

**Compilation of a construction environmental management programme for
A SECTION OF THE GUMENI HENDRINA 400 KV POWER-LINE:
HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

COMPILATION OF A CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME FOR A SECTION OF THE GUMENI HENDRINA 400 KV POWER-LINE: HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

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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
May 2013

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMPILATION OF A CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME FOR A SECTION OF THE GUMENI HENDRINA 400 KV POWER-LINE: HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Eskom propose the development of the Gumeni-Hendrina 400kV transmission line in order to strengthen the electricity supply in the region of Limpopo and Mpumalanga Provinces.

In order for a final route to be selected, it was determined that a “walk down” of the route should be done to inspect the location of every tower structure that would be erected for the power line. A previous walk-down was done for a section of the route (Küsel 2010). However, it was determined that the last c. 30 km towards Gumeni substation was not completed as access to the route was not available. Consequently an independent heritage consultant was appointed by **Iliso Consulting** to conduct a “walk down” of this last section of the transmission line. In March 2013 a team of various specialists set out and over a period of three days this last section of was surveyed. This route stretched from Tower 136 to Tower 208.

The aim of this survey was to analyse and recommend heritage management mitigation measures and monitoring programmes for sites, features and objects within the corridor of the proposed power line. Information on the identified sites is presented in Section 3. The significance of each feature was determined by application of the matrix presented in Appendix 1. This allows that similar features can be rated in similar manner. The following was found:

- A number of stone walled sites dating to the Late Iron Age were identified. On some the line just crosses over, whereas on others a tower structure will be erected (Section 3).
 - It is recommended that these sites are excavated by a suitably qualified archaeologist prior to the development taking place.
 - It is also recommended that an archaeologist is in attendance when construction takes place in the region of these sites.
- A number of informal cemeteries and burial places of differing size were identified. They are viewed to have a high significance on a local level (Section 3).
 - All cemeteries/burial places are located inside the corridor for the power line, or very close to it. These features should be left in place and isolated by demarcating a 10m buffer around them starting from the outermost graves that can be located.



J A van Schalkwyk
Heritage Consultant
May 2013

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Property details	
Province	Mpumalanga
Magisterial district	Belfast
Topo-cadastral map	2529DD, 2530CC
Closest town	Belfast
Farm name & no.	Various
Portions/Holdings	Various

Development criteria in terms of Section 38(1) of the NHR Act	Yes/No
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	
Development exceeding 5000 sq m	
Development involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions	
Development involving three or more erven or divisions that have been consolidated within past five years	
Rezoning of site exceeding 10 000 sq m	
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds	

Development	
Description	Development of a 400kV electricity transmission line
Project name	Hendrina – Gumeni line

Land use	
Previous land use	Agriculture
Current land use	Agriculture

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**STONE AGE**

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

IRON AGE

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

HISTORIC PERIOD

Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1840 in this part of the country

ASAPA	Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists
C S-G	Chief Surveyor-General
EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

COMPILATION OF A CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME FOR A SECTION OF THE GUMENI HENDRINA 400 KV POWER-LINE: HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

Eskom propose the development of the Gumeni-Hendrina 400kV transmission line in order to strengthen the electricity supply in the region of Limpopo and Mpumalanga Provinces.

In order for a final route to be selected, it was determined that a “walk down” of the route should be done to inspect the location of every tower structure that would be erected for the power line. A previous walk-down was done for a section of the route (Küsel 2010). However, it was determined that the last c. 30 km towards Gumeni substation was not completed as access to the route was not available. Consequently an independent heritage consultant was appointed by **Iliso Consulting** to conduct a “walk down” of this last section of the transmission line. In March 2013 a team of various specialists set out and over a period of three days this last section of was surveyed. This route stretched from Tower 136 to Tower 208.

The aim of this survey was to analyse and recommend heritage management mitigation measures and monitoring programmes for sites, features and objects within this section of the corridor.

2. HERITAGE RESOURCES

2.1 The National Estate

The NHRA (No. 25 of 1999) defines the heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations that must be considered part of the national estate to include:

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds, including-
 - ancestral graves;
 - royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - graves of victims of conflict;
 - graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects, including-

- objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
- objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- ethnographic art and objects;
- military objects;
- objects of decorative or fine art;
- objects of scientific or technological interest; and
- books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

2.2 Cultural significance

In the NHRA, Section 2 (vi), it is stated that “cultural significance” means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. This is determined in relation to a site or feature’s uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential.

According to Section 3(3) of the NHRA, a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of

- 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.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Site location and description

The study area involves a section of power line starting south of the hamlet of Wonderfontein, located halfway between Middleburg and Belfast, running eastwards to Gumeni substation located a short distance south of the town of Machadodorp (see Fig. 1 & 2).

