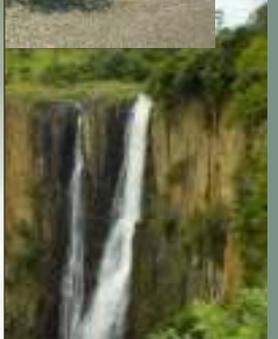




AMAFA AKWAZULU NATALI



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VISION

"EXCELLENCE IN HERITAGE CONSERVATION"

MISSION

"To strive for excellence in the conservation, management, interpretation and sustainable utilization of the heritage resources of KwaZulu-Natal for present and future generations"

INTRODUCTION

In the post 1994 period, a new constitution was adopted. One of the provisions of this new constitution was that heritage was to be a concurrent function - to be administered by province if it wished. The two heritage agencies operating in KwaZulu Natal - The National Monuments Council and the KwaZulu Monuments Council worked in co-operation to produce South Africa's first provincial heritage legislation, which went on to become the framework for national legislation. The KwaZulu Natal Heritage Act was promulgated in 1997 and made provision for the establishment of a statutory body (Public Entity) to administer the province's heritage. In 2008, this Act was repealed, replaced by the KZN Heritage Act (Act 4 of 2008).



Mgungundlovu Reconstruction:
Site of King Dingane's royal residence

HERITAGE RESOURCES

The legislation defines various categories of heritage resources:

1. Places, buildings and structures of cultural significance
2. Historic settlements and townscapes
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 paleontological sites
7. Battlefields
8. Landscapes of cultural significance
9. Geological sites and natural features of scientific significance.
10. Certain categories of movable objects

CATEGORIES OF PROTECTION

Heritage resources as defined in the legislation are afforded several categories of protection.

1. **Provincial Landmarks.** All declared monuments which are on state property automatically become Provincial Landmarks. The graves of all Zulu Monarchs are automatically afforded this status
2. **Heritage Landmarks.** All declared monuments which are on private property automatically become heritage landmarks
3. **Heritage objects.** All objects declared as national treasures become heritage objects.
4. **Listing.** Sites which are of significance but not proclaimed are included in a provincial heritage register.
5. **General protections** afford protection to amongst other things, the graves of victims of conflict, traditional burial places, public memorials, battlefields and archaeological sites and any objects associated with them.



Grave of King Mpande, KwaNodwengu:
Provincial Landmark



Graves of victims of conflict:
General Protection

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: Is Amafa involved in cultural events and functions?

A: No. Amafa's legislative mandate addresses only the tangible portion of heritage. Conservation of cultural practices such as music and dance are not addressed in the heritage legislation, and fall under the Department of Arts Culture.



Battlefields:
General protection

OBJECTIVES OF AMAFA

- 1. **Promoting awareness of the value of heritage**, which it has done through the electronic and printed media as well as integration into various compliance agencies
- 2. **Promoting sustainable and equitable use of the heritage resources of the province**, which it has done by employing qualified heritage staff and applying internationally accepted heritage conservation norms.
- 3. **Ensuring that the full diversity of heritage resources in the province are conserved**, by redressing imbalances in past heritage management. Examples here include the King Cetshwayo exile memorial, memorials to the Zulu dead at Isandlwana and Shiyane, the memorial to the "Richmond 12", the statue of King Dinuzulu, projects in the Emakhosini and initiation of a community heritage identification programme.
- 4. **Facilitating public access to heritage resources and providing facilities for education and research**. It has done this by establishing the KwaZulu Cultural Museum to house provincial cultural treasures. Interpretive centres have been established at Mgungundlovu, Border Cave, KwaDukuza, Isandlwana and Shiyane. Amafa has ties with the national institutions such as the Macgregor museum and Wits and has research ties with international Universities
- 5. **Supporting Tourism** by providing visitor facilities that together are visited by around 100000 people per annum.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: Does Amafa look after the heritage interests of all KZN's people

A: In the last decade only around 10% of the operational budget has been directed at mandatory compliance with regard to protection of colonial heritage, often utilizing funding from outside sources. A further 10 % has been directed at adding to the provincial heritage knowledge base, while between 70-80 % has been directed at heritage issues specifically affecting the demographic majority of the Province.



