
**HERITAGE IMPACT MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT OF
BRAAMHOEK PUMPED STORAGE SCHEME,
KWAZULU-NATAL AND FREE STATE PROVINCES,
SOUTH AFRICA**



Assessment and report by



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Management summary

eThembeni Cultural Heritage was appointed by Eskom Holdings Limited to undertake heritage impact monitoring and assessment of a water storage scheme in KwaZulu-Natal and Free State Provinces, in terms of national and provincial heritage legislation. Two eThembeni staff members visited the study area during 2005 and 2006 and completed controlled-exclusive surface surveys.

Heritage resources in and around the upper dam basin in the Free State Province comprise a farmhouse and cattle byre, as well as a stock post. In the lower basin in KwaZulu-Natal the only observed heritage resources are the graves of the Zwane family. The farmhouse, byre and stock post have low heritage significance, while the graves have high heritage significance. An environmental education centre is proposed for the site of the farmhouse and byre, while the stock post will be flooded by the proposed upper dam basin. The graves will not be affected by any construction activities.

We recommend that Eskom should apply to SAHRA for a destruction permit for the farmhouse building and the stock post structures. However, we recommend that the stone byre is retained and incorporated into the environmental education centre. Any alterations to the byre will require a permit from SAHRA. The Zwane graves should be enclosed within a drystone wall as a token of respect, following discussions with the Zwane family. Construction of the enclosure will be for Eskom's account.

The entire project will affect places associated with living heritage in the form of rural farming lifestyles. At present neither Amafa nor SAHRA has formulated guidelines to allow heritage practitioners to address these issues. Eskom is undertaking ongoing discussions with landowners in this regard. The proposed project is located in a rural farming landscape straddling the provinces of KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State. The terrain includes part of the Drakensberg escarpment with numerous watercourses. Road and telecommunications infrastructure is largely focussed on local needs and no urban or peri-urban settlements are present. The proposed project will alter this landscape irrevocably.

We recommend that this project may proceed with the proposed heritage resource mitigation. We have submitted this report to the South African Heritage Resources Agency in fulfilment of Section 38(3) of the South African Heritage Resources Management Act. The client may contact Mary Leslie at SAHRA's Cape Town office (telephone 021 462 4502) in due course to ascertain their decision regarding proposals for the Free State Province.

We have submitted this report to Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali in fulfilment of Section 27(3) of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act. The client may contact Elize Becker at Amafa's Pietermaritzburg office (telephone 033 3946 543) in due course to ascertain their decision regarding proposals for KwaZulu-Natal.

The client is reminded that the national and provincial heritage acts require that a developer cease all work immediately and notify SAHRA or Amafa should any heritage resources, as defined in the acts, be discovered during the course of development activities.

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Introduction

Eskom Generation has been implementing its Integrated Electricity Plan to meet predicted future electricity demand. The plan considers a combination of initiatives to boost electricity supply fairly quickly when needed. Over the past two decades Eskom has investigated more than twenty pumped storage hydro schemes in KwaZulu-Natal that can be turned on and switched off at short notice to meet daily peak loads.

The environmental impact assessment for the Braamhoek Pumped Storage Scheme started in early 1998 and the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism awarded Eskom Generation authorization for the project in December 2002. A series of heritage assessments was completed by the National Cultural History Museum in Pretoria for Poltech Gauteng in January 1998 as part of the environmental impact assessment process.

The scheme is located on the border between the Free State and KwaZulu-Natal and will consist of an upper reservoir on the escarpment and a lower reservoir below the escarpment. The reservoirs will be connected by an enclosed tunnel system that will be fitted with pump turbine units that will generate approximately 1 000MW of electricity. The scheme will utilise surplus electricity generated during off-peak hours to pump water from the lower reservoir to the upper reservoir where it will be stored. This water will be released during peak load hours to generate electricity.

Since the South African Heritage Resources Agency and Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali indicated that the scheme is located close to sensitive heritage resources, Eskom appointed eThembeni Cultural Heritage as the Project Archaeologist.

The **objectives** of the Project Archaeologist are:

- o Ensuring that heritage impact assessments are undertaken at all stages of the project, including the pre-construction, construction and post-construction phases;
- o Ensuring that all necessary mitigation as recommended by the Project Archaeologist is undertaken in accordance with the relevant national and provincial heritage legislation;
- o Ensuring that effective communication is maintained between Eskom and the national and provincial heritage organisations regarding the results of heritage impact assessments;
- o Undertaking project monitoring to ensure that correct heritage management procedures are implemented.

