

AMAFA HERITAGE AKWAZULU NATALI

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



BACKGROUND

1. KwaZulu Natal was the first province to produce its own heritage legislation. – The KZN Heritage Act (Act10 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.
 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.
 5. Amafa is funded by the Provincial Government and like all public entities, is subject to the Public Finance Management Act.
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THE KZN HERITAGE ACT

The backbone of the KZN Heritage Act is Ch8, Where-in various categories of heritage resources are defined.

- Buildings older than 60 years:
 - Places, buildings and structures of cultural significance:
 - Historic settlements and townscapes:
 - Historic graves and burial grounds:
 - Places associated with oral tradition and living heritage:
 - Archaeological and paleaontological sites:
 - Battlefields:
 - Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance:
 - Landscapes and natural features of scientific and cultural importance:
 - Various categories of movable objects:
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LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

1. Amafa 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. Amafa aims to ensure that the full cultural diversity of cultural heritage resources in KwaZulu-Natal is conserved and managed
 3. Amafa 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. Amafa aims to facilitate public access to cultural heritage resources and provide appropriate auxiliary services, including opportunities for education and research.
 5. Amafa aims to support tourism in KwaZulu-Natal by providing appropriate visitor facilities and experiences
 6. Amafa aims to employ suitably qualified personnel to ensure that cultural heritage management is conducted effectively
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Legislative Mandate

FAQ's and Misconceptions

1. **Amafa 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 Amafa to be verified. While Amafa has conducted heritage road shows at District level, the response has been poor. Amafa has now adopted a more proactive approach with individual municipalities. In short – The spirit of the legislation is not for Amafa to create heritage, but to respond to the public.
 2. **Amafa is responsible for the maintenance of Heritage Resources.**
 - A. NO. Technically Local authorities should assume responsibility for heritage resources on state land , and private individuals for heritage resources on private land. Amafa has stepped in to maintain sites where these are critical to the province's tourism offering and where local authorities lack capacity or funds.
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CORE FUNCTIONS



Major Programmes:

- 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)
 - 2. Isandlwana , Shiyane, Spioenkop.**
Utilized by 75000 ppa
Backbone of the "Battlefields" tourism
offering
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Major Programmes:

- 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. King Dingane's Mgungundlovu reconstruction.
 - 4. Multimedia Centre:** Celebration of Zulu History
 - 5. Community Heritage** Identification of heritage through local authorities and amakhosi. Marking of sites.
 - 6. Compliance** Administration of the heritage compliance process – circa 1000 development applications p/a
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Heritage Projects



Heritage Projects



Heritage Projects



AMAFA and COMMUNITY BENEFIT

1. Amafa 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 five years contributed over R3.5m in contract labour to areas where no labour creation has been achieved by any other entities.
 - Amafa efforts have resulted in 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 the visit rock art sites. The same principle to be applied at other heritage sites.
 3. Amafa work requires the retention and transmission of traditional skills, in so doing 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.
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