Soofi Mosque: Ladysmith



Viewing Tower: Mgungundlovu



Memorial to fallen Zulu: Shiyane

HERITAGE PROJECTS

KwaZulu Cultural Museum

The KwaZulu Cultural Museum is the primary tourist attraction in the Ulundi area. Its collection of over eight thousand artefacts and images is curated to international standards. The ethnographic collection comprises over 5000 items, all of which have been digitally archived to a searchable electronic database. The photographic collection comprises over 6000 hard-copy images, which are also electronically archived. This includes 2000 professional publication quality photographs of selected items.

Commencing in 2008 a complete overhaul of the exhibitions at a cost of over R1m took place. This was followed by upgrades and expansion of the collection storage areas in 2010/11.

In addition to permanent exhibits, the museum hosts several temporary exhibitions a year. In 2010 The Online KwaZulu Cultural Museum was completed. This internet facility showcases approximately 100 items from the collection, divided by category.

Education and training.

Over 80 percent of visitors to the museum are scholars. While many can visit the museum, some cannot. A portable education programme - "Taking the Museum to the People" has been designed for use at outlying schools that are unable to visit the museum. Workshops are held with school educators to integrate museum activities into the school curriculum. In addition to the above school children may attend special extramural traditional skills classes (beading, basketry and pottery) at the museum. The museum is in the process of becoming a centre of training excellence with staff utilized as assessors in the training of curators by the South African Museums Association. Already one professional curator has been trained and has taken up a senior position at a prominent KZN Museum.

Reconstruction and Grounds.

The Ondini Site museum and reconstruction focus on the reconstructed royal residence of King Cetshwayo. Maintenance of the site is expensive, allowing only a limited number of beehive structures to be kept. This project also ensures that traditional skills such as hut building and thatching are maintained. During the last five years, the local economy derived an average of R80 000 from contract labour carried out in the reconstruction.



Cattle exhibit: KwaZulu Cultural Museum



Exhibits: KwaZulu Cultural Museum

HERITAGE PROJECTS

Mgungundlovu Multimedia Centre

In 2010 HM King Goodwill Zwelithini, officially opened the Mgungundlovu Multimedia Centre. In 2008 Amafa was instructed by the then Premier of KZN, Mr.S. Ndebele, to manage the design and construction of the facility. Completed at a cost of R33m, and located in the heart of the Emakhosini, it showcases the birth of the Zulu nation, the Zulu Kings and important events in the region. Visitors are taken on an exploration of Zulu history seen from the perspective of praise songs of the kings. This is complemented by large format images of the Emakhosini and the now-famous Rorkes Drift Art Centre Tapestry Series, depicting the history of the Zulu nation. This is followed by an award-winning three dimensional landscape projecting various categories of information selected by the visitor. Visitors can also explore regional history through interactive information kiosks. A low-tech "People of Heaven" display, comprising hundreds of images of Zulu men and women, taken over several decades adorns a ten meter section of wall. Visitors end their cultural experience with a 20 minute high definition video. The centre also boasts a conference facility and viewing tower from where points of interest in the Emakhosini can be seen.



HERITAGE PROJECTS

Emakhosini Ophathe Heritage Park

Launched in 1999, the Emakhosini Project is Amafa's most ambitious project to date. The Emakhosini contains a wealth of history, including archaeological sites, graves of early Zulu kings, battlefields and contact history. The project aims to recreate a 19th century cultural and natural landscape, protecting the heritage and natural resources while providing visitors to the region the opportunity to experience the environment in which the brand of the Province (The Zulu Kingdom) was born. The adjacent 8000 ha Ophathe Game Reserve has been incorporated into the project. Mondi Paper, whose land holdings abut the valley, have made over 2000 Ha available for inclusion into the park. The entire area, now known as the Emakhosini Ophathe Heritage Park (EOHP), is managed jointly by Amafa and Ezemvelo Wildlife KZN.