The **scope of work** is as follows:

- o The Project Archaeologist will deal directly on all relevant matters with the South African Heritage Resources Agency and Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali on behalf of Eskom, facilitating the necessary heritage impact assessments;
- o The Project Archaeologist will ensure that heritage resource monitoring is undertaken on all aspects of the project and will keep Eskom, the South African Heritage Resources Agency and Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali informed of all work that has been undertaken;
- o The Project Archaeologist will act as a heritage resource auditor for the project.

The Project archaeologist will complete **heritage impact assessments** for all areas that may be affected by the scheme, including:

KwaZulu-Natal - Dam basin;
Construction camp (main camp site and two sub-camps);
Miscellaneous buildings, including the visitor centre and administration block;
High Voltage yard and
Internal road network.

Free State - Construction camp;
Approximately three guest houses and
Internal road network.

We submitted a report to Amafa on 1 November 2005 describing the project location; affected properties, a brief overview of the heritage resources of the project area; the results of an on-site project team meeting on 26 and 27 September 2005; and a heritage impact assessment of the KwaZulu-Natal portion of the project area on 28 October 2005. During the former visit we located nine heritage resources in the KwaZulu-Natal portion of the project, all within or adjacent to the main construction camp. In October we confirmed that these sites had been fenced and completed a heritage impact assessment of the proposed KwaZulu-Natal dam site.

We have not duplicated information included in the 1 November 2005 report in this document.

Legislation

All work must comply with the requirements of the South African Heritage Resources Management Act No 25 of 1999 and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act No 10 of 1997. Section 38(1) of the national act¹ requires a heritage impact assessment in case of:

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length;
- (b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;
- (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site –
 - (i) exceeding 5 000 m² in extent; or
 - (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - (iii) involving three or more erven or subdivisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
- (d) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
- (e) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m² in extent; or
- (f) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority.

A heritage impact assessment is not limited to archaeological artefacts, historical buildings and graves. It is far more encompassing and includes intangible and invisible resources such as places, oral traditions and rituals. The Act defines a heritage resource as any place or object of cultural significance i.e. of aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. This includes the following wide range of places and objects:

- (a) places, buildings, structures and equipment;
- (b) places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- (c) historical settlements and townscapes;
- (d) landscapes and natural features;
- (e) geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- (f) archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- (g) graves and burial grounds, including -
 - (i) ancestral graves,
 - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders,
 - (iii) graves of victims of conflict,
 - (iv) graves of important individuals,
 - (v) historical graves and cemeteries older than 60 years, and
 - (vi) other human remains which are not covered under the Human Tissues Act, 1983 (Act No.65 of 1983 as amended);
- (h) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- (i) movable objects, including -
 - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - (ii) ethnographic art and objects;
 - (iii) military objects;
 - (iv) objects of decorative art;

¹ Refer to the 1 November 2005 report for requirements of KwaZulu-Natal heritage legislation.

- (v) objects of fine art;
- (vi) objects of scientific or technological interest;
- (vii) books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings; and
- (viii) any other prescribed categories, but excluding any object made by a living person.

Other sections of the Act with relevance are:

Structures

34 (1) No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than sixty years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

(2) Within three months of the refusal of the provincial heritage authority to issue a permit, consideration must be given to the protection of the place concerned in terms of one of the formal designations provided for in Part 1 of this Chapter.

(3) The provincial heritage resources authority may at its discretion, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, make an exemption from the requirements of subsection (1) within a defined geographical area, or for certain defined categories of site within a defined geographical area, provided that it is satisfied that heritage resources falling into the defined area or category have been identified and are adequately provided for in terms of the provisions of Part 1 of this Chapter.

(4) Should the provincial heritage resources authority believe it to be necessary it may, following a three-month notice period published in the Provincial Gazette, withdraw or amend a notice under subsection (3).

Definitions

2 (xxxii) “place” includes –

- (a) a site, area or region;
- (b) a building or other structure which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure;
- (c) a group of buildings or other structures which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such group of buildings or other structures;
- (d) an open space, including a public square, street or park; and
- (e) in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place.

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) has no specific guidelines for the management of places at present, but advises heritage practitioners to refer to various sections of the Act to guide management recommendations:

Preamble

This legislation aims to promote good management of the national estate, and to enable and encourage communities to nurture and conserve their legacy so that it may be bequeathed to future generations. Our heritage is unique and precious and it cannot be renewed. It helps us to define our cultural identity and therefore lies at the heart of our spiritual well-being and has the power to build our nation. It has the potential to affirm our diverse cultures, and in doing so shape our national character.

