A systematics for the South African cultural landscapes
with a view to implementation

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A thesis proposal submitted in partial fulfilment of the degree of
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The interviewees who provided their insight
And Mom, my sister, my brothers and all members of their families.
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<th>Acronym</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADRC</td>
<td>Archaeological Data Resource Centre (of the Cultural History Museum in Pretoria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFNP</td>
<td>Augrabies Falls National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHC</td>
<td>Australian Heritage Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BML</td>
<td>Bureau of Land Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANIS</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Management in Afforested Areas and Nature Reserves in South Africa.</td>
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<td>CRM</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSS</td>
<td>Central Statistical Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANCED</td>
<td>Danish Cooperation for Environment and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DACST</td>
<td>Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>DBMS</td>
<td>Database Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEAT</td>
<td>Department of the Environment and Tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>DFA</td>
<td>Development Facilitation Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPSIR</td>
<td>Drivers, Pressure, State, Impact, Response</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECA</td>
<td>Environment Conservation Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENPAT</td>
<td>Environmental Potential Atlas</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information System</td>
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<tr>
<td>GPS</td>
<td>Global Positioning System</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRSC</td>
<td>Human Resources and Scientific Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIA</td>
<td>Heritage Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&amp;AP</td>
<td>Interested and Affected Party</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICOMOS</td>
<td>International Council of Monuments and Sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICCROM</td>
<td>International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property.</td>
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<td>IEM</td>
<td>Integrated Environmental Management</td>
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<td>IUCN</td>
<td>World Conservation Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDS</td>
<td>Multi-Dimensional Scaling</td>
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<td>NEMA</td>
<td>National Environmental Management Act</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Government Organisations</td>
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<td>NHRA</td>
<td>National Heritage Resources Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRCS</td>
<td>Natural Resources Conservation Service - USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPS</td>
<td>National Park Service - USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>NMC</td>
<td>National Monuments Council</td>
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<td>NSOER</td>
<td>National State of the Environment Report</td>
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<td>PAGEC</td>
<td>Perception and Assessment of Global Environmental Change</td>
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<td>PHRA</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Resources Agency</td>
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<td>SAHRA</td>
<td>South African Heritage Resources Agency</td>
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<td>SANParks</td>
<td>South African National Parks</td>
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<td>SHPO</td>
<td>State Historic Preservation Office USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Traditional Cultural Properties</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNCED</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Environment and Development</td>
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<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation</td>
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<td>USFS</td>
<td>United States Forest Service</td>
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<td>USA</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
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# LIST OF TERMS

1. Associative cultural landscapes  
2. Authenticity according to San Antonio Charter  
3. Biotic cultural resources according to USA Bureau of Land Management  
4. Built cultural heritage  
5. Computer-aided drafting  
6. Conservation  
7. Cultural capital  
8. Cultural heritage  
9. Cultural landscape according to Armstrong  
10. Cultural landscape according to O'Hare  
11. Cultural landscape according to Parks Canada  
12. Cultural landscape according to this study  
13. Cultural landscape according to USA National Park Service  
14. Cultural landscapes according to the World Heritage Convention  
15. Cultural mapping  
17. Design with Nature  
18. Designed landscapes  
19. Environmental psychology  
20. Ethnographic landscapes  
21. Evolved Landscapes  
22. Geographic Information System  
23. Historic designed landscapes  
24. Historic vernacular landscapes  
25. Human capital  
26. Indigenous landscape knowledge  
27. Intangible values  
28. Language of landscape  
29. National Estate  
30. Natural Capital  
31. Pastoralism  
32. Protected landscapes according to IUCN  
33. Significance (and other related terms)  
34. Sites of Significance according to New Zealand  
35. Social Ecology  
36. Songlines  
37. Systematics  
38. Territoriality - refuse, prospect  
39. Transformation mission of South African National Parks  
40. Visual perception  
41. Western approach to conservation
ABSTRACT FOR THE THESIS

A systematics for the South African cultural landscapes with a view to implementation
Submitted by: Gwen Breedlove
Promoter: Prof. Roger Fisher
For the degree of: Philosophiae Doctor in Landscape Architecture
University: University of Pretoria
Department: Department of Architecture

This study proposes a systematics for South African cultural landscapes. This study further aims to strengthen the analytical potential of the system by identifying a suitable platform for collaboration to supplement biophysical ecologies with the cultural ecologies.

Item 4 of the aims of the National Heritage Resources Act No 25 of 1999 specifically states: that it is necessary
to introduce an integrated system for the identification, assessment and management of the heritage resources of South Africa.

