

**Cultural heritage impact assessment for  
THE MADADENI BULK SEWER PIPELINE, NEWCASTLE REGION,  
KWAZULU-NATAL**

**CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE MADADENI BULK SEWER PIPELINE, NEWCASTLE REGION, KWAZULU-NATAL**

**Report No:** 2014/JvS/044  
**Status:** Draft  
**Revision No:** 0  
**Date:** June 2014

**Prepared for:**  
Envirolution Consulting

**Representative:** Ms. N Ndlovu  
**Postal Address:** Unit 25, Sunninghill Office Park, 4 Peltier Road, Sunninghill, 2157  
**Tel:** 086 144 4499  
**E-mail:** ntsanko@envirolution.co.za

**Prepared by:**  
J van Schalkwyk (D Litt et Phil), Heritage Consultant  
ASAPA Registration No.: 168  
**Principal Investigator:** Iron Age, Colonial Period, Industrial Heritage

**Postal Address:** 62 Coetzer Avenue, Monument Park, 0181  
**Mobile:** 076 790 6777  
**Fax:** 086 611 3902  
**E-mail:** jvschalkwyk@mweb.co.za

**Declaration:**

I, J.A. van Schalkwyk, declare that I do not have any financial or personal interest in the proposed development, nor its developers or any of their subsidiaries, apart from the provision of heritage assessment and management services.



J A van Schalkwyk (D Litt et Phil)  
Heritage Consultant  
June 2014

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR THE MADADENI BULK SEWER PIPELINE, NEWCASTLE REGION, KWAZULU-NATAL**

It is proposed to develop a bulk sewer pipeline from the township of Madadeni outside of Newcastle, westwards to join up with an existing sewer pipeline.

In accordance with the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, Act No. 4 of 2008, an independent heritage consultant was therefore appointed by **Envirovolution** to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to determine if any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance occur within the boundaries of the area where it is planned to develop the bulk sewer pipeline.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region is made up of a pre-colonial element consisting of limited Stone Age and Iron Age occupation, as well as a much later colonial (farmer) component, which gave rise to an urban component.

- As no sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance have been identified in the study area, there would be no impact as a result of the proposed development.

Therefore, from a heritage point of view we recommend that the proposed development can continue, on condition of acceptance of the above mitigation measures. We request that if archaeological sites or graves are exposed during construction work, it should immediately be reported to a heritage consultant so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made.



J A van Schalkwyk  
Heritage Consultant  
June 2014

**TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

<b>Property details</b>						
Province	KwaZulu-Natal					
Magisterial district	Newcastle					
District municipality	Newcastle					
Topo-cadastral map	2730CC					
Closest town	Newcastle					
Farm name & no.	Shuttleworth 9504; Drycut 8198					
Portions/Holdings	Various					
Coordinates	End points					
	No	Latitude	Longitude	No	Latitude	Longitude
	1	S 27.78512	E 30.05045	2	S 27.77981	E 30.06471

<b>Development criteria in terms of Section 38(1) of the NHR Act</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>
Construction of road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length	Yes
Construction of bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length	No
Development exceeding 5000 sq m	No
Development involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions	No
Development involving three or more erven or divisions that have been consolidated within past five years	No
Rezoning of site exceeding 10 000 sq m	No
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds	No

<b>Development</b>	
Description	Development of a bulk sewer pipeline
Project name	Madadeni Bulk Sewer

<b>Land use</b>	
Previous land use	Vacant
Current land use	Vacant

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	II
TECHNICAL SUMMARY .....	III
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	IV
LIST OF FIGURES.....	IV
GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	V
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
2. TERMS OF REFERENCE .....	1
3. HERITAGE RESOURCES.....	2
4. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY .....	3
5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT .....	4
6. SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND ASSESSMENT .....	7
7. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	8
8. REFERENCES.....	9
APPENDIX 1: CONVENTIONS USED TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF PROJECTS ON HERITAGE RESOURCES.....	10
APPENDIX 2. RELEVANT LEGISLATION .....	12

