



Archaetnos Culture & Cultural
Resource Consultants
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**A CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE
STRUBENKOP NATURE RESERVE, CITY OF TSHWANE**

For:

***THE CITY OF TSHWANE, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING, CITY PLANNING
AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, DIVISION NATURE
CONSERVATION AND RESORTS***

REPORT: AE1180

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SUMMARY

This document entails a cultural heritage resources management plan for the Strubenkop Nature Reserve. Only one cultural resource was found during a survey of the reserve. This is the remains of a British fort, built during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902).

The remains date to the historical period in time. It is evaluated and assessed in terms of the standard criteria for cultural heritage resources.

Management guidelines are given. These are the basic conservation and preservation principles to be used in managing cultural resources. Recommendations made in the document are done within the parameters of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999).

The management plan is an open document meaning that it should be adapted and reassessed from time to time. A continuation period of at least five years is given. However any developments done before the expiry of the five year period should be used to re-evaluate the impact on cultural resources and to make the necessary adaptations to the document. The five year period ends in 2016.

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CONTINUATION STRATEGY

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT A MANAGEMENT PLAN IS AN OPEN DOCUMENT. ACCORDINGLY IT CAN BE CHANGED CONSTANTLY WITHIN THE PARAMETERS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.

THIS PARTICULAR MANAGEMENT PLAN SHOULD BE RELOOKED AT LEAST EVERY FIVE YEARS AND ALSO WHENEVER A SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT IS PLANNED (WHICHEVER COMES FIRST). IN THE LATTER CASE THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON THOSE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IN THE EFFECTED AREA SHOULD BE RELOOKED AT. HOWEVER SUCH A DEVELOPMENT MAY HAVE A SECONDARY IMPACT ON OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES AND THIS SHOULD ALSO BE ASSESSED.

THE PLAN SHOULD THEN BE ADAPTED IN ACCORDNACE WITH THOSE PLANS AND ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TIME THAT LAPSED UP TO THAT PARTICULAR POINT IN TIME. ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT WERE COLLECTED (FOR INSTANCE FROM RESEARCH) SHOULD ALSO BE USED TO RE-EVALUTE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES.

THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN SHOULD AT LEAST BE RE-EVALUATED IN THE YEAR 2016.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Division Nature Conservation and Resorts of the Department of Housing, City Planning and Environmental Management, of the City of Tshwane (CoT) requested the writer of this document to write a Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Strubenkop Nature Reserve. In order to be able to write the plan it was necessary to know what cultural resources do exist in the sanctuary. The only one, being the remains of a British fort from the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) was known beforehand, but an archaeological and heritage survey was conducted in order to identify more. None other were identified. The management plan is the result of these processes and the conventions for the sustainable preservation, conservation and management of such cultural resources.

The survey of cultural heritage resources is called a Phase 1 investigation. During this process possible impacts are identified and mitigation measures lined out (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 54). None of the current development plans have a direct impact on any of the cultural resources on the sanctuary. The plan was however also done in order to assist the CoT with planning for future developments on the reserve. Therefore no specific mitigation is needed. The document does nevertheless state that any future development plans should be done in accordance with this management plan and any possible impact on the cultural resources should lead to a re-evaluation.

A Phase 2 investigation is a detailed investigation of a specific cultural resource. This usually entails detailed documentation and research (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 49-52). For the purpose of this document it was not needed, but recommendations in this regard are made. Attention should be given to the resources of high cultural significance and those with specific questions that need to be answered before it can finally be assessed. In this case, the cultural remains are seen as being of a very high cultural importance and due to the threat thereto, further investigation is recommended.

A management plan is sometimes called Phase 3. However the three steps do not necessarily follow each other. For instance, sometimes after the phase 1 study, a management plan is drawn up without doing detailed research. This is something that can be done at a later stage and, if needed the management plan can be adapted after such a study (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 54). The basic principles for CRM as outlined by Van Vollenhoven (2002: 10-13) were also applied in this management plan. These refer inter alia to the attention given to heritage legislation, the evaluation of resources by trained professionals and community participation.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study were to:

1. Identify any unknown objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the property. Applicable terms are defined in see Appendix A.

2. Assess the significance of the above mentioned cultural resources as well as those already known, in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value (see Appendix B).
3. Review applicable legislative requirements.
4. Write a management plan for the cultural heritage resources at the Struben Dam Bird Sanctuary including the necessary management guidelines and recommendations to enable the CoT to manage these properly.

3. CONDITIONS & ASSUMPTIONS

The following conditions and assumptions have a direct bearing on the survey and the resulting report:

1. Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity. These include all sites, structure and artifacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.
2. The significance of the sites, structures and artifacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects (see Appendix B).
3. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Sites regarded as having low cultural significance may be demolished should there be a need for development in those areas. Such sites have been recorded in full. Sites with medium cultural significance may or may not require mitigation in future if future developments have an impact thereon. Should such developments be planned it should be discussed with full cognizance of this management plan. Sites with a high cultural significance are more important than any foreseeable future development and should therefore be preserved at all cost (see appendix C).
4. The latitude and longitude of any archaeological or historical site or feature, is to be treated as sensitive information and should not be disclosed to members of the public without proper plans in place to preserve and conserve these cultural heritage resources.
5. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
6. It has to be mentioned that it is almost impossible to locate all the cultural resources in a given area, as it will be very time consuming. The CoT should however note that any additional sites discovered or information that may come to light in the future

should be included in this management plan during the implementation of the sustainable continuation strategy.

7. A management plan entails recommendations as to the preservation, conservation, interpretation and utilization of cultural resources (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 54-55). Management can be done through five steps that are mutually inclusive and not necessarily chronological. These steps are in accordance with the Heritage Resources Paradigm as developed by Van Vollenhoven (2000) and which is embedded in the Contextual Paradigm in the Archaeology (Annexure D). The steps are conservation/preservation, utilization, marketing, auditing and other action steps.

- Conservation and preservation

This refers to the criteria for keeping the historical character of a cultural resource intact. It entails the setting of criteria for the preservation of cultural resources. In this case it has been done by evaluating the historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value of the resources in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential.

It also refers to the actions necessary for the preservation of these resources. In this management plan it is indicated at the description of each individual resource. It mentions the actions to be taken by the CoT in order to preserve the cultural heritage resources in the Struben Dam Bird Sanctuary.