In terms of development, Amafa has placed markers at the graves of the early Zulu kings and has directed significant resources towards access and linkages, with over R3m of its own resources spent on roads and a further R3.6m sourced from DEAT for roads and bridges. It also commissioned, and secured funding from the Wildlands Trust of R600 000 for the Spirit of Emakhosini, an iconic monument dedicated to the heritage of the Emakhosini

The Mgungundlovu reconstruction, is built on the archaeological remains of Mgungundlovu, King Dingane's royal residence from 1828 until 1839. In the past, 20 huts in the royal enclosure were maintained. This number was increased to 30 to allow for a second set of huts to be constructed to mark the lower extreme of the ikhanda. This site and the nearby grave of Nkosinkulu, progenitor of the Zulu nation, form an important additional component to the Multimedia Centre.

A herd of pure Nguni cattle is run in the Emakhosini. Maintenance of the gene pool of this breed is one of the objectives of the EOHP. The herd is maintained at around 200 animals, with surplus animals sold on auction. Ultimately the cattle project is intended to benefit neighboring communities, who will be able to run their own pure bred Nguni cattle in the EOHP, and also utilize a high value stud service free of charge.

Amafa have, using a bequest from Benrice Wardell Ngubane, renovated a farm house in the EOHP. This facility, named in honour of the late J.K. Ngubane, is used as a research and student exchange facility



Memorial marker: Inkosi Phunga Grave



Spirit of Emakhosini Monument

HERITAGE PROJECTS

Isandlwana and Shiyane Battlefields

The world-renowned battlefields of Isandlwana and Shiyane/ Rorkes Drift have been developed by Amafa for public use and have become premier tourist attractions within the Province. Visitation to both sites and their respective interpretive centres has exceeded 50 000 per year.

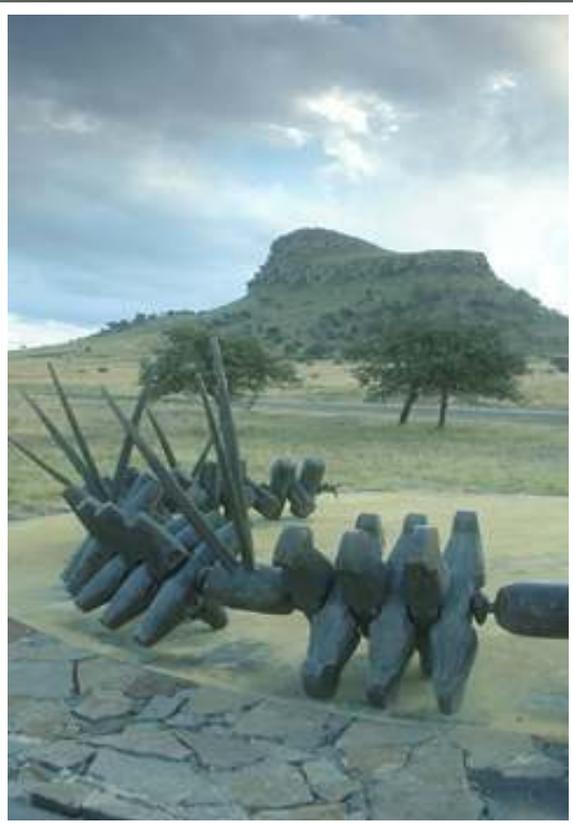
The Isandlwana Historic Reserve has been in existence for nineteen years. It is managed jointly by Amafa and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

The Mangwebuthanani Traditional Authority, within whose area of jurisdiction the battlefield is located, derive 25% of gate takings at the battlefield.

