

WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Gazetted Name: Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa

Action as Gazetted	Gazette no.	Notice no. & date	Page no.	Extent (mg/ha)
Proclamation of the Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa. (Consisting sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and environs, Taung Skull and Makapan Valley)	No. 30590 (Incl Annexure 1 (A), (B) and (C))	No. 1197 18 th December 2007	3-35	
Declaration of a Management Authority for Makapan Valley World Heritage Site which is a component of the Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa	No. 31220	No. 738 11 th July 2008	7 - 19	
Declaration of a Management Authority for Taung Skull Fossil World Heritage Site which is a component of the Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa	No. 31220	No. 740 11 th July 2008	11	
Correction Notice – Diagrams in GG No 30590, pg. 20, 24 and 35, to be replaced by diagrams on pages 16-18.	No. 31220	No. 742 11 th July 2008	15-18	
Declaration of Intention to Propose Extensions to and Exclusions from, and a Buffer Zone for the Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa	No. 31380	No. 949 5 th September 2008	3-38	
Nomination of Fossil Hominid sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs for inscription on the WH list.	Document: Sterkfontein (SA) No 915	ICOMOS, September 1999 + two maps	96-100	
Nomination of Makapan and Taung (South Africa) to be inscribed on the WH list.	Document: Makapan and Taung (SA) No 915 bis	ICOMOS, April 2005 with two maps and diagrams attached	43-47	

Fossil Hominid sites:

This site has three different locations:

1. Fossil Hominid Sites: Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs - Krugersdorp, Gauteng, South Africa.

Fossil Hominid Sites: Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs Krugersdorp, Gauteng, South Africa

3.00 ☆ -Cultural - Inscribed null - South Africa



The Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa comprise three groups of limestone caves where early hominid fossils have been found that contribute to the understanding of the evolution of humankind.

The findings include two different hom

2. Fossil Hominid Sites: Makapan Valley - Mokopane (Potgietersrus), Limpopo, South Africa

Fossil Hominid Sites: Makapan Valley Mokopane (Potgietersrus), Limpopo, South Africa

3.00 ☆ -Cultural - Inscribed null - South Africa



The Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa comprise three groups of limestone caves where early hominid fossils have been found that contribute to the understanding of the evolution of humankind.

The findings include two different hom

3. Fossil Hominid Sites: Taung Skull Fossil Site Taung, - North West, South Africa

Fossil Hominid Sites: Taung Skull Fossil Site Taung, North West, South Africa

3.00 ☆ -Cultural - Inscribed null - South Africa



The Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa comprise three groups of limestone caves where early hominid fossils have been found that contribute to the understanding of the evolution of humankind.

The findings include two different hom

Site History

2013 Name change

From "The Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs" - to "Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa"

2005 Extended

To include Makapan Valley and Taung Skull Fossil Site (former TWHS Makapan Valley (2003))

1999 Inscribed



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GOVERNMENT NOTICES
GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM
DEPARTEMENT VAN OMGEWINGSAKE EN TOERISME

No. 1197

18 December 2007

**PROCLAMATION OF THE FOSSIL HOMINID SITES OF SOUTH AFRICA
(CONSISTING OF FOSSIL HOMINID SITES OF STERKFORTEIN,
SWARTKRANS, KROMDRAAI AND THE ENVIRONS, TAUNG SKULL FOSSIL
SITE AND MAKAPAN VALLEY) AS A WORLD HERITAGE SITE IN TERMS OF
THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO ~~57~~ OF 1999)**

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I, Marthinus Christoffel Johannes van Schalkwyk: Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, hereby proclaim by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1(xxiv)(a)(i) of the World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. ~~57~~ of 49 1999) the Fossil Hominid sites of South Africa (consisting of the Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and the environs, Makapan Valley and Taung Skull Fossil Site), inscribed in 1999 and 2005 on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage List, to be a World Heritage Site, as described in the Annexure 1 below.



**MARTHINUS VAN SCHALKWYK, MP
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM**

DATE: 07/12/07

ANNEXURE 1

**THE FOSSIL HOMINID SITES OF SOUTH AFRICA (CONSISTING OF
CRADLE OF HUMANKIND, TAUNG SKULL FOSSIL SITE AND MAKAPAN
VALLEY) AS A WORLD HERITAGE SITE**

The Fossil Hominid sites of South Africa World Heritage Site is made up of the following components:

Component of Serial Cluster	Province	Nearest Town	Coordinates of Central Point	Area of Core and Buffer Zone
The Fossil Hominid sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and the environs commonly known as the "Cradle of Humankind"	Gauteng and North West provinces South Africa	Krugersdorp	S 25° 55' 45" E 27° 47' 20"	As described in Annexure 1(A)
Taung Skull Fossil Site	North West Province South Africa	Taung	S 27° 37' 10" E 24° 37' 59"	As described in Annexure 1(B)
Makapan Valley	Limpopo Province South Africa	Mokopane (Potgietersrus)	S 24° 08' 29" E 29° 12' 05"	As described in Annexure 1(C)

Hereunder is a detailed description of these components:

ANNEXURE 1 (A)**DESCRIPTION OF THE HERITAGE SITE****NAME OF THE SITE:**

The Cradle of Humankind (Component of the Fossil Hominid sites of South Africa)

PROVINCES:

Gauteng and North West provinces

EXACT LOCATION ON MAP WITH GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES:**Location of the site:**

The site proposed is located 45km west of Johannesburg and 5km north of the closest urban centre.

Geographical Coordinates:

Centre of World Heritage Site: - 27° 47' 20" E, 25° 55' 45" S
SW corner: - 27° 42' 50" E, 26° 01' 40" S
NE corner: - 27° 51' 45" E, 25° 49' 45" S

The description of the boundaries:The Site:

- Moving in a clockwise direction. Starting at point A, the north western corner of the farm 172 IQ portion 6, and follow the cadastral boundaries in an north western and then north eastern direction up to point B, a point on the south eastern boundary of farm 504 JQ portion 165.
- From point B, follow an unsurveyed line in a north eastern direction along the north western foothills of the Watersberg mountain up to point C, the north western corner of farm 479 JQ portion 1.
- From point C follow the cadastral boundaries in an eastern and then southern direction along the western side of the road R512 up to point D, the north eastern corner of the farm 481 JQ portion 219.
- From point D follow the road R512 in an eastern and then southern direction up to point E, the northern corner of farm 493 JQ portion 118.

- From point E follow the cadastral boundaries in a southern direction along the western side of the road R512 up to point F, the south western corner of farm 493 JQ portion 136.
- Follow the road R512 from point F in a southern direction to point G, the intersection with the northern boundary of farm 493 JQ portion 11.
- From point G follow the cadastral boundaries in a southern direction up to point H, the northern corner of the farm 493 JQ portion 3.
- From point H follow the road R512 in a southern direction up to point I, the intersection with the southern boundary of farm 524 JQ portion 11.
- From point I, follow the cadastral boundaries in a south western direction up to point J, the north eastern corner of farm 524 JQ Portion 6.
- From point J, follow the cadastral boundaries in a south western and western direction up to point K, the south western corner of the Krugersdorp Aerodrome.
- From point K, follow the south western boundary of the Krugersdorp Aerodrome in a north western direction up to point L, the intersection with the southern boundary of farm 173 IQ portion.
- From point L follow the cadastral boundaries in a north westerly and then northern direction up to the starting point A.

GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES (WGS 1984)

LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	SUBJECT	DESCRIPTION
			Moving in a clockwise direction. Starting at point A, the north western corner of the farm 172 IQ portion 6, and follow the cadastral boundaries in an north western and then north eastern direction up to point B, a point on the south eastern boundary of farm 504 JQ portion 165.
27.68052	-25.98817	A	
27.67994	-25.98772		
27.67723	-25.98562		
27.67276	-25.98217		
27.67043	-25.97901		
27.66425	-25.97122		
27.64945	-25.95254		
27.64920	-25.95216		
27.61445	-25.94685		
27.59360	-25.93614		
27.59365	-25.93614		
27.59372	-25.93613		
27.59380	-25.93610		
27.59390	-25.93606		
27.59399	-25.93601		
27.59409	-25.93596		
27.59417	-25.93591		
27.59425	-25.93587		
27.59432	-25.93584		
27.59442	-25.93579		
27.59450	-25.93574		
27.59460	-25.93567		
27.59470	-25.93558		

27.59478	-25.93549
27.59484	-25.93543
27.59490	-25.93535

From point B, follow an unsurveyed line in a north eastern direction along the north western foothills of the Watersberg mountain up to point C, the north western corner of farm 479 JQ portion 1.

27.59499	-25.93525	B
27.60131	-25.93117	
27.60684	-25.92761	
27.60793	-25.92691	
27.60994	-25.92561	
27.61144	-25.92464	
27.61375	-25.92315	
27.61486	-25.92243	
27.61696	-25.92108	
27.61837	-25.92017	
27.61982	-25.91924	
27.61827	-25.91761	
27.61750	-25.91681	
27.61815	-25.91625	
27.62069	-25.91406	
27.62179	-25.91311	
27.62382	-25.91136	
27.63346	-25.90305	
27.63388	-25.90269	
27.63485	-25.90185	
27.63521	-25.90154	
27.63569	-25.90113	
27.63768	-25.89941	
27.63781	-25.89930	
27.63845	-25.89874	
27.63945	-25.89789	
27.64048	-25.89700	
27.64125	-25.89633	
27.64179	-25.89587	
27.64295	-25.89487	
27.64371	-25.89422	
27.64546	-25.89271	
27.64709	-25.89130	
27.65106	-25.88788	
27.65169	-25.88733	
27.65252	-25.88662	
27.65325	-25.88599	
27.65492	-25.88455	
27.65675	-25.88297	
27.65713	-25.88265	
27.65915	-25.88154	
27.66023	-25.88095	
27.66495	-25.87837	
27.66891	-25.87620	

27.67123	-25.87493
27.67457	-25.87310
27.67589	-25.87237
27.67768	-25.87139
27.67944	-25.87043
27.68128	-25.86943
27.68482	-25.86749
27.68589	-25.86690
27.68800	-25.86575
27.69242	-25.86333
27.69397	-25.86248
27.69605	-25.86134
27.69722	-25.86070
27.69802	-25.86026
27.70147	-25.85838
27.70415	-25.85691
27.70773	-25.85495
27.70912	-25.85419
27.71084	-25.85325
27.71276	-25.85220
27.71465	-25.85116
27.71579	-25.85054
27.71679	-25.84999
27.71904	-25.84876
27.72009	-25.84819
27.72135	-25.84759
27.72280	-25.84690
27.73355	-25.84180
27.73533	-25.84096
27.74300	-25.83732
27.74332	-25.83705
27.74488	-25.83575
27.74818	-25.83298
27.74966	-25.83178
27.75124	-25.83073
27.75299	-25.82956
27.75390	-25.82897
27.75566	-25.82780
27.75711	-25.82684
27.75859	-25.82585
27.76163	-25.82384
27.76449	-25.82194
27.76581	-25.82109
27.76713	-25.82025
27.76971	-25.81858
27.77042	-25.81813
27.77386	-25.81586
27.77431	-25.81556
27.77566	-25.81467
27.77669	-25.81399

27.77757	-25.81340
27.77821	-25.81298
27.78199	-25.81044
27.78324	-25.80960
27.78451	-25.80874
27.78805	-25.80636
27.79399	-25.80241
27.79712	-25.80033
27.79854	-25.79938
27.80004	-25.79839
27.80157	-25.79737
27.80384	-25.79586
27.80453	-25.79540
27.80579	-25.79466
27.80793	-25.79340
27.81012	-25.79211
27.81237	-25.79078
27.81498	-25.78922
27.81508	-25.78938
27.81560	-25.78894
27.81593	-25.78866
27.81701	-25.78803
27.81808	-25.78748
27.82071	-25.78613
27.82463	-25.78409
27.83013	-25.78118
27.83515	-25.77905
27.83686	-25.77833
27.84164	-25.77663
27.84391	-25.77613
27.84799	-25.77523

From point C follow the cadastral boundaries in a eastern and then southern direction along the western side of the road R512 up to point D, the north eastern corner of the farm 481 JQ portion 219.

27.85364	-25.77482	C
27.85705	-25.77465	
27.85694	-25.77599	
27.85689	-25.77642	
27.85684	-25.77693	
27.85678	-25.77754	
27.85667	-25.77813	
27.85662	-25.77829	
27.85627	-25.77915	
27.85643	-25.77917	
27.85609	-25.78155	
27.85604	-25.78192	
27.85593	-25.78273	
27.85591	-25.78313	
27.85593	-25.78348	
27.85602	-25.78403	

27.85617 -25.78467
 27.85631 -25.78461
 27.85645 -25.78663
 27.85646 -25.78666
 27.85649 -25.78699
 27.85667 -25.78926
 27.85674 -25.78994
 27.85678 -25.79053
 27.85661 -25.79247
 27.85745 -25.79495
 27.85811 -25.79692
 27.85856 -25.79748
 27.85925 -25.79869
 27.85912 -25.79870
 27.85966 -25.80032
 27.85995 -25.80127
 27.85992 -25.80206
 27.86046 -25.80268
 27.86110 -25.80314
 27.86166 -25.80340
 27.86223 -25.80356
 27.86285 -25.80342

27.86563 -25.80348 D

From point D follow the road R512 in an eastern and then southern direction up to point E, the northern corner of farm 493 JQ portion 118.

From point E follow the cadastral boundaries in a southern direction along the western side of the road R512 up to point F, the south western corner of farm 493 JQ portion 136.

27.89404 -25.81344 E
 27.89419 -25.81428
 27.89427 -25.81559
 27.89431 -25.81624
 27.89387 -25.81782
 27.89380 -25.81817
 27.89360 -25.81887
 27.89273 -25.82014
 27.89188 -25.82136
 27.89213 -25.82253
 27.89153 -25.82261

27.89126 -25.82437 F

Follow the road R512 from point F in a southern direction to point G, the intersection with the northern boundary of farm 493 JQ portion 11.

From point G follow the cadastral boundaries in a southern direction up to point H, the northern corner of the farm 493 JQ portion 3.

27.89096 -25.82727 G
 27.89082 -25.82803
 27.89061 -25.82848
 27.89009 -25.82932

27.88908	-25.83053
27.88842	-25.83128
27.88816	-25.83162
27.88823	-25.83163
27.88768	-25.83236
27.88670	-25.83368
27.88636	-25.83414
27.88575	-25.83498
27.88510	-25.83590
27.88491	-25.83584
27.88447	-25.83743
27.88430	-25.83801
27.88406	-25.83925
27.88395	-25.83990
27.88395	-25.84089
27.88385	-25.84242
27.88382	-25.84297
27.88376	-25.84299
27.88376	-25.84307
27.88362	-25.84761
27.88384	-25.84928

From point H follow the road R512 in a southern direction up to point I, the intersection with the southern boundary of farm 524 JQ portion 11.

27.88408	-25.84924	H
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From point I, follow the cadastral boundaries in a south western direction up to point at J, the north eastern corner of farm 524 JQ Portion 6.

27.89488	-25.91080	I
27.89332	-25.91134	
27.88989	-25.91251	
27.88740	-25.91336	
27.88738	-25.91398	
27.88704	-25.92432	
27.87857	-25.92306	
27.87435	-25.92241	
27.87293	-25.92619	
27.87144	-25.93011	

From point J, follow the cadastral boundaries in a south western and western direction up to point K, the south western corner of the Krugersdorp Aerodrome.

