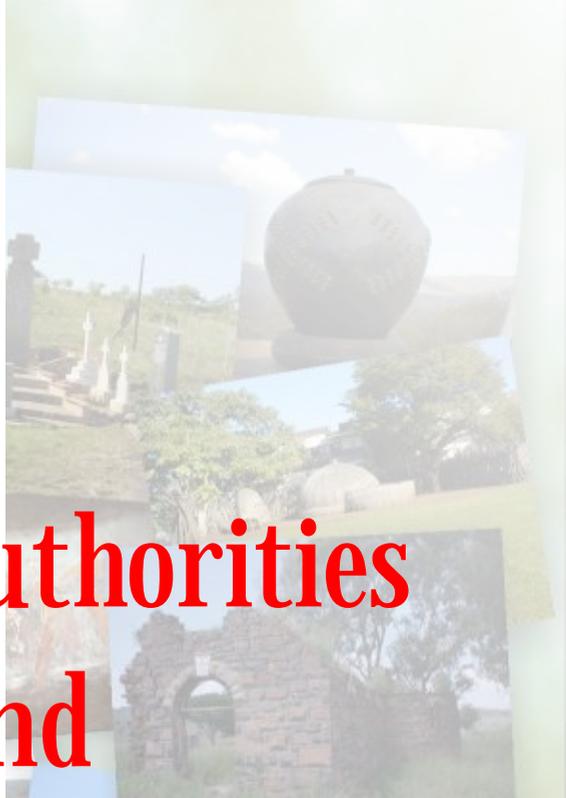


Local Authorities and Heritage



HERITAGE RESOURCES

Heritage is an essential aspect of every citizen's life. The South African Constitution has recognised this and determines that heritage is a concurrent function - one that can be administered at provincial level, should a province elect to do so. KwaZulu Natal, recognising the need for the heritage landscape to be fully representative of the population, took this route and early into the new democracy, promulgated its own heritage legislation. This was followed with legislative revisions, bringing the provincial legislation in line with the South African Heritage Resources Act of 1999. The legislation defines various categories of heritage resources:

1. Places, buildings and structures of cultural significance
2. Historic settlements and town-scapes
3. Buildings older than 60 years
4. Historic graves and ancestral burial grounds.
5. Places associated with oral tradition and living heritage
6. Archaeological and palaeontological and Rock Art sites
7. Battlefields and graves of victims of conflict
8. Landscapes of cultural significance
9. Geological sites and natural features of scientific significance.
10. Certain categories of movable objects
11. Public Memorials



1. Places of Historical / Cultural significance. eg. Bluebank Prisoner of War Church (above)
Other Examples: Ultimatum Tree, Shembe Mountain, O'Neil Cottage.

2. Historic Settlement: Ondini Reconstruction (above)
Other Examples: Baynesfield, Phoenix Settlement, KwaDukuza.



3. Buildings older than 60 years. All such structures require a permit in order for demolition or alterations to be effected. Above: wood & iron building.



4. Historic Graves / ancestral burial sites. Above: King Mpande Grave
Other examples: Dumisa Ancestral site, Mdletshe site, Khondlo Mazibuko site.



5. Oral Tradition/ Living Heritage sites. Ancestral sites are identified mostly on the basis of oral history. Above: Lembede Ancestral Site.



6. Archeological, Palaeontological and Rock Art sites. Above: Kamberg Rock Art site.
Other Examples: Border Cave, Sibhudu.



7. Battlefields & Graves of Victims of conflict. Above: Isandlwana.
Other examples: Hlopekhulu, Mome, Spioenkop. Clouston, Chievelly, KwaMondi.



8. Significant Landscapes:
Above: Emakhosini.
Other Examples: Worlds View, Pmb.



9. Natural / Geological Features.
 Above: Howick Falls.
 Other Examples: Montaseel Cycads,
 Durban Mangroves, Mtunzini Raffia
 Palms, Lynmouth Glacial Pavement.



10. Objects:Fossils: May not be kept
 collected without a permit



11. Objects: Battlefield Relics
 May not be collected without a
 permit.
 Above: Lead bullets.



12. Objects: Heritage Objects.
 Above: King Cetshwayo Mug.
 Other examples: King Shaka staff,
 Church of the Vow Pulpit.



13. Public Memorials: Statues
 Above: Indentured labour
 memorial - KwaDukuza
 Other examples: King Dinuzulu Statue.
 Dick King Statue, Durban.



14. Public Memorials: Monuments
 Above: Mandela capture site.
 Other Examples: Platrand memorial

GRADING HERITAGE

Legislation assigns significance to heritage resources through a heritage grading system

1. Heritage resources of national significance (where the impact of the event or site or person has been felt at a national or even international level) are assigned Grade 1 status.

e.g. Mandela Capture Site, Game Pass Rock Art site.

2. Heritage resources of provincial or regional significance (where the impact of the event or site or person has been felt at a provincial, but not national level) are assigned Grade 2 status. All Battlefields and graves of Zulu Kings in KZN are assigned Grade 2 status. In addition, all sites previously deemed "National Monuments" are assigned this status.

e.g. Isandlwana Battlefield, KZN Legislature, Soofi Mosque in Ladysmith, Grave of King Cetshwayo.

