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**Addendum to Cultural Heritage Management
Plan: for the Klapperkop Nature Reserve, City of
Tshwane, the Environmental Management
Department City of Tshwane, Report: AE01302V
Compiled By Dr A.C. Van Vollenhoven
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Note that this Management Plan is based on the 2008 SAHRA guidelines for the compilation of *Site Management Plans: Guidelines for the development of plans for the management of heritage sites or places*

Executive Summary

The purpose of this Heritage Management Plan for Fort Klapperkop is to address the impact of relocating the South African War Memorial to the South African Defence Force Memorial Complex at the Voortrekker Monument and to make recommendations on:

- The relocation process
- The rehabilitation of the site once the removal has taken place
- The future redevelopment of the fort and surrounding infrastructure

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Glossary and acronyms

AIA Archaeological Impact Assessment

EIA's Environmental Impact Assessments

HIA Heritage Impact Assessment

Archaeological remains can be defined as any features or objects resulting from human activities, which have been deposited on or in the ground, reflecting past ways of life and are older than 100 years.

Conservation as used in this report in relation to heritage resources, "includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance" (National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) 1999: Act 25:2iii).

Cultural significance means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance" (NHRA 1999: Act 25:2(vi)).

Development means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of a heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being" (NHRA 1999: Act 25:2(viii)).

Heritage. Heritage resources have lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the origins of South African society. They are limited and non-renewable. The National Heritage Resources Act section 32, p. 55 defines these as "An object or collection of objects, or a type of object or list of objects, whether specific or generic, that is part of the national estate and the export of which SAHRA deems it necessary to control, may be declared a heritage object".

These include historical places, objects of archaeological, cultural or historical significance; objects to which oral traditions are attached and which are associated with living heritage; objects of scientific value, fossils, etc.

NHRA. National Heritage Resources Act.

SAHRA. South African Heritage Resources Agency.

The Act means the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999).

1 Introduction

The Klapperkop Nature Reserve, with associated infrastructure, is situated on the remainder of portions 2 and 95 of the farm Groenkloof 358 JR. Both land parcels are owned and managed by the City of Tshwane. The purpose of this document is to deal with the action of relocating the “Soldiers’ Memorial” – the so-called ‘Troepie’ statue – to the South African Defence Force Memorial complex situated at the Voortrekker Monument.

The Klapperkop Nature Reserve contains a number of heritage sites and features as detailed in the existing Heritage Management Plan for the Reserve drafted by Dr Van Vollenhoven in January 2013.

This Management Plan serves as an addendum to the aforementioned plan by Dr Van Vollenhoven and relates to the area surrounding the Fort that is situated with the highest part of Klapperkop Hill. In the existing Management Plan this is referred to under “7.4.9 Site 9 – Fort Klapperkop”.

The following is an extract from the existing Management Plan:

“This is the fort (Figure 14) which was built by the Boers prior to the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). It is an extremely important historical site. Fort Klapperkop is the third of four forts that were built by the Government of the South African Republic (Transvaal or the ZAR). The task of the forts was to defend the capital City, Pretoria, and Fort Klapperkop together with Fort Schanskop specifically had to safeguard the southern entrance routes to the town (Van Vollenhoven 1992: 99, 104).”

GPS: 25°46.815'S

28°12.610'E

Management guidelines:

- 1. This site is the main attraction of and also falls within the boundaries of the Fort Klapperkop Heritage Site. However, the management of the site should be integrated between the two departments as these sites are all linked to the same history and context.*
- 2. The information on this site can be used to inform visitors about this interesting historical area. The ideal place for this would be inside of the existing museum where one of the rooms could be used as an interpretation centre where information is given about the reserve and the history of the farm and surrounding area. This could also be done by means of a brochure.*
- 3. The site should be maintained by keeping it free of unnecessary weeds.*
- 4. A heritage management plan and restoration report (Van Vollenhoven 2005) was written for the fort and should always be adhered to.*
- 5. The site may never be demolished, as it is the most important site in the Klapperkop area.*
- 6. Should any developments that may have an impact on the site be planned, it should be re-evaluated within the context of this management plan.”*

2 Purpose/Intent of the Management Plan

The main purpose or intent of this Management Plan is to deal with and make recommendations on the relocation of the Memorial and a re-appropriation of the space once the Memorial has been removed.

