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

For:

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

REPORT: AE1006

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SUMMARY

This document entails a cultural heritage resources management plan for the Rietvlei Nature Reserve. Most of the cultural resources on the resort is well-known, but after a survey was conducted more was identified. The results of this are included.

The fieldwork undertaken revealed that the resort contains a number of eleven cultural resources. These all date to the historical period in time. It is evaluated and assessed in terms of the standard criteria for cultural heritage resources.

At the individual description of each of these management guidelines are given. These are the basic conservation and preservation principles to be used in managing the 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 2015.

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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 2015.

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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 Rietvlei Nature Reserve. In order to be able to write the plan it was necessary to know what cultural resources do exist in the reserve. Most of these were known beforehand, but after conducting an archaeological and heritage survey more 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 resort. 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.

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 Rietvlei Nature Reserve 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.
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 B).
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. In this particular case it needs to be mentioned that the areas which still contain natural vegetation, mainly close to the rivers, was much overgrown. This makes visibility on the ground extremely difficult and may have resulted in some cultural features not being picked up during the survey.

8. 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 C). 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 in tact. 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 Rietvlei Nature Reserve.

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 Rietvlei 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

It is important to note that a cultural heritage resource does not have to be formally declared to be protected. By virtue of its age a resource is potentially protected based on the values given above (Van Vollenhoven 2003: 34-36). It should also be noted that the act gives special power to communities in allowing them to have a say in the preservation, conservation, utilization and management of their own cultural heritage resources (Van Vollenhoven 2003: 42-44).

According to the above-mentioned law 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.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

In a reserve such as this one will mostly need to deal with archaeological resources. Therefore this needs more specific attention. It is dealt with in Section 35(4) of this act, which states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority:

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

Human remains

These are dealt with in terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, and states that no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
- b. destroy, damage, alter, exhume 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.

Graves that are unidentified or are of an unknown date are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

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 obtained 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 obtained 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).

4.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This act (Act 107 of 1998 as amended with Act 46 of 2003 and Act 8 of 2004) 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. This includes Environmental Management Frameworks (EMF's) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA's). The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof made.

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 via off road vehicle and in extreme cases 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 Derdepoort Resort situated on a portion of the remainder of portion 249 and a portion of the remainder of portion 250 farm Derdepoort 326 JR (Figure 1-2). This is in a valley of the Magaliesberg Mountains.



Figure 1 Aerial view of the Derdepoort recreation resort.

