

*Public Participation document:*

# **HEMEL EN AARDE VALLEY**

Overstrand Heritage Landscape Group:

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Prepared for the

Overstrand Municipality

June 2009

**Site Description:**

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

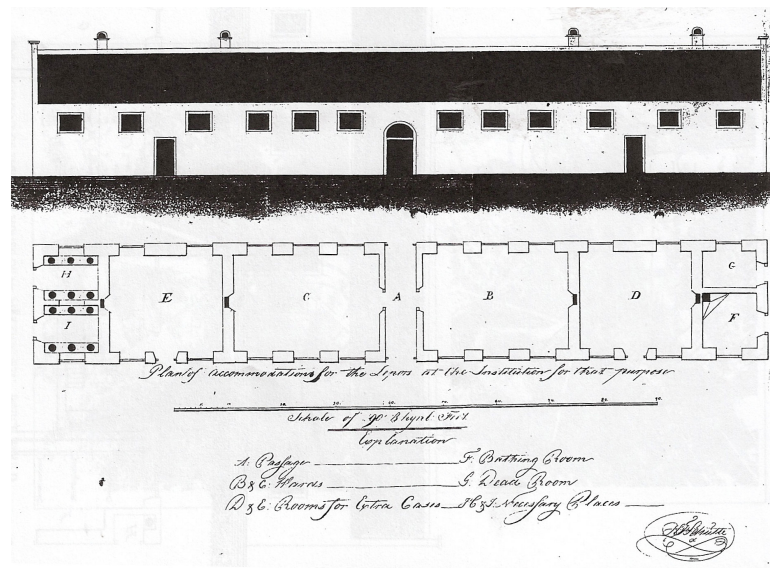
Hemel en Aarde Valley comprising what was formerly known as Attaquaskloof/Hemel en Aarde Farm, i.e. Portions 584, 585, 586 and 587.

**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.



In 1817 the Colonial government established a leper institution at Hemel en Aarde. Farm bought in the Onrust 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 Joseph 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 "BLOM". 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. Kleyen 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 Kantoorskloof) acquired by Bernardus Johannes Phillippus Willemsse en Matthys Johannes Beukes, respectively. The school at Kantoorskloof 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 Hienrich 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)

Page 26.

H. 4.



THE DWELLING OF THE MISSIONARIES AT HEMEL-en-AARDE.  
Photo : Rev. A. van 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:**

**Heritage Management Recommendations:**

**Sources:**

Annandale, John (1995) Hemel & Aarde and the Leper Colony. Unpublished report (May 1995, Revised Oct 1997 and again in 1998)  
 Deacon, H.J. (1994) A History of the Medical Institutions on Robben Island 1846-1931, PHD Thesis, Cambridge  
 Annandale, John and Margaret (2005) Ella Gordon and her 'Trick Horses' at Karwyderskraal 1873-1958. Unpublished report  
 Bulpin, T.V. (2005) Discovering Southern Africa. Cape Town, Tafelberg Publishers Ltd  
 Burman, J. (1989) Hermanus. A guide to the Riviera of the South. Cape Town: Human & Rousseau  
 Burrows, E. (1994) Overberg Odyssey. People Roads & Early Days. Swellendam: Swellendam Trust  
 Clift, H. (2003) Research Notes for the SDF, Overstrand; Section 3, Hermanus & surrounds. Prepared for the Overstrand Landscape Group as part of the Heritage Component of the Overstrand Spatial Development Framework  
 Kruger, Bernard (1996) The Pear Tree Blossoms: The history of the Moravian Church in South Africa 1737-1869. Genadendal Printing Works  
 Olivier, W. & S. (2001) Touring in South Africa. Cape Town, Struik

**Time line:**

Date	Event	Reference
Precolonial	Hemel en Aarde Valley known as Attaquaskloof meaning...	Clift (2004) Annandale (1998)
1739	Attaquaskloof or Hemel en Aarde loan farm granted to Gerrit Mos	Annandale (1998)
1756	Leprosy first reported in Stellenbosch District near Franschhoek. Although Batavian law demanded strict segregation or leprosy sufferers, Company reluctant to provided aid or institutional segregation.	Annandale (1998) Deacon (1994)
1760-1817	Owners of Attaquaskloof farm: 1739 – Gerrit Moss 1760 – Wessels Wessels 1788 – Adriaan Gerrit Wessels 1794 – Gerrit van der Byl 1797- Martin Wolfring 1800 - Petrus Fransreid Rossouw 1803 - 1813 – Jan Niemand (a leprosy sufferer)	Annandale (1998)
Early 19 <sup>th</sup> C	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.	Deacon (1994)
1814	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.	Annandale (1998) Clift (2004)

<p>1817</p>	<p>Colonial government established a leper institution at Hemel en Aarde. Farm bought in the Onrust River Valley for this purpose.</p> <p>“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 thje Pulbic 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”</p> <p>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....</p> <p>Moravian Missionaries approached but not certain what their role was at this stage.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Two buildings were erected: a hospital with high windows and a stewart’s house. These were still visible as ruins in 1995.</p>	<p>Annandale (1998)                  SAHRA file: 9/2/040/0022                  pending National Monument                  status <i>In Clift</i> (2004)</p> <p>Proclamation dated 1817                  In Annandale (1998)</p>
<p>1819</p>	<p>George Nicol won the contract to build the leper institution.</p>	<p>Clift (2004)</p>
	<p>Dr James Barry, Medical Inspector of the Colony visited the institution regularly.</p>	<p>Annandale (1998)                  Clift (2004)</p>
<p>1822</p>	<p>Lord Charles Somerset finds the institution to the poorly managed and patients neglected.</p>	<p>Clift (2004)</p>
<p>1823</p>	<p>The Moravian Church takes an active interest in the Institution and administration thereof. Each patient and his/her family received a piece of land for their own use. A large piece of land was worked by all those strong enough to help and its supplied crops and vegetables for the common kitchen. A water pipe from near Attaquaskloof was installed to supply water to the settlement. Orchards were planted, oak and poplars were planted around the institution. Fishing had been forbidden but under the instruction of Dr Barry all those strong enough were to be given a daily sea water bath.</p> <p>In 1923, there were 104 patients living at Hemel en Aarde and 28 cases of death.</p> <p>Church services were held in the shade of the trees but in 1923, a simply shed like building was opened for services.</p> <p>Initially the institution accommodated the families of the patients. In 1923 Dr James Barry ordered that</p>	<p>Clift (2004)                  Annandale (1998)</p>