27.87107	-25.93108	J
27.87093	-25.93145	
27.87035	-25.93302	
27.86968	-25.93473	
27.86734	-25.94084	
27.86212	-25.94411	
27.86093	-25.94484	
27.85578	-25.94806	
27.85236	-25.94924	
27.85082	-25.94978	
27.85001	-25.95007	

27.84807	-25.95074
27.84884	-25.95367
27.85063	-25.96042
27.85302	-25.96245
27.85392	-25.96256
27.85161	-25.96446
27.85160	-25.96449
27.85158	-25.96457
27.85157	-25.96461
27.85156	-25.96463
27.85151	-25.96483
27.85149	-25.96491
27.85148	-25.96498
27.85146	-25.96516
27.85144	-25.96535
27.85142	-25.96546
27.85139	-25.96560
27.85137	-25.96571
27.85134	-25.96585
27.85131	-25.96597
27.85127	-25.96607
27.85124	-25.96617
27.85120	-25.96630
27.85116	-25.96643
27.85114	-25.96652
27.85113	-25.96660
27.85113	-25.96670
27.85113	-25.96679
27.85112	-25.96687
27.85107	-25.96706
27.85101	-25.96729
27.85099	-25.96736
27.84874	-25.96908
27.84848	-25.96969
27.84905	-25.97015
27.84872	-25.97059
27.84724	-25.96815
27.84713	-25.96797
27.84710	-25.96801
27.84709	-25.96803
27.84706	-25.96805
27.84704	-25.96807
27.84701	-25.96815
27.84698	-25.96820
27.84694	-25.96823
27.84680	-25.96830
27.84673	-25.96833
27.84663	-25.96835
27.84649	-25.96836
27.84637	-25.96834

27.84625	-25.96831
27.84612	-25.96825
27.84601	-25.96820
27.84588	-25.96816
27.84569	-25.96811
27.84556	-25.96808
27.84519	-25.96799
27.84507	-25.96798
27.84498	-25.96798
27.84491	-25.96798
27.84483	-25.96800
27.84471	-25.96806
27.84455	-25.96815
27.84453	-25.96816
27.84450	-25.96819
27.84444	-25.96826
27.84442	-25.96830
27.84438	-25.96836
27.84423	-25.96856
27.84415	-25.96870
27.84411	-25.96878
27.84401	-25.96896
27.84400	-25.96901
27.84396	-25.96906
27.84392	-25.96909
27.84375	-25.96917
27.84370	-25.96918
27.84367	-25.96918
27.84363	-25.96917
27.84356	-25.96913
27.84346	-25.96908
27.84342	-25.96914
27.84340	-25.96921
27.84340	-25.96956
27.84343	-25.96976
27.84344	-25.96987
27.84343	-25.96995
27.84341	-25.97000
27.84331	-25.97013
27.84315	-25.97032
27.84310	-25.97040
27.84303	-25.97053
27.84289	-25.97083
27.84284	-25.97097
27.84278	-25.97113
27.84272	-25.97127
27.84261	-25.97146
27.84254	-25.97155
27.84248	-25.97166
27.84242	-25.97178

27.84237	-25.97188
27.84226	-25.97212
27.84215	-25.97229
27.84207	-25.97243
27.84201	-25.97255
27.84189	-25.97277
27.84187	-25.97284
27.84186	-25.97294
27.84182	-25.97323
27.84182	-25.97332
27.84183	-25.97338
27.84187	-25.97346
27.84196	-25.97366
27.84205	-25.97383
27.84213	-25.97399
27.84219	-25.97414
27.84221	-25.97419
27.84222	-25.97427
27.84227	-25.97438
27.84230	-25.97442
27.84238	-25.97450
27.84248	-25.97457
27.84256	-25.97461
27.84259	-25.97461
27.84285	-25.97457
27.84306	-25.97453
27.84347	-25.97446
27.84359	-25.97498
27.84392	-25.97557
27.84373	-25.97608
27.84392	-25.97722
27.84435	-25.97800
27.84374	-25.97807
27.84376	-25.97809
27.84376	-25.97818
27.84378	-25.97830
27.84379	-25.97840
27.84383	-25.97852
27.84384	-25.97867
27.84385	-25.97882
27.84384	-25.97895
27.84384	-25.97901
27.84385	-25.97912
27.84386	-25.97915
27.84389	-25.97921
27.84395	-25.97925
27.84402	-25.97933
27.84409	-25.97940
27.84417	-25.97949
27.84423	-25.97953

27.84427	-25.97956
27.84433	-25.97961
27.84442	-25.97971
27.84447	-25.97976
27.84452	-25.97980
27.84461	-25.97989
27.84465	-25.97993
27.84470	-25.97999
27.84476	-25.98006
27.84478	-25.98010
27.84480	-25.98019
27.84481	-25.98034
27.84480	-25.98037
27.84476	-25.98047
27.84476	-25.98051
27.84474	-25.98056
27.84473	-25.98060
27.84472	-25.98071
27.84472	-25.98082
27.84472	-25.98095
27.84471	-25.98104
27.84471	-25.98113
27.84469	-25.98129
27.84469	-25.98134
27.84469	-25.98138
27.84467	-25.98148
27.84466	-25.98156
27.84466	-25.98162
27.84467	-25.98170
27.84467	-25.98178
27.84466	-25.98188
27.84464	-25.98192
27.84462	-25.98199
27.84457	-25.98210
27.84454	-25.98217
27.84450	-25.98221
27.84447	-25.98227
27.84442	-25.98237
27.84438	-25.98243
27.84434	-25.98250
27.84430	-25.98255
27.84427	-25.98261
27.84422	-25.98268
27.84417	-25.98277
27.84415	-25.98280
27.84433	-25.98281
27.84565	-25.98319
27.84431	-25.98547
27.84353	-25.98518
27.84324	-25.98506

27.84325	-25.98508
27.84326	-25.98511
27.84327	-25.98513
27.84330	-25.98518
27.84331	-25.98522
27.84335	-25.98526
27.84338	-25.98530
27.84340	-25.98532
27.84345	-25.98537
27.84348	-25.98540
27.84349	-25.98542
27.84351	-25.98545
27.84355	-25.98548
27.84357	-25.98550
27.84363	-25.98555
27.84365	-25.98556
27.84372	-25.98564
27.84378	-25.98570
27.84379	-25.98572
27.84385	-25.98576
27.84388	-25.98579
27.84390	-25.98581
27.84391	-25.98587
27.84367	-25.98582
27.84033	-25.98505
27.83820	-25.98454
27.83656	-25.98416
27.83567	-25.98891
27.83554	-25.98893
27.83409	-25.98909
27.83280	-25.98923
27.83132	-25.98942
27.83005	-25.98959
27.82932	-25.98967
27.82908	-25.98966
27.82823	-25.98970
27.82636	-25.99007
27.82625	-25.98999
27.82379	-25.98960
27.82107	-25.98842
27.81829	-25.98737
27.81814	-25.98745
27.81611	-25.98858
27.81575	-25.99116
27.81555	-25.99288
27.81498	-25.99778
27.81486	-25.99886
27.81432	-26.00352
27.81421	-26.00455
27.81354	-26.01047

27.81313	-26.01395
27.81294	-26.01560
27.81143	-26.01751
27.81005	-26.01681
27.80658	-26.01561
27.80374	-26.01460
27.80112	-26.01364
27.79995	-26.01317
27.79615	-26.01192
27.79542	-26.01168
27.79543	-26.01161
27.79507	-26.01167
27.79378	-26.01186
27.79382	-26.01905
27.79374	-26.02467
27.79367	-26.02565
27.79364	-26.02566
27.79359	-26.02565
27.79359	-26.02569
27.79353	-26.03355
27.79345	-26.04290
27.79342	-26.04685
27.79341	-26.04744
27.79341	-26.04761
27.79337	-26.05205
27.79576	-26.05284
27.79670	-26.05315
27.79706	-26.05333
27.79827	-26.05394
27.79947	-26.05454
27.80067	-26.05514
27.80186	-26.05573
27.80304	-26.05633
27.80423	-26.05692
27.80541	-26.05751
27.80658	-26.05810
27.80775	-26.05868
27.81112	-26.06037
27.81227	-26.06094
27.81269	-26.06116
27.81340	-26.06151
27.81357	-26.06511
27.81362	-26.06632
27.81352	-26.06634
27.80543	-26.06581
27.80052	-26.06548
27.79326	-26.06498
27.78818	-26.06466
27.78218	-26.06426
27.77218	-26.06360

27.77057	-26.06269
27.76002	-26.06199
27.75946	-26.05825
27.75923	-26.05679
27.75915	-26.05625
27.75394	-26.05331
27.75259	-26.05273
27.74851	-26.05102
27.74801	-26.05081
27.74779	-26.05071
27.74619	-26.05004
27.74547	-26.04973
27.74567	-26.05187
27.74658	-26.06138
27.74683	-26.06390
27.74685	-26.07005
27.74678	-26.07014
27.74672	-26.07021
27.74640	-26.07041
27.74683	-26.07123
27.74701	-26.07159
27.74736	-26.07235
27.74763	-26.07308
27.74783	-26.07391
27.74806	-26.07574
27.74796	-26.07574
27.74742	-26.07820
27.74557	-26.08649
27.73588	-26.08685
27.73295	-26.08695

From point K, follow the south western boundary of the Krugersdorp Aerodrome in a north western direction up to point L, the intersection with the southern boundary of farm 173 IQ portion.

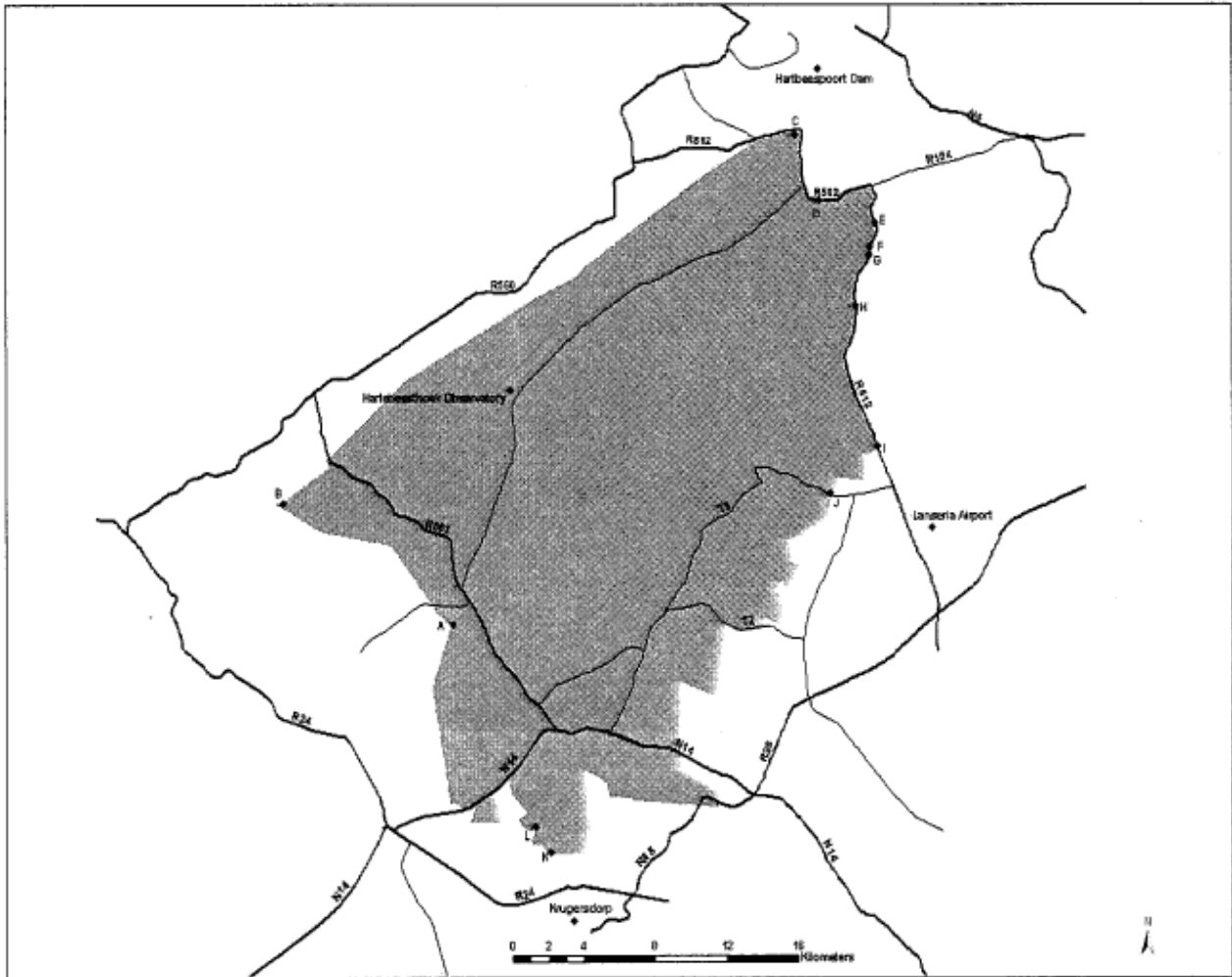
27.73019	-26.08706	K
27.72515	-26.08294	
27.72173	-26.08287	
27.72073	-26.08110	
27.72281	-26.07992	
27.72246	-26.07656	

From point L follow the cadastral boundaries in a north westerly and then northern direction up to the starting point A.

27.72241	-26.07649	L
27.71747	-26.07664	
27.71497	-26.07312	
27.71925	-26.07047	
27.71479	-26.06515	
27.71182	-26.06162	
27.71124	-26.06094	
27.71000	-26.05730	

27.70948	-26.05576
27.70882	-26.05381
27.70512	-26.05689
27.70148	-26.05993
27.70048	-26.06078
27.70177	-26.06793
27.70245	-26.07144
27.70272	-26.07295
27.70273	-26.07299
27.70170	-26.07295
27.69961	-26.07296
27.69741	-26.07291
27.69688	-26.07286
27.69315	-26.07305
27.69046	-26.07317
27.69283	-26.06709
27.69172	-26.06561
27.69083	-26.06612
27.68465	-26.06688
27.68417	-26.06535
27.67998	-26.06514
27.67941	-26.06200
27.67940	-26.06191
27.67874	-26.05800
27.67859	-26.05723
27.67804	-26.05411
27.67771	-26.05239
27.67738	-26.05018
27.67690	-26.04763
27.67674	-26.04637
27.67606	-26.04269
27.67605	-26.04265
27.67483	-26.03821
27.67454	-26.03473
27.67401	-26.03166
27.67254	-26.02363
27.67253	-26.02360
27.67090	-26.01543
27.67176	-26.01300
27.67189	-26.01263
27.67248	-26.01096
27.67320	-26.00891
27.67466	-26.00479
27.67551	-26.00237
27.67647	-25.99966
27.67653	-25.99950
27.67743	-25.99694
27.67838	-25.99423
27.67913	-25.99212
27.67934	-25.99152

Diagram of the World Heritage Site



ANNEXURE 1 (B)**DESCRIPTION OF THE HERITAGE SITE****NAME OF THE SITE:**

Taung Skull Fossil Site (extension to the "Fossil Hominid sites of South Africa")

PROVINCES:

North West Province

EXACT LOCATION ON MAP WITH GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES:**Location of the site:**

The Taung Skull Fossil Site is situated within a vast abandoned limestone quarry (the Buxton Limeworks) excavated into a series of ancient tufa deposits which have formed along the flank of the Ghaap Escarpment, just west of the Harts River, 17 km south west of the town of Taung in the North West Province of South Africa.

Geographical Coordinates:

Coordinates for the Taung Skull Fossil Site locality:

S: 27° 37' 10"

E 24° 37' 59"

The description of the boundaries:

The Taung Skull Fossil Site covers an area of 158.7429 hectares (ha), with a buffer zone of 3.387 ha.

The Core:

Described by SG Diagram 4496/2002.

The Buffer:

-Moving in a clockwise direction:

Starting at point A and follow a straight line in a north eastern direction up to point B (the middle of the gravel road from Tamasikwa village).