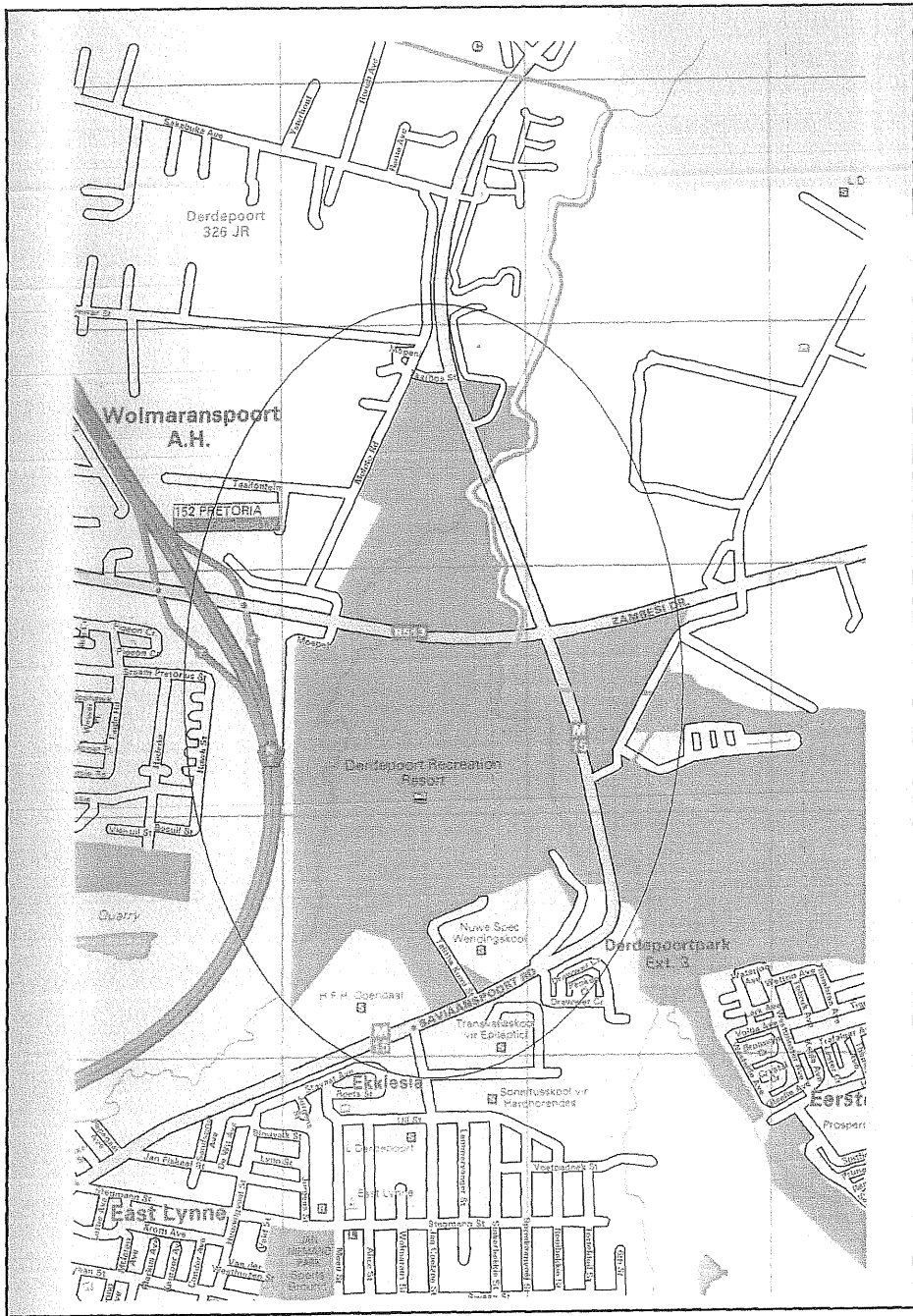


Figure 2 Location of the Derdepoort recreation resort.

The northern boundary of the property is formed by Taaibos Road, but this is but a small boundary as the resort forms a triangle with this being the northern tip thereof. The eastern and southern boundary of the resort is formed by Baviaanspoort Road with the western being roughly formed by the N1. Zambezi drive cuts through the property. The 17 hectares to the north of this road is used for agricultural purposes. The public area of the resort is to the south of Zambezi road and measures about 120 hectares.

A hill on the southwestern side of the resort, as well as areas adjacent to the two rivers that drains the area shows some indigenous natural vegetation. This consists of savanna and trees such as acacia and combretum trees as well as smaller shrubs. The latter of the resort has been disturbed extensively by past human activities. The area to the north of Zambezi road as well as on the eastern side of the property has been cultivated. Some cultivated fields are also found in isolated spots throughout the rest of the resort. These are used for cultivating lucern. The central part of the resort has short grass which is kept neat by the CoT as this is the picnic area utilised by visitors.

The resort also includes a caravan park, lapas, play grounds, animal farm, other infrastructure and a youth camp. A historical farm yard is located to the north of the central area. This will be discussed in more detail below.

The two mentioned rivers are the Hartebeest Spruit and Moreleta Spruit which drains from south to north. The Hartebeest Spruit is on the western side of the property and the Moreleta Spruit on the eastern side. These rivers have their confluence on the northern side of the property.

The geology of the resort is underlain by quartzite that forms part of the Magaliesberg Mountains. Within the flood plains of the indicated rivers rich alluvial soils are detected. A showserve is part of the Gold Reef Mountain Bushveld. It features rocky hills and ridges (KH 2006: 7). A complete list of vegetation and fauna is provided in the scoping report for the resort.

The presence of water would have made the area suitable for keeping livestock. Mountainous areas also provide suitable shelter for people. One would therefore suspect that the area would have been used during the past by people as the environment would have suited their needs just fine.

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).

