

**BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES**



**THE EFFECTS OF URBANISATION ON DOMBOSHAVA HILL  
MONUMENT**

**By**

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**A Project Proposal Submitted to the Department of Culture and Heritage Studies in partial  
Fulfilment for the requirement for the Bachelor of Science Honours in Culture and  
Heritage Studies Degree**

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**BINDURA, ZIMBAMBWE**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This study's purpose is to portray the effects of urbanisation on monuments. The study utilized a case study of Domboshava historical monument. The aim of this study is to portray how different cultural heritage within Domboshava is being affected by urbanisation. The study is qualitative in nature and it utilized simple, random and purposive sampling in selecting the participants. This study established that urbanisation is still negatively affecting the monuments' well-being in Domboshava. This is mainly caused by the rural to urban migration of people. Also the issue of high birth rates has resulted in higher populations. A larger number of people's availability had resulted in a lot of pressure on heritage monuments such as the rock paintings. The study also established that a lot of people had caused vandalism. The issue of religious beliefs also has impacts on monuments. However, in order to curb against such effects the government and NMMZ adopted the issue of entrance fee in-order to limit the number of people who access the monuments. The study also had established that the NMMZ and responsible authorities should put security, fences, and community engagement. The study also recommended that the government and NMMZ should employ more knowledgeable personnel in heritage management and conservation in Domboshava. The study also established that the community should be involved in planning and management of heritage

## DECLARATION FORM

I Elisa Masciline Sibanda, Registration Number B1852418 do hereby declare that this entire research is a product of my own work. It is being submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for Honours Degree in Culture and Heritage Studies, in the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities at Bindura University of Science Education.

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**RELEASE FORM**

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## **DEDICATION**

This project is dedicated to my late father, Mother and the people who have supported me throughout my education .Thank you for your patience, support, understanding and love that you showed me and making all this possible may God bless you.

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Firstly I would like to thank the Almighty God for blessing me, giving me the strength and courage to pull through during my studies. I would like also to thank my Mother Mrs N Sibanda and my amazing sisters Nomsa and Nokuthula also not forgetting my daughter Audelia for giving me hope that I would make it .My Supervisor may God bless you abundantly for helping me with ideas and being there all the time I needed assistance and ideas throughout this project. My gratitude extends to Bindura University of Science Education ,Department of Languages and Communication Skills .To all my Lecturers I thank you all for the inspiration and support. NMMZ members I thank you also for the support and helping me with ideas for choosing this Project .Last but not least, to my friends and roommates thank you for the support and encouragement. God bless you.

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## **1.0 CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.1 Background Of The Study**

Globally, the urbanisation process is a result of population growth, migration and infrastructure initiatives has a direct impact on cultural heritage. The urbanisation process is associated with a variety of resource and environmental issues around the world, including: B. Habitat loss, species extinction, land cover, changes in hydrological system (Chen, Chang, Karassonyi & Zhang, 2014). In recent decades, unprecedented urbanisation has occurred around the world, characterized by demographic transitions from rural areas to urbanized areas and urban land expansion. The world's urban population is estimated to have increased from 1.35 billion in 1970 to 3.63 billion in 2011 (UN, 2012). The world's urban areas, which quadrupled between 1985 and 2005, are reported to be growing at twice the average rate of urban population in recent years, around 2000-2030. It is expected to triple the urban area (Zhao, Zhu & Jiang, 2015).

In Africa, urbanisation is progressing at an unprecedented rate, while rapid and often uncontrolled development is changing urban areas and their surroundings. This change can lead to the fragmentation and deterioration of heritage around the world. In fact, in recent decades, modern urbanisation, including investment in modern infrastructure in the central region, has led to drastic land-use changes (Swensen and Jerpasen, 2008). Most of this urban population lives in the surrounding areas, but in developing countries the problem of urbanisation is becoming more important due to the continued and rapid urbanisation of these countries (Zhao,). 2013). Population growth is associated with the expansion of cities and infrastructure. Urban sprawl is associated not

only with land cover changes, but also with ecological, climatic and social changes (Roychowdhury, Taubenböck and Jones, 2011). Urban limits continue to expand, incorporating more and more rural areas, forests, historic sites, and other important non-urban areas.

Therefore, the urbanisation process as a result of population growth, migration and infrastructure initiatives directly or indirectly affects the characteristics of the monument. As Al-Houdalieh and Sauders (2009) argue, aspects of human development, considered aggressive and progressive construction, cultivation and expansion, equally threaten the longevity and security of cultural heritage. Unplanned development, constant productivity, unlimited innovation, and the tremendous power of reckless technological progress can dramatically change the local environment and landscape. Some researchers say that urban expansion is probably one of the greatest threats to the archaeological resources, and therefore appropriate measures are needed to mitigate their destruction without proper documentation and investigation (Lane, 2011) and (Hadjimitsis, Agapiou, Alexakis and Sarris, 2011).

Management of cultural heritage, including both archaeological and archaeological landscapes, is included in many recent European policies, laws and national environmental reports (Fry, Skar, Jerpåsen, Bakkestuen, Erikstad, 2004). To support the conservation of nature and cultural heritage, the focus is on the integration of strategies in urban planning with the management of cultural heritage and the regional development processes associated with planning. Therefore, up-to-date maps and relevant information are very important for city planners in some countries to design development plans that take cultural heritage into account.

Despite the above efforts to protect heritage and archaeological sites (monuments) from destruction by urbanisation in Zimbabwe, several places are experiencing gradual degradation as a result of human induced activities such as farming, deforestation and use of hills as churches. This

has led to many monuments lose their natural aesthetic value. This has attracted the interest of the researcher using a case of Domboshava Caves to study the extent to which the effects of urbanisation are impacting monuments across Zimbabwe.

## **1.2 Purpose Of The Study**

This research study seeks to establish the effects of urbanisation on monuments in Zimbabwe using a case of Domboshava historical monument

## **1.3 Statement Of The Problem**

Due to urbanisation some of the monuments have been transformed in different ways and lost their attractive aesthetic value. Rampant urbanisation has caused monumental intrinsic values that were built up by traditional culture to be quickly altered among communities who's social and physical environment are suffering from this disorder. This loss of monuments' aesthetic value has largely affected the tourism industry as the places now look like an eyesore to the tourists and some of the places have already lost their shapes and originality as documented in the museum and monuments documentaries. This urbanisation effect poses a worrisome threat to the tourism industry of reducing the influx of tourists who would bring much needed revenue to the Zimbabwean nation via tourism. Thus this research sought to establish the effects of urbanisation on Domboshava monuments in Zimbabwe.

## **1.4 Objectives Of The Study**

1. To understand the causes of urbanisation in Domboshava area
2. To identify the effects of urbanisation in Domboshava area
3. To identify measures being taken by the NMMZ in mitigating the effects of urbanisation

## **1.5 Research Questions**

1. What are the causes of urbanisation in Domboshava area?
2. Which are the effects of urbanisation in Domboshava area?
3. What measures being taken by the NMMZ in mitigating the effects of urbanisation?

## **1.6 Definition Of Key Terms**

**Tourism** is defined as the activity of travelling for pleasure, to see sights, for recreation etc., (Watson, 2008).

**Migration** is defined as movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work or better living conditions or movement from one part of something to another, (Bailey, 2010).

**Population Growth** is the change in a population of a destination, and can be describe as the change in the number of individuals of any species in a population using "per unit time" for measurement, (Wily, 2011).