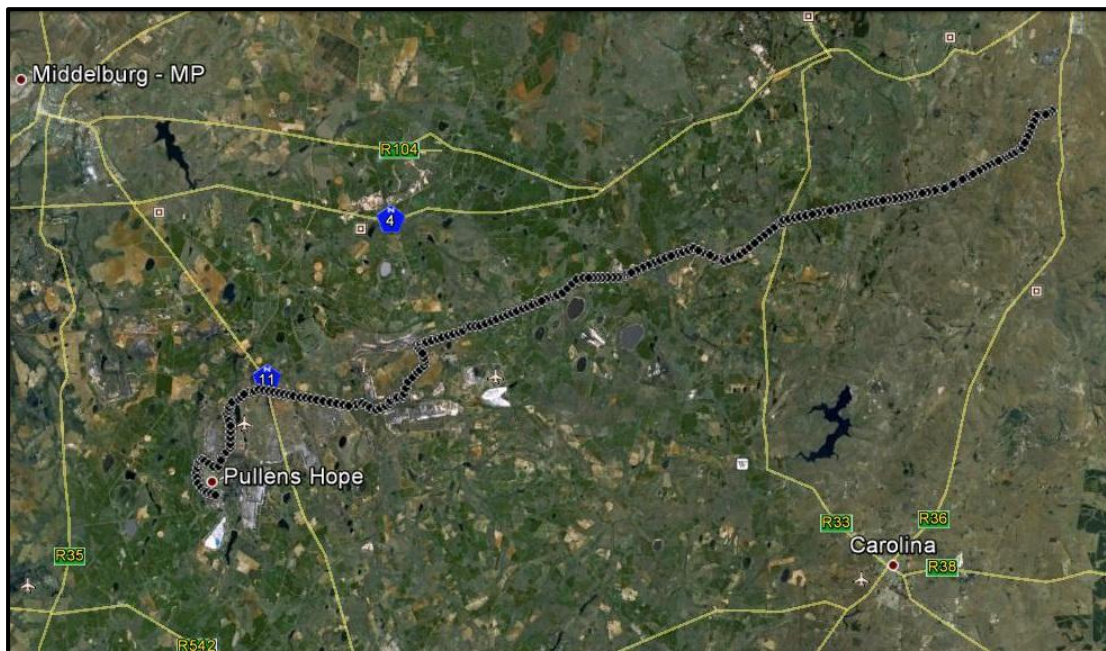


Fig. 1. Location of the study area in regional context.
(Map 2428, 2528: Chief Surveyor-General)

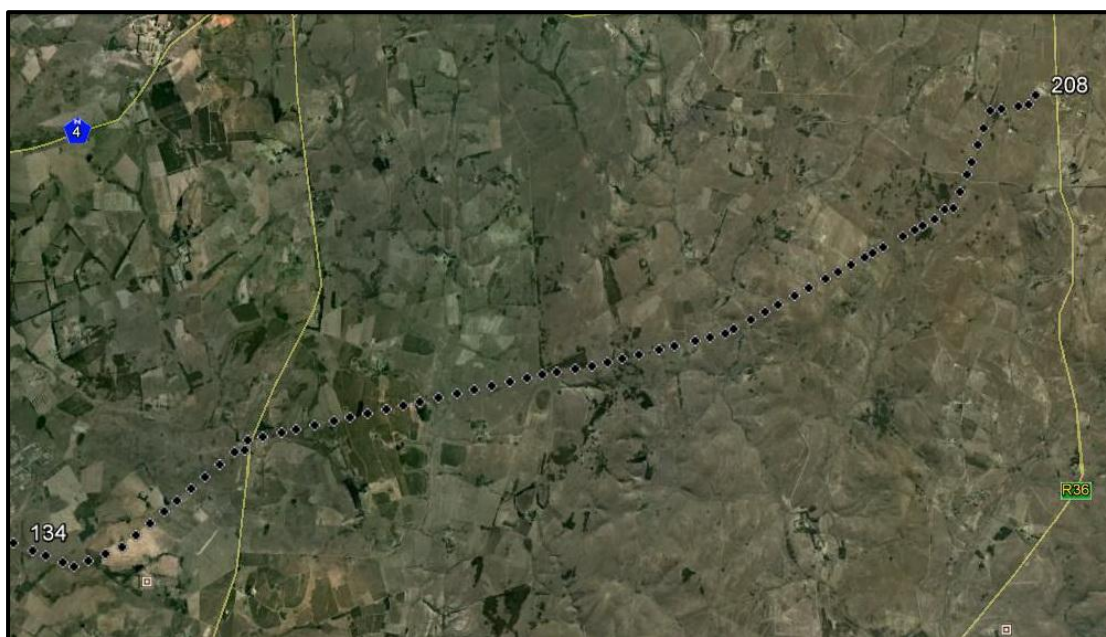
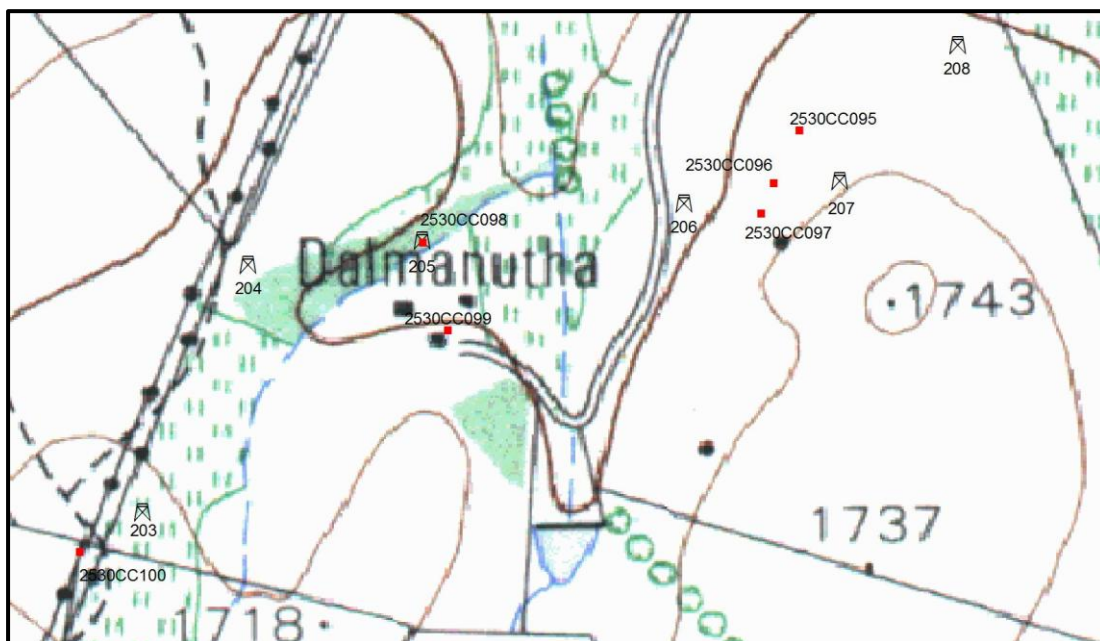