One of the important Early Stone Age sites are situated to the west of the Derdepoort resort, close to the Wonderboom Nature Reserve (Korsman & Meyer 1999: 93). The Wonderboom site is a so-called Late Acheul site. This means it is the later phase of the Acheulian culture, which is an Early Stone Age culture. Similar tools were also found on other parts of the Magaliesberg (Van Vollenhoven 2006: 183). These stone tools were probably manufactured by the earliest hominids as indicated above. It is therefore quite possible that these people would have also utilised other gateways through the mountain, such as Derdepoort.

Middle Stone Age material as well as a Late Stone Age site were identified some years ago on the Magaliesberg Mountain (Van Vollenhoven 2000: 150-151). This last phase of the Stone Age is associated with the San people.

No Stone Age sites, features or artifacts were found during the survey. However it needs to be indicated that the grass cover was extremely high during this time and such cultural objects may therefore be found in future.

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 a few Early Iron Age sites are known in Gauteng of which the closest one to the Derdepoort resort one called the Derdepoort site (Nienaber et al 1997: 15-22). The site is apparently located to the eastern side of the poort, thus on the eastern side of Baviaanspoort Road. One would therefore expect that these people also moved to the other side of Derdepoort and utilised the area along the rivers. Not many EIA sites are known making the identification of such sites very important to the scientific community. Such finds may be unearthed during activities at the resort and should then immediately be communicated to an archaeologist to investigate.

A Middle Iron Age site was identified to the west of Wonderboompoort (Küsel 1993: 13), but it was not dated yet. Again this would suggest that Iron Age also utilized the Magaliesberg.

Much more information is available regarding the Late Iron Age. 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. A number of LIA sites have been identified on the Magaliesberg Mountain. Three of these are to the west of Wonderboompoort (Van Schalkwyk et al 1994: 9-10) and four are between Wonderboompoort and Derdepoort (Naudé & Van Vollenhoven 1992: 35-37; Mason 1962: 397). Therefore the people from the LIA also seems to have utilized this area.

Although no Iron Age sites and features were identified during the survey it is clear that this may only be a result of the growth in vegetation. The management and workers should therefore always be on the lookout for Iron Age features and artifacts, such as stone walling and pottery.

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 Manala lived to the north of Pretoria and the Ndzundza to the north and west. The Hwaduba stayed in the vicinity of the confluence between the Pienaars and Apies River. This group took over the culture and language of the Kgatla, a Tswana group (Bergh 1999: 108).

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. At the beginning of the nineteenth century two Tswana groups, the Kwena and Kgatla stayed to the north and west of Pretoria in the vicinity of the Crocodile, Pienaars and Apies River (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 1932. 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).

The first owner of the farm Derdepoort 326 JR was RJ Jansen (Deeds office, Pretoria). The farm is not indicated on the first farm register dating from 1841 which is strange as it was already documented in 1840 (Bergh 1999: 129). Although the date on the farm register is given as 1858, it should be indicated that many of the first farms were only registered once it was sold. Therefore the date of the first and second transactions is similar. The history of this farm as written in the ZAR farm deeds registers (Deeds Office, Pretoria) is as follows:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
28 December 1858	Government	RJ Jansen	Deeds were only registered much later than the first farms were inspected therefore this date is 1855 and not 1840. This was usually done when the farm had to be transferred to another owner. Therefore the date on the next line is the same.
28 December 1858	RJ Jansen	APJ van der Walt	Portion 1, 2 & 7

Portion 1 – 326/1/1

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
30 March 1864	Estate late APJ van der Walt	Johannes Barend Wolmarans	
12 February 1895	JB Wolmarans	Johannes Barend Wolmarans (son)	Portion 4
12 February 1895	JB Wolmarans	Lourens Philippus Wolmarans	Portion 5

The applicable portions relating to the Derdepoort Resort are portion 249 and 250. These were portions of the original portion 1.

Portion 249

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
14 December 1963	Vilma du Preez (born Wolmarans)	Eduardo Iacop	Du Preez probably is one of the descendants of the 19 th century owners of the farm.
24 October 1969	E Iacop	City Council of Pretoria	

Portion 250 (a portion of portion 249 established in 1963):

DATE	FROM	TO
24 August 1966	Vilma du Preez (born Wolmarans)	Ferro Park
25 November 1970	Ferro Park	City Council of Pretoria

The name of the farm comes from it including the third passage (poort) through the Magaliesberg Mountain, thus being Derdepoort (the third poort). The first two poorts are Daspoort and Wonderboompoort.