Security measures are also included herewith. This refers to steps needed to prevent the looting of or damage done by humans to the cultural heritage resources. This is also included at the description of each individual resource.

The last aspect here refers to the training of personnel in order for them to know how to deal with cultural heritage resources. The management guidelines and recommendations in this management plan will provide the basic training needed for this purpose.

- Utilization

This aspect refers to the sustainable utilization of cultural resources in order to also preserve it on the long term. The most important thing here which relates to the Strubenkop Nature Reserve is the interpretation of the resources. This is also indicated under the description of each individual resource. Utilization may include an adapted (new), commercial or scientific use or a combination thereof.

- Marketing

This issue deals with the possibility to make cultural heritage resources accessible and useful for tourism purposes. Again this receives attention under the description of each individual resource. It is important to realize that utilization will always be inferior to conservation and preservation principles.

- Auditing

Auditing refers to the peer review and evaluation of heritage reports and management plans. It also entails the frequent monitoring of management plans in order to determine whether the recommendations thereof are adhered to. For this purpose a continuation strategy has been included on page 3 of this document.

- Other action steps

These are general steps that the managing authority should implement in order to preserve and conserve cultural heritage resources while also maximizing the potential thereof. This should be done within the capacity and capabilities of the managing authority (in this case the CoT), but it is important that the managing authority should take the necessary steps to improve its capacity and capabilities.

It includes measures to sensitize visitors and staff members to the importance of cultural heritage resources, training of personnel at institutions involved in cultural resources, forming partnerships with other institutions involved in cultural resources and obtaining the necessary funds to implement the management guidelines and recommendation of the management documents (in this case this management plan).

4. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

4.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites or scientific or technological value.

The national estate (see Appendix E) includes the following:

- a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. Historical settlements and townscapes
- d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Archaeological and palaeontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment only looks at archaeological resources. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m² or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m²
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

Structures

Section 34 (1) of the mentioned act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

A structure means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Alter means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or the decoration or any other means.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of this act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority (national or provincial):

- 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 that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from SAHRA will also be needed.

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister
- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

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

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)** (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated) before exhumation can take place.

Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

4.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This act (Act 107 of 1998) states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Field survey

The survey was conducted according to generally accepted AIA and HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development. If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS), while photographs were also taken where needed.

The survey was undertaken on foot. Information obtained from the land owner (the CoT) was also studied and included in this document.

5.2 Documentation

All sites, objects features and structures identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Coordinates of individual localities were determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

5.3 Management principles

The management principles used in this management plan is in accordance by those established by Van Vollenhoven (1998 & 2000). These principles include prescriptions for the content of management plans and are in line with the National Heritage Resources Act.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Strubenkop Nature Reserve is situated on a portion of the original farm Hartebeestpoort 362 JR. Today this is in an area known as Lynnwood (Figure 1-2). This is in the central east of the CoT.

The northern boundary of the property is formed by the original farm boundary between the farms Hartebeestpoort 362 JR and Koedoespoort 299 JR. This is currently the experimental farm of the University of Pretoria. The eastern, western and southern boundaries are residential properties in the township of Lynnwood.

A tar road, The old fort Road ends on the south-western edge of the reserve. The name of the road incidentally comes from the fort on the hill. The hill referred to is Struben Hill. The reserve comprises most of the top part of the hill.

No natural shelter could be identified, but since the reserve is in an urban area not much of the natural surroundings remain. It is fairly close to various water sources and may therefore have been used in prehistoric times. However no such remains were identified.



Figure 1 Google image of the Strubenkop Nature Reserve within the City of Tshwane.



Figure 2 Aerial view of the Strubenkop Nature Reserve. The two circular structures in the center are water reservoirs.

