
BOARD NOTICES • RAADSKENNISGEWINGS

BOARD NOTICE 540 OF 2023**DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS ARTS AND CULTURE**

AN AGENCY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE

SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY**DRAFT NATIONAL THEMATIC FRAMEWORK FOR HERITAGE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT FOR COMMENT**

SAHRA hereby invites comments on the below draft “*National Thematic Framework for Heritage Resources Management*”. Please submit any comments you have to declarationscoms@sahra.org.za by **Friday 1st March 2024**.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the National Heritage Resources Act no 25 of 1999 (NHRA) is to ensure good governance of the national estate, through an integrated and interactive system for the management of the nation’s heritage resources. The heritage resources that form part of the National Estate are those resources that are deemed to have cultural heritage significance. Therefore, a critical component of the legislation is the establishment of an integrated system to identify and assess the significance of these heritage resources.

The NHRA manages these heritage resources within the three tiers of government based on the significance of the resource as defined in Section 7. Therefore, the integration of identifying and assessing heritage significance across these tiers is necessary. SAHRA is mandated by Section 7 to establish a system of grading heritage resources and provide criteria for such assessments. As such, SAHRA published the Grading System and Criteria Regulation on 30th May 2003, followed by a proposed Thematic Chart and Categories of Themes in 2004 and 2005 respectively. These were unfortunately not published with the regulations, nor widely used.

SAHRA is in the process of revising the grading system with the aim of ensuring greater coordination between the heritage authorities. As these regulations are dependent on the assessment of the significance of heritage resources, how this assessment is done is an important step in this process. A step towards the aimed coordination is the development and use of a national heritage resource management thematic framework that will ensure greater inclusivity, linkages, and transformative narratives around our heritage landscape. This national thematic framework is to be an umbrella framework that can be further expanded and refined to meet regional and local requirements and nuances.

WHAT IS A THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

A thematic framework is a conceptual tool for the determination and assessment of a heritage resource's significance. This is done by outlining themes and concepts in which to think about the *stories and activities* around the heritage resource rather than the type and function. The framework aims to inspire broader and more in-depth considerations of the context and complex meanings and values attributed to the resource. This facilitates a greater nuanced understanding of the significance of the heritage resource. The framework is, therefore, a functional dynamic tool that is continuously revised and interrogated as concepts of significance change and evolve.

The use of a thematic framework in evaluating significance assists in:

- Determining any hidden heritage values and stories of a resource
- Connect histories through the identification of linkages between resources.
- Extract the narrative for interpretation or re-interpretation of the resource.
- Reconstruct the past in a more integrated way that captures the diversity and complexity of the past.
- Identifying gaps in the representativity of the heritage resources declared, and in the narratives of these resources by revealing previously ignored themes.
- Help structure research and projects within the heritage industry.
- Through using a thematic framework South Africa's very diverse cultural practices and experiences of the past can be linked.

Ultimately the thematic framework helps to identify resources that embody the history of South Africa by describing and analysing multiple layers of history encapsulated in the resource.

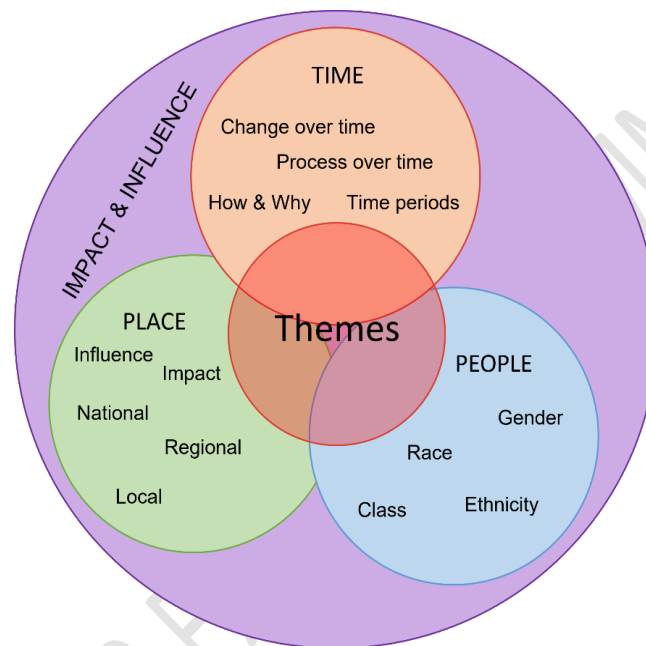
The themes and sub-themes developed will cut across the types of heritage resources, grading levels, and categories of significance as per sections 3 and 7 of the NHRA. The themes must be considered as a guide to finding these stories and thus assist in drafting a complete and inclusive statement of significance and to identify linkages to other resources or groups of resources. Further, the National Thematic Framework ensures representativity in the heritage resources that are formally acknowledged, protected, and interpreted by identifying any gaps.