Apparently the first Volksraad (House of Parliament) of the South African Republic (ZAR or Transvaal) was established on this farm on 22 May 1849 (Kruger n.d.) This was before Pretoria became the capital of the Republic and a formal building was erected for this purpose.

During the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902) the British erected a blockhouse at Derdepoort. This was after they took over the city from the Boers on 5 June 1900. The blockhouse was a typical circular Rice pattern structure made from corrugated iron. It had a dry wall made of stones around it and some other fortification walls to the east thereof. The blockhouse was erected on the eastern side of Baviaanspoort Road (Van Vollenhoven & Van den Bos 1997: 135).

All the known sites within the boundaries of the Derdepoort resort date from the Historical Age. This indicates that the area was utilized during this period.

7.4 Discussion of cultural heritage sites, features and structures at the Derdepoort resort

7.4.1 Site 1

Site no 1 is the historical farm house on the property also called Die Opstal (Figure 3). It is currently used as a restaurant and it is planned that this continues in future. Historically it is the most significant building on the resort, although it is the second house that was built on the farm. The original was demolished when this one was erected. It dates back to the turn of the century (late 19th-early 20th century). The site therefore is of high cultural significance.

The basic building was done in a Cape Dutch style, but it is clear that the building has been changed through the years. However these were not as much that it decreases the cultural significance thereof.

Some of the other historical features on the resort are historically linked to the Opstal. Although these are discussed separately, it should always be kept in mind that a historical farm yard should be regarded as an entity.

The garden has been cultivated and may contain some historical garden features. Mostly it was adapted for the purpose of a restaurant with people eating in the open air on sunny days.

GPS: 25°41'12"S
28°17'15"E



Figure 3 Northern façade of the Opstal

Management guidelines:

1. A building such as this one needs constant attention and needs to be maintained at all times.
2. The function of the building as a restaurant and wedding venue may continue, but care should be taken that the historical integrity of the building is not decreased in the process.
3. None of the so-called restoration processes (see Appendix A) may be utilized without consultation with the Gauteng Provincial Heritage Resources Agency. Any changes to the building should also be approved by the Gauteng PHRA. In such an event it would be expected to appoint a cultural historian with experience in architecture to guide the process and to lead the building and restoration team.
4. It would be of benefit to visitors if a short history of the farm and building could be available, either on a brochure or a display panel at the house.
5. The historical ambiance of the house and farm yard should be preserved. This means that no new constructions should be allowed within 20 metres outside of the boundary of the farm yard.
6. An adaptation to this management plan should be done after implementation of the above mentioned guidelines.

7.4.2 Site 2

This is a historical grave yard associated with the Opstal. It is situated on the western side of the house and is fenced off by a stone wall which probably is original. The grave yard is incorporated in the garden and farm yard and is well preserved and very well kept (Figure 4). Graves are always seen as having a high cultural significance.

GPS: 25°40'53"S
28°17'34"E



Figure 4 The historical grave yard at Derdepoort.

There are six graves in the grave yard and these are all presumed to be older than 60 years and therefore are regarded as historical graves. Even those without dates probably are older than 60 years, but graves of an unknown date are in any case regarded in a similar fashion.

The first grave is that of Sūsara Maria Margaretha Wolmarans. She was born on 17 April 1878 and died on 18(?) May 1880 (Figure 5). She probably was a sister of Johan Wolmarans, whose grave is also here.