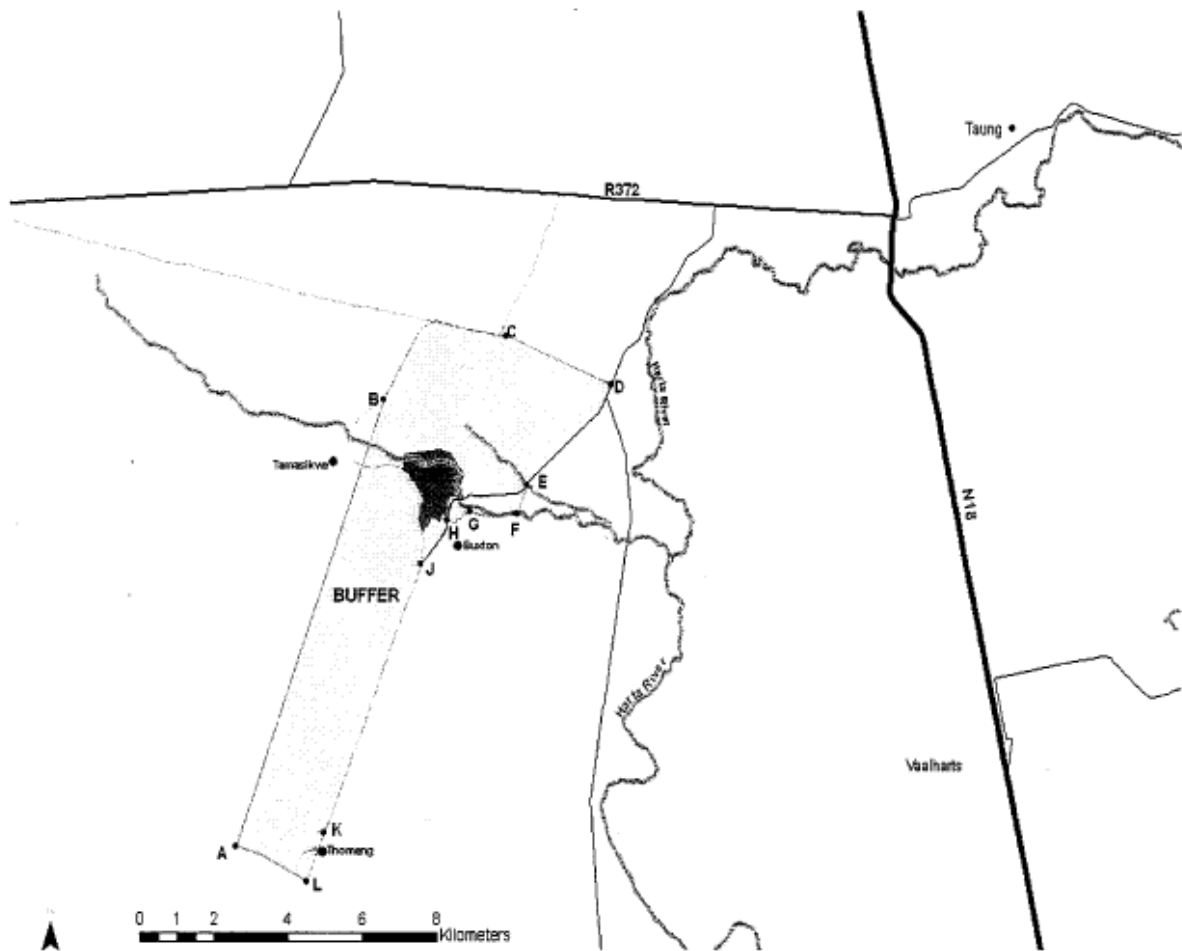
- Starting at point B and follow the middle of the gravel road from Tamasikwa village in a north eastern and then eastern direction up to point C.
- Starting at point C and follow the ridge line in an eastern direction down to the Taung-Buxton tar road up to point D.
- Starting at point D and follow the old road and railbed of the Thomeng-Buxton connection in a south western direction up to point E, at the bridge.
- From point E follow a straight line up to point F.
- From point F follow the waterway in a western direction up to point G.
- From point G follow the street of the Buxton village in a south western direction up to point H.
- From point H follow the gravel road on the western side of the Buxton village in a south western direction up to point J.
- From point J follow the old road and railbed of the Thomeng-Buxton connection in a south western direction up to point K.
- From point K follow a straight line in a south western direction up to point L at the cadastral boundary.
- From point L follow the cadastral boundary in a north western direction up to point A, the starting point.

GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES (WGS 1984)

LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
24.58440	-27.69396	A	Starting at point A and follow a straight line in a north eastern direction up to point B (the middle of the gravel road from Tamasikwa village).
24.62004	-27.59949	B	Starting at point B and follow the middle of the gravel road from Tamasikwa village in a north eastern and then eastern direction up to point C.
24.62694	-27.58794		
24.62907	-27.58463		
24.62939	-27.58435		
24.63000	-27.58395		
24.63245	-27.58291		
24.63247	-27.58292		
24.64800	-27.58585		
24.64862	-27.58596		
24.64990	-27.58607	C	Starting at point C and follow the ridge line in an eastern direction down to the Taung-Buxton tar road up to point D.
24.67516	-27.59617	D	Starting at point D and follow the old road and railbed of the Thomeng-Buxton connection in a south-western direction up to point E, at a bridge.
24.67398	-27.59881		
24.67342	-27.60012		
24.67292	-27.60115		
24.67214	-27.60218		
24.67098	-27.60327		
24.65486	-27.61736	E	From point E follow a straight line up to point F.
24.65250	-27.62355	F	From point F follow the waterway in a western direction up to point G.

24.65013	-27.62382		
24.64966	-27.62402		
24.64772	-27.62430		
24.64437	-27.62407		
24.64402	-27.62390		
24.64344	-27.62372		
24.64304	-27.62362		
24.64209	-27.62331		
24.64106	-27.62295	G	From point G follow the street of the Buxton village in a south western direction up to point H.
24.63873	-27.62422		
24.63841	-27.62464		
24.63796	-27.62464		
24.63792	-27.62487		
24.63767	-27.62529		
24.63677	-27.62548		
24.63552	-27.62482	H	From point H follow the gravel road on the western side of the Buxton village in a south western direction up to point J.
24.63513	-27.62678		
24.63491	-27.62726		
24.63445	-27.62803		
24.63337	-27.62926		
24.63093	-27.63222		
24.62976	-27.63362		
24.62928	-27.63406	J	From point J follow the old road and railbed of the Thomeng-Buxton connection in a south western direction up to point K.
24.62315	-27.64899		
24.62105	-27.65415		
24.61850	-27.66036		
24.61737	-27.66307		
24.61530	-27.66818		
24.61343	-27.67279		
24.61212	-27.67598		
24.60841	-27.68496		
24.60600	-27.69086	K	From point K follow a straight line in a south western direction up to point L at the cadastral boundary.
24.60169	-27.70124	L	From point L follow the cadastral boundary in a north western direction up to point A, the starting point.
24.59081	-27.69574		

Diagram of the World Heritage Site



ANNEXURE 1 (C)**DESCRIPTION OF THE HERITAGE SITE****NAME OF THE SITE:**

Makapan Valley (extension to the "Fossil Hominid sites of South Africa")

PROVINCES:

Limpopo Province

EXACT LOCATION ON MAP WITH GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES:**Location of the site:**

The Makapan Valley, its caves and other sites of archaeological and palaeontological interest are situated on the farm Makapansgat 39KS (S 24° 9' 31", E 29° 10' 37") some 19km E-N-E of Potgietersrus (renamed Mokopane) in the Limpopo Province of South Africa. The Makapan Valley has developed on the western flank of an isolated 19km long north-south spur of the Strydpoort range, separated from the main range by a gap of some 5km at the Gompies or Nkumpi Dam near Zebediela. The main Strydpoort range trends east/west, and joins the Mpumalanga Drakensberg some 64km to the east, in the vicinity of Woodbush-Haenertsberg. North of the spur lies the Pietersburg Plateau with its false grassland.

Geographical Coordinates:

S 24° 9' 31"

E 29° 10' 37" (approximate centre point)

The description of the boundaries:

Makapan Valley covers an area of 2, 220.0495 ha, with a buffer zone of around 48065, 3045 ha.

The Core:

Core Area: The Remainder of the Makapansgat 39KS (2,220.0495 ha) as described by SG diagram 1608/1894.

Moving in a clockwise direction:

-Starting at point A and following the cadastral boundaries through points B, C, D and E back to the starting point at point A.

The Buffer:

Buffer Zone: 48 065,3045ha approx. (Makapans Highlands Conservancy)

Moving in a clockwise direction:

-Starting at point F(intersection of road R518 with railway line), and follow the railway line in a northern direction up to point G (intersection of road R101 with railway line).

-Starting at point G (intersection of road R101 with railway line), and follow road R101 in an eastern and then north eastern direction up to point H (turn-off to EERSTELING MONUMENTS).

-Starting at point H (turn-off to EERSTELING MONUMENTS) and follow the EERSTELING MONUMENTS road in a south easterly direction up to point J (eastern cadastral boundary of the farm RIETFONTEIN 34 KS).

-Starting at point J (eastern cadastral boundary of the farm RIETFONTEIN 34 KS), and follow the eastern cadastral boundaries of the farms RIETFONTEIN 34 KS and MEINHARDSKRAAL 61 KS in a south easterly direction up to point K at the intersection with the Zebediela/Pietersburg road.

-Starting at point K (intersection of the eastern cadastral boundary of the farm MEINHARDSKRAAL 61 KS and the Zebediela/Pietersburg road), and follow the Zebediela/Pietersburg road in a southerly direction up to point L (the intersection of the Zebediela/Pietersburg road with the road R518, the ZEBEDIELA/MOKOPANE Road).

-Starting at point L (intersection of road R518 and Zebediela/Pietersburg road), and follow road R518 in a western and then north western direction up to point F (the starting point).

GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES (WGS 1984)

LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
			Starting at point F (intersection of road R518 with railway line), and follow the railway line in a northern direction up to point G (intersection of road R101 with railway line).
29.01862	-24.18822	F	
29.01872	-24.18730		
29.01899	-24.18558		
29.01896	-24.18435		
29.01863	-24.17877		
29.01865	-24.17745		
29.01880	-24.17674		
29.01904	-24.17604		
29.01940	-24.17534		

29.01980	-24.17475
29.02103	-24.17354
29.02250	-24.17242
29.02356	-24.17128
29.02425	-24.17017
29.02453	-24.16948
29.02475	-24.16869
29.02494	-24.16727
29.02501	-24.16575
29.02512	-24.16481

Starting at point G (intersection of road R101 with railway line), and follow road R101 in an eastern and then north eastern direction up to point H (turn-off to EERSTELING MONUMENTS).

29.02536	-24.16398	G
29.02733	-24.16312	
29.03067	-24.16161	
29.03266	-24.16088	
29.03436	-24.16040	
29.03744	-24.15985	
29.03915	-24.15970	
29.04206	-24.15971	
29.04569	-24.16016	
29.04789	-24.16070	
29.05347	-24.16225	
29.05544	-24.16259	
29.06230	-24.16335	
29.07096	-24.16438	
29.07777	-24.16615	
29.08274	-24.16743	
29.08526	-24.16858	
29.08677	-24.16932	
29.08843	-24.17018	
29.08999	-24.17072	
29.09168	-24.17093	
29.09270	-24.17087	
29.09380	-24.17062	
29.09483	-24.17024	
29.09560	-24.16979	
29.09655	-24.16908	
29.09782	-24.16750	
29.09891	-24.16527	
29.09938	-24.16455	
29.09996	-24.16387	
29.10164	-24.16266	
29.10446	-24.16116	
29.10979	-24.15833	
29.11600	-24.15514	
29.11953	-24.15306	
29.12070	-24.15228	
29.12283	-24.15066	

29.12549	-24.14831
29.12909	-24.14514
29.13118	-24.14336
29.13416	-24.14067
29.13749	-24.13778
29.13834	-24.13718
29.13938	-24.13658
29.14259	-24.13522
29.14464	-24.13423
29.14868	-24.13154
29.15535	-24.12716
29.16162	-24.12335
29.16603	-24.12071
29.16728	-24.11994
29.16845	-24.11940
29.16970	-24.11889
29.17109	-24.11852
29.17369	-24.11794
29.17547	-24.11736
29.17724	-24.11646
29.17990	-24.11518
29.18181	-24.11444
29.18484	-24.11331
29.18786	-24.11224
29.19071	-24.11120
29.19426	-24.10990
29.19808	-24.10850
29.20094	-24.10755
29.20437	-24.10664
29.21268	-24.10440
29.21464	-24.10380
29.21985	-24.10194
29.22579	-24.09978
29.23097	-24.09722
29.23504	-24.09516
29.23749	-24.09341
29.23947	-24.09134

Starting at point H (turn-off to EERSTELING MONUMENTS) and follow the EERSTELING MONUMENTS road in a south easterly direction up to point J (eastern cadastral boundary of the farm RIETFONTEIN 34 KS).

29.24420	-24.08476	H
29.24449	-24.08494	
29.24501	-24.08526	
29.24543	-24.08549	
29.24576	-24.08572	
29.24602	-24.08594	
29.24625	-24.08621	
29.24649	-24.08660	
29.24716	-24.08814	

29.24924	-24.09268
29.25085	-24.09571
29.25120	-24.09651
29.25248	-24.10061
29.25294	-24.10161
29.25330	-24.10223
29.25371	-24.10263
29.25399	-24.10280
29.25429	-24.10303
29.25454	-24.10430
29.25424	-24.10506
29.25447	-24.10547
29.25543	-24.10662
29.25607	-24.10726
29.25663	-24.10758
29.25686	-24.10775
29.25689	-24.10809
29.25666	-24.10846
29.25640	-24.10896
29.25649	-24.10935
29.25682	-24.10992
29.25770	-24.11167
29.25855	-24.11251
29.26145	-24.11363
29.26269	-24.11369
29.26438	-24.11356
29.26493	-24.11359
29.26521	-24.11371
29.26553	-24.11407
29.26562	-24.11462
29.26559	-24.11650
29.26590	-24.11693
29.26635	-24.11728
29.26675	-24.11739
29.26720	-24.11738
29.26786	-24.11707
29.26868	-24.11655
29.27006	-24.11650
29.27017	-24.11651
29.27184	-24.11715
29.27272	-24.11756
29.27401	-24.11907
29.27435	-24.11925
29.27529	-24.11946
29.27603	-24.11971
29.27650	-24.11993
29.27700	-24.12023
29.27747	-24.12046
29.27782	-24.12058
29.27808	-24.12091

29.27869	-24.12468
29.27941	-24.12941
29.28005	-24.13387
29.28087	-24.13905
29.28233	-24.14877
29.28256	-24.15011
29.28303	-24.15099
29.28495	-24.15368
29.28722	-24.15680
29.28751	-24.15699
29.28786	-24.15709
29.28818	-24.15712
29.28862	-24.15707
29.28911	-24.15690
29.29038	-24.15638
29.29353	-24.15519

Starting at point J (eastern cadastral boundary of the farm RIETFontein 34 KS), and follow the eastern cadastral boundaries of the farms RIETFontein 34 KS and MEINHARDSKRAAL 61 KS in a south easterly direction up to point K at the intersection with the Zebediela/ Pietersburg road.

29.29396	-24.15515	J
29.29975	-24.17100	
29.30477	-24.18429	
29.30521	-24.18548	
29.30659	-24.18934	
29.30732	-24.19359	
29.30759	-24.19538	
29.30887	-24.20323	
29.30927	-24.20579	

Starting at point K (intersection of the eastern cadastral boundary of the farm MEINHARDSKRAAL 61 KS and the Zebediela/Pietersburg road), and follow the Zebediela/Pietersburg road in a southerly direction up to point L (the intersection of the Zebediela/Pietersburg road with the road R518, the ZEBEDIELA /MOKOPANE Road).

29.31068	-24.21422	K
29.30542	-24.21515	
29.30421	-24.21557	
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Starting at point L (intersection of road R518 and Zebediela/Pietersburg road), and follow road R518 in a western and then north western direction up to point F (the starting point).

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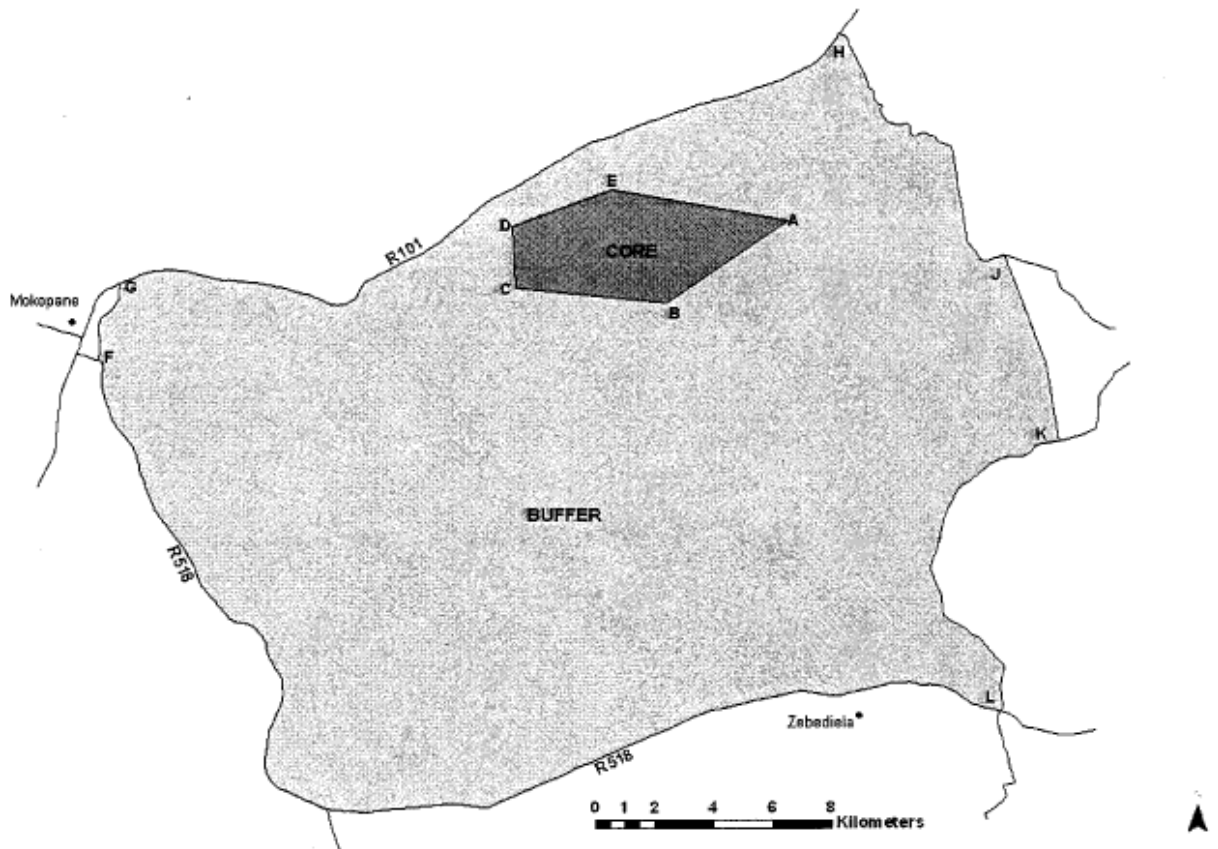
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Diagram of the World Heritage Site



No. 1202

18 December 2007

**WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO. 49 of 1999):
DECLARATION OF THE MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM, LIMPOPO
PROVINCE AS THE AUTHORITY FOR MAKAPAN VALLEY SERIAL WORLD
HERITAGE SITE**

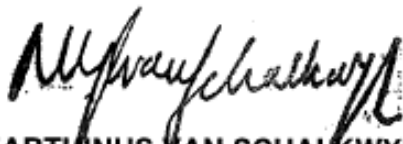
I, Marthinus Christoffel Johannes van Schalkwyk, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism hereby declare by virtue of the powers vested in me by sections 7(1) and 5(b) of the World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999) my intention to appoint the Member of the Executive Council for Economic Development, Environment and Tourism, Limpopo Province as the Authority for the Makapan Valley site which is a component of the Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa.