**LIST OF FIGURES**

	Page
Fig. 1. Track log of the survey.....	4
Fig. 2. Location of the study area in regional context. ....	5
Fig. 3. Aerial view of the location of the sewer pipeline route.....	5
Fig. 4. Views over the study area.....	6
Fig. 7. Location of the identified sites.....	7

## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

### **TERMS**

**Study area:** Refers to the entire study area as indicated by the client in the accompanying Fig. 1 - 2.

**Stone Age:** The first and longest part of human history is the Stone Age, which began with the appearance of early humans between 3-2 million years ago. Stone Age people were hunters, gatherers and scavengers who did not live in permanently settled communities. Their stone tools preserve well and are found in most places in South Africa and elsewhere.

Early Stone Age	2 000 000 - 150 000 Before Present
Middle Stone Age	150 000 - 30 000 BP
Later Stone Age	30 000 - until c. AD 200

**Iron Age:** Period covering the last 1800 years, when new people brought a new way of life to southern Africa. They established settled villages, cultivated domestic crops such as sorghum, millet and beans, and they herded cattle as well as sheep and goats. As they produced their own iron tools, archaeologists call this the Iron Age.

Early Iron Age	AD 200 - AD 900
Middle Iron Age	AD 900 - AD 1300
Late Iron Age	AD 1300 - AD 1830

**Historical Period:** Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1840 - in this part of the country.

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADRC	Archaeological Data Recording Centre
ASAPA	Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists
CS-G	Chief Surveyor-General
EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Later Stone Age
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NASA	National Archives of South Africa
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

## CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR THE MADADENI BULK SEWER PIPELINE, NEWCASTLE REGION, KWAZULU-NATAL

### 1. INTRODUCTION

It is proposed to develop a bulk sewer pipeline from the township of Madadeni outside of Newcastle, westwards to join up with an existing sewer pipeline.

South Africa's heritage resources, also described as the 'national estate', comprise a wide range of sites, features, objects and beliefs. However, according to Section 27(18) of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), No. 25 of 1999, no person may destroy, damage, deface, excavate, alter, remove from its original position, subdivide or change the planning status of any heritage site without a permit issued by the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of such site.

In accordance with the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, Act No. 4 of 2008, an independent heritage consultant was therefore appointed by **Enviroolution** to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to determine if any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance occur within the boundaries of the area where it is planned to develop the bulk sewer pipeline.

This report forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as required by the EIA Regulations in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and is intended for submission to the Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali Heritage Agency.

### 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report does not deal with development projects outside of or even adjacent to the study area as is presented in Section 5 of this report. The same holds true for heritage sites, except in a generalised sense where it is used to create an overview of the heritage potential in the larger region.

#### 2.1 Scope of work

The aim of this assessment, broadly speaking, is to determine if any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance occur within the boundaries of the area where it is planned to develop the bulk sewer pipeline.

This includes:

- Conducting a desk-top investigation of the area;
- A visit to the proposed development site,

The objectives were to

- Identify possible archaeological, cultural and historic sites within the proposed development areas;
- Evaluate the potential impacts of construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed development on archaeological, cultural and historical resources;

- Recommend mitigation measures to ameliorate any negative impacts on areas of archaeological, cultural or historical importance.

## 2.2 Limitations

The investigation has been influenced by the following factors:

- The unpredictability of archaeological remains occurring below the surface.
- This report does not consider the palaeontological potential of the development site.

## 3. HERITAGE RESOURCES

### 3.1 The National Estate

The KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 2008 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, but is not limited to, the following wide range of places and objects:

- living heritage as defined in the National Heritage Council Act 11 of 1999 (cultural tradition; oral history; performance; ritual; popular memory; skills and techniques; indigenous knowledge systems; and the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships);
- ecofacts (non-artefactual organic or environmental remains that may reveal aspects of past human activity; definition used in KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 2008);
- places, buildings, structures and equipment;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds;
- public monuments and memorials;
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects, but excluding any object made by a living person; and
- battlefields.

### 3.2 Cultural significance

In the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, Act No. 4 of 2008, "cultural significance" means of aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual or technological value or significance.

