

**APPENDIX F**  
**SPECIALIST ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT**

# HERITAGE SCOPING STUDY OF THE FARM GROOT OLIPHANTSKOP (FARM 81) FOR THE PROPOSED OMEGA SUBSTATION, WESTERN CAPE.

Prepared for

**Eyethu Engineers**

August 2004



Prepared by

**Jayson Orton & Tim Hart**

**Archaeology Contracts Office**

Department of Archaeology

University of Cape Town

Private Bag

Rondebosch

7701

Phone (021) 650 2357

Fax (021) 650 2352

Email [tjg@age.uct.ac.za](mailto:tjg@age.uct.ac.za)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The farm Groot Oliphantskop near Melkbosstrand in the Western Cape was chosen as the site for the Omega substation, thus necessitating a heritage survey of the property. The area is primarily agricultural and is composed of gently rolling hills punctuated by occasional structures and lines of blue gum trees. The farm was first granted in 1773, but may have been used as a grazing farm prior to this.

At least seven heritage sites are located on the farm. Of these, only one, a stone-lined well (GO4)(B1), is totally clear of any of the alternatives. A small stone artefact scatter (GO7)(A1) and a second well (GO5)(A3) are present within or very close to Alternative A. A prehistoric quarry (GO3)(C1) and occupation site (GO2)(C2) respectively are within and just outside of Alternative C. A small farm graveyard (GO6) (A4) is present at the north-eastern corner of Alternative B. The five historical farm buildings (GO1) (A2) constitute the final and most significant heritage resource on the property and are located directly between Alternatives A and B. The cultural and historical landscape of the area is also considered a heritage resource. Numbering of sites follows and extends the system used in the previous report by Kaplan (1996).

The original T-shape of the main house indicates an origin in the Dutch occupation period of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Various additions and changes appear to have been made to the building, with most of them probably dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This structure can be regarded as the single most important heritage resource on the farm. Three outbuildings of significant antiquity are also present. Two of these barns have gables dated to the 1930's but it is clear that both buildings are much older, probably dating to the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The dates undoubtedly indicate that modifications (including the addition of the gables) were made at that time. It can be assumed that the main house was also modified then. The third barn is probably of similar age to the first two, but the presence of cement of European origin around the gable door suggests this building's gables to be earlier than those of the other two barns, possibly dating to the 1920's.

All three alternatives will have direct impacts on heritage resources. The impacts range in significance with GO7(A1) not requiring mitigation and GO2 (C2) being easy to mitigate. GO1(A2), and GO3(C1), however, cannot be mitigated and development should avoid any impacts to these sites. GO6 (A4) could be mitigated, but due to the implications of exhuming graves it is recommended that this site be left untouched. There is a general impact on the cultural and historical landscape, and this would severely reduce and limit the heritage potential of the farm buildings. As a result an indirect impact would be felt on the actual farm buildings no matter which alternative was chosen. The primary concern here is that the historic structures might lose their current functional status (residence and working farm buildings) and therefore either become neglected due to their abandonment or be subjected to inappropriate future use. All sites located at the two alternatives not chosen should receive full protection both during and after the construction of the substation.

We recommend that a heritage management plan be constructed and implemented such that the integrity of the buildings is maintained and no illegal modifications are made. It

should be ensured that any future use of the buildings that is different from the current use is appropriate and sympathetic to their age, fabric setting and heritage status. All sites should be included in the management plan and it should be ensured that no material (stone or soil) is removed from the area around any of them.

From the point of view of the heritage resources located on the farm Groot Oliphantskop, we regard Alternative B as being the most suitable location for the substation. This will, however, involve mitigation of the graveyard site (GO6) (A4), should it not be possible to work around it. A reshaping of the substation footprint to avoid any impact on either GO3(C1) or GO6(A4) would result in either Alternative B or C being suitable sites for the substation. Correct management of the farm and construction project should allow most indirect impacts to be easily avoided. Alternative A will have the greatest direct and indirect impact on the farm complex and is the least desirable option.

# CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>2. METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>3. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>4. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT</b> .....	<b>6</b>
Physical environment .....	6
Archival background .....	6
<b>5. PROJECT OVERVIEW</b> .....	<b>7</b>
GO7 .....	9
GO3 .....	9
GO2 .....	10
GO1 .....	11
<i>Main homestead</i> .....	11
<i>Old outbuildings</i> .....	12
<i>20<sup>th</sup> century buildings</i> .....	13
Cultural landscape .....	14
<b>6. “NO-GO” AREAS</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>7. POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND ISSUES</b> .....	<b>14</b>
Alternative A .....	14
Alternative B .....	15
Alternative C .....	15
General impacts .....	15
<b>8. SUGGESTED MITIGATION MEASURES</b> .....	<b>15</b>
Alternative A .....	15
Alternative B .....	16
Alternative C .....	16
General impacts .....	16
<b>9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>10. REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>11. INVESTIGATION TEAM</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1</b> .....	<b>19</b>

# 1. INTRODUCTION

The Archaeology Contracts Office was appointed by Eyethu Engineers to undertake a heritage scoping study of Farm 81, Groot Oliphantskop, just inland of Melkbosstrand (indicated in red on Figure 1). The farm has been selected as the location for the Omega Substation, with three actual sites on the property having been identified (A, B & C on Figure 1). The footprint of the substation will be 1.5 km x 1 km and it will stand 45m high.

