

*Beadwork Collection*



*SA Parliament*



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an agency of the  
Department of Arts and Culture

**INFORMATION** BOOKLET

# Contents

|                                                                |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>WHAT IS OUR HERITAGE</b>                                    | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>SAHRA'S ROLE</b>                                            | <b>2</b>  |
| Burial Grounds and Graves (BBG)                                | 2         |
| Maritime and underwater Cultural Heritage                      | 3         |
| Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites (APM)                | 3         |
| Heritage Objects                                               | 4         |
| Built Environment                                              | 4         |
| Grading and Declarations                                       | 5         |
| The National Estate                                            | 5         |
| <b>SOUTH AFRICA'S DECLARED NATIONAL HERITAGE SITES</b>         | <b>6</b>  |
| Declarations                                                   | 6         |
| <b>CRADLE OF HUMANKIND</b>                                     | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>MAPUNGUBWE (HILL OF JACKALS)</b>                            | <b>7</b>  |
| Ancient Kingdom                                                | 7         |
| <b>ROBBEN ISLAND</b>                                           | <b>7</b>  |
| Incarceration                                                  | 7         |
| <b>VICTOR VERSTER (NOW DRAKENSTEIN PRISON)</b>                 | <b>8</b>  |
| <b>KADITSHWENE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE HERITAGE SITE</b>            | <b>9</b>  |
| <b>LAKE FUNDUDZI</b>                                           | <b>10</b> |
| Sacred Waters                                                  | 10        |
| <b>VOORTREKKER MONUMENT</b>                                    | <b>11</b> |
| <b>UNION BUILDINGS</b>                                         | <b>11</b> |
| State Buildings                                                | 11        |
| <b>SA PARLIAMENT</b>                                           | <b>12</b> |
| <b>SOUTH AFRICA'S INSCRIBED WORLD HERITAGE SITES</b>           | <b>13</b> |
| Category of Sites: ▶ Cultural site ▶ Natural site ▶ Mixed site | 13        |
| <b>ISMANGALISO WETLAND PARK</b>                                | <b>13</b> |
| <b>FOSSIL HOMINID SITES OF SOUTH AFRICA</b>                    | <b>13</b> |
| <b>ROBBEN ISLAND</b>                                           | <b>14</b> |
| <b>MALOTI-DRAKENSBERG PARK</b>                                 | <b>15</b> |
| <b>MAPUNGUBWE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE</b>                           | <b>15</b> |
| <b>CAPE FLORAL REGION PROTECTED AREAS</b>                      | <b>15</b> |
| Kirstenbosch Botanical Garden                                  | 15        |
| <b>VREDEFORT DOME</b>                                          | <b>16</b> |
| <b>RICHTERSVELD CULTURAL AND BOTANICAL LANDSCAPE</b>           | <b>16</b> |

## WHO IS SAHRA?

South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) is a statutory organisation established under the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999, as the national administrative body responsible for the protection of South Africa's cultural heritage.

## VISION

A nation united through heritage.

## MISSION

SAHRA's mission in fulfilling its mandate is to promote social cohesion in South Africa by:

- Identifying, conserving and managing heritage resources in South Africa so that they can contribute to socio-economic development and nation building;
- Developing norms, standards and charters for the management of heritage resources in South Africa and codes of international best practices; and
- Contributing to skills and knowledge production and transformation in heritage resources management in South Africa and beyond.

Robben Island

Minister Nathi Mthethwa laying flowers on Moses Kotane's grave in Moscow, Russia



Freedom Park

## WHAT IS OUR HERITAGE

Heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live with today, and what we pass on to future generations. Our cultural and natural heritage are both irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration.

*“Our heritage celebrates our achievements and contributes to redressing past inequalities. It educates, it deepens our understanding of society and encourages us to empathise with the experience of others. It facilitates healing and material and symbolic restitution and it promotes new and previously neglected research into our rich oral traditions and customs”*  
- (Preamble NHRA, 1999)

## SAHRA'S ROLE

SAHRA's main objectives are the regulation, management and protection of heritage resources. SAHRA further aims to promote social cohesion and social upliftment through heritage resources management and its mandated identification, conservation, protection and promotion of heritage resources aligns its initiatives to the national socio-economic and developmental objectives. SAHRA also strives to maximise immovable heritage assets for the purposes of conservation and income generation, where possible.