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) developed guidelines to help determine if a site has cultural significance or other special value, based on:

- its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;



- its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

A matrix was developed whereby the above criteria were applied for the determination of the significance of each identified site (see Appendix 1). This allowed some form of control over the application of similar values for similar identified sites.

## 4. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Extent of the Study

This survey and impact assessment covers the area as presented in Section 5 and as illustrated in Figure 1 - 3.

### 4.2 Methodology

#### 4.2.1 Preliminary investigation

##### 4.2.1.1 Survey of the literature

A survey of the relevant literature was conducted with the aim of reviewing the previous research done and determining the potential of the site.

##### 4.2.1.2 Data bases

The *Heritage Atlas Database*, the *Environmental Potential Atlas*, the *Chief Surveyor General* and the *National Archives of South Africa* were consulted.

##### 4.2.1.3 Other sources

Aerial photographs and topocadastral and other maps were also studied - see the list of references below.

#### 4.2.2 Field survey

The site was visited on 30 May 2014. The area that had to be investigated was identified by **Envirolution Consulting** as to consist of the existing equestrian stables complex.

The area that had to be investigated was identified by **Environamic Environmental Consulting** by means of maps. The site was visited on 1 May 2014. As it is a linear development, it was surveyed travelling the route in both directions - see Fig. 1 for the track log that was kept of the site survey.

#### 4.2.3 Documentation

All sites, objects and structures that are identified are documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Coordinates of individual localities are determined by means of the *Global Positioning System* (GPS) and plotted on a map. This information is added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

The track log and identified sites were recorded by means of a Garmin Oregon 550 handheld GPS device. Photographic recording was done by means of a Canon EOS 550D digital camera.

Map datum used: Hartebeeshoek 94 (WGS84).

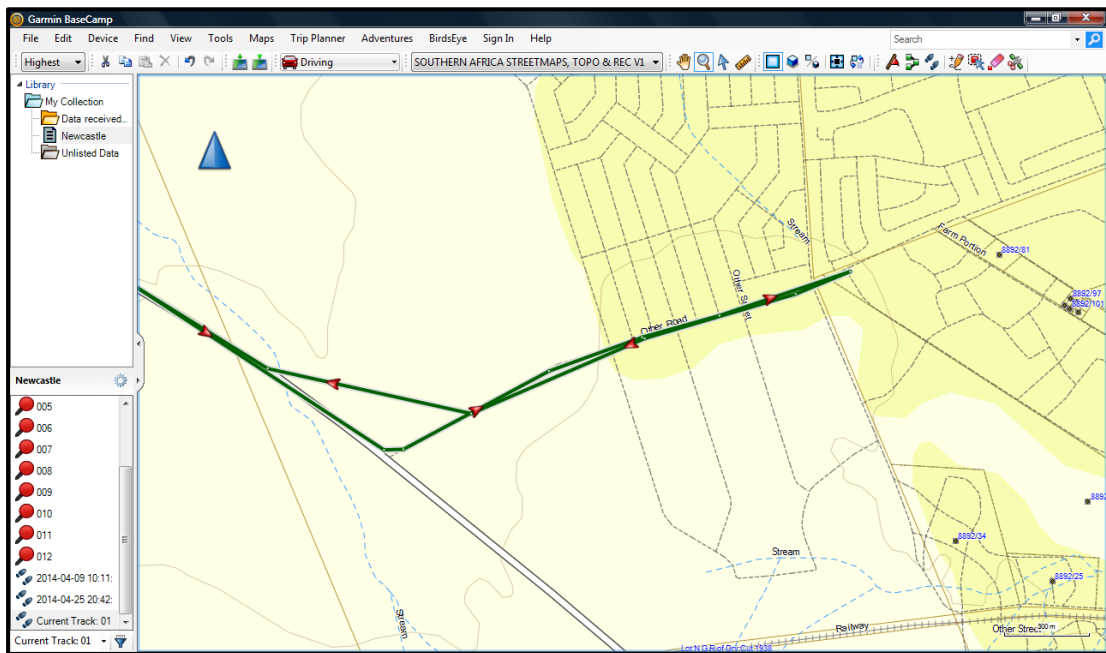


Fig. 1. Track log of the survey.