Although all the aims mentioned in the Act are required for a complete management system for South African cultural resources, without a workable identification and assessment process, management will be ineffectual. This study addresses and proposes a systematics to accomplish this fundamental requirement of a complete management system.

The research project is a proposal to the South African community of concerned individuals, institutions and agencies dealing with the conservation and protection of the cultural resources of the country. It is presented for consideration and adoption as alternative and supplemental management procedures. This research for cultural landscape management tools and techniques will supplement current programs by the relevant agencies who are considered to be holistic, combining African cultural perspectives on environmental values with the traditional western approach to conservation, thus amalgamating cultural and biophysical issues.

The study is both qualitative and quantitative. It identifies and describes current conditions, and through the review of case study field data to test and correlate the documented data. All hypotheses are successfully proven and substantiated with both the critical review of the literature, the key interviews and the case study reviews. The sub-problems investigated each of the aspects to compile such a systematics. This thesis thus successfully proposes a systematic for the cultural landscapes of South Africa.

This study recommends that the research into cultural differences and the relationship of various cultures to the biophysical landscape be extended and, furthermore, an alternative to the western way of documentation and mapping culture must be sought.

Key words: cultural landscape, systematics, social ecology, cultural ecology, heritage management, heritage assessment, heritage conservation.
ABSTRAK VIR DIE PROEFSKRIF

A systematics for the South African cultural landscapes with a view to implementation
Voorgelê deur: Gwen Breedlove
Promotor: Prof. Roger Fisher
Vir die graad van: Philosophiae Doctor in Landskapargitektuur
Universiteit: Universiteit van Pretoria
Department: Department van Argitektuur

Die studie stel 'n sistematiek vir die Suid afrikaanse kultuurlandskappe voor. The studie poog verder om the analitiese potensiaal te versterk deur 'n gesikte samewerkingssvorm vir die biofisiiese en die kulturele ekologie daar te stel.

Item 4 in die doelwitte van die Wet op Nasionale Erfinisbronne No 25 van 1999 stel dit duidelik dat dit nodig om,

'n geintegreerde sisteem vir die indentifikasie, evaluering en bestuur van die erfinshulpbronne van Suid Afrika daar te stel.

Alhoewel hiedie doelwitte genoem word in die Wetgewing, is daar nie tans enige volledige bestuursstelsel wat die Suid Afrikaanse kulturele hulpbronne ondersteun nie. Sonder 'n werkbare identifikasie, evaluering en betuursraamwerk sal die sisteem ontoereikend wees. Hierdie studie addresseer en stel 'n sisteem voor wat aan die funksionele vereistes van so 'n bestuursstelsel voldoen.

Die navoringstudie is 'n voorstel aan die Suid Afrikaanse gemeenskap van besorgde persone, instansies, agentskappe en regeningsdepartemente wat met die beskerming en bestuur van die land se erfinshulpbronne besig is. Die doe! is dat hierdie instansies die uitslae van die studie as 'n werkbare bestuursprosedure sal oorweeg. Hierdie navorsingswerk wat die bestuurstelsels en tegnieke vir kulturele landskapbestuur navors, sal moontlik as byvoeging tot die bestaande stelsels kan dien. Die stelsel oorweeg die holistiese kombinasie van 'n perspektief van die omgewingswaardes van Afrika met 'n westersse benadering tot omgewingsbestuur en stel dus 'n verband of samekoms van die kulturele en biofisiiese voor.

Die studie is beide kwalitatief en kwantitatief deur die identifikasie en beskrywing van die bestaande toestande, en deur die beskrywing van bestaande sake of projekte, en deur die toets van die data van die projekte teen die onderhoude en die kritiese literatuur hersiening.

Die tesis stel dus 'n suksesvolle sistematiek voor vir die kulturele landskappe van Suid-Afrika, wat die hipoteses van die studie ondersteun.

Die studie stel voor dat die navorsing verder op die kulturele versille van die kultuurgroeppe in Suid-Afrika gevoer word en dat die navorsing verder die verhouding van die kultuurgroeppe tot hul biofisiiese omgewing ondersoek. Verder sal 'n dokumenteringstelsel, wat wegbeweeg van die westerse metodes, gesoek moet word.

 Sleutel woorde: kulturele landskap, sistematiek, sosiale ekologie, kulturele ekologie, erfinisbestuur, erfinisevaluering, erfinisbeskerming.