SAHRA or any members of the public can identify places with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance to be declared national heritage sites. These will be marked with a badge/plaque. Specific movable objects or collections may be formally declared as heritage objects if SAHRA considers it necessary to control their export.

### Burial Grounds and Graves (BBG)

Section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (No. 25 of 1999) allows SAHRA to administer Burial Grounds and Graves (BBG). The key objective is to declare, identify, record and conserve Graves and Burial Grounds across South Africa. These include ancestral

Shipwreck, Robben Island

graves, royal graves and graves of traditional leaders, historical graves and cemeteries. Furthermore, SAHRA may declare and erect memorials associated with such graves.

SAHRA also supports the Department of Arts and Culture (DAC) global initiative by restoring foreign graves as per section 56 (2), which stipulates that “If agreed upon between the Government of South Africa and the government of any other state, SAHRA has power, with concurrence of the Minister, to perform in that state any functions which a heritage authority would be capable of performing in South Africa in terms of this Act.”

In addition to the formal protection of culturally significant graves, all graves, which are older than 60 years and not in a cemetery, such as ancestral graves in rural areas, are also protected. The legislation protects the interests of communities, which have ties to the graves: they must be consulted before any possible disturbance may take place. The graves of victims of conflict and those associated with the liberation struggle will be identified, cared for and protected, and memorials will be erected in their honour.

### Maritime and underwater Cultural Heritage

SAHRA's Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage (MUCH) is tasked with the identification, protection and management of maritime and underwater cultural heritage resources along South Africa's coastline, and in its maritime waters and inland lakes, rivers and dams. SAHRA plays a leading role in raising awareness and conducting training in relation to MUCH, with a focus on our youth. SAHRA believes strongly that for people to understand and value their cultural heritage they need to be educated about it, its importance and its relevance to their own lives.

Many MUCH sites are shipwrecks that have sunk in South African waters, but the heritage resource also includes thousands of pre-colonial sites – for example, coastal shell middens and fish traps - and other sites that can tell the story of our long relationship with the sea and water.

MUCH sites are defined in the NHRA as archaeological resources and enjoy the same level of legal protection from disturbance and damage as terrestrial archaeological sites and material. The management of MUCH is an exclusive function of SAHRA, which manages this resource at a national level.

### Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites (APM)

Two key objectives of the Archaeology Palaeontology and Meteorites (AMP) are to improve the management and conservation of heritage resources, and to ensure that archaeological and palaeontological resources and meteorites are conserved and managed effectively.



Beadwork Collection

Archaeological and paleontological material may not be destroyed, damaged, excavated, altered, defaced or disturbed in any way. Artefacts and fossils may not be collected, traded or sold without a permit from the relevant heritage authority, and people who already possess such material are required to register it. The management of heritage resources is integrated with environmental resources management, which stipulates that, before developments take place, heritage resources are assessed and, if necessary, rescued. This is a shared function between SAHRA and the nine Provincial Heritage Recourses Authorities (PHRA).

### Heritage Objects

SAHRA is also tasked with the identification, management and conservation of South Africa's diverse heritage objects and to regulate the movement of heritage objects outside of South Africa. Anyone who intends exporting a heritage object must apply for a permit from SAHRA. Go to [www.sahra.org.za](http://www.sahra.org.za) and register onto SAHRIS in order to apply for a permit. Protected Heritage Objects are included on the SARS Prohibited and Restricted List.

**Objects:** The national estate includes movable objects such as those recovered from the soil or water of South Africa; objects associated with living heritage; ethnographic and decorative art; objects of scientific interest and books, documents, photographs, films material or sound recordings.

A place or object is considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance because of its importance in the community or pattern of South Africa's history, it possesses of rare aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage, or it has strong or special association with a particular cultural group for social, political, cultural or spiritual reasons.

### Built Environment

SAHRA's key role is being the advisory body to the Provincial Heritage Resources Authorities (PHRA) and Local Authorities (municipalities) with regard to matters of the built environment, cultural landscapes and cultural sites as heritage significant spaces, particularly around Section 8 (Section 34 and 38 within Grade I sites) of the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999).