**Tourism Urbanisation**, as Mullins (2003) defines, is a process during which cities and towns are built or regenerated almost exclusively for the purpose of leisure and pleasure, and thus urban growth is closely tied to tourism-related industries (Mullins, 1991; 1992).

## **1.7 Dissertation Outline**

This study is divided into five chapters as follows;

### **Chapter one: Introduction**

This chapter involves the general introduction and background to the study, purpose of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, assumptions of the study, significance of the study, limitations and delimitations to the study as well as definition of key terms and ethical considerations.

### **Chapter two: Literature Review and Theoretical Framework**

This chapter discusses theories relevant to the study and provides literature previously done by other authors on the effects of urbanisation on historical monuments spelling out the research gap.

### **Chapter three: Research Design and Methodology**

This chapter discusses the research design, research methodology, population and sample, sampling methods, data collection tools, states the validity and reliability as well as ethical considerations. It also gives an overview background of the Domboshava historical monuments.

### **Chapter four: Data Presentation, Analysis and Presentation of Findings**

This chapter presents and discusses the results in relation to the objectives of the study and the research questions.

### **Chapter five: Summary, Conclusions, Recommendations and areas for further Research.**

This chapter summarizes the findings, give conclusions and recommendations basing on the results as well as shedding light on areas of further studies on the particular topic.

## **2.0 CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The current chapter present and reviews literature related to the study. This chapter discuss the theoretical framework of the study and review the literature under the following themes: the causes of urbanisation; the effects of urbanisation; the challenges facing Monuments due to the growth of urbanisation and measures taken in mitigating the effects of urbanisation

### **2.2Theoretical Framework**

This study used Malthus's legacy theory of population growth. Malthus's heritage of population growth believes that it will hinder investment that drives economic growth to meet current and future needs, as population growth weighs heavily on investment as it seeks to support the growing population (Smith, 2013). This is because the rapid population growth in urban areas is putting pressure on social services such as education, transportation, health and decent housing. For example, infrastructure facilities for \ fixed populations are distributed to accommodate large, unpredictable populations, limiting capacity to provide the best service (Sakanko & David, 2018). As a result, the growth of urban area extends and exert its pressure on historical monuments that are around the area. As population grows in the urban, people become in more need of resources like land, water and others. This has led to the violation of historical monuments in order to save the population of today. From the perspective of the Malthusian theory, the effect of urbanisation

on historical monuments is highly related to resource distribution due to pressure and demand posed by growth of the population.

The Malthus theory is based on a number of assumptions that are:

- a) Uncontrolled population growth exceeds the natural carrying capacity, often resulting in overpopulation and societal problems.
- b) Population grows geometrically along the order of 1, 2, 4, 16 and 32 whereas resource supply grew arithmetically thus along the order of 1, 2, 3, and 4.
- c) Without population control, population growth would be only reduced by natural checks through disasters such as food shortages, war and diseases.

Malthus believes that population growth far outweighs food supply. Population is growing at an unprecedented rate, and available resources cannot keep up with the rate of urbanisation, resulting in overgrowth of resources and the automatic questioning of urban sustainability (Weir, 1991). This usually leads to threats to historical monuments in different ways. Some urban people may seek farming lands to add on their food supply. As a result they may jeopardise the historical landscapes in trying to fill their stomachs. The archaeological areas are under danger of development. Quick urbanisation, huge construction projects for instance dams and roads, threaten the possessions.

### **2.3 Conceptualisation Of Urbanisation**

Urbanisation processes around the world are the result of infrastructure initiatives that have a direct impact on population growth, migration, and cultural heritage. Cartwright (2015) states that in recent decades, unprecedented urbanisation has occurred around the world, characterised by demographic changes from rural to urbanised areas and urban land expansion. I am. The world's urban population is estimated to have increased from 1.35 billion in 1970 to 3.63 billion in 2011 (United Nations, 2020). In Africa, urbanisation is progressing at an unprecedented rate, while rapid and often uncontrolled development is changing urban areas and their surroundings. This change can lead to fragmentation and degradation of heritage around the world (Ruhiga, 2013). Population growth is associated with the expansion of cities and infrastructure. Urban sprawl is associated not only with land cover changes, but also with ecological, climatic and social changes (Qviström, 2017). Urban limits continue to expand, incorporating more and more rural areas, forests, historic



sites, and other important non-urban areas. Despite the efforts to protect heritage and monuments from destruction by urbanisation in Zimbabwe, several places are experiencing gradual degradation as a result of human induced activities such as farming, deforestation and use of hills as churches. This has led to many monuments lose their natural aesthetic value. This has attracted the interest of the researcher using a case of Domboshava historical monument to study the extent to which the effects of urbanisation are impacting monuments across Zimbabwe.

## **2.4 The Causes Of Urbanisation**

Globally, urbanisation is the steady increase in the number of people living in cities and in the center of the city. These events result from the continued mass movement of people from villages and rural settlements to cities and urban areas (Bodo, 2019). They also result from natural growth (excessive births beyond death), especially if this population growth takes place in areas where advanced technology and development projects exist. The definition of what identifies a city as the center of the city varies from country to country and depends on the population standards used. In Sweden, for example, a place with more than 200 inhabitants can be considered an urbanized center. 250 people in Denmark. 1000 people in Canada. 10,000 people in Greece. In Nigeria, on the other hand, when the population reaches 20,000, the place is considered a city (Palen, 2008). Countries use their own standards to define city centers based on population distribution.

The two causes of urbanisation most commonly mentioned in the literature were the continued depopulation of cities and the rate of natural growth. Studies also disagreed on the main causes of rapid urbanisation in these developing countries, but most of the studies were that rural to urban migration in the 1950s and 1970s contributed to urban growth over the last 20 years (Chirisa, 2008).

Prior to 1950, urbanisation was a common phenomenon only in developed countries, which experienced rapid urbanisation during the industrialisation of Europe and North America in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Migration usually went from rural settlements to the city center to find better jobs, but since 1950 this trend has slowed in developed countries (Modal, 2019). In fact, people are now moving from big cities in industrialized countries to rural areas. It leads to so-called counter urbanisation (Modal, 2019). This trend led to the growth of the suburbs

In most African countries, the source of rapid urbanisation lies in postcolonial growth policies focused on industrialization in some city centers (Bodo, 2019). These development policies have concentrated population, industry, infrastructure, and services in several urban areas where the historic position as a colonial outpost has given rise to a location advantage. The greatest impact on urbanisation today in developing countries is the government policies and programs available in countries around the world. For example, Bodo (2019) puts that there is a system in Nigeria that concentrates development only on the capital, and governments that focus on already-built cities that house the seat of power are changing.

In the case of Zimbabwe, the country followed macroeconomic policies that paved the way for urbanisation. Zimbabwe has a 1994 statutory document of regional town and national planning legislation that promotes the rise of the informal sector by reducing regulatory delays and allowing diverse stakeholders to enter the manufacturing and distribution of goods (Chigudu, & Chavunduka, 2021). As a result, activities such as hairdressing, carving wood and stone, tailoring, bookbinding, and welding may be deregulated. With the change to a majority vote in 1980, decades of racist restrictions on the right to the city were lifted (UN 2005). Zimbabwe's urban population has grown rapidly from 23% in 1982 to 30% in the early 1990s (Potts, 2016). This paved the way for rural urban migration, as many immigrants to the city worked in the informal economy and saw high income opportunities and access to social services in the population.

