SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF THE INVENTORY OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE: *2021*

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- Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites
- Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage
- Heritage Objects
- Burial Grounds and Graves
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1. Introduction

SAHRA is mandated with the compilation and maintenance of an inventory of the national estate as per section 39 of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA). Part of this mandate includes the regular publication of a summary and analysis of the national estate inventory. This report provides a summarised view of the current content of heritage resources within the inventory.

With each iteration of this report, SAHRA endeavours to present up to date data about the content of the inventory of the national estate, as well as to showcase ways in which this data is operationalised.

2. Heritage Inventories

The importance of heritage inventories is a well ingrained concept within the overall framework of heritage management practise. This importance is further emphasised within most international examples of heritage legislation, international conventions and heavily emphasised within the NHRA. This importance is predicated on the concept of "you cannot protect what you do not know about", thus heritage inventories form the very basis from which all heritage management practise follows.

Inventories, as a general concept, is an ongoing record for the identification and description of heritage resources which can be used for a variety of purposes, such as:

a) Management
b) Protection
c) Public appreciation

3. Reporting Period

This report makes use of cumulative data recorded on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) as at the end of the 2021 calendar year. As such, this report is representative of all data on SAHRIS up to and including 31 December 2021.

4. Data Sources and Limitations

The database used to populate this summary can be accessed directly on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) via: https://sahris.sahra.org.za.

The heritage resources recorded in the inventory of the national estate is extracted from a variety of sources, such as surveys, archival documents, heritage impact assessments, permit applications, and other relevant databases within the custodianship of SAHRA or otherwise provided to SAHRA. Each year SAHRA undertakes numerous projects to increase the amount and quality of data included in the inventory of the national estate, thus with each year's publication, some data may change as new information comes to light.

Since 2017, each Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA) has been requested to provide written verification of the datasets pertaining to formally protected resources recorded within each province. The purpose of this verification is to ensure the accuracy of data, and to ensure that any additional declared resources and other changes that may have occurred during the reporting period are accordingly reported to SAHRA.

Due to the historically poor response to this request for verification, SAHRA's National Inventory Unit has undertaken a project to provide desktop verification of the database of Provincial Heritage Sites

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within each province. At the time of compilation of this report the inventories of Provincial Heritage Sites have been completed for the Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, and North West provinces.

5. Recorded Resources

5.1. Immovable Resources

Whilst the phrase "immovable heritage resource" is not defined within the NHRA, we are utilising this term as a method to subsume the definitions of "Place", "Site", "Structure", and "Heritage Site", inclusive of any place, site, structure, or heritage site covered by water, as defined in section 2 of the NHRA.

Each immovable heritage resource, or site, recorded on SAHRIS, and therefore the inventory of the national estate, is designated by a specific site type, however for the purposes of summarisation and analysis the expanded site type taxonomy has been compressed to their principal term. For example, all rock art sites have been given the designation "Archaeological", similarly all transport infrastructure has been designated "Structures". The below shows the expanded taxonomy with the principal terms;

- **Archaeological**
  -Artefacts
  -Rock Art
  -Deposit
  -Shell Midden
  -Ruin > 100 years
  -Stone walling
  -Settlement
- **Living Heritage/Sacred sites**
- **Battlefield**
- **Burial Grounds & Graves**
- **Conservation Area**
- **Cultural Landscape**
- **Geological**
- **Meteorites**

- **Monuments & Memorials**
- **Natural**
- **Palaeontological**
- **Place**
- **Structures**
  -Bridge
  -Building
  -Transport infrastructure
- **Underwater**
  -Shipwreck
  -Submerged
  --Intertidal
  --Partially submerged
  --Fully submerged

It is important to note that many sites are multi component and are therefore characterised by features of many of the site types listed above. For the purposes of this summary, only the principal type used during recording was retained. Further to this, as additional information becomes available about specific resources these types are refined or corrected to better characterise the resource.

Within the inventory of the national estate there are **55 694** recorded sites as at 31/12/2021 across all categories (figure 1). This shows an increase of **5 907** sites as compared to the **49 787** sites as reported in the 2020 summary and analysis of the national estate.

As with previous reports, most immovable resources within the inventory are categorised as archaeological (56%) followed by Structures (22%), and Burial Grounds & Graves (9%). The category which has seen the greatest increase in representation is Monuments & Memorials. Due to the National Audit of Monuments & Memorials (NAMM) conducted from January to April of 2021.

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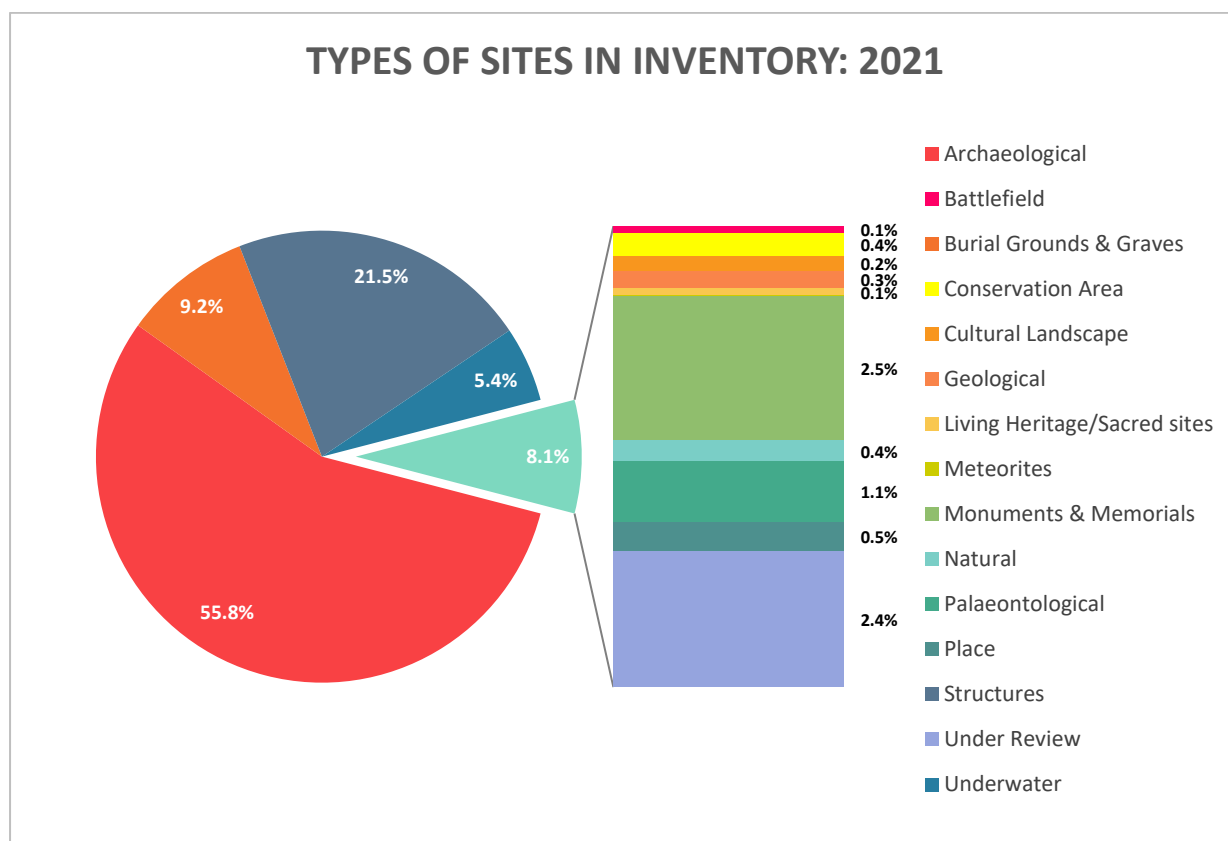HERITAGE
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Figure 1: Breakdown of types of sites within the inventory of the national estate

5.1.1. Shipwrecks and Maritime Heritage Resources

The Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage (MUCH) unit's Geographical Information System (GIS) database saw further refinement over the 2021/22 operational year because of increased capacity within the MUCH unit. Data within the system were improved, such as the correction of dates of wrecking or the removal of incorrectly recorded wrecking events. The data within the MUCH GIS, as at early 2022, was also uploaded to SAHRIS where a new private group was created, and a layer of the GIS was added that specifically speaks to some of the data contained within the shipwreck and fish trap components of the MUCH GIS. The archival research will lead to improved data on maritime and underwater cultural heritage resources on the MUCH GIS. Furthermore, the linking of the MUCH GIS to SAHRIS presents the start of the centralisation of maritime and underwater heritage data with other heritage data, with an informal plan to eventually migrate the MUCH GIS fully onto the SAHRIS database system.

The rollout of the "Cape Shipwreck Survey Project" is now well underway because of increased diving capacity and the easing of lockdown restrictions that presented an issue in the 2020/21 operational year. The MUCH GIS system's information was tested throughout the year via this project. A pivotal highlight was a diving operation around St Helena Bay, where it was verified that the co-ordinates on the MUCH GIS for at least four wrecks are incorrect. This has highlighted the fact that co-ordinates captured on the MUCH GIS are either approximated or incorrect and more field work will need to be conducted to audit these data. Of the inspected sites, some limited sites, such as the Clan Stuart (1914) were identified as being viable candidates for three-dimensional recording using photogrammetry in line with the project aims set out in the previous year's report. However, as was revealed in St Helena Bay, the MUCH unit's focus shifted to verifying co-ordinates as opposed to building three-dimensional models. Limited three-dimensional models of some wrecks, such as the Clan Stuart (1914) already

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exist and creating new ones will lead to improved monitoring and condition assessments of these wreck related heritage resources.

The joint project between Iziko South African Museum and the City of Cape Town, which was described in the previous year's report, has slowed down because of disputes with defines roles in a formal agreement. Although the project is close to seeing a formal agreement, the spatial database of reported wrecks and wreckage, including flotsam and jetsam has not yet been piloted. Despite this, a field form and a basic database structure has been created. These will require more refinement and piloting before implementation can begin though.

The MUCH unit continued with hosting the annual undergraduate maritime field school through the University of Cape Town's (UCT) Archaeology Department, which is currently the only maritime archaeology field component taught at any South African university. As was the issue in the previous year, the field school had to be adapted to the limitations imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite this, and the students not being able to physically survey a site, they were still exposed to techniques that maritime archaeologists would employ, such as comparing historical maps and modern aerial photos of the Noordkapperpunt Stone-Walled Fish Traps National Heritage Site to inspect their configurations over time. This project was again successful in demonstrating the considerable usefulness of georeferenced aerial surveys (e.g. collected with the use of a drone or satellite), of the utility of aerial surveys and photography (e.g. collected by a drone or satellite) in monitoring the site, and making recommendations for its management based on empirical data.

This method was further utilised with a drone survey occurring at the Noordkapperpunt Stone-Walled Fish Traps National Heritage Site. This recent aerial survey has provided an up-to-date rendering (see Figure 2) that provides greater resolution and accuracy than what is currently available through traditional satellite imagery. Over time, additional surveys of this nature will allow SAHRA to monitor changes and to target management interventions more effectively. This has been possible because of the advent of technologies such as drone photogrammetry, which allows for the recording of heritage resources to be undertaken in a cost-effective manner. This method of data gathering and the composition of three-dimensional models of heritage resources can be used for documentation to create baselines, incremental monitoring visualisations, and for the assessment of complex risk factors (Kemec et al, 2009; Cantoro, 2017; Lewińska & Zagórski, 2018).
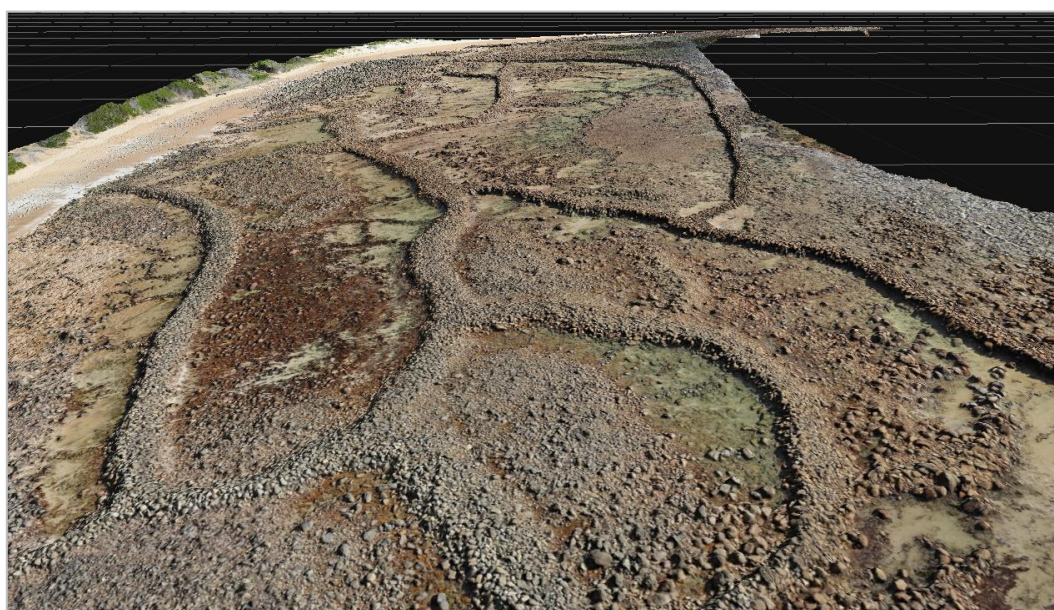
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Figure 2: A rendering of the Noordkapperpunt Stone-Walled Fish Traps National Heritage Site in 2- and 3-dimensions using drone aerial photography

SAHRA's MUCH Facebook page saw a growth in followers, and it has become a vital social media platform that enables the public to report heritage in a quick and informal manner. Reports received via this Facebook page resulted in two site inspections to heritage resources, the improvement of data on the MUCH GIS, as well as intervention to protect heritage resources that were at risk. The use of digital platforms has become vital, not only because of recent lockdown situations, but also because of the fast pace of information sharing today. As such, the SAHRA MUCH Facebook page plays a vital role in collecting data about maritime and underwater heritage resources and allows for these resources to sometimes be monitored via citizens who informally act as custodians to their heritage. This assists the MUCH unit greatly because of capacity restraints and allows for improved data to be gathered and shared with the public of the maritime and underwater components of the national inventory.

5.2. Movable Resources

The data present in the inventory of the national estate on heritage objects is still developing as agreements are entered into with institutions for the use of SAHRIS to manage or report their collections, as well as objects loaded onto the system for the purposes of permitting.

As at the end of 2021 there are **60 044** objects recorded in the inventory of the national estate, which is an increase of **3589** recorded objects when compared to year end 2020.

As noted in previous reports, there is currently no mandated nomenclature through which objects are required to be classified. The Gazetted List of Types (LoT) does provide this framework, however the integration of this and the assignment of recorded objects within this nomenclature will only be completed over subsequent reporting periods.

Having noted the above, SAHRIS does integrate the Chenhall System of classification which does allow for the voluntary classification of objects within that schema, however, of the **60 044** objects recorded, only **9 311** (15.5%) are categorised within this framework. Whilst we have provided a breakdown of the classified objects, it should not be interpreted as representative of the types of objects present within the wider inventory as it is only presented here for informational purposes.

The Chenhall system of classification is a multi-tiered nomenclature, as such the below chart has been produced using only the first-tier classifications for ease of digestion and visualisation.

- Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites
- Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage
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Figure 3: Breakdown of objects classified according to the Chenhall nomenclature

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6. Declared Resources

SAHRA, a PHRA, or any member of the public can identify places or objects with special significance to the nation, province or community and nominate them for declaration. The process of declaration is to provide recognition and ongoing protection of the values and qualities that provides this significance.

6.1. National Heritage Sites

SAHRA is tasked with the identification of places with qualities so exceptional that they are of special significance to the nation. Declaring these places as National Heritage Sites is a formal mechanism to recognise and protect the authenticity and integrity of nationally, and often universally, significant cultural heritage resources.

The below graph (figure 4) charts the declaration of National Heritage Sites since the first declaration under the NHRA in 2002. Like the discussion on the overall content of immovable heritage resources recorded in the inventory, the National Heritage Sites have been categorised and summarised according to the standard taxonomy employed within the inventory.

In previous years, decisions were made with the treatment of the data to ensure alignment with the SAHRA annual report. This has resulted in the need to manually engage with the data and represent it in a manner that would otherwise not be appropriate within the inventory. To normalise reporting we are therefore intentionally disconnecting from external reporting metrics in favour of inventory treatment.

Whilst we are engaging with the inventory independently of other reporting metrics, decisions regarding the accounting of the number of National Heritage Sites represented in this report are retained for ease of use. For example, the Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains National Heritage Site comprises of 51 individual sites, however these are centred around 4 key localities, thus in the charts below represent the inclusion of the 4 localities rather than the 51 individual sites. Additionally, amendments to gazette notices will be represented here in terms of the date of amendment rather than date of first declaration.

Whilst we are aware that this may cause some initial disconnect between this and previous reports, the intention is to create greater standardisation going forward.

Noting the above discussion, the population of National Heritage Sites represented here is **120**.