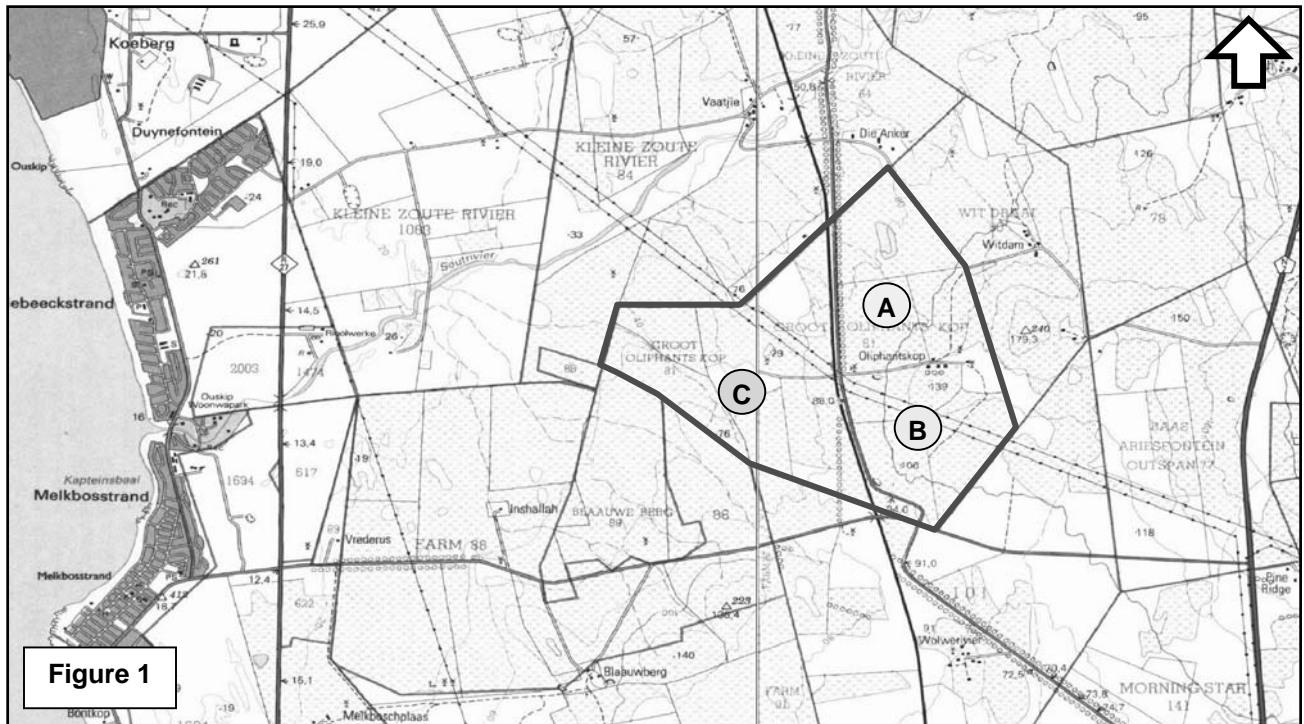


Figure 1

3318CB Melkbosstrand & 3318DA Philadelphia (Mapping information supplied by - Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping. Website: w3sli.wcape.gov.za)

# 2. METHODOLOGY

A site visit was made and the property inspected visually for any historical or archaeological material that may be impacted by the construction of the proposed substation. Finds were recorded on a GPS receiver on the WGS84 datum. In addition an archival study of the farm was carried out in order to obtain more detailed background information regarding its history and significance.

# 3. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Currently almost all of the land at Alternative A and much of the area at C is under wheat and oats, while the land at Alternative B is used for grazing. Consequently ground visibility at Alternative A was poor (Plate 1), while the sand at Alternative B was plainly visible (Plate 2). At Alternative C some parts were under crops while other parts were open sand. With most of the area having been ploughed in the past, little *in situ* archaeological material was

expected. However, it is assumed that some Early Stone Age (ESA) material in the form of stone artefacts will be present below the current land surface.



## 4. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT

### Physical environment

The area in which Groot Oliphantskop is located consists of gently rolling hills and open plains devoted primarily to wheat farming (Plate 3). Besides farmhouses and their associated outbuildings, few built structures exist. A road (R307), a railway line and power cables from Koeberg power station pass through the property. Occasional lines of blue gum trees occur, predominantly along roads, but most land is open space. From the Groot Oliphantskop farm buildings commanding views exist, both to the west and north (Plate 4).