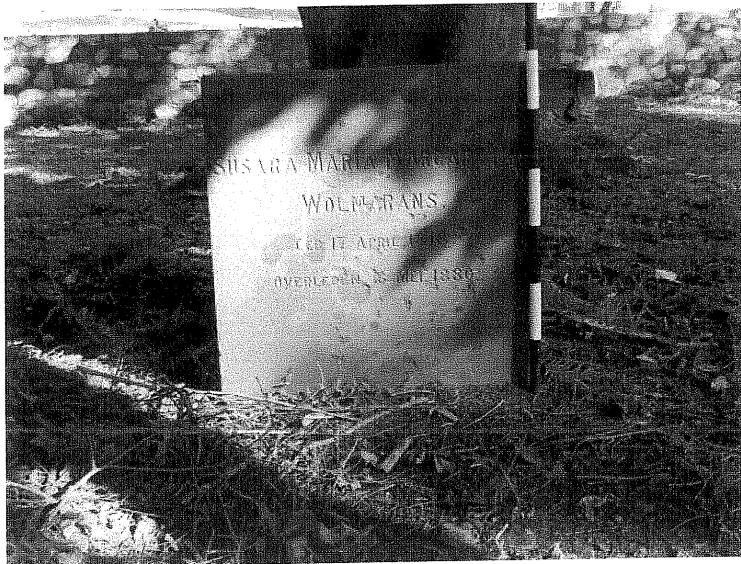


Figure 5 Grave of Sūsara Maria Margeretha Wolmarans.

The second and third graves are a double grave for Johan Barend Wolmarans and his wife Catharina Elizabeth Wolmarans (born Bekker). Johan was born on 16 October 1865 and died on 30 November 1937. His wife was born on 26 July 1884 and died on 23 March 1938 (Figure 6-7). He probably is the Johannes Barend Wolmarans, son of the other Johannes Barend Wolmarans, who became the owner of portion 4 of the farm in 1895.



Figure 6 Grave of Johan and Catherina Wolmarans.

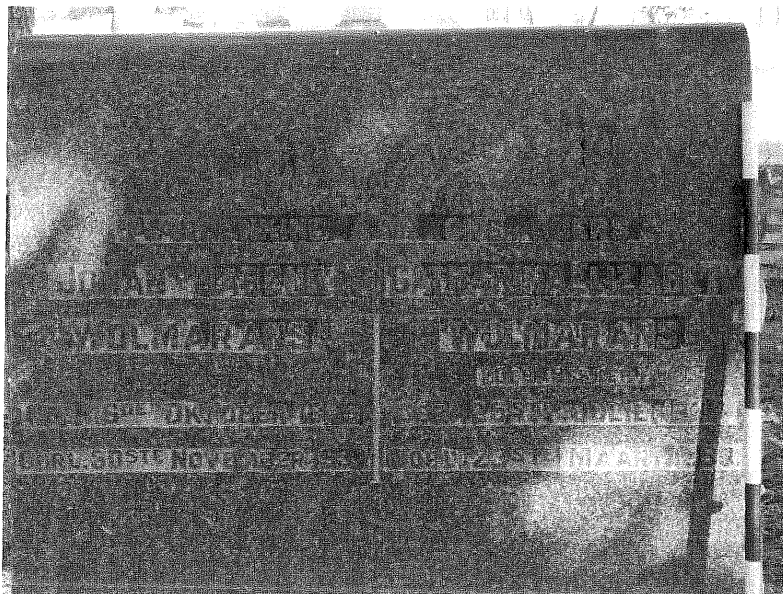


Figure 7 Closer view of the inscriptions on the grave of Johan and Catharina Wolmarans.

The fourth grave is that of Maria Johanna Bekker who presumably was a sister of Catherina Wolmarans. Her headstone indicates that she was born in Aliwal Noord, but gives no date of birth. She died on 30 November 1933 (Figure 8-9).



Figure 8 Grave of Maria Bekker.



Figure 9 Inscription on the headstone of Maria Bekkers' grave.

Grave number five is that of Graham Bekker. It does not have any dates (Figure 10). This was sometimes done when an infant died very shortly after being born. It also is possible that the dates were broken off.

It is uncertain what exactly his relationship to the Wolmarans family was, but Johan's wife's maiden name was Bekker and he therefore must have been family.



Figure 10 Grave of Graham Bekker.

The last grave is that of Johannes Bekker. Only a date of death is given namely 18 May 1928 (Figure 11-12). Again it is the grave of a child and it is possible that he died on the day of his birth or soon thereafter.

Again it is uncertain what exactly his relationship to the Wolmarans family was, but Johan's wife's maiden name was Bekker and he therefore must have been family.



Figure 11 Grave of Johannes Bekker.



Figure 12 Inscription on the grave of Johannes Bekker.