Fish traps - Still Bay

SAHRA renders an administrative role across heritage authorities where its inputs are required on matters related to applications for sites under their management in respect of built fabric, materiality as well as sites where there are instances of significance overlap.

SAHRA also receives, prepares and presents submissions that are related to Grade I sites, provisionally protected as well as national heritage sites, and facilitate permits as well as comments as per discussions held at the committee level of the Built Environment and Landscaping Committee (BELCOM).

### Grading and Declarations

Through Grading and Declarations, SAHRA assists with the identification, assessment and conservation management planning of sites proposed for gazetting as National Heritage Sites, in terms of Sections 3, 7, 9 and 27 of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999). This process includes consultation and public participation and culminates in the publishing of the NHS status of the site in the Government Gazette.

### National Inventory and SAHRIS

In terms of the Section 39 of the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999, SAHRA is required to compile and maintain an inventory of the national estate, defined as heritage resources of cultural and other significance. Known as the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS), this inventory must be in the form of a database of information on heritage resources and may include:

- all places and objects protected through the publication of notices in the Gazette or Provincial Gazette, whether in terms of this Act or provincial legislation;
- places and objects subject to general protections in terms of this Act or provincial legislation for the management of heritage resources; and
- any other place and object which it considers to be of heritage significance; and
- all places and objects with which it and its predecessors have been involved.

### The National Estate

The national estate encompasses heritage resources of cultural significance for the present community and the future generations. It may include places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage; historical settlements; landscapes and natural features of cultural significance; archaeological and paleontological sites; graves and burial grounds, including ancestral and royal graves and graves of traditional leaders, graves of victims of conflict and sites relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.



Plover's Lake

## SOUTH AFRICA'S DECLARED NATIONAL HERITAGE SITES

### Declarations

South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) aims to unite South Africa's rainbow nation through heritage by promoting social cohesion in South Africa through the identification, conservation and management of heritage resources in South Africa so that they can contribute to socio-economic development and nation building.

## CRADLE OF HUMANKIND

*Inscription as a World Heritage Site in 2005 and declared a National Heritage Site in November 2006.*

This internationally important paleontological site is also part of the World Heritage listing of Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa, known as the Cradle of Humankind.

Located in the North West and Gauteng Province, the site is highly significant in that it is where the first remains of *Australopithecus Africanus*, an early hominin species that lived 2 - 3 million years ago, was discovered in 1924. The discovery of the small skull of what was to become known as the Taung Child by Dr Raymond Dart was at the time a most significant and controversial find. The discovery upset orthodox scientific thinking about human origins and advanced the case for the antiquity of human ancestors in Africa, pushing previous estimations of age back by almost a million years. This created a large amount of discussion and debate but Dart was later vindicated in his findings by further discoveries of *Australopithecines* fossils at Makapan and Sterkfontein in South Africa and at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania. The Cradle of Humankind also contains other important features such as Stone Age archaeological remains, historical sites and traditional links.

**Location: North West and Gauteng Province**

**Area: Sterkfontein**

Mapungubwe - Hill of Jackals

## MAPUNGUBWE (HILL OF JACKALS)

### Ancient Kingdom

*Declared a National Heritage Site in June 2002 and inscription as a World Heritage Site in 2003.*

The Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape National Heritage Site, which is also a World Heritage Site, gives us a picture of the rise and fall of the first indigenous kingdom in the sub-continent. The site is situated at the fertile confluence of the Limpopo and Shashe Rivers on the border of South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

Social, economic and political changes took place here between AD900 and AD1300 due to extensive and sophisticated trade networks and successful farming. The wealth this created led to the evolution of class distinction and the establishment of elusive, sacred leadership. These ideological and architectural shifts led to changes in settlement patterns with the Paramount Chief/King secluded in a palace on top of the hill, separated from commoners on the plains below.

Due to Mapungubwe's location astride north/south and east/west trade routes, it was able to control trade with Arabia, India and China through the East African ports, as well as trade throughout Southern Africa. Gold and ivory were traded for salt, glass beads, cloth and Chinese porcelain.