### Archival background

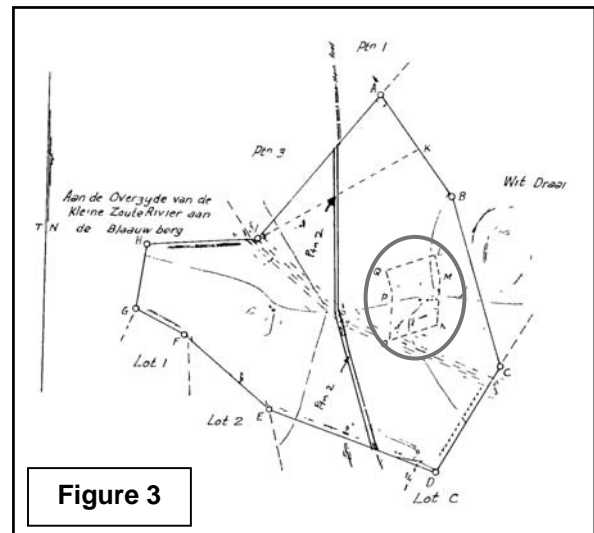
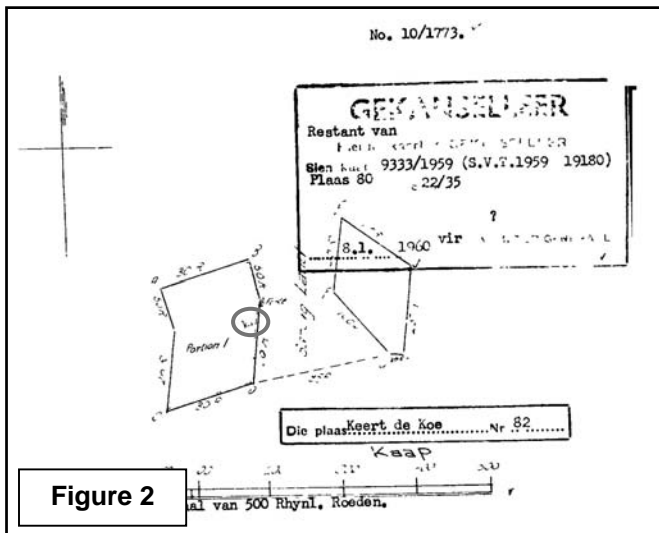
The freehold place, Keert de Koe, measuring 59 morgen 400 square roods, was originally granted to Petrus Johannes de Wit, an ex-member of the Burgher Senate. According to the original grant, de Wit requested this piece of land which is described as the 'veeplaats genaamdt Keert de Koe'. Later in the deed it is also described as a 'veepost'. This farm, however, does not relate to the VOC outpost, Keert de Koe, which was situated in the

vicinity of Rondebosch (Sleigh 1993). A stylised dwelling house is indicated on the original survey diagram (SgD 10/1773), and is highlighted with a green circle (Figure 2).

The transfer history is fragmented. In 1798, Gertruida Anna de Kock, the widow of Michiel Smuts sold a 'zeekere leenings eieendom land ... plaats genaamdt Keert de Koe gelegen aan de Oliphants Kop aan de Blaauwberg' to Maria Carolina Pricelus, the widow of Jan Hendrick Munnick for the sum of 9 000 Gulden. Maria Pricelus immediately sold the farm to Jan Hendrick Munnick Jnr (NCD 1/39).

In the 1830s the farm was acquired by Petrus Wahl. In 1832, Wahl applied for and was granted an additional 848 morgen 7 square roods in quitrent (Cape Quitrent 6-68). In 1848, Wahl sold both the freehold (59M 400 SR) and quitrent (848M 7SR) to Stephanus AAJ Gous. In 1856 the farm was acquired by Marthinus Stoffberg. By 1875 the farm was referred to as Groot Oliphants Kop (MOOC 13/1/316). An additional portion of quitrent was acquired in 1903, measuring 178 morgen and 592 square roods. In 1959 the farm was consolidated as Groot Oliphants Kop Farm #81. The position of the original land grant is indicated by the green circle (Figure 3).

Groot Oliphants Kop / Keert de Koe remained in the Stoffberg family until its recent sale to Eskom.