Large cities such as the capital Harare have achieved rapid growth as growth points have failed to stop migration to large cities (Kamete, 2012). As Zimbabwe's economy was supported by agriculture, which was once its backbone, the decline of this sector over the past decade has been desensitized by formerly busy growth spots such as Murambinda, Mupandawana, Magnier, Dotito, Kotowa and Sanyati. (Mugumbate, Maushe & Nyoni, 2013). Of the more than 40 growth points named shortly after independence, only Gokwe, Midland, still maintains its status as a town (Kamete, 2012). However, many of these other areas have not yet achieved business center status and the transition is ongoing.

Rural residents usually travel to cities to take advantage of economic opportunities to improve social mobility. People are moving from rural areas in the hope that they will have a better source

of income. For example, the rise of the informal sector in Zimbabwe has led many to move to big cities such as Harare, Gweru, Kwekwe, Bulawayo and Mutare. Rural migrations make up about 60% of the urban population on average, with 75% in exceptional cases (Chigudu, & Chavunduka, 2021). In addition, there are intercity movements of people, especially from small towns to the center of large cities, which affect the urban hierarchy of the country and the integration of the country. The increase in the number of factories in urban areas has created a need for workers.

In Zimbabwe, job seekers have moved from the countryside to the city to meet this need. Often, this need has been superseded by the movement of others to provide a variety of services to these employees. However, depopulation in cities exceeds the absorption capacity of urban areas (Chigudu & Chavunduka, 2021). The growth rate of urbanisation in Zimbabwe is much faster than the population as a whole, indicating continued migration to rural areas. Much of this migration has been determined not by the availability of opportunities in urban areas, but by the lack of opportunities in these areas. It does not contribute to the growth of the city in itself, it only makes the center of the city poor. Therefore, the sustainability of urban growth in Zimbabwe is highly relevant to the development of rural areas, especially the rear pockets.

When considering the social causes of Zimbabwe's urbanisation, prior to the country's independence in 1980, the black population was restricted to living in protected areas created by settlers' governments such as Chibi, Shangani and Gwai. These reserves were areas of unproductive land unsuitable for agricultural production and were infested with glossinidae, leaving the black population with no choice but to survive in these harsh conditions. However, gaining independence facilitated the movement of people from so-called settlements to other areas with better living conditions, and in this respect Zimbabwe's main starting point was the metropolis. Urban population has increased following that process.

Zimbabwe's urbanisation can also be attributed to social factors such as religious and traditional beliefs. Some actions of some religious denominations, such as Johanne Masowe and Johanne Marange, are still guided by the belief that God commanded them to give birth as much as possible (Chigudu, 2020). Zimbabwe's traditional traditions, on the other hand, still guide the behavior of

older generations who still believe in large families. All of these factors automatically affect Zimbabwe's population growth.

Another major cause of Zimbabwe's urbanisation is the environmental factors of climate change, which have various aspects of climate change such as droughts and floods. For example, the flood of Muzarabani forced people to relocate (Bodo, 2019). It is important to note that the evacuation waves are creating dissatisfaction in the poorest and most disadvantaged areas of the country. The recurrence and persistence of disasters in many rural areas of Zimbabwe have also increased the migration of people to neighbouring cities. When deforestation and other environmental degradation destroy a farmer's natural habitat, they are forced to look for another place to live.

## **2.5 The Negative Effects Of Urbanisation**

Urbanisation is changing land use for urban purposes around the world. Converting arable land to construction land for various investment projects constitutes activities that have a significant negative impact on the environment, such as land for non-agricultural activities (Wang, 2014). These trends not only adversely affect ecosystem changes and threats to ecosystem services, but also affect the deterioration of environmental quality. By increasing the degree of development and adding new technological buildings, the coronation of the region is steadily increasing, which is having a negative impact on climate change (Liu & Liu, 2019). The reign of an area creates conditions for amplifying the negative effects of climate change, especially in densely populated, urban areas, closed areas, and settlements where economic activity and infrastructure are concentrated. In cities, the effects of the heat island are increasing, heat waves are generated, tropical days and nights are increasing, and there is not enough capacity to drain large amounts of water into the city's infrastructure in the event of heavy rains and floods.

Urban growth, suburbanisation, and changes in the image of "socialist" settlements can be seen as a basic urbanisation process not only in Slovakia, but also in other post-socialist European countries, especially central Europe (Ajibola, Adewale & Ijasan, 2012). This development is also associated with a variety of ecological and socio-economic issues. Some of the works are dedicated to assessing socio-economic issues associated with urbanisation.

The progress of urbanisation and industrialization has had a great impact on the natural structure of ecosystems. Negative results were the production of pollutants, dust and radiation (Salomão et al., 2020) that secondarily affect the natural development of many habitats, as well as the extent of the natural ecosystem. Typical agro ecosystems in the lowlands and basins range have been artificially modified, especially in floodplains, terraces, plains, loess and mounds, multigene mounds, or fragmented gables. There are mainly natural oak or oak cerium forests. Wetlands, waterside vegetation, orchards, gardens, vineyards, and the public greenery of villages are often used for construction (Wang, 2014). Investor pressure on protected areas is also common. For example, the construction of Samsung's industrial unit clashed with the Special Protection Area of Ul'anskámokrad, and the construction of houses and the development of new housing estates in the town of Trnava clashed with the Trnavskérybníky Conservation Area (Liu & Liu, 2019). The construction of recreational facilities, especially ski resorts, golf courses and recreational facilities, is not only an invasion of natural ecosystems, but also an invasion of traditional natural and landscape textures. These new art-facts create barriers to the territorial system of ecological stability and cause landscape fragmentation. The progress of urbanisation and industrialization has had a great impact on the natural structure of ecosystems.

Overfishing of natural resources is another consequence of urbanisation (Mugumbate, Maushe & Nyoni, 2013). Due to the high population density and high lifestyle, urban areas consume very high natural resources such as water, energy, fossil fuels and forest products. In addition to this, there is abuse of natural resources, which is difficult to compensate immediately. Serious problems in urban areas are drinking water shortages, especially groundwater shortages, forest product shortages, and power outages due to excessive electricity consumption.

Air pollution is also caused by urbanisation. Urban air is polluted by many man-made activities, flying numerous cars and industries (Potts, 2016). These activities release pollutants such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides, hydrocarbons, organic compound vapours, particulate matter and toxic metals. These cause many health hazards and can affect the environment of historic buildings such as rock art.

Densely populated urban areas consume large amounts of material and release large amounts of solid waste. Solid waste includes municipal waste, industrial waste and hazardous waste. As the population grows, so does the generation of solid waste, and stinks and poisonous gases become

breeding grounds for various disease-carrying organisms. Gases produced by air pollution and surface runoffs from waste cause water pollution, and vectors cause a variety of illnesses.

Areas of a city or town that are civil and lack basic equipment are called slums. Slum settlement occurs because rural people do not move to urban areas and lack housing options for them (average, 2020). They are building dwellings from rusted tin cans, empty tar barrels and jute bags. Although these areas are crowded, there is a lack of public services such as lighting, water supply, drainage, roads, toilets and medical facilities. Slums are central to a variety of environmental issues.

Urbanisation makes people dependent on others for their basic needs. For example, city dwellers do not have enough land to grow their food, so they rely on rural hinterlands for agricultural production. Urban residents suffer from the psychological deterioration that results from their dependence on others for activities of daily living, from transportation to education and entertainment. Tayfun Turan and Asli Besirli (2008) found that social, traffic, and general fears associated with urban societies contributed to the increase in mental illness.

