatch roof (as opposed to many now with slate roofs in response to the notorious	
New Hermanus Harbour	248	Hermanus Westcliff Str 34 26' 2.50" 19 13' 30.00"	3B	Aesthetic: landmark contributing to the scenic setting of Hermanus at the westernmost end of the cliff paths. Historical/technological: Hermanus's second fishing harbour: constructed adjacent to the perlemoen and crayfish canning factories. A working harbour	
Hermanus House	6192	Hermanus 16 Albertyn Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: good, surviving period example.	
Hermanus House	550	Hermanus 17 Church Str	3C	Architectural/aesthetic: altered, stylistically typical surviving period example. Forms a pair with 15 Church Str. Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale, envelope massing architectural typology and development pattern.	
Hermanus House	565	Hermanus 15 Church Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: altered, stylistically typical local surviving double-storey period example. Forms a pair with 17 Church Str. Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of envelope massing architectural typology and development pattern.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hermanus House	551	Hermanus 13 Church Str	3C	Aesthetic: Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale, street-front envelope characteristics and public/private street interface.	
Hermanus House	521	Hermanus 4 Church Str	3C	Aesthetic: Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale & street-front envelope characteristics.	
Hermanus House	486	Hermanus 12 Church Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: substantially intact, stylistically typical surviving period example. Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale, envelope massing, architectural typology, development pattern & public/private street interface.	
Eastcliff House	5396	Hermanus 15 Contour Str	3C	Architecture: Typical surviving period example. Aesthetic: with garden, contributes to the overall historical development pattern of Fernkloof	
Eastcliff House	4783	Hermanus 33 Contour Str	3C	Architecture: Typical surviving period example with some good stone detailing Aesthetic: with garden, contributes to the overall historical development pattern of Fernkloof.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Westcliff House	404	Hermanus 9-11 De Goede Str	3C	Aesthetic: Contributes to the streetscape in terms of scale & street-front envelope characteristics. Contains some surviving early fabric (including gables).	
Hermanus House	5515	Hermanus 3 Flower Str	3C	Aesthetic: Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale & street-front envelope characteristics.	
Hermanus House	510	Hermanus 9 Flower Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale, street-front envelope characteristics and public/private street interface.	
Hermanus House	5507	Hermanus 11 Flower Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale, street-front envelope characteristics and public/private street interface.	
Hermanus House	506	Hermanus 15 Flower Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale, street-front envelope characteristics and overall architectural typology.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hermanus House	505	Hermanus 17 Flower Str	3C	Aesthetic: Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale & street-front envelope characteristics. Low front wall contributes to public/private street interface.	
Hermanus House	500	Hermanus 27 Flower Str	3C	Aesthetic: Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale & street-front envelope characteristics.	
Hermanus House	462	Hermanus 20 Flower Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: good, surviving period example. Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale, envelope massing, development pattern & public/private street interface.	
Mount Pleasant house	6524	Hermanus Hibiscus, Violtjie, Heide and Leeuwbeekie Strs	3C	Earliest portion of apartheid resettlement development pattern in Hermanus. Of local historical significance as an architectural typology.	
Mount Pleasant house	6525	Hermanus Hibiscus, Violtjie, Heide and Leeuwbeekie Strs	3C	Earliest portion of apartheid resettlement development pattern in Hermanus. Of local historical significance as an architectural typology.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Mount Pleasant house	6526 - 6536	Hermanus Hibiscus, Violtjie, Heide and Leeuwbeekie Strs	3C	Earliest portion of apartheid resettlement development pattern in Hermanus. Of local historical significance as an architectural typology.	
Mount Pleasant house	6537 – 6542, 6679-6977	Hermanus Hibiscus, Violtjie, Heide and Leeuwbeekie Strs	3C	Earliest portion of apartheid resettlement development pattern in Hermanus. Of local historical significance as an architectural typology.	
Oudehof Mall	811	Hermanus 22 High Str	3C	Aesthetic: Contributes to the scale and overall character of an historical streetscape.	
Beach House (shop)	792	Hermanus 1 High Str	3C	Aesthetic: typical period massing. Contributes to the scale and overall character of the streetscape, although having lost much period detail to recent period revival elements.	
Hermanus House	784	Hermanus 13 High Str	3C	Aesthetic: typical period massing. Contributes to the scale and overall character of the streetscape, despite verandah enclosure, and the facade and having lost much authentic early period detail.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hermanus House	783	Hermanus 15 High Str	3C	Aesthetic: typical period massing with street-facing gable end providing an important street-front accent. Contributes to the scale and overall character of the streetscape.	
Hermanus House	812	Hermanus 24 High Str	3C	Aesthetic: Lends character to an historical streetscape despite architecturally faux underpinnings, and lack of historical authenticity.	
Hermanus House	772	Hermanus 4 Hope Str	3C	Aesthetic/architectural: Understated, well executed Hope Street alterations. Contributes to the character of an historical streetscape in terms of scale, envelope mass & public/private street interface.	
Hermanus House	770	Hermanus 6 Hope Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with alterations. Contributes to streetscape in terms of overall scale, envelope mass & public/private street interface, although having lost period detail.	
Hermanus House	740	Hermanus 7 Hope Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with substantial alterations. Contributes to streetscape in terms of overall scale and envelope massing. Earlier period elements and detailing however lost.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Eastcliff House	7007	Hermanus 31 Kwaiwater Str	3C	Architectural: typical surviving period example. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall development pattern of the streetscape. Positive surviving street boundary interface. Historical: former owners associated with the early development of Eastcliff/Kwaiwater	
Eastcliff House	7359	Hermanus 25 Kwaiwater Str	3C	Aesthetic: contributes to the overall development pattern and roovescape along the cliff paths. Positive surviving street boundary interface.	
Eastcliff house	1206	Hermanus 2 Linaria	3C		
Hermanus House	7317	Hermanus Long Str 34 25' 9.84" 19 14' 25.18"	3C	Aesthetic: typical period massing. Contributes to the scale and overall character of the streetscape, although having lost much period detail.	
Hermanus House	692	Hermanus 15 Long Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with alterations. Contributes to streetscape in terms of scale, envelope mass, although having lost period detail.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hermanus House	689	Hermanus 13 Long Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with alterations. Contributes to streetscape in terms of scale, envelope mass & public/private street interface.	
Hermanus House	687	Hermanus 9 Long Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with alterations. Contributes to streetscape in terms of overall scale, envelope mass & public/private street interface, although having lost period detail.	
Hermanus House	685	Hermanus 7 Long Str	3C	Aesthetic: typical period massing. Contributes to the scale and overall character of the streetscape, although having lost period detail.	
Stay Modern Gallery	683	Hermanus 5 Long Str	3C	Aesthetic: contributes to the scale and overall character of the streetscape, despite street façade setback & lack of front verandah.	
Eastcliff House	919	Hermanus 1 Luyt Str	3C		

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Eastcliff House	940	Hermanus 23 Luyt Str	3C	Contextual significance	 A single-story white house with a gabled roof and a chimney, set on a grassy lawn with a stone wall in the foreground.
Eastcliff House	1109	Hermanus 42 Luyt Str	3C	Contextual significance	 A white house with a gabled roof, partially obscured by a large green hedge and trees.
Hermanus House	675	Hermanus 72 Main Rd	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, but altered period example. Contributes to an historical streetscape in terms of scale, envelope massing and development pattern.	 A long, single-story white building with a dark roof and large windows, identified as 'THE VILLAGE BEAUTY SHOP'.
Hermanus House	460	Hermanus 16 Main Rd	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical period example with sympathetic late 20th C renovations/ alterations.	 A single-story white building with a gabled roof and a covered entrance area.
Hermanus Shop	665, 663	Hermanus 103-105 Main Road	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with some alterations. The only d/s verandah surviving in Main Rd after demolition of Lemm's Corner Building which occupied erf 7999 nearby.	 A street view showing a row of buildings along Main Road, including a shop with a sign that says 'NIEL du TOIT'.

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Eastcliff House	5680	Hermanus 229-231 Main Road	3C	Aesthetic: contributes to the overall development pattern of the streetscape, despite substantial setback from front boundary.	
Eastcliff house	1168	Hermanus 245 Main Road	3C	Architectural: typical local surviving example of its period. Contributes to the overall development pattern of the streetscape, despite raised street boundary wall.	
Eastcliff House	1236, 1238	Hermanus 204-206 Main Road 34 24' 47.95" 19 15' 00.12"	3C	Architectural: Street-side portion is a typical local surviving example of its period. Complex in general: contributes to the overall development pattern of the streetscape.	
Eastcliff House	1255	Hermanus 271-275 Main Road	3C	Architectural: typical local example. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical development pattern of the area. Positive surviving public/private street interface.	
Eastcliff House	1267	Hermanus 285 Main Road	3C	Architectural: typical local example. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical development pattern of the area. Positive surviving street boundary interface despite raised boundary wall. Part of good street boundary wall group.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Eastcliff House	1269	Hermanus 287 Main Road	3C	Architectural: typical local example. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical development pattern of the area. Positive surviving street boundary interface. Part of good street boundary wall group.	
The Bunker	1270	Hermanus 289 Main Road	3C	Architectural: typical local example. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical development pattern of the area. Positive surviving street boundary interface. Part of good street boundary wall group.	
Eastcliff House	1271	Hermanus 291 Main Road	3C	Architectural: typical local example. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical development pattern of the area. Positive surviving street boundary interface. Part of good street boundary wall group.	
Eastcliff House	1274	Hermanus 293 Main Road	3C	Architectural: typical local example. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical development pattern of the area. Positive surviving street boundary interface. Part of good street boundary wall group.	
Eastcliff House	1273	Hermanus 295 Main Road	3C	Architectural: typical local example. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical development pattern of the area. Positive surviving street boundary interface. Part of good street boundary wall group.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Eastcliff House	1331	Hermanus 284 Main Road	3C	Architectural: typical local example. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall development pattern of the area, and cliff paths in particular. Positive surviving cliff path boundary interface.	 A photograph of a white, two-story house with a gabled roof and a chimney, situated on a grassy area.
Eastcliff House	1359	Hermanus 310-312 Main Road	3C	Architectural: typical local example with surviving period architectural elements including verandah and fenestration. Roof conservatory detracts from architectural integrity. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall development pattern of the area	 A photograph of a white, two-story house with a dark roof and a conservatory, viewed from a distance.
Eastcliff House	7116	Hermanus 407-409 Main Road	3C	Architectural: typical surviving local period example. Garage extension detracts from architectural integrity. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall development pattern of the streetscape. Positive surviving street boundary interface.	 A photograph of a white, two-story house with a blue garage extension, viewed from a street.
Mount Pleasant Anglican Church	4796	Hermanus 18-20 Malva Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: simple but substantially intact, surviving period example. Historical/Social: relating to the historical development of the Mount Pleasant community, particularly after Group Areas relocations from the Hermanus town centre.	 A photograph of a white, single-story church with a steeple, viewed from a distance.
Windsor Hotel	7137	Hermanus 49-51 Marine 34 25' 15.50" 19 14' 24.49"	3C	Architectural: Architecturally degraded by late 20th C alterations. Aesthetic: Contributes to the historical Marine Drive streetscape in terms of overall profile, scale & envelope massing. Historically significant as one of only two surviving old seafront	 A photograph of a white, multi-story building with a seafront view, viewed from a street.

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Whale Museum	5317	Hermanus Marine Drive 34 25' 11.97" 19 14' 33.71"	3C	Aesthetic: key element lending character to an historical precinct despite architecturally faux underpinnings, and lack of historical authenticity. Defines and lends character to the village edge of Market Square	
Hermanus House	621	Hermanus 59 Marine Drive	3C	Aesthetic: Graded only because of its massing relationship with adjacent no 61, and its contribution to the historical Marine Drive streetscape in terms of scale & envelope characteristics.	
Hermanus House	9823, 624	Hermanus 61 Marine Drive	3C	Aesthetic: forms a pair with adjacent no 59 in terms of scale and overall massing. Contributes to the historical Marine Drive streetscape in terms of scale & street-front envelope characteristics.	
Hermanus House	760	Hermanus 17 Mitchell Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with substantial alterations. Contributes to streetscape in terms of overall scale and envelope massing. Earlier period elements and detailing however lost.	
Hermanus Law Chambers	757	Hermanus 19 Mitchell Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with unfortunate alterations to forecourt in order to accommodate parking. Contributes to streetscape in terms of overall scale and envelope massing.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hermanus House	781	Hermanus 24 Mitchell Str	3C	Aesthetic: Lends character to an historical streetscape despite questionable authenticity of joinery and detailing. Contributes to streetscape in terms of overall scale and envelope massing.	
Eastcliff House	1128	Hermanus 70 Mitchell Str	3C	Architecture: Good, typical surviving architectural example of its period Aesthetic: Contributes to the overall development pattern of the neighbourhood.	
Eastcliff House	1140	Hermanus 90 Mitchell Str	3C	Contextual significance. Contributes to the overall development pattern of the neighbourhood by virtue of its overall massing, scale and interface with the street.	
Eastcliff House	1044	Hermanus 52 Musson Str	3C	Architecture: Typical surviving architectural example of its period Aesthetic: Contributes to streetscape	
Eastcliff House	1044	Hermanus 62 Musson Str	3C	Architecture: Typical surviving architectural example of its period Aesthetic: Contributes to the overall development pattern of the neighbourhood by virtue of its overall massing, scale and interface with the street.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Eastcliff House	1218	Hermanus 12 Protea Road	3C	Aesthetic: lends character to the area in terms of overall scale and envelope Architecture: Good, typical example of local earlier period holiday villa architecture	
Eastcliff House	1225	Hermanus 11 Protea Road	3C	Aesthetic: lends character to the cliff path precinct in terms of overall scale and envelope Architecture: Good, substantially intact typical example of local early period holiday villa architecture with some later alterations.	
Assembly Hall - Old Masonic Lodge	312	Hermanus 11 Royal Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: simple but prominent Cape Revival local landmark complemented by the Norfolk pines. Surrounded by open space adjacent to Hermanus High School: provides a significant focus to Royal Street.	
Hermanus House	743	Hermanus 10 Royal Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical, period example with some alterations. Contributes to the streetscape in terms of overall scale and envelope massing. Public/private street interface disrupted by street boundary wall.	
Westcliff House	343	Hermanus 22 Westcliff Str	3C	Architectural/ aesthetic: typical local stylistic example with later alterations. Contributes to streetscape in terms of overall scale and envelope massing. Some earlier period elements and detailing lost.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Westcliff House	327	Hermanus 48 Westcliff Str	3C	Architectural/Aesthetic: good, typical surviving period example with low-key alterations.	
De Mond	4073	Voelklip 317 10th Str	2	Architectural: fine local surviving example of its period. Historical: significant as part of the earliest surviving building complex in Voelklip (and Hermanus).	
La Gratitude	6275,10 314	Voelklip 183 11th Str	2	Architectural: Finest example of Arts and Crafts seaside architecture; the work of a recognized master. Historical: Associated with significant personalities, both in terms of the architect FK Kendall (one time colleague of Herbert Baker) and the client;	
Voelklip House	1684	Voelklip 19a 10th Str 34 24' 19.59" 19 16' 19.66"	3A	Architectural: a fine local surviving example of its period. Strong example of Hermanus regional style. Aesthetic: Good surviving period garden setting framed by spectacular mountain backdrop views.	
Voelklip House	1997	Voelklip 52-54 11th Str	3A	Architectural: fine local surviving example of its period with strong scenic qualities. Contributes to the architectural character & scale along the cliff paths.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Voelklip House	6997	Voelklip 104 10th Str	3B	Architecture: Interesting and probably last remaining intact local example of the International Style, with local Arts and Crafts inspired detailing ie use of teak and semi-dressed sandstone Aesthetic:	
Voelklip House	1682	Voelklip 21 10th Str	3B	Architectural: a fine local surviving example of its period	
Voelklip House	5410	Voelklip 120 10th Str	3B	Architectural: re-built example of local vernacular building style. Aesthetic: Contributes to the scale and form of the streetscape.	
Voelklip House	2685	Voelklip 143-147 10th Str	3B	Architectural: a good local surviving example of its period displaying typical high quality Arts and Crafts features and choice of materials. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical development pattern of the town.	
Voelklip House	4074	Voelklip 319a 10th Str	3B	Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical development pattern of the town; prominent location. Architectural: Much altered but retaining some early period elements.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Voelklip House	1975, 1981	Voelklip 38-40 11th Str	3B	Architectural: a good early local surviving example of its period. Contributes to the architectural character & scale along the cliff paths.	
Voelklip House	5333	Voelklip 20 8th Str	3B	Aesthetic: Landmark structure at pivotal road intersection. Architectural: Typical and intact example of regional Hermanus architecture.	
Voelklip House	4134	Voelklip 310 9th Str	3B	Architectural: Typical, good intact example of regional Hermanus architecture. Aesthetic; part of a good group retaining trademark 1920's/1930's gardens including Norfolk pines and hydrangeas.	
Voelklip House	4137	Voelklip 312-314b 9th Str	3B	Architectural: Typical, good intact example of regional Hermanus architecture. Aesthetic; part of a good group retaining trademark 1920's/1930's gardens.	
Voelklip House	4138	Voelklip 312-314 9th Str	3B	Architectural: Typical, good intact example of regional Hermanus architecture. Aesthetic; part of a good group retaining trademark 1920's/1930's gardens.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Wilhelmstadt	2397	Voelklip 110 10th Str	3C	One of oldest houses in Voelklip	
Voelklip House	5710	Voelklip 27 10th Str	3C	Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical scale and development pattern of the area. Positive public/private street interface.	
Voelklip House	2001	Voelklip 42 10th Str	3C	Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical scale and development pattern of the area. Positive public/private street interface Architecture: typical local example with surviving period joinery	
Voelklip House	2003	Voelklip 44 10th Str	3C	Architecture: typical local example notwithstanding heavy-handed stoep enclosure Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical scale and development pattern of the area Positive street interface. Part of an pair.	
Voelklip House	7546	Voelklip 80 10th Str	3C	Architectural: Substantially altered, despite early period appearance. Contributes to the scale and form of the streetscape.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Voelklip House	7997	Voelklip 116 10th Str	3C	Architectural: Typical example of regional style despite alts. Contributes to the scale and form of the streetscape.	
Afsaal	2571	Voelklip 131-133 10th Str	3C	Architectural: typical local surviving example of its period. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical development pattern of the town.	
Voelklip House	2695	Voelklip 148 10th Str	3C	Architecture: typical, largely intact local example of its period Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historic development pattern of the town Positive street interface	
Voelklip House	3263	Voelklip 200-202 10th Str	3C	Architecture: typical local example despite fenestration alterations Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical scale and development pattern	
Voelklip House	6834	Voelklip 204 10th Str	3C	Largely intact local example of its period Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical development pattern of the town Positive street interface	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Voelklip House	5700	Voelklip 56 11th Str	3C	Architectural: typical local surviving examples of the period displaying typical regional qualities. Contributes to the architectural character & scale along the cliff paths.	
Blydskap	2399	Voelklip 106 11th Str	3C	Architectural: Typical local surviving period example displaying typical regional qualities. Aesthetic: Contributes to the architectural character and scale of traditional development along the cliff paths. Positive public interface. Second oldest cotta	
Marigold Cottage	2396	Voelklip 112 11th Str	3C	Aesthetic: lends character to the cliff path precinct in terms of overall scale and envelope, despite architecturally faux underpinnings, and lack of historical authenticity.	
Voelklip House	3024	Voelklip 179-181 11th Str	3C	Architectural: typical local example. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical development pattern of the area.	
Voelklip house	2242	Voelklip 58 11th Str	3C	Architectural: typical local surviving examples of the period displaying typical regional qualities. Contributes to the architectural character & scale along the cliff paths.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Voelklip House	9944	Voelklip 202 3rd Str	3C	Architectural: a typical example of its period with some alterations.	
Voelklip House	7312	Voelklip 208-212 4th Str	3C	Contextual architectural significance as part of the suburban development of Voelklip using vernacular suburban style generally associated with the area. Contributes to the overall historical development scale and pattern of the area. Positive public/private	
Voelklip House	9849	Voelklip 91-93 7th Str	3C	Architecture: Typical local example Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical scale and development pattern of the area. Positive public/private street interface	
Voelklip House	2891	Voelklip 155 7th Str	3C	Architecture: modest local example Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical scale and development pattern. Positive public/private street interface.	
Voelklip House	4053	Voelklip 167 7th Str	3C	Architectural: a typical example of its period with some alterations.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Voelklip House	2454	Voelklip 112 8th Str	3C	Typical local example Contextual: Contributes t the overall scale and pattern of the area. Positive public/Private street interface	
Voelklip House	6140	Voelklip 164 8th Str	3C	Architecture: typical local example Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical scale and development pattern of the area Positive public/private street interface	
Voelklip House	2716	Voelklip 138 9th Str	3C	Architecture: typical local example with surviving period joinery Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical scale and development pattern of the area Positive public/private street interface.	
Voelklip House	2720	Voelklip 140 9th Str	3C	Architecture: typical local example despite fenestration alterations Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical scale and development pattern of the area Positive public/private street interface	
Voelklip House	2877	Voelklip 168 9th Str	3C	Architecture: typical local example with surviving period joinery Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical scale and development pattern of the area. Positive public/private street interface	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Voelklip House	7614	Voelklip 186-188 9th Str	3C	Architecture: typical local example with surviving period detailing. Aesthetic: contributes to the overall historical scale and development pattern of the area	
Voelklip House	3086	Voelklip 194 9th Str	3C	Architecture: good, substantially intact period example Aesthetic: contributes to the overall scale and development pattern of the area	

7.2.7 Kleinrivierberg mountains and Walker Bay coastal terrace

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Coppul Farm		Kleinrivierberg mountains Caledon Farms 34 25' 13.00"S 19 24 30.85"E			
Cemetery 008		Kleinrivierberg mountains Caledon Farms 34 24' 16.84"S 19 25' 32.36E			
Hermanus farm 002		Kleinrivierberg mountains Caledon Farms 34 24' 20.98"S 19 21' 32.25"E	3B	Architectural/Historical: Substantially intact, albeit simple surviving example of its period.	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Hermanus farm 004		Kleinrivierberg mountains Caledon Farms 34 24' 23.66"S 19 22' 57.46"E	3B	Architectural: Good simple vernacular example despite clear late 20th C alts: one of very few identified in this area. Historical: Suspect remnant fishermen's cottage within a broader lagoon setting.	
Roskeen		Kleinrivierberg mountains Caledon Farms 34 24' 26.29"S 19 22' 43.49"E	3C	Architectural/Historical: Typical local architectural example of its period.	
Hermanus farm 005		Kleinrivierberg mountains Caledon Farms 34 24' 29.69"S 19 23' 09.42"E	3C	Architectural: Typical local example of a pair of semi-detached labourers cottages.	
New Granton Farm		Kleinrivierberg mountains Caledon Farms 34 24' 39.91"S 19 23' 15.48"E	3C	Architectural: Typical local example incorporating historic architectural fabric	
Wortelgat Stable	731/31	Walker Bay coastal terrace Caledon Farms 34 25' 37.88"S 19 21' 14.36"E		Some historic and aesthetic significance	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Mosaic farm (previously Wortelgat)	723/1	Walker Bay coastal terrace Caledon Farms 34 25' 35.55"S 19 21' 15.62"E	3B	Historical, social, aesthetic significance. Good period interior. Landmark qualities, situated on the lagoon. Archaeological potential as farm granted in 1831 to Cloete - early loan farm.	
Middlepos		Walker Bay coastal terrace Caledon Farms 34 25' 54.88"S 19 25' 35.28"E	3C	Some historic and contextual significance	

7.2.8 Hemel en Aarde foothills

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Ertjiesvlei	587/17	Caledon Farms 34 20' 0.57" 19 15' 29.59"		Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a place of agricultural production and settlement during the late 19th/ early 20th C. Ability to demonstrate attitudes to traditional pattern of planting in the Valley.	
Hemel en Aarde Sotho initiation site	587/	Caledon Farms 34 23' 51.06" 19 12' 36.16"		Social significance ito of its use as an initiation site by the Sotho community.	
Hemel en Aarde Valley		Caledon Farms	3A	Representative of the rural landscapes of the Overstrand comprising a growing emphasis on viticulture and traditional mix of horticulture and livestock farming. At the heart of the Overstrand wine industry. Possessing a degree of intactness and historical	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Clouds End - Kantoor kloof	587/7	Caledon Farms 34 21' 11.37" 19 16' 42.02"	3A	Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a place of agricultural production and settlement dating to the mid 19th century. The best example of historical vernacular farmhouse in the Valley in terms of its surviving 19th century fabric early 20th	
Groot Kloof Brick kiln	585/25	Caledon Farms 34 24' 11.24" 19 13' 11.68"	3B	Ability to demonstrate techniques associated with lime or brick production during the early 20th century. Ability to demonstrate role of the H&A Valley in the lime or brick production for building construction purposes during early 20th C. Of historical	
Attacquaskloof H&A003	585	Caledon Farms 34 23' 57.69" 19 12' 59.39"	3B	Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a place of agricultural production and settlement during the 19th century. One of the few remaining intact examples of a modest Cape vernacular farmhouse in the Valley dating to this period. Experiential	
Bouchard Finlayson Wine Estate	586/6	Caledon Farms 34 22' 53.36" 19 14' 14.60"	3B	Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a place of agricultural production and settlement dating to the late 19th/ early 20th century. One of the few remaining intact examples of Cape vernacular farm cottage in the Valley dating from this period	
Vrede farm	586/2	Caledon Farms 34 22' 47.88" 19 14' 14.61"	3B	Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a place of agricultural production and settlement dating to the late 19th/ early 20th century. One of the few remaining intact examples of Cape vernacular farm cottage in the Valley dating from this period.	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Heaven and Earth - Bo-Kawyerskraal cottage H&A017	584/1	Caledon Farms 34 21' 42.15" 19 12' 58.29"	3B	Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a place of agricultural production and settlement during the late19th/early 20th C. Fairly intact example of modest and informal farm werf dating to this period in term of remaining historical fabric and p	
Willemse cemetery	587/49	Caledon Farms 34 21' 46.71" 19 16' 0.86"	3B	Role of the cemetery as a historical marker adjacent to the main route through the Valley. Social historical significance of the graveyard in terms of its associations with the Willemse family.	
Nuwepos	587/11	Caledon Farms 34 20' 54.71" 19 16' 30.51"	3B	Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a place of agricultural production and settlement during the late19th/early 20th C. Fairly intact example of modest and informal farm werf dating to this period in term of remaining historical fabric and p	
Kawyerskraal 0021	584/	Caledon Farms 34 21' 35.33" 19 12' 19.10"	3B	Strongly associated with the life and work of Ella Gordon, a well known personality from the Hemel en Aarde Valley.	
Braemer Cottage	585/13	Caledon Farms 34 23' 7.72" 19 14' 9.28"	3B	Strongly associated with the life and work of Ella Gordon, a well known personality from the Hemel en Aarde Valley.	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Southern Right	585/26	Caledon Farms 34 24' 25.85" 19 13' 0.41"	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a place of agricultural production and settlement during the early to mid 20th C. Exhibiting intact and typical characteristics of a modest Cape vernacular farm werf dating to this period	
Boekenhoutskloof	585/25	Caledon Farms 34 23' 55.76" 19 13' 9.80"	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a place of agricultural production and settlement dating to the 19th century. Of potential historical archaeological value as an example (albeit ruinous) of Cape vernacular farmhouse in the Valley dating f	
Dawn Homestead	585/1	Caledon Farms 34 23' 57.69" 19 12' 59.39"	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a rural settlement in the late 19th/early 20th century. Some architectural value in terms of remaining period features.	
Braemer School - Hamilton Russel Wine estate	585/13	Caledon Farms 34 23' 5.91" 19 14' 6.52"	3C	Of social historical significance in terms of its role as a school during the early 20th century.	
Bo-Kawydskraal cottage H&A016	584	Caledon Farms 34 21' 45.93" 19 13' 20.22"	3C	Ability to demonstrate attitudes to farm labour. One of the few remaining fairly intact examples of Cape vernacular farm cottage in the Valley dating to the 19th/early 20th C.	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Bo-Kawyerskraal cottage H&A018	584/1	Caledon Farms 34 21' 43.97" 19 12' 56.24"	3C	Ability to demonstrate attitudes to farm labour. One of the few remaining examples of Cape vernacular farm cottage in the Valley dating to the early 20th C.	
Sandford	587/2	Caledon Farms 34 21' 3.26" 19 15' 45.32"	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a place of agricultural production and settlement during the mid 20th C. Fairly intact example of the simple farmhouse dating to this period.	
Spookfontein	587/8	Caledon Farms 34 21' 15.79" 19 17' 0.54"	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a place of agricultural production and settlement in the late 19th/early 20th century. Some historical architecture value in terms of remaining historical fabric and period features.	
KJV Saal	587/8	Caledon Farms 34 21' 3.55" 19 17' 9.95"	3C	Ability to demonstrate attitudes to farm labour in the early 20th century. Social-historical value in terms of its associations with a historical farm working community.	
Oude Hemel en Aarde - Attaquaskloof	587/95	Caledon Farms 34 21' 19.63" 19 14' 36.56"	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a place of agricultural production and settlement during the late 19th/ early 20th C. Ability to demonstrate attitudes to farm labour and traditional pattern of planting in the Valley. Experiential qualities	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Kawyerskraal cottage	584/1	Caledon Farms 34 21' 59.81" 19 13' 0.83"	3C	Ability to demonstrate attitudes to farm labour. Fairly intact example of farm cottage in the Valley dating to the late 19th/early 20th C.	
Onder-Kawyerskraal 020	584/	Caledon Farms 34 21' 20.25" 19 12' 9.84"	3C	Ability to demonstrate attitudes to farm labour. Fairly intact example of farm cottage in the Valley dating to the late 19th/early 20th C.	
Onder-Kawyerskraal 019	584/	Caledon Farms 34 21' 25.57" 19 12' 21.29"	3C	Ability to demonstrate attitudes to farm labour. Fairly intact example of farm cottage in the Valley dating to the late 19th/early 20th C.	
Volmoed tree plantings	586/1	Caledon Farms 34 22' 42.03" 19 14' 8.04"	3C	Ability to demonstrate a traditional pattern of planting in the Valley for both functional and aesthetic reasons. Experiential qualities in terms of shade provision, spatial definition and green canopied setting.	
High Seasons	587/35	Caledon Farms 34 22' 6.29" 19 14' 57.54"	3C	Ability to demonstrate a traditional pattern of planting in the Valley for both functional and aesthetic reasons. Experiential qualities in terms of shade provision and green canopied setting.	
Paradyskloof cottage 1	585/11	Caledon Farms 34 23' 35.76" 19 13' 31.07"	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a place of agricultural production and settlement dating to the 19th /early 20th century. One of the few remaining fairly intact examples of a farm cottage in the Valley dating from this period. Landmark	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Paradyskloof cottage 2	585/25	Caledon Farms 34 23' 39.87" 19 13' 25.24"	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a place of agricultural production and settlement dating to the 19th /early 20th century. One of the few remaining fairly intact examples of a farm cottage in the Valley dating from this period. Landmark	
Hemel en Aarde Leper cemetery	586 Lot A	Hemel en Aarde 34 23' 1.40" 19 14' 21.18"	2	Possibly the only remaining physical evidence of the role of the Valley as an early to mid 19th C leper colony.	
Hemel en Aarde Leper Institute	586 Lot A	Hemel en Aarde 34 22' 54.91" 19 14' 11.68"		Historical value as the site of the first leper colony in South Africa dating to 1814-1846. No remaining physical evidence of the hospital and associated buildings. Historical linkages with Robben Island to where the leper colony was relocated in the mid	<p>Page 26. H. 4.</p>  <p>THE DWELLING OF THE MISSIONARIES AT HEHEL-EN-AARDE. PHOTO BY REV. A. VAN DER WELDE.</p>  <p>MR. JARED LOTTER STANDING AMONGST THE REMAINS OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE MISSION HOUSE, AND LEPER HOSPITAL. May 1990. Photo by John Amundale.</p>

7.2.9 Kleinrivier valley foothills: Stanford and surrounding farms

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Gledsmuir	660/	Caledon Farms 34 24' 43.08"S 19 32' 2.06"E		Some architectural, historical and contextual significance. Homestead has been much altered. Alignment of oak trees marking wagon route has considerable significance	
Blinkwater		Caledon Farms 34 29' 28.44"S 19 40' 19.20"E		Some contextual significance in terms of enduring role of coloured farming activities in Sondagskloof	
Middlebos Private Nature Reserve	643	Caledon Farms 34 25' 55.37"S 19 25' 34"E	3A	Intrinsic historical architectural value to remaining historical fabric and period features. Fairly intact example of vernacular farmhouse dating to the 19th century. Contextual value to forming part of a historical pattern of agricultural settlement	
Bovendrift	660/3	Caledon Farms 34 24' 29.66'S' 19 33' 27.47"E	3B	Intact and authentic farm cottage and associated stone barn adjacent to stream in woodland setting. Association with outspan on old wagon route. Situated on axis across river to Good Hope. Considerable historical, aesthetic and contextual significance.	
Good Hope	660/	Caledon Farms 34 24' 51.52"S 19 33' 46.77"E	3B	Some historical, architectural and contextual significance.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Springfontein	641/1 Or 2	Caledon Farms 34 25' 36.83"S 19 24' 29.61"E	3B	Intrinsic historical architectural value ito remaining historical fabric and period features. Contextual value ito forming part of a historical pattern of agricultural settlement related to the Kleinrivier.	
Weltevreden	764	Caledon Farms 34 25' 23.31"S 19 28' 27.37"E	3B	Of intrinsic historical architectural value ito remaining historical fabric and period features. Possessing distinctive architectural qualities especially ito length of homestead. One of the few remaining fairly intact werfs dating to the 19th century. O	
Kleinrivier valley farm 0002		Caledon Farms 34 26' 35.25"S 19 31' 17.11"E	3B	Typical example of a Strandveld cottage, one the few remaining intact examples of its kind in the Overstrand.	
Kleinrivier valley farm 0005		Caledon Farms 34 27' 49.38"S 19 31' 50.45"E	3B	Some intrinsic value in terms of remaining historical fabric and features, and use of local stone. Example of a vernacular cottage dating to the 19th century. Contextual value in terms of associated milkwood trees and relationship with setting.	
Sandhoogte		Caledon Farms 34 29' 07.60"S 19 35' 07.76"E	3B	Old shop related to the outspan on the route to Gansbaai.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Sandile's Glen		Caledon Farms 34 28' 34.56"S 19 39' 50.73"E	3B	Contextual significance with social and historical significance. Links with Moravian mission at Elim as well as Sandys Glen	
Lucerne	660/7	Caledon Farms 34 25' 34.08"S 19 33' 18.66"E	3C		
Witwaters	660/4	Caledon Farms 34 24' 32.87"S 19 32' 45.38"E	3C	Some architectural, historical and contextual significance. Long linear layout of werf.	
Modderrivier	654/	Caledon Farms 34 26' 42.08"S 19 30' 49.13"E	3C	Some intrinsic value in terms of remaining historical fabric, period features and layering. However, derelict condition of farmhouse does not warrant conservation. Of contextual and environmental value in terms of relationship with the water course.	
Kleinrivier valley farm 0001	641/3	Caledon Farms 34 25' 37.56"S 19 24' 19.67"E	3C	Intrinsic historical architectural value ito remaining historic fabric and features. Environmental and contextual value ito of treed and riverine setting, and forming part of a historical pattern of agricultural settlement related to the Kleinrivier.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Kleinrivier farm 00003	643/9	Caledon Farms 34 25' 53.71"S 19 25' 27.27"E	3C	Intrinsic historical architectural value ito remaining historical fabric and period features. Contextual value ito prominent location along road, treed setting and forming part of a historical pattern of agricultural settlement related to the Kleinrivier.	
Robert Stanford Estate	646	Caledon Farms 34 25' 29.35"S 19 27' 42.86"E	3C	Intrinsic historical architectural value ito remaining historical fabric and period features. Subject to closer inspection	
Madre's Kitchen; Robert Stanford Estate	646	Caledon Farms 34 25' 44.56"S 19 27' 55.72"E	3C	Some intrinsic historical architectural value ito remaining historical fabric and period features. Mostly contextual value ito landmark location on road to Stanford and its contribution to a historical pattern of agricultural settlement	
Bosheuwel		Caledon Farms 34 26' 34.90"S 19 29' 7.08"E	3C	Some intrinsic value ito remaining historical fabric, although extensively altered. Could contain some interior features of architectural value. Some contextual value ito contribution to a historical pattern of settlement related to the Kleinrivier Valley	
Kleinrivier valley farm 0007		Caledon Farms 34 26' 32.80"S 19 33' 38.50"E	3C	Some intrinsic value in terms of remaining historical fabric and features, although extensively altered. Most contextual value, especially in terms of relationship with setting.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Kleinrivier valley farm 0008		Caledon Farms 34 26' 38.93"S 19 33' 34.32"E	3C	Some intrinsic value in terms of remaining historical fabric and features although extensively altered. Derelict condition of old farmhouse does not warrant conservation. Environmental quality of associated oak tree plantation.	
Kleinrivier valley farm 0009		Caledon Farms 34 26' 50.44"S 19 32' 50.42"E	3C	Some intrinsic value in terms of remaining historical fabric. Mostly contextual value as a grouping, relationship with their setting and contribution to historical settlement pattern related to the Klein Rivier.	
Sandhoogte Longhouse		Caledon Farms 34 19' 14.04"S 19 35' 27.33"E	3C	Contextual significance	
Uitkoms		Caledon Farms 34 28' 36.49"S 19 38' 30.53"E	3C	Some architectural significance	
Waboomrivier		Caledon Farms 34 28' 14.05"S 19 39' 30.13"E	3C	Some historical and contextual significance	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Uitkoms		Caledon Farms 34 28' 26.34"S 19 39' 30.13"E	3C	Some contextual and architectural significance	
Uitkoms		Caledon Farms 34 28' 22.05"S 19 38' 40.17"E	3C	Some contextual and architectural significance	
Willowdale		Caledon Farms 34 27' 54.08"S 19 35' 43.60"E	3C	Intact representative example. Some intrinsic architectural and contextual significance.	
Stanford Milkwood forest		Stanford 34 26' 12.58"S 19 27' 8.29"E			
Stanford Church	159	Stanford Longmarket Str	2	Architectural, social, historical contextual significance. Oldest church in Stanford. Site of the St Thomas Mission School which moved to the present location, Die Bron, in 1939. Positive contribution to streetscape, square.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford Nursery School	101	Stanford	3A	Social historical significance. Representative example of unadorned cottage typically built by farmers for their weekend stay when they came to Stanford for Nagmaal and on business	
Stanford School	104	Stanford	3A	Architectural, social, historical contextual significance. Intact and representative. Positive contribution to streetscape.	
Die Bron - Die Oog		Stanford 34 27' 6.17" 19 27' 12.47"	3A	Considerable historic, technological, environmental significance. The use of the spring was closely related to the development of Stanford during the mid 19th century and the nature of the grid iron pattern and associated lei water system.	
Stanford House	1192	Stanford Caledon Str	3A	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative; positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford 'House'	1310	Stanford Church Str	3A	Considerable historic, social and contextual significance. Considered to possibly be the oldest standing farmhouse in the Overberg.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Formerly Magistrate's Court and Police cells	80	Stanford Church Str	3A	Historical social significance, predominantly due to role as police station and cells, magistrate's court and home of the police chief until 1969.	
Stanford House	521	Stanford Cnr De Bruyn and Moore Str	3A	Historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative; positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	1709	Stanford Moore Str	3A	Architectural, historical significance. Intact and representative. Positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	153	Stanford 12 Queen Victoria Str	3A	Considerable architectural, historical, contextual significance. Ability to demonstrate adaptive use of buildings for residential and commercial purposes. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford Market Square		Stanford Shortmarket and Longmarket Str 34 26' 12.39"S 19 27' 6.69"E	3A	Considerable social, historical, contextual significance. Used during DRC Nagmaal weekends for camping area. One of the few remaining village squares in the country. Primary structuring element and social focus of the village. Predominantly intact in term	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Formerly Old Mill House	1189	Stanford	3B	Historical, social significance. The remains of the water mill, originally built by Samuel Parby and later enlarged by Robert Stanford, are located in the grounds. The mill stopped operating in the 1940s due to new milling laws and was later dismantled.	
Die Kraal		Stanford Adjacent Mathilda Str 34 26' 38.91"S 19 27' 14.02"E	3B	Recreational, social, historical, environmental, contextual significance.	
Stanford House	262	Stanford Bezuidenhout Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	173	Stanford 40 Bezuidenhout Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape	
Stanford House	180	Stanford Bezuidenhout Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	205	Stanford 16 Bezuidenhout Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	250	Stanford 21 Bezuidenhout Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative. Positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	1149	Stanford 22 Bezuidenhout Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	176	Stanford 55 Bezuidenhout Str	3B	Historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape	
Stanford House	2089	Stanford Caledon and De Bruyn Str	3B	Some historical, architectural and contextual significance. Significant corner location.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	75	Stanford Caledon Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	601	Stanford Caledon Str	3B	Architectural, historical and contextual significance. Positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	51	Stanford Caledon Str	3B	Architectural, historical contextual significance. Intact and representative; positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	74	Stanford 4 Church Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	425	Stanford Cnr Caledon and Queen Victoria Str	3B	Architectural, historical, social, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape.	

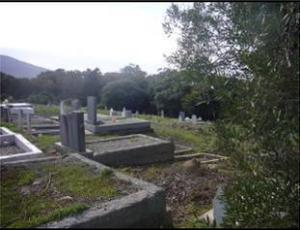
Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Duminy se Winkel	96	Stanford Cnr Church and Morton Str	3B	Historical, social, contextual significance. Intact and representative. Positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford Conference Centre and Hotel	1067	Stanford Cnr Church and Queen Victoria Str	3B	Architectural, social, historical contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford Church	110	Stanford Cnr Church and Queen Victoria Str	3B	Social contextual significance. Landmark status in village context.	
Stanford House	77	Stanford Cnr Church and Queen Victoria Str	3B	Architectural, social, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	88	Stanford Cnr De Bruyn and Church Str	3B	Architectural, historical contextual significance. Intact and representative. Positive contribution to streetscape.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	209	Stanford Cnr King and Bezuidenhout Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative. Positive contribution to streetscape.	
Galashiel's Lodge	2167	Stanford Cnr King and Longmarket Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Associated with Jaap de Villiers who owned the land on which Gansbaai was established. Substantial agricultural lands were linked to the property and used for the propagation of fruit and vegetables. The	
Stanford House	282	Stanford Cnr Morton and Bezuidenhout Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape	
Stanford House	179	Stanford Cnr Morton and Longmarket Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape and square.	
Stanford House	161	Stanford Cnr Morton and Longmarket Str	3B	Architectural, contextual significance. Intact and representative. Positive contribution to streetscape.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	194	Stanford Cnr Queen Victoria and Longmarket Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Positive contribution to streetscape and square.	
Stanford House	162	Stanford Cnr Shortmarket and Morton Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative; positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	160	Stanford Cnr Shortmarket and Morton Str	3B	Architectural, historical, social, contextual significance. Intact and representative; positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	559	Stanford Daneel Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Representative of larger erven on fringes of town.	
Stanford House	290	Stanford De Bruyn Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	2100	Stanford 22 De Bruyn Str	3B	Architectural, historical contextual significance. Intact and representative. Example of Stanford cottage architecture. Positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	301	Stanford 16 Du Toit Str	3B	Architectural, social, historical and contextual significance. Built as the pastorie (parsonage) for the minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. Intact and representative. Positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	120	Stanford 21 Du Toit Str	3B	Architectural and contextual significance	
Stanford NG Kerk	304	Stanford Kiewiet Str	3B	Primarily social and contextual significance, including part of social grouping including the Bron School immediately to the east.	
Villa Isabella	422	Stanford Longmarket Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative; positive contribution to streetscape and square.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	187	Stanford Longmarket Str	3B	Architectural, social, historical, contextual significance. Built for the second mayor of Stanford. Intact and representative; positive contribution to streetscape and square.	
Stanford House	186	Stanford Longmarket Str	3B	Architectural, social, historical, contextual significance. Built by Hendrik Vermeulen, responsible for the construction of many houses in Stanford and Hermanus. Continuous ownership by the Vermeulen over generations. Intact and representative. Positive c	
Stanford House	164	Stanford 38 Longmarket Str	3B	Architectural, historical, associational contextual significance part of important grouping. Associational significance related to previous owner, Michael Sutton, internationally acknowledged architect. Intact and representative, positive contribution to	
Stanford House	169	Stanford Longmarket Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual. Intact and representative but in poor condition. Positive contribution to streetscape.	
Mathilda May's House	2098	Stanford Longmarket Str	3B	Social, historical significance. Associated with Mathilda May, who during the Apartheid era, was classified as "coloured" and ordered to leave her home and relocate to the "Skema" to the south of Stanford. She refused and stayed in the house to her death	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford Cemetery - N		Stanford Moore Str 34 26' 12.39"S 19 27' 6.69"E	3B	Social and contextual significance	
Stanford Cemetery S		Stanford Moore Str 34 26' 12.58"S 19 27' 3.71"E	3B	Social and contextual significance	
Stanford House	2165	Stanford 5 Morton	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative; positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	177	Stanford 5 Morton Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape	
Stanford House	285	Stanford 3 Morton Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford Tourism Bureau	443	Stanford Queen Str	3B	Architectural, social, historical, contextual significance. Early Stanford municipal office. Positive contribution to streetscape	
Stanford House	157	Stanford Queen Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape	
Stanford House	166	Stanford 39 Shortmarket Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative. Positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	105	Stanford Shortmarket Str	3B	Architectural, social, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative. Positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	106	Stanford Shortmarket Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative; positive contribution to streetscape.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	113	Stanford Shortmarket Str	3B	Architectural, social, historical, contextual significance. Originally a bar and shop, later converted to a hotel. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape.	 A photograph of a long, single-story building with a light-colored facade and a dark roof, situated on a street corner. A stop sign is visible in the foreground.
Stanford House	141	Stanford Shortmarket Str	3B	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative, positive contribution to streetscape.	 A photograph of a small, single-story house with a light-colored exterior and a dark roof, set on a grassy lot.
Stanford House	302	Stanford	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	 A photograph of a single-story house with a dark roof and a light-colored exterior, viewed from a distance across a lawn.
Stanford House	436	Stanford	3C	Historical and contextual significance. Contribution to streetscape	 A photograph of a single-story house with a light-colored exterior and a dark roof, viewed from a side angle.
Stanford House	418	Stanford	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	 A photograph of a single-story house with a light-colored exterior and a dark roof, viewed from a side angle.

