HERITAGE WESTERN CAPE

Provincial Heritage Authority of the Western Cape
Private Bag X9067, Cape Town, 8001

Tel: 021 483 9672 Fax: 021 483 9842

Grading proposal and nomination to the Heritage Register

Proposed Heritage Register Site:

Stanford's functioning irrigation water infrastructure (leiwater).

Brief Statement of Significance:

In terms of Section 30(1) of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999) the Stanford Heritage Committee, as a subcommittee of Stanford Conservation Trust, and a registered Conservation Body in terms of Section 25(1)b, hereby formally requests that the provincial heritage resources authority identifies the special qualities of Stanford's historical water furrow infrastructure as significant in the context of the local and regional area in terms of the heritage criteria set out in Section 3(3) and prescribed under Section 7(1)c.

The irrigation water furrow (leiwater) is identified in the Overstrand Heritage Inventory¹ as having integral significance to the aesthetic qualities of the town, as well as holding intrinsic social and technological significance. Much of the alignment falls within the demarcated heritage area. The furrow is is a rare example of 'functioning heritage'.

Heritage Western Cape is urged to support the proposed grading of the leiwater as a Grade IIIa Heritage Resource, and include it in the Heritage Register.

Proposed By:

Stanford Heritage Committee (Registration HM/CB/0815/30)

¹ Baumann, N., Attwell, M., Clift, H., Deacon, H., Jacobs, G., Oberholzer, B and Winter, S. 2009. Draft Overstrand Heritage Survey. Prepared for the Overstrand Municipality

Date Proposed: 15 May 2018

Contact Details: Ms Katie Smuts, Chair

stanfordheritage@gmail.com 072 796 7754

Name of Property:

Stanford water furrow infrastructure managed by the Overstrand Municipality and Stanford Heritage Committee.

Contact details:

The Stanford Heritage Committee

PO Box 539 STANFORD 7210 stanfordheritage@gmail.com

Street Number and Street:

Alignment mainly along grid street system of historic core and proclaimed Heritage Area (S.58(1) of the NHRA; Government Gazette No 1909 of 15th December, 1995).

Suburb:

Not applicable

Town:

Stanford

Cadastral Information

Erf/ Farm Number:

The alignment of the furrow infrastructure is located principally on municipal land (Erf 645) in the main streets, running along orthogonal alignments in the town. Occasionally it crosses private erven but these crossings are the exception.

Registration Division:

Stanford urban area

Longitude: Between 19°27′28.55″E and 19°26′58.98″E

Latitude: Between 34°26′06.60″S and 34°27′10.14″S

Map Reference: 3419AD Stanford: 1:50 000

Recording Method: GIS

Type of Resource

Place

Archaeological Site

Palaeontological Site

Geological Feature

Grave

Do moveable objects relating to the site form part of the Nomination?: ✓

The sluices serving individual properties and branch lines.

Sphere of Significance High Med Low

International

National

Provincial

Regional **☑**

Local 🗸

Specialist group or community

Water users with rights of access to irrigation water in terms of their location along the furrow and rights invested in property owners' title deeds.

What other similar sites may be compared to the site? How does the site compare to these sites?

Irrigation water furrows occur in several towns throughout the country, most notable Prince Albert, where the furrows were declared a Provincial Heritage Site. In many towns, these furrows have become dysfunctional. Stanford's functioning

leiwater is inextricably aligned with the town's agricultural origins, it's street grid and its character. Further to this, many properties still make use of the water provided by the furrow for vegetable gardens for home and commercial purposes, as well as for gardening and decorative water features. The discharge of leiwater into the Klein River also forms an important component of the healthy functioning of the estuarine ecosystem.

