
**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF
SIHLEZA COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROJECT,
ALFRED NZO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY,
KWAZULU NATAL PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA**



Assessment and report by



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Management summary

eThembeni Cultural Heritage was appointed by AGES to undertake a heritage impact assessment of a proposed community forestry project near Umzimkhulu, in terms of the South African Heritage Resources Act No 25 of 1999. One eThembeni staff member inspected the area on 18 May 2009, and completed a controlled-exclusive surface survey, as well as a database and literature search.

We identified no heritage resources within the proposed development area.

No specific places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage were identified within the proposed development area, although the general area is one of living heritage. We have assumed that compensation for the loss of agricultural and grazing land has been addressed during the public participation process. If not, such negotiations must occur through the project management team.

The cultural landscape is one of villages in a predominantly mist-belt grassland environment, transforming with increased service infrastructure and rapidly expanding commercial afforestation. The proposed development is in keeping with this transformation.

The Tribal Authority is aware of numerous graves in the study area, all of which predate the establishment of villages. On adjacent afforestation projects tree planting has been avoided in the immediate vicinity of graves, with sanction from the Tribal Authority and families. Graves are therefore not an obstacle to the proposed development and are seen to by the extant, concerned community.

We recommend that the development proceed with no further heritage mitigation and have submitted this report to the South African Heritage Resources Agency in fulfilment of the requirements of the Heritage Resources Act.

If permission is granted for the development to proceed, the client is reminded that the Act requires that a developer cease all work immediately and notify Anafa KwaZulu Natali should any heritage resources, as defined in the Act, be discovered during the course of development activities.

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Introduction and legislation

eThembeni Cultural Heritage was appointed by AGES to undertake a heritage impact assessment of a proposed community forestry project near Umzimkhulu, in terms of the South African Heritage Resources Act No 25 of 1999. Section 38 (1) of the Act requires such an 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 Amafa KwaZulu Natali;
- (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. In the Act a heritage resource is defined 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;
 - (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.

A 'place' is defined as:

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

'Structures' means any building, works, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land and any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith older than 60 years.

'Archaeological' means -

- o material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
- o rock art, being a form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and is older than 100 years including any area within 10 m of such representation; and
- o wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land or in the maritime cultural zone referred to in section 5 of the Maritime Zones Act 1994 (Act 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which are older than 60 years or which in terms of national legislation are considered to be worthy of conservation;
- o features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found.

'Palaeontological' means any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site which contains such fossilised remains or trace.

'Grave' means a place of interment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of and any other structures on or associated with such place. The South African Heritage Resources Agency will only issue a permit for the alteration of a grave if it is satisfied that every reasonable effort has been made to contact and obtain permission from the families concerned. The following procedures are usually required in the event of exhumation and re-interment:

- o Notification of the impending removals (using appropriate language media and notices at the grave site);
- o Consultation with individuals or communities related or known to the deceased;
- o Satisfactory arrangements for the curation of human remains and / or headstones in a museum, where applicable;
- o Procurement of a permit from Amafa KwaZulu Natali;
- o Appropriate arrangements for the exhumation (preferably by a suitably trained archaeologist) and re-interment (sometimes by a registered undertaker, in a formally proclaimed cemetery);
- o Observation of rituals or ceremonies required by the families.

Nature of proposed activities (information provided by the client)

AGES Environmental Division was appointed by Department Land Affairs to do an environmental assessment to obtain the necessary authorisation for a proposed commercial community forestry project at Sihleza in the Alfred Nzo District Municipality. This study was done in terms of the Environment Conservation Act No 73 of 1989. The expected extent of the project is approximately 240 hectares.