Interested and affected parties are invited to submit comments or objections on the proposed declaration within thirty (30) days after the publication date of this notice, to:

The Director-General
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Private Bag X447
PRETORIA
0001

ATTENTION: Mr Ntsizi November
Fax: (012) 320 1243
Email: nnovember@deat.gov.za

All interested and affected parties are also hereby invited to attend and participate in a public hearing to be held at 10h00 on 23 January 2008 at the Mokopane Community Hall, Mokopane at which the declaration of the Member of the Executive Council for Economic Development, Environment and Tourism, Limpopo Province as the Authority for the Makapan Valley component of the Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa will be tabled for discussion.



**MARTHINUS VAN SCHALKWYK, MP
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM**

No. 1202

18 Desember 2007

**WERELD ERFENIS KONFENSIE WET, 1999 (WET NO 49 VAN 1999):
VERKLARING VAN DIE LID VAN DIE UITVOERENDE RAAD VIR
EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING, OMGEWING EN TOERISME, LIMPOPO
PROVINSIE AS DIE AUTORITEIT VIR DIE MAKAPAN VALLEI WERELD
ERFENIS GEBIED**

Ek, Marthinus Christoffel Johannes van Schalkwyk, Minister van Omgewingsake en Toerisme verklaar hiermee, ingevolge die magte aan my verleen deur Artielels 7(1) en 5(b) van die Wereld Erfenis Konfensie Wet, 1999 (Wet No.49 van 1999) my voorneme om die Lid van die Uitvoerende Raad vir Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling, Omgewing en Toerisme, Limpopo Provinsie as die Owerheid aan te stel vir die Makapan Vallei Wereld Erfenis gebied, wat 'n komponent is van die Fosiel Hominide Gebiede van Suid-Afrika.

Geïnteresseerde en geaffekteerde partye word hiermee uitgenooi om kommentaar of besware teen die voorgestelde verklaring, binne dertig (30) dae na die publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing te rig aan:

Die Direkteur-Generaal
Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme
Privaatsak X447

PRETORIA
0001

VIR AANDAG: Mnr Ntsizi November: Faks: (012) 320 1243: E-pos:
nnovember@deat.gov.za

Alle geïnteresseerde en geaffekteerde partye word ook hiermee uitgenooi om deel te neem aan 'n openbare verhoor wat gehou sal word om 10:00 op 23 Januarie 2008 by die Mokopane Gemeenskapsaal, Mokopane waar die verklaring van die Lid van die Uitvoerende Raad vir Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling, Omgewing en Toerisme, Limpopo Provinsie as Owerheid vir die Makapan Vallei Wereld Erfenis Gebied wat 'n komponent is van die Fosiel Hominide Gebiede van Suid Afrika, ter tafel gele sal word vir bespreking



**MARTHINUS VAN SCHALKWYK, LP
MINISTER VAN OMGEWINGSAKE EN TOERISME**

No. 1203

18 December 2007

**WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO. 49 of 1999):
DECLARATION OF THE NORTH WEST MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE
COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT AS
THE AUTHORITY FOR THE TAUNG SKULL FOSSIL SITE**

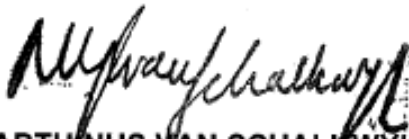
I, Marthinus Christoffel Johannes van Schalkwyk, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism intend to declare my intention, by virtue of the powers vested in me by sections 7(1) and 5(b) of the World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999) to appoint the Member of the Executive Council for Agriculture, Conservation and Environment, North West Province as the Authority for the Taung Skull Fossil Site, which is a component of the Fossil Hominid sites of South Africa.

Interested and affected parties are invited to submit comments or objections on the proposed declaration within thirty (30) days of the date of publication of this notice, to:

The Director-General
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Private Bag X447
PRETORIA
0001

ATTENTION: Mr Ntsizi November
Fax: (012) 320 1243
Email: nnovember@deat.gov.za

All interested and affected parties are also hereby invited to attend and participate in a public hearing to be held at 10h00 on 30 January 2008 at the Taung Community Hall, Taung at which the declaration of the Member of the Executive Council for Agriculture, Conservation and Environment, North West Province as the Authority for the Taung Skull Fossil site will be tabled for discussion.



**MARTHINUS VAN SCHALKWYK, MP
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM**

No. 1203

18 Desember 2007

**WERELD ERFENIS KONFENSIE WET, 1999 (WET NO 49 VAN 1999):
VERKLARING VAN DIE LID VAN DIE UITVOERENDE RAAD VIR LANDBOU
EN OMGEWINGSBEWARING, NOORD WES PROVINSIE AS DIE
AUTORITEIT VIR DIE TAUNG SKEDEL FOSIEL GEBIED**

Ek, Marthinus Christoffel Johannes van Schalkwyk, Minister van Omgewingsake en Toerisme verklaar hiermee ingevolge die magte aan my verleen deur artikels 7(1) en 5(b) van die Wereld Erfenis Konfensie Wet, 1999 (Wet No. 49 van 1999) van my voorneme om die Lid van die Uitvoerende Raad vir Landbou en Omgewingsbewing, Noord Wes Provinsie as die Owerheid te verklaar vir die Taung Skedel Fosiel Gebied, wat 'n komponent is van die Fosiel Hominide Gebiede in Suid Afrika.

Geïnteresseerde en geïmpakteerde partye word hiermee uitgenooi om kommentaar of besware teen die voorgestelde verklaring binne dertig (30) dae na die datum van hierdie publikasie te rig aan:

Die Direkteur-Generaal
Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme
Privaatsak X447

PRETORIA

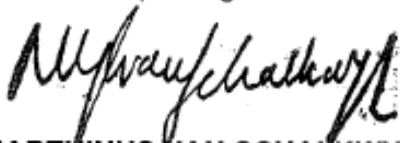
0001

VIR AANDAG: Mnr Ntsizi November

Faks: (012) 320 1243

E-pos: nnovember@deat.gov.za

Alle geïnteresseerde en geïmpakteerde partye word ook hiermee uitgenooi om deel te neem aan 'n openbare verhoor wat gehou sal word om 10:00 op 30 Januarie 2008 by die Taung Gemeenskapsaal, Taung waar die verklaring van die Lid van die Uitvoerende Raad vir Landbou en Omgewingsbewing, Noord Wes Provinsie as die Owerheid vir die Taung Skedel Fosiel gebied ter tafel gele sal word vir bespreking.



**MARTHINUS VAN SCHALKWYK, LP
MINISTER VAN OMGEWINGSAKE EN TOERISME**



Government Gazette Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Vol. 517

Pretoria, 11 July
Julle 2008

No. 31220

Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Department of

Government Notice

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738	World Heritage Convention Act (49/1999): Declaration of a Management Authority for Makapan Valley world her- itage site which is a component of the Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa.....	7	31220
739	do.: Declaration of a Management Authority for the Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape world heritage site.....	9	31220
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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM
DEPARTEMENT VAN OMGEWINGSAKE EN TOERISME

No. 738

11 July 2008

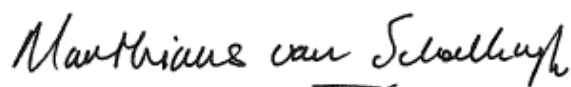
WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO. 49 OF 1999)

**DECLARATION OF A MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY FOR MAKAPAN VALLEY
WORLD HERITAGE SITE WHICH IS A COMPONENT OF THE FOSSIL
HOMINID SITES OF SOUTH AFRICA**

I, Marthinus Christoffel Johannes van Schalkwyk, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, by virtue of the powers vested in me in terms of section 8 of the World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999), hereinafter referred to as ("the Act"), hereby declare the Member of the Executive Council for Economic Development, Environment and Tourism in the Limpopo Province as the Authority responsible for Makapan Valley World Heritage Site for a term of five years subject to a performance review.

Powers and duties of the Management Authority shall be exercised in terms of sections 13 and 15 of the Act.

In order for the Authority to be able to perform its duties, I furthermore declare that sections 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40 (1) and (2) and 42 of the Act shall apply to the Authority.



**MARTHINUS VAN SCHALKWYK, MP
MINISTER: ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM**

No. 738

11 Julie 2008

WET OP DIE WêRELDERFENISKONVENSIE, 1999 (WET NO.49 VAN 1999)**VERKLARING VAN 'N BESTUURSOWERHEID VIR DIE MAKAPAN VALLEI
WêRELDERFENISTERREIN WAT 'N KOMPONENT IS VAN DIE FOSSIEL
HOMONIED GEBIEDE IS VAN SUID-AFRIKA**

Ek, Marthinus Johannes Christoffel van Schalkwyk, Minister van Omgewingsake en Toerisme, verklaar hiermee kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen in terme van artikel 8 van die Wet op die Wêrelderfeniskonvensie, 1999, (Wet No. 49 van 1999), ("die Wet") dat die Lid van die Uitvoerende Raad vir Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling, Omgewing en Toerisme in die Limpopo Provinsie as die Owerheid belas met die verantwoordelikheid vir die Makapan Vallei Wêrelderfenisterrein, vir 'n termyn van vyf jaar onderhewig aan 'n werksverrigtingsoorsig.

Die Owerheid sal die magte en verpligtinge waarna in artikels 13 en 15 van die Wet verwys, uitvoer.

Ten einde die Owerheid in staat te stel om sy pligte uit te voer verklaar ek verder dat artikels 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40(1) en (2) en 42 van die Wet van toepassing is op die Owerheid.



**MARTHINUS VAN SCHALKWYK, LP
MINSTER VAN OMGEWINGSAKE EN TOERISME**

No. 740

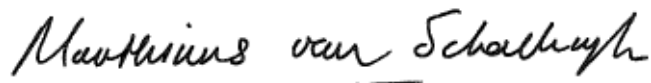
11 July 2008

WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO.49 OF 1999)**DECLARATION OF A MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY FOR TAUNG SKULL FOSSIL WORLD HERITAGE SITE WHICH IS A COMPONENT OF THE FOSSIL HOMINID SITES OF SOUTH AFRICA**

I, Marthinus Christoffel Johannes van Schalkwyk, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, by virtue of the powers vested in me in terms of section 8 of the World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999), hereinafter referred to as ("the Act"), hereby declare the Member of the Executive Council for Agriculture, Conservation and Environment in the North West Province as the Authority responsible for Taung Skull Fossil World Heritage Site for a term of five years subject to a performance review.

Powers and duties of the Management Authority shall be exercised in terms of sections 13 and 15 of the Act.

In order for the Authority to be able to perform its duties, I furthermore declare that sections 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40 (1) and (2), and 42 of the Act shall apply to the Authority.



**MARTHINUS VAN SCHALKWYK
MINISTER: ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM**

No. 740

11 Julie 2008

WET OP DIE WêRELDERFENISKONVENSIË, 1999 (WET NO.49 VAN 1999)**VERKLARING VAN 'N BESTUURSOWERHEID VIR DIE TAUNG SKEDEL FOSSIEL TERREIN WAT 'N KOMPONENT IS VAN DIE FOSSIEL HOMONIED GEBIEDE IS VAN SUID-AFRIKA**

Ek, Marthinus Johannes Christoffel van Schalkwyk, Minister van Omgewingsake en Toerisme, verklaar hiermee kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen in terme van artikel 8 van die Wet op die Wêrelderfeniskonvensie, 1999, (Wet No. 49 van 1999), ("die Wet") dat die Lid van die Uitvoerende Raad vir Landbou, Bewaring en Omgewing in die Noord-Wes Provinsie as die Owerheid belas met die verantwoordelikheid vir die Taung Skedel Fossiel Wêreld Erfenisterrein, vir 'n termyn van vyf jaar onderhewig aan 'n werksverrigtingsoorsig.

Die Owerheid sal die magte en verpligtinge waarna in artikels 13 en 15 van die Wet verwys, uitvoer.

Ten einde die Owerheid in staat te stel om sy pligte uit te voer verklaar ek verder dat artikels 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40(1) en (2) en 42 van die Wet van toepassing is op die Owerheid.



**MARTHINUS VAN SCHALKWYK, LP
MINSTER VAN OMGEWINGSAKE EN TOERISME**

No. 742

11 July 2008

WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION ACT (49/1999)**CORRECTION NOTICE**

Government Notice No. 1197 published in *Government Gazette* No. 30590 of 18 December 2007 is hereby corrected as follows:

On pages 20, 24 and 35 substitute the existing diagrams with the following diagrams:

