

ANNEXURE 1

IDP SPATIAL PROJECTS

2. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)

The Breede River/Winelands Municipality has adopted its spatial development framework on 30th March 2004. This framework was adopted before the national guidelines as set out in the NSDP and PGDP. The Municipality is currently in the process of revising its spatial development framework to be inline with the national guidelines. The municipal spatial development framework of 2004 highlighted the following spatial development challenges for each of the various towns.

Ashton

- The upgrading and beautification entrances to Ashton Town
- The upgrading of Ashton Main Road.
- The negotiations to deproclaim the main road.
- Negotiations with Provincial government to change the Ashton/Swellendam crossing.
- Land to be made available at the eastern entrance of the town as an overnight facility for trucks.
- The purchase of agricultural land for housing purposes investigation into land availability for various small farming projects.
- The establishment of a cultural village in Zolani.
- The establishment of an informal tourism trading centre at the entrance of Zolani.
- An assessment of the impact of the growing residential areas on bulk services.

Robertson

- The upgrading of gravel roads and the implementation of a storm water management system in various RDP housing schemes.
- Investigation into the deproclamation of Voortrekker Street.
- The compilation of a database of heritage buildings.
- Landscaping of Church Street
- Investigation into the acquisition of the railway property adjacent to Voortrekker Street.
- The compilation of arch technical guidelines for the development of Voortrekker Street.
- Investigation into the preservation status of cemeteries.
- An assessment of the impact of the growing residential areas on bulk services.

Mortagu

- Investigation into the deproclamation of Long Street.
- The establishment of conservation areas.

- An assessment of the impact of the growing residential areas on bulk services.
- The upgrading of the road reserves of Market Street.
- Feasibility study into the geometric redesign of Bath Street and Ashbury road.
- Determination of flood lights for industrial and residential areas.
- Investigation into the agricultural potential of the area with cognizance of the water restrictions for purposes of settling small farmers.
- Investigation into the feasibility of developing plot 937 as a sports field.
- Investigation into establishing housing units on the various open pieces of land in Ashbury..
- Investigation to use the KVV depot for community development purposes.
- The upgrading, maintenance and better marketing of Kanonkop.

McGregor

- The closing of unused areas of Lady Grey and Voortrekker Street.
- Maintenance program for gravel road.
- The compilation of Zoning scheme regulations and zoning maps.
- The inclusion of the conservation study with development parameters in zoning scheme regulations.
- The rehabilitation of nature areas at the eastern entrances of the town.
- The replacement of the pig farming at the eastern entrance of the town.
- An assessment of the impact of the growing residential areas on bulk services.

Bonnievale

- Investigation into deproclamation of the main road.
- Compilation of development framework for the northern areas.
- Beautifying and upgrading of central business district.
- Investigation into appropriate space for informal traders.
- Investigation into the relocation and/or rehabilitation of the dumping site.
- Geotechnical investigation into the extension of the cemeteries.
- The development of play parks and public open spaces.
- An assessment of the impact of the growing residential areas on bulk services.

(Breede River Winelands SDF, 2004)

The Cape Winelands Spatial Development Framework

The Cape Winelands Spatial Development Framework identifies several strategic projects to ensure alignment with the NSDP, PGDS and PSDF. These strategic

			Umsobumvu Youth Fund
Strengthen the Ward committee system	Maintain all ward committees Provide administrative and other support to ward committees Provide training to ward committees Continue with Ward Based Planning	ST	BRW municipality

4. COMMUNITY NEEDS IDENTIFIED DURING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES

During October 2008 public participation process took place through all 10 wards of the municipal area where the following issues were raised by the communities in their respective wards:

Table 15: Issues identified per ward

Wards	Issues Raised
1	Upgrade & Transfer of houses High mass light in Moreson Speedbumps in Tindallstreet
2	Upgrading of hostels in to houses Upgrade the clinic for the community Building of community hall New library
3	Speedbumps in Muller ,Jasmyrn, Nerina , Protea and Vygie Avenue Tartan field behind Langeberk Secondary School Upgrading of Municipal Services Cleaning behind Malva Street Land for the RASTA's Recreational fascilities Upgrading of the community hall

ANNEXURE 2

CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY

CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY OF THE BREDE RIVER WINELANDS MUNICIPALITY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This status quo report describes the nature and potential of cultural heritage resources found within the boundaries of the Breedee River Wineyards Municipality, Western Cape Province.

A large number of colonial era sites and buildings occur in urban centres of the Breedee River Valley. Most of the outlying farms in the Valley also have colonial origins but it is not always possible to locate historical structures associated with the farms. The colonial heritage of the area is particularly rich and relatively well conserved. These include domestic homes, churches, and cemeteries dating back to the late 1700's. The colonial history of early European settlement of the area has been well researched and documented. In addition, the material remains of early colonial settlements are well represented and have become a major feature of the area.

Numerous buildings and farmsteads dating from the early nineteenth century onwards occur in the area. It is especially the quaint village of McGregor which is well known for the large number of historical, mostly Victorian-era, homesteads which has given the town its unique character. However, historical buildings also occur in large portions of Montagu and Robertson. Many of these have been declared National Monuments by the National Monument Commission under the previous government. In addition, local heritage and community forums, such as the Robertson-McGregor Trust and the McGregor Heritage Committee, have been active in various conservation and restoration initiatives. The status of all National Monuments declared before 1994 is presently under review by the South African Heritage Resources Agency and it is almost certain that these colonial-era buildings will be reclassified as provincial sites. As such it is the duty of the provincial heritage agency, Heritage Western Cape, to administer and protect these sites.