	all children from 2 to 15 years must leave and go to school in Genadendal or attend nursery school. Soon after the healthy adults had to leave.	
1825	<p>Martin Teenstra visited Hemel en Aarde</p> <p>'...in the 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.</p> <p>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 the outside it bears the aspect of a prison...Government provides clothing, food, shelter...for the inmates, of whom there are at present 115.</p> <p>The whole dale is surrounded by high, bare rocky mountains, and apart from the 2 buildings, there are many 'ponthokkies', or small huts, scattered around. These poor huts have one entrance, closed by a reed mat, which serves both windows and chimney. Here live the Hottentot patients, each household apart, as they could not endure to live in the main building...'</p>	Annandale (1998) Burman (1989) Clift (2004)
1828	A chapel measuring 50X22 feet erected at Hemel en Aarde	Clift (2004)
1845-1846	<p>Plans made to relocate the Leper Institution to Robben Island.</p> <p>The Moravian Missionaries applied to have the land granted to them for the purposes of another mission settlement, but the application was denied.</p> <p>In 1845 there were 400 lepers buried in the graveyard.</p> <p>The institution and its remaining 38 patients were moved to Robben Island on the 14<sup>th</sup> January 1846.</p>	Clift (2004) Annandale (1998)
1847	<p>Hemel en Aarde farm divided into 4 portions:</p> <p>Karwyderskraal Farm 584</p> <p>Hemel en Aarde Lower Farm 585 including Braemer &amp; Patryskloof portions.</p> <p>Hemel en Aarde Upper Farm 586 including Volmoed portions</p> <p>Attaquaskloof and Ertjiesvlei Farm 587</p>	
1847 to present Portion 584	<p>Farm 584 Karwyderskraal was owned by Michiel Josphe Roux and in 1874 was transferred to various owners until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century after it was bought by Ella G.B. Gordon in the early 20<sup>th</sup> 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 "BLOM". 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.</p>	Annandale (1998; 1995)
1847 to present Portion 585	<p>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</p>	SGD 734/1847 Annandale (1998; 1995) Clift (2004)

	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.	
1882 to present Portion 586	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.	Annandale (1998)
1861-1923 Portion 587	In 1861 Farm 587 (Attaquaskloof portion) transferred from W Curuthers to B.H Havenga. In 1862 the Ertjievlei portion was transferred to Johannes Hendrik van der Venter. Ertjievlei was subdivided into 6 portions. In 1910 2 portions (Willemschof and Kantoorskloof) acquired by Bernardus Johannes Phillipus Willemsse en Matthys Johannes Beukes, respectively. The school at Kantoorskloof 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 Hienrich 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.	Annandale (1998)
1940s	Wheat fields cover the Hemel en Aarde Valley.	Clift (2004)
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.	Du Toit (2002)
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.	Du Toit (2002)
1976	Vineyards replaced the wheatfields. Hamilton Russel Vineyards planted. Also Bouchard Finlayson,	Clift 2004)

	Whalehaven and Cape Bay Wines.	
1997	National Monuments Council investigates the declaration of the leper hospital site as a national monument. Investigation of remains of leper institution undertaken by team of academic from UCT and Wits Universities.	Annandale (1998)
1999	Site of the Leper Institutions located on Vrede farm owned by Mr and Mrs Lotter. The remains of the foundation stones and the rubble of the Missionary residence and hospital was bulldozed, ground flattened and rubble disbursed in 1999 for agricultural purposes	Annandale (1998) Clift (2004)

**Site name:** Groot Kloof Brick kiln      **Type of resource:** Building  
**Location:** 3419AC: 34 24' 11.24" S, 19 13' 11.68" E Google Earth 2009  
**Erf/Farm :** 585/25  
**Address:** Caledon Farms

**Description:**

Unplastered red brick structure with 3 chimney stacks. Associated stream/water furrow. Associated dwellings subject to further investigation. Structures in this location shown on 1944 and 1962 topocadastral.  
**Materials:** Brick  
**Associated landscape features:** Associated stream/furrow.

**Original use:** Industrial  
**Current use:** Brick kiln  
**Landscape type:** Industrial relic  
**Design/Style:**  
**Construction date:** Early 20th century  
**Historical period in which constructed:** Union  
**Theme:** Industrial architecture



**Historical information:**

Structures in similar location earmarked on 1944 topocadastral and referred to as Grootkloof. Farm named Glen-Melsetter on 1962 topocadastral. Farm now called Southern Right forming part of Hamilton Russell Estate.

**Heritage Status:**

**Previous status under National Monuments Act:**

**Current status under National Heritage Resources Act:** Older than 60  
**Responsible heritage authority:**

**Approved grading:**

**Suggested grading:** 3B

**Significance:** 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 architectural value as a rare example of an industrial rural structure.

**Constraints and Opportunities:** Cultural tourism opportunities in terms of location on the Southern Right Wine Estate and related role as a tourism destination.  
Opportunities for interpretation and visitor access  
Structural integrity of the building is unsound.  
Adaptive reuse potential

Heritage Management Recommendations:

Ongoing repair and maintenance

Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3B)

- Conserve
- Remedial action to enhance
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Retain historical fabric (predominantly building exterior)

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Attacquaskloof H&A003    **Type of resource:** Farm complex  
**Location:** 3419AC: 34 23' 57.69" S, 19 12' 59.39" E Google Earth 2009 2009  
**Erf/Farm :** 585/  
**Address:** Caledon Farms

**Description:**

3 bay rectangular building with pitched roof. Stone/brick: corrugated iron roof. Loft door.