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Figure 4: National Heritage Sites declared per year

Figure 5: Types of National Heritage Sites

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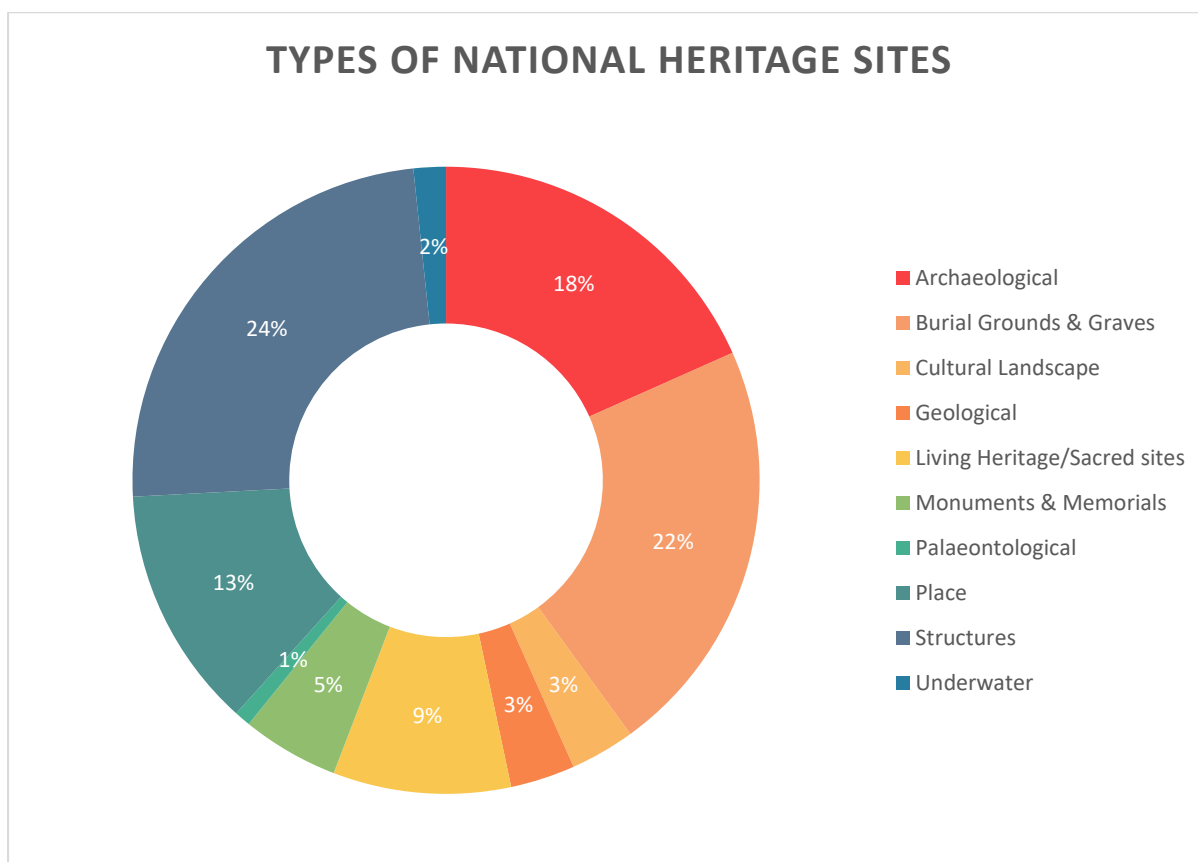**Summary and Analysis of the Inventory of The National Estate: 2019**

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6.2. Specifically Declared Objects/Collections

Certain types of heritage objects or collections of heritage objects which are special, unique or endangered may be Specifically Declared. Any member of the public may nominate an object or collection for declaration; however this declaration can only be carried out by SAHRA and cannot be performed at a provincial level.

Under the National Monuments Act (Act no. 28 of 1969) objects and collections could be declared as National Monuments and Cultural Treasures. In terms of the transitional requirements of the NHRA, all previously declared movable National Monuments and Cultural Treasures are Specifically Declared heritage objects.

In most years one collection/object is declared, this is owing to the nature of the processes involved in declaring heritage objects. Compared to heritage sites, engagements for declaring heritage objects are a lot more extensive, the requirements more stringent, and the duration of the consultations may take in excess of 2 to 3 years. Since the promulgation of the NHRA, only three declarations of heritage object/collections have occurred, these being the Kirby Collection of Musical Instruments (2004), Broster Beadwork Collection (2015), and the two signed copies of the Freedom Charter (2017). Whilst additional collections have been nominated, these did not meet the requirements for declaration that ranged from the condition not being up to standard, the inventory not being concluded, and ownership thereof not clarified.

Conservation of these Specifically Declared Objects/Collections remains a concern as only two of these have Conservation Management Plans in place, and capacity constraints limit SAHRAs ability to perform monitoring on more than two of these resources per annum.

Figure 6 shows the number of objects/collections declared between 1936 and 2017. No new heritage objects/collections were declared within the 2021 calendar year however an amendment notice was published effecting the removal of a human skull from the inventory of declared objects within the Genadendal Mission Museum.

The population of specifically declared heritage objects/collections is **45**.
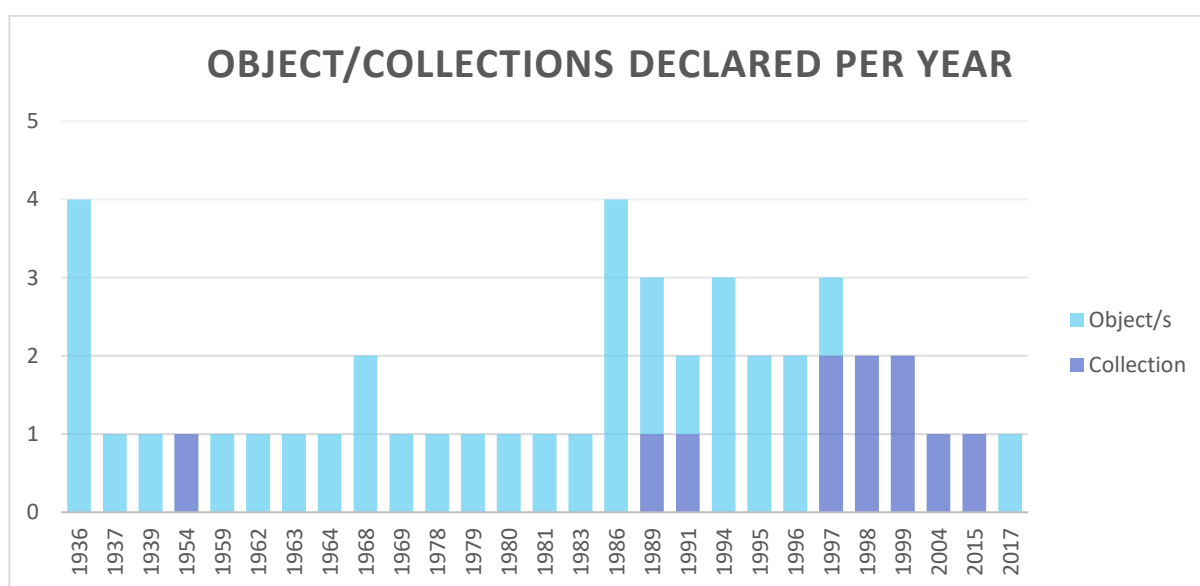
Figure 6: Objects/Collections declared per year

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6.3. Provincial Heritage Sites

Prior to compilation of this report, Provincial Heritage Authorities are requested to verify the datasets present within the inventory of the national estate to ensure accuracy of data as well as the inclusion of any new sites declared within the 2021 calendar year that were not already reported to SAHRA.

As noted in all previous iterations of this report, many of the provincial authorities did not respond to the call for verification of the 2021 dataset or were unable to verify the datasets supplied to them. To mitigate this, the National Inventory Unit at SAHRA has been undertaking a mapping and verification exercise to address this shortcoming. The project has seen the completion of an in-depth review of the following provincial inventories:

- Free State
- Limpopo
- Mpumalanga
- North West

Due to the ongoing nature of this review project, only those provinces whose inventories have been reviewed were requested to provide verification on prior period declarations this report. Where the review has not been completed, the present progress has been included in this report. These amendments are however subject to review and acceptance by the authority concerned.

Variations within the data may occur year on year due to several factors such as corrections established through the verifications, ongoing moderation projects and the declaring of Provincial Heritage Sites as National Heritage Sites.

Regardless of SAHRA's review intervention, it remains incumbent on PHRAs to ensure that data is submitted to SAHRA in a timely manner to ensure accuracy and currency of the inventory of the national estate.

6.3.1. Western Cape

Due to the current internal review of datasets, Heritage Western Cape was requested to provide verification of declarations that had occurred within the year under review (2021). Further verification will only be required once the internal review of Provincial Heritage Sites within the Western Cape has been completed. As this project is still underway, the inventory of the Western Cape will remain in flux as ongoing work is conducted.

Heritage Western Cape provided the requested verification and all declarations for the 2021 review period have been included.

New Declarations
- Blaauwberg Nature Reserve, Blaauwberg, Cape Town (9/2/018/0028-002) – *Declared on 28/05/2021*
- Princess Vlei, Retreat, Cape Town (9/2/111/0006-040) – *Declared on 28/05/2021*
- Langa Pass Office, Langa, Cape Town (9/2/111/0158-005) – *Declared on 28/05/2021*
- Gugulethu Seven Memorial, Gugulethu, Cape Town (CPT/NAMM/0062) – *Declared on 28/05/2021*

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- Freedom Square, Corner Bluegum Street and Kiaat Road, Bonteheuwel, Cape Town (CPT/TEMP/0001) – *Declared on 28/05/2021*
- A portion of Thornton Road, Athlone, Cape Town (CPT/TEMP/0002) – *Declared on 10/12/2021*
- Kaaimans River Railway Bridge, Wilderness, George – *Declared on 10/12/2021*

Amendments
- Diepkloof Rock Shelter, Portion 3 of the Farm Groote Drift 5, Piketberg (9/2/072/0013-002) – *Amendment notice published on 05/03/2021*

The figures that follow incorporate some amendments that have been made through the review project, however they have not been reviewed or accepted by Heritage Western Cape, and thus only serves as an interim statement until such time as the review is completed. The initial review predicts that the Western Cape inventory will experience the greatest number of amendments through the review. The full list of amendments will be provided once completed.

Figure 7 (below) presents the types of sites declared per year since the earliest phase of formal protections imparted in 1936 through to present day, providing a total of **1 289** Provincial Heritage Sites, the largest sum of PHS's in the country.
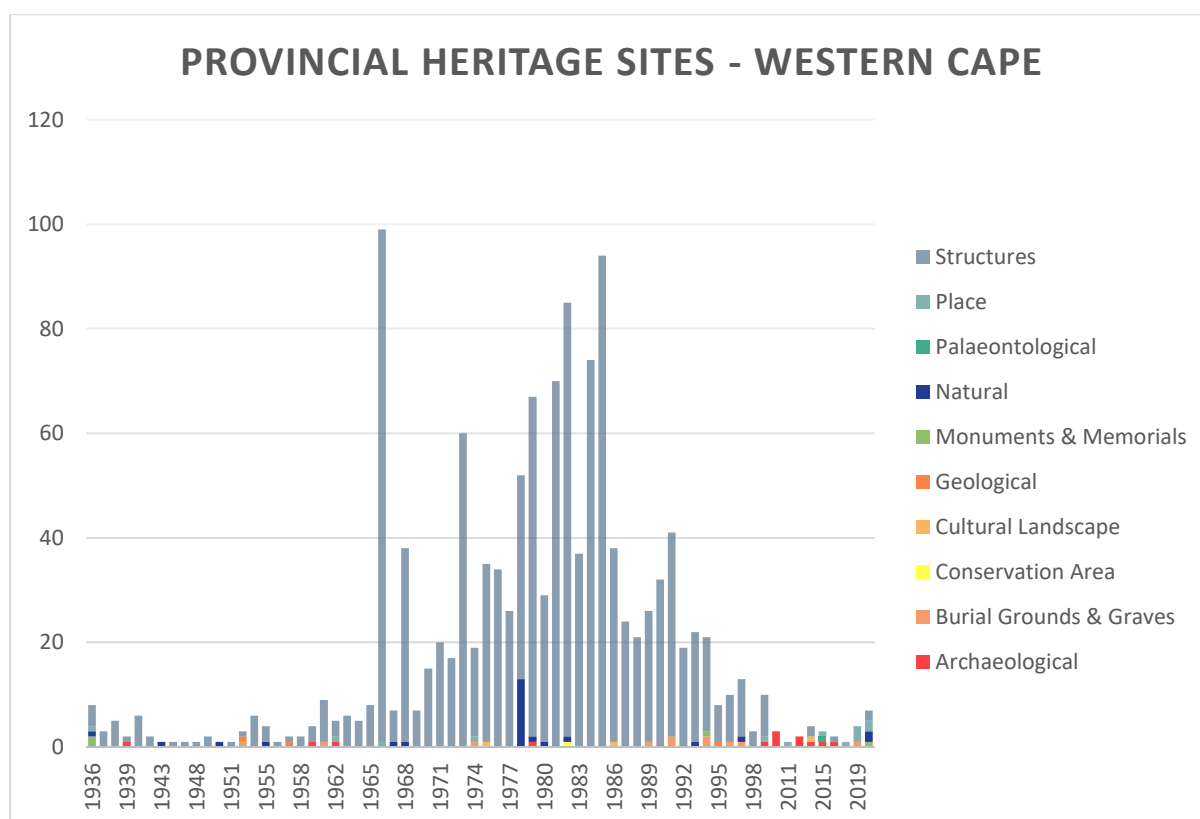
Figure 7: PHS's in the Western Cape by year and type

As Heritage Western Cape has been actively engaged in a process of assessment and declaration, the sites declared post formation of the authority are more diverse than that of the years preceding the promulgation of the NHRA. Figure 8 more clearly shows the focus on sites within the built environment prior to the NHRA and the formation of Heritage Western Cape. Figure 9 shows the diversity of declarations that have occurred since the authority began formally declaring sites.

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TYPES OF SITES DECLARED PRE-NHRA

Figure 8: PHS site types declared prior to the National Heritage Resources Act

TYPES OF SITES DECLARED UNDER HERITAGE WESTERN CAPE
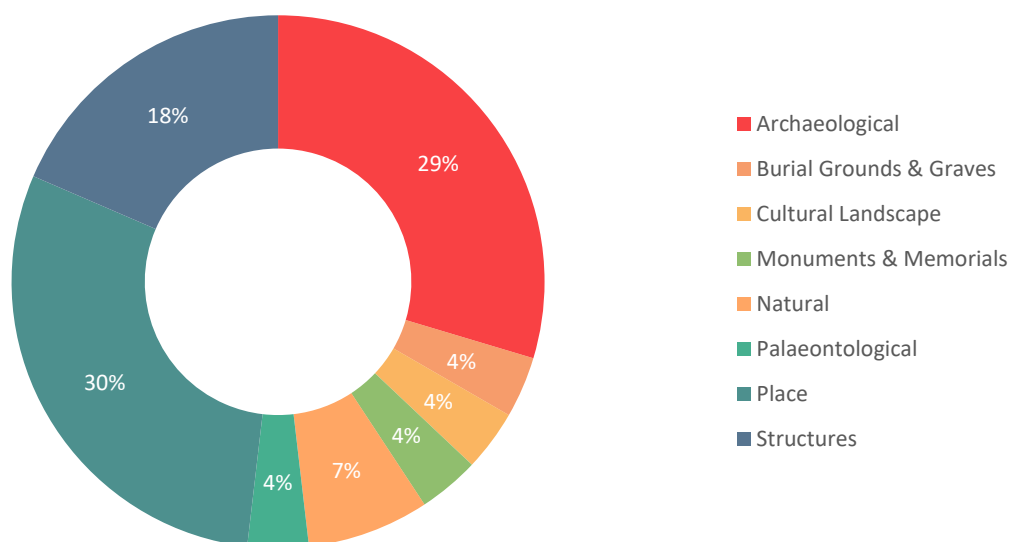
Figure 9: PHS site types declared post promulgation of the National Heritage Resources Act

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6.3.2. Free State

During the 2021 calendar year, the review of the Free State inventory was completed and resulted in the following amendments.

Additions
- Corrugated-Iron Building, School of Armour, Tempe, Bloemfontein (9/2/302/0061) – *Published gazette notice found within National Monuments Council archives*
- British Regimental Badges, Harrismith (9/2/316/0002) – *Published gazette notice found within National Monuments Council archives*
- Rose Cottage Cave, Ladybrand District (9/2/325/0006) – *Published gazette notice found within National Monuments Council archives*

Removals
- 27 Tobie Muller Street, Philippolis (9/2/331/0007-035) – *Upon review, no evidence of declaration could be found.*

Due to the completion of this review Heritage Free State (HFS) were requested to provide verification of the dataset as at end 2021 and acceptance of the amendments. At the time of compilation of this report, verification and acceptance had not been received. It is therefore taken as agreement with the amendments.

With the above noted adjustments to the provincial inventory, the population of Provincial Heritage Sites within the Free State is **162.**
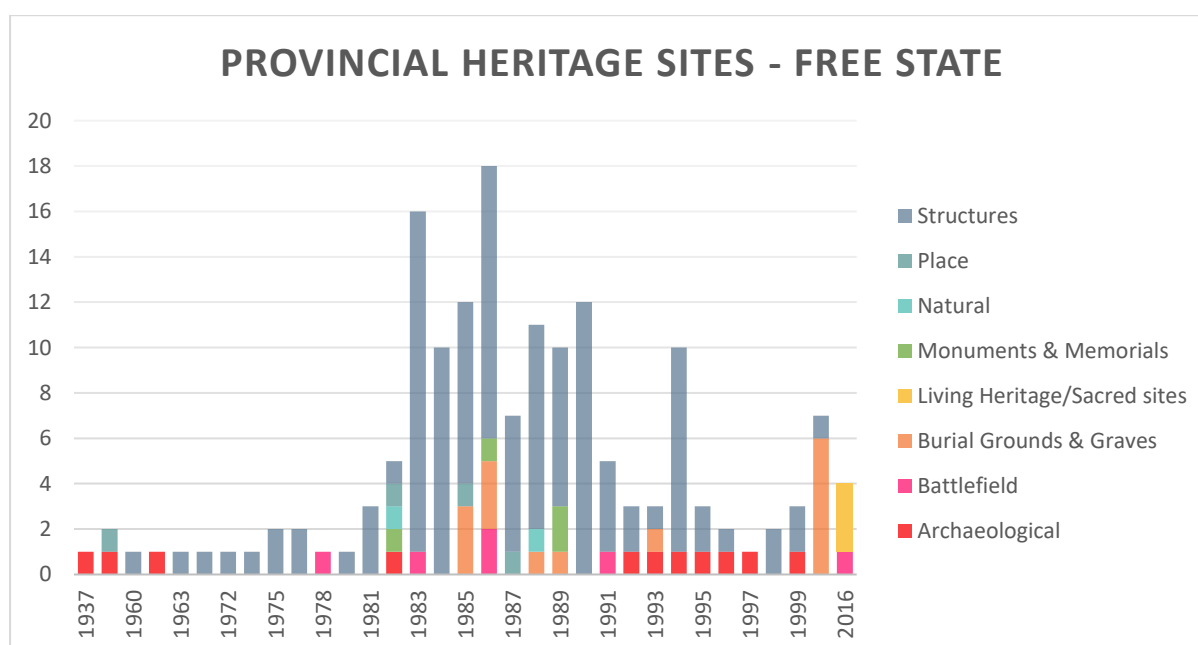
Figure 10: PHS's in Free State by year and type

As Heritage Free State has actively engaged in a process of declaration under the NHRA, a breakdown of declared site types has been provided to illustrate the shift of site types declared under the National Monuments Council and its predecessors (Figure 11), and those declared under Heritage Free State

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(Figure 12). From these figures, a distinct shift in terms of diversity of sites can be seen through the shift in focus from structures to burial grounds and sites relating to living heritage/sacred sites.