The pre-history of the area is less well known. Unlike the areas to the immediate west of the project area (Parkington 2003) no large scale and systematic archaeological surveys have ever been conducted in the area. Nevertheless, the un-provenanced collections in the Montagu, Bonnievale and Robertson Museums suggest that Early, Middle and Later Stone Age sites occur in the vicinity. However, there is a need to conduct systematic surveys and ascertain the exact provenance of

these sites. One prehistoric site that has been systematically investigated is the Montagu Cave. This site produced stratigraphically undisturbed Early, Middle and Later Stone Age material as well as some rock engravings. The early colonial history of the area also indicates that San hunter-gatherers still frequented the higher lying area in the 1700's and many place names in the area refer to their early habitation of the Breede River Valley. All these prehistoric sites are protected by National Heritage legislation. And as such may not be disturbed or altered without a necessary permit. However, there is an urgent need for systematic and larger scale archaeological surveys in order to ascertain the distribution, context, and sensitivity of prehistoric sites within the Breede River Valley.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Strategic Environmental Focus (Pty) Ltd was contracted to review the nature and potential of heritage resources in the Breede River Winelands Municipality in the Western Cape Province. The aim of the study was not to identify all heritage sites, nor to write a history of the area. The aim was to rather explore the rich heritage potential of the area and present it as an overview, from which, it is hoped, a management plan can be developed that would achieve the preservation and sustainable use of heritage sites and areas which represent all facets of the past in the Breede River Valley.

The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA), defines the heritage resources of South Africa to include:

- a. places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- b. places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- c. historical settlements and townscapes;
- d. landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- e. geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- f. archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- g. graves and burial grounds, including:
 - i. ancestral graves;
 - ii. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - iii. graves of victims of conflict;
 - iv. graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - v. historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - vi. other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- h. sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
 - i. movable objects, including:
 - i. objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - ii. objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;

- iii. ethnographic art and objects;
- iv. military objects;
- v. objects of decorative or fine art;
- vi. objects of scientific or technological interest; and
- vii. books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

According to the NHRA, a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of:

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

2 STUDY APPROACH

2.1 Methodology

2.1.1 Survey of the literature

A survey of the relevant literature was conducted with the aim of reviewing the previous research done and determining the potential of the area. In this regard, various reports and publications, archaeological and historical sources were consulted (see the list of references below).

2.1.2 Databases

The Heritage Sites Database and the Environmental Potential Atlas was consulted. Some documents were tracked down in the National Archives of South Africa (NASA). The heritage data list of the SAHRA was also consulted. Unfortunately, this list is incomplete and biased in terms of colonial-era sites and buildings. In addition, the existing SEF data base on the distribution of heritage resources in the Western Cape was also consulted.

2.1.3 Other sources

Topocadastral and other maps were also studied. Aerial photographs, where available and clear, were used. These assisted in the detection of historical farmsteads.

2.2 Field survey

A ground survey was conducted over a period of three days. All the listed heritage sites and declared monuments were visited during this period. Given the time-frame no field survey of archaeological sites were conducted. The excursion also included a visit to the local museums of Robertson, Montagu, Bonnievale and McGregor. Valuable documentary material relating to the early history of the Breede River Valley was obtained from these institutions.

2.3 Documentation

Sites, objects and structures that were identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Coordinates of individual localities were determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS) and plotted on a map. This information was added to the Heritage Sites Database. However, as no field survey was conducted for this study, site locality often had to be ascertained from the literature.

2.4 Limitations

The results of this study were influenced by the following factors:

- Very little published information exists on the prehistoric sites of the region;
- The available budget did not allow for an extensive field survey of the region; and
- Time and financial constraints prevented the accessing of oral histories, which can also be used to locate possible heritage resources.

3 DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

A total of 190 heritage features and structures have been identified during this survey (Figure 1). Most of these sites are situated within urban areas and belong to the colonial and historical period. A description of the various periods follows below.

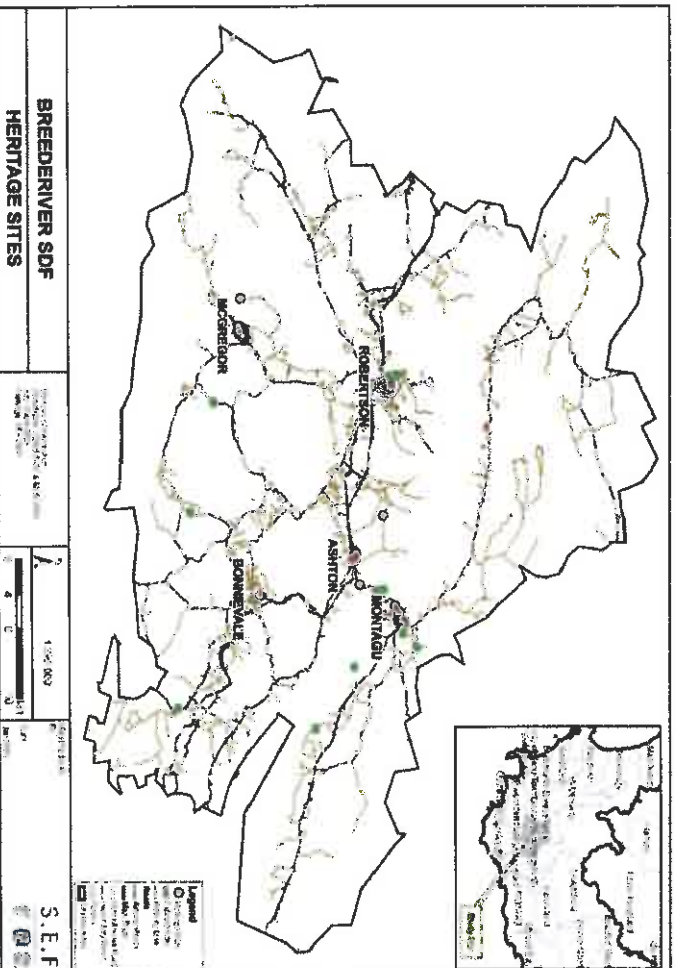


Figure 1: Distribution of known heritage sites within the Breede River Wineyards Municipality.

3.1 Stone Age

3.1.1 Early Stone Age

Both the Robertson and Bonnievale Museums contain Early Stone Age tools from the area in their collections (Figure 2). These include hand axes and a few large flakes made from quartzite sandstone. They appear to belong to the so-called Acheulian tradition that dates from 1.7 million years to about 250 000 years ago. Acheulian sites are widespread in the Western Cape and are typically associated with *Homo erectus* and *Homo ergaster*. These are two early hominid species that predated anatomically modern people or *Homo sapiens sapiens*. Unfortunately the collections at the Robertson and Bonnievale Museums are very badly provenanced and there is virtually no information available as to their original locality of origin and

archaeological context. Nevertheless the collections in the Montagu Museum were apparently obtained close to the Breede River itself. This is the pattern to be expected from these Early Stone Age sites which often occur close to water. Unfortunately, most of these open-air sites are situated in a disturbed context and it would be difficult to obtain any reasonable data from them.