The decline of Mapungubwe is thought to have been caused by climatic changes. Around AD 1300, a dry cooler period began and, with the decrease in rainfall, the land was unable to support the large population and people began to disperse. An alternative theory associates the decline with a change in trade routes. Whatever the cause, the power base of Mapungubwe shifted to Great Zimbabwe.

**Location: Limpopo Province**

**Area: Musina**

## ROBBEN ISLAND

### Incarceration

*Inscription as a World Heritage Site in 1999 and declared a National Heritage Site in May 2006.*

This well-known World Heritage Site is most famous as a 20th Century political prison but has a rich multi-layered history spanning more than 400 years. The island and its buildings, especially the Apartheid era maximum-security prison, bear witness to the triumph of democracy and freedom over racial and social oppression.



Robben Island

Located 12 kilometres off the coast of Cape Town, in Table Bay, the island was used as a replenishing station on the sea route to the East during the 16th century, as fresh meat and drinkable water could be obtained there, while avoiding interactions with indigenous inhabitants of the Cape. After Jan van Riebeeck's arrival in the Cape and the establishment of the Dutch settlement on the mainland, the island became a place of banishment, imprisonment and exile for criminals and for political prisoners opposing Dutch rule in the East Indies.

The prison was closed and a general infirmary established on the island when Britain annexed the Cape in 1805. Due to pressure on mainland hospitals, chronically and mentally ill patients and lepers were sent to Robben Island. The island remained a leper colony until 1931 and was then reserved for military defence with the approach of World War II.

In 1959, the island became a maximum security prison mainly for black political prisoners and criminals. The first political prisoners to arrive on the island included those convicted at the infamous Rivonia Trial, most notably Nelson Mandela. The last prisoners left the island in 1992 and the prison finally closed in 1996 and was subsequently converted to a museum.

The island's long, sombre history as the "dumping ground" and prison for those deemed socially undesirable ended with the end of Apartheid. Robben Island has become a national and international symbol of the strength and triumph of the human spirit over oppression.

**Location: Western Cape Province**

**Area: Table Bay, 12 km off the coast from Cape Town**

## VICTOR VERSTER (NOW DRAKENSTEIN PRISON)

*Declared a National Heritage Site in July 2009.*

This low-security farm prison outside Paarl in the Western Cape was fundamental in South Africa's peaceful transition from Apartheid to a democratic Republic. It was here that the

Robben Island Prison

National Party government engaged with the liberation movements and laid the foundations for the negotiations that led to a free South Africa.

In 1984, Nelson Mandela was transferred from the maximum security prison on Robben Island to Pollsmoor Prison in Tokai, Cape Town. After recovering from tuberculosis, he was transferred to Victor Verster where he was housed in a warder's house with a large garden, swimming pool and a cook (a previous warder from Robben Island). It was here that he spent the last period of his prison time, negotiating for a truly free South Africa for all.

The interactions that took place between the then banned liberation movements and the Apartheid government at Victor Verster culminated in the pivotal release of Mandela on 11 February 1990. He walked out the gates of the prison holding Winnie's hand with his other fist clenched in the salute of the liberation movement, to be met by crowds of people and media.

**Location: Western Cape**

**Area: Between Paarl and Franschoek**

## KADITSHWENE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE HERITAGE SITE

*Declared a National Heritage Site in September 2011.*

This large Iron Age settlement near Zeerust is historically considered the capital of the Bahurutse nation and the largest BaTswana settlement in Southern Africa.

Occupied between the 1600s and 1800s, the large numbers of preserved furnaces are evidence of a thriving metal working industry, based on complex indigenous technologies of mining and smelting iron and copper. Trade in the resulting worked metal and successful farming generated substantial wealth for the Bahurutse.

The population of Kaditshwene was estimated to have been between 16 000 and 20 000 in the early 1800s, equal to, if not larger, than the population of Cape Town at the time. This large population is evident from both the extensive settlement remains and historical accounts by early missionaries in the area.

Sophisticated indigenous building techniques are also evident through the ruins of the stone walls and circular dwellings. These techniques appear similar to techniques still used today in nearby villages and indicate the ongoing transmission of the construction technique, which underpins the historical achievements of the Bahurutse.