Fig. 2. The section of the power line that was investigated: Tower 134 to 208.

Map 1

- Graves & Cemeteries




Location	2530CC096	S 25.75421	E 30.15940
Description	Informal burial place with approximately 10 graves. No headstones. Poorly fenced off and no evidence of recent visitations by descendants was found.		
Significance	High on a local level – Grade III		
Mitigation	The power line would pass very close to this site. Although no evidence of recent visitations are visible, it is recommended that the graves are left in place.		
Recommendation:	As the power line would pass close to this site, it is recommended that it is fenced off with danger tape for the duration of the construction period, leaving a buffer of at least 10 metres around it.		



2530CC096

- Archaeological sites

Location	2530CC095	S 25.75334	E 30.22722
	2530CC097	S 25.75472	E 30.22658
	2530CC098	S 25.75520	E 30.22094
Description			
2530CC095 & 2530CC097 are two stone walled enclosures that probably served as stock enclosures and date to the early historic period. 2530CC098 is a section of stone walling of undetermined function. It can probably be related to the farmstead located a bi to the south (2530CC099 – see record below)			
Significance	Low on a local level – Grade III		
Mitigation			
2530CC095 & 2530CC097 would not be impacted on by the development of the power line. Tower 205 is located on site 2530CC098. This feature is not viewed to be of high significance, but it would be destroyed by the proposed development.			
Recommendation:			
2530CC095 & 2530CC097 should be fenced off with danger tape for the duration of the construction period, leaving a buffer of at least 10 metres around it.			
If tower 205 cannot be shifted by at least 10 metres either to the east or west in order to be located off site 2530CC098, a permit for its destruction should be obtained from SAHRA and an archaeologist should be in attendance when construction takes place.			

 <p>2530CC095</p>	 <p>2530CC097</p>
	 <p>2530CC098</p>

- Historic sites

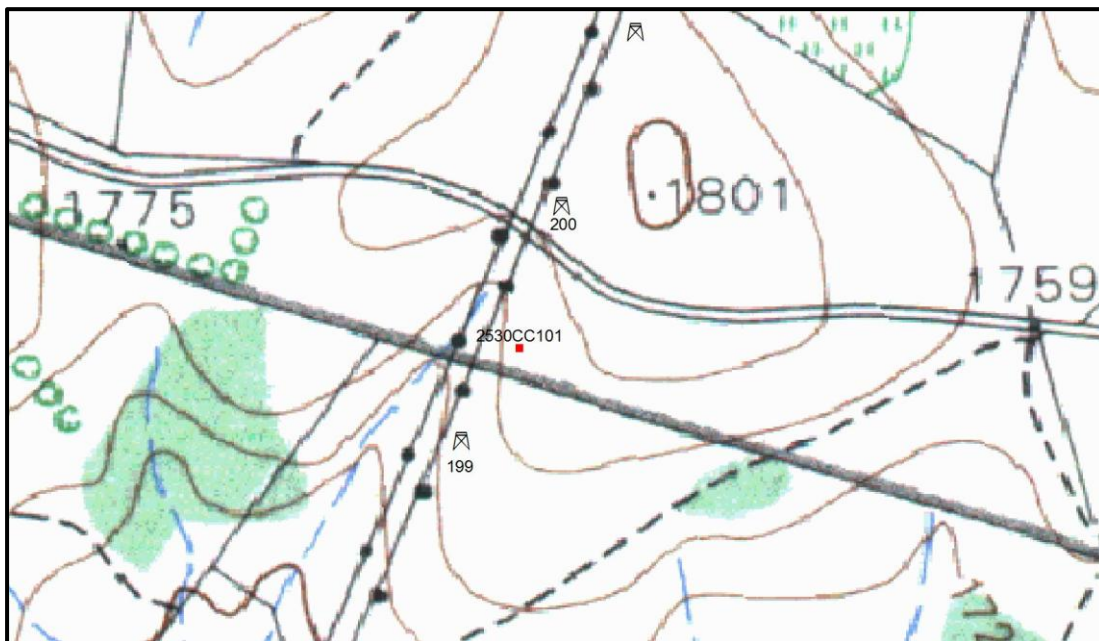
Location	2530CC099 2530CC100	S 25.75667 S 25.76036	E 30.22136 E 30.21523
Description			
2530CC099: Old farmstead consisting of a main house, outer buildings, cattle sheds and enclosures. The various structures have been vandalised and all the fittings, door, window frames and even the roofs have been removed.			
2530CC100: Stone build cattle kraal, rectangular in shape.			
Significance	High on a local level – Grade III		
Mitigation			
2530CC099: Although this site is in the vicinity of the power line, it is highly unlikely that it would be impacted on by the line or its construction.			
2530CC100: This structure is located below the existing power lines.			
Recommendation:			
2530CC099: No further action required			
2530CC100: It is recommended that this feature is fenced off with danger tape for the duration of the construction period, leaving a buffer of at least 10 metres around it.			