A major exception is the Montagu Cave, which is situated a few kilometers outside of Montagu town in an area known locally as Guano Caves. The Montagu Cave is one of the few Early Stone Age sites in southern Africa that produced Early Stone Age material in context. This cave was excavated by Keller (1973) in the early 1970's. Some of the stone axes were still so sharp when they were found by the excavators that it has been speculated the Montagu Cave could have been a manufacturing site of stone tools during these early times.



Figure 2: Early Stone Age tools on display in the Robertson Museum.

3.1.2 Middle Stone Age

Middle Stone Age stone tool scatters have been located within the Breede River Valley close to Bonnievale. Like the Early Stone Age tools the assemblages that are kept at the Bonnievale Museum, are also not provenanced. Middle Stone Age tools

and associated archaeological deposits have been found in context at the Montagu Cave (Keller 1973). Most archaeologists accept that Middle Stone Age artifacts are associated with the first modern people (i.e. *Homo sapiens sapiens*) which appeared in south and eastern Africa around 200 000 years ago. Unlike the Early Stone Age period, people living during Middle Stone Age period were true hunters who targeted medium sized animals.



Figure 3: Middle Stone Age blades, points, and stone tools on display at the Bonnievale Museum.

3.1.3 Later Stone Age

The Later Stone Age is typically associated with the San or their immediate ancestors. Later Stone Age research has been neglected at the lower reaches of the Breede River Valley. However, this position contrasts sharply with the situation near the Upper reaches of the Breede River Valley where the Archaeology Department of the University of Cape Town have been doing extensive surveys in the Cederberg for the last three decades (Parkington 2003). The abundance of San rock art sites in the Cederberg has also biased rock art research in this region for many years. Our knowledge of sites belonging to the Later Stone Age period in the present project area is therefore very limited.

According to the curator of the Robertson Museum portions of the project area has been investigated by the Archaeology Department of the University of Stellenbosch in the 1970s and 1980's. However, no records could be found of such surveys. The one notable exception is the Kogmanskloof area which has been surveyed in the past for heritage sites. Here, various shelters with Later Stone Age deposits have been located (Draff Scoping Report: Proposed Upgrading and Rehabilitation of trunk Road 31/2 between Montagu and Ashton, September 2007). In addition, various Later Stone Age tools from the lower Breede River Valley have been donated to the Robertson and Bonnievale Museums over the years. Unfortunately these collections are also badly provenanced and it is difficult to ascertain their context and where precisely they originated from. These collections consist of a few later Stone Age flakes, some scrapers, and bored stones used as weights for digging sticks (Figure 4).



Figure 4: Bored stones used by San hunter-gatherers as digging stick weights. This collection is on display in the Bonnievale Museum.

The Bonnievale Museum also contains a faded rock painting of an antelope and a human armed with a bow and arrow. It is believed that this painted slab originated from the area but again no provenance could be found as to the context of the painting (Figure 5).



Figure 5: Faded rock painting in red monochrome of antelope and San hunter armed with a bow and arrow.

A rock engraving of a supposed chariot has also been located in the close vicinity of the famous Montagu or Guano Cave. According to the discoverer of this engraving it depicts a religious symbol used by ancient Indian immigrants to the area (Mowszowski 1997). However, this interpretation is highly controversial and not supported by the archaeological fraternity of South Africa.

Despite the paucity of systematic archaeological evidence for Later Stone Age occupation of the study area there is nevertheless interesting historical records regarding the former occupation of the area by the San.

With the occupation of the valley by Dutch settlers in the early eighteenth century the San in the area retreated into the higher mountainous areas of the Langeberg and Cederberg. Dispossessed of their former hunting territory in the Breede River Valley it did not take long before the San orchestrated forays into the valley to 'stole' livestock from the farmers. Some of the present landmarks in the Breede River Valley still refer to these former turbulent times.

Perhaps the best known heritage feature of this period is the so-called Boesmanspad (San road). This old foot-trail, which descends from a mountain on the farm named Boesmanspad, close to the boundary with the farm Nooitgedacht, is said to have been used by the San to conduct raids into the Breede River Valley. According to legend the San also obtained pigments in the Riviersonderend Mountains by following this trail through the Boesmansdrit and along the Boesmansrivier. Marlene Cloete, from the farm Rhebokskraal, recalled stories in her family about a pathway along the mountains from as far afield as Bonnievale to a "quarry" in a kloof on their farm. Her great-uncle recalled that San people came here to collect a type of flint (hornfels or indurated shale) for making arrow heads and other tools. The section of the Boesmanskloof trail between Greyton and McGregor also yielded many stone tools. This very old path was probably a migratory route from the coast to the plains around McGregor (Van den Berg 1947; Poole 1990).

3.2 Historic period

Unlike the prehistoric past the colonial historical legacy of the lower Breede River Valley is well known and represented. In fact, within a few decades after the establishment of a Dutch trading station at the Cape of Good Hope in 1653 the area was frequented by Dutch colonists for grazing purposes. As early as 1728 a large tract of land known as Over het Rooode Zand, which fell within the very large boundaries of the Swellendam district, was let to a Mr. P. Joubert. The area soon attracted other migrant farmers who required grazing for their sheep and by 1800 many of them settled permanently on these pieces of land. Farms were purchased directly from the then colonial government. The names of the original farms are still much in evidence as districts and existing farm names, e.g. Roodezant, Le Chasseur, Retreat, Noree, Goree, Vink River, Willem Nels River, Klaasvoogds, Goudmyn, Vrolikheid, De Hoop, Nooitgedacht, Zanddrit, Jan Harmsgat, Mardouw, Sarahsriver, Loopenrivier, Bruinjesriver, Gelukshoop, Hoorenfontein, Cogmanskloof, Zandvliet, Roodewal and Stromswei. Many of these farms and districts retained the original Dutch vernacular. Old farmsteads, outbuildings, and family cemeteries, occur on most of these farms. Although originally occupied in the middle to late eighteenth centuries most of these buildings and structures belong to the nineteenth century.