Management guidelines:

1. Graves are an extremely sensitive issue and therefore the grave yard should be preserved at all cost. The current way of doing it is acceptable and should be continued.
2. It would be of benefit to visitors if a short history of the graves could be available, either on a brochure or a display panel at the grave yard.
3. Should any developments that may have an impact on the site be planned, it should be re-evaluated within the context of this management plan.

7.4.3 Site 3

Site no 3 is the historical barn which forms part of the farm yard complex (Figure 13-15). It is built from stone with bricks on the upper side. It probably dates to the late 19th/ early 20th century and was also used as stable. The site is of a high cultural significance.

The building has been changed, but mostly it is in a very good state of preservation. The changes are reversible and it may be considered, depending on the function it needs to fulfill. Currently it is utilized as a store room and the corrugated iron door that was added to the eastern side was probably included as a safety measure.

GPS: 25°41'11"S
28°17'19"E

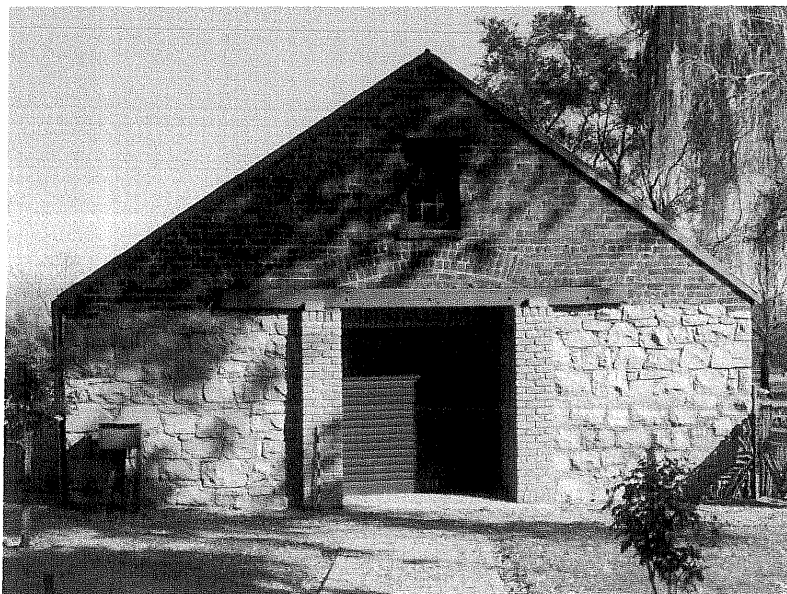


Figure 13 Eastern façade of the barn showing original stone walls and bricks. The door was added much later.



Figure 14 Southern façade showing windows which may be original, but the window panes was added later.



Figure 15 Originally the barn had a door on the eastern side. This photograph clearly shows that it had been removed.

Management guidelines:

1. This building needs constant attention and needs to be maintained at all times.
2. The function of the building as a store room may continue, but care should be taken that the historical integrity of the building is not decreased in the process.
3. If possible the building should be taken back to its original state.
4. None of the so-called restoration processes (see Appendix A) may be utilized without consultation with the Gauteng Provincial Heritage Resources Agency. Any changes to

the building should also be approved by the Gauteng PHRA. In such an event it would be expected to appoint a cultural historian with experience in architecture to guide the process and to lead the building and restoration team.

5. It would be of benefit to visitors if a short history of the farm and building could be available, either on a brochure or a display panel at the house.
6. An adaptation to this management plan should be done after implementation of the above mentioned guidelines.

7.4.4 Feature 4

This feature is a water furrow (or furrow system) running roughly from the river to the farm yard. It is packed with stones which are mortared together (Figure 16). On the farm yard it forks into different branches which may not all be historically correct. The feature is of a high cultural significance.

GPS: 25°41'35"S
28°11'31"E



Figure 16 Part of the water furrow close to the farm yard.

Management guidelines:

1. The furrows should be kept in tact even if some of the branches are not original.
2. The vegetation inside and alongside the furrow system should be controlled in order to keep the furrows clean and allowing water to flow through.