## 5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

### 5.1 Site location and description

The site is located on the border between two farms, Shuttleworth 9504 and Drycut 8198 which is also one of the access roads to the Madadeni township, located a short distance to the east of the town of Newcastle in KwaZulu-Natal (Fig. 1 - 3). For more information please see the Technical Summary presented above (p. iii).

The geology of the region is made up of arenite. The original vegetation is classified as Natal Central Bushveld. However, this has been changed by agricultural activities as well as the development of formal and informal settlements. No hills, outcrops or streams that usually drew people to settle in its vicinity occur in the study area.

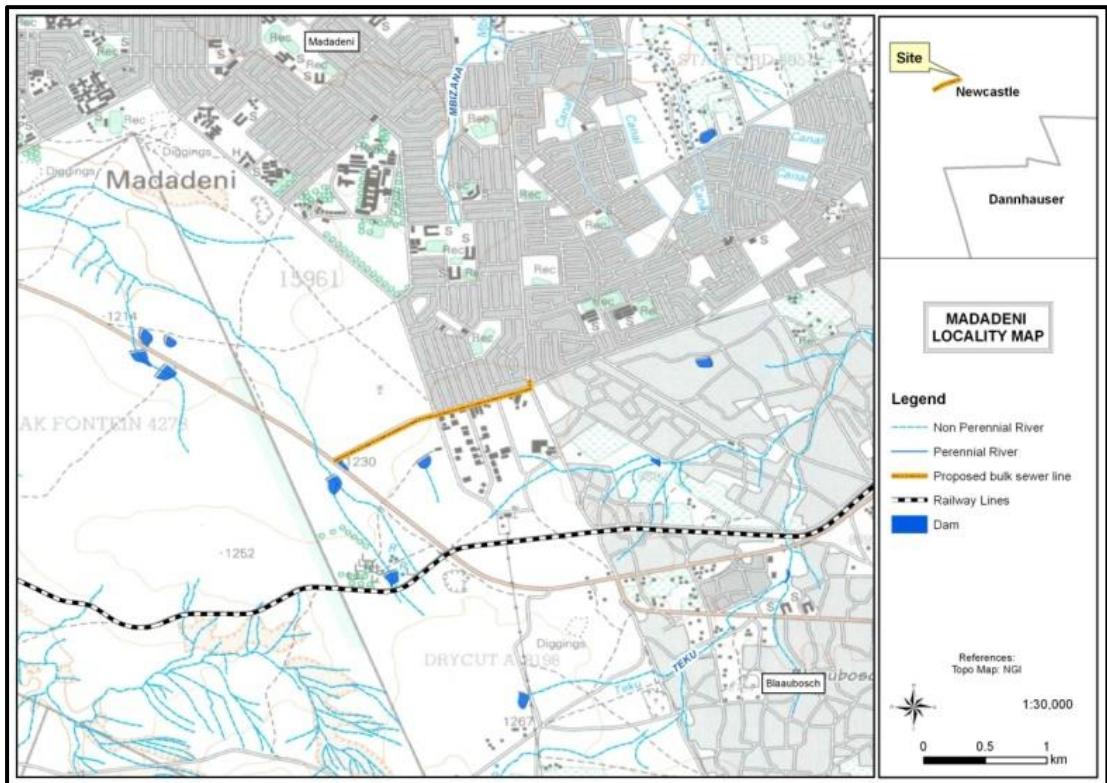


Fig. 2. Location of the study area in regional context.  
(Map 2730CC: Chief Surveyor-General)



Fig. 3. Aerial view of the location of the sewer pipeline route.  
(Photograph: Google Earth)



Fig. 4. Views over the study area.

## 5.2 Development proposal

It is proposed to develop a bulk sewer pipeline from the township of Madadeni westwards to join up with an existing sewer line. The proposed pipeline is estimated to be 200mm in diameter and will be constructed using PVC. The total distance of the pipeline will be approximately 1,5km.