Most of the listed heritage features and sites of the Municipality occurs in the small towns of Montagu, Robertson, McGregor, Bonnievale and Ashton.

3.2.1. Ashton

With the completion of the railway line from Worcester to the coastal regions in 1887, the old trading post, Fooddewal, became a railway station, and shortly afterwards was renamed Ashton, in honour of Job Ashton, director and railway engineer of the New Cape Central Railways (Ltd). For several years the settlement consisted only of a railway station, warehouse, hotel, post office, butchery, school, a shop and a few houses. Of these old features only the Railway station is still partially preserved.

During 1939 and 1940 extraordinary growth took place with the opening of the Langeberg Co-operative, resulting in the farmland being divided into plots. Development received a further boost with the establishment of a second canning factory in 1949. In 1956 Ashton gained municipal status.

The consultant noticed four domestic homesteads belonging to the period 1935-1945, and therefore of local heritage value (Figure 6). However only one feature is officially listed as of heritage value and that is the Railway Monument and plaque (Figure 7).



Figure 6: Residential homes in Ashton built during the 1940's. Although of no particular significance they are older than 60 years and therefore protected by heritage legislation.



Figure 7: The Railway Station Monument. This monument is the only listed heritage feature in Ashton. All monuments are protected by national heritage legislation.

Despite the historical significance of the greater Breede River Valley area the town of Ashton has remarkably few heritage features (Figure 8). However, the spectacular Cogmans Kloof pass that connects Ashton with Montagu contains some interesting historical sites. These include the old Bain Pass, the old Tunnel also known as Bains Tunnel (Figure 9), Hodges Bridge (Figure 10), and the Voortrekker Bridge. All these structures were built in the 19th century. The old English Fort was most probably erected around 1899 or even 1900. The Fort was manned by a company of the Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders who were the remnants of the survivors of the Battle of Magersfontein. The Fort was then named Fort Sidney in honour of the local commandant. It formed part of the proclamation of the Cogmanskloof as a National Monument.

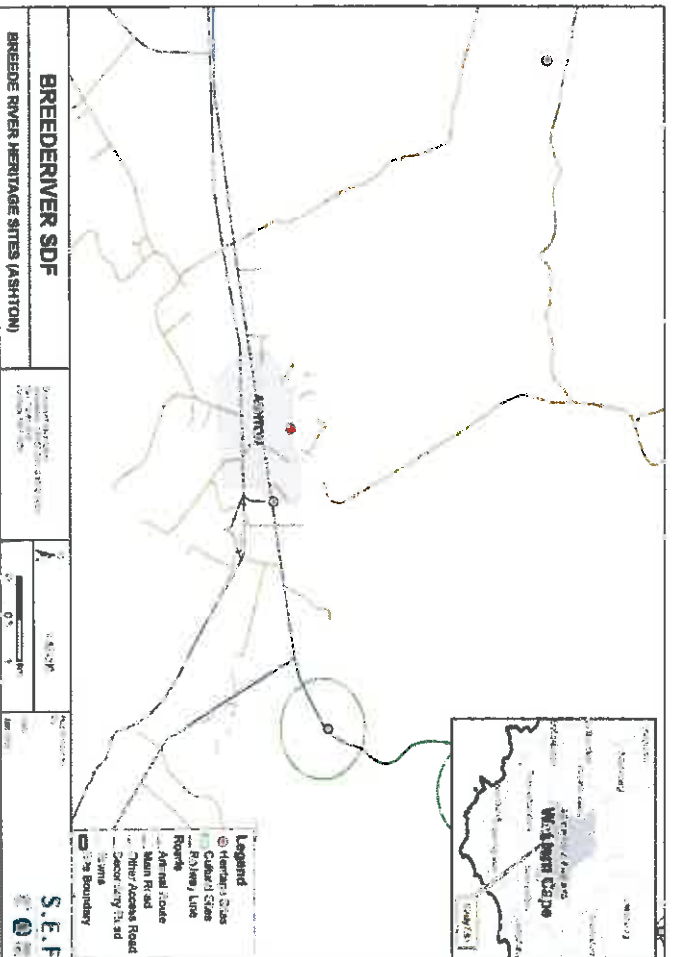


Figure 8: Map showing the distribution of heritage features in the greater Ashton area.



Figure 9: Bains Tunnel built by the famous engineer Andrew Geddes Bain in the 1873. Previously this structure was associated with an old gun-emplacement which was supposed to guard the Cogman's Kloof. The Tunnel and associated Pass has been declared a National Monument by the previous government.



Figure 10: Hodges Bridge in the Cogmans Kloof, built in 1877. This structure is rated as significant and a permit would be required to change or alter the bridge.

3.2.2 *Bonnievale*

The town of Bonnievale was developed relatively late in the history of the Breede River Valley and as such have few heritage features. In 1902 a railway halt was constructed between Robertson and Swellendam and was called 'Vale'. In 1917 the halt received full status as a railway station and was then called Bonnievale. In 1922 a village management board was elected and the town received full municipal status in April 1953. Given the relatively recent founding of Bonnievale there are no significant heritage sites in the village. However, an old restored homestead that most probably belongs to the middle of the eighteenth century has been observed on the edge of the town (Figures 11 & 12).

3.2.3. *McGregor*

To this day McGregor remains the best example of a Cape vernacular village, having a wide variety of vernacular building types. Sixty five historical homesteads and other structures have been identified in this survey (Figure 13). Some of these have been declared National Monuments by the previous government.