Owner:

Overstrand Municipality, Stanford Office

Postal Address: P.O Box 84, Stanford, 7210

Telephone: 028 341 8500

Cell: N/A

E-Mail: enquiries@overstrand.gov.za

Web Page: https://www.overstrand.gov.za/en/

Contact Person: Ms Petronella Ferreira (Stanford Municipal Manager)

Expanded statement of significance;

The irrigation furrow is indeed 'functioning heritage', and as such forms part of the Overstrand Heritage Survey (Baumann et al. 2009). Currently the leiwater system, which is primarily routed along the orthogonal street grid of the proclaimed Heritage Area of Stanford, is maintained by the Stanford department of the Overstrand Municipality. As much of this management involves minor repair work and maintenance, none of this is referred to the Stanford Heritage Committee for comment, oversight or approval. The cumulative effect of these ongoing alterations to the leiwater is the gradual degradation of the integrity, authenticity and heritage significance of the system. Indeed, it does not appear that the Municipality considers the leiwater system to be of any heritage significance, or a vulnerable resource that requires specific, proactive maintenance and care. It is not deemed necessary that the leiwater system be protected by proclamation as a Provincial Heritage Site. Stanford is well served by its active and effective Conservation Body, Stanford Heritage Committee, and the SHC believe that formalised grading and inclusion of the site on the Heritage Register should be sufficient measures to ensure its proper management, under their mandated oversight.

* Short history of the leiwater²:

The eponymous Sir Robert Stanford bought the farm Kleine Riviers Valley in 1838, at which point an overshot mill already existed on the property. This had been built by the previous owner, Samuel Parlby, who had owned the farm from 1831. Immediately after Philippus de Bruyn bought the Kleine Riviers Valley Farm in 1855 from the Sir Robert Stanford, he began surveying the land and setting out a village of 200 erven on 123 hectares.

Plots in the village were auctioned from May 1856, with reference to the availability of water. The existence of an overshot mill is also recorded among the existing buildings in the village, which comprised the farmhouse and outbuildings. The presence of the mill indicates a likely early date for the management of water in the settlement, although it was the surveying and laying out of the village that resulted in the design and construction of the leiwater. The conditions of sale stipulate that all the inhabitants would have free access to the water of the village "for culinary and other domestic purposes", with 97 having irrigation rights.

With the village slow to grow, the provision of water was secure and sufficient for municipal purposes. The importance of this resource is evidenced by two incidences in Stanford's history. The first is the formation of the municipality in 1919 (since subsumed under Overstrand Municipality). The owner of the farm on which the Eye is situated was planning to sell the land, resulting in the formation of the municipality as a direct response to the threat to the water supply. The municipality was able to purchase the land, and secure the spring and its water. The second was a protracted court case that arose after population pressures in 1967 led to water restrictions being put in place. Despite the Eye producing ample water, this water was piped into the village at this point via a 10cm pipe, which resulted in water shortages in high demand periods. A water-bailiff was appointed and paid per summons, which were handed out to people found to be watering gardens outside of permitted times. Within 2 months he summoned 8 people, including two women over 80 years of age. The magistrate dismissed the case indicating that the municipality was responsible for providing the villagers with water and had failed in that duty.

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² Source: Mouton, A. 2008. Stanford 150: Portrait of a Village. Village Life: Stanford. Welcome to the Overberg. 2006. A lack of water, but an excess of brandy [online]. Available at http://www.overberg.co.za/content/view/348/ [Accessed 25 July 2018].

* Physical description of the heritage resource;

The source of the leiwater is 1.2 kilometres from the Queen Victoria entrance to the town, over the R43 at the "Stanford Eye" (Stanford Oog), a naturally occurring spring. This alluvial spring puts out approximately 4.7 million litres of water per day. From the Eye, the water, the water flows into the man-made Willem Appel Dam. While most of the leiwater runs through open concrete channels at the roads' edges, parts of it are piped below ground, including from the source to the dam and from the dam along Longmarket and across several plots to the corner of Bezuidenhout and Quick Street, where it re-emerges as an open channel.

The leiwater is variable in cross-section, but generally measures between 40 and 60cm wide and from 20 to 30cm deep. From its source at the Eye, its reticulation is approximately 7.15 km in extent (4.12km in channels, and 3.03km in pipes).