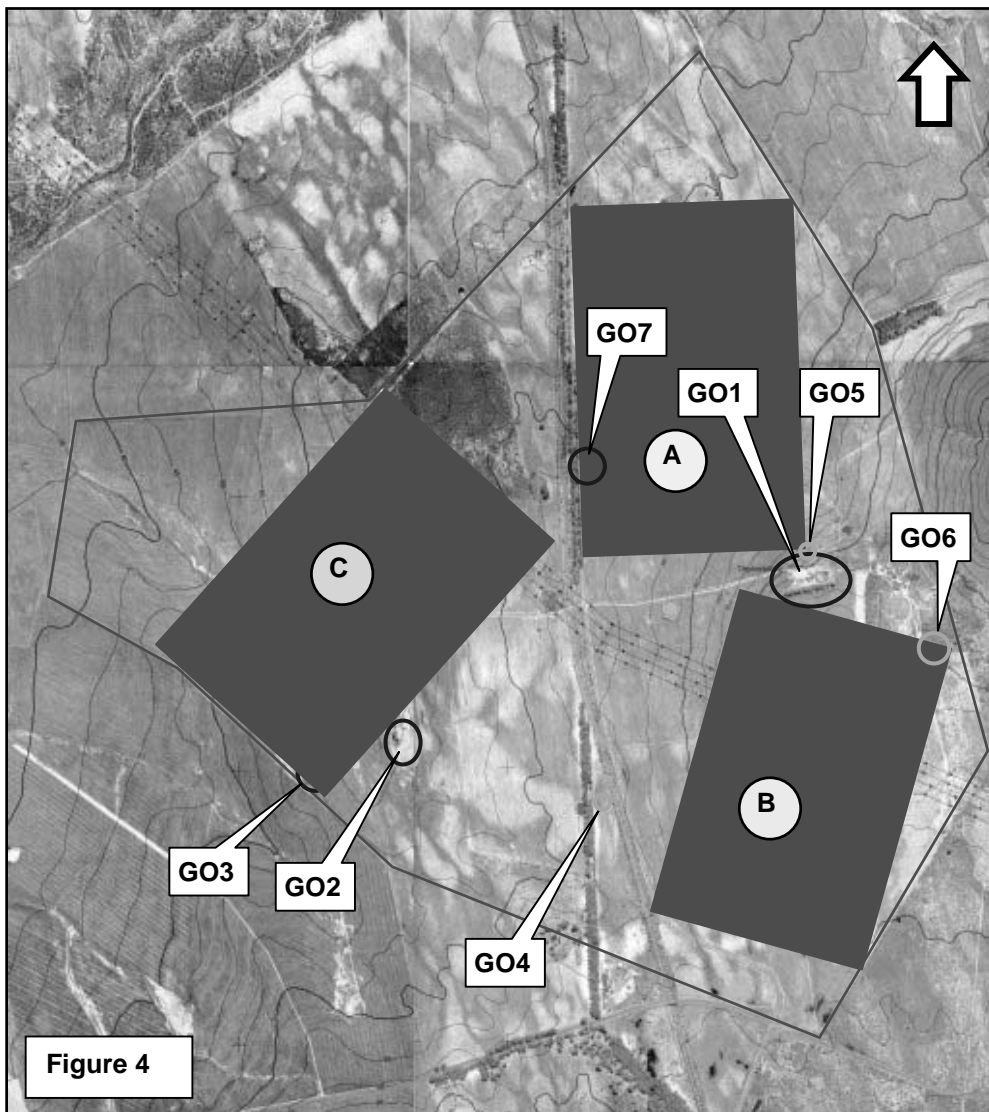


## 5. PROJECT OVERVIEW

Several sites of archaeological and historical interest are located on the Groot Oliphantskop property. These include both Stone Age artefact scatters and historical structures. The position of these sites and the footprints of the three alternatives are indicated on Figure 4 (sites discussed in this report are ringed in blue and others are in orange). The site numbering scheme used by Kaplan (1996) is maintained and extended in the current report. Some sites located by Kaplan (1996) and recorded as being of low significance and are well away from the proposed development areas. While these are listed here, no further discussion of these sites is presented. All heritage sites are protected under the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999), but Heritage Western Cape is



considering a grading system of sites to indicate their importance. This system has not yet been formalised, but provisional gradings using this system are provided here as a guideline. Grade 2 refers to sites of provincial significance, while Grade 3 sites are of local significance. A subdivision within Grade 3 indicates significant sites worthy of conservation (3a) and sites that are not particularly valuable from a historical or archaeological point of view (3b).



3318CB Melkbosstrand & 3318DA Philadelphia (Mapping information supplied by - Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping. Website: w3sli.wcape.gov.za)

**Please note:** GO1 = A2  
 GO2 = C2  
 GO3 = C1  
 GO4 = B1  
 GO5 = A3  
 GO6 = A4  
 GO7 = A1

### GO7(A1)

This site is located on the edge of the field identified as Alternative A (S 33° 42' 13.2" E 18° 30' 24.4"; Plate 5). It consists of a low bushy rise and sandy area (Plate 5) that have escaped ploughing and farming, and on which was found a very small selection of stone artefacts. These artefacts are made on silcrete and probably date to the Middle Stone Age (MSA), although a single ESA core in quartzite was also seen. This site has very low importance and could be assigned a provisional grading of 3b.



### GO3(C1)

This site is located just within the southernmost part of the area earmarked as Alternative C (S 33° 42' 49.7" E 18° 29' 43.6"; Plate 6). Should this alternative be chosen the site would be directly impacted. The site is located on a small hill (Plate 6) capped with a layer of silcrete (Plate 7) from which Stone Age people have obtained raw material for the manufacture of stone artefacts.