Urbanisation, on the other hand, has some positive effects if done within reasonable limits. Therefore, the positive effects of urbanisation include the creation of employment opportunities, technological and infrastructure advances, improved transportation and communications options, quality education and medical facilities, and improved living standards (Bodo 2019). However, large-scale urbanisation mainly leads to the above-mentioned adverse effects.

## **2.6 The Challenges Facing Monuments Due To The Growth Of Urbanisation**

Around the world, many monumental and non-monumental sites near growing cities could be completely destroyed in the next few decades during landscape changes by the new urban community. There is (Udeaja et al2020). Often, the basis of these collections is the dishonesty of local migrants caused by poverty, political violence and natural disasters. With few structural connections to state agencies dedicated to the preservation of historic buildings, these rapidly developing new populations and other interest groups have been urbanized through larger political and economic means. Peripheral or regional past

In China has the largest urban population in the world and is one of the fastest growing urban populations. The country has experienced unprecedented urbanisation in recent decades. The urban population increased rapidly from 173 million in 1978 to 793 million in 2016, and the urban area increased by 600% from 6,720 km<sup>2</sup> in 1981 to 38,593 km<sup>2</sup> in 2016 (Liu, & Liu, 2019). China's urbanisation rate in 2017 is 58.5% and is projected to reach 60% by 2020 (Petti, Trillo, and Makore, 2020). China's rapid urbanisation raises many concerns about environmental, social and economic well-being. In some developed regions of the country, such as the Yangtze River Delta and the Pearl River Delta, historic buildings are often surrounded by the context of new cities. Although the architecture is protected, due to the loss of context and function, the status of these structures is merely a relic or tourist attraction that rarely imagines a traditional lifestyle unique to the region from the symbol of a living heritage. Changed to (Udeaja et al 2020). The rapid disappearance of national and regional cultural features has become a common feature of China's urbanisation process.

Urban pressure can cause many unique problems with culturally valuable monuments and places. Some of them are related to the continuous vibrations generated by the frequent use of cars and heavy vehicles during the construction of infrastructure to meet the growing needs of expanded cities, or near archaeological sites. Masu (Liu, & Liu 2019). This type of stress can challenge the structural efficiency of nearby monuments. In addition, pollutants released from the vehicle indirectly affect the monument and accelerate the mechanism of deterioration.

## **2.7 Historical Monuments That Were Affected By Urbanisation**

Built by the Spaniards who conquered in the 16th century, the legendary centre of Mexico City stands out above the ruins of the conquered Aztec city of Tenochtitlan. The foundation of the monumental Aztec structure is under a similarly monumental colonial structure, including the largest cathedral in North America (Lopez, Heider, and Scheffran, 2017). Located 30km south of Mexico City, Xochimilco represents more than 1000 years of landfill and urban development and is sometimes referred to as "Venice of the United States". The city has maintained its own network of man-made islands and canals, but colonial and modern buildings now dominate coastal architecture (Monkkonen, Montejano, Guerra & Caudillo, 2020). Both are world-famous for their splendour and vibrancy of historic buildings. Historical buildings, canals and pre-Columbian ruins

preserved in these two locations are under constant threat from population growth and urban pressure. The picturesque Aztec canal of Xochimilco was increasingly filled for urban and industrial development. Meanwhile, Mexico City's 18 million inhabitants drain the aquifer beneath the city and collapse, threatening historic buildings around the city centre (Lopez, Heider, & Scheffran, 2017). The most famous is the cathedral, built in 1536, which has sunk soon after it was built, but has recently begun to collapse at an alarming rate. If the cathedral does not go, you must also go to the archaeological site of the Aztec pyramid of the sun. Its base and bottom form the basis of the cathedral itself. Many of these important monuments have not been excavated.

Located near the city of Dublin, Ireland, the Tara Hill is often regarded as the historic and spiritual centre of the country. It has a rich archaeological and historical heritage dating back to the Neolithic period (McDonald's, 2012). Shortly thereafter, there were vast standing stones, burial mounds, and tombs that served as a meeting place for central ceremonies. Tara Hill was the high kingship of Ireland until the 6th century, the centre of Celtic power and rituals, and the modern meetinghouse where Daniel O'Connell held a powerful pro-Ireland independence demonstration of 750,000 people (O'Sullivan, & Kinsella, 2013). Ireland's explosive economic growth over the last few decades has brought about many new developments, especially in and around major cities. In 2000, the Irish government planned to build a major four-lane toll highway M3 between Dublin and its newly constructed suburbs (Winter 2021). Serving tens of thousands of commuters, this road runs straight through Tara's archaeological zone and is within 1 km of the hill itself. As a result of the construction, at least 38 newly discovered archaeological remains identified since the start of the project were destroyed. The construction of landscapes with very dense archaeological sites will inevitably cause some damage to them, and the Irish government has CRM (Cultural Resources Management) in areas where archaeologists are at risk of destruction. Documents contracted to carry out relief work (O'Sullivan & Kinsella, 2013). However, despite these efforts, certain areas have been severely damaged with minimal documentation.

Known as the historic Cairo, this district of Egypt's most populous city dates back to the 10th century AD and is home to many historically important mosques, fountains, madrasas and hammers. All of this is overlooked by Saladin's 12th-century Cairo Citadel. century. Century (Abdelhamid, 2004). Cairo has experienced an unprecedented and rapidly accelerating urban



expansion and population growth in recent decades (Ashoub & Elkhateeb, 2021). This unrestricted development threatened many important places from the early Islamic period of the city, and Egyptian authorities have concentrated tourism development in ancient Egypt, so historically important and aesthetically magnificent places are early. From the Islamic period (Chirisa, Matamanda & Mukarvi, 2018). Cyark recorded part of the Ayyubid wall of Saladin, but initially had to be found under a pile of garbage. Much of the historic Cairo remained in a similar (or worse) state of decline and neglect, and was wiped out of the public eye in a dynamic and fast-growing city (Ashoub & Elkhateeb, 2021).

Urbanisation also changes the climatic temperature that affects monuments. Several factors that lead to the formation of the heat island include the widespread use of various building materials such as concrete, asphalt, steel and glass (Wang, 2014). The materials used in the city have much higher thermal inertia than the natural surface covered with vegetation, so during the first few hours after sunset all the energy absorbed and stored during the sunlight. Large temperature differences occur when they are released into the lower atmosphere above the city (Wang, 2014). The high vertical planes and other geometric forms of the cityscape create the so-called canyon effect (Wang, 2014). In this case, urbanisation disturbs the natural environment, which adversely affects the longevity of the monument.

As Al-Houdalieh & Sauders (2009) argue, aspects of human development that are considered positive and progressive construction, cultivation and expansion equally threaten the longevity and security of cultural heritage, but equally widespread condemnation. Will not bring. Unplanned development, constant productivity, unlimited innovation, and the tremendous power of reckless technological progress can dramatically change the local environment and landscape. Some researchers say that urban expansion is probably one of the greatest threats to archaeological resources, and therefore appropriate measures are needed to mitigate their destruction without proper documentation and investigation (Lane, 2011).

