

THE KZN AMAFA & RESEARCH INSTITUTE

A brief description of the legislative mandate and core objectives and programmes.

BACKGROUND

- KwaZulu Natal was the first province to produce its own heritage legislation. – The KZN Heritage Act (Act 10 of 1997)
- 2. That legislation created a public entity (Amafa) comprising an amalgamation of the then KwaZulu Monuments Council and the Natal branch of the National Monuments Council. Its purpose was to manage heritage on behalf of the KZN provincial government.
- 3. The heritage legislation was used as the framework for the SA Heritage Resources Act, under which Amafa was constituted as the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority.
- 4. In 2008 the original Act was replaced with the KZN Heritage Act (Act 4 of 2008), with Amafa still the custodian of heritage in the Province. Ten years later a new Act, The KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Act (5/2018) was enacted by the Provincial Legislature and published on the 14 December 2018. The Institute is the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority for the KwaZulu-Natal Province.
- 5. Amafa is funded by the Provincial Government and like all public entities, is subject to the Public Finance Management Act.

LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

- The Institute aims to promote awareness of the significance and value of cultural heritage resources while ensuring that cultural heritage management is integrated into economic, social and environmental activities in the province.
- 2. The Institute aims to ensure that the full cultural diversity of cultural heritage resources in KwaZulu-Natal is conserved and managed
- 3. The Institute aims to promote the sustainable and equitable use of cultural heritage resources in the province, while implementing the controls necessary to ensure sustainability and equity.
- 4. The Institute aims to facilitate public access to cultural heritage resources and provide appropriate auxiliary services, including opportunities for education and research.
- 5. The Institute aims to support tourism in KwaZulu-Natal by providing appropriate visitor facilities and experiences
- 6. The Institute aims to employ suitably qualified personnel to ensure that cultural heritage management is conducted effectively

HERITAGE RESOURCES

- The backbone of the Act is Ch8, Where-in various categories of heritage resources are defined.
- General protections of
 - - Structures older than 60 years:
 - - Historic graves and burial grounds:
 - - Archaeological and palaeontological sites: including Rock Art, battlefields, historic fortifications, etc
- - Places associated with oral tradition and living heritage:
- - Places, buildings and structures of cultural significance – permanently protected Heritage Sites
- - Historic settlements and townscapes:
- - Graves of the Royal Family
- - Battlefields & Monuments:
- - Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance:
- - Landscapes and natural features of scientific and cultural importance:
- - Various categories of movable objects:

Legislative Mandate FAQ's and Misconceptions

- **1. The Heritage Authority (the Institute) is responsible for identifying heritage:**

A. NO. The Heritage legislation requires that local authorities (LMs, DMs) identify heritage resources within their areas of jurisdiction and grade these as Grade 3- local, Grade 2 – Provincial, Grade 1 – National. These lists are then forwarded to The Institute to be verified. Response from District Municipalities has been poor to date. The Act now makes it an object of the Heritage Forum of municipalities to identify heritage within their areas of management.

- The spirit of the legislation is not for Amafa to create heritage, but to respond to the public identification of what is deemed to be of heritage value and conservation worthy. The Research component of the Institute will continue to carry out research to ascertain from communities what they see as being of heritage value.

- **2. Amafa is responsible for the maintenance of Heritage Resources.**

A. NO. Owners have the duty and responsibility for heritage resources on their properties. Amafa has stepped in to maintain sites where these are critical to the province's tourism offering and where local authorities or owners lack capacity or funds to maintain resources on their property.

Major Programmes: Zulu Heritage

1. KwaZulu Cultural Museum:

Utilized by ~ 20 000 (16000 -24000)
ppa

Provincial repository of authentic Zulu
Material Culture.

Reconstruction of King Cetshwayo's
Ikhanda (Ondini)



Major Programmes: Battlefields

2. Isandlwana , Shiyane, Spioenkop.

Utilized by 75000 p/pa

Backbone of the “Battlefields”
tourism offering



Major Programmes:
the Valley of the Kings

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3. **Emakhosini:** 19th century cultural and natural landscape, Graves of early Zulu Kings and the natural environment in which the Zulu nation was born and developed.



Major Programmes
Maintaining Heritage
Sites

King Dingane's
Mgungundlovu
Homestead
reconstruction.



Major Programmes:
Interpretive Centres

**4. Multimedia
Centre: Celebration
of Zulu History at
Umgungundlovu**



Major Programmes: Identification and Marking

5. Community Heritage
Identification of heritage
through local authorities and
Amakhosi.

Marking of sites.



Major Programmes: Compliance and Monitoring

6. Compliance Administration of the heritage compliance process –

Processing of applications
for permits and
comments/approvals

BUILT ENVIRONMENT applications for alterations and additions to or demolition of buildings over 60 years of age and protected structures amount to 500-600 pa

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS for comment on developments amount to 200-400 pa

MONITORING of work on heritage sites and inspections of sites for which applications have been submitted

GRADING OF HERITAGE SITES
through the applications process

AMAFA and COMMUNITY BENEFIT



- 1. Policy dictates that people living in the vicinity of heritage resources should derive benefit from those resources.
- 2. The most visible benefit is job creation, both permanent and temporary, directly by Amafa, or in spin off projects.- Amafa has over the last decades contributed millions of rand in contract labour to areas where labour creation has been at a minimum.
 - Amafa's efforts have boosted a tourism industry that enables lodges to be viable, especially those in the battlefields area. These lodges in turn provide employment.
 - Communities such as the Isandlwana community derive 25 % of gate takings from the battlefield.
 - The public is required to hire custodians drawn from the nearest community when they visit rock art sites and other sites directly managed by the Institute. In many cases this is the only income for poor families in the area.
- 3. Reconstruction work results in the transmission of traditional skills, in so doing so contributing to Indigenous Knowledge Systems
- 4. KZN is the only province where heritage is taken to the people by means of educational programmes. It is also the only province which encourages the public to participate actively in identification of heritage sites.