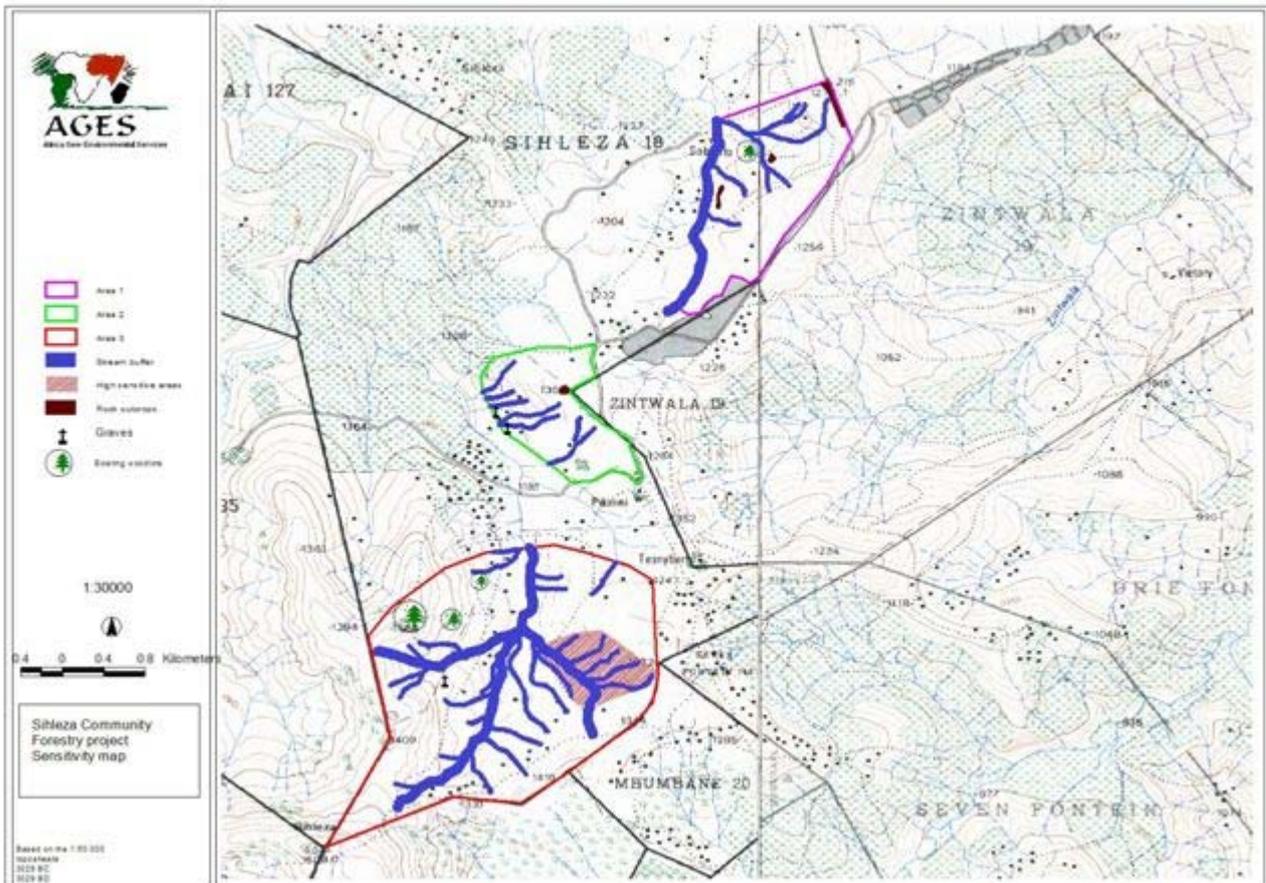
The communities of Magwala and Mvolozana contacted the Department of Land Affairs in the matter of applying for a Forestry Plan and license to conduct forest activities. The purpose of this project is to produce timber for sale that can supply an income for these communities. Job opportunities will also be created. There are already a forestry plantation in the area and large plantations adjoining the area. The climate and soils are suitable to sustain plantations.

A forestry management plan will be developed to address the layout of roads and plantations. It will also address the species to be planted as well as planting and harvesting times. Sensitive sites as demarcated by the ecological assessment will be avoided and all drainage lines, wetlands and steep gradients are excluded for development.