The focus of this application for Grade IIIa status is that section within the Conservation Area, as marked on Figure 2.

Figures and Plates

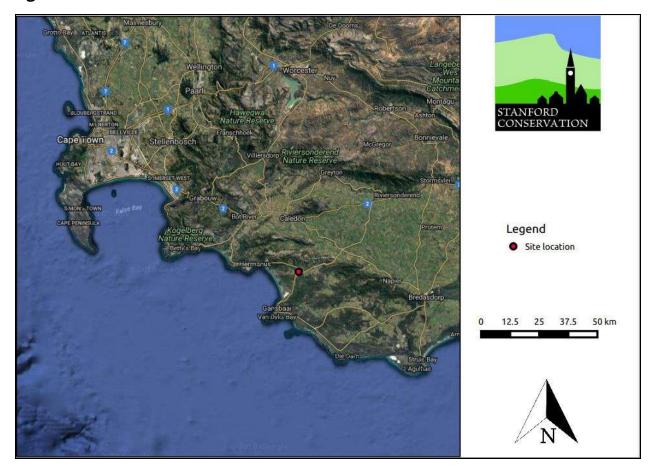


Figure 1. Location of Stanford within the Western Cape.

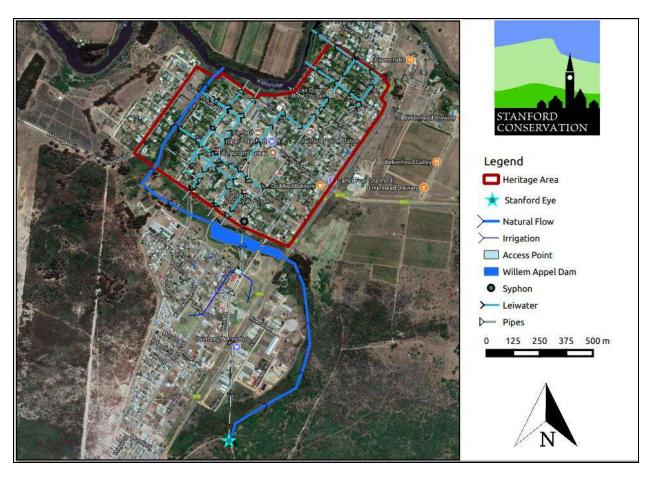


Figure 2. Aerial image of Stanford Eye and the leiwater system within the proclaimed Heritage Area.

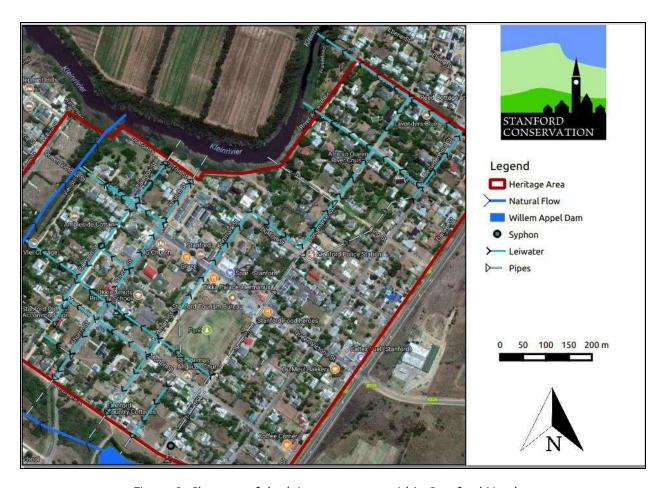


Figure 3. Close up of the leiwater system within Stanford North.



Plate 1. Historic depiction of the leiwater



Plate 2. Leiwater at corner of Queen Victoria and Church Streets, showing old Post Office in c. 1920 (cf. Plate 5). View to south.



Plate 3. Photograph of Church Street, with the leiwater running past the old Post Office, c. 1930 with Kleine Rivier Valley Farmhouse visible beyond Post Office (cf. Plates 5 & 6). View to south.