## **2.8 Measures That Have Been Taken In Mitigating The Effects Of Urbanisation**

At the global level, two databases are available that report on the relationship between monumental preservation and urban development. The first supports conservation status reports and emergency response monitoring reports, which are standard procedures for monitoring UNESCO World Heritage Sites (Ryan & Silvanto, 2010). The World Heritage Centre and Advisory Board report individually each year on selected natural and cultural heritage conservation issues around the world. Over 3000 such reports (over 536 WH properties, available online) represent the most detailed and systematic document of heritage on a global scale (Gullino, Beccaro, and Lar Cher, 2015). The UNESCO World Heritage System recognizes World Heritage cities as a category that includes ensembles of their historic centres and monuments.

The SoC information system enables global statistics that are based on information, such as the distribution of WH properties per region and category, geographical visualization on the conservation of WH, and a standard list of threats to WH properties (Bosson, Huss & Osipova, 2019). A list of 14 major factors is listed as threats to the conservation of natural and cultural heritage, each containing several secondary factors (Jimura, 2018). "Development" is a category of threat in itself. Nevertheless, other city planning factors can be found across different categories. For example, "new development, infrastructure construction and development, tourism pressure and related development, informal settlement or civil engineering, temporary events. In addition, threat categories, classification definitions and methods, and development. There is no insight into the exact reason for making it a threat.

Over the last two decades, the role of heritage in urban management has evolved from the institutionalization of conservation activities to the focus on heritage in strategic planning. As a result, the Urban Indicators Framework quantifies cultural heritage as "cultural capital and urban phenomena that require coordinated urban management" (Jimura, 2018). Most current urban policy discourses increasingly emphasize the potential of an integrated landscape approach and the socio-economic value of monumental preservation for urban development. An analysis of the quality of the interaction between urban development and heritage conservation issues has been driven by useful relationships referenced and demonstrated in best practices, but conflicting relationships have been developed as a threat in the World Heritage Preservation Area. Promoted the

understanding of (Chigudu & Chavunduka, 2021). In both cases, standardized metrics that lead to quantitative and qualitative analysis of such interactions have yet to be investigated in urban phenomena. Further research is urgently needed given that global cultural heritage management is moving towards a landscape-based approach at the same time. The UNESCO Historical Cityscape Recommendation (HUL) advocates sustainable practices through an interdisciplinary analysis of urban heritage and includes the process in the planning and development of modern cities (Chigudu & Chavunduka, 2021). Conversely, historic cityscapes include specific tools for managing change and new tools for assessing different alternatives based on multidimensional impacts.

Much research has been done to assess the usefulness of urban planting as an attempt to introduce green spaces in the urban environment. Vegetation contributions from tree plantations are of paramount importance and justify regulatory issues by city authorities (Bosson, Huss, & Osipova, 2019). Among the good concepts introduced by the development areas are the concepts of ecological improvement aimed at improving urban space while considering many benefits. Below are some of the contributions. Indirect contributions to afforestation Urban afforestation is associated with the establishment of urban forestry (Qviström, 2017). The term urban forestry is increasingly used to mean the planting and management of all forests and trees in urban areas. Governments and other agencies are promoting urban forestry as a means of improving the habitability and appearance of the urban environment. On the other hand, it has more important value in maintaining the negative effects of trees as air pollutants sink. Many researchers conclude that trees and forests can serve as sinks for a variety of pollutants (O'Malley, Piroozfar, Farr & Pomponi, 2015). Urban trees are actively involved in the deposition of particulate matter. The table shows some pollutant absorption rates for different tree species.

It is noteworthy that Pathos monuments are mainly composed of a high porosity calcarenite particularly susceptible (Qviström, 2017). The incompatible scale and materials of the new buildings so near to ancient constructions arises aesthetical issues as well (O'Malley, Piroozfar, Farr & Pomponi, 2015). Therefore, such results and systematic monitoring tools from remote sensing data can be used for protection of cultural sites. This is a strong initiative for policy makers to take immediate actions for protecting the archaeological monuments, as well as the archaeological subsoil.

## **2.9 Chapter Summary**

The current chapter presented and reviewed literature related to the study. This chapter discussed the theoretical framework of the study and reviewed the literature under the following themes: the causes of urbanisation; the effects of urbanisation; the challenges facing Monuments due to the growth of urbanisation and measures taken in mitigating the effects of urbanisation. The next chapter presents the methodology used for the study.

## **3.0 CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the research methods used for data collection and analysis. The chapter is arranged in the following themes: research design, research methodology, population and sample, sampling method used, data collection, validity and reliability, data presentation and analysis methods, pilot testing and ethical considerations

#### **3.2 Research Design**

Study design is an overall strategy used to integrate various elements of a study in a coherent and logical manner, thereby ensuring that researchers effectively address their research issues. It represents a blueprint for collecting, measuring and analyzing data (Akhtar, 2016). This study used a case study study design. Noble & Smith (2015) argue that case design is not a comprehensive statistical survey or a comprehensive comparative study, but a detailed study of a particular research problem, but in response to a study question, a particular case. Or examine the area. This study is a case study design because Domboshava's historic buildings were selected for a deeper understanding of the phenomenon. The advantage of a case study is that it provides the completeest possible picture of a situation, phenomenon, or event (Thomas, 2021). Tetnowski, (2015) agrees that the most obvious advantage of the case study design is to provide a detailed analysis of the phenomenon under investigation. Another advantage of case study design is that one study can process and combine multiple data generation methods (Noble & Smith, 2015). Because of these advantages, the case study design was adopted in this study.

### **3.3 Research Methodology**

Research methods are specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyse information about a topic (Creswe, 1 & Poth2016). In this study, we used a qualitative research method to investigate the impact of urbanisation on Zimbabwe's monuments, using the case of the historical monuments of Domboshaba. Qualitative research is a type of social science research that seeks to collect and process non-numerical data and interpret the meaning of the data to help understand social life through surveys of the target population and location (Saunders, Lewis & Thornhill, 2007). Qualitative research has the unique advantage of answering survey questions from the perspective of the people surveyed (Creswell & Poth, 2016). In qualitative research, phenomena are studied in their natural environment (Babbie & Mouton, 2011). Participants were interviewed in their respective communities and workplaces, the natural environment.

### **3.4 Population And Sample**

The term population refers to the entire entity to which the findings are generalized (Hennink, Hutter & Bailey, 2020), and the sample is defined by (Stanchowiak 2008) as a smaller dataset selected or selected by the researcher. From a larger population using predefined selection methods. The target population of this study is the community members, the museum workers and the experts in culture issues. To select a sample of museum workers, the researcher obtained a sample frame which is the list of all workers at the museum from which a sample was derived. This study used simple random sampling to select 40 participants for the survey. Purposive sapling was used for the selection of key informants.

### **3.5 SAMPLING METHODS USED**

Moore and McCabe, (2015) defined sampling as the process or method of selecting participants of the study. This research used simple random and purposive sampling.

### **3.5.1 Simple random sampling**

Singh, (2003) defined simple random sampling as a form of probability sampling in which the researcher randomly selects a subset of participants from a population. Each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected. This method was used to select Domboshava residents. They were selected because they possess the first hand information on the effects of urbanisation on monuments in Domboshava

### **3.5.2 Purposive sampling**

According to (Noble & Smith, 2015) purposive sampling is a non-probability sampling in which researchers rely on their own judgment to select information rich research sites and research participants. Purposive sampling was adopted to obtain the specific data about the research questions from the lectures as cultural experts. The NMMZ curator, chief, NMMZ employees were the key participants

## **3.6 Data Collection**

### **3.6.1 Survey Method**

A survey is a list of questions aimed for extracting specific data from a particular group of people (Almeida, 2017). The participants of the survey method in this research were the community residents. A survey facilitated the exchange of information between the research participants and the researcher. The community members were included in this research so as to understand their views concerning the effects of urbanisation on monuments in Domboshava because these people are the residents who witness the research problem as it happens in their community.