3 Background

Fort Klapperkop is one of four forts constructed in 1897 before the Anglo-Boer War to protect Pretoria against attacks from foreign invaders. The four forts were handed to the Defence Force in 1921 and declared National Monuments in 1938.

Fort Klapperkop was the third fort to be erected before the outbreak of the first Anglo-Boer War (1899 - 1902) in a range of fortifications planned to protect Pretoria. The restoration subsequently undertaken on the Fort was historically correct. Fort Schanskop and Klapperkop served as military museums before they were closed in 1993. The forts were then purchased by the City of Tshwane. The Fort currently functions as a museum, with permanent exhibitions of Anglo-Boer War objects and furniture.

The "Soldiers' Memorial" is situated directly north of the entrance to the Klapperkop Fort. Unfortunately the existing Management Plan and the Conservation Plan by Van Vollenhoven make no mention of this Memorial. The existing Management Plan moreover also does not deal with any of the amenities surrounding the Fort.



A South African War Memorial was erected at Fort Klapperkop in 1979. The idea for this Memorial first surfaced in the mid-1970s shortly after South Africa's involvement in the Angolan Civil War. Funds were raised by members of the Council of Military Veterans, and would be a gift from them. At that stage the only other South African national military Memorial was the one in Delville Wood commemorating the South Africans fatally wounded in 1916.

The Memorial was principally designed by Architect W Prevost and was inaugurated by Prime Minister PW Botha on 31 May 1979.



Fig. 1 The Memorial

The Memorial comprises the following elements:

- A statue of a South African soldier in battle attire by the sculptor Henk van der Merwe. It is a replica of the miniature statues presented to the families of those soldiers who had perished in the 1975/76 campaign in Angola. The statue is twice life size, made of bronze and weighs approximately 670 kg. The sculptor completed his National Service in 1975/76 and commenced work on this statue at that time. During the time of the installation of the statue the sculptor was enrolled to study art at the University of Pretoria. The sculpture was designed to face in a northerly direction, but was erected facing southwest.
- A pentagonal wall of remembrance finished in brown exposed aggregate surrounds the sculpture. The design is based on the emblem of the Defence Force. The names of the fallen soldiers are engraved onto black granite inserts. (See attached photographs).
- The original panel of the unveiling is on the western side of the approach to the Memorial.
- A flame burning on a pentagonal base was positioned east of the approach to the Memorial.
- The 4 emblems of the South African Defence Force are embedded in the approach to the Memorial.
- 6 flagpoles surrounded the Memorial.



Fig. 2 Annotated photograph of the Memorial

4 Statement of Significance

Section 3(3) p. 14 of the South African Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) specifically states the following with regard to significance:

“ ... a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of—

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

For the purposes of this Management Plan the significance was assessed by investigating and rating (Assigning a value of High, Medium or Low) to each of the following:

- **Cultural value:** the value that a site holds for the community or a section thereof;
- **Social value:** refers to the qualities of the locality which make it a place that has become a focus of spiritual, cultural, local, provincial or national identity;
- **Historic value:** recognising the contribution a place makes to the achievements and our knowledge of the past;
- **Scientific/Research or Archaeological value:** refers to the potential of a site to contribute unique knowledge that is not obtainable elsewhere.

- **Site integrity:** Elements to consider can include the extent of preservation as based on a surface survey and any observable disturbances that may impact on the integrity (cultural/non-cultural/environmental degradation).
- **Richness:** This can refer the range of features present, depth of deposit and/or quantities of artefactual objects, e.g. Stone Age, Iron Age and historic occupations.
- **Proximity or accessibility.** This can be either positive or negative depending on the specific future site-use, proposed developments or the impact on local communities. For instance a site that is easily accessible and in close proximity to an existing community provides various opportunities for either future development or conservation that can also contribute to economic upliftment and growth. Such a site should accordingly be assigned a higher value
- **Aesthetic value:** Refers to the inherent beauty, sense of place, design, form, style and artistic expression that a specific place holds.
- **Hierarchal significance rating:** In terms of the Act (No. 25 of 1999:55, par. 8) sites may have local, provincial or national significance. We also have to recognise the limitations of existing knowledge or the political paradigm and, moreover, that changes in these may impact on future significance. Hardesty & Little (2009:12) take this one step further and recognize sites of worldwide importance.