Diagram of Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site

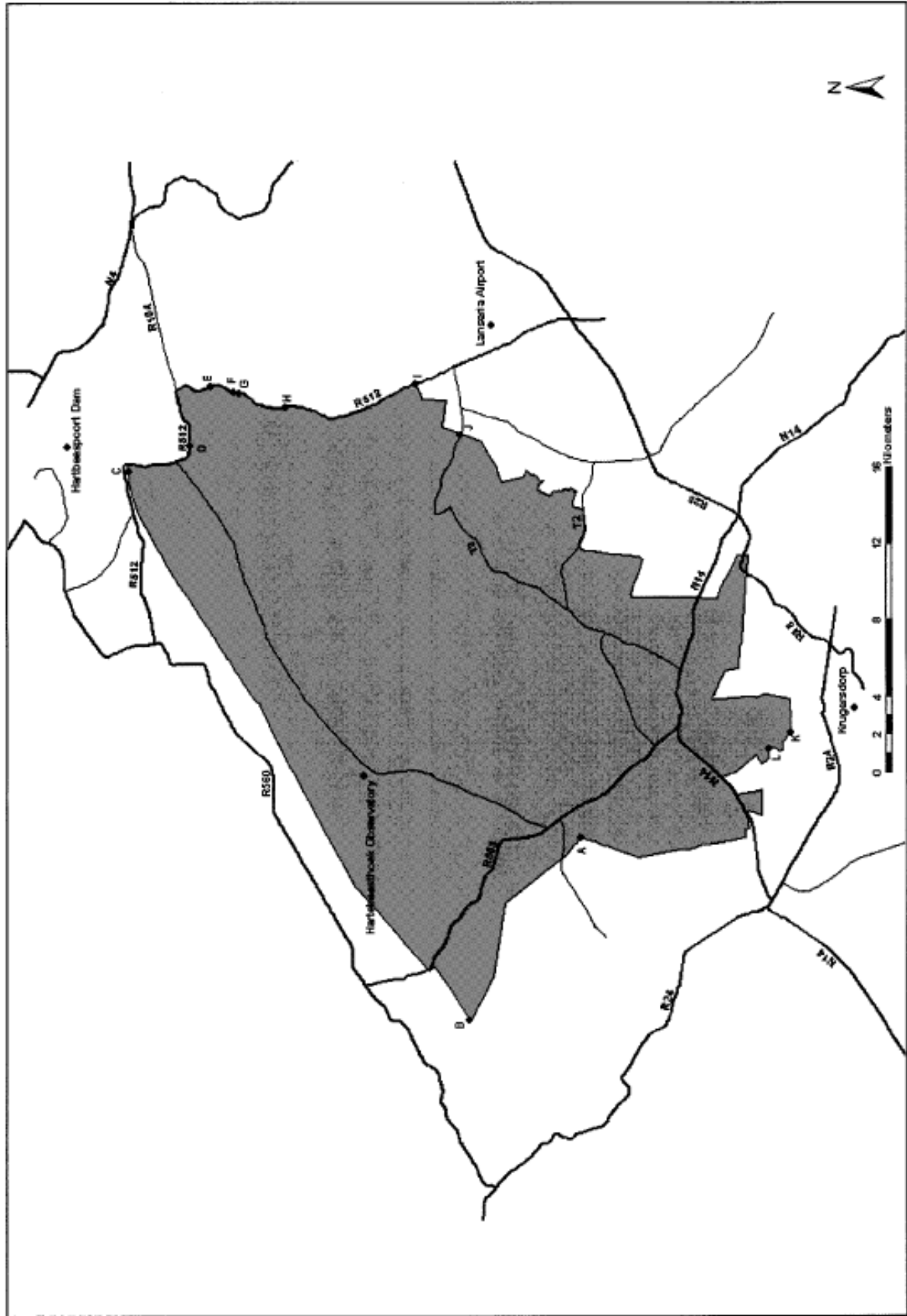


Diagram of Taung Skull World Heritage Site

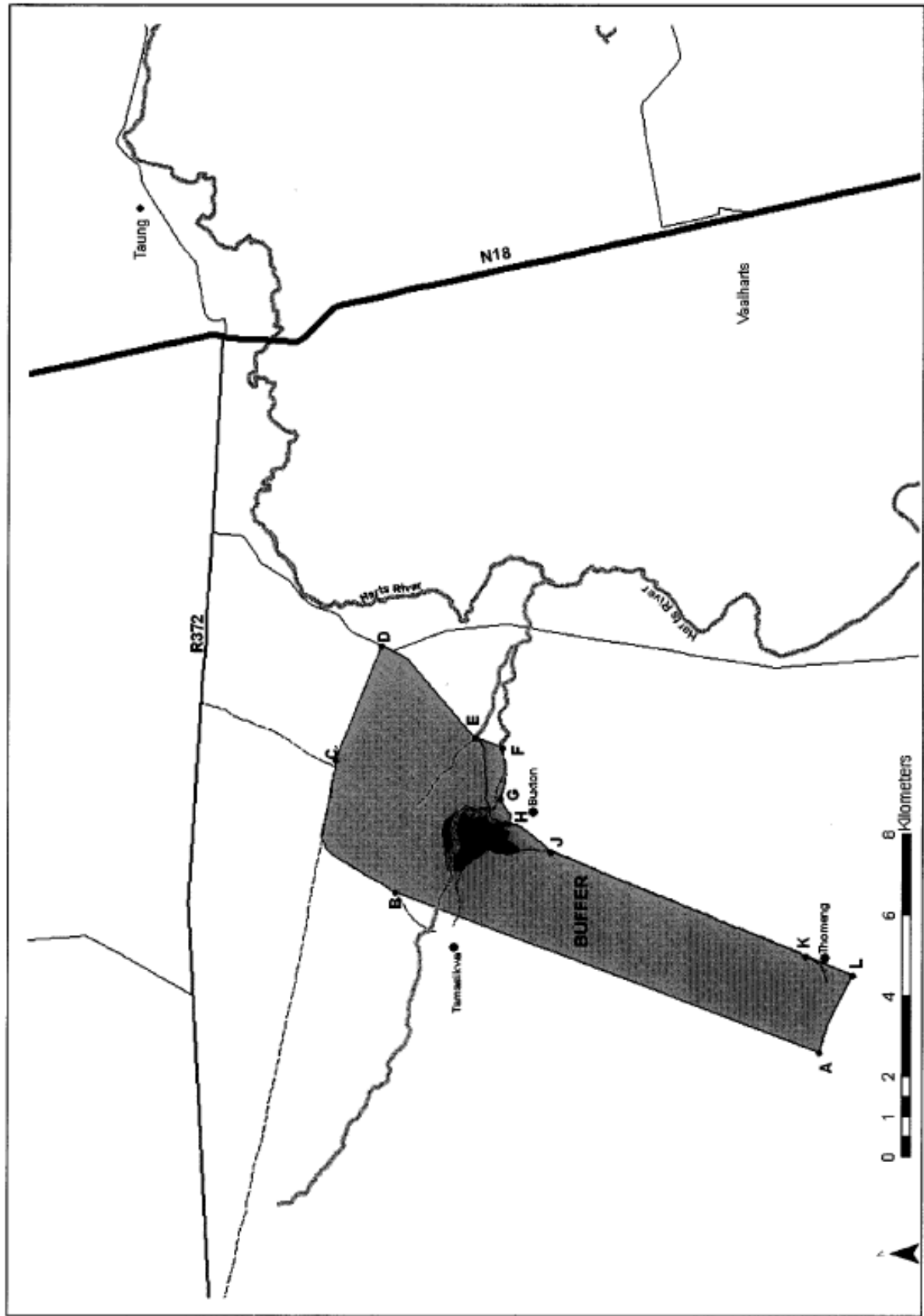


Diagram of Makapan Valley World Heritage Site





Government Gazette Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Vol. 519

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No. 31380

2 No. 31380

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 5 SEPTEMBER 2008

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Declaration of intention to propose extensions to and exclusions from, and a buffer zone for the fossil hominid sites
of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and the environs (Cradle of Humankind).....

3 31380

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

No. 949

5 September 2008

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: PROTECTED AREAS ACT,
2003 (ACT NO. 57 OF 2003)****WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO. 49 OF 1999)****DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO PROPOSE EXTENSIONS TO AND
EXCLUSIONS FROM, AND A BUFFER ZONE FOR THE FOSSIL HOMINID
SITES OF STERKFORTEIN, SWARTKRANS, KROMDRAAI AND THE
ENVIRONS (CRADLE OF HUMANKIND)**

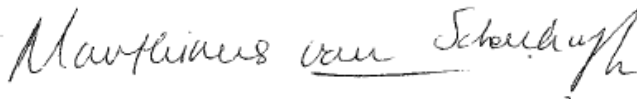
I, Marthinus Christoffel Johannes van Schalkwyk, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, by virtue of the powers vested in me under section 28(2)(a) of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) and section 1 of the World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999), after consulting with the World Heritage Site Authority, hereby declare my intention to propose extensions to and exclusions from, as well as a buffer zone for the Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and the environs (Cradle of Humankind), a World Heritage Site proclaimed in terms of Government Notice No. 1107 of 18 December 2007, as amended by Government Notice No. 19 of 18 January 2008 and Government Notice No. 742 of 11 July 2008. The areas referred to above are as indicated in the Schedule.

Interested and affected parties are invited to submit written representations on or objections to the proposed notice within 30 days from the date of this notice, by submitting them to the following address:

The Director-General
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Private Bag X447
PRETORIA
0001

Attention: Mr Ntsizi November
Fax: (012) 320 1243
Email: nnovember@deat.gov.za

Submissions received after the closing date may not be considered.



MARTHINUS VAN SCHALKWYK, MP
MINISTER: ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

Schedule 1

Geographic Coordinates and diagram to follow underneath.

Sterkfontein (South Africa)

No 915

Identification

<i>Nomination</i>	The Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs
<i>Location</i>	Gauteng, North West Province
<i>State Party</i>	Republic of South Africa
<i>Date</i>	16 June 1998

Justification by State Party

The Sterkfontein Valley landscape comprises a number of fossil-bearing cave deposits which are considered to be of outstanding universal value, because they encapsulate a superbly preserved record of the fauna, including an invaluable record of the stages in the emergence and evolution of humanity, over the past 3.5 million years. This makes it, without doubt, one of the world's most important sites for human evolutionary studies and researches.

For over sixty years the sites in the Sterkfontein area (of which there are twelve main and many subsidiary sites) have played a most important role in the establishment of Africa as the cradle of mankind. The juvenile status of the Taung child skull and some other factors militated against the acceptance by anthropologists that the species represented had any relevance to the origin and evolution of mankind. It was not until adult specimens started to emerge from Sterkfontein from 1936 onwards, and especially after World War II with the resumption of excavation at Sterkfontein by R Broom and J T Robinson, and the initiation of a new phase of excavation by P V Tobias with A R Hughes and R J Clarke, that the crucial clinching evidence was presented to the world of science. Above all, historically, it was the skulls and teeth and postcranial bones from Sterkfontein that established the truth of Dart's (1925) claim that these upright, small-brained creatures with small canine teeth were primates which were knocking upon the door of humanity.

It was the Sterkfontein adult specimens that finally converted the opponents of this view and permitted the conclusion to be drawn that *Australopithecus* could legitimately be regarded as a member of the Hominidae (the family of humans). Moreover, it was these southern African fossils (which were discovered earlier than the finds in East Africa) that helped to establish Africa rather than Asia as the cradle of

mankind, as Charles Darwin had predicted in his 1871 work, *The Descent of Man*.

Hence, from both an historical and an heuristic point of view, the Sterkfontein discoveries gave rise to major advances, factually and conceptually, in the understanding of the time, place, and mode of evolution of the human family. This seminal role continued to the present with the excavation and analysis of more specimens, representing not only the skull, endocranial casts, and teeth, but also the bones of the vertebral column, the shoulder girdle and upper limb, and the pelvic girdle and lower limb. The Sterkfontein assemblage of fossils has made it possible for palaeoanthropologists to study not merely individual and isolated specimens, but populations of early hominids, from the points of view of their demography, variability, growth and development, functioning and behaviour, ecology, taphonomy, and palaeopathology.

The cave sites of the Sterkfontein Valley represent the combined works of nature and of man, in that they contain an exceptional record of early stages of hominid evolution, of mammalian evolution, and of hominid cultural evolution. They include in the deposits from 2.0 million years onwards *in situ* archaeological remains which are of outstanding universal value from especially the anthropological point of view.

If the Sterkfontein Valley landscape is considered as a cultural property, under the definitions of the World Heritage Guidelines, it is submitted that these cave sites are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, archaeology, and anthropology. They contain exceptional testimony to significant stages in human prehistory and to the development of cultural traditions. Further, they fulfil the criteria and test of authenticity under Section 24(a) (iv) of the *Operational Guidelines* as "an outstanding example of a landscape which illustrates significant stages in human history."

As a cultural property, the distinctive character and components reside in:

- i the concentration of a number of different sites in a relatively small area, sites that differ in their geological ages, hominid contents, and palaeoecology;
- ii the duration of the evolutionary stages represented in this one small area and even within a single cave formation (Sterkfontein);
- iii the historical significance of the finds made before and after World War II (in the case of Sterkfontein) and since 1948 (in the case of Swartkrans), finds which provided the worlds of science with fossil evidence that convinced scientists that archaic hominids who lived in Africa marked the first emergence on the planet of the hominid family;
- iv the revelation that some of the early hominids (the robust australopithecines from Kromdraai and Swartkrans) had developed specialized features which seemingly removed them from being on the lineage of

later forms of man - a concept which, although commonplace for other mammals, had not up until the time of Robert Broom's discovery of the Kromdraai robust form in 1938 and of the Swartkrans robust form from 1948 onwards been applied validly to hominid evolution.

For these reasons, the Sterkfontein Valley Sites meet the criteria for a cultural property.

[Note The State Party does not make any proposals as regards to the criteria under which it considers the property should be inscribed on the World Heritage List. However, criteria iii and vi are implied in the justification.]

Category of property

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *site*.

History and Description

History

The fossils of the Sterkfontein Valley caves depict South Africa's landscape and fauna 3.5 million years ago. Some of the most important specimens of australopithecines (*Australopithecus (Paranthropus) robustus* and *Australopithecus (Plesianthropus) africanus*), collateral ancestors of modern man, have been discovered in this area. Sterkfontein geologically revealed the earliest record of hominid in southern Africa (close to 3.5 million years ago). It is also historically the earliest discovery of an adult australopithecine in 1936, by Robert Broom, the richest source of fossils of this species and the oldest stone tools recovered (2 to 1.5 million years BP). Specimens of *Homo habilis* have also been found in the breccias of Sterkfontein caves. They are key elements in determining the origin and the evolution of mankind. Their belonging to the lineage that gave birth to *Homo sapiens sapiens* (modern man) was demonstrated by proving that their cranial capacity, their diet, and their upright posture were all indicative of a kinship to modern man. Stone and bone tools, dating to around 2 to 1.5 million years BP, have been brought to light at Sterkfontein, Kromdraai, and Swartkrans which support this hypothesis.

Evidence for the controlled use of fire has been observed in the Swartkrans cave (1.8 to 1 million years BP), another specific trait of human behaviour. The antiquity of these fossils and their relative position as primates with indisputable hominid traits proclaimed Africa as the cradle of humanity.

Description

The site proposed is located 45km west of Johannesburg and 5km north of the closest urban centre. A band of dolomites and their associated breccias run through the entire area, creating a hilly terrain. The area is covered mainly by grass, with more dense vegetation along the rivers.

The total area proposed for inscription is c 25,000ha (with a buffer zone of c 28,000ha). The area selected for nomination was determined by the topography, both so as to include potential additional fossil-bearing sites and also to ensure that the visual quality of the landscape as a whole is preserved against incompatible or undesirable intrusions.

The palaeontological and palaeoanthropological sites are a series of caves found in the dolomite band and its associated breccias. Some of them were discovered as a result of lime-mining activities, new discontinued.

Sterkfontein is located on a hill to the south of the Rietspruit river valley, midway in a straight line between Swartkrans (1.2km to the WSW) and Kromdraai (1.6 km to the ENE). These three main cave sites are surrounded by a string of fossil-bearing caves from which, of the nine included in the proposed area, only three (Drimolen, Coopers B, and Gondolin) have so far revealed hominid remains. Wonder Cave, Gladysvale, Bolt's Farm, Minnaar's Caves, Plover's Lake, and Haasgat have only produced faunal remains but they possess a strong potential for revealing hominid remains.

Sterkfontein has produced some 500 catalogued specimens, most being representative of the *Australopithecus africanus* species (found in Member 4) and some, from more recent deposits, belonging to the species *Australopithecus robustus* and *Homo habilis*. Thousands of stone tools, of the Oldowan (2 million years BP) and Acheulean (1.5 million years BP) industries have been recovered. There are thousands of faunal remains and hundreds of fragments of fossilized wood testifying to the past environment. Very recently the first ever complete *Australopithecus* skeleton has been discovered; this is of great scientific interest, since preliminary tests suggest that it may be of a species other than *A. africanus* or *A. robustus*.

Swartkrans is the greatest source of *Paranthropus crassidens* (robust apeman), and a second species has been found in the same members as *Paranthropus*, thus assumed to be contemporary, which is regarded as *Homo erectus*. It contains the largest collection of *A. robustus* remains. The site also holds an important number of stone and bone tools (nearly 900 dating to 1.8 to 1 million years BP) and the evidence for the controlled use of fire (assumed from the discovery of charred bones). Thousands of faunal remains have been collected.

Kromdraai is the site of the first recognized *A. (Paranthropus) robustus* specimen in 1938. Kromdraai A brought to light essentially tools and fossil fauna, whilst Kromdraai B revealed more specimens of *A. robustus*.

Close by Kromdraai, the excavations in 1938 and 1939 in the breccias of Cooper's Caves revealed the presence of australopithecine remains and of non-hominid remains.

Just south of Swartkrans, the Bolt's Farm site has so far only yielded faunal remains. Of the four sites

forming the second cluster (Minaars, Plover's Lake, Wonder Cave, and Drimolen) north of the main cluster (Bolt's Farm, Swartkrans, Sterkfontein, Coopers, and Kromdraai), only one (Drimolen) has yielded hominid remains. The latter is the most recently excavated site (1992) with Gondolin. It brought to light the remains of the two youngest *A. robustus*, aged respectively 8 and 12 months, and dating to 2 million years BP.

Three sites are isolated from the main groups of sites (in order from south to north): Gladysvale, Haasgat, and Gondolin. Gladysvale, known to be a rich fossil-bearing site since 1936, revealed hominid remains for the first time in 1992 in the form of teeth and finger bones. Haasgat and Gondolin, two sites found in the North West Province, yielded both faunal remains. In 1997, the site of Gondolin revealed robust australopithecine remains.