2530CC099



2530CC100

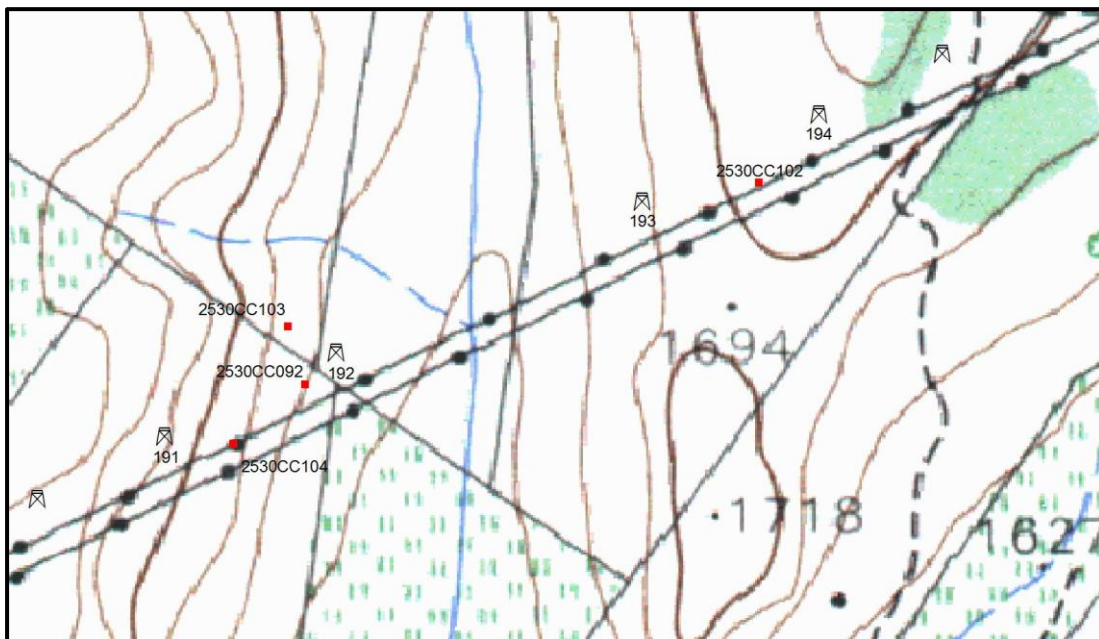
Map 2

- Archaeological sites

Location	2530CC101	S 25.77302	E 30.21090
Description			
2530CC101: Typical stone walled homestead dating to the Late Iron Age (c. 1600-1800), showing cattle enclosure and household areas.			
Significance	High on a local level – Grade III		
Mitigation			
This site is located between Tower 199 and Tower 200. As a result the line would cross over it.			
Recommendation:			
The site should be fenced off with danger tape for the duration of the construction, leaving a buffer of at least 10 metres around it.			