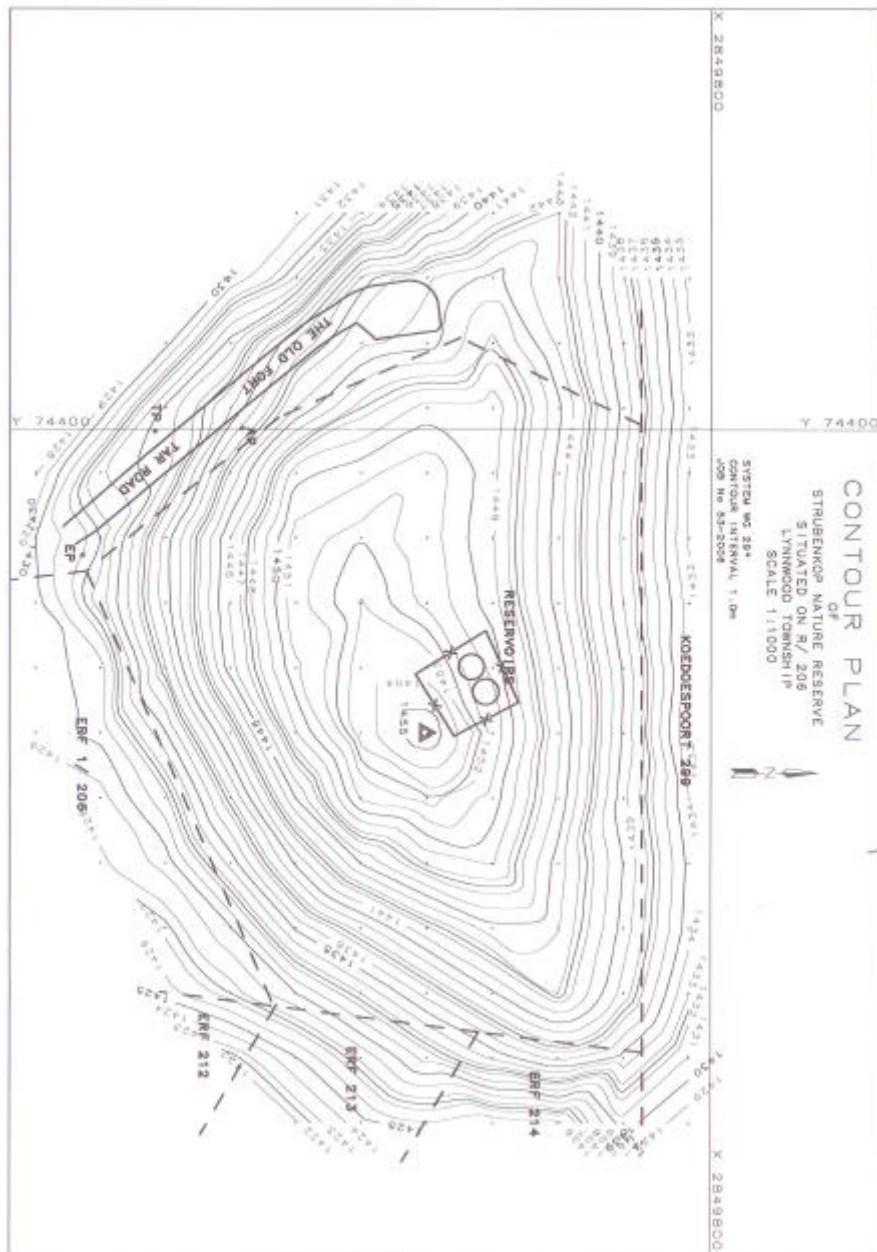


Figure 3 Contour map of the Strubenkop Nature Reserve, showing the water reservoirs.

7. DISCUSSION

Before discussing the cultural resources of the reserve in detail a background regarding the different phases of human history is needed. This will enable the reader to better understand the sites found during the survey.

7.1 Stone Age

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 293). In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. The division for the Stone Age according to Korsman & Meyer (1999: 93-94) is as follows:

Early Stone Age (ESA) 2 million – 150 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age (MSA) 150 000 – 30 000 years ago
Late Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 1850 - A.D.

It is important to note that some of the oldest humanoid fossils have been found close to Pretoria, namely at Kromdraai, Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Gladysvale and Drimolen (in the Krugersdorp area). These hominids include *Australopithecus Africanus*, *Australopithecus Robustus* and *Homo Habilis* and can be as old as 3 million years. These early people were the first to make stone tools (Van Vollenhoven 2000: 146). These sites are also associated with Early Stone Age artifacts.

Middle Stone Age material was identified at Erasmusrand and the Groenkloof Nature Reserve (Van Vollenhoven 2006: 183). At the Erasmusrand cave some Late Stone Age tools were also identified as well as at Groenkloof (Van Vollenhoven 2006: 184). LSA material was also found at Zwartkops and Hennops River (Bergh 1999: 4). This last phase of the Stone Age is associated with the San people.

7.2 Iron Age

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce artifacts (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 346). In South Africa it can be divided in three separate phases according to Huffman (2007: xiii) namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.
Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

Only Late Iron Age sites have been identified close to the surveyed area. Bergh (1999: 7) indicates that 125 sites are known in the Pretoria area, but this is under-estimation. According to Delius (1983: 12) and Horn (1996: 23) LIA people moved into the Pretoria area since 1600 A.D. The closest LIA sites to the reserve are those found at Groenkloof and Erasmusrand (Van Vollenhoven 2006: 188).

Although no Iron Age sites and features were identified during the survey, but it is very possible that these people did utilize the area for grazing purposes. Van Schalkwyk & Pelsler (1999: 5) have found three sites in the Bronberg dating to this period in time, indicating that Iron Age people did utilize the area.

7.3 Historical Age

The Historical Age started with the first historical sources which can be used to learn more about people of the past. In South Africa it can be divided into two phases. The first includes

oral histories as well as the recorded oral histories of past societies. The latter were usually written by people who contact with such a community for a short time. This is followed by the second phase which includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write (Van Vollenhoven 2006: 189).

Early travelers have moved through the area that later became known as Pretoria as early as 1829. This was when the first white people visited the area, namely Robert Schoon and William McLuckie. During the same year the well-known missionary Dr. Robert Moffat also visited the area (Rasmussen 1978: 69). In October 1829 the missionary James Archbell and the trader David Hume traveled through this part of the country (Changuion 1999: 119).

The first Bantu language speakers in the area were the so-called Transvaal Ndebele, specifically the southern group. Their history goes back to Chief Msi (Musi) and the genealogy of the Manala (Mahbena) clan, the Ndzundza (Mapoch) clan, the Mathombeni (Kekana) clan and the Hwanda clan (Horn 1996: 23).

Chief Msi lived in the Pretoria area somewhere between 1600 and 1700 A.D. His sons divided the tribe in three groups, namely the Hwaduba, Manala and Ndzundza (Horn 1996: 23).

The largest group of Bantu speaking people in the Pretoria area is the Northern Sotho, but Southern Sotho's and Tswanas are also present. These groups have a typical building tradition consisting of large building complexes and round huts with conical roofs (Bergh 1999: 106).

It seems as if all these groups fled from the area during the Difaquane when Mzilikazi came here in 1827. He killed the men, burned down their villages, confiscated the livestock and took the women to marry members of his impi (Van Vollenhoven 2000: 156).

The missionary Jean-Pierre Pellissier even visited Mzilikazi in March 1832. In June/ July of that year he was attacked by the impi of Dingane, the Zulu chief. As a result he left the area during that year (Bergh 1999: 112). This left an area described as being deserted by the missionary Robert Moffat. Sotho groups however started moving back into the area after Mzilikazi left (Junod 1955: 68).

The first white people also came to the Pretoria area during this time (Coetzee 1992: 11). In 1839 JGS Bronkhorst settled on the farm Elandspoort. He was the first permanent white settler in the area (Van Vollenhoven 2005: 17-45).

Information from the old farm registers in the Deeds Office in Pretoria, relating to the farm Hartebeestpoort (Deeds Office, Pretoria) is as follows:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
13 February 1860	Government	JP Badenhorst	This means that it was not one of the first farms in the Pretoria area. These were already inspected in 1841.
27 May 1912	HW Struben	Frank Edward Beattie Struben	No record was kept of what happened between 1860 and 1912. Therefore it is

			unknown whether HW Struben bought the farm from Badenhorst or whether there were other owners in between.
22 November 1920	FEB Struben	Transvaal University College	Portion A
1 November 1922	FEB Struben	Pretoria Diocesan Trustees	Portion B
7 December 1928	F Butler	Francis Joseph Murray	Portion D

During the 1930's the farm was divided even further into different portions. Only those applicable to this study are mentioned. It also seems as if FEB Struben bought different portions of the original farm, had some consolidated or divided and sold some again.