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	1647	Stanford Adderley Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	212	Stanford Bezuidenhout	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	258	Stanford Bezuidenhout Str	3C	Some intrinsic and architectural significance	
Stanford House	200	Stanford Bezuidenhout Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	176	Stanford Bezuidenhout Str	3C	Historical, contextual significance. Relatively intact and representative. Some contribution to streetscape.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	274	Stanford Bezuidenhout Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	188	Stanford 28 Bezuidenhout Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	257	Stanford Bezuidenhout Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	221	Stanford 4 Bezuidenhout Str	3C	Contributes to streetscape	
Stanford House	63	Stanford Caledon Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	62	Stanford Caledon Str	3C	Historical and contextual significance. Contributes to the streetscape	
Stanford House	67	Stanford Caledon Str	3C	Some architectural, historical, contextual significance. Contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	64	Stanford Caledon Str	3C	Some architectural, historical, contextual significance. Contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	306	Stanford Church Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	84	Stanford Church Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	1006	Stanford Cnr Adderley and Longmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	132	Stanford Cnr Bezuidenhout and de Bruyn Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	1011	Stanford Cnr Church and Queen Victoria Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	256	Stanford Cnr Daneel and Du Toit	3C	Some contextual significance	
Stanford House	592	Stanford Cnr Daneel and Du Toit Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	433	Stanford Cnr De Bryn and Longmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	380	Stanford Cnr Du Toit and Caledon Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	420	Stanford Cnr Du Toit and Longmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	145	Stanford Cnr Du Toit and Shortmarket Str	3C	Positive contribution to the streetscape	
Stanford House	119	Stanford 30 Cnr Du Toit and Shortmarket Str	3C	Architectural, historical, contextual significance. Intact and representative; positive contribution to streetscape.	
Stanford House	208	Stanford Cnr King and Bezuidenhout Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	283	Stanford Cnr Morton and Daneel Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	191	Stanford Cnr Queen Victoria and Longmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford Gallery and Art Café	155	Stanford Cnr Queen Victoria and Longmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	251	Stanford 16 Daneel Str	3C	Positive contribution to the streetscape	
Mariana's Barn	415	Stanford Du Toit Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	416	Stanford Du Toit Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	417	Stanford 11 Du Toit Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	1660	Stanford Longmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	183	Stanford 35 Longmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	175	Stanford Longmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	171	Stanford Longmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	2061	Stanford Longmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Die Bron School	295	Stanford School Str	3C	Social, historical significance. Demonstration of race-related policies and dislocation of educational facilities from the centre of Stanford to 'Die Skema'	
Stanford House	168	Stanford Shortmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	1015	Stanford 37 Shortmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	167	Stanford Shortmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	93	Stanford Shortmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	RE 94	Stanford Shortmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	99	Stanford 40 Shortmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	144	Stanford Shortmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Stanford House	118	Stanford Shortmarket Str	3C	Some architectural, historical and contextual significance. Not typical of streetscape as set back from street boundary with formal garden.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Stanford House	102	Stanford Shortmarket Str	3C	Positive contribution to the streetscape	
Stanford House	94	Stanford 42 Shortmarket Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	

7.2.10 Danger Point coastal terrace: De Kelders, Gansbaai, Kleinbaai and surrounds

Site Name	Erf /Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Shell midden Romansbaai	711/2, /17, /18	Bredasdorp Farms 34 36' 30.08" 19 19' 52.16"		High scientific significance ito of local coastal archaeology with degree of intactness, middens containing stratified deposits with a wide diversity of artefacts (bone, ceramics, beads etc). Potential to contribute to new insights into human occupation o	
Romansbaai slipway	711/?	Bredasdorp Farms 34 36' 40.75" 19 19' 24.52		Significant in terms of the role of shark fishing in the area, particularly post WWII. Links with Gansbaai. Interpretation of the role of fishing from the mid 20th century onwards	
De Kelders/Klipgat Cave	1079	De Kelders 34 32' 44.34" 19 22' 0.58"	2	Archaeological cave site which has been researched by the IZIKO SA Museum since 1969. High archaeological and scientific value illustrating: First site that ceramics and domesticated animals have early history in SA Rare preservation of faunal material at Middle Stone Age levels	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Duiwelsgat Cave		De Kelders			
De Kelders House	22	De Kelders Eden Str			
Mineral Springs at de Kelders Cave	1069	De Kelders 34 33 '19.09" 19 21' 49.31"	3A		
Stanford Cove	1178	De Kelders 34 33' 53.25" 19 21' 12.33"	3B	Stanford Cove has historical and social significance in terms of being on site of the earliest permanent fishing settlements along this coastline, dating to the early 19th century. The Fig tree has landmark status. The cove is also associated with Capt Stanford	
De Kelders House	279	de Kelders 69 Cliff Str	3C	Rare remaining intact holiday house dating to the first half of the 20th century	
Danger Point Light House		Danger Point Peninsula 34 37.822' 19 18.139'	2	Danger Point association with number of historical wrecks. The lighthouse was erected as a result of the wreck of the Birkenhead and the informal graves of the victims have been recovered in the surrounding dune fields. There is a social-historic link wit	
Shell midden Gansbaai	623	Gansbaai			

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
I&J Abalone farm - Burial site of HMS Birkenhead victims		Gansbaai 34 37.641' 19 17.726'		Historic significance related to the wreck of the Birkenhead.	
Shell midden I & J Abalone Farm		Gansbaai			
Shell midden Perlemoen Baai	1092	Gansbaai			
Gansbaai camping site	207	Gansbaai		Remains of the original fishing village	
Gansbaai Cottage - demolished	77	Gansbaai 21 Church Str		Demolished 2008	
Gansbaai Harbour		Gansbaai 34 35' 12.07" 19 20' 38.92"	3A	Gansbaai and its harbour has historical significance as a fishing village and landing place dating from the mid 19th century into the present time. The harbour itself and surrounding warehouses represents different facets of the evolution from small boat	
Gansbaai cemetery	331	Gansbaai	3A		

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Gansbaai Cottage	162	Gansbaai 15 Muller Str	3A	Rare intact example of fishing cottage situated on the early town grid Contributes to streetscape Setting amongst mature milkwoods	
Gansbaai Cottage	169	Gansbaai 54 Church Str	3B	Example of fishing cottage situated on early grid Unique example of modified end gable	
St Peter the Fisherman	136	Gansbaai 31 Church Str	3B	Example of fishing cottage situated on early grid. Social significance as a place of worship. Contributes to streetscape	
Gansbaai Cottage	17	Gansbaai Cnr Hoop and Strand Str	3B	Example of fishing cottage situated on early grid Contributes to the streetscape	
Gansbaai House	166	Gansbaai 14 Fabriek Str	3B	Intact example of Villa-type house dating to Second phase village development Contributes to streetscape	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Ciro's Restaurant	15	Gansbaai 12 Franken Str	3B	Example of fishing cottage situated on early grid Contributes to streetscape Association with mature milkwoods (now cut down)	
Gansbaai Cottage	10	Gansbaai 21 Germishuis Str	3B	Example of fishing cottage situated on early grid. Contributes to the streetscape in terms of scale Mature milkwood	
Gansbaai Cottage	156	Gansbaai 7 Groenewald Str	3B	Example of fishing cottage situated on early grid. Some historical and contextual significance Contributes to streetscape Mature milkwoods	
Eureka Boarding House	139	Gansbaai 4 Mark Str	3B	One of oldest buildings in Gansbaai. Was used, amongst others, as accommodation for the teachers of the nearby school. Contributes to streetscape as defining feature of the corner.	
Gansbaai Cottage	631	Gansbaai Mark Str	3B	Historical core - one of original harbour side cottages built in the vernacular style, using calcrete. Setting on the old harbour edge.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Gansbaai Cottage	164	Gansbaai 11 Muller Str	3B	Good example of fishing cottage situated on early grid. One of few cottages not facing the street.	
Gansbaai Cottage	11	Gansbaai 7 Strand Str	3B	Fairly intact example of fishing cottage situated on early grid. Contributes to streetscape	
Gansbaai Cottage	4	Gansbaai 21 Andrews Str	3C	Example of fishing cottage situated on early grid. Some historical and contextual significance	
Gansbaai House	100	Gansbaai 39 Barnard Str	3C	Representative of the Post WWII development of Gansbaai's fishing industry	
Gansbaai House	101	Gansbaai 37 Barnard Str	3C	Example of a house type associated with the development of Gansbaai as a town. Contributes to streetscape in terms of scale.	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Gansbaai Cottage	365	Gansbaai 18 Barnard Str	3C	Representative of the Post WWII development of Gansbaai's fishing industry	
Minutka	29	Gansbaai 3 Berg Str	3C	Typical cottage of the Post WWII period of Gansbaai's development. Contributes to the streetscape.	
Gansbaai Cottage	105	Gansbaai 40 Buitenkant Str	3C	Representative of the Post WWII development of Gansbaai's fishing industry	
Gansbaai Cottage	141	Gansbaai 44 Church Str	3C	Example of fishing cottage situated on early grid. Some historical and contextual significance	
Joy's Kitchen	74	Gansbaai 38 Church Str	3C	Example of fishing cottage situated on early grid. Some historical and contextual significance Contributes to streetscape Forms a unit with Erf 73	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Dentist's Rooms	168	Gansbaai 52 Church Str	3C	Example of fishing cottage situated on early grid. Some historical and contextual significance Association with mature trees; fir and milkwood	
Gansbaai House	137	Gansbaai 29 Church Str	3C	Second phase village development Contributes to streetscape	
Camp David	58	Gansbaai 28 Church Str	3C	Example of fishing cottage situated on early grid	
Finn's Pub	73	Gansbaai 36 Church Str	3C	Example of fishing cottage situated on early grid. Contributes to streetscape, forming unit with Erf 74 Associated ruin in backyard with possible archaeological potential.	
Gansbaai School	205	Gansbaai Church Str	3C	Social significance	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Die Knapsak	127	Gansbaai Cnr Dirkie Uys and Fabriek Str	3C	Second phase village development Contributes to streetscape as a corner element	
Gansbaai Church	206	Gansbaai Cnr Franken and Church Str	3C	Good example of rural church architecture of the period	
Pam Golding	91	Gansbaai Cnr Main and Mark Str	3C	Some contextual significance as a defining feature to the corner, but altered.	
Gansbaai Plaza	130	Gansbaai Cnr Mark and Dirkie Uys Str	3C	Later phase in village development as holiday destination Contributes to streetscape as strong corner building	
Gansbaai Cottage	143	Gansbaai Cnr Muller and Fabriek Str	3C	Some historical and contextual significance	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Gansbaai Cottage	5	Gansbaai Cnr Strand and Andrew Str	3C	Example of WWII period fishing cottage	
Barnhouse Grill	48	Gansbaai Cnr Voortrekker and Main Str	3C	Historic significance as part of expansion of town associated with commercial fishing activities and the new harbour	
Gansbaai Cottage	127	Gansbaai 17 Dirkie Uys Str	3C	Example of WWII period fishing cottage	
Gansbaai House	80	Gansbaai 4 Dirkie Uys Str	3C	WWII development of village related to boom in commercial fishing industry	
Gansbaai House	81	Gansbaai 6 Dirkie Uys Str	3C	Representative of the development of commercial fishing industry at Gansbaai prior to the development of the harbour	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Gansbaai House	129	Gansbaai 13 Dirkie Uys Str	3C	Some historical and contextual significance	
Gansbaai House	128	Gansbaai 15 Dirkie Uys Str	3C	Some historical and contextual significance	
Gansbaai Cottage	132	Gansbaai 12 Dirkie Uys Str	3C	Some historical and contextual significance	
Gansbaai House	165	Gansbaai 12 Fabriek Str	3C	Second phase village development	
Gansbaai House	220	Gansbaai 1 Fabriek Str	3C	Second phase village development around commercial boom in fishing	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Gansbaai House	198	Gansbaai 30 Fabriek Str	3C	Representative of the Post WWII development of Gansbaai's fishing industry Modern variation on historical vernacular style	
Gansbaai Cottage	125	Gansbaai 15 Fabriek Str	3C		
Gansbaai Cottage	153	Gansbaai 5 Korporasie Str	3C	Example of WWII period fishing cottage	
Doctor's Rooms	187	Gansbaai 55 Main Str	3C	Contributes to the streetscape.	
De Seemans Taphuis	146	Gansbaai 2 Mark Str	3C	WWII development of village related to boom in commercial fishing industry	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Gansbaai Cottage	160	Gansbaai 10 Muller Str	3C	Early fishing community	
Gansbaai House	2428	Gansbaai 1 Orten Str	3C	Second phase village development. View of harbour. Some historical and contextual significance	
Gansbaai House	64	Gansbaai 4 Strand Str	3C	Some intrinsic and contextual significance	
Gansbaai House	59	Gansbaai 10 Strand Str	3C	Some historical and contextual significance	
Gansbaai House	47	Gansbaai 9 Voortrekker Rd	3C	Some historic and contextual significance	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Die Dorpskombuis Bakery	79	Gansbaai 18 Voortrekker Str	3C	Second phase village development Contributes to streetscape as a corner element	
The Jewelry System	94	Gansbaai 24 Voortrekker Str	3C		
Shell midden Klipfontein	711	Kleinbaai			
Kleinbaai and harbour	129	Kleinbaai 34 36' 47.47" 19 22' 38.06"		The significance of Kleinbaai relates largely to its natural small boat harbour and its scenic values Some archaeological potential in the coastal dune areas	
Kleinbaai House	81	Kleinbaai 29 Kusweg	3A	Rare example of corrugated iron fisherman's cottage Uninterrupted view of the entry into the harbour. High degree of intactness	
Kleinbaai House	11	Kleinbaai 13 Kusweg	3C	Setting along the coastal road and representing post WWII holiday accommodation development along this coast	

Site Name	Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Kleinbaai House	67	Kleinbaai Kusweg	3C	Representative example of early cottage situated on the seaward side of Kusweg	

7.2.11 Uilenkraal foothills

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Kraaibos I	942	Uilenkraal foothills Bredasdorp Farms 34 33' 21.84"S 19 29' 0.87"E	3C	Significant ito of expansion of settlement into more marginal areas during the early 20th century and expression of characteristic ribbon settlement pattern centered along the main access route. Fair example of Cape Revival style.	
Uilenes Longhouse	695/24	Uilenkraal foothills Caledon Farms 34 34' 4.50"S 19 27' 54.87"E	3A	Forms part of the original Uilenkraal loan farm. Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the Uilenkraal foothills, situated along the Uilenkraals river. Situated on major historical access rout	
Swart family cemetery		Uilenkraal foothills Caledon Farms 34 33' 40"S 19 37' 21"E	3A	Social significance and historical layering in terms of religious attitudes and mortuary practices. Indication of isolation of small rural communities and symbol of cohesiveness/exclusion within the community. Situation along access route and associated trees	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Bodhi Khaya	912	Uilenkraal foothills Caledon Farms 34 33' 23"S 19 26' 47"E	3B	Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the foothills, near a permanent source of fresh water. Situated on old wagon/access route linking the interior to the coast. Historical layering - archaeological potential	
Uilenes Main house	695/40	Uilenkraal foothills Caledon Farms 34 34' 13.00"S 19 28' 4.90"E	3B	High degree of intactness of older cottage enclosed by modern additions and therefore not visible from exterior. Unusual, but effective way of conserving original fabric by expanding living space on the exterior. Forms part of the original Uilenkraal loan farm	
Berg en Dal	696/1	Uilenkraal foothills Caledon Farms 34 33' 29.37"S 19 27' 46.56"E	3C	Forms part of the original Uilenkraal loan farm. Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the Uilenkraal foothills. Evidence of older structures encased in the current guesthouse. Stone cottage	
Blomerus	700	Uilenkraal foothills Caledon Farms 34 33'42.68"S 19 27'13.88"E	3C	Forms part of the original Uilenkraal loan farm. Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the Uilenkraal foothills, situated along the Uilenkraals river. Situated on major historical access route	
Uilenkraal ruin	702	Uilenkraal foothills Caledon Farms 34 33'58.49"S 19 27'31.88"E	3C	Forms part of the original Uilenkraal loan farm. Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the Uilenkraal foothills, situated along the Uilenkraals river. Situated on major historical access route	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Uilenkraal 2		Uilenkraal foothills Caledon Farms 34 34' 18"S 19 28' 01"E	3C	Significant in terms of the expansion of rural settlements along access route linking the coast and the interior during the 20th century. Fair example of Cape Revival style Forms part of the original Uilenkraal loan farm. Significant in terms of history of the area	
Uilenkraal 7	695/1	Uilenkraal foothills Caledon Farms 34 34' 30.89"S 19 28' 14.38"E	3C	Significant in terms of historical layering, being a later subdivision of the original 18th century loan farm, situated on the Uilenkraal foothills, situated along the Uilenkraals river. Situated on major historical access route linking the interior to	
Uilenkraal 1	695/37	Uilenkraal foothills Caledon Farms 34 34' 23"S 19 28'03"E	3C	Significant in terms of the expansion of rural settlements along access route linking the coast and the interior during the 20th century. Fair example of Cape Revival style Forms part of the original Uilenkraal loan farm. Significant in terms of history of the area	
Avoca - Die Hel	737/1	Uilenkraal foothills Caledon Farms 34 32' 37"S 19 30' 24"E	3C	Significant in terms of the expansion of rural settlements/farms along access route linking the coast and the interior during the 19th century.	

7.2.12 Papiesvlei foothills and surrounds

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Akkedisberg Pass - Kleynerivier Pass		Paardeberg Mountain			
Salmonsdam Nature Reserve		Paardeberg mountains			
Beloftebos cemetery	663/2	Papiesvlei foothills Caledon Farms 34 27 '0.57"S 19 36' 19.82"E	3A	Social significance and historical layering in terms of religious attitudes and mortuary practices. Indication of isolation of small rural communities and symbol of cohesiveness/exclusion within the community.	
Onderpaardeberg	663/5	Papiesvlei foothills Caledon Farms 34 27' 33"S 19 35' 46"E	3A	Significant in terms of historical layering, being the remainder of an 18th century loan farm, situated on the foothills, near a permanent source of fresh water. Situated on old wagon/access routes linking the interior to the coast. Fairly intact fabric	
Onderpaardeberg cemetery	663/5	Papiesvlei foothills Caledon Farms 34 27' 29"S 19 35' 47"E	3A	Social significance and historical layering in terms of religious attitudes and mortuary practices. Indication of isolation of small rural communities and symbol of cohesiveness/exclusion within the community.	
Goedvertrouw	687/7	Papiesvlei foothills Caledon Farms 34 31' 0.42"S 19 32' 52.03"E	3A	Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the foothills, near a permanent source of fresh water. Situated on old wagon/access route linking the interior to the coast. Rural setting with Grootkop	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Paardeberg	663/2	Papiesvlei foothills Caledon Farms 34 26'56.49"S 19 36'10.20"E	3C	Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the foothills of the Paardeberg, near a permanent source of fresh water. Situating on main old wagon/access routes along Uilenkraal river Setting against	
Derelict cottages	672	Papiesvlei foothills Caledon Farms 34 28' 25"S 19 39' 13"E	3C	Example of late 19th/Early 20th century cottages situated along a access route demonstrating expansion into more marginal areas. Medium to high archaeological potential	
Papiesvlei	679/24	Papiesvlei foothills Caledon Farms 34 30' 49"S 19 36' 31"E	3C	Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the foothills, near a permanent source of fresh water. Situating on old wagon/access route linking the interior to the coast.	
Willowdale I	663/1	Papiesvlei foothills Caledon Farms 34 27' 55"S 19 35' 43"E	3C	Significant ito of expansion of settlement into more marginal areas during the early 20th century and expression of characteristic ribbon settlement pattern centered along the main access route. Setting at the junction of two roads and near the river Rep	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Marenco - Langhuis	679/1	Papiesvlei foothills Caledon Farms 34 29'15.12"S 19 35'18.65"E	3C	Significant ito of expansion of rural settlement during the early 20th century and expression of characteristic ribbon settlement pattern centered along the main access route. Elements of Cape Revival style	
Uitkoms	672/2	Papiesvlei foothills Caledon Farms 34 28' 23"S 19 38' 39"E	3C	Significant in terms of the expansion of rural settlements along access route linking the coast and the interior during the 20th century. Good example of Cape Revival style	
Willowdale II	663/1	Papiesvlei foothills Caledon Farms 34 28' 0.53"S 19 35' 15.68"E	3C	Significant ito of expansion of rural settlement during the early 20th century and expression of characteristic ribbon settlement pattern centered along the main access route. Situated on the old road to Goedevertrouw.	

7.2.13 Baardskeerdersbos foothills: Location and surrounding farms (incl Kouberg mountain)

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
B'Bos Poplar stands		B'Bos 34 35' 14.6"S 19 34' 5.9"E		Ability to demonstrate local modifications to and use of landscape for construction of houses.	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
B'Bos house	204/5	B'Bos		Pending further investigation	
Diepkloof cottage	213/8	B'Bos		Pending further investigation	
B'Bos house 1	213/9	B'Bos		Pending further investigation	
Graveyard	213/9	B'Bos		Pending further investigation	
B'Bos house 2	213/9	B'Bos		Pending further investigation	
Poplar stand	213/9	B'Bos		Pending further investigation	
B'Bos House	213/162	B'Bos	3A	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement. Good example of characteristic Bbos style of construction.	
B'Bos House	213/56	B'Bos	3A	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement. Original fabric largely intact. Good example of characteristic Bbos style of construction.	
B'Bos House	213/24	B'Bos	3A	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement. Original fabric largely intact. Good example of characteristic Bbos style of construction.	
B'Bos Church	213/48	B'Bos	3A	Ability to demonstrate expansion and formalisation of settlement in early 20th century. Original fabric intact. Historical and spatial landmark in the Location. Historical role in the community, including racially segregated church attendance.	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
B'Bos Cemetery	213/54	B'Bos	3A	Ability to demonstrate 19th and early 20th century settlement	
Strandveld Pub	213/6	B'Bos	3A	Ability to demonstrate expansion and formalization of settlement in early 20th century. Original fabric fairly intact. Historical and spatial landmark in the Location. Historical role in the community as a school, allowing local education of (white) children.	
B'Bos House	213/28	B'Bos	3B	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement. Original fabric largely intact.	
B'Bos House	213/154	B'Bos	3B	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement. Original fabric fairly intact.	
Goedgenoeg	213/27	B'Bos	3B	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement. Original fabric fairly intact.	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Paradys	213/67	B'Bos	3B	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century settlement. Original fabric fairly intact. Interesting example of verandah style unusual in B'Bos	
Old Clinic	213/41	B'Bos	3B	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement. Good example of characteristic Bbos style of construction. Original internal and external fabric intact in rear part.	
B'Bos House	213/44	B'Bos	3B	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement.	
B'Bos Furrow		B'Bos	3B	Ability to demonstrate the cooperative nature of the early Location, need for sharing of resources in a subsistence farming environment.	
B'Bos House	213/57	B'Bos	3B	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement. Good example of characteristic Bbos style of construction.	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
B'Bos House	213/34	B'Bos	3B	Ability to demonstrate early 20 th century settlement	
B'Bos House	213/31	B'Bos	3B	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement.	
Manie se Winkel and house attached to	213/25	B'Bos	3B	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century settlement and, as a fairly elaborate structure, the success of early commercial activity in the Location. Original fabric largely intact in the gabled structure, with some layering.	
B'Bos House	213/?	B'Bos	3B	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement. Fine example of layered history and unusual architectural styles adopted in an outlying village environment.	
B'Bos School master's house	213/6	B'Bos	3B	Example of high status building associated with the old school. Demonstrates social differentiation.	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
B'Bos House	213/38	B'Bos	3B	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement.	
B'Bos House	213/99	B'Bos	3B	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century settlement pattern	
B'Bos House	213/155	B'Bos	3C	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century settlement.	
Katzenhuis	213/22	B'Bos	3C	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement.	
B'Bos House	213/153	B'Bos	3C	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement.	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
B'Bos House	213/20	B'Bos	3C	Ability to demonstrate expansion of the Location during the mid 20th century, and impact of the War.	
Mooiverbly	213/64	B'Bos	3C	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement and conversion of farm buildings.	
Noubrug	213/61	B'Bos	3C	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century settlement.	
Oostelig	213/71	B'Bos	3C	Ability to demonstrate mid-20th century settlement in modest idiom.	
Marietjie's Restaurant	213/172	B'Bos	3C	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement.	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Rusty's Pub and Disco	213/62	B'Bos	3C	Social significance - recreational	
B'Bos House	213/13	B'Bos	3C	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement.	
B'Bos House	213/52	B'Bos	3C	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement.	
B'Bos House	213/51	B'Bos	3C	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement.	
B'Bos House	213/45	B'Bos	3C	Ability to demonstrate late 19th or early 20th century settlement and conversion of farm buildings.	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
B'Bos House	213/45	B'Bos	3C	Ability to demonstrate late 19th/early 20th century settlement Good example of modest vernacular 2-roomed dwelling	
B'Bos House	213/76	B'Bos	3C	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century settlement pattern	
Moeraskloof ruins		Bredasdorp Farms 34 36'30.10"S 19 33'8.78"E		Historical layering represented by several building episodes on same site Situation along a perennial stream (now dammed) Archaeological potential medium to high	
Nuwedam II	211	Bredasdorp Farms 34 36 '50.74"S 19 36' 31.08"E	3A	Significant in terms of historical layering, possibly having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the foothills, near a river. Nd2 is set in what appears to be a pristine natural setting along the edge of a man-made dam. Originally it would ha	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Assegaibosch I	231	Bredasdorp Farms 34 34' 22.40"S 19 35' 56.86"E	3A	Significant ito of expansion of settlement into more marginal areas during the early 20th century and forming part of a series of farms on the outskirts of B'Bos on the mountain slopes overlooking the road to Elim, illustrating the subdivision	
Assegaibosch cemetery	231	Bredasdorp Farms 34 34' 25.73"S 19 35' 49.08"E	3A	Social significance and historical layering in terms of religious attitudes and mortuary practices. Indication of isolation of small rural communities and symbol of cohesiveness/exclusion within the community. Social significance to community who still visit the site regularly	
Concordia Cemetery	213/	Bredasdorp Farms 34 35' 7.70"S 19 34' 36.24"E	3A	Social significance and historical layering in terms of religious attitudes and mortuary practices. Indication of isolation of small rural communities and symbol of cohesiveness/exclusion within the community.	
Kraaibos II	942/0	Bredasdorp Farms 34 33' 16.64"S 19 30' 1.29"E	3C	Significant ito of expansion of settlement into more marginal areas during the early 20th century and expression of characteristic ribbon settlement pattern centered along the main access route.	
Klein Tierfontein	231	Bredasdorp Farms 34 34' 22"S 19 35' 58"E	3C	Part of a series of farms on the outskirts of B'Bos on the mountain slopes overlooking the road to Elim, illustrating the subdivision of family farms around the Location. Significance ito rural landscape setting	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Diepkloof		Bredasdorp Farms 34 34' 55.18"S 19 35' 19.21"E	3C	Part of a series of farms on the outskirts of B'Bos on the mountain slopes overlooking the road to Elim, illustrating the subdivision of family farms around the Location.	
Moeraskloof I		Bredasdorp Farms 34 36' 31.93"S 19 33' 9.33"E	3C	Significant in terms of the subdivision of earlier loan farms along access route linking the coast and the interior during the 19th century.	
Moeraskloof II	213/4	Bredasdorp Farms 34 36' 32.62"S 19 32' 58.68"E	3C	Significant in terms of the subdivision of earlier loan farms along access route linking the coast and the interior during the 19th century.	
Nuwedam I	211	Bredasdorp Farms 34 36' 12.96"S 19 36' 30.97"E	3C	The farm complex represents a changing landscape and farming methods overtime; ranging from a simple pioneer-style dwelling (Nd2) associated with stock farming, densification associated with the two late 19th century cottages and the more formalised werf	
Cypress cottage	231	Bredasdorp Farms 34 34' 28.28"S 19 35' 54.61"E	3C	Significant ito of expansion of settlement into more marginal areas during the early 20th century and forming part of a series of farms on the outskirts of B'Bos on the mountain slopes overlooking the road to Elim, illustrating the subdivision	
Doringbosch	232	Caledon Farms 34 35' 22.28"S 19 39' 0.11"E		Not conservation worthy	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Kouderivier burial ground		Caledon Farms 34 33' 38"S 19 39' 37"E	3A	Social significance and historical layering in terms of religious attitudes and mortuary practices. Indication of isolation of small rural communities and symbol of cohesiveness/exclusion within the community.	
Kouderivier Thatch cottage	207	Caledon Farms 34 33' 32.43"S 19 39' 50.39"E	3B	Older cottages present a bygone pattern of land use and settlement Fairly intact example of late 19th/early 20th century labourers cottage.	
Nuwepos	208	Caledon Farms 34 34' 18.54"S 19 38' 3.33"E	3C	Illustrates changing patterns of land use and habitation Good example of turn of century werf associated with subdivisions of parent farms	
Sandberg	284	Caledon Farms 34 34' 41"S 19 44' 35"E	3C	Significant ito of expansion of settlement into more marginal areas during the early 20th century	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Witkrans	697/1	Caledon Farms 34 33' 23"S 19 27' 35"E	3C	Historical layering, having link to the original Uilenkraal loan farm. 19th century subdivision, representative of older settlement pattern near fresh water source. Architectural additions sympathetic Medium archaeological potential associated with ruin	
Sandies Glen Moravian Church and School	129	Koueberg Mountains Bredasdorp Farms 34 28' 33"S 19 39' 51"E	3A	Significant ito of expansion of settlement into more marginal areas during the early 20th century and expression of characteristic ribbon settlement pattern centered along the main access route. Social significance ito Links with Moravian Mission institution	
Sandies Glen	129	Koueberg Mountains Bredasdorp Farms 34 28' 34.64"S 19 39' 51.48"E	3C	Significant ito of expansion of settlement into more marginal areas during the early 20th century and expression of characteristic ribbon settlement pattern centered along the main access route. Group of cottages associated with an organic evolution of t	
Kliphuisie - Sandies Glen	129	Koueberg Mountains Bredasdorp Farms 34 28' 59.29"S 19 40' 1.05"E	3C	Association with the Engels family and their link with Moravian settlement at Elim Historic significance as one of oldest cottages in the Sandies Glen settlement. Isolated location within a mountainous setting	

7.2.14 Groot Hagelkraal coastal terrace: Franskraal to Buffeljagsbaai and surrounding farms

Site Name	Farm/Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Strandkloof	695/23	Franskraal mountains Caledon Farms 34 34' 44"S 19 26' 38"E		The mature milkwoods are protected None of the remaining buildings are conservation worthy	
Byneskranskop - BNK1		Franskraal mountains Caledon Farms 34 35'S 19 28'E		Archaeological	
Groot Hagelkraal	318	Hagelkraal coastal terrace Bredasdorp Farms 34 40' 59.02"S 19 33' 48.88"E	3A	Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the coastal terrace, situated near a river. Situated on old wagon/access routes linking the interior to the coast. Intactness of historical setting ito mature milkwood trees	
Ratelrivier	300	Hagelkraal coastal terrace Bredasdorp Farms 34 44' 57.43"S 19 41' 30.11"E	3A/2	Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the coastal terrace, near a river. Situated on old wagon/access routes linking the interior to the coast. Long history of colonial occupation spanning more	

Site Name	Farm/Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Awila	223	Hagelkraal coastal terrace Bredasdorp Farms 34 37' 06"S 19 30' 25"E	3B	Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the coastal terrace, near a river. Situated on old wagon/access routes linking the interior to the coast. Historical setting at the confluence of two major	
Buffeljachts	309/0	Hagelkraal coastal terrace Bredasdorp Farms 34 44' 11.19"S 19 37' 47.37"E	3C	Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the coastal terrace, near a river. Situated on old wagon/access routes linking the interior to the coast. Modern application of vernacular style; triple	
Klein Paradijs	321/	Hagelkraal coastal terrace Bredasdorp Farms 34 39' 15"S 19 32' 01"E	3C	Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the coastal terrace, near a river.	
Klein Hagelkraal	319	Hagelkraal coastal terrace Bredasdorp Farms 34 39' 30.29"S 19 32' 19.54"E	3C	Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the coastal terrace, near a river. Situated on old wagon/access routes linking the interior to the coast. Forms part of a regional style of architecture. B	
Buffeljagsbaai House	340/7	Hagelkraal coastal terrace Buffeljagsbaai 34 45' 3.79"S 19 36' 29.83"E	3A	Ability to demonstrate use of shipwreck flotsam for building activity. Ability to demonstrate the role of Buffelsjags as a fishing village in the late 19th c.	

Site Name	Farm/Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Buffeljagsbaai House	340	Hagelkraal coastal terrace Buffeljagsbaai 34 44' 51.9"S 19 36' 14.7"E	3C	Older house has ability to demonstrate the role of Buffelsjags as a fishing village during the e.20th century	
Buffeljagsbaai Harbour	340	Hagelkraal coastal terrace Buffeljagsbaai 34 44' 43.9"S 19 36' 11.8"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate the role of Buffelsjags as a fishing harbour	
Buffeljagsbaai House	340	Hagelkraal coastal terrace Buffeljagsbaai 34 44' 43.9"S 19 36' 08.0"E	3C	Typical fisherman cottage style dwelling. Ability to demonstrate the role of Buffeljags as a fishing village during the 20th century	
Shell midden Buffeljagsbaai		Hagelkraal coastal terrace Buffeljagsbaai 34 44.721'S 19 36.213'E	3C	High archaeological significance, forming part of a series of coastal dune middens Demonstrates pre 19th century use of the coastal area by Khoe / San	
Buffeljagsbaai Cemetery	308/1	Hagelkraal coastal terrace Buffeljagsbaai 34 45' 10.1"S 19 36' 43"E	3C	Social significance to the inhabitants	

Site Name	Farm/Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Buffeljagsbaai House	340/18 or 19	Hagelkraal coastal terrace Buffeljagsbaai 34 45' 7.95"S 19 36' 31.21"E	3C	Representative of an ongoing tradition of reusing wood from wrecks as building material, despite the house being fairly modern.	
Buffeljagsbaai Church		Hagelkraal coastal terrace Buffeljagsbaai 34 44.856'S 19 36.454'E	3C	Of social significance to the surrounding communities.	
Uilenkraalmond and lagoon		Hagelkraal coastal terrace Caledon Farms 34 36' 19.41"S 19 24' 40.91"E		Uilenkraalmond has environmental and ecological significance and represents a fairly pristine lagoon estuary and associated dune fields. It has a proposed grade of Grade 3A. The coastal area from Gansbaai to Cape Agulhas is rich in Stone Age coastal arc	
Franskraal - Klipskuur	708/15	Hagelkraal coastal terrace Caledon Farms 34 35' 41.18"S 19 23' 32.19"E	3A	Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the coastal terrace, near a river. Situated on old wagon/access routes linking the interior to the coast. High to medium archaeological potential ito early	
Franskraal Coastal Reserve		Hagelkraal coastal terrace Franskraal		Reserve of natural coastal fynbos High potential of archaeological deposits in the coastal dune fields	

Site Name	Farm/Erf number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Franskraal Museum	462	Hagelkraal coastal terrace Franskraal Seaview Ave	3A	Association with the guano and seal harvesting on Dyers Island, landing place for the guano boats Repository for local history and artefacts Part of structure incorporates original hut Education and tourism value	
Pearly Beach		Hagelkraal coastal terrace Pearly Beach 34 39' 51.77"S 19 29' 49.05"E		The coast line has a high archaeological potential and archaeological impact assessments are required for any developments along the coastal area. Surveys undertaken by Graham Avery (1977) has shown that this area has a high potential for open air sites a	
Shell middens Pearly Beach		Hagelkraal coastal terrace Pearly Beach		Archaeological	

7.2.15 Ratelrivier foothills and Waterford mountains: Wolvengat (Viljoenshof) and surrounding farms

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Wolvengat House	297/27	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 39' 59"S 19 42' 32"E	3A	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement High degree of intactness	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Wolvengat House	297/47	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 39' 59"S 19 42' 21"E	3A	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement	
Wolvengat House	297/30	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 40' 15"S 19 41' 56"E	3A	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement	
Wolvengat New Cemetery	297/3	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 40' 19"S 19 41' 49 'E	3A	Ability to demonstrate continued use of broader graveyard site near the church	
Wolvengat Old Cemetery	297/3	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 40' 20"S 19 41' 51"E	3A	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement	
Wolvengat House	297/24	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 39' 59"S 19 42' 18"E	3B	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Die Herberg	297/39	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 40' 13"S 19 41' 49"E	3B	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement	
Windhoek	297/48	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 39' 51"S 19 40 53"E	3B	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement	
Wolvengat Church	297/3	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 40' 17"S 19 41' 49"E	3B	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement	
Wolvengat House	297/35	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 39' 59"S 19 42' 10"E	3C	Of some value as a low cost utilitarian building style.	
Wolvengat House	297/62	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 40' 13"S 19 42' 05"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Wolvengat House	297/31	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 40' 18.8"S' 19 41' 56.8"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement	
Die Bos	297/8	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 40' 02"S 19 41' 26"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate 18th – 19th century farming settlement; Provides example of regional gable style (see Ratelrivier, Groot Hagelkraal etc).	
Wolvengat House	297/1	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 39' 43"S 19 40' 27"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement Settling along stream Vernacular style, although authenticity questionable for one of cottages	
Wolvengat House	297/26	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 39' 59"S 19 42' 29"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement	
Wolvengat House		Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 40' 17"S 19 42' 01"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Wolvengat House	297/42	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 40' 15"S 19 41 35"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement Original joinery	
Wolvengat House	297/46	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 40' 13"S 19 41' 34"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement	
Wolvengat House	297/41	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 40' 10"S 19 41' 38"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement	
Wolvengat House	297/61	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Wolvengat 34 40' 12"S 19 42' 00"E	3C	Ability to demonstrate early 20th century expansion of settlement	
Dirkie Uys Kraal	298	Ratelrivier Valley foothills Bredasdorp Farms 34 42' 51"S 19 41' 47"E	3C	Representative of the time period	

Site Name	Farm number	Location	Suggested grading	Heritage significance	Photo
Koksrivier Cemetery	313	Waterford mountains Bredasdorp Farms 34 41' 25.52"S 19 38' 19.38"E	3A	Social significance and historical layering in terms of religious attitudes and mortuary practices. Indication of isolation of small rural communities and symbol of cohesiveness/exclusion within the community.	
The Springs	235; 236	Waterford mountains Bredasdorp Farms 34 35' 13"S 19 42' 29"E	3B	Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the foothills, near a permanent source of fresh water. Situated on old wagon/access route linking the interior to the coast. Example of pioneer building an	
Koksrivier farm	313	Waterford mountains Bredasdorp Farms 34 41' 25"S 19 38' 27"E	3C	Significant in terms of historical layering, having its roots in an 18th century farm, situated on the foothills, near a permanent source of fresh water. Situated on old wagon/access route linking the interior to the coast. Rare example of a developed	
Hebron	297/15	Waterford mountains Bredasdorp Farms 34 40' 16"S 19 40' 56"E	3C	Significant in terms of the subdivision of earlier loan farms along access routes linking the coast and the interior. Post World War II subdivision on older land grant. Variation on Cape Revival style	
Vruchtbaar	297/	Waterford mountains Bredasdorp Farms 34 40' 9.36'S' 19 40' 42.89"E	3C	Significant in terms of the subdivision of earlier loan farms along access routes linking the coast and the interior. Post World War II subdivision on older land grant. Good representative example of Cape Revival style	

8. HERITAGE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

8.1 The formulation of a Heritage Management Plan (HMF).

The survey, a summary of which is contained in this report, constitutes one substantial component of a set of actions the Overstrand Municipality is obliged to undertake to effectively manage its heritage resources and to acquire delegated authority for such management from Heritage Western Cape.

A HMF is essentially a plan which focuses on the heritage assets within the Municipality's area of jurisdiction and which formulates policies that need to be implemented to retain and enhance cultural significance as defined in the NHRA.

A HMF is thus a document that explains:-

- The criteria which establish why heritage assets have significance,
- The extent to which significance is vulnerable or sensitive to change,
- The public process that has been undertaken to endorse the heritage sites identified,
- What policies the municipality will require to ensure the retention of significance as part of the development process.
- The structures that need to be put in place for effective heritage management.

It should be regarded as a mechanism to build consensus as to how the Municipality should exercise its responsibilities in terms of heritage management and as a means of building consensus by involving a wide range of interest groups. It should be updated on a regular 5 yearly basis.

8.1.1 Implications for Local Authority Management Systems and Staffing

Administrative Context

The way in which the HMF is integrated with other policy documents approved by the Municipality needs to be established. Particular reference needs to be made to the Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) process and the extent to which the Spatial Development Frameworks (SDPs) have incorporated the findings of the heritage survey. It is critical that the HMF be effectively integrated into the Municipality's overall vision statement and the range of policy frameworks which flow from it.

Legislative Context

The legislative context for the survey was briefly described in Section 1. The HMF needs to clearly identify the legislation at national, provincial and local levels that make reference to heritage management. At the provincial level the NHRA makes provision for the delegation of authority from the provincial to the local level to enable local authorities to formulate bye-laws for managing local heritage resources. Sections of the Act set out what the local authority should do, including the powers that can be conferred once the local authority is deemed competent.

Relevant sections of the NHRA make provision for:-

- The identification of heritage resources (Section 30(5)).
- The designation and management of heritage areas (Section 26(l), 31(l) (5) (7), 34(l), 47).
- The integration of heritage resources into planning (Section 31(7)) and

- The interpretation and use of heritage resources (Section 31(8), 44(l)).

At the local level, the draft zoning scheme (draft 3, December 2008) makes provision for specific overlay zones (Part 3, Chapter 15). A heritage overlay zone is one such layer and is described in some detail in Section 1. The overall objective is to guide development in order to protect and enhance the character of the area which has historical, social, architectural or aesthetic significance. The relevant sections of the draft zoning scheme stipulate the specific purposes for which an overlay zone may be designated and the processes which it needs to undertake to formulise the zone, including the public process.

Draft scheme regulations will have to be formulated for the following:-

- The demarcation of a heritage area.
- Development management provisions including Council's consent and factors which Council must consider before granting consent.
- Criteria for the identification of a heritage area.
- Gradings of buildings, structures and spaces.
- Principles for the control and guidance of development.
- Conservation and design guidelines.

8.1.2 Heritage principles and policies and the formulation of heritage and development guidelines.)

The heritage survey has provisionally identified draft heritage areas and the criteria used for grading significance, and has provisionally graded all buildings and sites within the municipal area of jurisdiction.

Principles and policies for heritage management have been included below. They include:

- Authenticity and integrity.
- The contribution of all periods to significance.
- The consideration of all aspects of heritage significance.
- Context and scale.
- Cultural landscapes.
- Development and integration with planning.
- Minimal intervention.
- Community participation.
- Access.
- Interpretation.
- Intangible and tangible heritage.
- Heritage tourism and economic growth.

Generic heritage and development guidelines have been included in Section 9.

They include:

- **Guidelines related to landscape significance.**

Guidelines to preserve and enhance the landscapes identified in the Landscape Character Report as having high significance.

- **Guidelines for development in rural areas.**

Guidelines related to:

- the preservation of cultural landscapes
- the appropriate balance between settlements, planted and cultivated landscapes, and wilderness areas,
- the siting and scale of new buildings,
- appropriate architectural responses.

- **Guidelines related to scenic routes.**

Guidelines to preserve and enhance the scenic routes identified in the Landscape Character Report.

- **Generic guidelines for new development in urban areas.**

Guidelines related to:

- The positive response to existing development patterns which have evolved in response to the natural environment and movement systems.
- Building on steep, visually prominent mountain slopes.
- Linear strip development along the coastline.
- Building adjacent to wetlands and areas prone to flooding.
- Ensuring positive house-street relationships.
- The need for the registered architectural professional to act as the principal agent.

- **Guidelines for new development in heritage overlay zones.**

Specific guidelines related to:

- Siting of new structures.
- Massing and scale.
- Height.
- Form.
- Scale.

- **Guidelines for new development in heritage overlay zones (buildings and elements)**

Specific guidelines related to the following elements:

- Roof forms.
- Walls.
- Doors and windows.
- Satellite dishes, solar panels etc.
- Service elements (water supply/drainage).
- Boundary walls and fences.
- Garages.

- **Guidelines for landscaping in heritage overlay zones:**

- The use of indigenous tree and planting types.

- **Guidelines relating to alterations and additions:**

- Treatment of roofs and gutters.
- Treatment of suspended wooden floors.
- Treatment of woodwork.

- **Signage guidelines:**

- The siting and treatment of commercial signage, including third party advertising.

- **Maintenance and enhancement of public realms.**

Guidelines for municipal activities related to:

- Land use and activities.
- Street furniture.
- Planting in public streets and square.

Specific guidelines have been formulated for each of the heritage overlay zones identified in the survey.

8.1.3 Implementation and Management Structure.

The effective management of heritage resources requires a dedicated management structure to implement the identified policies, to formulate appropriate strategies and to continually monitor the process. The understanding of the nature of heritage significance is a necessary dynamic process which is

subject to change. Conservation approaches and techniques similarly change over time and it is thus essential that the management structure is flexible and responsive to change.

The role and functions of the body responsible for heritage management needs to be clearly articulated and its relationship with other departments in the Municipalities such as planning, environment and infrastructure, as well as the relationship with other heritage organisations such as SAHRA and HWC need to be established.

The staff should be adequately skilled and experienced in heritage issues and provision should be made for capacity building and skills development.