## 5.3 Regional overview

Very little information is available on the pre-colonial occupation of the larger region. This is the result of the fact that the region has never been subjected to an intensive archaeological survey. Stone Age sites dating to the Middle Stone Age are known to occur some distance to the south of Newcastle.

Iron Age sites have been reported to the east, for example at Nqabeni in the Nqutu region. These are stone walled sites dating to the Late Iron Age (Hall & Maggs 1979). This paucity of information is further underscored by Huffman (2007) who indicate no sites or traditions to be known from the region.

The town of Newcastle was established in 1864 and proclaimed a township in 1882. It was named in March 1854 after the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1852 and 1859 (Raper 2004). A number of heritage sites occur in the town, e.g. Fort Amiel, Carnegie Library and an old mosque.

The railway line from Dundee northwards passed Newcastle was completed in 1890. A branch line eastwards towards Utrecht was complete in 1910.

## 5.4 Identified sites

The following cultural heritage resources were identified in the study area:

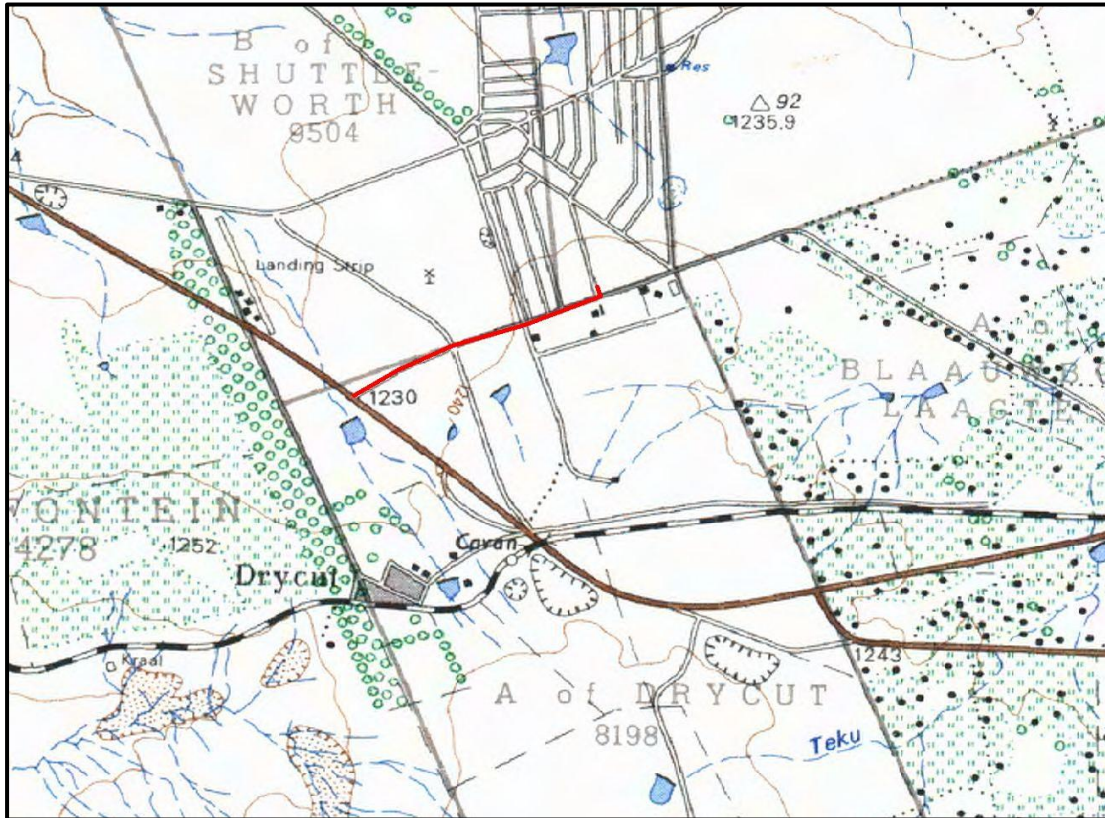


Fig. 5. Location of the identified sites.  
(Map 2730CC: Chief Surveyor-General)

### 5.4.1 Stone Age

- No sites, features or objects dating to the Stone Age were identified in the study area.