Our heritage celebrates our achievements and contributes to redressing past inequities. It educates, it deepens our understanding of society and encourages us to empathise with the experience of others. It facilitates healing and material and symbolic restitution and it promotes new and previously neglected research into our rich oral traditions and customs.

General principles for heritage resources management

5 (1) All authorities, bodies and persons performing functions and exercising powers in terms of this Act for the management of heritage resources must recognise the following principles:

- (a) heritage resources have lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the origins of South African society and as they are valuable, finite, non-renewable and irreplaceable they must be carefully managed to ensure their survival;
- (b) every generation has a moral responsibility to act as trustee of the national heritage for succeeding generations and the State has an obligation to manage heritage resources in the interests of all South Africans;
- (c) heritage resources have the capacity to promote reconciliation, understanding and respect, and contribute to the development of a unifying South African identity; and

- (d) heritage resources management must guard against the use of heritage for sectarian purposes or political gain.
- (4) Heritage resources form an important part of the history and beliefs of communities and must be managed in a way that acknowledges the right of affected communities to be consulted and to participate in their management.
- (5) Heritage resources contribute significantly to research, education and tourism and they must be developed and presented for these purposes in a way that ensures dignity and respect for cultural values.
- (6) Policy, administrative practice and legislation must promote the integration of heritage resources conservation in urban and rural planning and social and economic development.
- (7) The identification, assessment and management of the heritage resources of South Africa must –
 - (a) take account of all relevant cultural values and indigenous knowledge systems;
 - (b) take account of material or cultural heritage values and involve the least possible alteration or loss of it;
 - (c) promote the use and enjoyment of and access to heritage resources, in a way consistent with their cultural significance and conservation needs;
 - (d) contribute to social and economic development;
 - (e) safeguard the options of present and future generations; and
 - (f) be fully researched, documented and recorded.

Methodology

Two eThembeni staff members inspected the area on 26 and 27 September and 27 and 28 October 2005; and 12 and 13 April, 19 to 21 June, 30 and 31 August and 5 to 7 September 2006. Soil surface visibility was good and we completed controlled-exclusive surface surveys, where 'sufficient information exists on an area to make solid and defensible assumptions and judgements about where [heritage resource] sites may and may not be' and 'an inspection of the surface of the ground, wherever this surface is visible, is made, with no substantial attempt to clear brush, turf, deadfall, leaves or other material that may cover the surface and with no attempt to look beneath the surface beyond the inspection of rodent burrows, cut banks and other exposures that are observed by accident' (King 1978).

No excavations or sampling were undertaken, since a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency or Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali is required to disturb a heritage resource. We assessed the value and significance of heritage resources, as defined in the South African Heritage Resources Management Act of 1999 and the criteria contained in Appendix A. Culturally significant landscapes were assessed according to the criteria in Appendix B.

The client has provided maps of the area, which we have submitted to SAHRA and Amafa as hard copies. We consulted various provincial and national databases, including historical, archaeological and geological sources and undertook a limited literature review. However, we presented that information to SAHRA and Amafa as part of a desktop study dated 10 April 2006 and have not reproduced it here.

Geographic coordinates were obtained with a handheld Garmin GPS72 global positioning unit. Photographs were taken with a Hulett Packard digital camera and submitted to SAHRA and Amafa on compact disc.

Observations and recommendations

Heritage resources² in and around the upper dam basin in the Free State Province are limited to a farmhouse and cattle byre, as well as a stock post. In the lower basin in KwaZulu-Natal the only observed heritage resources are the graves of the Zwane family. We describe these resources below.

⇒ [Places, buildings, structures and equipment](#)

The proposed construction camp and environmental education centre in the upper dam basin will be located at the site of an old farmhouse with a stone byre, at S28 14 24.0; E29 32 10.5. The house is in ruins and vandalised, with its walls splitting at the joins. It cannot be repaired or conserved, has low heritage resource significance and we recommend that Eskom apply to SAHRA for a destruction permit for the building.

However, we recommend that the stone byre, which also has low heritage resource significance but is in reasonable repair, is retained and incorporated into the environmental education centre. Any alterations to the byre will require a permit from SAHRA.