3. Plants that may be damaging to the furrows should be removed.
4. No changes should be made to the flow of the furrows and no additional branches should be made.
5. None of the so-called restoration processes (see Appendix A) may be utilized without consultation with the Gauteng Provincial Heritage Resources Agency. Any changes to the building should also be approved by the Gauteng PHRA. In such an event it would be expected to appoint a cultural historian with experience in farm yards to guide the process and to lead the building and restoration team.
6. An adaptation to this management plan should be done after implementation of the above mentioned guidelines and it should also be relooked if any development is planned which may have an impact on the furrow system.

7.4.5 Feature 5

This is a small monument erected at the youth camp. It is called the snake fountain and was erected in memory of Dr VFM Fitzsimons. He was a well known naturalist and museologist. The monument was erected by the YMCA in 1978 (Figure 17). It is built from stone and has a tap attached to it providing water.

GPS: 25°41'45"S
28°17'18"E

The feature is of a high cultural significance.



Figure 17 Monument called the snake fountain.

Management guidelines:

1. The monument should be preserved as it is since monuments are protected by the National Heritage Act (25 of 1999).
2. Should any developments be planned here, the management plan should be relooked at.

7.4.6 Site 6

This is the remains of an old silver mine. According to Mr John Cooper, Deputy Director for Resorts at the CoT, this is the mine that gave the name Silverton to the suburb (Figure 18). The mine has been bulldozed to make it safe and all that remains is this hole and part of what seems to be a wall packed with loose stones.

GPS: 25°41'39"S
28°17'12"E

The site is of a high cultural significance.



Figure 18 Stones at what used to be the entrance to the historical silver mine.

Management guidelines:

1. It is a pity that the original mine was closed in an uncontrolled manner. However the site still does remain as evidence of this important era. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated, within the context of this management plan.

7.4.7 Site 7

This is an old silo used for the storage of cultivated crops. It is built from bricks and has a corrugated iron roof (Figure 19-20). It probably dates to the first half of 20th century. Unfortunately the view to the structure is blocked by advertising signs.

GPS: 25°41'05"S
28°17'14"E

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it is very unique.

Management guidelines:

1. A building such as this one needs constant attention and needs to be maintained at all times.
2. The building currently has no specific function. It is proposed that it be used as silo or store room as utilization usually leads to better preservation. However, in such a case it is important that the historical integrity of the building is not decreased in the process.
3. None of the so-called restoration processes (see Appendix A) may be utilized without consultation with the Gauteng Provincial Heritage Resources Agency. Any changes to the building should also be approved by the Gauteng PHRA. In such an event it would be expected to appoint a cultural historian with experience in architecture to guide the process and to lead the building and restoration team.
4. It would be of benefit to visitors if a short history of the farm and building could be available, either on a brochure or a display panel at the building.
5. The historical ambiance of the silo should be preserved at all cost. This means that no new constructions should be allowed within 50 metres of the structure. It means that the huge advertising signs at the site should also be removed.
6. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated, but within the context of this management plan.

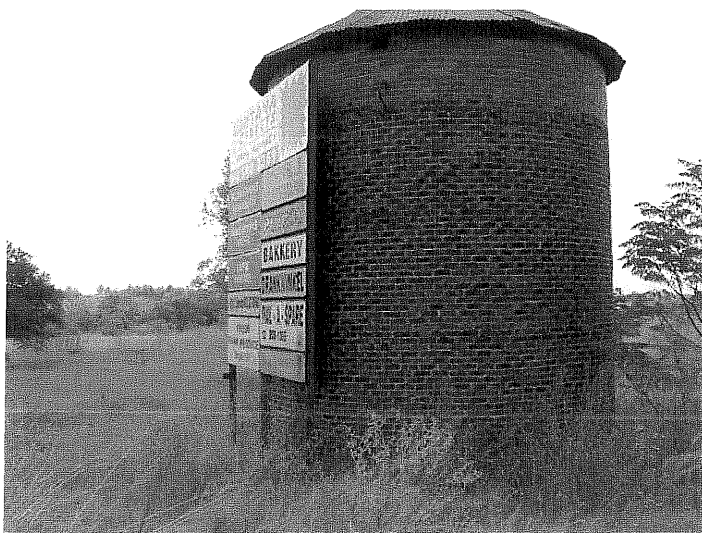


Figure 19 View of the silo showing the advertising signs which should be removed.

