

# **A COMMENT ON THE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT ASPECTS PRESENTED IN THE WHITE PAPER ON SUSTAINABLE COASTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**

Prepared for

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# 1 Introduction

The Archaeology Contracts Office of the University of Cape Town was asked by the EEU to comment on Goals B3 of the white paper on sustainable coastal planning and management. These are indicated as follows:

- 1. To identify and protect coastal resources of historical, archaeological, palaeontological, cultural and scientific value.*
- 2. To promote the sustainable utilisation and appreciation of these resources, particularly in tourism or other economic development initiatives.*

Strategies to achieve this goal that have been proposed to date are:

- 1. Identifying and documenting the location and status of historical, archaeological cultural and palaeontological resources.*
- 2. Incorporating the relevant information from the above exercise into planning documents, with a view to conserving such areas and where appropriate, utilising them in tourism or other economic projects. Management plans for such areas should be developed accordingly.*
- 3. Terminating the inappropriate use of such sites.*
- 4. Protection of traditional resource user practices and cultural activities where this is appropriate.*

Before passing on comment on the individual aspects of the above, it would be appropriate to define the importance and extent of cultural resources in the coastal zone, their current conservation status and the ways that they have been impacted in the past as well as the ways that they are threatened today. Thereafter, this document will examine the individual strategies proposed and comment on them in terms of best practise to date.

## 2 Heritage sites in the coastal zone

This range of sites and objects within this area is enormous in terms of definitions contained within the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. Furthermore, not defined by the act are places deemed to be of special importance by any given community.

### 2.1 Palaeontological material

The coastal zone of the Western Cape contains fossiliferous material throughout – anywhere where there is sand rich in calcium carbonates the fossilized bone of mammals, mollusc shells, and even traces of microscopic organisms are to be found. The reason for this is that calcium carbonate from the shell in sea sand is an excellent preservative of bone. A few of the known fossil sites in the coastal zone are listed below:

- Palaeontological deposits of the West Coast – a variably studied area but observations of fossiliferous deposits have been made at Groen River,

Strandfontein, Elands Bay while the massive fossil shell bar exists between Veldrif and Dwarskersbos. In the Milnerton to Langebaan region Pleistocene mammalian fossils in multiple strata below Aeolian sands. These have been studied in detail at Koeberg, Duinefontein, observed at Yzerfontein, Churchhaven Peninsula, Saldanha Bay and along the shores of Langebaan. The world's greatest deposit of extinct Pliocene mammalian forms exists at Langebaanweg, part of which now forms Langebaanweg Fossil Park.

- Cape Peninsula – The sands of the Cape flats and underlying calcretes and aeolianites contain occasional fossiliferous deposits with well-studied and important sites existing at Swartklip.
- South and East coasts – Material is to be found anywhere where there are aeolianite or calcrete deposits, dune seas as well as associated with a number of the early archaeological sites of the area. Also important from a scientific perspective are the remnants of ancient landforms, shoreline regressions and transgressions that characterise much of our coast.

## **2.2 Archaeological sites**

Pre-colonial archaeological sites within the coastal zone were numerous due to the fact that the sea was a rich source of animal protein for prehistoric people. Archaeological sites along our coastline date from more than a million years ago until the Late Stone Age when ancestors of the Khoekhoen and San targeted coastal resources more than ever before. Archaeological sites can be found virtually anywhere along the coast, especially within 1km of the shoreline. Also found within the coastal zone are virtually the full range of heritage resources protected by the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 which protects structures and objects of the colonial period.

- **Unique early sites** – The Western Cape Province has the distinction of having some of the earliest shell middens identified anywhere in the world. To date, five such sites have been discovered and are actively being researched by teams of archaeologists (local and international composition) mostly supported by international funding agencies. There are no doubt more of these sites along our coast but they are very difficult to find – deeply buried or fossilised into tough matrices of calcrete. Being more than 100 000 years old, they represent the behaviour of our common human ancestors and are thus the heritage of human kind at large.
- **Shell middens** – Within the last 10 000 years ancestors of Khoekhoen and San targeted the coast, the sea level having stabilised roughly where it is today (within a meter or two). By this time shellfish and other marine foods had become established as a core component of the human diet. Shell middens are the most common form of archaeological sites within the coastal zone being found most frequently within 1km from the coast, however it is not unusual to find an archaeological site with marine shell on them 20km from the coast. Despite efforts to develop predicted models for the locations of archaeological sites, none have been successful enough to be fully reliable. Despite that fact that shell middens are fairly numerous, they are also extremely fragile. Sadly most of our coastal archaeological sites have already been impacted by 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century activities with the result that well-preserved sites are comparatively rare and considered a conservation priority by heritage professionals.