A stock post or veepos is located at S28 14 27.2; E29 35 30.3, close to Braamhoek Shelters 1 and 2, which have been managed by Umlando Archaeological Tourism and Resource Management. The buildings date to the early to middle twentieth century and served as a seasonal stock post for shepherds. The dip and stock pens are in ruins and the buildings are in very poor repair. No graves were observed. The stock post has low heritage resource significance and will be flooded by the proposed dam. Accordingly, we recommend that Eskom obtain a destruction permit for the structures from SAHRA.

⇒ [Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage](#)

The entire project will affect places associated with living heritage in the form of rural farming lifestyles. At present neither Amafa nor SAHRA has formulated guidelines to allow heritage practitioners to address these issues (Scheermeyer 2005). Eskom is undertaking ongoing discussions with landowners in this regard.

⇒ [Historical settlements and townscapes](#)

None will be affected.

⇒ [Landscapes and natural features](#)

The proposed project is located in a rural farming landscape straddling the provinces of KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State. The terrain includes part of the Drakensberg escarpment with numerous watercourses. Road and telecommunications infrastructure is largely focussed on local needs and no urban or peri-urban settlements are present. The proposed project will alter this landscape irrevocably.

⇒ [Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance](#)

None will be affected.

⇒ [Archaeological and palaeontological sites](#)

None will be affected.

² We do not describe heritage resources identified and described by other heritage practitioners and refer the reader to the report 'Phase One Heritage Impact Assessment for the construction and upgrading of the proposed access roads to the Braamhoek Pumped Storage Scheme' by Archaeology Africa and dated 9 December 2005; as well as various reports concerning the management of Braamhoek Shelters 1 and 2, compiled by Umlando Archaeological Tourism and Resource Management. We also do not duplicate the information contained in our report to Amafa dated 1 November 2005.

⇒ [Graves and burial grounds](#)

The graves of Zwane family members are located at S28 17 59.6; E29 33 43.9 and have high heritage resource significance. They will not be affected by the proposed visitor centre to be constructed adjacent to the lower dam basin. The existing track passing very close to the graves will not be used to access the visitor centre; instead, another track will be upgraded for that purpose. We recommend that the graves are enclosed within a drystone wall as a token of respect, following discussions with the Zwane family. Construction of the enclosure will be for Eskom's account.

⇒ [Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa](#)

None will be affected.

⇒ [Movable objects excluding any object made by a living person](#)

None will be affected.

Summary of findings in terms of the South African Heritage Resources Management Act of 1999 Section 38(3) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act of 1997 Section 27 (3)

(a) the identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected

Heritage resources in and around the upper dam basin in the Free State Province are limited to a farmhouse and cattle byre, as well as a stock post. In the lower basin in KwaZulu-Natal the only observed heritage resources are the graves of the Zwane family.

(b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in regulations

The farmhouse, byre and stock post have low heritage significance, while the graves have high heritage significance.

(c) an assessment of the impact of development on such heritage resources

An environmental education centre is proposed for the site of the farmhouse and byre, while the stock post will be flooded by the proposed upper dam basin. The graves will not be affected by any construction activities.

(d) an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development

If mitigation measures are implemented as described in this report, the benefits of the proposed development will outweigh the negative impact on known heritage resources.

(e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources

The client has undertaken such consultation in terms of statutory requirements and retains the relevant documentation.

(f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives

Eskom should apply to SAHRA for a destruction permit for the farmhouse building. However, we recommend that the stone byre is retained and incorporated into the environmental education centre. Any alterations to the byre will require a permit from SAHRA.

Eskom should obtain a destruction permit for the stock post structures from SAHRA.

The Zwane graves should be enclosed within a drystone wall as a token of respect, following discussions with family members. Construction of the enclosure will be for Eskom's account.

(g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after completion of the proposed development

The client is reminded that the national and provincial heritage acts require that a developer cease all work immediately and notify SAHRA or Amafa should any heritage resources, as defined in the acts, be discovered during the course of development activities.

Conclusion

We recommend that this project may proceed with the proposed heritage resource mitigation and have submitted this report to the South African Heritage Resources Agency and Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali in fulfilment of national and provincial heritage legislation.

The client may contact Mary Leslie at SAHRA's Cape Town office (telephone 021 462 4502) and Elize Becker at Amafa's Pietermaritzburg office (telephone 033 3946 543) in due course to ascertain their decision.

References

King, T. F. 1989. The archaeological survey: methods and uses. Quoted in Canter, L. W. 1996. Environmental impact assessment. Second Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc.

Scheermeyer, C. 2005. A changing and challenging landscape: heritage resources management in South Africa. South African Archaeological Bulletin 60 (182): 121-123.