TYPES OF SITES DECLARED PRE-NHRA
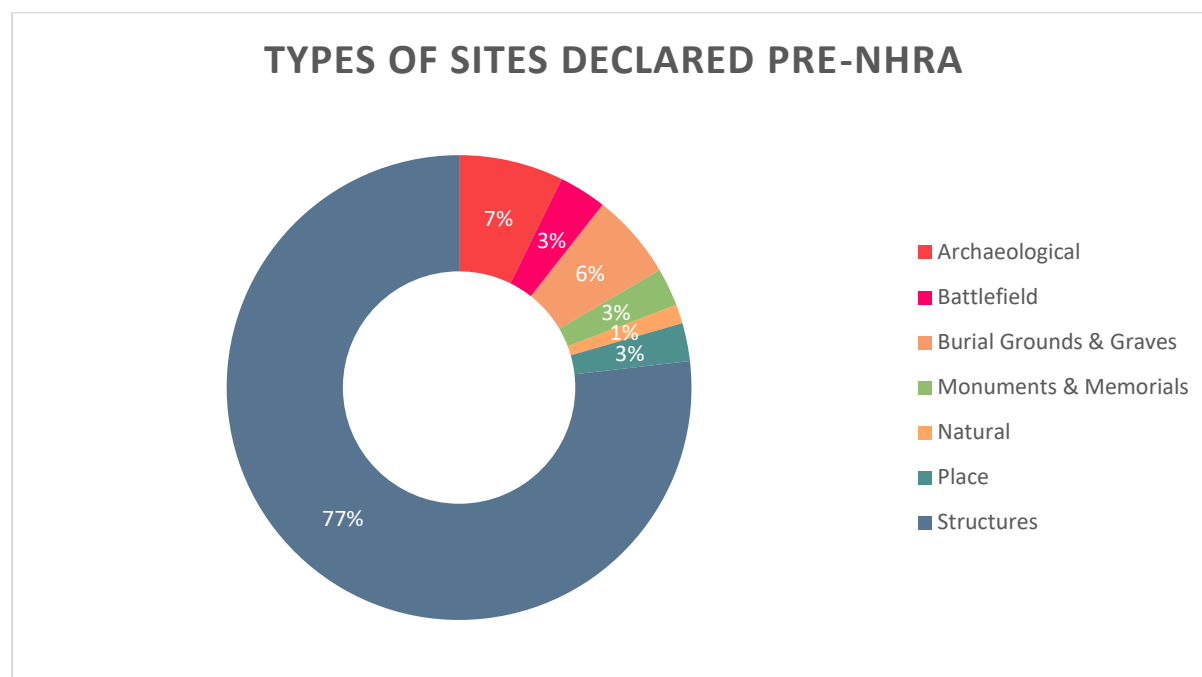
Figure 11: PHS site types declared prior to the National Heritage Resources Act in the Free State

TYPES OF SITES DECLARED UNDER HERITAGE FREE STATE
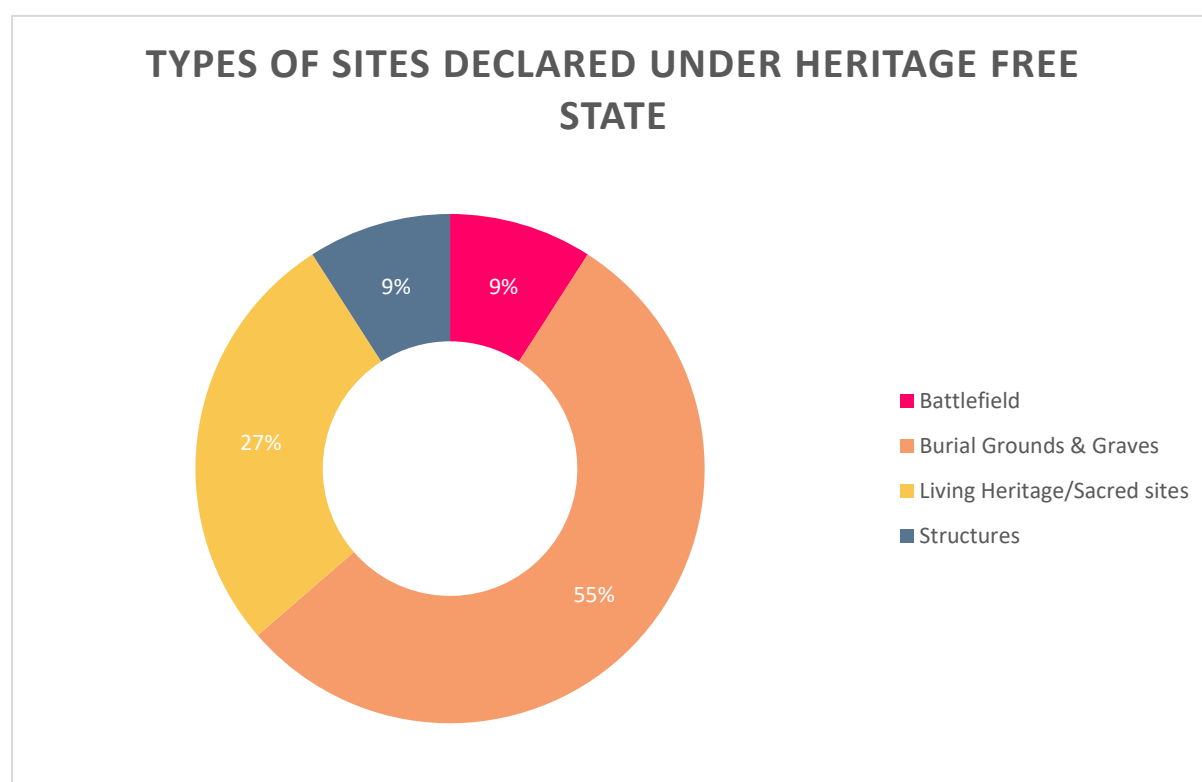
Figure 12: PHS site types declared post promulgation of the National Heritage Resources Act

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6.3.3. Limpopo

The review of the Limpopo inventory was completed during the 2021 reporting and resulted in the following amendments.

Additions
- Remains of Old Voortrekker Fort, Ohrigstad, Lydenburg (9/2/236/0004) – *Previously formed part of the Mpumalanga inventory. Now part of Limpopo due to provincial border changes.*
- Dwars River Geological Occurrence, Lydenburg District (9/2/236/0006) – *Previously formed part of the Mpumalanga inventory. Now part of Limpopo due to provincial border changes.*
- Echo Caves, Klipfonteinhoek, Lydenburg District (9/2/236/0010) – *Previously formed part of the Mpumalanga inventory. Now part of Limpopo due to provincial border changes.*
- Mapoch's Caves, Roos Senekal, Middelburg District (9/2/242/0003) – *Previously formed part of the Mpumalanga inventory. Now part of Limpopo due to provincial border changes.*
- Swiss Mission: Elim (9/2/269/0015) – *Published gazette notice found within National Monuments Council archives*
- Valdezia Mission Station, Soutpansberg District (9/2/269/0019) – *Published gazette notice found within SAHRA archives*
- Lemma College of Education, Elim, Soutpansberg District (9/2/269/0021) - *Published gazette notice found within SAHRA archives*

Removals
- Baobab Trees, Messina District (9/2/240/0003) – *Published gazette notice found Deproclaiming the site in 1991*
- Limeworks at Makapansgat, Potgietersrus District (9/2/257/0003) – *Now forms part of the Makapans Valley National Heritage Site*

Due to the completion of this review the Limpopo Heritage Resources Authority (LIHRA) were requested to provide verification of the dataset as at end 2021 and acceptance of the amendments. At the time of compilation of this report, verification and acceptance had not been received. It is therefore taken as agreement with the amendments.

With the above noted adjustments to the provincial inventory, the population of Provincial Heritage Sites within Limpopo is **32.**

- Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites
- Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage
- Heritage Objects
- Burial Grounds and Graves
- Built Environment
- Heritage Protection
- National Inventory
- Heritage Properties

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Figure 13: PHS's in Limpopo by year and type

As with other provinces that have actively declared Provincial Heritage Sites within the framework of the NHRA, a breakdown is provided below to better illustrate the shift in site types declared under the National Monuments Council and LIHRA.
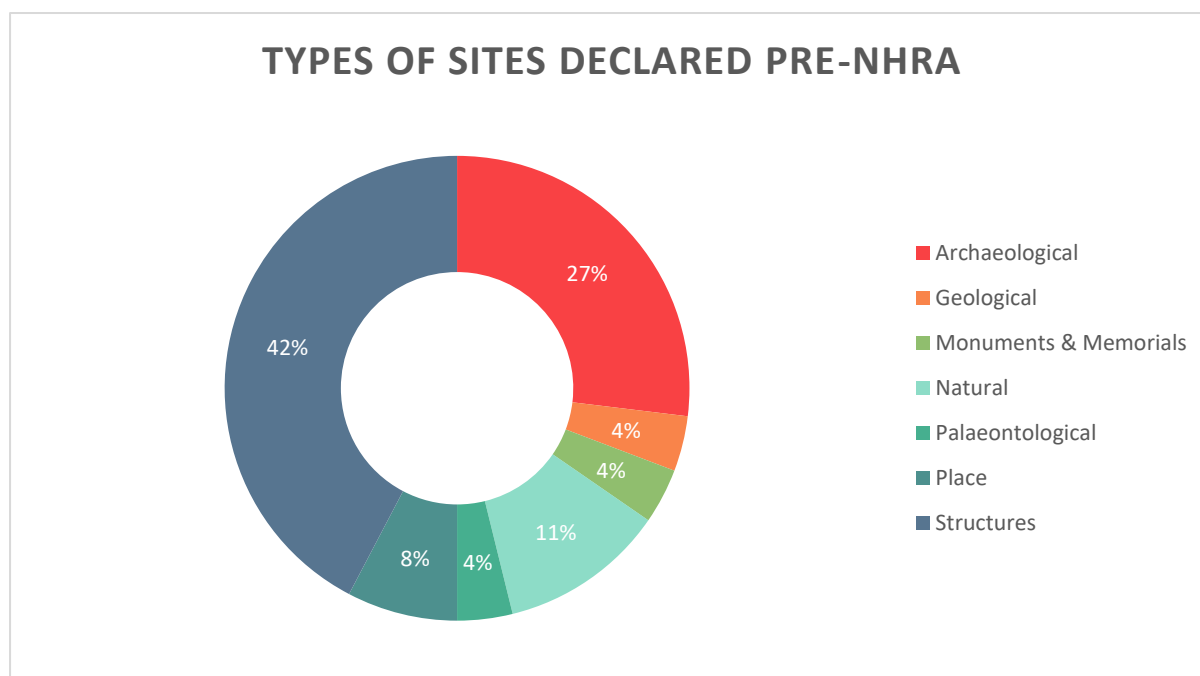
Figure 14: PHS site types declared prior to the National Heritage Resources Act in Limpopo

- Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites
- Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage
- Heritage Objects
- Burial Grounds and Graves
- Built Environment
- Heritage Protection
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Figure 15: PHS site types declared post promulgation of the National Heritage Resources Act

6.3.4. North West

The review of the North West inventory was completed during the 2021 reporting and resulted in the following amendments.

Additions

- Administration Building, Potchefstroom College of Agricultural, Potchefstroom (9/2/256/0030-1) – *Previously recorded under a single record for Potchefstroom Agricultural College, Potchefstroom. Upon review it was found that the Administration Building was individually noted in the gazette notice and therefore better served as an independent record*.
- Selborne Hall, Potchefstroom College of Agricultural, Potchefstroom (9/2/256/0030-2) – *Previously recorded under a single record for Potchefstroom Agricultural College, Potchefstroom. Upon review it was found that the Selborne Hall was individually noted in the gazette notice and therefore better served as an independent record*.
- Main Building, Potchefstroom University, Potchefstroom (9/2/256/0046) – *Found to have been declared together with the Heimat building and erroneously omitted from the inventory*

Removals

- Voortrekker Fort, Elandsfontein, Potchefstroom District (9/2/256/0025) – *Moved to Gauteng inventory due to changes in provincial borders*
- Potchefstroom Agricultural College, Potchefstroom (9/2/256/0030) – *The consolidated record was removed in favour of the two individual records noted as additions to the inventory*
- 72 Lombard Street, Potchefstroom (9/2/256/0030) – *Upon review it was found that the site was provisionally protected in 1989 and not fully declared as was previously noted*.

Due to the completion of this review the North West Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (NWPHRA) was requested to provide verification of the dataset as at end 2021 and acceptance of the

- Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites
- Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage
- Heritage Objects
- Burial Grounds and Graves

- Built Environment
- Heritage Protection
- National Inventory
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amendments. At the time of compilation of this report, verification and acceptance had not been received. It is therefore taken as agreement with the amendments.

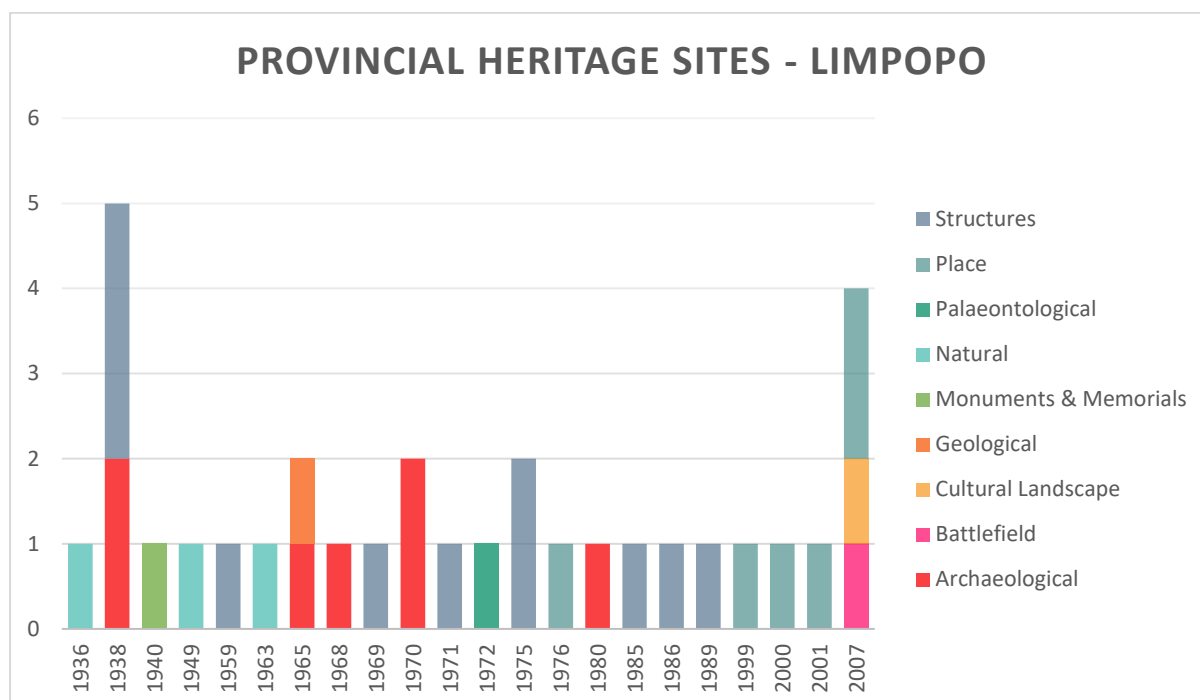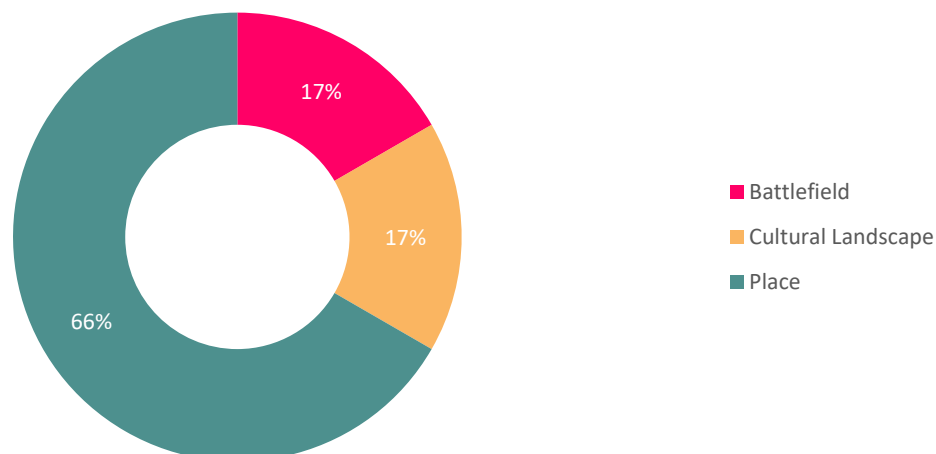With the above noted adjustments to the provincial inventory, the population of Provincial Heritage Sites within the North West is **51**.
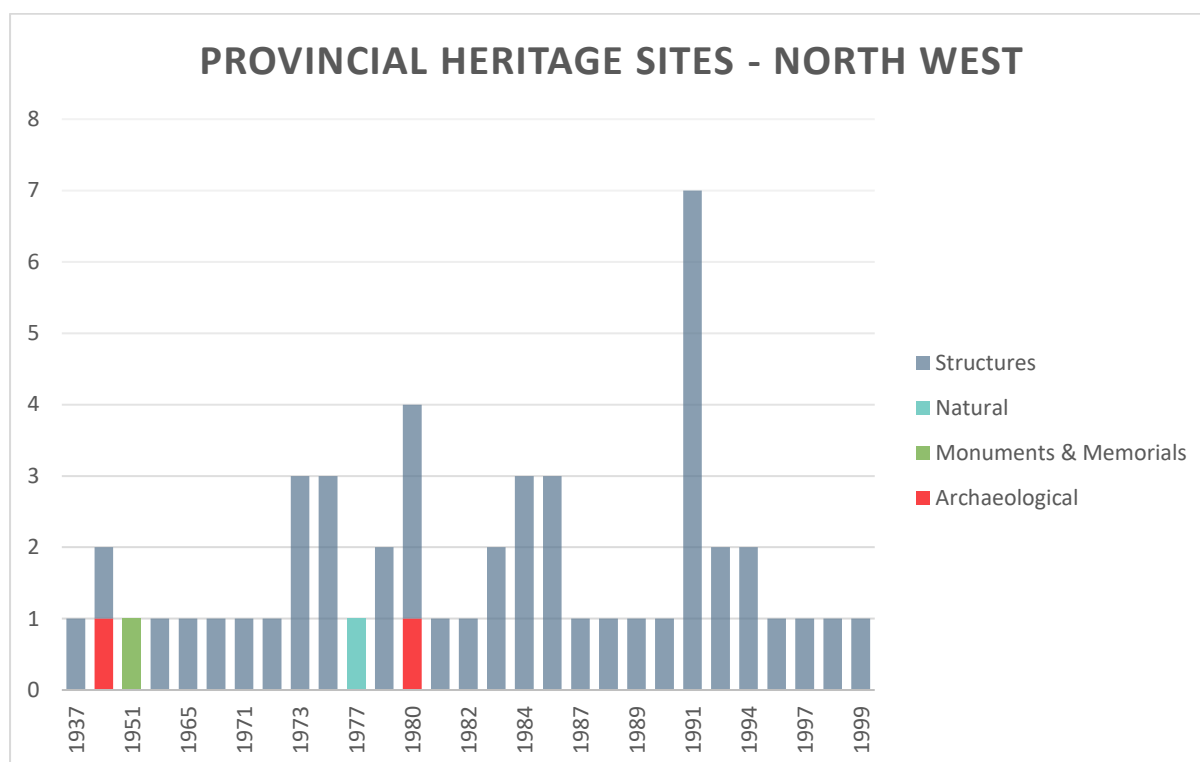

Figure 16: PHS's in the North West by year and type

6.3.5. KwaZulu Natal

KwaZulu Natal presents a different mode of operation to that of the rest of South Africa in that they operate under their own provincial legislation for the management of heritage resources, namely, the KwaZulu-Natal AMAFA and Research Institute Act, Act No. 5 of 2018 (KZNARIA). Due to this, the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute (AMAFA) do not engage in a practice of formal declaration as per section 27 of the NHRA, rather, the KZNARIA makes provision for the designation of Heritage or Provincial Landmark status on sites depending on the ownership of the property.