Apart from six permanent posts, seasonal work on the battlefield injects additional income into an otherwise economically deprived area.

Both the Isandlwana and Shiyane interpretive centres have been upgraded in the last four years, with input having been obtained from several quarters to ensure a balanced account of the battles are presented.

The Shiyane battlefield is leased from the Evngelical Lutheran Church. In cooperation with one another, the organizations are working towards integrating the activities of the well known ELC Art and Craft Centre into the operation of the site, . Notable is the proposed Azaria Mbatha Exhibition areaThis building, which contains a mural by the artist Azaria Mbatha, has been restored and is to be converted into a museum housing exceptional works of art from the Rorke's Drift Art Centre, including a focus on artists who played a role in the struggle.



Frequently Asked Questions
Q: Does Amafa tell the story of all sides who fought in conflicts
A: Amafa makes very effort to balance its interpretation of sites of conflict and in order to offset a bias has erected memorials to the Zulu dead at both Isandlwana and Shiyane. It must also be remembered that most of the colonial memorials on battlefields were in fact privately funded, by families and regiments. The memorials erected by Amafa make use of Zulu iconography developed through consultation with provincial and traditional

HERITAGE PROJECTS

Community Heritage

In order to address the imbalances at heritage site level. The Amafa Council approved a process whereby communities could identify sites of significance and apply for assistance erecting site markers. Most of the sites identified are clan ancestral sites. In the period 2009 to 2011 Amafa responded to applications and proclaimed/commissioned site markers/memorials for the following sites:

- i. Dumisa Ancestral Site
- ii. Itshe Lamaghabisa
- iii. Ghabisa site
- iv. Mdletshe Ancestral Site
- v. Tofolo Molefe Memorial
- vi. Inkosi Dingiswayo Memorial
- vii. Morena Hlubi Site Marker
- viii. Shembe Holy Mountain (Proclamation) and two other Shembe sites
- ix. Prince Hamu Grave
- x. Early Indian Cemetery: Tongaat

During 2011, Amafa received applications and is currently working on markers for the following sites:

- i. Mboma's tree
- ii. Isiziba ZikaKhondlo
- iii. Site marker at the grave of MehlokaZulu kaSihayo.
- iv. Unmarked graves of fallen Burghers at Tshrengula

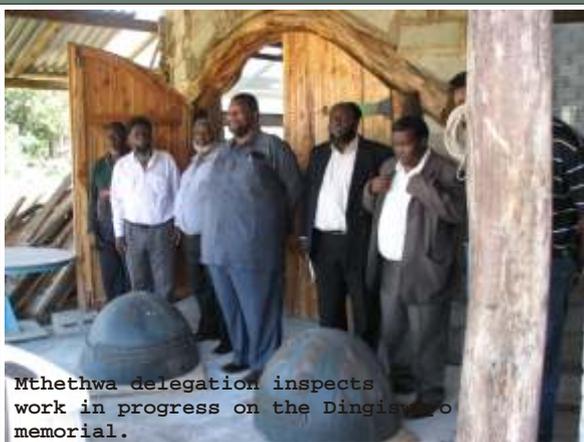
Furthermore, Amafa has been proactive in its attempts to erect the following memorials:

- i. Memorial to Queen Nandi(completed and in storage)
- ii. Memorial to the Zulu Queens (A memorial recognizing the role of all the Queens).

During 2011, repairs were carried on the following memorials / markers:

- i. Ndlela kaSompisi Memorial: (replaced)
- ii. Prince Dabulamanzi grave memorial (replaced)
- iii. Grave of Sigananda Shezi.
- iv. Grave of J.K. Ngubane.
- v. Clousten Garden of Remembrance (partial funding by Commonwealth War Graves)

Amafa has for several years hosted the annual KZN Heritage awards, where members of the public are honoured for voluntary contributions to heritage conservation.



Mthethwa delegation inspects work in progress on the Dingiswayo memorial.



Councillor Maphumulo congratulates AmaZondi members at Amafa Heritage awards.