Impact of the removal of the Soldiers' memorial on Site Significance

	Value	Rating	Fort Klapperkop	With Memorial	Impact of relocation on the Memorial
4.1	Cultural value:	High Medium Low	Medium: The site has limited cultural value in the present state as it is not frequented by specific cultural groups.	Medium: The site has a medium value on account of its relatively low association with a specific cultural grouping	Limited or no impact: The site will retain the medium value as the site still serves a relatively small cultural grouping. The Cultural value that the Memorial holds has been largely captured in the SADF Memorial Complex and it is deemed appropriate to relocate the statue to this Complex.
4.2	Social value :	High Medium Low	Low. The Fort contributes very little to spiritual, cultural, local, provincial or national identity;	Low. The Memorial contributes very little to spiritual, cultural, local, provincial or national identity in the context of the post-apartheid State. The former identity of the Memorial as a national symbol has migrated/moved to the Freedom Park	Limited or no impact: Removal of the Memorial has limited impact on the site as the Memorial acts as an interceptor of tourists or visitors rather than a principle attractor. Should the entire site be redeveloped in the context of current tourism trends and tell the story of the City in the context of history the

				Complex. The former nationalistic value has moved to the SANDF Memorial Complex.	outcomes can be very different.
4.3	Historic value:	High Medium Low	High: The site preserves a specific element of history in the context of the City. The Fort preserves the history of the forts before the Anglo-Boer War of 1899 to 1902. Currently the site and museum focus on the history of the Fort in the context of the Anglo-Boer war. Repositioning the installation to communicate the history of the City, the Fort and the local environment may serve to reposition the site and make it appropriate to the current context.	Low - Medium: The Memorial has limited historic value in the context of the Fort, as it has no material or contextual link to the City or the Fort. Relocation of the Memorial to the SADF Memorial Complex strengthens the historic value of the collective memorials in this area.	Limited impact: Removal of the statue will not materially impact the historic value or context of the site.
4.4	Scientific/ Research or Archaeological value	High Medium Low	Medium: The site holds a medium archaeological significance as large portions of the site has been disturbed.	No impact: The monument most properly disturbed part of the site rather than add to the archaeological significance.	No impact
4.5	Aesthetic value:	High Medium Low	Medium-High: The locality of the Fort and the views from the hill as well as the contextual fit afford the site a medium to high value.	Medium: The statue does add to the aesthetic value of place. It is recommended that a new focal element be established at the site of the Monument.	Medium impact: It is recommended that a new focal element be established at the site of the Monument and that recognition be given to the former position of the statue.
4.6	Hierarchal significance rating:	National Provincial Local	Provincial: The site is deemed to be of provincial importance as it expresses and conserves aspects of the regional and local history	Provincial: In the context of the apartheid State the Memorial served to elevate the hierarchal status of the site as it served the then national interest. This interest has migrated to The Freedom Park context post-1994.	No Impact: The removal of the statue has very limited impact on the status of the site as it does not affect the principle resource.

5 Stakeholder consultation and public participation

An extensive consultation process has been undertaken as part of the procedure to obtain permission to remove the statue. This included soliciting comments from the public, obtaining comment from military and civil society organizations and having a number of meetings and workshops with the owning entity. See attached Public Participation Report.