Heritage and Provincial Landmarks are recorded within the provincial schedule of specially protected sites as required under section 43 of the KZNARIA. According to KwaZulu Natal Provincial Gazette *2029,* dated 14 December 2018, there are **289** sites entered into the schedule. **269** of these schedule sites additionally hold formal protections under the NHRA as either Provincial Heritage Sites, Heritage Register sites, Heritage Areas, or in one case, a National Heritage Site.

To create standardisation across all provinces only the **244** sites in KZN that hold PHS status are broken down by type in figures 17 and 18 below.

- Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites
- Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage
- Heritage Objects
- Burial Grounds and Graves
- Built Environment
- Heritage Protection
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Figure 17: PHS's in KwaZulu Natal by year and type
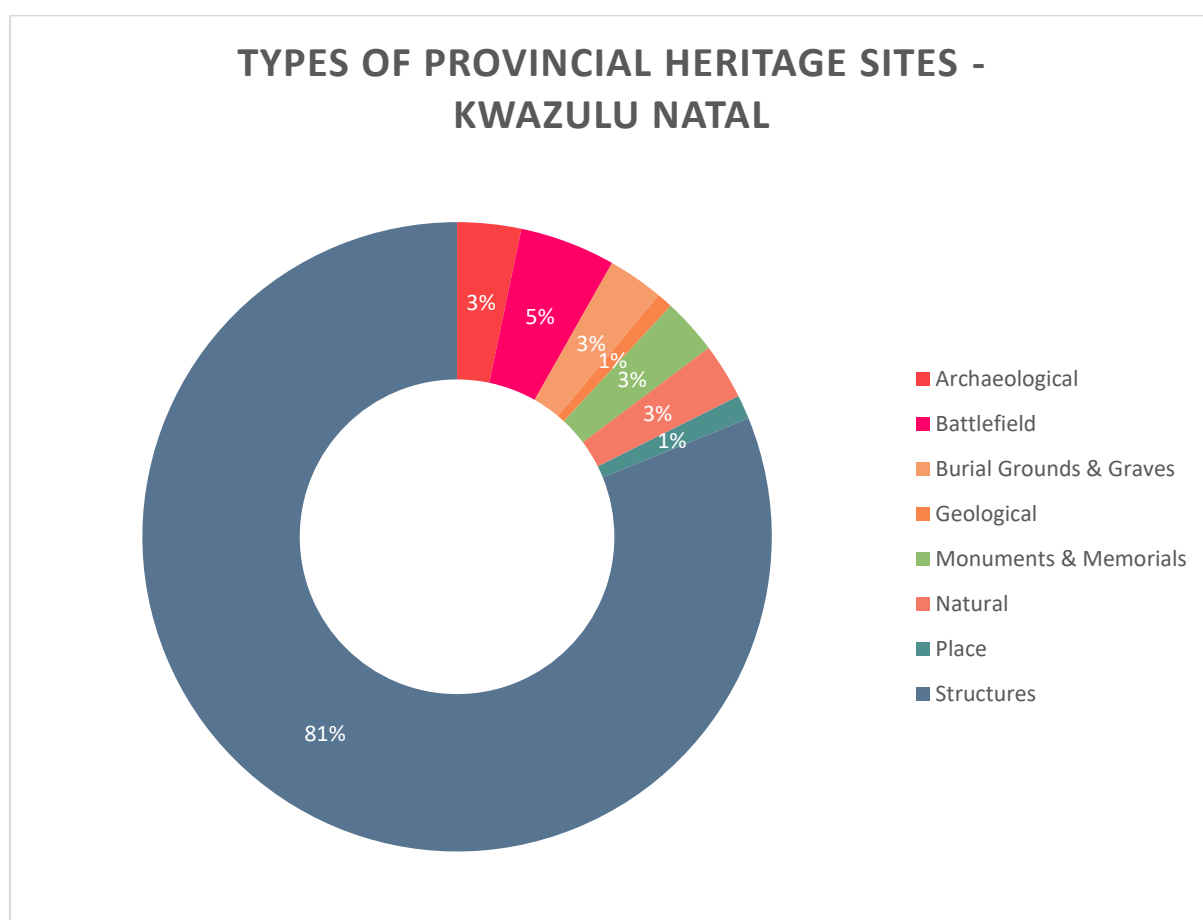
Figure 18: Types of PHS's in KZN

- Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites
- Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage
- Heritage Objects
- Burial Grounds and Graves

- Built Environment
- Heritage Protection
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In comparison to figure 18 above, the sites included in the schedule that were not formally declared as Provincial Heritage Sites (former National Monuments) are far more diverse in their nature.
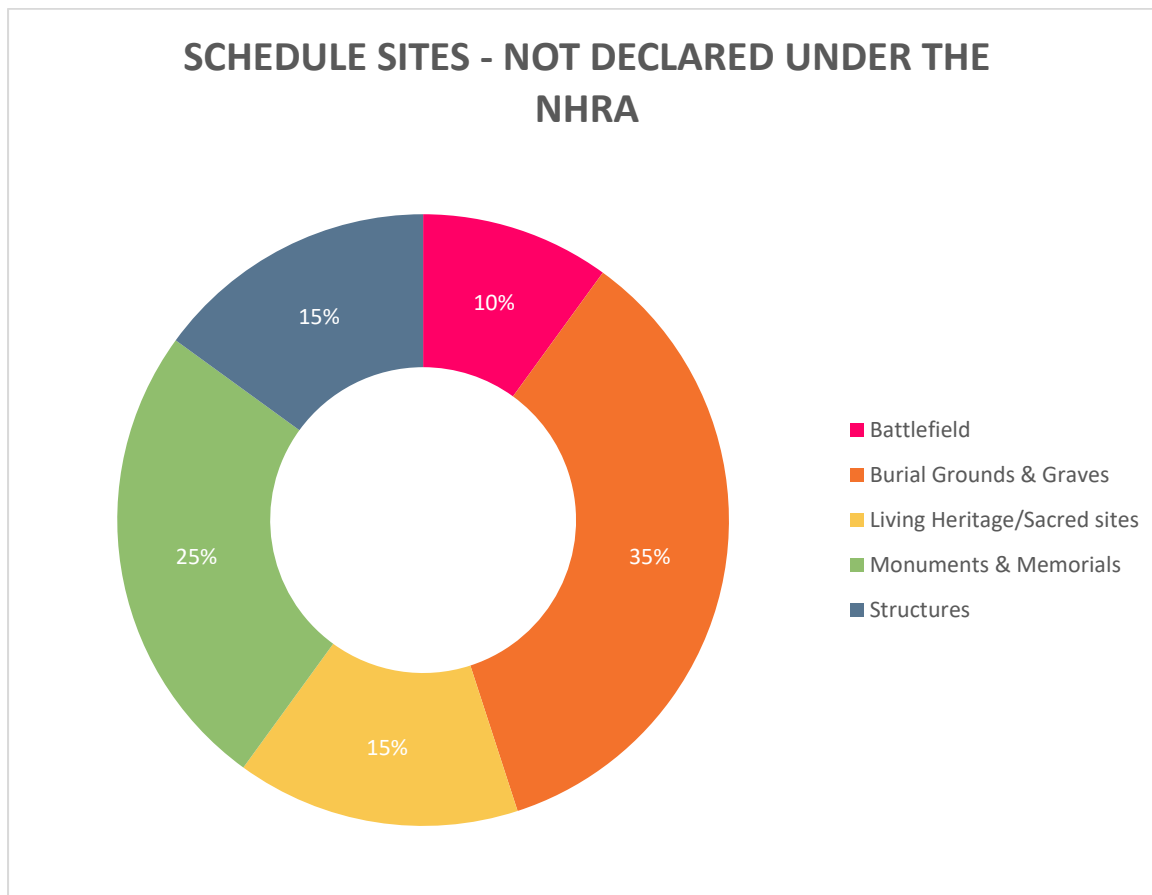
Figure 19: Schedule sites not formally declared under the NHRA

▪ Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites
▪ Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage
▪ Heritage Objects
▪ Burial Grounds and Graves

▪ Built Environment
▪ Heritage Protection
▪ National Inventory
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6.3.6. Northern Cape

The desktop review of Provincial Heritage Sites within the Northern Cape has not yet been completed. Due to this the Northern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, also known as Ngwao-Boswa Jwa Kapa Bokone (NBKB) were not requested to provide verification of the inventory.

NBKB was however requested to confirm whether any formal declarations had occurred within the reporting period. At the time of preparation of this report no response has been received. It is therefore taken as concurrence with SAHRA's records of no declaration activity during the year in review.

Whilst the desktop review for the Northern Cape is currently underway, no amendments to the inventory has been made. The status quo of **176** Provincial Heritage Sites therefore remains.
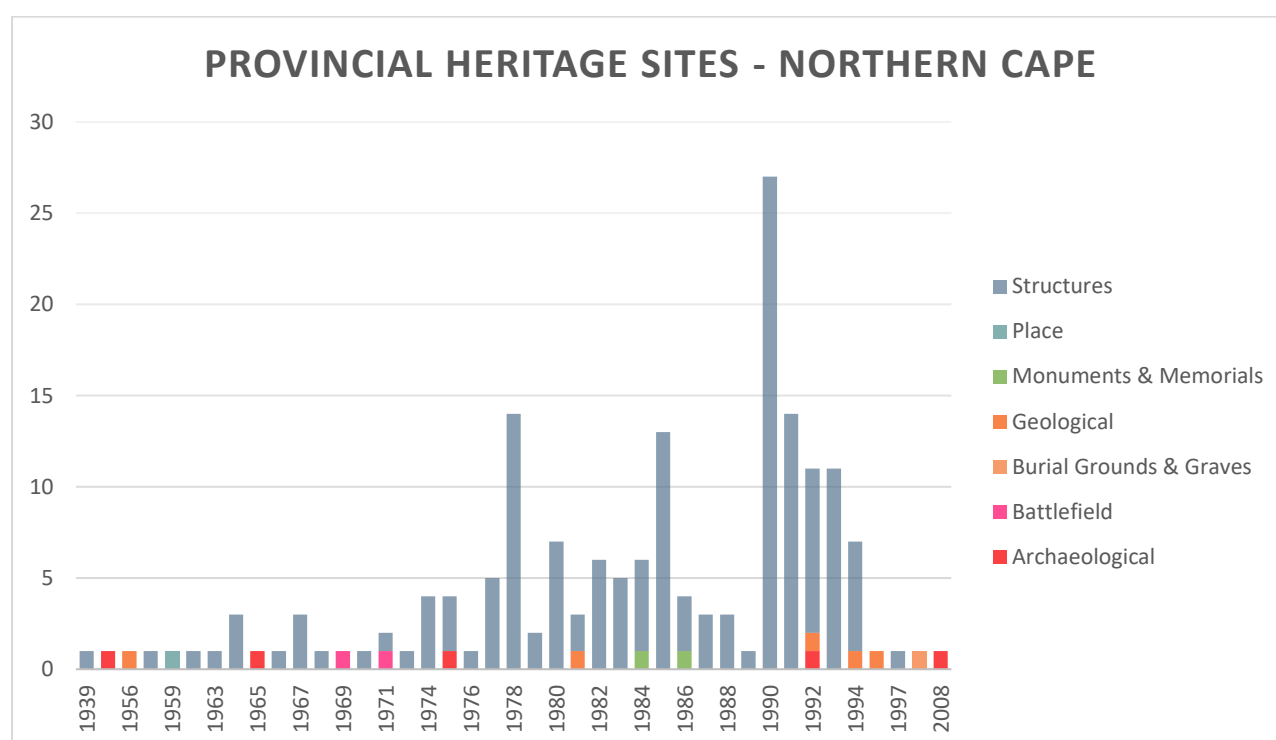

Figure 20: PHS's in the Northern Cape by year and type

6.3.7. Eastern Cape

The desktop review of Provincial Heritage Sites within the Eastern Cape has not yet been completed. Due to this the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (ECPHRA) were not requested to provide verification of the inventory.

ECPHRA was however requested to confirm whether any formal declarations had occurred within the reporting period. At the time of preparation of this report no response has been received. It is therefore taken as concurrence with SAHRA's records of no declaration activity during the year in review.

Whilst the review is still ongoing, some amendments to the provincial inventory has been made. These are however subject to change and verification by the authority. These amendments are as follows.

- Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites
- Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage
- Heritage Objects
- Burial Grounds and Graves
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Additions

- Matatiele Museum, High Street, Matatiele (9/2/423/0001) – *Previously included as part of the KwaZulu Natal inventory. Location corrected as part of ongoing review.*

Removals

- Farmstead, Totteridge Park, near Perseverance, Uitenhage District 9/2/095/0024) – *Published gazette notice found Deproclaiming the site in 1989.*
- Old Town Hall, Main Street, Kokstad (9/2/423/0002) – *The site was incorrectly listed in Eastern Cape. This has been corrected to KwaZulu Natal.*

With the above noted adjustments to the provincial inventory, the total population of Provincial Heritage Sites in the Eastern Cape is **586**.
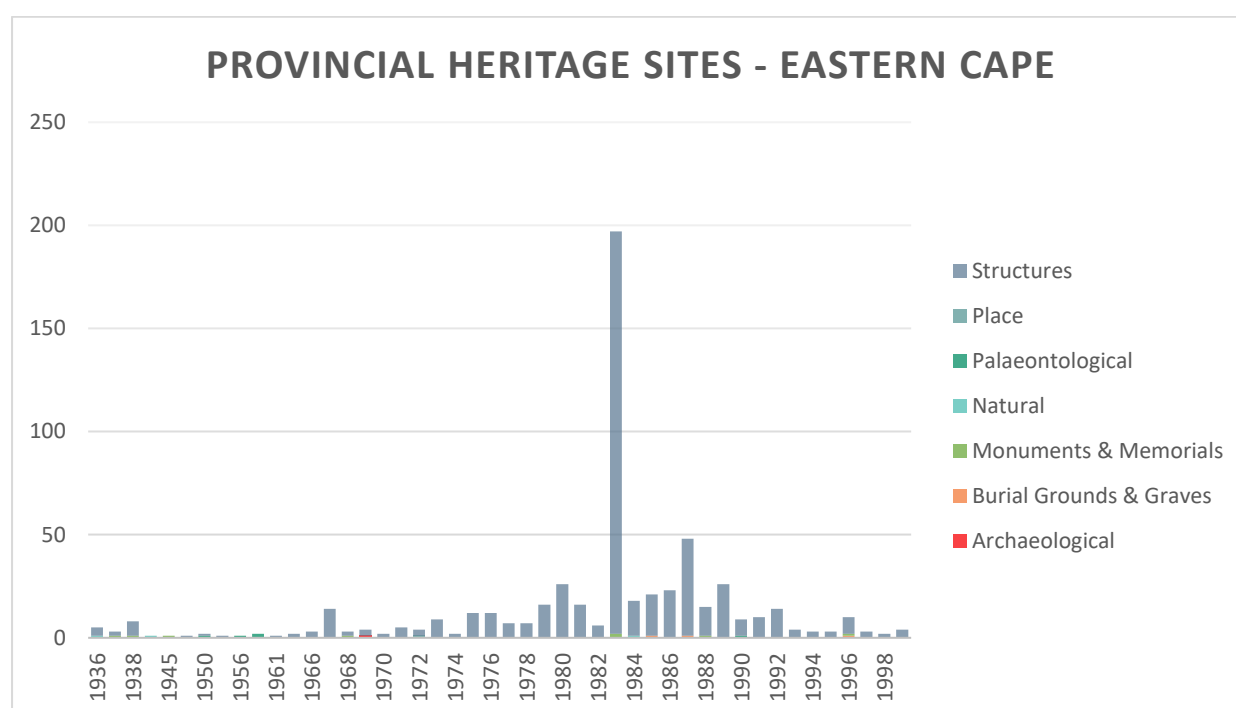

Figure 21: PHS's in the Eastern Cape by year and type

6.3.8. Mpumalanga

The review of the Mpumalanga inventory was completed during the 2021 reporting and resulted in the following amendments.

Additions

- Cycad, Bankfontein, Middelburg District (9/2/242/0009) – *Published gazette notice found within National Monuments Council archives*
- Dutch Reformed Church, Joubert Street, Middelburg (9/2/242/0016) – *Published gazette notice found within National Monuments Council archives*
- Old School, Anderson Street, Nelspruit (3/T/Nel/2) – *Previously formed part of the Gauteng inventory due to error in archival inventory.*

- Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites
- Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage
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Removals

- Remains of Old Voortrekker Fort, Ohrigstad, Lydenburg (9/2/236/0004) – *Previously formed part of the Mpumalanga inventory. Now part of Limpopo due to provincial border changes.*
- Dwars River Geological Occurrence, Lydenburg District (9/2/236/0006) – *Previously formed part of the Mpumalanga inventory. Now part of Limpopo due to provincial border changes.*
- Echo Caves, Klipfonteinhoek, Lydenburg District (9/2/236/0010) – *Previously formed part of the Mpumalanga inventory. Now part of Limpopo due to provincial border changes.*
- Mapoch's Caves, Roos Senekal, Middelburg District (9/2/242/0003) – *Previously formed part of the Mpumalanga inventory. Now part of Limpopo due to provincial border changes.*
- Georgian Farmhouse, Brakspruit, Carolina (9/2/214/0003) - *Upon review, no evidence of declaration could be found.*

Due to the completion of this review the Mpumalanga Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (MPHRA) was requested to provide verification of the dataset as at end 2021 and acceptance of the amendments. At the time of compilation of this report, verification and acceptance had not been received. It is therefore taken as agreement with the amendments.