**Materials:** Stone, brick; Corrugated iron

**Associated landscape features:** Associated water furrow and mature oak trees.

**Original use:** Agricultural

**Current use:** Cottage

**Landscape type:** Continuing

**Design/Style:** Vernacular

**Construction date:** Late 19th century

**Historical period in which constructed:** British Colonial

**Theme:** Historical settlement pattern

**Vernacular architecture**



**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3B

Responsible heritage authority:

**Significance:** 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 qualities in terms of the relationship with the river, oak tree setting and views towards the house from the main scenic route through the Valley.

**Constraints and Opportunities:** Adaptive reuse potential. Possible situation in a flood plain.

**Heritage Management Recommendations:**

Stabilisation of historic fabric, repair and maintenance.

Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3B)

- Conserve
- Remedial action to enhance
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Retain historical fabric (predominantly building exterior)

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Bouchard Finlayson Wine Estate

Type of resource: Farm complex

Location: 3419AC: 34 22' 53.36" S, 19 14' 14.60" E Google Earth 2009  
2009

Erf/Farm : 586/6

Address: Caledon Farms

**Description:**

3 bay rectangular cottage with pitched corrugated iron roof. Raised stoep and front veranda with timber supports. 3x2 sashes. Small roof vents. Side afdak addition. Associated garden and mature trees.

Materials: Brick; Corrugated iron

Associated landscape features:

Original use: Agricultural

Current use: Cottage

Landscape type: Continuing

Design/Style: Vernacular

Construction date: late 19th/early 20th century

Historical period in which constructed: British/Union

Theme: Historic settlement pattern

Vernacular architecture



**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3B

Responsible heritage authority:

Significance: 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.

Landmark qualities immediately adjacent to the main scenic route through the Valley.

Constraints and Opportunities: Adaptive reuse potential

Issue of gentrification of farm housing and associated social fabric

Heritage Management Recommendations:

Ongoing repair and maintenance

Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3B)

- Conserve
- Remedial action to enhance
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Retain historical fabric (predominantly building exterior)

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Vrede farm Type of resource: Farm complex  
Location: 3419AC: 34 22' 47.88" S, 19 14' 14.61" E Google Earth 2009  
Erf/Farm : 586/2  
Address: Caledon Farms

**Description:**

3 bay rectangular cottage with pitched asbestos roof. Curvilinear end gables. 3x2 sashes. Panelled front door with simple rectangular fanlight. Loft door.

Materials:

Associated landscape features:

Original use: Agricultural

Current use: Cottage

Landscape type: Continuing

Design/Style: Vernacular

Construction date: Late 19th/early 20th century

Historical period in which constructed: British/Union

Theme: Agricultural production & settlement

Rural vernacular



**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3B

Responsible heritage authority:

Significance: 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. Landmark qualities immediately adjacent to the main scenic route through the Valley.

Constraints and Opportunities: Adaptive reuse potential.

Issue of gentrification of farm housing and associated social fabric.

Heritage Management Recommendations:

Ongoing repair and maintenance

Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3B)

- Conserve
- Remedial action to enhance
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Retain historical fabric (predominantly building exterior)

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Heaven and Earth Bo-Kawyerskraal cottage H&A017  
**Type of resource:** Farm cottage  
**Location:** 3419AC: 34 21' 42.15" S, 19 12' 58.29" E Google Earth 2009  
**Erf/Farm :** 584/1  
**Address:** Caledon Farms

**Description:**

3 bay double span house with pitched corrugated iron roof and side afdak addition. Brick: corrugated iron. 3x2 sashes, Raised stoep with pergola. Outbuilding appears older. One section is a barn/garage, the other section a dwelling (adapted as a self catering cottage). Garden setting. According to the farm manager, the outbuilding was originally an inn.

**Materials:** Mud brick: corrugated iron.

**Associated landscape features:**

**Original use:** Agricultural

**Current use:** Werf

**Landscape type:** Continuing

**Design/Style:** vernacular

**Construction date:** Late 19th/early 20th century

**Historical period in which constructed:** British/Union

**Theme:** Historic settlement pattern

**Vernacular architecture**

**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

**Previous status under National Monuments Act:**

**Current status under National Heritage Resources Act:** Older than 60

**Responsible heritage authority:**

**Approved grading:**

**Suggested grading:** 3B

**Significance:** Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a place of agricultural production and settlement during the late 19th/early 20th C.

Fairly intact example of modest and informal farm werf dating to this period in terms of remaining historical fabric and period features.

Positive relationship with its setting in terms of views from the werf across the Kawyderskraal Valley.

**Constraints and Opportunities:** Ongoing adaptive reuse.

Cultural tourism opportunities.



Heritage Management Recommendations:

Ongoing repair and maintenance

Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3B)

- Conserve
- Remedial action to enhance
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Retain historical fabric (predominantly building exterior)

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Willemse cemetery Type of resource: Cemetery  
Location: 3419AD: 34 21' 46.71" S, 19 16' 0.86" E Google Earth 2009  
Erf/Farm : 587/49  
Address: Caledon Farms

**Description:**

Walled cemetery located at the entrance to Sandford farm. About 8 graves belonging to members of the Willemse family. One headstone is inscribed 1860 to 1929 and another 1851-1946.

Materials:

Associated landscape features:

Original use: Burial ground

Current use: Gravestone and wall enclosure

Landscape type: Relic

Design/Style:

Construction date: Early 20th century

Historical period in which constructed: Pre WWII

Theme: Mortuary practice



**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60

Responsible heritage authority: SAHRA

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3B

Significance: 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.

Constraints and Opportunities: In need of repair and maintenance

Heritage Management Recommendations:

Ongoing repair and maintenance

Formal protection in terms of the zoning scheme regulations and the NHRA

National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999

Burial Grounds and Graves: Section 36(3): No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA (in this instance) -

Section 36(3)(b): destroy, damage, alter, exhume or 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 Section 36(3)(c): bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (3)(b) above any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Nuwepos Type of resource: Farm complex  
Location: 3419AD: 34 20' 54.71" S, 19 16' 30.51" E Google Earth 2009  
Erf/Farm : 587/11  
Address: Caledon Farms

**Description:**

Informal werf layout. Rectangular double span farmhouse with hipped corrugated iron roof and dormer loft door. Steel casements. Veranda to the rear as masonry columns. New front addition.