Numerous flakes, blades, cores and other débitage items are present lying on and around the hill (Plate 8), signifying frequent use of the outcrop as a stone source. Artefacts dating to the MSA and LSA (Later Stone Age) are common, although the former probably dominates. The vast majority of artefacts are on silcrete collected directly from the outcrop, although some quartz pieces are also present. A few silcrete artefacts attributable to the ESA, including one hand-axe (Plate 9), also occur. The deflated area to the northwest of the hill also contains numerous artefacts. This site could be assigned a grade of 3a.

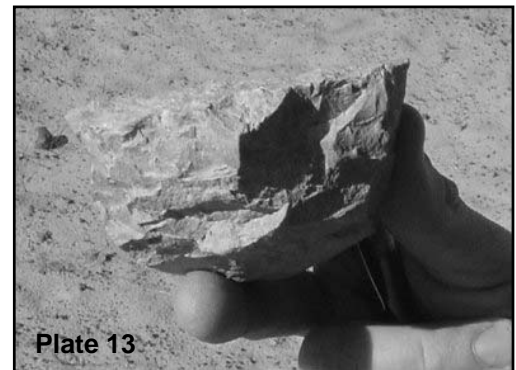
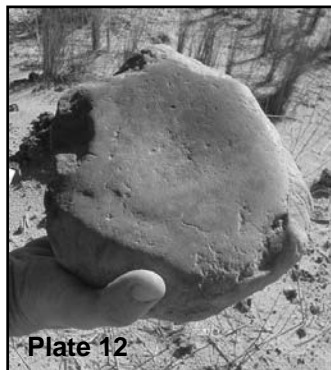


GO2(C2)

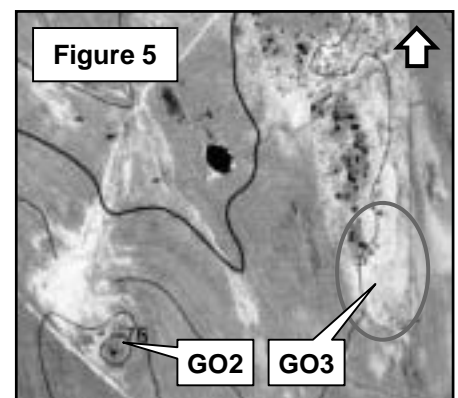
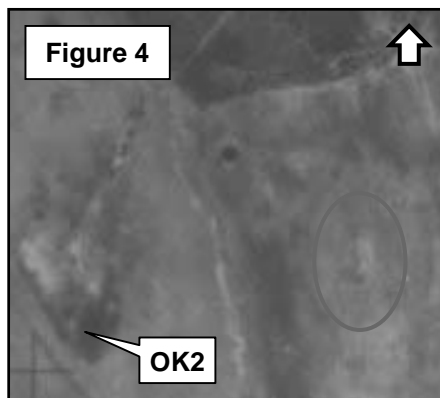
This site lies just outside the southeastern margin of Alternative C and should not be directly impacted by the erection of the substation here. The site should, however, be incorporated into the management plan for the farm as a whole, both



during and after the construction phase. It is located immediately east of GO3(C1) (S 33° 42' 49.5" E 18° 29' 59.1"; Plate 10) and consists of a sandy deflation containing a scatter of stone artefacts. These seem to be a mixture of MSA and LSA artefacts. Among the latter are three fragments of cobbles, each of which had been used as both a hammerstone and an upper grindstone (e.g. Plate 11), and one larger cobble that had been used as a lower grindstone and anvil (Plate 12). Plate 13 shows a single platform core, possibly of MSA origin. Kaplan (1996) reports that Mr D. Drury of the South African Museum excavated two human skeletons from this site, described as "a large sand dune" (Kaplan 1996:3), sometime in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. It is interesting to note that the artefacts occur in a deflation which appears to be a relatively recent phenomenon as shown by the blue circles on Figures 4 and 5 (aerial photographs from 1938 and 2001 respectively). The hill (foreground in Plate 10) is currently entirely vegetated and has no archaeological material present on it at all. We are uncertain as to how to reconcile these facts with the site having been recorded as a sand dune in the past. With the current deflation of the site, it is



thought that its integrity has been substantially altered by souvenir hunters, with many artefacts probably having been removed over the years. As such, the site could provisionally be graded 3b.