With the above noted adjustments to the provincial inventory, the total population of Provincial Heritage Sites in Mpumalanga is **52** (figure 22).
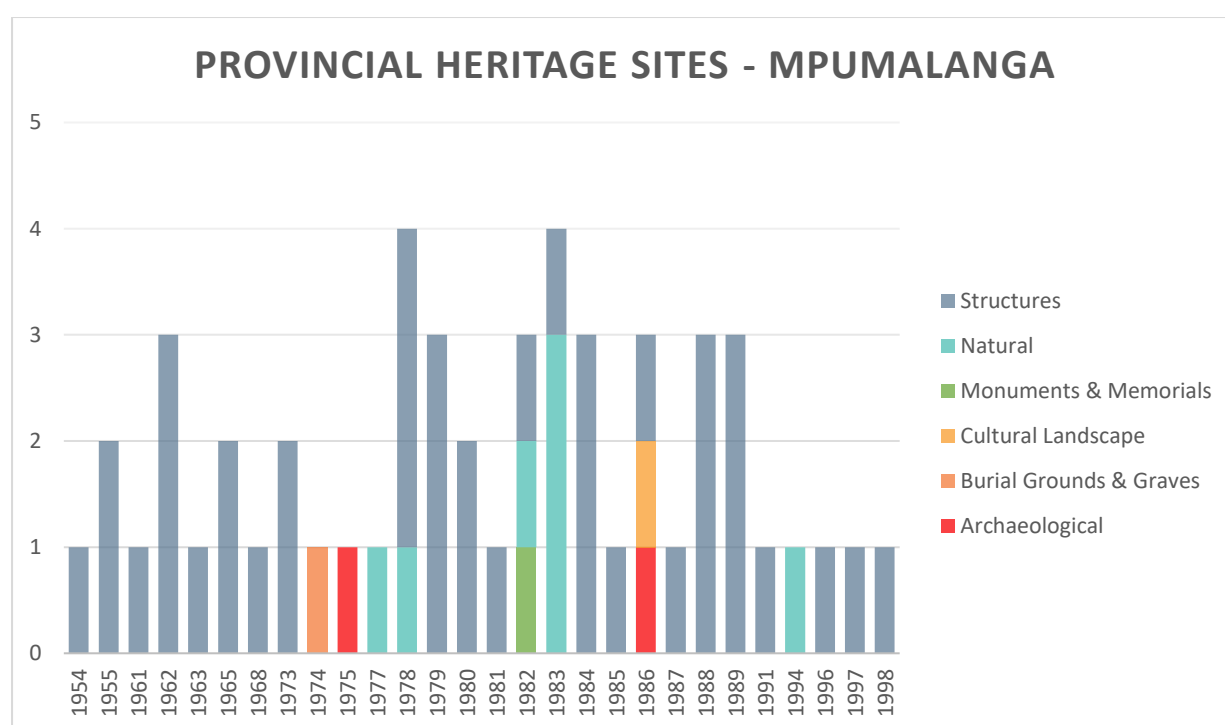

Figure 22: PHS's in Mpumalanga by year and type

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6.3.9. Gauteng

The desktop review of Provincial Heritage Sites within Gauteng has not yet been completed. Due to this the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority - Gauteng (PHRA-G) were not requested to provide a full verification of the inventory. PHRA-G was however requested to confirm all formal protections that had been undertaken by the authority since establishment. This request was based on the identification of Provincial Heritage Sites declared between 2011 and 2014.

PHRA-G supplied a formal response to this request containing a listing of formal protections recorded by the authority.

Due to the ongoing desktop review, the data presented here is subject to further change and final verification by the authority. The amendments made thus far are included here and are as follows.

Additions

- Voortrekker Fort, Elandsfontein (9/2/256/0025) – *Previously formed part of the North West inventory. Now part of Gauteng due to provincial border changes*
- The Grave of Samuel Hambakwakhe "Fuba" Ntuli, Thokoza Schoeman Cemetery, Thokoza (9/2/200/0007-1) – *Published gazette notice found*
- The Grave of Nonkumbi Bertha Gxowa, Thomas Titus Nkobi Cemetery, Elspark (EKU/TEMP/0001) – *Published gazette notice found*

Removals

- Old School, Anderson Street, Nelspruit (3/T/Nel/2) – *Previously formed part of the Gauteng inventory due to error in archival inventory.*
- Grave of Enoch Sontonga, Enoch Sontonga Memorial Park, Braamfontein Cemetery, Johannesburg (9/2/228/0205-001) – *Removed from specific listing as this forms part of the Enoch Sontonga Memorial Park declaration.*

With the above noted adjustments to the provincial inventory, the total population of Provincial Heritage Sites in Gauteng is **182.**
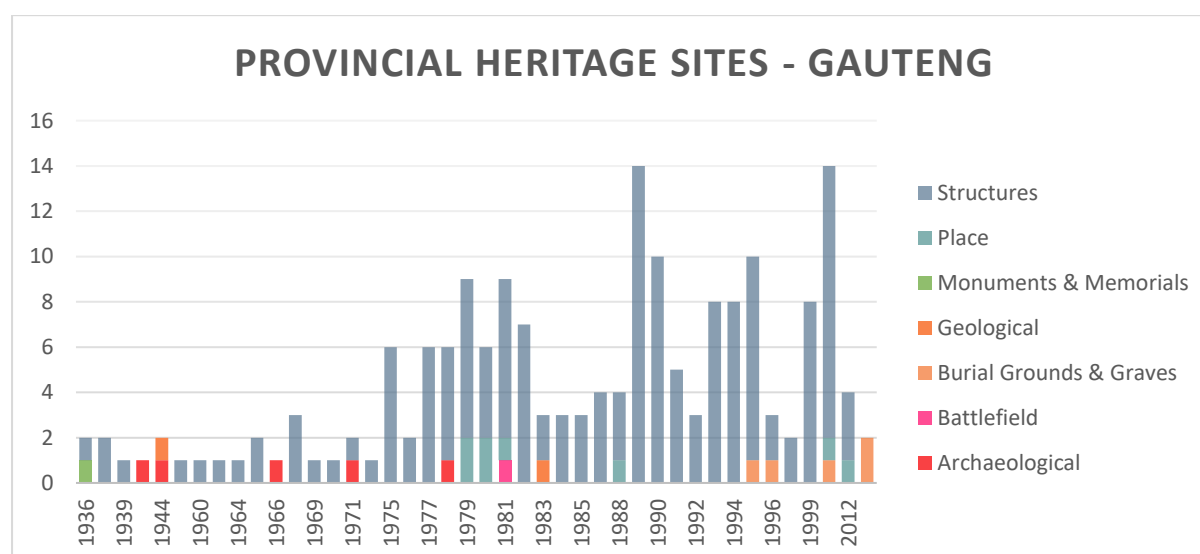
Figure 23: PHS's in Gauteng by year and type

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- Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage
- Heritage Objects
- Burial Grounds and Graves
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TYPES OF SITES DECLARED PRE-NHRA

- Archaeological — 3%
- Battlefield — 1%
- Burial Grounds & Graves — 1%
- Geological — 1%
- Monuments & Memorials — 1%
- Place — 4%
- Structures — 89%

Figure 24: PHS site types declared prior to the National Heritage Resources Act

TYPES OF SITES DECLARED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY - GAUTENG

- Burial Grounds & Graves — 15%
- Place — 10%
- Structures — 75%
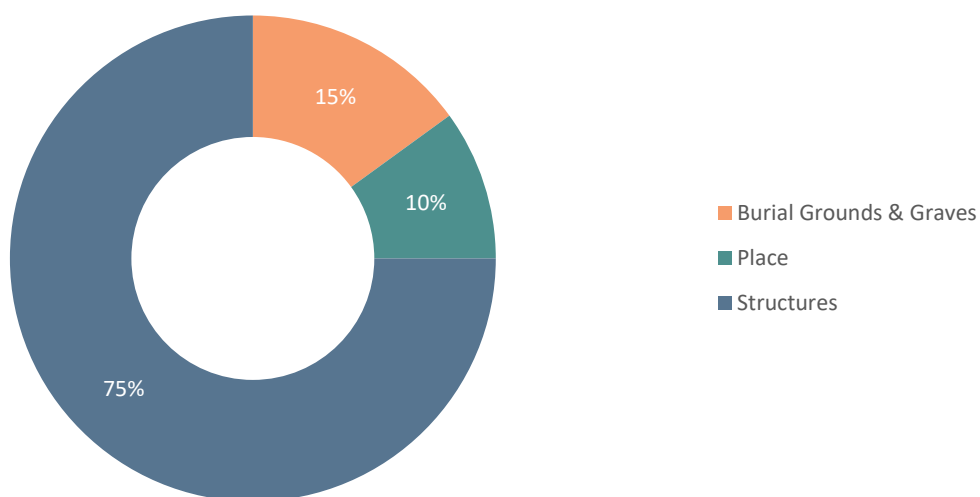
Figure 25: PHS site types declared post promulgation of the National Heritage Resources Act
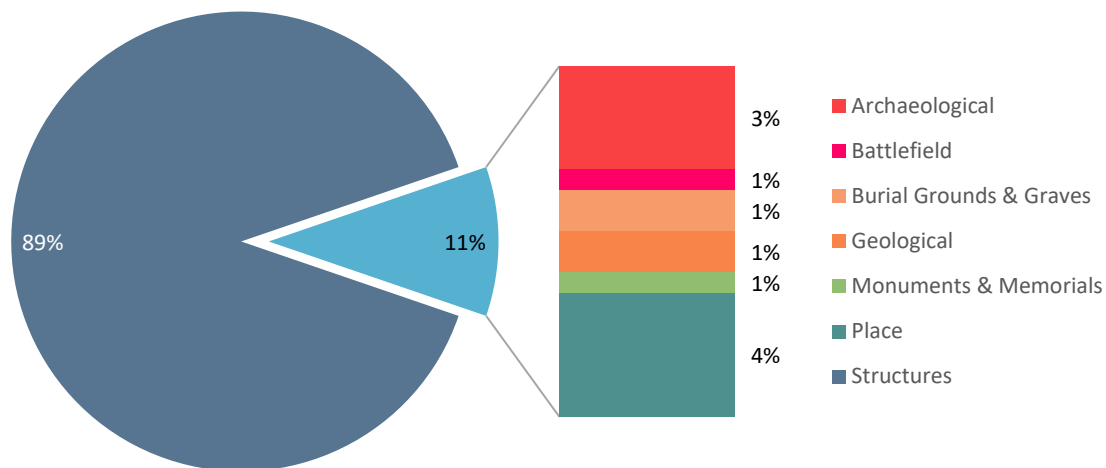
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Noordkapperpunt Stone-Walled Fish Traps National Heritage Site – Western Cape

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7.   Projects to Populate the Inventory of the National Estate

To ensure that the inventory of the national estate grows, several projects are undertaken each year that sees the update of existing data, as well as the inclusion of new datasets within the inventory.

Within 2021 SAHRA was able to continue existing projects, as well as engage with new data collection projects thanks to the Presidential Employment Stimulus Programme (PESP). A short update on these is provided here.

7.1. Heritage Impact Assessment Extraction Project

The information required by SAHRA to populate areas of the inventory with sparse coverage can be extracted from the Heritage Impact Assessments that are part of the Section 38 process, as well as other documents such as heritage resources management plans that are submitted to SAHRA. The identified resources are however still "locked" within the documents and require extraction onto SAHRIS to be usable for the purposes of populating the inventory of the national estate. We estimate that the data contained within these reports has the potential to increase the number of sites recorded in the inventory by over 400%.

SAHRA's National Inventory Unit has been undertaking a programme to extract this data into the inventory of the national estate. The project has thus far resulted in 3 internship opportunities and the capture of **1 187** sites into the inventory of the national estate.

The extraction of these Heritage Impact Assessments has been able to provide valuable, usable, data within areas which were previously unrepresented within the inventory.
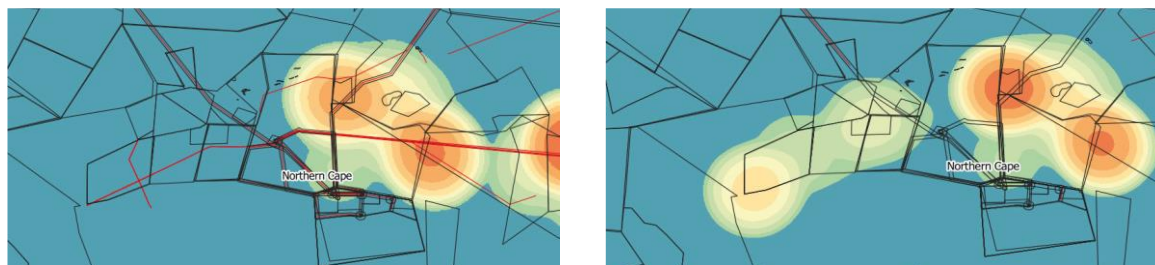

Figure 26: Density of heritage resources before extraction (left) compared to after extraction (right)

7.2. Provincial Heritage Site Mapping Project

Having noted the challenges regarding the verification of data sets supplied to Provincial Authorities. SAHRA has undertaken a project to re-examine all Provincial Heritage Site records within the inventory to verify location data as well as record the boundaries of those sites as per the declaration.

Whilst this process began in 2019, greater emphasis was placed on in within the 2021 year to fast track its completion.

This project has entailed the comparison of historical property boundaries with modern erven, digitisation of surveyor diagrams, and archival research. Additionally, the gazette notices for each declaration are reviewed to determine appropriate treatment within the inventory of the national estate. This has led to the boundary demarcation of numerous declared heritage sites, as well as the

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rectification of declarations that may have been incorrectly categorised or omitted in the historical data bases that were used to populate the modern national inventory database.

As an additional outcome to this project, SAHRIS has been updated with a new map interface (https://sahris.sahra.org.za/phsmap) that allows users to view the locations of reviewed Provincial Heritage Sites and easily access relevant information.

Locations of Provincial Heritage Sites in Mpumalanga
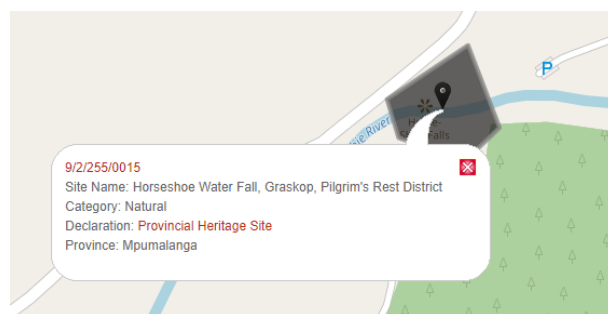
View of the Horseshoe Waterfall Provincial Heritage Site declared boundary

As at the end of 2021, the Mpumalanga, Free State, North West and Limpopo provinces have been reviewed.

The progress of mapped boundaries per province is as follows.

Province	% of PHS boundaries uploaded to SAHRIS
Eastern Cape	62%
Free State	85%
Gauteng	3%
KwaZulu-Natal	2%
Limpopo	53%
Mpumalanga	77%
North West	75%
Northern Cape	32%
Western Cape	9%

7.3. Digitisation of Archived Surveys

Following the publication of the Summary and Analysis of the Inventory of the National Estate, as per section 39(7) of the National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999, the National Inventory Unit (NIU) of SAHRA took on a task to identify other sources of information to contribute to the population of the Inventory the National Estate. This is especially important as many areas within South Africa are currently unknown in terms of their heritage landscape.

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In the past, SAHRA's predecessor, the National Monuments Council (NMC), would commission heritage surveys throughout the country. A large portion of these surveys were submitted to the NMC to be stored either in the Library or Registry of the organisation. Realizing the potential that this collection of data can contribute to the population of the Inventory of National Estate, a project was undertaken as part of the Presidential Employment Stimulus Programme (PESP) to digitise these documents.

Through this project, 78 surveys were digitised, and 509 sites were added to the inventory of the national estate.

These records will be subject to further review for quality control purposes.

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▪ Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage
▪ Heritage Objects
▪ Burial Grounds and Graves

▪ Built Environment
▪ Heritage Protection
▪ National Inventory
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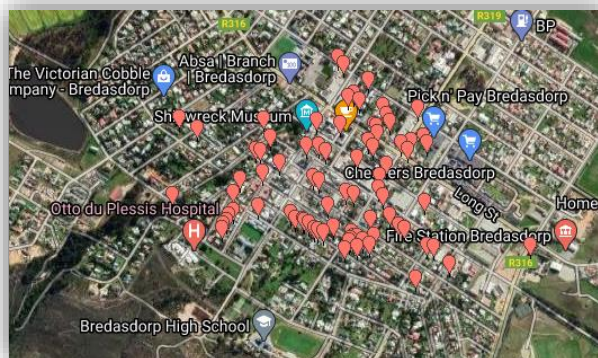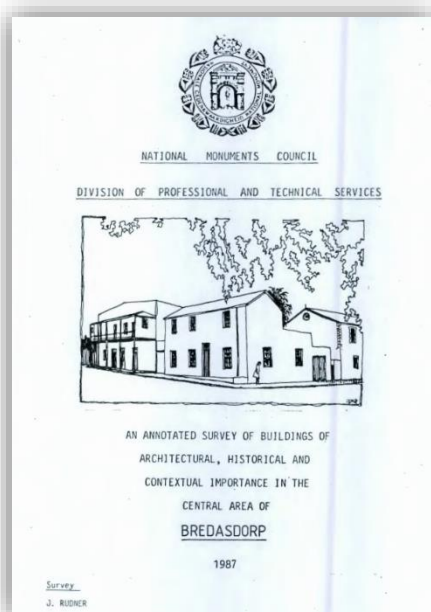
AAN ONZE
HELDINNEN
EN LIEVE KINDEREN
"UW WIL GESCHIEDE"

DIT NATIONAAL MONUMENT
IS OPGERICHT
TER NAGEDACHTENIS AAN DE

26370 VROUWEN EN KINDEREN
DIE IN DE CONCENTRATIEKAMPEN
ZYN OMGEKOMEN
EN AAN DE ANDERE
VROUWEN EN KINDEREN
DIE ELDERS TENGEVOLGE
VAN DEN OORLOG 1899-1902
ZYN BEZWEKEN

ONTHULD 16 DECEMBER 1913

NIET VERLA

"VOOR VRYHE

A. VAN WOUW
BEELDHOUWER

FRANS SOFF
ARCHITECT

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8. National Audit of Monuments and Memorials

The act of memorialising people and events through the construction of physical markers such as statues and monuments has left a lasting impact on the streetscape of modern South Africa. Considering the colonial and apartheid history of the country, these physical markers continue to serve as reminders of a painful past and the role that the leaders of that era played in shaping the zeitgeist of their time in power.