The portions of the farm that were divided and transferred in more recent years are not indicated in the farm registers.

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
7 September 1940	Pretoria Diocesan Trustees	City Council of Pretoria	Portion 20 (a portion of portion B)
25 February 1942	Pretoria University	City Council of Pretoria	Portion 26 (a portion of portion A)
21 November 1947	HH Wright de Villiers	Klaas van den Heuvel	Remainder of portion 31
12 April 1948	KHC Zonneveld	Matthew Carel August Beerstrecher	Portion 17
19 July 1950	MCA Beerstrecher	Eileen Margaret Beerstrecher and Diane Marie Beerstrecher	Portion 39 (a portion of portion 17)
17 June 1952	MCA Beerstrecher	Jan Klerk van Peterson Klerck	Remainder of portion 17
13 June 1966	RP Krause born Struben	City Council of Pretoria	Portion 83
9 April 1969	Estate late FEB Struben	Glenmeade Township (Pty) Ltd	Remainder of portion 74 (portion 80 of portion 77)
13 April 1970	Glenmeade Township (Pty) Ltd	City Council of Pretoria	It seems as if this portion was consolidated with others and became known as portion 80
28 November 1973	DM Anderson born Beerstrecher	Greenacre Farm (Pty) Ltd	Remainder of portion 39 (a portion of portion 17)

The portion of land on which the Strubenkop Nature Reserve is situated is portion 206 of the remainder of Lynnwood. It became the property of the Municipality of Pretoria (predecessor of the City of Tshwane) on 16 June 1972.

The only site identified at the Nature Reserve dates from the historical time and therefore indicates that the area was utilized during historical times.

7.4 Discussion of cultural heritage sites, features and structures at the Strubenkop Nature Reserve

7.4.1 Site 1

This is the remains of a fortification (Figure 4) built by the British during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902).

GPS: 25°45'297"S

28°15'520"E – remains of stone wall (Figure 5-6)

25°45'299"S

28°15'526"E – remains of stone wall (Figure 7)

25°45'297"S

28°15'532"E – remains of stone wall at possible lookout point/ canon platform (Figure 8)

25°45'300"S

28°15'533"E – remains of lookout point/ canon platform (Figure 9)

25°45'274"S

28°15'564"E – remains of stone wall at another possible lookout point/ canon platform (Figure 10)

25°45'256"S

28°15'580"E – piece of corrugated iron which may have been part of blockhouse (Figure 11)

25°45'281"S

28°15'548"E – remains of circular stone wall which may have been part of a blockhouse (Figure 12-14)

25°45'281"S

28°15'547"E – remains of stone wall (Figure 15)

25°45'278"S

28°15'509"E – heap of stones that may have been a platform for a blockhouse (Figure 16)

At another wall to the south-east (Figure 17) no GPS co-ordinate was taken. To the south and against the slopes of the hill some loose stones were identified (Figure 18). These probably came from the walls of the original structure.

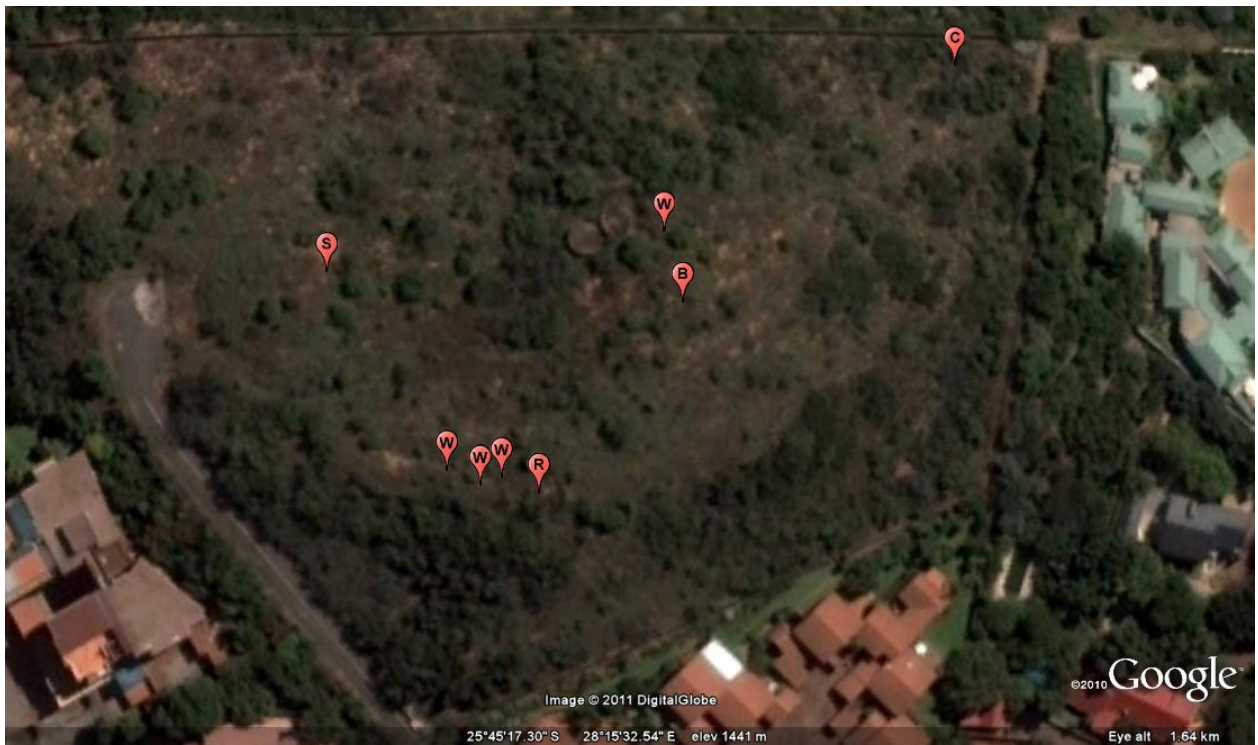


Figure 4 **GPS co-ordinates on the fort in the Strubenkop Nature Reserve.**
W – Stone wall
R – Lookout point/ canon platform
C – Cultural material (corrugated iron)
S – Heap of stones
B – Possible blockhouse



Figure 5 Remains of stone wall on the south-western side.



Figure 6 Corner junction between wall on the western and one on the southern side.