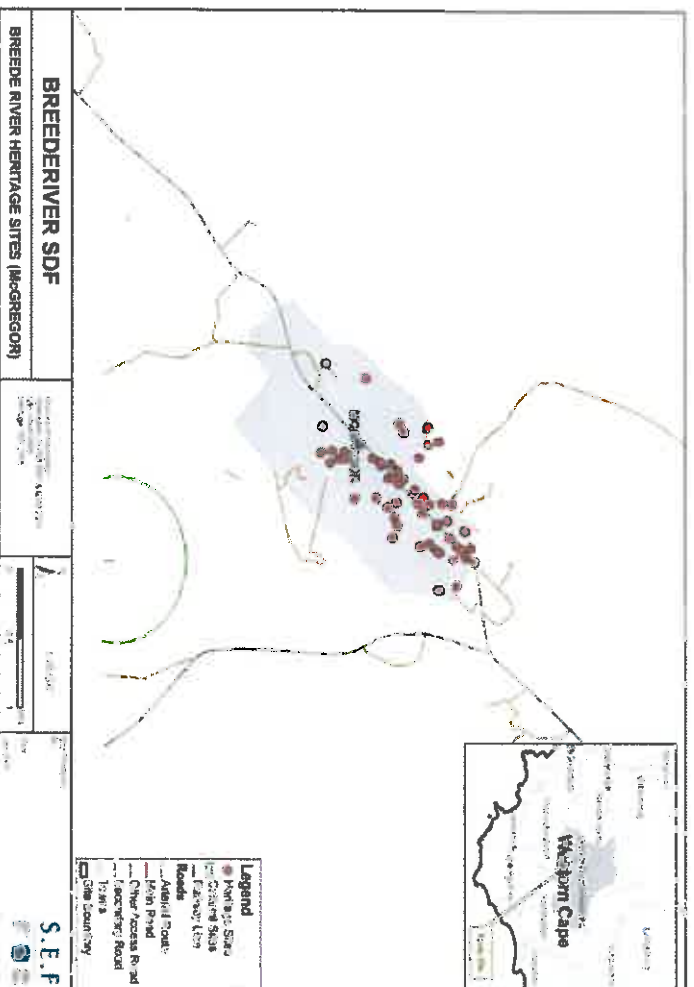


Figure 13: Map showing the distribution of heritage sites at McGregor.

The village of McGregor is, however, threatened with development and expansion, brought about by the very nature of its setting and charm. The village was founded in 1861 and was originally known as Lady Grey, in honour of the wife of the Governor at the Cape, Sir George Grey. In 1903 it was renamed after Andrew McGregor, a Scots minister who served the Dutch Reformed Church of the Robertson District for forty years.

The village is characterized by an abundance of historical thatched cottages. Several cottages dating back to the village's inception are situated in the region of Barry and Mill Streets, some being Nagmaal-tuishuisies (Figure 14). These have plain end-gables, small casement windows and fairly low-pitched thatched roofs. The cottages situated in the former coloured area are similar, though even smaller, often in rows standing at right angles to the road. Of somewhat later date are the Georgian-style houses with double storeys and flat roofs, typical of the Karoo. Often

the upper floor was used merely as storage space, yet gave the building an elegant appearance (Figure 15). Several ornate Victorian-era buildings with their typical brookie lace decoration occur in the town (Figure 16). These were typically built between 1870 and 1905. Centered on the spired church, the tiny houses on the grid-plan streets of McGregor stand in orchard gardens (Pictor-Seymour 1989).



Figure 14: Typical McGregor thatched cottage originally built around 1850.



Figure 15: Typical Georgian-style building with a double storey and flat roof.



Figure 16: Victorian-era building erected at the turn of the 20th century.

In 1974 concerned villagers attempted to have the town declared a national monument. The, then National Monuments Commission was approached but the plea was unsuccessful as there was concern that the villagers would lose control over their affairs. Nevertheless the 1980's saw villagers once again initiating a conservation strategy for the town. Restoration of what is now the Old Mill Lodge began to bring visitors to the town and later McGregor Country Cottages became a flourishing establishment. An amount of R25 000.00 was raised in order to establish a conservation plan for the town and to motivate for by-laws in order to set standards for restoration aesthetics. Unfortunately the lack of initiative by the authorities prevented the application of the conservation management policies. However, an active Heritage Society was formed which is instrumental in creating conservation awareness amongst McGregor residents (Banks 2002).

3.2.4. Montagu

Famous for its Muscadel wines, the small town of Montagu can also boast of at least 25 buildings that were declared National Monuments by the previous government (Figure 17). In 1848 the Montagu pass had been built through the Outeniqua Mountains by Andrew Geddes Bain, and shortly afterwards the village of Montagu was laid out on the farm Urvivugt, both pass and town being named after the Colonial Secretary John Montagu.

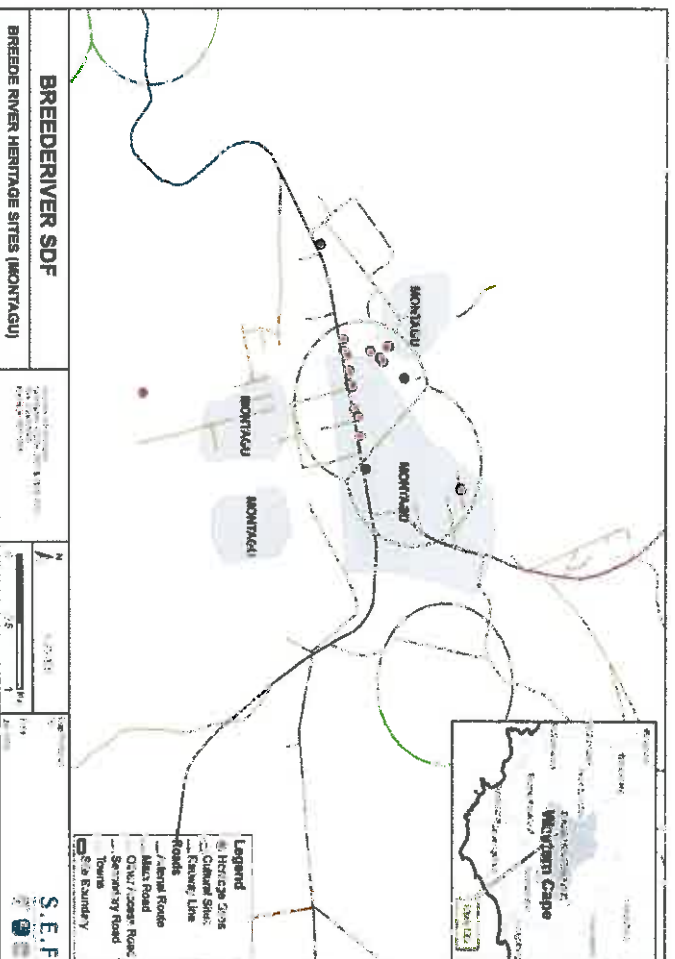


Figure 17: Map showing the distribution of heritage sites at Montagu.