Site access, description and environmental issues (information provided by the client)

The project is located within the Umzimkhulu Local Municipality, approximately 45 kilometres east of Kokstad in the Sihleza forestry area.

From Pietermaritzburg travel south on the R56 towards Kokstad. Two kilometres past the R56 / N2 junction at Ngeli, turn right off the N2 onto a district road marked Glen Ives Sawmills (at S30 31 07.5; E29 44 04.0). Proceed for 500 metres to a fork in the district road, bear right and follow the road for 10.5 kilometres. The approximate centre of the study area is at S30 27 00.0; E29 4411.5. Three areas are under application for afforestation, as indicated on the following map.



The proposed development site is situated in an area where the main land use is grazing, along with crop lands and rural settlements. The land use of the areas demarcated for afforestation is only grazing – no crop lands or houses are included. Surrounding land use is also rural subsistence settlement. The general area was subjected to 'betterment schemes' in the 1960s and consequently residences are concentrated in typical 'lalie' villages. Subsistence agriculture and commercial timber production are the prime economic activities.

The topography is strongly undulating with high prominent hills and numerous perennial and non-perennial drainage lines traversing the area. The altitude varies between 1200 and 1450 mamsl. The Magwala and Mvolozana village area is characterized by rolling hills, which steeply dip towards the perennial streams at some places. The villages are located between 1400 and 1500mamsl. The soils are derived from Karroo Sequence sedimentary rock and dolerite. Soils are often shallow and leached and fairly erodable where it is deeper, forming large dongas in some parts.

The vegetation according to Acocks is Highveld Sourveld and Dohne Sourveld (Veld types 44b) and Barrie Low classifies it as Moist Upland Grassland. These dense, sour grasslands occur at altitudes of 600 to 1400mamsl. Basal cover is predominantly *Aristida congesta* grassland with remnant mist-belt forest patches on southern and western slopes. Commercial afforestation is on the increase. Forest patches occur in valleys outside the study area.

The area has been demarcated into high and medium sensitive zones. No development should take place in the high sensitive zone. Development can take place in the medium sensitive zones but the following mitigation measures should be adhered to:

- Roads should be planned to prevent erosion and special care should be taken at drainage line crossings to prevent restrictions in water flow.
- Clearing of vegetation should be restricted to the absolute minimum to prevent erosion.
- Exotic plants associated with forestry should be controlled.
- Herbicides should be used with great care to prevent indigenous vegetation loss.
- During clear felling, care should be taken to prevent siltation of streams and no debris should be allowed in the drainage lines and streams.

The visual environment will definitely undergo certain changes since the grasslands will be changed to forestry plantations. During the construction phase, noise will be a factor during the construction of roads. This equipment will only be used to do work during daylight hours. After that, noise will really be of small importance. Dust could be a problem if roads are constructed during winter months when the soils are dry. Smoke during the burning of firebreaks will be limited because of the limited areas that will be burned.

It is the professional opinion of Africa Geo-Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd that the proposed project will not have any significant detrimental environmental impacts that will render the project unfeasible. The potentially significant negative impacts that have been identified should be mitigated through the implementation of the mitigation proposals.

Methodology

One eThembeni staff member inspected the area on 18 May 2009, accompanied by Mr Peter Nixon of AGES. We completed a controlled-exclusive surface survey, 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 1978¹).

We consulted various provincial databases, including historical, archaeological and geological sources and sourced a concise account of South Africa's pre and postcolonial history (available on request). We assessed the value and significance of heritage resources, as defined in the Heritage Resources Act 1999 and the criteria contained in Appendix A. Culturally significant landscapes were assessed according to the criteria in Appendix B.

Geographic coordinates were obtained with a handheld Garmin GPS72 global positioning unit. Photographs were taken with a Nikon Coolpix S200 digital camera. A statement of independence and a summary of our ability to undertake this heritage impact assessment are available on request.

