

**THE POTENTIAL OF THE BHAMBATHA REBELLION  
FOR CULTURAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT**

**BY**

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## DECLARATION

I declare that this research study: *The potential of the Bhambatha Rebellion for Cultural tourism Development*, except where specifically indicated to the contrary in the text, is my own work both in conception and execution. All the sources that have been used or quoted have been duly acknowledged by means of complete references.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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## **DEDICATION**

This work is written for and dedicated to my son, Khwezi, with the hope that he realizes that there are no substitutes for discipline, hard work and perseverance.

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## ABSTRACT

Heritage tourism is gaining widespread acceptance as a special-interest tourist attraction and as part of overall tourism planning. The tourism industry is discovering how the planned integration of historic, cultural and natural resources can help sustain local economics and contribute to a greater appreciation of each unique heritage.

Heritage tourism is emerging as one of the most promising areas of economic development. Recent studies show that the single greatest motivator for travel in the 1990 is to understand culture. What has become known as 'heritage' attraction here is based on the history of the region, the buildings, historic monuments as well as traditional events and cultural performances.

This study examines how the areas of Mpanza Valley and Ngome near Greytown, affected by the Bhambatha Rebellion of 1906, can develop heritage tourism. It also investigates how local communities can meaningfully participate in, and benefit from this unique feature of their culture.

In order to put the investigation in perspective, the study briefly traces the events of the Bhambatha Rebellion and highlights important factors in heritage tourism planning and management.

An investigative approach to the study was adopted. Six workshops and meetings were held with the Bhambatha Commemoration Committee. Other interviewees included officials from the Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism, the Greytown Museum as well as the Directorate for Arts, Culture Museums and Youth Affairs.

Findings of the study indicate that local communities, government departments and agencies are already making attempts at tourism development within the region.

In conclusion, the study found that there was a significant opportunity for tourism development and that the study area has the potential to attract local as well as overseas tourists.

## CHAPTER 1

### ORIENTATION OF THE STUDY

#### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Zulu tribe was one of the many small tribes in the region which is today known as Zululand. When Shaka became King he started a systematic programme of building up the nation. This involved a number of skirmishes and battles with other tribes. By the mid 1820 the Zulu tribe had defeated all other tribes and had emerged as the most powerful. As a result of the influence of Shaka and the Zulu people on the history of the region which is today known as the Province of KwaZulu-Natal, there are indications that the Province is marketed to tourists under the banner of Kingdom of the Zulu (Plate 1.1)

Also, this lineage and history, from Shaka to the present-day Zulu Royal family, is considered relevant for potential tourism development and marketing. There are even suggestions that the envisaged La Mercy international airport for the Province should be called the King Shaka International Airport.

Although the immediate causes of the Zulu war can be traced to the British colonial policy in the 1870, the underlying conflict was the result of an inevitable tension between the indigenous population of South Africa and the expanding settler societies (Knight, 1995).

**PLATE 1.1 DURBAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT SIGN**  
**MARKETS THE PROVINCE AS KINGDOM OF THE ZULU**



It was widely believed among whites that the Zulu Kingdom, which was the most powerful independent black state in southern Africa at that time, was at the centre of black resistance to white domination in the region. From the tourism perspective, subsequent battles like the Anglo Zulu War (1879) the first War of Independence (1880) and the Anglo-Boer War (1899) resulted in some of the most important and internationally acclaimed Battlefield Routes in South Africa.

It is the success of these established historic tourist routes, as well as the historic events of the Bhambatha Rebellion that have stimulated the researcher to undertake this research project.

## 1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

McIntosh *et al* (1995) argue that the cultural heritage of an area is expressed in its historical resources. There are tourist destinations through the world that are devoted to history. Becoming familiar with the history and prehistory (archaeology) of an area can be one of the most compelling of all travel motivations (McIntosh *et al*, 1995:209). Heritage tourism is intrinsically interwoven with history. It is tourism that stresses the glories of the past. McIntosh *et al* (1995) cite civil war sites in the United States of America and the past glories of Rome, Egypt and Greece as examples.

South African examples include the Blood River battlefield sites, where the Zulu army was defeated and Dingane forced to flee; Isandlwana, Rocke's Drift and Majuba, to mention only a few.

A lot of work has been done by different organisations and agencies to make what has become known as KwaZulu-Natal Battlefield Routes tourism a reality. A great deal of research by both history and tourism authorities has been undertaken to recreate the events as presented to tourists at these sites.

A good amount of literature is available to tourists and specialist scholars on the historical relevance of these regions, their tourist attractions and the number of tourists who visit them. However, very little mention is made regarding the Bhambatha Rebellion, both in its historical context as well as tourism development potential.

The expected expansion and access to previously remote areas bring questions of heritage management to centre stage. Heritage management is a new concept that has developed alongside the growth of the heritage tourism industry. Heritage sites provide the tangible links between past, present and future. Heritage sites are also in the centre of the struggle between the potentially conflicting aspirations of conservation and tourism (Medlik, 1997). McIntosh *et al* (1995) emphasise proper planning. They maintain that “a sound tourism development policy can have the happy result of a growing tourist business and the preservation of the natural and cultural resources that attracted the visitors in the first place” (McIntosh *et al*, 1995:195). According to Medlik (1997) heritage management intercepts with tourism management, but the successful management of the heritage of an area or a heritage site involves sensitivity to the requirements of both the heritage resources and the community of which they are part as well as the demands of either short-stay or long-stay visitors.

Community interpretation encourages an awareness of, and pride in, the natural and cultural heritage of the community and at the same time enables that community to be pro-active in promoting what it sees as unique in terms of developing an appropriate tourists strategy for the area. Continuing, Medlik (1997), states that by looking into the community with the community, and examining what it sees as unique about itself, there is a possibility that the heritage boom will gain in substance and variety. It is envisaged that this viewpoint would be reinforced regarding the community of the study area.

Tourism is nowadays recognized as an important international economic activity. Medlik (1997) argues that the flow of tourists from developed to developing countries has the effect of redistributing income. The South African Tourism Board (Satour) 1995 recognises that tourism can address some of the principles of the Reconstruction and Developing Programme (RDP) by:

- ❖ Providing economic stimulus;
- ❖ Generating employment opportunities;
- ❖ Contributing towards meeting basic needs.

Highlighting the Bhambatha Rebellion site would therefore bring it in line with the other battlefield sites in the region. It is anticipated that the development of the area of the Bhambatha Rebellion for cultural tourism would result in improved economic activity. The White Paper on the Development of Tourism in South Africa (1996) argues that the tourism industry could be used to stimulate and benefit other sectors of the economy, as well as generate new and innovative employment opportunities. The White Paper (1996) emphasises proper planning and the adoption of a responsible management approach. The researcher is of the opinion that with proper planning, the site of the Bhambatha Rebellion could be developed into a successful tourism destination, one that would provide business opportunities, employment potential as well as contribute to the economy of the region.

### **1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

One of the basic principles of the White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa (1996) is that local communities should become actively involved in the tourism industry and practise sustainable development.

The White Paper (1996) provided the framework for transforming the tourism industry. These principles, however still need to be workshopped at different levels in order to develop strategies for implementation. This study will provide, it is hoped, a basis for one such strategy. The Bhambatha Rebellion occurred during the period of British rule. The events that took place at that time are not only of interest to local people, but also to people from overseas, particularly the British tourists. For this reason, the celebration of the Bhambatha Rebellion will not only serve as a tourists attraction to local visitors, but it will also attract foreign and international visitors.

The tourism industry would benefit from this historical event in that the sites of the Bhambatha Rebellion could be developed as attractions for cultural tourism. The study is aimed at identifying tourism and business opportunities within the historical sites which would serve the communities of those areas.

## **1.4 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

Not much is known about Bhambatha's military exploits before the Rebellion other than the fact that he was born of a Chief, named Mancinza who lived at Mpanza valley, near Greytown in the province of KwaZulu-Natal. For this reason, the study limits itself to:

### **1.4.1 The Events**

These are particular events which are seen to have caused or contributed to the Bhambatha Rebellion as well as the events of the Rebellion itself. There are various causes that have been suggested for the unrest which led to the outbreak of hostilities between Bhambatha and the Colonial government. Several incidents of hardship were taking place at the time. These hardships, according to Smith (1997) were compounded by the imposition of one Pound tax (about R10) by the Colonial Legislature on every male that was not already paying a hut tax.

The relevant events that took place prior to and during the Rebellion (as discussed in chapter 3) are included as means of contextualising the Bhambatha Rebellion.

### **1.4.2 The Period**

The Bhambatha Rebellion took place between January and June 1906. A number of written sources (Official Despatches between

Pietermaritzburg and Durban from January to June, 1906), books; (Bosman, 1907; Forsyth, 1908-09; Lugg, 1949; Kelleher, 1970) are in agreement that the first casualty of the Rebellion occurred in January 1906. With the death of Bhambatha on 10 June 1906, the Rebellion was finally crushed at the end of June 1906. This is the period that is the focus of this study.

#### 1.4.2 Spatial Delimitation

The general discontent within the Colony at the time meant that news of Bhambatha's defiance spread throughout the region. Smith (1997) suggests that his resistance provoked many other Chiefs to vent their frustrations against the government. Whilst some regions actively joined Bhambatha, others adopted a wait-and-see attitude while there were those who paid the Poll Tax.

The regions that openly defied the Colonial government and participated in the Rebellion are:

- ❖ Richmond (outside Pietermaritzburg)
- ❖ Mpanza Valley (near Greytown)
- ❖ Nkandla Forest (near Vryheid)
- ❖ Maphumulo District (outside Stanger)

This study concentrates on the Mpanza Valley area (Plate 3.1). This is where the Rebellion fermented and where Bhambatha led the attack himself (Stuart, 1906). Bhambatha's original homestead was situated in this region at Ngome (Plate 3.1). Marshal's hotel (Plates 3.1 and 3.2), situated in Mpanza Valley, is said to have been plundered by Bhambatha and his men after the hotel keeper and his family had abandoned the hotel in a hurry (Stuart, 1906). The Bhambatha's Rock, where Bhambatha sat observing the movements of police forces sent to arrest him, is a famous landmark for locals in this area (Plates 3.1 and 3.3). This is the area that is the focus of this investigation.

## **1.5 PERCEPTIONS**

In order to arrive at properly focused analyses and effective conclusions, some general perceptions intended to inform this investigation have been devised. These perceptions include the following:

- ❖ There is a potential for cultural tourism development in the areas affected by the Bhambatha Rebellion;
- ❖ It is possible to attract both domestic and international tourists to the sites of the Bhambatha Rebellion;
- ❖ There is potential for business opportunities, community participation and growth in the tourism industry within the study area.

## **1.6 THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY**

The White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa (1996) maintains that in order to achieve the true potential for the tourism industry, it is clear that a new tourism approach is required, one that would not only boost other sectors of the economy but also create entrepreneurial opportunities for the previously neglected groups, one that would be sensitive to the environment, that would bring peace, prosperity and enjoyment for all South Africans.

This study, accordingly, attempts to draw the attention of stakeholders to debate and discuss the importance of the Bhambatha Rebellion for tourism development in the affected regions and facilitate community involvement in those deliberations. This process would ensure that the tourism industry becomes more inclusive of the greater community, thus enhancing the advancement of cultural tourism. The creation of popular “histories” around heritage sites, staging events and historical happenings would enrich the experience of visitors to any of these places. The development of site museums would help enhance the cultural industry. Sustainable tourism initiatives would be formulated and thus promoting rural development and enabling people to continue with a viable existence.

The study not only looks into the potential for cultural tourism as means of generating a greater number of local and international visitors to the country, it also gives meaningful exposure to the local communities and their culture, explore the potential for job creation and contribute to the country’s national budget.

## **1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

In order to put the study in proper perspective, it is necessary to define some of the key concepts that are used. Where exact definitions do not exist, operational definitions will apply.

### **1.7.1 Bhambatha Rebellion**

Bhambatha, a Chief of the Zondi tribe lived in the Mpanza valley on the then Natal side of the Thukela River near Greytown. In 1906 a Poll Tax, in addition to the usual hut tax was imposed by the Colonial Legislature on the local Zulus. These and other incidents caused Bhambatha to rebel against the Colonial government and a number of other chiefs followed suit. Colonial forces were called up, a number of skirmishes ensued, Bhambatha and his men were eventually trapped and killed. These skirmishes are referred to as the *Bhambatha Rebellion* (Knight and McBride, 1994).

### **1.7.2 Tourism**

Tourism has been broadly defined by a number of authorities. *Tourism* is deemed to include any activity concerned with the temporary short-term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work, and their activities during the stay at these destinations (Tourism Society, 1979:70).

*Tourism* includes the element of travel, but not all travel is tourism. *Tourism* also includes travel for leisure or pleasure, travel for business, social, religious, educational, sports and many other purposes (Middleton, 1988). Mathieson and Wall (1982) regard *tourism* as “the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater for their needs”. (Mathieson and Wall, 1982:1)

While this definition captures many aspects of tourism it lacks the motivation for movement outside normal residence. McIntosh *et al* (1995) include business, leisure, and visiting friends and relatives (VFR) as prime reasons for moving.

The World Tourism Organisation (1991) defines *tourism* as the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes. For the purposes of this study *tourism* is used as a temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal residence for purposes of business, leisure, visiting friends and relatives (VFR), for religious and other cultural purposes.

### **1.7.2 Cultural Tourism**

Collins (1988) maintains that there is no definition of *cultural tourism*. There is little dispute about it including the arts and museums, but there are also other areas such as heritage, religion, crafts, culinary habits and rural life, which can be included. One definition by Swarbrooke (1997) suggests that *cultural tourism* involves customized excursions into other cultures and places to learn about their people, lifestyle, heritage and art in an informed way that genuinely represents those cultures and their historic contexts.

### **1.7.3 Heritage Tourism**

*Heritage tourism* can be defined as the practice of people travelling outside their home communities to visit historic areas, participate in local festivals, enjoy local arts and crafts sightseeing and recreation (Prohaska, 1996:1). For the purpose of this discussion *heritage tourism* is defined as that tourism which is based on heritage and where heritage is the core product that is offered and heritage the main motivating factor for the consumer. In this study *cultural tourism* and *heritage tourism* are used interchangeably.

### **1.7.4 Perceptions**

*Perception* has been defined differently by a number of authorities. For Getis *et al* (1996) the term *perception* refers to awareness, “as individuals” beliefs and feelings, reasoned or irrational, about the complex of the natural and cultural characteristics of an area” (Getis, *et al* 1996:268).

Whether one view accords with that of others, or truly reflects the “real” world seen in abstract descriptive terms, is not the major concern. People’s *perceptions* are thought to be people’s reality. The decisions that people make about the use of their lives are based not necessarily upon reality, but on their perception of reality.

Stratton and Hayes (1993:139) define *perception*, as ‘the process by which we analyse and make sense out of incoming stimuli’. This definition therefore implies psychological value judgement to be part of perception. Since the mind is not a passive receiver of stimuli, there is a reciprocal interaction between the mind and stimuli. Morgan and King (1971) believe, “part of what we perceive comes through our senses from the object before us, another part always comes out of our own” Morgan and King (1971:252).

According to Morgan and King (1971) the term *perception* refers to the way the world looks, sounds, feels, tastes or smells, and that a person’s perceived world is the world of immediate experience. Senses and experience, therefore form the cornerstone of perception. Perception is stimulated and cast by what takes place around people. By implication, *perception* is also a psychological process.

Agreeing with these viewpoints, the Encyclopaedia Britannica (1990) maintains that *perception* is shaped by experience but is never a sum total of it. *Perception* in this study is used to refer to the host community’s psychological value judgement based on experience and emotions.

### **1.7.5 Community**

The term *community* refers to a group of people who live together sharing the same geographical area, in which, to a great degree residents are homogeneous with respect to income, ethnicity or race, (Abrahamson, 1980). In this study, *community* refers to delimited residential areas within the study area. There are chances that each residential area may comprise a homogeneity of residents. To a large extent the communities in the study area would tend to be demarcated along ethnic lines, because to this day communities in South Africa have tended to incorporate the homogeneity or residences on the basis of race and ethnicity.

### **1.7.6 Host Communities**

McIntosh *et al* (1995) regard host communities as the local people who get employed as a result of tourism and have a face to face relationship with the tourist. Mathieson and Wall (1982) share this view.

### **1.7.7 Local Community**

The *local community* concept is used in the sense that within a given community or neighbourhood, foreigners or people who do not reside in the neighbourhood may come and have some influence on the host community (Hawley, 1971). Therefore for the purposes of this study the term *local community* refers to those residents who live in the neighbourhood and are closely familiar with their surroundings. The term also refers to the local

residents who would come into contact with tourists, as employees and as service providers. The terms *host community* and *local community* are used interchangeably.

### **1.7.8 Visitors**

All travelers engaged in tourism are described as *visitors*, which may be classified as either international (travel to a country outside one's usual residence) or domestic (travel within a country where one resides) *visitor* for a period not exceeding 12 months, whose main purpose is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited (McIntosh, 1995). Both of these classifications may be further sub-divided into tourists (overnight visitors) and same-day *visitors*.

## **1.8 METHODOLOGY**

The method of research used in this study involves literature search, analysis and evaluation, namely:

- (a) Surveying primary written sources, namely, maps, books, journals, encyclopaedias and newspaper articles that have a particular bearing on the Bhambatha Rebellion.
- (b) Observing the delimited study area, which has been defined to include special features and events, for instance Ambush Rock, where police were ambushed and killed.

- (c) The study is conceptually delimited to the perceptions held by the local communities regarding the areas and the events that took place in the study area. The areas effected being Marshal's Hotel at Mpanza valley and Bhambatha's Rock. Other areas mentioned earlier are Richmond, Nkandla forest and Maphumulo district.
- (d) This investigation initially intended to make use of structured questionnaires to solicit the perceptions of cultural tourism held by the community under investigation. It was, however, discovered during the pilot study that the local community, particularly the extended Zondi family, had already formed a committee intended to address the issue of the Bhambatha Rebellion. The researcher then sought out the committee and worked with its members in streamlining their efforts and assisting in holding meetings and presentations.

The main operations committee is called the Inkosi Bhambatha Memorial Committee. This committee held its first meeting on 18 December 1993 (Appendix A). The study methodology therefore focuses on the description and assessment of the activities of the Inkosi Bhambatha Memorial Committee towards setting up cultural tourism structures within the community

- (e) A series of person-to-person interviews and meetings were held with officials from tourism related organisations and government departments.

- ❖ Amafa aKwaZulu Natal ( 3interviews)
- ❖ Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism ( 5 interviews)
- ❖ Department of Education and Culture ( 2 interviews)
- ❖ Greytown Mueseum ( 5 interviews)
- ❖ KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority ( 3 interviews)

The purpose of the interviews was to solicit the perceptions of these organisations regarding the Bhambatha Rebellion's potential for cultural tourism development. It is the intention of the researcher to investigate what role, if any, each organisation could play to facilitate cultural tourism development in the region under investigation. Some of the meetings overlapped in that there were officials from two or more departments at one meeting.