Rectangular barn with pitched corrugated iron roof and double doors.

Matching roof vents on house and barn.

Highly altered cottage with stone plinth.

Materials:

Associated landscape features: Significant oak plantation located to the rear of the werf which has been planted in rows.

Original use: Agricultural

Current use: Farmhouse, barn and cottage

Landscape type: Continuing

Design/Style:

Construction date: Early 20th century

Historical period in which constructed: Union

Theme: Agriculture

Historical settlement pattern

**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60

Responsible heritage authority:

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3B

Significance: Ability to demonstrate the role of the Valley as a place of agricultural production and settlement during the late 19th/early 20th C.

Fairly intact example of modest and informal farm werf dating to this period in terms of remaining historical fabric and period features.

Ability to demonstrate traditional patterns of planting in the Valley.

Aesthetic qualities of associated oak plantation.



Constraints and Opportunities: Adaptive reuse potential. National Agricultural Resources Act regulations in conflict with traditional planting patterns and the associated of exotic tree species including oak trees.

Heritage Management Recommendations:

Ongoing repair and maintenance

Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3B)

- Conserve
- Remedial action to enhance
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Retain historical fabric (predominantly building exterior)

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Kawyderskraal 0021      **Type of resource:** Farm complex  
**Location:** 3419AC: 34 21' 35.33" S, 19 12' 19.10" E Google Earth 2009  
**Erf/Farm :** 584/0  
**Address:** Caledon Farms

**Description:**

An assemblage of buildings including a farmhouse, stables, school, cottages and horse graveyard. Associated gum tree plantation.

**Materials:**

Associated landscape features:

Original use: Agricultural and institutional

Current use: Werf

Landscape type: Continuing

Design/Style:

Construction date: 1907-1958

Historical period in which constructed: Union

Theme: Local personalities



**Historical information:**

In 1907 Farm 584 Karwyderskraal was bought by Ella G.B. Gordon from the Moravian Indigenous Ministers after they went insolvent. A remarkable and eccentric woman, well known for her 'trick horses' and attitude to farm workers. She built 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 with its dwellings, household furniture, farm implements, cart and wagon excluding the horses to the Moravian Church in South Africa. Special provision was made for the care of her horses and upon their death for them to be buried in the horse cemetery. Ella Gordon made her own furniture. Her will made it clear that the furniture was not to be sold.

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3B

Responsible heritage authority:

Significance: Strongly associated with the life and work of Ella Gordon, a well known personality from the Hemel en Aarde Valley.

Constraints and Opportunities: Urgent repair work. Adaptive reuse potential.

Cultural tourism potential. Small-scale farming and other community development opportunities.

Heritage Management Recommendations:

Exploration of adaptive reuse, tourism potential and community development potential.

Ongoing repair and maintenance

Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3B)

- Conserve
- Remedial action to enhance
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Retain historical fabric (predominantly building exterior)

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Braemer Cottage    Type of resource: Building  
Location: 3419AC: 34 23' 7.72" S, 19 14' 9.28" E Google Earth 2009  
Erf/Farm : 585/13  
Address: Caledon Farms

**Description:**

House built by Ella Gordon when she owned Braemer farm from 1900-1907. She sold the farm in 1907 and moved to Karwyderskraal. A very small rectangular cottage with supports at one end. Pitched corrugated iron roof. Low entrance and projecting chimney. Materials: Brick; Corrugated iron  
Associated landscape features: Associated cluster of pine and 2 massive gum trees.

Original use: Agricultural  
Current use: Cottage  
Landscape type: Continuing  
Design/Style: Vernacular  
Construction date: 1902-1907  
Historical period in which constructed: Union  
Theme: Local personalities  
Vineyard/Orchard cultivation  
Tourism



**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60  
Responsible heritage authority:

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3B

Significance: Strongly associated with the life and work of Ella Gordon, a well known personality from the Hemel en Aarde Valley.

Constraints and Opportunities: Opportunities for interpretation in terms of the role of the farm as a tourist destination.

**Heritage Management Recommendations:**

Ongoing repair and maintenance  
Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3B)

- Conserve
- Remedial action to enhance
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Retain historical fabric (predominantly building exterior)

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Southern Right      **Type of resource:** Farm complex



**Location:** 3419AC: 34 24' 25.85" S, 19 13' 0.41" E Google Earth 2009  
**Erf/Farm :** 585/26  
**Address:** Caledon Farms

**Description:**

An informal assemblage of simple farm buildings with pitched corrugated iron roofs including workers housing, outbuildings and cottages situated within a mature clump oak trees and gum trees. Recently renovated and established as a wine estate with a wine tasting facility and farm stall. Located on the opposite side of the road adjacent to the river is a mature oak tree plantation and clump of poplar trees.

**Materials:**

Associated landscape features: Associated stream/water furrow and recently constructed low werf wall along road.

Walled graveyard situated up the slope behind the farm stall with graves dating from the 1940s.

Original use: Agricultural

Current use: Werf

Landscape type: Continuing

Design/Style: Vernacular

Construction date: Early to mid 20th century

Historical period in which constructed: Union

Theme: Historical settlement pattern

vernacular architecture

Vineyard/Orchard cultivation

Tourism

**Historical information:**

Originally known as Bijnestkloof and Glen Melsetter

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3C

Responsible heritage authority:

Significance: 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 in term its simple building forms, traditional use of materials, low werf wall, walled graveyard, water supply and pattern of tree planting.

Experiential landmark qualities in relation to the main scenic route through the Valley.

Social significance of the graveyard in terms of its associations with past owners/inhabitants of the farm.

Constraints and Opportunities: Cultural tourism opportunities in terms of location on the Southern Right Wine Estate and its related role as a tourism destination. Associated potential for adaptive reuse.