6 Guiding principles

Although conservation is site-specific there is an international guiding philosophy with the principle aim to ensure sympathetic restoration and conservation by protecting the academic and social integrity of a site (HARCH5J:2009). These guidelines have been drawn up by ICOMOS (the International Council for Monuments and Sites); the most frequently cited being the Burra Charter (the Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance 1988). In summary this states that:

- *place is important*
- *understand the significance of the place*
- *understand the fabric*
- *consult with all stakeholders and reach agreement*
- *significance should guide decisions*
- *retain significant elements*
- *do as much as necessary and as little as possible*
- *interventions should be reversible*
- *copies of original fabric should be identifiable*
- *keep records of decisions and changes to the place*
- *do everything in logical order*

7 Legal framework

1. The South African Heritage Resources Act 1999, (Act 25 of 1999).
2. Site Management Plans: Guideline for the development of plans for the management of heritage sites or places – South African Heritage Resource Agency 1999.
3. National Environmental Management Act, (Act 107 of 1999).

7.1 Archaeological resources

All archaeological remains, artefactual features and structures older than 100 years and historic structures older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999, section 35). No archaeological artefact, assemblage or settlement (site) may be moved or destroyed without the necessary approval from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

Human remains older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act Section 36. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected by the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).

The following sections of the South African Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) must be noted:

In term of the South African Heritage Resources Act,1999 (Act 25 of 1999) the following applies:

Structures

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

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

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

- (a) *destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;*
- (b) *destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;*
- (c) *trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or*
- (d) *bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.*

Burial grounds and graves

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

- (a) *destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;*
- (b) *destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or*
- (c) *bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.*

8 Site analysis and SWOT analysis

A Phase 1 Impact Assessment of the site was undertaken prior to the preparation of this report.

Status quo

The existing statue is situated directly north of the Fort Klapperkop locality. Since 1994 and the transfer of the Klapperkop Fort to the City of Tshwane the site has seen a steady decline in visitor numbers. The site itself has also not been afforded the necessary attention as it is perceived as a relic of the former Apartheid system. The conservation role that the site plays and the history portrayed is a duplication of what is presented in the Voortrekker Monument Complex, which has become a more prominent visitor and tourist attraction.

Contextually the Klapperkop Fort and the Troepie statue are linked only due to the fact that the locality was formerly a military museum and provided an ideal setting to give the Memorial prominence in the nationalistic setting of pre-1994.

<p>Strengths</p> <p>The site is situated in a locality that presents a good opportunity to interpret the regional landscape, heritage, geology and vegetation. The site has good accessibility.</p>	<p>Weakness</p> <p>The Fort needs to be integrated with the Klapperkop Nature Reserve and should be redeveloped to interpret the regional history of the City (the development of a unique selling point to tourists).</p>
<p>Opportunities</p> <p>The site is ideally suited to the interpretation of the history of the capital: its people, the geology, plants and the landscape.</p>	<p>Threats</p> <p>The site potential is impacted on by the current maintenance regime and manicured nature of the site, the landscaping and planting of trees and shrubs that obstruct views and have changed the historical character of the Fort in the context of the Klapperkop Hill.</p>

Proposed use/development: The Klapperkop Fort needs to be redeveloped and positioned to become a key local economical driver and tourist destination by:

- Making this locality relevant in the current socio-political context.
- Reposition the facility to capitalize on market share and the existing tourism patterns in the City.
- Develop the resource potential.
- Developing a vision and taking bold action.

It is proposed that the City redevelops the precinct to tell the story of the City, its people, the landscape and the history. The site offers superb views of the City and can be used to highlight the human-made and the natural elements that structure the City's fabric. The setting, accessibility and prime position at the southern entrance of the City makes it possible to utilise the locality as a staging area for tourism product offerings. See the detailed Presentation attached in this regard.

At the site-specific scale it was agreed with the City of Tshwane that the Memorial will be removed and the site redeveloped/rehabilitated as an orientation point that introduces the story of the Capital.

The following options were considered:

OPTION 1

To redevelop the area in such a way that we recognise the past (Troepie Memorial) and allow for potential future uses. This option indicates the position of the relocated Troepie sculpture and associated emblems comprising an olive tree and aloes.