## 1.9 CONCLUSION

Cultural tourism covers all aspects of travel whereby people learn about each other's way of life and thought. Tourism thus becomes an important means of promoting cultural relation and international co-operation. It is therefore important that research is conducted to ascertain the perceptions of all stakeholders on the cultural tourism product and form to be adopted. At the end of this study, it is hoped that the researcher will be in a position to determine whether the study area has the potential for cultural tourism development. It will be possible to ascertain if and how the local communities could participate in and eventually, what they stand to gain from the tourism industry through their culture.

## CHAPTER 2

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Cultural tourism is currently in vogue not only in Europe but in South Africa as well, and is frequently invoked in both urban regeneration strategies and rural development plans. The advantages of cultural tourism as a development tool are its reputation as a growth market, its place-specific nature, its role in image-building, and the up-market nature of most cultural tourists (Richards, 1993).

Academic interest in cultural tourism, however, has developed somewhat slowly. A recent review of the cultural tourism literature (Richards, 1993) indicates that there are relatively few studies which concentrate specifically on cultural tourism, and even fewer which can provide data on the development or significance of cultural tourism. This can partly be traced to the understandable definitional problems surrounding the subject (Bonik, 1992), and the resulting difficulties in identifying and measuring cultural tourism consumption and supply. Because of the wide-ranging nature of the subject matter, cultural tourism literature is very fragmented. The term cultural tourism has been applied to every kind of cultural event, from opera to pop concert. (Hughes, 1986). A review of definitions by Richards (1993) suggests that cultural tourism can indeed encompass almost any form of cultural consumption, although in practise the term has been applied almost exclusively to elements of high culture. Until recently, therefore, the concept of cultural tourism seems to have been relatively limited in application, but there are now signs of it being more widely applied.

The most lyrical of descriptions of what cultural heritage is, comes from Robertson Collins of the Pacific-Asian Travel Association, which is:

Cultural heritage is an accumulation of daily details and large traditions, social, racial and religious. Built up from beyond time and memory. It may involve one-time, one-of-a-kind, never-to-be-repeated, impossible to duplicate buildings, shrines, sites and artifacts. But more than structures, more than things, we experience an array, sometimes in disarray, of feelings, moods, colours, smell and street sounds. It is an accumulation of ethics, foods, medicines and manners; the way people greet each other, love, hate, marry and bury each other.

It is the people's markets and their market goods.

It is money and how they earn it, count it and spend it.

It is the way people dress, drink, drive, dance, weave, weep, worship and go to war. It is their curses in the street, their prayers in the temple and their songs in the field. It is players, plays and playgrounds. It is how they sail, read and write.

It is instruments, tools, fabrics, dolls, doorways, music, metals, masks, boxes, beads, bottles, weapons, charms, utensils, posters, veils, skirts, hats and handshakes.

It is tree rocks, caves, mountains-tops, architecture, archives and archaeology. It is the land and the residents' sense of space and their story of creation (Collins, 1988:232).

Because the organisation of cultural facilities is usually divided between heritage and art, in the United Kingdom, for example, cultural tourism came to be closely associated with heritage during the 1980's (Swarbrooke, 1997). This is the viewpoint that is going to be adopted in this study, and the reasons why cultural tourism and heritage tourism is used interchangeably.

## **2.2 SCOPE AND NATURE OF HERITAGE TOURISM**

According to Prohaska (1996) cultural tourism may be defined in broad and narrow terms. In the narrow sense it includes movements of persons for essentially cultural motivations such as study tours, performing arts, cultural tourism travel to festivals, visits to sites and monuments, folklore and pilgrimages. In the broader sense, all movements of persons might be included in the definition because they satisfy the human need for diversity, tending to change the cultural level of the individual and giving rise to new knowledge, experience and encounters.

In the context of this investigation heritage is taken to mean history, culture, and the land on which people live. It includes both tangible and intangible elements and therefore includes the following:

- ❖ Historic buildings and monuments;
- ❖ Sites of important past events like battles;
- ❖ Traditional landscapes and indigenous wildlife;
- ❖ Language, literature, music and art;
- ❖ Traditional events and folklore practices and;
- ❖ Traditional lifestyles including food, drink and sport.

It covers the aspects of heritage that are consciously owned and managed by the public, private, and voluntary sectors and those elements which are not owned by anyone. How old something has to be before it is considered as heritage is an arguable point. Prohaska (1996) argues that the period seems to be getting shorter and shorter. There are museums whose exhibits are based on life in the 1960's and even later (Hewison, 1997)

Swarbrooke (1997) argues that heritage is not homogeneous. It exists at different levels, namely, global, national, regional and local. Because it is a personal, subjective and emotional concept as well as an objective and functional one, each individual views heritage in a different way.

In the deep south of the United States of America, for instance, two old men living in the same town will have a different view of the heritage of their area if one is poor and black and the other rich and white.

The tourism industry needs to be sensitive to such issues if it is to be managed in a way that is socially acceptable and does not reinforce prejudice, discrimination and resentment. Swarbrooke (1997) continues that heritage also means different things to the various sectors of the tourism industry. For many attractions it is their core product, while many destinations have developed on the basis of their historical and cultural appeal. To tour operators, for instance, it is a commodity that helps to sell holidays.

### **2.3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF HERITAGE TOURISM**

Tourism based on historical and cultural development is not new, although it was often the preserve of small elite sections of society. In the era of the Romans there was a relatively well development pattern of travel for culture and pleasure. In the Middle Ages in Europe, religious heritage, in the form of pilgrimage sites, was perhaps the main motivation for travel. The pilgrimages in the Christian world, such as those to Rome and to the Holy Land, were paralleled in the Islamic world by pilgrimages to Mecca and other holy sites (Feifer, 1985).

Feifer (1985) states that by the start of the eighteenth century, a practice commonly called the Grand Tour had become a well-established activity for the sons of the aristocracy and the gentry. It was based on visiting sites of artistic importance around Europe and was seen as part of a young man's education. It also resulted in large numbers of eyewitness accounts by people who undertook the grand tour. By the nineteenth century the grand tour had developed and widened and become part for the rise of what might be called, scenic tourism, based on landscapes.

Feifer (1985) further states that end of the nineteenth century saw the beginning of packaged heritage tourism with Thomas Cook's first holidays to see the ancient historical monuments of Egypt. Heritage tourism continued to develop at a steady pace throughout the first half of the twentieth century. Its most spectacular period of growth has, however, undoubtedly been in the last fifty years, alongside the dramatic growth in international tourism and leisure activities. (Feifer, 1985).

The invention the of motor-car has made historic buildings and sites accessible to mass domestic markets, while the rise of the overseas package holidays allowed more and more people to visit heritage attractions in other countries. Some of the most popular packaged holidays have been to those places which have a reputation for heritage such as Paris, and the Renaissance cities of Italy. (Feifer, 1985) Swarbrooke (1997) maintains that in the last two or three decades, heritage tourism has changed in a number of ways particularly in terms of the product, as follows:

- ❖ The growth of open-air museums, such as Skansen in Sweden, Ironbrided in the United Kingdom, and the Ecomusees of France. These have particularly been based upon traditional architecture, industrial heritage, and social history.
- ❖ The development of heritage centres which tell the story of an area or a specific theme, often using novel methods of interpretation such as interactive videos.
- ❖ The rise of living history where paid or voluntary performers dress in costume and explain sites and events to visitors, perhaps in the language of the appropriate period, particularly in the United State of America.
- ❖ The increasing efforts which are being put into conserving and enhancing the environment of whole town or city centres which makes them attractive heritage destinations.
- ❖ An increasing fascination with the earth's natural environment and wildlife heritage which has led to wildlife watching and conservation holidays.
- ❖ The development of car and walking trails that link together heritage attractions. (Swarbrooke, 1997:223)

A number of works are available throughout the world that focus on the historical development of heritage tourism, (Lumley, 1988; Vergo, 1989; Johnson and Thomas, 1992; Hewison, 1997;)

Boniface and Fowler (1993) note that the growth of heritage tourism has not been a homogeneous activity across the whole world, that bulk of the market tends to come from what might be called the developed countries of North America, Europe, Japan and Australasia. This is also where the majority of the most highly developed heritage products are found. Nevertheless, most national tourism organisations are now using heritage to attract tourists to their countries.

## **2.4 THE NATURE OF THE HERITAGE TOURISM PRODUCT**

In viewing this aspect of the heritage product, Swarbrooke (1997) notes that the heritage tourism product is heterogeneous in nature. Sometimes it is tangible and takes the form of buildings and monuments, while at other times it is an intangible such as folklore events or a particular language.

Agreeing with this viewpoint Prentice (1993) adds that the product can be natural or man-made and may be a single attraction, a destination area, or a whole country. Some heritage is consciously owned and managed so as to attract tourists while other heritage features are managed with the aim of reducing the problems caused by unwanted tourism. The heritage product is controlled by different types of organisations with differing objectives. Private-sector-owned attractions are often driven by the profit motive, while those in the public sector tend to be managed with wider social objectives in

mind, including education and providing leisure facilities for the community. Those in the stewardship of the voluntary sector are often only made available to tourists as a means to another end, for example, to generate revenue to fund conservation work.

Finally, Prentice (1993) concludes, some of the heritage products are totally authentic, while others are less than authentic. Even if we focus just on single-site, individual, man-made heritage attractions rather than destinations, there is great diversity. Prentice (1993) has identified seventeen different types, ranging from nature trails to historic adventure theme parks, and from historic gardens to breweries.

These attractions also vary in that some are themselves old while others are very recent developments. Some charge a market price while others make no charge.

According to Prentice (1993) one of the major ways in which the heritage product is almost infinitely varied is in terms of the benefits bestowed on users and those which users seek from it. These benefits tend to vary depending on the type of attraction but include status, inexpensive family day out, an opportunity to learn something new, relaxation, healthy exercise, nostalgia, aesthetic pleasure, exhilaration and excitement, being awe-inspired, entertainment, participating in activities, meeting like-minded people.

Light (1994) notes that a study of the reasons given for visiting heritage attractions indicates that, for many people, a desire to informally learn and

understand about the past are enough motivations for visiting heritage attractions. Many tourists wish to benefit from their visit by increasing their understanding of how people in the past lived and how buildings have survived to be presented as sites to visit and how they originally functioned.

The amount of heritage tourism product available has increased dramatically in recent years in two ways, firstly through the opening of many new heritage attractions in the decade or so. In the United Kingdom alone the number of museums has more than doubled in the last twenty years (Prentice 1993:40). Secondly, the tourism industry has increasingly packaged heritage products to make them more accessible to more people.

## **2.5 REASONS FOR GROWTH IN HERITAGE TOURISM**

According to Swarbrooke (1997) heritage tourism has grown rapidly in recent years because of many of the same reasons that have led to the growth of tourism generally, including; increased leisure time, more disposable income, the development of the package holiday, and increased mobility due to the growth of car ownership. There are other more specific reasons for the growth of heritage tourism, for instance:

- ❖ Higher levels of education;
- ❖ Media representations, particularly on television;
- ❖ The developments of new types of heritage tourism products;

- ❖ The status which is attached to heritage tourism by individuals and society;
- ❖ A growing desire amongst holidaymakers to learn something new whilst they are on holiday (Swarbrooke 1997:233).

## **2.6 CURRENT DEBATES AND ISSUES IN HERITAGE TOURISM**

Richards (1993) maintains that, heritage tourism is at an important crossroads today, and faces a range of key issues, and debates, such as the following:

### **2.6.1 Heritage and Authenticity**

It has been argued that as interest in heritage has grown, tourism has sacrificed authenticity in its desire to milk this lucrative cash cow by providing non-authentic heritage experiences to meet the desires and fantasies of the tourists. Authentic heritage is sometimes easy to identify such as traditional landscapes or traditional events that have carried on continuously for many years. However, in other cases the distinction between authentic and non-authentic, can be difficult to judge.

In the case of this study area, for instance, one is likely to find a mixture of both authentic and non-authentic in terms of behaviour patterns and lifestyle.

There are also occasions when authenticity is either not possible (for example, fire regulations may not permit authentic reproductions of mining conditions in an industrial heritage museum) or undesirable (reconstructions of Nazi treatment of Jews). On the other hand, some attractions adopt a heritage theme, without any pretence of authenticity. This is particularly true of theme parks, for example, the Camelot and American Adventure theme parks in the United Kingdom (Swarbrooke, 1997).

A good example of the authenticity dilemma is whether ruined monuments should be left as ruins or should be reconstructed to look as near as possible to how they would have looked in their heyday.

The concept of authenticity is a particularly difficult one in the case of what Boniface and Fowler (1993) have called the 'moving object story' (Boniface and Fowler, 1993: 121). This means that artifacts are moved from their original (authentic) geographical and cultural context to another one which is alien to that context. The object is now authentic but its context is not, therefore is it truly authentic heritage?

There are numerous other examples; particularly many paintings that have been bought and sold over the years, and countless artifacts in the stately homes and museums of Europe that were plundered from Africa, India, and the Far East during the colonial period. If these were all to be returned to their original homes, the heritage tourism map of the world would be changed overnight and many European cities that sell themselves as major museum cities might have to find new selling points (Boniface and Fowler, 1993)

Another example of the authenticity debate is that of the Zulu cultural villages which have been recreated at certain tourist destinations like Shakaland and Phezulu in KwaZulu-Natal. The objects and practices at these venues are removed their original context.

### **2.6.2 Education or Entertainment?**

Traditionally, there had been a view that heritage was about education while entertainment was the province of theme parks and theatres. However, with the growth of what has been called the heritage industry and the growing interest of entrepreneurs in heritage, the techniques of the theme parks and the theatres have been applied to some aspects of the heritage product. Some traditionalists believe that as entertainment arrives, serious history and education disappear, while other people believe that you cannot educate unless you entertain. The blurring of the distinction between entertainment and education, as that between authenticity and fabricated heritage, has been seen as a manifestation of post-modernism (Urry, 1990).

There is a considerable amount of literature (Miles *et al*, 1988; Light, 1991; Prentice, 1993) that deals with the aspect of learning by visitors to heritage attractions.

### **2.6.3 Tourism as an Agent of Cultural Change**

Tourism which is motivated by a desire to view heritage can be an agent of cultural change. The number of visitors to the area that has been branded Dutch Country in Pennsylvania, United State of America has led some residents to offer services for visitors on a commercial basis which has changed for ever their own society and their relationship with the outside world. This viewpoint is shared in much related literature (Tilden, 1957; Sharpe, 1982; Light, 1989; Walsh, 1992).

On perhaps a deeper level, people who buy second homes or eventually migrate to another country in the hope of becoming part of a community will become a little less traditional, because of their own actions. This is being seen with many British people who are buying second homes in, or migrating to rural France at present (Swarbrook, 1997).

### **2.6.4 Heritage and Sustainable Tourism**

There is a general belief that heritage tourism and sustainable tourism are complementary as heritage tourism is perceived to be the 'intelligent' tourism carried out by educated people. However, heritage tourism currently has some aspects which are definitely not green or sustainable. Many sites are overcrowded and overused with resulting deterioration in their physical fabric (Hewison, 1997). This deterioration is particularly true of historic cities.

The trivialisation and falsification that can come with tourism is also hardly compatible with the principle of sustainable tourism. So-called traditional souvenirs are often bought in from countries rather than being made locally, or local crafts have to be modified to make them acceptable for tourists, in other words, souvenirs have to be small enough to allow them to fit into a tourist's luggage.

A significant amount of literature exists on the subject of heritage tourism and sustainability (Herbert *et al.*, 1989; Urry, 1990; Merriman, 1991; Light and Prentice, 1994).

However, if one takes the view that sustainability in tourism is about local control and the maximising of the economic, social and environmental benefits of tourism for the local community while minimising the costs, France has some interesting examples to offer in the field of heritage tourism, including:

- ❖ Ecomusees, where themes in local history are interpreted through the use of authentic sites and buildings, and visitors are encouraged to see the links between human history and the physical environment that have shaped human history.
- ❖ Local voluntary associations designed to protect the heritage of areas that develop heritage-based activities and attractions for tourists, so that local history is interpreted by local people.
- ❖ The development of rural tourism in France, based on traditional landscapes, lifestyles, and regional gastronomic as a way of sustaining the viability of rural economies and local agricultural economies.

- ❖ A good example is the Hyelzas village in Lozere which is a recreated village based on a real community that became deserted. It is run by the Le Mejean Association and the village also has site accommodation and local food products are sold. The proceeds are used to further the work of the Association (Boniface and Fowler, 1993:91-94).

Clearly there can be a symbiotic relationship between heritage tourism and the concept of sustainable tourism. Heritage needs the economic benefits that tourism can bring while tourism needs heritage as a tourist resource or product. However, achieving this relationship is an infinitely more difficult task.

## **2.7 HERITAGE TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA**

South African celebrates National Heritage Day on September 24, each year. What exactly is South Africa's cultural heritage? South Africa's tourism selling point lies in its diverse cultures.

The Arts and Culture Ministry's task in this regard has been to reflect the revisions of South Africa's history that challenges the white colonial vision. Another task has been to discover other areas that have been ignored altogether, such as archaeological sites, shipyards and ancient graveyards.

Part of the process is that the word monument, which currently applies to about 5000 sites, is on the way out and heritage is on the way in, according to a flyer from the National Monuments Council on upcoming legislation. If the draft Heritage Bill is passed, the National Monuments Council will

become the South African Heritage Agency, accountable to a South Africa Heritage Commission appointed by the Minister, which will, in turn be represented on the National Heritage Council. The name change will reflect a broader range of categories than the term monuments implies. This bill also provides amongst other things that:

- ❖ Local authorities and communities will decide which sites are important and they will have to undertake surveys to identify which places they want to protect;
- ❖ A register will be drawn up, listing national heritage sites (formerly national monuments); heritage objects (formerly cultural treasures), provincial heritage sites, protected areas and heritage areas;
- ❖ Any structure 60 years or older, and any Grave 60 years older and not in a Formal cemetery, will be protected from Being demolished or altered without permission;
- ❖ All archaeological objects, material from shipwrecks older than 60 years, fossils and meteorites, automatically become the property of the state. (In the past, shipwrecks have either been simply looted or the state made a deal with salvagers, taking half of the artifacts);

- ❖ Graves associated with the liberation struggle will be identified and cared for;
- ❖ Environmental impact assessment will be done before mining, engineering agricultural or other development is approved at or near a heritage site.

### **2.7.1 Some South African Heritage Sites**

The *Mail and Guardian* (1997) published what it referred to as “Fifty must-see South African Heritage Sites”. Included among these are those sites that are connected with culture, battles, graves, political events and resistance. The following examples serve to illustrate the point.