Throughout Montagu there are houses ranging in type from vernacular Cape Dutch, through to Cape Georgian, Victorian and beyond. Some of the most interesting buildings are centered on Long Street, the oldest part of the village. No 32 Long Street is thatched and has simple gables and sash windows (Figure 18). No 6 and the house at the intersection of Long and Kohler Streets also date from the 1850's, the latter being a good example of a late Cape Georgian house with elegant sash windows and Georgian-type front door. No 17 was erected in 1859 and has a Worcester-type gable; also in the Cape Dutch style is No 58, built by Francious Du Toit, who was married to a niece of Piet Retief. No 46 is thatched with straight 'chimney' end gables and an outside staircase leading to the loft (Figure 19). Later in date is No 26, double storeyed, in the peculiarly local 'Georgian' idiom found in some of the outlying farm houses in the district with their distinctive 'rosette' plaster decoration (Figure 20). There are other interesting buildings in Bathurst and Piet Relief Streets. The whitewashed Dutch reformed Mission Church facing onto Long Street is Cape Gothic, built on a cruciform plan. It is now used as a museum (Figure 21).



Figure 18: Thatched cottage built in the 1850's with sash windows and outside staircase leading to the loft. This building has been declared a National Heritage site by the previous government.



Figure 19: Thatched home with simple gables and sash windows. This house, which was a declared National Heritage site, was built in 1853.



Figure 20: Double storied Georgian-style home with distinctive 'rosette' plaster decoration. This building was also declared a National Monument site by the previous government.



Figure 21 : Whitewashed Dutch reformed Mission Church in Cape Gothic-style. It is now used as a museum.

3.2.5. Robertson

Robertson was founded in 1853 and named after Dr Robertson, the pastor at Swellendam. Today it is one of the largest wine-producing regions in South Africa. The data base of the local museum refers to 127 historical buildings in the larger Robertson district (Figure 22). These range from early Cape vernacular architecture, to Georgian, Victorian, and beyond. Five of these buildings have been declared National Monuments by the previous government. These include the Wesleyan Jubilee Chapel built in 1867, the Druids Lodge (now the local museum), old library in Piet Retief street, the high Victorian ostrich-feather palace at 58 Van Reenen Street (Figure 23), the power magazine, and the Wolkloof farmstead build in 1865.

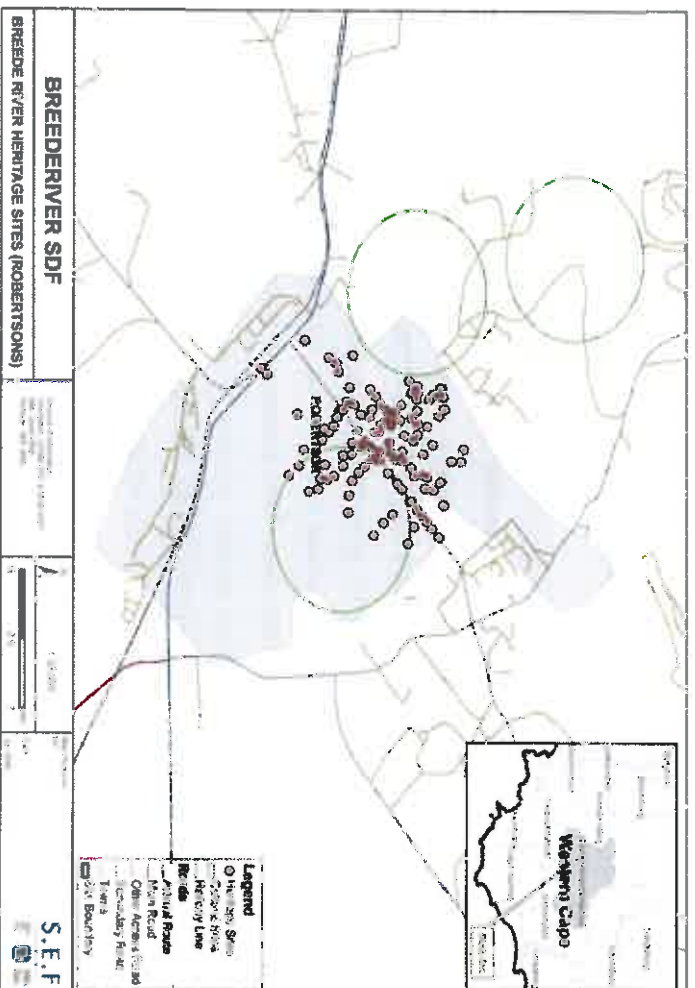


Figure 22: Map showing the distribution of known heritage sites in Robertson.



Figure 23: Victorian-style house apparently built as late as 1914 when this style has already gone out of fashion in Cape Town.

The Druid's Lodge in Paul Kruger Street needs special mentioning as it has become a historical landmark in the town (Figure 24). It was built by Adam Darnon just before 1860. In its original state Druid's lodge was a good example of the late flowering of the Cape Dutch style, with thatched roof and simple gables. In 1883 the house was bought by an English family, who gave their home the name of Druid's Lodge and changed the character of the building to an equally interesting example of the late flowering of the Cape Georgian style. Now a museum, the long, rectangular building is set in a Victorian rose-filled garden, shaded by mature oaks said to have been planted by the seven children of the house. The urban façade with its Georgian-type windows and front door, is geometrically adorned with stone-like plasterwork, through the interior retains a countrified air, two rooms deep, each room leading from one to another (Picton-Seymour 1989).



Figure 24: The Druid's Lodge. Now the local Robertson Museum.