Figure 7 Remains of stone wall to the south.



Figure 8 Remains of wall close to possible lookout point (south).



Figure 9 Remains of possible lookout point (south).



Figure 10 Remains of another possible lookout point (south-east).



Figure 11 Corrugated iron which may have originally been part of one of the walls of the fortification.



Figure 12 Remains of a circular wall where a blockhouse may have been placed.



Figure 13 Another view of the mentioned circular wall.



Figure 14 The mentioned circular wall is at the top of the hill at the trigonometrical beacon.



Figure 15 Remains of a wall on the northern side.



Figure 16 Heap of stones where a blockhouse may have been placed.



Figure 17 Remains of another wall on the south-eastern side.



Figure 18 Heap of loose stones against the southern slope.

The history of the Anglo-Boer War in Pretoria has been quite well documented. The War took place between 1899 and 1902. It was a war between the two Boer Republics (the Transvaal or Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek and the Orange Free State) and Great Britain

(Pretorius 1998:247). After the fall of Pretoria on 5 June 1900, the British erected fortified posts at strategic position all over South-Africa. The main aim was to protect railway lines and other routes as well as to limit the movement of the Boer commando's (Van Vollenhoven 1992: 176). The railway lines were of particular importance as illustrated by the fact that the Boers also guarded it when they were still in control thereof (NAB: TAB, SS0, R 8496/00).

By January 1901 many blockhouses (small fortifications) have been erected. These were mainly corrugated iron structures (called Rice pattern blockhouses) as these were pre-fabricated and could be built in a short period of time. From March 1901 blockhouses were also placed on other strategic position such as main routes. By January 1902 the blockhouse lines have been completed. It has been calculated that as much as 8 000 blockhouses were eventually completed stretching over a distance of about 6 000 kilometer (Hattingh & Wessels 1999:41; Van Vollenhoven 1999:81).

For the British it was of particular importance to protect Pretoria after they had occupied it. Therefore they built additional fortifications here (Van Vollenhoven 1992: 180). Pretoria already had four forts - Fort Klapperkop, Fort Schanskop, Fort Wonderboompoort and Fort Daspoortrand – which were erected by the Boers prior to the War Van Vollenhoven 1995: 54-61). In order to turn the town into a complete fortified town the British added to this. As far as what could be determined, 36 stone-and-masonry blockhouses and 25 corrugated iron ones were erected in Pretoria, a total of 61. Most of these did not survive (Van Vollenhoven 1992: 180-181).

The fortification built on Strubenkop, was one of these. Officially it is called the Eastern Redoubt, but sometimes it is also referred to as East Fort. Strubenkop was strategically important to safeguard the town from the east. The Boers also planned to build a fort here, but this never materialized. The site was even used by the British during the Anglo-Transvaal War (1880-1881) as a signal station and lookout point (Van Vollenhoven 1992: 182).

The Eastern Redoubt was the largest fortification built by the British in Pretoria. It is described as having been built from stone and with a corrugated iron roof. Parts of the walls also were made from corrugated iron with loopholes (Van Vollenhoven 1994: 71).

The fort was vacated shortly after the War. Apparently it still was in a good condition in 1963. A photograph from the early 1970's indicates that it had deteriorated much further by then (Figure 19). In 1992 the site was visited and only one short low wall could be identified (Van Vollenhoven 1992: 182), probably due to the vegetation cover being much denser than now (Figure 20).

In 1979 Mervyn Emms draw a plan of the fort (Figure 21). As the fort has by then already deteriorated much the plan may not be correct, but at least it does give a fair indication of the layout thereof.



Figure 19 Photograph of a part of the Eastern Redoubt during the early 1970's (Van Vollenhoven 1992: 204).



Figure 20 **Photograph of remains of a wall of the Eastern Redoubt in 1992 (Van Vollenhoven 1992: 204)**

