



Environmental Management Department

A CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE GATHAKGE RESORT, CITY OF TSHWANE

REPORT: AE01352

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SUMMARY

This document entails a cultural heritage resources management plan for the Ga-Mothakge Resort. Two sites of cultural heritage importance resources were found. A third is included as it shows the former position of one of the monuments at the site.

The document gives some basic principles for the heritage management of these. 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 2018.

DISCLAIMER:

Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the survey of study areas, the nature of archaeological and historical sites are as such that it always is possible that hidden or subterranean sites could be overlooked during the study.

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 2018.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Parks and Regional Coordination Division of the Environmental Management Services Department of the City of Tshwane (CoT) requested the writer of this document to write a Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Ga-Mothakge Resort. In order to be able to write the plan it was necessary to know what cultural resources do exist here. Therefore an archaeological and heritage survey was conducted in order to identify such resources. Two sites were identified. A third is included as it shows the former position of one of the monuments at the site.

Basic principles that need to be adhered to are discussed in this document. 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). The plan was also done in order to assist the CoT with planning for future developments on the resort. 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.

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.

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 Draai Resort 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 Ga-Mothakge Resort.

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 Ga-Mothakge Resort 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 of 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 paleontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, paleontological, 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 paleontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or paleontological 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 paleontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or paleontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and paleontological 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 Ga-Mothakge Resort is situated at the on farm Elandsfontein 352 JR. However the area where it is situated is completely urbanized. It falls within the township of Atteridgeville, which forms part of the City of Tshwane. Atteridgeville is situated southwest of the Tshwane (Pretoria) Central Business District (Figure 1-3).

As indicated the site is in a completely urbanized setting. Although the resort itself comprises of natural features, these are all landscaped and therefore represent a disturbed landscape. The topography thereof is fairly level with no outstanding features.

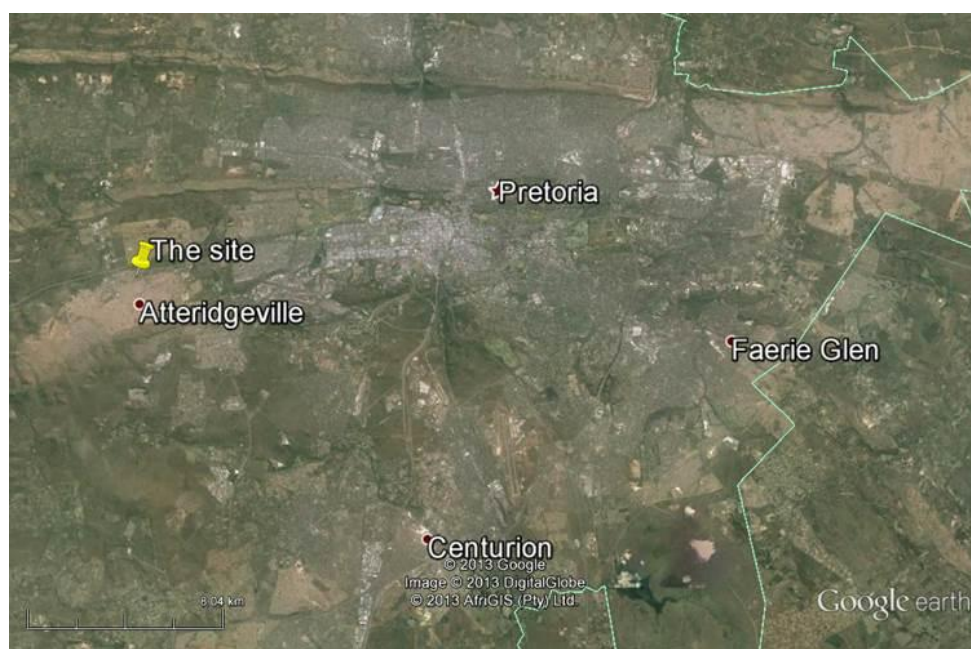


Figure 1 Google image indicating the location of the Ga-Mothakge Resort within the City of Tshwane.



Figure 2 Closer view of the location of the site.