**Heritage Management Recommendations:**

Ongoing repair and maintenance

Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3C)

- Conserve wherever possible
- Retain historical fabric wherever possible (exterior only)
- Conserve and enhance contribution to overall character and streetscape (predominantly public/private interface)
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Demolition only to be considered if appropriate adaptive reuses cannot be established

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Boekenhoutskloof Type of resource: Farm complex  
Location: 3419AC: 34 23' 55.76" S, 19 13' 9.80" E Google Earth 2009  
Erf/Farm : 585/25  
Address: Caledon Farms

**Description:**

Standing ruins of a 4 bay farm house with pitched roof. Mud brick: corrugated iron roof removed. Associated gum trees adjacent to main scenic route through the Valley.

Materials:

Associated landscape features: Associated stand of trees.

Original use: Agricultural

Current use: House

Landscape type: Relic

Design/Style: Vernacular

Construction date: 19th century

Historical period in which constructed: British Colonial

Theme: Historic settlement pattern

Vernacular architecture



**Historical information:**

Structures in this location shown on 1944 topocadastral and referred to as Boekenhoutkloof.

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60 years

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3C

Responsible heritage authority:

Significance: 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 from this period.

Landmark qualities immediately adjacent to the main scenic route through the Valley.

Constraints and Opportunities: No opportunities for repair and maintenance of historical fabric due to ruinous state of building. Opportunities for future archaeological investigation and retention of associated landscape features.

Heritage Management Recommendations:

Detailed photographic recording and demarcation as potentially archaeological sensitive site

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Dawn Homestead Type of resource: Farm complex  
Location: 3419AC: 34 23' 57.69" S, 19 12' 59.39" E Google Earth 2009  
2009  
Erf/Farm : 585/1  
Address: Caledon Farms

**Description:**

Dawn homestead: Rectangular older core with pitched corrugated iron roof and protruding Cape Revival gabled bays. Central veranda and brick stairs. Raised platform with random stone plinth (un-plastered on protruding bays). Original joinery has been replaced. Face brick veranda columns and stairs. Later rear and side extensions. Associated cypress tree.

Camphill school & village: Comprising a range of educational, administration, accommodation and farm buildings. Practices biodynamic farming. Includes a dairy, bakery, herb and vegetable garden, and candle and soap workshops. Annual art festivals.

Materials:

Associated landscape features: Associated cypress tree

Original use: Agricultural

Current use: House

Landscape type: Continuing

Design/Style: Cape Revival

Construction date: 1940s

Historical period in which constructed: Union

Theme: Education

Historic settlement pattern

**Historical information:**

Currently forms part of the Camphill Village and School

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act:

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3C

Responsible heritage authority:

Significance: 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.

Constraints and Opportunities: Adaptive reuse potential

Heritage Management Recommendations:

Ongoing repair and maintenance

Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3C)

- Conserve wherever possible
- Retain historical fabric wherever possible (exterior only)
- Conserve and enhance contribution to overall character and streetscape (predominantly public/private interface)
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Demolition only to be considered if appropriate adaptive reuses cannot be established

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Braemer School Hamilton Russel Wine Estate  
Type of resource: Farm complex  
Location: 3419AC: 34 23' 5.91" S, 19 14' 6.52 E Google Earth 2009  
Erf/Farm : 585/13  
Address: Caledon Farms

**Description:**

Rectangular core with pitched corrugated iron roof. 60-70cm thick walls with raised stoep. New addition and walled courtyard. Highly altered with no originally joinery. Now office for Hamilton Russel Wine Estate  
Materials: Brick; corrugated iron  
Associated landscape features:

Original use: Institutional  
Current use: Cottage  
Landscape type: Continuing/adpated  
Design/Style: Vernacular  
Construction date: Late19th/early 20th century  
Historical period in which constructed: British/Union  
Theme: Historic settlement pattern  
Education



**Historical information:**

Associated with the life and work of Ella Gordon, a well known personality of the Valley and region.

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60  
Responsible heritage authority:

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3C

Significance: Of social historical significance in terms of its role as a school during the early 20th century.

Constraints and Opportunities: Adpative reuse potential

Heritage Management Recommendations:

Ongoing repair and maintenance

Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3C)

- Conserve wherever possible
- Retain historical fabric wherever possible (exterior only)
- Conserve and enhance contribution to overall character and streetscape (predominantly public/private interface)
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Demolition only to be considered if appropriate adaptive reuses cannot be established

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Bo-Kawyerskraal cottage H&A016  
**Type of resource:** Farm cottage  
**Location:** 3419AC: 34 21' 45.93" S, 19 13' 20.22" E Google Earth 2009  
**Erf/Farm :** 584/  
**Address:** Caledon Farms

**Description:**

Semi-detached pitched corrugated iron roof cottage with projecting chimney and raised stoep. Steel framed windows. Rear afdak addition.  
**Materials:** Brick; Corrugated iron  
**Associated landscape features:**

**Original use:** Agricultural  
**Current use:** Cottage  
**Landscape type:** Continuing  
**Design/Style:** Vernacular  
**Construction date:** Late 19th/early 20th century  
**Historical period in which constructed:** British/Union  
**Theme:** Historic settlement pattern  
vernacular architecture



**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60  
Responsible heritage authority:

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3C

**Significance:** 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.

**Constraints and Opportunities:** Adaptive reuse potential.  
Issue of gentrification of farm housing and associated social fabric.

**Heritage Management Recommendations:**

Ongoing repair and maintenance  
Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3C)

- Conserve wherever possible
- Retain historical fabric wherever possible (exterior only)
- Conserve and enhance contribution to overall character and streetscape (predominantly public/private interface)
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Demolition only to be considered if appropriate adaptive reuses cannot be established

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Bo-Kawyerskraal cottage H&A018 Type of resource: Farm complex  
Location: 3419AC: 34 21' 43.97" S, 19 12' 56.24" E Google Earth 2009  
Erf/Farm : 584/1  
Address: Caledon Farms

**Description:**

Cottage with mono-pitched roof. Steel framed windows.