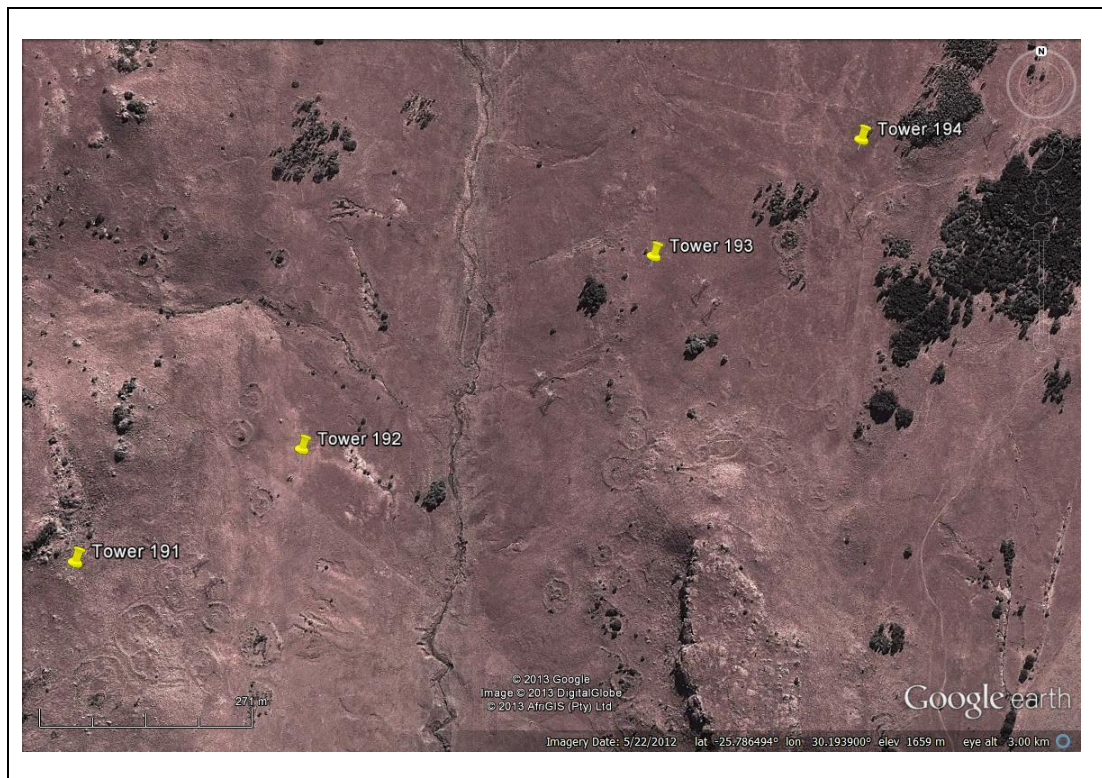


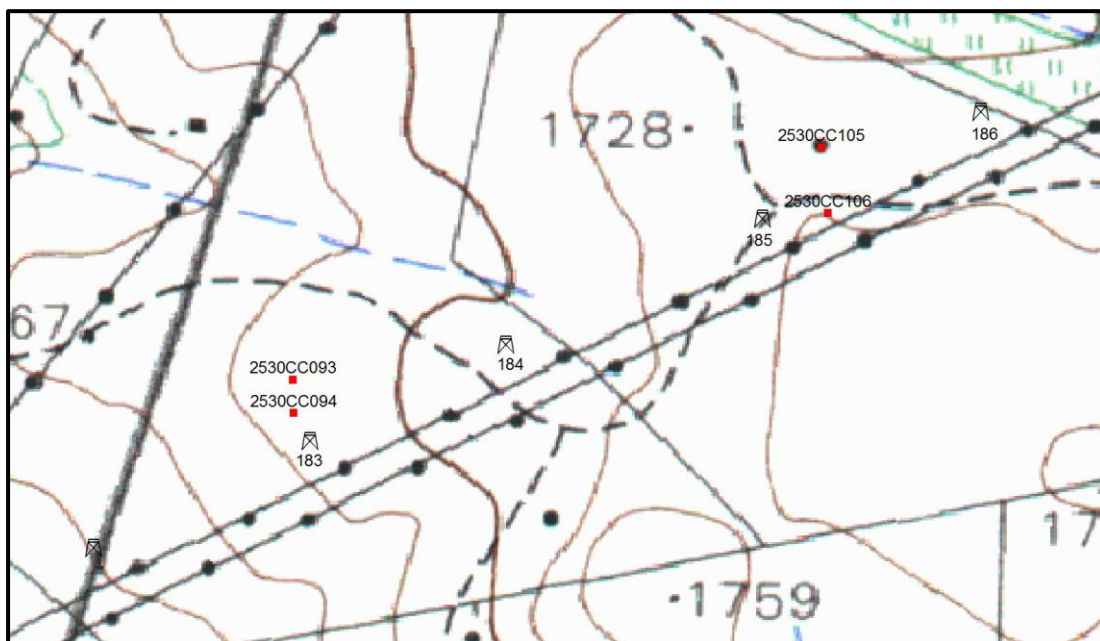
2530CC101

Map 3

- Archaeological sites

Location	2530CC092 2530CC102 2530CC103 2530CC104	S 25.78789 S 25.78458 S 25.78693 S 25.78888	E 30.18972 E 30.19728 E 30.18944 E 30.18852
Description	2530CC092, 2530CC102 – 2530CC104: Typical stone walled homesteads dating to the Late Iron Age (c. 1600-1800), showing cattle enclosure and household areas.		
Significance	High on a regional level – Grade III		
Mitigation	2530CC092, 2530CC102 – 2530CC104: According to current layout, no tower between Tower 191 and Tower 194 will be erected on an archaeological site. However, as can be seen from the image below, this is an area containing a large number of sites. All of these sites are probably interlinked and an impact on one site would therefore have an impact on the rest.		
Recommendation:	2530CC092, 2530CC102 – 2530CC104: Due to the difficulty of the terrain and the complexity of the sites, an archaeologist should be in attendance at all times when construction takes place between Towers 191 and 194.		