### **3.6.2 Key Informant Interviews**

Key informant interviews are qualitative in-depth interviews with people who know what is going on in the community (Legard, Keegan, & Ward, 2003). The NMMZ curator, chief, NMMZ employees were the key participants. The purpose of key informant interviews is to collect information from a wide range of people including community leaders, professionals, or residents who have first-hand knowledge about the community (Stake, 2013). The key informants were selected using purposive sampling method. These experts, with their particular knowledge and understanding, provided insight on the nature of problem and gave recommendations for solutions

### **3.7 Validity And Reliability**

Doodley, (1995) defined validity as the appropriateness, meaningfulness, and usefulness of specific inferences made from the answer. A pilot testing was conducted to ensure the validity of the research instruments.

Reliability is defined by Queirós, Faria, & Almeida, (2017) as the accuracy of the actual measuring instrument or procedure. Reliability was assessed with the test-retest method. Test-retest is a method that administers the same instrument to the same sample at two different points in time. This was done to see if the instrument produces the same result in different times.

### **3.8 Data Presentation And Analysis**

Data presentation is defined by Musingafi and Hlatywayo, (2013) as the process of using various graphical formats to visually represent the relationship between two or more data sets so that an informed decision can be made based on them. Data was presented in chapter four using pie charts, tables and quotes

Braun and Clarke (2006) defined data analysis as a search for general statements about relationships among categories of data. Data generated from surveys and key informants interviews were analysed using the utilised the Thematic Analysis procedure developed by Braun and Clarke in 2006. According to Braun and Clarke (2006), Thematic Analysis is a method for identifying, analysing and reporting patterns within data. The researcher immersed herself into the data by listening to audios of interviews and reading data transcript several times. This stage helped to have a general idea of the emerging themes of the study. The researcher used colour codes to code different segments of data which were useful in answering the research questions. The coding was applied to all the data to allow for correlation of the codes to help with the identification of the themes. This stage paved the way for generating initial themes. The researcher then drew together data segments coded with similar codes in key informant interview data transcripts to form initial themes. The researcher split broad themes, combined some themes, and discarded those themes



that were not relevant to the study. The overarching themes for this study are presented and discussed in detail in chapter four.

### **3.9 Pilot Testing**

Pilot testing is a rehearsal of the research study, allowing one to test the research approach with a small number of test participants before the conduct the main study (Stake, 2013). Although this is an additional step, it may be the time best spent on any research project. The survey questions were tested to see if they generated the data necessary to respond to the research questions.

### **3.10 Ethical Considerations**

Ethical considerations are principles and values that should be followed by researchers to avoid violating the rights of the research participants (Denzin& Lincoln, 2011).The research participants were fully informed about the nature, purpose and risks of the study of (Denzin& Lincoln, 2011). After that they were requested to sign informed consent forms. The researcher also informed them that they had the right to withdraw from the study at any point. The researcher also made sure that the identities of the research sites and research participants were kept anonymous. The participants' true identity where not revealed in the research report. Both the research sites and research participants are identified using letters. The researcher can harm research participants emotionally and physically (Israel & Hay, 2006). The researcher avoided harming the research participants by adhering to ethical considerations throughout the study.

### **3.11 Chapter Summary**

This chapter presented the research methods used for data collection and analysis. The chapter discussed the research design, research methodology, population and sample, sampling method used, data collection, validity and reliability, data presentation and analysis methods, pilot testing and ethical considerations. The next chapter focuses on the data presentation analysis and discussion.

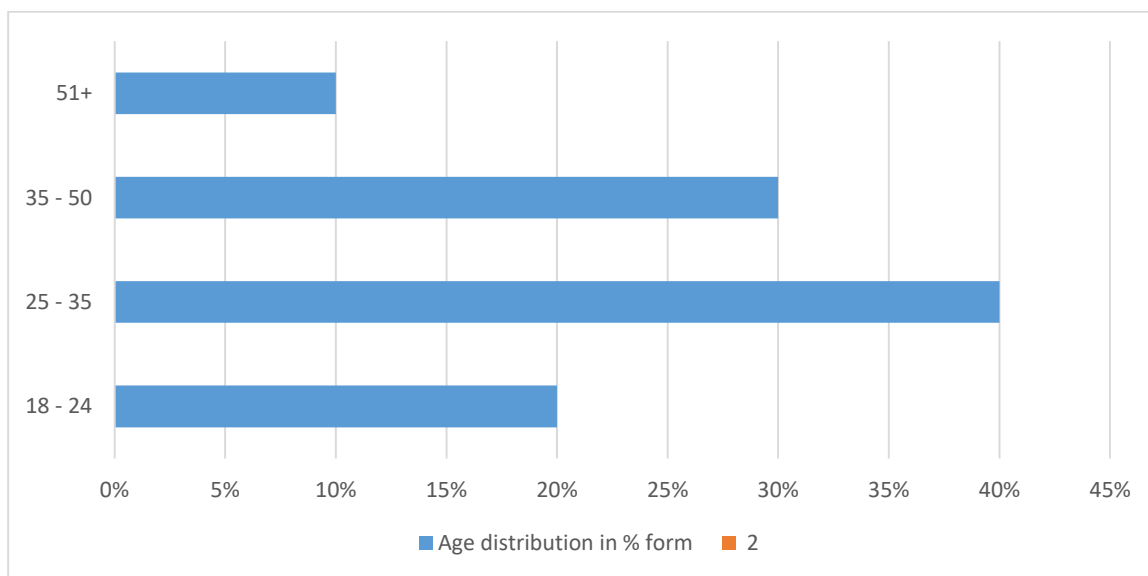
## 4.0 CHAPTER FOUR DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents, analyse and discusses the findings the study on the effects of urbanisation on monuments in Zimbabwe using a case of Domboshava. Results and Discussion are presented together. The discussion states the implications of the findings and their limitations as well as the conclusions drawn. It also relates the observations and to previously published relevant studies and the Malthusian legacy theory of population growth.