Management and Protection

Legal status

The legal status is not uniform throughout the site. A number of legislative mechanisms control land use, land development, and environment impacts on the area. The present legislation aims at protecting the site and not managing or developing it. However, the present National Monuments Act (No 28, 1969) is shortly to be replaced by a new National Heritage Act, the objective of which is "to present an integrated holistic heritage structure which will coordinate the expressions of the living heritage of all who belong to South Africa"; this statute will take account of management and presentation as well as protection. The site also comes within the provisions of the National Environmental Management Act (No 107, 1999), which requires the formulation of management plans and their approval by the governmental Committee of Environmental Coordination.

Swartkrans, Sterkfontein, and Kromdraai and the palaeoanthropological material associated with them are protected by the National Monuments Act. Any interventions to be undertaken in the area, particularly mining activities, are subject to the Minerals Act (No 50, 1991) and the Environment Conservation Act (No 73, 1989), which stipulate that environmental impact assessments must be carried out before any major construction work is started.

The local provincial authorities are strengthening their control on local planning and development strategies, through Land Development Objectives, as provided for in the Development Facilitation Act (No 67, 1995) which would supplement the already existing national acts on development. These objectives encourage agricultural, recreational, and tourism-related activities. They also preserve and protect the site from any urban spread and harmful land use. The Draft Gauteng Development Planning Bill incorporates Land Development Objectives in the form of "local development plans" (see below).

In addition to these legislative controls, many landowners in the area implement their own management and conservation plans. The commitment of local landowners to conservation is also demonstrated by the many Natural Heritage Sites registered in the area. In this situation, private landowners apply to the Department of Environment and Tourism for their land to be registered. This status is conditional upon the owner agreeing that no destruction or degrading will be done by him and that he will report any infractions to the relevant authorities.

The Gauteng Draft Development Bill, in the process of being drawn up, aims at providing the Province with a single system of development planning. The nominated area would be specifically dealt with as a World Heritage Site, giving it a defined management strategy, a unique overall protection, and an administrative body responsible for its promotion, protection, and management.

Management

Some 98% of the land is in private ownership. Of the remaining 2%, the State owns 8ha and the rest, essentially the Nature Reserve on which the Sterkfontein Caves are located and the farm where Swartkrans is situated, are owned by the University of the Witwatersrand.

Until the administrative body provided by the new Gauteng Draft Development Planning Bill is established, the Gauteng Province Departments of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment, of Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture, of Finance and Economic Affairs are responsible for the management mechanisms and day-to-day management of the site. Following approval of the Planning Bill, the Gauteng Province will then continue to coordinate the activities of the Board.

An interim management plan is being drawn up and will be effective by December 1998, concurrent with the draft legislation. The plan will focus on protecting known and future sites, on ensuring that the present uses of the land will continue without threatening the site in its landscape or its intrinsic nature, and on increasing public access. A programme for the continuous monitoring of the state of conservation of the site will be an essential component of the overall management plan. This will involve the staff unit that is to be appointed, and institutions such as the University of the Witwatersrand and Transvaal Museum will provide scientific inputs.

There are currently no staff responsible solely for the maintenance and management of the site. A Staff Unit is planned to be set up in the Planning Bill. The university and museum will continue managing all scientific aspects.

Tourism is an essential aspect of the development of the site. Already some 75,000 visitors annually visit Sterkfontein on horseback or on nature trails, for its gold mines, the oldest in the region, its game reserve, and its unique scenery. Public access is a subject of considerable debate at the present time.

The site is not easily accessible. There are few major highways, and mainly dirt roads lead to the area. Road improvements are thus considered a priority for the development of tourism and for the proper management of the site.

Agriculture and reserve-related activities are predominant on the site, accompanied by some light industrial and commercial activities. These are small in scale and are not considered to threaten the integrity of the park.

The main threat to the site comes from urban development, with Krugersdorp expanding northwards and approaching to less than 5km and Randburg expanding to the north-west to 15km from the boundaries of the site. This threat is considered to be very serious by the authorities and plans to regulate urban development and zoning are in preparation.

Conservation and Authenticity

Conservation history

It is inappropriate to examine this group of fossil hominid sites in conventional conservation terms, since their significance results essentially from investigations leading to the removal of scientific specimens. Instead, the history of excavation at each will be summarized briefly.

At *Sterkfontein* the fossil-bearing breccias were first discovered during quarrying for lime in the 1890s. It was not until the late 1930s that the search began in earnest for faunal and hominid fossils. Work ceased during World War II and was resumed in 1947-49. Following a short phase of work in 1956-58, P V Tobias began his present long-term investigation in 1966.

It seems likely that the potential of the *Swartkrans* site was first recognized in 1936, but no work was carried out there until 1948. This continued until 1953, and there was a further phase of investigations between 1965 and 1992, headed by C K Brain.

Specimens were collected from the breccias at *Kromdaai* and sent to London for examination, but the bones were not extracted from them for over sixty years, when they were "rediscovered" by L S B Leakey. However, work was carried out there intermittently from 1938 until the 1990s.

The first significant fossil was discovered at *Coopers B* in lime-working dumps in the late 1930s. However, despite several campaigns of excavation, the second hominid fossil was not identified until 1989. Plans are in hand for a further excavation campaign.

The important *Drimolen* site, which is especially rich in hominid fossils, was not discovered until 1992, by A W Keyser, who has been excavating it since that time.

The first discoveries were made at *Gladysvale* in the late 1940s. Systematic studies have been in progress since 1993, by a joint South African-Swiss university team.

Sporadic investigations at *Bolt's Farm* since World War II have produced considerable mammalian fossils but so far no hominid remains. There has so far been no systematic excavation there. Similarly, *Haasgat* and *Plover's Lake*, which were intensively excavated in the late 1980s and early 1990s, have so far failed to yield any hominid fossils.

Gondolin produced a substantial mammalian fauna during excavations in 1979, but it was not until the present excavations, begun in 1997, that australopithecine fossils came to light

Authenticity

Authenticity is similarly a concept that is not applicable to fossil sites of this kind. It might be more appropriate to evaluate them in terms of their integrity, as in the case of properties considered under the natural criteria. The breccias from which this wealth of fossils derive are intact and undisturbed. They are no longer being exploited for their minerals and the livestock farming and game ranching that are still being carried out there have no impact on the fossil-bearing deposits. The integrity of the nominated sites may therefore be deemed to be total. The entire landscape also has a high level of authenticity and/or integrity, for the same reasons: indeed, the landscape supports a domestic fauna in the same way that wild beasts grazed it in prehistoric times.

Evaluation

Action by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS expert mission visited the sites in January 1999.

Qualities

This group of sites is one of the most important in the world for an understanding of the evolution of modern man (*Homo sapiens sapiens*) from his ancestors. They have produced a wealth of hominid fossils, the oldest dated to some 3.5 million years ago, along with their tools and with fossils of the contemporary fauna. Investigations over the past sixty years have played a crucial role in establishing Africa as the cradle of mankind. The potential for further significant discoveries is enormous.

Comparative analysis

The comparative study of *Potential fossil hominid sites for inscription on the World Heritage List* prepared by two leading human palaeontologists for ICOMOS in 1997 establishes six criteria for evaluating such sites: good chronologies; number of fossils; antiquity of finds; potential for further finds; groups of closely related sites; and discovery and demonstration of human evolution. It divides human evolution into four periods, the earliest of which is from 5 million to 1 million years BP.

The authors of the study consider that the Sterkfontein Valley scores very highly under all of these criteria and that it is worthy of inscription on the World Heritage List.

ICOMOS recommendations for future action

The size of the nominated area and its associated buffer zone is a challenge to manage. The situation is made more complex because of the multiple and diverse number of stakeholders involved – landowners, local, provincial, and national administrations, scientific institutions, etc.

The State Party has addressed the major problems the site will face in the near and distant future in the eventuality of its nomination on the World Heritage List. The urban expansion of the neighbouring settlements constitute the major threat to the integrity of the site. Since most of the lots that make up the nominated area and buffer zone are privately owned, it is essential for the State Party to ensure that there is strict control on land-use, on zoning, and on visitor control and management. The fragility of the fossil hominid sites requires there to be special controls over access to them, so as to avoid destruction to important scientific data as a result of over-visiting.

Associated with this aspect of the site is the current appearance of several of the fossil sites. Bolt's Farm, Drimolen, and Gladysvale are in a sorry state. ICOMOS does not advocate backfilling, but suggests that the condition of the sites should be improved, so as to prevent further erosion of the breccias.

The nomination refers specifically to the fossil hominid sites. However, ICOMOS feels that the nominated property has another important quality. Archaeological investigations have shown that the area was continuously occupied by *Homo sapiens sapiens* until around 20,000 BP, that is, from the Lower Palaeolithic to the Neolithic. Much of the contemporary landscape has remained unchanged since that time, and ICOMOS feels that this should be given prominence in the public presentation of the site.

The ICOMOS mission was concerned about the proposed buffer zone. Whilst it is suitably large, attention needs to be given to the extension of its boundaries at several vulnerable points, so as to prevent encroachments, such as that of the so far unauthorized Letarno housing project and that for a casino.

All these comments relate to one specific recommendation. It is imperative that a definitive management and conservation plan for the entire site should be produced with the minimum of delay.

Brief description

The many caves in the Sterkfontein Valley have produced abundant scientific information on the evolution of modern man over the past 3.5 million years, on his way of life, and on the animals with and upon which he lived. The contemporary landscape also preserves many features of that of prehistoric man.

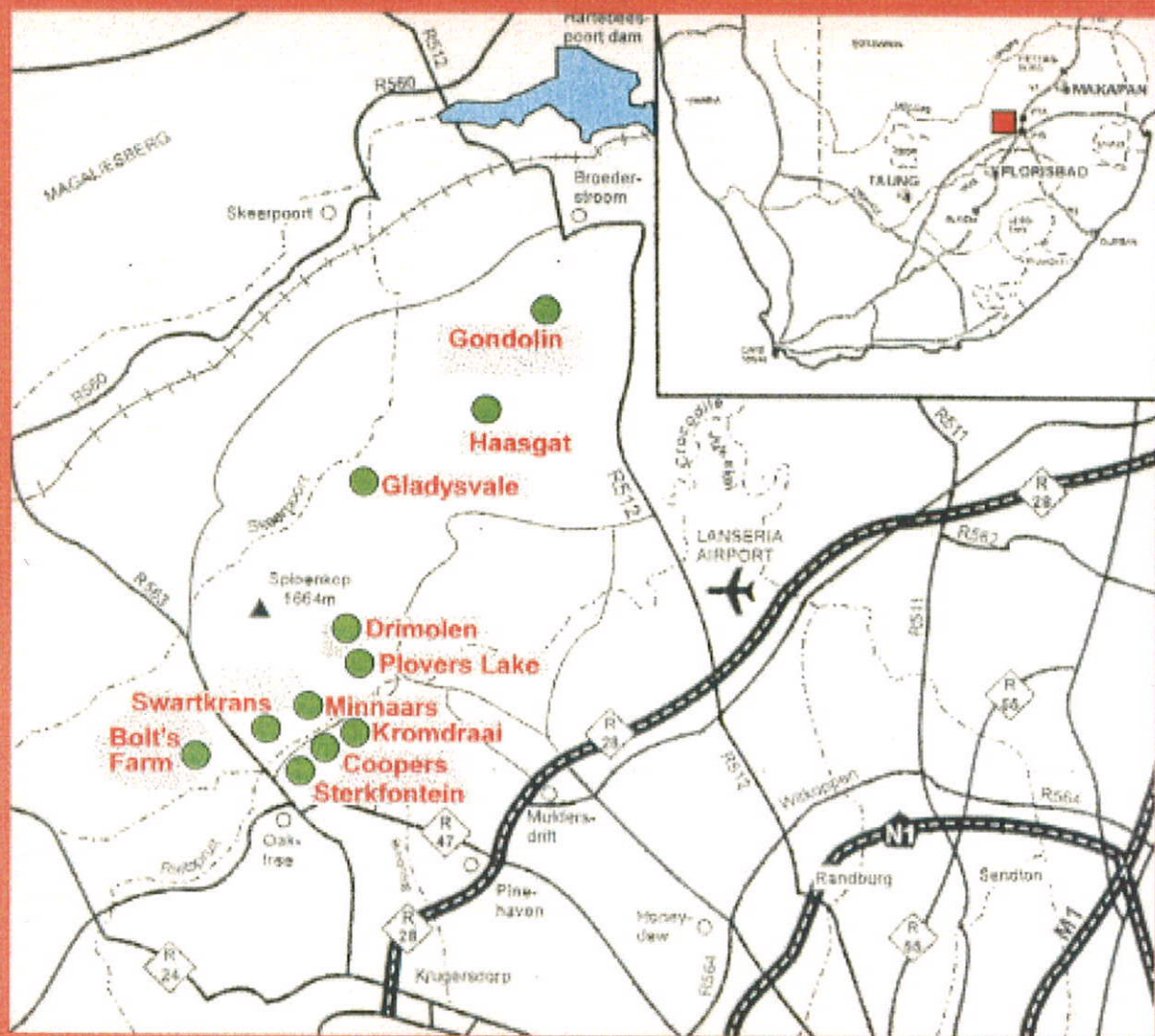
Recommendation

That this property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria iii and vi*:

The Sterkfontein area contains an exceptionally large and scientifically significant group of sites which throw light on the earliest ancestors of humankind. They constitute a vast reserve of scientific information, the potential of which is enormous.

ICOMOS, September 1999

Sterkfontein Valley Heritage Sites



● Fossil locality

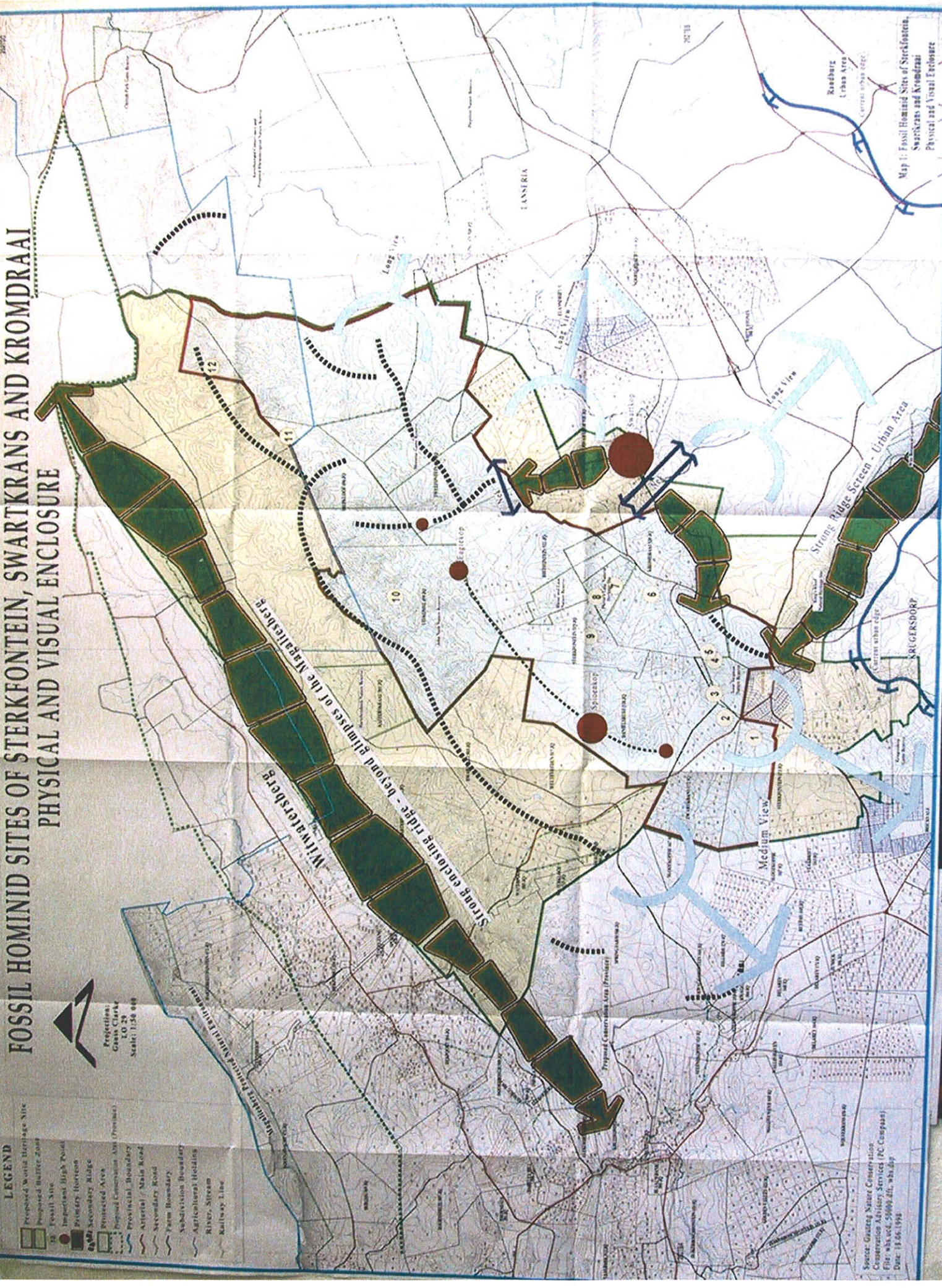
Eleven major fossil bearing localities in the area of the proposed World Heritage Site of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and their Environs.