- **Colonial period sites** – These are numerous in that this is the heritage of the historic period. All structures more than 60 years old and places of human habitation that are more than 100 years old are protected. This includes a vast range of objects and places that include buildings, landscapes, battlefields, industrial structures and objects, harbours, railway lines, graveyards, WW2 gun emplacements, radar stations and observation posts but to name a few. Not only are some places and objects important in themselves but there are also places, the memory of which is cherished by communities who were forcibly removed or denied access during apartheid times.
- **Shipwrecks** – Shipwrecks (more than 50 years old) and objects associated with them are specifically protected sites of the coastal zone, some lying offshore, others lying on the beaches or in the shallow waters of the coastal zone.
- **Graves** – All graves and cemeteries are protected by the NHRA, no matter how old they are. Unmarked graves can occur anywhere and are frequently impacted by development activities.

The heritage resources of South Africa are collectively termed the “National Estate” a massive collection of assets, buildings and places, some of which have been described, studied and catalogued while the majority are unknown – yet to be discovered, appraised and included within the National database.

### ***2.3 Conservation status of heritage sites in the coastal zone***

The collective cumulative impacts to the “Provincial Estate” to date has been considerable. We would estimate that more than 60% of pre-colonial and colonial period archaeological sites on the Cape Peninsula have been completely destroyed by property development while most of the remaining ones have been disturbed by some form of human activity. Unchecked property development has occurred in recent years along the south coast, most of it without any form of heritage impact assessment despite the requirements of the NHRA and the legislation that preceded it. In coastal areas not directly developed, the injudicious use of off-road vehicles has been a major contributor to destruction – especially when they are driven off existing road systems through the coastal dunes and *strandveld*. Shell middens have been destroyed on a daily basis, most of those that have survived are damaged while the few that remain intact need to be conserved. Unlike plants and animals, these elements of the landscape cannot reproduce themselves, are very difficult to mitigate satisfactorily in the face of development activities. They are finite resources that once damaged or destroyed will never be the same again.

### ***2.4 Current impacts to heritage resources in the coastal zone***

Despite a body of heritage legislation that is potentially powerful and compiled from what is considered to be best international practice to date, impacts to heritage continue. The agents of this are complex and range from wilful disregard for the law to lack of capacity among even professional persons responsible for applying and administering both heritage and environmental legislation. Some identified sources of impacts are listed below.

#### **2.4.1 Physical impacts**

- **Property development** – property developments (housing and resorts, illegal and legal mining, road construction) that take place without a heritage impact assessment (HIA), whether done as part of EIA or separately have had a major impact – especially along the south coast for which very few HIA reports have been lodged (Betty's Bay – Plettenberg Bay). Other areas of concern are Milnerton to Melkbosstrand, Yzerfontein, Vredenberg Peninsula.
- **Recreational activities, off-road vehicles and illegal roads and trails** – despite attempts to discourage illegal use of off-road vehicles on beaches, drivers continue to attempt to gain access to beaches. Unfortunately the prohibition of driving on beaches has an unfortunate result for heritage sites. Most heritage sites are not situated on beaches but tend to be set back in the dune cordons, behind the dune cordons and on rocky promontories within 1km of the coast. In other words just the kind of places that off-road vehicles now use to avoid driving on beaches. Other than change of land use and property development, off-road vehicles cause the most damage to surface archaeological sites. Informal footpaths through dune systems, informal braai and picnic areas have contributed to the destruction of archaeological sites by polluting them with modern materials, erosion and illegal collection of artefacts.
- **Illegal alterations of historic buildings and places** – by law alterations to structures that are older than 60 years of age require a Heritage Western Cape permit. Although many developments that involve historical fabric are approved through the proper channels, many builders, property owners - even architects and local approval agencies are ignorant of heritage issues and/or disregard the requirements resulting in not only destruction of the fabric of historic places, but also importantly destruction of the context and landscape in which they are situated.