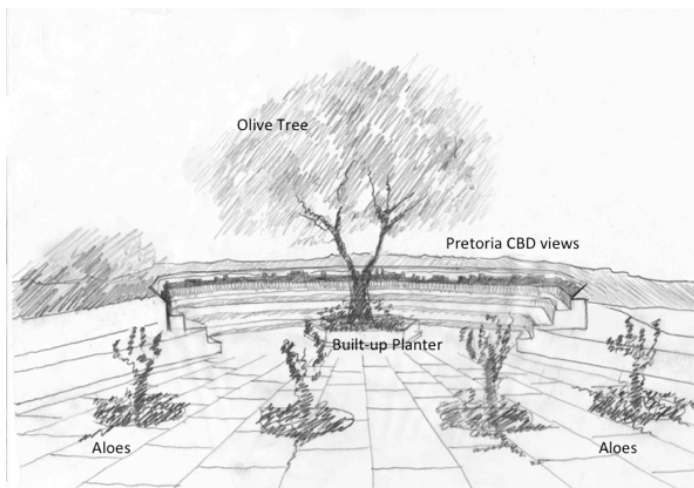


Fig. 3 OPTION 1

OPTION 2

This option fills and restores the entire Troepie Memorial area to a lawn berm. A directional plaque of Pretoria is placed where the Troepie sculpture stands. It maximises views and leaves the site in an ideal state for bold, future, long-term interventions.

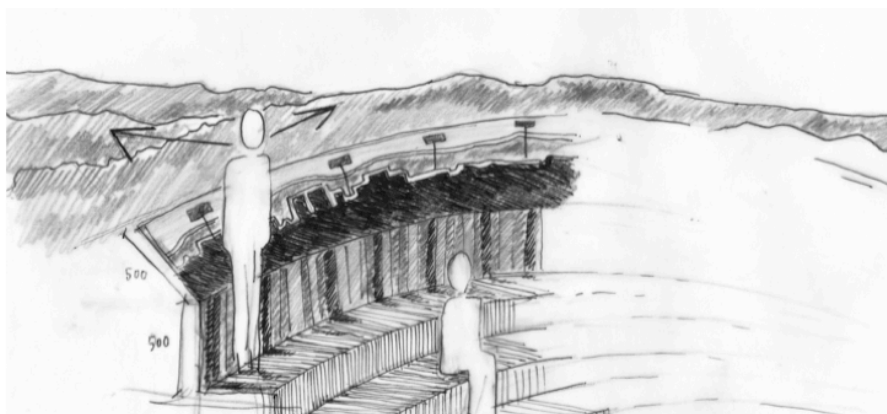
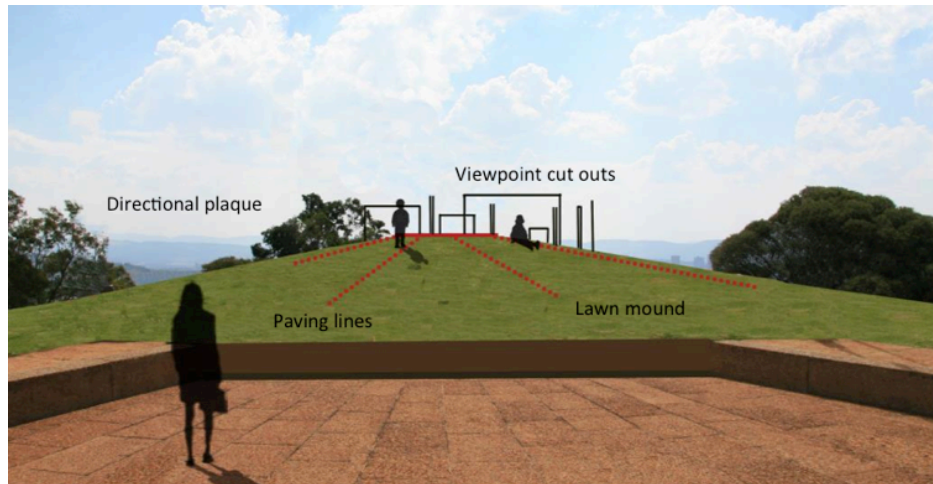


Fig. 4 OPTION 2

It was concluded with the City that once the statue has been removed the affected area will be filled in 150mm layers and compacted to 93% MOD AASHTO, topsoil will be imported and the area will be re-grassed. A granite plaque will be erected to mark the former position of the statue and Memorial.