#### **2.7.1.1 Dingane’s Kraal. Umgungundlovu**

Situated in the Babanango district, the gravesite pays homage to King Dingane of the Zulus, who was defeated by his brother Mpande in 1840. King Dingane was forced to flee to the Hlathikhulu forests in the Lebombo mountains, where he was murdered by a group of Swaziland Nyawo warriors.

### **2.7.1.2 House of Chief Albert Luthuli, Groutville.**

The house still stand in the impoverished township of Groutville along the N2 from Durban to Stanger, a humble reminder of the harsh economic realities that gave birth to the African National Congress he helped form in 1918.

The Luthuli home was the site of many decision in South African history. It was here that a youthful Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo beseeched on behalf of the ANC Youth Leage that then led to the acceptance of the armed struggle and sanctioned the formation of Umkhonto weSizwe. It was also the place where Mangosuthu Buthelezi took advice on his role in the chieftainship. And it was to Luthuli; South Africa's first Nobel Peace Price recipient; that both parties ascribed their conflicting ideals when they split in 1979.

### **2.7.1.3 Drakensberg Rock Paintings**

These are Bushmen rock paintings in the Drakensberg, specially at Giants Castle. Here there is a cave museum which illustrates aspects of the Bushmen lifestyle. There are also good rock paintings in the Ndebema areas where Natal Parks Boards guides are on hand to interpret image. A huge cave, Battle Cave, at Injasuti showcases one of the most impressive rock paintings of a massive battle.

#### **2.7.1.4 Rorke's Drift Battlefield, Dundee District**

This is the site of the battle where 100 British soldiers fought off 12 hours of repeated attacks by 4 000 Zulu soldiers.

#### **2.7.1.5 Robben Island, Western Cape**

A windswept and alienating place, it has served as a penal settlement, leper colony, lunatic asylum and prison. Its recent fame centres on the fact that Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners were held there.

#### **2.7.1.6 District Six, Cape Town**

Formerly a rich, vibrant multicultural suburb, District Six is South Africa's most infamous monument to apartheid's Group Areas Act. Today it is a sad, desolate place wedged between highways and the Cape Technikon, which has usurped a third of the land. The museum in Buitenkant Street contains information about its poets, musicians and gangstars. Especially poignant is the map drawn on the museum's floor. Former inhabitants can literally retrace the streets and memories of their childhood on the map. The Langebaanweg quarry preserves a wider range of mammals and birds than any other fossil site of similar age in the world and contains an unparalleled record of Africa's fauna in the period immediately preceeding the advent of toolmaking people.

## **2.8 CONCLUSION**

**Relevant authorities have so far failed to acknowledge the importance of the Bhambatha Rebellion as a potential heritage event. It is this fact that has led the researcher to persue this study and attempt to justify its recognition and inclusion on historical and cultural consideration.**

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **PHYSICAL SETTING OF THE STUDY AREAS**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of this chapter is to give relevant background information about the study area in terms of its physical characteristics and relation to tourism development. In order to put this investigation in proper perspective, it is necessary to briefly sketch the circumstances that led to the Bhambatha Rebellion and the course that it followed. This is being done by describing the whole area affected by the Rebellion but emphasizing the events that took place at Mpanza Valley (Plate 3.1) near Greytown which forms the focus of this study.

#### **3.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

On the southern border of Zululand, along the precipices overlooking the mighty valley of the Thukela river, there lies a forest, known for its ruggedness as the Nkandla. It is a forest of immense antiquity and majesty. Giant trees, festooned with creepers, reach upwards to the sky. Shadows, dark and cold, fall downward with a million of silver beams of light, while on the ground lies the soft, dank springiness of countless centuries of humus.

There are ten main sections to this forest, each with its own atmosphere and name, such as Dukuza (where you get lost), leNdlovu (place of the elephant), iBomvana (the little red place), and kwaVuza (place of the dripping one), and so on. In the centre of them all lies the very heart of the forest, a deep and sinister gorge, one-and-a-half miles long and shut in all

around by great 2, 000-foot-high mountain walls. Through it a streamlet called the Mome, flows tumbling headlong into the gorge over a cliff and then rushing out as if to escape from so dark and fearful a place. It was at this forest, so beautiful and noble, that a scene of a curiously vicious human conflict, reached its bloody and unhappy end.

### **3.3 HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE BHAMBATHA REBELLION**

Ever since the Anglo-Zulu War (1878-1881) a variety of disasters had combined to disturb the tribes of southern Africa. These of disasters contributed to some extent to the Bhambatha Rebellion. The discussion in this Chapter is about the contributory role of such disasters as well as the actual events of the Bhambatha Rebellion.

This somewhat descriptive discussion is undertaken in order to clarify Bhambatha's role in history as well as to highlight the regions that were involved. The researcher is of the opinion that these are the aspects (the history and areas) that could be developed for cultural tourism.

#### **3.3.1 Causes of the Rebellion**

The immediate cause of the Rebellion was the parlous state of the colony's finances and the serious depression which followed the Boer War (1899) boom. Scratching around for additional revenue, the Natal Legislature, in August 1905, imposed a Poll Tax of one Pound (about ten (R10) rand) on every male not liable for hut tax, hoping to catch the young men returning from the mines.

But the real problem encountered by the Black people at the time was lack of sufficient land where they could live out their lives in the traditional manner. Zululand was completely disrupted after the Zulu defeat; and had been divided into several Kinglets though many Zulus continued to regard Cetshwayo as their real King in the inter-tribal fighting which followed.

Furthermore, large tracts of Black-owned land had been granted upon Trust to missionary societies in terms of an Act of 1862 for the use of their converts. Nor did the Blacks fare much better as squatters on white-owned farms; at best it was a precarious existence for which they had to pay rent or give their labour for as little as 50c per month, per person, while the reserves were becoming increasingly over-crowded and overstocked.

Moreover, the old traditional way of life was being disrupted by daily contact with the white man, especially on the mines and in towns; and especially in consequence of the recent Anglo-Boer War (1899) when British troops had tended to fraternise with the Blacks rather than treat them as sub-human as was regarded by most of the colonials.

Nor did *mother nature* seem to be on the Black people's side for, in 1895, and again in 1904, crops were devastated by locusts and the Government was hardpressed to feed the starving thousands, especially in 1896. In 1897 the dreadful rinderpest epidemic swept down like wild fire from the north leaving nearly one million dead cattle in its wake.

In 1904, hot on the heels of the rinderpest, came the tick-borne East Coast fever epidemic, a new disease. Again, Blacks suffered possibly more than the Whites, who, thanks to Joseph Baynes and his dipping tanks, were able to exert some control.

A further cause of protest was the census of 1904, the first undertaken by the Colonial Government. It was regarded with sullen suspicion by Blacks who strongly resented being counted; for whatever purpose. The imposition of the hut tax the following year seemed to confirm their suspicions (Lambert, 1995).

### **3.3.2 The Rebellion Breaks Out**

Magistrates were instructed to convene meetings of the chiefs and principal tribesmen in their districts to explain the need for the Poll Tax and its implications. While the meetings were mostly held in September or October 1905 the tax only fell due on 20 January 1906, the final date being 31 May 1906. While the loyal chiefs agreed to pay, others became truculent and refused to pay, especially in Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

The first casualties of the Bhambatha Rebellion were suffered in Richmond, outside Pietermaritzburg on the evening of 17 January 1906 where clashes occurred between defiant chiefs and the magistrate. A few days later the magistrate at Maphumulo district, encountered resistance from the local chiefs and tribesmen, when he went to Allan's store to collect taxes. Similar experiences befell the magistrates at Butler's Store, Insuze, Gaillards Store and Umvoti. The Government reacted quickly, with the chiefs being summoned to Pietermaritzburg

and a strong body of troops being dispatched to Maphumulo to keep order. The troops moved slowly across the Umkhomazi River visiting Stuartstown (Ixopo) and Highflats down to the coast at Umthwalumi warning and disciplining the various chiefs and their tribes enroute. By the end of March it was all over, at least so they thought, and all troops were disbanded and sent home.

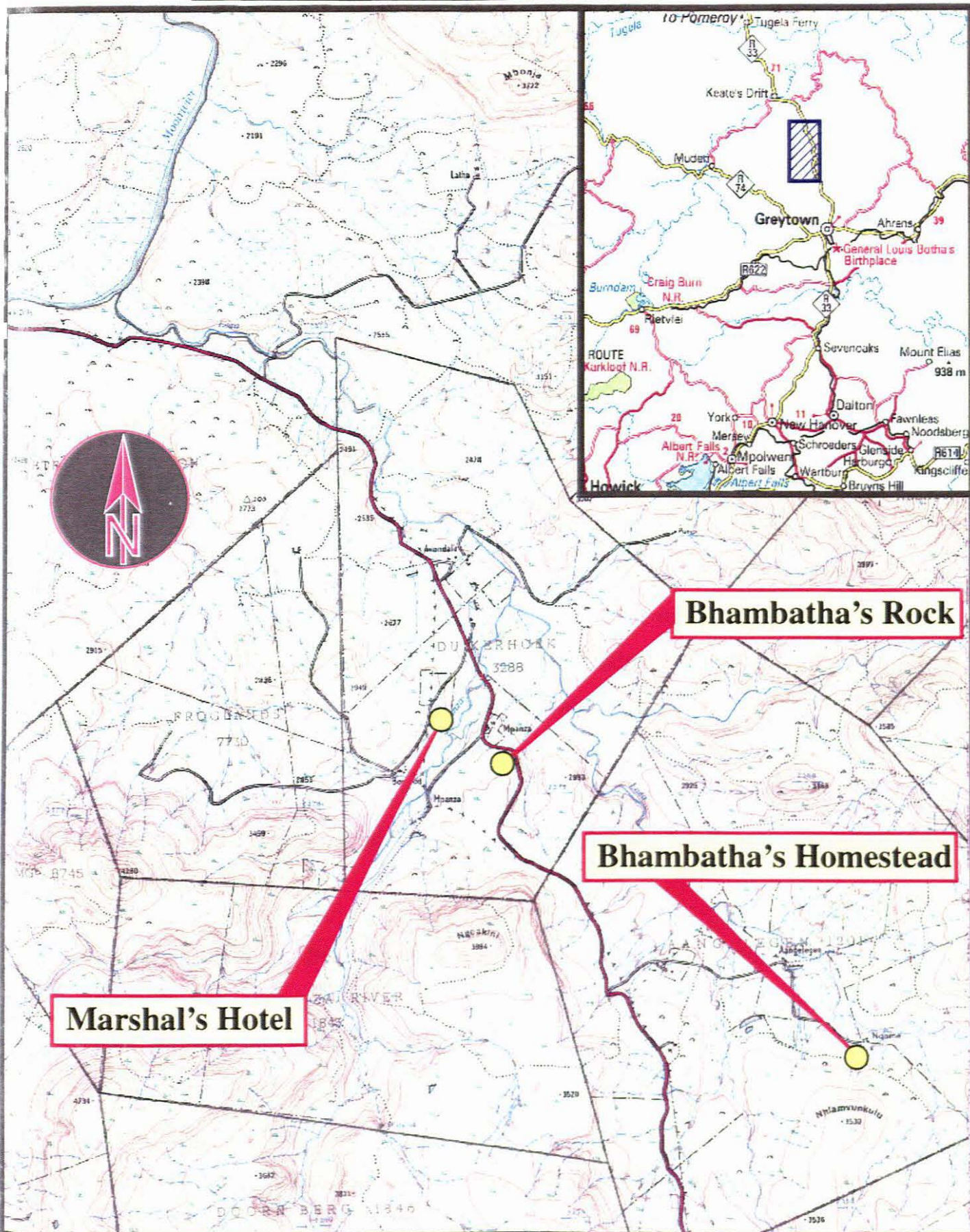
### **3.3.3 Bhambatha's uprising: Night attack at Mpanza**

For the time being, this ended the matter along the coast. The tribes paid their taxes and seemed subdued. The centre of the disturbance then moved up to the Greytown district (Plate 3.1). Greytown, 68km inland from Pietermaritzburg, 130km from Dundee and 113km from Stanger, was named after Sir George Grey, the then Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner (Maphalala, 1989).

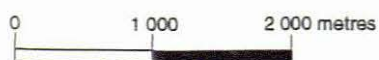
Living in the valley of the stream known as the Mpanza about 10 miles from Greytown was a recently deposed chief named Bhambatha. He had been the chief of the small Zondi tribe, and his capital kraal of Mkhontweni (the place of the spear) was a centre noted for its beer-drinks and faction fights. Bhambatha was about forty years of age, of violent temper and considerable personal resolution. He had already been in trouble on several occasions for faction fighting and cattle thieving, and with the imposition of the Poll Tax he became most arrogant.

He refused to pay and, on 22 February 1906, a rumour reached Greytown that Bhambatha was preparing to attack the place.

# PLATE 3.1 MAP OF THE STUDY AREA



source: 2830DC NADI  
Portion of Topography Map 1:50 000



The population immediately took shelter in the town hall and most of the African servants fled to the bush. Bhambatha was summoned to appear in Pietermaritzburg but he refused, and when a police patrol was sent to arrest him, he fled with his wife and two children into Zululand and henceforth became the central figure and principal leader of the whole Poll Tax rebellion (Marks, 1970).

Zululand, until then, had been an uneasy spectator of the Natal troubles. The Zulus were no more enthusiastic at paying the tax than anybody else. In their perplexity most of them looked to Dinuzulu for leadership. Many chiefs sent messages to him, asking for guidance. In reply he told them that he could do nothing. Early in January 1906, he made his own followers pay the tax. Some chiefs paid up, whilst others remained unwilling and awaited events. At this stage Bhambatha arrived and made his way to Dinuzulu at his Usuthu kraal where a secret consultation was held.

On the strength of his name, the rest of the independent districts frequently approached Dinuzulu for advice or blessing, and in the troubled times, many individuals came to him.

Being looked upon by them as a sort of father, it was hard for him not to play the part. Properly, as a salaried Government induna, Dinuzulu should have arrested Bhambatha when the latter approached him for his blessing on the revolt. Instead, Dinuzulu sympathized with him in private. He undertook to shelter Bhambatha's family, and two minor followers of Dinuzulu named Chakijana and Ngqengelele joined Bhambatha as a sign of moral support.

Thus strengthened in his purpose, Bhambatha returned to his old haunts in Natal. On 3 April he raided the kraal of his uncle Magwababa, who was acting as regent of the tribe, and kept the old man prisoner for a short while. It was reported to the magistrate at Greytown that Bhambatha had returned and had gathered about him an impi.

The whole district fell into uproar. People and troops were concentrated in the town and outlying European residents were gathered into Greytown. Bhambatha still refused to bring his tribesmen to Greytown to pay their taxes. In fact, it was rumoured that he and his followers had intended to kill the magistrate should he dare to venture out to their kraals (Stuart, 1906).

On 4 April the magistrate, together with a group of six people, including two troopers, was attacked near the Marshal's Mpanza Hotel (Plates 3.1 and 3.2) about six miles from Keats Drift. Their attackers were led by Bhambatha himself. The magistrate and his party returned the fire, while hurrying down to the police post at Keats Drift. Here they found Marshal, the hotelkeeper and his family, having abandoned the hotel in a hurry.

From the nearby police station the magistrate telephoned back to Greytown for help (Stuart 1906). At the same time a request was also sent for an escort to bring three women and a child from Keats Drift. It was whilst thus engaged in escorting this party from Keats Drift that the police force was ambushed on 4 April. A huge rock on the side of the road today marks the place of this incident (Plates 3.1 and 3.3). The area is referred to as Ambush Rock or Bhambatha's Rock.

Bhambatha meanwhile had slipped across the Thukela River and made for the Nkandla forest. Living there, in his kraal of Nhlweni as head of the Ncube tribe, was an old family friend named Sigananda. This tribe, some 4,300 strong, was of Lala origin, traditionally iron workers and spear makers to the Zulu royal house, to whom they were intensely loyal. Their particular stronghold was in the Mome gorge, where Sigananda had his capital kraal at the foot of the waterfall.

### **3.3.4 Attack at Nkandla Forest**

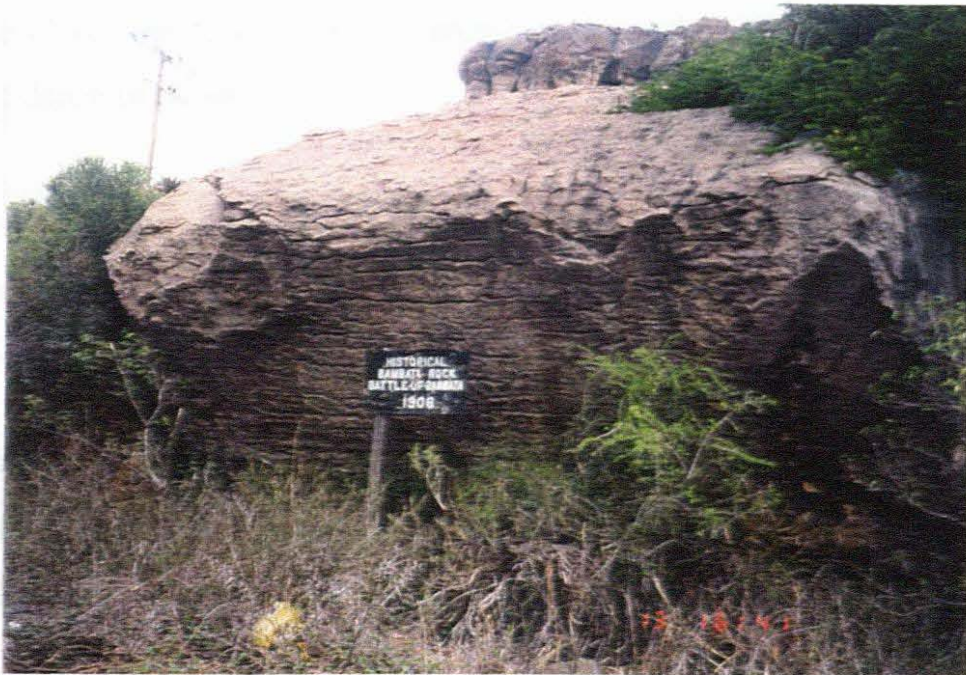
Bhambatha and his men encamped in the gorge, while Sigananda, an old man of eighty-five, consulted with his headmen about what they were to do. Some said Dinuzulu was behind it all, others that Bhambatha was just an outlaw. A message was sent to Dinuzulu, asking for guidance, but he evaded the issue, saying it was no concern of his. Other neighbouring chiefs also remained aloof from appeals for aid. Sigananda, however, decided to join Bhambatha. He summoned his people to arms and the forest became full of menace, war cries and excitement.

The Natal Government, meanwhile, had summoned all loyal Blacks to oppose Bhambatha and a demand was sent to Sigananda for his surrender. At the bleak little magisterial seat of Nkandla district, a considerable force of mixed troops was concentrated and all preparations made for war.