A number of strategic, quantifiable objectives need to be formulated to ensure the effective conservation and enhancement of heritage resources.

Objectives may include, inter alia:

- To ensure compliance with relevant statutory requirements for heritage management.
- To integrate heritage management into other municipal functions and responsibilities, particularly planning and the environment.
- To ensure that the heritage attributes of the Overstrand play a central role and are effectively incorporated into spatial planning frameworks at all levels.
- To ensure that heritage issues are fully addressed in all planning, economic regeneration and cultural tourism activities and initiatives.
- To ensure the appropriate balance between the need to conserve heritage resources and the need for development and growth and to acknowledge that these two imperatives may be mutually beneficial rather than mutually exclusive.

Strategic objectives referring specifically to the continuous updating of the mapping, grading and effective measures for the protection and management of heritage resources that will be the function of the Heritage Resources Section of the municipality will need to be included.

The purpose of the HMF is thus to ensure that the approved policies and procedures for heritage management are implemented in a coherent, consistent and transparent manner and are effectively integrated into other municipal development, economic and environmental functions.

8.2 The management of buildings and sites to be listed on the Provincial Heritage Register.

Once an inventory has been compiled by a local authority and submitted and approved by the provincial heritage authority (HWC), that authority must consult the owners of the properties proposed to be listed on the provincial heritage register and gazette the listing (NHRA Section 30(7), (9)). Thereafter, and within six months of this gazetting, the local authority must provide for the protection and regulation of the listed buildings and sites through provisions in the zoning scheme.

It is suggested that the local authority use the model clauses outlined below for such purposes. The model clauses are included in the HWC document. A Short Guide to Grading (Version 5) and provide for the protection and management of Grade 3A and 3 B buildings and sites and also include a model

clause for regulating development within proposed heritage overlay zones. Note that the latter has been amended to include a clause protecting mature trees and hedgerows and boundary treatments.

It should be noted that the HWC approved document states that Grade 3C heritage resources which are significant primarily because of their contextual significance, are not sufficiently significant to be listed on the provincial heritage register and will automatically be protected only if they are located inside conservation (heritage) areas declared as such in terms of the local zoning scheme (or in terms of Section 31 of the NHRA), although they will continue to be protected through the mechanisms of Section 34 (the sixty year clause) and 38 which enables heritage impact assessments to the extent that these provisions apply.

Grade IIIA Proposed Clause in Local Zoning Scheme

No Grade IIIA building or structure and/or listed on the Provincial Heritage Register shall be demolished, altered or extended nor shall any new building or structure be erected on the property occupied by such building or structure without the Municipality's special consent; the Municipality shall take account of the provincial heritage resources authority/s requirements, and the Municipality shall not grant its special consent if such proposed demolition, alteration, extension or new building or structure will be detrimental to the character and /or significance of the building or structure.

Grade IIIB Proposed Clause in Local Zoning Scheme

No Grade IIIB building or structure and/or listed on the Provincial Heritage Register, other than an internal wall, surface or component, shall be demolished, altered or extended nor shall any new building or structure be erected on the property occupied by such building or structure without the Municipality's special consent, the Municipality shall take account of the provincial heritage resources authority/s requirements, and the Municipality shall not grant its special consent if such proposed demolition, alteration, extension or new building or structure will be detrimental to the character and /or significance of the building or structure.

Conservation Area Proposed Clause in Local Zoning Scheme

- (1) The following provisions shall apply within an area listed in the Table hereunder and depicted on the Zoning Map as being a Conservation Area:
- (i) no building or structure other than an internal wall or partition therein shall be demolished or erected unless written application has been made to the Municipality and the Municipality has granted its special consent thereto;
 - (ii) no mature trees or hedge grows or boundary wall treatments affected by Sec. 34 of the NHRA shall be removed or altered unless written application has been made to the Municipality and the Municipality has granted its special consent thereto;
 - (iii) the Municipality shall not give its special consent if such demolition, removal, alteration, extension or erection, ad the case may be, will be detrimental to the protection and/or maintenance and/or enhancement of the architectural, aesthetic and/or historical character and/or significance, as the case may be, of the area in which such demolition, alteration, extension or erection is proposed.

8.2.1 Exemptions from the need to obtain permits from HWC in terms of Section 34 of the NHRA (the sixty year clause).

Once the inventory of heritage resources has been undertaken and approved by the Municipal Council and HWC, the provincial heritage authority may exempt owners in the surveyed area from the need to make applications for permits to either demolish, or make alterations and additions to structures older than sixty years which have not been graded as being conservation worthy in the surveyed area (Section 34(3)).

The exemption of ungraded properties from heritage related approval processes is regarded to be a considerable benefit to property owners, the local authority and the provincial heritage authority.

8.2.2 The management of applications for buildings in proposed heritage overlay zones for conservation areas.

Proposed conservation areas have been identified based on the enduring nature of the historical fabric. Development applications in these areas thus need to be scrutinised by personnel with the appropriate knowledge and expertise in heritage management. As opposed to approval processes in special areas where clear cut parameters are established, approval processes for conservation areas are relatively complex and require negotiation with regard to development rights and what might be regarded as contextually appropriate in terms of massing, scale, height, bulk and architectural character. The identification of mitigation measures to reduce potential negative impacts also requires a degree of architectural and heritage experience. The guidelines included in this study should be used as a framework for discussion and negotiation.

8.2.3 Management of applications for buildings in proposed heritage overlay zones for special areas.

Special areas have been identified in terms of the consistency in massing, scale, height, bulk and the nature of boundary treatments. Clear development parameters are thus required to ensure compatibility to these qualities for any new development, alterations and additions. Building control officers should thus be able to manage these applications. Development parameters to this end are included in this document.

9. OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY: CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

9.1 Purpose of the document

The number of buildings, places and landscapes of historical, social, architectural and aesthetic interest in the Overstrand are continuously being diminished. Rapid urbanization, the need to address past inequalities, new technologies and shifting attitudes to development control all contribute to a rapid increase in the nature, rate and scale of change. The familiarity and continuity of the local scene, and the maintenance of the distinctive qualities that contribute to the overall character of the Overstrand all reveal varying abilities or capacities to accommodate such change.

While change and development are unavoidable and necessary, management of change has become essential if the legacy of heritage evident in the Overstrand is to be retained for the present and the future.

The effective management of conservation depends not only on development control but also on political will, community “buy-in” and education and guidance. Conservation guidelines are particularly important in this regard. They describe the qualities of an area and the nature of development that is likely to be permitted, thus preventing wasteful expenditure, misunderstanding and conflict on the part of owners, developers, architects and the local authority. They also ensure that the local authority is consistent in its management of the area in terms of the maintenance and enhancement of the public realm and in terms of development control. The publication of guidelines are therefore regarded as an essential part of an effective local conservation management system.

They are aimed at a range of bodies involved in the conservation and development process including policy makers, municipal officials, conservation groups and developers. The document is structured as follows:

TOPIC	ISSUES ADDRESSED
Legal Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions made for heritage management at different tiers of government • Definition of terms
Statement of Heritage Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of heritage significance for the Overstrand as a whole to provide a framework for area characterization.
Character appraisal issues and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The identification of qualities which contribute to the overall heritage and environmental character of the Overstrand. • The formulation of overall objectives to conserve and enhance the qualities identified.
Overall Principles and Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The identification of heritage management principles derived from International Charters associated policies to provide a framework for the heritage guidelines.
Guidelines related to landscapes of significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines to preserve and enhance the landscapes identified in the Landscape Character Report as having high significance.
Guidelines for development in rural areas	Guidelines related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preservation of cultural landscapes;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appropriate balance between settlements, planted and cultivated landscapes, wilderness areas; • The siting and scale of new buildings; and • Appropriate architectural approaches, inter alia.
Guidelines related to scenic routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines to preserve and enhance the scenic routes identified in the Landscape Character Report.
Generic guidelines for new development in urban areas	<p>Overall guidelines related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The positive response to existing development patterns which have evolved in response to the natural environment and movement system. • Building on steep, visually prominent mountain slopes. • Linear strip developments along the coastline. • Building adjacent to wetlands and areas prone to flooding. • Ensuring positive house-street relationships. • The need for the registered architectural professional to function as the principal agent.
Guidelines for new development in heritage overlay zones (site planning)	<p>More specific guidelines related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting of new structures. • Massing and scale. • Height. • Form. • Building lines.
Guidelines for new development in heritage overlay zones (buildings and service elements)	<p>Specific guidelines related to the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roof forms • Walls. • Doors and windows. • Satellite dishes, solar panels etc. • Service elements (water supply; drainage). • Outbuildings. • Boundary walls and fencing. • Garages
Guidelines for landscaping in heritage overlay zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of indigenous tree and planting types.
Guidelines relating to alterations and additions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for the original fabric. • Retention of significant features. • Use of appropriate replacement materials.

Guidelines relating to maintenance and repair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of roofs and gutters. • Treatment of suspended wooden floors. • Treatment of woodwork.
Signage Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The siting and treatment of commercial signage, including third party advertising.
Maintenance and enhancement of public realm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for municipal activities related to: • Land use and activities • Street furniture • Planting in public streets and square.
Specific guidelines for the heritage overlay zones	

It is important that this guideline document be read in conjunction with the extensive heritage survey that has been undertaken for the municipality which includes a detailed landscape character assessment including the grading of landscapes of significance, the identification of proposed heritage overlay zones and the analysis and grading of specific sites. No attempt is made to include the detailed analysis of heritage sites in this document.

9.2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

9.2.1. *Provisions of the Constitution*

The Constitution provides the point of departure for heritage legislation and management. It states that everyone:

- Has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their well-being; and that everyone has the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through reasonable and other legislative measures (Section 24).
- Has the right with other members of their community to enjoy their culture, practice their religion and use their language; and form, enjoy and maintain cultural, religious and linguistic associations and other organs of society (Section 31(i)).

The Constitution also binds heritage and other statutory authorities to the notion of co-operative governance. It states: “In the Republic, government is constituted as national, provincial and local spheres of government which are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated” (Section 40 (i)).

Heritage authorities are required by the Constitution to cooperate and to respect the power, duties and functions of other statutory authorities, as laid down by law.

At a local government level, statutory functions derive from zoning schemes and from the relevant sections of national legislation, including the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) and the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA).

In the Overstrand, heritage related controls are imposed by sections of the Zoning Scheme (Land Use Planning Ordinance) which requires special consent from Council for alterations to structures in designated areas.

9.2.2. *The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA)*

The NHRA and the Provincial Heritage Ordinance promulgated in terms of the Act, empower local authorities, with conditions, to formulate by-laws for managing local heritage resources. The Act provides the legislative mandate for the Overstrand to formulate a heritage management policy to identify, assess, protect and enhance heritage resources. There are numerous sections in the Act which set out what the Local Authority must or may do including powers which can be conferred on a local authority deemed to be competent.

In particular, the following sections, inter alia, of the NHRA apply to heritage management at local level:

9.2.3. *Delegation*

Section 26(1)(f): “The responsible Minister may make regulations delegating any of its powers and functions to a local authority which shows competence to perform such functions”.

9.2.4. *Designation and management of heritage areas*

Section 31(1): “A planning authority must at the time of revision of a town or regional planning scheme, or the compilation or revision of a spatial plan... investigate the need for the designation of heritage areas to protect any place of environmental and cultural interest....”

Section 31(5): “A local authority may by notice in the Provincial Gazette, designate any area or land to be a heritage areas on the grounds of its environmental and cultural interest, or by the presence of heritage resources” subject to consultation with the Provincial Heritage Authority and the relevant property owners;

Section 31(7): “A local authority (with provisions) must provide for the protection of a heritage area through the provisions of its planning scheme or by-laws under this Act.”

9.2.5. *Identification of heritage resources*

Section 30(5): “At the time of a compilation of a town or regional planning scheme or a spatial plan, a planning authority shall compile an inventory of the heritage resources which fall within its area of jurisdiction and submit such an inventory to the relevant heritage authority....”.

9.2.6. Integration of heritage into planning

Section 31(1): “a planning authority must at the time of the revision of a town or regional planning scheme, or the compilation or revision of a spatial plan investigate the need for the designation of heritage areas to protect any place of environmental and cultural interest....”.

Section 38(8): The provisions of this section (i.e. relating to the impact of a development proposal on heritage resources) do not apply if an assessment of the impact of such development of heritage resources is required in terms of “any other legislation” subject to provisions laid down in the Act.

Section 28(6): “A local authority may with the agreement of the heritage resources authority which designated a protected area, make provision in its town planning scheme or in by-laws for the management of such areas.

Section 31(7): “A local authority must provide for the protection of heritage areas through its zoning scheme/by-laws, and the local authority may (Section 54) make by-laws regulating access, use, protection, management, incentives and fines for resources protected under the Act.”

9.2.7 Protection of heritage resources

Section 34(1): “No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.”

9.2.8 Interpretation and use of heritage resources

Section 31(8): “A local authority may erect signage indicating its status at or near a heritage area.”

Section 44(1): (a-e) “Heritage Resources Authorities and local authorities must wherever appropriate, co-ordinate and promote the presentation and use of places of cultural significance and heritage resources which form part of the national estate and for which they are responsible.”

9.2.9 General Policies

Section 47 requires that the heritage resources authority adopt a plan for the management of heritage resources and that all actions of authorities must be consistent with general policies.

The general principles for national heritage management as set out in section 5 and 6 of the NHRA (read with all other relevant sections), set the parameters for the heritage management for the Overstrand Municipality.

9.2.10 The Zoning Scheme

The zoning scheme for the Overstrand is in the process of being amended to ensure continuity and consistency across the municipal area. Provision is made for heritage overlay zones within the amended scheme and it is recommended that the heritage and special areas identified in the heritage survey be adopted in terms of the revised zoning scheme.

The heritage survey has graded all heritage sites in terms of a 3 point grading system:

Grade 1 (National Heritage sites):

Heritage resources or sites with qualities so exceptional that they are of national significance. There are no Grade 1 heritage sites in the study area.

Grade 2 (Provincial heritage sites; formerly national monuments):

Heritage resources that form part of the national estate and which are considered to have heritage qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or region. The level of management for Grade 2 sites is provincial and the responsible heritage resources authority is Heritage Western Cape (HWC). There are a number of existing and proposed Grade 2 sites in the study area.

Grade 3 sites are sites of local heritage significance and the responsible heritage authority should be the local authority. The local authority is in the process of acquiring delegated powers in terms of the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) and the heritage survey is one step in that process. Heritage Western Cape is the responsible authority until such delegation occurs.

For the sake of convenience Grade 3 heritage resources have been sub-categorised as follows:

Grade 3A: Heritage resources, buildings and sites of outstanding local, architectural, aesthetic and historical value.

Grade 3B: Heritage resources, buildings and sites of considerable local architectural, aesthetic, social and historical value.

Grade 3C: Heritage resources, buildings and sites of some local architectural, aesthetic, social and historical value. Values are predominantly contextual but not solely so.

Standard by-laws, adopted from the Short Guide to Grading document produced by HWC are included in Section 8.

In terms of Section 30 (5) of the Act the local authority is obliged to compile an inventory of the heritage resources which fall within its area of jurisdiction and submit the inventory to HWC which shall list in the heritage register those heritage resources which fulfil the assessment criteria in the Act. In terms of Section 30 (II) of the Act the local authority must make provision for the protection of identified heritage sites through the provisions of its planning scheme or by-laws under the Act. The special consent of the local authority will be required for any alteration to or development affecting a place listed in the heritage register.

9.2.11 Definition of Terms

The following terms are used extensively in this guideline document. The brief explanations provided below are derived from the International Charters, particularly the Australian Burra Charter, and a variety of other sources most notably the City of Cape Town's Heritage Policy to which this author was a consultant.

- Adaptation:** Appropriate change of fabric, appearance and use to accommodate current demands, which do not adversely affect the cultural significance of a structure or site. The process of adaptation introduces a sufficient degree of flexibility to the treatment of a place or resource to enable change to be managed and still fulfil conservation objectives.
- Archaeological resources:** Material remains resulting from human activity, which are in a state of disuse and or in, or on, land which is older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures. They may also include rock art, marine shipwrecks and structures associated with military history.
- Authenticity:** Authenticity refers to that which is genuine or original and not in an altered or modified state. Authenticity may reside in the fabric itself with its evidence of workmanship and age, or in the design and layout of a place or in the integrity of traditions.
- Conservation (of heritage resources):** Conservation means the processes necessary for managing heritage resources so as to retain their cultural significance. These may include protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of resources and adaptive re-use.
- Context** Context is the area around a place or heritage resource, which may include the visual catchment. Context can vary in scale, from the sub-regional to the local scale.
- Contextual value** The cumulative value associated with an object or place when read as part of a whole.
- Cultural landscape:** The term cultural landscape refers to land and the memories, perceptions, stories, practices and experiences that give a particular landscape meaning. UNESCO defines the term as representing the 'combined works of nature and man'. Cultural landscapes provide the essential context for a range of heritage resources, which can take a variety of forms and are themselves a heritage resource in their right. It could be regarded as the tapestry within which all other heritage resources are embedded and which gives them their sense of place and meaning. The concept of cultural landscape gives spatial and temporal expression to the processes and products of interaction of people with the environment. It may thus be conceived as a particular configuration of topography, vegetation cover, land use and settlement pattern which establishes some coherence of natural and cultural processes.
- Characterization:** Characterization is regarded as being as fluid and dynamic as the landscape, townscape and environment which it seeks to portray. It contributes to informed decision-making by providing information to help everyone affected to discuss the implications of proposed changes to the historical, scenic and natural environment and to help shape the future environment. It should thus be regarded as a tool for positive spatial planning

Cultural significance	Cultural significance means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance.
Cultural heritage	Cultural heritage is what society inherits and attaches sufficient value to, to nurture for future generations, while at the same time recognizing the value of the past.
Development	Development means the physical intervention, excavation or action other than those caused by natural forces, which may change the nature or appearance of a place. These may include construction, alteration demolition removal or change of use of a place or structure at a place, the removal or destruction of trees or changes to the natural topography of the land.
Heritage Area	Heritage area means a designated area of special architectural historic, social, symbolic, aesthetic/scenic character, which is protected by legislative mechanisms either at a provincial or local level.
Heritage management	Heritage management is the sensitive and sustainable management of heritage resources; and the application of the relevant laws, within the context of development and community values.
Heritage Resources	<p>A heritage resource is described in the NHR Act as “any place or object of cultural significance”: Heritage resources may include, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places, buildings and structures of cultural significance. • Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance.
Intrinsic value	Intrinsic value means a heritage resource that has value in its own right, either for reasons of aesthetic, architectural and scientific excellence, or the stories and persons associated with the resource.
Intangible heritage	Intangible heritage means non-material heritage or non-material culture including traditions, oral history, ritual, ceremonies, language, popular memory and indigenous knowledge systems.
Interpretation	Interpretation means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place. Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (e.g. maintenance, restoration, reconstruction); the use of and activities of the place; and the use of introduced explanatory material.
Maintenance	Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction.
Place	A site area or region, a building or structure, a group of buildings, an open space, including a public square, street or park, and

the immediate surroundings of a place.

Preservation

The maintenance of the place or the fabric of a place or structure in its existing state and the retardation of deterioration.

Reconstruction

Reconstruction means the process of recreating or rebuilding a structure or place to either a known or conjectural earlier form. It is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material into the fabric. Reconstruction is often confused with “restoration” in South Africa.

Regeneration/revitalisation

The process associated with giving new life to previously neglected or underutilized heritage resources, and at the same time, contributing to the economic improvement of a broader context.

Restoration

Restoration means the process of returning a place or existing fabric to a known earlier state by removal of additions without the introduction of new material. Appropriate restoration is based on respect for existing fabric and thorough research.

Werf

The Afrikaans word for ‘farmyard’ and a more correct one in the local context as it includes the buildings on it, more than just the space itself. It is the roughly level, uncultivated but close-cropped open space on which the buildings of a farm complex are arranged.

9.3 STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Overstrand area differs substantially from other regions in the Western Cape, both in terms of the overall nature of its landscape features and in terms of the historical settlements that have evolved in response to this physical context and the range of social and economic forces that have occurred over time.

It is a landscape characterised by mountain ranges with a dramatic sweep to a coastal plain and a shoreline comprising a wide variety of conditions, from rocky inlets to expansive sandy bays. A number of rivers cut through this system and vary widely in character, from the relatively tight mountainous conditions associated with the Rooi Els and Palmiet rivers to the wide expansiveness of the Botrivier and Kleinrivier vlei systems.

In terms of heritage value, this environmental context and in particular its ecological and botanical features, are fundamental. Environmental values and heritage values are inextricably interlinked. The environmental context provides the framework within which heritage areas and sites are embedded.

Settlements occur as nodes and generally sit lightly in this dramatic rural landscape. The two very strong and highly visible edges; of mountain crest and shoreline, provide the frame within which a range of heritage areas and sites are located. The area as a whole is considered to have high

heritage significance in terms of its scenic, botanical, cultural/historical, social and archaeological value. The landscape, and the heritage areas and sites embedded within it, thus have the ability to demonstrate a range of heritage values which differ widely from the nature and mix of other heritage resources in the broader region.

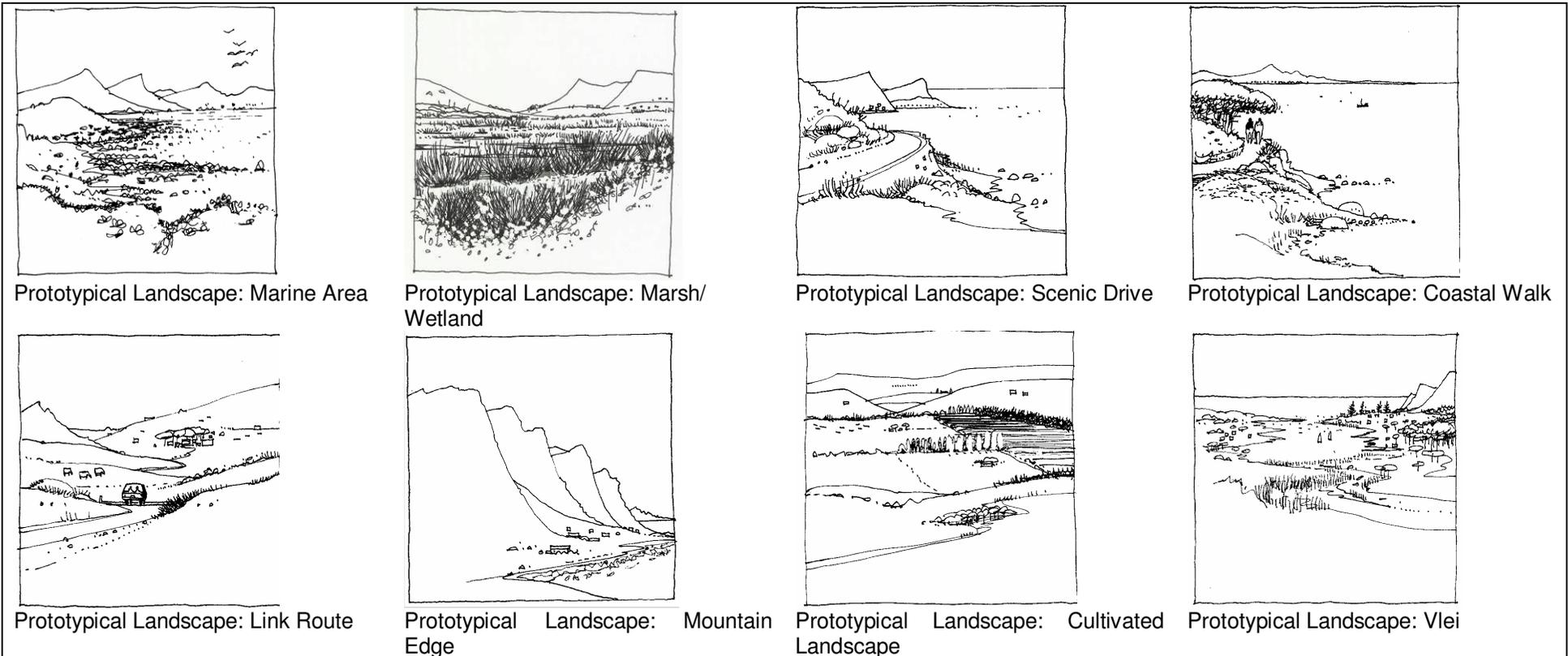
They may be summarised as follows:

- Occupation dating from the Stone Age period, and marked by the extensive shell middens and artefacts located in caves and along the shoreline throughout the study area.
- The role of the place in reflecting a long history of fishing activity, from the Khoisan fish traps in the pre-colonial period to early fishing communities at Jongensklip in Kleinmond and Hawston (mid 1800s), the whaling station at Betty's Bay (1912 to 1930) to current and extensive use of the maritime resources of the area for a whole range of subsistence and recreational fishing. The historical harbours, particularly those at Hermanus, Hawston and Jongensklip, provide rich and distinctive markers to the physical and social context of these activities which differ widely from the varied nature of fishing patterns along the West Coast.
- The utilisation of the area over a long period of time as a place of recreation. Inland farmers, predominantly from the Caledon area, trekked to the coast for fishing and socialisation and these outspan areas are marked in the landscape (Kleinmond, Hermanus, Stanford). This enduring role of the place as an area for recreation is evidenced in the extensive nature of caravanning and camping activity. Holiday homes began appearing at the beginning of the 20th century and the emerging villages reveal a strong sense of local identity. The range in character of the recreational experience (vleis, lagoons, rivers, rocky shorelines and sandy beaches) and the resultant settlement patterns differ significantly from other areas in the broader Western Cape region.
- The use of the area for a wide range of farming activities, from the seasonal activity related to Khoisan herders (cattle grazing at Waaigat), to the market gardening associated with Stanford in the mid 19th century, the commercial flower farming in the Kleinmond area in the early 20th century to the current wheat and canola farming in the Overberg region. While the role of the region as a place of recreation, fishing and farming in which the natural landscape plays a dominant role, remains the major theme, other themes are reflected in the landscape. They include the ability of the landscape to demonstrate the role of the area:
 - as a place of displacement. The use of caves in the Hangklip and Rooi Els area as a place of refuge and escape for 'drosters' from VOC rule at the Cape in the mid 18th century, the role of the Hemel en Aarde valley as a leper colony in the early 19th century, the displacement of the Coloured community at Jongensklip in the 1960s.
 - as a place of military significance. The location of World War II radar stations at Hangklip and the use of the Bot River Lagoon by the Catalina flying boats.

- as a place of shipwrecks. The study area contains a large number of shipwrecks, the precise location of which is mostly unknown. Rocky promontories such as Danger Point and Quoin Point bear witness to the role of these landscape features in maritime disasters.

Compared to other regions in the Western Cape, the Overstrand can be characterised as a landscape of contrasts. Contrast between:

- mountains and sea
- rocky shoreline and sandy shore
- pristine mountain and coastal Fynbos and settlement
- local subsistence and commercial/recreational fishing activity
- humble holiday cottages and extravagant mansions
- a landscape of great drama and great tranquillity



9.4. CHARACTER APPRAISAL ISSUES AND OBJECTIVES

9.4.1 *Character appraisal of elements that need to be addressed in the guidelines*

Based on the above overall statement of significance there are a number of elements that can be identified within the study area which contribute to the character and sense of place across the region. They refer to the underlying structure or logic of the settlement pattern which has evolved over time and which has contributed to its character and heritage significance. The guidelines that follow need to be understood in the context of these historical and physical forces.

The elements of character that contribute to local distinctiveness are regarded as providing the spatial context for the general principles referred to in Section 9.3 above. They also provide the overall objectives in terms of the conservation and enhancement of area character which the guidelines need to address.

They may be summarised as follows:

- **The enduring and dominant role of the natural environment in providing the setting for individual towns and villages:** A sense of fit is evident between settlements and their natural green containers. A settlement pattern is evident where building development has occurred in the narrow coastal plain between mountains and sea. Traditionally there has been a resistance to build on the higher slopes and adjacent to the dynamic coastal zone. This pattern is being eroded and the natural setting of towns and villages is under threat. Guidelines need to ensure that the natural settings of existing development, including the higher mountain slopes, ravine systems, wetlands and coastlines are not threatened by new development.
- **The linear banding of land use activities parallel to the mountain ranges and the coastline:** In response the landform predominant in the study area, major movement routes have occurred on the relatively narrow coastal plain with higher order activities clustered along these dominant routes. Higher density residential housing has developed immediately adjacent to these movement routes with a gradual decrease in the density gradient towards the mountain slopes and the coastline. This pattern should be respected and reinforced. The increase in densities in sensitive zones such as mountain slopes and along the coastline should be resisted. Increased densities along the coastline should only be considered where such activities are directly related to marine activity, for example harbour related and associated uses.
- **Consistent urban and rural morphology:** A consistency in the urban morphology, defined as the three-dimensional form and fabric of towns resulting from the evolution of historical, social and economic forces is evident across the study area. In historical town centres such as Hermanus and Stanford, the grain and texture of the urban form is relatively fine and low-rise. A street pattern based on an orthogonal grid is evident, with positive house-street relations and long views across the grid towards the mountain and the coastline.

This pattern should be respected. New developments which do not reflect the grid-iron pattern, which block off views across the grid and which do not reveal positive house street relationships, such as gated villages, should be resisted. Similarly, high-rise development (defined in this instance as any building which is substantially taller than adjacent properties and/or which will significantly change the skyline) is inimical to village character and should be resisted. No development higher than two stores should be considered outside the town centre of Hermanus, Kleinmond and Gansbaai.

With regard to rural morphology, villages such as Baardskeerdersbos reveal a sensitive response to the topography, riverine system and fertile valley floor. Houses tend to address the street with relatively thin narrow plots or allotments behind. A relatively organic rural morphology has evolved which should be respected. Street layouts and the configuration of new erven should reflect existing patterns and should not adopt alien suburban forms.

- **Consistent building and landscaping typologies:** A regional vernacular is evident in terms of the limited number of building typologies and the range of landscape treatments. Building types are usually rectangular in form with a limited cross section; with a vertical emphasis in terms of openings and with larger areas of solid masonry to void. Building massing is frequently in the form of carefully articulated small elements rather than large single structures with substantial cross spans. The large early 20th century villas in Hermanus, located between the coastal walkway and the main road are an exception to this local typology.

Other instances of the local vernacular, particularly in the Hermanus and Onrust area, are the hipped, thatched umbrella roofed cottages with white plastered walls and recessed verandahs. New interventions should express a contemporary interpretation of the vernacular tradition. Timeless design qualities should be promoted and pastiche and faddish architectural styles should be avoided. A “background” architectural approach should be promoted where the natural environment always remains the dominant elements.

With regard to landscaping, a limited range of noteworthy elements is evident across the study area, for example the use of Norfolk Pines which provide distinctive landmark qualities in the Hermanus landscape and the use of low white boundary walls and hedges rather than high visually impermeable boundary treatments. New landscaping treatments should reflect these landscaping typologies.

- **Preservation and enhancement of the public realm related to the natural environment:** The public open space related to the vlei areas and coastal zone contribute substantially to the character of place and community associations with the area. In many instances they are related to outspans and have endured continuous public access for over a hundred and fifty years. They have high social and aesthetic significance. Continued public access to these areas should not be hindered in any way. Opportunities for establishing links between the mountain zone and the coastline, to which the public has access should be explored.

9.4.2 *The presence of discernible areas of particular identity within the study area*

There are a number of areas within the study area which contain concentrations of heritage sites or which display representative qualities particular to the Overstrand cultural landscape and its sub-components. In some instances, the nature of heritage significance of areas requires

that strict controls be applied regarding any new interventions. In other instances more general guidelines are required to preserve the particular qualities identified as having significance. The following sections identify the general objectives for the heritage and special areas identified in the heritage survey and establish the framework for the specific guidelines identified in Sections 6 and 7.

9.5. OVERALL PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES PROVIDING A FRAMEWORK FOR THE HERITAGE GUIDELINES

Conservation Guidelines need to be developed at a variety of scales, from the general to the particular. Overall principles need to inform policies and guidelines which in turn need to precede specific guidelines related to height coverage, boundary wall treatment, architectural character etc.

The formulation of guidelines thus needs to be considered within an overall set of strategies and guiding principles related to heritage management. In the absence of an approved heritage policy for the Overstrand Municipality the following key principles apply:

- The principles attached to heritage management in the NHRA apply;
- Heritage resources belong to and represent all the people in the Overstrand Municipality;
- Heritage resources include the natural and the built environment;
- Heritage resources are finite and irreplaceable;
- Heritage resources provide a sense of social, regional and cultural identity;
- Heritage resources include aspects of both tangible and intangible culture.

As indicated above, these principles have been derived from International best practices as contained in the various International Charters on Conservation, and a number of local adaptations, particularly the City of Cape Town's Heritage Policy to which this author was a consultant.

Based on the above the overall heritage management principles have been identified:

9.5.1 Authenticity and integrity

Authenticity and integrity are regarded as the key components and the essential element in any conservation activity. Authenticity refers to what is considered to be original and true in relation to the significance of a site. It can relate to both the physical fabric and the social and spatial meanings associated with buildings and places. Each heritage resource thus reflects a unique expression resulting from a particular historical process the original fabric and character and use of the resource determines its value and can be read as an historical record reflecting its historical significance and cultural value.

Associated policies

- Ensure that all heritage resources are conserved as much as possible in their authentic state and function or use.

- Ensure that a distinction is made between the authentic fabric of a resource and later contemporary interventions.
- Avoid the replication of historic styles in new interventions. Interpretation rather than replication should guide new developments in historic contexts.
- Ensure appropriate research and documentation methodologies to ensure that the authenticity of a resource is accurately identified and appropriately conserved.

9.5.2 *The contribution of all periods*

All periods contribute to the history of a place and should where possible be respected. Levels of significance relate to how early, intact, representative or rare the relevant fabric or place might be. The multiplicity of meanings attached to a site should be acknowledged.

Associated policies

- Ensure that all the layers associated with the history of a place are conserved. Revealing one layer at the expense of another can only be condoned when what is revealed is of substantially greater significance than that which is to be lost, or in instances where the fabric to be removed can be conclusively proven to have little or no heritage significance.
- Ensure that provision is made for the protection and enhancement of sites associated with 20th and 21st century history.
- Promote the awareness of significant heritage resources with particular emphasis on places and histories not previously identified through heritage management approaches.

9.5.3 *Consideration of all aspects of cultural significance*

Consideration should be given to all aspects of cultural significance and aspects of cultural diversity and should indicate a dynamic approach to the understanding of cultural significance. Transforming and changing interpretations of history and values should be acknowledged while ensuring the cultural significance of the place. Appearance should not override historical or social aspects of cultural significance. Conservation is not simply a matter of aesthetics. It is primarily concerned with the authentic and genuine fabric of structures and places and their social value.

Associated policies

- Ensure that different readings and perceptions of heritage are acknowledged. Allow for cultural diversity and contestation and attempt to be representative of the broad range of places and practices that are meaningful to the different cultural groups evident in the Overstrand.
- Enable the commemoration and conservation of heritage sites and structures which represent the histories of diverse communities.

9.5.4 Context and scale

The physical spatial and social context of heritage sites is critical in the understanding and conservation of their value. The significance of heritage sites is to a large extent determined by context and scale. A heritage landscape may be significant by providing a context for a heritage site and may also represent a heritage resource in itself.

Heritage resources need to be interpreted and understood at a variety of scales to ensure a holistic approach to heritage management.

Associated policies

- Ensure the appropriate understanding and analysis of the physical spatial and social context before making decisions affecting heritage sites.
- Acknowledge the significance of scale in making heritage related decisions.
- Ensure that the appropriate appraisal and enhancement of character based on context and scale is integrated with the conservation of individual heritage sites.
- Ensure that new developments in historic precincts are appropriate in terms of scale, massing, form and architectural treatment. Particularly with regard to the Overstrand, new development should be respectful of the environmental and visual quality of the dynamic zone between mountain and coastline. New buildings, alterations and additions which could adversely affect the appreciation, coherence and understanding of these environmental and aesthetic qualities should not be permitted.
- New developments in historic precincts should be of a neutral or harmonious nature. They should respect the urban and rural context, historical character, scale and the visual cohesion between structures and their environmental settings and significant spaces.

9.5.5 Cultural Landscape

The particular environment of the Overstrand represents a unique and dramatic natural and cultural landscape with a sense of balance evident between the settlement structure and the natural landscape. A wide variety of cultural landscapes can be identified which differ in scale and nature, from the network of villages comprising Rooi Els, Betty's Bay and Kleinmond and their particular relationship to the adjacent Kogelberg Biosphere in the west to the more expansive settlement pattern related to areas such as Baardskeerdesbos to the east. These landscapes provide evidence of the area's history over time, ranging from the early Stone Age period, through the pre-colonial period to the present democratic period. The physical evidence of these periods contributes strongly to a sense of place and cultural identity. They provide dynamic reference points and positive indicators for growth and change.

Associated policies

- Ensure the conservation of the unique cultural landscapes and the unique scenic qualities of the Overstrand for the benefit of its inhabitants and for tourism.

- Ensure that the management of cultural landscapes are integrated into development and environmental planning.
- Ensure that no single approach to the conservation of cultural landscapes is adopted but that conservation policies and programmes are context specific and tailored to address the particular attributes and issues of local communities and local circumstances.
- Ensure that the status of cultural landscapes is enhanced by giving value to the many layers of cultural significance which have evolved from the area's long history.
- Ensure that the landscapes to be conserved are representative of the range of heritage themes and cultural diversity which characterize the area.

9.5.6 Development and integration with planning

Growth and development are integral to the economic lifeblood of the Overstrand. Heritage management should not be regarded as an activity separate from, and possibly resistant to, economic and development planning but as an integral component of the responsible and sustainable management of change. As such it should be fully integrated into the planning system.

Associated policies

- Ensure that existing property rights are respected with regard to the implementation of the provision of the heritage legislation. Ensure that the management of heritage resources occurs in a fair, transparent and reasonable manner in balancing individual property rights with the need for heritage protection.
- Ensure that new development does not impact directly on heritage resources.
- Ensure that new development is appropriate to the heritage context in terms of scale, massing, height and architectural treatment.
- Ensure that stylistic interpretations, or the importation of architectural styles not endemic to the region, are avoided and that a sense of timelessness is encouraged. Such timelessness is best achieved when buildings express an awareness of their own time in terms of design conception and the use of contemporary technology and materials while remaining sensitive to the context.
- Scale, massing, articulation and texture are critical considerations in determining such sensitivity. A sense of rootedness in the local landscape is favoured over design concepts based on convention, imitation, intellectual abstraction or exhibitionism.
- Ensure that no specific style be imposed. Rather buildings should respond positively to the requirements of their brief and the nature of the context. Simplicity of expression can be achieved with sophisticated planning and design solutions, particularly within historic precincts. The aim with new infill structures should be to establish a quieter less dominant and assertive architectural approach, which is not visually intrusive and which would not conflict with the core historic structures which should thus be enhanced.

9.5.7 Minimal Intervention

Heritage management activity is based on respect for the existing fabric and should involve the least possible physical intervention within the limitations imposed by appropriate adaptive use.

Associated policies

- An intervention should be based on evidence and respect for the existing fabric and should ideally involve the least possible physical intervention. Conjecture should be avoided.
- As a general rule, it is usually better to consolidate than to repair, better to repair than to restore, better to restore than to rebuild and better to rebuild than to embellish

9.5.8 Community Participation

Participation in heritage is an important component of heritage management. The communities of the Overstrand have a well-developed interest in heritage to varying degrees and have a valuable role to play in identifying and protecting heritage resources. Communities are a valuable resource of knowledge and appropriate well-structured partnerships between heritage organisations and the local authority may empower them both.

Associated policies

- Encourage well-structured, carefully mandated partnerships between the local authority and heritage organisations to ensure effective heritage management.
- Encourage community participation in heritage issues through effective communication, education and training.
- Ensure that decisions on heritage issues occur in an open, transparent, fair and reasonable manner.
- Ensure that the identification and evaluation of heritage resources is undertaken with the involvement and active participation of local heritage organisations.
- Ensure that heritage can make a positive contribution to community identity through the articulation of the different histories of places, people and events.
- Ensure that, wherever possible, local community involvement is maximised in the form of physical upgrading, job creation and social transformation in the identification and management of the historic environment.

9.5.9 Access

Access to cultural resources is a key conservation management principle. All inhabitants should enjoy rights of access to the public heritage resources. Access to heritage resources should not be restricted on the grounds of gender, race or disability.

Associated policies

- Ensure access to public heritage sites, particularly where the public has traditionally enjoyed rights of access.
- Ensure the appropriate interpretation of heritage sites and the use of different techniques of interpretation for different language groups, inter alia.
- Ensure that where physical access to individual heritage sites is not possible, that appropriate visual access is provided where feasible.

9.5.10 Interpretation

The value and significance of many heritage sites are not self-evident and should be carefully interpreted. Recognition needs to be given to the fact that the cultural significance of many places within the Overstrand is understood differently from diverse cultural perspectives, all of which have validity. Areas affected by Group Areas legislation, are a case in point.

Associated policies

- Ensure appropriate processes and forms of interpretation through consultation, and the use of markers, plaques and memorials, inter alia.
- Ensure that heritage sites are accurately and appropriately interpreted, to reach as many inhabitants and visitors as possible.

9.5.11 Intangible and tangible heritage

Cultural value resides in both tangible and intangible heritage. Conservation of intangible values involves the recognition of the significance of language, oral, historic, ritual, tradition and ceremony in the significance of various places throughout the study area. Intangible heritage can enrich the experience of the physical environment through memory and knowledge.

Associated policies

- Ensure that the range of living heritage which links social and individual memory to daily life, and many instances of which have been previously unacknowledged, are recorded and appropriately protected.
- Acknowledge that not all aspects of cultural significance find expression in the physical fabric but reside in memory and tradition.
- Utilise community and academic knowledge to identify means for interpreting intangible heritage values and communicating their meaning to a wider public.

9.5.12 Heritage tourism and economic growth

Heritage resources are valuable economic resources with respect to tourism. The adaptive reuse of historic buildings can encourage investment and support economic growth while conserving and enhancing the unique character of the Overstrand. Heritage tourism can thus act as a stimulus

for economic development, including infrastructure development and poverty alleviation through job creation. The area's rich paleontological, archaeological, natural, built environment and social heritage has the potential to provide unique tourist experiences developed in a responsible and sustainable way.

Associated policies

- Encourage the sensitive use of heritage resources for job creation through tourism.
- Encourage tourism-related activities that are sustainable and will not cause damage to heritage sites.
- Ensure that heritage tourism does not impact negatively on the authenticity and quality of heritage sites in order to create 'saleable' tourism experiences.
- Ensure that the restoration and appropriate use of historic structures functions as a catalyst for urban and rural regeneration in the Overstrand.
- Ensure that sites of architectural, social and historical significance make a positive contribution to the quality and economy of the region, and the development of tourism.

PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES FOR AREAS OF THE OVERSTRAND

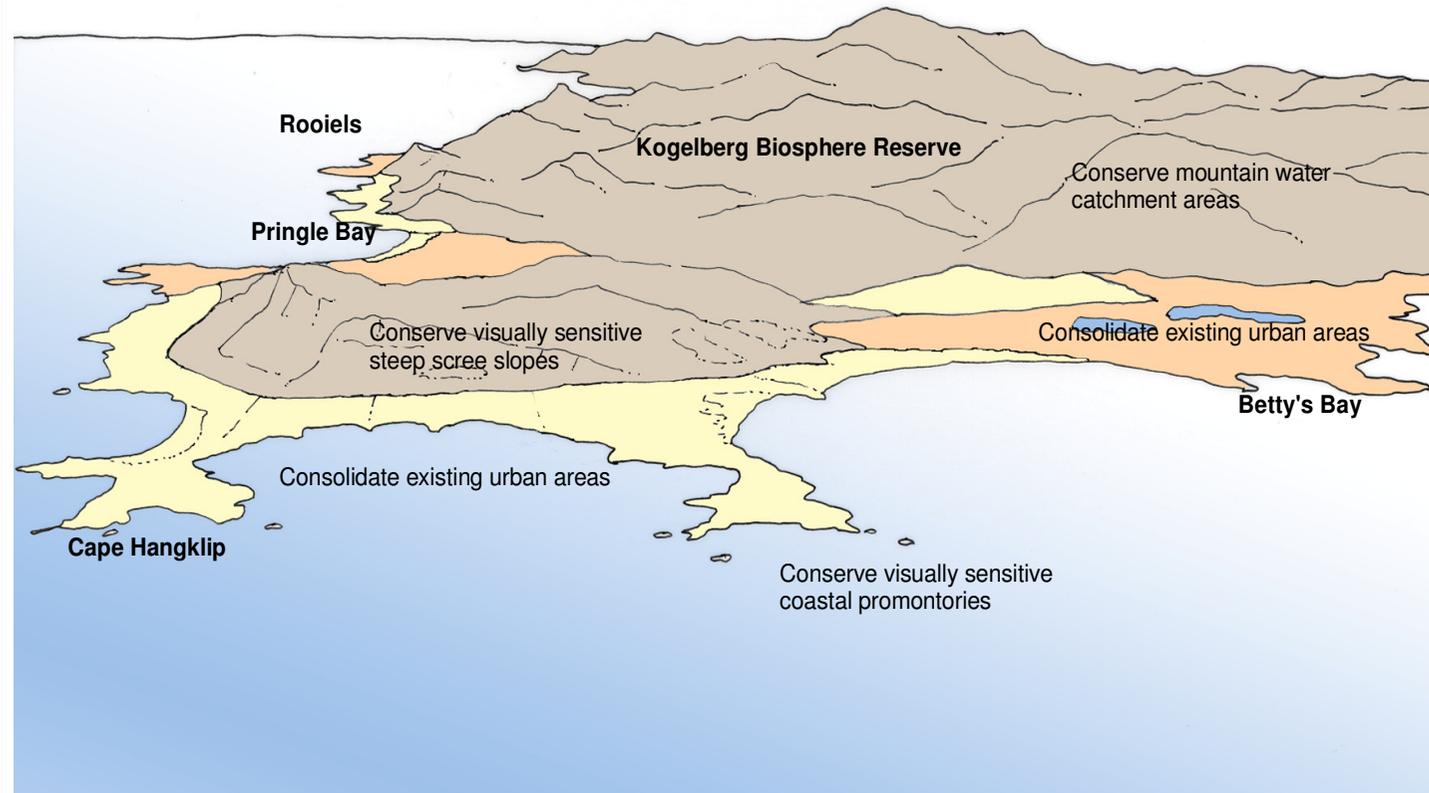


Fig.1 Cape Hanglip Area

SETTLEMENT PATTERN AND ROUTE HIERARCHY

- Low density nodal pattern associated with Rooi Els and Pringle Bay.
- Linear low density sprawl condition associated with Betty's Bay.
- Coastal settlement pattern located along movement corridor on coastal plain between mountain and sea.
- Most development related to the second half of the 20th century.
- Heritage destination points at relatively isolated places such as Stony Point and Dawid's Kraal.