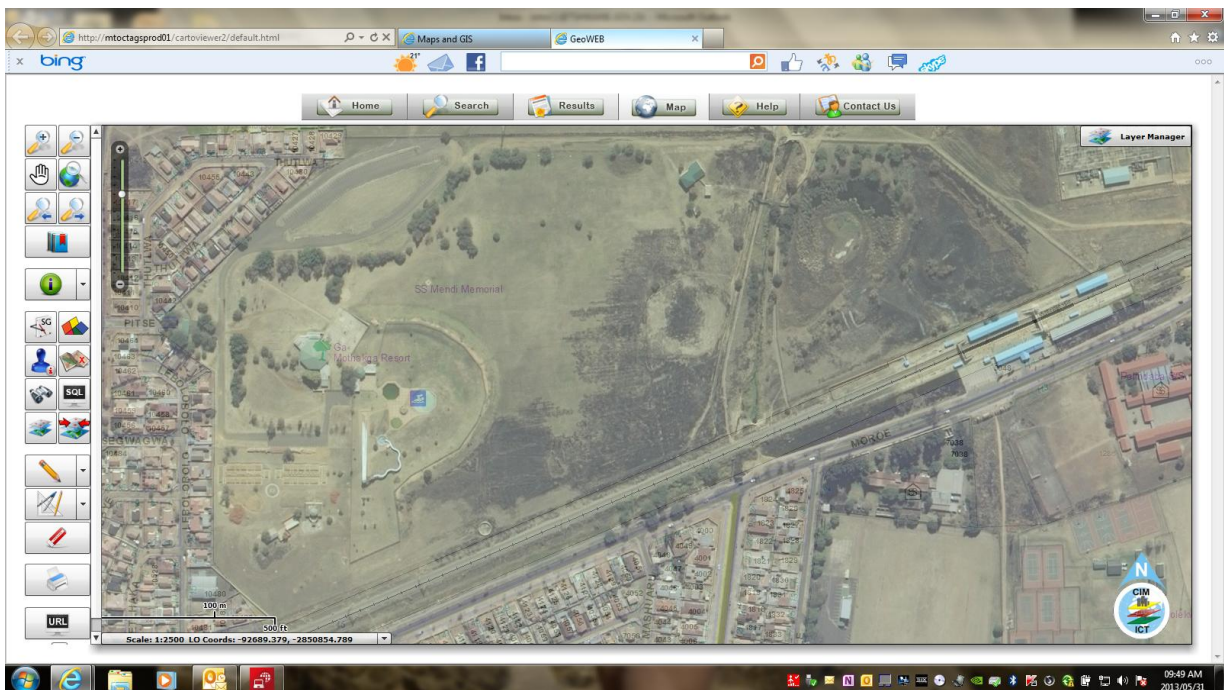


Figure 3 Google image of the Ga-Mothakge Resort.

7. DISCUSSION

As indicated two sites of cultural heritage importance were found at the resort. A third is included as it shows the former position of one of the monuments at the site. For future planning purposes it also is necessary to give some background regarding the different phases of human history. This will enable the CoT to understand anything that might be unearthed should any development of the area be undertaken in future.

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.

Since the studied area falls within the urban precinct it was not expected that Stone Age sites would be identified. This indeed proved to be the case.

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.

Early and Late Iron Age sites have been identified in and around the City of Tshwane. 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.

No Iron Age sites and features were however identified during the survey. Since the area is completely urbanized it is no surprise.

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). His brother Lucas C Bronkhorst arrived shortly after him and settled on the farm Groenkloof (NAD, TAD, RAK 2750:2; RAK 2711; RAK 2991:631; RAK 3005:457).

The town of Pretoria was established in 1855 (Van Schalkwyk et.al. 1992:2-4). Atteridgeville was founded in 1939, and fell within the municipal area and magisterial district of Pretoria. It was originally intended to be called Motsemogolo (large township), but the name was changed in 1940. Atteridgeville is named after Mrs. MP Atteridge, the chairperson of the City Council's Committee for Non European Affairs at the time (Figure 4). A total of 1,533 houses were built between 1940 and 1949, to accommodate people removed from Marabastad, Newclare, Bantule, Lady Selborne and Hove's Ground.



Mrs M P Atteridge

Figure 4 Mrs. MP Atteridge.

A number of heritage sites are known in Atteridgeville, being:

- SS Mendi Memorial
- 2nd World War Plaque
- Ga-Mothakga Resort
- Black Rock House
- Schurveberg
- Wonderboom
- Ou Stads House
- Mrs. Moloto's House

7.4 Discussion of cultural heritage sites, features and structures at the Ga-Mothakge Resort

7.4.1 Site 1 – SS Mendi Memorial

This is a memorial (Figure 5) that was erected for the soldiers who were on board of the SS Mendi, which was sunk during the First World War (1914-1918). It commemorates not only the tragic event, but also highlights the role of black soldiers in World War I. A total of 616 South Africans, including 607 black troops serving in the South African Native Labour Contingent, died when the steamship SS Mendi sank in the English Channel on the way to France on 21 February 1917.



Figure 5 The SS Mendi memorial.

GPS: 29°45.750'S
28°04.109'E

On 16 January 1917 the Mendi troopship sailed from Cape Town en route to La Havre in France, carrying the Fifth Battalion of the South African Native Labour Contingent. On board were 805 black privates, 22 white officers and 33 crew members.