**Location: North West Province**

**Area: Zeerust**



Lake Fundudzi

## LAKE FUNDUDZI

### Sacred Waters

*Declared a National Heritage Site in February 2014.*

The first sacred site to be declared a National Heritage Site, Lake Fundudzi holds significant intangible heritage value and is closely associated with the living heritage of the Vha Venda people. The site is also scientifically significant with its relatively unaltered natural environment due to its sacredness.

Situated in the northeast of Limpopo in the Soutpansberg, Lake Fundudzi is viewed as the only natural inland lake in Southern Africa. Three rivers flow into the lake - the Mutale (or Mavhidzelele), Godoni (or Tshidumbi or Govha), and Muiladi. The lake is geologically unique in that it is one of few lakes to be formed due to a landslide. Scientifically, the sediments of the lake are important as they may hold a wealth of information about the geological history of the area.

Lake Fundudzi is a revered sacred site for the Vha Venda people, especially the Vhatavhatsindi ("People of the Pool") and is the focus point of folklore, myths and ceremonial rituals. The lake is home to the Vhatavhatsindi ancestors, the python God of Fertility and the White Crocodile, who all watch over the Vhatavhatsindi. The White Crocodile protects the ancestral spirits of the Lake.

**Location:** Limpopo Province

**Area:** Tshiavha /Tshiheni Villages

Voortrekker Monument

## VOORTREKKER MONUMENT

*Declared a National Heritage Site in July 2011.*

The iconic granite structure, renowned for its Art Deco design, commemorates the Voortrekkers who left the Cape to trek into the interior of South Africa between 1835 and 1854. Construction commenced on 16 December 1938, the centenary of the Battle of Blood River, when descendants of the Voortrekker leaders laid the cornerstone of the monument; the monument was officially opened on 16 December 1949.

Every aspect of the monument symbolizes and honours the Voortrekkers who embarked on the arduous journey. Twenty-seven marble friezes depict the history of the Great Trek and incorporate aspects of the everyday life, work, beliefs and culture of the Boers. The story culminates in the Battle of Blood River where a party of Voortrekkers under Andries Pretorius, overcame a Zulu army, which greatly outnumbered them. The event is pivotal to Afrikaner Nationalism and is recalled as a devotion to the vow made to God to honour the day should they be victorious. Copy of the Vow, the old South African anthem "Die Stem" and of the land deal between Piet Retief and King Dingaan are buried under the foundation stone of the Monument.

There are many symbolic features of the monument including the cenotaph, which honours the Vow, the statue of a Voortrekker woman and two children honouring the strength and courage of the women of the Trek, statues of Voortrekker leaders, and a depiction of the 64 ox-wagon laager used at the Battle of Blood River.

Through all the symbolism, the site serves as a reminder of Afrikaner Nationalism, which is essential in South Africa's political history, and development of our current democracy.

**Location:** Gauteng Province

**Area:** Pretoria

## UNION BUILDINGS

### State Buildings

*Declared a National Heritage Site in December 2013.*

The Union Buildings in Pretoria, together with 120 Plein Street and Tuynhuys in Cape Town, are significant as the administrative offices of the South African Cabinet. They have all played pivotal roles in the history of South Africa through their associations with events, developments and work of people and organisations that have shaped the political history of our country and continue to do so.



Nelson Mandela Amphitheater - Union Buildings

The Union Buildings were designed by Sir Herbert Baker in 1910 and completed in 1913. This stately landmark was designed to symbolise the unity of a divided people (notably the English and Afrikaners) in the establishment of the Union government and later the Republic of South Africa under Apartheid rule. More significantly, it has become a symbol of the democracy of South Africa today.

The Union Buildings have been the venue of numerous historical events, notably the 1956 Women's March and the 1994 inauguration of Nelson Mandela as South Africa's first democratically elected president.

Tuynhuys has been the official residence and guesthouse of almost all governors of the Cape since the late 1700s and remained in use as a residence for the South African head of state until the end of Apartheid on 18h March 1992.