## ***2.5 Impacts caused by lack of capacity***

Very few local authorities, administrative or land-owning institutions employ staff who have any form of heritage training. They are unable to understand the language and philosophy of heritage management have very little grasp of the importance and range of the "National Estate" and the laws that protect it. This critical lack of capacity means that people who are in a policing or administrative role are unable to effectively apply our existing heritage legislation, are unable to identify and appoint the appropriate consultants with respect to heritage matters, and worse still are not equipped to evaluate the quality of heritage impact assessment work or the products of professional practitioners.

- **Institutional lack of capacity** - Training of environmental assessors to date has focussed on the natural and social environment and has not included any formal training in heritage. Because of this, persons responsible for the commissioning and carryout of environmental impact assessments are poorly equipped to appoint appropriate heritage professionals for heritage impact assessments within the realms of EIA's. In turn, the auditing of the quality of heritage work that takes place is not always adequate.
- **Non-compliance with the law** - despite legal requirements, environmental impact assessments regularly take place without any form of heritage component. The reasons for this are either disregard for heritage (seen as an additional costly burden by both clients and consultants), ignorance of the legislative requirements

and the inability of compliance agencies to judge when a heritage assessment is appropriate or not.

- **Lack of adequate professional training** - archaeologists and other heritage impact specialists themselves have, through the inadequacy of conventional University training in heritage related issues, made poor conservation decisions with respect to places of heritage importance (these decisions very seldom being picked up by compliance agencies on account of their own lack of capacity to conduct educated and detailed audits).
- **Lack of education opportunity.** Heritage conservation is not formally taught at any South African tertiary institution – the wisdom that has accumulated in South Africa to date is born of individual and institutional experience. Professional guidelines and associations are only now beginning to emerge within the discipline. The result of this is that there are very few opportunities offered in South Africa where people can actively build their capacity in this field.

### 3 Discussion of goals and strategies

#### 3.1 Goals

*To identify and protect coastal heritage resources...*

An entirely appropriate goal that can be addressed in a number ways (see strategy), however a key to this process would be to work with SAHRA who are currently setting up the database of the “National Estate” as well as Heritage Western Cape who are responsible for the management of grade 2 and 3 heritage sites. Absolutely crucial to this goal is to increase the capacity of persons in compliance and administrative positions to ensure that resources are identified through the proper implementation of the process of heritage impact assessment and conservation planning.

*To promote the sustainable utilisation and appreciation of these resources, particularly in tourism or other economic development initiatives.*

The enormous range of heritage sites on the coast and in the hinterland are almost completely unexploited for tourism purposes. The concept of achieving sustainable utilisation of these resources is appropriate. Adaptive reuse of historic places, buildings and archaeological sites through tourism can be an excellent way of ensuring that a place is valued, maintained and conserved for future generations, needless to say that there are also benefits in terms of job creation and social development. However the way that that these goals are achieved is critical as incorrect decisions about the future of a heritage place and the way it is used can destroy its historical significance.

The exploitation of any *place* of heritage importance needs to be accompanied by very thoughtful conservation planning (done by a professional) to ensure that the significant qualities of the *place* are not compromised or lost. There is a growing body of heritage conservation planners, most of them in private practise who are developing the skills to ensure that heritage tourism is sustainable.

### 3.2 Strategies

*Identifying and documenting the location and status of historical, archaeological cultural and palaeontological resources.*

This is a massive task that has been ongoing since the establishment of the disciplines of archaeology, palaeontology, and conservation architecture since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The process continues on a daily basis through the research of institutions and individuals. It is unfeasible to commission an enormous project to identify all heritage sites. The reason for this is that every year new heritage sites are created through the 60 year and 100 year protection clause of the NHRA, palaeontological and archaeological sites become exposed or hidden according to varying geological conditions, but most importantly perceptions of what is a “significant” heritage place change from community to community and over time. Research priorities change as scientists gain new knowledge – sites and artefacts can gain or lose significance depending on the progress of knowledge. The process of discovery and evaluation is ongoing.