HERITAGE PROJECTS

Smaller Projects

KWADUKUZA

An interpretive centre at KwaDukuza, the site of King Shaka's final residence, offers modern audiovisual facilities and a site museum. Also located at the site is a memorial erected by King Solomon KaDinuZulu, to his illustrious great uncle. A small reconstructed traditional homestead exhibit and replanted "King Shaka Bananas" (*ukhova*) are also maintained in the gardens.

BORDER CAVE

The Border Cave site is one of the most important archaeological sites in the world, and is managed in accordance with the required norms and standards, while also providing public access and interpretation.

SPIOENKOP BATTLEFIELD AND ANGLO BOER WAR SITES OF CONFLICT

Amafa provides maintenance at over forty sites of conflict, enabling the province to market its battlefields as a tourist attraction. Amafa has negotiated an annual subsidy from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, to assist in maintaining the Clousten, Chievelly, Ambleside, Wagon Hill and Intombi Camp Gardens of remembrance.

Amafa manages the Spioenkop Battlefield - the third most visited battle site in the province.

INVENTORIES AND HERITAGE GIS

The KZN Heritage Act requires that Amafa maintain registers of heritage resources. In order to comply, Amafa has established several heritage inventories. It has also established a provincial heritage GIS that manages heritage data spatially. Amafa cooperates with the Natal Museum and Wits University in maintaining the provincial archaeology and rock art databases. The following databases are maintained:

- i. Heritage and Provincial Landmarks (proclaimed sites)
- ii. Public Memorials
- iii. Battlefields.
- iv. Private collections
- v. Archaeology sites and rock art sites.
- vi. District and Metro Built environment listings.
- vii. Sites of historical significance.



King Shaka Memorial, KwaDukuza.



Border Cave.

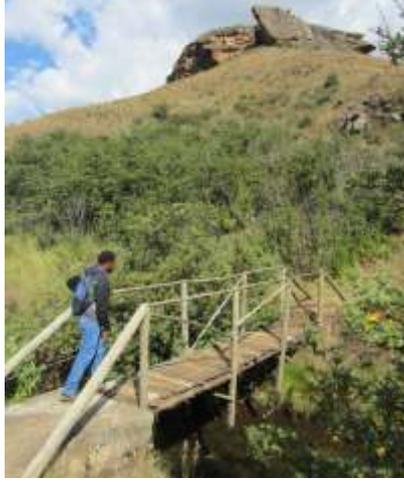
HERITAGE PROJECTS

Smaller Projects

ROCK ART MANAGEMENT

There are several thousand rock art sites in the province and this valuable resource requires careful management if it is to survive into the future. In terms of heritage legislation, access to San rock art is restricted. Rock Art in the Province is managed using a custodian principle which empowers local communities to gain benefit from heritage resources and accompany visitors to the 20 sites that have opened to the public. Amafa has also established several rock art monitoring programmes that utilise volunteers to report on the condition of rock art sites. Graffiti is a serious problem at rock art sites, as it has been shown to encourage more graffiti. Each year Amafa employs specialists to remove graffiti at sensitive sites. Amafa has procured a cultural resource management plan for the Ukhahlamba World Heritage Site, and manages heritage resources in this protected area and its buffer zone in cooperation with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

Rock Art Monitor en route to Main Caves



Training of Community rock art monitors

FAQs

Q: Anyone is free to visit a rock art site. It belongs to the people?

A: Since rock art is a completely unrenewable heritage resource and has suffered under vandalism and graffiti, both the national and provincial heritage legislation make provision for special protection of rock art sites. No person may visit any rock art site without a permit. In order to make this treasure available to the people of the province, Amafa has opened twenty rock art sites in the Ukhahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage Site to the public. A custodian system, whereby local people, living in close proximity to these sites, are trained to accompany visitors to these sites and ensure that the art is not damaged or tampered with, is in place. Custodians charge a fee set out in terms of a pricing framework. Registered tour guides are NOT custodians and are required to make use of the services of a custodian when they and their guests visit rock art sites.