### 5.4.2 Iron Age

- No sites, features or objects dating to the Iron Age were identified in the study area.

### 5.4.3 Historic period

- No sites, features or objects dating to the historic period were identified in the study area.

## 6. SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 Heritage assessment criteria and grading

The NHRA stipulates the assessment criteria and grading of archaeological sites. The following categories are distinguished in Section 7 of the Act:

- **Grade I:** Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance;
- **Grade II:** Heritage resources which, although forming part of the national estate, can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or a region; and
- **Grade III:** Other heritage resources worthy of conservation, on a local authority level.

The occurrence of sites with a Grade I significance will demand that the development activities be drastically altered in order to retain these sites in their original state. For Grade II and Grade III sites, the applicable of mitigation measures would allow the development activities to continue.

## 6.2 Statement of significance

In terms of Section 7 of the NHRA, the significance of the site is determined by the following factors:

- As no sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance have been identified in the study area, there would be no impact as a result of the proposed development.

## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

The aim of the survey was to locate, identify, evaluate and document sites, objects and structures of cultural significance found within the area in which the development is proposed.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region is made up of a pre-colonial element consisting of limited Stone Age and Iron Age occupation, as well as a much later colonial (farmer) component, which gave rise to an urban component.

- As no sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance have been identified in the study area, there would be no impact as a result of the proposed development.

Therefore, from a heritage point of view we recommend that the proposed development can continue, on condition of acceptance of the above mitigation measures. We request that if archaeological sites or graves are exposed during construction work, it should immediately be reported to a heritage consultant so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made.

## 8. REFERENCES

### 8.1 Data bases

Chief Surveyor General  
Environmental Potential Atlas, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.  
Heritage Atlas Database, Pretoria.  
National Archives of South Africa

### 8.2 Literature

Acocks, J.P.H. 1975. *Veld Types of South Africa*. Memoirs of the Botanical Survey of South Africa, No. 40. Pretoria: Botanical Research Institute.

Derwent, S. 2006. *KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Sites: a guide to some great places*. Claremont: David Philip.

Hall, M. & Maggs, T. 1979. Nqabeni, a Late Iron Age site in Zululand. In Van der Merwe, N.J. & Huffman, T.N. (eds) *Iron Age Studies in Southern Africa*. South African Archaeological Society, Goodwin Series No. 3. Pp. 159-176.

Huffman, T.N. 2007. *Handbook to the Iron Age*. Scottsville: University of KwaZulu-Natal Press.

Raper, P.E. 2004. *South African place names*. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball Publishers.

Richardson, D. 2001. *Historic sites of South Africa*. Cape Town: Struik Publishers.

### 8.3 Maps and aerial photographs

1: 50 000 Topocadastral maps: 2730CC  
Google Earth

## APPENDIX 1: CONVENTIONS USED TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF PROJECTS ON HERITAGE RESOURCES

### Significance

According to the NHRA, Section 2(vi) the **significance** of a heritage sites and artefacts is determined by it aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technical value in relation to the uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.

Matrix used for assessing the significance of each identified site/feature

<b>1. Historic value</b>				
Is it important in the community, or pattern of history				
Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history				
Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery				
<b>2. Aesthetic value</b>				
It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group				
<b>3. Scientific value</b>				
Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage				
Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period				
<b>4. Social value</b>				
Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons				
<b>5. Rarity</b>				
Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage				
<b>6. Representivity</b>				
Is it 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.				
<b>7. Sphere of Significance</b>		High	Medium	Low
International				
National				
Provincial				
Regional				
Local				
Specific community				
<b>8. Significance rating of feature</b>				
1.	Low			
2.	Medium			
3.	High			



**Significance of impact:**

- low where the impact will not have an influence on or require to be significantly accommodated in the project design
- medium where the impact could have an influence which will require modification of the project design or alternative mitigation
- high where it would have a “no-go” implication on the project regardless of any mitigation