On the morning of 21 February 1917, just south of the Isle of Wight, the 4 000-ton steamship was rammed and almost cut in half by an 11 000-ton liner, the SS Darro. The Mendi sank in 20 minutes, and 607 black troops, nine white officers and all 33 crewmembers died in the icy waters of the English Channel.

The captain of the Darro, HW Stump, was later disciplined for travelling at speed through fog without sounding a warning horn. It was also said that he took no steps to save the drowning, merely floating his ship nearby while lifeboats from the SS Mendi's escorting destroyer, HMS Brisk, rowed among survivors, trying to rescue them.

There are many legends of the troops' bravery as the ship sank. One is that of the Reverend Isaac Wauchope Dyobha, who is said to have calmed the panicked men by crying out this prayer:

"Be quiet and calm, my countrymen. What is happening now is what you came to do ... you are going to die, but that is what you came to do ... I, a Xhosa, say you are my brothers ... Swazis, Pondos, Basotho ... so let us die like brothers. We are the sons of Africa ..."

Another legend is that of the "death dance", as the men of the labour contingent performed one last, barefooted, dance on the tilting deck of the Mendi before she plunged beneath the ocean.

Then there was Joseph Tshite, a schoolmaster from near Pretoria, who encouraged the drowning men in the waters around him with hymns and prayers until he also succumbed. A white sergeant is said to have been supported by two black compatriots, who swam with him and found place for him on a piece of flotsam.

The Mendi disaster was one of South Africa's worst tragedies of World War I, second perhaps only to the Battle of Delville Wood. Among the South Africans lost were some prominent men such as the Pondoland chiefs Henry Bokleni, Dokoda Richard Ndamase, Mxonywa Bangani and the Reverend Isaac Wauchope Dyobha.

When the news of the tragedy was announced to Parliament on 9 March 1917, all the members of the South African House of Assembly, led by celebrated Boer War hero and Prime Minister Louis Botha, rose in their seats as a token of respect.

The soldiers who died on the Mendi are remembered at the Hollybrook Memorial in Southampton, England, a plaque at the Delville Wood Museum in France, a little known memorial in Port Elizabeth and the new Mendi memorial at Avalon cemetery in Soweto - unveiled by Queen Elizabeth II in 1995.

The SS Mendi is also honoured by the modern South African Navy, which has among its fleet the SAS Isaac Dyobha, a Warrior-class fast attack craft - and probably one of the few naval warships in the world named after a cleric - and the SAS Mendi, a Valour-class frigate. The Mendi has also given its name to South Africa's highest award for courage, the Order of the Mendi Decoration for Bravery, bestowed by the President on South African citizens who have performed extraordinary acts of bravery. Today, the SS Mendi lies on the ocean floor some 11 miles south of the Isle of Wight.

Management guidelines:

1. An information plaque should be placed with the monument where the history of SS Mendi and the tragedy can be communicated to the public. This could also be done by means of a brochure, but since the monument is already there the first mentioned would make more sense.
2. Access to the monument should be allowed, but control needs to be implemented so that it is not damaged.
3. The site should be maintained by keeping it free of unnecessary weeds.
4. If possible, the site should be left as it is.
5. The site may never be demolished and any proposed development in the vicinity thereof should be taken up with a heritage expert to be re-evaluated within the context of this management plan.

7.4.2 Site 2 – Second World War Monument

This is a memorial (Figure 6-7) that was erected for soldiers who died during the Second World War (1939-1945). The inscription on the memorial reads:

This monument is in memory of the fallen heroes who served in the Native Military Corps and died for South Africa.

GPS: 25°45.750'S
28°04.109'E



Figure 6 **The Second World War monument.**



Figure 7 The inscription on the monument.

Management guidelines:

1. An information plaque should be placed with the monument where the history of the Native Military Corps can be communicated to the public. This could also be done by means of a brochure, but since the monument is already there the first mentioned would make more sense.
2. Access to the monument should be allowed, but control needs to be implemented so that it is not damaged.
3. The site should be maintained by keeping it free of unnecessary weeds.
4. If possible, the site should be left as it is.
5. The site may never be demolished and any proposed development in the vicinity thereof should be taken up with a heritage expert to be re-evaluated within the context of this management plan.

7.4.3 Site 2 – Original position of the SS Mendi Memorial

This is the position where the SS Mendi Memorial was originally placed. It was moved to a safer area.

Management guidelines:

1. There is no need to preserve this site.
2. It would however be good to indicate on a map where to monument was originally erected.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it is clear that the Ga-Mothakge Resort contains two sites of cultural heritage importance (Figure 8). The third should be noted, but has no particular importance. Both sites need to be conserved, preserved and protected in accordance with this management plan.