9 Site sensitivity

One of the key questions identified during the various discussions with stakeholders and other representatives related to the origins of the extensive platform at the entrance to the Fort. From the historical sketches of the Fort it is evident that the entrance road to the Fort originally approached from the west rather than the current eastern entrance.

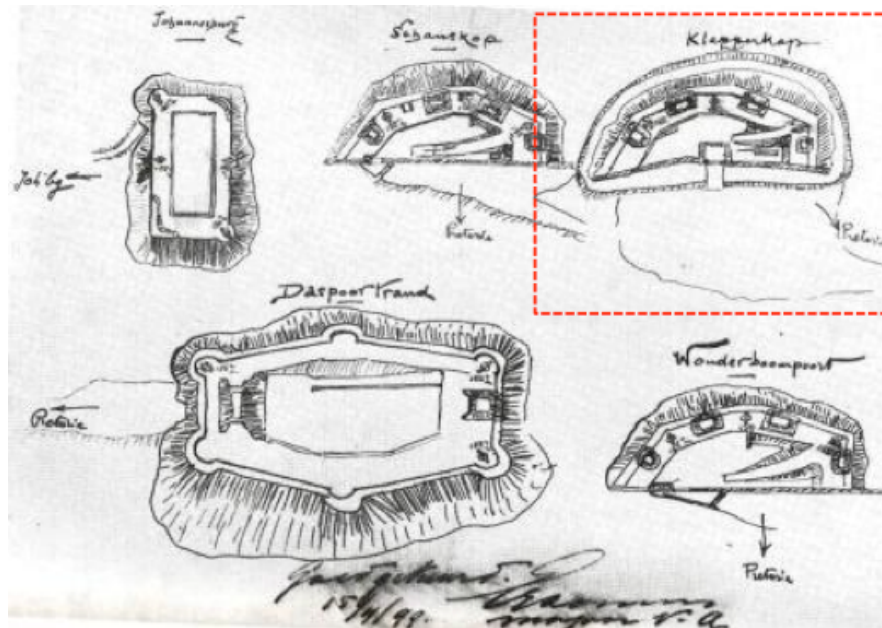


Fig. 5 Historic sketch by Major E Erasmus of the proposed armour for the forts. Note the entrance road to Fort Klapperkop (van Vollenhoven 1992).

The origins of the lower terrace and embankment in front of the Fort could not be ascertained from the available records. It is however highly likely that this feature was not present when the Fort was originally constructed. This feature is also not present at any of the other forts constructed prior to the first Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902).

According to records the forts were handed to the military in 1921 and declared a National Monument in 1938. From around 1939 to 1945 the Fort was used as a military depot during the World War II. In photographs of this locality dating to 1966 the extensive earth embankment is clearly present.

In the absence of any records that state otherwise it is accepted that extensive reshaping of the hillside occurred as part of the road construction and the construction of the various site amenities between 1921 and 1966. The embankment appears to be composed of mostly imported fill material with resident Timeball Hill series shales exposed only towards the western extension of the embankment.