HERITAGE, PLANNING AND DESIGN INFORMANTS

- Prevent urban sprawl; consolidate development within existing urban edge.
- Conserve mountain water catchment areas.
- Conserve visually sensitive coastal corridors, promontories and steep mountain slopes.
- Development to be related to existing infrastructural capacity.
- Provide for ecological corridors and visual linkages between mountain and coastline.
- Ensure public access and linkages to mountain slopes and coastline.
- Use guidelines to control massing, scale and form of development.

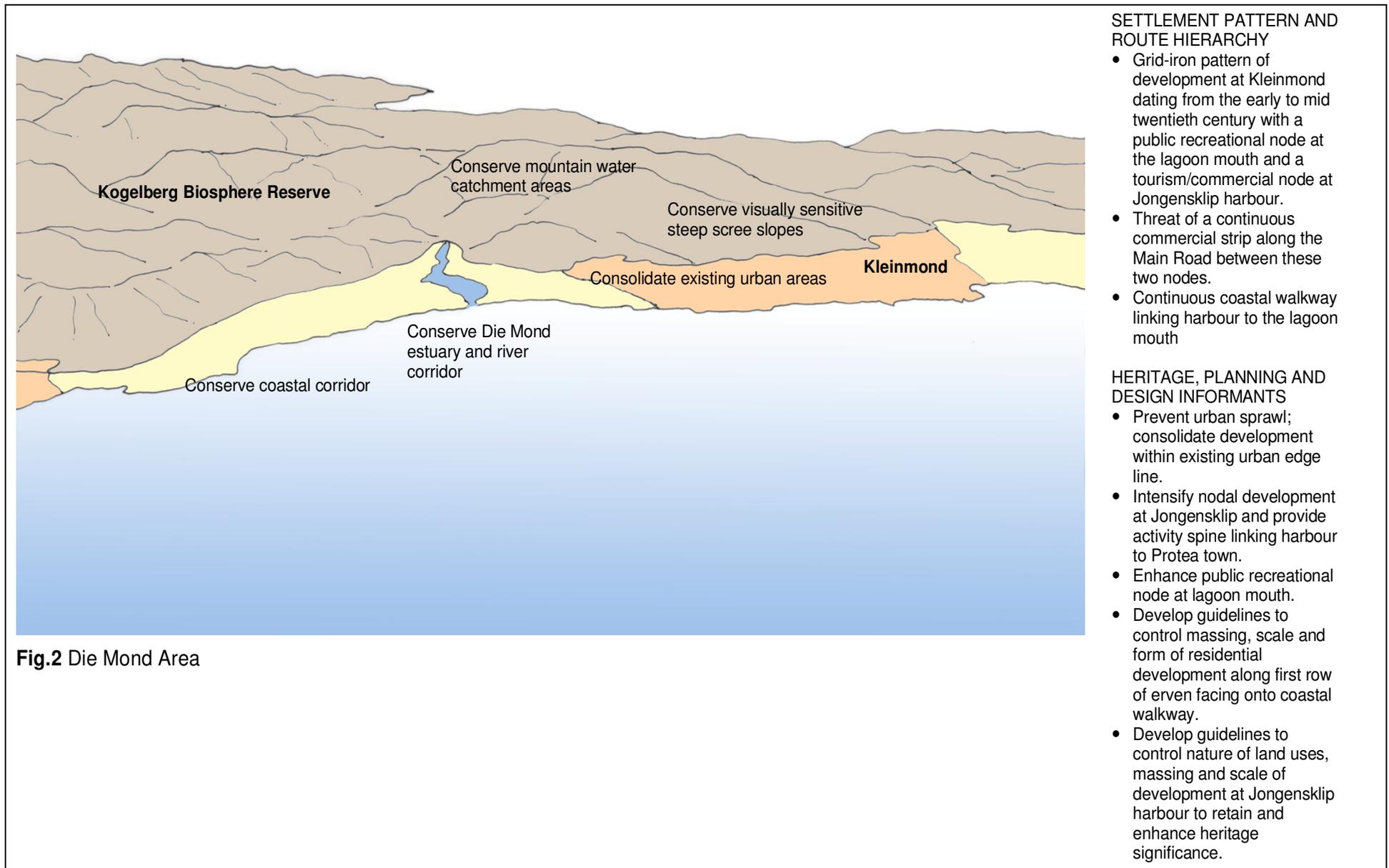


Fig.2 Die Mond Area

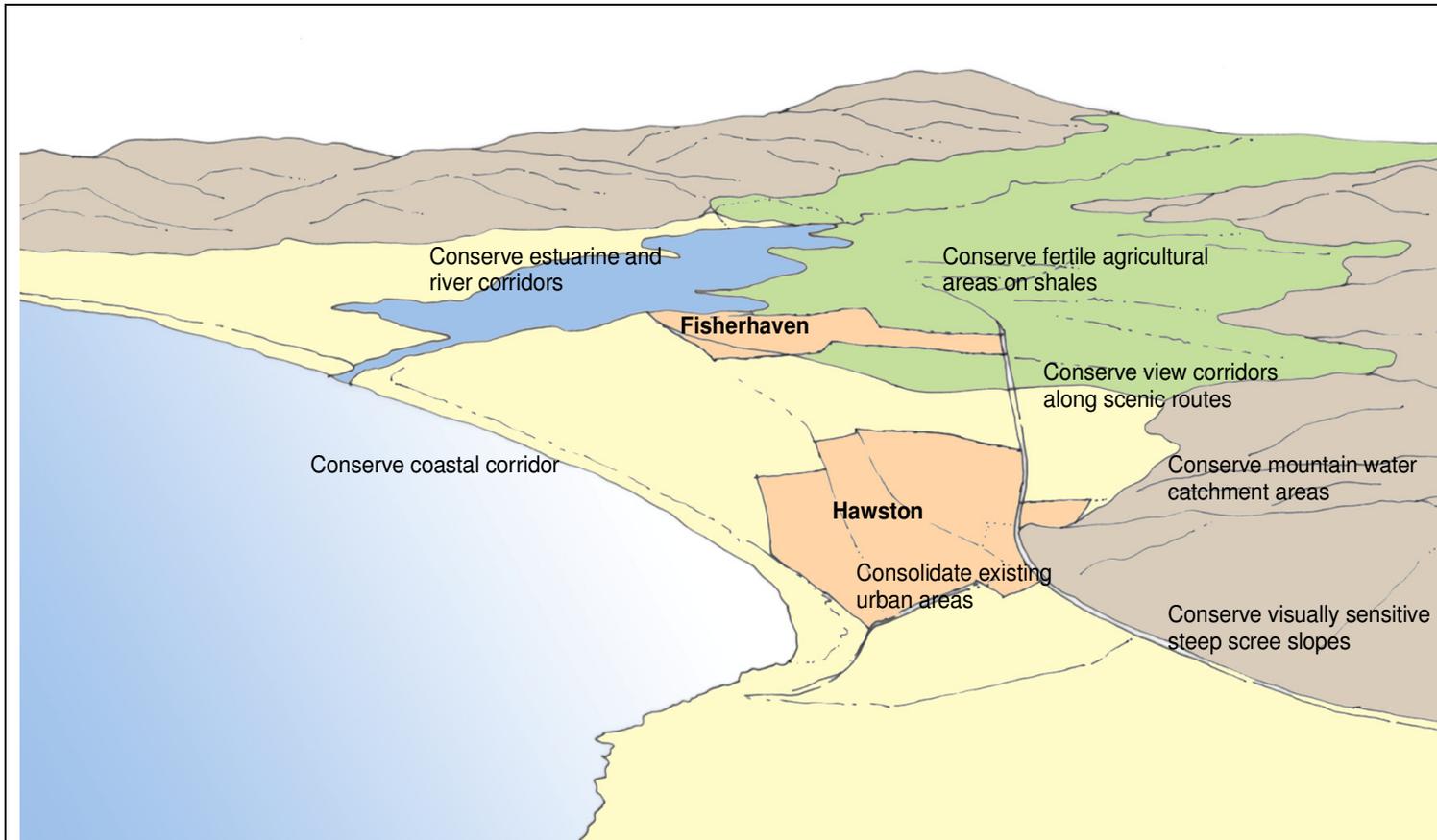


Fig.3 Bot River Area

SETTLEMENT PATTERN AND ROUTE HIERARCHY

- Low density sprawl associated with Fisherhaven and Hawston dating from latter half of the 20th century.
- Development of gated villages between Fisherhaven and coast, blocking public access to river mouth.
- Potential visual impacts of proposed developments on sea side of scenic route and adjacent to Bot River estuary.

HERITAGE, PLANNING AND DESIGN INFORMANTS

- Prevent urban sprawl; consolidate development within existing urban edge.
- Ensure public access to estuaries, rivers and coastal corridors.
- Conserve visually sensitive slopes and ridge lines.
- Develop guidelines for edge treatments along scenic routes.

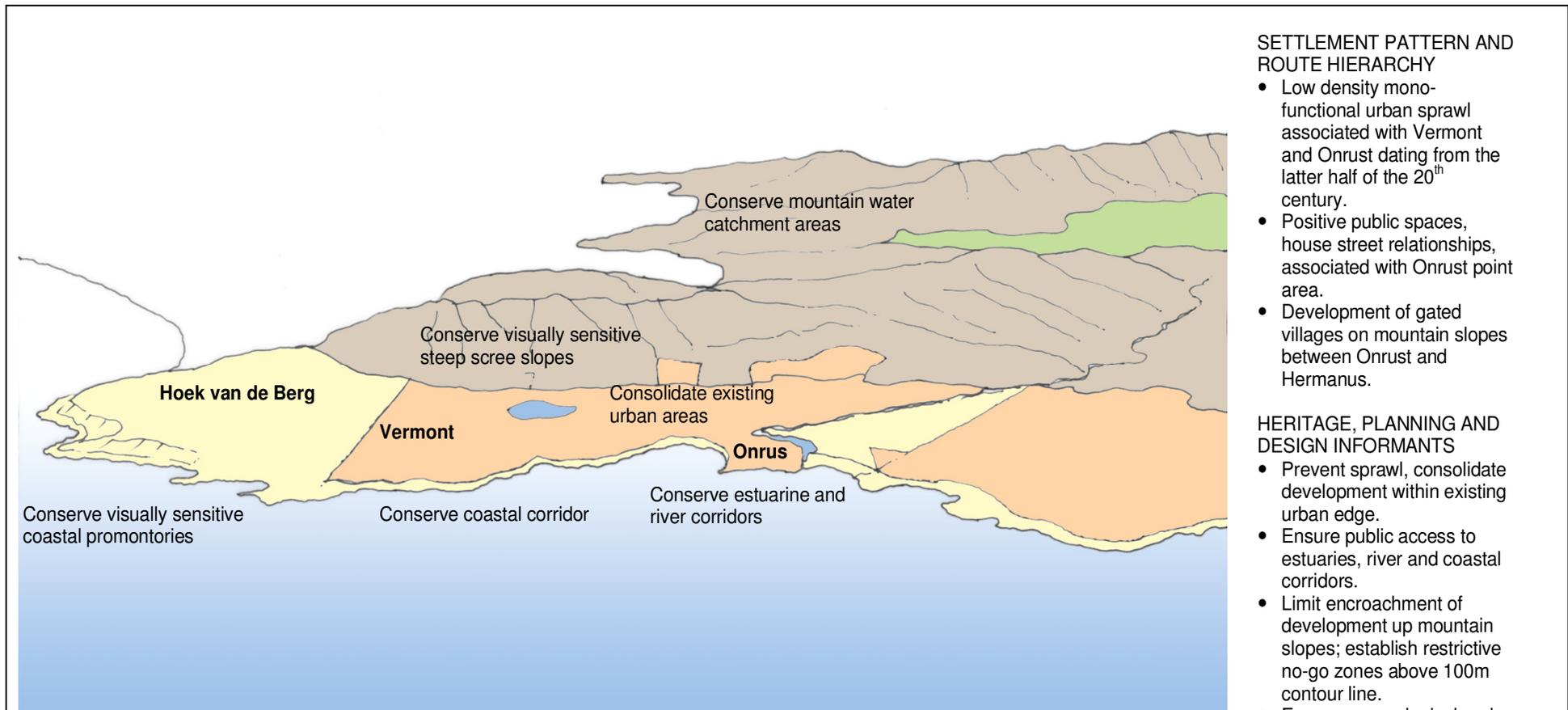


Fig.4 Onrus Area

SETTLEMENT PATTERN AND ROUTE HIERARCHY

- Low density mono-functional urban sprawl associated with Vermont and Onrust dating from the latter half of the 20th century.
- Positive public spaces, house street relationships, associated with Onrust point area.
- Development of gated villages on mountain slopes between Onrust and Hermanus.

HERITAGE, PLANNING AND DESIGN INFORMANTS

- Prevent sprawl, consolidate development within existing urban edge.
- Ensure public access to estuaries, river and coastal corridors.
- Limit encroachment of development up mountain slopes; establish restrictive no-go zones above 100m contour line.
- Encourage ecological and visual corridors between mountain and sea.

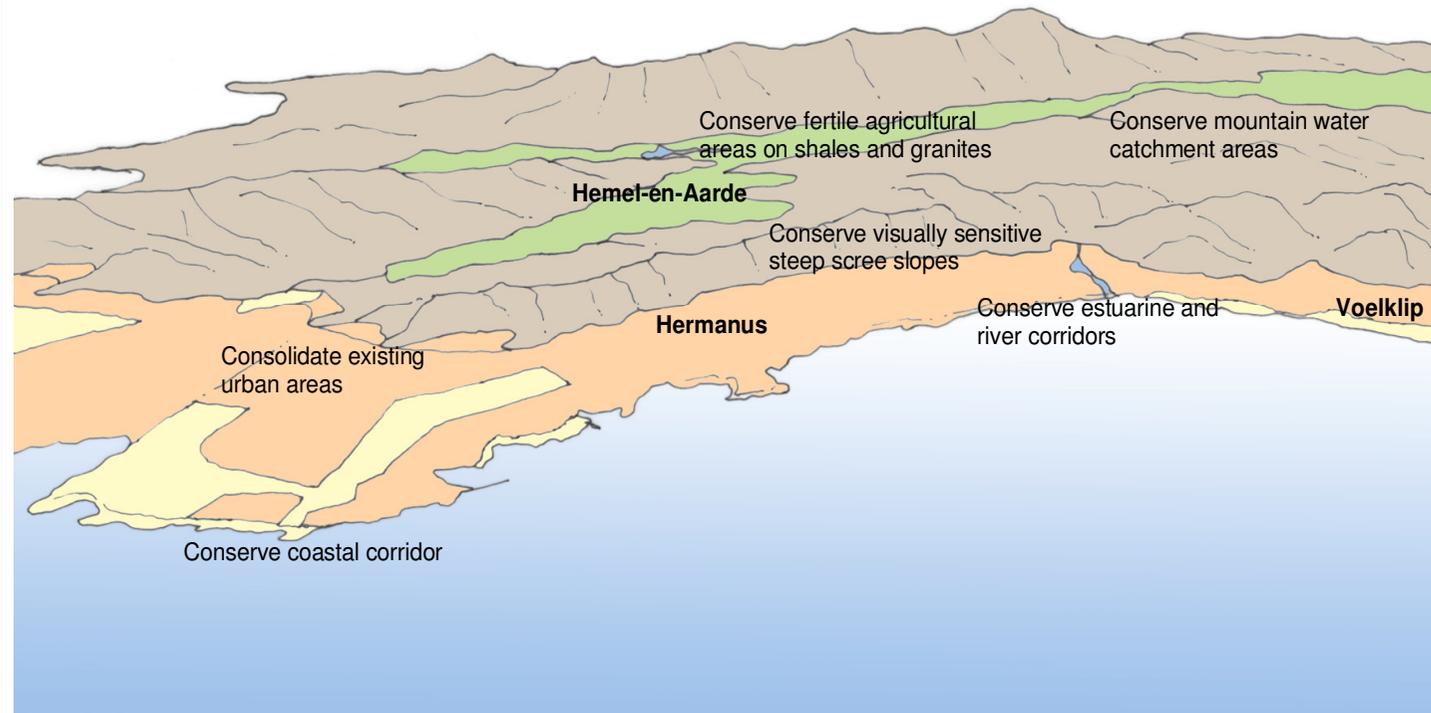


Fig.5 Hermanus Area

SETTLEMENT PATTERN AND ROUTE HIERARCHY

- Nodal concentration of mixed use activities around central Market area and old harbour, dating from latter half of 19th century.
- Potential conflict between commercial development pressures and historic core area. Opportunities to establish alternative nodes at station and taxi rank sites.
- 1920s grid-iron pattern below Main Road at West Cliff.
- Tendency for gated villages to locate on higher mountain slopes.

HERITAGE, PLANNING AND DESIGN INFORMANTS

- Prevent sprawl; consolidate development within existing urban edge.
- Provide alternative commercial nodes adjacent to ring road at the station and taxi rank sites to reduce development pressure on the historic core.
- Consider longer term commercial/office node around Gateway Centre on sea side of R43.
- Prevent encroachment of development up mountain slopes.
- Establish a restrictive no-go zone above the 100m contour. Restrict development on slopes greater than 1:4.
- Develop guidelines to control massing, scale and form of residential development along first row of erven facing onto the coastal walkway.

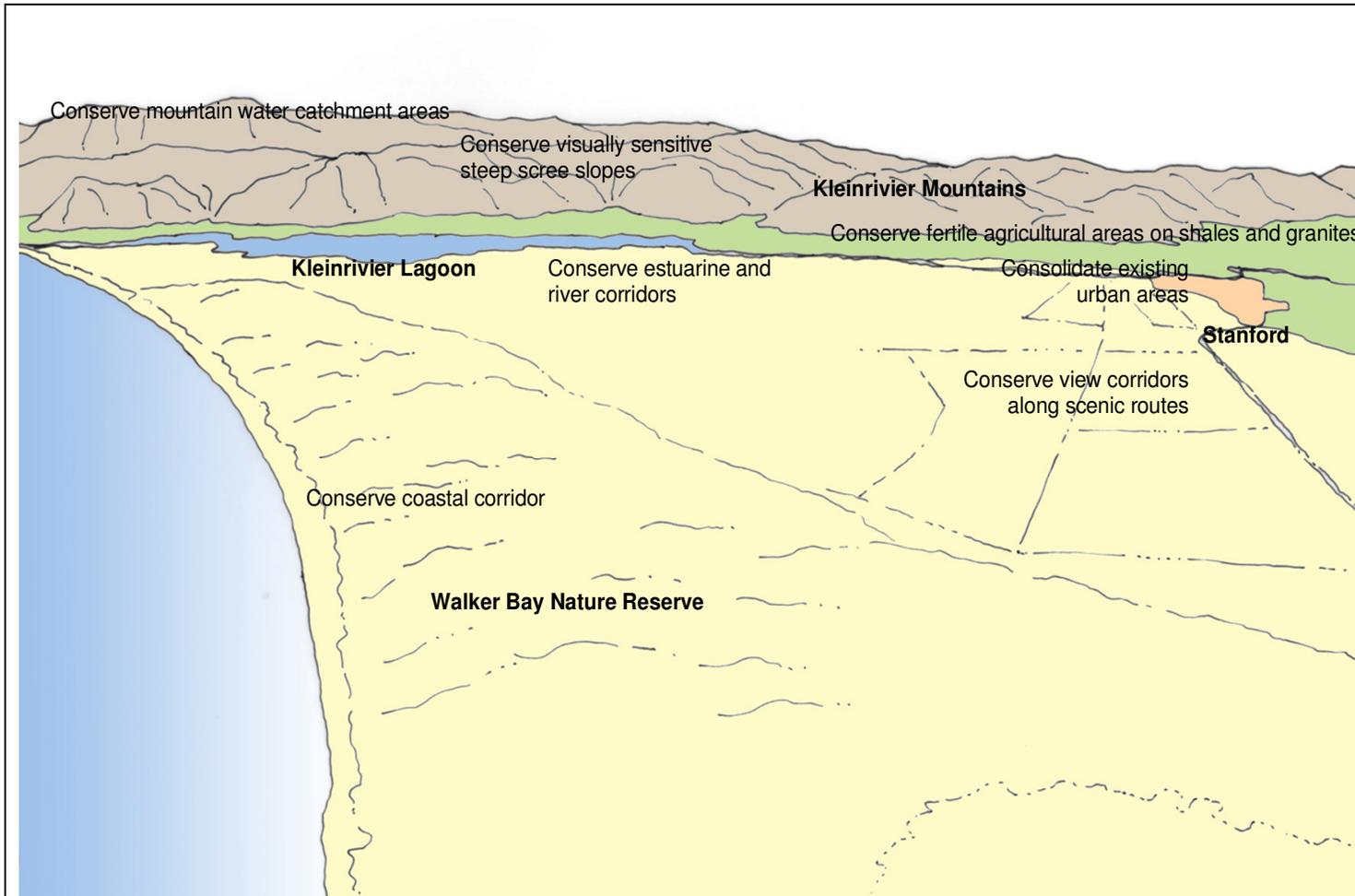


Fig.6 Walker Bay Area

SETTLEMENT PATTERN AND ROUTE HIERARCHY

- The grid-iron pattern of Stanford has responded positively to the bend in the river and the original route through the town.
- The compact nature of the village is threatened by development proposals to the north of the R326 and adjacent to the R43 to Gansbaai.

HERITAGE, PLANNING AND DESIGN INFORMANTS

- Prevent urban sprawl; consolidate development within the existing urban edge line.
- Prevent the further development of gated villages along the northern edge of the R326 and the housing scheme adjacent to the R43.
- Retain the integrity of the Stanford farms and outspan areas.
- Explore means of spatially integrating Stanford with "Die Skema" in the vicinity of "Die Kraal" area.
- Enhance the role of "die Oog" and the river in providing the green historical frame to the village.

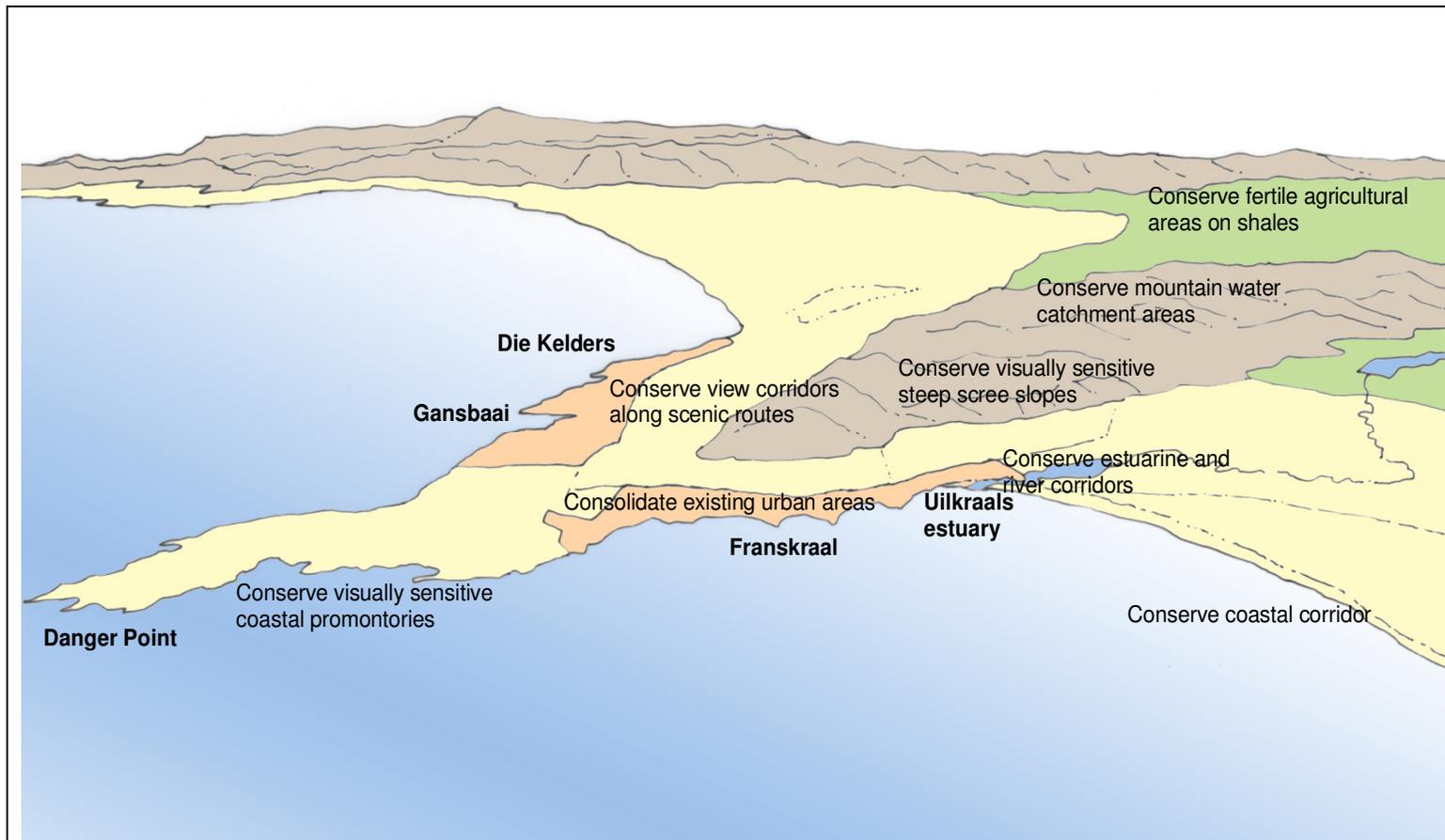


Fig.7 Danger Point Area

SETTLEMENT PATTERN AND ROUTE HIERARCHY

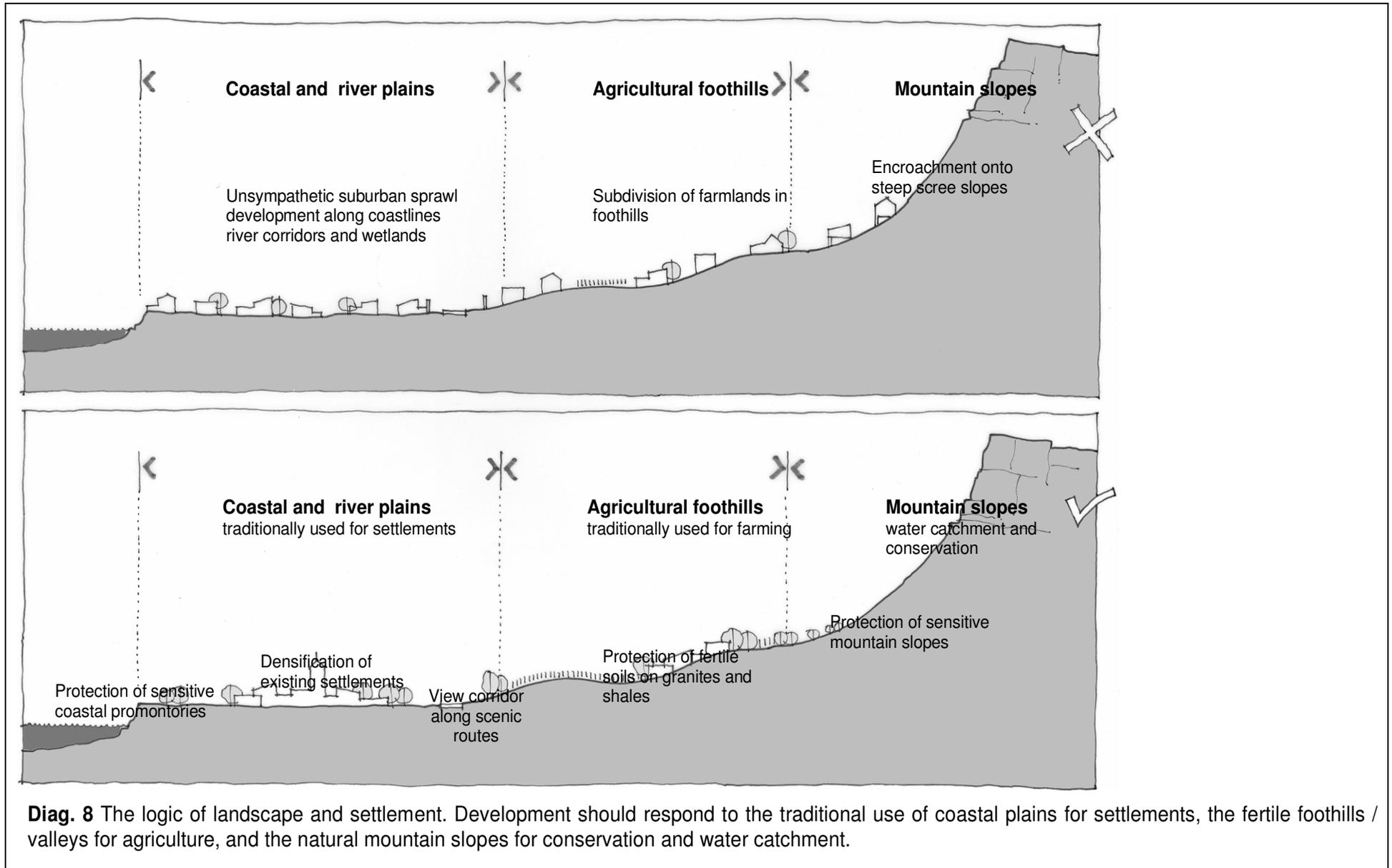
- Low density mono-functional sprawl conditions associated with De Kelders and Franskraal.
- Nodal condition associated with harbour opportunities at Gansbaai and Kleinbaai.
- Proliferation of gated villages along coastline and adjacent to R43.

HERITAGE, PLANNING AND DESIGN INFORMANTS

- Prevent sprawl; consolidate development within existing urban edge line.
- Ensure public access to estuaries, river and coastal corridors.
- Development guidelines to control massing, scale and height of new development overlooking Gansbaai harbour to conserve its historic character and sea views.
- Enhance heritage opportunities associated with De Kelders cave and associated coastal walkway.
- Develop planning guidelines to control development on Danger Point peninsula to conserve its environmental character.
- Development at Buffelsjag, Viljoenshof and Baardskeerdesbos to respect village/rural morphology and to be related to existing infrastructural capacity.

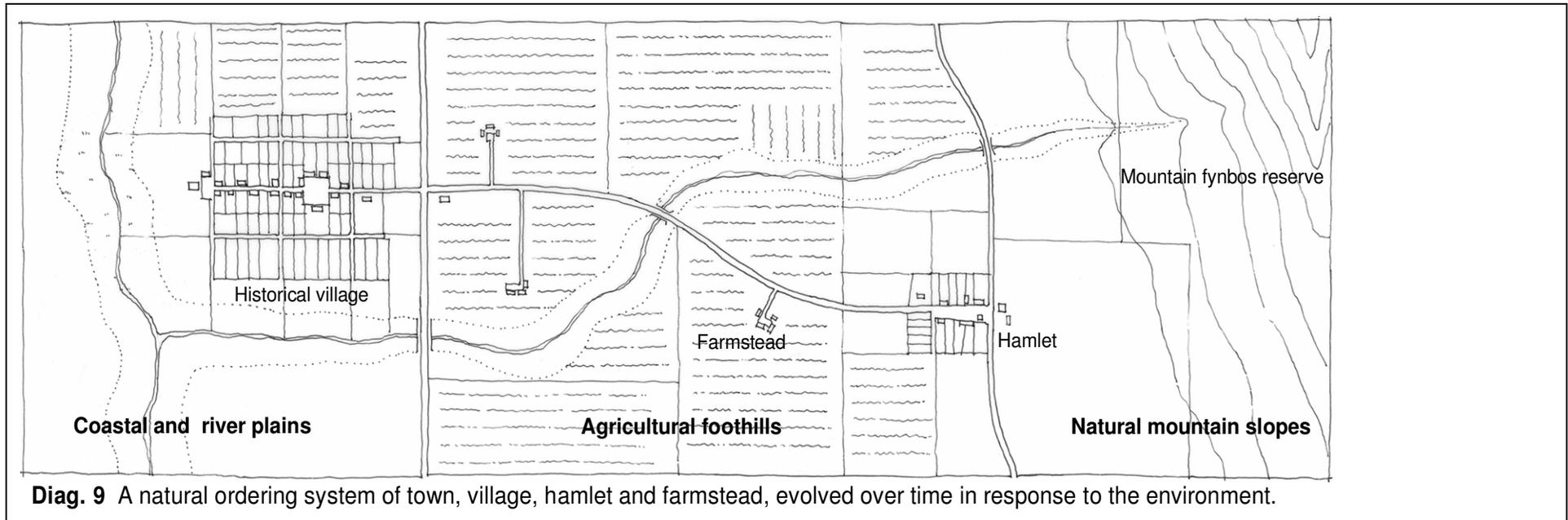
9.6. GUIDELINES RELATED TO LANDSCAPES OF SIGNIFICANCE

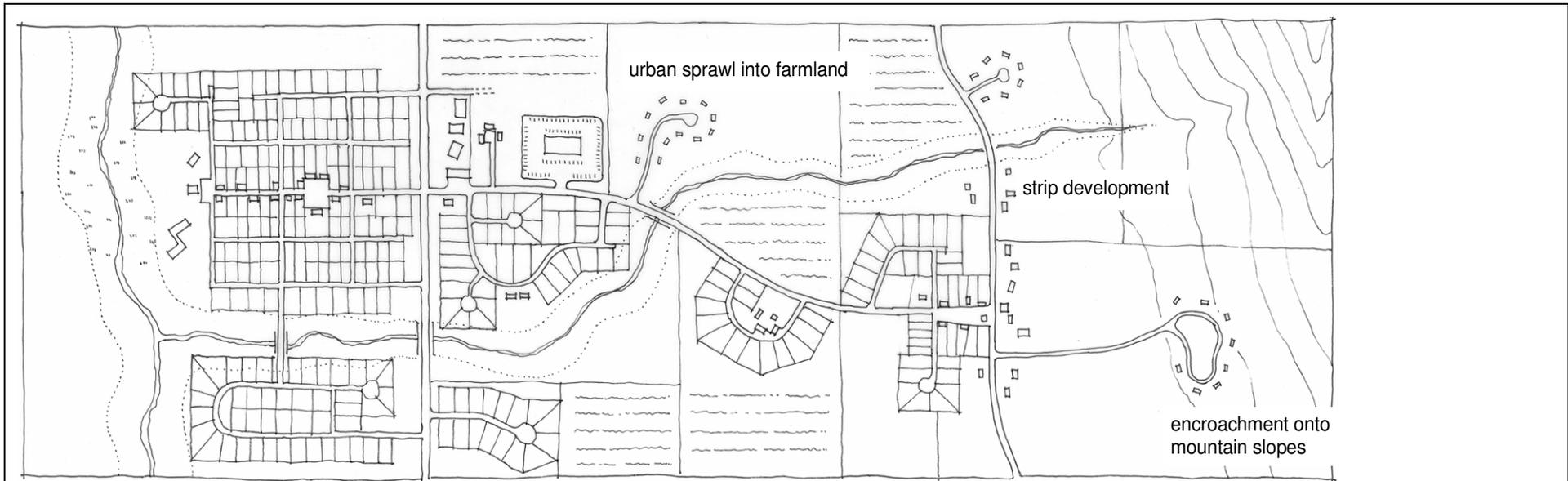
Generic Guidelines	Specific Guidelines
<p>6.1 The logic of landscape</p> <p>Respect and reinforce the logic of landscape and settlement. Development should respond to the traditional use of coastal plains for settlements, the fertile foothills / valleys for agriculture, and the rugged mountain slopes for conservation and water catchment.</p>	<p>a) Ensure that the MSDF and Zoning Scheme include measures to conserve important agricultural areas and landscapes of high significance.</p> <p>b) Include overlays in the Zoning Scheme to protect heritage areas and sensitive environments.</p> <p>c) Ensure that the Heritage and Environmental Sections of the Municipality screen all applications for development as part of the approval process.</p>
<p>6.2 Landscapes of high significance</p> <p>Protect areas of 'high' and 'very high' landscape significance. (Refer to Map 4: Landscape Significance, Overstrand Heritage Survey: Landscape Characteristics).</p>	<p>a) Include areas of high and very high landscape significance within existing reserves, where possible, such as the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve.</p> <p>b) Consider involving and extending the role of the Agulhas Biodiversity Initiative (ABI) in the protection of these areas of high significance.</p> <p>c) Form new conservation areas, where necessary, either as Municipal Nature Reserves, or managed by Cape Nature.</p>
<p>6.3 A conservation network</p> <p>Create a comprehensive landscape conservation network in the Overstrand, managed by a single coordinating authority.</p>	<p>a) Involve and incorporate local conservancies and private nature reserves, that have already been established, in the conservation network.</p> <p>b) Establish conservation corridors along the coastline, estuaries, wetlands and rivers, to provide continuity within the conservation network, and to ensure the viability of ecosystems.</p> <p>c) Ensure coordination and cooperation between the various Provincial and Municipal conservation agencies and landowners within the Overstrand.</p>



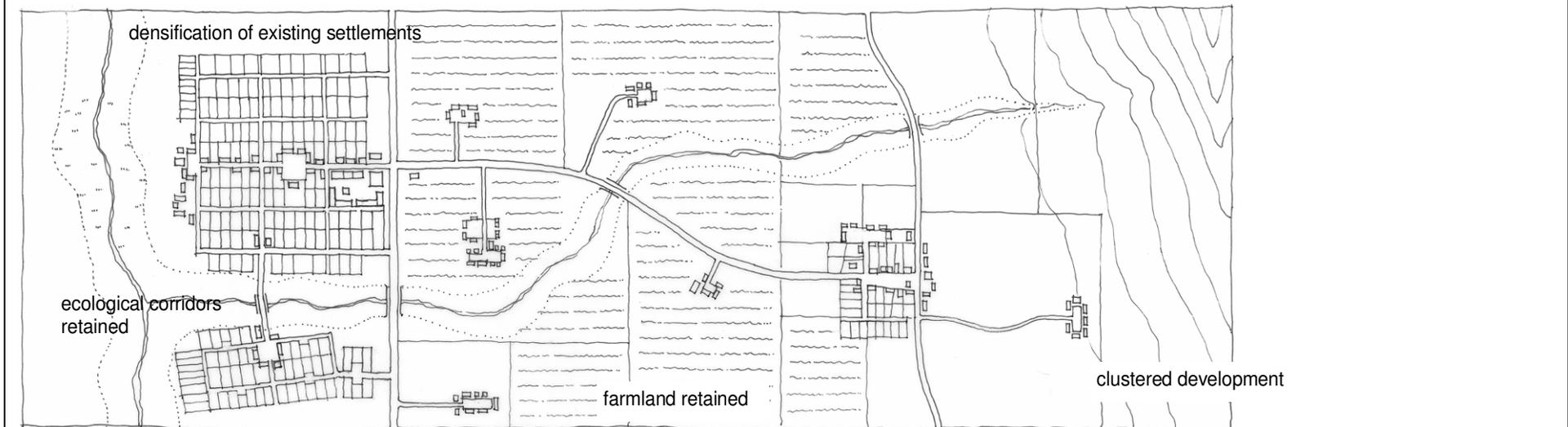
9.7. GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS

Generic Guidelines	Specific Guidelines
<p>7.1 Respect for cultural landscapes</p> <p>Cultural landscapes may be defined as places of cultural significance which reveal qualities relating to aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic, technological, archaeological or paleontological value. Cultural landscapes provide the essential context for a range of heritage resources and are a heritage resource in their own right. They may thus be regarded as the tapestry within which other heritage resources are embedded and which provides them with a sense of place and meaning. The concept of a cultural landscape gives spatial and temporal expression to the process and products of interaction with people and the environment.</p> <p>The Overstrand contains a number of cultural landscapes which have been identified in the heritage survey. They take many different forms, from the predominantly natural environment, such as the Kogelberg biosphere, to more cultivated landscapes associated with such places as Hemel-en-Aarde Valley.</p>	<p>Any new interventions in rural landscapes need to understand the heritage significance of such landscapes and need to respond positively to the heritage values identified.</p>





Diag. 10 Inappropriate urban growth pattern of suburban sprawl into green-field sites.



Diag. 11 Managed urban growth pattern based on conservation of natural and heritage resources, and urban edge delineation.

7.2 Achieving a balance between settlement structures, planted and cultivated landscapes and wilderness areas.

For a large part, and up to the mid 20th century, a sense of balance between settlement structures, the planted landscape and the wilderness mountain areas is evident in the Overstrand area. However, from the latter half of the twentieth century, low density sprawl has occurred, particularly evident in the area between Onrust and Hermanus and around Pringle Bay. The decentralization of retail centres has contributed to urban sprawl and the distortion of the balance previously evident.

Careful consideration should thus be given to the granting of new development rights outside existing urban edges. A policy of appropriate densification related to existing movement routes should rather be adopted.

7.3 Positive response to the integrity of the agricultural landscape

Existing patterns of agriculture contribute significantly to the character and sense of place in the area, particularly in instances where vineyards are located adjacent to natural systems such as vleis as is evident around the Bot River lagoon. Food security is increasingly becoming a significant social and political issue.

The subdivision of agricultural land should thus be avoided at all costs. Care should also be taken to protect the productive nature of agriculture and to avoid ornamental agriculture where planting occurs for predominantly aesthetic or ornamental reasons.

7.4 Acknowledge the underlying logic of settlement structures in regard to landform, riverine corridors and movement routes.

A logic is evident in the evolution of the settlement pattern, with movement routes responding to early wagon routes which responded to landform and topography, Outspans located in response to convenient river crossings. A clear distinction was evident between the various villages that developed throughout the area, with each developing a character of its own and separated from each other by the natural green environment.

In terms of a cross section from mountain to coastline, movement routes and settlement occurred on the narrow coastal plain. Steep mountain slopes were avoided as was the dynamic coastal zone.

This pattern should be respected in any new development. New development should not be permitted in the higher mountain slopes or along the dynamic coastal zone.

7.5 Acknowledge existing patterns of subdivision

Traditionally subdivision patterns responded to landform and access to water. The resultant built form response is a consequence of the underlying subdivision. Careful consideration thus needs to be given to subdivision applications which will inevitably result in densification in terms of coverage and bulk of the agricultural landscape and the consequent loss in character.

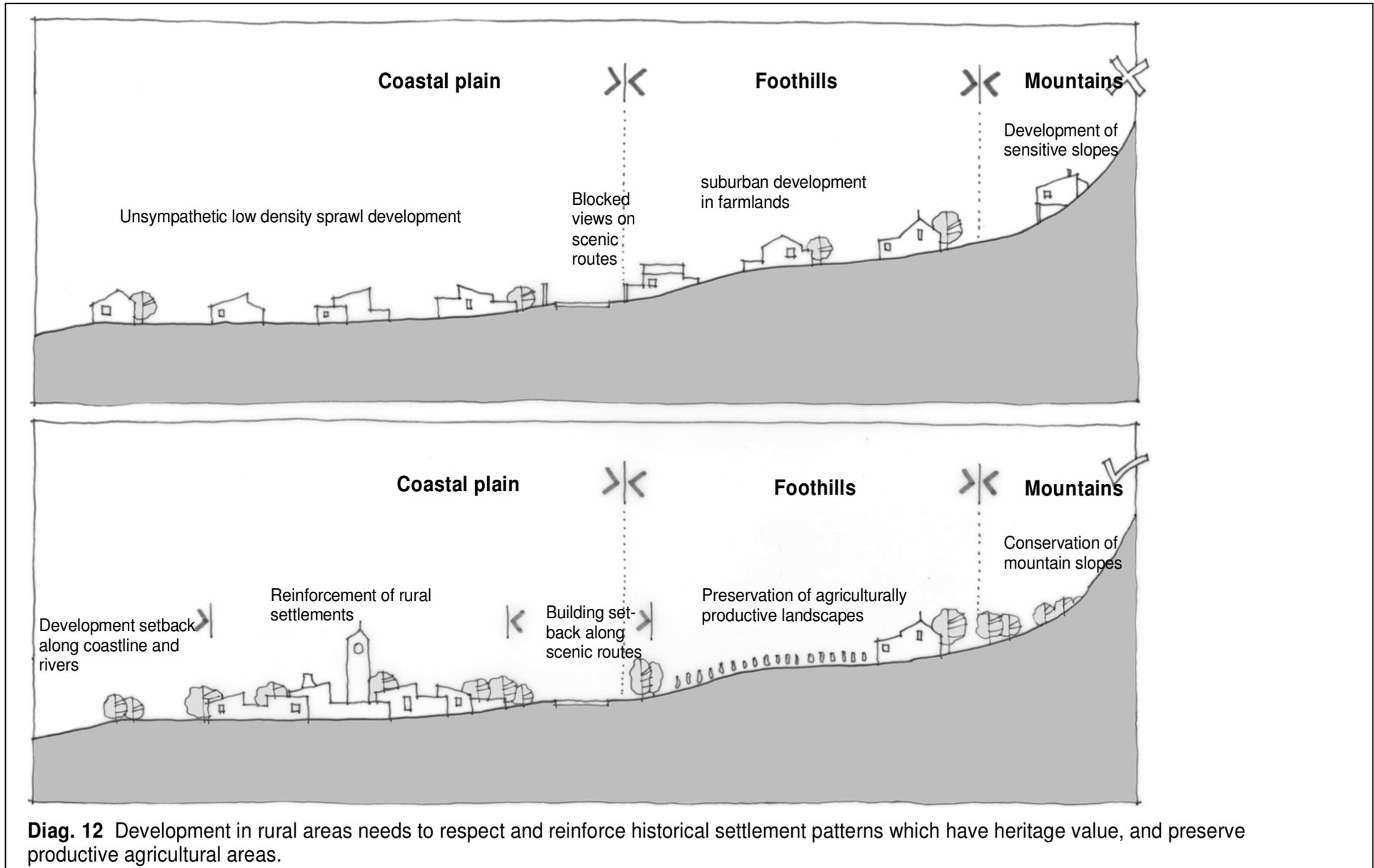
New subdivisions should only be permitted if there is a positive response to the historical context and pattern of development. Suburban type layouts, particularly “gated” villages should not be permitted in rural areas.