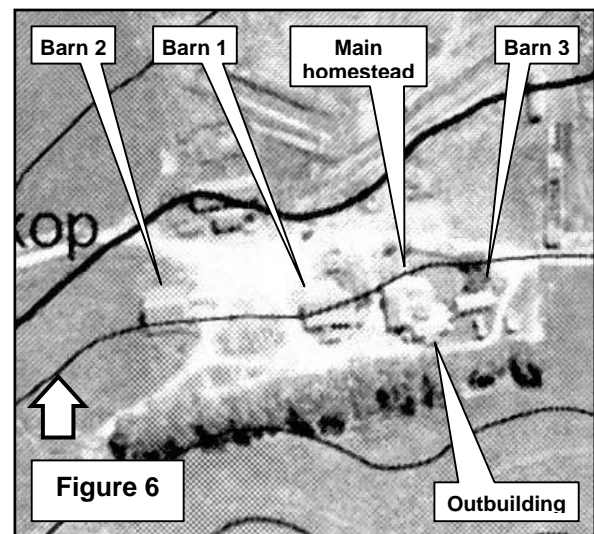


## GO1(A2)

The built environment of the Groot Oliphantskop farm is here considered as one site since the impacts will be equally felt by all buildings concerned. The buildings lie immediately outside the south-eastern corner of Alternative A. As such they will not be directly impacted by this alternative, but will receive indirect impacts. The built environment is undoubtedly the most significant and sensitive site on the farm and needs to be given careful consideration during the formulation of a management plan for the farm. The various buildings will be discussed in turn. The GPS position (S 33° 42' 26.0" E 18° 30' 57.2") is taken next to the main homestead but all structures are indicated on Figure 6. The farm was originally granted in 1773 and a single dwelling is indicated on the survey diagram. It is possible that this original structure is contained within either the homestead or one of the other outbuildings.

### *Main homestead*

The main dwelling house (Plate 14) is architecturally very interesting. The previous report by Kaplan (1996) identified the building as late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century, an estimate with which we agree. The essential form of the building is T-shaped indicating that it had its origins in the Dutch occupation period styles of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The seemingly organic growth of this building suggests that it may even have originally started out as a longhouse, in the form of the current front portion. Although various additions were made to the building in later years (e.g. small room on the left in Plate 15 and second wing and later *stoep* on the left in Plate 17), the T-shaped core still exists. The front *stoep* (Plates 14 & 16) was probably added in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and it is quite likely that the original thatched roof was replaced with corrugated iron at the same time. If the building ever had a front gable, it may well have been removed at this time. There is a *solder* in the roof space which is accessed by an outside staircase built in stone against the eastern end gable (Plates 17 & 18). Most of the openings in the building have 19<sup>th</sup> century fenestration ranging from Victorian to Georgian apart from the modern additions to the "T" form which contain contemporary joinery. The farm house has a neat garden bounded by a vernacular style yard wall.





This farmhouse is a significant structure protected by section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act and is rendered additionally interesting by the fact that its historical layering is intact and it has not been “restored”. It is probably very old by South African standards and could be provisionally assigned grade 3a or even grade 2 status. The building is certainly worthy of conservation.

### *Old outbuildings*

At least four of the outbuildings are old. The dates of 1937 on the barn immediately west of the main homestead (Barn 1; Plate 18 & 19) and 1933 on the barn to the southeast of the main dwelling (Barn 3; Plate 20) do not reflect the true age of the buildings. Rather they date the addition of the Cape Dutch revivalist gables to the already existing structures. Some of the joinery and fabric in the barns certainly predates the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in all likelihood is earlier. Both the original structures were re-roofed when the gables were added resulting in loss of the original roof joinery. The barn dated 1937 has a modern shed added to its southern side. The last and westernmost barn (Barn 2; Plate 21) probably also dates to at least the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Its straight gables are quite likely older than the curved gables of the other barns. This barn has had modern sheds attached to either side.



Immediately south-east of the main house is a small outbuilding with an oven attached to it (Plate 22). This building is also old and is “reputed to be older than the main house” (Kaplan 1996:4). Prior to the installation of a kitchen in the main homestead, this outbuilding may well have functioned as the farm kitchen.



Plate 20



Plate 21

The outbuildings are protected by section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act as applied by Heritage Western Cape. A permit must be applied for and issued for their alteration or destruction.

### *20<sup>th</sup> century buildings*

The other houses and farm outbuildings are clearly recent in origin and, although forming part of the cultural landscape of the farm, are of no specific historical interest.



Plate 22

The following sites are listed and discussed by Kaplan (1996) and only briefly mentioned here. Their locations are indicated on Figure 4.

### GO5(A3)

This site is a stone-lined well north of GO1(A2) and is situated at the very south-eastern corner of Alternative A. There is a chance that it will be impacted, depending on the exact edge of the footprint.

### GO4(B1)

This site is also a stone-lined well and is located near the road, east of GO3(C1). It will not be impacted by any of the alternatives.

### GO6(A4)

A farm cemetery lies to the southeast of the farm buildings. The cemetery is at the north-eastern corner of Alternative B and, depending on the exact footprint of the substation, may be impacted by the construction of this alternative.

## Cultural landscape

Cultural landscape relates to the historical form and use of the farm and surrounding land. The farm itself is over 200 years old and continues to function commercially to this day (Plate 23). The present farm boundary essentially dates to 1832, with a final deduction made in 1959. The surrounding landscape



is predominantly under crops and is punctuated only by the occasional line of blue gum trees. Both the historical and present cultural landscapes are therefore landscapes of agriculture.

## **6. “NO-GO” AREAS**

GO1(A2) and GO3(C1) should be regarded as no-go areas. These two sites could never be satisfactorily mitigated. GO6, on the other hand, could be successfully mitigated, but due to the long and complicated procedures involved in the exhumation of graveyards it is strongly recommended that this site be treated as an outright “no-go” area.