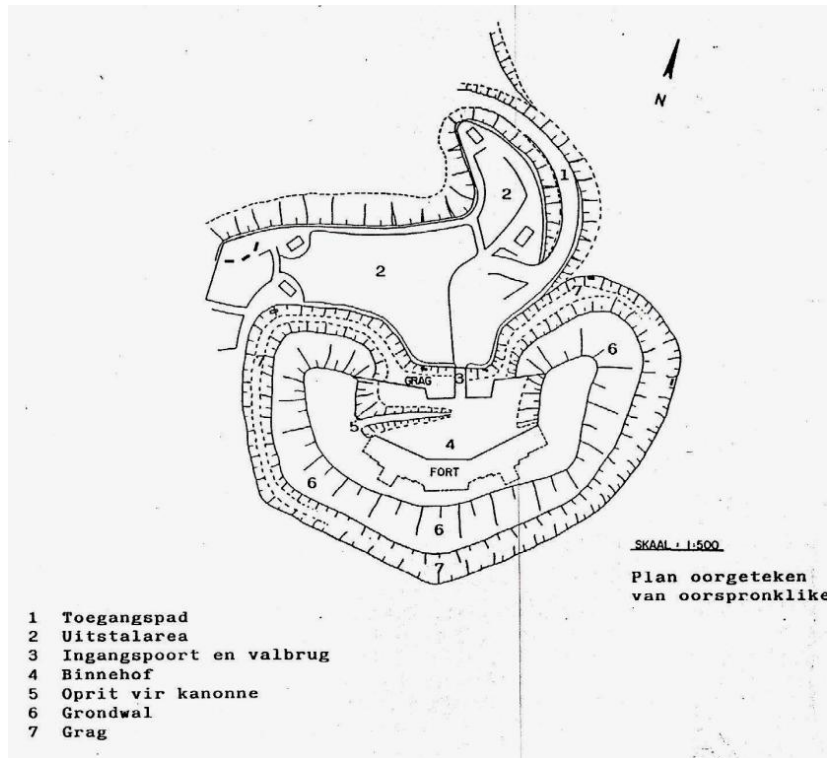


Fig. 6 Plan of Fort Klapperkop (able.wiki.up.ac.za)



Fig. 7 1966 photograph of the site as a military museum shortly after restoration of the Fort. Note the military vehicles on display at the lower terrace, the formal landscaped gardens, pathways, benches and hedge planting (van Vollenhoven 1992).

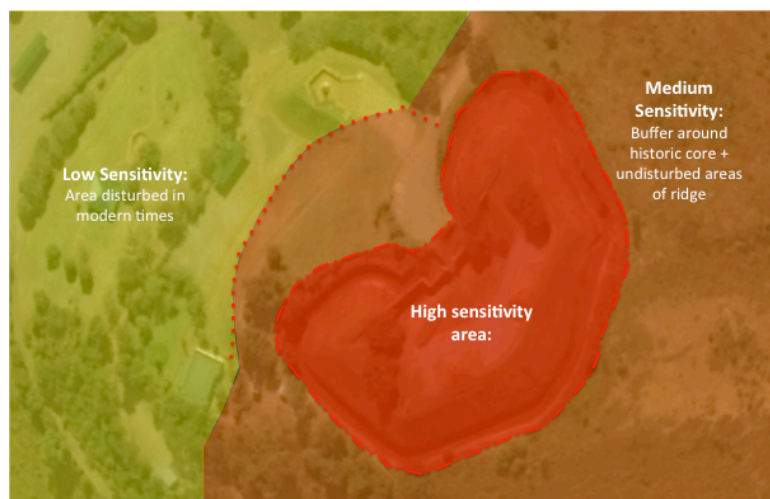


Fig. 8 Heritage Sensitivity Map:

Red = High sensitivity areas; Orange = Medium sensitivity areas; Yellow = Low sensitivity areas.

High sensitivity areas: Areas with important heritage resources or sites sensitive to disturbance.

Medium sensitivity areas: Areas with localised heritage resources or sites sensitive to disturbance.

Low sensitivity areas: Areas with low probability of containing heritage resources. Although no archaeological deposits or heritage resources were observed during the surveys the possibility exist that resources can be uncovered during the construction and operational phase of the development.

10 General Heritage Management

10.1 General awareness

Heritage awareness must be included in normal site **induction** for all employees, contractors and visitors to the subject properties. This will ensure that the general level of heritage awareness is raised and that there is compliance with the Act.