**PLATE 3.2 MARSHAL'S MPANZA HOTEL**



**PLATE 3.3 BHAMBATHA'S ROCK**



By 5 May there were enough troops on hand to stage an offensive operation and a strong mixed force of men charged through of the forest They made their way down ridge known as Ubobe, aptly named from the dense tangle of its vegetation.

On through the forest the attackers swept, burning kraals, rounding up cattle and searching for rebels in each gorge. Always Bhambatha was one jump ahead of them.

It was not until about 9:30 in the evening of 9 June that a deserter from Sigananda's people gave the troops the information that Bhambatha, with a bulk of his men, was meeting Sigananda in the Mome gorge that night.

It was here that Mckenzie led his men as quickly and as silently as possible over hair-raising ridges, until they blocked the upper end of the gorge and all possible pathways up the sides. Bhambatha and his men were completely bottled up. The fight started with the first light of dawn. The whole valley became alive with flashes, guns spitting out into the shadows like fireflies doing a dance of death.

It was a massacre. The rebels sought refuge in every patch of bush on the floor of the gorge. A few managed to escape by clambering up precipice sides or hiding in secret caves, but the majority died.

Bhambatha had been trapped with the rest. He tried to escape by crawling in the water up the Mome stream. He was unarmed and dressed in just a shirt. Two of the Black levies saw him in the water and attacked him with their

spears. He fell into the water with them on top of him. Then an Black policemen ran up and shot him through the head. His attackers left him lying there, without realising who he was (Stuart 1906).

### **3.3.5 Maphumulo Revolt**

Once again the confident expectation was that the Rebellion was well and truly crushed, but the day after the defeat at Mome, followers of Ndlovu attacked the store at Thring's Post in the Maphumulo District, killing the European storekeeper. From Maphumulo to Bond's Drift, Insuze and Umvoti, chiefdoms were rising. The focus of the Rebellion had shifted back to Natal (Holt, 1913).

At the end of June there appeared to be four separate rebel factions. One, headed by Meseni, was forming near Mthandeni, including some at Swayimana, Nyuswa, and Gwensa. This force was estimated at between three and four thousand strong, increasing as rebel chiefs recalled their men from their places of employment.

On the whole, the leaders of the rebel factions had no experience in this kind of conflict and, although they had continued to form traditional regiments, mainly for labour duties and the occasional faction fights, they were never as organised as they were in Zululand and military organisation was officially forbidden. This aside, they still seemed to lack any kind of coherent strategy and had to deal with divisions within and between chiefdoms, as well as with loyalists assisting the government forces. As a result, their casualties were quite alarming and discouraged many from continuing to revolt.

By the end of June all resistance had been finally squashed. The final phase would be the trial, imprisonments, expatriations, and floggings that would dissuade any further open Rebellion (Stuart, 1906).

### **3.4 THE BHAMBATHA REBELLION AS A TOURISM PRODUCT**

The northern parts of KwaZulu-Natal were at some point the focal point of military clashes. The area has great appeal to special-interest tourists like military history enthusiasts and researchers.

According to tourists' statistics reports, the area boasts the largest concentration of battlefields in South Africa and draws visitors from around the world. The Bhambatha Rebellion sites could form part of the tourists military history attraction, thus adding to the number of visitors to the area.

### 3.5 CONCLUSION

The end of the Bhambatha Rebellion, like most wars, righted no wrongs and did no good. It simply provided a release for all the pent-up resentments and frustrations which had plagued Blacks for some time. What is also surprising is that a man so little regarded among the Zulus should have headed a Rebellion, but his name will always be associated with it. The Zulus themselves refer to it as Bhambatha's Rebellion (Bosman, 1907)

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **HERITAGE TOURISM PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

In chapter I (1.8), the researcher states that the methodology adopted in this investigation includes surveying primary sources as well as working with the Inkosi Bhambatha Memorial Committee (hereafter referred to as the Committee) to solicit cultural tourism perceptions regarding the Bhambatha Rebellion within the study area. This chapter seeks to describe the actual activities undertaken in soliciting perceptions. In this chapter the researcher analyses and interprets these activities with the view to highlighting what steps were taken towards strategizing, planning and eventually arriving at the tourism goal perceived. Aspects that are considered important for heritage tourism planning and management as deliberated upon at meetings and workshops are presented in this discussion.

The first meeting between the researcher and the Committee sought to formalise the relationship, establishing what has previously been done by the Committee as well as devise plans for future action. After this initial meeting it was realised that it was necessary to initiate a process where new concepts could be explained and understood, supported by the community and nourished into successful projects. The need for subsequent workshops that were held, arose from this consideration. For this reason the researcher assisted the Committee in identifying what heritage aspects needed to be considered towards choosing an action-oriented plan which could successfully integrate their historic and cultural resources with tourism.

The first step was for the researcher to define concepts (as discussed in chapter 1: 1.7.2 to 1.7.9) for the Committee, describing and explaining these and their relevance to the area under investigation. Other concepts that needed clarifying and contextualizing in terms of heritage tourism planning and management included:

- ❖ The Purpose;
- ❖ The Co-operative Approach;
- ❖ Resource Inventory.

The following discussion attempts to describe these concepts and their relevance for the Bhambatha Rebellion tourism project.

## **4.2 THE PURPOSE**

The purpose of a heritage tourism is to help communities who want to integrate preservation with the tourism industry as part of a strategic approach to economic development. Consequently, at this meeting, the purpose of heritage tourism was workshopped, with emphasis on what it can do for the community. In order to facilitate this process, an attempt was made to answer questions such as:

- ❖ Does heritage tourism mean more people (tourists), more jobs, more money, more stability, a sense of pride in the community, awareness of values and increased economic vitality?

## **4.3 THE CO OPERATIVE APPROACH**

Working within the tourism industry requires a well-planned and co-ordinated effort from a number of stakeholders. Heritage visitors are

experienced travelers and know what they seek in the heritage experience. This meeting therefore emphasized, identified and prioritized the stakeholders to be considered for the heritage tourism project under discussion. The meeting also reviewed the process that had been undertaken by the Committee thus far. These deliberations resulted in a list that included the following major stakeholders:

- ❖ Amafa aKwaZulu-Natal;
- ❖ The Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism;
- ❖ The Department of Education and Culture;
- ❖ Greytown Museum
- ❖ KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority

Meetings were then arranged with the respective departments. The initial meetings would be between the researcher and a representative from the department; followed by either a bigger Committee meeting or a smaller group comprising the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee together with departmental representatives. In this way, the role of each stakeholder was identified, discussed, and prioritized. The results of these meetings are presented in chapter 5 together with other findings.

#### **4.3.1 Mission Statement**

*A mission statement provides definition and direction to the planning process and shapes the final tourism product. A mission statement is a concise, clear statement that provides the context for how a business or organization will operate. The purpose of the mission statement is to bring focus to the actions and guide decisions, which contribute to the vision. The mission statement concept as pertaining the community*

and the Committee under investigation was deliberated upon at length by the researcher and the Committee. The purpose of this deliberation being to clarify the role of the Committee as an organisation acting on behalf of the community. Some of the questions posed for deliberation included the following:

- ❖ *What* is the organization's function?
- ❖ *Why* does the organization exist?
- ❖ For *whom* does the organization function?
- ❖ *How* does the organization fulfil the community's needs?
- ❖ *What* are the values that the community holds?

It was felt that only by understanding its role as an organ of the community could the Committee hope to address issues affecting community development. Much as the Committee gained insight about its role, and members re-affirmed their commitment to the organisation, it was not possible to produce a clearly defined mission statement at this stage.

#### **4.3.2 The Envisioning Process**

Envisioning is a process whereas groups or individuals develop a dream or create a vision for the future condition for their community, organization or themselves. The vision is clearly stated and empowers individuals, a committee or organizations to take actions that will result in the vision becoming a reality. A vision helps to define the purpose and gives interested individuals a shared sense of direction and well being (Prohaska, 1996:7). This process can take anywhere from one month to three years. At the end of this process, the community will have:

- ❖ Developed a vision statement;
- ❖ Articulated the purpose of the programme;
- ❖ Committed to achieving their vision.

Before beginning to create a vision, it is important to conduct a background analysis of the community and assess the potential for developing heritage tourism. Such an effort involves identifying what values are really important to the community and what image they want to achieve in the future.

The envisioning process for the community of the study area was outlined and workshopped at length by the researcher and the Committee. The need to have the vision statement widely circulated was emphasized. For the purpose of consulting as widely as possible within the community, it was decided that the consultation process would go beyond the time frame of this investigation.

#### **4.4 RESOURCE INVENTORY**

Once the community has decided to develop heritage tourism, they will need to identify the potential tourism product in order to develop tourism goals and objectives. The resource inventory and analysis will identify historic and natural resources, current attractions and the potential for future product expansion. As a result of the inventory, the community will be able to determine needs for additional community facilities and services to support tourism development (Prohaska, 1996). Considerable time and effort was spent by the researcher discussing this aspect of heritage planning with the Committee. A day was set aside for personal visits to potential sites and

existing attractions like the Ngome Community Game Farm. Meetings were held with a body called the Ngome Community Trust which is tasked with development issue in the region (Plates 4.1 and 4.2). The purpose of the meeting was to explore possibilities for an integrated approach to development within the Ngome community.

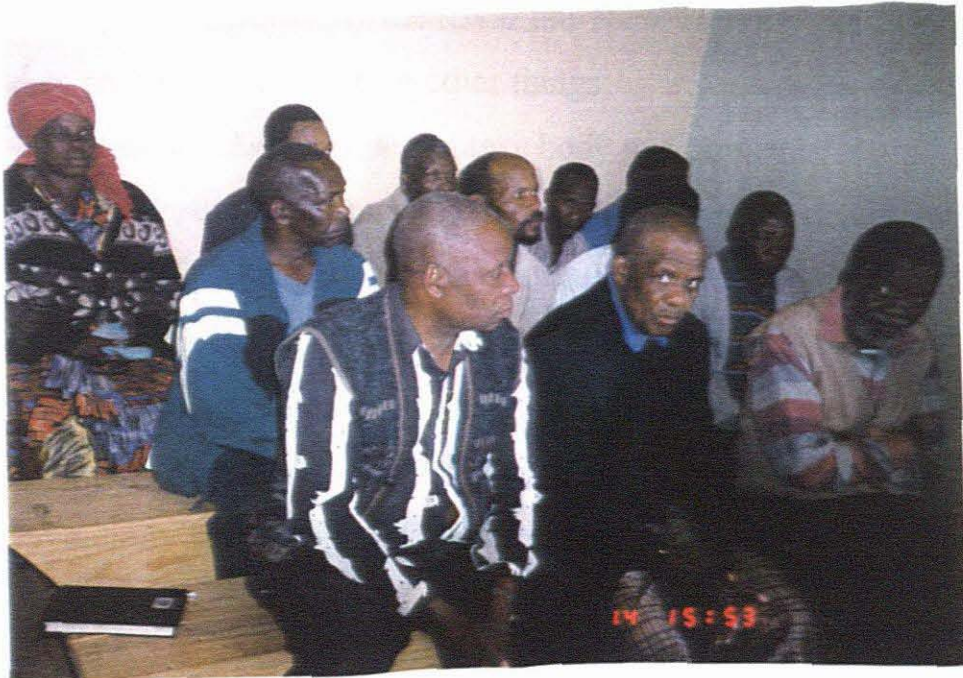
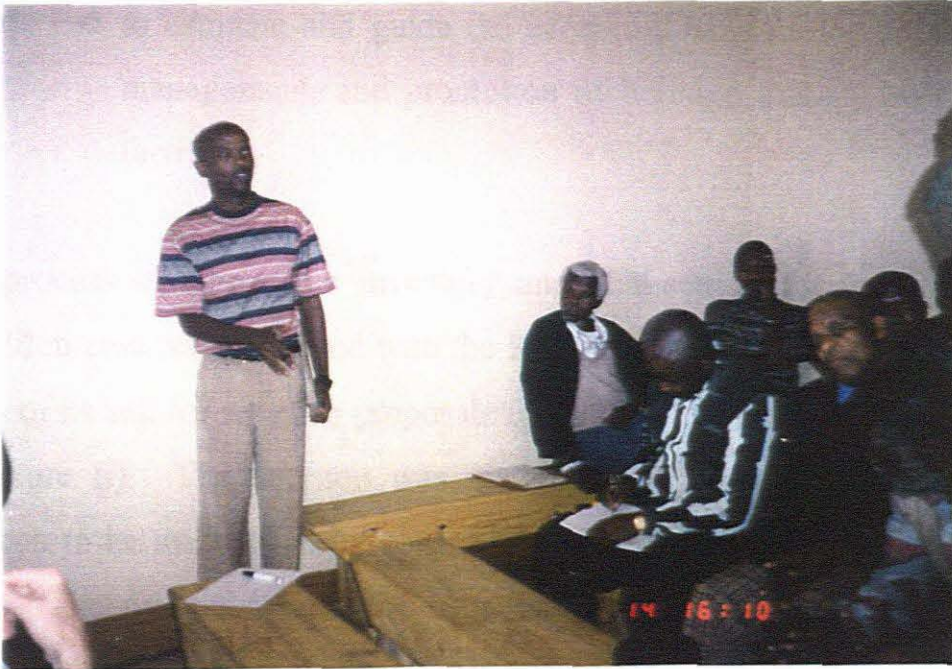
The researcher attended meetings between the Ngome Community Trust, the iNkosi Bhambatha Commemorative Committee and KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority. At one such meeting the latter outlined its role and commitment to assist towards heritage tourism planning regarding the Bhambatha Rebellion. At a subsequent meeting the KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority presented a brief (Annexure F) which had been circulated, calling for research proposals for tourism development at the Ngome Community Game Farm. This brief cites the Bhambatha Rebellion as an important component to be considered in this development.

#### **4.4.1 Goals**

Goals define the general direction of heritage tourism development. They will vary according to each community and the project they want to develop. From the workshops held with the Committee, major goals emerged as important for the community under review. These goals are in line with those stated by Prohaska (1996) which are:

- ❖ to utilize historic, cultural, natural and human resources in ways that can sustain and not destroy the quality of resource assets;
- ❖ to enhance the quality of life in a community by means of integrating tourism with all other social and economic activity.

**PLATE. 4.1 NGOME COMMUNITY TRUST AND BHAMBATHA  
COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE MEETING**



- ❖ to assure high-quality visitor satisfaction from the experience associated with heritage travel;
- ❖ to estimate and guide the economic benefits for development, management, and promotion of heritage tourism services and facilities.

The process of a resource inventory and goal-setting for the Bhambatha Rebellion area was discussed with the KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority in terms of its call for research proposals for tourism development in the region (Annexure E). The decision was made that it would form part of the research to be undertaken by consultants who would be appointed early in 1999. The researcher and the Committee made presentations to Amafa aKwaZulu-Natal, for assistance. This is a body that is charged with the responsibility of implementing the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, 1997. This act, makes provision for, amongst other things:

the establishment of a statutory body to administer heritage conservation on behalf of the provincial government of KwaZulu-Natal, in particular the care for, maintenance, repair and management of historically important sites; architecturally important buildings; public monuments and memorials; military cemeteries and other important graves; and traditional burial places.

The Act also makes provision for:

the establishment of educational, training, interpretive and tourism-related projects; and to provide for matters incidental thereto (Province of KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, 1997).

Two meetings were held (Plate 4.3) and a written submission made (Annexure C) to this organisation. These requests eventually resulted in Amafa aKwaZulu-Natal agreeing to erect the Bhambatha Rebellion monument at the site before June 1999 (Annexure D)

#### **4.5 CONCLUSION**

At this stage it can be pointed out that the major stakeholders as identified to be important in the co-operative approach (4.3) have contributed and identified their respective roles in the heritage product development project under review. It is the collective opinion of all stakeholders that a survey needs to be undertaken first in order to arrive at a properly researched decision. Such a survey activity needs to be carefully organized and systematically planned to include all existing tourists attractions, historic and natural resources, facilities and services, transportation infrastructure, and relevant geographic information. As part of the survey and inventory process it would be important to:

- ❖ Develop a classification of resources based on proven methodology;
- ❖ Conduct primary and secondary research on all aspects of the community history;
- ❖ Compile information and enter it into a computerized database where possible, referenced according to each field of interest.

For the purpose of the study area a survey will be undertaken by the consultants who are going to be appointed in the new year (1999)

**PLATE. 4.3 BHAMBATHA COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE**  
**AT AMAFA AKWAZULU-NATAL MEETING**



## CHAPTER 5

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the findings in terms of what was discussed in the preceding chapters. It attempts to present the findings in summary form and relate them to the perceptions presented in earlier chapters for investigation, as well as in order to formulate them into meaningful recommendations. It is hoped that the study will help highlight the Bhambatha Rebellion and contribute in assisting the affected communities toward economic and social betterment.

#### 5.2 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

The summary of the findings is presented through viewing the perceptions that were postulated earlier in this study. It was indicated that these perceptions would form the basis upon which conclusions and recommendation would be contributed.

The study set up the following perceptions for discussion. Firstly, the purposes of the study were as follows:

- ❖ To develop strategies for local community participation in tourism;

- ❖ To identify sites for cultural tourism development in the affected area;
- ❖ To highlight tourism and business opportunities;
- ❖ To show the manner in which local communities relate to Bhambatha and how they would like to be involved in issues affecting his commemoration and how they perceive possible socio-economic benefits;
- ❖ To pinpoint the main geographic areas influencing the perception for establishing of tourism infrastructure in the area;
- ❖ To highlight the role of the Bhambatha Rebellion and its cultural and historical significance.

Secondly, the set of perceptions postulated include:

- ❖ That there exists a potential for cultural tourism development as a result of the Bhambatha Rebellion;
- ❖ That it is possible to attract both domestic and international tourists to the sites of the Bhambatha Rebellion.

Considering that the purpose of this investigation was to solicit perceptions regarding recognizing cultural tourism potential in the study area, a discussion of this objective and the perception is now presented. The discussion of each perception will be revisited and explained on the basis of the purpose of the study.

### 5.2.1 The First Perception

This perception states that “there exists a potential for cultural tourism development in the areas affected by the Bhambatha Rebellion”. The main finding indicates that this perception was confirmed. This confirmation is found not only at Mpanza Valley alone, but in the affected areas of Richmond and Maphumulo as well.

It is a fact that the Bhambatha Rebellion did take place during the delimitational historic period and areas. All sources consulted, primary and secondary, prove that this event did occur.

One geographic variable influencing further confirmation of the Mpanza Valley’s potential for developments is the fact that Bhambatha’s original homestead is located nearby at Ngome. (Plate 3.1) the perception from the community being that this area should form the core of Bhambatha tourism activities since this was his birthplace.