Geskil oor Water op Stanford RGEMEESTER STEL SY STANDPUNT

"'N TOEGEWING aan die eienaars op wie se erwe leiwater verskaf word, word nou misbruik. Daardeur ontstaan die posisie dat die water in huise soms baie swak is of glad nie loop nie," het mnr. J. J. Swart, burgemeester van Stanford, gister aan Die Burger gesê.

Mir. Swart is genader na aan leiding van die uitspraak van landdros D. W. Gildenhuys Dins dag dat Stanford se stadsraad 'n gebrek aan inisiatief openbaar. Die tre dat kraanwater wel vir landdros het dit gese in 'n saak warin Pentronella H. de Villiers skulidig bevind is dat sy die dorp se waterregulasies oortree het. Sy is gewaarsku en ontslaan en die selfde king teen sowe ander menes is teruggetrek.

Mir. Swart het gesê die huidige misiatief nie. Hy was al drie keer by die Provinsiale Administrasie om te vra dat die "droe" erwe ook leiwater kry, maar die aansoek is die oostelike deel van die mense in die oostelike deel van die dorp, wat sonder leiwater is. Die menes behoort aan die stadsraad Volgens die transportakte kom dit tuisen 6 nm. en 6 vm. die erfbewoners toe, Huile laat baie water in die see loop. Die stadsraad pomp egter die water bedags in die opgaardam ne die oortolige water word aan erfbewoners verkoop.

"As die stadsraad die fonteinwater ook staags in die opgaardam ne die opgaardam ne die oortolige water word aan erfbewoners verkoop.
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maar met kraanwater kan natlet Die stadsraad kan die ver-gunning om kraanwater vir tui-ne te gebruik, ophef. Maar hoe-kom sal ons as daar genoeg water is?" het mnr. Swart gese.

Mnr. Swart wil so gou as moontlik na die Provinsiale Administrasie gaan om aansoek te doen dat wa-termeters op Stanford aangebring

Plate 4a. Newspaper article regarding 1967 court case.

TANT NELLIE HET NIE VOETE

Van Ons Kaapstadse Verteenwoordiger

Die rustige atmosfeer van die Bolandse dorple
Stanford is vandeesweek deur die grootste
hofsaak in sy geskiedenis versteur. Feitlik die hele
dorp — van die burgemeester, oom Jan (Blik)
Swart, tot die 83-jarige tant Nellie de Villiers —
was regstreeks of onregstreeks daarby betrokke.

Die saak was die klimaks van 'n jarelange twis tussen die stadsraad en die inwoners oor water en waterbeperkinge, veral die natsput van biomen groentetuine,

Hoewel die saak die oggend om halfelf eers sou begin, het beskuldigden, ondersteumers en nuuskieriges van vroegoegend af al in die brigewing van die klein hofsaaltjie saamgedrom.

Agt inwoners moes verskyn op aankieg dat hulle die munisipale waterbeperking cortree het deur hul tuine en grasperke buite die vakgestelde ure nat te spuit. Hulle was tussen 43 en 83 jaar ood. Die beskudigdes was: mevy. Nellie de Villiers, 83, Bettle Swart, 81, Ellie Bester, 65, Blanche Frwee, 57, en mmr. Jan Nieuwoudt, 72, Wessel du Toit, 68, A. A. Louw, 30, en F. C. Franken, 43,

KOM VAN VER

Die hofssak kom nie sommer van gister af aan nie. Dit strek terug tot 1944, toe die dam van waar die dorp sy water kry, sowat 'n myl daarvandaan gebou is. Die dam word sevoed deur 'n fontein wat anderfasif miljoen gelling water pen dag lewer.

Dis maar 'n vierduinsgyp wat die satter dorp toe-bring, sodat net 'n klein persentasie' ran die beskikhare water Slantord daagliks befeik het, Die zes — meer as 'n miljoen gelling — loop eike dag weg

Aanvanklik was daar nie juls probleme nie. Niemand het hom juls aan die spulture gesteur nie. Daar was volsop water, want die inwonertal was nog klein.