Materials:

Associated landscape features:

Original use: Agricultural

Current use: Cottage

Landscape type: Continuing

Design/Style: Vernacular

Construction date: Early 20th century

Historical period in which constructed: Union

Theme: Historic settlement pattern

Vernacular architecture

**Historical information:**

Ella Gordon, a well known personality of the Valley and the region.

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60

Responsible heritage authority:

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3C

Significance: 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.

Constraints and Opportunities: Adaptive reuse potential.

Issue of gentrification of farm housing and associated social fabric.

Heritage Management Recommendations:

Ongoing repair and maintenance

Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3C)

- Conserve wherever possible



- Retain historical fabric wherever possible (exterior only)
- Conserve and enhance contribution to overall character and streetscape (predominantly public/private interface)
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Demolition only to be considered if appropriate adaptive reuses cannot be established

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Sandford Type of resource: Farm complex  
Location: 3419AD: 34 21' 3.26" S, 19 15' 45.32" E Google Earth 2009  
Erf/Farm : 587/2  
Address: Caledon Farms

**Description:**

Double span rectangular core with hipped corrugated iron roof. Projecting curvilinear gabled bays with central enclosed veranda. Gabled bays have circular roof vents. Dormer loft door. Steel casement windows. Facebrick garden wall.

Materials: Brick; Corrugated iron

Associated landscape features:

Original use: Agricultural

Current use: Farmhouse

Landscape type: Continuing

Design/Style: Cape Revival

Construction date: Early 20th century

Historical period in which constructed: Union/WWII

Theme: Vineyard/Orchard cultivation



**Historical information:**

Previously part of Ertjiesvlei. Farm was recently acquired by Newton & Johnson Wine Estate

Possibly the core of the house is much older. According to the farm manager the farm was owned by the Lotter family - Jadrie Lotter owns Vrede and knows the history of the farm.

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3C

Responsible heritage authority:

Significance: 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.

Constraints and Opportunities: Adaptive reuse potential

Heritage Management Recommendations:

Ongoing repair and maintenance

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Spookfontein      **Type of resource:** Farm complex  
**Location:** 3419AD: 34 21' 15.79" S, 19 17' 0.54" E Google Earth 2009  
**Erf/Farm :** 587/8  
**Address:** Caledon Farms

**Description:**

According to the tenant the Spookfontein farmhouse was damaged/ demolished some time ago. Remaining structures include a dairy and cottage. Extensive alterations to the dairy with front protruding bay, side and rear additions. Rectangular core still retains original ceiling beams. Now used as a guest house. Associated features include a line of oak trees.

A simple 3 bay cottage with hipped corrugated iron roof. New sashes. Later afdak addition. Raised covered stoep with masonry columns.

**Materials:**

Associated landscape features: Line of oak trees.

Original use: Agricultural

Current use: Cottage

Landscape type: Continuing

Design/Style: vernacular

Construction date: Late 19th/Early 20th century

Historical period in which constructed: British/Union

Theme: Agriculture

Historical settlement pattern

Vernacular architecture

**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60

Responsible heritage authority:

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3C

Significance: 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.

Constraints and Opportunities: Adaptive reuse potential



Heritage Management Recommendations:

Ongoing repair and maintenance

Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3C)

- Conserve wherever possible
- Retain historical fabric wherever possible (exterior only)
- Conserve and enhance contribution to overall character and streetscape (predominantly public/private interface)
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Demolition only to be considered if appropriate adaptive reuses cannot be established

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** KJV Saal Type of resource: Building  
Location: 3419AD: 34 21' 3.55 S, 19 17' 9.95" E Google Earth 2009  
Erf/Farm : 587/8  
Address: Caledon Farms

**Description:**

Rectangular structure with pitched corrugated iron roof dated 1926 and KJV on the gable end. Late rear addition.  
Materials: Brick; Corrugated iron  
Associated landscape features:

Original use: Institution  
Current use: Church/Community hall  
Landscape type: Continuing  
Design/Style:  
Construction date: 1926  
Historical period in which constructed: Union  
Theme: Religion and community

**Historical information:**

Situated on portion of the farm Spookfontein

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60  
Responsible heritage authority:

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3C

Significance: 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.

Constraints and Opportunities: Adaptive reuse potential as an ongoing social facility.

**Heritage Management Recommendations:**

Ongoing repair and maintenance  
Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3C)

- Conserve wherever possible
- Retain historical fabric wherever possible (exterior only)



- Conserve and enhance contribution to overall character and streetscape (predominantly public/private interface)
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Demolition only to be considered if appropriate adaptive reuses cannot be established

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Oude Hemel en Aarde Attaquaskloof  
**Type of resource:** Farm complex  
**Location:** 3419AD: 34 21' 19.63" S, 19 14' 36.56" E Google Earth 2009  
**Erf/Farm :** 587/95  
**Address:** Caledon Farms

**Description:**

3 bay rectangular cottage with pitched corrugated iron roof and afdak rear addition. Replacement timber casements and front door. Rectangular roof vents. Mature oak tree setting. Associated oak tree and poplar plantation. A number of additional modern looking buildings which could contain historical fabric. 1944 and 1968 topocadastrals shows structures in the vicinity of the current werf.

**Materials:**

Associated landscape features:

Original use: Agricultural

Current use: Cottage

Landscape type: Continuing

Design/Style:

Construction date: Late 19th/early 20th century

Historical period in which constructed: British/Union

Theme: Agriculture

Historical settlement pattern

Traditional tree plantings

**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60

Responsible heritage authority:

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3C

Significance: 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 in terms of shade provision and green canopied setting.

Constraints and Opportunities: Adaptive reuse potential



Heritage Management Recommendations:

Ongoing repair and maintenance

Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3C)

- Conserve wherever possible
- Retain historical fabric wherever possible (exterior only)
- Conserve and enhance contribution to overall character and streetscape (predominantly public/private interface)
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Demolition only to be considered if appropriate adaptive reuses cannot be established

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Kawyderskraal cottage      **Type of resource:** Farm complex  
**Location:** 3419AD: 34 21' 59.81" S, 19 13' 0.83" E Google Earth 2009  
**Erf/Farm :** 584/1  
**Address:** Caledon Farms

**Description:**

3 bay pitched roof cottage with side addition. External chimney. Boarded up.