**Certainty of prediction:**

- Definite: More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Substantial supportive data to verify assessment
- Probable: More than 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of that impact occurring
- Possible: Only more than 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring
- Unsure: Less than 40% sure of a particular fact, or the likelihood of an impact occurring

**Recommended management action:**

For each impact, the recommended practically attainable mitigation actions which would result in a measurable reduction of the impact, must be identified. This is expressed according to the following:

- 1 = no further investigation/action necessary
- 2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping of the site necessary
- 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive salvage excavation and/or mapping necessary
- 4 = preserve site at all costs

**Legal requirements:**

Identify and list the specific legislation and permit requirements which potentially could be infringed upon by the proposed project, if mitigation is necessary.

## APPENDIX 2. RELEVANT LEGISLATION

All archaeological and palaeontological sites and meteorites are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) as stated in Section 35:

(1) Subject to the provisions of section 8, the protection of archaeological and palaeontological sites and material and meteorites is the responsibility of a provincial heritage resources authority: Provided that the protection of any wreck in the territorial waters and the maritime cultural zone shall be the responsibility of SAHRA.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (8)(a), all archaeological objects, palaeontological material and meteorites are the property of the State. The responsible heritage authority must, on behalf of the State, at its discretion ensure that such objects are lodged with a museum or other public institution that has a collection policy acceptable to the heritage resources authority and may in so doing establish such terms and conditions as it sees fit for the conservation of such objects.

(3) Any person who discovers archaeological or palaeontological objects or material or a meteorite in the course of development or agricultural activity must immediately report the find to the responsible heritage resources authority, or to the nearest local authority offices or museum, which must immediately notify such heritage resources authority.

(4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority-

- (a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- (b) destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
- (c) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- (d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

In terms of cemeteries and graves the following (Section 36):

(1) Where it is not the responsibility of any other authority, SAHRA must conserve and generally care for burial grounds and graves protected in terms of this section, and it may make such arrangements for their conservation as it sees fit.

(2) SAHRA must identify and record the graves of victims of conflict and any other graves which it deems to be of cultural significance and may erect memorials associated with the grave referred to in subsection (1), and must maintain such memorials.

(3) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority-

- (a) destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
- (b) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
- (c) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

(4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction or damage of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection (3)(a) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) stipulates the assessment criteria and grading of archaeological sites. The following categories are distinguished in Section 7 of the Act:

- **Grade I:** Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance;
- **Grade II:** Heritage resources which, although forming part of the national estate, can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or a region; and
- **Grade III:** Other heritage resources worthy of conservation, and which prescribes heritage resources assessment criteria, consistent with the criteria set out in section 3(3), which must be used by a heritage resources authority or a local authority to assess the intrinsic, comparative and contextual significance of a heritage resource and the relative benefits and costs of its protection, so that the appropriate level of grading of the resource and the consequent responsibility for its management may be allocated in terms of section 8.

Presenting archaeological sites as part of tourism attraction requires, in terms 44 of the Act, a Conservation Management Plan as well as a permit from SAHRA.

(1) Heritage resources authorities and local authorities must, wherever appropriate, co-ordinate and promote the presentation and use of places of cultural significance and heritage resources which form part of the national estate and for which they are responsible in terms of section 5 for public enjoyment, education, research and tourism, including-

- (a) the erection of explanatory plaques and interpretive facilities, including interpretive centres and visitor facilities;
- (b) the training and provision of guides;
- (c) the mounting of exhibitions;
- (d) the erection of memorials; and
- (e) any other means necessary for the effective presentation of the national estate.

(2) Where a heritage resource which is formally protected in terms of Part I of this Chapter is to be presented, the person wishing to undertake such presentation must, at least 60 days prior to the institution of interpretive measures or manufacture of associated material, consult with the heritage resources authority which is responsible for the protection of such heritage resource regarding the contents of interpretive material or programmes.

(3) A person may only erect a plaque or other permanent display or structure associated with such presentation in the vicinity of a place protected in terms of this Act in consultation with the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of the place.