WATERFISKAAL

Maar Stanford het gegroei. Soos op elke klein plattelandse dorple het die inwoners tuine aangele waar hulle 'n paar rye boontije of n lappie aartaapels kon kweek. Die gevolg was dat daar in die laaste paar jaar, veral in die somer, nie genoeg water was nie.

Die spuiture het saangeval met die tye wanneer ook die messte water in die huis gebruik word, en die inwoners het gevind dat daar geen water in hui krane is nie. Die stadsraad is oorval met blactes

Op 14 Desember 1967 het wou die spanning plek-plek te

oom Sas (Hoender) de Kock Stanford se eerste waterfiskaat geword. Sy opdrag was om merse wat buitenstyd hul tuine natspuil, te dagvaar. Vie eike dagvaarding sou hy R2 ontvang. (Volgens die stadskerk is in die versede ook dagvaardings uitgereik, en die inwoners kon dan 'n afkoopboete van R5 betaal.

SAAMGEDROM

Oom Sas het in twee maande net agt mense gedagvaar. Op 2 Februarie het die agt

Op 2 Februarie het die agt cortreders hui dagvaardings ontvang. Daar was groot verontwaardiging, versi omdat bejaarde mense, soos tant Nellie de Villiers en tant Bettie

OOM SAS (HOENDER) DE KOCK (bo), eerste waterfiskaal van Stanford, wat die mense gevang het wat hul tuine buitentye natgespuit het. Een van die beie mense wat hy aangekeer het, wat tant Nellie de Villiers (links), wat 83 jaar oud is.

lie du Toit. Hy het die geskiedenis van die hele waterkwessie op Stanford geskets, asook die aanleidende gebeurtenisse tot die aanstelling van 'n waterliskaal.

BETRAP

Op 'n vraag van landdros Gildenhuys of die stadsraad ooit ondersoek na die behoeftes van die dorp ingestel het, het mmr. Du Tolt zesé die raad het aangeneem dat die watervoorraad voldoende is. Die watertiskaal (wat in-

Die waterfiskaal (wat mtussen nie meer waterfiskaal is nie) was die staat se tweede en laaste getuie. Hy het vertel hoe hy tant Neille mei die tuinslang in die hand voor haar huis betray het. Hy het egter nie opgemerk wat zy besig was om nat te spuit nie.

Adv. Olivier: "Sy kon op haar voete gespuit het?"

Oom Sas: "Nee. sy spuit goed wat daar staan. En kyk nie na wat sy spuit nie."

Adv. Olivier het daarna die ontsissi van sy kliënt gevra. Hy het gese dit is laksheid aan die kant van die niuutspaliteit dat die dorp nie genoeg water het nie.

ONTSLAAN

Landdros Gildenhuys hel in sy ultspraak gesé hy vind tant. Nellie met die grootste omviligheid skuldig, want sy het 'n regulasietjie oortree "wat ek met minagting bejeen".

Hy het haar net gewaarsku en ontslaan. Die staataanklaer het daarop die sake teen die ander sewe beskuldigdes teruzgetrek.

Die spanning was verby. Agtstroewe en bekommerde gesigte het in bree glimlagte geblooi. Daar is oor en weer hand geskud, Iemand het, begin hande klap, maar by a gou deur die horkonstabel all-gemaak. Die mense het begin



Swart, wat op die koop toe nog aan haar hart ly, in die hot sou moet verskyn — "en dit net omdat hulle twee of drie rytjies boontjies natgespuit het"

Toe landdros D. W. Gildenhuys van Hermanus Dinsdagnuys van Hermanus Dinsdagosgend kort nå elf sy plek op die bank inneem, was die hofsaaltjie stampvol. Nuuskleriges het die paasigie volgesit, by die deur saamgedrom en by die veneties:

gesti, by die deur saamgedrom en by die vensters ingleier. Nadaf 'n paar ander sakles afgehandel was, het die beskuldigdes hul plekke gaan inneem. Vir tant Bettle Swart wou die spanning plek-plek te voel word, maar die glaste laventel-watertjies was byderhand