## **7. POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND ISSUES**

### Alternative A

A direct impact will occur on GO7(A1) with the site being destroyed by construction of Alternative A. Although the precise location of the footprint relative to site GO5(A3) is uncertain, the site will certainly be impacted directly in one of two ways. If located just inside the footprint it will be destroyed beneath the substation, or, if located immediately outside the footprint, it would very likely be impacted during the construction phase. The latter impact should, with proper management, be avoidable. Serious visual impacts to the cultural landscape would be felt on both the Groot Oliphantskop and surrounding farms. This will diminish the long term heritage potential of the Groot Oliphantskop farm buildings (GO1)(A2) in that it severely limits the future use of the structures. The diminished visual qualities of the surrounding environment will render the farm yard undesirable as a place of residence, or working farm. Similarly, any future tourism potential it has as a heritage site will be sacrificed.

## Alternative B

The precise location of the footprint relative to site GO6(A4) is uncertain. However, the site will be directly impacted in one of two ways. If located just inside the footprint it will be destroyed by construction of the substation, or, if located immediately outside the footprint, it would quite likely be impacted during its construction. With proper management, the latter impact should be avoidable. The impacts on the cultural landscape would be very similar to those experienced at Alternative A.

## Alternative C

A direct impact will occur on GO3(C1) with the site being completely destroyed by construction of this alternative. Site GO2(C2) would also very likely receive direct impacts during the construction phase but with suitable management such impacts could be avoided. While not immediately adjacent to any significant farm buildings, this alternative would still impact quite seriously on the cultural landscape. GO3(C1) because of its rocky nature, could conceivably be seen as a source of gravel during the construction phase of any of the alternatives.

## General impacts

Various indirect impacts will also be felt and these would occur for any of the three proposed alternatives. Primary among these is the concern, especially with respect to the main house, that historic buildings will be treated inappropriately, when in fact they warrant active conservation. If the main dwelling house loses its status as a residence it may be demolished, abandoned or simply neglected. If used as a temporary site office during and after the construction phase there is a danger that illegal ad hoc changes will be made, and building fabric may be removed or stolen. The effect of accumulative small changes to a structure can be profound and have the effect of destroying the significance of an interesting historic place.

In addition to the marked graveyard (GO6)(A4), Kaplan (1996) reports that two further graveyards once existed on the property but have since been ploughed over. There is the concern that these may not have been exhumed in the past and might therefore be encountered during excavations for any of the three alternatives.

# **8. SUGGESTED MITIGATION MEASURES**

## Alternative A

Site GO7(A1) is not seen as significant in any way, and its destruction will not result in any important loss of archaeological material. As such, no mitigation is recommended for this site.

The greatest direct impact on the cultural landscape and indirect impact on the farm complex (GO1)(A2) will be felt at Alternative A. However, since similar impacts will be felt



for all three alternatives, the following recommendations apply to each of them. Strong consideration should be given to minimising the impacts on the environment so as to preserve as far as possible the integrity of the cultural landscape. This includes the retention of as many trees as possible, particularly those alongside the Old Mamre Road. While these trees actually form part of the cultural landscape, they would also serve to block the views of the substation from certain angles. Any impact on the farmstead, whether direct or indirect, is unlikely to be completely mitigated. If construction of any of the alternatives goes ahead a proper management plan for all the pre-20<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings should be formulated and implemented. This plan should stress the importance of retaining the structures in their current state and ensure that future reuse of any of the buildings is sympathetic to their age, fabric and joinery, as well as their setting and heritage status. There is always the danger of such buildings being converted to serve an administrative function and then having illegal modifications carried out on them. Ideally, the house should be able to continue in its current use as a dwelling. Should Heritage Western Cape agree to the construction of any of the alternatives, then the successful implementation of a suitable management plan would constitute satisfactory minimum mitigation.

### Alternative B

While it is possible to mitigate grave sites, the process is long and involves many stages of work. For this reason it is strongly recommended that site GO6(A4) be left intact. Any graves older than 50 years that lie within a demarcated graveyard are protected by Section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act. If Alternative B were chosen, the full procedure as stipulated by the South African Heritage Resources Agency should be followed for the exhumation and relocation of the remains. This would include background research to try to determine as much information about the deceased as possible.

### Alternative C

Due to its nature, the prehistoric quarry site, GO3(C1), could not be suitably mitigated. As such, this site should receive full protection. However, it is quite feasible for the substation to be located very close to this site. If it were possible to reshape the footprint of the substation and avoid destruction of the quarry site, then this would make Alternative C the best option from a heritage point of view. During the construction phase of any of the alternatives, it should be ensured that no soil or rock is removed from the site or the surrounding area at any time. Site GO2(C2) no longer seems to be particularly conservation worthy. However, should the site be impacted by construction work, it should be explored archaeologically to ensure that all possible information has been obtained prior to its destruction. If the site will not be directly impacted, then it is recommended that it receive full protection during construction.

