

Appendix One

List of Terms

The terms are from various sources which is indicated with each explanation as applicable.

"The Act" means the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999). (South African Heritage Resource Agency - SAHRA¹)

Adapt - to make fit or suitable by changing or adjusting. Implies a modification so as to suit new conditions and suggests flexibility.

Adaptation - a change in structure, function, or form that produces better adjustment of an animal or plant to its environment.

Adaptation means modifying a place for a compatible use. Adaptation is appropriate where the original use cannot be maintained, and where the adaptation does not substantially detract from its cultural significance.

Adaptive - showing adaptation, able to adapt.

Archaeologist - means a trained professional who uses scientific methods to excavate, record and study archaeological sites and deposits; (SAHRA)

Archaeological landscape approach is a Canadian term used to describe the method of documenting and valuating cultural landscapes focussing on the archaeological aspects of individual landscapes. (in contrast see Cultural landscape Approach) (PARKS CANADA)

Archetype - an example or model from which all other things of the same kind are made.

Artefact means any object manufactured or modified by human beings; (SAHRA)

Associative - Characterised by, or causing association, such as ideas, character or landscapes. Anything joined with another thing or things. To join together or to unite. To bring into relationship with oneself or another.

Associative landscapes - Associative heritage landscapes are imbued with the tangible values such as spiritual villages were aesthetic qualities, social attachments or other meanings. These landscapes can be aboriginal dreaming tracks, places with special meaning to the aboriginal community, or places associated with an important thing or individual. Their heritage significance of associative landscapes is determined by the strength of the association. Landscapes significant of associative value of places where major national events or regional events have occurred. There may also be places associated with an important individual. The landscapes may have a law will no recognisable fabric that the course of their association have strong meaning to people. The landscapes important to aboriginal people fall within this category or into the evolving landscape category. (Australian Heritage Commission - AHC)

Biophysical is synonymous with natural ecology and thus natural character. It refers to the diversity in the bio-physical environments.

Characterise - to describe or portray the particular qualities, features, or traits.

¹ Conservation Principles. National Monuments Council. 2000 <http://www.nationalmonuments.co.za/2000-09-24> 17h43

Collaborating institution means a museum or university or other institution approved by SAHRA, which has a written collections policy, a proven capacity to conserve and curate objects and the will to do so. (SAHRA)

Collaboration means that the collaborating institution supervises and advises on the recovery of objects, accepts objects as part of its collection and undertakes their curation and conservation. (SAHRA)

Compatible Use means a use other than that for which the building was designed and which requires the least intervention in the fabric.

Conjectual Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to some conjectured (and thus unproven) traditional state.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. (SAHRA)

Cultural character is a synchronised co-dependent state comprised of heritage, expressed traditions, skills, ideas, customs, arts, architecture, and land use by a given people in a given period.

Cultural landscape areas are specific topographical delimited parts of the landscape, formed by various combinations of human and natural agencies, which illustrate the evolution of human society, its settlement in character in time in space and which have acquired socially and culturally recognised values and various territorial levels, because of the presence of physical remains reflecting past land use and activities, skills or distinctive traditions, or depiction in literary and artistic works, or at the fact that historic against the place there.

Cultural landscape approach is a Canadian term used to describe the method of valuating cultural landscapes focussing on the cultural aspects of the entire landscape. (In contrast, see archaeological landscape approach) (PARKS CANADA)

Cultural significance is the aesthetic, historical, scientific and social value for past, present and future generations. (SAHRA)

Designed landscapes Design landscapes on primarily those landscapes created intentionally such as gardens, parks, streetscapes, avenues, and open space frameworks of towns and cities, City precincts. institutional campuses, garden suburb sporting complexes or transportation corridors. The design landscapes of heritage importance generally have significance for creative achievement, technical achievement, or historic design integrity. Designed landscapes can primarily be designed for aesthetic reasons but also be designed for functions such as water judgments landscapes or a railway. Some designed landscapes require additional values unintended in the original design such as the original embassy, sight of protest within the parliamentary star landscape.(AHC)

Ecology the study of interaction and relationship between ecosystems²

Ecosystems - an assemblage of organisms and their environment that act as a unit.³

² Russell, 1997

³ Russel 1997

Ethnographic Landscape-a landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Examples are contemporary settlements, religious sacred sites and massive geological structures. Small plant communities, animals, subsistence and ceremonial grounds are often components. (USA NPS)

European - means the descendants of Caucasian Europeans living in westernised societies.

Evaluate - the judge or determine the worth or quality, to appraise ⁴

Evolving landscapes - Evolved landscapes are landscapes and have developed over time. They can be mining landscapes, farming landscapes, industrial landscapes or any other area that has had a land use. They can be a relic landscape whereby the original use exists as remnant features in the landscapes such as mining towns. They may be continuing landscapes with ongoing economies such as historical property. Very often, evolving landscapes have had major land use changes that have evidence of layers of historic patterns and meanings. The heritage values of evolve landscapes generally relate to the pattern of history or traditional use that they may convey, or to a richness of features that the landscape area may retain such as vernacular architecture, patterns of gardens, patterns of special organisation and circulation networks. Typologies can be developed for the relic and continuing landscapes, and type profiles can be preparing for various types of places such as mining landscapes, forestry landscapes, convict present landscapes, that store landscapes, and military establishment.(AHC)

Excavation means the scientific excavation, recording and retrieval of archaeological deposit and objects through the use of accepted archaeological procedures and methods, and excavate has a corresponding meaning. (SAHRA)

Facadism is the retention of only the facade of a historical building while the remainder is severely altered or destroyed to accommodate a new use. Facadism is inappropriate except where the facade of the building is important as an element in a historical environment and where the remainder of the building cannot be saved.