TOETSSAAK

Adv. M. P. Olivier, vir die verdedising, en die staatsaanklaer het ooreengekom dat voorlopig net een beskuldigde as toets verhoor sou word. Adv. Olivier se keuse het op

Adv. Olivier se keuse het op tant Nellie de Villers geval. Tant Nellie, met 'n lang voorskoot aan en 'n groen voortrekkerkappie op, het net so effens gegitmlas en gesê ay's tre

Die staat se eerste getule was die stadsklerk, mnr. Wil-

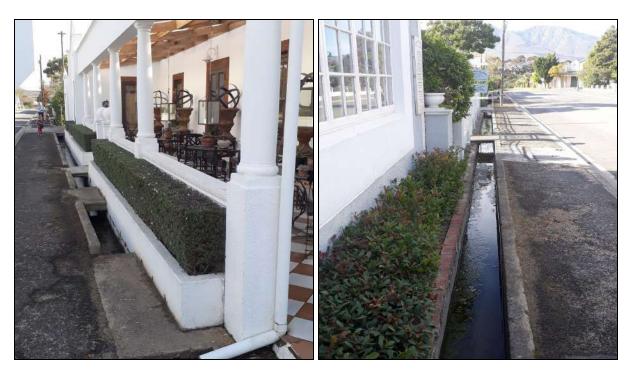


Plate 5. Leiwater along Church Street past old Post Office (I). View to south.

Plate 6. Leiwater along Church Street past Kleine Rivier Valley Farmhouse (r). View to North.



Plate 7. Leiwater alongside the Stanford Hotel on Shortmarket Street (I). View to north.

Plate 8. Leiwater down Queen Victoria Street (r). View to west.



Plate 9. Leiwater along Shortmarket Street opposite Village Green. View to south.



Plate 10a. Sluice on Village Green (I). View to west Plate 10b. Sluice on Village Green, detail (r). View to west.





Plate 11. Cottage on Morton Street with leiwater sloot (l). View to southeast.

Plate 12. Cottage on Shortmarket Street with leiwater sloot (r). View to south west.



Plate 13. Cottage on corner of Church and Morton Streets with leiwater sloot. View to south.

Type of Significance:

Local (high) and Regional (high)

1. Historical Value:

a. It is important in the community, or pattern of history:

- 1. Importance in the evolution of cultural landscapes and settlement patterns. ✓
- 2. Importance in exhibiting density, richness or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the nation, Province, region or locality. \square
- 3. Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases that have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, Province, region or community. \square
- 4. Importance as an example for technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period. ✓

b. It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history:

1. Importance for close associations with individuals, groups or organizations whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, Province, region or community. \square

c. It has significance relating to the history of slavery:

1. Importance for a direct link to the history of slavery in South Africa. oxdot

2. Aesthetic Value

- a. It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.
 - 1. Importance to a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community. \square
 - 2. Importance for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

 ✓

- 3. Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located. \square
- 4. In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment. ✓

3. Scientific Value

a. It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage.

- 1. Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site. ✓
- 2. Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of the universe or of the development of the earth. \boxtimes
- 3. Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of life; the development of plant or animal species, or the biological or cultural development of hominid or human species. \boxtimes
- 4. Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of life; the development of plant or animal species, or the biological or cultural development of hominid or human species. \boxtimes
- 5. Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the nation, Province, region or locality. ✓

b. It is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period

1. Importance for its technical innovation or achievement. 🗷

4. Social Value

a. It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

- 1. Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural, religious, spiritual, symbolic, aesthetic or educational associations. ✓
- 2. Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place. \square

Degrees of Significance

5. Rarity

a. It possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage

- 1. Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon structures, landscapes or phenomena. ✓
- 2. Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced in, or in danger of being lost from, or of exceptional interest to the nation, Province, region or locality. ✓

6. Representivity:

a. It is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects

- 1. Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class. \boxtimes
- 2. Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, Province, region or locality. \square