THE REVISED NATIONAL THEMATIC FRAMEWORK FOR HERITAGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The themes proposed are concepts that make up the lived experiences in South Africa and the developments leading our current state. The themes are represented circularly which alleviates the sense of chronology or hierarchy. The overlapping of the circles indicates the interrelationships between the themes and makes the connections more visible allowing for a more integrated, diverse, and complex understanding of South Africa's History

Further to the revised circular presentation of the thematic framework, three historic connections run through all the themes: time, place, and people.

- **“Time”** considers change or the process over time rather than only the chronology and time periods, leading to how and why decisions were taken, or how events unfolded.
- **“People”** considers the variety of people in each theme and their different experiences and perceptions, as well as interactions between genders, races, ethnicities, and classes.
- **“Place”** not only considers where the resources are located but about how events locally affected events regionally or nationally and vice versa. It also considers the different experiences in various places.



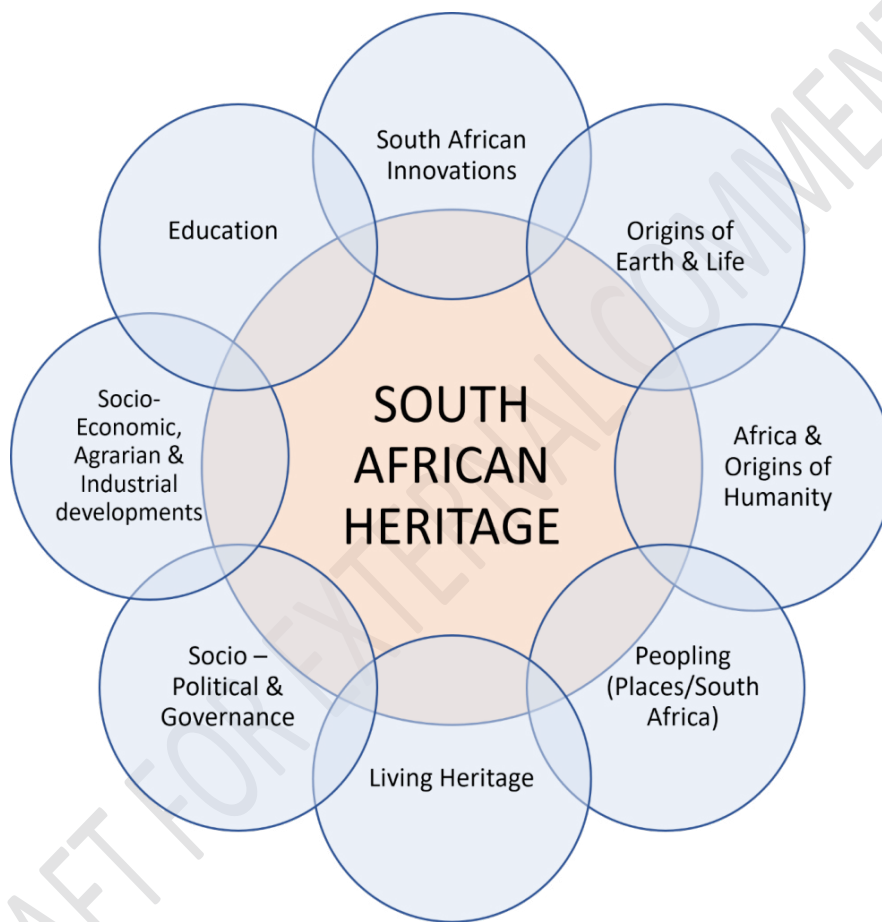
Time, place and people collectively influence and impact historic events. The unique characteristics of the time, the location in which an event takes place, and the perspectives and actions of the people (or groups) involved shape the events and contribute to their long-term impacts on societies.