Since the turn of the democratic era in South Africa, a pressing need has existed to assess the impact these markers have on the landscape. An endeavour made more difficult by a lack of a comprehensive inventory.

Noting renewed public pressure concerning these markers, SAHRA was tasked, under the auspices of the Presidential Employment Stimulus Programme (PESP), with the *National Audit of Monuments & Memorials (NAMM) - A Prerequisite to Heritage Landscape Transformation Programme* which serves as an intervention to provide the required inventory of Monuments & Memorials across the country.

8.1. Previous Surveys

Monuments & Memorials are afforded protections under the NHRA through the Heritage Register. A mechanism generally administered by the Local Authority, where they are deemed competent.

The NHRA provides a trigger that requires Planning Authorities (Municipalities) to compile inventories of heritage resources within their area of jurisdiction during the revision/compilation of regional and spatial development plans and submit this to the relevant PHRA for ratification within the provincial Heritage Register.

This system is however not operational and has resulted in a lack of representation of resources identified this mechanism, especially those meeting the definition of "Monuments & Memorials".

Previous attempts to address this lack of information relating to Monuments & Memorials have been made. Projects such as the SAHRA initiated survey of the three capital cities in 2003, the City of Cape Town survey in 2009, and the Free State provincial survey in 2016 were important first steps to formulate a baseline. However, these surveys were highly localised or lacked vital information.

Prior to the commencement of the National Audit of Monuments & Memorials, these surveys, combined with other sources of data, provided a limited baseline of 329 Monuments & Memorials recorded in the inventory.
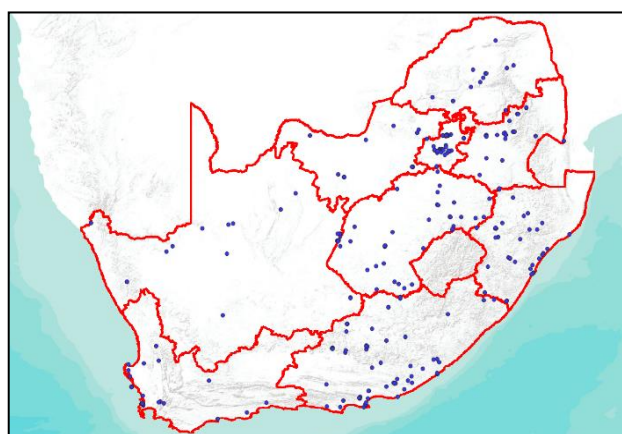
Figure 27: Map showing baseline Monuments & Memorial sites prior to the National Audit

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8.2. Provincial Surveys & Outcomes

The *National Audit of Monuments & Memorials (NAMM) - A Prerequisite to Heritage Landscape Transformation Programme* was undertaken by SAHRA as an intervention to provide an inventory of Monuments & Memorials across the country.

Broadly, the project aimed to identify and record baseline data on Monuments & Memorials including location, imagery, and basic interpretive data (where available). Due to the national scope of this project, a digital approach was developed that would allow for collected data to be rapidly captured and stored within the inventory of the national estate (Jackson *et al*. 2021).

At the close of the project on 30 April 2021, a total of **1 366** recordings had been accepted by the provincial coordinators.

After a period of intial internal review, **1 149** Monuments & Memorials were accepted by SAHRA into the inventory. Whilst the total number was previously reported to be **1 153**, additional duplication of records was noted and rectified in KwaZulu-Natal (1), Western Cape (2) and Eastern Cape (1), thereby resulting in the figure of **1 149** as reported here.

Province	Recordings
KwaZulu-Natal	229
Limpopo	65
Northern Cape	138
Western Cape	169
Free State	109
Gauteng	154
Eastern Cape	174
Mpumalanga	46
North West	65
Total	1149

After review, 73% of Metropolitan and Local Municipalities contain at least 1 Monuments & Memorials recording, which demonstrates the wide coverage of this project.

Table 1: Top 5 Municipalities by recordings

Category	Municipality Name	Province	Recordings
Metropolitan Municipality	City of Cape Town	Western Cape	105
Metropolitan Municipality	eThekwini	KwaZulu-Natal	101
Metropolitan Municipality	City of Tshwane	Gauteng	76
Local Municipality	Sol Plaatje	Northern Cape	49
Metropolitan Municipality	City of Johannesburg	Gauteng	45

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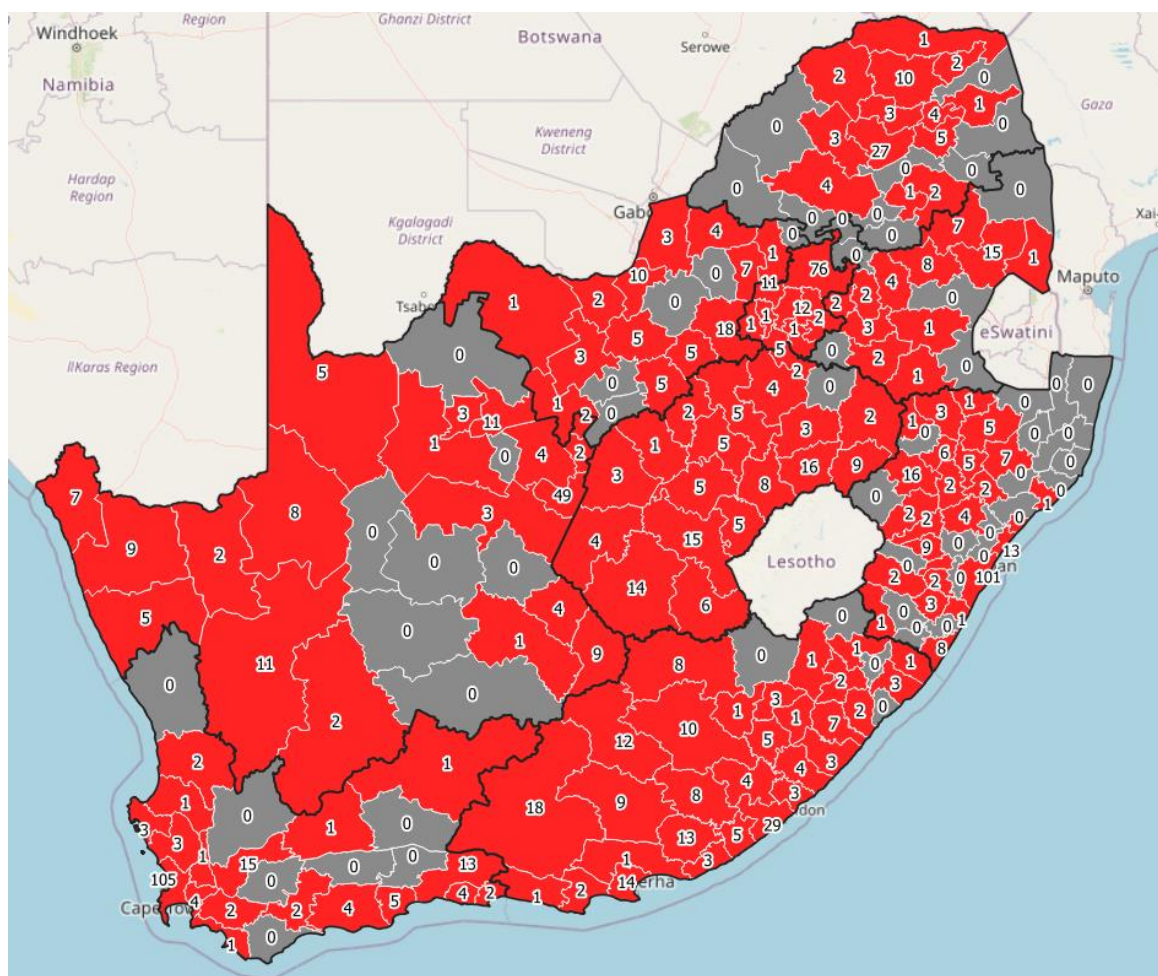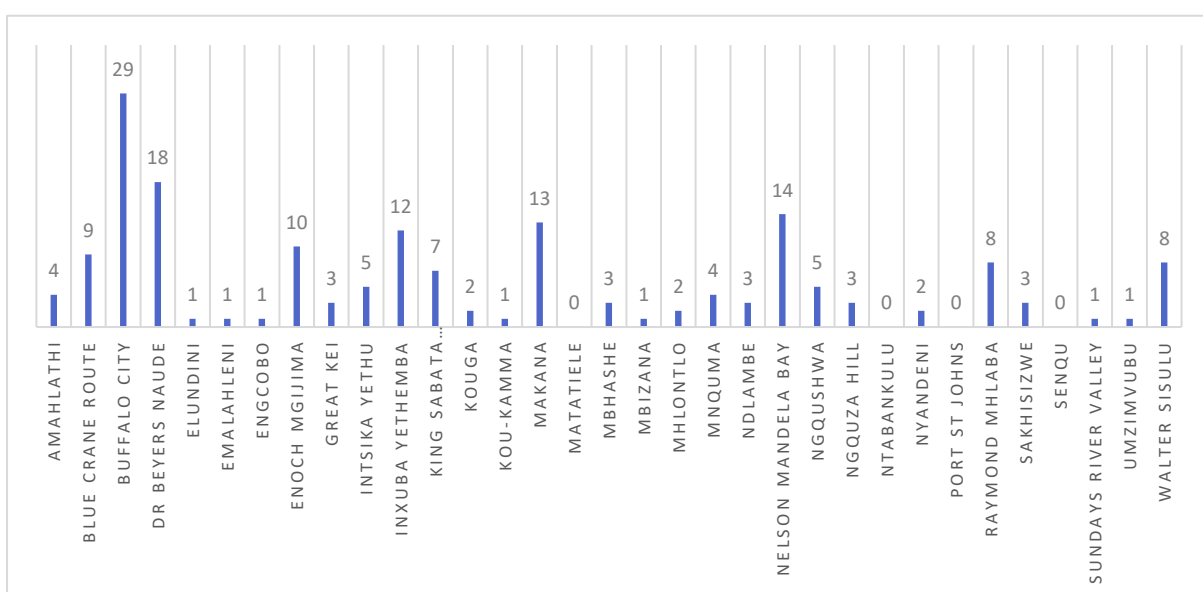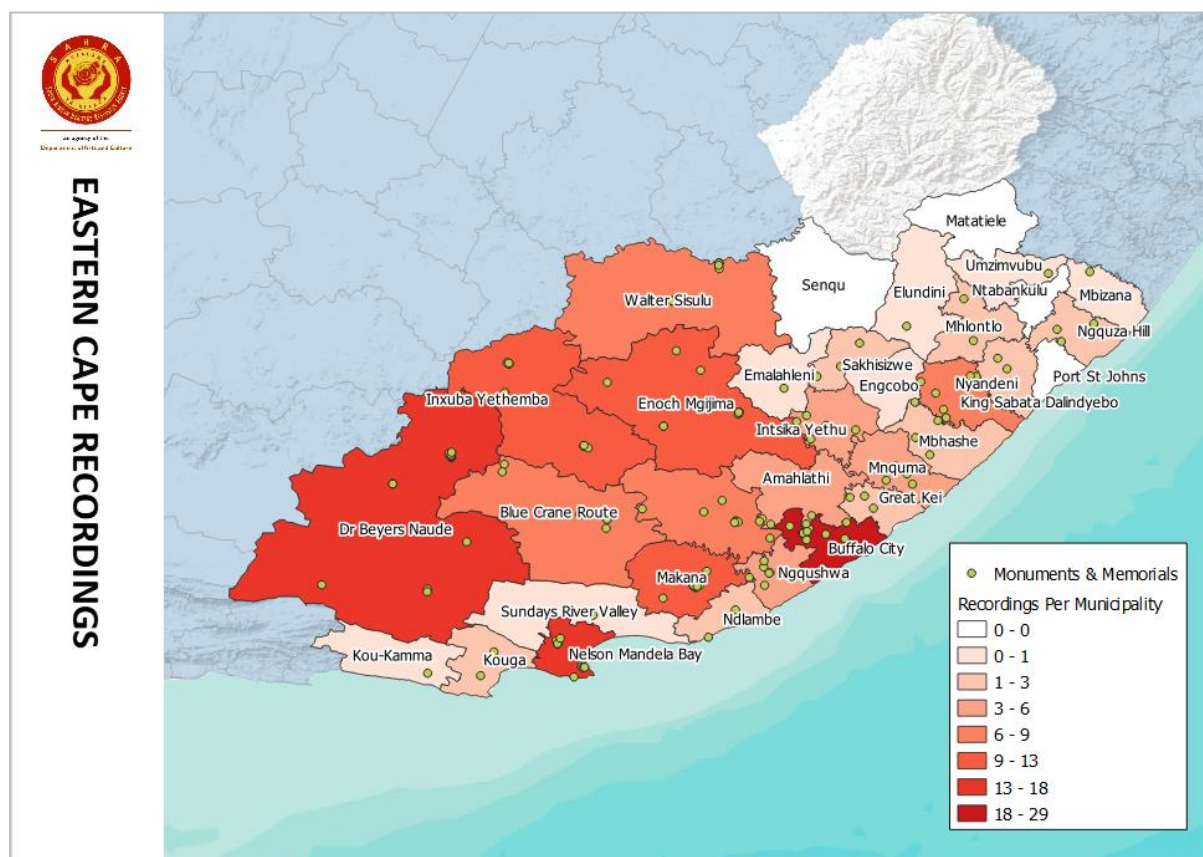HERITAGE
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Figure 28: Metropolitan and Local Municipalities with Recordings

In preparation for this report, these inventories were distributed to each Provincial Heritage Resources Authority for acceptance. At the time of preparation of this report, the following authorities had provided a response:

- Provincial Heritage Resources Authority – Gauteng: *Accepted the full inventory*
- Heritage Western Cape: *Noted additional time would be required*

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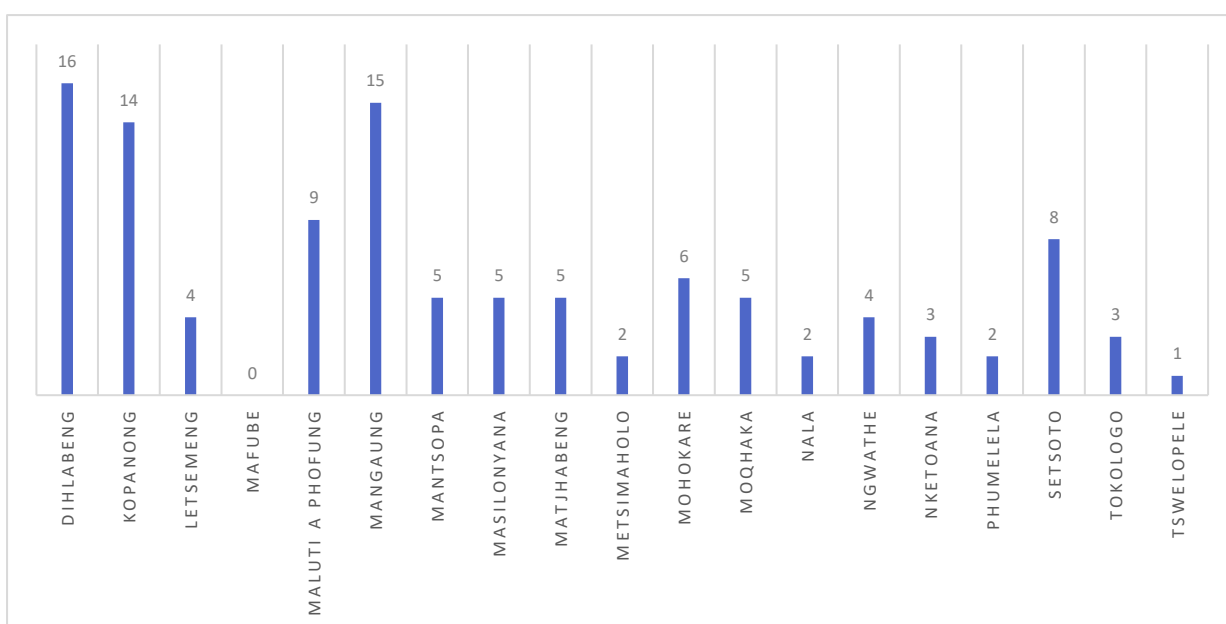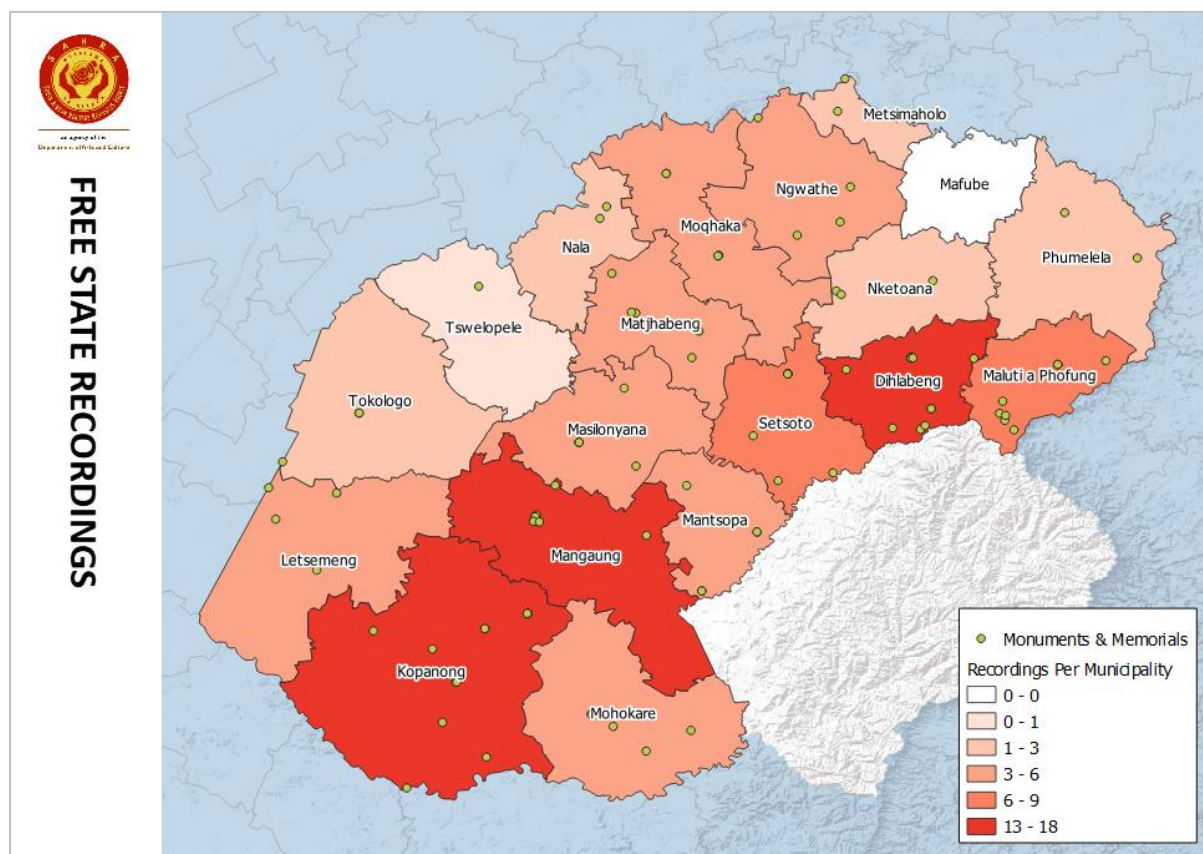HERITAGE
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8.2.1. Eastern Cape

174 recordings were submitted to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority for acceptance. At the time of compilation of this report, the PHRA has not provided acceptance of the provided inventory. Until such time as a formal response is received it is taken that the PHRA is in agreement with the supplied inventory.

