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**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES  
SCOPING REPORT PROPOSED PRIVATE RESORT  
(KWAQAGASVLAKTE 317 KQ PORTION 32)**

**1. DEFINITION**

The broad generic term *Cultural Heritage Resources* refers to any physical and spiritual property associated with past and present human use or occupation of the environment, cultural activities and history. The term includes sites, structures, places, natural features and remains of palaeontological, archaeological, historical, aesthetic, scientific, architectural, religious, symbolic or traditional importance to specific individuals or groups, traditional systems of cultural practice, belief or social interaction.

**2. PHILOSOPHY**

Conservation as a worldwide practice stems from a long history of overexploitation made possible by Western technology and science. Conservation developed in reaction against overexploitation of mainly natural and later cultural resources. Western technology became an enemy of nature, leading to discord between nature and development.

In this sense development is a Western cultural expression. In the African context nature is culture. Places, animals and plants have cultural meanings and values. In this report African values with regard to plants and animals will be taken into consideration. The Western distinction between nature and culture is not made. Intangible heritage is far more important to African people than the tangible heritage, stories about places, legends, beliefs and cultural processes are more important than objects or sites, which is preserved by Western concepts of conservation.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

The site was visited, inspected on foot and photographed. All appropriate documents on the area were studied.

### 4. RESULTS

No indication of archeological or historical material or sites could be found on the proposed site.

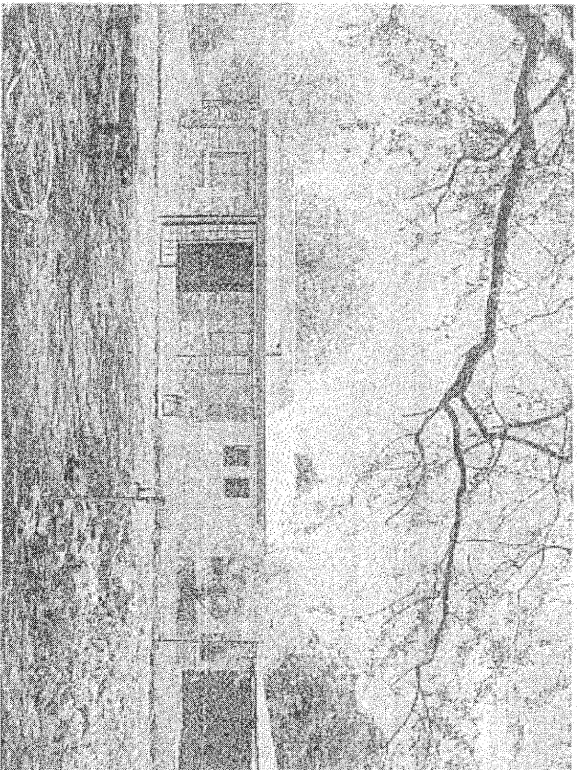
The original farm settlement dates to approximately 1970 - 90 and consist of three houses, a number of out buildings, reservoir and other infrastructure. This development falls outside the scope of the present SAHRA legislation (Act 25 of 1999) and is not protected by law (see photographs 1-3).

From an environmental and cultural resource point of view it is important to save as many old buildings as possible. These buildings are earmarked for demolition as the developers intend to replace them with new buildings. In a nationwide study conducted in the U.S.A. it was found that buildings contain the largest investment in energy resources. Eight bricks in a building contain an energy investment of one gallon (4.546 litres) of petrol. This is the energy it has taken to mine, manufacture, transport and construct eight bricks in a building. By saving old buildings for redevelopment we can save an enormous amount of energy. To demolish existing buildings takes energy as does the construction of new ones. All this energy comes from our environment.

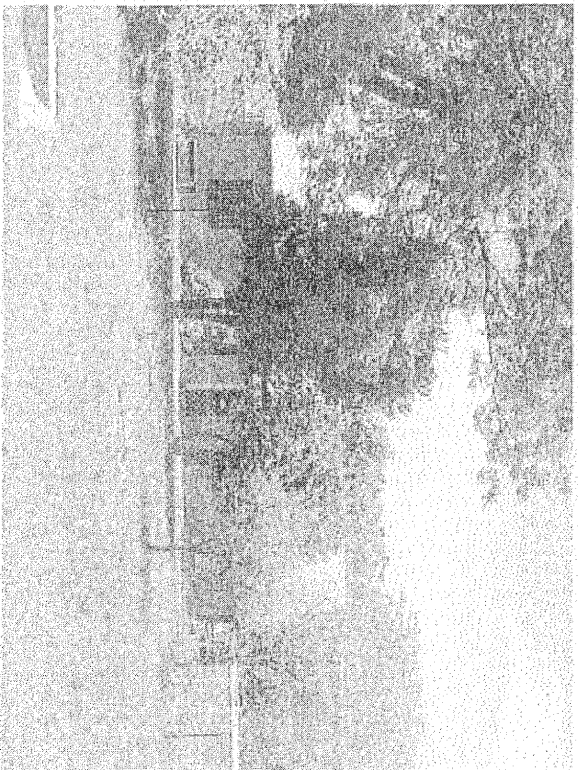
### 5. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the three farmhouses should be investigated for redevelopment and reuse in the new development instead of being demolished. This will save an enormous amount of energy.

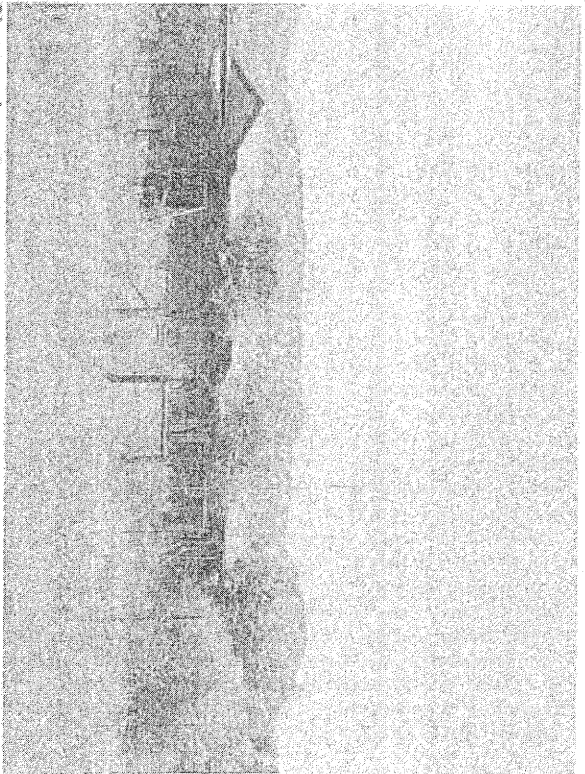
PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph no. 1



Photograph no. 2



Photograph no. 3