For instance, the time in which an event took place will be influenced by contemporary political, social, and cultural conditions. In addition, the impact of the event may change over time. In the same way, people influence events due to their perspectives, and beliefs. These in turn impact decisions taken or their actions. An example would be the beliefs and worldviews of European colonists which led to the oppression they exerted. The location where an event takes place can influence the outcome and consequences of the event, such as environmental, geographic, geopolitics, and social factors that can all shape the event.

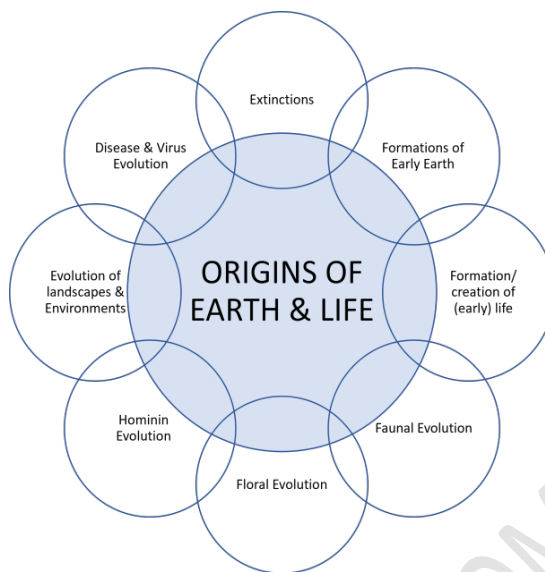
THE REVISED THEMES:

The themes and the sub-themes will be discussed separately only in order to express the possibilities of examination they have, however they are not discrete and mutually exclusive.

Proposed South African Heritage Themes



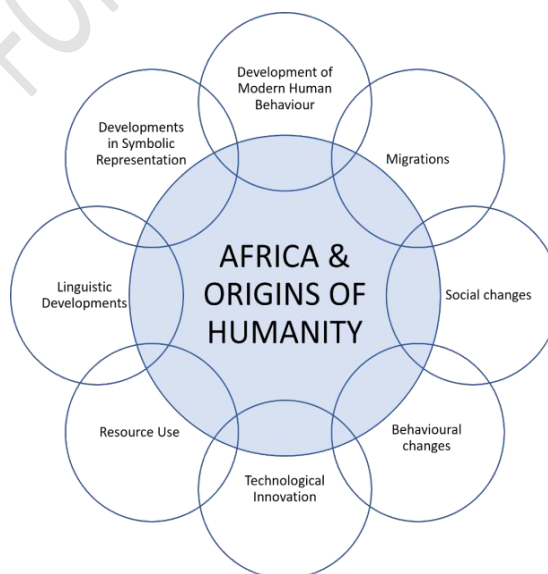
REVISED SUB THEMES: ORIGINS OF EARTH & LIFE



The theme and sub-themes considers the development of the earth and early life. This will include geological evidence of the early formations of the earth, the South African landscapes, seascapes, and environments, including mineral deposits and meteorite impact sites, evidence of early life formations and the evolution of various forms of life from singular cells, diseases, and viruses to floral, faunal and hominin evolutions. Extinction events are also covered in this theme.

Importantly, while the theme and the sub-themes speak to the scientific evidence of the formation of the earth, the sub-themes must also incorporate various beliefs, cosmologies, and creation traditions/stories.