- The most powerful tools in operation at the moment is the process of Heritage Impact Assessment (see section 38 of the NHRA). This not only identifies sites and places but also appraises them and grades them for significance on criteria that are both community value and scientifically based. Hand in hand with this is the process of conservation planning for heritage sites and cultural landscapes – a new concept in South Africa, the necessity of which is implied by legislation.
- It is critical that the HIA process is carried out properly and that persons in compliance positions have the capacity to ensure that this work takes place when it needs to, and that its quality is sufficient. Property developers must be made to commission HIAs, and thereafter be made to comply with any conservation planning that is necessary to protect a place or site of importance.
- The NHRA is designed to bring certain aspects of heritage management to local authority and community level. It is very important that community organizations use their sources on the ground to identify places that are important to them, maintain registers and notes about places and their status. This makes it much easier for heritage impact assessors to broaden the quality of their product and for the regional heritage authorities to manage the “National Estate”.

*Incorporating the relevant information from the above exercise into planning documents, with a view to conserving such areas and where appropriate, utilising them in tourism or other economic projects. Management plans for such areas should be developed accordingly.*

- Any organisation or person responsible for the management of large tracts of coastal land must be encouraged to commission heritage conservation planning studies (before any impacting activities are envisaged) to ensure that any heritage assets that they have on their properties are properly cared for. A Conservation Plan is a tool that identifies a heritage place/s, determines its historical significance, identifies its vulnerabilities then develops policies to protect it. This is especially important where tourism ventures are envisaged. There are well-tried methods of conservation planning. The system developed by James Semple Kerr for Australia, and now adopted by Britain and as well as a number of European and Asian



countries is an excellent basis on which to develop local conservation planning tools and workshops.

- The South African Heritage Resources Agency is in the process of establishing the database of the National Estate. This is a GIS based system on which the location, attributes and status of any heritage sites are recorded. There are databases housed in museums and universities which will ultimately be incorporated. Like the identification of heritage sites, the development of this database will be a continuous process. The database will be accessible to provincial heritage authorities and other heritage managers. All sites and objects located through HIAs and other surveys will be included within the database. The support of the database will be critical in developing regional conservation strategies.

*Terminating the inappropriate use of such sites.*

Again, HIA's and conservation planning are critical in the process of establishing if the significance of a place, site or object is being diminished by inappropriate activities. At present the capacity for compliance agencies to police activities that take place at heritage sites and other sensitive areas is woefully inadequate. The support of community organizations such as heritage workgroups (of which there are a number on the Peninsula), regional museums and heritage societies is greatly needed to assist in the policing of heritage sites within their domains. It must be noted that any organization or individual has the right to lay a charge at police station with respect to the willful destruction or damage to a heritage site (in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act). This is no longer the sole prerogative of SAHRA. Many organizations are not aware that they are able to do this and do not exercise this power.

*Protection of traditional resource user practices and cultural activities where this is appropriate.*

The support of community organisations who have local knowledge are essential to accomplishing this by identifying activities and practices that need protection. Similarly, local historians, academics and heritage bodies need to alert the local, provincial and national heritage bodies of activities that require special conservation measures that can be acted on through Heritage Western Cape. It is important that such activities are included on the database of the National Estate so that their status can be checked on from time to time.

## **4 Concluding comment**

The National Heritage Resources Act is a good legislative basis for conserving and sustaining heritage. It is designed to be implemented at a local level and provides a mechanism by which local heritage organisations can be registered and contribute to the protection of local resources. The functioning of the legislation is massively handicapped by lack of capacity at virtually every level of control. The fact that there are no heritage officers stationed at local government level means that an impossible work burden is placed on the small professional staff of SAHRA and Heritage Western Cape. On the other hand, the products offered by heritage practitioners remains un-standardised and of variable quality – a situation that will continue until such time that compliance officers have the capacity to evaluate work produced.