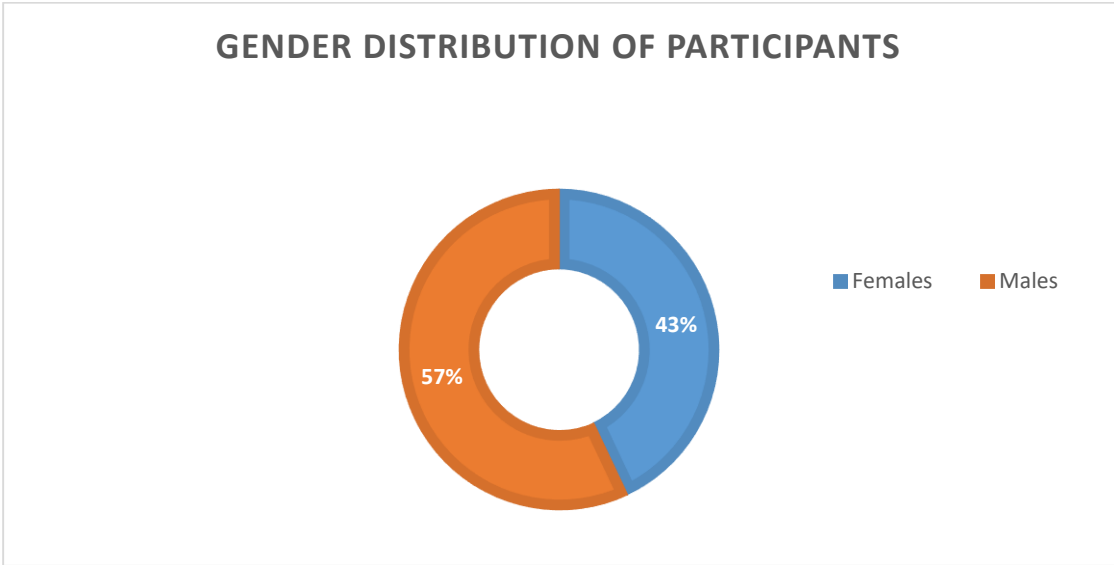
### 4.2 SECTION A: Biographical Data

#### 1. Age



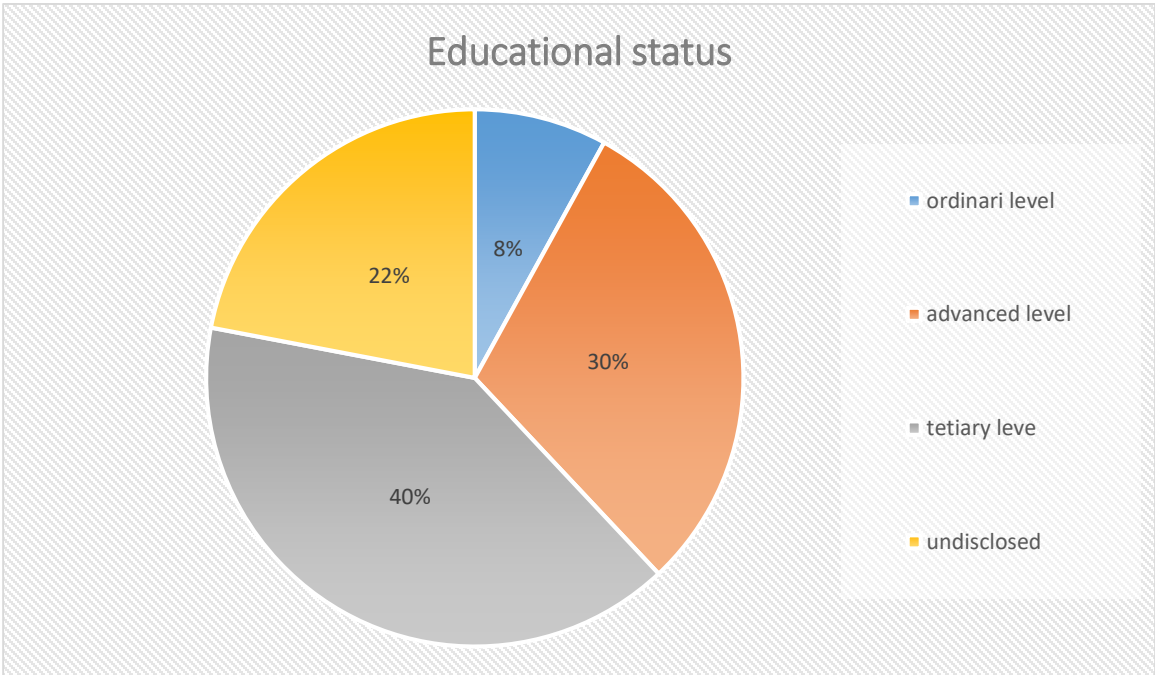
The graph above shows 40% of the study participants were between the ages of 25-35 followed by 30% who were between the ages of 35 – 50 followed by 20% who were 18-24 years and lastly 10% of those above 50 years.

**2. Gender**



The results indicate a difference in gender representation with 57% of the participant being males while 43 % were women. These percentages show that the results of the study are a true representation of both genders.

**3. Level Of Education**



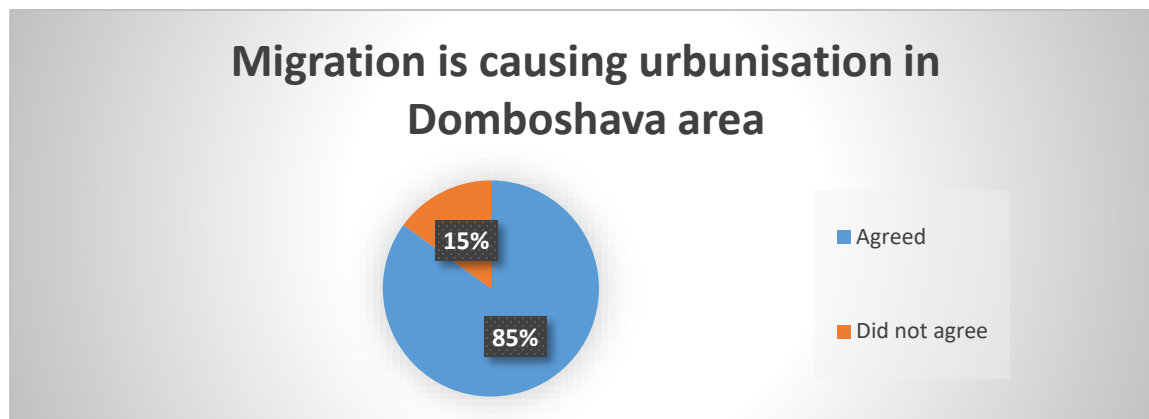
From the data above, the majority 40% of the participants attained tertiary education as their highest level of education. The other 30% had advanced level while 22% did not disclose their level of education. Only 8% percent had ordinary level as their highest level of education. This shows that the study works with people who are literate enough to provide the necessary data.

**4.3 SECTION B**

**4.3.1 The Causes Of Urbanisation In Domboshava Area**

This section presents the findings of the first objective of the study. It answers the following research question: What are the causes of urbanisation in Domboshava area? Data from the survey will be presented in a table and linked to interview data below:

#### 4. Migration



From the pie chart above, 85% of the survey participants agreed that rural to urban migration is causing urbanisation. Only 15 % did not agree with the notion. From the interview with the museum worker, the participant said that:

*When I got employed in Harare, I needed somewhere to live, the only area I could think of is here in Domboshava, and I am not alone, there are many and I believe that's where urbanisation of this place begins?*

The key informants concurred with the notion. Answering to an interview question, one of the expert key informant puts that:

*Rural to urban migration is causing urbanisation in Domboshava, people are coming for Harare urban but in the end they find themselves in Domboshava area because it is the affordable and close to the Harare city*

The results above shows that rural to urban migration is causing migration in Domboshava which then leads to urbanisation. Responding to survey questions, 85% of the respondents agreed to urbanisation influenced by migration. As shown from the data from the interviews, people from rural areas are migrating close to Harare city for better life and Domboshava provides them with affordable residential areas close to Harare city where they can commute to and from the Harare urban. This migration leads to population growth in Domboshava. According to Bodo, (2019), urbanisation is the steady increase in the number of people living in cities or urban centres. In this

vein, the increase on the population in Domboshava is causing urbanisation. Bodo (2019) also found that urbanisation result from the continuous mass movement of people from the villages or rural settlements to cities or urban areas. This was also supported by the study of Chigudu, (2020) which found that rural inhabitants typically move to cities to exploit economic opportunities and improve their social mobility. This view is true cause of urbanisation from the perspective of the Malthusian legacy of population growth.