3. Heritage resources of local or district significance (where the impact of the event or site or person has been felt at a local level) are assigned Grade 3 status. There may be additional subdivisions within this category.

a. Highly significant at a local/district level. In addition, all cemeteries should automatically be assigned a grading of 3a. Similarly, all burials not within formally proclaimed cemeteries are also assigned Grade 3a status. Unless proclaimed as Provincial or National sites, all Public Memorials are assigned Grade 3a status.

e.g King Cetshwayo death site at Eshowe, Pietermaritzburg Cemetery, King Shaka Cave and Spring.

b. Significant to a minority within a district, or of medium heritage value.

e.g. Itshe Likamangethe site Vryheid,

c. Noteworthy, or complementing another heritage resource

e.g. Churchill Train Incident site: Estcourt.

d. Significant, but only recorded on the heritage inventory.

e.g Bishop's Seat: Eshowe,

e. Insignificant or now destroyed

e.g. Any site for which a destruction permit has been issued.

f. Not Graded.

A heritage resource may be re-graded if it's significance changes.

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

The South African Heritage Resources Act mandates the South African Heritage Resources Agency to administer the national heritage estate. At Provincial level, heritage legislation empowers Amafa AkwaZulu Natali to administer heritage on behalf of the province. Heritage legislation requires local and district authorities to identify and manage Grade 3 sites, as well as any sites it has included in its IDP.

LOCAL/ DISTRICT AUTHORITIES AND HERITAGE

The South African Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (5(6)) requires local authorities to take on responsibilities with regard to heritage resources and integrate heritage into urban and rural planning. The Act (SAHRA 24 (1)(h-k)) further requires local authorities to develop heritage management capacity. Finally, legislation requires that local authorities assist in the implementation of SAHRA 36 and KZNHRA Ch 10 relating to the impact of by laws on heritage, and the duties of the local authority in ensuring that developments triggering the heritage legislation proceed with full compliance.

LOCAL / DISTRICT AUTHORITIES AND AMAFA

All but the largest local authorities will establish dedicated heritage units within their administration. Therefore, to this end Amafa, the Provincial Heritage Resource Agency is on hand to provide institutional assistance to local authorities in developing this capacity. Amafa has developed a system that allows local authorities to fully comply with heritage legislation, with minimum impact on financial and human resources. The system hinges on a Heritage Management Memorandum of Agreement.

Heritage Management Memorandum of Agreement (HMMA)

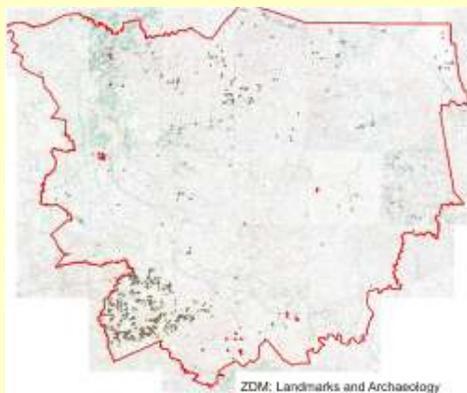
A heritage management agreement entered into between Amafa and a local authority will be tailored to the requirements of the authority, based on the existing status of heritage resources and staff capacity.

The HMMA opens the way for a management authority to develop heritage expertise, access to existing heritage inventories, heritage GIS, heritage grading criteria and prepared heritage management plans that can be incorporated into integrated development planning schemes.

- **Heritage Inventories:** Amafa possesses a comprehensive database of heritage resources within the Province. Information relating to a particular management authority can be extracted as a dedicated local authority heritage inventory.

- **Heritage Identification and Grading:** In order to assist local authorities in this onerous task, Amafa has prepared a set of heritage grading criteria, and will, if requested grade the municipal heritage inventory, and also assist in identification of previously unknown heritage resources.

- **Heritage GIS.** A spacial heritage layer, with sensitivity buffers can be developed for municipalities. This enables heritage to be incorporated into planning schemes, thus eliminating the need for costly post development planning alterations



A heritage GIS allows heritage to be incorporated into spacial planning schemes

- **Heritage Management Plans :** A management authority should prepare management plans / guidelines for all Grade 3 heritage resources. These should be based on significance of the resource, and propose mitigation to threats. Amafa has developed a generic management plan that can be tailored to the specific needs of sites.

- **Heritage Management Liaison Point :** Amafa suggests that local authority management identify within their ranks, an official who can serve as a heritage liaison point, to assist in coordinating heritage management issues and feeding these to the relevant municipal department.

- **Permitting and compliance:** Built Environment permitting issues, triggered mainly by the 60 year clause is the most common area where heritage advice is required. Amafa has developed mechanisms to allow developments to occur in a manner that allows compliance with minimum bureaucracy. Signatories to the Memorandum of Agreement will have access to Amafa expertise on heritage compliance matters.

- **Heritage Advice:** Authorities wishing to utilise heritage sites as part of their tourism product are conditionally permitted, in terms of legislation to erect interpretation and other structures at heritage sites. Signatories to the Memorandum of Agreement have access to Amafa professional advice (Archaeology, History, Design and layout, Technical specifications) to assist in this regard.

- **Funding.** From time to time funding is made available to develop or improve heritage sites. Preference is given to authorities who have demonstrated heritage management competence. Partnering with Amafa also allows authorities access to provincial and national funding opportunities.

- **Best Practice and Service Delivery:** By partnering with Amafa, local authorities automatically meet several core national and provincial growth strategy goals, in a cost effective yet strategically significant manner.

HOW TO GET ON BOARD

Amafa is in the process of making contact with Local Authorities, and aims, in the near future to establish HMMA's partnerships. But authorities may also contact Amafa directly. Amafa staff are available to initiate contact at request of local authority principles, and can give presentations to Councils, Executives and/or departments in order to provide clarity on all heritage-related matters.

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