APPENDIX A

SIGNIFICANCE AND VALUE OF HERITAGE RESOURCE SITES

The following guidelines for determining site significance were developed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency in 2003. We use them in conjunction with tables of our own formulation when considering intrinsic site significance and significance relative to development activities, as well as when recommending mitigatory action.

Type of Resource

Place

Structure

Archaeological Site

Palaeontological Site

Geological Feature

Grave

Type of Significance

1. Historical Value

It is important in the community, or pattern of history

- Importance in the evolution of cultural landscapes and settlement patterns
- Importance in exhibiting density, richness or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the nation, Province, region or locality.
- Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases that have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, Province, region or community.
- Importance as an example for technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period

It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history

- Importance for close associations with individuals, groups or organisations whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, Province, region or community.

It has significance relating to the history of slavery

- Importance for a direct link to the history of slavery in South Africa.

2. Aesthetic Value

It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group

- Importance to a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.
- Importance for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.
- Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located.
- In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment.

3. Scientific Value

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage

- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.
- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of the universe or of the development of the earth.
- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of life; the development of plant or animal species, or the biological or cultural development of hominid or human species.
- Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the nation, Province, region or locality.

It is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period
 - Importance for its technical innovation or achievement.

4. Social Value

It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

- Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural, religious, spiritual, symbolic, aesthetic or educational associations.
- Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place.

Degrees of Significance
 Rarity

It possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage
 - Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon structures, landscapes or phenomena.

Representivity

It is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects

Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class.

Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, Province, region or locality.

Sphere of Significance	High	Medium	Low	
International	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
National	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Provincial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Regional	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Local	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Specific Community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-----

What other similar sites may be compared to this site?

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Southern African Iron Age

	Significance		
	- low	- medium	- high
Unique or type site			Yes
Formal protection			Yes
Spatial patterning	?Yes	?Yes	?Yes
Degree of disturbance	75 – 100%	25 – 74%	0 – 24%
Organic remains (list types)	0 – 5 / m ²	6 – 10 / m ²	11 + / m ²
Inorganic remains (list types)	0 – 5 / m ²	6 – 10 / m ²	11 + / m ²
Ancestral graves			Present
Horizontal extent of site	< 100m ²	101 – 1000m ²	1000 + m ²
Depth of deposit	< 20cm	21 – 50cm	51 + cm
Spiritual association			Yes
Oral history association			Yes
➤ Research potential			High
➤ Educational potential			High

Please note that this table is a tool to be used by qualified cultural heritage managers who are also experienced site assessors.

APPENDIX B

The American National Parks Services sets out various criteria for the identification and management of cultural landscapes:

'Cultural landscapes are complex resources that range from large rural tracts covering several thousand acres to formal gardens of less than an acre. Natural features such as landforms, soils and vegetation are not only part of the cultural landscape, they provide the framework within which it evolves. In the broadest sense, a cultural landscape is a reflection of human adaptation and use of settlement, land use, systems of circulation and the natural resources and is often expressed in the way land is organised and divided, patterns of types of structures that are built. The character of a cultural landscape is defined both by physical materials, such as roads, buildings, walls and vegetation, and by use reflecting cultural values and traditions.

'Identifying the character-defining features in a landscape and understanding them in relation to each other and to significant historic events, trends and persons allows us to read the landscape as a cultural resource. In many cases, these features are dynamic and change over time. In many cases, too, historical significance may be ascribed to more than one period in a landscape's physical and cultural evolution.

'Cultural landscape management involves identifying the type and degree of change that can occur while maintaining the character-defining features. The identification and management of an appropriate level of change in a cultural landscape is closely related to its significance. In a landscape significant for its association with a specific style, individual, trend or event, change may diminish its integrity and needs to be carefully monitored and controlled. In a landscape significant for the pattern of use that has evolved, physical change may be essential to the continuation of the use. In the latter case, the focus should be on perpetuating the use while maintaining the general character and feeling of the historic period(s), rather than on preserving a specific appearance.

'A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both natural and cultural resources, associated with a historic event, activity or person. The National Park Services recognises four cultural landscape categories: historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, historic sites and ethnographic landscapes. These categories are helpful in distinguishing the values that make landscapes cultural resources and in determining how they should be treated, managed and interpreted...

'The four cultural landscape categories are not mutually exclusive. A landscape may be associated with a significant event, include designed or vernacular characteristics and be significant to a specific cultural group.'