**Materials:**

**Associated landscape features:**

Original use: Agricultural

Current use: Cottage

Landscape type: Continuing

Design/Style: Vernacular

Construction date: Late 19th/early 20th century

Historical period in which constructed: British/Union

Theme: Historic settlement pattern

Vernacular architecture

**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60

Responsible heritage authority:

Significance: Ability to demonstrate attitudes to farm labour.

Fairly intact example of farm cottage in the Valley dating to the late 19th/early 20th C.

Constraints and Opportunities: Adaptive reuse potential.

Issue of gentrification of farm housing and associated social fabric.

Heritage Management Recommendations:

Ongoing repair and maintenance

Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3C)

- Conserve wherever possible

- Retain historical fabric wherever possible (exterior only)



Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3C

- Conserve and enhance contribution to overall character and streetscape (predominantly public/private interface)
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Demolition only to be considered if appropriate adaptive reuses cannot be established

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Onder-Kawyerskraal 020 Type of resource: Farm complex  
Location: 3419AC: 34 21' 20.25" S, 19 12' 9.84" E Google Earth 2009  
Erf/Farm : 584/0  
Address: Caledon Farms

**Description:**

3 bay pitched roof cottage with raised front stoep and projecting chimney. Stone plinth. Timber casement windows on front elevation. 2x2 sashes on rear elevation. Stable front door. Loft door.  
Materials: Brick: corrugated iron.  
Associated landscape features:

Original use: Agricultural  
Current use: Cottage  
Landscape type: Continuing  
Design/Style: Vernacular  
Construction date: Late 19th/early 20th century  
Historical period in which constructed: British/Union  
Theme: Historic settlement pattern  
Vernacular architecture



**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60  
Responsible heritage authority:

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3C

Significance: Ability to demonstrate attitudes to farm labour.  
Fairly intact example of farm cottage in the Valley dating to the late 19th/early 20th C.

Constraints and Opportunities: Adaptive reuse potential.  
Issue of gentrification of farm housing and associated social fabric.

**Heritage Management Recommendations:**

Repair and maintenance  
Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3C)

- Conserve wherever possible
- Retain historical fabric wherever possible (exterior only)
- Conserve and enhance contribution to overall character and streetscape (predominantly public/private interface)
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Demolition only to be considered if appropriate adaptive reuses cannot be established

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Onder-Kawydskraal 019 Type of resource: Farm complex  
Location: 3419AC: 34 21' 25.57" S, 19 12' 21.29" E Google Earth 2009  
Erf/Farm : 584/0  
Address: Caledon Farms

**Description:**

3 bay pitched roof cottage with raised front stoep and projecting chimney. Stone plinth. Steel framed windows and stable front door. Loft door.  
Materials: Brick: corrugated iron.  
Associated landscape features:

Original use: Agricultural  
Current use: Cottage  
Landscape type: Continuing  
Design/Style: Vernacular  
Construction date: Late 19th/early 20th century  
Historical period in which constructed: British/Union  
Theme: Historic settlement pattern  
Vernacular architecture

**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60  
Responsible heritage authority:

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3C

Significance: Ability to demonstrate attitudes to farm labour. Fairly intact example of farm cottage in the Valley dating to the late 19th/early 20th C.

Constraints and Opportunities: Adaptive reuse potential.  
Issue of gentrification of farm housing and associated social fabric.

Heritage Management Recommendations:  
Repair and maintenance

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**



**Site name:** Volmoed tree plantings      **Type of resource:** Natural resource  
**Location:** 3419AC: 34 22' 42.03" S, 19 14' 8.04" E Google Earth 2009  
**Erf/Farm :** 586/1  
**Address:** Caledon Farms

**Description:**

Three significant tree groupings including oak tree alignment stand of poplar trees and camphor trees alignment.

**Materials:**

**Associated landscape features:**

**Original use:** Landscape

**Current use:**

**Landscape type:** Planted

**Design/Style:**

**Construction date:**

**Historical period in which constructed:**

**Theme:** Traditional tree plantings

**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

**Previous status under National Monuments Act:**

**Current status under National Heritage Resources Act:** Older than 60

**Approved grading:**

**Suggested grading:** 3C

**Responsible heritage authority:**

**Significance:** 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.

**Constraints and Opportunities:** National Agricultural Resources Act regulations in conflict with traditional planting patterns and the associated of exotic tree species including oak, camphor and poplar trees. Alien vegetation removal alongside the river threatening exotic tree plantings such as poplar stands.

**Heritage Management Recommendations:**

Ongoing tree maintenance program.

**Proposed conservation/Special areas:**

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** High Seasons      **Type of resource:** Landscape feature  
**Location:** 3419AC: 34 22' 6.29" S, 19 14' 57.54" E Google Earth 2009  
**Erf/Farm :** 587/35  
**Address:** Caledon Farms

**Description:**

Significant planting of oak trees and some pines. Furrow system lined with older oak trees. Historical farm cottage has been extensively altered and is not considered conservation-worthy.

**Materials:**

**Associated landscape features:**

**Original use:** Landscape feature

**Current use:**

**Landscape type:** Planted

**Design/Style:**

**Construction date:** Early to mid 20th century

**Historical period in which constructed:** Union

**Theme:** Traditional tree plantings

**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

**Previous status under National Monuments Act:**

**Current status under National Heritage Resources Act:** Older than 60

**Approved grading:**

**Suggested grading:** 3C

**Responsible heritage authority:**

**Significance:** 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.

**Constraints and Opportunities:** National Agricultural Resources Act regulations in conflict with traditional planting patterns and the associated of exotic tree species including oak and pine trees.