The only other people permitted to visit rock art sites unaccompanied or without a permit, are accredited rock art monitors and heritage inspectors (Amafa employees, field rangers, conservation managers and law enforcement officers).

RESEARCH & COMPLIANCE

RESEARCH

Due to limited funding, the research function of Amafa is restricted to small projects (mainly surveys) that add to or verify existing information. A survey of traditional architecture, surveys of railway and military heritage, and town-based built environment surveys have been carried out recently, mostly by volunteers or interest groups. The African Conservation Trust has collaborated with Amafa on a number of projects, including digital scanning of heritage sites and verification and monitoring of rock art sites. A site identification project launched in 2010 focuses on sites related to the struggle as well as sites related to Indians in KZN.

COMPLIANCE

As is the case with environmental legislation, certain development activities trigger a heritage impact assessment process. These include linear developments in excess of 300m, disturbance of an area greater than 5000 m² and alteration of structures older than 60 years. While the latter involves mainly urban areas, the prior activities often impact on archaeological sites and traditional burial grounds and sites of significance. An application process requiring prospective developers to notify Amafa should their development trigger the heritage legislation, has been implemented. Annually, Amafa handles around 1000 archaeology and built environment- related applications. Amafa is also responsible for charging those who willfully damage heritage, and recently successfully prosecuted rock art vandals and has pressed charges against a major developer who ignored instructions to bypass an identified archaeological site.

PROCLAMATIONS

A process exists whereby the public is able to nominate sites it believes are worthy of proclamation. The compliance section handles this process, ensuring that the nominated site meets the necessary criteria and also ensures that the necessary public consultation occurs

ROADSHOWS AND OUTREACH

Amafa has produced a brochure to assist prosecutors and police in the charge laying process attached to non-compliance with the Heritage Act. Amafa staff also conduct information sessions with local municipalities and heritage interest groups. The Amafa website www.heritagekzn.co.za contains all relevant information relating to Amafa and heritage conservation in KZN.

MATERIALS BANK

When permits are granted for the demolition of protected buildings, the permit stipulates that any reusable material is lodged with the Amafa materials bank. This facility is made available to those wishing to restore their period



Dumisa Great Place: Mpindle

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

THE COUNCIL OF AMAFA

The Council of Amafa is appointed by the Premier of KZN, and consists of a minimum of six and maximum of twelve members, drawn from, inter alia, members of the public with specialist knowledge in Heritage, Ethnology, Archaeology, Finance, Law and the Built Environment, as well as members drawn from district heritage forums. . The Council meets at least three times a year. Several subcommittees of council have been established. These include the Finance committee, Audit Committee, Built Environment Committees and the Archaeological Permit Review Committee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Amafa Council is responsible for the preparation and final approval of the annual financial statements. The Auditor General is responsible for the audit and expression of opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's statutory duties. Financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP, and also complies with statements 1,2,3 of GRAP..

AUDIT COMMITTEE.

An audit committee chaired by an independent chartered accountant maintains an unbiased system of financial management and internal control, and ensures compliance with section 38,1a of the PFMA. The Committee also reports that it has adopted an appropriate formal terms of reference as it's audit committee charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter, and has attempted to discharge its responsibilities as contained therein.

EVALUATION OF AFS

The Audit Committee concurs and accepts the recommendations of the Auditor General on the AFS and is of the opinion that the audited AFS be accepted and read together with the report of the Auditor General.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Amafa Council is responsible for the system of internal financial control and risk management. To this end Treasury have appointed an internal audit team to review internal controls. This enables Council to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the annual financial statements. Internal controls further ensure that assets are safeguarded against material loss and that expenditure and disposal is properly authorised and recorded.

A fraud prevention plan is in place and an annual risk assessment is carried out, facilitated by Provincial treasury.