The assumptions and limitations of this heritage impact assessment are as follows:

- We have assumed that the description of the proposed project, provided by the client, is accurate.
- We have assumed that the public consultation process undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment is sufficient and adequate and does not require repetition as part of the heritage impact assessment.
- Soil surface visibility was poor. Heritage resources might be present below the surface or in areas of dense vegetation and we remind the client that the Act requires that a developer cease all work immediately and notify Amafa KwaZulu Natali should any heritage resources, as defined in the Act, be discovered during the course of development activities.
- No subsurface investigation (including excavations or sampling) were undertaken, since a permit from Amafa KwaZulu Natali is required to disturb a heritage resource.

¹ 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.

Observations and recommendations

No development activities associated with the proposed project had begun at the time of our visit, in accordance with provincial heritage legislation.

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

None were identified within the proposed development area.

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

No specific places were identified within the proposed development area, although the general area is one of living heritage. We have assumed that compensation for the loss of agricultural and grazing land has been addressed during the public participation process. If not, such negotiations must occur through the project management team.

⇒ [Historical settlements and townscapes](#)

None were identified within the proposed development area.

⇒ [Landscapes and natural features](#)

The cultural landscape is one of village nuclei ('lalies') in a predominantly mist-belt grassland environment. This is transforming with increased service infrastructure (roads, electricity, and water pipelines) and rapidly expanding commercial afforestation. The proposed development is in keeping with this transformation.

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

None were identified within the proposed development area.

⇒ [Archaeological and palaeontological sites](#)

None were identified within the proposed development area.

⇒ [Graves and burial grounds](#)

We met Mr Robert Cwele (telephone 076 6364 831), chairman of the Magwala Location Community Forest Committee, which is the afforestation permit applicant. The Chairman and Committee are appointed by the local Tribal Authority under the regent chief, Inkosikazi Ngwandla. They are aware of numerous graves in the study area, all of which predate 1965 and the establishment of villages in the area. Graves are marked off with stone walling or aloe plantings and tree planting is avoided in the immediate vicinity of graves. This has been the practice on adjacent afforestation projects with sanction from the Tribal Authority and families. Graves, although present, are therefore not an obstacle to the proposed development and are seen to by the extant, concerned community.

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

None were identified within the proposed development area.

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

None were identified within the proposed development area.

Summary of findings in terms of the Heritage Resources Act 1999 Section 38(3)

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

None.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

(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

Not applicable.

(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

Not applicable.

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

If permission is granted for development to proceed, the client is reminded that the Act requires that a developer cease all work immediately and notify Amafa KwaZulu Natali should any heritage resources, as defined in the Act, be discovered during the course of development activities.

Conclusion

We recommend that the development proceed with no further heritage mitigation and have submitted this report to Amafa KwaZulu Natali in fulfilment of the requirements of the KZN provincial Heritage Resources Act. According to Section 38(4) of the Act the report shall be considered timeously by the Council which shall, after consultation with the person proposing the development, decide –

- o whether or not the development may proceed;
- o any limitations or conditions are to be applied to the development;
- o what general protections in terms of this Act apply, and what formal protections may be applied to such heritage resources;
- o whether compensatory action shall be required in respect of any heritage resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the development; and
- o whether the appointment of specialists is required as a condition of approval of the proposal.

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 (see that for the Southern African Iron Age, below) 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 MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

The Cultural Landscape Foundation² defines cultural landscapes as follows:

A cultural landscape is a geographic area that includes resources and natural resources associated with a historic event, activity, or person. Sometimes cultural landscapes are the result of one person or group of people acting upon the land. Other times they are the result of an idea one person or a group had and then created at that time. Cultural landscapes can range from thousands of acres of rural lands to a small homestead with a front yard of less than one acre. They include grand estates, farmland, public gardens and parks, college campuses, cemeteries, scenic highways and even industrial sites.