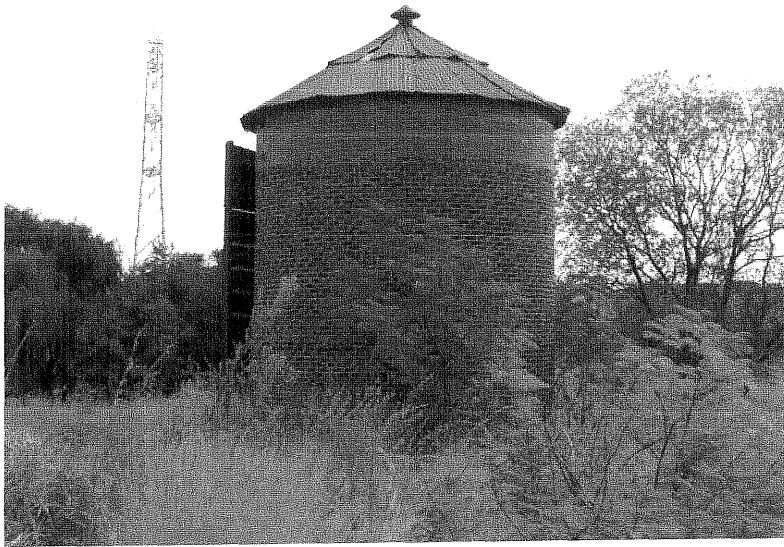


Figure 20 Another view of the silo.

7.5 Cultural Heritage Resources map



Figure 21 Map indicating the locations of the identified cultural heritage resources at the Derdepoort resort.

(Note that GPS measurement may not be precisely correct due to different factors. Therefore the indications in this report should only be taken as a more-or-less location.)

7.6 Alleged cultural resource

According to one of the workers at the resort, some people once told them that there are some Ndebele graves on the property. The site has been visited, but no such indication could be found. The area also is very dense with vegetation (Figure 22).

GPS: 25°41'41"S
28°17'19"E

This is close to the gate that leads to the youth camp.

If there are graves it should be considered as being of a high cultural significance.



Figure 22 Area where there allegedly are Ndebele graves.

Management guidelines:

1. Graves should be protected. In its current state there is no need to make specific arrangements, but the management of the resort should take note of the alleged graves and see to it that this area is not disturbed.
2. No specific developments are planned in this area and it should therefore be kept as it is.
3. One may consider excavating in order to determine whether there are any remains, but this is a very expensive exercise and probably not worth while doing.
4. Management should be careful not to make too much of this issue as it did happen in the past that people claimed that they had ancestral graves on property which proved not to be the case. Therefore the area should just be kept as it is without improving it or making the presence of possible graves known.

5. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated, but within the context of this management plan.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it is clear that the Derdepoort recreation resort includes a number of cultural heritage resources. These 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 resort is indeed a precious asset that should be managed with the necessary care. The cultural heritage of the resort includes all phases of human history and therefore make the area very unique and important. Therefore it should be preserved at all cost.

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 Derdepoort Recreation 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 on the resort (see management guidelines at each individual site).
4. Information panels educating visitors with regards to the National Heritage Resources Act and indicating that it is an offence to damage historical resources should be erected. Such panels should at least be placed at the farm house. The pamphlet given to visitors should also make mention of this.
5. Any information panels should be replaced at least every five years. New panels with information of the existing cultural resources may be erected at each individual location, but information on the brochure given to visitors should also include this as minimum information.
6. This management plan should be consulted continuously and especially when any new developments are planned on the resort.
7. The tourism potential of the resort should not be under estimated. Current plans in this regard (eg walking trail) should be implemented and supported.
8. Visitors to the different sites should be monitored in order to prevent any damage thereto. This should form part of the resort's tourism development plan.

9. The staff at the reserve as well as others involved in the management thereof (including new appointees) should be educated with regards to all aspect mentioned in this management plan. This will assist in the monitoring of visitors, but will not on its own solve this problem.
10. 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.
11. This management plan may be used together with other information to motivate to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) that the Derdepoort Resort be declared a Grade II heritage site. The information in this document will serve as sufficient motivation in this regard.

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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 *Reserve* management and a third party that supports the achievement of *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

Explaining 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 categorised as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

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