### General impacts

The two unmarked graveyards are a major source of concern. Before any work on the substation construction proceeds, every attempt should be made to determine the location of these graves. If successful, the mitigation measures suggested for site GO6(A4) should be followed. If the graves are not located, then a careful watch should be maintained for

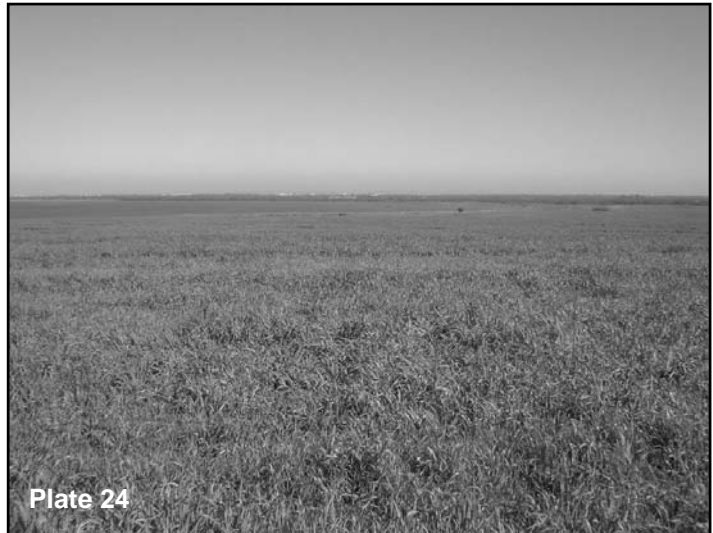
any sign of these graves during earth moving procedures. Should human bones be seen, all excavation work should stop in the area surrounding the find and an archaeologist should be called upon to conduct a further search. If graves are then located, the SAHRA procedures for dealing with accidentally discovered graveyards should be followed.

Note that some comments on the general cultural landscape and farmstead have been included under 'Alternative A' above.

## 9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Significant direct and indirect impacts will be felt by the construction of the Omega substation, no matter which alternative is chosen. It may, however, be possible to mitigate certain of these impacts and keep them within acceptable levels. Through correct management of the farm, both during and after construction, and of the construction project itself, most indirect impacts should be easily avoided.

Given the proposed footprints of the three alternatives, none is particularly suitable from a heritage point of view. Alternative A (foreground in Plate 3) would clearly have the greatest impact on the farm complex (GO1)(A2). While Alternative B (Plate 25 & 26) would impact the small graveyard, it might be seen as having the least overall impact on all heritage present on the farm. Graves, however, are difficult to mitigate. Alternative C (Plate 24), will impact directly on site GO3(C1). The best alternative in terms of heritage would be to reshape the footprint so as to allow heritage sites to remain intact. If this were possible, then Alternative B is viewed as the most suitable of the three.



## 10. REFERENCES

Kaplan, J. 1996. Archaeological and cultural impact assessment: Omega Substation. Unpublished report prepared for Ninham Shand Consulting Engineers. Agency for Cultural Resource Management, Riebeeck West.

Sleigh, D 1993. Die Buiteposte. Cape Town: HAUM

Cape Archives:

MOOC 13/1/316 58 c1875. Distribution account of the Estate of Marthinus Stoffberg and surviving widow de Milander

NCD 1/39 240 and 241 c1798.

## 11. INVESTIGATION TEAM

Fieldwork

Tim Hart  
Jayson Orton  
Harriet Clift

Archival research

Harriet Clift

Report

Tim Hart  
Jayson Orton

# APPENDIX 1

## Deed Summary: Keert de Koe/ Groot Oliphants Kop #81

Farm Name and Number	Diagram	Deed	Date	Extent	From	To
Keert de Koe #82	10/1773	OCF 3.154	6/02/1773	59M 400 SR	Grant	Petrus Johannes de Wit
		4560	4/06/1773	59M 400 SR	?	Johannes Blankenberg
						Michiel Smuts
			1798		GA de Kock widow M Smuts	MC Pricelus widow JH Munnick
					MC Pricelus widow JH Munnick	Jan Hendrick Munnick
			1830	59M 400 SR	?	Petrus Johannes Wahl
Keert de Koe Annex #83	259/1832	Cape Quit 6 <sup>b</sup> 68	31/12/1832	848M 7 SR	Grant	Petrus Johannes Wahl
Keert de Koe #82 + #83		1411	30/08/1848	59M 400 SR + 848M 7 SR	Petrus Johannes Wahl	Stephanus Andries Albertus Jacobyn Gous
Keert de Koe #82 + #83		?	1859	59M 400 SR + 848M 7 SR		Marthinus Stoffberg
Keert de Koe #82 + #83			25/10/1875	59M 400 SR + 848M 7 SR		Maria Barbara Christiana de Milander (widow M Stoffberg)
Keert de Koe #82 + #83		3082	6/06/1895	59M 400 SR + 848M 7 SR	Estate of MBC de Milander	Hermanus Isaak Stoffberg
Pnt 1 of Lot LA vide folio 79/1/1	284/1872	Cape Quitrent 41.22	15/12/1903	178M 592 SR	Grant	HI Stoffberg