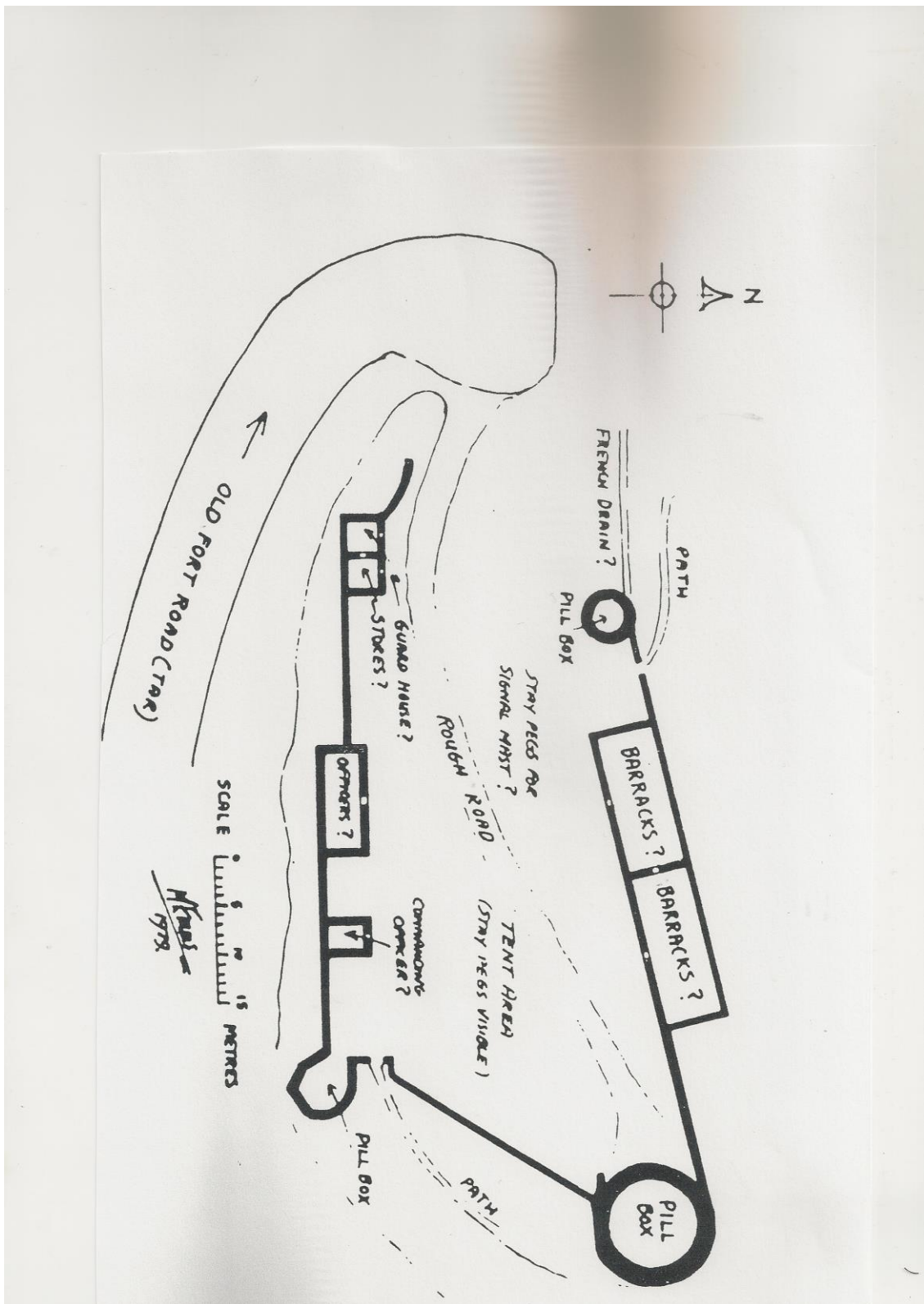


Figure 21 Plan of the Eastern Redoubt drawn up by Mervyn Emms in 1979 (Van Vollenhoven 1992: 205).

It seems as if the fort was less formal than the Boer forts mentioned. One gets the idea of a surrounding wall and inner courtyard with. Some of the wall may have been completed with corrugated iron. The fort had three blockhouses and at least two canon positions and was armed by a five inch canon (Van Vollenhoven 1999: 27). This means that blockhouses must have been placed at strategic positions inside or on the walls of the fort.

The fort is also indicated on a sketched diagram of Pretoria during the Anglo-Boer War indicating the communication lines between fortifications (Van Vollenhoven 1992: 210). It shows East Fort to the south-east of a military camp (Figure 22).

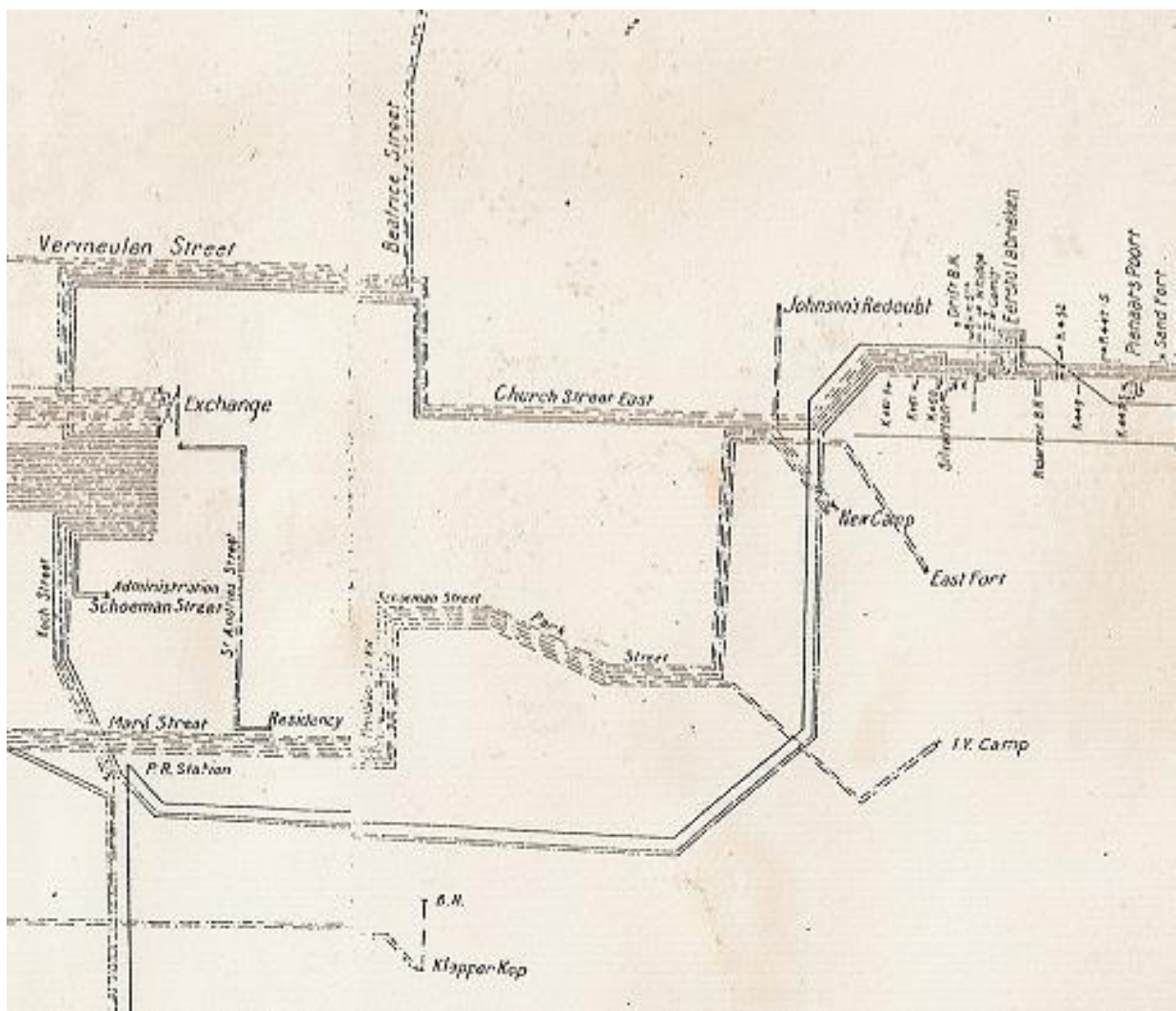


Figure 22 Diagram showing the position of East Fort in Pretoria (Van Vollenhoven 1992: 210).

Two cultural objects (artefacts) most likely dating to the Anglo-Boer War was also picked up. The first is the top of a glass bottle (Figure 23). It probably is a medicinal bottle.



Figure 23 Top of a glass bottle from the site.