The cultural component of this perception results from the fact that a large contingent of the AmaZondi’s original family members are still resident in the area. Many of the present amaKhosi can trace their lineage back to Bhambatha. Meetings between amaKhosi early in 1993 back resulted in AmaZondi’s formation of the iNkosi Bhambatha Memorial Committee (Annexure A). It must be pointed out that the initial objective of this Committee was simply the erection of a statue of commemoration to Bhambatha. Any tourism development potential evolved from subsequent meetings and workshops.

This Committee has now submitted a document called the iNkosi Bhambatha Community Development Foundation Trust for registration (Annexure B). In line with the stated objectives of this investigation, the major objectives of the Trust (article 3) state:

- ❖ To encourage, promote, assist, advise and supervise the involvement, participation and integration of members of the community at grassroots level in the upgrading and development of their environment and economic activities so as to improve their quality of life;
- ❖ To engage in community planning and development, and in the implementation of such plans and development in all its facets, with the intention of improving the agricultural, tourism, commercial, social and economic well-being of the members of the community and their quality of life.
- ❖ To establish and operate, either alone or in any form of legal association with others, trading, agricultural, commercial, tourism and non – commercial ventures for the benefit of the community;
- ❖ To encourage, initiate, promote, take part in or hold shares in, or sustain any project or programme which, in the discretion of the Trustees, shall be consistent with the development of the Tribal ward or the community.

The heritage tourism potential is further confirmed by the existence of strong adherence to tradition in the study area. This is manifest in the

manner of speaking, recitals, dress (particularly women) and customs. A good opportunity exists for local communities to recreate, relate and interpret their own culture to potential tourists.

### **5.2.2 The Second Perception**

Attracting, generating and maintaining visitor interest in any destination is the cornerstone of tourism. Hence, the second perception stated that “there is a potential for attracting both domestic and international tourists to the sites of the Bhambatha Rebellion”

This perception is firmly reinforced by the response and recognition received from the major stakeholders consulted in the course of this investigation. Within a year of making representations and submissions to the different organisations, the researcher and the Committee achieved positive reaction from the stakeholders, namely:

- ❖ Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism assisted in conducting workshops and meeting as well as towards the registration of the Trust (Annexure B).
- ❖ The KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority has called for research proposals for integrated development of the Ngome Community Game Farm (Annexure F). The consultants’ brief cites the fact that the properties under consideration hold historical significance in that the Bhambatha Rebellion originated in this area, that the communities are historically linked to Bhambatha, and

that there is therefore significant potential to develop some of the sites as tourist attraction.

- ❖ The fact that there is a Game Farm within Ngome is further proof for heritage tourism potential. The Game Farm, which is presently used for hunting, could be extended to attract conservationists and other special-interest tourists. Previously called Bhambatha's Kraal (Annexure E), it is now called the Ngome Community Game Farm with one of its cottages named after Bhambatha.
- ❖ The Bhambatha Rebellion, Bhambatha's Rock and the Bhambatha Police Memorial are on the map of the Battlefields Route compiled by the Battlefields Association (Plate 3.1). Local as well as international tourists undertake battlefield tours regularly. Proper development of the Bhambatha Rebellion sites could add to the number of these visitors.

### **5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Agencies and departments involved in the tourism industry have to be committed to the promotion of tourism, sustainable employment, and economic and social development of this region.

Some of the tourists-attracting activities that could be established within the study area include a Bhambatha Cultural Village. Bhambatha's original homestead (Plate 3.1) is only a short distance away from the Ngome

Community Game Farm. The Game Farm is already attracting a limited number of hunting tourists a year. Restoring Bhambatha's original homestead would not only add to the present visitors to the Game Farm; but it would present unique business opportunities that could be conducted within the Cultural Village. Some examples of business and entrepreneurial opportunities include:

**(a) Arts and Crafts Centre.**

This centre, which could be owned by the community through the Trust, would create, manufacture and display both skills and products. Handmade crafts like Zulu shields (amahawu) beads (ubuhlalu) and traditional attire would not only be displayed, but would be handcrafted on site. This could even result in export opportunities.

**(b) Traditional Food Restaurant.**

It is a fact that tourists enjoy sampling and tasting food as part of their cultural experience. A traditional food restaurant within the Cultural Village would provide the tourists with an opportunity to partake, as well as experience of how traditional food and drink is prepared.

**(c) Traditional Music, Dance and Drama**

Local music, dance and drama would feature not only as tourists entertainment, but would provide learning and teaching opportunities as well. Lifestyle, customs and beliefs could be portrayed through dramatisation and music.

Local talent would be enhanced. Acting, singing, photography, video production and choreography are just some of the skills that could be attained by the local communities. These activities would also provide excellent opportunities for international exposure.

**(d) Agriculture**

The agricultural sector of the area would be given a major boost as well. Properly managed, agricultural produce could be made available to prepare the meals at the traditional food restaurant, sold to tourists and the local community. The Game Farm would also benefit from eggs, vegetables and milk produced locally.

**(e) Tours Guides and Tour Operators**

Local community members could be trained and used as tour guides. The Game Farm is already using local talent to stalk game during the hunting season. The local people know their history more than anyone else and are therefore the best people to narrate this history to tourists. There would be opportunities for both walking and drive-through tour guides.

Local tour operators could be used to transport tourists to surrounding places of interest. Mini-bus taxi operators already transport local people to and from the nearby towns. With tourism training, they could transport tourists to local traditional events like weddings and coming-of-age (umemulo) ceremonies.

**(f) Museum**

Bhambatha's Rock and Marshal's hotel (Plates 3.1 and 3.3) are a very short distance from each other. Amafa aKwaZulu-Natal have agreed to erect a monument at the site of Bhambatha's Rock (Annexure D). The restoration of Marshal's hotel and the establishment of a museum within the hotel would be a major boost for scholars and researchers.

Bhambatha's Rock is close to a busy road, thus too much tourist activity near the Rock there might be a traffic hazard. Marshal's hotel on the other hand, is just under one kilometre from the same road. It is in an ideal position to attract passing tourists who might be glad to find a quiet country inn for refreshments.

**(g) Leadership and Management Skills**

Tribal Authorities, Trustees, managers and community leaders would benefit from professional training that would be offered, resulting in quality leadership. Asset management (funds and other resources) skills training would boost confidence of leaders and enhance trust in of their leadership.

**(h) Rural Women Empowerment.**

Women of the area would be able to access programmes that would empower them socially and economically.

Many of the households in the area are managed by women while men are away at work in the cities. Empowerment programmes would enable them to make a more meaningful contribution to their families and society at large.

## 5.4 CONCLUSION

The results of this investigation have indicated that there is potential for cultural tourism development in the region of the Bhambatha Rebellion. The study has shown that significantly more tourists could be drawn to the area than is presently the case. These tourists could be both local and international.

The investigation has clearly extended our knowledge concerning cultural tourism and demonstrated how local people's perception of their heritage can enrich them socially, economic and culturally.

The study has addressed some of the principles of the government's White Paper on Tourism Development (1996), namely, providing an implementation strategy for participation between various tourism agencies; boosting other sectors of the economy, creating entrepreneurial opportunities for previously neglected groups and bringing peace, prosperity and enjoyment for all South Africans.

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## **ANNEXURES**

## ANNEXURE A

### MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF “ INKOSI BHAMBATHA MEMORIAL COMMITTEE” HELD ON 18 DECEMBER 1993

#### ISIKHUMBUZO SENKOSI UBHAMBATHA KAMANCINZA ZONDI

**ISINGENISO:** Lomhlangano njengoba wawunqunywe futhi emuva kokuba ukhishwe nasemusakazweni wahlangana eNgome emzini wenkosi ngomhlaka 18.12.1993.

**UKUVULA:** Usihlalo wacela ubaba umfundisi uNzolo avule ngamazwi amnandi nangomthandazo.

**USIHLALO:** Owahlalela umhlangano kwaba u A. Zondi.

**ABABEKHONA EMHLANGANWENI:** uCanon Zondi nguyena owacela ukuba azise ababekhona ngamunye ukuze kwaziwane.  
Kwaba yilaba

- 1) Inkosi yase Nadi uG.S Zondi nethimba elalihamba naye
- 2) Inkosi yakwaMpumuza inkosi uN.W. Zondi nethimba elalihamba naye.
- 3) Inkosi yaseNkandla / Nquthu nethimba lakhe uV. Zondi.
- 4) Inkosi esazobekwa inkosi uK. Zondi nababehamba naye.
- 5) Ibamba-ubukhosi inkosi uMzila namaZondi onke eNgome, Greytown kanye nabamele isizwe sakulendawo.
- 6) Izihambeli zomhlangano ezisemqoka oMnu. Nkala, Mnu. Dladla
- 7) Abamele amaZondi aseGoli-izithunywa.
- 8) Ibutho lezinsizwa lakulendawo nomphakathi nemindeni yakwaZondi yakulendawo
- 8) Izithunywa nabamele amaZondi abavela kulezizindawo:

- (I) Nadi
- (II) Mpumuza
- (III) Ingome
- (IV) Nkandla
- (V) Nquthu
- (VI) Ulundi
- (VII) Imbali
- (VIII) Umlazi
- (IX) EmaBomvini

(X) KwaMbana

(XI) Egoli

**UKWAMUKELWA:** IbambaNkosi iNkosi uMzila nguyena owamukela bonke ababekhona emhlanganweni ngamazwi amnandi ukuba bazizwe bekhululekile lapha emzini weNkosi.

**UKWETHULA UDABA:** Inkosi yaseNkandla iyona eyathatha udaba lonke futhi yachaza nokuthi kungani sihlangane lapha mamhlanje kulokhukhulelangoqo womhlangano wamaZondi wonke.

**R100:-** Inkosi yaphinda yabikela umhlangano ukuthi emhlanganweni odlule kwanqunyelwana ukuthi wonke umuntu wakwaZondi akhokhe imali engu R100 ukubhekana nalomsebenzi. Emva kokubonisana umhlangano waphinda wasigunyaza lesisinqumo njengesifanele nesiyiso.

**ISIZWE:** Emva kokubonisana kabanzi kwavunyelwana ukuthi amakhosi kuhle aye emakhaya ayobonisana nezigunguzawo ukuthi ileso naleso sizwe singanikela ngamalini umuntu emunye kulomsebenzi futhi nokungowe sizwe sonkana.

**ENGOME:** IBambabukhosi inkosi Umzila wazisa umhlangano ukuthi bona eNgome sebevumelane ngokuthi umuntu ngamunye akhokhe u R50 kulomcimbi.

**UMNUMZANE UDLADLA:** Wanikezwa ithuba ukuba aphawule ngololudaba. Waphawula kanje:- Umnu Dladla wathi nguyena obhekene nalomkakha wezomlando namaGugu akwaZulu namatshe ezikhumbuzo. Wacebisa ukuthi uma siwulandela kahle umlando waleliqhawe iNkosi uBhambatha, kuyisinyathelo sokuqala asenza engabhekani ngqo namaBhunu waya eNkosini uDinizulu ngesinyathelo ayesezosithatha. Ngakho-ke bekungakuhle nathi ukuba senzenjalo siyobikela iSilo esibusayo ngalesisinyathelo. Lokho kuzovula lamathuba:

Kuzovulela naye uMnu Dladla ukuba asebenzisane nathi ngokomthetho ngalomsebenzi. Kuzokwenza nokuthi uHulumeni wakwaZulu axhase.

**AMAKOMITI:** UMnu Dladla wacebisa ukuba amaZondi aqoke amakomiti azosingatha lomsebenzi omkhulu kangaka. Ikomiti elikhulu namakomiti amancane.

**UKHETHO EMAKOMITINI:-** Ukhetho lwamakomiti lwama kanje:-

<b>IKOMITI ENKULU:</b>	Usihlalo	- Alpheus Zondi
	Isekela	- Phillip Zondi
	Unobhala	- Simon Zondi
	Isekela	- Musa Zondi
	Additional	- Amakhosi onke

<b>IKOMITI YOMLANDO:-</b>	Usihlalo	- Musa Zondi
	Isekela	- Nelson Zondi

**IKOMITI LOKUQOQWA KWEZIMALI:-** Usihlalo - Rev. Zondi

**IKOMITI LOKUBHALWA KWETSHE:** Usihlalo - Canon Zondi

**USUKU LWESIKHUMBUZO:-** Umva kombuzo wokuthi lesisikhumbuzo siyobanini. Inkosi yakwaMpumuza yathi kusazoqoshwa ilanga yase yenza isiphakamiso sokuthi akufanele uJuly 1994 adlule ungakenzwiwa lomsebenzi, kavunywelwana ngalokho.

**INGONYAMA:-** Kwavunywelwana ngokuthi uSihlalo kumele ahlele ngokushesha ukuthi ingonyama izobonwa nini gololudaba.

**UKUQOSHA KWETSHE:-** UMnu. Dladla wachaza ukuthi ukwakhiwa kwetshe kuthatha kusukela ku 4 to 5 months.

**UMNU. NKALA:-** Emuva kokuba enikwe nguSihlalo ithuba wachaza ukuthi uzwile ukuthi amaZondi azobe ehlangane wabona kungumthwalo wakhe ukuba azochaza ngalemfihlo kumaZondi ephelele ekade yayimhlupha. Wabeka wathi:- Ngomhlaka 16 November 1967 watholana nesalukazi sizilile uma esibuza samtshela ukuthi sithole incwadi esibikela ukuthi iNkosi uBhambatha ikhotheme khona le eSwazini lapho kade ibhace khona. Washo-ke nokuthi idlinza lenkosi alikho lapha eNkandla kodwa liseSwazini. Umhlangano emva kwemibuzo wayithakasela lenkulumo,

wambonga uMnu. Nkala, loludaba lwedluliselwa ekomitini elibhekene nezomlando waleliqhawe lesizwe samaZondi.

**ABAMELE IZINDAWO:-** Yilaba abaqokwa ukuba bamele izindawo lapho kukhona amaZondi.

- |        |            |  |
|--------|------------|--|
| (i)    | ULUNDI     | - A.M.S. Zondi<br>- Musa Zondi<br>- B.S ondi             |
| (ii)   | INADI      | - A.M. Zondi<br>- Mavela S. Zondi<br>- Elphas E. Zondi   |
| (iii)  | MPUMUZA    | - Phangumuzi Zondi<br>- Amos M. Zondi<br>- Phillip Zondi |
| (iv)   | INGOME     | - Alpheus Zondi<br>- Johan Mzolo<br>- Nelson Zondi       |
| (v)    | NKANDLA    | - Khathilephi Zondi<br>- Musawenkosi Zoni                |
| (vi)   | NQUTHU     | - Hezekia Zondi<br>- D. Memela                           |
| (vii)  | IMBALI     | - T.G. Zondi<br>- Miss Velaphi Zondi<br>- Canon Zondi    |
| (viii) | UMLAZI     | - Edward Zondi<br>- Cosmos Zondi                         |
| (ix)   | EMABOMVINI | - Naphtal Zondi  |
| (x)    | KWAMBONA   | - Nogwaja Zondi  |

**AMAKOMITI:-** Umhlangano wacebisa ukuba makwenziwe amakomiti emakhaya ukuze asize ukuqoqweni kwezimali.

**UMNU. DLADLA:-** Wabonga kakhulu ngokuqokwa kwamakomiti ikakhulukazi ikomiti elikhulu wathi ilona asezosebenza nalo kodwa wazisa emhlanganweni umabhalane wakhe asebenza naye, wathi ikomiti likhululekile ukuxhumana naye yena engekho. Igama lakhe- uMnu. Mandla Mhlongo.

**UKUBONGA:-** Inkosi yakwaMpumuza yabonga kakhulu umhlangano obeyimpumelelo yaphinde yabonga futhi yakhuthaza bonke abakhethiwe ukuba basukumele phezulu emsebenzini abakhethelwe wona.

**UMHLANGANO:-**Usuku olwaqokwa lomhlangano wekomiti kwaba ngumhlaka 22.01.1994 eThekwini eLangeni Hotel ngo 10 ekuseni.

**UKUVALA:-** U Rev. Zondi unobhala wabe esecelwa ukuba avale ngomthandazo.

**ANNEXURE B**

**DEED**

**OF**

**TRUST**

**AND**

**DONATION**

**INKOSI BHAMBATHA COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION / TRUST**

**DEED OF TRUST AND DONATIONS**

ENTERED INTO BETWEEN

THE CHAIRMAN OF INKOSI BHAMBATHA COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION / TRUST

(HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS THE FOUNDER)

AND

MANDLAKAPHELI PHINEAS ZONDI

I.D. NO.: 421006 52710833

AND

ZONDI SIPHO OBED

I.D. NO.: 430530 5318 080

AND

ZONDI CANNAAN DUMISANI

I.D. NO.: 40070 5483 083

AND

ZONDI ALPHEUS

I.D. NO.: 280605 5234 080

AND

ZONDI NASON

34 1010 5218 083

(HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS TRUSTEES)

## **TRUST DEED**

### **INKOSI BHAMBATHA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION/ TRUST**

**RECITAL:** The FOUNDERS have decided to create a trust fund for the purposes and on the terms and conditions hereinafter set out, to be vested in the trustees herein named.

**OPERATIVE CLAUSE:** And whereas the Founders do hereby settle upon, give and donate to the trustees an amount of R200-00 (ONE HUNDRED RAND) (hereinafter with all additions and accretions thereto referred to as “the trust fund” to have, hold and receive the same and the benefits, receipts, advantages, profits and interest accruing upon and for the objects hereinafter described subject to the following terms and conditions:

#### **1. NAME OF TRUST**

The trust created in terms of this deed shall be known as the **Inkosi Bhambatha Community Development Foundation Trust**

(hereinafter referred to as “the trust”)

## 2. INTERPRETATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

The headings of the clauses in this agreement are for the purpose of convenience and referred only and shall not be used in the interpretation of nor modify nor amplify the terms of this agreement nor any clause hereof. In this agreement, unless a contrary intention clearly applies,

### 2.1 Word importing

2.1.1 any one gender includes the other gender,

2.1.2 the singular includes the plural and vice versa; and

2.1.3 natural persons include created entities (corporate or non corporate and vice versa:

2.1 When any number of days is prescribed in this agreement, same shall be reckoned exclusively of the first and inclusively of the last day unless the last day falls on a Saturday, Sunday or public holidays, in which case the last days shall be the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or a public holiday;

2.2 Where figures are referred to in numerical and in words, if there is any conflict between the two, the words shall prevail;

2.3 In this deed, unless the context indicates otherwise:-

**2.4.1 "The founders:** shall mean all Amakhosi and the Zondi Tribal Authorities acting jointly;

**2.4.2 "Amakhosi"** shall mean all Amakhosi reigning at the 5 Zondi Tribal Authorities;

- 2.4.3 “The Tribal Authority”** shall mean the members of all 5 Zondi Authorities;
- 2.4.4 “The Community:** shall mean the members of the Zondi Tribal Authorities;
- 2.4.5 “Isigodi”** shall mean the Tribal ward as designed in law from time to time;
- 2.4.6 “The Trustees”** shall mean and include the original trustees or any persons assumed by or succeeding them as trustees;
- 2.4.7 “The Fund”** shall mean the entire assets or funds held and administered in terms of this deed from time to time;
- 2.4.8 “Association of persons”** shall include any voluntary partnership, close corporation, company, trust and like whether incorporated or un-incorporated;

### **3. OBJECTS OF THE TRUST**

**3.1** The primary objects of the Trust shall be:

**3.1.1** To act as an agent for and on behalf of the Founders and the community, jointly and / or individually, in all of the economic and social development of the tribal ward, the community;

**3.1.2** To encourage, promote, assist, advise and supervise the Involvement participation and integration of members of the community at grassroots level in the upgrading and development of their environment and economic activities so as to improve the quality of life.