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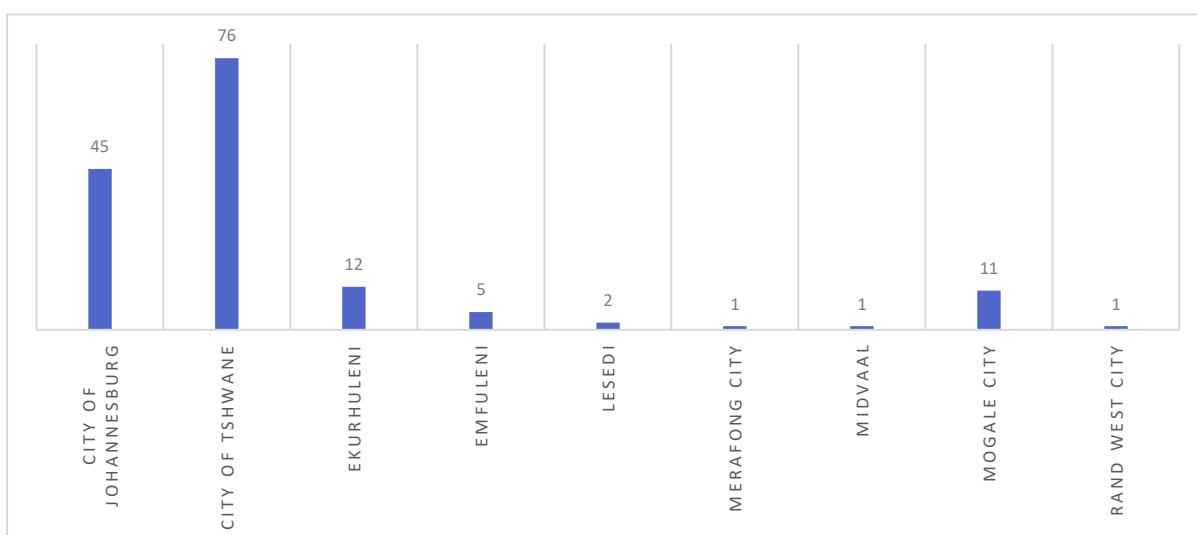HERITAGE
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8.2.2. Free State

109 recordings were submitted to Heritage Free State for acceptance. At the time of compilation of this report, the PHRA has not provided acceptance of the provided inventory. Until such time as a formal response is received it is taken that the PHRA is in agreement with the supplied inventory.

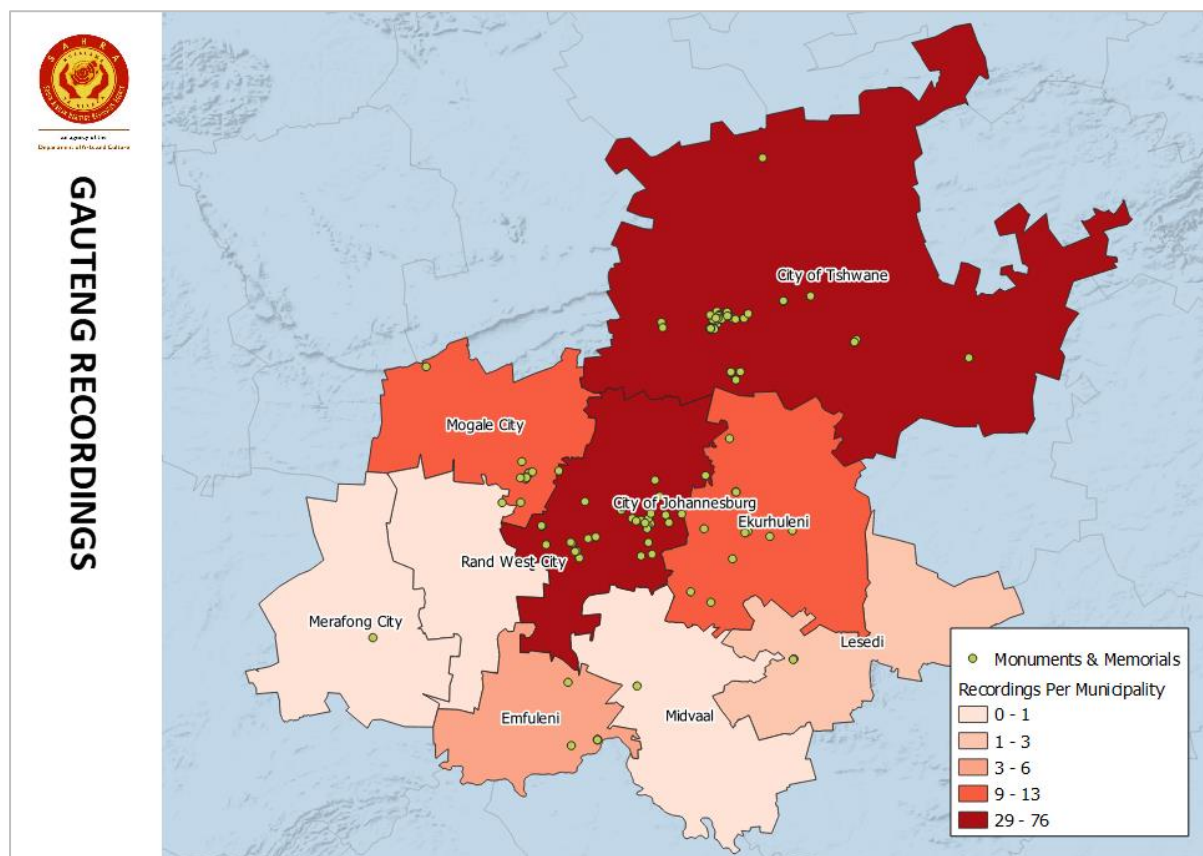- Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites
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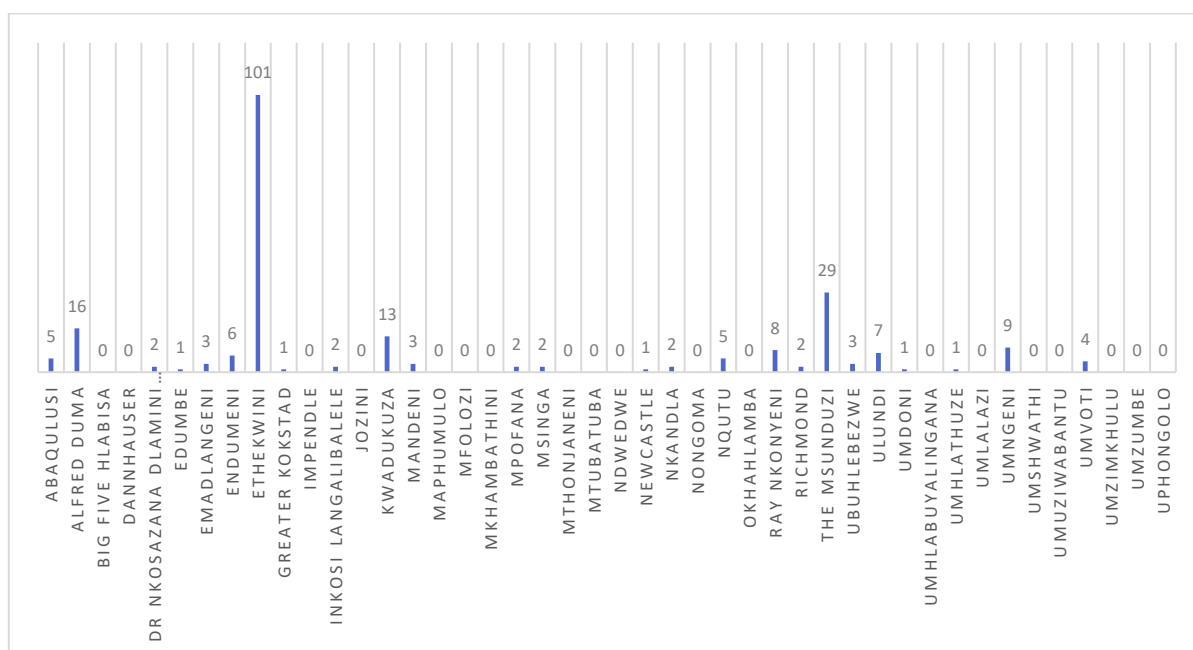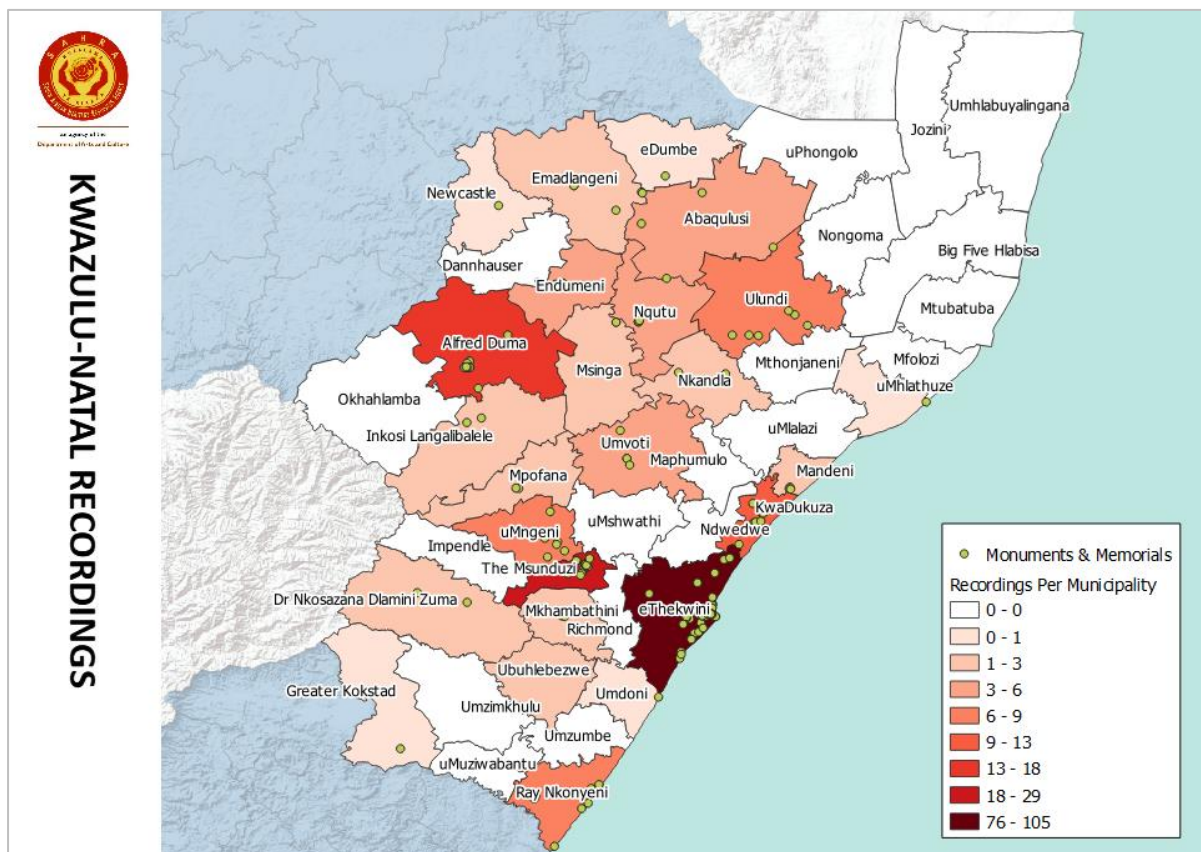**HERITAGE**
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8.2.3. Gauteng

A total of 154 recordings were supplied to the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority – Gauteng. The PHRA has provided written acceptance of this inventory.

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8.2.4. KwaZulu-Natal

A total of 229 recordings were supplied to the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute. The PHRA has not provided acceptance of the provided inventory. Until such time as a formal response is received it is taken that the PHRA is in agreement with the supplied inventory.