7.6 The siting of new buildings

The inappropriate siting of new buildings in rural contexts can have a dramatically negative impact on cultural landscapes. The suitable relationship between the building and the landscape is critical.

Every attempt should be made to merge new buildings with the landscape by:

- Utilizing natural features such as hills and tree belts.
- Avoiding high, visually exposed slopes.
- Avoiding steep slopes (steeper than 1:6).
- Ensuring appropriate set backs from the road edge.
- Arranging buildings parallel to contours.
- Minimising the scale and massing of new structures by disaggregating building forms wherever possible.
- Merging new buildings into the slope as much as possible to avoid extensive cut and fill. Buildings should be cut into the slope rather than raised above it.
- Planting of new avenues of trees and clumps of trees close to buildings to settle new buildings into the landscape.
- Using architectural devices typical of the area such as dark roofs, small openings and the use of shutters and pergolas to minimise the impact of buildings on the landscape.



7.7 The scale of new buildings

The scale of new buildings in rural or agricultural context can have dramatic visual impacts. New technologies relating to packaging, storage and tunnelling have resulted in building structures substantially larger than traditional farm buildings.

New buildings should respect the scale and layout of surrounding buildings in the immediate context. When forming part of a historical werf complex new buildings should not compete in height, scale and massing with existing structures, but should remain subordinate to them. The plan form of the werf should be respected with regard to new interventions. New developments should thus not locate in or immediately adjacent to them and should preferably be located in positions which are screened from public view.

The height of buildings in rural areas rarely exceeds two storeys and this should be regarded as the height limit for new developments within historic werf areas.

The roof ridge of residential buildings should thus not exceed 8m.

With regard to solid void relationships a wall dominated architecture should predominate.

7.8 New architecture and the positive response to the vernacular

Vernacular architecture refers to the interrelationship of climate, geology, landform, architecture and craft. It is a tradition of building that has evolved over time and which is context specific. It cannot be replicated. A balance thus needs to be made between an understanding of local architecture and context and the opportunities for appropriate interpretation rather than replication. Alternative materials and technologies can be used as long as they are subservient to the cultural context.

New interventions in historic werfs should be quiet background buildings.

Similarly the use of lavish decoration and decorative elements such as cast concrete sculptures and urns should be discouraged.

7.9 The treatment of entry points and boundaries

The treatment of gateways and farm boundaries can have a substantial impact on the character of visual areas.

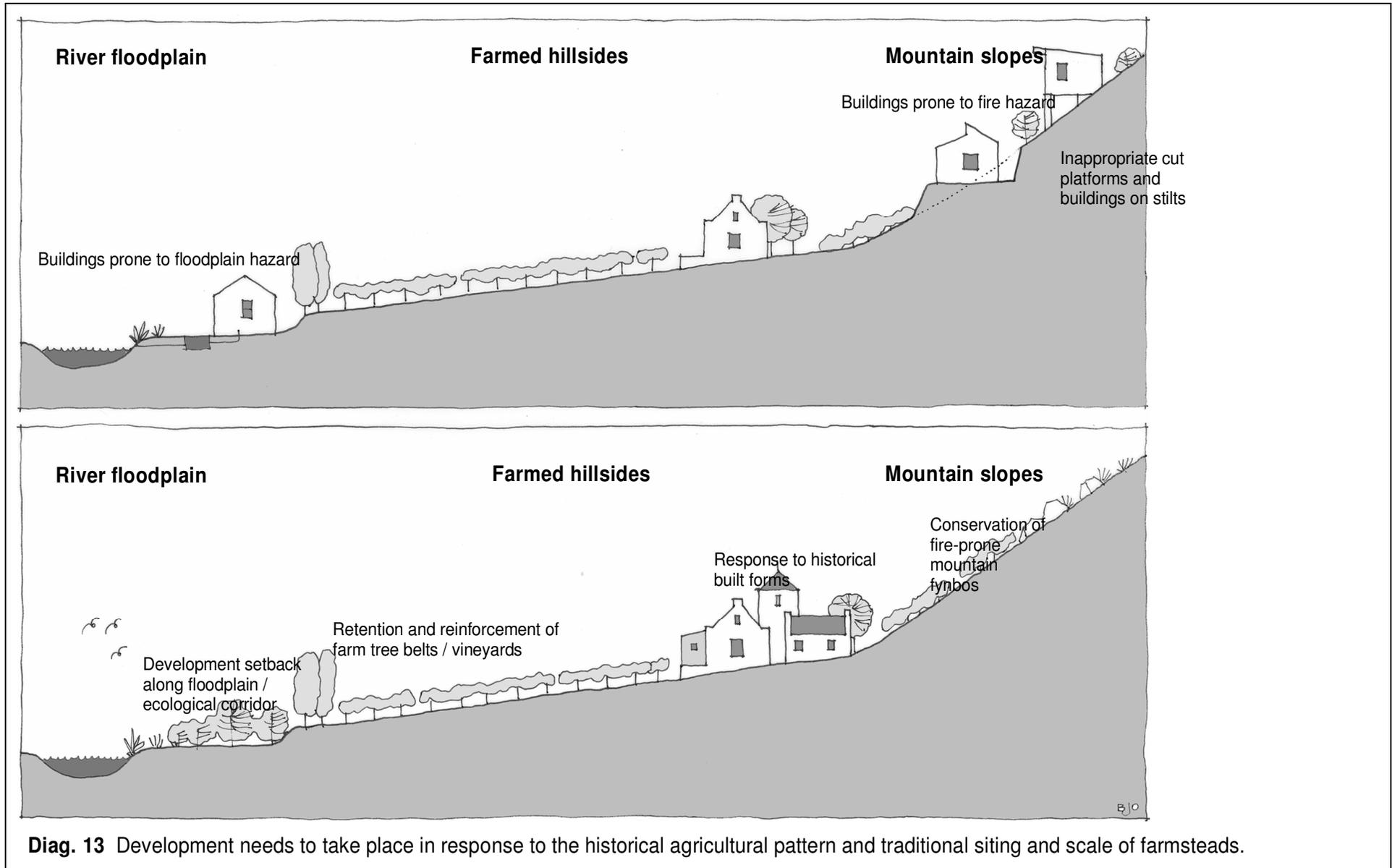
In general, entry points should complement the architectural language of the buildings on the farmstead in terms of scale, form, materials used and architectural language.

Entrance gateways should step back from the boundary line and side walls should not exceed 10m on either side of the gate opening.

Alternative means to address security requirements need to be explored to avoid the location of high electrified fences on farm perimeters. Where such security is regarded as unavoidable such fences should be placed approximately 3 to 5 metres behind the boundary with the use of natural vegetation or traditional farm fences to demarcate the farm boundary.

Dark black or green palisades fences without posts should be used. Elaborate

	<p>palisade fences with brick piers, face-brick or unpainted concrete blocks should not be permitted. Similarly the use of lavish decoration and decorative elements such as cast concrete sculptures and urns should be discouraged.</p>
<p>7.10 Signage</p> <p>Inappropriate signage can have a substantial impact on the character of rural areas.</p>	<p>No third party or bill board advertising should be permitted. Signage should be restricted to directional signage or to indicate the entrances to and the names of farmsteads. Such signage should be restricted in scale and should complement and form part of the architectural language of the gateway.</p>
<p>7.11 Care and maintenance of farm buildings</p> <p>The patina of old farm buildings contributes substantially to the character of rural areas. They need continuous care and maintenance to avoid damp penetration and eventual decay. It is important that the appropriate materials are used. Mud plaster should be used in old buildings using a very weak mortar mixture to provide flexibility and to minimise the possibility of cracking.</p>	<p>White wash should be used for wall surfaces and roofs should be replaced with small profile corrugated iron.</p> <p>Existing joinery should be repaired wherever possible. Where unavoidable, new windows and doors should fit existing openings. Existing openings should not be widened.</p> <p>Where additional accommodation is required this should happen to the rear of existing dwellings in the form of abutments which would preserve the layering of the building and maintain the original geometry.</p>

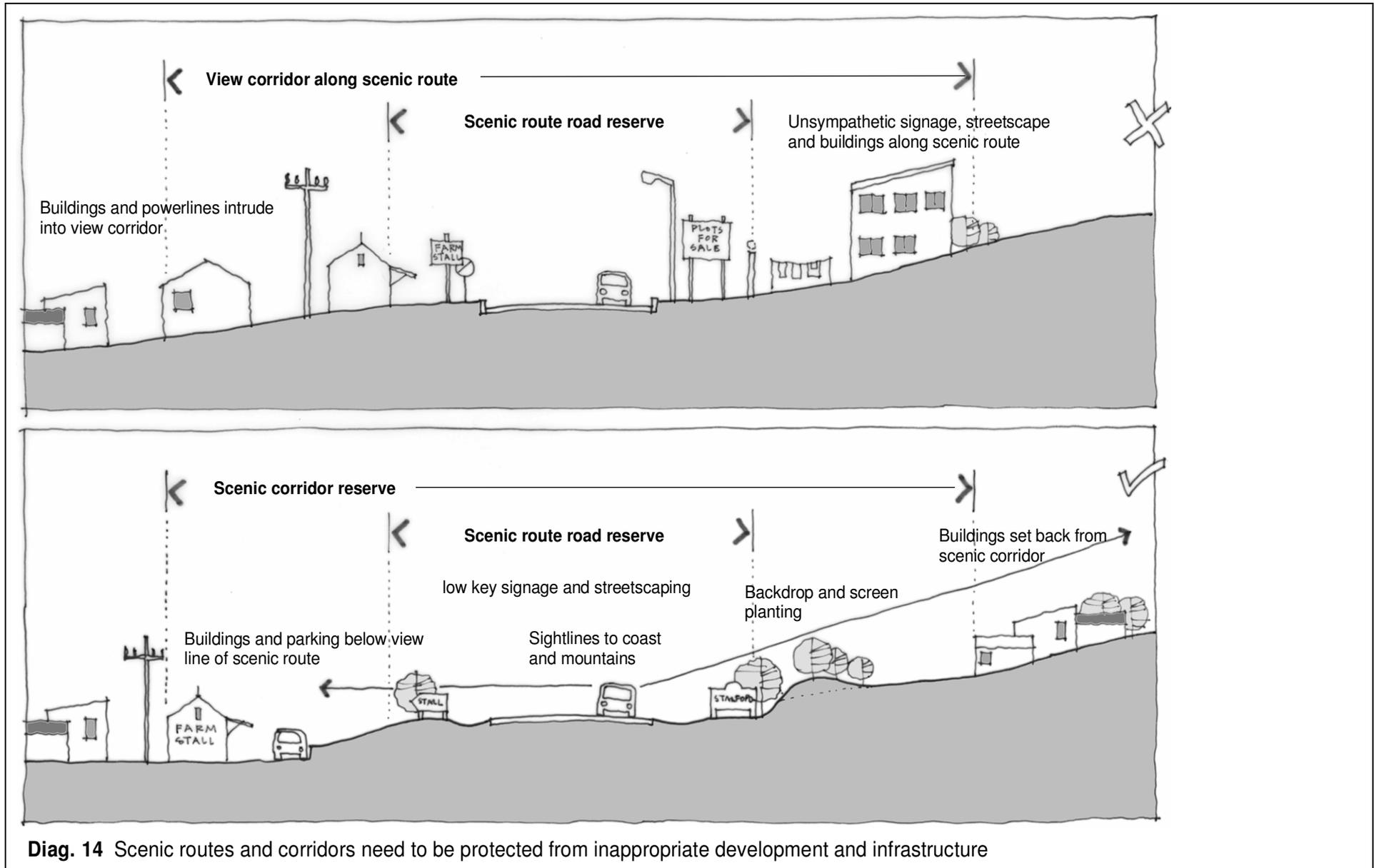


Diag. 13 Development needs to take place in response to the historical agricultural pattern and traditional siting and scale of farmsteads.

9.8. GUIDELINES RELATED TO SCENIC ROUTES

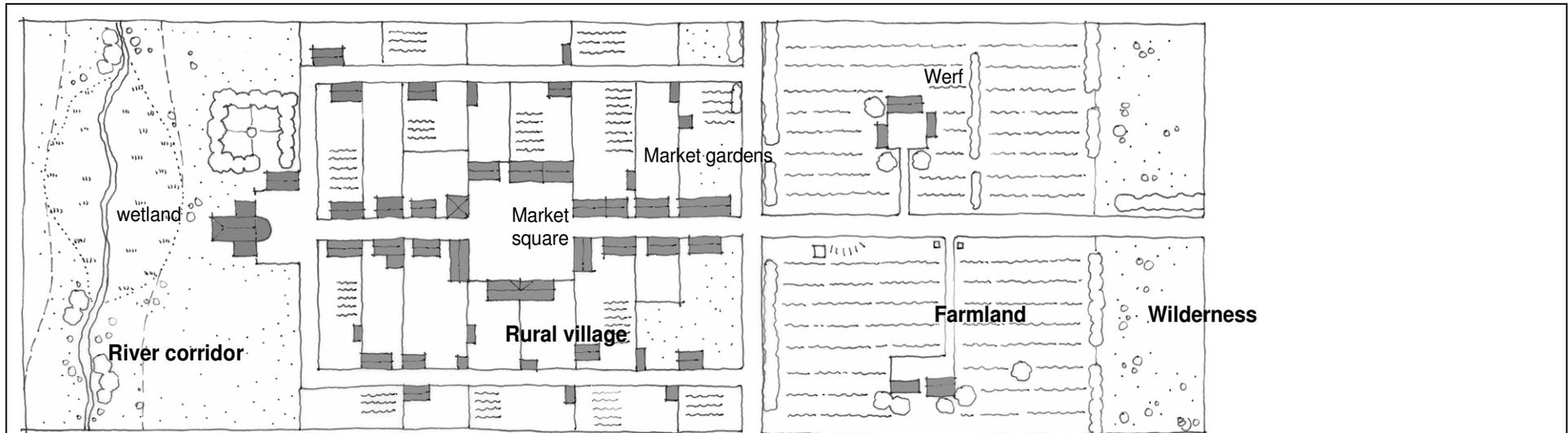
Generic Guidelines	Specific Guidelines
<p>8.1 Identified scenic routes</p> <p>Protect identified scenic routes of regional significance, as well as those of local significance. (Refer to Map 3: Scenic Resources, Overstrand Heritage Survey: Landscape Characteristics).</p>	<p>a) Proclaim official scenic routes within the Overstrand by means of Municipal by-laws.</p> <p>b) Use the proposed by-laws to prevent inappropriate development and signage adjacent to these routes.</p> <p>c) Consider development restrictions in identified view corridors.</p> <p>d) Impose building set-backs and height restrictions along proclaimed scenic routes. Setback of 25m in urban areas, and 100m in rural and wilderness areas recommended.</p> <p>e) Prohibit obstruction of sea and mountain views along proclaimed scenic routes. Use berms and planting for screening.</p>
<p>8.2 Scenic route gateways</p> <p>Recognise the importance of scenic routes as gateways to the Overstrand and its attractions.</p>	<p>a) Provide appropriately designed route markers and other signage for tourism purposes.</p> <p>b) Ensure appropriate design of road verges along scenic routes, including stormwater structures, fencing, farm stalls, picnic sites and signage.</p> <p>c) Locate signs against a backdrop to avoid silhouette effects on the skyline. Low signs are less obtrusive. Fix signs to buildings to avoid proliferation of poles.</p> <p>d) Prohibit or mitigate visually intrusive structures, advertising (billboards), powerlines etc. adjacent to scenic routes.</p> <p>e) Prohibit precast concrete, 'Vibracrete' walls, unpainted cement block walls, high security fencing and razor wire along scenic routes.</p>
<p>8.3 Scenic route themes</p> <p>Reinforce scenic route themes and provide interpretive information.</p>	<p>a) Establish and clearly identify the various routes, such as the Whale Route, the Fynbos Route, the Wine Route, the Historic Route, the Art Route, the Birding Route etc.</p>

	b) Provide well-designed signage, maps and interpretive information for historic sites and routes at strategic points.
<p>8.4 Network of scenic trails</p> <p>Establish a comprehensive network of recreation and scenic trails.</p>	<p>a) Facilitate the establishment of a network of recreation and tourism routes in the Overstrand, such as hiking, mountain-biking, canoeing and horse trails.</p> <p>b) Prohibit or control recreation activities that could compromise the natural, heritage and scenic value of the area.</p>

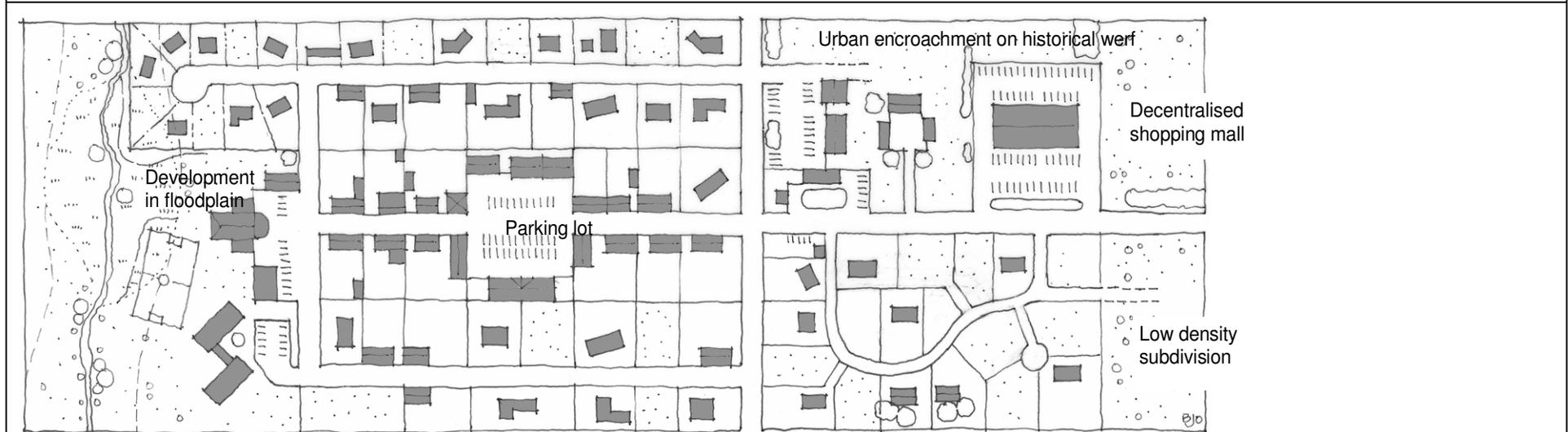


9. 9. GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN AREAS.

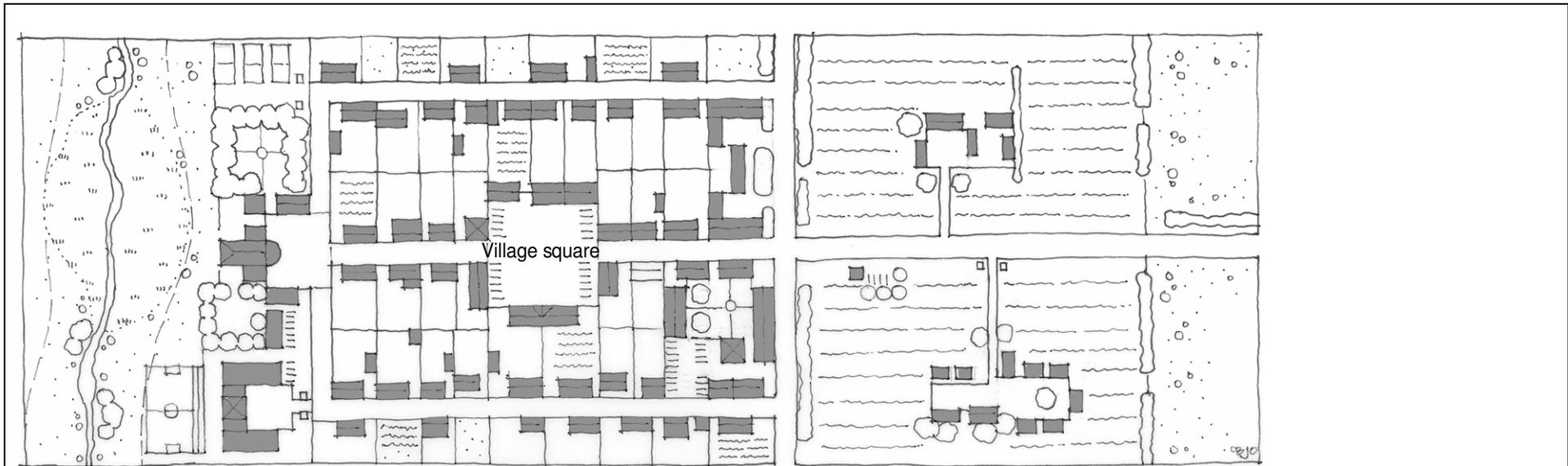
<p>9.1 Respond positively to the existing development pattern which has evolved in response to the natural environment and historical movement patterns and settlement hierarchy.</p> <p>A natural ordering system has evolved over time in response to the particular natural environmental context and the movement system and related settlement hierarchy. A sense of fit between settlement and nature was evident until the mid 20th century but is currently being eroded.</p>	<p>a) Respect the pattern of development which has evolved over time by respecting current urban edges and by avoiding sprawl into green field sites.</p> <p>b) Encourage a process of appropriate densification within demarcated urban areas which respects existing and proposed conservation areas, significant views and vistas, significant heritage sites and landmarks. Avoid the “filling in” of existing green field sites within the urban edge which have visual and/or heritage significance.</p>
<p>9.2 Avoid steep slopes to minimise visual impact and to avoid slope failure and erosion.</p> <p>Traditional settlement patterns have occurred on gently sloping land and below contour levels demarcating the mountainous areas.</p>	<p>a) Do not permit the subdivision of erven on slopes greater than 1:4.</p> <p>b) Do not permit building platforms on stilts or pilottis. Buildings should be ground hugging and aligned along the contour. An exception would be when building adjacent to wetland areas. In such instances piles may be preferable to strip foundations to allow drainage.</p> <p>c) Minimise cut and fill. Exposed slopes should be stabilised with dry pack-stone walls and appropriate vegetation.</p> <p>d) Retaining walls should not exceed 2m in height and 10m in length.</p> <p>e) Pre-cast concrete retaining systems may be used but are also not to exceed 2m in height and 10m in length.</p>



Diag. 15 A clear distinction between the built environment, farmland and mountain wilderness existed in traditional settlements



Diag. 16 Decentralisation and unsympathetic siting of development / subdivisions erode the natural-cultural landscape and heritage value of the area.



Diag. 17 New infill development needs to respect the urban edge and reinforce the historical grid pattern, as well as public spaces, streetscape, and farm werf.

9.3 Avoid the linear massing of buildings adjacent to the coastal strip, and on the interface with the Kogelberg biosphere.

Fine grain, green and permeable edges should be established along these edges.

- a) Ensure a maximum height limit of one and a half stories along the coastal strip and adjacent to mountainous areas.
- b) Ensure a maximum coverage of 50%. The spaces between buildings should exceed the spaces occupied by the buildings.
- c) Encourage the use of pitched roofs along the coastal strip and adjacent to mountainous areas.
- d) Avoid large horizontal banding at first floor level along the coastal strip and at the interface with mountainous areas. First floor decks should not constitute more than 50% of the frontage along the coastal strip.

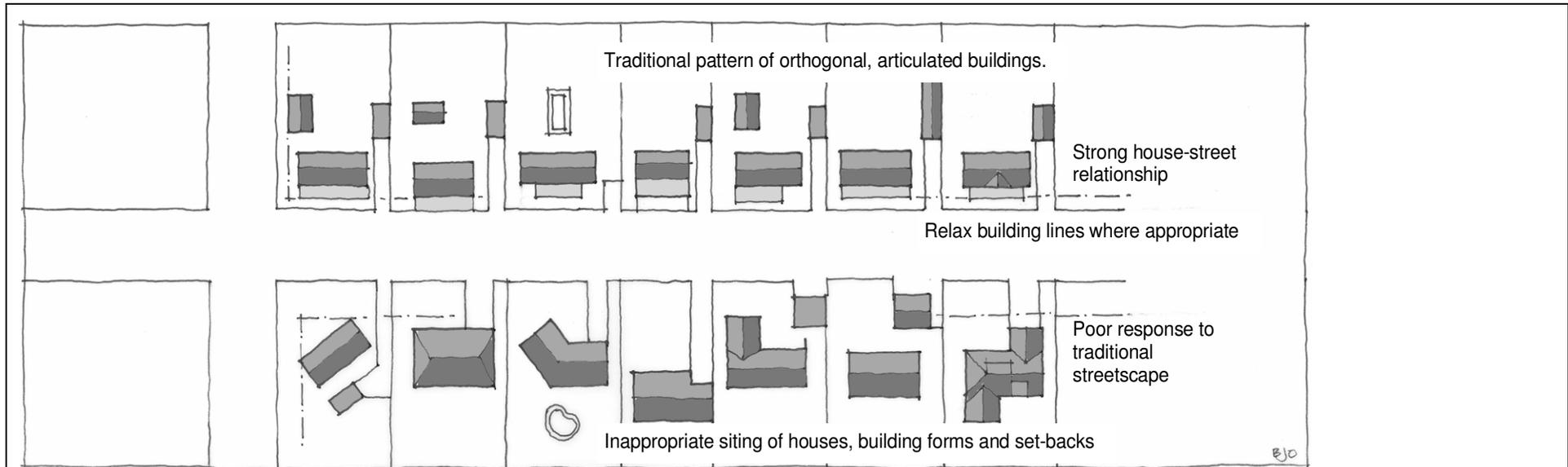
9.4 Avoid wetlands and areas susceptible to flooding.

- a) Do not permit the subdivision of erven affected by wetland systems or which are susceptible to flooding.

<p>The study area, particularly to the west, is characterised by a complex wetland system between the mountain and coastline which has ecological and heritage significance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Determine appropriate setback lines for buildings adjacent to wetlands or riverine systems. c) Do not permit the filling in of wetlands to enable building construction.
<p>9.5 Ensure positive house-street relationships.</p> <p>The area is characterised by positive house-street relationship and the lack of high boundary walls along street edges.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The size, height, width, proportions and level of detail of boundary walls should be consistent with the architectural character of the existing building and streetscape. b).The height of any boundary wall on a public street should not exceed 1.8m. At least a third of this height should be visually permeable. c).Garages and carports should not occupy more than a third of the street frontage and should preferably be located behind the façade of the building.
<p>9.6 Prevent the replication or reproduction of vernacular styles and avoid the introduction of foreign stylistic devices.</p> <p>Approaches with a contextually appropriate scale and architectural language should be encouraged. Stylistic interpretations should be avoided and a sense of timelessness promoted. This is best achieved when buildings express an awareness of their own time in terms of design conception and use of contemporary technology and yet remain sensitive to the context, scale, massing, articulation and texture are critical considerations in determining such sensitivity. A sense of rootedness in the local landscape is favoured over design concepts based on convention, imitation, intellectual abstraction or exhibitionism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Do not replicate or reconstruct the form and style of historical buildings. Rather re-interpret the principles evident in the older fabric in terms of massing, scale, height and form. b) Clearly distinguish old from new but ensure visual harmony between the older fabric and new interventions.

9.10. GUIDELINES FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT IN HERITAGE OVERLAY ZONES, (SITE PLANNING)

<p>10.1 Ensure that the siting of new buildings, as well as new additions, respect traditional siting patterns evident in the context.</p> <p>Most of the erven in the identified conservation areas are rectangular in shape and buildings have traditionally been placed parallel to street boundaries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Buildings must be placed parallel to street boundaries. b) New additions must take place to the rear of the property.
<p>10.2 Ensure that new buildings respect the overall pattern of massing in the area.</p> <p>Although there are some very large dwellings in the heritage overlay zones most are relatively small. Buildings have been enlarged by small incremental additions over the years. The complexity of forms that has evolved contributes substantially to the character of heritage areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) New buildings, unless quite small, are to be made up of carefully articulated small elements. b) Coverage must not exceed 50%. c) Additions and enlargements should be in the form of small lean-to extensions. d) Devices such as verandahs and pergolas should be utilised to reduce the sense of massing.



Diag. 18 Buildings and boundary walls need to be responsive to the traditional streetscape.

<p>10.3 New buildings should reflect the scale and proportion of existing buildings in the conservation area</p>	<p>a) Consolidation of erven in heritage areas should preferably not be permitted. If consolidation does occur it should be subject to stringent conditions to establish appropriate massing, scale, height, grain and appearance parameters.</p> <p>b) New buildings must follow the proportional relationships evident in the heritage area.</p> <p>c) Apertures should reveal a vertical emphasis. There should be a greater proportion of solid to void.</p>
<p>10.4 New buildings should be limited in height to ensure visual harmony and consistency in the heritage area.</p> <p>Few buildings in the identified residential heritage areas exceed one storey in height. This height limitation contributes substantially</p>	<p>Residential Areas</p> <p>a) New buildings in residential areas should not exceed one and a half storeys in height.</p> <p>b) Wall plate height should not exceed 4.5m and ridge line height should not exceed 6.8m above mean ground level.</p>

to the homogeneity of these areas.

With regard to building on steep slopes, the current definition of basement allows for the effective construction of a three storey development when viewed from the lower terrain.

c) Ensure that the revised definition of basements in the new zoning scheme does not allow the exploitation of slope conditions to allow effectively three storey developments. Basements should be entirely below natural ground level.

Commercial and general residential

The zoning scheme allows for four storey developments for commercial and general business areas in Kleinmond, Hermanus and Gansbaai and two storey developments in the rest of the Overstrand area.

d) Where four storey development is permitted the massing, scale and form of such developments must respect the surrounding historical fabric by

- Limiting the plinth and ground storey to match the height of surrounding fabric.
- Setting back the top storey to reduce the sense of massing.

e) All new buildings that require undercover parking should accommodate such parking in basements or sub-basements. No parking should be permitted at ground or upper storey levels to encourage active street interfaces.

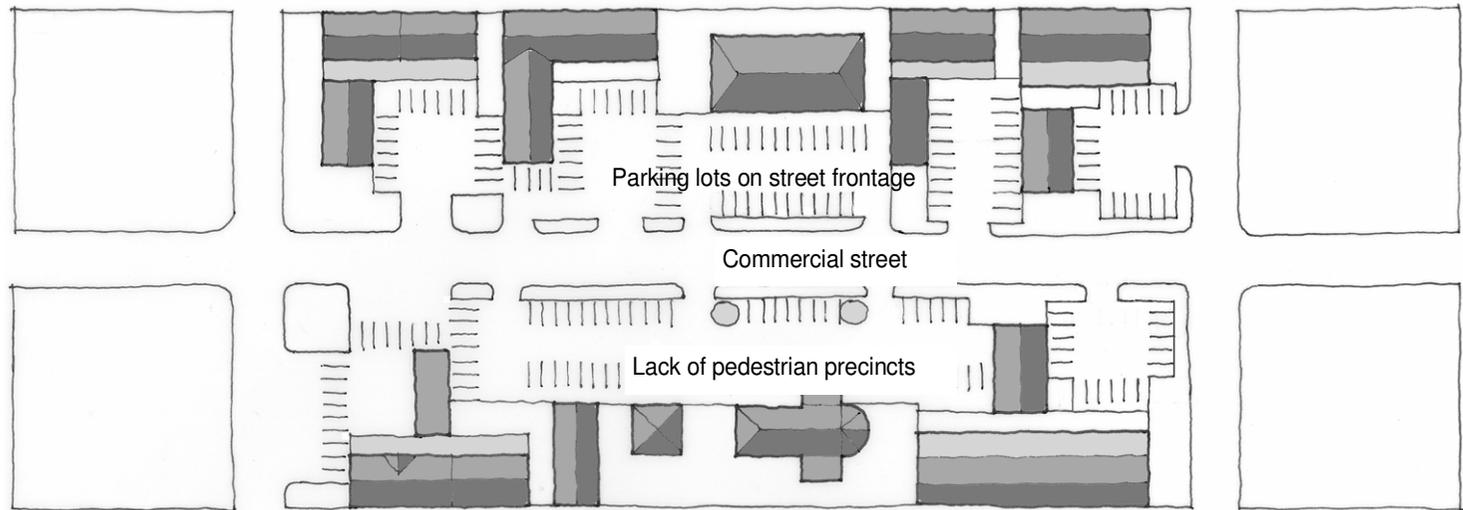
10.5 Parking ratios determined by the zoning scheme should be relaxed to allow buildings adjacent to street boundaries

The positive urban space in the heritage areas can be destroyed by parking lots in front of commercial buildings.

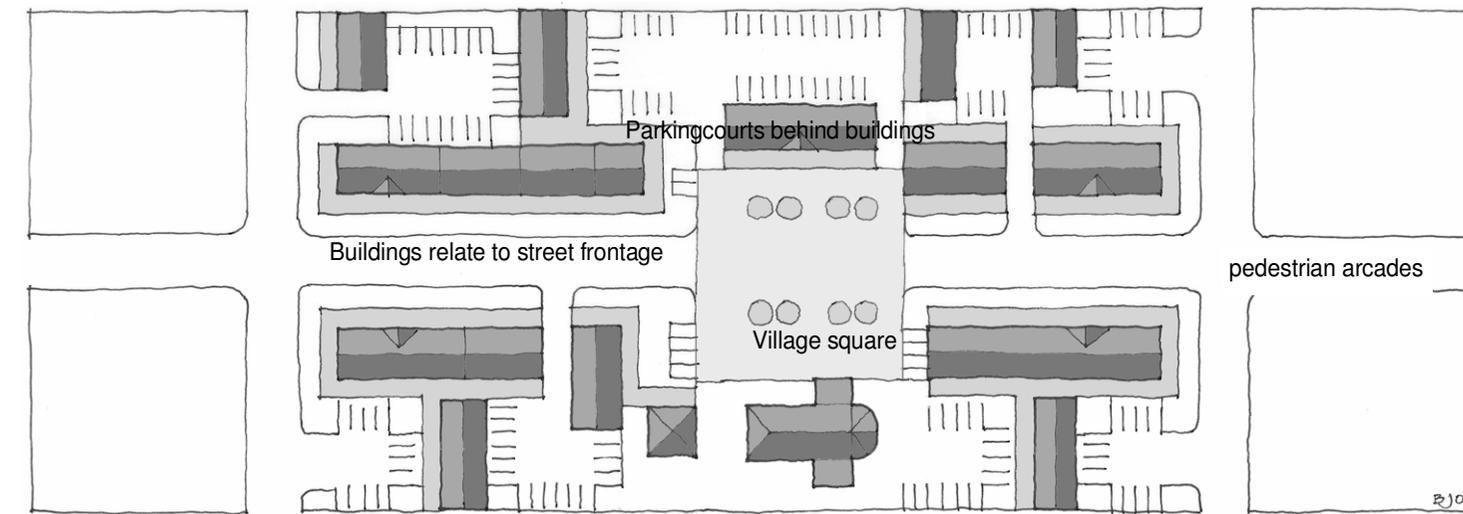
a) Relax restrictive conditions relating to parking ratios in heritage areas, particularly in small towns, such as Stanford.

b) Encourage new parking to be provided behind commercial buildings to retain the relationship between building and street.

c) Encourage new commercial buildings to front onto the street, with verandas and covered walkways where possible.



Diag. 19 Inappropriate development of commercial strip dominated by parking, resulting in loss of streetscape and townscape character.



Diag. 20 A positive commercial street where buildings reinforce the street frontage, public spaces and pedestrian routes.

10.5 New buildings should be orthogonal in form

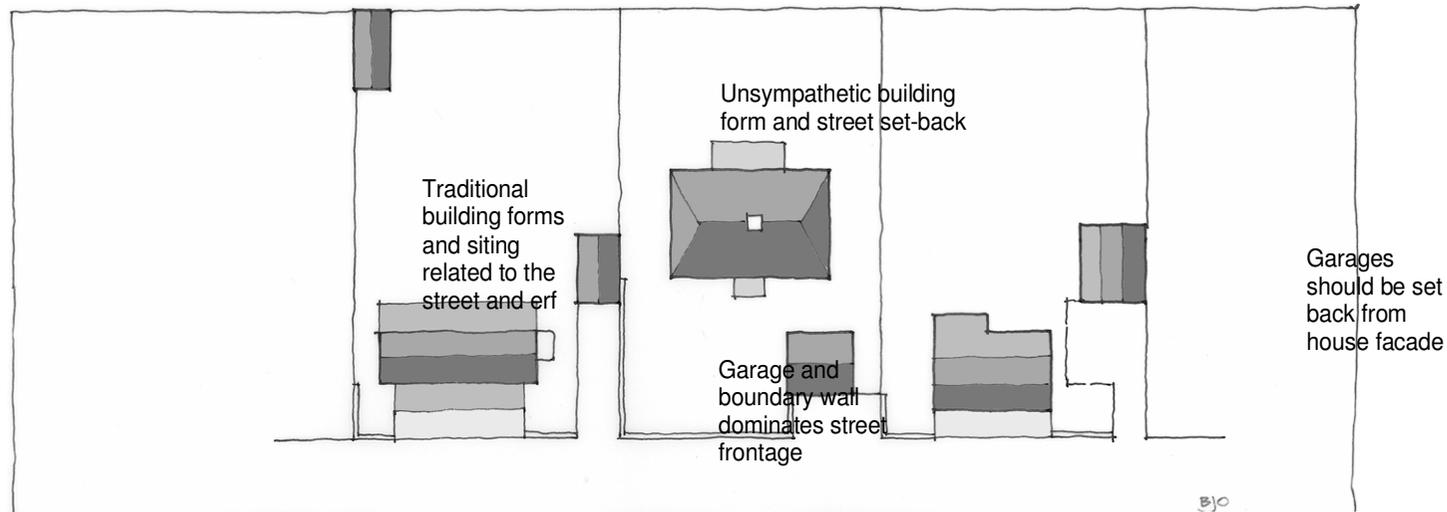
Simple, relatively narrow rectangular buildings are the predominant form in the heritage areas identified. Cross sections are generally less than six metres. Lean-to additions are used to create more space.

- a) New buildings must be made up of narrow rectangles with cross-sections not in excess of six metres. If a larger house is planned it should be made up of several smaller elements linked together.
- b) Lean-to additions should be used as scaling elements and should not exceed the width of the main dwelling.

10.6 Building lines determined by the zoning scheme should be relaxed to allow buildings adjacent to street boundaries

The positive urban space in the heritage areas is created to a large extent by buildings located close to street boundaries. This is not permitted by the zoning scheme.

- a) Remove restrictive conditions relating to building lines in the zoning scheme.
- b) Ensure that new buildings maintain existing building lines evident to create a continuous and harmonious streetscape.
- c) Encourage new buildings to locate on street boundaries. Encourage the use of stoeps and verandahs on street boundaries.



Diag. 21 The traditional house-erf relationship contributed to the larger streetscape and townscape pattern.

10.7 Extensions and additions to graded heritage sites

Inappropriate extensions can have a substantial negative impact on the significance of a heritage site if the established principles of massing, scale, form and appearance are not respected.

- a) Any new building work in the form of extensions or second dwellings should be of a subsidiary scale to existing buildings in the area. They should not exceed the width or frontage of the main building and should consist of a number of smaller elements preferably located to the rear of the site. Connecting elements should be below the eaves level of the existing house.

<p>10.8 Avoid the replication of existing vernacular styles.</p> <p>Replication can impact negatively on authentic streetscapes by causing confusion by what is original and what is new. Contemporary designs for infill buildings are possible provided that they adhere to the general principles in the heritage area in terms of massing, scale, height and form</p>	<p>a) Avoid replication or fake reconstructions. Rather an attempt should be made to re-interpret the planning and design principles of the original structure. Contemporary understated new developments and interventions into existing fabric that clearly delineates new from old is encouraged. New buildings should be in visual harmony with the old.</p>
<p>10.9 Ensuring consistent and effective planning, design and building standards</p> <p>Appropriately qualified professionals are often used to draw up plans for planning approval processes but are not involved in the supervision of the building process. This frequently results in sub-standard products which are detrimental to the character of the heritage area.</p>	<p>a) All building work within the proposed heritage areas and special management zones must be supervised by an appropriately qualified and experienced architectural professional. Such a professional must be charged with project management and be the principle agent and must be responsible for signing off the project on completion to the satisfaction of the municipal building approval processes.</p>
<p>10.10 Ensuring the appropriate plans submission to enable informal decision-making</p> <p>Inadequate planning documentation can lead to long delays in approval and frustration on the part of both the developer and planning officials.</p>	<p>a) In addition to the standard documentation all new work must be accompanied by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A context plan showing the site in relation to the heritage sites in the immediate vicinity. • Photographs of street elevations to illustrate the nature of the streetscape in terms of building lines, massing and form • Cross sections indicating the massing relationship to adjacent heritage sites. • A short report motivating the nature of the intervention in terms of identified significance. The report should include original plans and photographs where available. • It should also include a statement regarding the extent to which issues relating to environmental sustainability have been addressed.

9.11 GUIDELINES FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT IN HERITAGE OVERLAY ZONES, (BUILDING AND SERVICE ELEMENTS)

<p>11.1 Ensure that roof forms are complementary to the roofscape evident in the heritage area.</p> <p>Roofs are a key unifying element in heritage areas and are an important scaling device. Roof forms in the Overstrand are generally double pitched with verandahs and lean to additions.</p> <p>A limited use of materials and colours is evident. This pattern should be followed in new buildings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Unless a different pattern is evident in the area, roofs should be double-pitched with a minimum 30° and a maximum 45°. b) Lean to elements should be subsidiary to the main pitched roof. c) Large horizontal verandahs across the whole frontage of buildings should not be permitted on street facing facades or facades facing onto public rights of way such as coastal walkways. d) Dormer windows in roofs should be subsidiary elements. They should not constitute more than a third of the roof space. They should be located at least 500mm below the ridge line, 500mm above the eaves line and 1m inside the gable line. e) Dormers should preferably not occur on the street facade. Roof lights flush with the roofing profile are permitted for loft conversions. f) Roofs must be of a traditional pattern or profile painted corrugated iron sheeting or of slate or fibre cement shingle. g) Colours are to be in the brown, grey and black range. Bright colours are not permitted. h) Flat roofs can be used if screened by a parapet but these should not be more than a third of the roof space. i) Do not use fake thatching, large profile fibre cement sheets or IBR sheeting. j) When thatch has to be replaced, the pitch must be retained and a grey coloured Victorian profile or natural slate should be used. k) Overhanging eaves should not exceed 100mm, unless sustainable principles are implemented.
<p>11.2 Ensure that the treatment of walls is complementary to those in the heritage area.</p> <p>Walls in the Overstrand are mostly plastered and painted in white or light pastel shades. This pattern should be followed in the new</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Walls are to be painted and plastered masonry. Face brick or pebble dish is not permitted. b) Clap board cladding can be used but only as a subsidiary element.

buildings.	c) Bagged finishes should not be used.
<p>11.3 Ensure that the treatment of apertures such as doors and windows follow the proportions evident in the heritage area.</p> <p>Doors and windows have predominantly vertical proportions in the heritage areas. These proportions contribute substantially to visual unity and cohesion and should be followed in new buildings.</p>	<p>a) Vertically proportioned openings should be used; any wall plane should not have more than 30% of voids.</p> <p>b) Large glazed openings such as sliding doors should be set back from the façade by at least 1.5m or screened by verandahs or pergolas.</p> <p>c) Painted wood joinery is preferred but contemporary materials such as aluminium can be used but should be epoxy coated to resemble painted wood joinery.</p> <p>d) Do not use steel windows or doors.</p>
<p>11.4 Ensure that features such as satellite dishes, TV aerials and solar panels do not detract from the form of the building in the heritage areas.</p> <p>These elements can have a substantial negative visual impact especially on the smaller, vernacular cottages.</p>	<p>a) TV aerials, dishes and solar panels must be carefully placed in relation to the form of the building.</p> <p>b) Solar panels must be flush with the roof and inconspicuous.</p> <p>c) Telephone and electrical cables must be underground and built into the building.</p>
<p>11.5 Ensure that service elements such as water supply and drainage pipes do not have a detrimental visual impact.</p>	<p>a) Water supply and drainage pipes must be fully concealed unless screened by an enclosed courtyard.</p> <p>b) Rainwater pipes must be carefully placed and finished to tone in with the walls.</p>
<p>11.6 Ensure that outbuildings, laundry and refuse areas are complementary to the form of the main building.</p>	<p>a) Outbuildings must be related in design to the main building and preferably linked by walls.</p> <p>b) Additions in the form of extensions or second dwellings must be sympathetic in scale to the main building and should be located to the rear of the property.</p> <p>c) Laundry and refuse areas must be screened.</p>
<p>11.7 Garages boundary walls and fences must not detract from house-street relationships and streetscapes in heritage areas.</p> <p>Boundary treatments contribute substantially to the visual cohesion of heritage areas in the Overstrand.</p>	<p>a) There should preferably be no boundary walls or fences on street boundaries. Where walls are required they should not exceed 1,2m on the street boundaries measured from street pavement level.</p> <p>b) Visually permeable railings should constitute at least two thirds of the surface where walls are required for security reasons. Palisade fencing should be used.</p>

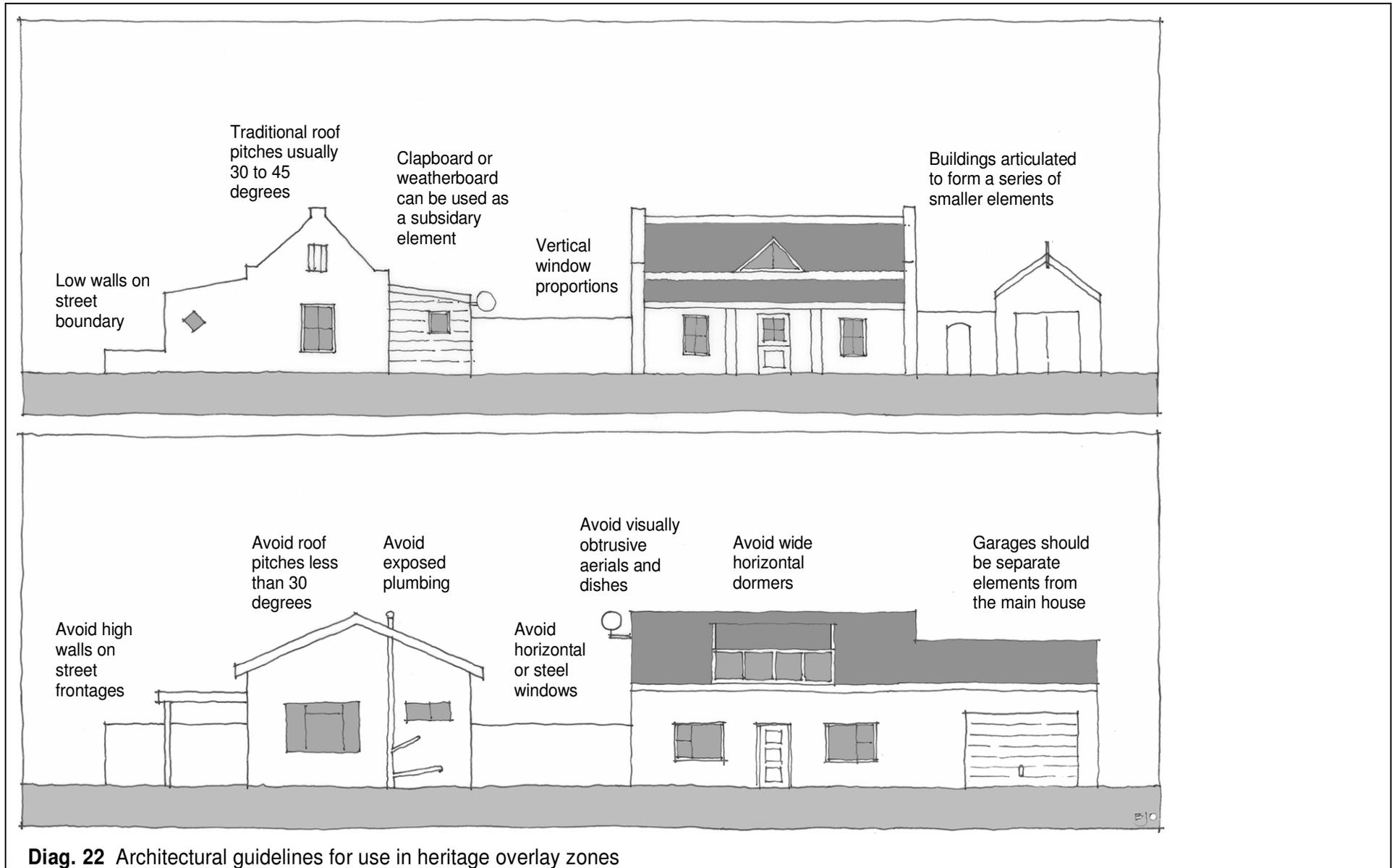
In the more urban areas, houses are built on, or very close to the street boundary, resulting in positive house-street relationships and visually coherent streetscapes.