**Location: Gauteng Province**  
**Area: Pretoria**

## SA PARLIAMENT

*Declared a National Heritage Site in April 2014*

The Houses of Parliament and the Parliamentary precinct are home to the legislative capital of South Africa. Just as South Africa has undergone many changes and transformations, so have the buildings of Parliament. The varying needs of government have required changes and additions be made to the building. Through all these changes, however, the stately Victorian Neo-Classic façade has been retained, with African influences introduced in the interior of the building.

The first building was completed in 1885, nestled in VOC Company Gardens, which were originally established to supply the Dutch refreshment station at the Cape. The building arose from the need to join the two legislative houses of the Cape Colony at the time – Cape Legislative

SA Parliament

Assembly (Lower House) and Cape Legislative Council (Upper House). Interestingly, the Parliament building was the first in Cape Town to make use of an electrified light system.

A new building was added when the Union of South Africa was formed in 1910 and was used as the Chamber of the Union Parliament until 1961. Throughout the Union and the Republic, the Senate used the old chambers, until 1980.

The second chamber of Cape Parliament was converted into a stately dining room where Prime Minister Harold Macmillan made his famous "Winds of Change" speech which clearly stated the end of British Imperial rule in Africa.

**Location: Western Cape Province**  
**Area: Cape Town**

## SOUTH AFRICA'S INSCRIBED WORLD HERITAGE SITES

*Category of Sites:* ▶ Cultural site ▶ Natural site ▶ Mixed site (cultural & natural)

### ISIMANGALISO WETLAND PARK

The iSimangaliso Wetland Park was listed as South Africa's first World Heritage Site in December 1999 in recognition of its unique global values. No other place has comparable ecological processes or the superlative natural beauty and biodiversity of iSimangaliso.

The 320 000 hectare Park contains three major lake systems, 8 interlinking ecosystems, 700 year old fishing traditions, most of South Africa's remaining swamp forests, Africa's largest estuarine system, 526 bird species and 25 000 year old coastal dunes - amongst the highest in the world. The name iSimangaliso means miracle and wonder, which aptly describes this unique place.

**Location: KwaZulu-Natal Province**  
**Area: East Coast of Kwazulu-Natal: Cape Vidal, Ozabeni, and Mfabeni**

### FOSSIL HOMINID SITES OF SOUTH AFRICA

There are 15 fossil sites in the core area. Taung and Makapan Valley are listed serially. The Taung Skull Fossil Site, part of the extension to the site inscribed in 1999, is the place where in 1924 the celebrated Taung Skull – a specimen of the species Australopithecus Africanus – was found.



*Sterkfontein Site - Mrs Ples*

Makapan Valley, also in the site, features in its many archaeological caves traces of human occupation and evolution dating back some 3.3 million years. The area contains essential elements that define the origin and evolution of humanity. Fossils found there have enabled the identification of several specimens of early hominids, more particularly of Paranthropus, dating back between 4.5 million and 2.5 million years, as well as evidence of the domestication of fire 1.8 million to 1 million years ago.

Fossil Sites in the Cradle of Humankind are: Bolt's Farm; Sterkfontein Caves, Cooper's Cave; Minaar's Cave; Wonder Cave; Plover's Lake; Drimolen; Gladysvale; Motsetse; Haasgat; Gondolin; Malapa; Makapan Valley; Taung; Kromdraai and Swartkrans.

**Location: Gauteng Province**  
**Area: Sterkfontein**

### ROBBEN ISLAND

Robben Island has been used to isolate certain people since the end of the 17th century. It is an island in Table Bay, 12 km off the coast from Cape Town. From 1836 to 1931, the island was used as a leper colony and in the 20th century, it became infamous as a gaol for political prisoners under apartheid. Notable amongst these were Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Tokyo Sexwale, Govan Mbeki, Dennis Brutus and Robert Sobukwe.

During the time that the island was a prison, security was very tight and it was off limits to almost all civilians, including fishermen. Robben Island was used as a prison for political prisoners and convicted criminals from 1961. It was a maximum-security prison for political prisoners until 1991. The medium security prison for criminal prisoners was closed in 1996.