The following sections of the South African Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) must be highlighted to each visitor, contractor and employee or any other person acting on the sites or immediate surrounds:

In term of the South African Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) the following applies:

Structures

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

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

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

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

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

- (g) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- (h) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

Burial grounds and graves

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

- (d) destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
- (e) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
- (f) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

10.2 General Heritage Management pointers:

- All actions on the property will be subject to the provisions of the South African Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and any transgressions of the act will make the transgressor liable in terms of the act.
- Archaeological deposits can occur below ground level. Should any archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during construction activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (cf. National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36(6)).
- Prior to the commencement of any work or action that will impact or affect a heritage resource, the relevant authorization must be obtained from the South African Heritage Resources Agency.
- Where there is uncertainty with regard to the status of a heritage resource, object, place or artefact, or any legislative or other policy issue SHARA can be contacted for clarity:

South African Heritage Resources Agency

P.O. Box 2771

CAPE TOWN

8000

Tel: **(021) 465 2198**

Fax: **(021) 465 5789**

Email: info@sahra.org.za

11 Site-specific Management Actions:

It is recommended that this site be developed as a 'Point of Interest' information and visitor area that interprets the history of the City, the landscape and the geology of the area.

The following Heritage Management Actions are **required during construction**:

- To protect the integrity of the heritage resources it is recommended that the work area be demarcated during construction to limit the footprint of the construction activities.
- During the demolition a suitably qualified professional must oversee the activities and document the process.
- Should any archaeological or heritage resources be exposed during the demolition activities all activities must be suspended to allow for an investigation by a suitably qualified professional.
- Back-filling of the site must be done in 150mm layers and compacted to 93% MOD AASHTO.
- The final level of backfill shall be to the footing of the statue.
- The site must be finished with a 150mm layer of topsoil prior to installation of suitable grass.
- The top and bottom intersection of the diagonal slope line and natural ground level shall respectively be worked of concave and convex, so as to ensure that contour lines knit and create even slopes.

The following Heritage Management Actions are **required for redevelopment of the site**:

- A Master Development Plan for the proposed facilities must be developed by a suitably qualified professional team (minimum a professional archaeologist specialising in site development and a registered professional Landscape Architect.) Such Master Plan shall detail all future facilities and the incorporation of the existing heritage resources into these.
- The guidelines and principles of the Burra Charter shall inform the Master Plan design.
- The proposed Master Development Plan together with supporting documentation and permit applications must be submitted to the relevant heritage authorities for authorization.
- Once authorization for the proposed interventions has been obtained the project can enter into the detail design and construction phase.
- Based on the Master Plan and end use, detailed management and maintenance guidelines can be developed as a refinement of this Heritage Management Plan.

12 Heritage Management Framework

Potentially any of the normal day-to-day operation activities can have a negative impact on the heritage resources associated with specific land parcels. To facilitate a practical yet risk-cautious management guideline the land parcel has been divided into the following sensitivity areas:

12.1 Site Management Matrix

Area/zone	Primary function	Management actions and restrictions	Monitoring
High sensitivity	- Protection of sensitive features / deposits susceptible to damage.	- Access to these areas must be limited and controlled. - Existing infrastructure must be maintained in a sustainable and sensitive manner in accordance with the Management Plan and Conservation Plan. - Any future development in this zone will be subject to a development plan approved by SAHRA. - Any other action such as maintenance and rehabilitation must be done in consultation with the relevant specialists.	- A suitably qualified specialist who must report on and make recommendations with regard to the management of the site must inspect these areas annually.
Medium sensitivity	- Areas that act as buffers around the principle resources	- Existing infrastructure must be maintained in a sustainable and sensitive manner. - Future infrastructural development must be limited to visitor walkways, lookouts and interpretation panels.	- A suitably qualified specialist who must report on and make recommendations with regard to the management of the site must inspect these areas annually.
Low sensitivity	- Areas with limited sensitivity and low probability of containing archaeological material.	- Any development in these areas will be subject to the provisions of the Act. - Future development in this area must relate to the tourism uses of the site and may include amenities and related infrastructure. - Should any archaeological deposits be located in these areas the normal process as prescribed in the act must be followed.	- A suitably qualified specialist who must report on and make recommendations with regard to the management of the site must inspect these areas annually.

This site management matrix is intended to provide a broad list of the required management actions that will be required for the management of the site and is not intended to be all encompassing.

Note that this document must be seen as a dynamic document that needs to be reviewed and updated from time to time but at least on a biannual basis.

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