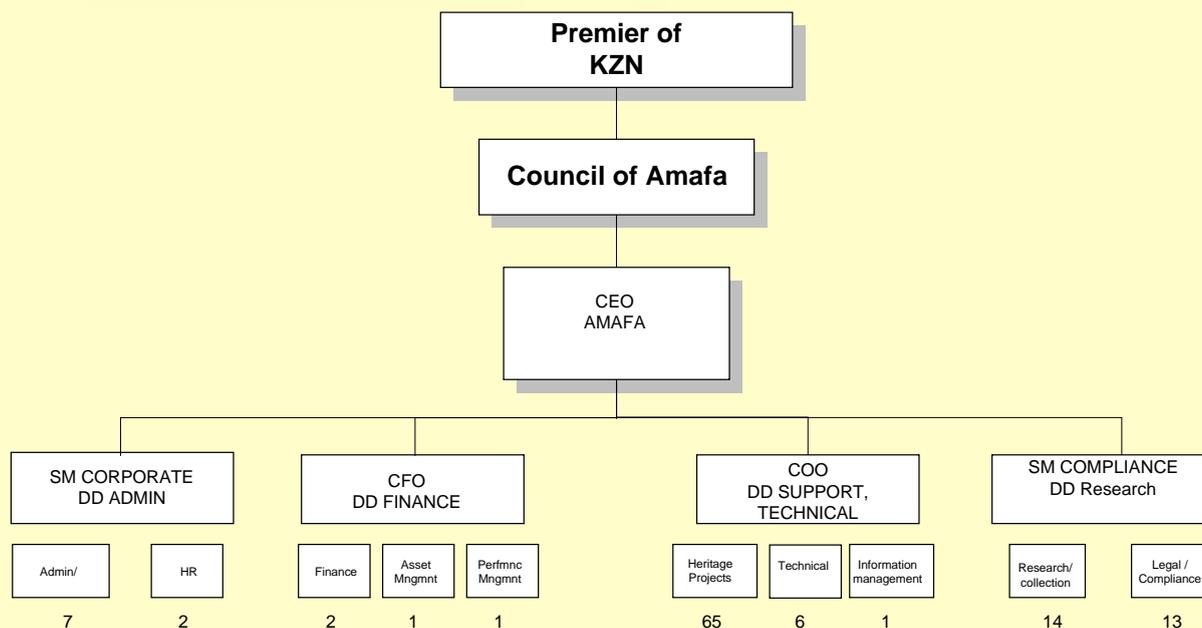
CODE OF ETHICS

All members of the Amafa Council are governed by a code of ethics which requires them to act in good faith and integrity in all matters where Amafa has an interest. In addition to the professional codes of ethics set by various heritage professional bodies, staff are also required to adhere to an institutional code of ethics.

STAFFING

Heritage is a specialized field, requiring graduates from the disciplines of archaeology, architecture and heritage management. These are not popular professions and attracting qualified professionals with the necessary practical experience is a challenge, since the private sector is able to pay much more competitive salaries. Amafa has developed an equity plan and employs staff in accordance with the goal of demographic representivity.

The staff compliment of Amafa is 115 and a vacancy rate of around 15 percent exists, with these posts approved but not funded.



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LINKS

BUILT ENVIRONMENT PERMITS

built.enviro@amafapmb.co.za

PERMIT FORM APPLICATION DOWNLOADS

<http://www.heritagekzn.co.za/permits/download.html>

LEGISLATION

<http://www.heritagekzn.co.za/legislation.html>

NOMINATE A SITE FOR PROCLAMATION

<http://www.heritagekzn.co.za/legislation.html>

HERITAGE PROJECTS

info@heritagekzn.co.za

ELECTRONIC INFORMATION LEAFLETS

<http://www.heritagekzn.co.za/reports-publications-policy/leaflets.html>

SITES TO VISIT

<http://www.heritagekzn.co.za/sites/visit.html>