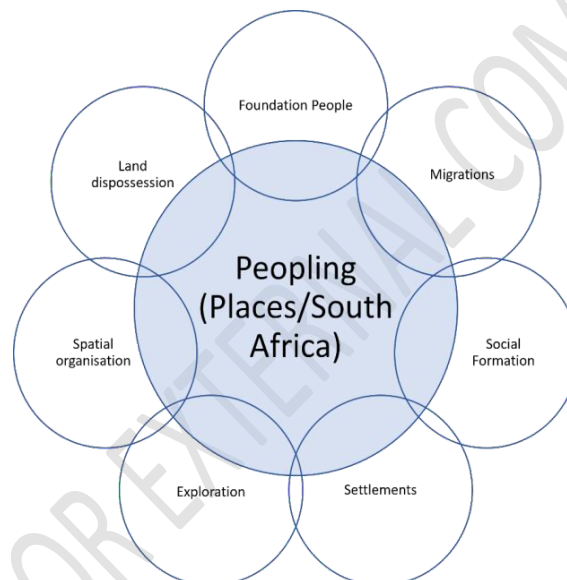
REVISED SUB-THEMES: AFRICA & ORIGINS OF HUMANITY



The Africa and Origins of Humanity theme and the associated sub-themes examine the developments of modern human behaviour, the origins of humanity, and early human population movements within southern Africa and Africa. The various epistemologies and belief systems of the development of humans (creation of humans/ ancestors etc.) are also included in the consideration of the subthemes.

The theme includes the evolution, movement (migrations), and advancements of hominin species within the region including the “Out-of-Africa” migrations. Other aspects to include are the developments of social organisations, technological innovations such as tool developments and evidence of bedding, developments of communication and languages, and symbolic representations such as decorated stones, beaded strings, rock art, etc.

REVISED SUB-THEMES: PEOPLING (PLACES/SOUTH AFRICA)



“Peopling of Places” examines how the landscape was populated by various groups of people, and how they organized themselves on the landscape and socially among themselves. It includes movement, settlements, and social formations of people within South Africa, from Foundation People such as Khoi and San, through to European colonisation and Apartheid Spatial Developments.

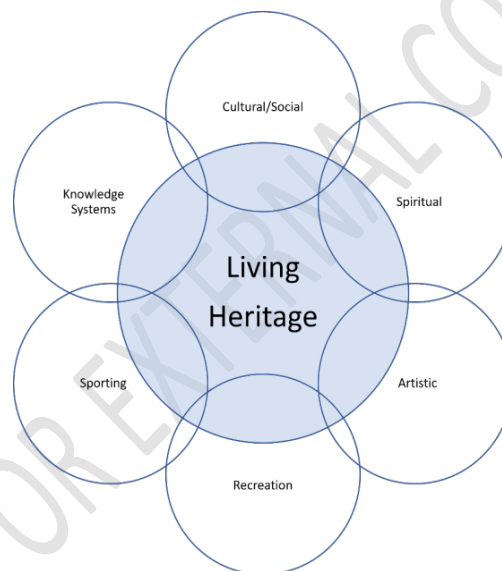
South Africa has a long sequence of human development and history of people on its landscape from the evolution of hominin species, and the development of modern humans to the migrations of various peoples in, around, and out of the region (early Bantu-speaking farmers, displacement of people due to conflicts, European settlements & migrations, missionaries, etc.). This theme and the subthemes examine these together with the mechanisms that have influenced these movements and organisations. Topics that this could include (and are not limited to) early human migrations; pre-colonial migrations; European colonization and migrations; migrations due to conflicts; urbanisation/industrialisation; exile routes etc

With the movement of people, South Africa also has a long history of land dispossession. This subtheme may cover issues such as (and again not limited to) forced removals; colonial land dispossessions; spiritual and ancestral connections to land; different perceptions of land etc.

How people settled on the land and organized themselves both physically and socially are also considered under this theme. Settlements and settlement patterns and how these may have changed over time and/or have been influenced by other factors fall under the subtheme of the Settlements.

Social formation considers how people organized themselves socially, from family formations, divisions of labour, social hierarchies, and class formations and the developments of citadels and kingdoms (Mapungubwe, Kaditshwene, Bokoni, etc) and the connections to other great African civilizations, such as Great Zimbabwe, etc.

REVISED SUB-THEMES: LIVING HERITAGE



The National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999 (NHRA) defines “living heritage” as the intangible aspects of inherited culture and may include (a) cultural tradition; (b) oral history; (c) performance; (d) ritual; (e) popular memory; (f) skills and techniques; (g) indigenous knowledge systems; and (h) the holistic approach to nature, society, and social relationships.