- 3.1.3 To engage in community planning and development, and in the implementation of such plans and development in all its facets, with the intention of improving the agricultural, tourism, commercial, social and economic well-being of the members of the community and their quality of life;
  - 3.1.4 To establish and operate, either alone or in any form of legal association with others, trading, agricultural, commercial, tourism and non-commercial ventures of the benefits of the community;
  - 3.1.5 To encourage, initiate, promote, take part in or hold shares in, or sustain any project or programme which, in the discretion of the Trustees, shall be consistent the development of the Tribal ward and / or the community;
  - 3.1.6 To educate, develop and promote the skills of the community generally and in particular in organisation and financial management and administration;
- 3.2 To conduct further objects of the Trust shall be”
- 3.2.1 To raise, receive and hold funds, from any lawful source for the purpose of the Trust, and manage, administer and disburse those in pursuance of the Trust and for the administrative purpose thereof;

- 3.2.2 To conduct and operate any financial assistance or subsidy programme or projects to achieve the primary object of the Trust and to co-operate with any other association of persons conducting such a programme or project;
- 3.2.3 To provide and make available funds by way of loans grants, donations, bursaries, scholarship or gifts. To pay any person including any association in respect of any activity such person may engage in, which the Trustees deem to be consistent with the primary objects of the Trust;
- 3.2.4 To guarantee, upon such conditions as the trustees may determine, the obligations of any person, including any association of persons, in respect of any activity such person may engage in, which the Trustees deem to be consistent with the primary objects of the Trust;
- 3.3 The trust shall, in its activities be conscious of the need to protect and conserve the environment, and all such activities shall be carried out in a manner which shall have due proper regard for the environment.
- 3.4 No income or profits of the Trust however earned, or any benefit provided by the trust shall be paid or made over any Trustees, any member of the Management Committee, Sub-Committee or to any relative or any such person,

save reimbursements which may be paid to them on behalf of the Trust, any remuneration paid to them under terms of the provisions of this Trust Deed, provided however, that person or their relatives in their personal capacities, shall be entitled to receive such income, profits or benefits in so far as they may be a member of any class or group otherwise being a beneficiary of the Trust.

- 3.5 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Trust Deed contained, no person shall have the right to claim any benefit arising from any act or omission by the Trustees in terms of this Deed, and all or any benefits or beneficiaries determined in terms of this deed shall be determined by the Trustee in their discretion, subject always to the obligation on the Trustees to fulfil the objectives of the Trust.
- 3.6 Subject to the provisions of the Trust Property Control, No. 57 of 1998 and the Common Law duties and obligations of Trustees, the trust shall be accountable to the Founders for all its activities and shall report regularly to the Founders thereon.
- 3.7 The Trust shall not actively or passively support political organisation nor shall it become a member or affiliate of any such organisation.

## 4 THE TRUSTEES

4.1 There shall be 5 trustees appointed as follows

4.1.1 5 Trustees will be appointed by 5 Zondi Tribal authorities/ communities.

4.2 A trustees appointed:

4.2.1 In terms of clause 5.1.1 shall hold office at the pleasure of Inkosi or until he / she is obliged to vacate such office for any reason provided for in clause 5.10, upon vacating office, may be replaced from time to time by Inkosi

4.2.2 In terms of clause 5.1.2 shall hold office for a period of three years calculated from the date that the Master of the Supreme Court issues a letter of Authority in their favour in terms of the provision of the Trust Property Control Act 57 of 1988, unless they are otherwise obliged to vacate such office for any reason provided for in clause 5.10.

4.3 When any vacancy occurs amongst the Trustees referred to in clause 5.12 or when their term of office expires, then a public meeting of the residents of the relevant Isigodi, as the case may be, shall be called by Inkosi or by a person duly nominated by him, for the purpose of appointing a new Trustee, and if fails or neglects for any reason whatsoever, within a reasonable period of time to call such meeting,

then the remaining Trustees shall take the requires steps; and

4.3.1 If there are, at that time, no Trustees then in office, then  
The auditors of Trust shall take the required steps.

4.4 Notwithstanding the provision of clauses 5.3.2 and 5.3.3 the period of the office of Trustees shall actually expire on the date upon which the Trustees appointed to replace them are issued with letters of Authority by the Master of the Supreme Court, provided that steps shall be taken to appoint new Trustees a reasonable period after their terms of office as provided for in clauses 5,32 and 5.3

4.5 All persons appointed to be Trustees shall upon expiry of their periods of office, be eligible for re-appointment, unless they are disqualified under the provisions of clause 5.9 or 5.10 and no act of the Trustees shall be invalid merely because of a temporary vacancy amongst their number.

4.6 The Trustees shall, subject to the provisions of the Trustees Property Control Act, have all powers that are required or allowed in law and in particular the powers of assumption, substitute, and co-option but such shall powers shall be exercised strictly in accordance with and subject to the provisions terms and conditions of this Trust Deed.

- 4.7 Any assumption of a Trustees shall be affected by means of a written document under the hand of the person entitled to make it, subject to the rights of the Master of the High Court in terms of the provisions of the Trust Property Control Act.
- 4.8 The following persons shall be disqualified from acting as Trustees:
- 4.8.1 Any person who is not a member of the community.
  - 4.8.2 A person who would be disqualified from acting as a Company in terms of Section 218 (1) or (d) of the South African Companies Act, 1973 as amended, or any corresponding South Africa Statutory provision;
  - 4.8.3 A person whose estate is sequestrated or if such a person files an application for an administration order or if he commits an act of insolvency as defined in the Insolvency Act for the time being enforced, or if he makes an arrangement or composition with his creditors generally;
  - 4.8.4 A person who has been found to be lunatic or is of unsound mind has been declared incapable of managing his affairs;
  - 4.8.5 A person who has been convicted of any crime involving dishonesty is sentenced thereof to serve a term of imprisonment without the option of a fine,
  - 4.8.6 An association of person;
  - 4.8.7 Any person under the age 21 years

- 4.9 The office of the Trustees shall be vacated if a person:
- 4.9.1 becomes disqualified in terms of Clause 5.9;
  - 4.9.2 resigns his office by giving a written notice of his intention to do so, not less than 60 days (or such period as the remaining Trustee may agree to), to the remaining Trustees;
  - 4.9.3 attains the age of seventy (70) years, provided that the remaining Trustees with the concurrence of the community or Isigodi, as the case may be, by resolution from time to time authorise a Trustee to remain in office beyond his seventieth (70) year at a time.
- 4.10 Any Trustees may from time to time appoint Consultants who shall be persons whose skills expertise and experience are useful to the trust.
- 4.10.1 Any person appointed as a Consultant shall have the right to attend all meetings of the Trustees and to speak thereat, provided however that such a person shall not have the power to vote at any meeting of the Trustees.

## **5. PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRUSTEES**

- 5.1 Each Trustee shall have one vote.
- 5.2 Save as may be otherwise provided in this Deed, the decision of a simple majority of Trustees present and voting at any meeting of the Trustees shall be deemed to be decision of them all.
- 5.3 Reasonable notice shall given of meeting the Trustees.
- 5.4 Save as set out in clause 6.8 the Trustees shall meet together for the despatch of business,

adjourn and subject, to clause 6.8, otherwise regulate their meetings as they deem necessary.

- 5.5 The Trustees shall from time to time, from amongst their members, elect a Chairperson a Vice-Chairperson, a Secretary and a Treasurer to hold office for such period as the Trustees may determine.
- 5.6 At meetings of Trustees, 50% plus one Trustees in office shall constitute a quorum.
- 5.7 A trustee may, subject clause 6.3, at any time summon a meeting of Trustees.
- 5.8 A resolution in writing signed by all the Trustees shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Trustees duly called and constituted.
- 5.9 The Trustees shall keep minutes of their meetings in writing and all resolutions passed by the Secretary shall preside at every meeting of the Trustees.
- 5.10 The first meeting of the Trustees shall be called by the Inkosi then in office of the Tribal Authority within thirty (30) days of the date of the last signature of this Trust Deed and he shall preside at such meeting until the first Chairperson of the Trust is appointed as required in terms of clause 6.5.

## **6. TRUSTEES POWERS**

- 6.1 The Trustees shall in addition to the provisions of clause 5.6 and also in addition to all powers enjoyed by them under the common law or by statute, have the following specific powers:

- 6.1.1 To determine the use to which the assets of the Trust are put, subject always to the objects of the Trust and the provisions of this Trust Deed;
- 6.1.2 To acquire by purchase lease, donations, bequeath, in exchange or in any lawful manner whatsoever, movable and immovable property, and to sell, lease, donate; give in.  
Exchange or in any lawful manner dispose of such movable and immovable property;
- 6.1.3 To develop, sub-divide, cultivate and use any movable or immovable property acquired by it for any purpose consistent with the objects of the trust;
- 6.1.4 To raise accept and acquired for the purpose of the trust, any monies, gifts, bequests or payments from any person or association of persons, that may be raised, given, bequeathed or paid to them as an addition, with the intention to add to the funds hereby donated to them, and any addition so accepted and administered and dealt with the subjects to the terms of this deed including the compliance with any conditions subjects to which any monies are paid to the trust, provided that the trust shall not accept any donations which is unilaterally revocable at the instance of the donor thereof, which seeks to impose a condition on the Trust which is inconsistent with the terms and conditions of this Trust Deed.
- 6.1.5 From time to time, to invest all or any a part of the Trust Fund, including the proceeds of any realisation of any properly of the trust of any property the trust, in or with financial institutions

(Investment of Funds) Act, 1984 or in shares listed on a licensed Stock Exchange as defined in Stock Exchange Act, 1984 or in shares listed on a licensed Stock Exchange as defined in Stock Exchange Control Act, 1985 or in first further mortgage or notarial bond over immovable or movable property, and to realise and vary any such investments from time to time.

6.1.6 To engage in all or any trading and commercial activities consistent with the objects of the trust,

6.1.7 To open and operate upon any accounts in banking institutions, building societies and other financial institutions;

6.1.8 To employ staff, agents and other people (either on contract, *casually temporarily or permanently*) to carry out the objects of the Trust upon such terms and conditions as they may time to time consider desirable. To pay commissions, remuneration and other charges out of the Trust Fund and to confer upon any staff or agents so appointed the right to exercise any discretion which may be vested in the Trustees;

6.1.9 To insure with any recognised Insurance Company or Companies all the assets of the Trust against loss or damage, or to take any insurance policy of whatever nature considered to be for the benefit or for the protection of the Trust or of its assets;

6.1.10 To appoint auditors to the Trust and to negotiate their remuneration for their services to the trust;

- 6.1.11 To cause annual financial accounts to be prepared and audited;
- 6.1.12 To call in, recover, collect and sue for all monies owing to the Trust, to foreclose bonds, to buy in securities, to institute or defend legal proceedings and to sign all deeds, powers of attorney and other documents that may be necessary for those purpose;
- 6.1.13 To enter partnership, joint ventures and similar contacts and relationships with others to better achieve the objects of the Trust and to exercise all the rights and duties arising therefrom;
- 6.1.14 To cause companies or Close Corporations to be incorporate and hold shares or a member's interest therein;
- 6.1.15 To cause Trust to be established for any purpose consistent with the objects of the Trust, subjects to such terms and conditions as the Trustees may deem desirable, and to appoint and remove Trustees of any such trusts, and to be the beneficiary thereof and to nominate or appoint any person to be the beneficiaries thereof;
- 6.1.16 Generally to do all things necessary to give effect to the object of the Trust.
- 6.1.17 The Trustees may delegate any of the aforesaid powers to the Management Committee, or to sub-committee.

## **7. MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

7.1 A Management Committee is established for managing the affairs and objects of the Trust.

7.1.1 The Management Committee shall consist of Chairman,

Secretary and Treasurer

In the event of any vacancy occurring amongst the members of the Management Committee the Trustees shall call upon Isigodi concerned to appoint a replacement to fit such vacancy, such new appoint shall be a member of the Management Committee for the unexpected period of office of the person replaced.

7.1.2 Nor act of the Management Committee shall be invalid merely because of a temporary vacancy amongst their number.

7.2 Inkosi and Induna of each Isigodi shall be a member of the Management Committee, and shall be a member of the Treasurer of the Management Committee,

7.3 Treasurer of Trustees shall be a member of the Management Committee, and shall be member of the Treasurer of the Management Committee,

7.4 Each member of the Management Committee, elected in terms of the provisions, shall with the approval of the committee that elected him, have the power from time to time appoint any other person to act as his alternative on the Management Committee during his absence or inability to act as a member of the Management Committee.

An alternative member, while acting in the place of the duties and functions of the member shall cease if the member who appointed him ceases to be member of all the Management Committee or gives notice to the remaining members of his intention to do so.

- 7.5 The management committee may meet as often as it may consider necessary, but it shall meet at least once in every six months.
- 7.6 The Management Committee shall, every calendar year, at the first meeting in the year, which meeting shall be held in the three months of the year.
- 7.7 Elect from amongst their number, the following office bearers:
- ❖ A Chairman
  - ❖ A Vice-Chairman
  - ❖ A Secretary, and who shall hold office until the next election of office bearers in terms of this clause; and
- 7.8 In the event of the Trustees at any time employment any person who shall carry out the functions secretary of the Trust, then it shall not be necessary to elect a secretary for the Management Committee whilst such employee is so employed, and such employed, and such employee shall carry out the functions and duties of secretary of the Management Committee.
- 7.9 A quorum for any meeting of the Management Committee shall be one half plus one of the total number of members of the Committee.

- 7.10 The Management Committee shall consist of office bearers as the Management Committee may from time to time determine, and the office bearers of the Management Committee shall also be the office bearers of the Executive Committee.
- 7.11 The **Executive Committee** shall:
- 7.11.1 Carry out all such functions and duties as are imposed upon it from time to time by the Management Committee or in terms of this Trust Deed;
- 7.12 Ensure the effective and efficient management and administration Trust between meetings of the Management Committee, and
- 7.13 Shall have all the powers of the Management Committee in the execution of its functions and duties, provided that it shall obtain the approval of the Management Committee to all its activities, which approval may be given retrospectively.

## **8 SUB-COMMITTEES**

- 8.1 The Trustees may, from amongst its own members or the members of the community, and the Management Committee, if constitute Sub-Committees for the better achievement of the objects of the trust.
- 8.2 All Su-Committees shall be subject to overall supervision of the Trustees, constituted by the Trustee, or the Management Committee, if constituted by such Sub-Committee and/ or alter or amend such Sub-Committee's terms of reference.

- 8.3 All Sub-Committees, whether constituted by the Trustees or by Management Committee, shall submit an annual report its activities to the Trustees at the Annul General Meeting of the Trust, which report shall, where applicable, include a financial report.
- 8.4 The Trust or Management Committee, as the case may be, may pay reasonable remuneration to the members of any Sub-Committee for the services rendered by such members whilst Management Committee for all expenses necessarily and reasonably incurred whilst so engaged.
- 8.5 The Sub-Committee shall consist of not less than five nor more than twelve persons, consisting of the following office-bearers:
- ❖ A chairman;
  - ❖ A Vice-Chairman;
  - ❖ A Secretary;
  - ❖ A Treasurer

## **8 Functions and Exercise of Powers**

- 8.1 The Trustees may, from amongst its own members or the members of the Community, and the Management Committee, if constitute Sub-Committee for the better achievement of the objects of the trust.
- 8.2 All Sub-Committee shall be subjects to overall supervision of the trustees, constituted by the Trustee, or the Management Committee, if constituted by such Sub-Committee and/ or alter or amend such Sub-Committee terms of reference.

- 8.3 All Sub-Committees, whether constituted by the Trustees or by Management Committee, shall submit an annual report of its activities to the Trustees at the Annual General Meeting of the Trust, which report shall, where applicable, include a financial report.
- 8.4 The Trust or Management Committee, as the case may be, pay reasonable remuneration to the members of any Sub-Committee for the services rendered by such members whilst Management Committee, as the case may be, shall reimburse member of any Sub-Committee for all expenses necessarily and reasonably incurred whilst so engaged.
- 8.5 The Sub-Committee shall consist of not less than five nor more than twelve persons, consisting of the following office- bearers:
- ❖ A Chairman;
  - ❖ A Vice-Chairperson
  - ❖ A Secretary
  - ❖ A Treasurer

## **9 FUNCTIONS AND EXERCISE OF POWERS**

- 9.1 In order to facilitate the efficient functioning of the Trust, and to ensure that the Trust reflects and acts in accordance with the democratic will of the community, the functions of the Trustees, the Management Committee shall be as herein stated, subjects however, to the duties and obligations of Trustees as in the statute and common law contained.
- 9.2 Subject to the duties of the Trustees herein before contained, the functions of the Trustees shall be to:

- 9.2.1 Ensure that the provisions of this Trust Deed are complied with and enforce compliance where necessary;
- 9.2.2 Oversee the activities of the Trust at all level;
- 9.2.3 From time to time, to formulate, decide and enforce principles, policies, guidelines and criteria that shall determine the methods and procedures to be followed in all the activities of the Trust;
- 9.2.3 Liase with the Founders and report to them on the activities The Trust and implement or cause to be implemented and agreement or instructions received from the Founders;
- 9.2.5 Mediate dispute within the Trust as provided for in clause 13

9.3 The function of the Management Committee shall be:

- 9.3.1 To act as liaison between the Trustees and the stakeholder.
- 9.3.2 To undertake all practical day to day steps to implement and achieve the object of the Trust throughout the Izigodi;
- 9.3.3 To advice an assist Trustees fully informed on all the activities and to carry our such duties and functions as the Trustees may from time to time assign to it;
- 9.3.4 To keep the Trustees fully informed on all the activities of the Trust.

9.4 In order to fulfil the functions allocated to it, the Management Committee shall be entitled, for and on behalf of the Trustees, to exercise all the powers vested in the

Trustees in terms of clause 7 of this Trust Deed, provided that the Trustees may, for good cause, require the Management Committee to obtain the approval of the community in General Meetings to the exercise of any specific power in relation to a particular act.

9.5 Each sub committee shall in relation to its area jurisdictions, undertake all practical day to day steps to implement and achieve the objects of the Trust Throughout its area of jurisdiction.

9.6 If at any time no Management Committee or Sub-Committee Is established in any Isigodi, then the Trustees shall carry out all the functions of the Management Committee or of a Sub-Committee as in this Trust Deed provided.

## **10. ANNUAL GENERAL AND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS**

10.1 The trustees shall call an Annual Meeting of the Trust within the first three months of each for the purpose of:

10.1.1 The receipt and consideration of the report of the Chairman Trustees on the activities of the Trust since the last preceding Annual General Meeting (AGM);

10.1.2 The receipt and consideration of the reports of the Chairman of any Sub-Committees appointed in terms of clause 9;

10.1.3 The receipt and consideration of the reports of the Chairman of any Sub-Committee appointed in terms off clause 9;

10.1.4 To receive and approve the Annual Financial accounts of the Trust;

10.1.5 To generally transact such business as may be necessary;

10.2 The Trustees shall give notice of such AGM to the members at least twenty one (21) days prior to the date of such Annual General Meeting in such manner as in the Trustee's discretion it considers reasonably effective in bringing such notice to the attention of the members.

10.3 The Trustees may, and it shall upon the written requisition of the management committee, convene an ordinary meeting;

10.3.1 Any requisition for an ordinary general meeting made by members under the provision of clause 11.3 shall state the purpose of the meeting, and the business required to be dealt with thereat.

10.4 Notice of any ordinary general meeting shall be given in the manner described in clause 11.2, provided however that the notice of the meeting shall contain the statement of the purpose of the meeting and the business required to be dealt with thereat.

10.5 In the event that the Trustees are of the opinion that an ordinary general meeting should be called as a matter of urgency, then it may dispense with giving the aforementioned twenty one (21) days notice of such meeting, and it shall be entitled to give such shorter notice as it in its discretion may consider reasonable.

10.6 The Chairman of the Trustees, and in his absence, the Vice-Chairman and in the absence of both the chairman and the Vice-Chairman any member of the Trustees present at the meeting and elected to the chair, shall preside at any annual or ordinary general meeting,

- and such chairperson shall have both a deliberative and casting vote.
- 10.7 A quorum of any AGM'S or Ordinary Meeting of the Trust shall be not less than 50% plus one of its members.
- 10.8 If on the day appointed for the holding of an Annual General Meetings or of an Ordinary General Meeting there shall not be quorum present at the time appointed for the meeting or within sixty (60) minutes thereafter, no business shall be dealt with.
- 10.8.1 In the event of the meeting being an ordinary general meeting called upon the requisition of members, and there be no quorum present at such meeting, the meeting shall lapse.
- 10.8.2 At any other General meeting, whether the Annual General meeting, whether there is no quorum present, the meeting shall be adjourned to a date being not less than thirty (30) days after the date of the meeting to be adjourned, and at that adjourned meeting the quorum shall be required provided however, that notice of such adjournment shall given as provided in clause 10.2.

## **11. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS**

- 11.1 Proper books of accounts of the Trust shall be kept by the Treasurer of the Trustees in collaboration with Management Committee, and they shall at all time be accessible to each of the trustees and the members of the Management Committee, if established, may engage such secretarial or accounting assistance as may be required for the purpose of the Trust.

11.2 The trustees shall immediately upon the coming into operation of this trust deed appoint and auditors who shall hold office for such time and subject to such conditions as many determined by the trustees.

The auditor may from time to time be replaced by the trustees, it being the intention, that there are shall at all time be an auditor of the trust.

The auditor shall be entitled to required from the trustees, the Management Committee, employees and agents of the trust, such information and explanations as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the auditor.

11.3 The books of the trust shall be audited and the auditors shall prepare a set of financial statements of the trust each financial year, which statements shall be reported on by the trustees and auditors to the Annual General Meeting of the Trust.

11.4 All monies received by or on behalf of the trust shall be, forthwith on receipt thereof, deposited in one or more banking or building society accounts to be maintained by the trust.

11.4.1 Deposits to any accounts of the trust may be made on the signature of one trustee, one member of the Management Committee, or an authorised employee of the trust..

11.4.2 All operations upon any account(s) of the trust shall be make only upon the signatures of not less than three person drawn from the members of the trustees and Management Committee.

- 11.5 The management committee may from time to time maintain and keep a cash float not exceeding R500-00 and may from such float make payments not exceeding the said sum of R500-00 as they deem necessary.
- 11.6 The Management Committee shall keep and maintain a written Inventory of all the assets of the Trust exceeding five hundred rands (R500-00) in value. Such inventory shall indicate the nature of assets, the improvements made thereon and/or thereto, the use to which such assets are put, the whereabouts of such assets, the name of the person or sub-committee in charge thereof, and what insurance has been effected in respect thereof.

## **12. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES**

- 12.1 In all matters relating to the trust including the interpretation of this deed trust, the decision of the majority of the trustees shall bind the remaining trustees who shall not incur any liability responsibility in respect of the decision to which he may be a descending party. All such decisions shall be recorded in minutes.
- 12.2 If a deadlock concerning any question including the interpretation of this deed occurs at any meeting of the trustees, any trustee(s) may on given written notice to the other trustees, require that the difference of opinion be referred to arbitration. The arbitrator shall be such independent person appointed on the written request of any trustee(s) by the President of the Natal Law Society or his absence or inability to act, a Vice-President. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding upon the trustees and no subject to appeal or review.
- 12.3 The costs of the arbitration shall be paid out of the trust fund.

### **13. DIVISION OF THE TRUST**

13.1 At anytime during the operation of the trust, the trustees, with the agreement of the Management committee, may agree to divide the trust fund into separate portions for any purpose consistent with the objects of this trust, and they may create (by means of formal written Deed of Trust, the terms of which shall be determined by the Trustees, with the agreement of the Management Committee, in their discretion, provide such terms shall be consistent with the terms of the Trust Deed) a separate trust in respect of each such separate Trust Fund so divided.

13.2 The Trustees may, with the agreement of the Management Committee, allocate and transfer, in such manner as they deem fit, to each of such separate trust, assets which forms part of the trust fund, provided that this Trust shall not thereby be place in an insolvent position.

### **14. EXEMPTIONS**

14.1 The Trustees (*including any person assumed or appointed in the placed of any trustee*) shall be exempted from any obligation to furnish security in connection with their appointment and /or for the due administration of the Trust of Master of the High Court or any other person, body or authority, as provided for in any law in force or to come into force relating to Trusts and protection and protection of Trust monies, and the Master and any such other person, body or authority are hereby directed to dispense with such security.

14.2 A Trustee, a member of Management Committee shall not a contract with the Trust in which he/she or his/her business has an interest, shall not in the course of his/her duties in the administration of the Trust, act in such as to promote merely the interest of an employer of such Trustee, or any business which he/she has in interest.

14.3 Nor, Trustee member of the Management Committee shall be liable for any act dishonestly or other misconduct committed by any other Trustee or member of the Management Committee unless he/she knowingly allowed it or was accessory thereto;

14.4 Subject to provisions of section 9 of the Trust Property Control Act No. 57 of 1988:

14.4.1 No Trustee or member of the Management Committee shall be liable for any act dishonestly or other misconduct committed by any other Trustee or member of the Management Committee unless he/she knowingly allowed it or was an accessory thereto;

14.4.2 The Trustee or members of the Management Committee are hereby indemnified against all claims and demands of whatsoever nature that may be made upon them arising out of the exercise or purported exercise of any of the power hereby conferred upon them;

14.4.3 If the trustee or any member of the Management Committee, in good faith makes any payment to any person who they assumed to be entitled thereto hereunder, then in such event the said trustee or members of the management committee shall not be responsible.

## **15. PAYMENTS OF COSTS AND RENUMERATION**

15.1 All costs and expenses lawfully and actually incurred by the trustees in connection with the administration of the Trust Fund  
*(Including any income tax that may be payable by them in their respective capacity in respect of income of the trust)*

15.2 The trustees and the member of the Management Committee may be remunerated at reasonable rate, determined in consultation with the auditors of the Trust for their services to the Trust, provided that:

15.2.1 The trust shall have funds required to pay such remuneration, and

15.2.2 The amount of such remuneration shall be calculated in relation to salaries and wages paid in the tribal ward.

## **16. REGISTRATION OF PROPERTY AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

16.1 Immovable property acquired by the trust or forming part of the trust fund shall be registered in the name of the trustees for the time being of the trust

16.2 Legal proceedings instituted by or against the trust may be instituted in the name of the Trust.

## **17. AMENDMENT OF TRUST**

- 17.1 The provision of this trust deed may be altered in writing by the trustees with the concurrence of the Founders and Management Committee.
- 17.2 Decisions to amend this Trust Deed shall be approved by a 60% majority of the Management Committee.
- 17.3 In the event of any decision taken in terms of clause 18.1 having the effect or terminating the existence of this Trust, then if there remain any assets whatsoever after satisfaction of all the debts and liabilities of the Trust, such assets shall not be paid or distributed to the Trustees, or any relative, of Trust, such assets shall not be paid or distributed to the Trustees, or any relative of any Trustees, but shall be donated.

In consultation with Management Committee, or as ordered by any division of the High Court of South Africa.

## **18 ACCEPTANCE OF TRUST**

- 18.1 The Trustees herein named hereby accept the donation by the Founders referred to supra and undertaken jointly and severally to carry out the terms, conditions and stipulation contained in this Deed.

**SIGNED FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE FOUNDERS BY THE CHAIRMAN OF INKOSI BHABMATHA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION WHO BY HIS SIGNATURE HEREOF WARRANTS THAT HIS DULY AUTHORISED TO SIGN THE THIS DOCUMENT ON BEHALF OF FIVE ZONDI TRIBAL AUTHORITIES**

.....ON THIS.....DAY OF.....1998

**AS WITNESSES:**

- 1. ....
- 2. ....

.....  
**ALPHESUS ZONDI**  
**CHAIRMAN: INKOSI HAMBATHA**  
**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

SIGNED BY THE TRUSTEES AT.....ON THIS .....DAY OF  
.....1998

**AS WITNESSES:**

- 1. ....
- 2. ....

- 1. ....
- 2. ....

- 1. ....
- 2. ....

## **ANNEXURE C**

The Bhambatha Memorial Committee  
P.O. Box 246  
GreyTown  
3250  
14 September 1998

Attention: Mr. Van Schalkwyk  
The Director  
Amafa aKwaZulu Natal  
Private Bag 523  
Ulundi  
3838

Dear Sir,

### **The Bhambatha Memorial Tombstone**

We would like to express our sincere appreciation for your organisation's involvement in our endeavours to create a monument to Bhambatha thus fulfilling one of our long-standing dreams to acknowledge the importance of this individual in our history. This process has been long and difficult, some committee members have given up along the years because they could no longer afford to pay in order to even attend meetings, whilst others have passed away without seeing the process through.

More than two years ago we put down a deposit (R2000-00) for a tombstone that was worth R16000-00 then. The tombstone has since been sold and we are likely to forfeit that deposit. That is why when Mr. Bhebe told us that the Council expects us to meet it halfway with the payment, we lost hope of ever realising our objective. It will take many more years until we can raise any money to get this project going again.

It is for this reason that we are requesting the Council to take over the entire costs of erecting the Bhambatha monument. Our community's commitment has been displayed. And this is not just the end of this commitment. We are attaching a summary of our plans for the future as an indication of the long-term nature of this exercise of which the Bhambatha monument will serve only as a springboard.

We thank you kindly for your consideration.

Sincerely

Cannon B Zondi  
Secretary

**ANNEXURE D**  
**AMAFA AKWAZULU-NATAL**

P.O Box, 523, ULUNDI 3838  
Telephone: (0358) 70-2050  
Fax (0358 70-2054  
E mail: [amafahp@mweb.co.za](mailto:amafahp@mweb.co.za)

P.O. Box 2685  
Pietermarizburg 3200  
Telephone (0331) 94-6543  
Fax: (0331) 42-6097  
e-mail: [amafa\\_pmb@pixie.co.za](mailto:amafa_pmb@pixie.co.za)

**AmaZondi Committee**

At a Council meeting of Amafa aKwaZulu Natal on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1998, under the agenda Bhambatha Memorial; the Council resolved that Amafa should participate in this project solely on its capacity as a body responsible for conservation, protection and administration of the heritage resources of the Province in terms of the KZN Heritage Act.

In accordance with KZN Heritage Act, the Council agreed that Amafa should:

Erect a monument (Land mark) at the site before June 1999. The plan And inscription should have the Council approval.

Amafa should process the declaration forms for the Land Mark

Amafa should liase with transport Dept. to ensure that a proper lay by is reconstructed and to avoid turning the historical site into traffic hazard.

Regarding other developments that the AmaZondi are initiating, the Council resolved that Amafa can only offer professional services at the discretion of the Amafa Director, otherwise its involvement is limited. However, it was noted that Amafa will appreciate to be brief on such activities.

Signed by

Ngqabutho Bhebhe

*For Assistant Director*

**ANNEXURE E**  
**BHAMBATHA'S KRAAL**  
**HORSE TRAILS**

For the first time, Bhambatha's kraal offers game viewing on horse-back in a 6 500 acre privately owned game ranch situated one and a half hours from Durban Bhambatha's kraal is only 20km from Greytown and lies on either side of the Loza stream in the rugged and spectacular bushveld of the Mooi River Valley.

Explore the mountains, plains and valleys and enjoy the freedom of spotting game at close quarters on horse-back. You can expect to see giraffe, eland, zebra, waterbuck, blue wildbeest, kude, nyala, bushbuck, red hartbeest, impala, mountains reedbuck, oribi and ostrich which occurs on the ranch in large numbers. Birdlife is prolific, particularly raptors and many species or rare indigenous trees and aloes can be seen.

Guests will be accommodated in Bhambatha's Lodge which can comfortably accommodate ten guests in charming thatched rondavels under a canopy of bushveld trees.

Although Bhambatha's Lodge is self-catering, it has trained staff to assist you, as well as a large and well equipped kitchen. Venison is available on request.

Guests will be guided by an experienced and knowledgeable horseman and you, can choose to ride out twice daily for three tours, returning to Bhambatha's Lodge each day to day to enjoy a drink at sunset on the viewing deck and have dinner around the camp fire under a star-studded night sky.

## **RATES**

Bhambatha's Lodge Weekend rate: R150,00 per person, per day (plus VAT)

Bhambatha's Lodge Monday to Thursday Rate: R100,00 per person, per day (plus VAT). The cost of the daily ride is included in the daily rate subject to a minimum of 4 riders and a maximum of 8 riders.

A reservation will be confirmed upon receipt of a deposit of 25% of the daily rate. We will you to sign an indemnity.

A reservation will confirmed upon receipt of a deposit equivalent to 50% of the basic daily rate. The deposit is not refundable in the event of cancellation unless we can re-book the same period. Rescheduling of a booking will be allowed within reason, but once a reservation has been made, you will be expected to pay for the full period reserved, weather the days are actually used or not. You hunting party will be the only persons occupying the camp. Trophy fees are payable on completion of the hunt. All payments must be made in cash, bank guaranteed cheques or travellers' cheques.

## **5. Hunting Licences**

Hunters must be in possession of the necessary hunting licences before hunting commences. These can be issued by the Manager upon of the prescribed fees prior to hunting

## **6. Days in the Camp**

Days in the camp will be calculated according to the number of nights that you spend in the camp. Provided your departure time is before 10.00 am, the last morning in the camp will not be considered to be one of your allocated days in camp. Please liase with the Manager in this regard.

## **7. Hunting and Camp Assistance**

Hunting assistants will assist you with the hunting and skinning. They must accompany you at all times when hunting. The camp staff are in our permanent employment to assist in the camp. They are not cooks, but they will attend to laundry, dishes, making of beds and cleaning each day.

## **8. Hunting Season**

The hunting season is from 1 April to 30 September.

## **9. Wounding**

Any wounded animal, whether recovered or not, will count as part of the hunted bag. No effort must be spared in tracking down wounded animals. These must be reported to the Manager.

## **10. Hunt Return**

A hunt return file is kept in the camp. We require a hunt return from to be completed and to be forwarded to us immediately upon completion of each hunt and a copy left in the file. This return includes such details as species killed or wounded, hunter, trophy detail, area grid reference and other salient remarks and details.

## **11. Beating and Dogs**

Beating and dogs are not permitted.

## **12. Telephone**

Please make a record of telephone calls that you make so that this amount can be refunded to us.

## **13. Vehicles**

We strongly recommend the use of a four-wheel drive vehicle.

## **14. Gratuities**

It is permissible to tip our staff. Tips are payable directly to them at the termination of your period of stay.

## BHAMBATHA'S LODGE

### HUNTING

<b>Species</b>	<b>Trophy Fees</b>	<b>Each</b>
Kudu	Male	R2 250,00
Kudu	Female	R 900,00
Nyala	Male	R3 000,00
Nyala	Female	R 600,00
Bushbuck	Male or Female	R 850,00
Impala	Male	R 350,00
Impala	Female	R 225,00
Duiker	Male or Female	R 150,00
Wildebeest	Male	R1 250,00
Wildebeest	Female	R1 000,00
Zebra	Male or Female	R1 900,00
Blesbok	Male or Female	R 600,00
Mountain Reedbuck	Male	R 700,00
Bushpig	Male or Female	R 300,00
Waterbuck	Male	R3 500,00
Giraffe	Male	R7 000,00
Warthog	Male	R 350,00

**All the above game subject to availability and confirmation**

### TERMS AND CONDITIONS

## **1. Camp**

The cost of hiring the lodge is:

- 1.1 R150,00 per day, per hunter, plus VAT at the current rate
- 1.2 R100,00 per day, per observer, plus VAT at the current rate
- 1.3 The cost of hiring the lodge, is however, subject to a minimum charge Of R500,00 per day.

## **2. VAT**

V.A.T calculated at the current rate must be added to all charges.

## **3. Minimum Days Nyala Male**

A minimum of three days is required for the hunting of an Nyala male.

## **4. Bookings**

In order to effectively manage the planned off take, the species you will be able to depends on availability and is subject to written confirmation prior to hunting.

## **ANNEXURE F**

### **LAND REFORM PROJECT: BUSINESS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NGOME COMMUNITY GAME RESERVE IN THE UMVOTI DISTRICT (NEAR KEATS DRIFT) KWAZULU NATAL**

Attached please find a copy of the brief for the appointment of a consultant to develop a business plan for the Ngome Community Trust. Please submit your project proposals including staff curriculum vitae, financial estimates (please separate staff fees, travel, subsistence) and a project description.

Please submit your proposals to:

If your firm is not going to submit a proposal please inform this office as soon as possible

The closing date for applications is.

Consultants short-listed will be expected to make a presentation to a Project Steering Committee, which will include members of the community.

## CONSULTANTS BRIEF

### NGOME COMMUNITY GAME RESERVE

#### 1. Proposal

The purpose of the brief is to indicate the broad terms of reference and activities that are required by the Ngome Community Land Trust in regard to the above project. Consultants are invited to prepare a proposal. (A brief background to the overall project is outlined in Appendix One)

The overall project involves six blocks of properties, which have been purchased by the Ngome Community through the assistance of the Land Reform Programme. The project has been approved by The Minister of Land Affairs and the properties have been transferred. The land reform project as a whole involves some 10 000 hectares, of which some 8 000 hectares will be used for settlement and subsistence agriculture (this aspect of the project is being managed by the Department of Land Affairs). Two properties (approximately 200 hectares) are currently being profitably run as a game reserve by the community with the assistance of the game farm manager. These two properties (of two thousands hectares) are known as the Ngome Community Game Reserve.

The Ngome Community Game Reserve have, under the previous owners, been operating as a game farms for a number of years. The predominant income earning activity to date has been hunting (overseas and local hunters), however these properties also offer other opportunities for the Community Trust to engage in.

This include opportunities in historical/ cultural/ archeologically and eco-tourism activities. The properties hold historical significance in that the Bhambatha Rebellion originated in this area and in fact the community are historically linked to Inkosi Bhambatha Zondi. There is therefore significance potential to develop some of the sites as tourist attractions.

## **2. Objective**

The central objective of the business plan will be to assist the community in creating a development plan that will enable the community to:

- ❖ Outline the existing and potential tourism assets that exist within the Game Reserve and community.
- ❖ Develop a profile potential activities for the Game Reserve (for example eco, historical, cultural, archeologically tourism and hunting). This should take into account other tourism related activities taking place within the sub-region and other trends within the tourism sector in South Africa.
- ❖ Develop possible development scenarios, indicating potential returns and resource requirements for each scenario.
- ❖ Develop an appropriate legal entity model (for example a company, section 21 company, etc) for the future ownership of the assets.
- ❖ Develop appropriate structure for the future management of the Game Reserve.
- ❖ Project the capacity building required to be undertaken with the community.
- ❖ Forecast the projected development of the Game Reserve over periods (for example five years plans) indicating the human and financial resources required.

- ❖ Develop a marketing strategy for the selected development plan.

It is suggested that number of potential scenarios and models are developed that will assist the community in making optimum use of the resource available.

The consultant will need to assess the relative strengths and weaknesses of the game reserves taking the following into account:

- ❖ Current and projected future management capacity of the community
- ❖ The natural, social and historical assets of the Reserve.
- ❖ Possible partnerships with neighbouring farmers and other external stakeholders (for example Msinsi Holdings, the KwaZulu Natal Conservation Services etc.)
- ❖ There are other planning and management processes being undertaken with the community.
- ❖ The role of the current game reserve manager.

A project sub-committee currently exists for the management of the Game Reserve. This sub-committee has on it representatives from the Ngome Community Trust, Mr. Paul Inman (current Game Reserve Manager), KwaZulu Natal Nature Conservation Services, Msinsi Holding, Department of Economics Affairs and Tourism, KZN Tourism Authority, Lima Development Consultants (project managers appointed by the Department of Land Affairs) and the Department of Land Affairs. This sub-committee, in particular Mr Inman and the KwaZulu Natal Nature Conservation Services, are going to be undertaking a bio-resource inventory for the Reserve. The results of this inventory will be available for the consultants awarded this contract.

### **3. Roles and activities of the Consultant**

The consultant is required to:

- ❖ Develop a number of scenarios and development options with the community.
- ❖ To assist the community in identifying future resource needs.
- ❖ Identifying and securing appropriate partnerships to leverage these required resources. The consultant will be expected to develop proposals to attract further resources from other organisations.
- ❖ Supporting the community in identifying small, medium and micro enterprise opportunities within the Game Reserve. The potential development plans should identify the best ways to create employment opportunities for community members.
- ❖ Undertake extensive consultation with the community and the Ngome Community Land Trust as part of the project process.
- ❖ Support the community in engaging with other outside agencies and stakeholders to attract further resources and skills
- ❖ Develop an Asset Inventory (including a mapping exercise). The consultant should compile any existing data on the bio-physical, historical and social resources available for the development of the Game Reserve.
- ❖ Indicate clearly what after care and ongoing support the community will require after the projected period of implementation is completed.
- ❖ Engage with consultants appointed to undertake overall projected management (Lima) and those appointed to undertake settlement and land use planning (Urban Eco). These consultants will be of assistance in providing background information.

It is essential that the Game Reserve development options are compatible with the development plans being produced by the other consultants and the community. For example it is important that the current boundaries of the Game Reserve be reviewed in order to maximise asset management.

Of primary importance is that the community develop sustainable resource use and management systems.

#### **4. Outlined of the process to be followed**

The project plan/structure will as follows:

##### **1. *Project Management***

Project management will be undertaken by a project steering committee comprising members from the other agencies and department involved in the project and the community trust. The current structures include:

- ❖ KwaZulu Natal Tourism Authority.
- ❖ The Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism.
- ❖ Department of Land Affairs.
- ❖ Msinsi Holdings.
- ❖ KZN Conservation Services.
- ❖ Lima (overall project managers-consultants).
- ❖ Urban Eco (settlement and land use planners-consultants).
- ❖ A community Game Reserve Management Sub-Committee.

## *2. The Community Game Reserve Sub-Committee*

There is an interim joint decision making body developed to provide interim management for the Game Reserve. It is essential that any development plan provide clear institution plans (including time frames) for stable and consistent management.

## *3. Project Time Frames*

The consultant must clearly indicate the time frame for the completion of the business plan in order to maximise co-ordination with the other aspects of the overall project.

## *5. Consultation, Capacity Building and Institutional Development*

The consultants must indicate all consultation and capacity building processes that will be undertaken with the community and community institutions. It will be necessary to undertake ongoing and widespread consultations and capacity building exercises with the community in order to amaximise community involvement in the development of the business plan and to place ownership of the project with the community.

## *5. Background*

There are a number of other orginasations and processes taking place within the overall project at present. As noted above it is essential that the consultants take the other processes taking place within the overall project into account when developing proposal.

For further background information see Appendix One.

## 6. *Timescale*

The business plan should be completed as soon as possible. Please indicate the expected period required to undertake the project.

# APPENDIX ONE

## BACKGROUND DOCUMENT

The following background document includes information that was included in the designation signed by the Minister.

### 1. BACKGROUND

- 1) The Zondi Community registered a land need with the Department of Land Affairs during November 1994. This community is currently living on a portion of Etembeni Mission Reserve 8312 which is registered in the name of the (former) Minister of Regional and Land Affairs. Some members of the Community live on farms in the Umvoti District.
- 2) This project was approved by the Department of Land Affairs first Screening and Priorities Committee and funds were made available for land acquisition, planning and development.
- 3) After a period of a year a draft designation notice was prepared. A trust document had been drawn up in January 1996. A set of sale agreement between the sellers and the applicants had been signed in April 1996.

These documents had mainly been prepared by the lawyers involved in the project, Nel and Stevens (Greytown) and Strauss Daly (Durban). During this period the Department of Land Affairs-Pietermaritzburg was severely short staffed.

- 4) The draft designation was based on project feasibility being completed. This included the Department of Land Affairs requesting The Department of Agriculture to carry out an agricultural evaluation of the land in question and this report are available. Discussions were also held with other stakeholders. Consultations between this Department; and the Natal Parks Boards, the Provincial Department of Traditional and Environmental Affairs, the farm owner and managers, and surrounding farmers took place. An ecological study of existing fauna and flora was also undertaken.
- 5) Before the draft designation notice was submitted to the Minister of Land Affairs it was requested that a Diagnostic Evaluation Study be conducted on the application. The consultants conducting the Diagnostic Evaluation Study were brought in due to the large number of applicant's (500) and the substantial public investment involved in the application. The diagnostic evaluation and subsequent processes identified a number of concerns.
- 6) As a result of the Diagnostic Evaluation Study a new series of workshops Begun with the applicant group. The workshops covered the following:
  - ❖ The process that the application was to follow. Clarity was reached as to the process required in redistribution based applications.
  - ❖ The role of the Inkosi in relation to the trust and the project as a whole was clarified. He is not a trustee, but his role and position as traditional leader of the community was identified and established.

- ❖ A consultant was appointed to workshop the development of a new trust document. This process commenced in August 1996 and was completed in January 1997.
- ❖ A Number of workshops during the formulation of the trust involved land use visioning and discussions were held concerning the future of the game farms. A number of outside agencies were approached to assist the community. Msinsi Holdings is a conservation management company formed by the Wilderness Foundation in 1992. Msinsi has extensive experience in managing eco-tourism operations and has been appointed by Umgeni Water to manage their estates.
- ❖ Discussions identify other development and land use opportunities that the applicant group would like to pursue. More work needs to be done in this regard during the planning phase.
- ❖ A new process of land price negotiations began with the sellers. Land valuations were completed and workshops were held with the trust concerning price negotiations.
- ❖ New sale agreements have been signed with the sellers. These agreements were reached by undertaking a thorough process during which extended negotiations took place between the applicants and the sellers. The Department of Land Affairs supported this process by holding information sessions and capacity building sessions on land price negotiations with the applicants. The process was supported through the use of the independent valuations completed at the request of the Department of Land Affairs.
- ❖ The applicant groups were requested to prepare a new beneficiary list following Department procedures.

The fact that land had been identified and is related to restitution (see 7, below), and the extent of land demand in the area meant that the size of the applicant group (500) was difficult to alter.

- ❖ Departmental procedures for accessing the planning grant were not in place and the Provincial Office of the Department of Land Affairs could not appoint a consultant to complete the pre-planning at this stage.
- ❖ The application has a strong restitution element to it as the Zondi community at Etambeni Mission are descendants of Inkosi Bhambatha Zondi whose land was confiscated by the British Government after the Bhambatha Rebellion of 1905/1906. The farms were identified due to the historical attachment and meaning that the dispossessed of their land means that they do not qualify under the Restitution of Land Rights Act of 1994. As noted in Cabinet Memorandum N0. 11 of 1997 (4.2), a beneficiary of the land reform programme can be identified as such and therefore qualify for assistance if the person was “dispossessed of their land but who does not have a claim in terms of the restitution of Land Rights Act of 1994”.
- ❖ The workshops have resulted in prolonging the project for a further year. As noted above the project has been with the Department of Land Affairs since 1994.
- ❖ The urgency and need to follow through with the project included:
  - ❖ The strong restitutive nature of the application. The clan wished to regain control over land and cultural sites that they had been removed from. The application is being interpreted as a restitutive process by the group.

- ❖ The land was invaded on two occasions. The Inkosi was very supportive in resolving these invasions. However his position as leader of the community was being eroded by the delays.
- ❖ The project will resolve a land accessibility problem that has existed in the area for some time. In particular there were 50 families who were living in tents at the time.
- ❖ The Department of Land Affairs has been had contact with this group over a number of years and there expectations at an applicant level that the project will be completed.

## 2. BENEFICIARY GROUP PROFILE

Name of Community	Ngone Community Land Trust
Number of Households	500
Number of People involved	3 154
Number of female headed households	141

## 3. PARTICIAPATION AND ROLE PLAYER CONSULTATION

- ❖ Some 28% of the households are headed by women. Of the 15 Trustees elected, three are women. The Trust clearly indicates that the Trustees shall always reflected the diversity of the Community, in terms of electing Trustees. It is critical that the implementation process continue to emphasise gender.

- ❖ It is planned that with substantial input into developing appropriate institutions, the community level institutions created will be able to access other funding sources and development support. The project will create an opportunity for the applicants to enter into a partnership agreement that will assist them as individuals and a community to gain access to the sub-regional, regional and provincial tourism market.
- ❖ Access to the land and historical sites will help restore pride and respect in the communities heritage and history.
- ❖ Notice was given in terms of Section 3 (1) of the Provision for Certain Land for Settlement Act, 1993 (Act 126 of 1993) in a local newspaper. The following three representations were received.

(1) TL Ivins wanted to have his farm included in the purchase **Reasoning:**  
It was noted that the redistribution process is demand driven, that the state does not purchase land directly and that no land need has been received in respect of his farm. Mr Ivins is however, willing to joint the proposed joint venture as a neighbouring farmer.

(2) The Chairperson of the Mooi River Conservancy has reservations that Settlement will not be properly controlled and may negatively impact on fauna and flora.

**Reasoning:**

Settlement is to be planned and the setting up of a joint venture will Take place, once the land has been designated.

(3) Ms ZM Theunissen has reservations that settlement will be uncontrolled and may result in lawlessness and overpopulation.

**Reasoning:**

The aim of the project is to ensure that productive and sustainable development will take place. These factors will be taken into account in the planning phase.

#### **4. LAND TO BE ACQUIRED**

- (1) The land to be acquired, which is approximately 10 022, 4062 hectares, is situated approximately 17 kilometres from Greytown on the Greytown/Dundee Road and adjoins the Etembeni Mission, where some members of the community now live. All the properties are contiguous.
- (2) A total of six farms are being acquired by the said community. Two of these farms are currently run as very profitable game farms. Two of them have been run as commercial farms and two farms have been abandoned for some time.
- (3) The individual farm descriptions and hectares involved are described below.

#### **5. PROPOSED LAND USE**

- (1) The land will be used for settlement, agriculture, business and eco-tourism. The emphasis at this point in time is meet the needs of landless members of the community. Some fifty households were living in tents.
- (2) The specific portions of land were identified because of the historical significance that the farms have for the community. The farms are suitable for agricultural purposes and two of the farms have high agricultural potential. It is however noted that some of the properties have a low carrying capacity and are environmentally sensitive to poor agricultural practices.
- (3) The problem of environmental sustainability will be managed through agricultural assistance through the use of a portion of the properties for an eco-tourism venture.

Economic viability and environmental sustainability will be supported through the eco-venture. In terms of the land management for agricultural purposes it is vital that assistance is secured from the Department of Agricultural as some of the farms that are being acquired have been abandoned by the sellers for some time and will need proper assistance in order for them to be turned into viable units. One of the owners has also offered his assistance to the community.

- (4) A total of 2280 hectares of this land will be maintained as a game ranch. The main feature of this would be the joint venture, which is being planned with the assistance of Msinsi Holdings. Msinsi Holdings is a conservation management company formed by the Wilderness Foundation in 1992 and who have extensive experience in managing eco-tourism operations, for example through their appointment by Umgeni Water to manage Umgeni states. Msinsi Holdings were invited to hold discussions with the applicant group.
- (5) The previous owners of the game farms have developed infrastructure and a client base as regards the game farming operations, these farms at present attract foreign exchange as a substantial portion of their income. In 1996 Bhambatha's Kraal had 56 hunters who visited the farm 234 days and game watchers and naturalists visited for 290 days. Inhlamvukulu Game Ranch had more than 100 days utilised for hunting in the same year. Income is also generated from the sales of game, venison, skins and trophies. Furthermore, due to the fact that the area has a high content of indigenous vegetation such as aloes and other flora, it is envisaged that the available indigenous fauna and flora could be used on a sustainable basis. The historical and cultural importance of the area as a site for tourism also needs to be investigated.

## 6. LAND MANAGEMENT AND TENURE ARRANGEMENTS:

- (1) This community has established a Trust that conforms to the principles set out in the Communal Property Associations Act, 1996 (No 28 of 1996).
- (2) The land will be held communally, in the name of the Ngome Community Land Trust, the Trust specifically states that all members will have security of tenure.

## 7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Settlement Grant	R7 500 000.00
Remaining funds for development purposes	R1 915 000.00
Equity Contributions (500)@ R100.00	R 50 000.00
Facilitation and Planning Grant	R 675 000.00

## 8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

Institutional arrangements for implementation:

- (1) Land has been designated by the Minister of Land Affairs, sellers have been paid directly by the Department of Land Affairs: Financial Management, transfer has taken place.
- (2) A project manager has be appointed for a period of 18 month, as of January 1998, to facilitate the planning and implementation process.
- (3) The size of the application requires that effective institutions be established to ensure that participative and thorough planning takes place.

The structures to be created will be based on the need and priorities of the applicants; and the geographical, land use and social/ economic characteristics for each farm to be acquired. The project will be used to facilitate the creation of institutional structures to:

- ❖ Facilitate the planning process. This includes structures at individual farm level to deal with land use, site allocation and service prioritisation decisions to be made during planning process.
  - ❖ Prepare for the development of institutions to deal with farm level land management systems in the future.
  - ❖ Prepare for the development of institutions to establish and manage the joint venture.
  - ❖ The facilitation process will also prepare committees that exist in the community (for sewing, brick making and taxi owners) to be able to engage fully in the planning process. This is critical as these organisations will be integral to the future economic development of the area.
- (4) Management and disbursement of finances for the development of basic infrastructure will be undertaken by the Provincial Department of Land Affairs. Consultants are to be appointed in terms of the Department of Land Affairs tendering and appointment procedures.
- (5) The provision of ongoing “after care” services and the maintenance of infrastructure is to be addressed in the detailed planning phase. Applicants recognise their primary responsibility through the Trust for ensuring maintenance of infrastructure in the absence of a recognised local authority.

**9. THE PROPERTIES DESIGNATED INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:**

Subdivision No 7 of Duikerhoek No 3283,	3,4230 Ha
Subdivision No 6 (of 5) of Duikerhoek No 3283	2,8833 Ha
Subdivision No 2 of Duikerhoek No 3282	404,6860 Ha
Remainder of Subdivision No 5 (of 4) of Duikerhoek No 3283	57,8371 Ha
Remainder of Subdivision No 3 of Duikerhoek No 3283	533,5954 Ha
Remainder of Duikerhoek No 3283	272,3537 Ha
Remainder of Subdivision No 8 of Aangelegen No 1201	560,6088 Ha
Subdivision No 3 (of 1) of Aangelegen No 1201	202,3430 Ha
Remainder of Subdivision of No1 of Aangelegen No 1201	439,8665 Ha
Subdivision of No 3 (of 1) of Aangelegen No 1201	202,3430 Ha
Subdivision of No 4 (of 1) of Aangelegen No 1201	202,3430 Ha
Subdivision of No 5 (of 1) of Aangelegen No 1201	202,3430 Ha
Subdivision of No 6 (of 1) of Aangelegen No 1201	202,3430 Ha
Remainder of Subdivision No 7 of Aangelegen No 1201	259,2180 Ha
Subdivision of No 11 (of 7) Aangelegen No 1201,	111,2887 Ha
Subdivision of No 9 (of 1) of Aangelegen No 1201	6342 Sq m
Remainder of Uitkyk No 1086,	1230,6501 Ha
Subdivision No 1 of Uitkyk No 1086	1274,7609 Ha
Keerom No 6216, Natal	1212,0346 Ha
Montallard No 1870	1214,0580 Ha
Froglands No 7730	943,0701 Ha

Situated in the District of Umvoti, KwaZulu/Natal Province.