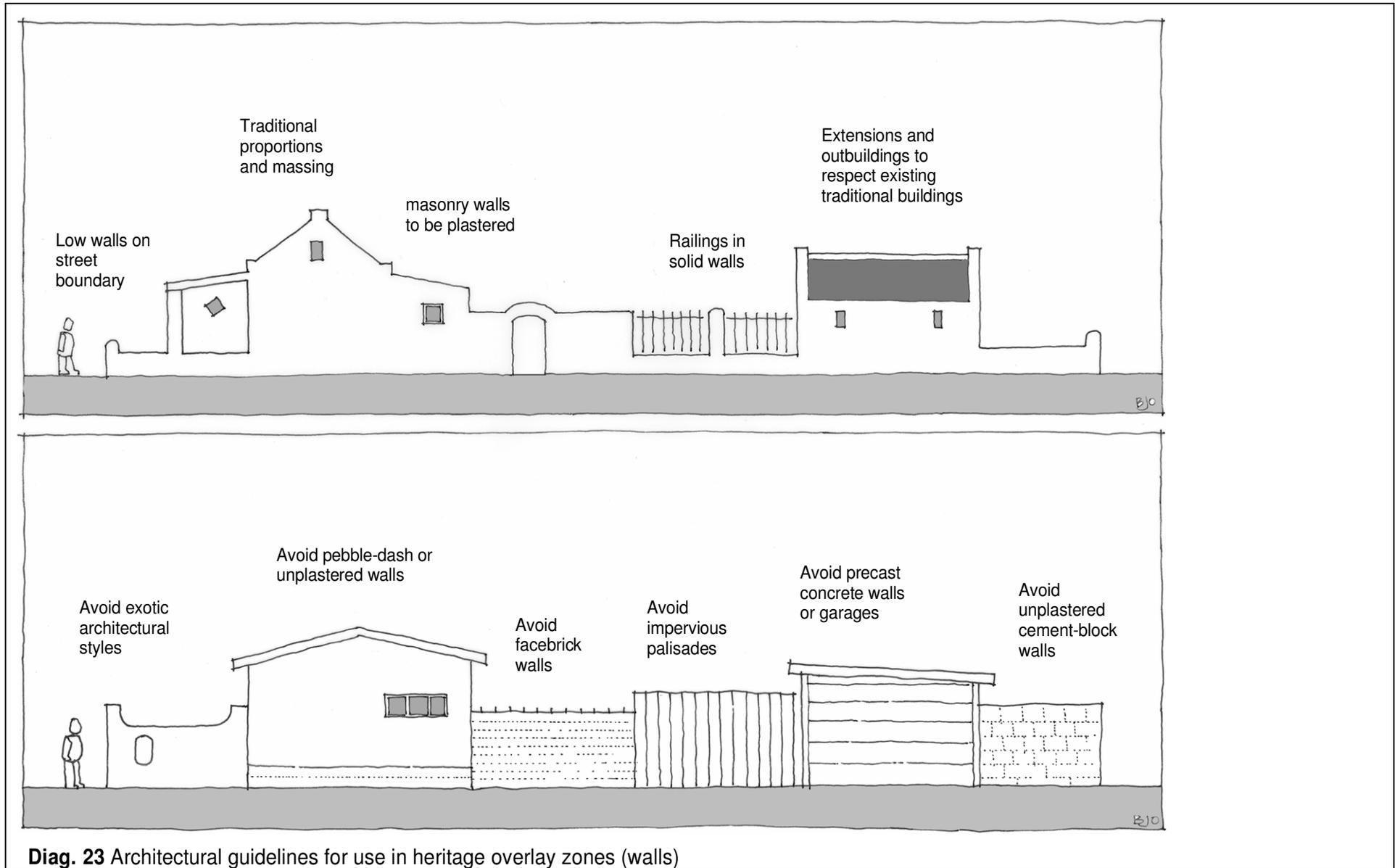
In the lower density villages there is often an absence of any boundary wall or fencing on the street boundary, resulting in soft green edges and a positive public realm.

c) Stylized and visually imposing gateways are not permitted.

d) No un-plastered brick, pre-cast concrete or razor wire is permitted on street interfaces.

e) Garages should be a separate entity from the main house and set back by at least 1.5m from the front façade of the house.





Diag. 23 Architectural guidelines for use in heritage overlay zones (walls)

9.12. GUIDELINES FOR LANDSCAPING

<p>12.1 Landscaping must be appropriate to the indigenous vegetation of the area.</p> <p>The Overstrand is characterized by the predominance of coastal fynbos and the use of specific trees and vegetation types in particular areas, such as the Norfolk pines in Hermanus and the milkwood trees in Onrust.</p> <p>This landscape pattern should be retained and enhanced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Natural coastal fynbos endemic to the region should be used in all gardens facing onto public rights of way. b) No trees or mature hedges should be removed without the special consent of Council. c) A list of suitable grasses, ground covers, annuals, shrubs, climbers and trees should be compiled for each of the sub-areas within the Overstrand and distributed to home-owners. d) Invasive grasses, plants and trees, may not be used. e) Invasive grasses, plants and trees are to be eradicated.
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9.13. GUIDELINES RELATING TO ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

<p>13.1 Ensure that the authenticity of the original building is retained and that alterations and additions respect the architectural character and period detailing of the main building.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) No attempt should be made to turn a building into something it never was. b) The tendency to return a building to its original state should be resisted. The addition of Victorian verandahs and joinery to older buildings has historical value and these elements should not be removed. c) Maintain existing features wherever possible, rather than replacing them. d) Do not build in or enclose existing street-facing verandahs. e) Do not replace or cover existing features with elements which contrast or which are visually inappropriate. f) Ensure that alterations and additions are sympathetic and subsidiary to the main building, and respect it in terms of massing, scale, proportion and architectural character. g) Ensure that additions, wherever possible, take place to the rear of the erf and do not impact on the streetscape. h) The pitch of roofs must not be changed. i) Gutters with profiles as close as possible to those found in historic buildings
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	<p>should be used.</p> <p>j) Bright jarring colours are not permitted on roofs and walls.</p>
<p>13.2 Ensure that suitable materials are used in any alterations and additions</p>	<p>a) Ensure that replacement materials match what was there before.</p> <p>b) The following materials are not permitted in heritage areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large profile fibre cement roof sheets. • Un-plastered concrete block. • Face-brick. • Artificial stone of any kind. • Exposed concrete of any kind. • Unpainted or varnished wooden windows, doors and garage doors (i.e. all exposed woodwork should be painted unless the original timber work is a hardwood such as teak and was never painted). • Precast concrete fences and garages. • Fibreglass sheeting. • Mock shutters. <p>c) If a verandah has to be enclosed or partially enclosed, suitable materials should be used and proportions should match the main building.</p>

9.14 GUIDELINES RELATING TO MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

<p>Regular repair and maintenance is essential to maintain the structural integrity of historical buildings and their period features.</p> <p>Existing plaster should not be stripped off merely to expose material that was never intended to be seen. Refacing of any facades with material that is difficult or impossible to remove should be avoided.</p>	<p>a) Leaking gutters should be repaired immediately. Water should not be allowed to run over walls but should be led away from the house.</p> <p>b) Leaking roofs should be repaired immediately.</p> <p>c) Suspended wooden floors should not be replaced by concrete floors.</p> <p>d) Care should be taken not to block up ventilation holes under timber floors.</p>
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	<p>e) All external woodwork should be regularly painted or oiled.</p> <p>f) Repair and maintain to external elevations should respect the existing fabric and match it in materials, texture, quality and colour. It may, in some instances, be necessary to remove more recently applied render if this is damaging the surface beneath.</p> <p>Traditional lime-based render is generally preferable to cement rich render. Cement render forms a waterproof barrier that prevents any moisture trapped within the wall from evaporating.</p> <p>g) With regard to pointing, the primary feature of a wall is the building material itself and pointing should be visually subservient to it. Repointing should usually be no more than a repair, a repeat of the existing mix and appearance, except where the mix is inappropriate or damaging.</p>
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9.15 SIGNAGE GUIDELINES

<p>Signage should be integrated into the building design.</p> <p>Signage in heritage areas can have a severely detrimental impact on the appreciation of historical and architectural features and the overall character of the area.</p>	<p>a) Signage should never cover up historical or architectural features.</p> <p>b) Signage should not project beyond the envelope of the building.</p> <p>c) No third party advertising should be permitted within heritage areas.</p> <p>d) Signs on residential buildings should consist of the number and name in letters not exceeding 200mm in height.</p>
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9.16 MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC REALM

<p>Hard and soft landscaping should complement the existing character of streets and squares.</p>	<p>a) Engineering standards relating to stormwater management, particularly kerb and channel treatment should be subservient to the historical and environmental qualities of streets and squares.</p> <p>b) Similarly careful attention needs to be given to street lighting and signage to ensure contextual compatibility.</p>
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	<p>c) Existing trees and shrubs should be retained and enhanced when they are part of the history of the place.</p> <p>d) Minimal intervention should be the guiding principle for any interventions in public squares.</p>
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9.17 SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR THE HERITAGE OVERLAY ZONES

<p>Specific guidelines for proposed heritage overlay zones, including heritage and special areas.</p> <p>The Overstrand contains a range of areas of heritage and environmental significance with require specific controls to retain and enhance their significance.</p>	<p>a) Develop place specific controls and guidelines to retain and enhance proposed heritage and special areas such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The historic cores of towns such as Hermanus and Stanford. - The interface with the Kogelberg Biosphere. - The coastal walkways such as Hermanus and Kleinmond. - The wetland areas in Betty's Bay.
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10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1. Conclusions

The Overstrand is a place of considerable historical, social, aesthetic, environmental and archaeological significance. It has a character, made up of a particular landform and a pattern of human response which has evolved over thousands of years which make it distinct from other areas in the Western Cape.

The overall purpose of this study has been to fulfil the requirements of the NHR Act by identifying and assessing all heritage sites which are older than 60 years within the municipal area of jurisdiction. At present HWC is responsible for the management of such sites. The approval by HWC of this survey is the first fundamental step that the Overstrand Municipality has taken towards achieving competency from HWC and thus the legal mechanism for the management of all sites within its jurisdiction identified as having local significance, (Grade 3 sites). The management of Provincial Heritage Sites (Grade 2) remain the responsibility of HWC.

Some 1200 sites have been identified and assessed. They fulfil one or more of the assessment criteria contained in the NHRA and in the Short Guide to Grading document produced by HWC and discussed in Section 2 of this report. There are no existing or proposed national heritage sites (Grade 1) within the study area. A number of sites have been identified as having potential provincial heritage site status (Grade 2) and it will be recommended that they be investigated further by HWC.

Although the focus of the survey has been on individual buildings and sites it was recognised from the outset that the overall environmental context has been, and continues to be a major contributing factor to the character of the Overstrand. The understanding of this context and the need to ensure appropriate measures to conserve it has thus formed a central concern of the study. Heritage and environment are thus regarded as being inextricably interlinked; the conservation of heritage cannot be considered in isolation from the protection of the environment. The landscape character assessment contained in this report is thus an attempt to assess the different landscapes evident within the study area. Specific measures to protect landscapes identified as having high significance fall beyond the scope of this study.

In order to establish the context of individual sites, individual towns and villages have also been assessed in terms of their history, their heritage significance and the nature of vulnerability of such significance. Assessment of significance includes the distinctive townscape qualities which vary widely across the study area and which result from a combination of the existence of remaining historical fabric, topographical conditions, landmarks, views from and towards, water networks, historical movement routes, patterns of planting and street edge conditions which contribute to the character of places. To this end a number of proposed heritage overlay zones have been identified; the extension of the Stanford conservation area, two conservation areas in the historic core of Hermanus, and a conservation area for the historic core of Baardskeerdersbos.

Special areas to protect existing character, particularly adjacent to coastal areas and wetland systems, have been identified in Rooi Els, Betty's Bay, Kleinmond, Hawston, Onrustt, Gansbaai and Baardskeerdersbos.

Guidelines for the control and appropriate management of development applications within these areas have been formulated to provide a framework for decision-making and are included in this document. The draft survey and guidelines have been through a comprehensive public process. General support for the process and the findings has been expressed by a range of heritage organizations and individuals.

Further steps required for the municipality to gain competence from HWC in terms of the provisions of the NHRA include the following:

- The approval of the findings and recommendations of the heritage survey by Council.
- The approval of the survey and the formal grading of Grade 3 heritage sites by HWC.
- The formal designation of the proposed heritage overlay zones by Council in terms of the municipal zoning scheme.
- The need for a public process to notify property owners of identified heritage sites of the heritage grading assigned, the implications of such gradings, and to invite comment.
- The adoption of a heritage management framework plan to set out the heritage policy for the municipality, its strategic objectives with regard to heritage management, and to include the setting up of a heritage resources section within the appropriate department, staffed with appropriately qualified and experienced personnel, to process development applications related to identified heritage sites or sites which fall within identified heritage overlay zones.

10.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 It is recommended that the Overstrand Municipality formally adopt the findings of this survey and forward it to HWC for approval in terms of the provisions of the NHRA, as a fundamental component for achieving competency.

10.2 It is recommended that the Overstrand Municipality ensure the integration of heritage management into all aspects of its spatial and environmental planning.

10.3 It is recommended that the Overstrand Municipality ensure the wide dissemination of the heritage survey, engage with the owners of identified heritage sites on the nature of heritage significance and the management implications and that it identify means to ensure that heritage gradings form part of the documentation when property transfers take place.

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Maureen de Villiers ;

Gys Visser

Lettie Wiese

Dr Sean Field; UCT History Department – Director of Oral History Project

12. APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Curriculum vitae of heritage survey team

A. The Professional Team

Nicolas Bauman (Convener)	Heritage Planning
Harriet Clift (Administrator)	Historical archaeologist, Database
Sarah Winter	Heritage Planning
Melanie Attwell	Cultural History, Historical/spatial analysis
Graham Jacobs	Architecture and Heritage Planning
Harriet Deacon	Cultural History

A brief synopsis of relevant qualifications and experience is included below. The CV's for the individual members are included in the documentation.

Nicolas Baumann

Nicolas Baumann holds two Master's degrees in Urban Planning and a Doctorate in Conservation Studies from the University of York. He has been involved in heritage consultancy work for the last twenty years, initially as a partner at Revel Fox and Partners and for the last eight years in his own practice. He has been involved in heritage surveys for the Table Mountain National Park, the V&A Waterfront, the Parliamentary Precinct in Cape Town and for the Municipality of Drakenstein, Swartland and Mossel Bay inter alia. Together with Sarah Winter he was responsible for the heritage component of the Overstrand Spatial Development Framework. He is a member of the Cape Institute of Architects Heritage Committee and the Built Environment and Landscape Committee of Heritage Western Cape.

Sarah Winter

Sarah Winter has a BA degree in archaeology and anthropology and masters degree in urban and regional planning, both from the University of Cape Town. Sarah has worked in heritage field for the last 11 years. She worked at the National Monuments Council as Regional Manager of the Boland & West Coast regions for a number of years and then as an independent heritage consultant over the last 7 years. Sarah is accredited with the Association of Heritage Assessment Practitioners as a generalist and as a specialist in cultural landscape assessments. Extensive experience in the field includes heritage impact assessments, heritage surveys, conservation guidelines and management plans.

Graham Jacobs

Graham Jacobs has approximately 23 years experience as an architect and heritage specialist, originally with the Cape Town City Council's City Planner's Department where he ended up as head of its Urban Conservation Unit before going into private practice. He has a Bachelor's Degree in architecture from the University of Cape Town, and a Master's Degree in Conservation from the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York, UK.

He has extensive experience in heritage survey and cataloguing work, as well as the identification and designation of heritage (urban conservation) areas. Other experience includes development control, spatial planning in environmentally sensitive areas and architectural conservation projects.

Current contracts include heritage surveys for Drakenstein and Swartland Municipalities (with Dr N Baumann, M Attwell and S Winter); the development of a Conservation Management Plan for the Parliamentary Precinct, Cape Town (with Dr N Baumann, M Attwell, S Winter, T Thorold and H Clift); acting as heritage consultant for the Tuynhuys (with T Thorold); and the Grand Parade Management Plan (assisting M Attwell).

Melanie Attwell

Melanie Attwell has 25 years experience as a heritage specialist, first with the National Monuments Council (now SAHRA), then with the City of Cape Town's Planning Department and latterly as a heritage consultant. She has a BA (hons) HED degree from the University of Cape Town, and a specialist Architectural Conservation qualification from the Institute for the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCRUM), Rome.

She has worked in the following fields: Development control, input into spatial planning, project management, heritage research and lecturing, Major projects for the City included the development and processing of the City Heritage Policy (with Dr N Baumann), and the development of the Company Gardens Management Plan and Policy Framework. As a consultant, she has worked on Heritage Impact Assessments for the AECI De Beers Site Somerset West, the Grand Parade; and is at present working on a Strategic Environmental Assessment (with Ninham Shand) for the City of Cape Town's Spatial Development Framework. She also is part of a project team preparing heritage surveys of the Drakenstein and Swartland Municipalities, as well as the preparation of a Conservation management Plan for Parliament and environs.

Harriet Deacon

Harriet Deacon has a PhD in history and experience in heritage conservation management planning (and teaching this) at Robben Island Museum from 2000-2006. She is a specialist historical researcher and has prepared historical reports for heritage impact assessments on Oude Molen and the Somerset Hospital precinct. She has also written on intangible cultural heritage and is a member of the DAC expert group on ICH policy. She is Director of the Archival Platform, a national networking, research and advocacy initiative in the archive and heritage sector.

Harriet Clift

Harriet Clift has a BA degree in archaeology and anthropology (University of Stellenbosch) and a masters degree in archaeology (University of Cape Town). She has been working as an independent consultant since 2005, specialising in historical period archaeology and historical reports for heritage impact assessments.

Appendix 2. Chronology of events (historical overview)

Period	Role/Theme/ Characteristics	Associations/ People/Events Activities/Elements/Buildings	Nature of significance	Material evidence Physical/Documentary
Archaeological/ Early history	Early human occupation Season use of landscape	The coastline of the study area is characterised by rocky shores interspersed by sandy beaches (eg Kleinmond, Hermanus and Gansbaai), The study area is particularly rich in a range of archaeological sites, ranging from shell middens, open air sites, cave sites as well as fish traps (ACO 2003).	The archaeological sites cover the span of human occupation; from Early Stone Age to later Stone Age. A number of burial sites, historic and prehistoric have been recorded.	Two systematic archaeological surveys of Overstrand: Rooiels River to Palmiet River in 1979 (Smith 1981) and Kleinmond to Cape Augulhas c1970s (Avery 1977). De Kelders Cave is of international scientific renown and has been declared a Grade 2 Provincial Heritage Site. (SAHRA file: 9/2/040/003)
Precolonial and Dutch 17 th century	Pastoralism Season migration Contact between indigenous groups and settlers Competition for resources	Route over the Hottentots Holland used by Khoekhoen possibly has origins in old game tracks The area between the Hottentots Holland Mountains and the Keurbooms River was regarded as the traditional grazing grounds of the Hessequa and Chainouqua. A number of Khoekhoe kraals were recorded in the Overberg during the mid 17 th century (Burrows 1994).	During the end of the 17 th to the early 18 th century, the Hessequa and Chainouqua were the main suppliers of cattle to the refreshment station at the Cape.	Historic descriptions of Soeswa's kraal in the area between the Riviersondereind River, north of Grabouw, as far as Villierdorp c1661. In 1674, Dorha's kraals was described just west of the Botrivier ((ACO 2005; Annandale 2001). Khoekhoe camp described at Baardskeedersbos in 1660.
	Road network	1707: Old wagon route into the interior ran from present Sir Lowry's Pass to Boontjieskraal, along the Riviersondereind River, past Stormvlei to Swellendam. The route was determined by the proximity of Khoekhoe encampments, level gradients and regular outspans. The route from Cape Town to Swellendam with ox wagon took 5 schofte or stages consisting of 8 hours. One wagon drawn by 10-12 oxen could cover 4-6km per hour (Burrows 1994).	Old routes are often marked by remnants of outspans, which were later granted as farms. Outspans were significant rest stops not only for travellers, but also stock being moved from interior to market at the Cape.	An outspan was at Hoew Hoek. The inn dated to 1834, but the hostelry was much older. The Inn is apparently on the site of the old toll gate (SAHRA File: 9/2/15/0057)

Period	Role/Theme/ Characteristics	Associations/ People/Events Activities/Elements/Buildings	Nature of significance	Material evidence Physical/Documentary
Dutch 18 th century	Alienation of natural resources and land leased to settler stock farmers	The VOC strictly controlled the trade in cattle with the Khoekhoe and a number of VOC outposts were established along the 'cattle routes' to the interior, especially along the West Coast. Vergelegen in Somerset West, was originally a VOC outpost guarding the access over the Hottentots Holland into the interior. By the start of the 18 th century, the herds of the Khoekhoe near to Table Bay had been all but depleted. Men in the employ of the VOC were released from their contracts and set up as farmers, to grow the fresh produce needed to supply the passing ships. The stock farmer emerged, and by 1770, two thirds of the freeburgher farmers were stock Farmers operating beyond the boundaries of the settlement at the Cape (Burrows 1994; Guelke 1982).	The increased number of stock farmer and the granting of freehold grants and grazing licences (loan farms) put the farmers in direct competition with their Khoekhoe counterparts. The Khoekhoe were increasingly alienated from water sources and access to grazing. 1789 merino sheep introduced to the Cape by Colonel Robert Gordon. This was not very successful and the demand for meat exceeded the demand for wool.	Grazing licences granted in the Overstrand (Baardskeerdersbos to Widow HH Hattingh in 1730), Attaquaskloof (Hemel-en-Aarde valley) (Gerrit Mos 1739) 1731: grazing rights on Kleinrivierskloof ¹ to Juriaanz Abel Grazing rights on Kleinriviervallei ² to Frederick Keyser
		Two kinds of stock farmers emerged: established farmers close to Cape Town who sent their stock out into the interior and the younger sons, and un-established farmers, who initially worked for established farmers as farm/stock		Boschrivier, Mosselrivier near Hermanus granted in c1730s. Acquired by Hendrick Cloete of Groot Constantia at the end of the 18 th
		managers who tried their hand as itinerant stock farmers (Guelke 1982).		century ³ 1785: Kleinriviervallei granted in quitrent to JH Brand. Farmhouse visited by Lady Anne Barnard in 1798 ⁴

¹ Area of the Akkedisberg Pass

² Area between **Stanford** and Hermanus

³ 1787 Boschrivier described by Hendrick Cloete: 'I bought ... a good grazing land for my own near the sea at Klein Riviers Mond, paying 7050 Cape Guilders. There are no buildings on this farm, but we found in the water ... all sorts of fish...' Lady Anne Barnard visited the farm in 1798 and described 'Farmhouse ... two small rooms ... and a nasty little kitchen inhabited by a very old man slave and a woman' (Burman 1989). In 1825 Bosch Rivier is described by Martin Teenstra as 'on ... the western side (of the Klein Rivier) lies the farm of DRA Cloete, ... The beach house of Cloete, who lived at Nooitgedacht, near Stellenbosch, is strongly timbered and built of a stone foundation ... On this

Period	Role/Theme/ Characteristics	Associations/ People/Events Activities/Elements/Buildings	Nature of significance	Material evidence Physical/Documentary
	Expanding boundaries of settlement	1747 Drostdy established at Swellendam	Number of farms in the Overberg doubled	
		1776: Akkedisberg Pass on R326 NE of Stanford		Also known as Agedisberg Pass, Kleyne Rivier Pass or Clyne Rivier Cloof
	Expanding boundaries of settlement	1786: Drostdy established at Graaf-Reinet		
Early 19 th century		1806 Cape becomes an English Colony. Stricter controls on the administration of land. The quitrent system implemented, which replaced the poorly administered system of loan farm and grazing licences.	A spate of erstwhile loan farms were registered between 1814 and 1832. It is clear from the description of the deeds that these farms had been established well before the official grant.	Baardskeerdersbos farm surveyed for first time in 1806, despite having been registered as a loan farm since 1725 (Jan Cloete) and in 1778, acquired by Phillip Fourie. Was re-registered in 1831. Surrounding farms such as Awila, Groot Hagelkraal, Buffeljachts, Ullenkraal etc also registered during this period.
		1806 Franskraal has its origins as the landing place for the guano collecting enterprise established on Dyers Island by Samuel Dyer		
	Extension and formalisation of transport / road network	1808: Bridge built over the Palmiet River – was the first bridge built outside a town (Oudebrug).		Latrobe (1816): ‘...we passed over the bridge, which is of wood and the only bridge in all South Africa. It rests upon stone piers... the timbers are fastened to them by strong chains ... The bridge ... on the floor planks the thick spungy stalks ..., partly to provide an easy passage for the bullock’s feet...’ Oudebrug (Burman 1989).

farm, inhabited by a Hottentot, Pontak, and his wife ... nothing else but cattle and hungry dogs (is found)... The fireplace is between two raised walls on the floor of the kitchen ...Hottentots come to the beach to fish ...’ (Burman 1989)

⁴ AB described it as ‘kitchen filled with many slaves’. Brand lived in Cape Town, but farmhouse well furnished (Burman 1989). The majority of the farms in the Overberg during this period were owned by well off farmers who had their residential farms in the Cape district, but ran cattle and stock in the outlying regions. Mostly these farms were manned by Hottentot servants or slaves who acted as shepherds.

Period	Role/Theme/ Characteristics	Associations/ People/Events Activities/Elements/Buildings	Nature of significance	Material evidence Physical/Documentary
	Leprosy Moravian Mission Church	1817: Colonial Government established a leper institution at Hemel-en-Aarde. In 1823 the Moravian Mission Church took over the administration of the institution. Established predominantly for Khoekhoe and slave lepers, but also cases of soldiers being sent there. The Niemand family had donated the land for the leper institution after Jan Niemand, owner of Attaquaskloof, contracted the disease (Winter 2009).	Links with Robben Island and Moravian Mission Church Wolvengat originated as a leper 'settlement' in the early 19 th century. The Widow Bester and Mr Nigrini were settled there. Title deed of the farm Wolvengat as well as Koksrivier (1831) mentioned them	SAHRA File: 9/2/040/0022 Pending National Monument status Martin Teenstra visited the valley in 1825: '... in a deep valley, very lonely and isolated from other farmhouses, the Institute for the Lepers. In 1820 the Government erected 2 buildings here, one for the patients and the other for the Institute, in which Rev and Mrs Leitner of the Moravian Brotherhood live, and provide care and attention to the patients. The second building is very large, but the windows, some still glazed, are set so high that the tallest person could not see out of them. From outside it bears the aspect of a prison ...Government provides clothing, food, shelter ...for the inmates, of whom there are at present 115. The whole dale is surrounded by high, bare, rocky mountains, and apart from the 2 buildings, there are many 'penthokkies', or small huts, scattered around. These poor huts have one entrance, closed by a reed mat, which serves both window and chimney. Here live the Hottentot patients, each household apart, as they could not endure to live in the main building...' (Annandale 1995)
		1830: 'Sir Lowry Cole's Pass' opened. Was built by Charles Mitchell. Instead of improving the existing Hottentots Holland Kloof, a new pass was built to the south, convict labour used. Possible to use horse drawn transport on new pass (Ross 2003).	Ox wagons are replaced by horse drawn coaches and carts. This mode of transport required better roads and fewer outspans, but now with inns/stables.	Houw Hoek Inn is most prominent example Kleinmond developed between two outspans associated with the Palmiet River crossing

Period	Role/Theme/ Characteristics	Associations/ People/Events Activities/Elements/Buildings	Nature of significance	Material evidence Physical/Documentary
1851 – 1900	Densification of rural areas	In the mid 19 th century there is a densification of the rural areas resulting in the development of small settlements and towns. Rural hamlets in the south eastern Overstrand are characterised by ribbon like settlement pattern along the main access routes.		Baardskeerdersbos (1857), Hermanus (1830s), Stanford (1857), Wolvengat
		1838: Capt Robert Stanford acquires land previously owned by Truter. He took up permanent residence at Kleinriviervallei and built a watermill near the spring. He grew fresh vegetables for Cape Town market. It was transported by cutter from De Kelders to Cape Town. John W Moore was commissioned by Stanford to build the mill. 1849: Stanford leased Kleinriviervallei to Capt Smailes and returned to England after debacle with supplying convict ships		
		Subdivision of Attaquaskloof in the Hemel-en-Aarde valley		Karwyderskraal,
	Link between farmers in the interior and emerging coastal towns	The traditional season migration between grazing lands in the interior and coastal regions, necessitated by nutrient deficiencies, had its roots in earlier Khoekhoe grazing patterns and became entrenched in the cultural life of the settler stock farmers. Many of the coastal towns had their roots in these coastal 'camps' frequented by the farmers from the interior		By 1860, Kleinmond had developed as the recognised coastal destination for farmers in the Caledon district. Plots along Sandown Bay near the mouth of the Bot River had been surveyed already in 1850.
	Emergence of fishing villages	1853: Gansbaai is indicated as a landing place named Hydra Bay. It developed around the spring at the old harbour. It was still fairly undeveloped by the early 20 th century, described as 'as 'primitive thatched cottages situated just above the high water mark. Most roofs were tied down with poles or heavy stones because of the wind and ridges were protected by klipkous shells set close together'. De Kelders/Stanford cove was the point from which Robert Stanford transported his fresh produce to the markets in Cape Town. In the 1880s, Hawston became established as a fishing village. At the same time, Buffeljagsbaai was established by Samuel Groenewald as a fishing town.	Fisherman from Walker Bay used Gansbaai as anchorage when the SE blew.	None of the early cottages of either town have survived. The c1870 stone cottages at de Kelders were demolished in the 1980s. The remains of the failed fishing enterprise on Sea Farm, Betty's Bay can still be seen. The enterprise was started by William Walsch who had imported Filipino and Malaysian fishermen. The earliest cottages at Buffeljagsbaai were built of salvaged timber: few survived. As shipwreck timber became scarce, later cottages have flat roofs

Period	Role/Theme/ Characteristics	Associations/ People/Events Activities/Elements/Buildings	Nature of significance	Material evidence Physical/Documentary
				and are built of corrugated iron and corrugated asbestos sheeting.
		1895: Lighthouse at Danger Point completed. The famous wreck of the Birkenhead was the catalyst for constructing the lighthouse, despite the fact that there were numerous wrecks along the stretch of coast from Danger Point to Quoin Point.	Cultural-Historic. Link with lighthouses at Hangklip, Quoin Point and Cape Point	Burials of shipwreck victims, most famously, the Birkenhead at Danger Point. SAHRA File: 9/2/040/0014
First half 20 th century	Rail network Resort towns	1902: Railway line reached Caledon and Hermanus. Improved transport opened the way for the development of early syndicated resort towns, eg Onrust and Kleinmond		Onrust Rivier and Sea-side Township and Estate Company Ltd established Onrust as a resort seaside town. Few examples remain of the original resort bungalows. Kleinmond Syndicate bought up land around Plamiet River Mouth (outspan) and town of Kleinmond was laid out in 1929 as Kleinmondstrand
	Whaling	The Southern Cross Company whaling station was established near Betty's Bay (Stony Point) and was in operation until 1915, when it was liquidated as a result of WWI. Irving and Johnson (I&J) ran the whaling station from 1916 and it was finally closed in 1928.		
		1930: Village of Birkenhead proclaimed. Situated as one point in the triangle formed by itself, Gansbaai and Kleinbaai. It is situated on part of the farm Klipfontein (being Portion 11). The latter two settlements also experienced growth during this period.		
WWII		The outbreak of WWII had a great impact on this area. The RAF 262 squadron was stationed in Durban, both bases at Langebaan and St Lucia. An emergency base for the Catalina flying boats was established on the Bot Rivier Lagoon. Facilities included a slipway, workshops and stores. The base was operational until 1945. No physical evidence remains (Annandale 2001). 1941/42 Coast guard barracks were built and manned at Pringle Bay and Stony Point (Betty's Bay) after the completion of the Coastal Road		

Period	Role/Theme/ Characteristics	Associations/ People/Events Activities/Elements/Buildings	Nature of significance	Material evidence Physical/Documentary
Post WWII	Resort towns	The period after the Second World War is marked by a boom in the development of syndicated beach resorts. Sandbaai dates to this period. Plots were sold to ex-servicemen and farmers from the Heme-en-Aarde valley, de Doorns etc. Initial development was slow and the town grew substantially in the 1970s and early 1980s.		De Kelders, Pearly Beach, Franskraal and Uilenkraalsmond were developed resort facilities. 'Hangklip Beach Estates' established Rooiels, Pringle Bay and Betty's Bay as resort towns.
Apartheid era c1950	Declaration of Group Areas Act	The declaration of the Group Areas Act resulted in segregation of the coastal residential areas. Hawston was declared a 'Coloured Group Area' and people of colour living in Hermanus were relocated to Hawston or rehoused in the neighbouring Mount Pleasant residential development. Similar occurrences happened across the Overstrand	A later development in this segregated residential development was the establishment of clusters of RDP housing on the outskirts of towns. During the late 1980s.	Betty's Bay: Mooiuitsig Stanford : Die Skema Gansbaai: Blomtuin and Masahkane
		Camphill school established on the farm Tweefontein in 1954. Facilities increased in 1974 when two adjacent farms were included and the Camphill Farm Community (Camphill Village) was started.	Provides life-skill training, education and accommodation for adolescents and adults with special needs (Winter 2009)	
		1976 - Vineyards replaced the wheat fields, particularly in the Hemel-en-Aarde valley. Trend intensified during the late 1990s with the establishment of boutique wines and wine tourism.		Hamilton Russel Vineyards planted. Also Bouchard Finlayson, Whalehaven and Cape Bay Wines.
		In 1976 the Botrivier lagoon became important holiday camping site. Camping prohibited because of absence of sanitation. Following pressure to create coloured resort along coastline, Sonesta Holiday Resort established in 1976 as a 'luxury' resort for 'coloureds'.		
Post-apartheid		Traditionally a grain and stock farming area, the Overberg has seen an increase in deciduous fruit as well as more recently vineyards (although vines have been planted in the Stanford valley since the 1850s). Vineyards in the Hemel-en-Aarde first dominant in 1970s		
	Declaration of Nature Reserves	There are a number of nature reserves in the Overstrand, including Salomdsdam, the Walker Bay Marine reserve, the recently declared Kogelberg Biosphere etc.		Also Harold Porter Botanical Gardens

Period	Role/Theme/ Characteristics	Associations/ People/Events Activities/Elements/Buildings	Nature of significance	Material evidence Physical/Documentary
		The indigenous flower industry is enjoying a revival. Originally started in the 1960s. The clearing of alien vegetation, particularly in the south eastern part of the Overstrand, has had a hugely beneficial effect on the local fynbos.		
	Tourism	Eco-tourism has become an important source of income in the Overstrand. Whale watching, shark diving. Wine route tourism has also enjoyed much popularity during the recent decades	Increase in non- resident owners, especially in small rural towns such as Baardskeerdersbos and Wolvengat., with increases in property prices being prohibitive to local inhabitants.	Hermanus, Kleinbaai, Gansbaai Hermanus, Hemel-en-Aarde valley etc
		2007 - Coastal path planned between Vermont, Onrustt and Sandbaai to be completed by 2009		
		Proposed Eskom Nuclear Reactor to be built at Bantamsklip with supply lines running from the coast to the interior. Possible lines go through Groot Hagelkraal and Wolvengat area.		

Appendix 3: Overstrand Heritage Survey: Social History Component

Kirsten Thomson

Dec 2008

Introduction and methodology:

The following aspects of the social history of Buffeljagsbaai, Kleinmond, Stanford and the greater Hermanus and Gansbaai areas are compiled from a number of sources including ten personal interviews (oral history), primary documentary evidence from the Cape Archives, reports in the press, information from local museums and secondary, published sources on the history of the Overstrand area.

It seeks to highlight aspects of the historical background associated with the communities living within the study areas, in particular the effect of apartheid segregationist residential policies (i.e. the 'Group Areas' Act) on these communities. At present, there is no existing historiography on this aspect of the history of the area and so the following is an attempt to provide a few preliminary examples of how residential apartheid operated within the study area, to establish how and when people were moved and, where possible, to indicate how communities responded. It also discusses how apartheid legislation and demarcations traditionally affected the access of these communities to marine resources.

It also examines more general social processes and settlement patterns as well as the connections (and movements) between related areas. Social identities, practices and way of life, particularly with regard to the links between the sea and the coastal mainland are discussed, as are the perceived vulnerabilities presently associated with sustaining this coastal way of life.

Note on terminology.

Any discussion of the history of apartheid in South Africa will unavoidably need to make use of the racial labels that were employed at the time to designate people according to the colour of their skin; thus the terms, 'white', 'coloured' and 'African' are used within the text as they were (and still are) widely understood in the South African context.

Section 1: Buffeljagsbaai

According to Petrus Groenewald, a resident born in the town, the development of a permanent community at Buffeljagsbaai can be traced back to two families, the Groenewalds and the Swams, who began to settle there permanently during the twenties and thirties of the 20th Century and who were soon joined by others, such as the Claasens family. (Interview 11.7.08) Most of these families had earlier links to the area, however, as the patriarchs of the families regularly travelled down to the small sheltered natural harbour at Buffeljagsbaai from Elim (or other areas such as Hermanus) to fish and then return to sell their catch. Travelling down to the coast by donkey cart or by bicycle, they built themselves small makeshift shelters close to the water which later became permanent places of residence for their families once they had married (the women were usually also from Elim or sometimes, Bredasdorp – Interview with Emily Swam 11.7.08) The current residents asked could not say why or when the place had been named but suggested the name as having existed some time before their forebears settled there permanently.

One of these early residents was Johannes Swam. After working inland as a farm labourer at Elim, but regularly coming to the bay to fish and/or spend holiday weekends there, he and his wife eventually made their home in a make-shift hut erected there for this purpose in c.1933. After working as a hired crewman on a local fishing boat, Johannes was able to collect enough driftwood and timber salvaged from ship-wrecks along the coast (in particular that of the Yugoslav freighter, Avala, which was wrecked at Quion Point in 1939) to construct his own fishing boat and to build the wood and thatch cottage that is today still inhabited by some of his descendents (Cape Times 16.2.63 p10). Buffeljagsbaai's historic links to Elim persist in other ways, with 'Elimers' (as they are called by the locals) still travelling down to fish at the harbour, returning to sell the catch to their communities, or camping there during their holidays or on weekends (Interview with Emily Swam 11.7.08)

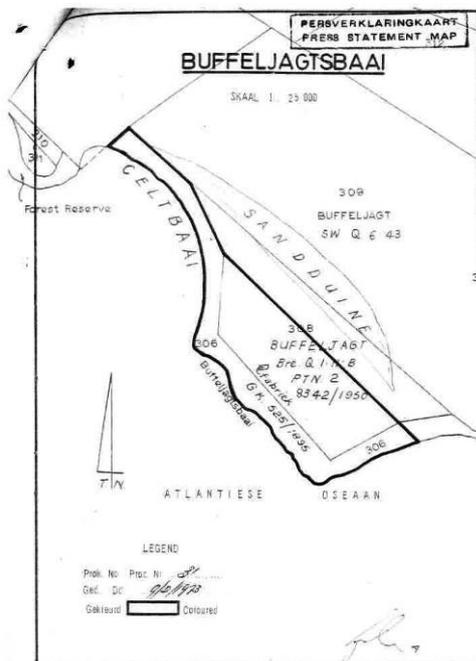
The Cape Times article that reported on Johannes Swam's cottage in Buffeljagsbaai also noted that in 1963, aside from the presences of few more cottages, very little had changed in the coastal hamlet in the thirty years or so years since the Swam's & others settled there in the 1930s. This history of slow development persisted, with a relatively isolated community mostly left to its own devices and to fend for itself during the apartheid era. (According to Petrus Groenewald, there was some outside interest in the late

1980s to build a holiday resort for whites at Buffelsjagsbaai, which would have involved moving the coloured community there further up the dunes behind the campsite, but this never materialized) Historically, three white families have also lived in Buffelsjagsbaai (in two cottages further up towards the harbour and at the campsite, which is owned by one of the families) and there does not appear to have been any attempt to relocate either group under apartheid 'group areas' legislation even though it was declared a 'coloured' group area by Proclamation no 31 of 1973 of 9.2.1973 (CA KAB AK 13/1/7)

A small number of low-cost houses were built in Buffelsjags in the late 1980s which increased the size of the settlement – the community grew from approximately 13 families in 1967 (Interview with PG 11.7.08) to around 32 households in 2001 (Mail & Guardian 30.10.01) – but the lack of infrastructure, such as roads, the use of communal taps for household water, and a dearth of facilities like places of worship, clinics, shops and schools persisted into the period following democracy.

A poverty alleviation grant of R1.4 million from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism's Coastcare Project in 2000 coupled with an investment of the same amount from I&J's corporate social development programme has resulted in some changes since then, including the initiation of alternative income generating projects for the community. However, the tightening of control over marine resources along the coastline in the past few years, including the removal and re-issuing of fishing permits to commercial fishermen living in Buffelsjags and the implementation of bans on the harvesting of some species, such as abalone, has resulted in economic difficulties for those who now find themselves cut off from their traditional means of subsistence.

'For as long as the oldest people in our community can remember, we have been dependent on the sea for our existence,' says Marco Boshoff, a resident of Buffelsjags. (Mail & Guardian 30.10.01) This way of life, and the practices that enable it, are perceived as being increasingly difficult to maintain as the imposition of fishing quotas, competition from poachers and continued impoverishment for some mean that the community is increasingly forced to look elsewhere for their livelihood. In this way, the DEAT & I&J initiatives at Buffelsjagsbaai were specifically designed to shift the emphasis from fishing to sustainable community farming (Mail & Guardian 30.10.01), while some community members eagerly anticipate the potential job opportunities that the construction of a new nuclear power plant at Baviaan's Kloof will create. (Interview with Sophie Boshoff 11.7.08)



Press statement map issued by the Department of Planning on 9.2.1973 showing designation of Buffelsjagsbaai as a coloured area.

References for Section 1:

CA (Cape Archives) KAB AK 13/17.

Cape Times 16.2.63 p.10.

The Mail & Guardian 30.10.01.

Interviews with; Petrus Groenewald, Emily Swam & Sophie Boshoff (11.07.08)

Section 2: Greater Gansbaai Area.

The greater Gansbaai area consists of the central part of Gansbaai, De Kelders, Franskraal, Kleinbaai and Pearly Beach.