Further, the UNESCO Convention of Intangible Cultural Heritage defines the intangible aspects of cultural heritage as the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, and skills that are transmitted from generation to generation and are consistently recreated by communities and provide a sense of identity and continuity.

The South African National Policy on Living Heritage adopts the same definition as the Convention, however, prefers the use of the term “Living Heritage” as this provides greater emphasis on “...the dynamism of culture and association of this heritage with both cultural continuity and social meaning.” Therefore, this theme uses the same terminology.

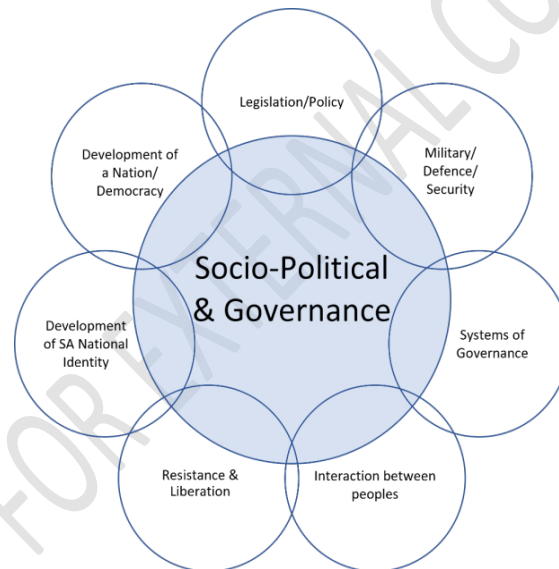
The theme examines concepts of cultural and social expressions and includes concepts such as cultural and social practices; oral traditions; dress; rituals; rites of passage; festivals and commemorative events

Social, political, cultural, spiritual, and personal expression and commentary through artistic means such as visual arts (rock art, carvings, sculptures, paintings, pottery weaving, and beadworks), performing arts (music, dance, and theatre); literature and any other forms of artistic expression.

Knowledge systems are also critical considerations of this theme and include indigenous knowledge systems, beliefs, customs and values, and oral traditions.

Sports will include all the various sporting codes, such as rugby, cricket, soccer, and the like, but also traditional sports and games.

REVISED SUB-THEMES: SOCIO-POLITICAL & GOVERNANCE



The Socio-Political & Governance theme and subthemes consider the developments of South Africa's political landscapes and the events and activities that shaped it. This includes the political and government institutions, civil groups and organisations, civil movements, individuals, campaigns, and events that have shaped and influenced public policies. It encompasses the activities, events, and decisions taken that have led to our current state of democracy.

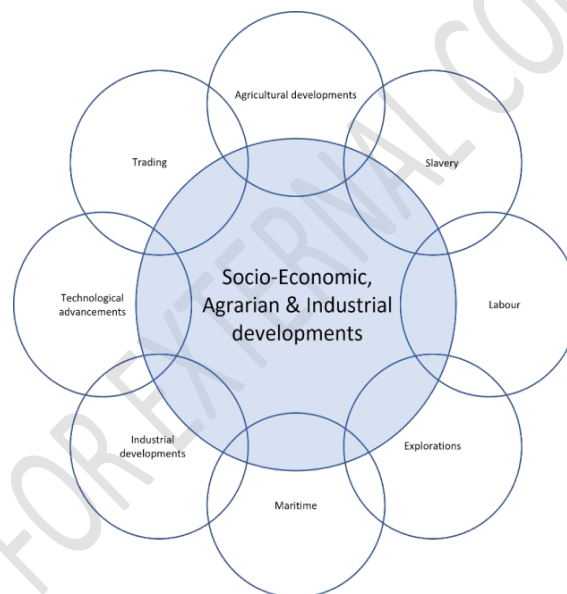
The theme in its consideration of Systems of Governance is not limited to state governance such as colonial rule, Apartheid, and democracy, but also considers, for example, traditional systems of governance. Legislation/Policies examines the Acts and policies of the State that have influenced our history considerably such as the 1913 Lands Act, the various Apartheid laws and policies and the developments towards democracy such as the Freedom Charter, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Civil reaction to state governance and its policies are included here.