4 PRESSURES

The issues involving heritage sites and features can be categorised as follows:

4.1 Ignorance as to the importance and value of heritage sites and their protection through legislation.

Land and property owners are, in most cases, ignorant about the value of heritage resources or their legal obligation to protect it. Current legislation is very clear as to the obligation of the land or property owner with regards to heritage management and preservation. However, it is acknowledged that the presence of the local heritage forum groups, such as the Robertson-McGregor Trust, the McGregor Heritage Society, and the Montagu Heritage Committee, would have had positive effects on the attitudes of land owners in the area regarding the significance of heritage resources. In addition, the activities of these forums will also act as a watchdog on the local and regional municipality in terms of heritage management issues.

4.2 Ignorance as to the nature and distribution of heritage resources.

There is very little information available on pre-colonial heritage in the area. This can be overcome by a number of actions, e.g. a system whereby members of the public can record the heritage sites in their communities or on their properties, should be established. This can be achieved, for example by keeping a register at the local library. The Municipality and other authorities should make funds available for systematic surveys by which sites can be documented.

4.3 Lack of information on heritage resources from the responsible planning authorities

This is the direct result of the above-mentioned problem. More information is needed. There are various tourism booklets available regarding the colonial heritage and historical buildings and monuments. Many of these have been produced by the Robertson-McGregor Trust. However, this and other reports do not negate the need for heritage impact assessments on project specific levels. The current heritage legislation is very clear as to the heritage assessment requirements before development may take place.

4.4 Tourism drive

Tourism is seen as a big driving force for development in the Breede River Winelands Municipality. However, tourism is not always beneficial to heritage sites and should therefore be carefully managed. If sites are to be used as part of a

tourism drive, i.e. the interpretation of the sites through interpretative plaques, guided tours (by trained guides) and interpretative exhibitions and centers, a permit must be obtained in terms of Section 44 of the NHRRA. This will only be issued on compliance of the operator to the standards set down by the Heritage Authority. In addition, site management plans should be implemented for those heritage features exposed to tourists and other regular visitors.

4.5 Heritage is not static

New heritage sites are continuously being created. This is due to events that take place, or, simplistically seen, because existing features and structures become older with the passage of time and all should be considered for their contribution to retelling the story of the past. The process of identifying and documenting heritage features would therefore, in theory, never stop.

5 SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND ASSESSMENT

The significance of a heritage site and artifacts is determined by its historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to the uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. It must be kept in mind, that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.

Sites regarded as having low significance is viewed as being recorded in full after identification, and would require no further mitigation. Impact from the development would be judged to be low. Sites with a medium to high significance would therefore require mitigation, as in most cases the excavation of a site, is in essence destructive, can be viewed as a highly significant impact and permanent.

In order to assist in the determining of significance of heritage resources, the NHRRA stipulates the assessment criteria and grading of archaeological sites. The assessment criteria which are applied to each individual site, is presented in Table 1. The various grading categories distinguished are set out in Section 7 of the NHRRA (Appendix 1 and 2).

Table 1 : Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005)

Level	Details	Action
National (Grade I)	The site is considered to be of National Significance	Nominated to be declared by SAHRA
Provincial (Grade II)	This site is considered to be of Provincial significance	Nominated to be declared by Provincial Heritage Authority
Local Grade IIIA	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be retained as a heritage site
Local Grade IIIB	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be mitigated, and part retained as a heritage site
Generally Protected A	High to medium significance	Mitigation necessary before destruction
Generally Protected B	Medium significance	The site needs to be recorded before destruction
Generally Protected C	Low significance	No further recording is required before destruction

Based on current knowledge and understanding of the area, the heritage sites in the area can be evaluated as follows:

5.1 Stone Age sites

Stone Age sites dating from all periods of the Stone Age are known to occur in various localities throughout the Breede River Wineyards Municipality. Unfortunately, the exact location of these sites is unknown due to bad museum practice and provenance in the past. The exception being the Montagu Cave which contains deposits representing Early, Middle and Later Stone Age layers. These layers are in their original undisturbed context and are therefore important. This cave has added tremendously to the academic understanding of the Stone Age in southern Africa. As such it is rated as Grade 1, therefore having national heritage significance. Any potential disturbance or alteration of the Montagu Cave needs to be mitigated through the SAHRA.

5.2 Historical period sites

Sites dating to the historic and early colonial period can be related to early farming, infrastructure, development and towns. The area is well endowed with homes and farmsteads dating back to the middle of the nineteenth century and belonging to

various architectural styles including, Cape Vernacular, Georgian, Victorian, and Cape Gothic. Almost 30 of these structures, most of which occur in the towns of Montagu, Robertson and McGregor, have been declared National Monuments by the previous dispensation under the National Monuments Act (Act No. 28 Of 1969). However, the National Monuments Act was replaced by the NHRA by the new democratically elected government. According to this act all previously declared National heritage sites automatically become Provincial heritage sites under the auspices of the provincial heritage body, in this instance Heritage Western Cape. A new list of national heritage sites, being more inclusive of indigenous values, is currently being compiled by the SAHRA. The NHRA will protect all heritage sites in much the same manner as the National Monuments Act. An important change, however, is that it becomes mandatory for developers to ensure that a heritage impact assessment is made of any property before major development can take place. All the former National Heritage sites are now viewed to be of Grade 11 significance. They may not be disturbed or altered and are rated as provincially significant. All the other non-listed heritage sites are viewed to be of Grade 111 significance. These sites should be partially retained during any development.

6 IDENTIFICATION OF RISK SOURCES

Impact analysis of cultural resources under threat of a proposed development, are based on an understanding of that development. This helps in formulating mitigation measures. The following issues must be addressed in areas where development is planned within the local municipality:

- Considerable degradation of, especially, living heritage resources, takes place during various forms of development, largely due to ignorance or inadequate documentation;
- Many cultural heritage resources have been negatively affected, or even destroyed by rapid urban and agricultural expansion;
- Knowledge of cultural heritage resources and traditions are being lost due to the fact that this information is not being passed down from one generation to the next, as well as the adoption of the more westernised culture;
- Heritage resources, which are exposed to tourism activities, are often damaged, due to a lack of appropriate management measures being implemented;

- Due to a lack of awareness, cultural objects are often removed from archaeological sites;
- Rapid urban expansion and development has resulted in the demolition of many buildings of historical significance;
- Natural events and processes such as desertification, soil erosion, weathering and flooding; and
- Tourism related activities provide an economic incentive to safeguard and restore heritage sites. However, the associated development may have a negative impact on the aesthetic quality of the site concerned.