2.1. Gansbaai.

In March 1919, a portion of the farm 'Strandfontein', comprising of the area immediately around the present Gansbaai harbour, was sold by the owner, a Mr. JDH de Villiers to the South African Government (in this case, the Cape Provincial Administration) after initially being put up for public auction (The farm in its entirety encompassed Gansbaai, De Kelders, Romansbaai, Danger Point, Kleinbaai & Franskraal – Gansbaai Tourism Bureau 2008). Mr de Villiers, or 'Japie Popjaap' de Villiers as he was apparently known had purchased the portion of the farm from a Mr. H Veale (Du Toit 2005: 129). He had subsequently allowed a group of fishermen to build themselves cottages there, charging them rental for the land as well as for fishing & trading rights so that they were 'entirely at his mercy', according to the Auditor General's Report on the matter (CA, ACLT 151).

When the land was to be sold, a group of these fishermen petitioned parliament to come to their assistance as they feared that they would be exploited further. Their petition was heard by a Minister in Cape Town who sent out two inspectors to Gansbaai who recommended that 'the government should buy so as to place the individuals comprising the community on a proper footing & to make improvements that would not only better the inhabitants but attract others of the same class to settle there' (CA, ACLT 151). Approval to sell lots was given in 1920 and the surveying of plots was completed in 1924 (Du Toit 2005: 130).

When the government purchased the land in 1919, the report of the auditor general stated that at present, clustered around the foreshore, was a population of 270 white and 21 coloured individuals living in 46 houses made of stone & thatch, built by themselves. The report specifically mentioned that no directions had been given to the initial surveyor to define an area or location specifically for coloureds and that the coloured fishermen were 'living cheek-by-jowl with 'Europeans' which the latter consider unsatisfactory & demoralizing' (CA, ACLT 151).

These 'Europeans' were most likely the descendants of two early white fishermen to the area. One by the name of Du Toit, arrived in Gansbaai in c.1881 from Hermanus seeking protection from the violent north-western storms in the sheltered bay and discovered the rich fishing banks there, where he built himself a shack for use in foul weather. Soon thereafter, an eighteen year old from Stanford, Johannes Wessels, also came to fish at Gansbaai, returning to Stanford to fetch his bride, where a number of other families followed him back to Gansbaai and a small community developed there in limestone cottages (apparently none remain). It is quite possible that other fishermen were also established here prior to these two individuals – the oldest fishing cottages at De Kelders, a short distance away, were erected by descendants of the sheep-keeping Quena pastoralists under the milk wood trees and date from 1811, while Robert Stanford had attempted to start a fishing station at 'Stanfords Cove' to transport wheat from the 'Ruens' family in 1849. When the business went bankrupt, a few people stayed behind at the cove and it is possible that there may have been links with the other small fishing communities in the area.

The name 'Gansbaai' apparently developed after the natural fountain at the bay which was the home of wild geese - hence the name, 'Gansgat' (literally 'Hole of Geese', later changed to the more respectable 'Gansbaai'). Traditionally, Khoi pastoralists had walked a trail along the coast between this freshwater fountain (which is still in existence) and the Klippgat cave in present day De Kelders. This 'klippgat trail' can also still be walked today.

That there was perhaps very little difference in the way of life of these early white and coloured fishermen in Gansbaai is indicated by a section of the report, accompanying the sale of the area around the harbour to the government in 1919 that pointed to the necessity of having a permanent policeman stationed there.

Making no mention of the race of the guilty parties, it alluded to a '300 strong population of rough & uncultured fishermen some of whom apparently indulge in drunken orgies as a result of the smuggling in of illicitly acquired liquor from Stanford' (CA, ACLT 151). By surveying the 201 erven for residential purposes & the 67 garden lots and putting them up for public tender to those who had been leasing them from the government in the interim, it was the hope of the authorities that they might also be better able to regulate the type of dwelling constructed in the village - in contradistinction to the 'hovels' that some of the fishermen were presently inhabiting. A recent outbreak of enteric fever among the inhabitants had also made some form of 'social reorganisation' highly desirable to these early town planners.

In response to the alleged 'unsatisfactory' & 'demoralising' effect on whites of living alongside coloured fishermen, the authorities were worried that by making plots available for sale to the present lessees, coloureds themselves might come into acquire property rights in the newly surveyed area. The option was to make only a portion of the surveyed land available to coloureds or else to designate an entire section of the unsurveyed land as a 'location' for coloured fishermen (CA, ACLT 151). These records are not clear on what the final decision in this regard was but it would appear from other sources that the latter option was followed.

The only other facilities at this early stage were a landing stage (built by the government at a cost of £300) and a school which started in 1906 in a house next to the sea. A small school building was later erected on the ridge (Du Toit 2005: 129). The landing stage & harbour however were found to be completely unsatisfactory in that only one boat could enter at a time (leaving as many as 17 boats tossing about in the narrow rock bound entrance, much to the danger of the fishermen & their boats) and the concrete floor of the fishing harbour also did not extend far enough sea-ward to allow boats to be beached with safety at low-tide. Sir William Hoy was apparently charged with the task of seeing that improvements were made.

The town later acquired its own Village Management Board in 1935 and Municipal status was conferred upon it in 1962. (Du Toit 2005: 130). This fishing village developed slowly and for the early part of the twentieth century it was little more than a primitive fishing village due to its isolation and lack of communication with the outside world. This lack of infrastructure led to a slow development of the fishing industry. Gansbaai's economy received a boost in 1939 when a small factory was built to process sharks' livers for Vitamin A and lubricant, which was in great demand during World War II. After the war, however, demand fell and the few short years of prosperity were over. Although fish was in abundance, very low prices apparently caused much concern & hardship amongst the fishermen and this led to the development of the Gansbaai Fishing Co-op in 1952.

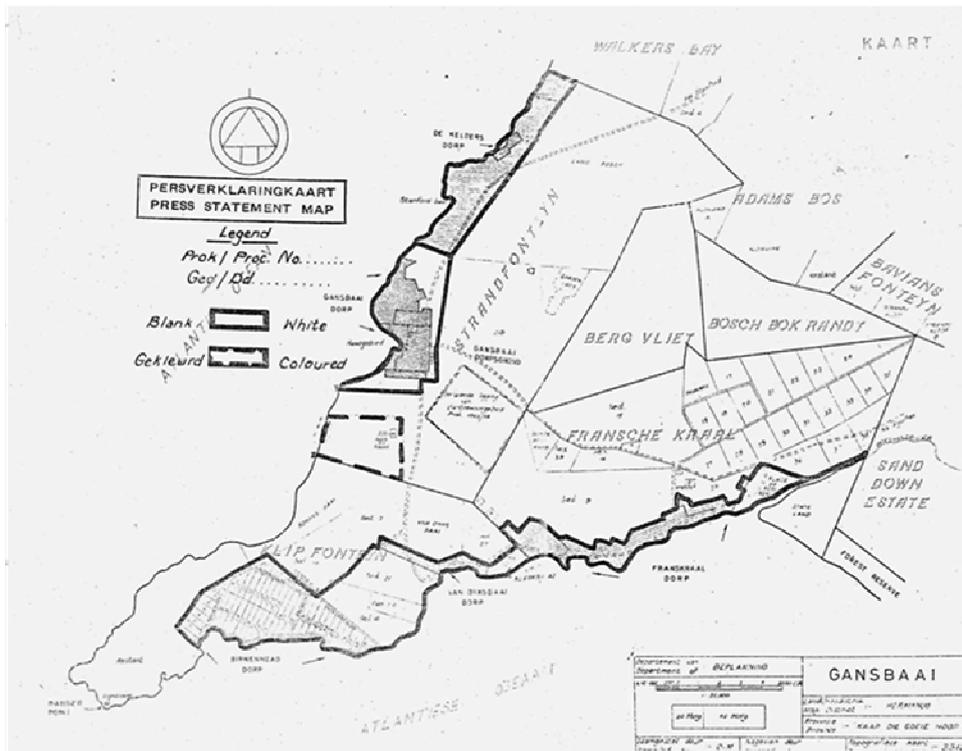
The initiative was led by the local school principal, Johannes Barnard, who persuaded the village fishermen to set up the first Fishery Cooperative in South Africa at the time & the economy began to recover. Barnard helped the fishermen obtain capital from the Fisheries Development Corporation to deepen the harbour and establish a modern fish meal factory in 1963 (www.wikipedia.com/gansbaai & Clift 2003: 4). It is difficult to evaluate whether both coloured and white fishermen benefited equally from these developments (or otherwise) & more research is needed into the historical operation of the Fishing Co-op & Fishing factories. A story is told that the current local residents call the occasional typical smell from the fishmeal factory the "smell of money". (<http://www.danger-point-peninsula.co.za>)

According to oral evidence presented on the Danger-point Tourism Website (<http://www.danger-point-peninsula.co.za>), the coloured fishing community at Gansbaai were indeed moved to a coloured 'location' after the lots of the town were laid out in the early 1920's. Until they were forcibly removed to "Blompark" in 1970 (see below) the Gansbaai coloured community had their traditional home more or less immediately on the doorstep of Romansbaai, next to the old municipal stores, called the 'Old Location'. Today the people of Blompark call their former home the 'Nets Court' to pay tribute to the fishing tradition that was established there. The 'Old Location' stretched in the shape of half a moon down to the ocean. It existed out of about 50 stone and clay houses with thatched roofs. There were walking passages between the houses and in the center of the small community was a lawn with one water tap. There was a small primary school with Justus Smit as the first school principal. In the evenings people gathered on the lawn with their guitars, singing, drinking and telling stories. The people made their living entirely from the sea with fresh roasted fish and griddle-cake on the table every night but during special occasions chicken would be served.

Some of the old fisherwomen who grew up at the 'Old Location' described their daily habits as the cleaning and selling of fish. According to them, these were good times; the money was little but life was of great value. They said that the fishermen used to go out very early in the morning so that -when leaving shore-

they could hear the sounds of the chickens in the milk wood trees, announcing the start of a new day. (<http://www.danger-point-peninsula.co.za>)

In 1970 the town of Gansbaai was formally divided according to the provisions of the Group Areas Act (No.41 of 1950 with amendments) into separate residential areas for whites & coloureds (see map), although as we have seen, residential separation existed long before this. In addition, Masakhane Township, lying directly above the old main road, had already been developed as the African residential area in the 1950s. (Clift 2003: 4) Masakhane (the Xhosa word for "stand together") was initially a small township of 6 blocks (euphemistically called "hostels") each housing 60 people. They were all men and employed on a temporary basis by the local fishing factory (Marine Products), who owned the blocks. Each of the inhabitants had permission to be in the area for 6 months, after which period they were replaced by new workers, practically all of whom were from the Eastern Cape (<http://www.danger-point-peninsula.co.za/masakhane>)



Press statement map issued by the Department of Planning in 1970 showing proposed coloured and white areas in Gansbaai and surrounding areas. (CA KUS 1/202)

By Proclamation No. 336 of the 18.12.1970 the area immediately around the harbour was designated a white residential area only and all coloured people were to be accommodated in an area outside the main centre that stretched from the coast to just below the old main road in the 'sub-economic' housing scheme of 73 houses (for a population of roughly 500) which had already been established there. (CA, KUS 1/202) There was at that time already a NG Kerk and a school on erf 533. The area was believed to be particularly well-sited as it synchronized with the 400 yard long beach area that had been reserved for use by coloureds in the 1960s (CA, TBK A 269/67 7.10.1966). It was separated from the designated 300 yard 'African' portion of the beach by a 150 yard buffer zone, although it was again stated that this coastal area could be transferred for use by coloureds if the need for a bathing place for blacks proved to be a temporary one. (see similar situation in section on Zwelihle)

The forced removal of coloureds to their own area (originally known as the "Groenewaldskema" (Groenewald Scheme) after the building contractor, Hendrik Groenewald, who built the first 15 duplex houses there - each accommodating 30 families - these original "Groenewald houses apparently still exist today) was accompanied by the dismantling of the houses near Romansbaai and the removal of the people's livestock. A story told by the old fisherwomen is that at night they would return to 'steal' back the things that had originally belonged to them ((<http://www.danger-point-peninsula.co.za/blompark>). After a meeting held by the Municipality and attended by a minority group of residents, the name of the new

settlement was changed to 'Blompark'. Most of the streets are named after flowers, for example, Roos, Madeliefie, Gousblom and Dahlia Streets.

On the 17.9.1982, Proclamation No. 174 was issued whereby the existing 'coloured area' was extended further east, up towards the main road. Twenty houses for coloured workers & another school had already been built there by the company Gansbaai Marine (Edms) Bpk and it appeared impossible to extend the developed section of the previously demarcated area westwards towards the sea as the ground was too high lying & uneven for 'sub-economic housing purposes' (CA, KUS 2/238). An extra 40 houses and a water-scheme in the new area was instituted later during that year. Such was the desire to keep coloureds separate while still making provision for their future expansion that in the years prior to this, an application by Marine Products to purchase and develop a holiday resort for whites at Romansbaai in 1974 was declined as it was believed that the area was too close to the coloured group area in Gansbaai and that it had been specifically ear-marked for the possible future expansion of the coloured community.

An application for a permit to own property in the coloured area was submitted by the Apostolic Church in 1972 with the intention of setting up a church hall there. Their application mentioned that the situation at present was that there was only one other church that had a hall in the coloured area, namely the NG Kerk, and that coloureds were attending services in people's homes but that such church gatherings were being run by white ministers. It also stated that there were approximately 7000 coloureds living in the area at that time in the early 1970's. The permit was allowed and the erf sold at a nominal amount of R5. (CA, 1/202 15.2.72)

2.2. De Kelders, Franskraal, Kleinbaai and Pearly Beach.

The towns surrounding Gansbaai, De Kelders, Birkenhead, Van Dyksbaai (including Kleinbaai) & Franskraal, were also designated according to 'group areas' by Proclamation No. 336 of the 18.12.1970. All of the above areas were designated as being for white residence only, with the above-mentioned area that became known as Blompark intended for the residence of coloureds from the entire area. In addition, the entire stretch of coastline was demarcated as being for the use of certain racial groups only, in this case the coastal area from the northern boundary of 'De Kelders' village area to the northern municipal boundary of Gansbaai was declared 'white-only'. The white-only designation then extended further until 850 yards before the southern municipal border of Gansbaai, with the exception of the harbour. A 400 yard area for coloureds, with a 'border strip' of approximately 100 yards on either side then followed, after which a 200 yard 'temporary' beach for use by blacks was designated. The 'white-only' area then extended from Danger Point lighthouse to 350 yards west of the Caledon / Bredasdorp division boundary, followed by a 'border area' of 150 yards and then a section of beach for use by local coloured servants of Birkenhead, Kleinbaai, Vandyksbaai and Franskraalstrand. Thus the entire coastal & residential area from De Kelders to Franskraal was predominantly set aside for use by whites, with coloureds and blacks being allowed access to very limited portions of the coast-line.

This designation surely aided & promoted the development of these surrounding towns as holiday resorts for relatively well-to-do whites by property development 'syndicates'. The village of Birkenhead had been proclaimed in 1930 (Clift 2003: 4) but its development was stilted as owners had to make provision for their own water supply, which limited the numbers willing to settle there & led to the still relatively undeveloped nature of the area (CA, KUS 1/202). In 1970, only 9 beach houses had been built on the 53 erf which had been laid out and there were apparently no permanent residents there.

Vandyksbaai (including Kleinbaai) was demarcated a village in 1939 under the division of Caledon, but by the early 1970s there were only 38 beach houses there, only one of which was permanently occupied. In addition, there were 11 double-decker busses that had been converted and rented out as holiday accommodation by the owners of Erf 12 in Kleinbaai (CA, KUS 1/202).

Franskraal (or Frikkiesbaai, after Frederick Andrews who worked guano at Dyers Island – Clift 2003: 4) was set up as a village in 1941. In the 1970s, there were 93 houses there but only 3 were permanently lived in. The Franskraal Syndicate were the owners of the majority of the land stretching along the coast from VanDyksbaai to the Ullenskraalmond – 40 of their erven had been built on by the 1970s, although all of this development was contained within extension 1 and 2 of the area – there were no buildings in extension 3 (CA, KUS Vol.1/202).

In 1961, the Report of the Committee of Enquiry on Separate Beach Amenities (1.9.61) suggested the camping area known as 'De Mond' at the mouth of the Ullenskraal River should be declared 'white-only' despite the fact that a small group of coloureds had been traditionally camping on the eastern side of the

campsite at the mouth of the Uilenskraalrivier for many years under the provision of the Caledon Divisional Council. The committee anticipated problems with whites and coloureds sharing the same water taps at the camp-site & with coloureds having to pass through the white side of the campsite to reach the sea. Letters in opposition the move however revealed that there was no issue around the taps as provisions had been made for separate taps in each section, the route that coloureds took to the sea did not pass through any part of the white camping area & the coloured camping area was in-fact completely fenced off from the white area (CA, TBK A 269/67).

In addition, a letter was received from a Mev. L le Roux van Robertson dated the 8.2.62 informing that she had camped for 10 years at Uilenskraal & never come across problems between whites & coloureds there. Mr. R.M Friedlander, MPC had also received representations from the Coloured Peoples' National Union stating that the grounds for declaring the area white-only were untrue and that the two campsites were separated by a 4' 6" high wire fence & extensive bush and that the only coloureds using the taps in the white area were the servants of holiday makers who were staying with their employers there. Despite the many objections, the decision was still made to declare the beach area (including the campsite) white in 1966 and coloureds were given notice that they would only be allowed to camp there for the next three seasons. Similar notice was given for coloureds making use of camping facilities on the eastern side of Buffeljagtsbaai and at the campsite & beach at De Dam (CA, TBK A 269/67).

Further down the coast, Pearly Beach Township was established in 1952 (Cliff 2003: 4), again by a syndicate who began buying properties in 1949 for the purpose of erecting white holiday homes and a syndicate-owned camp-site. In 1976 (Proclamation 130 16.6.1976) the entire town was proclaimed a white group area with a separate area that was not officially declared a coloured area, but instead reserved for future 'coloured development'. (CA, KUS 2/441, 5/2/1/F696) The report motivating the proclamation mentioned that this was because the coloured community living there was so small (approximately 20 families) that it was not felt necessary to declare the area. After repeated enquiries from the Coloured Persons Representative Council to declare the area as a coloured group area, it was re-advertised in May 1977 and declared a coloured area by Proclamation No. 269, 20.10.1978. Their desire to have the area declared stemmed from a situation where basic amenities were not being provided to the area by the Divisional Council of Bredasdorp because of it's lack of official group areas status (despite the supposed intention to 'develop', but not declare the area)

In their motivation, the CPR Council provided some idea of the material situation in the area during the late seventies. There were 104 white beach houses, with only 13 families permanently in residence there as well as a population of about 20 coloured families plus 10 families living on surrounding farms. Five of the thirteen permanent white residents were employees of the Pearly Beach Estates and the coloureds employed by the company earned R3 per day. Two coloured labourers employed by the local council were housed in two wood & corrugated iron houses along the Service Road (which was also the coloured access road to the beach.)

The company also owned the town's single shop and a 'one-man' school in a single roomed, dilapidated farm building took place on a company owned farm just to the east of the white settlement which was separated from the coloured area by large natural sand dunes. A letter from the CPR Council dated 4.6.77 revealed that the broader coloured community were concerned to have this area designated as coloured as for many years coloureds from Elim and all over the area had made use of the beach at 'Klein Hagelkraal' at new year - until the syndicate arrived and began selling the plots to whites only. Since then no provision had been made for a campsite along the coast for the coloureds, except for a small strip of 350 yards for identified servants. The council saw this as unacceptable in the light that the area had been traditionally used by coloureds and that Die Dam (another beach area – see above) always frequented by Elimers & others had also been declared white (TBK A 269/67 8.2.62)

The area was accordingly proclaimed a coloured group area in 1978. (Proclamation No. 269 20.10.1978) But despite the stated intent to develop the area as a coloured beach resort (because Buffeljagtsbaai was, at 20km away & especially with increase in travel costs, too far) the request that the section of the beach reserved for coloured 'servants' be opened to all Pearly Beach coloureds was not approved as the then Minister thought it unnecessary because to his knowledge, no coloured, whether servant or not, had been denied access to this section of the beach. The truth of which would need to be confirmed or reputed with oral evidence from the community living presently in the settlement at 'Eluxolweni'.

References for Section 2:

CA, ACLT 151.

CA, KUS 1/202.
CA, TBK A 269/67.
CA, KUS 2/238.
CA, KUS 2/441, 5/2/1/F696
Clift, H. (2003) *Research Notes for the SDF, Overstrand; Section 6, Gansbaai & surrounds*.
Du Toit, S.J. (2005) *The Overstrand: Historical Anecdotes* (Cape Town, ABC Press)
<http://www.danger-point-peninsula.co.za>
Interview with Jan Fourie 08.08.08.

Section 3: Greater Hermanus Area.

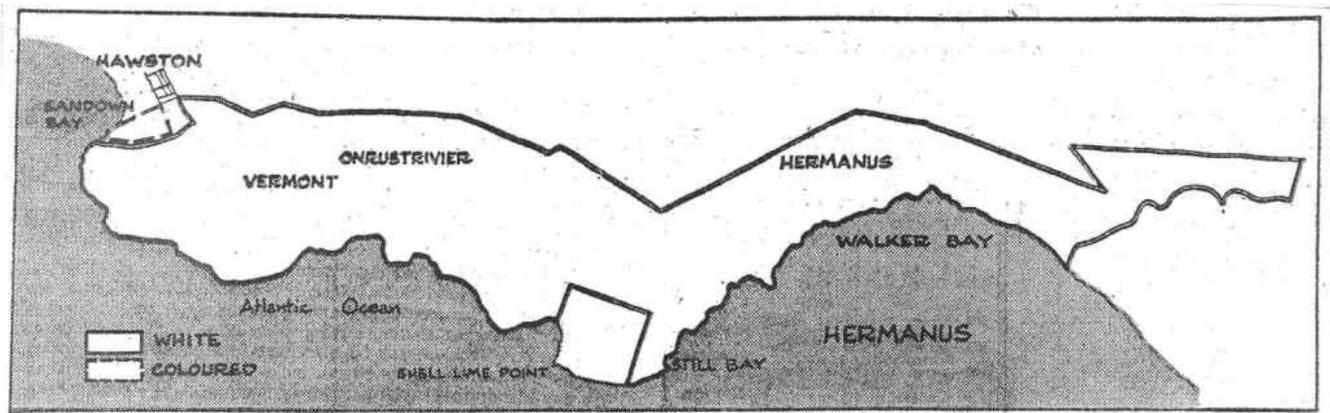
This area includes Hawston, Onrust, Hermanus, Zwelihle, De Mond & Mount Pleasant.

3.1. Hermanus

During the 1830s Hermanus Pieters an itinerant teacher-shepherd of the district of Caledon, learned from the inmates at the Hemel en Aarde leper colony of a road, Oliphantspad, leading over the mountains to the sea. Here he found a fresh water spring at the coast. He kept sheep and cattle and fished. The news of good summer grazing spread to the surrounding areas and soon farmers from neighbouring districts would come in the summer months, bringing their livestock to benefit from the fresh grazing and carting their families along to enjoy the sea, thus utilizing the coastal / interior regions in much the same manner as the indigenous people of the area would have done in generations gone by. The spring came to be known as Hermanuspietersfontein (shortened to Hermanus when municipal status was given to the town in 1904.) Twelve plots had been measured out near the fountain and sold by public auction in 1854. In 1855 the village of Hermanuspietersfontein was established and in 1891 it was officially declared a village with its own Village Management Board. (Clift 2003: 2, Du Toit 2002: 179-180)

The farmers may have discovered Hermanus, but it was the fishermen who began to settle there. With an abundance of fish, the village attracted more and more families. By the early 1900s word of the excellent fishing, outstanding beauty and "healing" air had spread across the world – It had even become fashionable for Harley Street doctors in London to prescribe visits to Hermanus' "champagne air" to their patients. In 1909, a golf course was laid out on the Hermanus commonage. Despite its growing attraction as a holiday destination, the 1903 Voters roll indicated that 60% of inhabitants of Hermanus were fishermen and the village was the centre of commercial fishing in the area, responding to the market for dried & salted fish in the mushrooming mining towns of JHB & Kimberley (Clift 2003: 3 & Annandale 2004: 29). The nature of the town as a small fishing village was largely due to the efforts of Sir William Hoy, the manager of the South African Railway who saw to it that the Botrivier railway line never reached Hermanus, thereby seriously curtailing its development, this despite a post World War II boom in the demand for holiday accommodation at the coast. The tourism industry was seriously revived from the 1980's onwards following the closing down of several hotels due to lack of demand in the years preceding this.

Fishing activity centred around the harbour and 'the return of the boats to the inlet at the old harbour, known in those days as 'Visbaai', was the event of the day for more than a century' (Old Hermanus Harbour Museum historical info) Large crowds of local residents gathered there to watch the daily event of fish being carried ashore, gutted and sold while the boats were lifted and put on the turning stone before being carried up the slipway by 16 men. As the industry grew, so did the need to improve the harbour – a breakwater was built in 1904 to protect the fishermen & boats who often had to wait outside the harbour in heavy seas, waiting for a break in the swell to enter. (See similar situation in section on Gansbaai) A crane was also built to lift the boats but the story is that it failed on its first attempt and was abandoned. Fishermen built themselves storage huts of stone with iron roofs in which to store their oars, sails & fishing tackle, while brine tanks were built in which to salt the fish before drying. Construction on a new harbour started during the Second World War and was completed after 1945 following which fishermen gradually left the old harbour for the new. There was however a small group of coloured fishermen who persisted in using the old harbour but they were eventually forced away by authorities on the pretext that the odour from their fishing activities was disturbing the neighbouring residents. (Interview Elizabeth Du Toit & Peter Henry Jansen 11.7.08)



Press information map as it appeared in the Cape Argus of 25.11.1966 showing proposed demarcation of greater Hermanus area into areas for whites and coloureds. (South African National Library)

3.2. De Mond

Traditionally, a small coloured community had established themselves at De Mond, on the other side of Voelklip, and were housed in 12 small houses that had been built for them by Mr. Moffat (Brother-in-law to David Livingstone, brother to Mary Moffat) in the 1940s (using municipal funds) on his ground which ran from De Mond to Vogelgat. Before he built the houses, most of the families were apparently staying in informal 'plakhuise'. (Interview Peter Jansen) He also built a two class-roomed wooden school for the children of the people living there (The principal was Humphrey Carelse & the school was apparently demolished when the tar-road was built – interview Caroline Fourie). The twelve houses were occupied by; Willem Montagu (1st house), Richard Gardener (2nd), Mnr Dreyer (3rd), Montagu (4th), Manuel (5th), Schietekat (6th), Aploon (7th), Montagu (8th), Phillips (9th), Gardener (10th) and Spandiel (12th) (Interview Caroline Fourie). As the community at De Mond expanded, the families of their children who married moved into informal buildings & bungalows behind the 12 houses, some of which had been erected by the local authorities for the African council labourers. According to Peter Jansen & Wilson Salukazana, other Africans lived in huts erected behind & above the coloured area (at the caravan park) and they were mostly farm labourers from the surrounding Stanford area (Interview Patricia Qikla 11.7.08)

In 1966 (Proclamation 329 (a) of 25.12.1966) the entire residential area of Hermanus (excluding the harbour) was declared a 'white' group area (Note - no map available yet for this area). In a complicated spatial arrangement, the area at De Mond was now part of the 'white' residential area. In the following year the council approached the Provincial administration with a request to demolish the existing buildings (as it was apparently uneconomical to convert them for use by whites) and to use the existing funds in the maintenance and renewals fund of the scheme to redeem the balance of the housing advance, amounting to R1,111, which was owed to the province and to transfer the balance of R351 to the maintenance & renewal fund of the scheme in which coloureds were at present accommodated (Mount Pleasant)

Although agreed to by the Administrator, the demolition was not carried through & the dwellings were converted into white tourist accommodation in the late 60s/early 70s and named the Lakeview Chalets. Prior approval however had to be obtained from Department of Agricultural Credit & Land Tenure for the cancellation of the Crown grant condition on which the land was sold which prohibited the sale of the buildings (CA, TBK B/673, A213/12/7) According to the oral testimony of the community, Mr Moffat had bequeathed his land from De Mond to Vogelgat and the buildings thereon to the coloured community living there. Despite his foresight, the land was ultimately removed from them suggesting that such approval was granted and this is a cause of much bitterness for those who were stripped of their land in such a dishonest manner.

Caroline Fourie (nee Appel) was one such 'De Mondtjie' as the community members there were known. She came to live at Lakeview with her grandparents in 1944 when she was two years old. She remembers that they enjoyed much freedom there and that they lived from the sea – meat (rather than the staple fish) was eaten once a week only but all the families living there had their own vegetable gardens. In addition, when a whale was beached, the community would share out the meat between them and spread the fat over their bread for weeks. They caught ale and 'kreefies' at 'Joey se Klip' and knew that when the blue water mixed with the brown that it was time to fish. She remembers playing with the children of the Henn & Bishop families (they bought milk from the Bishop Dairy) when she was young and says that the community was very unhappy about the forced removal to Mount Pleasant.

3.3. Mount Pleasant

The coloureds who were re-moved from De Mond in 1966 were moved to Mount Pleasant which had by permit been allowed to remain as a 'coloured' residential area within the greater declared white area of Hermanus. (CA, CDC 326) A coloured fishing community had already been established there on the mountain side of the main road to Hermanus in the 1930s when the first residents moved into the 'rooidakkies' (red roofs) there. These houses only had 3 rooms and sometimes had to accommodate families with up to 17 children, as a result, wooden outbuildings were constructed in the backyards of most of these houses. There was a 'klipskool' (stone school – site is the present day library) attached to the NG Kerk (built by Hennie Fourie & Wakkie Kapot) for the education of the community's children. A 'plankhuis' alongside the school served as an early crèche but the building has since been demolished and the crèche, which was initially run by Welfare, was relocated to the library (Interview with Peter Jansen, 11.7.08 – the oldest members of the community apparently have very fond memories of the time spent there together while their parents worked)

Alette Poole was born in Mount Pleasant in 1933. Mount Pleasant got its own cemetery in the 1950s but before this she remembers how funerals took place in Hermanus at the cemetery behind Hoy's Koppie. They used to carry the coffins themselves all the way from Mount Pleasant until the municipality allowed them to use the open refuse truck to transfer the bodies of the deceased. Despite this funerals were apparently a pleasant outing until the municipality decided to extend the cemetery & to exhume the coloured graves, placing them in a mass unmarked grave. This did, and still does, cause much unhappiness especially since the community is still unaware of where this grave is or what happened to the tombstones. (Interview Alette Pool in Du Toit 2002: 172)

Within Hermanus itself there were a number of other sites where coloureds resided before all being relocated either to Mount Pleasant (which was meant to be reserved for local residents living in Hermanus on the date of the proclamation only) or Hawston. According to Peter Jansen, a small group of families lived where the old 'Pennypinchers' was – just above the main road – and they called this area the 'Slagpale.' (Present location is apparently a place called Glasmin / Glaukmans?) Another group lived directly above the Mount Pleasant crèche in a place called 'Morgen Bos.' Some of the children of people living by the 'Slagpale' later relocated themselves to a place called 'Die Kop' on the other side of 'Morgen Bos.' There were also a few people living at the old harbour under the rocks, one of whom was Herman Skaale, and a small group had settled themselves at Poole's Baai, just below the Bayview Hotel.

Mount Pleasant began to grow outwards as a result of the new arrivals following the declaration of the Group Areas and some were accommodated in the properties of Africans who had been forcibly moved to Zwelihle. One of the places where Africans had lived before the removals was a place called 'Die Bakkies' (on the eastern side of the present cemetery). It was called this because the area housed the wash-basins where coloureds and Africans collectively did their washing up. (Interview with Peter Jansen, 7.11.08) An additional housing scheme was built there for coloureds following the removal of Africans, at a place known as 'Vlooiakraal' (where the thatch roofed English Church is). Approval to build had to be obtained as the area comprising of Mount Pleasant was still situated within the 'white' Group Area of Hermanus and was granted on the provision that the houses be reserved for local coloureds only in order to address the present problem of overcrowding. At this time it was believed that Mount Pleasant would only be a temporary residential area until all coloureds in Hermanus could be re-located to Hawston which would become the single designated 'coloured' residential area for the whole region (CA, CDC Vol.326 8.6.1967 & interview with Peter Jansen 7.11.08).

However, this was never achieved and with still not enough accommodation available, additional block houses (blok huise) were built in the late 1980s – the so called 'Multi-bou' Scheme. This was followed two or three years later by a municipality instituted 'self-help' scheme whereby building materials were provided to the community who were expected to build themselves. Apparently there was some unhappiness with allocations in both these schemes. (Interview with Peter Jansen 11.7.08) Very recently in 2002, a drive called 'Operation Preen' took place to beautify Mount Pleasant, in particular the town's entrance using donations and volunteers from the public, the results of which were apparently very pleasing (Du Toit 2002: 174)

According to Peter, fishing activities under Apartheid were policed and controlled by the authorities to some extent (i.e. certain areas of the coast reserved for whites only) but their access to the sea was never as curtailed or as difficult as it is now following the recent imposition of fishing quotas for commercial fishermen & the banning of collection of some species. Their way of life as a fishing community is increasingly being

perceived as under threat as fewer and fewer small scale commercial fishermen are able to make a living from the sea as they once did. The community is aware that people have been allocated commercial licenses despite not having any traditional link to fishing in that area.

An area just below the Birkenhead Hotel at Voelklip was a traditional bathing and beach place for coloureds until c.1963 when complaints about their numbers were received, despite counter-objections by other whites that their servants would no longer have a place to bathe. The decision of authorities was that no beach area within Hermanus should be allocated to coloureds (aside from the small area of 100 yards immediately west of the 'buffer strip' alongside the 'bantú' beach area at Skulphoek.) Coloureds had apparently traditionally used Skulphoek as a camping spot, particularly at new years, each year (Interview Peter Jansen & Du Toit 2002: 173) but they were deprived of this pleasure when the coastal areas were declared in 1966 (The rest of the Hermanus coastline was declared white, with the exception of the harbour - CA, TBK A 269/67). A present concern amongst the coloured community, as expressed by Peter Jansen, is that a proposed new development at Skulphoek will cut off their recently-reacquired access to this part of the coast.

3.4. Zwelihle

This township on the outskirts of Hermanus came to being in 1963 when a so-called 'Bantu Housing Scheme' was developed there by local authorities to accommodate Africans who had been removed from Lower Mount Pleasant which became reserved for coloured residence only within the greater proclaimed 'white' area of Hermanus, (Du Toit 2002: 178 & CA, CDC 326), making it the first township established in the Overberg area. According to Wilson Salukazana, a former Hermanus whale-crier & Zwelihle tour guide, prior to this, black people in Hermanus lived in huts at the caravan park in De Mond until they were removed in 1957 by the municipality to Lower Mount Pleasant. From there, they were subsequently moved again to Zwelihle. (Du Toit 2002: 178)

The first homes there were built in 1963 and included 42 two-roomed houses & a hostel for 40 migrant workers which was fenced off from the family housing, as the housing inhabitants were not allowed to enter there without a permit. More houses were built in 1976 and the community eventually broke down the fence around the men's hostel. Those who did not have the necessary permit or 'dompas' permitting them to work & reside in the area were sent back to the Eastern Cape when Africans were moved from Mount Pleasant to Zwelihle, causing the separation of families and much unhappiness (Interview Patricia Qikla as told to her by her father). Additional houses were built in the 1980s and again in the early 1990s to accommodate the growing population, as well as new-comers to the area (the population grew from c.735 residents in 1981 to over c.12 000 at present – Du Toit 2002: 179) , but informal housing tended to dominate & the area still consists largely of corrugated iron shelters (2 000 families were housed in shacks in Thambo Square & more houses were built on the site of the old air-strip, which had been closed to air-traffic – Du Toit: 178) The considerable expansion in the black population of Zwelihle was the result of the discontinuation of so-called 'influx control' regulations under Apartheid and led to a rapid population increase in the late 1980s / early 1990s (www.overstrandmunicipality.co.za).

In addition to having being created as part of the Apartheid government's attempt to ensure the residential separation of the different races living in South Africa though application of the Group Areas Act, the residents of Zwelihle were also only permitted to use a section of the coastline allocated to them through the 'Separate Amenities Act' – a place known as 'Skulphoek', 450 yards directly south of their 'bantú' residential area, with a 'buffer strip' of 250 yards west & east of this coastal area. (CA, TBK A 269/67 Secretary of Planning to Cape Provincial Secretary, 7.10.1966. Decision of the Minister concerning designation of beach areas for different racial groups. 13/6/2) (A proviso was also added that that this situation was to be regarded as 'temporary' for as long only as the need remained for a beach & bathing place for Africans, reflecting an oft-held view of apartheid authorities that the presence of Africans in the Western Cape was a temporary one & could be controlled with large-scale evictions & 'influx control'. I could find no evidence of whether the beach was ever officially re-designated but oral interviews suggested that Skulphoek has been the traditional coastal area used by Africans and that coloureds were barred from there during apartheid.

There are currently community-based initiatives to build more houses for the town's residents while a library, numerous sports facilities & a Bed & Breakfast and 'township tour' for visitors are some of the more recent features of this 'beautiful place' – the literal translation of 'Zwelihle'. It was apparently named that in a conscious attempt by the first inhabitants of the new township to look upon their future and their ownership of property with optimism despite the circumstances from which it arose (Interview Patricia Qikla 11.7.08)

It is stories such as these and others that Patricia hopes will be collected and preserved in a planned satellite museum of the Old Harbour Museum (Hermanus) in Zwelihle. This would also serve as a good tourism resource for the community. Plans are at a very early stage (Interview Elizabeth Du Toit 11.7.08). A land-claim was also lodged by those forcibly removed from Mount Pleasant in 1998. This was combined with an already submitted land-claim for the areas of Stanford & De Mond in order to avoid having missed the initial deadline – further claims have been submitted by subsequent committees but an answer is still awaited (Interview Patricia Qikla, 7.11.08, she was the secretary for the first land-claim committee). The process has apparently been highly contested, with accusations of new-comers trying to stake false claims and corruption on the part of the committees handling the matter.

There are many church groups in Zwelihle; seven missionary churches, 23+ Pentecostal churches & some 'mainstream' groups. There are four crèches & two schools; The Qayiya High School (sponsored by the Norwegian Government after the community protested in Cape Town as there was no SA Government funding for the project – early 1990's) & a primary school. The current primary school replaces 'Lukanyo' Primary which was destroyed by a storm in 1985 & rebuilt by the government. The school was previously known as 'St Patrick's' after the man who opened the church to all in Mnt Pleasant (Check) (Interview Priscilla Qikila 11.7.08) Before the high school was built the people of Zwelihle suffered hardship in trying to further their education. As the closet school in Caledon was an 'Afrikaner' School with no black students allowed there (Interview with Patricia Qikla 7.11.2008) students would have to travel as far as Langa or Gugulethu to receive their high school instruction. The current high school now even serves the surrounding areas such as Sandbaai & Stanford (Interview with Patricia Qikla 7.11.2008).

Sacred initiation sites for the people of Zwelihle are located, for the Sotho-speaking population, at a single sight in Voelmoed, on the other side of the Hemel en Aarde Mountains while Xhosa- speakers make use of varied scattered sites on the dunes near Zwelihle under the milk wood trees. These Xhosa sites are always destroyed or burnt afterwards to preserve secrecy making it difficult to pin-point them (Interview with Patricia Qikla 11.7.08, her husband is one of the elders of Zwelihle and also a practitioner – he is prepared to point out the precise location of the Sotho site at Voelmoed to the Municipality in order that it might be protected)

3.5. Onrust

Hermanus' neighbouring sea-side village, Onrust was developed predominantly as a holiday resort in the early part of the 20th Century. In the late 18th Century, grazing licenses were granted there to VOC farmers on an area known as 'Wagebooms kloof aan die Onrustberg' but the land eventually passed into 'Perpetual quitrent' under the British Government in 1834 (granted to one Gildenhuis). Saul Solomon's comprehensive Cape Directory for 1883 – 1884 describes the sparseness of the population at this time – only three farmers were shown to be living in the Onrust River area (Beyers, De Kock & Beneke) along with three fishermen who all had the name 'Swart'. The origin of this tiny community is unknown but it is possible that they may have been emancipated slaves who stayed on as farm-labourers or fishermen after emancipation in 1834. They may also have been descendants of 18th Century slave deserters (who were living in the Hangklip Mountains – Ross 1982 in Annandale 2004: 27) or 'drosters' who had abandoned the VOC or other ships in Table Bay

The farm was sold to Beukes & Associates in 1862 and subsequently purchased by Valentine Beyers & Walter Mc Farlane III who sold it in 1903 to the Onrust Seaside Township & Estate Company Ltd which desired to develop it as a seaside village, along with the neighbouring farm of 'Rheezicht' – changed to Rietzicht (Annandale 2004: 4) The Company directors, Dempers, Viljoen, de Villiers, Chiappini, Krige & MacFarlane were all apparently supporters of the Afrikaner Bond (Clift 2003: 3) The anticipated development did not take off as well as planned and the syndicate's liabilities were such that it was wound up in 1912. Another syndicate was formed in 1923, the Onrust River Syndicate Limited, which launched an all out advertising campaign to attract buyers but to no avail and in 1928 it suffered the same fate as the previous company. In the interim, a hotel & an inn (Ysendyk) were built there (1911) but the proposed golf-course never developed. The house that would come to be known as the Mission House was also built during this period (1908) for Dr. AG Viljoen and taken over by the Mission Institute of the Moravian Church in 1926 where it served as a holiday home for the missionaries until 1978 (Annandale 2004: 12)

After the death of Joel Krige in 1933, the farm was bought in it's entirety by the South Western Land and Finance Corporation of Caledon and a Onrust Local Area Board was formed on the 20.11.1936. (Shortly before his death Krige acquired lot 7, Onrust River which had previously belonged to the first syndicate. He donated the land to the University of Stellenbosch to become a marine biological station but 6 years later the University decided it could not fulfil the conditions and sold it to Vermont Seaside Townships limited. According to Arthur Davey, this University of Stellenbosch transaction had no connection with the Onrust

caravan / camp-site as the land was bounded by Guthrie & Krige Street and Roome & Marine Drive. The land was eventually filled up, divided into plots & built on – Davey in Annandale 2004: 32).

Mr PH de Kock, the chairman of the Onrustt Local Area Board, was able to persuade the white rate-payers to purchase the entire village from the SWLFC, which they did in 1946 for the amount of £1 400 thus becoming the legal title holders of their own village. The Onrustt River Management Board was registered on the 27.3.1950 (The Place Names Committee directed that Onrustt Rivier become Onrust River /Onrusttrivier in the same year) & became a separate municipality in 1975 (Annandale 2004: 5). It was however eventually subsumed within the Greater Hermanus Municipality – stretching from Fisherhaven to Voelklip/ Stanford - towards the end of 1994 after much resistance on the part of rate-payers & other community members (who believed that they should be able to retain their independence, particularly because the village had been 'purchased' by the residents & was in possession of a handsome revolving fund that would then be lost to the greater area within the re-organisation – Annandale 2004: 11a)

In 1937, a year after the Onrustt River Local Area Board was formed, it resolved to request land-owners to remove the shacks & 'pondokkies' that they had allowed coloured persons to erect on their properties or else to provide better accommodation for them. A long period of time appears to have then followed while the Board made various attempts to select and designate a site or 'location' for the coloured inhabitants of Onrust – a potential one in Vermont had been requested from the Provincial Administration in 1946 but was declared to be completely unsuitable in that it was situated on a vlei. In 1948, at a special meeting of enrolled voters of Onrustt Rivier it was discussed that steps would be taken to secure a location site for the non-Europeans employed at Onrustt River and that the Board was currently trying to arrange this in conjunction with the Vermont Estates Syndicate who owned the potential site. We can assume that they were successful as in response to a complaint in 1950 about the 'behaviour' and 'proximity' of a coloured man, Swartz, it was proposed by the local board that 'he be approached and granted permission to remove his dwelling to the existing coloured reserve and there to act as equivalent headman' (Annandale 1997: C19 9.10.50) A year later, 'squatters' above lots 2011 & 2013 were given one months notice to remove their huts to the coloured compound. At the same time it was also noted that no person in the compound was allowed to keep cattle, mules, donkeys, swine, sheep or goats without permission from the board.

After the passing of the Group Areas Act in 1950, the 'Coloured Location Committee' of the Local Board attempted to have Cornelius Britz, D. Dotty, Gert Flink, Floors Gabriel, Anton Kies, Elizabeth Petterson, Piet van Wyk, Stoffel Roussouw, Gert Swart (Sen) & Gert Swart (Jnr) Kris September, Katie Williams, Abraham Swart and Klaas Feldsman evicted from the location (no reason provided) but were advised by the Hermanus Magistrate that this could not be done without the 'empowering regulations first being promulgated'. It then resolved instead to restrict all further admissions. However, one member of the Committee, a Mr. Laubscher, stated that he disagreed with the findings of the other two members and pleaded that 'the maximum tolerance and justice be exercised in future deliberations in drafting of regulations pertaining to the coloured location' (Annandale 1997: C19 13.12.56). Subsequent events make clear that he was a 'lone voice in the wilderness.'

A letter dated 18.1.57 from the Onrusttrivier Village Management Board, to the Provincial Secretary to 'advise on the subject of rules to control or regulate certain 'non-european' squatters within the boundaries of the village' reveals that at the time there were 25 families occupying shacks at the location and that most of the adults worked irregularly for employers who were not ratepayers of Onrustt (implying much of their time was spent fishing) The Board had provided water & services. There was one coloured transport contractor who had established himself there, apparently with 'a large adult family', and a white ratepayer had complained that he competed unfairly with other contractors who were ratepayers. A housing scheme was then put forward as a way of improving the conditions in the 'location' but it was also a means of removing the population to beyond the boundaries of the Board's jurisdiction which it recommended should be declared as a 'white' area (Annandale 1997 C19 25.2.57) At first another site in Vermont was proposed and the application to the South Western Districts Land & Finance Corporation for the portion of land in exchange for the land offered several years previously which was found to be too marshy revealed that the present location had been sited on the Onrustt River Commonage as an emergency measure (Annandale 1997: 14.5.58.). But instead, the Board became of the opinion that it would rather be advisable to remove the entire coloured population of Onrust to either Hermanus or Hawston, with the exception of Board employees.