Conflicts that have shaped our nation and those in which South Africa participated are also considered here and include the international theatres of war South Africans fought in, precolonial wars, wars of resistance and against colonial invasion etc.

The interactions between various people are also considered under this theme and must include the African-Asian-European dimension. This is not exclusive and can also include the interaction of early African traders, and interactions among various peoples within the region.

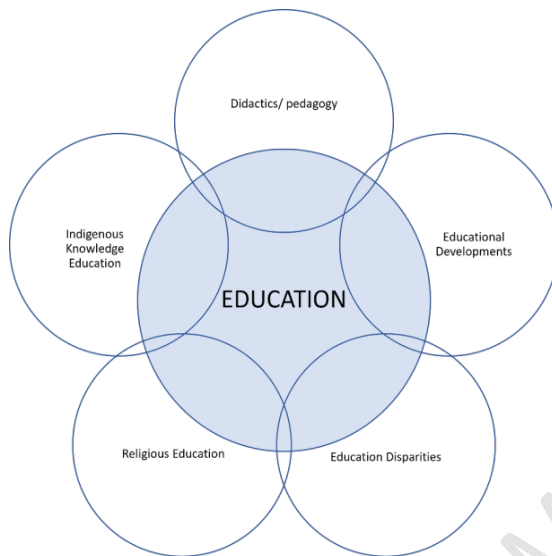
It is important that these subthemes also consider the interaction of the South African State with other countries and the roles these states played in the formation of our democratic state and should run through the consideration of the subthemes. For example, the role of the frontline states in the fight against Apartheid, international support and aid for the Liberation Struggle, South Africa's role and participation in the formation of the African Union.

REVISED SUB-THEMES: SOCIO-ECONOMIC, AGRARIAN & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS



The theme examines the economic activities of South Africans and their ability to sustain their populations. This ranges from the extraction of foods (for example, of sea resources), and agricultural developments (pastoral societies, precolonial farming to developments of large commercial farms, exotic species and their impacts, farm labour issues, land dispossession etc), the production and distribution of goods (precolonial trade, VOC, Connection to the rest of the world, sear routes etc), and the development of and within various industries. The theme also includes technological advancements from early stone tools through to the development of Artificial Intelligence and the 4th Industrial era. The experience of the worker is also examined here and includes, but not limited to, slavery, indentured labour, labour migrations, organised labour movements and unions

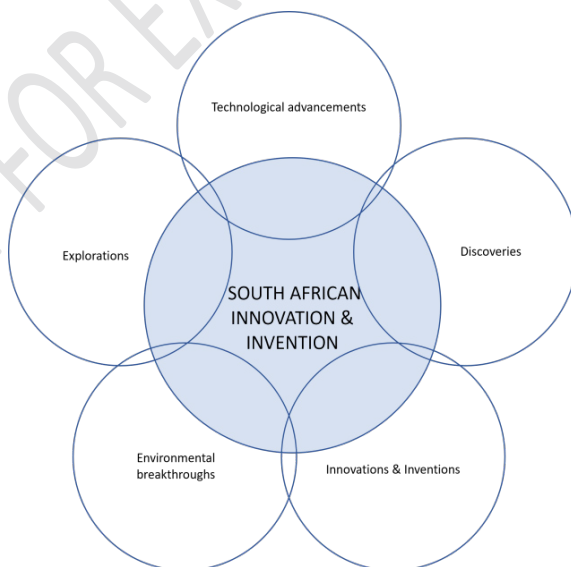
REVISED SUB-THEMES: EDUCATION



This theme and the subthemes consider the educational heritage of South Africa and include, but is not limited to the various didactics/pedagogies such as traditional education, missionary education, and state and private education. The disparities in the education are also considered under this theme.

Indigenous knowledge systems include the transference of traditional knowledge, skills and techniques, craftsmanship etc.

REVISED SUB-THEMES: SOUTH AFRICAN INNOVATION & INVENTION



South African Innovation considers South Africa’s contributions to the development of knowledge, advancements, innovations, and discoveries in various fields and industries, from astronomy, medicine, mining, engineering, nature conservation etc to name only a very few.