The problems facing heritage management in the Western Cape Province are solvable and need to be addressed from two angles.

## 1. Professionals

- Heritage practitioners need to continue to consolidate their professional status, develop methodological guidelines, and develop a system of peer review. Continuous education and development of methodology must be a priority. (This process is underway as the West Cape Association of Heritage Practitioners hold their first AGM in June this year).
- Environmental scientists need to become familiar with heritage law, learn the language of heritage and make sure that heritage assessments are carried out as part of EIAs.
- Tertiary institutions need to train graduate students for careers in heritage practice and conservation planning so that they can feed into consultancy positions or management positions equipped with the basic “best practice” skills.

## 2. Capacity building

- Ideally every local authority, nature conservation organization, National Park or Town Council should have at its disposal at least one person who carries the portfolio of “heritage officer”. Such a person can be a member of a local heritage committee, be an employed staff member or carry out this duty as part of his/her existing job. The “heritage officer” should receive a basic training in heritage conservation issues, heritage tourism and the law. He/she could provide a policing role, monitor heritage impacts, liaise with SAHRA, Heritage West Cape, Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism.
- Environmental officers, conservation officers, persons who hold conservation related posts in local and regional government need to increase their capacity to apply and police the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act.
- Tertiary institutions must be encouraged to develop short courses in heritage conservation to increase the capacity of consultants, officials, conservation officers, staff of environmental organisations and even landowners and individuals to identify and conserve heritage, and approach the development of heritage places for tourism in such a way that their significance is retained for the appreciation of future generations as well.

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## 5 Theme: Cultural Heritage Management

### GOAL

**To preserve, protect or promote archaeological, historical and cultural resources and activities of the coast**

**OBJECTIVE B3.1:** To identify and protect coastal resources of historical, archaeological, palaeontological, cultural and scientific value.

Since the establishment of the disciplines of archaeology, palaeontology, and conservation architecture since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, heritage sites and places have been recorded along the coastline of this province. Although the process continues on a daily basis through the research of institutions and individuals, only a fraction of our heritage (collectively known as the National Estate) has been fully identified or recorded. Despite a body of heritage legislation (the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999) that is potentially powerful and compiled from what is considered to be best international practise to date, impacts to heritage continue. The agents of this are complex and range from wilful disregard for the law to lack of capacity among officials and even professional persons responsible for applying and administering both heritage and environmental legislation.

### B3.1: STRATEGIES

#### B3.1.1: Implementation of section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act

The process of Heritage Impact Assessment (see section 38 of the NHRA) is potentially the most powerful tool for identifying and protecting heritage sites. The mechanism not only identifies sites and places but also appraises them and grades them for significance on criteria that are both community value and scientifically based. It is critical that the HIA process is carried out properly and that persons in compliance positions have the capacity to ensure that this work takes place when it needs to, and that its quality is sufficient. Property developers must be made to commission HIAs, and thereafter be made to comply with any conservation planning that is necessary to protect a place or site of importance. Heritage Western Cape is the provincial heritage authority responsible for implementation of section 38 of the NHRA.

#### B3.1.2: Encouragement of heritage conservation planning

Any organisation or person responsible for the management of large tracts of coastal land must be encouraged to commission heritage conservation planning studies (before any impacting activities are envisaged) to ensure that any heritage assets that they have on their properties are properly cared for. A Conservation Plan is a tool that identifies a heritage place/s, determines its historical significance, identifies its vulnerabilities then develops policies to protect it. This is especially important where tourism ventures are envisaged. There are well-tried methods of conservation planning. The system developed by James Semple Kerr for Australia, and now adopted by Britain and as well as a number of European and Asian countries is an excellent basis on which to develop local conservation planning tools and workshops.

#### B3.1.3: Encouragement of community-based organisations

The NHRA is designed to bring certain aspects of heritage management to local authority and community level. It is very important that community organizations use their sources on the ground to identify places that are important to them, maintain registers and notes about places and their status. This makes it much easier for heritage impact assessors to broaden

the quality of their product and for the regional heritage authorities to manage the “National Estate”.