Figure 2

FOSSIL HOMINID SITES OF STERKFONTEIN, SWARTKRANS AND KROMDRAAI PHYSICAL AND VISUAL ENCLOSURE

- LEGEND**
- Proposed World Heritage Site
 - Proposed Buffer Zone
 - World Heritage Site
 - Impermeable High Road
 - Priority Horizon
 - Secondary Ridge
 - Proposed Access
 - Proposed Conservation Area (Priority)
 - Provincial Boundary
 - Arterial / Main Road
 - Secondary Road
 - Farm Boundary
 - Subdivision Boundary
 - Artificially Irrigated
 - River, Stream
 - Railway Line

Projection:
Gauss Clarke
EQ 25
Scale: 1:250 000



Map 1: Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans and Kromdraai
Physical and Visual Enclosure

Source: Gateway Nature Conservation
Conservation Advisory Services (P.C. Company)
File: M:\work\25989-dtl_wb.dwg
Date: 18-06-1998

Makapan and Taung (South Africa)

No 915 bis

1. BASIC DATA

State Party: South Africa
Name of property: Makapan Valley and Taung Skull Fossil Site
Location: Makapan Valley:
Limpopo Province
Taung Skull Fossil Site:
North-west Province.
Date: 2 February 2004
Category of property:

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a site.

The property nominated is a serial extension of the 'Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs', inscribed on the World Heritage list in 1999 on the basis of criteria iii and vi.

Brief description:

The Taung Skull Fossil Site is the place where in 1924 the celebrated Taung Skull - a specimen of the species *Australopithecus africanus* - was found.

Makapan Valley houses in its many archaeological caves - in the form of sediments/fossils and archaeological vestiges - traces of human occupation and evolution dating back some 3.3 million years.

2. THE PROPERTY

Description

The Taung Skull Fossil Site covers an area of 158.7429 hectares (ha), with a buffer zone of 3.387 ha. It consists of archaeological, paleontological, historic and mining sites which are important in heritage terms.

Makapan Valley covers an area of 2,220.0495 ha, with a buffer zone of around 55 ha. It consists of paleontological, archaeological and historic sites.

a/ Components of the Taung Skull Fossil Site:

This ensemble includes archaeological sites whose importance is widely recognised. They consist of the following 4 caves:

- Wittrans Cave,
- Black Earth Cave,
- Equus Cave,
- Power House Cave.

It also includes a rich series of paleontological sites, some of which are well known to the most eminent specialists in prehistory and paleontology. They consist of the following 19 sites:

- Dart Pinnacle,
- Hirdlicka's Pinnacle,
- Hirdlicka's Deposits,
- Dart Deposits,
- Tobias Pinnacle Deposits,
- Berger Cave Complex,
- Lucky Moon Cave,
- LSN Cave,
- Innominate Cave,
- Quinney Cave,
- Cut-through Alley,
- Black Earth Cave
- Peabody's Equus Site,
- Equus Cave,
- Blom Cave,
- Satan Cave,
- Alcove Cave,
- Oaxland Large Mammal Site,
- Acacia Cave.

Lastly, it includes historic sites and mining sites (vast disused limestone quarries) which are important from a heritage viewpoint: in particular Norline Quarry at Buxton.

In this long series, it is primarily the paleontological and paleo-anthropological component which has made the Taung Skull Fossil Site so celebrated. This applies not only to the scientific world but also to the cultural world which is fascinated by the origin and history of humankind, in view of the fact, which is now indisputable, that Africa is the cradle of humankind (as had been predicted by Charles Darwin writing as early as 1871, in *The Descent of Man*). It will be noted that a large proportion of the caves where significant finds were made bear the names of the researchers who explored them (Professors Dart, Hirdlicka, Quinney, Tobias, etc.).

In this respect, the most famous name remains that of Professor Raymond DART, who proposed the term *Australopithecus africanus*, given in 1924 to a hominid specimen revealed by the Taung Skull Fossil, whose species is of great importance in the evolution of the hominisation process. The place in which the Taung Skull Fossil was found is known as *Dart Pinnacle*.

b/ Components of Makapan Valley:

This ensemble, of acknowledged richness, consists of:

Paleontological sites:

- Makapensgat Limeworks
- Buffalo Cave
- Peppercorn's Cave and Katzenjammer Cave

Archaeological sites:

- Cave of Earths and Hyaena Cave
- Ficus Cave and the Ficus Iron Age Site

- Many open-air sites

Historic sites:

- Historic Cave
- Makapansgat

History

This inscription application is an extension of the property inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1999 (on the basis of criteria iii and vi) under the name: "Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs".

The whole of this zone contains essential elements which define the origin and evolution of humankind. Thus, as a result of exploration and scientific analysis:

- geological strata have revealed the first traces of hominids in southern Africa, dating back around 3.5 million years;

- stone and bone tools, dating back from 2 to 1.5 million years, have been uncovered, particularly at the time of the discovery in 1936 by Professor Robert Broom of the first adult *Australopithecus*;

- fossil elements have enabled the identification of several specimens of early hominids, linked to the *Homo* genus, a collateral ancestor of modern man (*Homo sapiens sapiens*), more particularly specimens of *Paranthropus* dating back between 4.5 million and 2.5 million years: *Australopithecus africanus* and *Australopithecus robustus*.

- lastly, evidence of the domestication of fire, another specific characteristic of human behaviour, has been detected, for the period extending from 1.8m to 1m years ago.

Management regime

Legal provision:

Taung Skull Fossil Site:

In May 2004, i.e. three months after submission of the nomination dossier, the status of "National Heritage Site" was conferred on this ensemble. This means that it is now protected by the provisions of the *National Heritage Resources Act* (NHRA), and benefits from the constant attention of the *South Africa Heritage Resource Agency* (SAHRA).

As a result, the buffer zone can immediately be declared as a "protected space" and retain this status for a period of 2 years, leaving time to find sustainable solutions for the preservation of the zone.

Makapan Valley:

This ensemble was proclaimed a *National Heritage Site* in 2002, and thus benefits from the protections mentioned above for the Taung Skull site.

Important note:

In addition to the protection conferred by the National Heritage Resources Act, there are other legal safeguards relating to land use, development and environmental impact in the zone:

- mining exploitation is governed by the Quarries and Mining Act (no. 50, of 1991);

- the provisions of the Environmental Conservation Act (no. 73, of 1989) stipulate that impact studies are compulsory prior to all construction work;

- the provisions of the National Environment Management Act (no. 107, of 1999) state that management plans must be drawn up and approved by the governmental committee for environmental coordination;

- lastly, the Development Encouragement Act (no. 67, of 1995) provides for the devising, by the provincial and local authorities, of land development objectives (agriculture, tourism, leisure). This enables the local control and protection of sites against all damaging land use and risks relating to urban sprawl.

Management structure:

Taung Skull Fossil Site:

Five agencies have management authority:

- the *South African Heritage Resources Agency* (SAHRA), a national agency established in accordance with the provisions of the NHRA;

- the *North West Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment*, to which authority is devolved particularly relating to the control of animal and plant material;

- the *Department of Water Affairs and Forestry* (DWAF) exercises control over all matters pertaining to forestry protection, and to surface and ground water;

- the *Greater Taung Municipality*, a local government structure in charge of the Integrated Development Plan and the Spatial Planning Framework, and whose administrative territory is adjacent to the Skull Fossil Site.

- the *North West Parks and Tourism Board* (NWPTB) an organisation established in 1997 to manage tourist activities on the site.

It should be noted that because of its use of the resources of the site, the *Batlaping Tribal Authority* may be involved in the process of managing this site, which is immediately surrounded by their living area.

Makapan Valley:

Five agencies are involved in the management of this site:

- the national agency (SAHRA), naturally;

- the *Limpopo Tourism and Parks Board* (LTPB), which - in addition to its responsibilities in tourism - owns part of the land to be protected;

- the University of the Witwatersrand (WITS), which not only regulates scientific research activity, but also owns some 77 hectares of the zone;

- An integrated provincial and local structure - the *Makapan Valley Project Management Committee* (MVPMC) - brings together the representatives of:

- *the Tribal Authority*
- *the Mogalakwena municipality*

and the provincial and local delegates and authorities.

- The *Mogalakwena municipality*, which is the structure that deals with residents, and which is responsible for the control of the water system.

Note that the Municipality is the main owner of the land in the management zone of this site, which is adjacent to the residents' living zone.

Resources:

Taung Skull Fossil Site:

After years of disinterest or abandonment, the site is now being given attention. This nomination dossier shows that substantial financial resources are being devoted to the implementation of the conservation policy. In accordance with the provisions of the 5-year development plan (*The Integrated Spatial Development Framework*), the funds come from the following programmes or organisations:

- Site Conservation Budget (*Buxton Heritage Site*)
- Tourism Programme (*Tourism Sign Boards for Taung Skull Site*)
- Museum (*Taung Skull Interpretative Museum*)
- Management Plan (*Conservation Management Plan*)

The total forecast amount is approximately 16 million rands, or some USD 2,700,000.

Makapan Valley:

An overall plan setting out the conservation and infrastructure development projects for the development of the zone (*Comprehensive Business Plan*) has been drawn up. It is monitored on an annual basis.

The following are involved in its financing:

- Limpopo Tourism and Parks Board,
- Limpopo Economic Development Enterprise,
- SAHRA
- University of the Witwatersrand
- The provincial and local authorities.

To this are added private donations and contributions from the National Lottery (e.g. the State National Lottery / Lotto very recently granted 16,600,000 rands for the conservation of the sites, equivalent to approximately USD2,800,000).

Justification by the State Party (summary)

The nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List is presented as a serial extension of the "Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and

Enviros" inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1999. For this reason the State Party justifies its nomination by referring to criteria iii and vi on which basis the inscription was granted in 1999.

For the Taung Skull Fossil Site, it is pointed out that:

Criterion iii: The site bears exceptional testimony to some of the most important Australopithecine specimens dating back more than 3.5 million years; this throws unique light on to the origins and then the evolution of humankind, through the hominisation process.

Criterion vi: This site constitutes a vast reserve of scientific data of universal scope and considerable potential, linked to the history of the most ancient periods of humankind.

The State Party proposes the adding to these two criteria of criterion iv:

Criterion iv: The site bears exceptional testimony to a significant period in the evolutionary process of humankind.

For the Makapan Valley, the State Party bases its nomination on criteria iii and vi only.

3. EVALUATION BY ICOMOS

Actions by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS expert mission visited the sites in August 2004.

Note:

The evaluator for this mission is the same person who carried out the ICOMOS mission in January 1999 for the "Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Enviros".

This greatly facilitated the analysis and enabled a study of the extension conditions proposed, based on a good knowledge of the practical realities of the site and the problems.

ICOMOS also contacted the State Party to obtain additional information about the location of the sites, the boundaries of the Taung Skull Fossil Site, and the joint management of the sites and archaeological data. The State Party has provided supplementary information and agreed to extend the nominated site to include part of the Buffer Zone known as the Liquor store.

Conservation

Conservation history:

Generally speaking, the importance of fossil hominid sites is revealed by excavations, and on occasion by chance discoveries. This means that material is removed from the sites as discoveries take place, and that, in this specific field, one must make judgments based on conventional conservation terms.

a/ It should be recalled that the place in which the Taung Skull Fossil site was discovered is an open limestone quarry, and that industrial and commercial considerations at first prevented this site from being declared a paleo-anthropological site.

It should not be forgotten either that the Taung Skull Fossil Sites ensemble (nominated for inclusion on the World Heritage List) represents one of the last vestiges of the racist ideology of Apartheid and the exploitation of the work of Black people. Many of the buildings in which the black workers lived in poor conditions are still intact, and the memory of this past period still remains vivid.

Another remark should also be made: many questions concerning the long-term conservation of the sites are clearly raised in the inscription nomination dossier. These questions must now be seen as less acute, and be reconsidered, as the sites have now been proclaimed national heritage properties (May 2004), which gives them a high level of conservation protection.

b/ The essential remark concerning Makapan Valley is the fragile nature of the structures uncovered by quarry exploitation or archaeological excavations.

The monitoring carried out up to now, whose results have been mixed, will be stepped up under the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act.

State of conservation:

It is important not to lose sight of two key facts:

- The sites which contain fossil hominids are generally fragile;
- The importance of the paleontological and archaeological sites is only revealed by excavations, i.e. by the material that is removed as discoveries are made. This means that the most significant finds, which enable advances in knowledge and make the site valuable, as the site of the find, cannot be conserved in their context.

To these facts, which are in no way specific to the sites in South Africa, may be added - as far as conservation is concerned - something which is specific to the country: the legacy of the ideology of Apartheid, which even influenced the fields of research and anthropology.

However, it should be pointed out that the relevant South African authorities - as revealed in the nomination dossier - are fully aware of the problems raised by the conservation of the sites, and that they carry out effective monitoring.

Lastly, the status of "National Heritage Site" conferred in 2002 on the Makapan Valley and in 2004 on the Taung Skull Fossil Site means that the conservation conditions should be gradually improved.

Management:

As indicated above (in the section on Management Structure), the diversity and the specialisation of the agencies involved in the management of the sites ensure that the questions, activities and aspects covered by this management are taken into account. Accordingly, with

regard to the Taung Skull Fossil Site, convinced of the necessity of setting up an integrated management agency bringing together all the organisations, administrative departments, local authorities and legal entities involved and interested, the South African authorities have committed themselves - during the field mission undertaken by ICOMOS (and particularly after the working session of 17 August 2004) - to ensuring the participation, in the management process, of all those interested at the national, regional and local levels.

The regulatory provisions for the setting up of this new management authority, and its operation, will be effective at the end of March 2005, and at all events before the 29th session of the World Heritage Committee in July 2005.

Risk analysis:

The inscription nomination dossier unhesitatingly highlights the risks facing the nominated site, and the threats faced by its components in general:

- Development pressures,
- Pressures on the integrity of the environment, because of the presence of the villagers, scattered over the protected area, and their use of wood and water, which are necessary for their everyday life but are often prejudicial to the environmental balance.
- The damage caused by insufficiently controlled or anarchical visits (particularly by tourists).

All these risks and threats are taken seriously by the authorities concerned. Their impact is currently being analysed, and corrective measures or long-term protection measures are being prepared at all levels of responsibility, with the participation of the population.

Authenticity and integrity

From the viewpoint of integrity (in this case the criteria are those which apply to natural properties), the caves, breccia and strata from which quantities of fossils or tools have been extracted are generally intact. They are no longer exploited as quarries.

Similarly - despite the presence of the scattered population and domestic animals - the landscape, taken as a whole, has a high level of integrity.

As for the fossil sites, it is hard to apply the concept of authenticity in the classical sense.

Comparative evaluation

In 1997, ICOMOS had a comparative study carried out by two eminent paleontologists of potential fossil hominid sites for inscription on the World Heritage List. The study set out six criteria for evaluating such sites:

- a good chronology,
- number of fossils,
- dating of discoveries,
- discovery potential,
- closely linked groups of sites,
- discovery and evidence of human evolution.

Like Sterkfontein Valley, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1999, the Taung Skull Fossil Site and Makapan Valley meet all the above criteria.

Outstanding universal value

General statement:

Just as much as the fossil hominid sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1999, Taung Skull Fossil Site and Makapan Valley contain exceptional traces, which are both physical and cultural, of the first stages of the evolution of *Hominidae*.

These deposits are of universal value from the viewpoint of science, archaeology and anthropology. In fact, they bear a testimony of the first importance covering several significant periods of human prehistory. The discovery in 1925 by Professor Dart of the fossil skull of the Taung child - a discovery confirmed by others (particularly from 1936 onwards, in 1938, and from 1948 onwards), led to the conclusion that the species represented had a definite link with the origin and evolution of humankind.

Furthermore, it is these South African fossils that in fact enabled the designation of Africa as the cradle of humankind.

Evaluation of criteria:

With regard to the Taung Skull Fossil Site, the nomination dossier refers to criteria iii, iv and vi.