The only concern would be cultural sites and objects that may possibly be contained underground. It is important to note that should such features be identified, these should be included in this document.



Figure 8 Google image indicating the sites at the resort.

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 at the Ga-Mothakge Resort. 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 in the resort (see management guidelines).
4. Information educating visitors with regards to the National Heritage Resources Act and indicating that it is an offence to damage historical resources should be made available. This can be done in different ways.
5. Firstly information can be included in brochures of the resort. Secondly information plaques could be placed at some of these heritage sites. This will enhance visitor experience. Plaques should be replaced at least every five years.
6. This management plan should be consulted continuously and especially when any new developments are planned at the resort.
7. Visitors to the different sites should be monitored in order to prevent any damage thereto.
8. The staff at the Ga-Mothake Resort, 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.
9. Partnerships should be formed with concerned parties order to get these people involved in the preservation and conservation of the cultural heritage of the resort.

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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 *Resort* management and a third party that supports the achievement of the *Resort* 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.

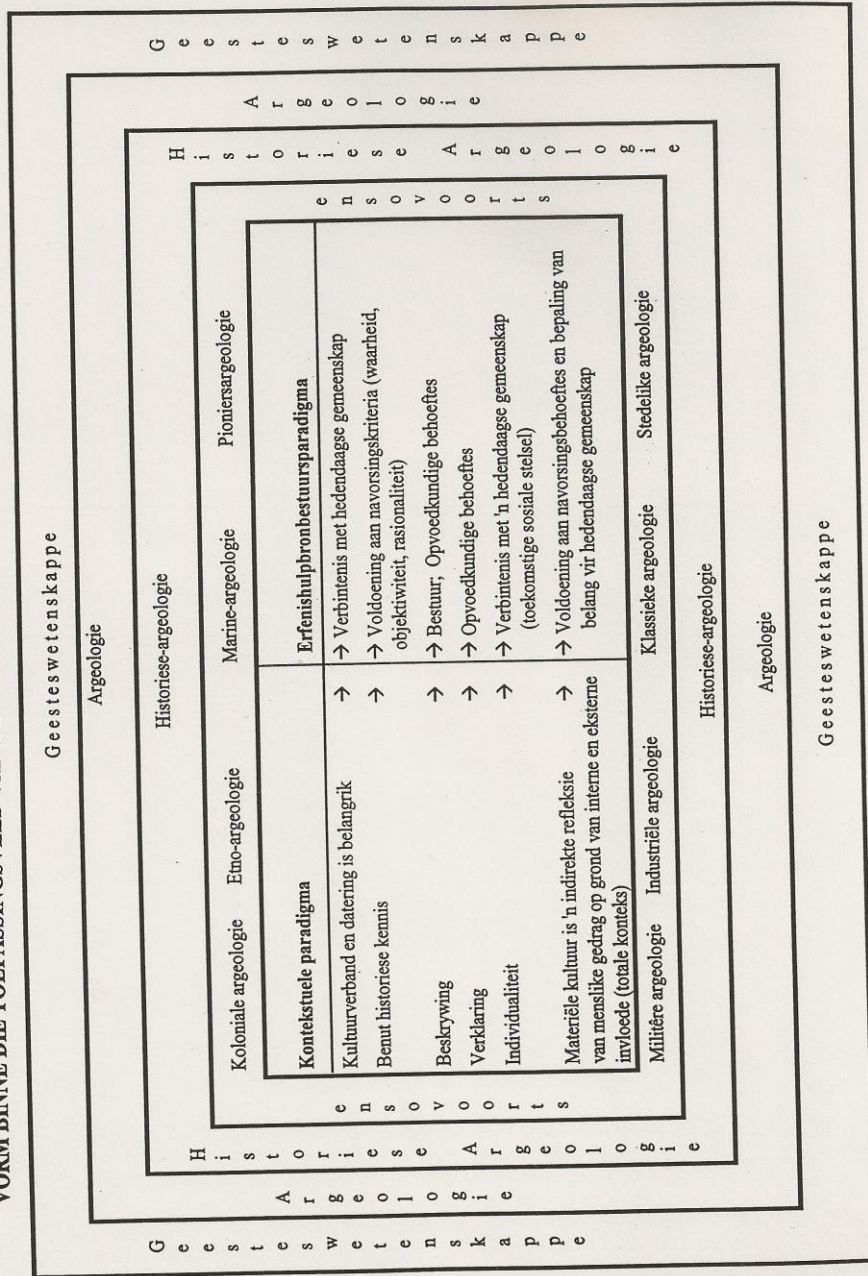
Heritage significance:

- 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 ERFENISULPBRONBESTUURS-PARADIGMA 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