### **5.1 B3.1.4: Identification and protection of traditional resource users and cultural activities**

The support of community organisations who have local knowledge are essential to accomplishing this by identifying activities and practices that need protection. Similarly, local historians, academics and heritage bodies need to alert the local, provincial and national heritage bodies of activities that require special conservation measures that can be acted on through Heritage Western Cape. It is important that such activities are included on the database of the National Estate so that their status can be checked from time to time.

#### **B3.1.5: Support of the inventory of the National Estate**

The South African Heritage Resources Agency is in the process of establishing the database of the National Estate. This is a GIS based system on which the location, attributes and status of any heritage sites are recorded. There are databases housed in museums and universities which will ultimately be incorporated. Like the identification of heritage sites, the development of this database will be a continuous process. The database will be accessible to provincial heritage authorities and other heritage managers. All sites and objects located through HIAs and other surveys will be included within the database. The support of the database will be critical in developing regional conservation strategies.

#### **B3.1.6: Termination of inappropriate uses of places, illegal activities**

HIA's and conservation planning are critical in the process of establishing if the significance of a place, site or object is being diminished by inappropriate activities, and therefore play an important role in gauging if the use of a place or site is appropriate.

At present the capacity for compliance agencies to police activities that take place at heritage sites and other sensitive areas is woefully inadequate. The support of community organizations such as heritage workgroups (of which there are a number on the Peninsula), regional museums and heritage societies is greatly needed to assist in the policing of heritage sites within their domains. It must be noted that any organization or individual has the right to lay a charge at police station with respect to the wilful destruction or damage to a heritage site (in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act). This is no longer the sole prerogative of SAHRA. Many organizations are not aware that they are able to do this and do not exercise this power.

#### **B3.1.7: Appointment of “heritage officers”**

Every local authority, nature conservation organization, National Park or Town Council should have at its disposal at least one person who carries the portfolio of “heritage officer”. Such a person can be a member of a local heritage committee, be an employed staff member or carry out this duty as part of his/her existing job. The “heritage officer” should receive a basic training in heritage conservation issues, heritage tourism and the law. He/she could provide a policing role, monitor heritage impacts, liaise with SAHRA, Heritage West Cape, Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism.

#### **B3.1.8: Basic capacity building and education**

Environmental scientists need to become familiar with heritage law, learn the language of heritage and make sure that heritage assessments are carried out as part of EIAs. Environmental officers, conservation officers, persons who hold conservation related posts in local and regional government need to increase their capacity to apply and police the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act. Tertiary institutions must be encouraged to respond to current critical needs by developing short intensive courses in heritage conservation to increase the capacity of consultants, officials, heritage officers, conservation officers, staff of environmental organisations and even landowners and individuals to

identify and conserve heritage, adequately evaluate the work of consultants and approach the development of heritage places for tourism in such a way that their significance is retained.

**OBJECTIVE B3.2: To promote the sustainable utilisation and appreciation of these resources, particularly in tourism or other economic development initiatives.**

The enormous range of heritage sites on the coast and in the hinterland is almost completely unexploited for tourism purposes. Adaptive reuse of historic places, buildings and archaeological sites through tourism can be an excellent way of ensuring that a place is valued, maintained and conserved for future generations, needless to say that there are also benefits in terms of job creation and social development. However the way that these goals are achieved is critical as incorrect decisions about the future of a heritage place and the way it is used can destroy its historical significance.

**B3.2: STRATEGIES**

**B3.2.1: Appropriate conservation planning**

The exploitation of any *place* of heritage importance needs to be accompanied by very thoughtful conservation planning (done by a professional) to ensure that the significant qualities of the *place* are not compromised or lost. There is a growing body of heritage conservation planners, most of them in private practise who are developing the skills to ensure that heritage tourism is sustainable.

**B3.2.2: Establishing impacts of tourism**

Where sites are to be exploited for tourism purposes, the impacts of tourism to not only the fabric of the place but also the historical significance, meaning and memory of a place needs to be identified and mitigated against. For this reason a Conservation Plan should be submitted along with any development proposal for a heritage *place*.