**Heritage Management Recommendations:**

Ongoing repair and maintenance

Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3C)

- Conserve wherever possible
- Retain historical fabric wherever possible (exterior only)

- Conserve and enhance contribution to overall character and streetscape (predominantly public/private interface)
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Demolition only to be considered if appropriate adaptive reuses cannot be established

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Paradyskloof cottage 1      **Type of resource:** Building  
**Location:** 3419AC: 34 23' 35.76" S, 19 13' 31.07" E Google Earth 2009  
**Erf/Farm :** 585/11  
**Address:** Caledon Farms

**Description:**

3 bay cottage with pitched asbestos iron roof. Steel framed windows. Stable front door. Projecting chimney. Associated pine and palm trees.  
**Materials:** Brick; Corrugated asbestos  
**Associated landscape features:**

**Original use:** Agricultural  
**Current use:** Cottage  
**Landscape type:** Continuing  
**Design/Style:** Vernacular  
**Construction date:** Later 19th/early 20th century  
**Historical period in which constructed:** British/Union  
**Theme:** Historic settlement pattern  
**Vernacular architecture**

**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60  
Responsible heritage authority:

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3C

**Significance:** 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 qualities immediately adjacent to the main scenic route through the Valley.

**Constraints and Opportunities:** Adaptive reuse potential  
Issue of gentrification of farm housing and associated social fabric

**Heritage Management Recommendations:**

Ongoing repair and maintenance  
Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3C)



- Conserve wherever possible
- Retain historical fabric wherever possible (exterior only)
- Conserve and enhance contribution to overall character and streetscape (predominantly public/private interface)
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Demolition only to be considered if appropriate adaptive reuses cannot be established

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Paradyskloof cottage 2      **Type of resource:** Building  
**Location:** 3419AC: 34 23' 39.87" S, 19 13' 25.24" E Google Earth 2009  
**Erf/Farm :** 585/25  
**Address:** Caledon Farms

**Description:**

3 bay cottage with pitched asbestos iron roof. Steel framed windows. Stable front door. Projecting chimney. Associated pine and palm trees.  
**Materials:** Brick; Corrugated asbestos  
**Associated landscape features:** Associated pine and palm trees.

**Original use:** Agricultural  
**Current use:** Cottage  
**Landscape type:** Continuing  
**Design/Style:** Vernacular  
**Construction date:** Later 19th/early 20th century  
**Historical period in which constructed:** British/Union  
**Theme:** Historic settlement pattern  
Vernacular architecture  
Traditional tree plantings



**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60  
Responsible heritage authority:

Approved grading:

Suggested grading: 3C

**Significance:** 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 qualities immediately adjacent to the main scenic route through the Valley.

**Constraints and Opportunities:** Adaptive reuse potential  
Issue of gentrification of farm housing and associated social fabric

**Heritage Management Recommendations:**

Ongoing repair and maintenance  
Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Grade 3C)

- Conserve wherever possible
- Retain historical fabric wherever possible (exterior only)
- Conserve and enhance contribution to overall character and streetscape (predominantly public/private interface)
- HWC permit of approval required for any demolition, alteration or change in planning status
- Demolition only to be considered if appropriate adaptive reuses cannot be established

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Tierkloof Camphill village    Type of resource: Farm complex  
Location: 3419AC: 34 23' 16.56" S, 19 13' 27.73" E Google Earth 2009  
Erf/Farm : 585/2  
Address: Caledon Farms

**Description:**

Ungraded  
Materials:  
Associated landscape features:

Original use: Agricultural  
Current use: House  
Landscape type: Continuing  
Design/Style:  
Construction date: 1930s  
Historical period in which constructed: WWII  
Theme: Education

**Historical information:**

In 1954 the Camphill School founded in the Hemel-en-Aarde Valley providing schooling and life skills for people with special needs. In 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

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60  
Responsible heritage authority:

Approved grading:

Suggested grading:

Significance:

Constraints and Opportunities: Adaptive reuse potential

Heritage Management Recommendations:

Ungraded  
Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Ungraded)

- Demolition could be considered
- HWC permit of approval required for demolition



Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**

**Site name:** Tuintjiesfontein      **Type of resource:** Farm complex  
**Location:** 3419AD: 34 20' 51.84" S, 19 16' 9.94" E Google Earth  
**Erf/Farm :** 587/  
**Address:** Caledon Farms

**Description:**

Farm house  
**Materials:** Brick; corrugated iron  
**Associated landscape features:**

**Original use:** Agricultural  
**Current use:**  
**Landscape type:**  
**Design/Style:**  
**Construction date:**  
**Historical period in which constructed:**  
**Theme:**

**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60  
Responsible heritage authority: HWC

Significance: Not conservation worthy

Constraints and Opportunities:

Heritage Management Recommendations:  
Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Ungraded)

- Demolition could be considered
- HWC permit of approval required for demolition

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**



Approved grading:

Suggested grading:

**Site name:** Ertjiesvlei Type of resource: Farm complex  
Location: 3419AD: 34 20' 0.57" S, 19 15' 29.59" E Google Earth 2009  
Erf/Farm : 587/17  
Address: Caledon Farms

**Description:**

Highly altered farmhouse. Rectangular barn with pitched roof. Specimen date palm.  
Materials: Mud brick: corrugated iron  
Associated landscape features: Associated oak tree grove planted in rows.

Original use: Agricultural  
Current use: Farm werf  
Landscape type: Continuing  
Design/Style:  
Construction date: Late 19th/Early 20th century  
Historical period in which constructed: British/Union  
Theme: Agriculture  
Traditional tree plantings

**Historical information:**

**Heritage Status:**

Previous status under National Monuments Act:

Current status under National Heritage Resources Act: Older than 60  
Responsible heritage authority:

Approved grading:

Suggested grading:

Significance: 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.  
Experiential qualities in terms of shade provision and green canopied setting.

Constraints and Opportunities: Adaptive reuse potential. National Agricultural Resources Act regulations in conflict with traditional planting patterns and the associated of exotic tree species including oak trees.

**Heritage Management Recommendations:**

Formal protection in terms of zoning scheme regulations (Ungraded)

- Demolition could be considered
- HWC permit of approval required for demolition

Proposed conservation/Special areas:

**References/Sources:**