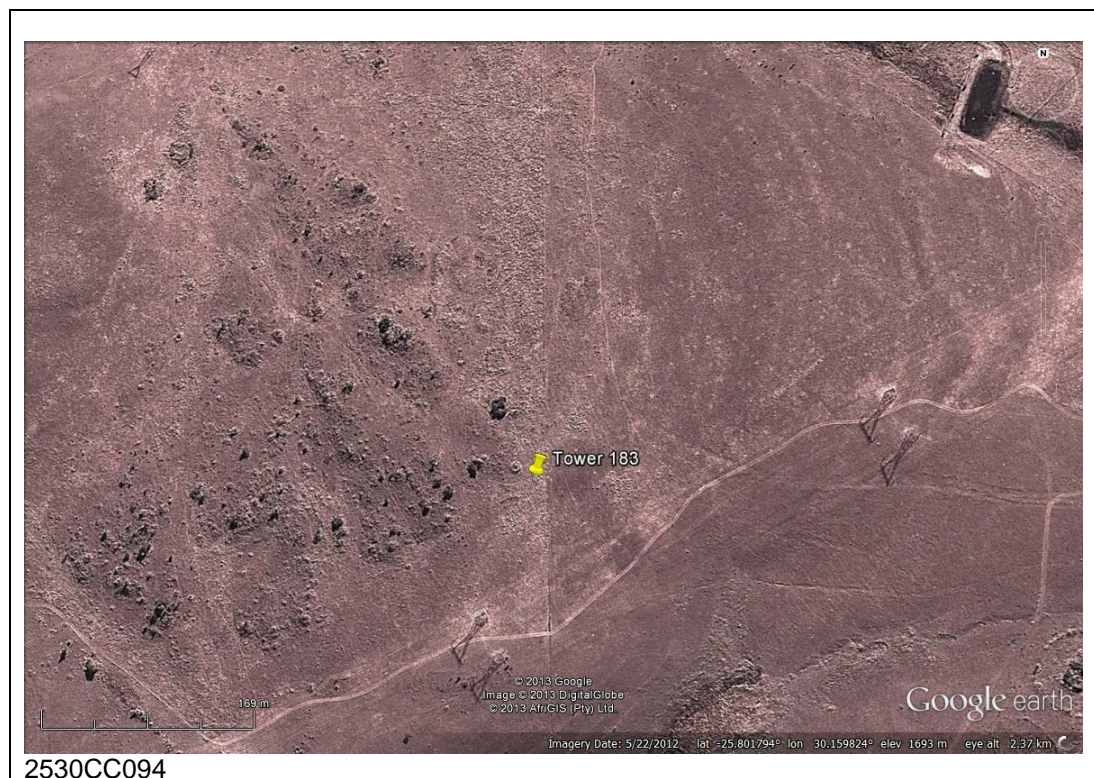
Map 4

- Graves & Cemeteries

Location	2530CC094	S 25.80189	E 30.15940
Description	2530CC094: Informal burial place with 2 graves. No headstones. One inside a stone walled enclosure and the second outside. No evidence of recent visitations by descendants was found. It can probably be related to site 2530CC093 located a short distance to the north.		
Significance	High on a local level – Grade III		
Mitigation	<p>The power line would pass very close to this site. Although no evidence of recent visitations are visible, it is recommended that the graves are left in place.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <p>As the power line would pass close to this site, it is recommended that it is fenced off with danger tape for the duration of the construction period, leaving a buffer of at least 10 metres around it.</p>		