**B3.2.3 Working with the Heritage Authority**

The NHRA requires that the way that a heritage site is displayed be submitted for approval before being carried forward. This is to ensure that the manner in which a site is presented reflects the best quality of research and is acceptable in terms of content.

**B3.2.3:**

**GOAL B3: To preserve, protect or promote archaeological, historical and cultural resources and activities of the coast**

STRATEGY	INDICATORS	COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	PRIORITY	ROLEPLAYERS
<b>B3.1.1: Implementation of section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act</b>	Heritage Impact Assessments routinely included in EIAs, conservation of heritage places included in development activities	Feedback information to be obtained from Heritage Western Cape and DEA & DP.	High	Sahra Heritage Western Cape DEA & DP Prof Consultants Local authorities Developers
<b>B3.1.2: Encouragement of heritage</b>	Historic places, areas that contain heritage, heritage	Feedback information to be obtained from Heritage Western Cape and DEA	High	Heritage authorities, DEA & DP Prof Consultants

<b>conservation planning</b>	tourism venues to have sound conservation planning and policy document.	&DP, also through site inspection and policing.		Local authorities Land owners Park managers
<b>B3.1.3: Encouragement of community-based organisations</b>	Community orgs. In regular meaningful contact with authorities, keeping watch over local heritage.	Feedback information to be obtained from Heritage Western Cape, SAHRA	Medium	Rate payers associations, societies, NGOs, Heritage Authority.
<b>B3.1.4: Identification and protection of traditional resource users and cultural activities</b>	Such users and activities to be considered to be part of National Estate, and monitored and protected by Heritage Authority.	Activities must be visible and sustainable where appropriate. Status to be recorded on National database.	High	Communities Local historians, Academics, DEA & DP, Heritage Authority.
<b>B3.1.5: Support of the inventory of the National Estate</b>	Information available about heritage matters available on-line to accredited users.	Feedback to be obtained from the Office of the National Estate, SAHRA.	Medium	Museums Universities Communities Research organisations Gov. Departments SAHRA
<b>B3.1.6: Termination of inappropriate uses of places, illegal activities</b>	Regular prosecution of offenders, inappropriate activities identified thru HIAs & conservation planning and corrected.	SAHRA, Heritage Western Cape, SAPS, community orgs, consultants to provide feedback.	High	All citizens  SAPS Courts Consultants Offenders
<b>B3.1.7: Appointment of “heritage officers”</b>	Local Authorities, Conservations areas, Estates, landowners have trained heritage officers implementing NHRA.	Information obtained from, heritage authorities, local authorities, Parks and heritage training organisations.	High	Landowners Heritage authorities Local authorities NGOs Tertiary education facilities
<b>B3.1.8: Basic capacity building and education</b>	All Environmental consultants, planners,	Measurement of success will be through no of trainees achieved, short courses developed and	High	Landowners Heritage authorities Local authorities NGOs

	conservation officers, heritage officers understand the basic scope and conservation issues relating to heritage.	attended, ability of officials to critically appraise heritage work and develop solutions to heritage issues.		Individuals Tertiary education facilities need to develop courses as a matter of urgency.
<b>B3.2.1: Appropriate conservation planning</b>	Consultants familiar with best practise contemporary conservation methods are routinely involved in the planning of heritage tourism facilities.	Success to be gauged by the number of applications submitted to heritage authorities.	Medium	Property owners Architects and planners Museum/heritage consultants Heritage authorities Tourism organisations
<b>B3.2.2: Establishing impacts of tourism</b>	Heritage sites to be subject to tourism ventures are conserved and retain full significance thru HIAs and conservation planning.	Success to be monitored thru visitor feedback, site visits by authorities and adequacy of HIA reports and Conservation Plans submitted to authorities.	Medium	Property owners Architects and planners Museum/heritage consultants Heritage authorities Tourism organisations
<b>B3.2.3 Working with the Heritage Authority</b>	Information presented at heritage sites is accurate and opinions presented are not offensive.	Success to be monitored thru visitor feedback, site visits by authorities and adequacy of HIA reports and Conservation Plans submitted to authorities	Medium	Property owners Architects and planners Museum/heritage consultants Heritage authorities Tourism organisations

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