**Location: Western Cape Province**  
**Area: Table Bay, 12 km off the coast from Cape Town**

*National Flower - King Protea*



### MALOTI-DRAKENSBERG PARK

The Maloti Drakensberg Trans-boundary World Heritage Site is a mixed site known for its density of rock-art and mountain landscape. It consists of two parts: UKhahlamba/Drakensberg Park in South Africa and Sehlabathebe National Park in Lesotho.

The Drakensberg Mountains are the highest mountain range in Southern Africa. Its natural beauty derives of the rolling high altitude grasslands and the pristine steep sided river valleys and rocky gorges. It is an important habitat for plants (Drakensberg Alpine Region of South Africa) and a globally important endemic bird area.

A layer of basalt caps the mountains, approximately 1 400 metres thick, with sandstone lower down, resulting in a combination of steep-sided blocks and pinnacles. The park is located in KwaZulu-Natal, near the border with Lesotho. Sehlabathebe National Park is Lesotho's first national park. The landscape is dominated by grassland of various types. The larger ecosystem as a whole performs invaluable functions including providing freshwater to Lesotho, South Africa and Namibia.

**Location: Kwazulu Natal Province and Lesotho**

### MAPUNGUBWE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Mapungubwe was a city that flourished from AD 1050 to AD 1270. It marked the centre of a pre-Shona kingdom, which covered parts of modern-day Botswana and Zimbabwe. It is located at the confluence of the Shashe and Limpopo rivers. Artefacts found here consisted of a variety of materials such as pottery, trade glass beads, Chinese celadon ware, gold ornaments (including a famous golden rhino), ceramic figurines, organic remains, crafted ivory and bone and refined copper and iron.

**Location: Limpopo Province**  
**Area: Musina**

### CAPE FLORAL REGION PROTECTED AREAS

#### Kirstenbosch Botanical Garden

The Cape Floral Region Protected Areas consists of eight sites covered with fynbos and known for their rich plant life. They are located in the Mediterranean climate region of South Africa's Western and Eastern Cape Provinces.

The following eight areas are included: Cape Peninsula National Park, Cederberg Wilderness Area, Groot Winterhoek Wilderness Area, Boland Mountain Complex, De Hoop Nature Reserve, Boosmansbos Nature Reserve, Swartberg Complex and Baviaanskloof.

**Location: Western Cape Province and Eastern Cape Province**



Vredefort Dome - Overturn

### VREDEFORT DOME

The Vredefort Dome is the oldest, largest, and most deeply eroded complex meteorite impact structure in the world. It is the site of the world's greatest single, known energy release event, equivalent to 20 000 hydrogen bombs. A meteorite, as big as Table Mountain that struck the earth in the area of Vredefort about 2023 million years ago, established the site.

The Vredefort Dome is the only example to provide a full geological profile of an astrobleme below the crater floor. The site is 300 km in diameter and is situated in the North West and Free State provinces, about 120 km south-west of Johannesburg. The site consist of a core area of about 40 000 ha, a buffer zone 5 km around the core area of about 14 000 ha and three satellite sites outside the core area. The site is divided into two by the Vaal River flowing through it.

UNESCO inscribed the Vredefort Dome as a World Heritage Site on 14 July 2005, but it has not proclaimed yet in terms of national legislation. A Memorandum of Agreement has been signed on 26 May 2012 between all the parties involved and this MOA will pave the way for the proclamation of the site and the appointment of the Management Authority that will manage the site.

**Location: Free State Province/Northwest**

**Area: Potchefstroom**

### RICHTERSVELD CULTURAL AND BOTANICAL LANDSCAPE

The Richtersveld Community Conservancy is a mountainous desert in the north-west part of South Africa. It sustains the semi-nomadic pastoral livelihood of the Nama people. The Nama are descendants of the Khoi-Khoi, considered as the indigenous inhabitants of southern Africa.

The site includes the seasonal migrations and grazing grounds, stockposts (kraals) and haruoms, the portable houses of the Nama.

**Location: North-West Province**



an agency of the  
Department of Arts and Culture

Rahima Ally Moosa  
memorial

**RAHIMA ALLY MOOSA**  
Born : 15-10-1928  
Died : 29-08-1998  
**Deeply Missed By  
Her Husband And Family**



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**JOHN BEAVER  
MARKS**

+21 March 1903  
191 August 1972

*JB Marks  
memorial*

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