GIS - Geographic Information System is a computer program developed to display data spatially as a polygon, a point or a line.

Heritage - something handed down from one's ancestors or the past, as a characteristic, a culture, a tradition etc.

Historic Designed Landscape-a landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, or horticulturist according to design principles, or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition. The landscape may be associated with a significant person(s), trend, or event in landscape architecture; or illustrate an important development in the theory and practice of landscape architecture. settlements, religious sacred sites and massive geological structures. Small plant communities, animals, subsistence and ceremonial grounds are often components. (USA NPS)

Historic means significant in history. (SAHRA)

⁴ Guralink. 1980

Historic Site-a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person. Examples include battlefields and president's house properties. (USA NPS)

Historic Vernacular Landscape-a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped that landscape. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, family or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of those everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes. They can be a single property such as a farm or a collection of properties such as a district of historic farms along a river valley. Examples include rural villages, industrial complexes, and agricultural landscapes. (USA NPS)

Historical means belonging to the past. (SAHRA)

Landscape - an expanse of natural scenery seen by the eye in one view. It is also, the combination of elements expressed in making the "view", Landscape is a formal expression of the numerous relationships existing in a given period between individual or a society and topographical defined territory, the appearance of which is the result of the action, overtime, of natural and human factors and of a combination of both. The landscapes taken to have a threefold cultural than mentioned, considering that: it is defined and characterised by the way in which a given territory is perceived by an individual community, it testifies to the past and present relationship between individuals and their environment, and it helps to mould local cultures, sensitivities, practices, believes and traditions. (UNESCO)

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

Maritime archaeologist means an archaeologist, as defined in this regulation, working in or on the underwater cultural environment. (SAHRA)

Natural character is comprised of bio-diverse natural ecological systems. Natural ecologies are also referred to as systems or as bio-diversity or as natural resources. All these terms describe something that is considered to be nurturing life and is good.

Neighbouring community - Previously disadvantaged communities living near a natural resources that could be exploited for economic growth.

Normative - to establish a norm or standard.⁵

Palaeontologist means a trained professional who uses scientific methods to excavate, collect, record and study palaeontological sites and fossils. (SAHRA)

Parameter - a quality or constant whose value varies with the circumstances of its

Perform - to accomplish or bring to completion; execute; do as a task, process. To carry *out*; meet the requirements of; fulfil.

Performance - The act of performing, execution, accomplishment, fulfilment. Operation or

⁵ Guralink 1980.

functioning, usually with regard to effectiveness. Place means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, together with pertinent contents, surroundings and historical and archaeological deposits. (SAHRA)

Policy - A principle, plan, or course of action, as pursued by a government, organisation, community, or individual.

Pre-disturbance survey means a survey to record a site as it exists, with all the topographical and other information that can be collected, without excavation or other disturbance of the site. (SAHRA)

Preservation means protecting and maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration or change, and may include stabilisation 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. (SAHRA)

Reconstitution means re-erecting a monolithic structure on its original site using original components. (SAHRA)

Reconstruction / Re-erection means re-erecting a structure on its original site using original components. (SAHRA)

Recycling means modifying or adapting a place to suit a use other than that for which it was designed. (SAHRA)

Rehabilitation means returning a place to a state of utility through repair or alteration while preserving those features of the place which are significant to its historical, architectural and cultural values. (SAHRA)

Renovation is the superficial renewal of a building in such a way that its character is respected in only a general sense. Renovation is appropriate only when the place has limited significance. (SAHRA)

Repair means returning the fabric to sound condition and may involve the introduction of new or old material. (SAHRA)

Replication is the act of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure or object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period. Replication is limited to the reproduction of fabric the form of which is known from physical and/or documentary evidence should be identifiable on close inspection as being new work. Replication is appropriate in museum application as an illustration of an historical period or event. Replication is appropriate when accurately executed in a suitable environment and other non-permanent structures which it is not possible to preserve because of the nature of the construction materials, and where traditional building techniques themselves merit conservation. (SAHRA)

Resource - something that lies ready for use or that can be drawn upon for aid or to take care of a need. Available money or property, wealth, asset. Something that a country, state, has and can use to its advantage.⁶

Restoration means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components. It is based on respect for all the physical, documentary and other evidence and stops at the point where conjecture begins. Restoration is limited to the completion of a depleted entity and should not constitute the major part of the fabric. Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the fabric and if returning the fabric to that state recovers the cultural significance of the place. Restoration is appropriate where a place is incomplete as a result of damage or alteration and where it is necessary for its survival, or if it recovers the cultural significance of the place. (SAHRA)

Reuse means using a building for a use other than that for which it was designed. Social ecology - Culture, community identity and heritage describe the term.

System - a set or arrangement of things so related or connected as to form a unity or organic whole. A set of facts, principles, rules etc. classified or arranged in a regular orderly form so as to show a logical plan linking the various parts.

Systematics in this thesis address cultural landscapes specifically, and mean the holistic and comprehensive processes employed to identify, describe, name, classify, grade, manage, monitor, and conserve, emphasizing the interrelated nature of these processes.

Translocation means the dismantling of a structure and its re-erection on a new site, using original components. Translocation should be considered only when all other conservation measures have failed.

⁶ Guralink. 1980