It justifies the application of these criteria as follows:

- for criteria iii and vi: by pointing out that this is a proposal to extend the fossil hominid sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs, and that the said sites have been inscribed on the basis of criteria iii and iv, and concluding that the applicability of the same criteria was a logical consequence.

- for criteria iv: by arguing that the site bears an exceptional testimony to an important stage of the evolutionary process of humankind.

As for the Makapan Valley ensemble, the nomination is however limited to criteria iii and vi.

Important note:

It seems that criteria iv should not apply because of homogeneity in the reference to criteria. If the extension is to be approved, it would be approved on the basis of the existing criteria iii and vi. How could the addition of a criterion be accepted for a mere extension, and above all for only one part of the extension (i.e. Taung Skull Fossil Site)?

It would be more logical to propose that criterion iv should be accepted for the basic sites already inscribed in 1999 and for the two extensions (not just Taung Skull Fossil Site but also Makapan Valley).

Conclusion:

As ICOMOS is suggesting that the extension should be approved, it is strongly recommended that the appropriate order is not disturbed and that homogeneity is observed: the same criteria should apply for the sites already inscribed and for the extensions.

4. ICOMOS RECOMMENDATION

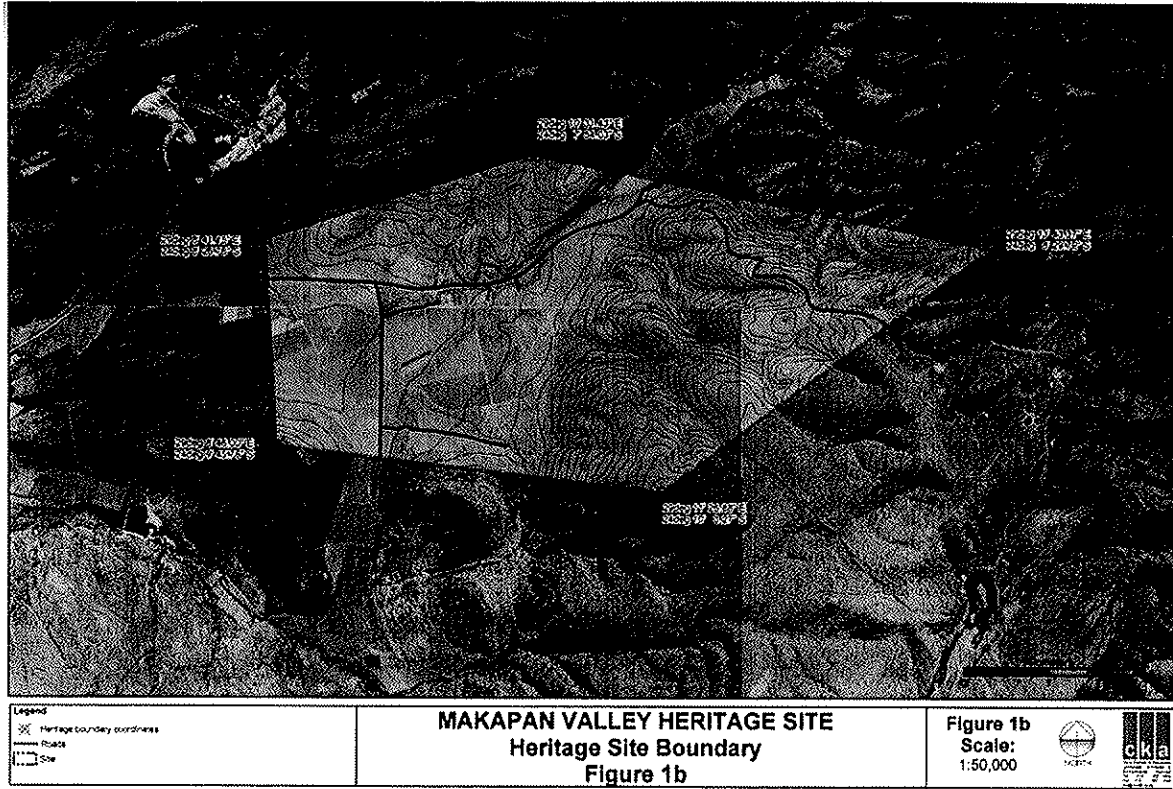
Recommendations with respect to inscription

ICOMOS recommends that the World Heritage Committee adopt the following draft decision:

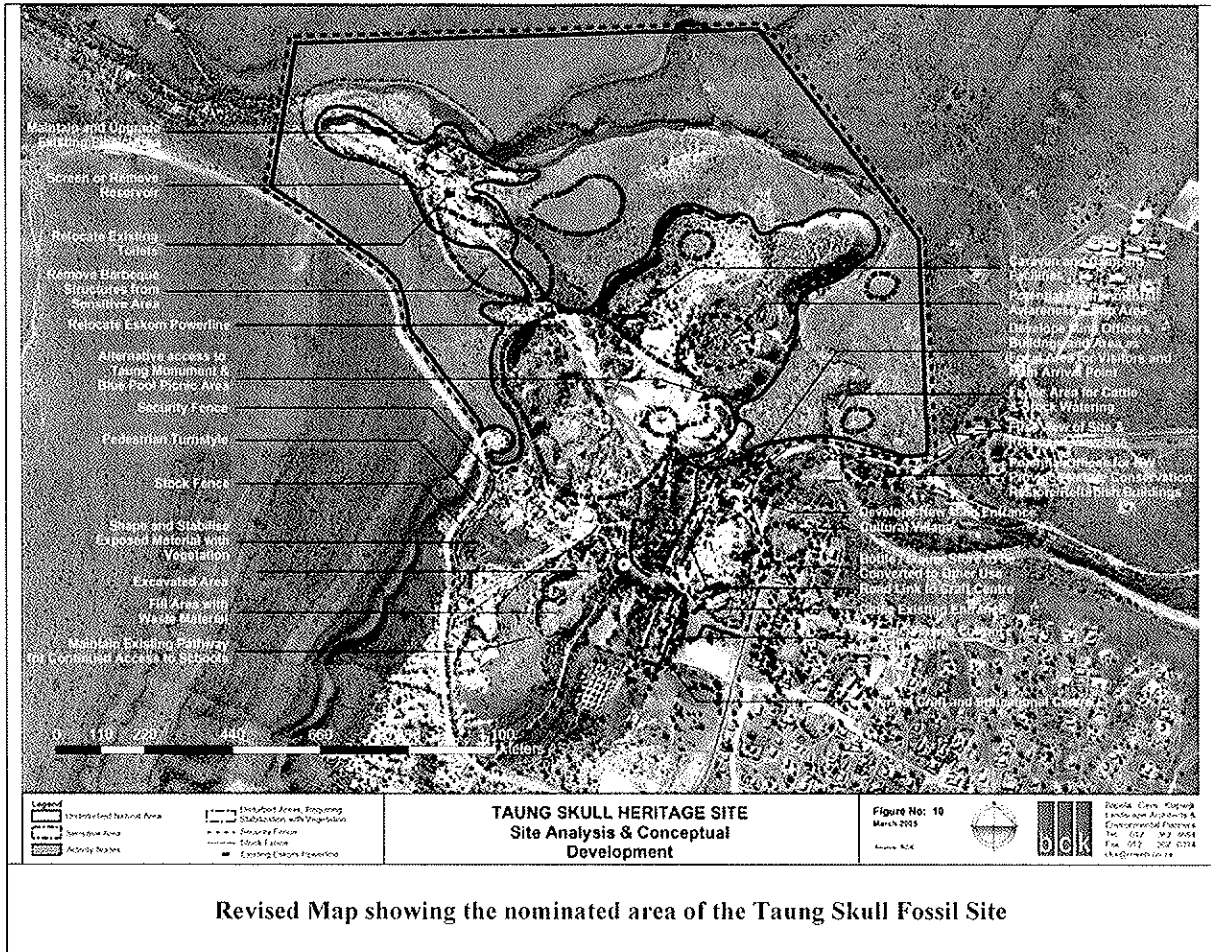
The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-05/29.COM/8B,
2. Approves the extension on the basis of the *existing criteria iii and vi*.
3. Notes the proposal made by the State Party for the changing of the name of the property, which as extended becomes: "The Fossil Hominid-bearing Sites of South Africa".

ICOMOS, April 2005



Map showing the boundaries of the Makapan Valley



Revised Map showing the nominated area of the Taung Skull Fossil Site

DESCRIPTION OF BEACONS:

A,B,C,D,E,F,B1,E1,F1,G1,
H1,J1,L1,N1,P1,Q1,R1,S1

16 mm iron peg in cairn

G,H,J,K,L,M,N,P,Q,R,S,T,U,
V,W,X,Y,Z,A1,C1,D1,K1,M1

Pipe corner post in concrete

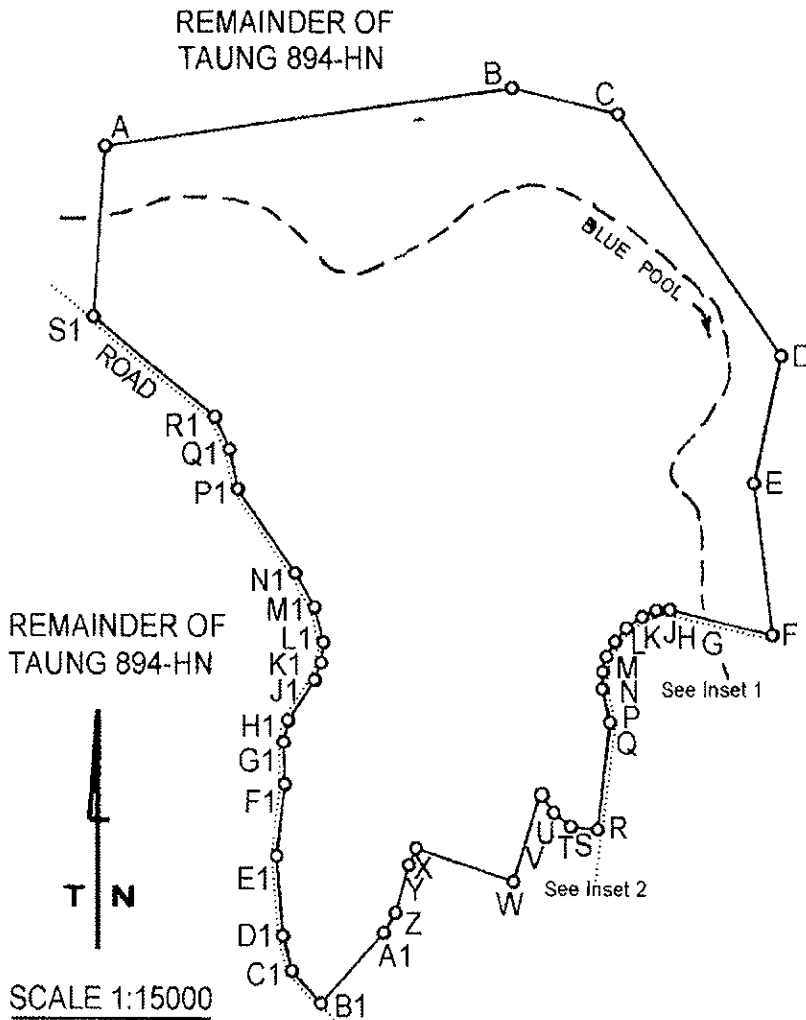
S.G. No.

4496/2002

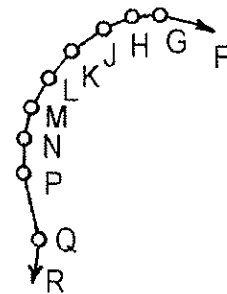
Approved

Surveyor-General
2002-07-19

Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets



INSET 1



SCALE 1:7500

INSET 2



SCALE 1:2500

The figure A B C D E F G H J K L M N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A1 B1 C1 D1 E1 F1 G1 H1 J1 K1 L1 M1 N1 P1 Q1 R1 S1 represents 158.7429 hectares of land, being a PROCLAMATION AREA OVER THE REMAINDER of the farm TAUNG No. 894-HN situate in the Province of NORTH WEST

Surveyed in June 2002 by me

Framed for the purpose of proclaiming a Heritage site in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act No. 25/1999


PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
J.C. PIETERSE PLS 0487

This diagram is annexed to

The original diagram is No. C 6450/1967
Deed of Transfer No. T 57/1969

File HN - 894
S.R. 2008/2002.
Comp. HN-6

VRYBURG
REGISTRAR OF DEEDS

	SIDES metres	ANGLES OF DIRECTION	CO-ORDINATES (WG.25°)		S.G. No.	
			Y (metres)	X		
		Constants		0,00	+ 3 000 000,00	4496/2002 Approved  Surveyor-General 2002-07-19
AB	854,47	261 45 34	A	+ 37 001,72	+ 55 410,36	
BC	227,26	283 48 50	B	+ 36 156,07	+ 55 287,89	
CD	603,59	325 55 00	C	+ 35 935,38	+ 55 342,15	
DE	271,88	12 04 30	D	+ 35 597,13	+ 55 842,06	
EF	317,32	353 05 00	E	+ 35 654,00	+ 56 107,93	
FG	217,90	103 34 40	F	+ 35 615,79	+ 56 422,94	
GH	29,10	86 13 00	G	+ 35 827,60	+ 56 371,78	
HJ	32,45	66 38 00	H	+ 35 856,64	+ 56 373,70	
JK	40,61	54 42 50	J	+ 35 886,43	+ 56 386,57	
KL	36,74	39 35 20	K	+ 35 919,58	+ 56 410,03	
LM	35,83	30 29 40	L	+ 35 942,99	+ 56 438,34	
MN	33,19	12 57 00	M	+ 35 961,17	+ 56 469,21	
NP	35,84	1 14 50	N	+ 35 968,61	+ 56 501,56	
PQ	70,58	347 00 20	P	+ 35 969,39	+ 56 537,39	
QR	223,65	6 27 50	Q	+ 35 953,52	+ 56 606,16	
RS	56,38	95 51 50	R	+ 35 978,70	+ 56 828,39	
ST	45,28	128 20 40	S	+ 36 034,79	+ 56 822,63	
TU	45,01	145 57 00	T	+ 36 070,30	+ 56 794,54	
UV	11,80	43 08 40	U	+ 36 095,50	+ 56 757,25	
VW	179,91	16 15 30	V	+ 36 103,57	+ 56 765,86	
WX	213,39	108 41 35	W	+ 36 153,94	+ 56 938,57	
XY	38,37	23 04 40	X	+ 36 356,07	+ 56 870,18	
YZ	102,82	15 23 30	Y	+ 36 371,11	+ 56 905,48	
ZA1	48,80	30 14 00	Z	+ 36 398,40	+ 57 004,61	
A1B1	196,36	41 25 00	A1	+ 36 422,97	+ 57 046,77	
B1C1	90,80	137 09 00	B1	+ 36 552,87	+ 57 194,02	
C1D1	75,74	165 41 50	C1	+ 36 614,62	+ 57 127,45	
D1E1	167,10	175 18 30	D1	+ 36 633,33	+ 57 054,06	
E1F1	150,54	186 34 10	E1	+ 36 647,00	+ 56 887,52	
F1G1	88,12	178 19 40	F1	+ 36 629,78	+ 56 737,97	
G1H1	46,14	191 37 40	G1	+ 36 632,35	+ 56 649,89	
H1J1	100,65	213 29 00	H1	+ 36 623,05	+ 56 604,70	
J1K1	38,52	200 19 30	J1	+ 36 567,52	+ 56 520,75	
K1L1	43,34	186 10 20	K1	+ 36 554,14	+ 56 484,63	
L1M1	73,91	165 31 10	L1	+ 36 549,48	+ 56 441,54	
M1N1	82,07	150 52 50	M1	+ 36 567,96	+ 56 369,98	
N1P1	211,83	145 40 50	N1	+ 36 607,90	+ 56 298,28	
P1Q1	85,09	168 20 40	P1	+ 36 727,33	+ 56 123,33	
Q1R1	73,10	155 29 30	Q1	+ 36 744,52	+ 56 039,99	
R1S1	327,41	129 40 39	R1	+ 36 774,84	+ 55 973,48	
S1A	354,97	184 03 23	S1	+ 37 026,83	+ 55 764,44	
		42 Makhasa	Δ	+ 27 976,87	+ 57 229,07	
		49 Petrus	Δ	+ 32 821,33	+ 59 842,50	

Sheet 2 of 2 Sheets

PROCLAMATION
AREA OVER THE
REMAINDER of THE
FARM TAUNG No.
894 - HN

Handwritten:
26/10/2002

Surveyed in June 2002
by me

Signature of J.C. Pieterse

PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
J.C. PIETERSE PLS 0487