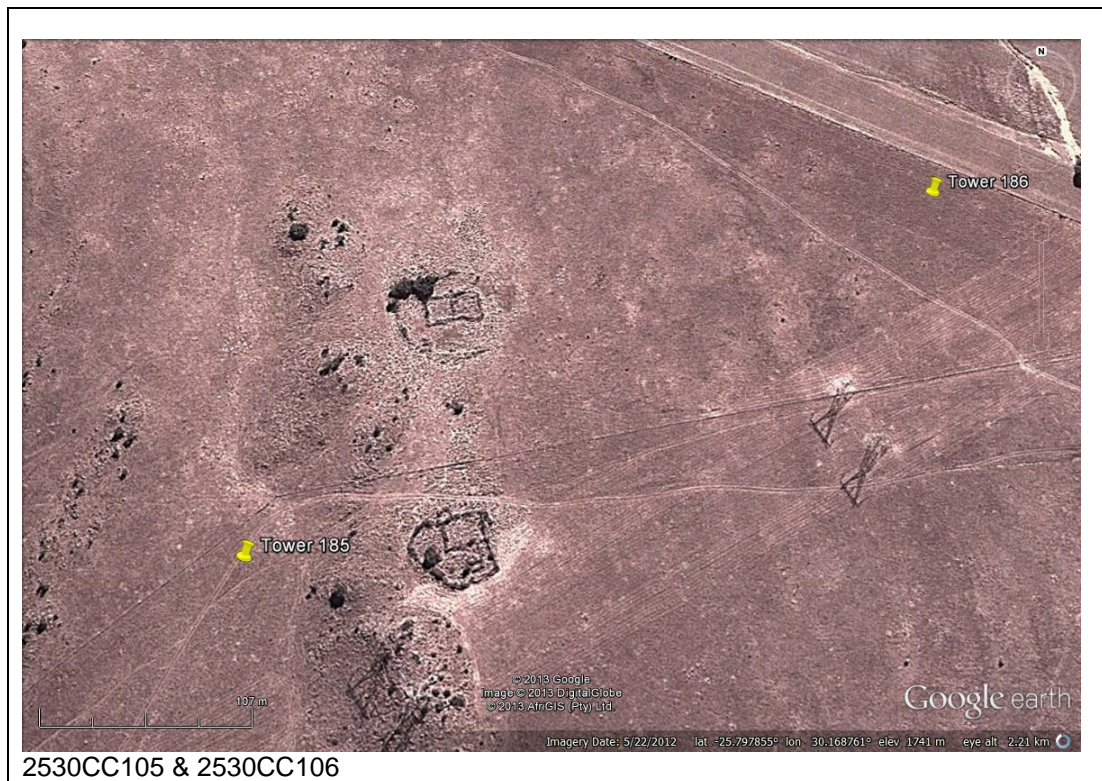


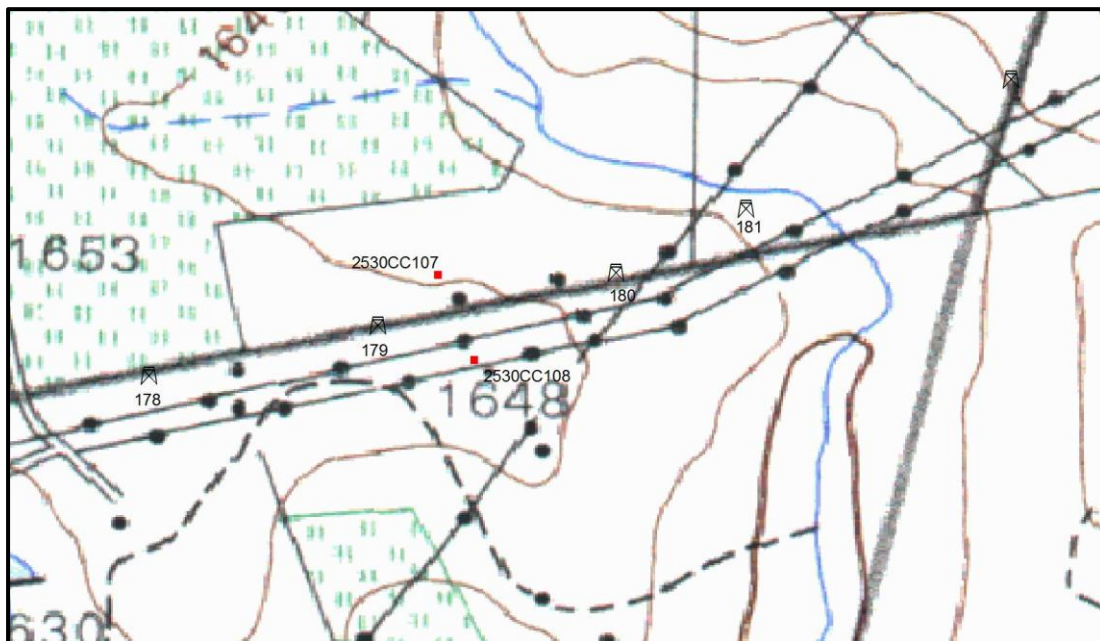
2530CC094



- Archaeological sites

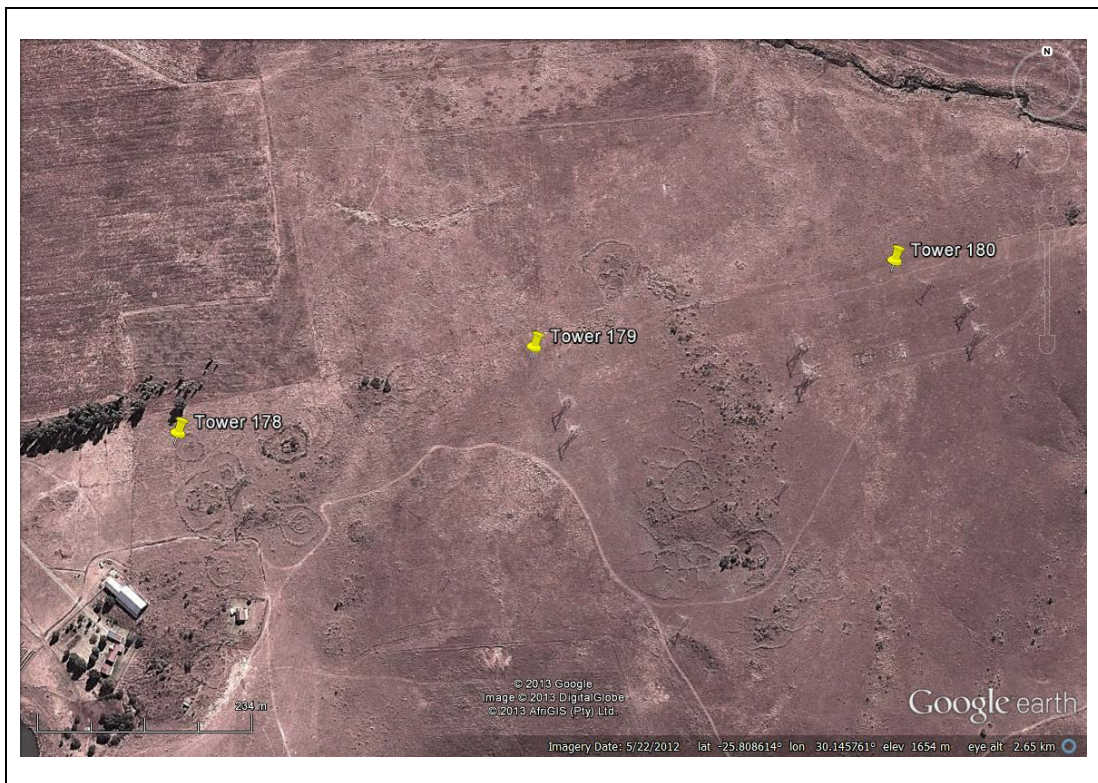
Location	2530CC105 2530CC106	S 25.79747 S 25.79856	E 30.16820 E 30.16831
Description	2530CC105 – 2530CC106: Typical stone walled homesteads dating to the Late Iron Age (c. 1600-1800), showing cattle enclosure and household areas.		
Significance	High on a regional level – Grade III		
Mitigation	2530CC105 – 2530CC106: These sites are located between Tower 185 and Tower 186 and the line would cross in close proximity of both.		
Recommendation:	2530CC105 – 2530CC106: These sites should be fenced off with danger tape for the duration of the construction, leaving a buffer of at least 10 metres around it.		