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8.2.5. Limpopo

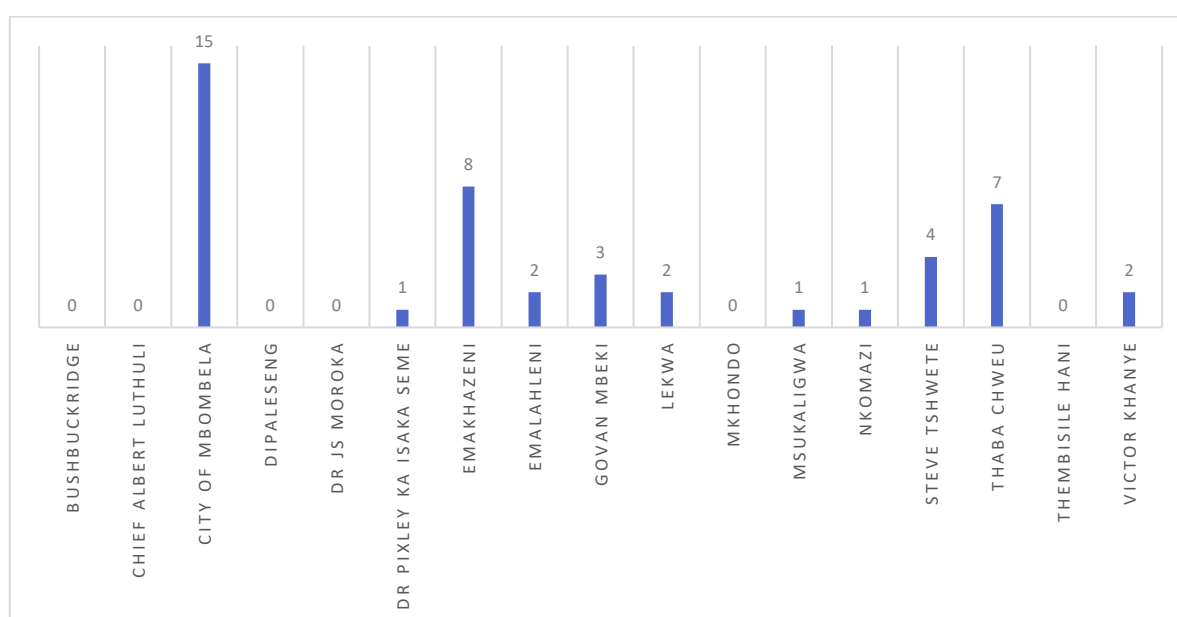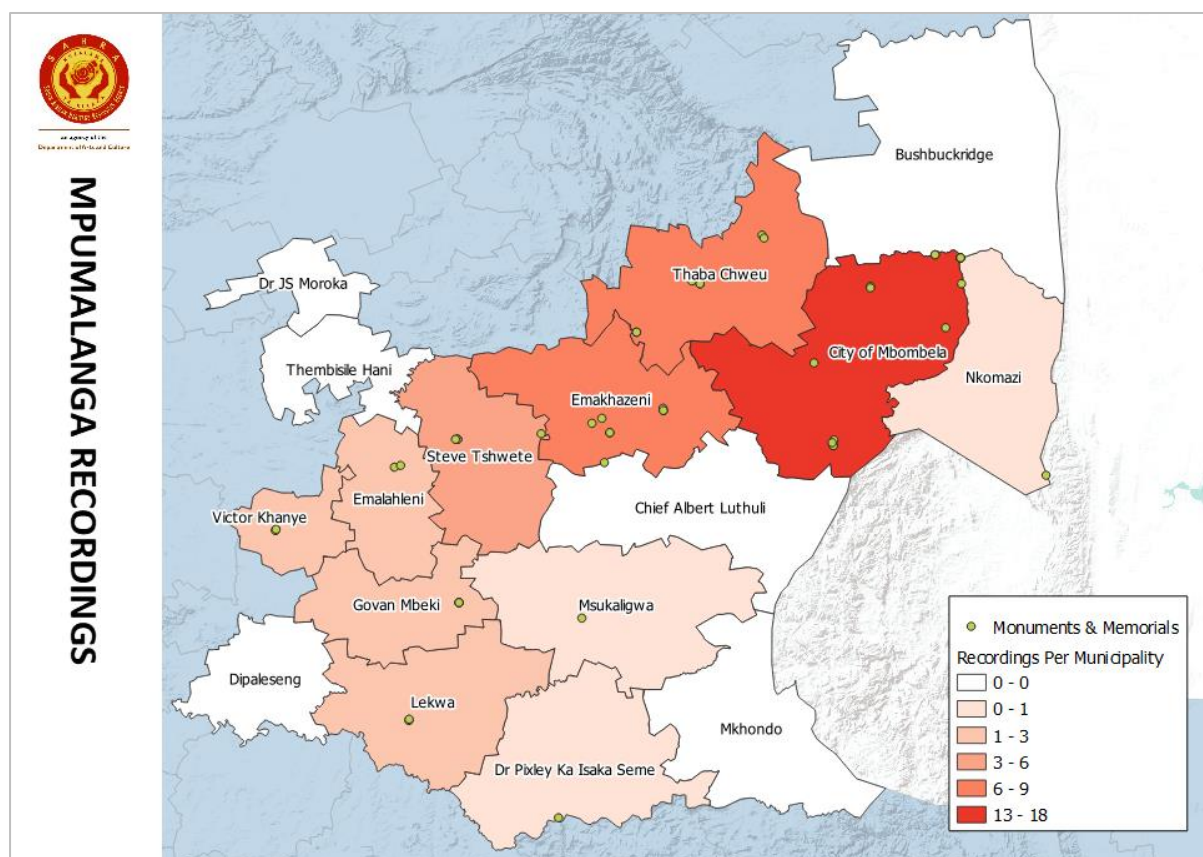65 recordings were provided to the Limpopo Provincial Heritage Resources Authority for acceptance. At the time of preparation of this report, the PHRA has not provided acceptance of the inventory. Until such time as a formal response is received it is taken that the PHRA is in agreement with the supplied inventory.
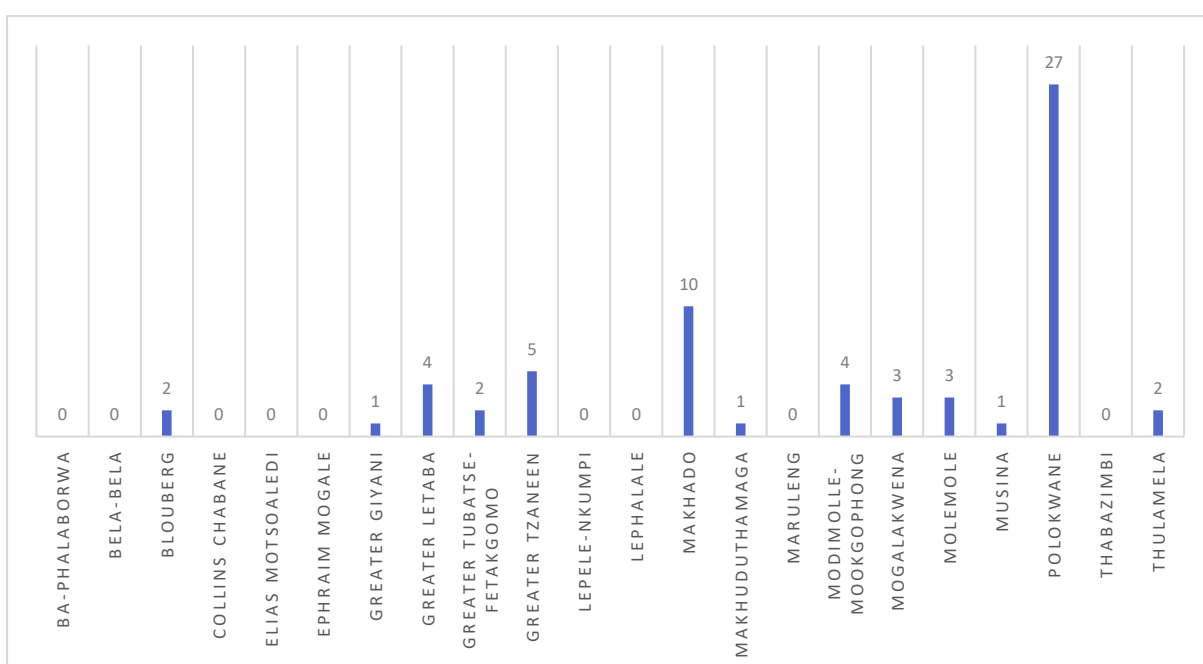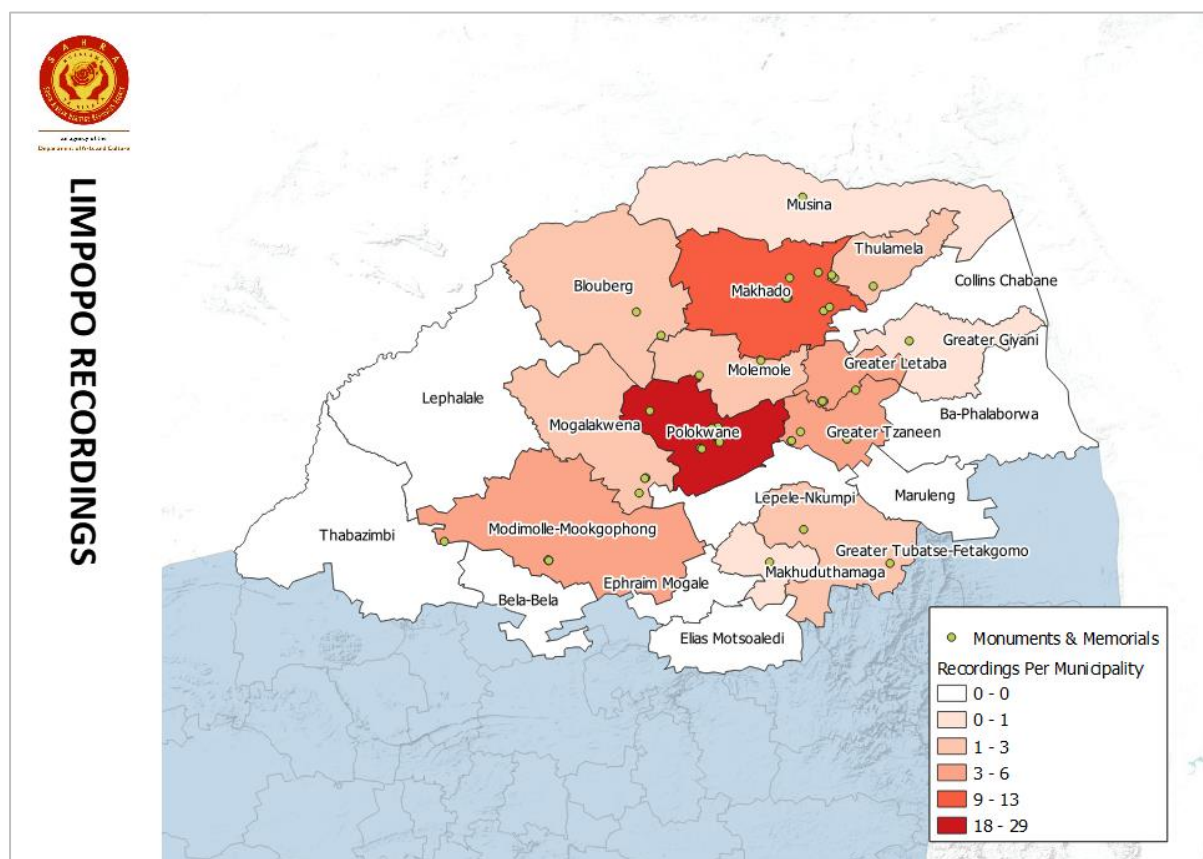
8.2.6. Mpumalanga

46 recordings were provided to the Mpumalanga Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. At the time of preparation of this report, the PHRA has not provided acceptance of the inventory. Until such time as a formal response is received it is taken that the PHRA is in agreement with the supplied inventory.

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8.2.7. North West

65 recordings were provided to the North West Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. The PHRA has not provided acceptance of the inventory. Until such time as a formal response is received it is taken that the PHRA is in agreement with the supplied inventory.
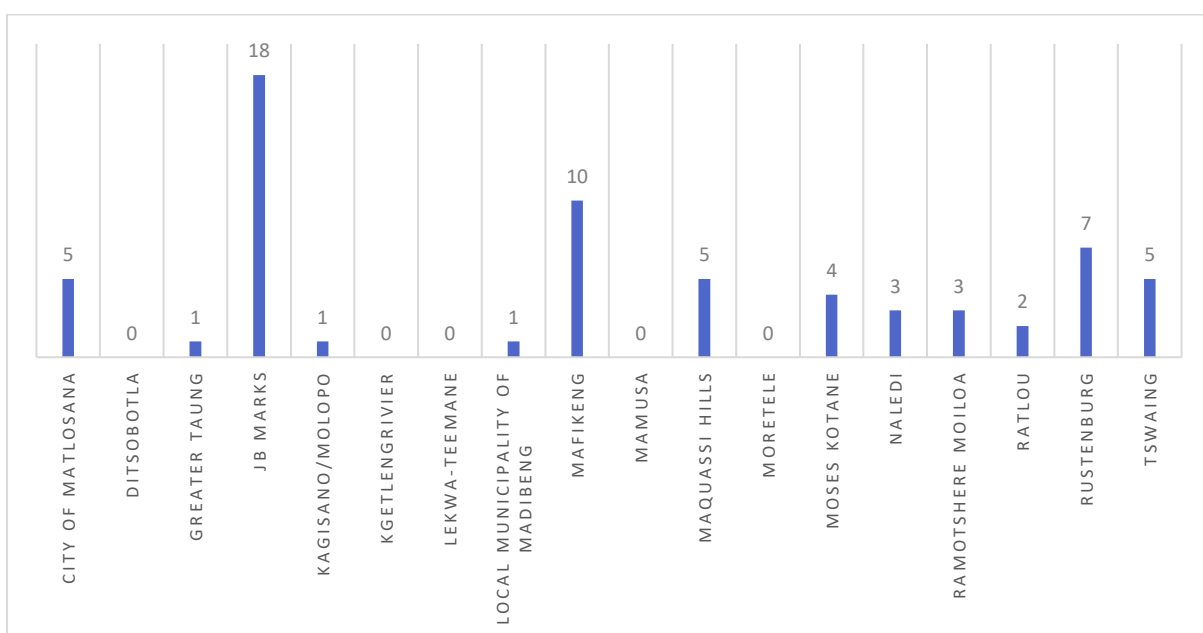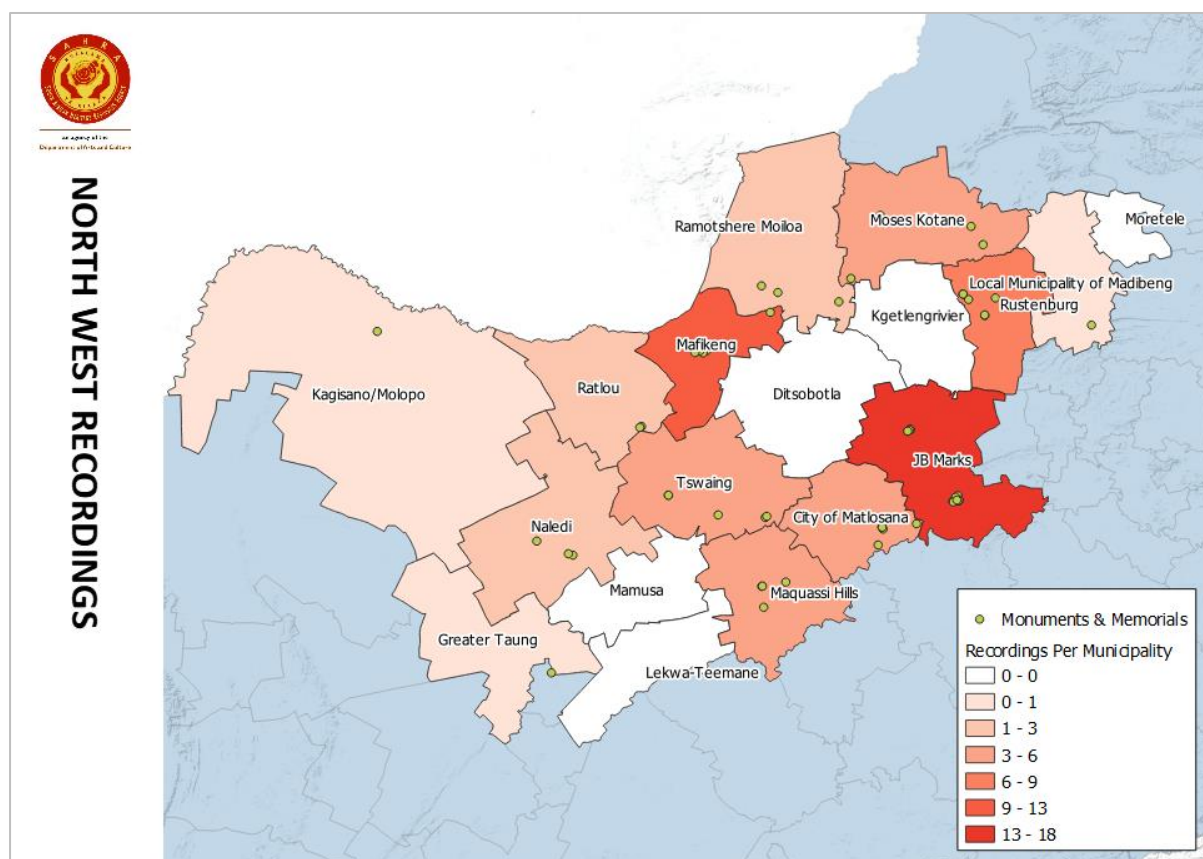
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8.2.8. Northern Cape

138 recordings were provided to the Ngwao-Boswa Jwa Kapa Bokone for acceptance. At the time of preparation of this report, the PHRA has not provided formal acceptance of the provided inventory. Until such time as a formal response is received it is taken that the PHRA is in agreement with the supplied inventory.
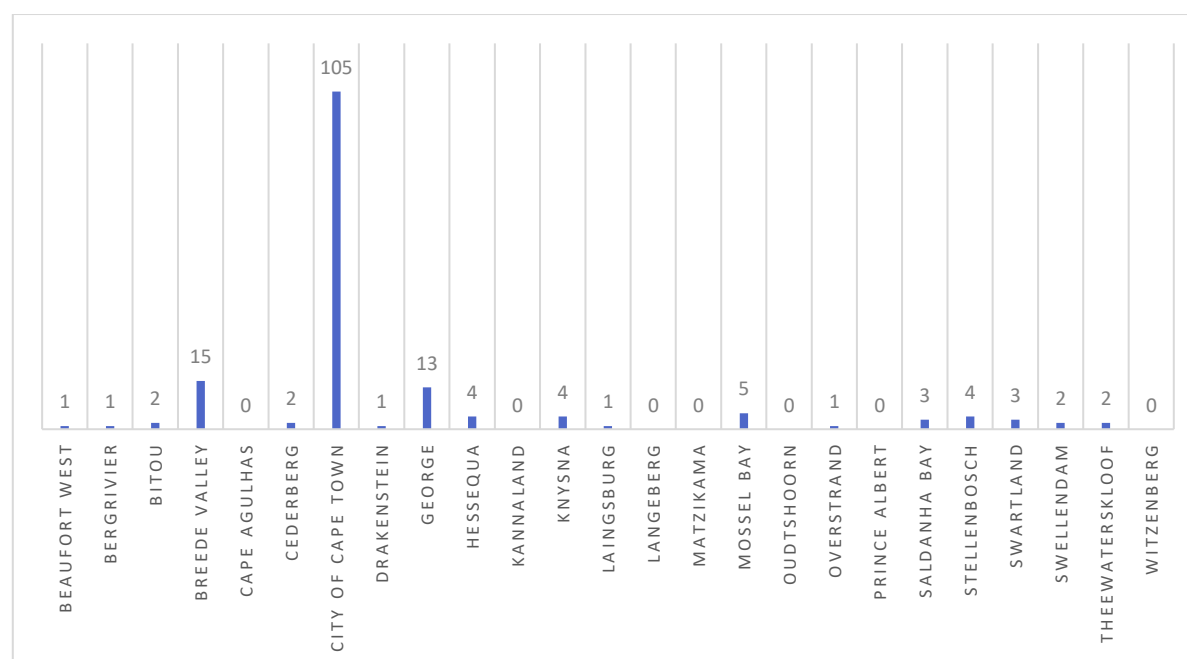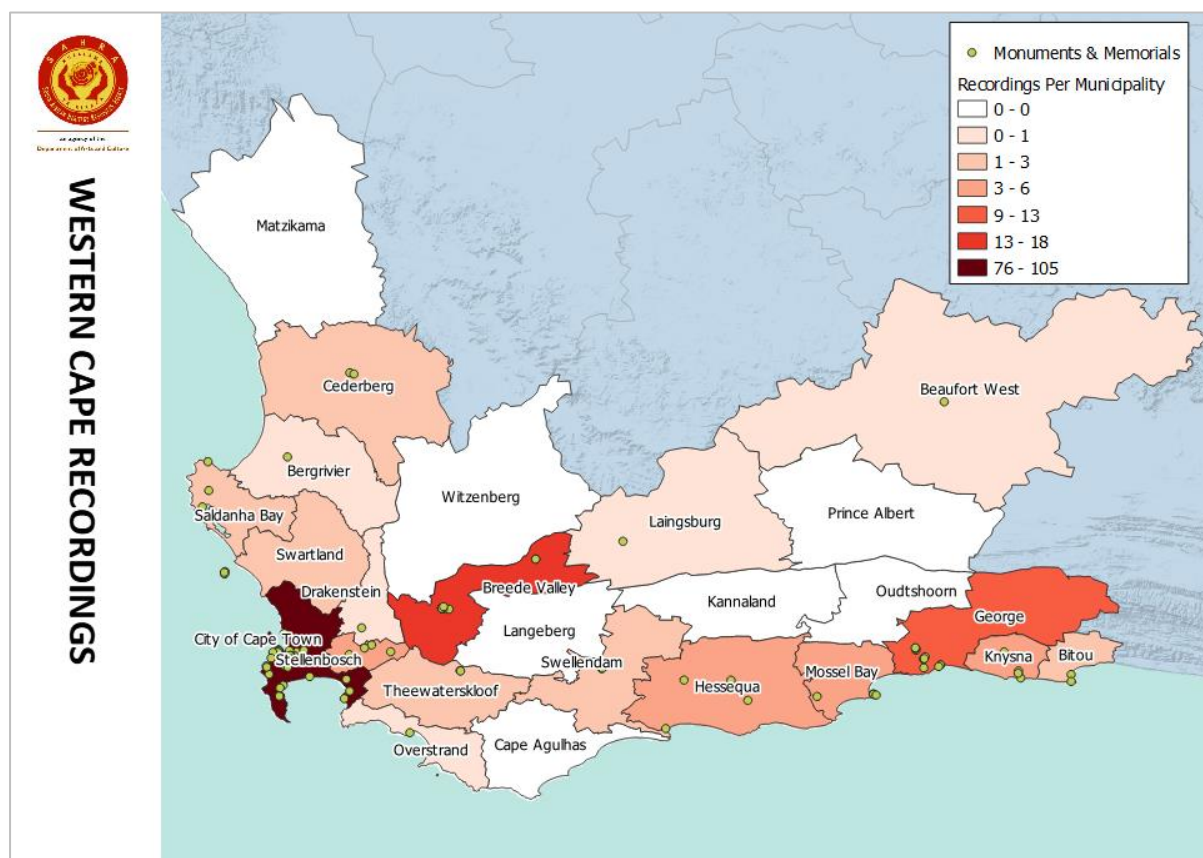
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8.2.9. Western Cape

Heritage Western Cape has not as yet provided acceptance of the provided inventory (169 recordings), however prior to the close of the period provided to the PHRA for review and acceptance we were notified that the PHRA requires additional time to review. Until such time as a formal response is received the following is accepted as the inventory of Monuments & Memorials in the province.

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9. Acknowledgements

SAHRA wishes to thank all the contributors that have made this report possible, all the staff of Provincial Heritage Resources Authorities, and all those that participated in the National Audit of Monuments & Memorials.

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