The second is a .303 cartridge casing (Figure 24-25). These were used in British Lee-Metford and Lee-Enfield rifles during the Anglo-Boer War (Van Vollenhoven & Van der Walt 2002: 65). There is no doubt that this dates to the Anglo-Boer War time period.

The headstamps of these can be used to determine information relating to the factory and manufacturer of the ammunition as well as for relative dating purposes. The 'C' on the headstamp indicates that it is a cordite cartridge and the 'II' that it is a Mark II cartridge. These were manufactured only between 1893 and 1903 and were used during the Anglo-Boer War. Cordite is the kind of black powder that were used inside. The 'R^L' is the mark of the manufacturer, in this case the Royal Laboratory. This factory belonged to the British government and was situated at Woolwich on the Thymes River (Van Vollenhoven & Van der Walt 2002: 69-70).



Figure 24 .303 cartridge casing from the site.



Figure 25 Head stamp on the cartridge. Note the 'C', the 'II' and the 'RAL'.

Management guidelines:

1. The site is of a high cultural significance. It therefore needs to be protected at all cost. This is especially true since not much has remained of the different fortifications built by the British during the Anglo-Boer War. Furthermore, this structure is very unique and therefore needs to be preserved and researched mainly since it also has been damaged (by the erection of the water reservoirs and other interventions) and has deteriorated to a large extent.
2. The site should be researched by archaeological and historical means in order to obtain as much information as possible about it, before this is lost due to the natural degradation of the area. This is an urgent matter that should not be left for too long.
3. The historical integrity of the site needs to be maintained by not allowing access plant growth and unnecessary intervention (for instance by work to the water reservoirs on site).
4. None of the so-called restoration processes (see Appendix A) may be utilized without consultation with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (Archaeological matters are dealt with at a national level). Any changes to the structure should also be approved by SAHRA. In such an event it would be expected to appoint an archaeologist to be part of the process.
5. It would be of benefit to visitors if a short history of the fortification, including photographs and plans, could be available, either on a brochure or a display panel at the site. This could be done after completion of the urgently needed research.
6. Should any developments that may have an impact on the fortification be planned, it should be re-evaluated within the context of this management plan.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it is clear that the Strubenkop Nature Reserve includes one cultural heritage resource being the remains of the Eastern Redoubt. This cultural resource is of extremely high importance and therefore needs to be conserved, preserved and protected in accordance with this management plan. It is however important to note that all cultural resources may even not yet be known and once more are identified, these should be included in this document.

Combined with the natural resources the reserve is indeed a precious asset that should be managed with the necessary care. The cultural heritage of the nature reserve includes the last phase of human history.

The following is recommended:

1. This document should be rewritten at least once every five years or every time a new development is planned (whichever comes first).
2. The management guidelines given in this management plan must be implemented. This will have to consist of a short, medium and long term strategy for the preservation, conservation and utilization of the cultural heritage resources in the Strubenkop Nature Reserve. This strategy is already imbedded in this management plan.

3. The necessary measures should be put in place to stop any possible degradation of cultural resources on the reserve (see management guidelines).
4. Archaeological and historical research should be implemented as a matter of urgency and in accordance with legislative requirements.
5. Information educating visitors with regards to the National Heritage Resources Act and indicating that it is an offence to damage historical resources should be included in a brochure or information panel at the reserve.
6. Information should be placed in a brochure with a map or on a plaque at the site so as to enhance visitor experience. Plaques should be replaced at least every five years.
7. This management plan should be consulted continuously and especially when any new developments are planned on the reserve.
8. The tourism potential of the reserve should not be underestimated. Current plans in this regard should be measured against this document.
9. Visitors to the site should be monitored in order to prevent any damage thereto. This should form part of the reserve's tourism development plan.
10. The staff at the reserve as well as others involved in the management thereof (including new appointees) should be educated with regards to all aspects mentioned in this management plan. This will assist in the monitoring of visitors, but will not on its own solve this problem.
11. Partnerships should be formed with concerned parties in order to get these people involved in the preservation and conservation of the cultural heritage (fortification) of the reserve.

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Appendix A

Definition of terms:

Artifact:

Cultural object (made by humans).

Buffer Zone:

Means an area surrounding cultural heritage (see def. cultural heritage) which has restrictions placed on its use or where collaborative projects and programs are undertaken to afford additional protection to the site.

Conservation:

In relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance as defined.

Co-management:

Managing in such a way as to take into account the needs and desires of stakeholders, neighbours and partners, and incorporating these into decision making through, amongst others, the promulgation of a local board.

Conservation:

All the processes used to maintain a place or object in order to keep its cultural significance. The process includes preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

Contextual Paradigm:

A scientific approach which places importance on the total context as catalyst for cultural change and which specifically studies the symbolic role of the individual and immediate historical context.

Cultural Resource:

Any place or object of cultural significance (see Heritage Resource).

Cultural Resource Management:

The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage which of value to the general public (see Heritage Management).

Cultural Significance:

Means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance of a place or object for past, present and future humans.

Feature:

A coincidental find of movable cultural objects (also see Knudson 1978: 20).

Grade/Grading:

The South African heritage resource management system is based on grading, which provides for assigning the appropriate level of management responsibility to a heritage resource.

Grading is a step in the process towards a formal declaration, such as a declaration as a National Heritage Site, Provincial Heritage Site, or in the case of Grade 3 heritage resources the placing of a resource on the Register. It is not an end in itself, but a means of establishing an appropriate level of management in the process of formal protection. Grading may be carried out only by the responsible heritage resources authority or in the case of a Grade 3 heritage resource by the Local Authority. Any person may however make recommendations for grading. These are known as Field Ratings and usually accompany surveys and other reports.

Heritage resource (Cultural):

Any place or object of cultural significance (see Cultural Resource).

Heritage Resources Management Paradigm:

A scientific approach based on the Contextual paradigm, but placing the emphasis on the cultural importance of archaeological (and historical) sites for the community.

Heritage management (Cultural):

The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage resources which are of value to the general public (see Cultural Resources Management).

Historic:

Means significant in history, belonging to the past; of what is important or famous in the past.

Historical:

Means belonging to the past, or relating to the study of history.