Map 5

- Archaeological sites

Location	2530CC107 2530CC108	S 25.80740 S 25.80882	E 30.14652 E 30.14713
Description	2530CC107 – 2530CC108: Typical stone walled homesteads dating to the Late Iron Age (c. 1600-1800), showing cattle enclosure and household areas.		
Significance	High on a regional level – Grade III		
Mitigation	2530CC0107 – 2530CC108: According to current layout, Tower 178 will be erected on an archaeological site. However, as can be seen from the image below, this is an area containing a large number of sites. All of these sites are probably interlinked and an impact on one site would therefore have an impact on the rest.		
Recommendation:	2530CC0107 – 2530CC108: Due to the difficulty of the terrain and the complexity of the sites, an archaeologist should be in attendance at all times when construction takes place between Towers 178 and 180.		
Requirements	A permit should be obtained from SAHRA for the possible impact on the site prior to the development taking place.		



Tower 178 position

5. RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Heritage sites are fixed features in the environment, occurring within specific spatial confines. Any impact upon them is permanent and non-reversible. Those resources that cannot be avoided and that are directly impacted by the development can be excavated/recorded and a management plan can be developed for future action. Those sites that are not impacted on can be written into the management plan, whence they can be avoided or cared for in the future.

5.1 Objectives

- Protection of archaeological, historical and any other site or land considered being of cultural value within the project boundary against vandalism, destruction and theft.
- The preservation and appropriate management of new discoveries in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), should these be discovered during construction.

5.1.2 Construction phase

General management objectives and commitments:

- To avoid disturbing sites of heritage importance; and
- To avoid disturbing burial sites.

The following shall apply:

- Known sites should be clearly demarcated in order that they can be avoided during construction activities.
- The contractors and workers should be notified that archaeological sites might be exposed during the construction work.
- Should any heritage artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were discovered, shall cease immediately and the Environmental Control Officer shall be notified as soon as possible;
- All discoveries shall be reported immediately to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made. Acting upon advice from these specialists, the Environmental Control Officer will advise the necessary actions to be taken;
- Under no circumstances shall any artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered with by anyone on the site; and
- Contractors and workers shall be advised of the penalties associated with the unlawful removal of cultural, historical, archaeological or palaeontological artefacts, as set out in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 51. (1).

5.1.2 Operation phase

General management objectives and commitments:

- To avoid disturbing sites of heritage importance.

The following shall apply:

- Continued care should be taken to observe discovery of any sites of heritage significance during operation. Should any archaeological artifacts and palaeontological remains be exposed during operations, work on the area where the artefacts were found, shall cease immediately and the appropriate person shall be notified as soon as possible;
- Upon receipt of such notification, an Archaeologist or Palaeontologist shall investigate the site as soon as practicable. Acting upon advice from these specialists, the necessary actions shall be taken;
- Under no circumstances shall archaeological or palaeontological artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered with by anyone on the site during operations; and
- The operator shall advise its workers of the penalties associated with the unlawful removal of cultural, historical, archaeological or palaeontological artefacts, as set out in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 51(1).

6. MITIGATION MEASURES

The aim of this survey was to analyse and recommend heritage management mitigation measures and monitoring programmes for sites, features and objects within the corridor of the proposed power line. Information on the identified sites is presented in Section 3. The significance of each feature was determined by application of the matrix presented in Appendix 1. This allows that similar features can be rated in similar manner. The following was found:

- A number of stone walled sites dating to the Late Iron Age were identified. On some the line just crosses over, whereas on others a tower structure will be erected (Section 3).
 - It is recommended that these sites are excavated by a suitably qualified archaeologist prior to the development taking place.
 - It is also recommended that an archaeologist is in attendance when construction takes place in the region of these sites.
- A number of informal cemeteries and burial places of differing size were identified. They are viewed to have a high significance on a local level (Section 3).
 - All cemeteries/burial places are located inside the corridor for the power line, or very close to it. These features should be left in place and isolated by demarcating a 10m buffer around them starting from the outermost graves that can be located.

7. REFERENCES

Data bases

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

Literature

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

Transvaal Native Affairs Department, 1905. *Short history of the native tribes of the Transvaal*. Pretoria: Government Printer.

Maps

1: 50 000 Topocadastral maps

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 its 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

1. Historic value					
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					
2. Aesthetic value					
It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group					
3. Scientific value					
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					
4. Social value					
Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons					
5. Rarity					
Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage					
6. Representivity					
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.					
7. Sphere of Significance			High	Medium	Low
International					
National					
Provincial					
Regional					
Local					
Specific community					
8. Significance rating of feature					
1.	Low				
2.	Medium				
3.	High				

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.