SBD 4

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

1. Any legal person, including persons employed by the state¹, or persons having a kinship with persons employed by the state, including a blood relationship, may make an offer or offers in terms of this invitation to bid (includes a price quotation, advertised competitive bid, limited bid or proposal). In view of possible allegations of favouritism, should the resulting bid, or part thereof, be awarded to persons employed by the state, or to persons connected with or related to them, it is required that the bidder or his/her authorised representative declare his/her position in relation to the evaluating/adjudicating authority where-

- the bidder is employed by the state; and/or
- the legal person on whose behalf the bidding document is signed, has a relationship with persons/a person who are/is involved in the evaluation and or adjudication of the bid(s), or where it is known that such a relationship exists between the person or persons for or on whose behalf the declarant acts and persons who are involved with the evaluation and or adjudication of the bid.

2. **In order to give effect to the above, the following questionnaire must be completed and submitted with the bid.**

2.1 Full Name of bidder or his or her representative:

2.2 Identity Number:

2.3 Position occupied in the Company (director, trustee, shareholder²):

2.4 Company Registration Number:

2.5 Tax Reference Number:

2.6 VAT Registration Number:

2.6.1 The names of all directors / trustees / shareholders / members, their individual identity numbers, tax reference numbers and, if applicable, employee / persal numbers must be indicated in paragraph 3 below.

¹"State" means –

- (a) any national or provincial department, national or provincial public entity or constitutional institution within the meaning of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999);
- (b) any municipality or municipal entity;
- (c) provincial legislature;
- (d) national Assembly or the national Council of provinces; or
- (e) Parliament.

²"Shareholder" means a person who owns shares in the company and is actively involved in the management of the enterprise or business and exercises control over the enterprise.

2.7 Are you or any person connected with the bidder presently employed by the state? **YES / NO**

2.7.1 If so, furnish the following particulars:

Name of person / director / trustee / shareholder/ member:
Name of state institution at which you or the person connected to the bidder is employed :
Position occupied in the state institution:

Any other particulars:
.....
.....
.....

2.7.2 If you are presently employed by the state, did you obtain the appropriate authority to undertake remunerative work outside employment in the public sector? **YES / NO**

2.7.2.1 If yes, did you attached proof of such authority to the bid document? **YES / NO**

(Note: Failure to submit proof of such authority, where applicable, may result in the disqualification of the bid.

2.7.2.2 If no, furnish reasons for non-submission of such proof:

.....
.....
.....

2.8 Did you or your spouse, or any of the company's directors / trustees / shareholders / members or their spouses conduct business with the state in the previous twelve months? **YES / NO**

2.8.1 If so, furnish particulars:

.....
.....
.....

2.9 Do you, or any person connected with the bidder, have any relationship (family, friend, other) with a person employed by the state and who may be involved with the evaluation and or adjudication of this bid? **YES / NO**

2.9.1 If so, furnish particulars.
.....

.....

2.10 Are you, or any person connected with the bidder, **YES/NO**
 aware of any relationship (family, friend, other) between
 any other bidder and any person employed by the state
 who may be involved with the evaluation and or adjudication
 of this bid?

2.10.1 If so, furnish particulars.

2.11 Do you or any of the directors / trustees / shareholders / members **YES/NO**
 of the company have any interest in any other related companies
 whether or not they are bidding for this contract?

2.11.1 If so, furnish particulars:

3 Full details of directors / trustees / members / shareholders.

Full Name	Identity Number	Personal Tax Reference Number	State Employee Number / Persal Number

4 DECLARATION

I, THE UNDERSIGNED (NAME).....

CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION FURNISHED IN PARAGRAPHS 2 and 3 ABOVE IS CORRECT.
I ACCEPT THAT THE STATE MAY REJECT THE BID OR ACT AGAINST ME IN TERMS OF
PARAGRAPH 23 OF THE GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT SHOULD THIS DECLARATION
PROVE TO BE FALSE.

.....
Signature

.....
Date

.....
Position

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Name of bidder

May 2011