Four general types of Cultural Landscapes, not mutually exclusive, are:

- Historic Sites
- Historic Designed Landscapes
- Historic Vernacular Landscapes
- Ethnographic Landscapes

Cultural Landscapes can:

- Be man-made expressions of visual and spatial relationships.
- Serve as texts and narratives of cultures.
- Be valuable expressions of regional identity.
- Be works of art that are part of our national heritage.
- Exist in relationship to their ecological contexts.

What are cultural landscapes? by Alice E. Ingerson, Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies³

Virtually all landscapes have cultural associations, because virtually all landscapes have been affected in some way by human action or perception. Therefore, the Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies does not use the phrase "cultural landscape" to mean a special type of landscape. Instead, we use "cultural landscape" to mean a way of seeing landscapes that emphasizes the interaction between human beings and nature over time. ICLS also works with many other organizations, some of which have contrasting or even conflicting definitions of "cultural landscape":

individual, special, aesthetic, collective, representative, useful, cultural, related to the arts (consciously designed objects), ideas of enduring value related to the everyday beliefs and practices of a group of people, the work of landscape architects or garden designers, scenery portrayed in a painting or photograph, or that is seen as worth painting or photographing, the land that can be seen from a single vantage point (usually larger than a "site", smaller than a "region"), "nearly everything we see when we go outdoors" — Peirce Lewis 1979

² Though professional techniques for identifying, documenting, and managing cultural landscapes have evolved rapidly in the past 30 years, the results of the professionals' work often fails to reach the general public. Consequently, many of the places in which we live, work, and play often change considerably—sometimes over years and sometimes overnight! The Cultural Landscape Foundation is the only not-for-profit foundation in America dedicated to increasing the public's awareness of the importance and irreplaceable legacy of cultural landscapes. Through education, technical assistance, and outreach, the Cultural Landscape Foundation aims to broaden the support and understanding for cultural landscapes nationwide in hopes of saving our priceless heritage for future generations. The CLF achieves this mission by: (1) heightening the awareness of those who impact cultural landscapes; (2) assisting those groups and organizations who are working to increase the appreciation and recognition of cultural landscapes; and, (3) developing educational tools for young people to better connect them to their cultural landscape environs.

³ From the website of the Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies of the Arnold Arboretum (<http://www.icls.harvard.edu>), © The President and Fellows of Harvard College. The Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies was formed in 1997 to support the emerging community of professionals and volunteers who manage and interpret landscapes with a significant history of human use, particularly in the northeastern United States. These practitioners work with a wide variety of places, from historic gardens and public parks to urban streetscapes, broad agricultural or industrial regions, and conservation or ecological reserves. These landscapes are neither static nor self-contained. Managing them requires active experimentation and continuous learning, to understand how past events and decisions produced today's landscapes, and how today's decisions and events are already producing tomorrow's landscapes. The Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies worked with nonprofit organizations, public agencies, and colleges and universities to capture place-based knowledge about cultural landscapes, and to respond to emerging issues.

The National Park Service and the National Register of Historic Places, as well as organizations that look to these agencies for management models and standards, use the operational definition of "cultural landscape" from the 1996 Secretary of the Interior's . . . Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes:

a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.

Historic landscapes, unlike works of art, have to function as contemporary environments — we have literally to enter and become involved with them. — Catherine Howett 1987

Much public discussion about cultural landscapes is about preserving special or historic places. Yet the definition of "special" varies over time, among different cultures, and in different places. A landscape valued by one group may be simply invisible, or even offensive, to another. Next to an official historic district may be a neighborhood that is not eligible for any special treatment but has deep meaning and associations for the people who live there. Mobile homes may be critical to a farm economy, though they jar the sensibilities of visitors expecting to see only white clapboard houses and wooded hillsides from a "scenic overlook" in a state forest. The historic district and the ordinary neighborhood, working farms and protected forests, are all cultural landscapes.

Even when landscape preservation standards are broadened to include a wide range of landscape types, strict preservation is not always an appropriate stance. Designers and communities may also choose to transform existing landscapes or create new ones. Managing cultural landscapes thus involves planning for positive change as well as preventing negative change.