7 RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Heritage sites are fixed features in the environment and occur within specific spatial confines. Any impact upon them is permanent and non-reversible. Those resources that cannot be avoided and that are directly impacted by development can be excavated/ recorded and a management plan can be developed for future action. Those sites that are not impacted on can be written into the management plan, whence they can be avoided or cared for in the future. Heritage sites developed for tourism should also have a management plan in order to ensure responsible visitor behaviour.

8 CONCLUSION

The aim of the review was to determine the nature and potential of cultural heritage resources found within the boundaries of the Breede River Wineyards Municipality in the Western Cape Province. Some sites of significance were identified and many of these sites have been systematically investigated by researchers and management authorities in the past. However, the site distribution is highly biased in terms of colonial-era structures and history. There is an obvious need to conduct more systematic surveys in order to ascertain the pre-colonial and indigenous aspects of heritage in the study area.

The conclusion drawn from this review is that the study area is blessed with an extraordinary representation of colonial-era heritage sites covering different periods and building styles. However, there is a need to produce site management plans for

those buildings that have been opened to the tourist trade. There is also a need for the national and provincial heritage agencies to review the present heritage status of sites that were previously declared as national heritage sites and to provide managers with an updated site inventory.

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APPENDIX 1 : CONVENTIONS USED TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF PROJECTS ON CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

1. Significance

The significance of the sites and artifacts are determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.

2. Standards used for assessing the significance of each identified site/feature

2.1. Historic value

Is it important in the community, or pattern of history

Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history

Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery

2.2. Aesthetic value

It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group

2.3. Scientific value

Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage?

Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period?

2.4. Social value

Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons?

2.5. Rarity

Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage?

2.6. Representivity

Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects?

Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class

Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province, region or locality.

2.7. Sphere of Significance

High

Medium

Low

International

National

Provincial

Regional

Local

Specific community

2.8. Significance rating of feature

- 1. Low
- 2. Medium
- 3. High

2.9. Significance of impact:

Low: where the impact will not have an influence on or require to be significantly accommodated in the project design

Medium: where the impact could have an influence which will require modification of the project design or alternative mitigation

High: where it would have a “no-go” implication on the project regardless of any mitigation

2.10. Certainty of prediction:

- Definite: More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Substantial supportive data to verify assessment
- Probable: More than 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of that impact occurring
- Possible: Only more than 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring
- Unsure: Less than 40% sure of a particular fact, or the likelihood of an impact occurring

2.11. Recommended management action:

For each impact, the recommended practically attainable mitigation actions which would result in a measurable reduction of the impact must be identified. This is expressed according to the following:

- 1 = no further investigation/action necessary
- 2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping of the site necessary
- 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive salvage excavation and/or mapping Necessary
- 4 = preserve site at all costs
- 5 = formalise cemetery or, alternatively, relocate graves if need be

2.12. Legal requirements:

Identify and list the specific legislation and permit requirements which potentially could be infringed upon by the proposed project, if mitigation is necessary.

APPENDIX 2. RELEVANT LEGISLATION

All archaeological and palaeontological sites, and meteorites are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) as stated in Section 35:

(1) Subject to the provisions of section 8, the protection of archaeological and palaeontological sites and material and meteorites is the responsibility of a provincial heritage resources authority:

Provided that the protection of any wreck in the territorial waters and the maritime cultural zone shall be the responsibility of SAHRA.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (8)(a), all archaeological objects, palaeontological material and meteorites are the property of the State. The responsible heritage authority must, on behalf of the State, at its discretion ensure that such objects are lodged with a museum or other public institution that has a collection policy acceptable to the heritage resources authority and may in so doing establish such terms and conditions as it sees fit for the conservation of such objects.

(3) Any person who discovers archaeological or palaeontological objects or material or a meteorite in the course of development or agricultural activity must immediately report the find to the responsible heritage resources authority, or to the nearest local authority offices or museum, which must immediately notify such heritage resources authority.

(4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority-

(a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;

(b) destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;

(c) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or

(d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects; or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

In terms of cemeteries and graves the following (Section 36):

(1) Where it is not the responsibility of any other authority, SAHRA must conserve and generally care for burial grounds and graves protected in terms of this section, and it may make such arrangements for their conservation as it sees fit.

(2) SAHRA must identify and record the graves of victims of conflict and any other graves which it deems to be of cultural significance and may erect memorials associated with the grave referred to in subsection (1), and must maintain such memorials.

(3) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority-

(a) destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;

(b) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or

(c) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

(4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction or damage of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection (3)(a) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves, at the cost of the

applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) stipulates the assessment criteria and grading of archaeological sites. The following categories are distinguished in Section 7 of the Act:

- Grade I: Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance;
- Grade II: Heritage resources which, although forming part of the national estate, can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or a region; and
- Grade III: Other heritage resources worthy of conservation, and which prescribes heritage resources assessment criteria, consistent with the criteria set out in section 3(3), which must be used by a heritage resources authority or a local authority to assess the intrinsic, comparative and contextual significance of a heritage resource and the relative benefits and costs of its protection, so that the appropriate level of grading of the resource and the consequent responsibility for its management may be allocated in terms of section 8.

Presenting archaeological sites as part of tourism attraction requires, in terms 44 of the Act, a Conservation Management Plan as well as a permit from SAHRA.

- (1) 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 in terms of section 5 for public enjoyment, education, research and tourism, including-
- (a) the erection of explanatory plaques and interpretive facilities, including interpretive centres and visitor facilities;
 - (b) the training and provision of guides;
 - (c) the mounting of exhibitions;
 - (d) the erection of memorials; and
 - (e) any other means necessary for the effective presentation of the national estate.

(2) Where a heritage resource which is formally protected in terms of Part 1 of this Chapter is to be presented, the person wishing to undertake such presentation must, at least 60 days prior to the institution of interpretive measures or manufacture of associated material, consult with the heritage resources authority which is responsible for the protection of such heritage resource regarding the contents of interpretive material or programmes.

(3) A person may only erect a plaque or other permanent display or structure associated with such presentation in the vicinity of a place protected in terms of this Act in consultation with the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of the place.