This was achieved in 1970 under the provisions of Proclamation 329 of 1966 whereby the whole of Onrustt had been declared as a white residential area and the Board was able to report on the 5.6.1970, that 'all coloureds in the location, with the exception of Board Labour would be moved to Hawston on the 1st July 1970' and that Board labour would be moved into the best houses remaining and all other houses would be

destroyed (Annandale 1997: C19) In order to retain their labourers in Onrust the Board had to submit a letter of application to the Department of Community development. This they wanted to do because their labourers were responsible for night-soil collection, fire-fighting & other emergencies and the distance to Hawston & the lack of busses at night and only once-hourly during the day meant that they would be unable to perform these duties. Despite gaining approval to retain their 8 labourers & their families on a certain piece of land situated on the commonage, Onrust River, the permit was cancelled by the Board two months later and their labourers were eventually moved to Hawston in 1972. The Board agreed to allow their vehicles to be used for the move of furniture and personal belongings of the labourers only but not for their dependents (Annandale 1997: C19 11.8.72). Thus the entire coloured population of Onrust was eventually effectively removed from the Board's management area, despite the occasional complaint that there were 'illegal squatters' still living in the area some years later. These complaints included ones of 'natives' still being allowed to reside on the properties of some whites (T. Kramer, A. de Guldre) and at the Sea View Caravan Park (Annandale 1997, B2, 8.9.72) Residents of Onrust had to apply to the Board to employ or house a black person and in most cases this was denied, following the Board's policy of 'not allowing any further Africans into Onrust' (Annandale 1997: B2, 12.9.73 & 26.8.81)

In 1994, the new municipal board published a list of names of the people who had been living in the 'location' before they were removed. They were as follows: Kerneels Tiemie, Thomas Swarts, Abraham Swarts, Sussie Swartzs, Gert Swartzs, Jannie Swartzs, Johannes Swartzs, John Swartzs, Hendrik Swartzs, Dick Doty, Hubut Doty, Elizabeth Pietersen, T Pieteron, Piet Williams, Willem Williams, Johny Williams, Johny Bokkie, Oom Dawie, Oom Floors Gabriel, Gert Flink, Ouma Feldsman, Suze Alfred, Andro van Schalkwyk, Sias, Lena Van Wyk, Oom Toonie, Oom Hans, Oom Klaus & Mr Raub. However, there must have been many more families as the 1964 Encyclopedia of SA listed the population at Onrust as being 400, 150 of which were coloured (Annandale 1997: C19)

Before being forcibly removed to Hawston, coloureds were also excluded from specific areas within Onrust or else were given their 'own' facilities for their use only. For example in 1952, the Board resolved to erect a notice at the Caravan park / campsite stating that it was for 'Europeans Only' (Annandale 1997: B2, 8.10.1952) After taking control over the graveyard in 1952, the Board decided that a separate cemetery should also be created for coloureds. This was achieved in c.1950 (near to the main road) but it was closed in 1977 as the area was now a white residential area and coloureds made use of the cemetery in Hawston (Annandale 1997: B2)

Coloured access to the coastal area was also curtailed when the entire coastline of Onrust was declared to be for use by whites only in 1966 – this included both fishing & bathing (CA TBK A 269/67, 7.10.1966 & Annandale 1997: B2). Attempts to restrict access to coloureds & Africans can be traced back much earlier however. In 1950, despite the lack of legislation to enforce their wish to 'keep coloureds out of the bathing area' (which would have allowed them to erect a sign etc), the Board resolved to call in the help of a policeman to prevent coloureds from doing so in the future. In 1954, the Board resolved this time to 'request police to take the strongest possible action in keeping 'natives' away from the lagoon & beach area' (Annandale 1997: B2, 15.12.1954) The Board dealt with numerous complaints about 'un-authorized non-whites' using the beach in the years that followed but until the coastal regulations were passed in 1966, they stated time & time again that they were 'not yet in a position to enforce apartheid as the coastal zoning in this regard had not been promulgated' (Annandale 1997: B2, 21.11.62). After the passing of the proclamation, complaints from white residents were still received and in the late 1960s the Board stated that it was hoped that the eradication of commercial perlemoen fishing from the area would 'assist in bringing the matter under control' (- unable to find further info on this - Annandale 1997: B2 21.1.68)

It would appear that coloureds were successfully kept from the beach as complaints dwindled until the early 1980s when in one incident, coloureds from a church group picnicked near the Habonim Camp & made use of the sea at Sandbaai (Annandale 1997: B2, 24.11.82) The Board informed the police who advised them that it was the Board's responsibility to erect signs at the beach designating which area was to be used by each group, if any, but that according to the town clerk they could not act or lay a charge against anybody without there being notice boards which clearly marked off the beach for 'Europeans only'. The councilors confirmed that the notice boards had been removed (does not say by whom) but not replaced. In the following year, when asked by the Police whether they intended to put up 'whites only' signs at the Lagoon the Board replied in the negative after considering 'what had 'happened last season' (Annandale 1997: B2, 14.12.83) Finally on the 20.8.1990, the Board adopted the 'Repeal of Laws on Separate Amenities 1953' (from 15.10.1990) which included beaches and which stipulated that there in future be no discrimination on grounds of colour or race in the creation of new beach regulations (Annandale 1997: B2, 29.5.91). They also resolved to inform the owner of the campsite, Mnr D Lindgrin that the restriction on race for admission

to the campsite should be removed, but that he should allow access to the site on his own discretion (Annandale 1997: B2, 27.9.90)

Note – I was unable to define the location of the Acts Mission Home Church before it was forced to move from Onrust as a result of the Group Areas proclamation but one could perhaps find more information on the previous location from the new Acts Mission Church in Hawston. (Interviews with Doris Maree & John Annandale 7.11.08)

Also, Cape Archives did not have the accompanying group areas proclamation map for Onrust (as it did for other towns). Could perhaps be located in Pretoria archives.

3.6. Hawston

During the 1830s a number of fishing villages were established along the coast at Hawston/Herries Bay, Onrust and Hermanus. Of these three villages, Hawston was the only one that did not assume the nature of a 'typical holiday resort town', dominated by white settlement (Clift 2003: Overstrand p3) It would appear that the origins of the community at Hawston were far more mixed.

The farm Afdaksrivier was a loan farm for the Gilliomees in 1750. In 1796 it was taken over by four Delpport brothers and a corner of the farm – a triangle north of the present high school – was given by Mr. J Delpport to some of the inhabitants of Middlevlei who called it middlevleiplaas (speculated that it was called this because it was circled by the Visvlei in the North, the Soutpan en Klein See in the West and the Paddavlei in the South.) This area west of Afdak around the paddavlei was well known as a good grazing place and had been used by the lime-burners ('kalk-branders') and the fishermen as grazing for their animals (their livestock grazed as far as the Botriviervlei) and they were both living in this 'uitspan gebied' known as the 'Middlevlei' in 1831 when Afdak was metered out (Maree 2004: 5).

The well-known Henn family stayed in Middlevlei and started a small fishing industry in the bay before moving onto Hermanus in the 1850's. Samson Dyer, the black American who settled on Dyer Island to catch whales, eventually ceded his rights there to the British Government (who wanted the island for guano collection) and was compensated with ground adjoining Harry's Bay, which he divided into plots & sold in the 1840s (Burrows 1994: 163) At the same time (mid 19th Century) a number of freed- slaves also came to live in the area, among whom were a few whites who had taken coloured wives (Saunders in Maree 2004: 12).

However, according to Maree, by the early 20th century, the majority of the fishermen living there were white and only whites owned the 'long plots' as they were known. (Annandale in Maree 2004: 7) In addition, other settlers & farmers in the area had been slowly moving to 'Herriesbaai', as the natural harbour was known, to fish, as had company deserters previously (Maree 2004: 3). More people moved in as plots were marked and sold in the 1860s. Others who didn't buy property simply squatted – usually in poor conditions – some lived in the bushes, others in rusted corrugated houses or paalhuisies / kleihuisie (Interview Doris Maree 11.7.08).

After the move to the more southern area began, the inhabitants began to call Middlevlei die 'onderdorp' en Middlevlei-Suid die 'bodorp' (Maree 2004: 3). Annandale states however that it was only whites who made the move to the 'bodorp' – apparently to be closer to the bay - and that coloureds stayed behind & sold their produce to the inhabitants of the 'bodorp' (Maree 2004: 7) Plots were sold to these remaining coloureds in 1925, after some of them had apparently been misled in to signing lease agreements of 10 shillings per annum by a Justice of the Peace in 1904 (Saunders in Maree 2004: 12) A Griqua community also settled there in 1932 and developed vegetable gardens on the 'long plots' – there was also a Griqua Church, held in a stone house (Interview Doris Maree 11.7.08 & Maree 2004: 45)

According to Maree, people made a living out of the Visvlei (Botriviermeer) as soon as they began to settle alongside it. There was always plenty of fish and nets were used until 1941 when the white residents of Middlevlei complained to the provincial secretary (signed petition) of the catching of fish with nets when the mouth of the river opened. No nets were to be used then if the mouth of the river was open for a distance of 1 mile from the see and 200 paces on either side of the stream. Since then, laws with regards to fishing have become stricter and no fishing with nets is now allowed. (Maree 2004: 6)

The lagoon was important camping spot for holiday makers but camping was later prohibited there because officials would not provide sanitation despite that section being declared as one for 'coloured recreation' (Maree 2004: 6) Following pressure to create a coloured holiday resort along the coastline as there were

no facilities anywhere else, the Sonesta Holiday Resort was eventually established in 1976 as a 'luxury' resort for coloureds', accommodating 1100 daily (Argus 12.01.76 & Cape Times 20.3.76)

The Kraal was another important site related to fishing. Its well was used by inhabitants for water & fish was taken there from the bay to be sold to hawkers from Genadendal, Caledon & Somerset West. The hawkers could not ride into the bay because there was no path. It was also a popular camping spot, particularly when fishermen couldn't go out to sea due to bad weather. Its popularity increased over the 70 years that it was in existence – the kraal was a gathering place for the people of Hawston. The Anglican Church held a bazaar there every year with an orchestra. Women would finish lunch early on a Sunday and then the whole family would trek down in the afternoon to socialize with the day-campers who arrived on weekends. This camping area was moved closer to near the sea in 1969. (Maree 2004: 9)

A recent attempt to set up a museum on the site of the Kraal has unfortunately come to naught – this site would be a good potential tourist resource if allowed to develop, especially because of its proximity to the main road.

In 1962, a map of Middlevlei submitted in an application to purchase land there showed that there were now 41 plots owned and (mainly) occupied by coloureds, two owned and occupied by whites (the last two plots) and six plots owned by whites but leased by coloureds. There was also a coloured church and school on land owned by whites and a coloured cemetery on coloured-owned land (CA CDC 247).

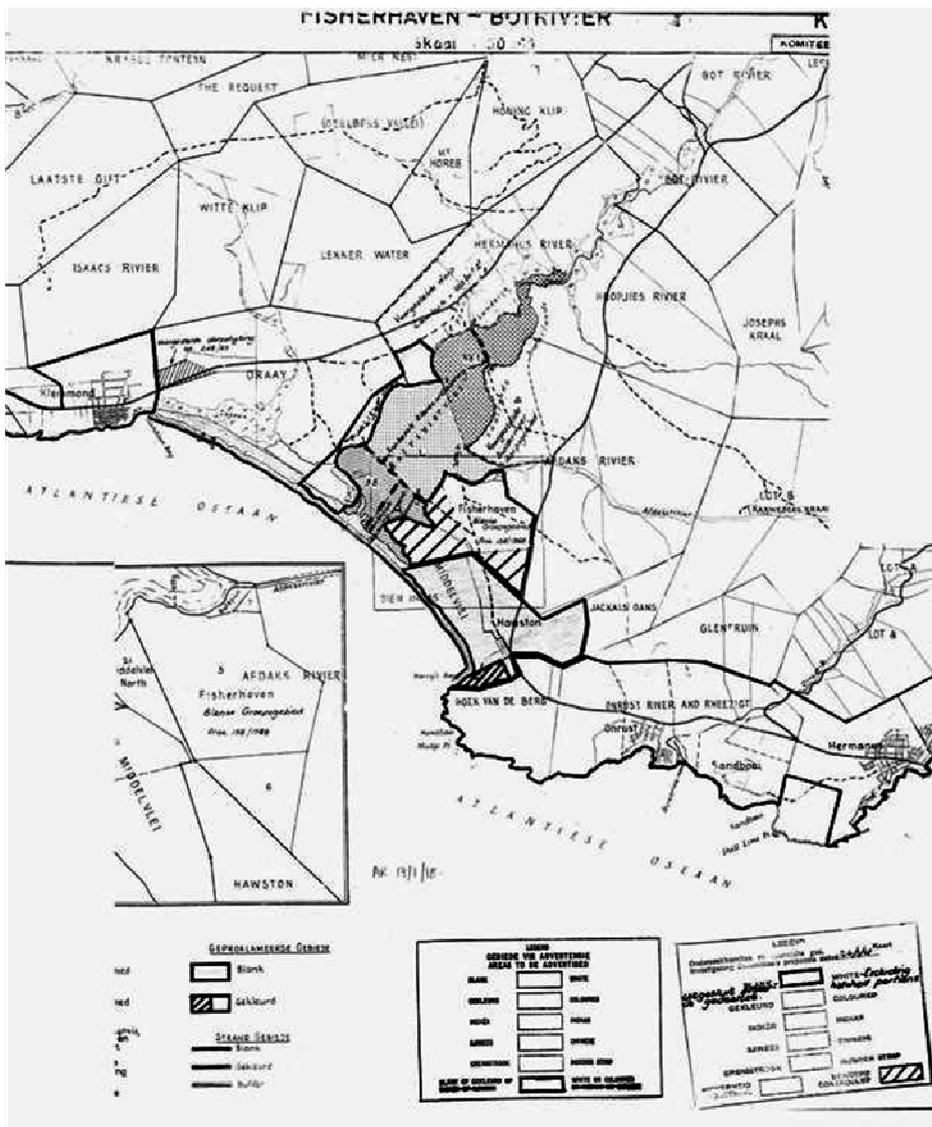
The nature of the town led to it being proclaimed a Group Area for coloureds in 1963 (Proclamation No 281. 18.10.63) This was amended on the 28.4.72 (Government gazette No 3476) Proclamation 103/72 to include the middlevlei demarcated forest area (On the farm Middlevlei No. 566) with a controlled buffer zone separating the area from the white area of Fisherhaven which had been declared as such on 21.6.68 (Proclamation No.158) – see map.

The extension of the borders of the coloured area towards the lagoon (which was divided in half between white & non-white) was welcomed by the coloured community as it allowed access to deep waters for fishermen when the botrivierlagoon broke its banks towards the sea or the sandbank opened and the inlet/cove dried up. Fishing could not then take place and it also created difficulty for boats to enter the deep waters of the lagoon. The additional area greatly increased their access to the coast and also laid the foundations for the location of the Sonesta Holiday resort (above) The coloured group area was subsequently extended to also include 'Hoek van die Berg' (No date)

Fisherhaven arose from a farm bought by the Walker Bay Investment Company. In 1959, it subdivided the farm into 758 plots. The Company liquidated in 1967 and the scheme was bought by Lake Marina properties. The name was briefly changed from Fisherhaven to Lake Marina and all the plots were sold there in 1968. Eventually its original name was re-instated as the title-deeds were all in the original name & residents protested. The area developed very slowly – there were only 40 permanent residents in 1990 (rises to 950 during holidays) (Du Toit 2005: 123)

Because it was declared a coloured area, few removals took place from Hawston after the proclamation date aside from the disposal of the property of five whites (value R17 000) and two Indians who owned property to the value of R9 280. These properties were acquired by coloureds. People were however forcibly removed to Hawston from the surrounding areas of Kleinmond, Onrust & Hermanus which greatly increased the demand for accommodation which was not met by the efforts of authorities to institute 'housing schemes' and despite the intention for Hawston to serve as the dominant residential area for coloureds from a large surrounding area.

Local facilities within the town were also not affected by Separate Amenities (aside from the half of the lagoon area that was off-limits to coloureds & the harbour that was designated for both whites & coloureds) (CA TBK A 269/67, 7.10.1966). A RDP housing project in the post-apartheid area greatly increased the population of the town especially as restrictions on the movement of Africans (so-called influx control) were lifted but according to Doris, the development created a division within the town's people who now make a distinction again between the 'Bo-dorp' and the 'onder-dorp', although now that distinction is between coloured and black rather than between white and non-white as it was in the earliest days of Hawston's development. A recent development is that some whites are now buying up vacant properties in Hawston – whether they intend to build, rent or resell is unclear but Doris believes that it could bring some much needed capital into the development of Hawston. (Interview Doris Maree 11.7.08)



Map showing the Group Areas Investigating Committee's proposals for Hawston, Fisherhaven & Botrivier areas on 26.3.1968. (CA PAA AK 17/1/18)

Hawstons' central position within organised poaching networks along the coast also added to it's attraction for some. Drugs and gangsterism followed with the profits made from poaching and many have seen Hawston as 'the land of milk and honey.' There have been cases of successful Cape Town gangsters setting up 'satellites' in Hawston or removing their operations there permanently, occurring even at the moment (Interview Doris Maree 11.7.08).

Attempts to improve facilities there included the construction of a 'lapa' and swimming pool at the harbour in the post-apartheid area, but according to Doris Maree, this 'white elephant' was only operational for two years before being closed. The high school was built only recently (about 5 years ago). Before then, children would have to go to Worcester to finish their schooling but the long distance & high transport costs meant that most never did and hence the dependence on fishing and the sea for a livelihood (Interview Doris Maree 11.7.08) A library was only built in 1987 (Maree 2004: 33). The presence of only one small shop and no grocery stores has also placed a burden on the community who are forced to pay high local prices or high transport costs to other areas such as Hermanus. The paddavlei – a traditional area for recreation, especially for children, has been neglected to the extent that it is covered in rushes & recently a body was found floating in it. This historical site should be preserved according to Doris.

Hawston has had three graveyards; the old "European' Cemetery (to the North of the Secondary School) was used since before 1920 until whites moved from the area and exhumed & reburied their dead. The area is now overgrown and there is no sign of the graveyard. (Maree 2004: 33) A second graveyard on the western side of the Anglican Church was created for the communities of Middlevlei & Middlevlei South in as early as the 1880s and the graves were encircled by a rock wall. The main 'open' graveyard in Bosstraat

was taken into use during 1937 and most of the 'non- white' residents of Hawston were buried there, including victims of the influenza epidemic. People were still buried here up until 1993, even though a new 'open' graveyard was taken into use in 1978 (Maree 2004: 34).

The way of life of the fishing community here is increasingly under threat with the re-issuing of permits for commercial & recreational fishing that has seen the traditional fishermen of Hawston being deprived of access to the coastline & turned effectively into 'poachers'. Organised poaching networks which are run from Hawston have also brought with them a host of social ills that have further put pressure on the community's ability to sustain their traditional way of life.

References for Section 3:

CA, TBK B/673, A213/12/7

CA, CDC 326

CA, TBK A 269/67

CA, CDC 247

Annandale, J. (1997) *Our Onrust Rivier 1730 – 1994*, Volume 1-10.

Annandale, J. (2004) *Onrust River: 100 Years Centenary Souvenir Booklet*.

Cape Argus. 12.01.76

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Clift, H. (2003) *Research Notes for the SDF, Overstrand; Section 3, Hermanus & surrounds*.

Du Toit, S.J. (2002) *Hermanus Stories II* (Cape Town, ABC Press)

Du Toit, S.J. (2005) *The Overstrand: Historical Anecdotes* (Cape Town, ABC Press)

Maree, D. (with February, P. & Gillion, G.) (2003) *Hawston Tussen Berg en See – Die geskiedenis van Hawston en sy Inwoners*.

Interviews with: Elizabeth du Toit, Caroline Fourie, Peter Henry Jansen, Patricia Qikla, Doris Maree and John Annandale.

Section 4: Kleinmond

In c1850 a number of fishermen established themselves at the site of the present Kleinmond harbour. The community called the area 'Jogensklip' after c1915. Coloured herdsmen used the area for grazing and the area was also known as having been a hideaway for deserters and runaway slaves. At the same time, the area was becoming a popular holiday destination for farmers from Caledon and the surrounding areas (Clift 2003: 2). The first permanent white resident was Christoffel Lodewyk Wykerd, a veeboer who owned the farm Kleinmond in 1832 on perpetual quitrent tenure. He was followed by three owners in the next 30 years, apparently due to the difficulty experienced in finding markets for their goods. In 1866, the farm was bought by Johannes Guillaume van Helsdingen who built the first beach house near to the mouth of the Bot river (Hofmeyr 1985: 51)

With the arrival of permanent white farmers into the area came a group of coloured labourers who were employed by them (Hofmeyr 1985: 81). Willem Kleyn bought the farm in 1877; financial woes again caused him to sell it to the Kleinmond Syndicate in 1917. But before then, he himself had divided the farm into plots for sale and begun with the preliminary laying of roads (c.1908 Clift 2003: 3 & Hofmeyr 1985: 11). The Kaplan brothers of Botrivier and others had formed the Kleinmond Syndicate in 1917 and bought most of Kleyn's land, excluding the area around the Palmiet Mouth northwards; the official 'outspan', and established a 'commonage' for the village which was officially laid out in 1929 under the name of Kleinmondstrand (Clift 2003: 3).

In 1948 the town received its own Village Management Board & municipal status was granted in 1951 (along with the shortening of the name back to Kleinmond). The first church in Kleinmond was that of Prof, P.J.G de Vos in his beach house in 1902 (first church services & Sunday-school) & in 1931 a church hall was built in the town, followed in 1979 by the building of a NG Kerk (Hofmeyr 1985: 78) The community at Jogensklip traditionally made use of a shallow cave for church services but that cave is now inaccessible (Clift 2003: 5).

A fishery had apparently been begun at Jogensklip by Charles van Breda in c1915. According to Corneels Roos, whose father was a fisherman there, at first there were just sail boats with a crew of 5 and a skipper – but later paraffin powered boats were used. In the early days they had to drag the boats far up the beach but this later became unnecessary as a concrete slab with pulleys was constructed and used. The small breakwater is still there. (Hofmeyr 1985: 29) The fishermen lived in 3 terraced houses (semi-detached) and made a living out of the sea. The harbour & area around Jogensklip was declared an industrial area in

c.1954 and it would appear that the fishermen were removed to the 'coloured location' which later became known as Proteadorp. The houses, which were demolished, were where the parking lot now stands (Hofmeyr 1985: 81)

Kleinmond was only however officially designated according to the Group Areas Act in 1969 (13.06.69 Proc. No. 156). The Group Areas Board report on the town of Kleinmond mentioned that in 1956, the Town Council of Kleinmond had already proposed that an area (including the present area to be proclaimed) to be an area for coloureds but the matter had not been taken further. (Although it would appear from the above that the coloured fishermen living in the area they desired to have declared white were still moved to Proteadorp) After inspection from the Regional Under-secretary in April 1963, the area of 22 morgen was eventually advertised and was stated to be 'conveniently located close to the harbour – on the southside thereof' (CA PAA (AK) 17/1/10). The site was apparently good as separation between white & coloured would be effective and expansion was also possible.

According to the report there were eleven coloured families living in the 'white' area at that time, seven in hired houses to the south-west of Proteadorp (next to the football field - owned mainly by coloureds from Caledon, Stellenbosch & Cape Town), one who owned his own house and three who occupied municipal houses (made of corrugated iron) near the harbour where three fishing boats – the property of the mayor – were used. In the proposed area for coloureds, there was the Anglican Church's school for 100 learners and a municipal housing scheme of 20 detached houses where the rest of the coloured population of Kleinmond lived. Although there was no industry in Kleinmond, Proteadorp was viewed as the potential 'labour reserve' serving both Kleinmond & the adjacent area of Betty's Bay (which aside from workers & servants living on properties, had no coloured community there as the Town Council had only sold property/land to whites - CA PAA (AK) 17/1/10).

The Kleinmond Syndicate which owned the rest of the undeveloped land in Kleinmond was however not in favour of the declaration as they believed that the coloured community in Kleinmond should be kept as small as possible- declaring an area for them would 'attract coloureds from elsewhere resulting in overcrowding & unemployment in the area & other problems' (CA PAA (AK) 17/1/10) The alternative option they suggested was that all coloureds should be removed to Hawston but this was not accepted on account of the far travelling distances for those employed in Kleinmond (CA PAA (AK) 17/1/10).

According to Hofmeyr, the Fishery at the harbour was closed in 1975 and the fishermen employed there had to find another source of income. Four years later, in 1979, the community at Proteadorp had grown and were living in 179 dwellings. Extra housing and a school were only developed there in the early 1980s (Hofmeyr 1985: 88 & Clift 2003: 6). In 1984 additional group areas for whites (Extension 3) and coloureds (extension to Proteadorp) were proclaimed. (Proclamation No. 161 14.9.1984) (CA, KUS 2/412, 5/2/1/F183). Proteadorp only received electricity in 1995.

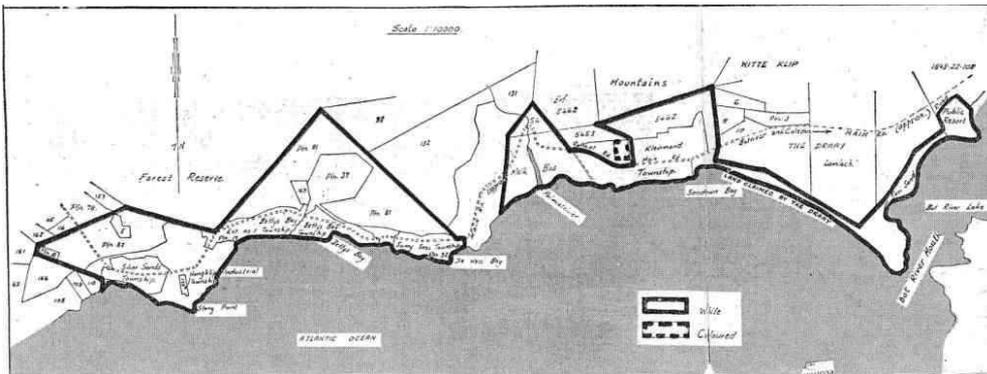
'Overhills' township, populated by Africans, was developed in the early 1990s to accommodate the predominantly new inhabitants to the area following the gradual removal of apartheid controls over their movement into the Western Cape ('influx control'). At present, some members of the Overhills settlement are involved in harvesting marine resources – a few have interim relief permits while one or two have WCRL quotas, others harvest 'informally'. Some work as crew members on permit holders' boats (Hauck & Hector 2003).

The access of coloureds & Africans to the beach area was also strictly controlled during the apartheid years. As early as 1956, the Village Management Board of Kleinmond wrote to the Provincial Secretary asking for advice on the procedure to be followed with 'unauthorised' coloureds who were making use of the beach / swimming area after complaints from holiday makers. Those 'guilty' were mainly servants or child-minders but officials were worried that coloureds from surrounding areas would follow their example and make use of the beach. The Provincial reply was that they should proceed themselves with the demarcating of areas for use by certain groups provided that the coloured area remained within their control.

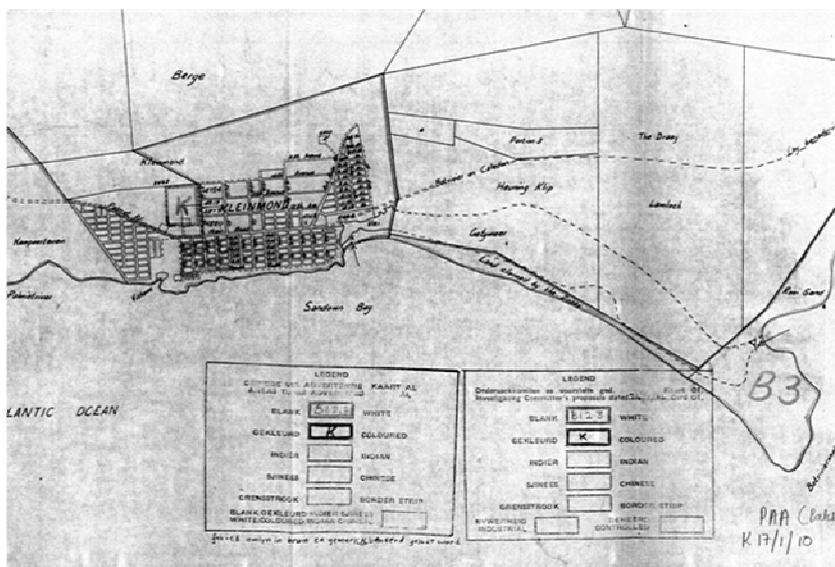
An alternative view of relations between the two groups with regards to coastal access was given in the application by Messrs. Elgin Co-operative Fruitgrowers LTD in 1960 to the 'Committee of Enquiry on Separate Beach Amenities'. They requested that no areas between Gordon's Bay & Kleinmond, which were all used by fishermen, be allocated exclusively to any racial group as 'the coloured fishermen who frequent fishing spots are of a superior type and create little friction with the white community.' (CA TBK A 269/67) Despite objections, the decision of the Minister concerning the designation of beach areas for different racial groups (7.10.1966) for Kleinmond and surrounding areas was as follows;

The coastal area from Steenbrasriviermond for 500 yards southwards was designated 'white'. Kogelbaai, from northern point of the beach to Mermaid Pool, was designated 'coloured'. The beach at Rooiels & the coast along the Rooiels town area – 'white'. The beach at Pringlebay & the coast alongside the town area – 'white'. From Cape Hangklip lighthouse to the western border of the Bettysbaai village management area – 'white'. From the eastern boundary of the Bettysbaai village management area to the western boundary of the Kleinmond Municipal area – 'white'. From the eastern boundary of the Kleinmond municipal area for one mile eastwards – 'white', followed by a border-strip, 150 yards eastwards. The 700 yards from border-strip eastwards – 'coloured' (but only for the local coloureds of Kleinmond – an access road from the main road & a camping area would also need to be provided) This was followed by another border-strip, 150 yards eastwards separating it from the two miles of the beach until a distance of 75 yards west of the Botriviermond which was also designated white (CA TBK A 269/67). No area was specifically declared for use by Africans.

This differing access to the coastal area & the resources of the sea as a result of apartheid has, according to the report by the Hangklip Coastal Management Forum (1999), led to mistrust between the different groups of fishermen in Kleinmond, which were still very much divided along racial lines; 'the fishing groups did not work together and were in fact in conflict, over both personal and professional issues – the latter predominantly having to do with access to resources.' (Hauck & Hector 2003: 257) The study revealed that presently, there remains a historical division of 'us and them', which is readily perceived by the fishers and which has been heightened by new pressures following the recent imposition of fishing quotas & the banning of the removal of some species. However, they also reported that poaching in the Kleinmond area had not yet reached the same level of organisation experienced in Hawston and that the abundance of abalone & rock lobster was not yet as adversely effected – all efforts should be made to preserve this position.



Press information map as it appeared in the Cape Argus of 29.12.1965 showing demarcation of entire coastal area around Kleinmond into a large area for whites and a very small one for coloureds. (South African National Library)



Map showing the Group Areas Investigating Committee's proposals for Kleinmond on 24.01.1964 (PAA AK 17/1/10)

References for Section 4:

CA PAA (AK) 17/1/10

CA, KUS 2/412, 5/2/1/F183

Clift, H. (2003) *Research Notes for the SDF, Overstrand; Section 1, Hangklip/Kleinmond*.

Hofmeyr, A. (1985) *Kleinmond: Toe en Nou* (Cape Town, Printpak Boeke).

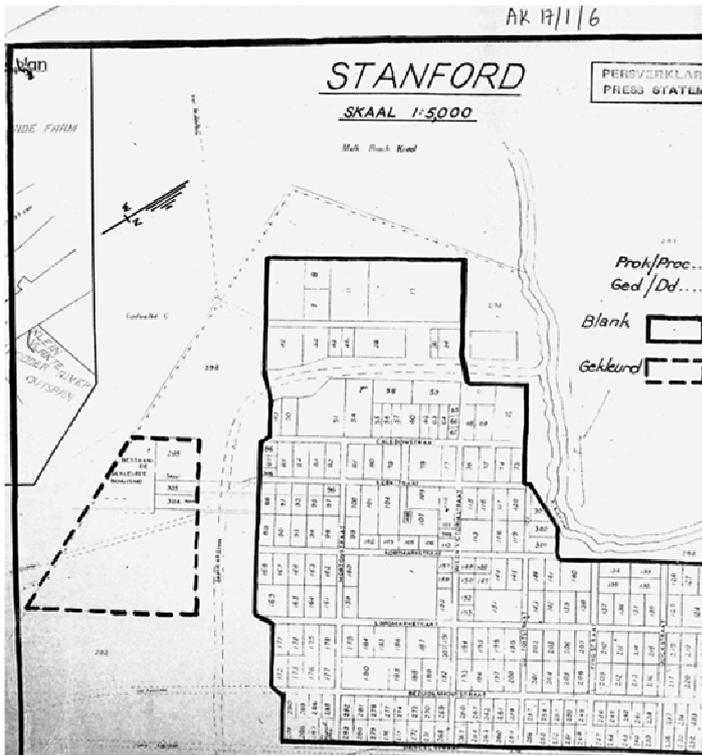
Hauck, M & Hector, R. (2003) 'Towards Abalone & Rock Lobster Co-Management', in *Waves of Change; Coastal & Fisheries Co-Management in South Africa*. Ed Hauck, M & Sowman, M (UCT Press, Cape Town)

Section 5: Stanford.

Although a 'coloured area' had been set aside in the village in 1954 by the then Advisory Board for Land Ownership and a sub-economic housing scheme initiated (40 houses, a school and a church), Stanford was only officially designated into a coloured and a white residential area on the 18.10.68 (Proc 306 /68). In the report compiled by the Investigating Group Areas Board, it was stated that the official designation of the town had become highly desirable as it was believed that the continued mixing of groups within the 'white' dominated part of the town (there were apparently 26 coloured families (total of 120 people) living on 7 erven) was 'retarding the development of the town and negatively affecting the value of properties in the white area'. Recent population statistics were cited whereby the town had gone from a population in 1951 of 411 whites, 314 coloureds and 2 Africans a situation in 1960 of 360 whites, 466 coloureds & 19 Africans and it would appear that this was where the fear of 'retardation' – i.e. a declining white population - had stemmed from. (CA AK 17/1/6)

The twenty six families living in the area that was to be proclaimed white would have to be removed to 'Die Skema', lying to the west of the town. According to the report, the coloured families that would have to be removed were sited as follows : - four families on erf 56, three families on erf 89, four families on erf 138 and two families on erven 139, 165, 171 and 224 respectively. Although it was first stated that they would receive compensation for their properties if they were owned by them, the committee later found that it did not have the finances to take over all the erven & compensate the owners but they were of the opinion that those to be removed should be 'grateful for the better standard of housing' that was going to be made available to them in the new scheme. This new scheme was 'well-separated' from the white group area by a deep spruit that was surrounded by tall trees – water had been provided to the community living there but facilities such as power, lights and sanitation had still not yet been provided. Both coloured schools, one in the 'skema' and a smaller one in the white part of the town belonged to the Diocese of Cape Town.

Before the scheme, the first coloured residential area in Stanford was a group of houses made of red clay in a place known as 'Tetterkop' (Interview Caroline Fourie, courtesy Harbour Museum – She was born there in August 1942. Mnr Hellie was apparently the 'headman' of the coloureds at the time. She moved to Dr. Moffat's twelve houses at Lakeview (De Mond) when she was two years old & her mother died).



Press statement map issued by the Department of Planning in 1968 showing proposed coloured and white areas. (CA PAA AK 17/1/6)

References for Section 5:

CA AK 17/1/6

Interview with Caroline Fourie

APPENDIX 4: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

4.1. Cover letter for Public Participation

NICOLAS BAUMANN
HERITAGE RESOURCE CONSULTANT
43 GLEN CRESCENT HIGGOVALE CAPE TOWN 8001

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OVERSTRAND HERITAGE SURVEY

1. INTRODUCTION

I am the convenor of the Ovestrand Heritage Landscape Group which has been appointed by the Overstrand Municipality to conduct a heritage survey of heritage resources within the municipal area in terms of the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999). The definition of heritage resources is extremely broad, and includes, inter alia, historical settlements and townscapes and landscapes and natural features of cultural significance.

As indicated below a fundamental premise of the legislation is to enable and encourage communities to nurture and conserve their legacy so that it may be bequeathed to future generations. I would thus be most grateful if community members within the four village's network would communicate with me regarding locally based perceptions of what are regarded as heritage sites. Such community based inputs would add substantial value to the end product.

To provide an indication of the nature of possible contributions that would be of value I include below relevant excerpts of the Act and a provisional list of identified heritage resources.

2. THE PREAMBLE TO THE HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT

"This legislation aims to promote good management of the national estate, and to enable and encourage communities to nurture and conserve their legacy so that it may be bequeathed to future generations. Our heritage is unique and precious and it cannot be renewed. It helps us to define our cultural identity and therefore lies at the heart of our spiritual well-being and has the power to build our nation. It has the potential to affirm our diverse cultures, and in so doing shape our national character.

Our heritage celebrates our achievements and contributes to redressing past inequities. It educates, it deepens our understanding of society and encourages us to empathise with the experience of others. It facilitates healing and material and symbolic restitution and it promotes new and previously neglected research into our rich oral traditions and customs."

3. THE NATURE OF HERITAGE RESOURCES DEFINED IN THE ACT

The following categorization of what may be regarded as heritage resources is contained in the Act:

- Placing, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- Historical settlements and townscapes;
- Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- Archaeological and paleontological sites;
- Graves and burial grounds.

Cultural significance is defined in the Act as meaning aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. Criteria relating to significance are included below.

4. CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The following broad criteria are included in the Act:

- Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
- Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- 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
- Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

5. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The sub-region is characterised by a dramatic and dynamic landscape, comprising a high mountain backdrop, a relatively steep sweep down to a narrow coastal plain marked by seasonal wetlands and a rocky shoreline, interspersed with sandy beaches. The flora is of extremely high quality. The sub-region has been declared a UNESCO biosphere region. Settlements occur as nodes set into this dramatic rural landscape with the mountain sweep from the crest to rocky shoreline establishing the predominant character of the landscape. The sub-region thus has heritage significance in terms of its cultural/historic, scenic, botanical social and archaeological value.

The following points summarise these values:

- Location of pre-colonial activity marked by extensive shell middens, fish traps and places of refuge and escape (Drostersgat and Rooiels Cave).
- Location of long history of fishing activity, from fish traps in pre-colonial periods, to early fishing communities at Jongensklip (c1850, Kleinmond), the fishing enterprise at Sea Farm by William Walsh with Malaysian and Filipino fishermen, the whaling station at Stony Point (1912-1930) and the current extensive use of a wide range of subsistence and recreational fishing. Current poaching activity reflects the long history of contestation in the area from pre-colonial times.
- The presence of sites of military significance, predominantly related to World War II (the Radar stations at Hanglip, the Coast Guard Barracks, and the use of the Botrivier Lagoon by Catalina flying boats).
- The use of the area for predominantly seasonal farming activity, from the mid 18th century, (cattle grazing at Waaigat above Rooiels), to the farms in the Oudebosch area to service Hanglip Estates in the 1930s, to the long history of wild flower farming from the early 20th century.
- The high incidence of shipwrecks in the area dating from the De Grendel and the Ternate at Hanglip from the 1660s.
- The long history of the area as a place of displacement, from the "drosters" from the early VOC rule in the mid 17th century to the displacement of the coloured fishing communities from Jongensklip at Kleinmond in the 1960s.

- The overriding scenic beauty of the area comprising dramatic mountain heathland (Hangklip), river valleys (Palmiet), river estuaries (Botrivier), rocky and sandy shorelines and the exceptionally high quality and extent of the Fynbos floral kingdom.
- The use of locations within the area as social gathering places; the outspans at Kleinmond and the mouth of the Botrivier from the mid 18th century to the increasing use of Kleinmond as a holiday resort for farmers from the Caledon area to the continued and extensive use of the area for camping and caravanning.

6. PRELIMINARY IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE SITES

The following sites have provisionally been identified:

6.1 Nature Reserves:

- The Kogelberg Nature Reserve
- The Kleinmond Mountain and Coastal Reserve
- The Harold Porter Botanical Garden
- The Betty's Bay Marine Reserve
- The Penguin Colony at Stony Point

6.2 Buildings or building complexes:

- Lamloch Farm (subdivision of "Die Draay van Botrivier")
- Heuningklip
- The Homestead, Sandown Bay
- Sandown Hotel
- Blomhuis Farm, Dienaarsbaai
- Oudebosch Farms, Palmiet River Valley
- Verwoerd's holiday home at Betty's Bay

6.3 Military Sites

- Italian Prisoner of War Camp at entrance to Pringle Bay
- WWII Radar Stations at Hangklip
- Coast Guard Barracks at Stony Point

6.4 Burial Grounds/Graves

- The number of crosses commemorating the death of fishermen in the Kruis area immediately to the north of Rooiels
- Graveyard associated with the whaling station at Cole's Southern Cross Whaling Company Station

6.5 Whaling Stations

- Cole's Southern Cross Whaling Company Station

6.6 Scenic/historical routes

- Clarence Drive

6.7 Archaeological sites

- Drostersgat, north of Pringle Bay
- Rooi Else cave
- Masbaai shell middens and fish traps
- Erf 155, Rooi Els

6.8 Shipwrecks

- De Grendel at Hangklip (1673)
- Ternate at Hangklip (1680)
- Louis Scheller at Hangklip (1882)
- Gustav Adolf at Palmiet River mouth (1907)
- Meridian at Silverstrand (1928)

6.9 Recreational nodes/Outspans

- Rooisand Outspan
- Melkbos as Dawidskraal, Betty's Bay
- Preekboom at Kleinmond

6.10 Traditional Harbours

- Jongensklip harbour at Kleinmond

7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

As indicated above, the definition of what constitutes a heritage resource is extremely broad. Community based attitudes regarding local heritage sites are vital if heritage management is to be effective.

I would thus be most grateful if you could thus:

- Indicate whether the provisional statement of significance (Section 5) is appropriate and what could possibly be added (or detracted).
- Provide a list of heritage resources which you think should be added to the provisional list provided above (Section 6).
- Provide any further information on identified and yet to be identified heritage resources.

The Act requires that any alternation, addition or demolition of a structure older than 60 years requires a permit form HWC. Please indicate any such structures that you might be aware of so that their heritage significance can be assessed.

I would be most grateful if you would contact me at the e-mail address provided below, preferably before the end of July. I shall then distribute a more comprehensive inventory of the heritage resources identified for your comment during the month of August.

Please contact me should you have any enquiries.

Please note that I shall be in Europe from 20th June to the 15th July and out of contact.

Nicolas Exner Baumann D.Phil
 Convenor of the Overstrand Heritage Landscape Group
 e-mail: urbancon@iafrica.com
 Tel: 021 423-6743
 Cell: 083 308 3900

4.2. Public participation questionnaire

OVERSTRAND HERITAGE SURVEY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS QUESTIONNAIRE

The Overstrand Municipality has commissioned a survey of heritage resources within the municipal area to comply with the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999).

Please comment on the following:

- Have heritage sites been correctly identified?
- Are there heritage sites which are missing from the draft survey?
- Do you agree with the grading that has been assigned to the different sites?
- Do you have any recommendations?
- Do you agree with the heritage overlay zones that have been identified?
- Should some areas be included or excluded?
- The Landscape Character Analysis has identified graded areas of landscape significance and identified scenic routes. Do you agree with the analysis and grading?
- Do you have any recommendations?
- Are the preliminary guidelines too general; too specific?

Please add any other comments you think might be relevant or useful.

Please clearly indicate the specific erf number and street number.

Please e-mail, fax or post your comments to the convenor of the Overstrand Heritage Landscape Group by

7th August 2009.

Nicolas Baumann, urbancon@iafrica.com

Fax: 021 423-5713

43 Glen Crescent

Higgovale

Cape Town

8001

4.3. COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS:

Respondant (Contact details)	Comment	Response
Mr Marthinus Wyngaard 9 July 2009 Cell: 083 996 3630	Erf No. 3, 160 Church Street, (Villa Norway) Hawston was built in 1927 and should be included in the register.	The site will be included on the register.
Mr E.V de Villiers – Welsh undated elle@unikafrik.co.za		The general comments are gratefully acknowledged and the necessary amendments will be made.
Mr C.A. Botha, Glen Craig Conference Centre, Pringle Bay 27 th July 2009 Cell: 082 564 2254.	The correct property description for the Glen Craig Conference Centre is 59 of the farm 559, Hangklip. The 2 sentry boxes are the only remaining part of the originally built structure. Further information requested on what kind of prison the structure was, i.e. either POW or convict station or both.	Noted
Jan Fourie, Strandveld Museum, 29 July Cell: 072 235 0694 082 288 8509	Strandveld Museum also known as “die Pondokke”, are Skuithuis or “die Eilandhuis”. Structures were originally, circa 1820s, used to accommodate guano workers. The existing house was built in 1949 by Pierre Frank as a typical example of a Strandveld “herdehuis”. Currently a cultural historical museum. The immediately adjacent site is a burial site for slaves, those who died in the 1918 flu epidemic and later workers involved in the fishing industry. Approximately 100 sites have been identified.	
Wendy Hofmeyr (undated)		A number of proofreading errors identified which will be corrected.
Simon Birch, 5 November, 2009 Cell: 082 492 9869 simon.c.birch@gmail.com	Botanists and landscape designers refer frequently to the “Betty’s Bay Effect”, the almost entire absence of boundary walling and fencing in Betty’s Bay, with the coastal fynbos flowing largely undisturbed through the housing. The sense of fynbos remaining the dominant feature in the landscape is established. The dramatic power of the grand sweep, from the steep mountain slopes to the coastline, remains undiminished.	The request is mad to ensure the prohibition of hard boundary demarcation. This will be addressed in the guidelines.