Iron Age:

In archaeology, the Iron Age is the stage in the development of any people where the use of iron implements as tools and weapons is prominent. The adoption of this new material coincided with other changes in some past societies often including differing agricultural practices, religious beliefs and artistic styles, although this was not always the case.

Maintenance:

Means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place. It does not involve physical alteration.

Management:

With reference to cultural heritage resources it includes preservation/ conservation, presentation and improvement of a place or object.

In relation to a protected area, includes control, protection, conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of the protected area with due regard to the use and extraction of biological resources, community based practices and benefit sharing activities in the area in a manner consistent with the Biodiversity Act as defined and required as per the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No. 57 of 2003.

Object:

Artifact (cultural object) (also see Knudson 1978: 20).

Partnership/s:

Means a co-operative and/or collaborative arrangement/s between the *Reserve* management and a third party that supports the achievement of the *Reserve* objectives.

Preservation:

Refers to protecting and maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration or change, and may include stabilization where necessary. Preservation is appropriate where the existing state of the fabric itself constitutes evidence of specific cultural significance, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

Protection:

With reference to cultural heritage resources this includes the protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable utilization of places or objects in order to maintain the cultural significance thereof.

Site:

A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location (also see Knudson 1978: 20). Also means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects thereon.

Stone Age:

The period encompasses the first widespread use of stone for the manufacture of tools and weapons in human evolution and the spread of humanity from the savannas of East Africa to the rest of the world. It ends with the development of agriculture, the domestication of certain animals and the smelting of copper ore to produce metal. It is termed *prehistoric*, since humanity had not yet started writing.

Structure:

A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures (also see Knudson 1978: 20). Also means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Sustainable:

In relation to the use of a biological resource, means the use of such resource in a way and at a rate that would not lead to its long-term decline; would not disrupt the ecological integrity of the ecosystem in which it occurs; and would ensure its continued use to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations of people (as per National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, No. 10 of 2004).

Appendix B

Definition of significance:

- Historic value: Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.
- Aesthetic value: Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.
- Scientific value: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period
- Social value: Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Rarity: Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.
- Representivity: Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or 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.

Appendix C

Cultural significance:

- Low A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.

- Medium Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.

- High Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

Heritage significance:

- Grade I Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance

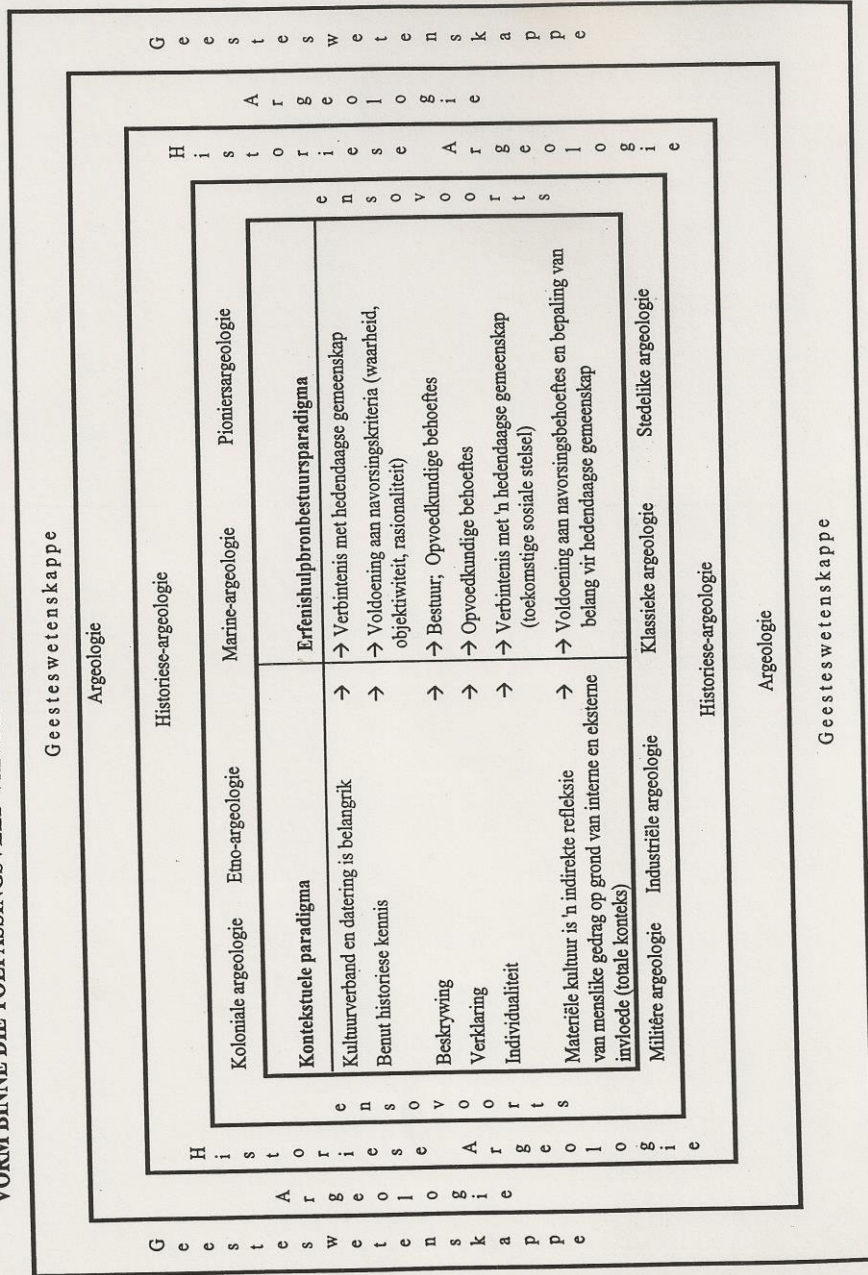
- Grade II Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate

- Grade III Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Appendix D

The Heritage Resources Paradigm (after Van Vollenhoven 2000: 555):

TABEL 10.4 'N UITBREIDING VAN DIE KONTEKSTUELE PARADIGMA OM DIE ERFENISULPBRONBESTUURSPARADIGMA TE VORM BINNE DIE TOEPASSINGSVELD VAN DIE HISTORIESE ARGEOLOGIE



Appendix E

Protection of heritage resources:

- Formal protection

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – grade I and II

Protected areas - an area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – for a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – listing grades II and III

Heritage areas – areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens,
visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

- General protection

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials