BLACKS AND THE COAST: CURRENT DEMANDS AND FUTURE ASPIRATIONS FOR COASTAL RECREATION IN THE KWAZULU-NATAL NORTH COAST

By

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SUMMARY

The repeal of the Separate Amenities Act, accompanied by general rise in standard of living among Blacks, greater mobility of people, and the demand for outdoor recreation have brought about the renewed influx of Blacks to seaside or coastal recreation areas. It is, therefore, in this light that this research is undertaken.

The focus of the research is on both developed and undeveloped coastal resources whereby recreation needs and aspirations of Black recreators are identified with an aim of providing basic knowledge for future planning, management and development of coastal recreation resources.

The reseach problem is formulated within the framework of a demand-and-supply model. It involves the use of coastal recreation resources and facilities by Blacks in KwaZulu-Natal north-coastal region to satisfy their recreation needs. Answers are sought to the following questions:

- How many people participate in coastal recreation areas and what kind of recreation areas are visited?
 - What is the nature of people who visit coastal locations on recreation trips?
 - What particular characteristics of trips are undertaken by Black recreators?
 - What distances are involved and what is the frequency and duration of visits relating to recreation areas?
 - What characteristic personal and social traits are associated with particular types of participants and non-participants in recreation?

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Where are the most important recreation resources located and what facilities are offered there?

What potential does the region have for future development of recreation?

What is the likely role of the coast and seaside in future years?

The data was gathered by means of a questionnaire applied to 402 respondents of the Black household population in the KwaZulu-Natal North Coast. Intuitive and discriminant analytical procedures were used to distinguish characteristics of the outdoor recreation resource potential. The analysis incorporates a variety of statistical and graphical techniques.

The most important findings of the enquiry are the following:

- A relatively large percentage of Blacks (68%) do not visit the beach or sea.
- Walking (35% of the respondents) is the main means of getting to the sea.
- The majority of people (82%) show a tendency to dislike visiting undeveloped beaches.
- Data reveals that swimming (48%) seems the most popular recreation activity as against sophisticated activities like boating, caravanning and fishing.
- The most preferred accommodation by Blacks when undertaking recreation journeys is the hotel (63.7%) as against hutted camps (8.5%).
- Richards Bay beach, locally known as Alkantstrand, is the most popular recreation area (41.2%) in the study area.

- Recreation activities demanding no or less expensive equipment are mostly favoured by Blacks. These activities comprise <u>inter alia</u> swimming, relaxing and walking. On the other hand money-demanding recreation activities such as canoeing, sailing, row-boating, water-skiing and motor-boating, are shunned upon.

The final considerations or recommendations in the study are that the coastal recreation resource needs proper infrastructure to handle the imminent mass recreation or tourism; the natural recreation bases should be conserved or ecotourism should be practised; and the indigenous populace be included in the development, management and utilization of the coastal recreation resource.

DEDICATION

To J.N.M., my wife, who provided the necessary support and enthusiasm.

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PRELUDE

The seaside and the coast has now been for several years a focus for recreation visits by Blacks in South Africa. There seems no doubt it will continue to attract Black recreators and to serve as a primary destination for recreation journeys. It is in this light, therefore, that a study of the Blacks and the coast is undertaken. The selection, however, of Blacks as respondents in the study is not intended to perpetuate racial disharmony or to advocate ethnicity but is solely used as an academic delimitation of the population. The primary aim of which is the understanding of Black recreation behaviour and make improvements if necessary.

Coastal recreation in KwaZulu-Natal is often considered inextricably linked with tourist pressures from mainly the advantaged sections of the society. On the coast itself, policies are often equivocal as to whether concentration of visitors on relatively popular sites should be encouraged to preserve some elements of uniqueness elsewhere or whether new facilities should be developed in remote areas to spread the pressure load evenly. Do coastlines like Alkantstrand in Richards Bay have plenty of capacity to accommodate the ever-growing numbers of visitors? Will the quality of more remote areas suffer if this spread was encouraged? In answering these questions, this research study examines the specific use of coastal locations on recreation trips; the particular characteristics of the trips themselves; and speculates on the likely role of the coast and seaside in future years.

In addition to the above measures, material well-being and social variables will have to be considered. This includes answering questions whether marked differences do occur to reflect the advantages of these factors; whether the social composition of the Blacks visiting the seaside resorts varies from that of the Black population as a whole; the social status, income and education which are not essential for access to the seaside; and people who visit the undeveloped coastal areas. There are many scenarios of what is labelled "the transitional society" with varying pictures - some optimistic, others pessimistic - of the likely changes that will occur. However, one matter above all others seems to unite the forecasts, namely the growing importance of the role of recreation in all its forms in the lives of the Blacks. Finally, this dissertation attempts to draw a synthesis between theory and practice and to reflect on the coast as the foundation upon which popular mass recreation aspirations have developed.

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CHAPTER ONE

ORIENTATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

1. INTRODUCTION

Since the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act and the dawn of the new era in South Africa's political scenario, there has been a greater demand for outdoor recreation among Blacks. This change in Black recreation pattern is evident in the renewed influx of Blacks to seaside or coastal recreation areas especially during festive seasons.

The demand for coastal recreation has surged, spurred on by the availability of higher disposable income, greater leisure time, and improved education and general living standards (Hugo, 1974; Ferreira, 1986; Magi, 1986, 1992). There seems therefore, no doubt that the coast as a recreation resource will continue to attract Black visitors and to serve as a primary destination for recreation journeys. It is in this light therefore, that a study of Blacks and the coast is undertaken.

The study attempts to highlight various coastal recreation areas and activities with a view of analysing the current demands and future aspirations for coastal recreation in the study area.

1.2 **PRESENTATION OF THE PROBLEM**

While freedom of movement and increasing disposable income are allowing more Blacks to utilize coastal recreation resources, there is little effort being made to expose and teach the ordinary Black working persons about the importance of the coast as a recreation resource.

The Black recreation needs do not necessarily match those of the more affluent White counterpart (Mdlalose, 1993). There is therefore a dire need to give the

Blacks recreators opportunities to get away from stressful conditions under which they live and to guide them to the recreation areas which are safe, affordable and free from strife.

These recreation needs and aspirations are not, as far as the researcher is concerned, being adequately identified. It is an area in which planning, management and development should be focussed by recreation research. It is in this light, therefore, that the present study is undertaken.

1.2.1 Statement of the problem

Although quite a considerable number of Blacks in the KwaZulu-Natal north coast stay adjacent to the sea or beach, their usage of the sea or beach as a primary recreation resource destination is far below optimum.

It is in this context that the study on the current patterns of coastal recreation undertaken by Blacks is undertaken. It is also anticipated that possible outcomes could be the establishment of means to cater for increased seaside recreation demands and supply; scientific planning for identification and maintenance of coastal recreation resources; and the education of the Black community on how to conserve seaside recreation resources.

1.2.2 Delimitation of the problem

The spatial focus of the study is on the undeveloped countryside coast and the seaside. By 'undeveloped coast', we refer to the type of coastal recreation resources below their potential recreation level, that is, the coastal areas without modern recreation facilities such as picnic sites, walking trails, sporting areas, camping sites, shark nets, boating facilities and so on. A researcher may firstly, at some instances, obtain some data on the developed urban coastal resources if such information is important in its own right, and secondly, if there is evidence to suggest that the recreator does not perceive the urban-rural dichotomy (Duffield

and Walker, 1979). Spatial delimitation of the study includes the area known as North-Coast of KwaZulu-Natal which stretches from Mgeni River up to the Natal-Mozambique border (see Fig.1.1). The area consists of eight districts, namely Ingwavuma, Ubombo, Hlabisa, Enseleni/Lower Umfolozi, Ongoye/Mtunzini, Eshowe, Lower Tugela and Inanda/Entuzuma (see Fig.1.2).

Conceptually, the study is delimited as follows: The concept <u>Black</u> is taken in its exclusive manner wherein it is used to describe the indigenous African population of South Africa. Furthermore, the use of this term 'black' in this research is not intended to have unpleasant connotations but is regarded as the only unambiguous term to describe the aboriginal inhabitants of the study area. The concepts of <u>coastal recreation</u> is delimited to imply utilization of seaside natural recreation resources as against outdoor recreation facilities and indoor recreation facilities (SCOR, 1979).

1.2.3 Statement of hypotheses

The study seeks to analyse the current demands and future aspirations for coastal recreation in the study area. Therefore, the following hypotheses are postulated as a matter of convenience:

- (i) It is hypothesised that the seaside and the coast will occupy a unique position in the leisure lives of Blacks. The capstone of this hypothesis is that there is an emerging "new generation" based on educational attainment and occupational prestige whose recreation would reflect the Western style of recreation.
- (ii) It is hypothesised that there seems no reason to doubt that the coast will continue to attract visitors and to serve as a primary destination for recreational journeys in South Africa.

FIGURE 1.1: KWAZULU - NATAL NORTH COAST



FIGURE 1.2: NORTH COAST MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS



- (iii) It is hypothesised that a newly emerging middle class Blacks will provide the entrepreneurial skills and investment which will underpin the development of the new seaside resorts.
- (iv) It is hypothesised that the change in Black personal mobility, brought about by increased car-ownership, increases recreation visits and participation.
- (v) It is hypothesised that the ongoing socio-economic and political transformation will necessitate a need for the development of some countryside coasts.

The above hypotheses are tested scientifically in this research with a view of providing documentary material about Blacks and the coast, which could be of use for future planners and decision-makers.

1.2.4 Limitations and assumptions

It is note-worthy that several limitations and constraints are experienced by Black coastal recreators during their everyday recreation activities. These limitations and constraints include, *inter alia*, inexperience with marine recreation resources; inaccessibility to seaside recreation resources; lack of finance and transport to coastal recreation areas; the past prohibition of Blacks to visit some coastal recreation areas; and some cultural and religious constraints. The scraping of apartheid laws such as those governing public amenities and residential areas has been an added impetus in coastal recreation ventures.

In the light of the above-stated limitations and constraints, it is therefore assumed that:

(1) the beach, sea and hinterland are perceived as homogenous recreation resources. If this was a true statement then a distance minimising travel process should result (Crowe, 1972). If the physical properties of any

beach, sea or hinterland can meet an individual's recreation needs then logically it must follow that the individual's recreation area or site selection decision making process will be non-comparative or non-evaluative in regard to coastal physical characteristics at alternative locations;

- (2) the coast is a unique recreation resource which is non-renewable and is non-interchangeable with interior recreation resources. That is to say, if a party decides on coastal recreation other interior resources are substitutively or competitively lower in satisfaction potential. Therefore interior dams, lakes, rivers, mountains, and reservoirs are not interchangeable with coastal recreation resources of the same kind;
- (3) there is relatively continuous political activity and some measure of instability within the study area. This trend is expected to generate a regressed socio-economic situation among Blacks. Logically this assumption holds only if various factors or variables conducive to development and upliftment of Blacks in South Africa are engendered or affected;
- (4) the proper planning and management of recreation resources, especially coastal recreation resources, can provide a national basis of improving the quality of life among Blacks in South Africa (Magi, 1986); and
- (5) the respondents are adequately motivated to respond to the research instrument sincerely and to the best of their ability (Magi, 1986).

These limitations and assumptions are derived from the pilot study previously undertaken by the researcher and are taken for granted to be related issues concerned with sampling and the statistical significance of results (Bryman and Cramer, 1990). In addition, care is taken in the procedure for selecting respondents so that they are representative of the population in the study area.

1.3 DEFINITION OF TERMS

It is advisable for a reader of this study to be familiar with the definitions used frequently in this study.

1.3.1 Recreation

The concept *recreation*, in recent times, has taken on a three-fold interpretation including behavioural, institutional, and psychological (Magi, 1986). Psychologically, *recreation*, refers to the human emotional and inspirational experience arising out of the recreation act (Clawson and Knetch, 1966:6; Magi, 1986:16). Institutionally, *recreation* means the network of public agencies which provide such facilities as parks, playgrounds, beaches, community centres to serve people young and old (Kraus, 1978; Magi, 1986). Weiskopf (1975) views *recreation* behaviourally as an activity carried out under certain conditions during leisure time.

Generally speaking, *recreation*, may be held to include all those activities which individuals choose to undertake during their leisure time for the primary purpose of enjoyment through physical, mental and spiritual well-being. Recreation could also be categorised as active, passive, commercial, indoor, outdoor, community, out of doors, and public (Monkhouse and Small, 1978).

- (a) Active recreation primarily involves physical effort, e.g. swimming, hunting, fishing, skiing, sailing, canoeing, kayaking and so on.
- (b) *Passive recreation* refers to that type of recreation whereby physical activity is reduced to minimum, e.g. listening, looking, relaxing, sight-seeing and the like.

- (c) *Commercial recreation* is for the general public provided by private enterprise for financial gain.
- (d) Indoor recreation takes place in a covered structure.
- (e) Outdoor recreation is any form of recreation that is directly related to the natural environment and does not include all out of doors recreation (Monkhouse and Small, 1978). Examples are: walking for pleasure, hunting, horseback riding.
- (f) *Community recreation* is a specific recreation organised for a particular community (Monkhouse and Small, 1978).
- (g) *Out of doors recreation* is that recreation which takes place out of doors and generally referring to those activities not dependent on or directly related to the natural environment (SCOR, 1979). Examples include tennis, golf, bowls, etc.
 - (h) *Public recreation* is partly or entirely sponsored by public funds, making use of facilities that are available to the public (Monkhouse <u>et al.</u>, 1965).

It is worth noting that, in recreation activities, competition may form a secondary element but is never the major purpose thereof.

1.3.2 Recreator/Recreationist

The terms *recreator* and *recreationist* are used synonymously in this study and both terms denote an individual who chooses to undertake recreation (Steyn, 1976; Schlemmer, 1977; Monkhouse and Small, 1978) due to a desire for participation in recreation activities.

1.3.3 Recreation demand

The concept *recreation demand* refers to the conscious or unconscious need or a desire by an individual for participation in recreation activities (Monkhouse <u>et al.</u>, 1965). Such recreation demands could furthermore be categorised as follows:

- (a) Effective recreation demand which is reflected in the active participation in recreation activities (SCOR, 1979).
- (b) Deferred recreation demand involves a need to participate in recreation activities that is not satisfied because those who could and would participate lack the means or the knowledge or both (SCOR, 1979).
- (c) Latent recreation demand involves recreation needs of potential users who cannot at present participate in recreation activities and require an improvement in their social and economic circumstances to do so (SCOR, 1979).

1.3.4 Coast

The *coast* in the widest sense of the term, may be held to include that part of the plain which borders the sea, appreciably wider than the shore. In recreation terms the coast is the hinterland zone which can offer a vista of the sea and the area can be utilized for recreation activity. Furthermore, it can be argued that the coast is "a much broader zone of indeterminate width situated landward from the shore" (Johnson, 1919). Gregory (1989) claims that "the coast is a zone of low-lying land between the sea and the nearest hill." A popular definition adopted by the Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission is that the coast is "the narrow, highly sensitive, highly prized strip of territory straddling the interface between land and sea" (Oosthuizen, 1985:iii).

Very often the coast is referred to as the coastal plain. This definition is in line with Johnson's (1919) viewpoint of a low-lying land between the sea and the nearest hill.

Two most important components of the coast are the "coastline" and the "hinterland". The "coastline" is the edge of the land as viewed from the sea (Monkhouse and Small, 1978). The coastline, however, could be regarded as the boundary between the shore and the coast. Generally, the land behind the coastline is known as the hinterland. The hinterland is an integral and necessary part of the coastal resource as a whole (Patmore and Glyptis, 1979).

In recreation terms this hinterland zone can offer a vista of the sea and the adjacent presence of the shore (beach). In any review of the coastal resource, the generic term "coast" will normally embrace the shore, sea and hinterland.

1.3.5 Blacks

In this study the term *black* refers to the indigenous dark-skinned inhabitants of South Africa. The term is distinguishable from the Whites, Indians and Coloureds. It is used synonymously with the term *Africans* and also relates to *aBantu abansundu*, a term used in African communities.

1.4 THE STRUCTURE OF THE RESEARCH

The research has been structured in such a way that chapters 1 and 2 outline the broad conceptual framework which is regarded as a basis for geographical, recreational, and theoretical knowledge for the understanding of the study as a whole.

Chapter 3 covers the geographical setting by outlining the relevant theoretical and empirical dimensions together with the physical element of the recreation site.

Chapter 4 introduces the field research methodology by describing the study area, collection of data and the presentation thereof.

Chapter 5 gives the computer-run analysis of data. This is followed by sketching out the observable trends emerged in the responses obtained from the respondents.

Chapter 6 presents interpretation of data which involves the summary, implications of the research study, and the recommendations about the state of coastal recreation resources.

Finally, Chapter 7 draws the final considerations based on the analysis and interpretation of data.

1.6 CONCLUSION

The over-riding purpose of this study is to add to the body of knowledge concerning outdoor coastal recreation resources and their utilization. It has also sought to move to a better level of understanding of recreation and geography. The particular emphasis is on the understanding of spatially interacting factors associated with recreation use of land and water resources, or the expansion of knowledge of recreation geography.

CHAPTER TWO

A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE ON COASTAL RECREATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Studies on coastal recreation are still very rare (Duffield and Walker, 1979). The rarity of these studies is attributed to the fact that coastal recreation as a subject is still at its budding stage. Coastal recreation activity, on the other hand, is becoming increasingly popular with recreators or recreationists. There is, therefore, a need particularly amongst Black people to appreciate the rich natural heritage of the coastal recreation scenario researchers must take cognisance of the fact that recreation demands must be balanced against the fragility of the coastal recreation resources, and this is, by and large, achieved through analysis, management and conservation of the resources.

The purpose of this chapter, therefore, is to review current participation trends in Black coastal recreation; racial segregation problems; the coast as a recreation resource; and coastal recreation research.

2.2 RECREATION AND THE BLACKS

It is desirable to review the meaning of the word "recreation" in relation to Blacks in South Africa. Historically recreation has come to mean those activities performed in leisure time, that is, not spent in meaningful ways for vocation, education or life-sustaining pursuits (Bucher <u>et al.</u>, 1974). Today recreation could be defined "as a type of experience one views as recuperative activity, required for restoration of physical and mental energies and providing rest and relaxation after work" (Butler, 1976:5).

Contemporary insights show that the Blacks do not participate in recreation the way their white fellow citizens do (Hugo and Hattingh, 1972; Steyn, 1976, 1983; Butler-Adam, 1977, 1978; Magi, 1986, 1992). In fact, they cannot participate the way the advantaged do because of social deprivation, prejudice, insufficient finances, lack of recreation knowledge, lack of transport and other reasons that shall be explained in this research. For further elicidation let us review the participation of Blacks in recreation activities.

2.3 PARTICIPATION OF THE BLACKS IN COASTAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

There is a striking contrast between the reported coastal recreation involvements of black and white participants. As far as percentage of participation is concerned, Blacks participate at a much lower rate in such activities as camping, boating, water skiing, sailing canoeing, fishing and the like (Magi, 1986, 1992). These activities, however, are relatively of an instructional or special interest in nature, relatively costly and structured. On the other hand, Blacks tend to make widespread use of opportunities for swimming, picnicking, sight-seeing, playing games and taking tours to the beach, which are inexpensive and unstructured (Schlemmer, 1988).

It could, therefore, be said that the kinds of choices they make and the overall percentages of their participation, differ widely from those of the white population (Sutcliffe, 1981; Magi, 1986). The exact nature of the differences, and their implications, are discussed at a later stage.

2.4 ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS RELATED TO RACE

Various administrative problems in coastal management have been encountered during Apartheid era (Heydorn, 1984). The problems emanated from the tendency of the central government to adopt a policy of compartmentalisation of the terms of reference of the individual government departments; this led then to the undesirable complexity of legislation pertaining to the coastal zone and in many

cases to problems of divided control. The segregation laws tended to restrict Blacks from various recreation areas in favour of Whites.

Some of these restrictive laws were the Sea-Shore Act of 1935, General Sea-Shore Regulations of 1962, Reservation of Seperate Amenities Act of 1953 and Reservation of Separate Amenities Ordinance of 1967.

The Sea-Shore Act, 21 of 1935, is "a prime example of the erosion of public rights in the coastal zone" (Manuel and Glazewski, 1991). The act aimed at designation of different beaches for use by different race groups. Such designation was effected in terms of Sea-Shore Act which specifically provided that any regulation could differentiate between various classes or kinds of users of the sea-shore or sea. The Blacks, in terms of this act, became the most disadvantaged or marginalized race in that best-developed beaches were allocated to Whites.

The General Sea-Shore Regulations of 1962 were promulgated by the Minister of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure to cover the whole of the Natal Coast with the exception of the area under the jurisdiction of Durban City Council. Regulation 18 provides that the Minister may set aside and reserve any area of the sea or seashore exclusively for bathing or sub-bathing; that he/she may set aside and reserve any part of the sea or sea-shore or any swimming pool for the exclusive use of one or more population group. The act greatly discriminated against Black recreators.

The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act of 1953, especially Section 2, provides that any person who controls or is in charge of, <u>inter alia</u>, any public land (including the sea-shore) may set it apart or reserve it for the exclusive use of persons belonging to a particular population group or class.

The validity of such legislations was challenged as far back as 1943 in the case of Rex versus Carelse. The accused in this case, a 'non-European', was found guilty of bathing at a spot on the beach which was set aside for 'Europeans'. One of the grounds of appeal was that the regulations were invalid because they militated

against the common law rights of the public to swim in the sea. He argued that regulations should be confined to general matters such as wearing of bathing costumes or the demarcation of dangerous areas. The court dismissed his argument and ruled that the regulations were in conformity with the ambit of the Act. "In adopting this interpretation, the court virtually buried any hope of maintaining the common law principle of public access to the sea and seashore" (Manuel and Glazewski, 1991).

More recently, these laws were challenged by the Mass Democratic Movement in the form of beach picnics, and by Allan Hendrickse, Leader of the majority party in the House of Representatives, in his (in)famous swim in Port Elizabeth in 1987. The Separate Amenities Act was finally repealed in 1990 and the Sea-shore Act amended to do a way with this form of discrimination.

The repeal of Separate Amenities Act and the amendment of the Seashore Act marked the beginning of the desegregation process which did not occur without some serious difficulties. There has been more serious problems caused by desegregation of coastal recreation areas whereby the white recreators withdrew almost automatically from many coastal recreation areas in which Blacks began to be involved. Racial friction, aggresive behaviour, vandalism, racial antagonism, and so forth were experienced by recreation directors in some of popular coastal recreation resources such as beaches, sea-front areas, estuaries and lagoons. Opportunities to resolve or reduce racial friction and to develop integrated recreation programmes with all racial groups were advocated by recreation planners and managers.

In summation, the total process of providing coastal recreation services to Black recreators has been, and continues to be a difficult one for the majority of recreation administrators. However, more information regarding the administration process will have to be collated with that from the people involved, especially the Black community itself.

2.5 THE COAST AS A RECREATION RESOURCE

In Chapter 1 it was mentioned that the generic term "coast" normally embraces the shore, sea and hinterland. Attention is now paid to the types of recreation activities available at each component of the coastal resource.

2.5.1 The Beach (Shore)

The shore literally, is the seaside, and for informal recreation by far the most important element of the resource (Patmore and Glyptis, 1979). For many people 'going on holiday' is synonymous with going to the seaside (Boaden and Leed, 1985). Seaside recreation activities could be fishing (shore angling), beach walks, picnicking, launch tours, auto trails, sun-bathing, sight-seeing and so on.

After the repeal of Separate Amenities Act in 1990 and the amendment of Seashore Act there has been a marked utilization of the beach by Blacks (Manuel and Glazewski, 1991; Magi, 1992). During holiday seasons an increasing number of black recreationists using beachfront hotels was reported to local authorities (Cloete, 1992). In some areas, for example Richards Bay beaches, serious overcrowding occurred in 1994 during two holiday seasons. The incident led to a major initiative which will see Esikhawini (Black location adjacent to Richards Bay) residents soon boasting a beach of their own on a par with the Alkanstrand development" (Van der Walt, 1995a).

The growing concern in beach recreation utilization by Blacks, however, does not take place without some setbacks. The problems encountered during the integration process include beach pollution (Magi, 1993; Van der Walt, 1995b), racial friction (Fairfoot, 1995), vandalism (Carnie, 1995a), illegal shacks (Carnie, 1995b) and crime (Seeliger, 1995). Further discussion of these problems needs more room and time, suffice it to mention that such problems are common to the emerging group of recreationists which "have long been alienated from the environment" (Burger, 1981; Magi, 1986, 1990, 1993; Koch and Hartford, 1989.)

2.5.2 The Sea (Off-shore)

The second element of the coastal resource is the sea as an entity on its own. In recreation terms it can provide the recreators with sailing, water-skiing, surfing, sea-angling, swimming, scuba and skin diving, boating and so on. As a biological realm, the sea can provide recreators with a plethora of plant and animal world for their recreative experience.

Studies on Black recreation indicate that the sea as a recreation resource is not fully utilized by Blacks (Butler-Adam, 1981; Ferrario, 1981; Magi, 1986; Mwandla, 1987). The reasons for under-utilization of the resource being that Blacks like to visit all the quality recreation area and facilities pending the availability of resources and removal of financial and administrative constraints (Magi, 1986:248); the sea appeals mostly to inland Africans or those presumably originating from non-coastal areas (Mwandla, 1987:47); Blacks do not bother to visit natural recreation facilities (Van der Wal and Steyn, 1981; Magi, 1986); and the sea seemed to occupy a very low priority in the minds of African respondents (McCarthy, 1987:49).

Research in general reveals that culture among Blacks, whether urban or rural, still plays an important role in their life (Magi, 1986; Mwandla, 1987:46). For example, the use of beach or sea for religious practices, such as baptismal rituals by some Black Christian Churches in South Africa, is still prevalent (Magi, 1986). Sea water is sometimes used by Blacks for medicinal purposes such as a stimulant laxative both anally and orally as <u>ukuchatha</u> and <u>ukuphalaza</u>. Sprinkling of seawater in or around your home is believed to cast away evil spirits and act as deterrent against witches.

2.5.3 The hinterland

The third element of the coastal resource is the hinterland. The hinterland, as it has been noted in the definition of terms, is the land behind the coastline (Patmore and Glyptis, 1979). It is commonly known as the "coast". In recreation terms the

hinterland has a sense of space and contrast unmatched with that of the beach and the sea (Patmore and Glyptis, 1979). The popularity of coastal paths attests to its value. Other recreation activities on the hinterland could include camping, walks, picnicking, game-viewing, wilderness trails and hides.

Various recreation resources are available on the hinterland. However small majority of survey responses (Butler-Adam, 1981; Ferrario, 1981; Magi, 1986) reflect that large proportions of Blacks are not aware of the existences of some of - the resources. For example, it was revealed that world-renown places like St Lucia Park and Umfolozi Game reserve "were among those features not known or not even heard of by large majority of Black respondents" (Mwandla, 1987:45). Magi (1986:244) argues that "awareness implies that if people do not know that something exists then they will obviously not bother to go to see it." Magi (1986:244) furthermore quotes Mercer (1977) and Tinsley and Kass (1978) that theory states that people passing or coming to know of a leisure area or facility that has all the attributes of quality, accessibility, beauty, openness and safety, will be more likely patronized than others that have negative attributes. In addition to this qualification, recreation research in the KwaZulu-Natal Coast has established that, in general, fewer Blacks as compared to Whites spend much of their time visiting natural recreation areas (Butler-Adam, 1978, 1984; Ferrario, 1978, 1981; Magi, 1986, 1989, 1993).

Now that the coast as a recreation resource has been discussed with specific attention on how Blacks utilize the resource, it would be expedient to highlight that many constraints control Black coastal recreation habits. A large percentage of recreation activities call for access to special natural resources. This means participants of natural resource-based recreation require travelling to these special environments. As a consequence, selected participation could be occassional, possibly only during vacations or other blocks of time.

Activities such as sailing, boating and scuba diving require expensive equipment for participation. Further cost of participation may escalate when they include

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travel, lodging, food and foregone income as well as direct costs of participation. Individuals may save and plan for a once-a-year event that punctuates the more routine activities of the remainder of the year. At the same time, participants who live close to the sea or coast can engage in the activities more frequently. They may fish, swim and take beach walks more often than those whose access is costly.

2.6 COASTAL RECREATION RESEARCH ABROAD

There has been a general scarcity of coastal recreation studies abroad (Gibbon, 1976; Ferrario, 1981; Steyn <u>et al</u>. 1982; Preston, 1983; and Taylor, 1984). In Europe the coastal theme had been neglected until the Countryside Commission published their studies of the coastline, which had been initiated by their predecessors, the National Parks Commission. Many of the agencies, who are members of The Countryside Recreation Research Advisory Group (CRRAG), played an important part in those studies(Duffield and Walker, 1979).

It would be worthwhile to review a study by Duffield and Walker (1979) for the sake of its uniqueness and practicality as it was undertaken on the British coast. The researchers maintain that the coast occupies a unique position in the leisure lives of the British population. The objective of this study was to examine the evolution of the place of the seaside and coast in the leisure habits of the British population; to investigate the nature of the people who visit coastal locations on recreation trips; to examine the particular characteristics of the trips themselves and to speculate on the likely role of the coast and seaside in future years.

In their findings it was noted that the emergence of the private car changed all and opened vast tracts of countryside and coast within easy reach of population centres for recreation use. The car not only replaced the train as a mode of transport for recreation travel, but gave birth and nurtured a whole new leisure phenomenon. To the British the coast is important for both holiday and nonholiday trips.

As to the people who visit the coast, Duffield and Walker (1979) found that there are social differences which characterise visitors to the different types of recreation resources. The family groups with children tended to visit the countryside coast; and those visiting the underdeveloped coast tended to be more advantaged, not only in social status and income but also educationally and in terms of access to a private car.

In terms of the nature of coastal and seaside trips undertaken by visitors, the study revealed that the popularity of the sea coast as a destination on a holiday trip is nearly double that recorded for non-holiday trips; holiday trips to the coast made away from home tended to be much shorter than home-based trips; and in the relatively unconstrained holiday environment (by finance, time and inclination) journeys to the coast from home are significantly longer than non-holiday trips.

In considering the likely future patterns of recreation use of the coast, the Duffield and Walker (1979) study identified three major factors as being determinants of future activity. These factors are available leisure time; changing patterns of mobility including consideration of the likely rise in car ownership on the one hand and the effect of energy costs on the other; and the pattern of social change in Britain with an accompanying development of taste and recreation aspiration.

In the light of the study by Duffield and Walker (1979), the researcher of the present study examined the evolution of the place of the seaside and coast in the leisure habits of the Black population; investigated the nature of the people who visit the coastal locations on recreation trips; examined the particular characteristics of the trips themselves and speculate on the likely role of the coast and seaside in future years.

A study by Crow (1972) on the coastal recreation resources of the North West Coast of Florida showed that some factor (or factors) accounts for visitor selection of a particular level in a hierarchy of recreation area alternates. The study concluded that beach crowding, facility development, and relative external

development were decisive in visitor selection of particular beaches. The major question or problem dealt with in the study was "on what basis do campers select one campground over another within the resource setting of the study area" (Crow, 1972:281). The intra-area campground selection depended on basic attitudinal factors such as privacy, environment, activities, economy, maintenance, services, supervision, services and so on.

2.7 COASTAL RECREATION RESEARCH IN SOUTH AFRICA

Studies on Black coastal recreation in South Africa are also very rare. In addition, Magi (1986) contends that researchers on natural recreation resources featuring Blacks are rather too scanty. However very few research materials are available in the behavioural aspects of Recreation Geography (Steyn, 1976; Butler-Adam, 1978; Magi, 1986). Nevertheless this study examines a few studies which relate to the coast or the sea in South Africa.

First and foremost is the study undertaken by Ferrario (1981) which identified recreation resources, called tourist attractions, in the whole of KwaZulu. In this research the fundamental procedure was to identify and evaluate the local "tourist product" - that complex of attractions and amenities which would entice people to visit a place. Faced with the main problem of how one can arrive at a meaningful evaluation of the vast range of different tourist attractions Ferrario (1981) applied the principle of supply and demand. In this work, however, substantial reliance was placed on the white man's view of a recreation area. The study lacked a proper subjection to African social, cultural, environmental and political perspectives or attributes.

About the utilization of the coastal resource, Ferrario (1981) perceives the beautiful game reserves, lakes, beaches and sea as foreign tourist destinations in South Africa, at the expense or exclusion of local black market. Beaches are regarded as better beaches internationally which are cheaper to get to. In reality, tourism in the KwaZulu-Natal North Coast, must be to the benefit, rather than at the expense of

the quality of life of the people of KwaZulu-Natal.

A very important study on Black recreation in South Africa was undertaken by Magi (1986). This research revealed very interesting Black people's cognitions of various recreation resources. It would be worthwhile, therefore, to highlight some of the findings in Magi's study relating to the coast. Magi (1986:245) found out that "in general, few Blacks as compared to Whites spend much time visiting natural recreation resources". By the same token, therefore, one is inclined to assume that Blacks under-utilize coastal recreation resources. Magi (1986) furthermore argues that this phenomenon is always clouded by financial and administrative constraints within a community, which usually influence recreation resource utilization. Concerning coastal recreation Magi (1986:245) summarises his findings as follows:

"Respondents in the north-coastal region of Natal cognize that Whites recreate differently from Blacks (62 percent) and that although waterrelated recreation resources are the most visited (73 percent), fishing as an activity is, in particular, the least favoured."

Magi (1986:249) further argues that some coastal recreation areas are inaccessible or unidentified by Blacks as tourist or recreation features. Some of coastal recreation areas do not receive high priorities among Blacks and as a result "are characterized by a progressive decrease or disappearance" (Magi, 1986:264). However, Blacks "would like to visit all the quality recreation areas and facilities pending the availability of resources, and removal of financial and administrative constraints" (Magi, 1986:248).

Magi's study, however, focussed attention on recreation behaviour patterns of Black recreators, cognitive assessment of resources as well as theoretical and practical problems of recreation discourse among Blacks. What was found in this section was that Blacks construed some recreation resources differently from that of their White counterparts. Blacks, furthermore, do not visit some recreation areas because in reality there are few recreation areas used and created for Blacks

in South Africa (Magi, 1986).

Butler-Adam (1981) undertook a study: <u>A Recreation Survey of albert Falls Public</u> <u>Resort</u>. In this study the researcher "provided insights into the attitudes opinions and needs of people who use the facilities provided at Albert Falls Public Resort in the Natal Midlands" (Butler-Adam, 1981). Out of the total of 1322 respondents interviewed Blacks constituted 0,81%. The paucity of Black respondents who patronize the resource may suggest some common social, economic and legal constraints. "Their (Blacks) optional worlds are constrained by (usually) invisible, but very effective boundaries and horizons" (Butler-Adam, 1981:18).

Butler-Adam study is easily associated with the hinterland principle whereby the water-body at Albert Falls can be equated to the sea.

The study undertaken by Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission (1969), entitled The Natal Coast - Beach Designation Proposals, designed three types of beaches to satisfy the recreation needs of different population groups, depending on their proximity to the beach areas. The three types of beaches were termed national, regional and local. In the study it was felt that the needs of the four population groups for different types of beaches should be satisfied. White national beaches could be scattered along the entire Natal coastal strip with a noticeable concentration in the area most strongly under the influence of Durban. The proposed Indian national beaches were to be designated where they life and work. The beaches to be considered for Indians were Isipingo Beach on the South Coast and La Mercy on the North Coast. In addition Tinley Manor a private township for Indians also had to have access to the sea. For the Coloured national beaches it was difficult to find a suitable national beach. Only one proclaimed Coloured Group area was available namely Wentworth. Wentworth has a seafrontage (Treasure Beach). Black national beaches were to be sited within "Bantu" areas. Umnini reserve is one such area.

The Bantu Development Corporation had established a fully fledged and extensive resort near the Umgababa River. North of the Tugela River is KwaZulu which is bounded by the sea and it could well provide for some "Bantu" beaches.

The above study, however, has been caught up with the aspiration of the Black recreators for total desegregated beaches coupled with the scrapping of apartheid laws such as those governing separate amenities, group areas and influx of people into areas not designated as their own.

McCarthy (1987) in his study of the <u>Natal Coastal Margins</u> concentrated on a "holiday area associated with an intensely developed port city". He discovered that the perceptions of different groups of this area are vastly different: the up-country holiday maker sees the coast as only a playground, while the Blacks living only a few kilometres inland look towards the coast for employment opportunities. Beaches in the study, "seemed to occupy a very low priority in the minds of African respondents" (McCarthy, 1987:49). The main reason given for the lack of interest by Blacks on beaches was given as follows:

"African pre-occupations are largely with redistributive issues aimed at improving their basic standard of living. They do not, at this stage, appear to be especially interested in integrating with Whites or partaking of the recreational functions of the coast. Rather their planning aspiration focus upon the provision of basic services, the creation of jobs and the improvement of educational facilities" (McCarthy, 1987:56).

What McCarthy (1987) seems to have overlooked in his study is the use of the beach or sea for religious practices, such as baptismal rituals, by some Black Christian churches in South Africa.

Begg (1979) in the study <u>Policy Proposals for the Estuaries of Natal</u> concentrated on 73 of Natal's estuaries with a view:

"to assess the present day state of knowledge of such systems, and to construct a framework of the various parameters that maintain a state of equilibrium in the estuarine environment of Natal" (Begg, 1979).

According to Begg (1979) the Natal Provincial Administration is seeking authority to control recreation estuaries and along all beaches in order to provide consistent controls. It could be noted however, that in terms of the Sea-shore Act, No.21 of 1935 it is the State President who is regarded as the owner of the sea-shore (including estuaries) and the sea inside the territorial waters of the Republic. Begg (1979) reports that the Department of Community Development (Land Affairs Branch) is responsible for the administration of the Act. Consequently, all authorities, planners and developers on estuaries should endeavour to conserve this most important and fragile recreation resource.

Another study is by Spies (1986) who mentions in piecemeal fashion that the recreation and amenity value of coastal environment is expected to grow in importance of the coming decades. The researcher argues that two conflicting trends will result in growing stress between the supply and demand of these services. First of all, poorly conceptualised planning and development actions may affect the quality of our air, water and land resources. The second factor is the increase in South Africa's population and the probable increased demand for these services by 'other-than-White' groups. The researcher then concluded that we should expect growing population pressure on South Africa's beaches, parks and other recreation facilities in the coming decades.

"This pressure may lead to inter-group friction - especially because White South Africans invested heavily in real estate near the best beaches and other recreational areas of South Africa" (Spies, 1986:97).

The study by Schlemmer (1977) entitled <u>Outdoor Recreation in Pietermaritzburg</u> is worth noting because the main findings in this study could apply not only in Pietermaritzburg but also in coastal areas as well. In view of the exclusion of

Blacks in the study (only Whites, Coloureds and Indians were interviewed) one would conjecture about Blacks. With regard to beaches, the study reveals that "the proportion of visits among Whites and Coloureds was significantly higher than that among Indians" (Schlemmer, 1977:56). Since Whites tend to be more active than Blacks (Schlemmer, 1977), the visits to the beaches by Whites would considerably be more frequent than those of Blacks. The pattern has been for the incidence and frequency of visits to the coast to increase with improved socio-economic status.

"The richness and variety in open-air recreational pursuits is in large measure facilitated by greater material wealth and higher occupational status" (Schlemmer, 1977).

One of the recent studies on beach apartheid is that of Manual and Glazewski (1991). The authors maintain that the designation of different beaches to different race groups was a prime example of the erosion of public rights in the coastal zone. Such designation was effected in terms of the Seashore Act of 1935 which vested ownership of the sea and the seashore in Governor-General. With the establishment of the Republic in 1961, ownership passed to the State President. The Reservation and Separate Amenities Act of 1953 resulted in the exclusion of "non-whites" from those beaches with the best-developed facilities. The Separate Amenities Act was finally repealed in 1990 and the Seashore Act amended to do away with beach discrimination.

A recreation study on recreation activity patterns, preferences and needs of the inhabitants of the Cape Town Metropolitan area was conducted by Taljaards (1985). The study revealed that there exists a most pressing need for sport and general recreation facilities. The response indicated that coastal recreation activities like swimming and picnicking during day excursions, and swimming and camping during weekends and holidays ranked high among Blacks as compared to Indians, Coloureds and Whites.

Van der Wal and Steyn (1981) embarked on a very interesting study on recreation in metropolitan areas whereby patterns and problems of recreation needs of urbanites were highlighted. In the study it was suggested that "ethno-linguistic differences, specifically amongst the Black people also need to be incorporated into decision about allocation of facilities" (Van der Wal and Steyn, 1981:81). The study furthermore argues that indications are that the degree of participation in recreation, particularly amongst Blacks, is inhibited more through "lack of facilities than by socio-economic factors". The researchers summarise their findings as follows:

Indications are that demand patterns amongst Non-Whites are shaped and directed by the example set by Whites, being the higher socioeconomic status group. On the one hand it implies that demand patterns will become more uniform as the socio-economic gap decreases. On the other hand, this may imply that if the necessary facilities could be provided, the gap that presently exists with regard to recreational patterns, could be bridged quicker than the gap that exists with regard to socio-economic status (1981:89).

The above study therefore, recognizes the need for the provision of the same and equal recreation facilities for all races until recreation patterns among various group are more or less similar. The study, however, does not specifically relate to coastal recreation patterns and problems, but its findings can be applied in coastal recreation as well. This is to say Blacks need to be incorporated into decision about allocation of coastal recreation facilities, means be sought to curb coastal recreation inhibition emanating from lack of facilities; and ways be found to decrease the socio-economic gap between Blacks and Whites.

Steyn, Hattingh and Booysen (1982) in their study on recreation areas in the Transvaal reveal an important fact that the rapid urbanization and an increasing demand for nature orientated recreation is creating several problems related to the provision of recreational opportunities and the control of existing recreation resources. The researchers claim that recreation areas are subject to population pressure. Existing regional imbalances and related problems of mobility and the

implications for regional planning decision are discussed in their study.

Relating Steyn, Hattingh and Booysen's study to the coast, one is inclined to assume that the increasing nature orientated recreation encourages further pressure on coastal recreation resources by up-country recreators. The increased pressure on coastal resources calls for pro-active coastal recreation planning and provision of appropriate coastal recreation facilities in KwaZulu-Natal coastal region.

- Steyn (1983) provides an in-depth study of the demands for urban recreation space for all population groups in order to cater for the current population growth. The researcher also mentions that considering the present unsatisfactory state of affairs with regard to the provision of recreational amenities and services, the diversity that exists within the South African society and the tremendous demands planners will have to face in the near future and it is evident that present policies and practices require thorough reflection (Steyn, 1983:125).

Steyn's study can be applied to coastal recreation scenarios in the sense that if the societal diversity must be taken into consideration by coastal recreation planners and administrators.

Very pertinent to coastal research is the study by Magi (1992) which reveals that recreation is not a priority activity among Blacks, there are basic infrastructural needs that ought to be given priority within black residential areas (Magi, 1992:16). In a nutshell the researcher argues as follows:

"It is evident that certain activities such as camping, fishing, canoeing and boating, are perceived by some blacks to be sheer luxuries (Magi, 1992:16).

To support this argument Magi (1992:16) states that one respondent comments as follows:

"It would be awkward for a black person to own a boat, camping equipment and other peraphenalia while his son or daughter is attending a shabbily built school with unqualified personnel and overcrowded classes."

It can be deduced from Magi (1992), therefore, that coastal recreation activities demanding expensive equipment are still out of reach from the Blacks. Until such time that "basic infrastructural needs" (1992:16) are addressed "some of the well-meaning outdoor recreation activities", including coastal recreation activities, "do not attract attention" (1992:17).

In conclusion, let us look at a study by Schlemmer (1988). In the study Blacks formed the smallest sample because of particular problems experienced in the inteviewing as a result of political unrest in the townships around Durban. Nevertheless certain trends on recreation behavioural patterns of Blacks were apparent. Younger respondents expressed more desire for recreation than older ones. The scope of interest in additional active outdoor recreation trebled between 1970 and 1985 for Africans. Visiting city beaches ranked highest among Black respondents.

This study, however, revealed that there is a relative desire for increased active and passive recreation activities by Blacks as contrained by transportation difficulties or lack of facilities available to black recreators.

2.8 RELEVANT CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

An overview and assessment of recreation research reviewed above, highlights the following characteristic trends:

2.8.1 Emphasis on White Behaviour Pattern

From the previous recreation research studies one can detect a remarkable fact with regard to recreation studies undertaken in South Africa. There has been a

general disregard to recreation studies on Blacks. Magi (1986:38) contends that greater attention is paid to recreation behaviour patterns of Whites while other population groups are largely ignored. Magi (1986:5) further argues about this fact as follows:

It is ironic that whereas Blacks in South Africa constitute the largest of the different population groups, recreation studies relating to their needs and cognitions of recreation resources are hard to come by (1986:5).

Such studies which devote attention to Blacks are long overdue (Butler-Adam, 1978; Magi, 1986). Rather, their planning aspiration focus upon the provision of basic services, the creation of jobs and the improvement of educational facilities (McCarthy, 1987:56). However, some of the few writers on Black recreation comprise Hugo and Hattingh (1972); Hugo (1974); Gibbon (1976); Steyn (1976, 1978, 1983); Schlemmer (1977); Butler-Adam (1978, 1981, 1984); Van der Wal and Steyn (1981); Steyn, Hattingh and Booysen (1982); Lamont (1983); Steyn and Swart (1983); Taylor (1984); Steyn <u>et al</u>. (1985); Taljaard (1985); Spies (1986); Magi (1986, 1989a, 1989b, 1990, 1992, 1993) and McCarthy (1987).

In this chapter a review of some of the above studies has been undertaken and it is acknowledged that these studies form a solid basis for an ongoing research of finding "an equitable use of outdoor recreation facilities in South Africa" (Magi, 1992:2).

2.8.2 The Coast as a Recreation Resource base lags behind some other Recreation Resources

Although the coast as a recreation resource component is mentioned by some recreation geographers, it does not receive its due attention as one of the remarkable recreation resource base. Exception to the rule are geographers like Begg (1979); Ferrario (1981); Spies (1986); Magi (1986); McCarthy (1987) and Manuel and Glazewski (1991). The coast still offers a potential for carefully

evaluated decisions concerning its development as a recreation resource base.

2.8.3 Most of the Coastal Research has been undertaken on Urban Areas

A few of coastal research has been undertaken on urban areas or developed beaches with little regard to undeveloped beaches where most of Blacks are inclined to utilize. The undeveloped coastal resource must be seen against a national backdrop of increasing demand for coastal outdoors recreation and an ever-increasing supply of Black recreators.

2.8.4 Rapid growth of Black Coastal Recreators not provided for

The rapid growth of the number of Black coastal recreators as seen during the period of desegregation of coastal recreation resources should be catered for by geographers in order to protect the fragile resource against destruction. Measures against the destruction of the coast call for the attention of geographers looking at behavioural patterns of recreators.

The need for coastal recreation research among Blacks has inspired the undertaking of the present study. To reiterate, the study hypothesizes that Blacks are increasingly utilizing the coastal resource as the desegregation laws of South Africa have been enacted. The sample was drawn from visitors to the beach and potential recreators to the coast.

2.9 CONCLUSION

This chapter has reviewed some of the coastal recreation research that directly or indirectly relate to Black recreation patterns. A significant observation is that coastal recreation on the part of Blacks has been inhibitted in one way or the other by various factors such as material wealth, disposable income, free-time available, transport and the restrictive laws based on South African government's policy. However, studies show that coastal recreation participation trends among Blacks

can grow as they are inco-operated into the changing nature of South Africa's socio-political scenario.

An example of a theme which can be inco-operated in recreation research which directly or indirectly relates to Black recreation is ecotourism which can be defined as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment (in this case the coast) and sustains the well-being of local people" (McIntosh <u>et al.</u>, 1965). This theme can be explored in such a way that the coast as a recreation resource is viewed on several aspects. Firstly, to create a pride and understanding of natural, cultural history pertaining to the coastal resource, emphasising care among Blacks not to alter the integrity of the coastal ecosystem, while producing economic benefits to the local people. Secondly, to inspire the government or local authority to encourage the preservation of the inherent resources of the coastal environment. However, more is said about future research in Chapter 7, suffice it to state that the research literature reviewed in this chapter is part of theory related to the field of recreation geography.

CHAPTER THREE

THE RECREATION RESOURCE BASE - A GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this chapter is to examine the present spatial supply of coastal recreation land in the study area, to establish what demands are placed upon the area, as well as to define the future coastal recreation land requirements of KwaZulu-Natal black population.

It is, therefore, important to establish the present location of the coastal recreation resource base. The reason for doing this is that chapters four and five would be difficult to place in a spatial context if this basic description of the action space for recreation was not first described. The action space is "the potential recreation area" (Taylor, 1984) for the KwaZulu-Natal coastal recreation.

The question, therefore, that needs answering is: Where is it possible for the people of KwaZulu-Natal to go to fulfil their outdoor recreation demands on the coastal strip? Or stated in another way, what does the coastal recreation area offer the people of KwaZulu-Natal? This chapter therefore provides a description of the natural outdoor resources and the human development of these coastal resources.

3.2 PHYSICAL SETTING OF RECREATION RESOURCE BASE

For the purpose of identifying various recreation areas and activities distributed in the study area (Figure 1.1), it is suggested that the coastal recreation be classified as sea recreation, water-based recreation, flora and fauna recreation, inland water recreation, and land-based recreation areas.

Now that the existing recreation resource areas have been outlined, it is essential to describe them in order to determine how the people utilize these resources.

3.2.1 Sea Recreation Areas

Sea recreation areas are so obvious that it is hardly necessary to define them (Taylor, 1984). It is the sea-water itself, including the beaches which are regularly covered by the swell. The whole of the coastline stretching from Mgeni River up to the KwaZulu Natal-Mozambique border forms the sea recreation resource in the study area.

The KwaZulu-Natal coast is fondly known as the Dolphin Coast. It is approximately 400 km coastline and can be sub-divided into the Southern Dolphin Coast and the Northern Dolphin Coast (Figure 3.1).

(i) The Southern Dolphin Coast

The Southern Dolphin Coast stretches from Durban to Tugela Mouth, a distance of approximately 80 km. The coast is renown for its warm waters, averaging between 17°C and 20°C, very suitable for a variety of recreation activities such as swimming, fishing, angling, surfing and the like.

The Southern-Dolphin Coast as part of the KwaZulu-Natal North Coast is distinguished by its long golden sand beaches which have moderate to gentle slopes with scattered rocky outcrops in tidal zone. Beaches such as Umhlanga Rocks, Umdloti, Newsel, Tongaat and Ballitoville are readily accessible from the national road; while Shaka's Rock, Salt Rock, Blythedale, Zinkwazi and Tugela Mouth are poorly accessible - each beach with only a single access route leading through either private or leased lands.

FIG 3.1: TYPE OF COASTAL RECREATION AREAS



(ii) The Northern Dolphin Coast

The Northern Dolphin Coast stretches from the Tugela River Mouth to the Mozambique border in the north, a distance of about 320 km. The coast is a sparsely populated area where there are few roads and most of the sea recreation areas are accessible only to beach buggies to which rough terrain and soft sand are no obstacle.

The marine waters are warmest, ranging from 20°C to 22°C, thus providing an excellent area for swimming, fishing, angling, surfing, water skiing, motor boating and sailing.

Various specialized sea recreation activities are found on this portion of the KwaZulu-Natal North Coast. These activities include good fishing grounds for subtropical fish species which are caught around St Lucia estuary where species such as grunter, pompano, barracoute and salmon are commonly found. North of Vidal are many excellent sport for surf and rock fishing. South of St Lucia are such spots as Mtunzini and Richards Bay which have both surf and estuary fishing. In June there is the phenomenal sardine run when shoals of small fish are harried and pursued close inshore by large shoals of gamefish on their migration northwards. Deep-sea fishing is a very productive type of angling to those fortunate enough to own a deep sea craft or ski-boat.

Some areas on this coast are not accessible by main tarred roads and yet offer spectacular marine recreation activities. One such area is an area between St Lucia and Cape Vidal. This stretch of the shoreline is only accessible by four-wheel-drive vehicles or a beach buggy which applies to most points of Cape Vidal.

The Northern Dolphin Coast is characterised by warmest coastal waters in South Africa, long stretches of sand beaches and shallow reef which is exposed at low tide, occasionally broken by rocky out-crops, such as Island Rock lying to the north of Sodwana Bay.

Generally it can be said that the sea recreation areas and their activities form the prime coastal outdoor recreation. How people enjoy this type of recreation is the subject of discussion in the next chapters.

3.2.2 Water-based Recreation

Water-based recreation activities are the distinguishing activities associated with the sea (Taylor, 1984). Swimming and sunbathing are the most important of all with others being boating, yachting, angling and diving (Steyn, 1972; Taylor, 1974). Walking, picnicking and camping on the beaches are also popular activities. The KwaZulu-Natal North Coast beaches are suited to all these activities.

3.2.3 Flora and Fauna Recreation Areas

Flora and fauna recreation areas should be areas abounding with lush vegetation of indigenous type and teeming with wild animal life. However, very little of the original unspoilt environment and ecosystems still exists because of man's negative impact on the natural environment. The whole of the KwaZulu-Natal coastal region was characterised by luxuriant forests and velds a century or two ago, but most of the natural heritage has been destroyed by man making way for large-scale commercial farming of sugar-cane, exotic forests and agricultural products.

The wild flora and fauna that is left is in private and public game reserves. Examples of such areas in the study area include the Umhlanga Lagoon Nature Reserve, Beachwood Mangroves Nature Reserve, Umlalazi Nature Reserve, Enseleni Nature Reserve, Lake Eteza Nature Reserve, St Lucia Park, St Lucia Game Reserve, Sodwana Bay National Park, Dukuduku Sub-tropical Rain Forest, Maputaland Coastal Forest Reserve and Kosi Bay Nature Reserve. Figure 3.2 depicts the aforementioned flora and fauna areas. It is worth noting that the selection of these areas was based on those occurring on the coastal plain as against those found on the eastern plateau slopes of KwaZulu-Natal.

FIG 3.2: FLORA AND FAUNA AREAS



In addition to the above-mentioned flora and fauna areas there is a narrow belt of coastal dune areas on most of the entire coastline with a wide variety of species of plants and animals.

The main recreation activity within flora and fauna areas is sightseeing (Taylor, 1984). Recreationists basically go there to view plants and animals. Associated with sightseeing is walking as it is often a necessity in order to see the environment. Very often other recreation activities such as photography, relaxing, picnicking, climbing and trailing are combined with walking.

3.2.4 Inland Water Recreation Area

In the case of inland waters, there are two distinct types, viz., river and large water surfaces. Rivers in the KwaZulu-Natal coastal region are mostly perennial, that is, flowing throughout the year. Rivers such as Mgeni, Tugela, Umfolozi and St Lucia do have recreational importance such as providing areas for canoeing, motorboating, boat fishing, angling, swimming and fishing.

Large inland water surfaces can take the form of a river mouth or estuary, lagoon or lake, or can be man-made in the form of a storage dam. Figure 3.3 shows some of the estuaries, lagoons and lakes found in the study area.

Three lagoon areas occur at Mgeni, Umhlanga and Umlalazi Rivers. The lagoons are strongly under the sea's influence as they are very open to the ocean. The lagoons form very important recreation areas as these large salt water surfaces are ideal for watersport such as power boating and boat fishing.

The large storage dams and lakes such as Lake Nseze, Lake Mzingazi, Lake Cubu, Lake Nhlabane (all near Richards Bay), Lake St Lucia, Lake Bhangazi (on the Eastern shores of Lake St Lucia), Lake Kosi, Hazelmere Dam (on Mdloti River), Dudley Pringle Dam (near Tongaat), Hluhluwe Dam, Pongolapoort Dam (near Jozini), Lake Mfutululu (near Mtubatuba), Lake Teza (on Msunduzi River) and Lake

FIGURE : 3.3 INLAND WATER RECREATION AREAS



Sibaya have high quality of waters which are very suited for recreation purposes similar to those found in the lagoons.

The recreation activities around and on inland water areas are to some extent similar to those associated with the activities found on the sea areas. Most of the usual sea recreation activities are possible, especially small boat yachting, and water-skiing are primarily inland water area oriented (Steyn, 1972; Taylor, 1984).

Now that a general description of various coastal recreation areas and activities in the KwaZulu-Natal north Coast region has been undertaken, it would be worthwhile to look at specific physical characters of some of coastal recreation areas.

3.3 PHYSICAL CHARACTER OF SOME COASTAL RECREATION AREAS

A handful coastal recreation areas have been selected in the KwaZulu-Natal North Coast for a deeper examination (Fig.3.4). The areas chosen comprise the following: Umhlanga Rocks Beach, Umhlanga Lagoon, Nature Reserve, Ballito Beach, Tongaat Beach, Shaka's Rock Beach, Blythedale Beach, Zinkwazi Beach, Tugela Mouth, Amatikulu Nature Reserve, Mtunzini Beach, Umlalazi Nature Reserve, Richards Bay Beach, St Lucia Estuary, Sodwana Bay National Park, Lake Sibaya, Maputaland Coastal Forest Reserve, Kosi Bay and Maputaland Marine Reserve.

3.3.1 Umhlanga Rocks Beach

The Umhlanga Rocks Beach is one of the most often-frequented beaches in the KwaZulu-Natal North Coast. It provides beachfront recreation to mostly Whites, Indians, Coloureds and a few Blacks. The reason why a few Blacks utilize this area could be proximity and accessibility.

Recreation activities on this beach include angling, camping, caravanning, swimming and sightseeing. Shark nets and lifeguards ensure safe bathing. A

FIGURE : 3.4 PHYSICAL CHARACTER OF SOME COASTAL RECREATION AREAS



paved promenade running the length of the sandy beach is an additional facility.

3.3.2 Umhlanga Lagoon Nature Reserve

Walking northwards along Umhlanga Rocks Beach, one reaches the Umhlanga Lagoon Nature Reserve. Situated on one of the unspoilt river mouths in KwaZulu-Natal, the reserve conserves a patch of sand-dune forest as well as the lagoon.

Birdlife abounds in the Umhlanga Lagoon Nature Reserve. There are a great number of bird species in the area including the fish eagle and crested guineafowl. The popular game species are the blue duiker and bushbuck.

The reserve is a very suitable place for passive recreation like bird-watching, sightseeing, photography and the like.

3.3.3 Ballito Beach (Salt Rock)

Ballito, which means 'little ball' is a sheltered bay with it twin coves. The bay has a safe bathing beach at the southern end with a paved walk leading all the way to Salt Rock.

Popular recreation activities on this beach include surfing, angling and spearfishing. Adjacent Salt Rock there is a tidal pool which is a boon for bathers and anglers.

3.3.4 Tongaat Beach (La Mercy)

Tongaat Beach has moderate to gentle slopes with scattered rocky outcrops in tidal zone, particularly in the southern part. The beach is sandy and steeply shelving. It is readily accessible from the main road (R627).

The Tongaat River with trees that flourish on its banks empties its water through the golden-brown sands of the beach. There is a holiday resort at the mouth of the Tongaat River.

The beach is outside local authority control (Illing and Davis, 1969) and is directly under the control of the State.

3.3.5 Shaka's Rock Beach

Shaka's Rock Beach is a small, very rocky and sloping beach. It has a tidal pool on the south and a swimming beach to the north.

The beach provides recreation facilities to a few recreationists since it is one of those beaches not readily accessible from the main national road.

3.3.6 Blythedale Beach

Blythedale Beach is just 8 km from Stanger. The beach is surrounded by sugarcane farmlands adjacent to the Umvoti Lagoon and estuary. Blythedale Beach is well placed for visits to game and nature reserves. Fishing and surfing are popular here.

3.3.7 Zinkwazi Beach

The Zinkwazi Beach consists of fine sands with gentle slopes and a tidal zone which is free from rocks.

The beach is poorly accessible with only one access route provided on leased farmland. It is about 18 km from Stanger and the Zinkwazi River empties its water through it.

Water sports tend to concentrate on the large lagoon within easy walking distance of the seaside.

3.3.8 Tugela Mouth

The Tugela River, regarded as the greatest of all the rivers of KwaZulu-Natal, has a remarkable mouth with south and north beaches on both sides. The beaches are sandy with scattered rocks in the tidal zone.

The Tugela Mouth is accessible in two ways, in the south a turn-off from the national road leading east down the south bank, and in the north two hundred metres from the John Ross Bridge a turn-off from the national road leading east through the dirt road to a small village situated on the mouth.

The area around Tugela Mouth provides a number of recreation experience such as swimming, boating, caravanning and camping.

3.3.9 Amatikulu Nature Reserve

Amatikulu Nature Reserve is a relatively undeveloped reserve under the management of KwaZulu Department of Nature Conservation. It is a home of a variety of game species and indigenous plants.

Canoeing is possible on the Nyoni River which runs through the reserve. The shoreline provides a range of recreation activities such as fishing, hiking, bird-watching and game-viewing.

3.3.10 Mtunzini Beach

Mtunzini Beach is a sandy and steeply shelving with forest-covered dunes in the background. It has bush trails, small lakelets, and a spacious lagoon at the mouth of the Umlalazi River.

The beach is accessible from the national road (N2) located 4 kilometres on the west.

Various seaside recreation activities are available on the area such as birdwatching, self-guided walking trails, fishing, boating and so on.

3.3.11 Umlalazi Nature Reserve

Umlalazi Nature Reserve is situated 0,5 km from the beach. The reserve covers 1028 ha of sand-dune forest, mangrove swamp and a spacious lagoon. The reserve provides a variety of wildlife species and the unique ecosystems such as the mangrove forest. The short trail through the mangroves can be very rewarding. It is possible to see several crab species, tree-climbing whelks and amphibious mudskipper fish. The birdlife is varied. Red and blue duiker, bushbuck and vervet monkey inhabit the reserve.

Recreation activities include fishing, boating, water-skiing, and self-guided walking trails which lead through the mangrove swamp and sand-dune forest.

3.3.12 Richards Bay Beach

Richards Bay Beach is a wide strip of sandy beach running north from the harbour entrance. The beach is readily accessible and the 700 metres of the beach from the northern breakwater at the harbour has been developed. The development was done by the creation of man-made dunes covered with indigenous vegetation; erection of water slides, tidal pool, cafes, boat-launching facilities and picnic sites.

The natural beauty of the place seems untouched. The Pelican Island in the centre of the bay is an ideal place for a nature-lover, and the adjourning Mzingazi Canal provides for major water sport. The beach has all the ingredients to become a major tourist attraction in the KwaZulu-Natal North Coast.

3.3.13 St Lucia Estuary

St Lucia Estuary is the largest in Southern Africa. It is surrounded by protected wetlands and is richly endowed with an abundance of wildlife, long unspoilt beaches, lush forests and mangroves with a tropical climate to match.

St Lucia has unsurprisingly become a much sought after vacation destination. Visitors are drawn as far as from the interior of the country, the local areas as well as from abroad.

Around the estuary there are excellent wetlands which are abound with various species of birds, hippopotami and up to loco wild crocodiles.

The estuary is surrounded by the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park - a remarkable complex of lake, beach and sand-dunes. The park itself comprises several nature reserves, each with its own character, and includes an interesting crocodile centre.

St Lucia is also historically known as a fisherman's paradise. There is excellent surf, fishing areas and unspoilt tourist spots. Deep-sea fishing, hiking trails, nature walks, boating and bird-watching are popular in the area.

3.3.14 Sodwana Bay National Park

Sodwana Bay is one of the remote coastal recreation areas with unspoilt beaches washed by warm tropical Mozambique Current. The bay has many drop-offs, canyons and reefs which are excellent areas for fishing various fish species such as barracuda, billfish and couta.

The bay is administered by the Natal Parks Board which offers campsites situated in the lee of the majestic coastal sand-dunes and undercover of the indigenous dune forest, creating a "back to nature" atmosphere.

Recreation activities and facilities are provided in the area. They include dive charters, game drives, beach drives, sundown cruises and hiking trails.

Overlooking Lake Shazibe is the Sodwana Bay Lodge with its striking <u>umdoni</u> trees and swamp figs.

3.3.15 Lake Sibaya

- Lake Sibaya is South Africa's largest freshwater lake and covers between 60 and 70 km², depending on the level of water. Between the eastern shore and the sea is a range of sand-dunes up to 165m high, covered by a narrow belt of wellpreserved forest.

Although Lake Sibaya has a rich mammal fauna, including such species as sidestriped jackal, civet, reedbuck and hippopotamus, the area is best known for its varied wildlife, of which some 280 species have been recorded.

Recreation facilities in the area are walking trails, bird-watching hides and fishing areas.

3.3.16 Maputaland Coastal Forest Reserve

The reserve stretches from Mozambique in the north to Sodwana Bay in the south and incorporate Kosi Bay and Lake Sibaya.

Swamps and lakes, mangroves and cycads add to the wonderful wilderness of Kosi Bay Nature Reserve.

Recreation activities comprise snorkelling (diving with underwater air-supplying device), bird-watching, trailing and fishing in the remote and tranquil area.

3.3.17 Kosi Bay

Previously managed by the Natal Parks Board and now run by the KwaZulu Department of Nature Conservation, Kosi Bay is not in fact a bay, but a series of four lakes (Nhlange, Mpungwini, Sifungwe and Amanzimnyama) separated from the Indian Ocean by a barrier forested sand-dunes and with only one outlet.

Extensive mangrove swamps, fig forest and marshes provide suitable habitats for a variety of creatures. Hippopotami and crocodiles inhabit the lake system. Samango and vervet monkeys, red and blue duiker, buchbuck and bushpig occupy the forested areas. More than 250 bird species occur in this area.

Various recreation activities are available in this area. These activities include fishing, guided walks, boating, camping and bird-watching.

3.3.18 Maputaland Marine Reserve

St Lucia and Maputaland Marine Reserves together make up the most extensive marine reserve in Africa, stretching in a continuous strip from 1 km south of Cape Vidal to Ponto de Ouro on the Mozambique border, and extending 5,6 km out to sea.

The northern sector of the reserve protects turtle-nesting areas and is the breeding ground for many popular angling fish species. The St Lucia sector contains the southern-most coral reefs in the world.

Except for fish taken by line, no bait or any other marine organisms may be collected. There are two marine sanctuary areas, one in each marine reserve, in which no fishing in any form, snorkelling or diving is permitted.

The foregoing 18 coastal recreation areas have been described as far as their physical conditions are concerned. Some of them are partly developed while

others are still undeveloped. Attention is now focused on the extent of their degree of development.

3.4 THE DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES IN COASTAL RECREATION AREAS

For the purpose of development, one firstly has to make an inventory of facilities or infrastructure found in a recreation resort. Thereafter a kind of terrain evaluation has to be undertaken. In this research therefore, an attempt to study thirty five places in the study area has been undertaken. The areas include beaches, river mouths, nature reserves, parks, lakes natural forests and marine reserves (Table 3.1).

In each case data was collected in situ, from various books, magazines, tourist pamphlets, <u>et cetera</u>, so as to establish what it is in the local resource that - stimulates the demand for recreation. It must, however, be borne in mind that the information received is not above criticism. The most important shortcoming is that of the dynamic nature of each recreation resource. This means that the data base is difficult to update. For example, a facility such as a camping site or a toilet could be built a day or two after the researcher has visited a particular area, thus changing the information obtained earlier. The second problem is that the researcher could give too much detail to the small scale on which recording was done. However, care has been taken to give the most accurate information as far as possible.

Now, what is really meant by development of a recreation resource? What are essential criteria for a selection of a "developed" recreation resource? To answer such questions would depend upon a particular recreationist. Most commonly it can be said that for a recreation area to be labelled "developed" it must be able to supply a considerable number of facilities which improve the recreation experience. This involves the introduction or establishment of facilities or amenities such as toilets, showering buildings, play areas, taps, sporting areas, and facilities, caravan stands, ablution facilities, huts and bungalows, boating facilities and so on.

TABLE 3.1: THE DEVELOPMENT AND OWNERSHIP OF FACILITIES IN COASTAL RECREATION AREAS

	······································	FACILITIES															OWNERSHIP											
	PLACE	Picnic Sports	Braai Spous	Road and Paths to beach	Toilets	Camping sites	Walking trails	Showering buildings	Play areas	Taps	Sporting areas	Caravan stands	Ablution facilities	Huts (2-5 people)	Bungalows/villas/chalets (6 + people)	Boating facilities	Route/Road markers	Boxt jetties	Bost slipways	Boats available for hire	Rustic shelter	State Departments	Natal Parks Board	KwaZulu Department of Nature Conservation	Municipality	Private	Total	Percentage
01	Umgeni Esmary River Mou.	•	•	•	•	•	•	Γ		٠						٠	٠		٠				•			1	11	52
02	Beachwood Mangroves Nat.	İ.	Γ				•																۲			1	2	10
03	Umhlanga Lagoon Nature -	•	•		•	1	٠		•																		7	33
04	Umhlanga Rocks Beach	•	•	•	•				٠	٠	٠				٠		۰								•		10	48
05	Hawaan Forest						٠																				2	10
06	Newsel-Umdioti Beach			•			•									٠			•					<u> </u>	•		5	24
07	Tongaat Beach			•			•															ullet					3	14
08	Ballitoville Beach	•	•	•		•	٠			٠	٠		٠												•		9	43
09	Compensation Beach					-	•					•										ullet					2	10
10	Shaka's Rock Beach						٠				•				•							•					4	19
11	Salt Rock Beach			•			٠															۲					3	14
12	Sheffield Beach					•	•								•							ullet					4	19
13	Blythdale Beach					•	•								•							Q					4	19
14	Zinkwazi Beach	٠	•			•	•					•			•							\bullet					7	33
15	Tugeia Mouth						•			•												ullet					3	14
16	Amarikulu Nature Reserve			•		٠	٠						٠	•										٠			6	29
17	Mtunzini Beach	•	•	•		•	٠				٠	•			•	•	•										11	52
18	Umlalazi Nature Reserve	•	•	•		•	٠		٠			•	٠	٠	٠	•	٠		•	٠	٠		•				16	76
19	Port Dunford Beach						٠																				2	10
20	Esikhawini Beach						٠																				2	10
21	Richards Bay Nature Reserve			•	•	٠	•																•				5	24
22	Richards Bay Beach	٠	•	•	•	•	•	٠	٠	•	٠		•			•	•							•			14	67
23	Enseieni Nature Reserve	•	•		•		•			•				٠			٠				٠		\bullet				9	43
24	Lake Etera Nature Reserve						•									-							\bullet				2	10
25	St Lucia Estuary	٠	•	•			•			•		•		•		٠	٠		•	•			\bullet				12	57
26	St Lucia Park	٠	•	•		•	٠		٠			•		•	•	•			•	•	-		•				13	62
27	Faise Bay Park	•	•	•		٠	۲		•		•	•		•	•	•							•				12	57
28	Lake St Lucia																						•				I	5
29	St Lucia Game Reserve	•	•	٠	•	٠	٠		٠					•	٠		•						•				11	52°
30	St Lucia Marine Reserve		•																				•				2	10
31	Sodwana Bay National Park	٠	•	•	•	٠	•		٠		•	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	•				•				17	80
32	Lake Sibaya	•	•			٠			•			•		٠	•	•	٠		•		•			•	-+		12	57
33	Maputaland Marine Reserve			•	•	٠	•	•								Π							•				6	29
34	Kosi Bay Nature Reserve	٠				•	٠							•	٠		•	•	•					•	-+		9	43
35	Kosi Bay / Lake Kosi	•	•	•	•	٠	•		•	•	•					•	•	٠	•		•			•	-+		15	71
	TOTAL	17	17	19	10	18	31	2	10	8	.8	8	5	10	13	10	12	З	9	3	4	10	16	4	4	7	-	-1
	PERCENTAGE	49	49	54	29	51	88	6	29	23	23	23	14	29	37	29	34	9	26	9	11	29	46	11	11	3	-	-

• FACILITIES

OWNERSHIP

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In particular cases it may be difficult to establish what really can and should be seen as development for a recreation base. For example, in the case of building a toilet in the wilderness area may not appeal to a naturalistic recreationist who wishes to enjoy nature in its uncivilized form. It can therefore be argued that a toilet is essentially a facility not really needed by a recreationist who wants to "break away" from modern way of life with all its artifacts. By the same token a walking trail or a road in the wilderness might be unnecessary for a recreationist who wishes to experience traversing the wilderness or forest on an untrampled area.

However, for the sake of empirical and rigorous analysis, development could be regarded as the addition of modern facilities on a natural recreation resource base with the view of improving recreation experience of a recreator. In other words, the inclusion of picnic spots, toilets, camping sites, taps, <u>et cetera</u> in a recreation resource area would be taken for granted as development of a particular recreation resource.

In this research, therefore, 35 recreation areas have been studied. Twenty facilities were examined for each area. A point is allocated for the availability of a particular facility. In addition each area obtains an extra point for ownership (Table 3.1). For example, Sodwana Bay National Park has 16 facilities plus 1 for ownership, making a total of 17 out of 21 which gives it a total percentage of 80, implying a well-develop area.

From the scores of each area, it can be taken for granted that those areas whose scores are above 60% could be regarded as developed. The developed areas comprise Sodwana Bay National Park (80%), Umlalazi Nature Reserve (76%), Kosi Bay (71%), Richards Bay Beach (67%) and St Lucia Park (62%). It must, however, be noted that the 60% minimum score for development is not the rule of thumb, the reader can choose his own minimum score depending on how he perceives the degree of development.

On the other hand, places whose scores are below the minimum score are regarded as undeveloped. The undeveloped areas comprise most of the areas in the study area.

The bottom scale of Table 3.1 depicts a below-average supply of facilities in the coastal recreation areas under discussion. For example, only two facilities are available in most areas, i.e. walking trails (88%) and roads and paths to the beach (54%). Most of the facilities are not available in the KwaZulu-Natal North Coast, thus rendering the coastal margin undeveloped. The least available facilities are boating facilities (9%), boat jetties (9%), ablution facilities (14%), toilets (29%), play areas (29%), taps (23%), caravan stands (23%), <u>et cetera</u>.

The above technique for the classification of different areas and facilities according to their recreation potential is based on the philosophy of the Canadian Land Inventory in that it looks at an area's ability to supply the populace for an outdoor activity (Taylor, 1984). Furthermore, the approach is derived from the economic model of supply and demand (Steyn, 1980; Van der Wal, 1981; Taylor, 1984).

The resource side of the equation has received a great amount of attention from the researchers (Taylor, 1984), with the resources being derived into two groups, viz., the natural environment and the development that has taken place. Terrain evaluation is then an important method of establishing the resources of an area for outdoor recreation.

The demand side of the equation involves the behavioural approach (Taylor, 1984; Magi, 1986, 1989; Ramphele, 1991), where people themselves participate in outdoor recreation and what reasons they have for taking part in specific activities and visiting specific places. The reasons for visiting could be as varied and psychological as one would prefer.

Now that the development of some areas has been discussed, the next step is to look at who owns, controls or manages a particular resource area.

3.5 THE OWNERSHIP OF FACILITIES IN COASTAL RECREATION AREAS

Recreation areas on the KwaZulu Natal North Coast seem to be the responsibility of the State, Natal Parks Board, KwaZulu Department of Nature Conservation and local municipalities. Exception to the rule are the few which are privately-owned such as the Hawaan Forest.

A list compiled in 1983 of the relevant responsibilities of the various authorities involved in coastal zone management in KwaZulu-Natal depicts various state departments and bodies controlling the coastal zone.

3.5.1 Department of Community Development

This Department administers the Sea-shore Act, No.21 of 1935 in which ownership of the sea, the sea-shore (beach) and the Admiralty Reserve is vested in the State President. This means the sea-shore is not and can never be private property. The Admiral Reserve is a strip 45-60m wide between the high-water mark and adjacent "upland". It follows that for legal purposes river mouths, lagoons, estuaries and the like, in so far as they fall within a zone of the sea-shore, are part of public domain and fall under the control of the above Department or an appropriate local authority. Private citizens have no legal rights (other than of a recreation nature) over the sea and the sea-shore.

3.5.2 Department of Agriculture and Water Supply

This Department has an indirect function in respect of the protection of estuaries by virtue of its responsibility for the implementation of, primarily, the Conservation of Agriculture Resources Act, No.43 of 1983.

(a) This Act aims to conserve the soils of South Africa for sustained economic agricultural production through the promotion of sound field husbandry practices.
- (b) The Department also provides an advisory service to farmers regarding fertilizer, herbicides and pesticide use.
- (c) The Department of Agriculture also advises and assists other government departments and provincial authorities in the implementation of subdivision of the Agricultural Land Act, No.70 of 1970. The latter is aimed at the retention of good agricultural land for that purpose, and consequently affects for example, the selection of sites for new roads, industries and townships.

3.5.3 KwaZulu Department of Nature Conservation (Ulundi)

The department is responsible for agriculture, soil and veld conservation, the eradication and control of noxious weeds, stock improvement, the combating of animal diseases, irrigation, forestry, veterinary services, fish and game preservation, the conservation of flora and fauna, the destruction of vermin and environmental conservation.

The department has specific responsibilities on some recreation resource areas:

- (a) Kosi Bay Nature Reserve. The KwaZulu Department of Nature Conservation manages the reserve which encompasses 11 000 ha of the Kosi subtropical ecosystem. The reserve was previously managed by the Natal Parks Board.
- (b) <u>Lake Sibaya</u>. The KwaZulu Department of Nature Conservation administers the Lake Sibaya which is South Africa's largest natural freshwater lake and it covers between and 70 km², depending on the level of water.
- (c) <u>Amatikulu Nature Reserve</u>. The KwaZulu Department of Nature Conservation administers the reserve which contains coastal forest and estuarine habitats which support a small number of game species.

3.5.4 Department of Environment Affairs

Through its Environmental Conservation Branch, the Department is responsible for the application of sound principles of environmental protection at a national level; for the co-ordinated gathering and dissemination of information on environmental aspects; and for the co-ordination of all action at national level aimed at environmental conservation.

3.5.5 Lake Areas Development Board

In the Wilderness area the formation of the controlling body termed the Lake Areas Development Board (LADB) which administers the Lake Areas Development Act, No.39 of 1975. In terms of Section 2(1) of the Act, any tidal lagoon, tidal river and adjoining land can be declared a lake area - which means the activities of the LADB need not be confined to the Wilderness area.

3.5.6 Natal Parks, Game and Fish Preservation Board

The Board is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Nature Conservation Ordinance, No.15 of 1974. This covers fish (both freshwater and marine), game birds and mammals, wild birds, and wild flowers. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, as well as other laws, actual control of exploitation or use of the estuarine environment rests with the registered owner or local authority in charge of the area.

<u>Specific Responsibilities</u>: In the case of five areas, the Boards is itself the local authority:

(a) <u>Lake St Lucia</u>. The Board administers the whole lake together with a peripheral strip of land, as well as False Bay Park and St Lucia Park. The latter includes the actual estuaries of both St Lucia and the Umfolozi rivers. The three areas together amount to 51 618 ha and comprise St Lucia Game

Reserve.

- (b) <u>Umlalazi Nature Reserve</u>. The Board administers the estuary and an area of land totalling 908 ha to the south, which forms the Umlalazi Nature Reserve.
- (c) <u>Richards Bay Nature Reserve</u>. The Board administers an area of 1200 ha which consists of the southern Sanctuary area, remaining after the northern part of Richards Bay was developed as a harbour.
- (d) <u>Beachwood Mangrove Nature Reserve</u>. The Board administers an area of 76 ha of which the western boundary is the Ellis Brown viaduct and the northern freeway, the southern boundary the mole on the south side of the Mgeni river and the eastern boundary the high-water mark.
- (e) <u>Umhlanga Lagoon Nature Reserve</u>. The Board administers an area of 26 ha which consists of dune forest and the southern section of the Mhlanga lagoon below the M4 bridge and freeway.

3.5.7 Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission

The ultimate authority over physical planning in KwaZulu-Natal rests in the Administrator, but in order to assist the incumbent, a statutory body known as the Town and Regional Planning Commission was created by the (provincial) Town Planning Ordinance, No.27 of 1949. The Commission meets every three weeks and consists of up to 11 members appointed by the Administrator. They are prominent laymen, selected from various walks of life and from as wide a geographical range over the province as possible. The Commission advises the Administrator on all questions of policy affecting physical planning and land subdivision.

3.6 SPECULATION ON FUTURE OWNERSHIP OF SOME COASTAL RECREATION RESOURCES

At the time of writing this research, plans for amalgamation of the Natal Parks Board and the KwaZulu Department of Nature Conservation were at the advanced stage. Speculation therefore, are high that "a truly representative board was needed to replace the current mainly white board" ("The Mercury", 4 July 1995) The new department, termed the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Traditional and Environmental Affairs, has been formed, but is not yet fully functional since the KZN Cabinet had passed a resolution to renew the term of office of nine of the 12 existing board members until June 30, 1996.

Although the control of provincial parks in KwaZulu-Natal and other regions has been classified as a provincial responsibility under the 1994 interim constitution, "fresh attempts were made by the NPB in 1994 to gain control of certain parks" ("The Mercury", 2 October 1995). Those on the national "shopping list" apparently included the Greater St Lucia, Wetland Park, Mkuzi Game Reserve, Kosi Bay Nature Reserve, Tembe Elephant Reserve, Ndumo Game Reserve and the Drakensberg. Recently, the National Parks Board chief, Dr Robbie Robinson, raised the matter afresh by making a submission to the Constitutional Assembly. In a nutshell, Dr Robinson argues that national parks are national assets which should be managed for the good of the nation as a whole, as well as the international community. "Only 'national park' status can ensure the highest possible degree of legislative protection." ("The Mercury", 2 October 1995). Therefore there is a strong possibility that some provincial parks being deproclaimed in future.

3.7 CONCLUSION

In this chapter the recreation resource base was discussed and described as broadly as possible. This preliminary discussion was done as an orientation to the next chapter. It must, however, be realised that this chapter is not analytical, but only descriptive. The analysis of the resource base for outdoor recreation will be

done in chapters four and five. What has been reviewed in this chapter is the resource description or inventory of the recreation potential in the study area.

Indeed, the KwaZulu-Natal north-coastal region as a recreation resource base has an enormous potential for development in both recreation and tourism scenarios. Its appeal is already burgeoning, for the South African Tourism Board reports that the KwaZulu-Natal coastal region is one of the fastest-growing tourist destinations in the world. This phenomenon is hardly surprising when one ticks off the huge variety of attractions the coast has to offer - the great game parks, the sunsoaked beaches, the beautiful fresh-water lakes, the perennial rivers - the choices are as wide as the vistas themselves.

CHAPTER FOUR

FIELD RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Any recreation system has three core elements: people, activity and resource (Gibbon, 1976:50). The people are seen as society-based decision-makers, acting as intervening variables between the physical environment and emerging patterns of spatial behaviour (Magi, 1986:165). Activities in which people participate are the key factor in developing the potential usage of many recreation areas (Gibbon, 1976:50). The resource is dependent to a large extent on location relative to the population, since a number of outdoor activities are spatially restricted to places where necessary resources are available (Steyn, 1972; Gibbon, 1976, Taylor, 1984; Magi, 1986).

The coast is one of the main resources used by recreationists (Gibbon, 1976). It is in this light, therefore, that the KwaZulu-Natal North Coast is selected as the subject of research. Recreational use of the coast is, however, highly concentrated: most intensive use occurs seasonally (notably in summer), at weekends, and spatially in that certain types of coastal terrain are more heavily used than others (Gibbon, 1976).

Types of coastal recreation vary greatly, from exclusively coastal activities such as swimming, surfing and fishing, to a number of other active and passive pastimes such as sunbathing, boating and picnicking. Foyle (1963:230) defines coastal recreation as "the use made of the natural amenities that the land and sea provide at their meeting point for recreation and leisure."

Logically therefore, taking into consideration the people, coast and recreation activities, this study ought to adopt the research methodology which attempts to integrate the three core elements. A comprehensive representation of these

elements is seen in Figure 4.1 which consists of a simple trigonometrical sketch depicting the recreation activity experienced by the recreationist in an recreation action space. In other words, the analysis of coastal recreation resources in the KwaZulu-Natal North Coast region may be pursued through these essential elements.





This chapter is divided into two broad sections: First, 'Research Design' in which the research population and sample, pilot work, questionnaire format, collection of data, translation of the questionnaire and coding of the questionnaire are discussed. Second, 'Data Analysis' in which the methods of analysing data are presented.

Having outlined the division of the chapter, it is now appropriate that the content be spelt out more clearly.

4.2 **RESEARCH DESIGN**

The research design used in this study is by and large that known as a survey/correlational design, whereby the researcher does not manipulate any of the variables of interest and data relating to all variables are collected simultaneously (Bryman and Cramer, 1990:5). The survey correlational design is different from a research design type known as 'experimental' design in which the researcher

actively manipulates aspects of a setting, either in the laboratory or in a field situation, and observes the effects of that manipulation on experimental subjects.

In some cases, however, the researcher does not always have a choice regarding which of the two designs can be adopted. Some variables, like most of those studied by behavioural geographers, are not capable of manipulation. However, there are areas of this study in which topics and hypotheses are addressed with both types of research design. It should, therefore, be noted that in most cases, the nature of the research design - whether experimental or survey/correlational is known at the outset of the sequence signified by Figure 4.2, so that the research design characteristics permeate and inform a number of stages of the research process.

The starting point for the process is a theoretical domain whereby specific phenomena are explained such as recreation behaviour, recreation potential and recreation attitude. Once a theory has been formulated it is likely that a researcher wants to test it by postulating a hypothesis. Hypotheses very often take the form of relationship between two or more entities (Bryman and Cramer, 1990). In order to assess the validity of a hypothesis it is necessary to develop measures of the constituent concepts. This process is often referred to as 'operationalization'. In fact what is happening here is the translation of the concepts into variables - that is, attributes on which relevant objects (individuals, recreationists, facilities or The next step is setting up a research design whether whatever) differ. experimental or survey/correlational. The research design step is followed by data collection which in turn precedes data analysis. If the analysis of the data suggests that a hypothesis is confirmed, this result is fed back into the theory that prompted it. However, the refutation of a hypothesis can be just as important in that it may suggest that the theory is faulty or at the very least in need of revision.



Source: Bryman and Cramer (1990)

As indicated above, the sequence depicted in Figure 4.2 constitutes a model of the research process which this study tries to follow. By its nature, this study does not require the use of the post-test research design which is used when the researcher needs to exert control over variables in a behavioural situation.

4.2.1 Population and Sample Size

To find relevant people to whom the research instrument (in this case selfadministered questionnaire) should be administered, is a difficult task, particularly in KwaZulu-Natal, which has large districts of sparsely distributed population (see Figure 1.2).

The <u>1991 Population Census</u> (RSA 1991) shows that Blacks within the seven research districts consists of 97 863 persons, comprising 16 310 households. In each of these districts the household population was as follows: Hlabisa (and Ingwavuma which was then under Hlabisa) 2310; Ubombo 390; Enseleni/Lower Umfolozi 3386; Ongoye/Mtunzini 1830; Lower Tugela 8396, and Inanda 4320 (Table 4.1). These household figures were determined by dividing the population of each of the research district by 6, "which is the average Black family-size per household" (Magi, 1986:167). The aggregate unit of analysis, therefore, for the KwaZulu-Natal north coastal districts is 20 632 households. Presuming that the sample is homogenous, it was determined that 402 household-respondents would constitute an adequate sample size. The 20 632 household population and the sample size of N = 402 constitutes a greater than one percent representative sample.

The random size of N = 402 was further stratified according to gender (190 males and 212 females) to obtain a 47:53 ratio and the urban/rural status (78 urban and 324 rural with a 19:81 ratio). What eventually emerged after rounding off the crude ratios was a 50:50 male/female ratio and a 20:80 urban/rural ratio.

TABLE 4.1: SAMPLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION IN THE STUDY AREA (1991)

DISTRICT	URBAN		RURAL	1	TOTAL
Ingwavuma	KwaNgwanase Ingwavuma	8 5	Sihangwana Ndumo	19 11	43
Ubombo	Mkuze Ubombo	7 4	Jozini Mseleni	26 25	62
Hlabisa	KwaMsane St Lucia	5 3	Mpukunyoni Umfolozi	34 35	77
Enseleni/ Lower Umfolozi	Nseleni Ngwelezana	1 6	KwaMbonamt Sokhulu	ni. 34 30	71
Ongoye/ Mtunzini	Esikhawini Vulindlela Gingindlovu	11 9 4	KwaDlangezw Ongoye Obanjeni Macambini	a 22 18 5 5	74
Lower Tugela	Stanger Darnal	3 5	Zinkwazi Shakaskraal	15 7	30
Inanda	Tongaat Mt Edgecombe	4 3	Inanda KwaShembe	22 16	45
TOTAL		78		324	402

This behavioural study uses an instrument that has semantic differentials, nominal (categorical) scales and ordinal variables. This meant that the sample had to be relatively small to avoid long interviews. In the questionnaire itself there are 40 questions and 130 variables, resulting in the exertion of undue pressure on both the investigator and the interviewee. It was, therefore, decided that a sample size of 402 was relatively representative enough to give significantly valid outcome.

4.2.2 Instrument Construction

The variables used in the questionnaire were selected on the basis of theory which hypothesized relationships between social-cultural situation (Magi, 1986) and the coastal recreation system within the KwaZulu-Natal north-coastal region. The demographic variables selected for analyses were: logistics (area, place and date).

The 'personal background' were sex, age, education, occupation, place where home is located, total income per month, religion, languages spoken at home, family size, education of the family head, and the distance the respondent stays away from the coast. These 'personal background' variables were hypothesized to explore the variance and their connections with other variables such as coastal user group characteristics and the like. The coastal user group characteristics involves various variables such as length of visit to the beach or sea, distance from the sea or coast, reasons for visiting and not visiting the beach, various outdoor - natural recreation areas visited by the respondent, and type of accommodation preferred by the interviewee. 'Active coastal recreation' are listed and the respondent is required to indicate whether he/she does participate, would participate if facilities were made available, or would not at all, participate. In 'passive coastal recreation' the respondent is requested to indicate in a semantic differential scale whether he/she agrees with the statements put forward. The sixth section of the instrument involves the 'future attitudinal information' which is assumed to be responses that will help to give information on the future aspiration for coastal recreation in the KwaZulu Natal North Coast.

4.2.3 Pilot Work

The pilot study was conducted as a preliminary to the main survey. It experimented with the simplest form of grid outlined in Ferrario (1981). The survey for the pilot study was conducted on 60 respondents residing at KwaDlangezwa and Esikhawini areas. The primary aim of the pilot study was to verify whether the instrument used does permit a preliminary testing of the hypotheses that leads to testing more precise hypotheses in the main study.

4.2.3.1 Pilot Study Questionnaire Format

The pilot study questionnaire was divided into three sections. In Section 1 respondents were asked their personal particulars such as sex, age, education and their neighbourhood. Section 2 then requested them to indicate coastal user group

characteristics such as the frequency of them visiting the beach/sea, distance away from the sea, transport media used to get to the beach or sea, reasons for visiting or not visiting the beach, and type of accommodation preferred when visiting the beach. Finally, in Section 3 the respondents were requested to indicate in which activities they would participate at the beach or in the sea.

4.2.3.2 *Pilot Survey Results*

Sixty respondents completed questionnaires administered by three interviewers. The number of questionnaires issued and processed were a function of time and cost constraints. Interviewers were instructed to interview as evenly and widely distributed as possible within KwaDlangezwa and Esikhawini rural and urban areas. Results of the study were as follows:

- (i) Although 67% of the respondents do not possess vehicles, the seaside occupy a unique position in their leisure life. The respondents (75%) ranked the sea and beaches as one of the most major recreation resources in the coast. However, the respondents maintain that they visit the beach during festive seasons such as December/January school holiday period. Therefore, hypothesis (i) holds water that the seaside and the coast will – occupy a unique position in the leisure lives of Blacks.
- (ii) Asked to rank various coastal recreation resources, the respondents (57%) attest to the hypothesis (number ii) that the coast will continue to attract visitors and to serve as a primary destination for recreational journeys in South Africa. This hypothesis is further confirmed by most local inland Blacks residing at Esikhawini who are presumably originating from the non-coastal areas who claim the beach or sea is the main tourist attraction for inland recreationists.
- (iii) Concerning the development of the new seaside resorts, respondents (82%)
 pass the buck to the "government" as against themselves providing the

entrepreneurial skills and investment which will underpin the development of the new seaside resorts. Therefore, hypothesis (number iii) is not accepted by the respondents.

- (iv) Hypothesis (number iv) is accepted in full by the respondents (69%) that the revolution in Black personal mobility, brought about by increased carownership, increases recreation visits and participation.
- (v) Most of the respondents (76%) are positive that the ongoing socio-economic and political transformation will necessitate a need for the development of some undeveloped coasts. This means hypothesis (number v) is accepted in full by the respondents.

The pilot study results reveal that Blacks aspire to engage in coastal recreation journeys, but due to the lack of facilities, are unable to realise their full recreation potential. Constraints like transport, socio-economic status, time and the like are the main stumbling blocks.

However, Blacks themselves lack intrinsic interest and motivation on their part. For example, the notion that "the government is going to develop coastal recreation areas" attest to the fact that they need necessary motivational policies to boost their participation in the recreation development and participation. When one visits nearby beaches such as Richards Bay or Mtunzini, one is appalled by small numbers of Blacks visiting such areas as against large numbers of Whites.

4.2.3.3 Main Study Questionnaire Format Modulation

After the pilot study was completed, the following adaptations were made to the format of the questionnaire: Firstly, an additional section of the questionnaire was included to the original three section, namely, the 'logistics' which involves the respondent's area, place and date of completing the questionnaire. This addition was incorporated solely for identification and location of the questionnaire on

various graphics, statistical programs and files. Secondly, a few open-ended questions were changed to choice or closed-ended questions which need only a tick to answer from a list of given answers. Thirdly, respondents were given a wide list of facilities and place names from which to choose (see question 25 on the questionnaire). This adjustment was found to be very easy to answer by merely ticking the given facilities instead of recalling various names of recreation areas. Fourthly, ranking-in-order of preference questions such as question 20 did cause some difficulty in the pilot study and it was decided not to adjust such a vital question in the final questionnaire otherwise the most important information may be skipped (refer to Appendix A).

Finally, the pilot study revealed some unforeseen errors and as a result, it greatly reduced the number of treatment errors. The redesigning of the final main survey questionnaire saved the research workers a major expenditure of time and money.

4.2.4 Main Study Questionnaire Format

The format of the main questionnaire was designed on the basis of the pilot study. As stated earlier in this chapter, the main questionnaire consists of six sections: Section A consist of 'logistics'; Section B includes 'personal background'; Section C is about 'coastal user group characteristics'; Section D has 'active coastal recreation'; and Section F concerns 'future attitudinal information.'

A break-down of the main questionnaire into smaller categories is as follows: logistics (question 1 to 3); personal background (question 4 to 15); coastal user group characteristics (question 16 to 27); active coastal recreation (question 28); passive coastal recreation (question 29); and future attitudinal information (question 30 to 40). A copy of the questionnaire designed for this study is included in Appendix A. Four questions (10 percent) of the 40 questions are 'open-ended' so as to elicit the respondent's undirected response. The questions also concentrated on coastal recreation areas, facilities, demands and aspiration.

4.2.5 Collection of Data

After investigating different avenues for distribution of the questionnaire among the KwaZulu-Natal north-coastal region households, it was found that since the region is large and has a sparsely distributed population, the most effective method would be to conduct structured interviews with heads of households using a standardized questionnaire described in the above paragraphs.

The practical method of data collection was the following. Ten distribution points were identified in the study area. These points are Kosi Bay-KwaNgwanase; Ubombo-Pongola; Hluhluwe; Mseleni-Mbazwana; KwaMsane-Mfolozi-Mpukunyoni; Empangeni-Esikhawini-Nseleni; Mtunzini; Gingindlovu; Mandini; Stanger-Shaka's Rock-non coastal. (see Figure 4.3) Ten Black geography students were employed to act as field workers. The reason for selecting Black interviewers is that these students are better suited to deal with Black respondents since the study as a whole is restricted to Black subjects. The interviewers were carefully briefed and instructed as to how the instrument is to be administered. A copy of the brief course notes on how to conduct an interview is included in Appendix B. The recording of responses was also emphasized; terminology was explained; questions were clarified and techniques for handling refusals were reviewed. Each fieldworker was given a distribution point, preferably nearer home-town as the fieldwork was scheduled to take place as from the end of November 1994 until the end of January 1995 during which the students were on the end of the year holidays.

There are some weaknesses in this method of data collection. The most important of which is that the field worker may tap respondents who are accessible and cooperative as against covering a wide peripheral area in a distribution point. To eliminate this problem, especially in a sparsely distributed population; churches, magistrate courts and community halls could serve as places with a more or less cosmopolitan population sample.

FIGURE 4.3: QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTION POINTS



In conclusion, it was hoped that the fieldworkers would render quality service after a brief course they have undertaken on how to administer the instrument; and the announcement that the researcher would supervise their work at least once a month.

4.2.6 Coding of the Questionnaire

With the availability of computer facilities or programs at the University of Zululand, it was decided that a pre-coded questionnaire be drawn for the computer-assisted analysis of data.

Since it is easier on a computer to analyze data consisting of numbers rather than a mixture of numbers and other characters such as alphabetic letters, all of the 130 answers or variables in the questionnaire have been coded as numbers. So, for instance, each of the five possible answers to the sixth question has been given a number varying from (01) to (05). If the respondent has put a tick against 'post matric diploma', then this response is coded as (03). So, in coding a questionnaire, a number is clearly assigned to a particular answer. For a missing answer or data (99) is used to indicate that a respondent did not attend to the question.

For the open-ended questions, answers are categorised and given various codes for identification in preparation for the stage of processing the data. For example, question 40 requires the respondent to state complaints about the management of coastal recreation resources.

The collective response were categorised and coded as follows: poor/lack of management (01); insufficient facilities like shark nets, lifesavers etc. (02); no/insufficient security (03); lack of development planning control supervision (04); authorities busy with other projects (05); lack of funds, budget (06); concentrating on urban coastal areas (07); Blacks not catered for (08); and other reasons not tabulated (09).

The data collected in the field was keyed-in and entered into a 386sx Personal Computer which had the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) Programme for analysing data. The SAS programme file is one of the SAS procedures which featured prominently in the processing of data keyed-in the data file. These procedures are called PROC statements. Some of the PROC statements are PROC PRINT, PROC SORT, PROC MEANS, PROC FREQ, PROC PLOT and PROC CORR. More explanatory information about computerization is be treated under Data analysis below.

4.3 DATA ANALYSIS

All data was run on the 386sx Personal Computer using the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) programme which has tools for information storage and retrieval, data modification and programming, statistical analysis and file handling (Ray, 1982).

Relevant to the analysis and evaluation of the natural recreation resources, the researcher used the following statistical procedures in their varying forms: frequency and percentage distribution tables; mean, median and standard deviation scores; cross-tabulations with the chi-square analysis; and the Likert scale as well as some factor analysis and coefficient of correlation.

Table 4.2 depicts an overview of statistical analysis and computer programme per assignment performed. For identification of demographic features such as age, sex, education and so on; the frequency procedure was used. Again, for identification of recreation areas and facilities, the same frequency procedure was employed. Cross tabulations or contingency tables with Chi-square were used for identification of recreation areas and facilities versus demographic characteristics. Correlation and factor analysis commands were used to find the relationships of association among coastal recreation resource attributes.

TABLE 4.2: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND COMPUTER PROGRAMME PER ASSIGNMENT PERFORMED

ASSIGNMENT	STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	COMPUTER PROGRAMME
 Identification of demographic features. 	Frequencies and percentages	SAS (Proc. Freq.)
2. Identification of recreation areas and facilities.	Frequencies and percentages	SAS (Proc. Freq.)
3. Identification of recreation areas and facilities versus demographic characteristics	Cross tabulations or contingency tables with Chi-square	SAS (Proc. Freq Tables/Chisq.)
4. Relationships of Association among coastal recreation resource attributes.	Correlation analysis and Factor Analysis	SAS (Proc. Corr. and Proc. Factor)

SOURCE: Adapted from Magi (1986)

It should be noted that the above-mentioned computer programme is regarded as one of the main statistical analysis employed by behavioural geographers, psychologists and sociologists (Bryman and Cramer, 1990). Some readers of this research may find these statistics and the calculations that are associated with them extremely daunting, especially when their background in mathematics is lacking. However, in these days of powerful computers and packages of statistical programmes, it seems adventurous to put geographers through 'quantitative data analysis' applied in Geography. Therefore, an exposure of this kind in scientific analysis is essential if not mandatory to all behavioural geographers of today.

4.4 CONCLUSION

This chapter has looked at the field research methodology by firstly describing the research design which includes the population and the sample size, instrument construction, pilot work, main survey questionnaire format, collection of data, and the coding of the questionnaire. Secondly, by explaining how the data is to be analyzed using the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) computer programme. However, "the quality of a study is very dependent on the quality of the data" (Taylor, 1984:36). That is to say, it is hoped that the information obtained using the research methodology described in this chapter should reveal the real characteristics of the recreation phenomenon the researcher intends to record in this study.

On the other hand, there are some unavoidable weaknesses in this research methodology. The most important of which are the following:

- (a) The pre-selection of the concepts in formulating the research instrument tends to be biased more towards the researcher than the subject (Magi, 1986:188).
- (b) The design changes (e.g. on questions) that weaken the research in order to make data collection more convenient for the schools (or respondents) involved.
- (c) The fieldworker, in an attempt to collect as much data as possible, makes excessive demands upon his subjects that lead to mere completion of a questionnaire without reasoning.
- (d) The researcher attempts to evaluate behaviour that occurs so infrequently that reliable data cannot be obtained through observation (Isaac and Michael, 1971:39).

Despite these short-comings, it can be concluded that this dissertation is intended to make a valuable contribution in the fields of recreation and tourism which are still budding disciplines especially in South Africa's academic world.

CHAPTER FIVE

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

5.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the responses of the subjects based on the fieldwork are presented and analysed in either tabular form or graphics such as histograms, pie and linear graphs. For the most part of the data presented is taken as self-explanatory and comprehensive. In Chapter Six a more detailed interpretation of the results is considered.

It should be remembered that in this study the current demands and future aspiration for Black coastal recreation are the integral concern in the entire presentation and interpretation.

Therefore, it is expected that the data gathered will provide information to the following assignment which is summarized into five categories as follows:

- (1) The presentation of the demographic variables;
- (2) Coastal user group characteristics;
- (3) Active coastal recreation;
- (4) Passive coastal recreation, and
- (5) Future attitudinal information.

Following the above-stated categories, the research focus is now on the presentation of the demographic variables.

5.2 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

In this section, questions regarding the social characteristics of the respondents, in particular personal background, are dealt with. These questions include sex, age, family head, occupation, home, and family size. Table 5.1 depicts the

demographic characteristics and the corresponding sub-variable with the absolute frequency and their frequency percentage.

TABLE 5.1: DEMOGRAPHY OF RESPONDENTS [N = 402]

VARIABLE	SUB-VARIABLE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY PERCENTAGE
Sex	Male Female	190 212	47% 53%
		402	100%
Age	10 - 20 years 21 - 35 years 36 - 50 years 51 - 80 + years	141 161 52 48 402	35% 40% 13% 12% 100%
Occupation	Unskilled Semi-skilled Skilled Professional	72 109 92 129 402	18% 27% 23% 32% 100%
Home	Urban Rural	78 324 402	29% 81% 100%
Family size	1 - 5 6 - 10 11 - over	176 176 50 402	44% 44% 12% 100%

The data shows an approximately even split between the sexes with the mean age of 22,2 years for both males and females. The mean family size is approximately

6 (i.e. 6.18) and the median family size is 5.5.

The respondents were also asked to reveal their places of residence which were divided into two types: the urban and rural area. Their responses showed that 19% were residing in urban area and 81% in rural area. In simplest terms the urban-rural ratio is approximately 1:4.

The socio-economic demography of respondents is shown in Table 5.2. If one compares the education of the respondents with that of their family-heads, one deduces that there is a relatively higher education standard of respondents to their family-heads taking into consideration Std 10 as the cut-off point of comparison between more educated and less educated subjects. There is a preponderance of 65% of family-heads who had Standard 6 and below education. This analysis agrees well with the occupational achievement revealed by respondents in Table 5.2 that 52% of their family-heads occupy unskilled positions.

The unskilled family-heads (52%) are mainly rural people whose recreation background is derived from traditional mode of living such as hunting, fishing, and numerous duties which give them pleasure. The men herd and hunt game and women till the fields and look after hearth and home. The other occupations which satisfy their recreation needs include wood-carving, basket work and clearing of trees and thick bush for kraal sites, food-cultivation et cetera.

The semi-skilled (25%), skilled (21%) and professional (2%) family-heads comprise working persons such as labourers, technicians, tradespeople, teachers, nurses <u>et</u> <u>cetera</u>. However, recreation experience of these segments of respondents is somehow influenced by such variables as material wealth, disposable income, none or availability of free-time, transport, education, industrialization or urbanisation. More discussion on these subjects is done at the interpretational stage.

TABLE 5.2: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHY OF RESPONDENTS

[N = 402]

	RESPONDENT		FAMILY-HEAD	
EDUCATION	Absolute	Frequency	Absolute	Frequency
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Up to Std 6	16	4%	201	65%
Std 6 to Std 10	245	61%	129	17%
Post Matric Diploma	84	21%	48	12%
Technical Diploma	9	2%	16	4%
Degree	48	12%	8	2%
	402	100%	402	100%
OCCUPATION	Absolute	Frequency	Absolute	Frequency
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Unskilled	72	18%	209	52%
Semi-skilled	109	27%	101	25%
Skilled	93	23%	84	21%
Professional	128	32%	8	2%
•	402	100%	402	100%

5.3 COASTAL USER GROUP CHARACTERISTICS (BEACH/SEA)

The main part of the questionnaire was directed at the coastal user group characteristics of the respondents. In this section of the questionnaire questions are asked about the duration of visit to the beach or sea; frequency of visiting the beach or sea; proximity to the sea or beach; transport media used to travel to the beach or sea; reasons for and not visiting the beach or sea; which facilities the respondent has ever visited; and type of accommodation preferred by the respondents. However, recreation usage or activity falls within the ambit of a recreator's activity space. What is then meant by an individual's activity space for recreation?

Elson (1976:245) describes an individual's activity space for recreation as:

a function of his action space, geographical location, the relative ease with which he may move from place to place, length of residence at his present location, and group affiliation.

In this context activity space is the areas that a recreationist actually visits (Taylor, 1984), while action space is all the potential places that he can visit (Aldskogius, 1977:165; Taylor, 1984:37). What must now be determined is the activity space of the Blacks in KwaZulu Natal north-coastal region. Where do the people go for their coastal recreation activities? How often do they visit these coastal recreation areas? How far do they stay away from the sea? How long do they stay there? What means of transport do they use to get to the beach? What are the type of facilities, including accommodation, would they prefer? In answering these questions the activity space and the action space will be delimited. After delimiting these areas various recreation patterns will emerge.

5.3.1 Distance away from Coast/Sea

In this case respondents were asked two different questions: "How far do you stay from the coast?" (question 15) and "How far do you stay from the sea?" (question 18). The idea behind setting these two questions was to see whether proximity to the coast and sea does have an influence on the frequency of visiting the beach or sea. Responses to this question are shown on Fig.5.1. A majority of respondents (81%) stay less than 50 km from the coast and 88% stay 50 km away from the sea.

A cross-tabular analysis of the proximity from the coast or sea and frequency of visiting the beach indicates an even split between proximity regarding staying away from the beach, and the frequency of visiting the beach. The results of the cross-tabulation revealed a relationship between the variables of distance and frequency of visiting that is moderately significant ($X^2 = 11,6$; df = 8; p = 0,1) and a contingency coefficient that is low at 0,2.



5.3.2 Length of visit to the Sea/Beach

When asked to state the duration of staying at the beach or sea (question 16) the respondents gave the following responses (Figure 5.2). Most respondents, (76%) indicated that they go there for a day trip. It is expected that the case be so since most of the respondents, as indicated in Figure 5.1, stay less than 50 km away from the sea. A few respondents (11%) are able to stay for a week-end. A substantially reduced number of respondents (3%) manage to stay for two weeks at the beach. It is at this stage impossible to explain why the group scores are as they are, but this may become more clear when other variables like frequency of visiting, type of transport media used, and income are analysed.



5.3.3 Frequency of visiting the Beach/Sea

It would be assumed that the question relating to frequency of visiting the beach or sea would elicit a large number of respondents who frequent the beach or sea because of their advantage of being nearer the sea, but the responses reflect a different picture (Fig.5.3). A substantial majority (68%), consisting of those who visit twice a month (29%) and those who visit once a year (39%), show that the sea or the beach, regardless of its accessibility, is not frequently visited.



Various questions do crop up with regard to the under-utilization of the sea or beach by Blacks as a recreation resource. Does the pattern of visitation to the sea vary with different levels of income? What type of Blacks visit the sea frequently? Can it be hypothesised that the lower income groups will concentrate on the sea because of its lower cost involvement? Will visits to the sea areas increase/decrease with the increase in level of education?

The above questions will be answered after all the related variables have been presented and analysed.

5.3.4 Type of Transport Media used

Mobility, like income, is one of the prime indicators of a population's potential for recreation and especially for outdoor recreation (Taylor, 1984:99). However, since most of the subjects (88%) in the study area stay less than 50 km from the sea, it is possible for them to visit without private transport. Large populations do in fact live within walking distance of the sea in areas such as KaNgwanase (near Kosi Bay), Mbazwana (near Sodwana Bay), KwaMbonambi (near Richards Bay), Esikhawini, Dokodweni (near Gingindlovu), Mangethe (near Tugela Mouth), and Tongaat.

An important analysis of the responses obtained from the subjects about the type of transport media used when visiting the sea is shown in Figure 5.4. Walking (35%) is the main means of getting to the sea. This seems obvious, but it can be expected that the older respondents might regard this "type" of transport a bit uncomfortable. The second medium high on the list is public transport (32%) which may be buses and taxis. The third medium of transport to the beach is the motor vehicle (27%). Car ownership, however, is the most convenient means of transport for sea-side recreation visits. It leads to more recreation visits and a more diversed recreation type pattern (Taylor, 1984:99). The fourth means of transport is the bicycle whereby a meagre percentage (4%) use this means to reach the sea. Traditionally, cycling is more often associated with the Black means

of transport especially in rural areas. On the other hand motoring is regarded as a White means of transport.

It is worth mentioning, however, that Blacks in South Africa rely heavily on public transport like taxis and buses. The taxi business in South Africa was revolutionized by the phenomenal spread of Black taxis and their clout on the entire transport industry as from the early 1980's. Whether such a means of transport should be used for recreation journeys is highlighted with some reservation in paragraph 7.3(b). Bus industry advocates, too, believe that this form of transportation is particularly well suited to certain needs of recreation and tourism, especially for groups of recreators or tourists undertaking longer trips.



In summary, car ownership seems has lesser influence on resource utilization among the respondents. This situation is likely to change with the increase in car ownership, income and education. Furthermore, car ownership is expected to influence the selection of a recreation activity, especially in the case of angling, camping and boating. However there is more room for this sort of discussion at the interpretational stage of this study.

5.3.5 Interest in visiting Undeveloped Beaches

A question was asked whether the subjects are interested in visiting undeveloped beaches, i.e. those beaches without modern facilities like shark-nets, ablution facilities, braai spots and so on. The response data (Fig.5.5) shows that the majority of respondents (82%) showed a tendency to dislike visiting undeveloped beaches.



Comparatively, this negative response augurs well with the frequency of visiting the beach mentioned in paragraph 5.3.3 that 68% of the respondents do not frequently visit the beach. It is therefore, clear that lack of interest in undeveloped beaches does play a role in the under-utilization of seaside recreation areas. At this stage it would seem opportune to analyse reasons for not visiting the beach or sea.

5.3.6 Reasons for not visiting the Beach or Sea

Table 5.3 depicts the reasons highlighted by the respondents for not visiting the beach or sea. Given a 10 point structured categories of responses to choose from, the respondents indicated their responses as follows:

(3.5%)
(2.3%)
(2.0%)
(1.7%)
(0.7%)
(3.2%)
(0.3%)
(3.2%)
(0.3%)
(82.8%

It is evident, however, that from the above response analysis the respondent opted not to divulge the integral reasons for not visiting the beach or sea, and instead resorted to "other reasons" (82.8%) of which were not specified as requested. Therefore, it may be suggested that "other reason" could be either personal, political, psychological or otherwise. The rush of recreators to urban or developed beaches during holiday periods, leaves one pondering why on earth Black recreators clamour for such areas on specific dates. However, various reasons could be laid down among which violence that plagues some areas in some parts of KwaZulu-Natal cannot be ruled out. Nobody can blame a recreator from avoiding known trouble-spots. Cure that disease and watch recreation plant grow!

TABLE 5.3: REASONS FOR NOT VISITING THE BEACH OR SEA[N = 402]

RANK	REASON	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Other reasons	334	83
2	It is too far	16	4
3	The place is restricted	12	3
4	Lack of recreation facilities	12	3
5	No means of transport	8	2
6	Lack of accommodation	8	2
7	Nothing then of interest	8	2
8	No sport offered	4	1
9	It is too expensive	0	0
10	. It is very dangerous	0	0
	TOTAL	402	100

5.3.7 Reasons for visiting the Beach or Sea

Question 20 in the questionnaire required the respondents to rank in order of preference the responses on the structured list as an indication of their reasons for visiting the beach or sea. The respondents were also instructed to use numbers 1 to 11 in the provided columns according to their preference.

Responses given by respondents reveal interesting facts on the reasons for visiting the beach (Table 5.4). The reasons ranked high on the list show that respondents avoid as much as possible money-demanding recreation activities. That is to say they visit the beach on condition that little or no money is spent on recreation experience.

TABLE 5.4: REASONS FOR VISITING THE BEACH OR SEA

[N = 402]

RANK	REASON	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY PERCENTAGE
1	Swimming	193	48
2	Enjoy the tranquillity of the beach	76	19
3	Particular beauty of scenery	24	6
4,	Always come here	20	5
5	A change from where we usually go	20	5
6	Watch birds and animals	16	4
7	Fishing facilities	16	4
8	Inexpensive	12	3
9	Camping/caravanning	12	3
10	Boating facilities	8	2
11	Other	5	1
	TOTAL	402	100

Data on Table 5.4 reveals that swimming (48%) seems the most popular recreation activity for the respondents. On the other hand, recreation activities that were most poorly undertaken comprise: enjoy the tranquillity of the beach (19%); particular beauty of scenery (6%); always come here (5%); a change from where we usually go (5%); watch birds and animals (4%); fishing facilities (4%); inexpensive (3%); camping/caravanning (12%); and boating facilities (2%). The reasons for this poor response will be discussed in greater detail in the next chapter.

The next variable to be considered is the type of accommodation preferred by the subjects when visiting the beach or sea especially on an extensive duration of time.

5.3.8 Type of Preferred Accommodation

The responses depicted on Figure 5.6 clearly suggest that the hotel (63.7%) does feature prominently as the best accommodation when visiting natural recreation areas in the study area. It is also important to note that there are various factors or reasons to be studied that restrain recreationists from using hutted camp (8.5%), rustic camp (17.7%) and tent/sleeping bag (10.1%) as suitable accommodation during seaside recreation visits. These reasons will be the subject of discussion at the interpretational stage of this research which is the next chapter.

Having seen the various types of accommodation preferred by the respondents, attention is now drawn to facilities or recreation areas which have been visited by the respondents to analyse the popularity of each area.


5.3.9 Popularity of some Recreation Areas

Question 25 in the questionnaire requested the respondents to indicate, among the list of 35 recreation areas, those areas which they have ever visited. The responses are shown on Table 5.5.

The most popular recreation area as indicated by the respondents is Richards Bay Beach (41.2%). This beach, locally known as Alkantstrand, caters for an exceeding number of Black recreationists from the surrounding townships who have a few recreation facilities. It is on record that on certain public holidays in December 1994 the number of bathers swelled well over 10 000 (Savides and Van der Walt, 1995).

To a lesser extent the following recreation areas are visited by Black recreationists: Mtunzini Beach (27.6%); Amatikulu Nature Reserve (25.2%); Esikhawini Beach (25.1%) and Kosi Bay (23.9%). The majority of the recreation areas in the study area each has catered for less than 20% of the subjects' visitation. The non- or under-visitation of the recreation areas is discussed extensively in the next chapter.

RANK	RECREATION AREA	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY PERCENTAGE
1	Richards Bay Beach	166	41.2
2	Mtunzini Beach	112	27.6
3	Amatikulu Nature Reserve	101	25.2 [′]
4	Esikhawini Beach	101	25.1
5	Kosi Bay / Lake Kosi	96	23.9
6	Tongaat Beach	75	18.7
7	Lake Sibaya	72	17.8
8	Umhlanga Rocks Beach	71	17.6
9	Zinkwazi Beach	66	16.4

TABLE 5.5: POPULARITY OF RECREATION AREAS [N = 402]

10	St Lucia Park	60	14.9
11	Tugela Mouth	58	14.4
12	Port Durnford Beach	49	12.2
13	St Lucia Estuary	49	12.2
14	Ballitoville Beach	49	12.2
15	Shaka's Rock Beach	43	10.8
16	Umgeni Estuary	42	10.4
17	Richards Bay Nature Reserve	39	9.7
18	St Lucia Game Reserve	37	9.2
19	Compensation Beach	25	6.1
20	Newsel-Umdloti Beach	23	5.7
21	Hawaan Forest	22	5.5
22	Umlalazi Nature Reserve	22	5.4
23	Blythedale Beach	20	4.9
24	Enseleni Nature Reserve	18	4.6
25	Salt Rock Beach	16	4.0
26	False Bay Park	11	2.7
27	St Lucia Marine Reserve	11	2.7
28	Lake St Lucia	10	2.6
29	Sheffield Beach	8	2.1
30	Lake Eteza Nature Reserve	5	1.2
31	Umhlanga Lagoon Nature Reserve	3	0.7
32	Maputaland Marine Reserve	2	0.4
33	Kosi Bay Nature Reserve	2	0.4
34	Beachwood Mangroves Nature Reserve	1	0.2
35	Sodwana Bay National Park		0.2

5.4 ACTIVE COASTAL RECREATION

Participation in many recreation activities "is only attractive if it can be reasonably frequent in a convenient location" (Patmore, 1970:88). It is in this light, therefore, that a section of the questionnaire was set aside to investigate about the active recreation activities of the Blacks in the study area.

5.4.1 Participation in Active Recreation

Question 28 on the questionnaire requires the respondent to indicate in each activity whether he/she does participate or would participate or would not all participate. The summary of the responses obtained is shown in Table 5.6. The ranked results show that activities demanding no or less expensive equipment appear at the top of the list. These activities comprise walking (76%); relaxing (75%); swimming (65%) and playing (5%); sunbathing (58%) and so on. Photography (61%), ranking the sixth, could be the exception to the rule not unless a cheap camera is anticipated. Activities demanding recreation activities include (starting from the bottom): canoeing (17%); sailing (17%); row boating (19%); water-skiing (23%); motor-boating (26%) and so on.

Strictly-speaking, most active recreation which is wholesome and appealing involves other forms of money-demanding activities such as lodging, camping, caravanning and all types of food and beverage services. For example, a recreator needs to purchase goods such as souvenirs, arts and crafts, clothing, groceries <u>et</u> <u>cetera</u> before, during or after the recreation experience. Money-demanding recreation activities cannot be avoided in a true recreation sense. Although the responses indicated by the respondents do not confirm this fact, it is in reality valid that money-demanding recreation activities are essential too.

TABLE 5.6: POPULARITY OF ACTIVE COASTAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES(ORDER OF MERIT)

[N = 402].

ORDER	ACTIVITY	DO PARTICIPATE	WOULD PARTICIPATE IF FACILITIES MADE AVAILABLE	WOULD NOT AT ALL
1	Walking (Brisk walking)	76%	12%	12%
2	Relaxing	75%	12%	13%
3	Swimming; scuba diving	65%	19%	16%
4	Playing games	65%	17%	18%
5	Photography	61%	18%	21%
6	Sunbathing	58%	19%	23%
7	Organized group activities	57%	18%	25%
8	Picnicking	55%	17%	28%
9	Sea-shell collecting	49%	18%	33%
10	Riding beach buggy	37%	22%	41%
11	Climbing/sliding on shore-cliff	34%	17%	49%
12	Boat fishing	31%	28%	41%
13	Power boating	31%	20%	49%
14	Angling	27%	24%	49%
15	Motor boating	26%	34%	39%
16	Water skiing	23%	32%	45%
17	Row boating	19%	35%	46%
18	Sailing	17%	27%	56%
19	Canoeing	17%	22%	61%
	MEAN SCORE	43%	22%	35%

Further analysis of Table 5.6 reveals that since the mean scores of 'Do participate' (43%) is greater than that of 'Would not participate at all' (35%), this indicates the willingness or potentiality of the respondents to participate in the activities. What would the recreation situation be like if there was general socio-economic equality among different ethnic groups (Magi, 1986)? The answer to this question, if directed to money-demanding recreation, would be indicated by an increase in recreation participation by the disadvantaged recreationists. Support for this argument is found in the fact that most Blacks are willing to participate in recreation activities on condition suitable facilities are made available (Hugo, 1974; Steyn, 1978; Magi, 1986). Furthermore, theory shows that as socio-economic status of a people rises, the recreation aspiration increases too.

5.4.2 Social Characteristics of Participants and Active Recreation Activities

This section deals with questions regarding the social characteristics of the participants taking part in active recreation activities listed in Table 5.6. It can be expected that people who engage in risky recreation activities like climbing, and water skiing, will be younger; while those participating in more relaxed activities such as photography, relaxing, angling, and sunbathing; would more likely come from the older age group. To test the relationship between the age and the recreation activity, cross tabulation were executed.

As stated above it can be anticipated that *age* will play an important role in the selection of a recreation activity. Table 5.7 depicts a steady decrease in the active recreation participation with an increase in age. Under the age of 21 years (10-20 years) the mean score (31) of respondents is greater than the mean scores of the older groups. The corresponding ratio of mean scores with respect to age (starting from the youngest) being 31 : 26 : 21 : 14. Under the two older groups (36-50 years and 51-80 + years) there is a stronger tendency to participate in less active recreation activities such as walking (47, 43) respectively; angling (27, 41) respectively; and relaxing (42, 42) respectively. For younger groups (10-20 years and 21-35 years) the opposite is true where there is an increase in participation in

more active or rigorous recreation activities with the decrease in age. Such activities involve swimming (132, 24) respectively; water skiing (40, 34) respectively; row boating (11, 9) respectively; sailing (30, 29) respectively; angling (50, 35) respectively; playing games (63, 20) respectively; climbing/sliding on shore-cliff (27, 17) respectively; and riding beach buggy (28, 22) respectively.

For a clearer picture of the above responses, a summary of the five most popular activities for each age group is as follows:

(i)	<u> 10 - 20 years</u> :	Swimming; scuba diving	132
	- ·	Playing games	63
	-	Angling	50
		Picnicking	45
		Water skiing	40
(ii)	<u>21 - 35 years</u> :	Picnicking	47
		Relaxing	40
		Photography	37
		Angling	35
		Water skiing	34
(iii)	<u> 36 - 50 years</u> :	Walking (brisk walking)	41
		Relaxing	42
		Sunbathing	40
		Sea-shell collecting	32
		Photography	26
(iv)	<u>51 - 80 + years</u> :	Walking (brisk walking)	43
		Relaxing	42
		Angling	41
	- .	Sea-shell collecting	28
		Sunbathing	19

TABLE 5.7: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND RECREATION ACTIVITY PARTICIPATED

[N = 402]

	ACTIVITY	10-20 years	21-35 years	36-50 years	51-80+ years	Total
01	Walking (Brisk walking)	0	18	47	43	118
02	Swimming; scuba- diving	132	24	16	9	181
03	Sunbathing	19	32	40	19	110
04	Water skiing	· 40	34	10	2	86
05	Motor boating	9	26	14	4	53
06	Row boating	11	9	12	5	37
07	Sailing	30	29	18	15	92
08	Canoeing	17	20	9	3	49
09	Boat fishing	17	25	18	10	70
10	Angling	50	35	27	41	153
11	Sea-shell collecting	21	26	32	28	107
12	Playing games	63	20	15	4	99
13	Photography	20	37	26	18	101
14	Relaxing	10	40	42	42	134
15	Picnicking	45	47	32	10	134
16	Power boating	16	20	15	4	55
17	Organised group activities	17	19	8	2	46
18	Climbing/sliding on shore-cliff	27	17	11	3	58
19	Riding beach buggy	28	22	22	• 10	82
	MEAN SCORE	31	26	21	14	92
	N	141	161	52	48	402

(Absolute Frequencies)

The responses confirm what was expected as it was postulated that *age* should have an influence on active recreation activities. The relationship, however, should not be over-emphasised since the actual active recreation is far below the norms as a result of no or under-utilization of most money-demanding recreation activities by Blacks.

Again, it would seem reasonable to postulate that an increase in the people's level of education will be an intensification in active recreation behaviour. Therefore this leads us to the next analysis.

5.4.3 Relationship between Education and Active Recreation Participation

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Table 5.8 was compiled from cross-tabulation to see if the postulate that an increase in the respondents' level of education increases active recreation. The responses obtained do not confirm what was expected as it was postulated that an increase in the level of education increases active recreation. On the contrary less educated respondents, i.e. those whose standard of education is less than Std 6, show a remarkable tendency to participate in active recreation (44%) as against those respondents whose education level is between Std 6 and 10 (29%) and those respondents with diplomas (32%). Respondents with technical education (55%) show the greatest participation in active recreation. It is at this stage impossible to explain why the scores of technical education respondents are so high. Without any doubt it has been proved that the level of education has no direct influence on active recreation participate in active recreation activities.

Though not interpreting the data given above, it can be said that active recreation is a psycho-physical action which is good for one's health. Active recreation, like an exercise, is a form of physical therapy which relieves nervous tension and muscle spasm throughout the body of both the educated and the non-educated recreationists.

TABLE 5.8: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATION AND ACTIVE RECREATIONPARTICIPATION [N = 402]

		LEVEL OF EDUCATION					
÷	ACTIVITY	Less than Std 6	Std 6-10	Diploma	Techni- cal	Degree	Total
01	Walking (Brisk walking)	10	41	51 🕓	2	10	114
02	Swimming; scuba-diving	11	53	40	7	15	126
03	Sunbathing	3	18	15	1	14	51
04	Water skiing	5	17	20	5	15	62
05	Motor boating	4	19	13	4	14	54
06	Row boating	5	18	15	5	5	48
07	Sailing	3	24	32	5	8	72
08	Canoeing	2	15	14	4	4	39
09	Boat fishing	5	16	10	5	5	41
10	Angling	11	120	45	6	23	205
11	Shell collecting	10	32	38	7	21	108
12	Playing games	11	42	27	5	13	98
13	Photography	4	19	36	6	17	82
14	Relaxing	12	26	38	4	28	108
15	Picnicking	11	13	40	5	24	117
16	Power boating	5	14	12	4	15	50
17	Group activities	8	31	19	3	16	77
18	Sliding on shore-cliff	8	22	24	4	19	77
19	Riding beach buggy	5	16	24	5	29	79
	MEAN SCORE	7 44%	29 12%	27 32%	5 55%	16 33%	84 21%
	N	16	245	84	9	48	402

(Absolute Frequencies)

5.4.4 Relationship between Income and Active Recreation Participation

Income has on several occasions been emphasised to be of prime importance in recreation participation (Taylor, 1984). The question put forward is whether income does increase active recreation participation. It can be expected, however, that the higher the income the more active recreation participation.

Table 5.9 illustrates the following findings: The respondents with the lowest income (below R1000) are the ones who engage the least in active recreation, while those respondents earning from R1001 to R2000 show a mean score of 36%. The mean scores as one increases income decreases. This decrease in active participation as income increases proves that the postulate that income increases participation does not hold water. More explanation for this inverse proportion regarding income and participation will be dealt with extensively in the next chapter.

Up to this stage the emphasis of the research has focused on active coastal recreation of KwaZulu-Natal north-coastal region. The aspects covered were related to questions such as participation in active recreation; social characteristics of participants and active recreation activities; relationship between education and active recreation participation; and relationship between income and active recreation participation. It has been stated in paragraph 5.4.1 that money is essential for any recreator to release full recreation experience. By the same token income increases one's recreation participation and widens the scope and variety of recreation activity space. However, as it has been noted above, the present study does not prove the notion that income increases active recreation participation. The reason for the failure to prove is highlighted in Chapter 6.

TABLE 5.9: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND ACTIVE RECREATIONPARTICIPATION [N = 402]

		INCOME					
	ACTIVITY	Less than R1000	R1001 to R2000	R2001 to R3000	R3001 to R4000	R4000+	Total
01	Walking (Brisk walking)	11	17	42	15	9	94
02	Swimming; scuba- diving	131	24	15	10	1	181
03	Sun bathing	20	31	40	19	4	114
04	Water skiing	43	35	9	5	2	94
05	Motor boating	10	27	13	6	3	54
06	Row boating	10	8	11	5	1	35
07	Sailing	29	29	17	14	1	90
08	Canoeing	16	19	9	4	0	48
09	Boat fishing	16	26	19	11	7	73
10	Angling	45	34	28	18	8	133
11	Shell collecting	18	25	33	22	5	103
12	Playing games	53	19	14	10	0	96
13	Photography	20	32	28	18	3	101
14	Relaxing	10	35	44	20	5	114
15	Picnicking	43	41	34	10	7	135
16	Power boating	17	20	15	8	1	45
17	Group activities	16	18	10	5	2	51
18	Sliding on shore- cliff	26	16	12	4	1	59
19	Riding beach buggy	28	21	26	10	6	91
	MEAN SCORE	30 (13%)	25 (35%)	22 (35%)	11 (34%)	3 (30%)	91 (23 %)
	N	229	68	63	32	10	402

(Absolute Frequencies)

5.5 PASSIVE COASTAL RECREATION

Section E of the questionnaire (see Appendix A) deals with the improvement to coastal recreation resources so as to maximise the extent of passive coastal recreation. All the questions in this section were arranged in a Likert type scale. (The Likert scale is a method for measuring the attitudes towards concepts (Isaac and Michael, 1971)). In practice, it has had two applications: firstly to measure objectively the behavioural properties of statements and concepts; and secondly as an attitude scale which restricts its focus to the affective domain or the evaluative dimension (Isaac and Michael, 1971).

A five-step semantic differential scale was used to evaluate the opinion of the respondent with regard to the improvement to coastal resource. Question 29 in the questionnaire reads as follows:

"Please indicate your opinion with regard to the following propositions:



Improvement to coastal recreation resources."

The respondent is instructed to rate the concept according to how he perceives it or feels towards it at the moment by placing an "X" or tick somewhere along each of the five-point scales or blocks. The polar adjective pairs with which to anchor the various scales are 'agree strongly' and 'disagree strongly.' These polar adjective pairs are arranged such that the favourable ('agree strongly') is randomly placed in a left position and the least favourable in a right position. This positioning of polar descriptors in this way is used consistently throughout the questionnaire to avoid confusion whenever Likert scale is applied. The Likert scale yielded a large amount of data with a minimum effort and time. In the processing of data there was no need of converting scale position to numerical values. The simplest technique applied was the computation of frequency percentages of each scale. The responses, thereafter, were ranked on the basis of favourable polar descriptors ('agree strongly'). The collective data of 25 variables is illustrated in Table 5.10.

From Table 5.10 it is obvious that 59% of the respondents are in favour of the improvement of coastal recreation resources. At the top of the list are:

- 1. Toilets should be provided (88% strongly agree).
- 2. Taps for drinking water should be provided (80% strongly agree).
- Roads and paths to beaches should be improved (78% strongly agree) <u>et</u> <u>cetera</u>.

It is interesting to note that the improvement of money-demanding recreation such as boating facilities are ranked at the bottom of the list. The questions to be answered at the interpretational stage of this research are the following: Are certain recreation activities such as boating, caravanning and canoeing still perceived by Blacks to be sheer luxuries such that their operational areas or sites cannot be developed or improved? If so, for how long will the <u>status quo</u> remain in force? Are coastal recreation activities demanding expensive equipment still out of reach from the Blacks such that the mere talking of the improvement of their operational sites is regarded as sacrosanct? These questions will be answered in full detail in the next chapter.

Now that passive coastal recreation section of the questionnaire has been analysed, the next stage is the sixth section of the questionnaire which deals with the future attitudinal information of recreation research.

TABLE 5.10:

0: IMPROVEMENT ON COASTAL RECREATION RESOURCES (ORDER OF MERIT)

[N = 402]

RANK	RECREATION RESOURCE	SA	А	U	D	SD	%
1	Toilets should be provided.	88	6	2	1	3	100
2	Taps for drinking water be provided.	80	9	5	1	5	100
3	Roads and paths to beaches should be improved.	78	7	6	2	7	100
4	More picnic sports should be provided.	76	11	7	3	3	100
5	Rubbish bins, braai facilities, steps on shore-cliffs should be provided.	73	8	7	3	9	100
6	Play areas be provided.	73	11	6	2	8	100
7	Camping sites should be provided.	68	18	7	2	5	100
8	Sporting areas be provided.	68	14	7	4	7	100
9	Braai spots should be erected.	67	15	10	7	6	100
10	Showering buildings be erected.	67	15	10	1	7	100
11	Picnic sites should be provided.	66	16	9	1	8	100
12	Transportation to the beach must be improved/provided.	66	16	7	2	9	100
13	Ablution facilities should be provided.	64	13	14	1	8	100
14	Road signs/route markers should be improved.	59	19	8	2	12	100
15	Tours to the beach/coast should be provided.	57	19	12	2	10	100
16	Huts accommodating 2 or 3 people should be provided.	56	15	14	6	9	100
17	Caravan stands should be provided.	54	17	16	4	9	100
18	Walking trails be established.	46	20	17	4	13	100
19	Boat/caravan storage facilities should be provided.	45	23	15	3	14	100

20	Boats should be available for hire.	44	25	15	4	12	100
21	Rustic shelter with limited facilities should be provided.	44	21	16	4	15	100
22	Bungalows accommodating 6+ people should be provided.	42	14	20	4	20	100
23	Boat licensing, booking facilities and general administration functions should be provided.	40	18	21	4	17	100
24	Boat jetties should be provided.	36	20	24	5	15	100
25	Boat slipways should be provided.	32	25	23	6	14	100
	MEAN SCORE	59	16	12	3	10	100

(Frequency Percentages)

5.6 FUTURE ATTITUDINAL INFORMATION

In this section of the questionnaire (Section F), a Likert-type or Summated Rating Scales were used to measure attitudinal information. "These scales contain a set of items, all of which are considered approximately equal in attitude or value loading" (Isaac and Michael, 1971:142). The respondent responds with varying degrees of intensity on a scale ranging between extremes such as strongly agree - strongly disagree. The scores of the position responses for each of the separate scales are averaged to yield an individual's attitude score.

The advantages of the summated rating scales are summarised by Isaac and Michael (1971) as follows:

"Summated rating scales seem to be the most useful in behavioural research. They are easier to develop and yield about the same information as the more laboriously constructed equal-appearing interval scale. The main advantage of a summated scale lies in the greater variance obtained. The disadvantage as with all scales, is the vulnerability of this variance to biasing response sets e.g. the overrater or the under-rater" (1971:142).

5.6.1 Survey of Recreation Attitudes

In the questionnaire, for example, the attitudinal statements to be evaluated were put forward as follows:

Please indicate your opinion with regard to the following propositions:

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	SA*	_A	V	D	SD
27	I am prepared to pay for all recreation facilities.	:				
28	Conservation should be the prime purpose in recreation.					
29	et cetera					

*Strongly Agree - Agree - Undecided - Disagree - Strongly Disagree

Responses obtained for the first nine variables in this section are recorded in Table 5.11 and Figure 5.7. From both graphics it is obvious that the mean score difference between the two polar-adjective pairs, i.e. SA (24%) and SD (17%), is rather insignificant. Less than 50% of the respondents do show some willingness to agree with some propositions. Strongly agreeable propositions comprise (in ranked list):

- 1. "Knowledge of recreation facilities must be offered" (31%).
- 2. "Family recreation opportunities are important to me" (29%).
- 3. "Blacks should be taught about seaside/coastal recreation" (29%).
- 4. "Coastal recreation facilities must be strictly managed" (24%).
- 5. "I am prepared to pay for all recreation facilities" (23%).
- "I am happy with the quality of coastal recreation facilities available/offered" (22%).
- 7. "Conservation should be the prime purpose in recreation" (21%).
- 8. "I am happy with the adequacy of coastal recreation facilities" (21%).
- "Seaside/coastal recreation is among the best as far as I am concerned" (17%).

TABLE 5.11:

FUTURE ATTITUDINAL INFORMATION

٩	PROPOSITION	SA	А	U	D	SA	TOTAL
27	I am prepared to pay for all recreation facilities.	23	37	15	5	20	100
28	Conservation should be the prime purpose in recreation.	21	41	21	2	15	100
29	Coastal recreation facilities must be strictly managed.	24	44	15	4	13	100
30	I am happy with the quality of coastal recreation facilities available/offered.	22	28	12	10	28	100
31	I am happy with the adequacy of coastal recreation facilities.	21	27	16	8	28	100
32	Knowledge of recreation facilities must be offered.	31	50	7	1	11	100
33	Family recreation opportunities are important to me.	29	52	7	2	10	100
34	Seaside/coastal recreation is among the best as far as I am concerned.	17	41	22	4	16	100
35	Blacks should be taught about seaside/coastal recreation.	29	50	8	2	11	100
	MEAN SCORE	24	41	14	4	17	100

(Frequency Percentage)

Psychology, as applied in behavioural geography, frequently addresses the topic of human motivation in recreation. The scope of this research, therefore, is part of a broader theory directed at understanding human personality or, more simply, what makes individuals or recreators different from one another. It must be noted that the above propositions were included to determine what ought to be incooperated when developing the recreation resources for the future.



FUTURE ATTITUDINAL INFORMATION

FIGURE 5.7;

The reader, however, is reminded that the above analysis of responses was based only on the first point or scale, namely 'Strongly Agree (SA)'. It would, therefore, be a serious omission if the other four points were to be neglected. In order to achieve a more accurate analysis of the responses, the five points or categories on the scale should be considered simultaneously. This will help us achieve more meaning and better interpretation of attitudinal information of natural recreation resources. Therefore the five-point scale is reduced to a three-point scale by adding each of the two outer scales, leaving out the middle scale ('undecided'). Thus, the resultant information is reflected in Table 5.12.

a	PROPOSITION	SA+A	U	D+SD	TOTAL
27	I am prepared to pay for all recreation facilities.	60	15	25	100
28	Conservation should be the prime purpose in recreation.	62	21	17	100
29	Coastal recreation facilities must be strictly managed.	68	15	17	100
30	I am happy with the quality of coastal recreation facilities available/offered.	50	12	38	100
31	I am happy with the adequacy of coastal recreation facilities.	48	16	36	100
32	Knowledge of recreation facilities must be offered.	81 ·	7	12	100
33	Family recreation opportunities are important to me.	81	7	12	100
34	Seaside/coastal recreation is among the best as far as I am concerned.	58	22	20	100
35	Blacks should be taught about seaside/coastal recreation.	79	8	13	100
	MEAN SCORE	65	14	21	100

TABLE 5.12:FUTURE ATTITUDINAL INFORMATION [N = 402]

(Frequency Percentages)

In Table 5.12 the scaled-down data reflects a better picture of the propositions. The ranked statements are as follows:

- 1. "Knowledge of recreation facilities must be offered" (81%).
- 2. "Family recreation opportunities are important to me" (81%).
- 3. "Blacks should be taught about seaside/coastal recreation" (79%).
- 4. "Coastal recreation facilities must be strictly managed" (68%).
- 5. "Conservation should be the prime purpose in recreation" (62%).
- 6. "I am prepared to pay for all recreation facilities" (60%).
- "Seaside/coastal recreation is among the best as far as I am concerned" (58%).
- "I am happy with the quality of coastal recreation facilities available/offered" (50%).
- 9. "I am happy with the adequacy of coastal recreation facilities" (48%).

One further interesting observation in Table 5.12 is that the total mean score differences between (SA + A) and (D + SD) is a significant percentage (44%) showing a remarkable group attitudinal diversity of opinion.

5.6.2 Awareness of that Restricted Areas no longer exist

The next question which was asked in this section is: "Are you aware that restricted areas for Whites and Blacks no longer exist?" The responses obtained are shown in Figure 5.8 which reveal that the majority of respondents (74%) is aware that restricted areas no longer exist. However, it is important to note that the data collection was conducted from November 1994 to January 1995 whereby the socio-political transformation in South Africa had still not reached the remote rural areas in the study area.



Furthermore, a cross-tabular analysis considering the awareness that restricted areas no longer exist by occupation of respondents was done. The results are illustrated in Table 5.13. The 26.1 percent of the respondents who do not know that restricted areas no longer exist probably come from remote rural areas where media facilities such as radio, newspapers, and the like are not available or accessible. Poverty and immobility of these respondents could be other contributing factors for not knowing that restricted areas no longer exist. Furthermore, it can be indicated that restricted areas actually 'exist' in practice (*de facto*) whereas in theory or legally (*de jure*) they do not exist.

TABLE 5.13: AWARENESS THAT RESTRICTED AREAS NO LONGER EXIST BY OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS (%)

RESPONSE	UNSKILLED	SEMI-SKILLED	SKILLED	PROFESSIONAL	TOTAL
Yes	6,8	15,4	20,7	31,0	73,9
No	11,4	10,9	2,4	1,4	26,1
	18,2	26,3	23,1	32,4	100,0

(N = 402; Chi-square = 4,5; df = 7; p = 0,001)

From Table 5.13 it is observed that the value of Chi-square is significant (4,5). This implies that the awareness that restricted areas no longer exists is related to the occupation of the respondents - that is the higher the education the greater is the awareness. The degree of freedom (df) is 7 and the observed frequencies are significantly different (p < 0,005). In other words the probability of obtaining this result is very low (5 out of 1 000 times), therefore it can be concluded that the results could not be obtained "by chance."

5.6.3 Complaints about Management of Coastal Recreation Resources

Various complaints have been put forward by the respondents about management of coastal recreation areas. These complaints are illustrated by Figure 5.9, and they comprise no strict security (24%); lack of development (19%); insufficient facilities (18%); poor management (13%); authorities concerned with urban development (10%); and lack of funds (15%).

Such complaints, when viewed against the socio-political background of what has been prevailing in South Africa, are valid and realistic. They all need to be addressed so that an equitable level of recreation among all racial groups in South Africa is reached. Moreover, the input from Blacks as revealed in this study in the utilization of recreation resources is in itself very indispensable.

FIGURE 5.9: COMPLAINTS ABOUT MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL RECREATION RESOURCES [N = 402]



The case of little or absence of strict security in recreation areas has been a stumbling block for recreationists especially in KwaZulu-Natal coastal regions. There has been reports of crime along the coastal region whereby tourists have been murdered, mugged and their vehicles stolen. Therefore, most of the respondents (25%) rate security as one of the top priority in order to visit coastal recreation areas. One respondent pointed out during interview session that increased police strength in recreation areas will reduce crime directly through prevention and, indirectly, through the deterrent effect of more successful prosecutions. However, this notion does not hold water if the effectiveness of police crime prevention strategies are always limited by the lack of co-operation from the recreators' side.

The second complaint put forward by respondents is that of lack of development (19%) of recreation resources. The development and creation of recreation areas like beaches, nature reserves, parks and the like is essential to spread recreators on more resources to avoid friction points.

The third grievance as tabulated by the subjects involves insufficient supply or unavailability of recreation facilities (18%). The facilities in short supply are mass recreation areas like paddling pools, parking areas, tidal pools, ablution facilities, picnic sites, <u>et cetera</u>.

The fourth dissatisfaction, the respondents (13%) regard coastal recreation areas as poorly managed. Examples of mismanagement of recreation areas include destruction of natural vegetation and coastal indigenous forests; environmental despoliation and pollution; wetlands drainage; poaching and killing of wild animals and so on.

The fifth threat, and perhaps the worst, is apathy of authorities who should protect the coastal environment, but who do not for reason of overwork, politics, or do not really care, or even because of vested interests. Instead, they are concerned with the development of urban areas (10%).

The sixth complaint is that the respondents (15%) claim there is lack of funds to develop or underpin coastal recreation resources. Funds from departmental authorities, Natal Parks Board, private enterprise and individuals are in short supply to sustain coastal recreation resources.

A last remark that has to be made is that the reader should bear in mind that the fore-going analysis of complaints are presented without giving solutions. Solutions of these problems are given full attention in the next chapter.

5.7 CONCLUSION

This chapter has attempted to present and analyse the data gathered in the field work. The data has been divided into six main categories; namely, logistics; personal background; coastal user group characteristics (beach/sea); active coastal recreation; passive coastal recreation; and future attitudinal information.

In presenting the data, various graphics such as maps, diagrams and tables have been used to explain various geographical concepts. Furthermore, statistical techniques have been employed to reach at scientific analysis of data. The explanation of data has been suspended until the next chapter.

Now that the data presentation and analysis stage of the research has been undertaken, the next step is the comprehensive interpretation of the data patterns observed in this chapter.

CHAPTER SIX

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals mainly with the interpretation of data presented and analysed in the preceding chapter. In the interpretational process an attempt to determine the current demands and future aspiration for coastal recreation is considered as the main theme.

As intimated in the last chapter, various questions are being answered in this chapter. These questions include inter alia: What are the current Black patterns of visitation to the sea? What types of Blacks visit the sea frequently? Why do visits to the sea areas increase or decrease with the increase in income or level of education? Do hypotheses postulated in paragraph 1.2.3 hold or not hold? In answering these questions thorough elucidation based on empirical evidence is considered. This is not to argue, however, that all interpretations are based on statistical methods of any validity; some problems lend themselves to analysis by such methods, being concerned with quantitative data of one sort or another; others can only be resolved by personal assessment based on experience, ability and proper understanding of the phenomena under study (Gregory, 1963).

In tackling the task of interpretation, firstly, the current patterns of coastal recreation are discussed; secondly, the future patterns of coastal recreation are considered; and, finally, the pattern of social change is then summarised.

6.2 CURRENT PATTERNS OF COASTAL RECREATION

Throughout this research project the prominence of the sea and coast in the outdoor recreation patterns of the people of KwaZulu-Natal north-coastal region is evident. This fact is well illustrated in Table 5.5 which indicates that the most

popular recreation area indicated by the respondents is Richards Bay Beach or the sea nearby. The reason for this selection is probably because the Richards Bay beach is well developed and accessible to many Black people. This overwhelming importance of the beach must be taken into consideration in all recreation planning in the KwaZulu-Natal region. Also, more research effort is essential in this sphere. Being the area that people visit most, sea areas will have to take most of the recreation pressure and therefore need the most effective rationalisation and detailed planning (Taylor, 1984).

6.2.1 The Sea and Recreation Trips

The popularity of the sea for recreation-related visits by Blacks cannot, of course, be divorced from the socio-economic status of the Blacks themselves. For instance, the number of recreation trips to the sea taken by respondents according to Figure 5.3 shows that only 27% (i.e. 10% + 17%) visit the sea frequently (weekly and once a month respectively). The majority of 63% are non-regular visitors to the sea. Such a response reflects that the sea or beach, regardless of its accessibility, is not frequently visited. Considering the fact that most of the Blacks (81%) in the study area stay nearer to the sea (Fig 5.1), one would expect a substantial sea-visitation, but the contrary is the case. It is therefore, suggested here that the existential situation of the respondents which includes socio-economic status to be the main cause of under-utilization of this prime natural recreation resource.

Magi (1986:259) maintains that "because of spatial inequalities and poverty among Blacks, practical economics lie at the root of negative cognition and attitudes towards natural recreation resources." In other words, Blacks are inclined to think of other basic life needs like work, education, and acquisition of money instead of visiting recreation areas. However, the statistics shown in Table 5.5 reveal that during holiday periods, some beaches like Richards Bay, Mtunzini, Kosi Bay and Esikhawini do receive added numbers of visitors. These periodical upsurge in numbers do reflect "a positive preference and use of recreation resources in the

Natal North Coast" (Magi, 1992:6).

Given less fundamental constraints like finance, time, restrictive environments, and vehicle ownership; Blacks are likely to have more seaside recreation trips than before. Support of this statement is the fact that recreation is a "common human need, the satisfaction of which must be equitable, and not specific to limited individuals or groups in any particular society" (Dunn, 1975). In short, this means Blacks, like other racial groups, have a strong desire to visit recreation areas more especially the sea or beach because of close proximity; but due to various constraints are unable to realise their full recreation experience.

At this juncture it seems very pertinent to review some of the restraining causes for not undertaking regular trips to the seaside. Respondents were requested to state reasons for not visiting the beach (question 21). The responses obtained in the "open-ended" space labelled "other reasons (specify)" revealed negative perception on critical issues such as deprivation, comfort, need, time and safety. These were couched in statements such as the following:

- Blacks are not supposed to take many trips to the beach, they have to tend their homes especially during week-ends.
- * I am not comfortable in the midst of Whites with decent swimming costumes, angling rods and other equipment, whereas I only use my underwear and carry a long bamboo stick with a line and a home-made fishhook.
- * We need to work even during our spare time to lessen poverty.
- * There is no time for visiting the beach, we have only Sundays to attend to household chores.
- It is dangerous to visit the beaches during these times of political unrest.

Indeed, the legacy of apartheid has left a profound negative influence on the recreation behaviour pattern of the Blacks. Not surprisingly, however, a minimal number (27%) of the respondents revealed that they visit the sea or beach weekly (10%) and once a month (17%) as depicted in Figure 5.3. This response is typical of a particular group characteristics such as professionals, skilled, better educated, urban residents and young respondents as far as the trips to the beach or sea are concerned. On the other hand, the unskilled, the less educated, the elderly and the rural dwellers have comparatively speaking, undertaken fewer beach/sea trips than the former group. Reasons for fewer trips being inaccessibility, restriction, lack of facilities, no means of transport, lack of accommodation, no sport offered, too expensive and very dangerous (Table 5.3).

In KwaZulu-Natal north-coastal region the interrelationship between different types of seaside recreation resources on day trips are evident (Table 5.4). For most of the respondents (48%) who undertake trips to the seaside, the popular activity is 'swimming'; followed by 'enjoy the tranquillity of the beach' and so on. For both day and once-a-month trips visits to the seaside outnumber journeys to other coastal recreation areas such as game reserves and natural parks. However, it is noteworthy that there is some contrast between visits made by local respondents and those visits undertaken by recreators who come from areas outside the study area. The contrast being Black recreators from inland areas come to the sea only on holiday-trips twice or once a year whereas local Blacks visit the sea weekly or once a month on non-holiday trips. This shows, on the one hand, the greater proximity of the coast to respondents in the study area; while conversely, the remoteness of the sea to far-off recreators which heightens their interest for holiday journeys.

As will be seen below there is a changing role of the sea, particularly in the study area, which reflects in large part the effects of car-based mobility and perhaps to a lesser extent the contrasting recreation experience sought on holiday compared to recreation carried out from home. Whatever the reasons the result is to create two major interlocking, but contrasting, systems of recreation activity with

important implications for recreation planning, management and development.

6.2.2 Coastal Recreation Trips

Black coastal recreation patterns within KwaZulu-Natal north-coastal region are, of course, extremely complex and although the undeveloped beach has always been a focus for recreation for a minority, it is the urban resorts which are very popular. The statistics in Table 5.5 show that the majority of respondents (82%) reveal a tendency to dislike visiting countryside (i.e. undeveloped) beaches, various reasons given as indicated in Table 5.3. The statistics in Table 5.5 do not reflect the increase in the frequency of these visits over the socio-political transition period in South Africa, nor do they include decrease in the frequency over this period. Taking into account shorter excursions of a day or hours to such trips, a number of seaside trip were made by respondents to various destinations along the coastline.

However, coastal recreation visit is an important element of both urban and countryside (undeveloped) environments. Therefore, for the purpose of further interpretation, recreation journeys are grouped into a three-fold category, viz.

- (a) urban resorts
- -(b) countryside beaches
- (c) countryside or hinterland

While each resource has a distinctive appeal, equally important are the linkages between them. Thus while 18% of the respondents have interest on developed beaches (Fig 5.5), at least forty one percent (Table 5.5) of the respondents have visited an urban beach (i.e. Richards Bay 41,2% and Mtunzini 27,6%). Arguably, even larger proportions of visitors to urban beaches also visited countryside beaches. Clearly, it would be wrong to consider these distinctive resources in isolation, for they are related, at least in the eyes of visitors. It is important, therefore, not to perpetuate the division between urban resorts and the countryside coast nor indeed the division between town and countryside, the reciprocal relationship being paramount.

6.2.3 Social Characteristics of Participants in Active Recreation Activities

As Table 5.7 indicates, there are social differences which characterise participants in different types of active recreation activities, variations which reflect not only the differential appeal of participation, but also the ability of respondents to meet the financial demands of an activity.

When demographic and life cycle variables are considered there seems some evidence to suggest a marked association of any one group with a particular activity. Thus, while those activities which involve some risk such as climbing or sliding on shore-cliff, power boating, canoeing and water skiing are associated with the younger group; the activities involving less risk such as photography, relaxing, angling and sunbathing are more likely associated with the older age group. Testing the relationship between the *age* and the recreation activity using cross tabulation, the researcher found that there is a steady decrease in the active recreation participation with an increase in age (Table 5.7).

The next examination of the relationship between the level of *education* with active recreation participation revealed that there seems no evidence to suggest that an association exists between a particular education level group with a particular active recreation activity. As an exception to the rule, the cross tables showed a remarkable tendency of less educated respondents (those less than Std 6) to participate in active recreation (44%) as against those respondents whose education level is above Std 6. The association was nullified by respondents with technical education (55%) who showed the greatest participation in active recreation. Possible reasons for the non-existence of an association between a particular education level with a particular active recreation activity is that active recreation sometimes if not always is related to the physical well-being of recreators rather than their educational level.

Concerning *income* (Table 5.9) it was revealed that the higher the income, the less active recreation participation among respondents. The decrease in participation

is a complex issue. However, some recent recreation geographers (Burger, 1981; Magi, 1989, 1992) contend that, whereas recreation activities are important and greatly needed, there are basic infrastructural needs that ought to be given priority within black residential areas. Magi (1992:16) argues furthermore that "it is evident that certain activities, such as camping, fishing, canoeing and boating, are perceived by some blacks to be sheer luxuries." The results of this study were found to concur with Magi's study. It is, however, inconceivable that the black elite would regard recreation as not a priority activity among Blacks.

6.2.4 Social Characteristics of Participants in Passive Recreation Activities

Various passive recreation activities were identified in the study area. The activities included, inter alia, relaxing, listening, sight-seeing, and game-viewing. The social characteristics of recreationists participating in these activities appeal to various categories of respondents. For example, the very poor Black category is the most unfortunate. Their lack of security intensifies maintenance problems in health, housing, nutrition and transportation. Their recreation trends tend to be close to home and relatively cost-free, such as listening to radio or television and some informal interaction. Of course, these types of passive recreation are not at all related to the type of resources described in this research.

The second category of respondents is that which can be termed the "elite." This is the new class with professional and technical education. They comprise university lecturers and professors, teachers, nurses, administration officers such as clerks, typists and secretaries, managers, and insurance brokers and consultants. This group has adequate but not unlimited discretionary income and expect to spend a portion of it on recreation. They travel on a budget and usually by car. They enjoy *sight-seeing, game-viewing* and *relaxing*.

Furthermore, other demographic variables such as age, family status and economic standard are all significant variables that affect choices of passive recreation participation. On the coast passive recreation trend analysis shows interesting

features. *Picnicking*, barbecues (braais), and other such events are often seen on beaches, coastal sand-dunes, estuaries, lagoons and forests. Whether picnicking is slightly related to income, age or other variables, that could not be verified by this research. *Camping*, as part of passive recreation, is associated with some segments of respondents. The segments or groups may consist of nuclear families, young couples, friends, or members of an organization such as clubs. The camping may be a means to gain access to a special recreation resource such as a beach, river, rock face; or the experience of camping itself may be primary concern. Most often campers camp with some form of tent or portable shelter. *Birdwatching* is often coupled with "nature study" as a type of activity. This recreation activity seems to be based on higher education levels. Perhaps the established demand is from the college-educated respondents at all adult age levels. Reasons, however, for *birdwatching* to be an activity of the educated could be that educated people are inclined to be appreciative, nature-conscious and eager to study the complex biotic world.

6.2.5 Spatial Framework and Destinations of Trips to Coastal Recreation Areas

The spatial frameworks of trips to coastal recreation areas are no less distinctive than the characteristics of those respondents that make them. In Table 5.5 the destinations travelled to in day-trips or otherwise are presented for both developed and undeveloped recreation areas. The immediate contrast to emerge are the differences between trips made to developed areas and those made to undeveloped facilities. To illustrate, the popularity of trips to Richards Bay Beach (41,2%) and Mtunzini Beach (27,6%) which are regarded as developed in Table 3.1 contrasts with trips made to Tugela Mouth (14.4%) and Port Durnford Beach (12.2%). In short, trips to undeveloped coastlines reveal a *shadow* effect in so far as visitation is concerned - less than 30 percent of the total trips to the coast involve destinations to undeveloped coastal resorts. To interpret, this tendency to avoid visiting undeveloped seaside even if the journey is 15 kilometres or less indicate the possibility of a "deferred recreation demand" explained in paragraph 1.3.3. This frustrated demand seems to find substitutable and parallel recreation

experience at other recreation resources. This observation is further confirmed by the fact that, in the relatively unconstrained recreation environment (by finance, time and inclination), journeys to the beach in the locality, are replaced by longer holiday trips to KwaZulu-Natal south coast or Wild Coast in the Transkei. This evidence supports the contention that those travelling from home on holidayrelated trips are seeking to overcome spatial constraints which inhibit their daytripping patterns at other time of the year. Arguably it would appear that suboptimal choices of trip destinations are made over much of the year in substitution for preferred locations which are reached at holiday environment or by greater expenditure of time on longer holiday-related journeys from home.

6.2.6 Attitudes to Coastal Recreation Patterns and Resources

This research has endeavoured to expose some of the differences in the use made of the coastal recreation resources by the Blacks in KwaZulu-Natal north-coastal region. Survey evidence has been utilized to demonstrate the characteristics of visitors to these different resources and to indicate the influence of demographic, social and material factors upon these visits. It is evident, however, not only from the available survey analyses, but also taking into account the demise of apartheid era, that patterns of recreation behaviour are strongly influenced by attitudes arising from the past differences in lifestyles, sub-cultures and ideologies. As Day (1978) has observed:

"these recreation images are not psychological products, but socially shared, and therefore vary between social groups according to their distinct historical experiences and present location in society" (1978:2).

The inclusion of question 30 on attitudinal information is an attempt to analyse the variations in the present recreation behaviour patterns of the Blacks and acknowledge the importance of factors which will be vital in shaping future patterns of recreation behaviour. This is not to suggest that material factors (improvement in the standard of living, growth in income, car ownership and so on)

will not remain the more dominant influences in the future, but as Day (1978:3) also suggests that "such attitudes will play important roles as intervening variables which will shape the process and direction that these changes will take."

In Table 5.11 the answers to nine attitudinal questions posed to respondents are related to the patterns of recreation visits to the coast. The balance of responses to all nine questions confirms the high opinion held of the countryside for recreation purposes which is, in itself, a significant factor. The high opinion displayed by the respondents indicate that although the developed resources are the first step on the ladder of recreation experience in terms of quality and satisfaction; the countryside (undeveloped) coastline is preferred as against the developed coastline if the infrastructural facilities were to be established. This implies there is a latent propensity for visits to the countryside coast when future changes in patterns of economic, social and mobility constraints were removed.

It is also interesting to note that it is the very same disadvantaged recreationists who proclaim that "knowledge of recreation facilities must be offered" (31%); "family recreation opportunities are important to me" (29%); "blacks should be taught about seaside/coastal recreation" (29%); <u>et cetera</u>. Such statements acknowledge understanding, prioritization, management, willingness to pay, conservation, and satisfaction of coastal recreation resources. The propositions suggest that there exists a conscious or subconscious synthesis of recreation benefits to respondents, accruing from visits to the seaside and hinterland within the one resource, namely the coastal resource.

Once again, the responses to the attitudinal questions suggest a spiral of recreation aspiration with visits to the urban (developed) resort forming a springboard into undeveloped (countryside) recreation activity whether at the coast or hinterland.

6.3 FUTURE PATTERNS OF COASTAL RECREATION

In considering the likely future patterns of recreation use of the coast, three major factors are identified as being the primary determinants of future activity. These factors are available leisure time, particularly changes in hours worked and holidays taken; changing patterns of mobility including consideration of the likely rise in car ownership and the effect of energy costs on the other; and the pattern of social change (desegregation or integration) in South Africa with an accompanying development of taste and recreation aspiration.

6.3.1 Changes in Leisure Time and Working Hours

The leisure time and working hours of the respondents are subjects of scrutiny. Given that a considerable number of respondents (45%) are engaged in unskilled and semi-skilled occupation (Table 5.1); the length of the actual working day of these two groups (particularly the former) is nine hours - taking into consideration a manual worker starting to work at 7 a.m. and ending at 5 p.m. with a one-hour break for lunch. Multiply these hours by 5 (to get the number of hours spent in work in five week-days) and add six hours for Saturday to obtain a total of 51 working hours a week. Such a person has minimal leisure time available for disposal. Reduction in the actual working hours is the top priority. By the same token, holiday entitlements, particularly for unskilled and semi-skilled workers, need urgent rationalisation measures. Recent drafts on labour laws are expected to make provision for such reduction in working hours.

In South Africa, for example, a number of laws regulate conditions of work for unskilled, skilled, semi-skilled and professional workers. Firstly, the Shops and Offices Act, which covers most shop and office workers who do not fall under an industrial council agreement or a wage determination, lays down the maximum working week of 46 hours with a maximum working day of 9¼ hours for people working a five-day week. People working a 5½ day week may not be required to work more than five hours on their half-day, or 8½ hours if they work less than
three hours on their half-day. Workers are entitled to two weeks' leave annually. This leave accrues monthly, so that a worker who resigns after six months can claim one week's leave pay. Exceptions to the Act are the provisions for maximum hours and overtime which do not apply to travelling salesmen, insurance agents and watchmen. Secondly, the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act which regulates conditions of service in the same way as the Shops and Offices Act. The maximum working day is 9¼ hours for employees working a five-day week.

Workers are entitled to two weeks' paid annual leave, which accrues monthly. Thirdly, agricultural labourers are excluded from labour legislation; professional employees are covered by contract entered into with their employers who do not deal expressly with a particular condition of working hours; public servants are not covered by Shops and Offices Act but by the Public Service Act whose condition of service for employees of provincial administrators are laid down by provincial ordinance; mining employees' conditions of service are regulated by common-law agreements negotiated between the Council of Mining and the Chamber of Mines (presently their condition of work is 96-hour, 11-shift fortnight); municipal employees are regulated by municipal by-laws; construction workers fall under industrial council agreements; and transport workers are covered by a number of conditions of work from industrial council agreements.

In Britain, for comparison, the European Economic Community (EEC) issued a recommendation that all workers should have at least 4 weeks holiday a year by the end of 1978 (Duffield and Walker, 1979:87) and shorter working hours. The impact, however, not only confined to the increased volume of recreation visits, but affected the geography of recreation visits, especially in England and Wales where the coastal resources dominates so strongly the pattern of holiday-related trips (Duffield and Walker, 1979).

In summary, the reduction of working hours and the entitlement of longer holiday leave are likely to inspire more recreation visits among Blacks. Furthermore, there can be little doubt that the coast, both developed and undeveloped coastal

locations, will play an important part in accommodating the increased volume of recreation trips that will be generated by these changes.

6.3.2 Changes in Mobility

Without the revolution in personal mobility brought about by the motor car it is likely that Blacks can enjoy satisfactory coastal recreation. It has been said in this research that car ownership is the most convenient means of transport for sea-side recreation visits (paragraph 5.3.4). However, Figure 5.4 shows that only 27% of the respondents own motor vehicles. This inadequate possession of a prominent recreation means of transport inhibits by and large a more diversified recreation type pattern. To illustrate, some recreation areas like Sodwana Bay National Park, Maputaland Coastal Forest Reserve and Kosi Bay; are extensive and inaccessible to recreators without vehicles. Such recreation restraints can only be alleviated by recreators acquiring vehicles.

The motor car not only provides a stimulus for people to look beyond the urban resort for recreation enjoyment on the coast, but also provides the means whereby developed and undeveloped coast can enjoy a reciprocal relationship to their mutual advantage.

While further growth in the levels of car ownership among Blacks will inevitably generate more coastal or seaside recreation trips, there are factors which can be expected to constrain this growth. One of the factors could be the ever-escalating energy cost. It has been estimated that the prices of petroleum in South Africa following recent trends will continue to rise in real terms and will increase by 50% by the year 2000. Nevertheless, the frequency of recreation journeys and their geographical distribution is likely to increase due to the availability of higher disposable income, greater leisure time, and improved education and general living standards among Blacks (Hugo, 1974; Ferreira, 1986; Magi, 1992).

6.3.3 Patterns of Social Change

Since the dawn of the new era in South Africa's socio-political scenario, there has been a number of social changes spurred on by the availability of higher disposable income, improved education standards, general living conditions and the desegregation process coupled with the repeal of various laws that discriminated against Blacks. One of the changes brought about by "the emergence of an industrialised market economy" (Magi, 1992) is the demand for outdoor recreation among Blacks which has been mostly found among the privileged segment of the society.

Recreation behaviour patterns for Blacks have been hampered by various constraints such as lack of finance, time, facilities and "negative perception towards recreation resources" (Magi, 1986). In this research investigation concurrence has been established and has often referred to these constraints in several places and need not be re-iterated. However, this gloomy picture is likely to change as a result of the growing importance of the role of leisure in all its forms in the lives of the Blacks. Various recreation resources are needed to satisfy the growing aspirations for recreation experience, and the coast can be regarded as the foundation upon which popular mass recreation can be built.

6.4 HYPOTHESIS INTERPRETATION

The preceding section was concerned with the general interpretation of the role of the coastal resource in the KwaZulu-Natal north-coastal region. In this section results are compared with hypotheses concerning the role of the coast in the lives of Black recreationists and a summary of the findings is presented in the discussion to follow. These hypotheses (see paragraph 1.2.2) were formulated from the general theory outlined in Chapter 2 and 3.

 (i) <u>It is hypothesised that the seaside and the coast will occupy a unique</u> <u>position in the leisure lives of Blacks</u>. The specific contention of this hypothesis is accepted in full.

Data analysis revealed that the young, less educated and unskilled respondents engage themselves in active seaside recreation, whilst the older, educated respondents show a tendency to participate in passive coastal recreation. However, the older generation commonly referred to as "traditional" showed less inclination toward seaside recreation participation. This older group of course, shows signs of being indifference towards participation but gives way for the young.

 (ii) <u>It is hypothesised that there seems no reason to doubt that the coast will</u> <u>continue to attract visitors and to serve as a primary destination for</u> <u>recreation journeys in South Africa</u>. This hypothesis is accepted in full.

The results showed that in general there is a positive participation in coastal recreation especially the seaside. Exceeding numbers of Black recreationists are seen on various developed beaches especially during holiday periods. However, most undeveloped coastlines receive a very low percentage of Black visitors.

(iii) It is hypothesised that a newly emerging middle class Blacks will provide the entrepreneurial skills and investment which will underpin the development of the new seaside resorts. In view of the contention by respondents that the coastal recreation resource has to be developed, and the pioneer venture of a Black hotel entrepreneur purchasing a renown Quay West Hotel in Richards Bay; this hypothesis is also accepted.

Although no specific question in the questionnaire was set to investigate about the involvement of Black in beachfront development projects, it is taken in principle that a few unrecognised Blacks will identify themselves

with the provision of entrepreneurial skills and investment in the development of the coastal resort.

(iv) <u>It is hypothesised that the changes in Black personal mobility, brought about</u>
 by increased car ownership, increases recreation visits and participation.
 More than any other hypothesis this one is most positively discussed in this research. It is therefore accepted in full.

Responses revealed that 27% of the respondents use motor vehicles as the means of transport to convey them to the seaside. This percentage is expected to increase as socio-economic status of Black rises. Taking five kilometres to be the critical maximum distance that persons would be prepared to travel on foot, the car is regarded as the necessity for recreation visits especially in the remote and diversified natural recreation resources.

(v) It is hypothesised that the ongoing socio-economic and political transformation will necessitate a need for the development of some countryside coasts. The results support the innate need among Blacks for the development of countryside coastlines. However, development of natural recreation is not the priority amongst most Blacks, the top priority is the dire necessities of life such as food, shelter and clothing. The hypothesis is therefore not accepted or accepted as of future concern.

The above hypotheses have been duly tested in this study. The tests reveal that the coast as a recreation resource continues to occupy the prime position in the leisure habits of Black recreationists; it is expected to be the main destination for recreation visits for both local and inland recreators; Blacks are seen as emerging recreation or tourist entrepreneurs in the near future; car-ownership will revolutionize the coastal recreation scenario; and, however, development of the coastal recreation resources could not be regarded as of immediate attention, instead, basic needs of the Blacks such as food, clothing and shelter must be

addressed first.

Furthermore, of immediate importance is the awareness by recreation resource managers the awakened recreation interest of Blacks, especially the young, to feature in the coastal recreation scene which has been the playground for the privileged section of the community. Measures, therefore, to develop even the countryside coastline, would be the sensible alternative to accommodate the influx of Black recreators on beaches especially during peak holiday seasons.

Recreation as the means to escape the stressful conditions under which most Blacks live, can be channelled to natural recreation resource bases such as the coast which is safe, vast, affordable and accessible. Therefore, without identifying the emerging class of recreators and attempt to equate it with the existing resource bases the carrying capacity of the coast cannot be set.

Finally, the results of the hypotheses which have been tested above are presumed to provide a documentary material about the Blacks and the coast with a view of adding knowledge for recreation planners and managers in KwaZulu-Natal northcoastal region.

6.5 CONCLUSION

The evaluation and interpretation of the responses in this chapter have surfaced various aspects of Black recreation patterns in the study area. These aspects comprise, <u>inter alia</u>, the degree of appeal of the coastal resource; the utilization of the coast as a recreation resource; the recreation behaviour patterns; aspiration and attitudes; the recreation pressures on the coast; and the characteristics of the Black recreators themselves.

The responses to 'the degree of general appeal of the coastal resource among Blacks' is that of apprehension. This is to say Blacks anticipate realizing full recreation participation in the coastal resource; but the coastal resource though

perceived as important for recreation visit, should be utilized after the basic needs of the people have been realized. Addressing the needs of the underprivileged masses of Blacks is an enormous task involving many stakeholders in the society and the affected people themselves.

The utilization of the coast as a recreation resource is seen in this chapter as an underscore. Reasons for the under-utilization being constraints like time, money, transport and involvement in non-recreation pursuits. However, it is anticipated that in view of the changing socio-economic status of respondents the coast will occupy the prime position in the leisure life of the Blacks.

The recreation behaviour patterns of Blacks have been clearly discussed in this chapter. The overriding factor is the fact that in both active and passive recreation some segments of Blacks do participate depending on age, socio-economic status and education.

Individual attitudes and their effect on recreation behaviour are, of course, an extremely complex matter which has been discussed in the foregoing chapter. Nevertheless it would seem that taken with evidence presented here, there exists a reciprocal and mutual relationship between attitudes, experience and behaviour in the participation of recreation scene by Blacks. This relationship is likely to lead to the revitalisation of the countryside coastal recreation amongst the Blacks in KwaZulu-Natal north-coastal region.

CHAPTER SEVEN

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this research, as stated at the beginning of the study, was to evaluate the current patterns and future aspirations of Black coastal recreation. Now it is necessary to make a final synthesis of the preceding chapters and to study some of the problems and findings that were made in the course of the research. In doing so, the researcher would like to highlight some personal considerations that have developed through working on this project. These considerations summarise the most indicative results of the whole complex operation and outline suggestions and recommendations from a comprehensive interpretation of the data. They are presented here mainly as a contribution towards formulation of a policy of coastal resource development and management.

7.2 FIRST CONSIDERATION: PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

The most remarkable discovery in the study is that Blacks are willing to utilize or visit the coastal recreation resources. There is absolutely no doubt that the coast as a recreation resource will continue to attract Black visitors and to serve as a primary destination for recreation journeys. What is it then that hinder Blacks from full coastal recreation participation? The answer, as laid down by respondents (82%) in the study, is that the coastal resources is not yet fully developed. It has been said that the KwaZulu-Natal north coastal region "is probably the last undeveloped tourism area in South Africa that can be developed on a large scale" (Smith, 1991). The coast has all the ingredients to become the most attractive recreation area in South Africa. It has favourable weather conditions "and a most unbelievable coastline in certain spots, and wetlands and game areas which, from an ecological point of view, are incredible" (Jeffrey, 1992). These areas, however, need proper infrastructure and it is said they will not be able to handle the load of

mass tourism or recreation.

How, then, must the coastal resource be developed? Before answering this question one has to review complaints lodged by respondents in Table 5.10, namely:

- 1. Toilets should be provided (88% strongly agree).
- 2. Taps for drinking water should be provided (80% strongly agree).
- Roads and paths to beaches should be improved (78% strongly agree) <u>et</u> <u>cetera</u>.

In fact the whole list of twenty five propositions (Table 5.10) should be provided for a recreation resource to be labelled "developed." However, steps to be taken when developing a natural recreation resource could be the following. Firstly, an inventory of potential recreation attraction or resource should be made. Examples of attractions could be parks, lagoons and estuaries, parks, beaches, lakes and so "A great variety of combination of natural resource factors can create on. environments attractive to recreation development" (McIntosh a.o., 1995). Secondly, the quality of the natural resource must be maintained to sustain the recreation demand (McIntosh a.o., 1995); unless high standards are maintained, "a depreciation of the demand will inevitably result" (McIntosh a.o., 1995). Thirdly, "the general natural recreation system is to be made equitable and remodelled to cater for every person in the population" (Magi, 1986). Fourthly, the production of the natural resources of the area is a function of the application of labour and management (McIntosh a.o., 1995). Fifthly, recreation facilities should be located near the people or vice versa.

From the study it is clear that the natural assets of the study area is the sea coupled with beaches, nature reserves, game parks, scenic landscapes, lagoons and estuaries, rivers, lakes and bays. It is very important therefore, for Black recreationists not to destroy the natural recreation bases during their course of recreation.

7.3 SECOND CONSIDERATION: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

It has been said in this research that recreation may be regarded as a means to escape stressful conditions under which an individual lives. However, one has to learn the basic principles as to how the recreation need is to be satisfied. In other words learning or human development is an important factor both in influencing positive recreation attitudes and in influencing actual patterns of leisure behaviour. Some researchers (Duffield and Walker, 1979) argue that learning should start at an early stage of human development, otherwise

"those denied the experience of holiday and recreational visits to the countryside in their childhood are the members of the population least likely to visit the countryside in later years" (1979:86).

More contemporary experience also indicates the importance of this learning process and confirms its relationship through different forms of recreation behaviour (Duffield and Walker, 1979). It is therefore necessary that the Blacks in the study area be exposed to the fundamentals of recreation knowledge. Therefore, the following are general recommendations necessary to increase the demand for recreation among potential Black recreationists:

- Potential recreationists should be presented with adequate information with regard to location or distribution of coastal recreation resources.
- (b) Appropriate training courses on tourism and recreation should be given to taxi and bus operators and related transportation agencies in order to optimize coastal visitor satisfaction.
- (c) The local population should be assisted with tourist and recreation contact by educational programmes in schools and through the media, designed to strengthen appreciation of the accessible natural recreation resources.

- (d) Local recreation and tourist officials, entrepreneurs, hotel managers, shop owners should be assisted with the tourist and recreation contact by training. In addition, recognition should be given to the social usefulness of the functions performed by employees in the tourist and recreation sector.
- (e) Sufficient educational background to recreation and tourism could be undertaken with the assistance of local universities, parks boards, state recreation and sports departments, municipalities, international agencies, and town and regional planners.
- (f) Activities such as environmental festivals, excursions, conservation and environmental-cleaning campaigns, group recreation trips, environmental projects and assignments could form "modules" for revitalisation of positive recreation behaviour attitudes.
- (g) The government should render accessible to everyone the country's natural physical resources either in situ or in well-conceived places and areas such as aquaria, oceanaria and museums.
- (h) Above all, maintenance policies for natural recreation resources are also a vital factor in successful recreation development on the part of the government or natural recreation resource managers.

7.4 FINAL CONSIDERATION: COASTAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION

In order to realise full recreation experience the precious coastal resource must be properly managed or conserved. There is, therefore, an urgent need for the management of water catchment areas, rivers, wetlands, grasslands, beaches, indigenous forests, parks, game reserves and the like.

It is the responsibility of conservation authorities and the community to manage the environment (Steele, 1994). How, then, should the conservation authorities work

with the local populace? The answer according to Steele (1994) is

"The conservation authority should identify tourism sites, consult about the nature of the development and then encourage the developer to include various community representatives as shareholders in their business" (1994:c8).

Indeed, such a venture is a decision-making empowerment in the project itself. It is the policy of allowing local people to enter a reserve and use the natural resource in a sustainable manner. This 'policy of sharing' with the local Black communities living adjacent to natural recreation areas has long since been regarded, both locally and internationally, as one of the more progressive "Third World' conservation policies in Southern Africa" (Steele, 1994).

Such a community-orientated conservation programme, is a new thing; but has infused a background of community involvement - policies which allow communities to benefit from conservation in a way they never had before, as well as instilling a sense of accountability among people towards the environment. A profile of this venture is summarised as follows:

- (i) The conservation authority or department identifies recreation sites.
- (ii) It specifies the nature of development and conservation.
- (iii) It encourages the development to include various representatives of the adjacent host community as shareholders in their business.
- (iv) Local people are allowed to extract and use resources inside a game reserve,
 such as reeds, bark, game, fish etc. on a substantial basis.
- About 25% of the gross annual revenue accruing to a resource is invested back into that community.

(vi) The process of upgrading Black field staff to officer status, promoting the traditional game scout to the status of a Field Ranger and establishing community liaison officer posts as representatives of communities within the organisation.

This project is presently implemented by KwaZulu-Natal Department of Nature Conservation (DNC) in which Mr Nick Steele is the secretary and one of South Africa's foremost conservationists.

This project of community-based conservation has received high acclaim from the researcher and could be treated as a model in KwaZulu-Natal north coastal region whereby massive environmental destruction of pristine stretches of coastline and environmental despoliation is the order of the day. Indeed, the coastal resource has to be conserved.

7.5 FUTURE RESEARCH

This study should be regarded as an attempt to establish <u>general patterns</u> of outdoor recreation for Blacks in KwaZulu-Natal north-coastal region. The area covered was too extensive to go into a detailed analysis of the complex phenomenon. However, now that the ground work has been done and the main problem identified, it is essential that more detailed research should follow such as micro-climate; beach geomorphology; recreation perception and preferences; and recreation patterns of all the people including Whites, Indians and Coloureds. The Indians have greatly increased their usage of outdoor recreation facilities and they must now make up a great percentage of the potential pressure that will be placed on recreation facilities.

7.6 CONCLUSION

As this study was inspired and basically directed by the philosophy and methodology of Duffield and Walker (1979), it seems appropriate to conclude with

an extract from their work which so perfectly describes the importance of the coast:

"The role of the coast in the history of leisure confirms its crucial place not only as the foundation upon which popular mass recreation away from home has been built, but also as the apex of recreational aspirations as they have been developing over the last two decades. The story of the seaside is indeed a story of social revolution and it is clear that both the undeveloped coast and the urban resort will continue to play a major role as this story continues to unfold" (1979:92).

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APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE

BLACKS AND THE COAST: CURRENT DEMANDS AND FUTURE ASPIRATIONS FOR COASTAL RECREATION IN THE NATAL NORTH COAST

QUESTIONNAIRE

A. LOGISTICS

- 1. Area
- 2. Place
- 3. Date

B. PERSONAL BACKGROUND

4. Sex

01	Male	
02	Female	

5. Age

01	10 - 20 years	
02	21 - 35 years	
03	36 - 50 years	
04	51 - 80 + years	

6. Education

01	Up to Std 6	
02	Std 6 to Std 10	
03	Post Matric Diploma	
04	Technical Diploma	
05	Degree	

7. Occupation (interviewee)

01	Unskilled	
02	Semi-skilled	
03	Skilled	
04	Professional	

- 8. Home town and suburb (interviewee): -
- 9. Place where home is located

01	Urban	
02	Rural	

10. Total income (per month)

01	Less than R1000	
02	R1001 - R2000	
03	R2001 - R3000	
04	R3001 - R4000	
05	R4001+	

11. Religion

01	Christian	
02	Other	
03	Indigenous	
04	Non-religious	

12. Languages spoken at home

01	Zulu	
02	English	
03	Afrikaans	
04	Other (specify)	

13. Family size

01	1-5	
02	6 - 10	
03	11 - over	

14. Education of family head

01	Illiterate	
02	Primary	
03	Secondary	
04	Tertiary	

15. How far away do you stay from the coast?

01	0 - 50 km	
02	50 - 100 km	
03	100 - over	

C. COASTAL USER GROUP CHARACTERISTICS (BEACH/SEA)

16. Length of visit

01	One month	
02	2 weeks	
03	Week-end trip	
04	Day trip	

17. How often do you visit the beach or sea?

01	Weekly	
02	Once a month	
03	Twice a year	
04	Once a year	
05	Never	

18. How far away do you live from the sea/beach?

01	Near the beach
02	10 - 30 km away
03	30 - 40 km away
04	30 - 50 km away
05	50 km and over

19. What transport media do you use to get to the beach/sea?

and the second s		the second s
01	Walk	
02	Bicycle	
03	Public transport	
04	Own motor vehicle	
05	Other (specify)	

20. Reasons for visiting the beach or sea

Rank in order of preference the following as an indication of your reasons for visiting the beach or sea. Use number 1 to 11 in the columns according to your preference.

01	Always come here	
02	Particular beauty of scenery of the beach	
03	Watch birds or animals	
04	A change from where we usually go	
05	Fishing facilities	
06	Boating facilities	
07	Inexpensive	
08	Enjoy the tranquillity of the beach	
09	Swimming in the sea	
10	Camping: caravanning	
11	Other (specify)	

21. Reasons why you do not visit the beach or sea.

01	It is too far	_
02	No means of transport	
03	Lack of accommodation facilities	
04	Nothing there of interest	
05	No sports offered	
06	Lack of recreation facilities (please specify)	
07	It is too expensive	
08	The place is restricted	
09	It is very dangerous	
10	Other (specify)	

22. If you HAVE NOT YET BEEN TO THE BEACH/SEA, would you visit the area(s) if your objections listed above were eliminated?

01	Yes	
02	No	

23. Give reasons for your answer.

24. Are you interested in visiting undeveloped beaches (beaches without modern facilities)?

01	Yes	
02	No	

25. Which of the following facilities have you visited?

01	Umgeni Estuary/River Mouth	
02	Beachwood Mangroves Nature Reserve	
03	Umhlanga Lagoon Nature Reserve	
04	Umhlanga Rocks Beach	
05	Hawaan Forest	
06	Newsel-Umdloti Beach	
07	Tongaat Beach	
08	Ballitoville Beach	
09	Compensation Beach	
10	Shaka's Rock Beach	
11	Salt Rock Beach	
12	Sheffield Beach	
13	Blythdale Beach	
14	Zinkwazi Beach	
15	Tugela Mouth	
16	Amatikulu Mouth/Nature Reserve	
17	Mtunzini Beach	
18	Umlalazi Nature Reserve/Lagoon	
19	Port Durnford Beach	
20	Esikhawini Beach	
21	Richards Bay Nature Reserve	
22	Richards Bay Beach	
23	Enseleni Nature Reserve	
24	Lake Eteza Nature Reserve	
25	St Lucia Estuary	
26	St Lucia Park	1
27	False Bay Park	
28	Lake St Lucia	

29	St Lucia Game Reserve	
30	St Lucia Marine Reserve	
31	Sodwana Bay National Park	
32	Lake Sibaya	
33	Maputoland Marine Reserve	
34	Kosi Bay Nature Reserve	
35	Kosi Bay/Lake Kosi	

26. When visiting the beach what type of accommodation would you like to have?

01	Hotel or motel	
02	Hutted camp	
03	Rustic camp	
04	Tent or sleeping bag	
05	Other (specify)	

27. Please give reasons for your answers.

D. ACTIVE COASTAL RECREATION

28. In which activities do you / would you participate at the beach/in the sea?

	Activity	01 Do participate	02 Would participate if facilities made available	03 Would not at all
01	Walking (Brisk walking)			
02	Swimming; scuba-diving			
03	Sunbathing			
04	Water skiing			
05	Motor boating			
06	Row boating			
07	Sailing			
08	Canoeing			
09	Boat fishing			
10	Angling			
11	Sea-shell collecting			
12	Playing games			
13	Photography			
14	Relaxing			
15	Picnicking			
16	Power boating			
17	Organised group activities			
18	Climbing/sliding on shore-cliff			
19	Riding beach buggy			
20	Other (specify)			

4. PASSIVE COASTAL RECREATION

29. Please indicate your opinion with regard to the following propositions:

Agree strongly

1	2	3	4	5	Disagree strongly
Indifferent				•	

(Not sure)

Improvement to coastal recreation resources

		1	2	3		4	_5
01	More picnic sports should be provided.						
02	Rubbish bins, braai facilities, steps on shore-cliffs should be provided.						
03	Roads and paths to beaches should be improved.						
04	Toilets should be provided.						
05	Camping sites should be provided.						
06	Picnic sites should be provided.				· .		
07	Braai spots should be erected.						
08	Walking trails be established.						
09	Showering buildings be erected.						
10	Play areas be provided.						
11	Taps for drinking water be provided.				-	-	
12	Sporting areas be provided.						
13	Caravan stands should be provided.						
14	Ablution facilities should be provided.						
15	Huts accommodating 2 or 3 people should be provided.						

<u> </u>		 	 	
16	Bungalows accommodating 6+ people should be provided.			
17	Boat licensing,, booking facilities and general administration functions should be provided.			
18	Transportation to the beach must be improved/provided.			
19	Road signs/route markers should be improved.			
20	Boat jetties should be provided			
21	Boat slipways should be provided.			
22	Boat/caravan storage facilities should be provided.			
23	Boats should be available for hire.			
24	Tours to the beach/coast should be provided			
25	Rustic shelter with limited facilities should be provided.			
26	Other (specify)			

F. FUTURE ATTITUDINAL INFORMATION

27	I am prepared to pay for all recreation facilities.	01			
28	Conservation should be the prime purpose in recreation.	02			
29	Coastal recreation facilities must be strictly managed.	03			
30	I am happy with the quality of coastal recreation facilities available/offered.	04			
31	I am happy with the adequacy of coastal recreation facilities.	05		- - -	
32	Knowledge of recreation facilities must be offered.	06			
----	--	----	---	--	--
33	Family recreation opportunities are important to me.	07			
34	Seaside/coastal recreation is among the best as far as I am concerned.	08			
35	Blacks should be taught about seaside/coastal recreation.	09	-		

30. Are you aware that restricted areas for Whites and Blacks no longer exist?

01	Yes	
02	No	

31. If your answer is yes, how often have you used the desegrated (multi-racial) area?

01	At each visit	
02	Frequently	
03	Occasionally	
04	Never	

32. Please give reasons for your answer:

33. Do you have any complaints concerning the management of coastal recreation resources (sea, beach, coast)?

01	Yes	
02	No	

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34 If your answer is yes, please explain:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION

APPENDIX B

GUIDELINES ON HOW TO CONDUCT A SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

GUIDELINES ON HOW TO CONDUCT A SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Introduction

This paper is meant to provide the basic training for interviewers of the research, <u>Blacks and</u> the Coast: Current Demands and Future Aspiration for Coastal Recreation in the Natal North Coast. The trained interviewers should be able to collect valid, reliable, unbiased and correct data. This paper, therefore is designed to be as simple as possible, avoiding as much as possible difficult technical words.

2. Purpose of the survey

To collect factual information (or data) on recreation habits of Blacks particularly on coastal areas.

3. Who are to be interviewed?

Any Black person who has or is willing to visit coastal recreation (leisure) areas.

4. How is the questionnaire answered?

The questionnaire has been simplified as much as possible. Most of the questions need only a tick or a cross on the blank spaces provided. It should take ± 20 min to complete one questionnaire.

5. Should I complete the questionnaire for all interviewees?

Not necessary. If an interviewee can read and write English let him/her complete the questionnaire by himself/herself.

6. Don'ts - What not to do in the interview

- (a) Do not show your opinion. Let the respondents "tell it like it is."
- (b) Do not bribe (or pay) the respondents for answering the questionnaires.
- (c) Do not compel the respondents to answer the questionnaires.
- (d) Do not cheat, be as honest as possible.

7. Do's - What to do in the interview

- Let the respondent be as relaxed as possible. Surveys often make respondents feel special or unnatural and thus produce responses that are artificial or slanted.
- Open-ended questions can be answered in Zulu if need be.
 - You can distribute and collect the questionnaires at a later stage.

- Make sure that all the questions have been answered.
- Observe the protocol i.e. ask permission to interview people from their superiors in special cases, e.g. schools, churches, government areas, firms etc.
- Be as professional as possible.
- Always carry a letter of transmittal. A letter of transmittal has a letterhead and signatures that will lend prestige and official status.

8. <u>Types of questions used in the questionnaire</u> (for enrichment only)

(a) <u>Structured questions</u> follow a well-defined structure resembling the format, allowing responses and elaboration within narrow limits, e.g. What is your age?

10 - 20 years	
21 - 35 years	
36 - 50 years	
51 - 80 + years	

- (b) <u>Open-ended questions</u> give a respondent a frame-of-reference with which to react, without placing any constraint on the reaction. Such questions allow flexibility,, depth, classification, and probing.
- (c) <u>Close-ended questions (Fixed-alternative questions)</u>

E.g., opinion polls (Do you, or don't you....?) These questions allow greater uniformity, easy to code and manipulate data.

(d) <u>The Semantic Differential</u> (Scale items) is an attitude scale which is no less than five or more than nine steps e.g.



(e) <u>Rank in order of preference</u>

Write numbers 1,2,3 etc. according to youur preference.

9. <u>Sampling</u>

(a) When we <u>sample</u>, we are drawing from some population of possible cases.

(b) Two modes of sampling from a population of possible cases:

- <u>Random sampling</u> e.g. a lottery-like drawing, taking every nth name in an alphabetical listing or going to a table of random numbers.
- <u>Stratified sampling</u> where various "strata" are designated, such as sex, age, socio-economic levels, or grade levels in school.

10. Vocabulary

The following are some of the words used in the questionnaire which might pose as difficult to the respondents:

interviewer		 person who conducts an interview, the evaluator
interviewee, r	esponden	t, subject - person who responds/answers questions.
unskilled	-	e.g. labourer
skilled	-	e.g. mechanic, carpenter, builder, welder, painter, etc.
professional	-	e.g. nurse, teacher, doctor, lawyer, engineer, etc.
family head	-	the most important person in the family/bread-winner.
coast	-	land bordering the sea
beach	+	sand or shingle next to the sea
rank in order	of prefer	ence - write numbers 1 to nth number according to your taste/preference
ablution facilit	ies	- places for washing of the body
bungalow	-	a one-storey house
rustic camp	-	a camp built of untrimmed branches or rough timber

11. Conclusion

We have looked at some of the most important aspects of the instrument (questionnaire), it will be worthwhile to review it now and again together with this paper. Should you, therefore, come across some problems, do not hesitate to jot them down and bring them to our attention.

Moreover, you as an evaluator, should be observant at all times. You should be able to answer questions like: What consequences do I observe; what goes with what, under what conditions; and with what outcomes? Not far removed from serendipity, the observer keeps an open mind and looks for effects, planned or not, that yield information of value to understanding and improving programmes.

Above all we wish you the best of luck in your endeavours.

N.D. MWANDLA DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY NDM/tsmm

APPENDIX C

MAP OF KWAZULU-NATAL NORTH COAST

KWAZULU - NATAL NORTH COAST



APPENDIX D

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

University of Zululand Universiteit van Zoeloeland



Les Private Bag Privaatsak X1001 KWADLANGEZWA 3886 South Alrica T (0251) 93911 Telegrams: Unizul Ø SA 631311 Fax (0351) 93735

Ref./Verw.

3.17.3.1

23 June 1994

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The Department of Geography is currently undertaking a survey on coastal recreation in the Natal North Coast. This project is concerned specifically with determining the current demands and future aspiration for coastal recreation. The results of this study will help to provide preliminary criteria to be used for developing better coastal recreation facilities and for improving the utilization and conservation of the coast as a unique resource.

We are particularly desirious of obtaining your responses or of those people under your authority. The accompanying questionnaire has been designed to make it possible for us to obtain all necessary data while requiring a minimum of your time. The average time required for answering the questionnaire is 15 minutes.

It will be appreciated if you will complete the questionnaire or allow your subordinates to do so. We would welcome any comments that you may have concerning any aspect covered or not covered in the questionnaire.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully

hurnd/a/

N D MWANDLA RESEARCHER DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY NDM/tsmm

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

THE END