#### 4.3.2 Religious Beliefs

Statement	agreed	Undecided
Religious beliefs are causing population growth which leads to urbanisation	92.5%	6.5%

As shown in the scale above, 92.5% of the respondent agreed that religious beliefs are causing urbanisation. Most of the participants of this research showed that religious beliefs accelerate natural population growth which causes urbanisation. When asked about the causes of urbanisation, the participants from the interviews showed that religious beliefs were the major contributing factor to the increase of the population which then put pressure on the use of the land around the monument. The key informant said:

*there are people here who believe that they are mandated by the heaven to have more and more children from more and more wives, these people belong to apostolic religious sect, their beliefs are causing increase in population and as a result, urbanisation.*

This was supported by another participant who argued that:

*Population growth has been influenced by religious ideas, the increase in numbers of people has led to the need for housing and other needs, urbanisation has become unavoidable, and this has affected the monuments in Domboshava”.*

The other participant also said that:

*Some old tradition believe in large families, thus one women can have as many as 8 to 10 children.*

The data above indicates that religious beliefs are among the social causes of urbanisation in Domboshava. As indicated above, 92.5% of the survey responses were in favour of religious beliefs as the cause of urbanisation. The participants from the interviews agreed that there are so many people who belong to the apostolic sect religion which holds that people should bear children as many as they can and men should have wives as many as they can. This is responsible for the increase of the population in Domboshava leading to urbanisation processes. These results concur with the claims by Tavingeyi, (2022) who states that urbanisation in Zimbabwe can also be attributed to social factors such as religious and traditional beliefs. Chigudu, (2020) is also of the view that, some actions of some religious sects such as the Johanne Masowe and Johanne Marange are still guided by the belief that God commanded them to give birth as much as they can. This study has found that religion is influencing population growth in Domboshava area. It has also found that, customary traditions still guide the actions of other people who still believe in large families. All these factors automatically have an influence on population trends in Domboshava. This study has also indicated that due to these ideas women are giving birth too many children up to 8 to 10, thus influencing urbanisation. From the perspective of the Malthusian legacy of population growth, the increase in population is equated to the rate of urbanisation process. The faster the population grows, the faster the urbanisation process. Therefore, religion in Domboshava is causing urbanisation.

#### **4.3.3. Commercialization**

The participants of this study agreed that Domboshava area is growing in terms of trade and commerce and this is attracting more people and more services in Domboshava. The survey data showed that 75% of the responses were of the view that commerce and trade is contributing to urbanisation of Domboshava. This was supported by data from interviews. The key informant who is a museum worker indicated that:

*Domboshava area is developing due to a marketing place where agricultural crops are sold, this place is attracting people from outside.*

The other participant concurred that commerce is growing in Domboshava. In an interview, the other Domboshava museum worker as key informant 4 said:

*“People are coming from Harare CBD and other places like Hattcliffe to do their businesses here, this means that services are being transferred here. Bigger shops are built, for*

*instance poultry supply shop of Nevaeh is here and Domboshava is known for bigger poultry projects”.*

This was also supported by the cultural expert when he argued that:

*Urbanisation is a result of trade and commerce which foster development by attracting services into the area, it also attracts people from outside as they seek economic growth and residential stands.*

The results presented above indicates that commerce and trade is growing in Domboshava. This is causing urbanisation because this process is attracting more people and more services in the area. The commercialisation of the place is causing economic development which then makes the place habitable. As a result, people are buying residential stands in Domboshava. In this study, evidence shows that commerce and trade is playing a major role in urbanisation of the area. This can be supported by the literature from Cui, Yang, Guo, Lin, Zhao, & Feng, (2011) who found that, the distribution of goods and services and commercial transactions in the modern era has developed modern marketing institutions and exchange methods that have tremendously given rise to the growth of towns and cities. From the perspective of the Malthusian legacy of population growth theory, commerce and trade growth is a cause of urbanisation because it brings economic and social growth, conditions necessary for urbanisation.

#### **4.3.4. Rural-urban Transformation**

Rural to urban transformation is happening in Domboshava	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	32	80%
Not sure	6	15%
Not true	2	10%
Total	40	100%

When asked about the causes of urbanisation, the majority of the participants indicated that rural to urban transformation was the major factor. As indicated in the table above, 70% of the



participants were of the view that rural urban-transformation was inevitable cause of urbanisation. Supporting this idea of rural to urban transformation, the museum worker also gave the same sentiments in the interview. The museum worker 2 said:

*Due to discovery of resources and talents in Domboshava, the land has begun to transform and now it has adopted the urban way of doing things, the urban culture has graced the area.*

This idea was also supported by the cultural experts who also indicated that Domboshava urbanisation is caused by rural-urban transformation influenced by resource discovery. The key informant representing cultural experts said:

*Resources like tourism has transformed Domboshava, the area is graced with cultural heritage, people come to see the caves, rock paintings and to benefit from Rambakurimwa forest, some of these fox begin to like the area and contribute to its development in many ways*

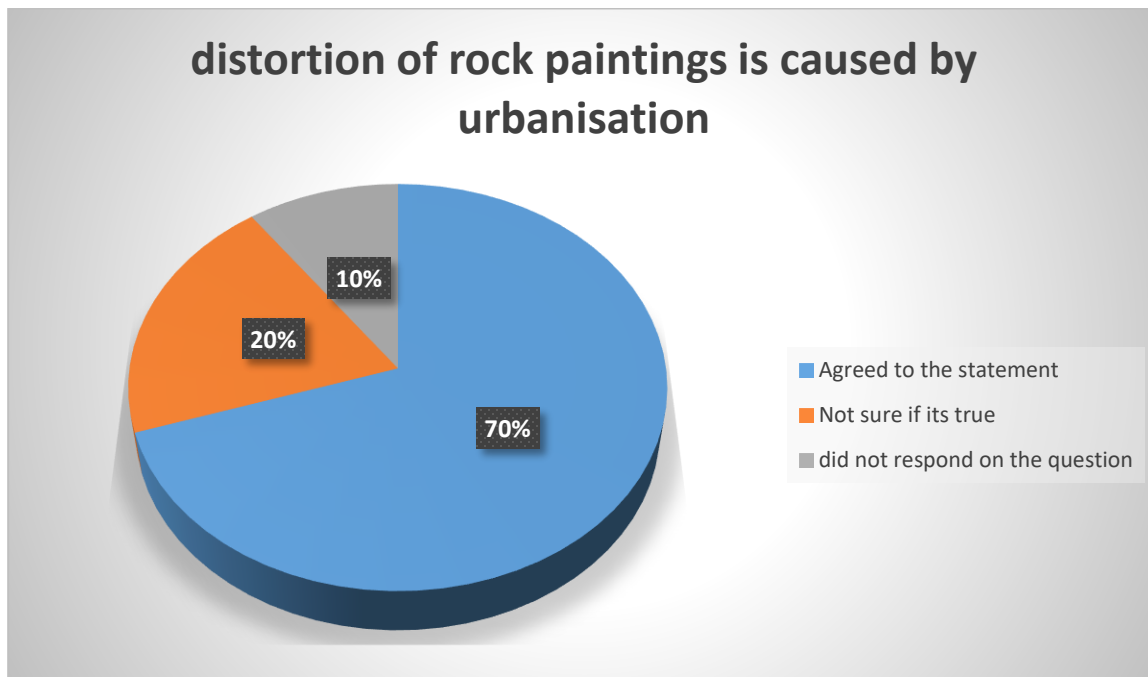
As shown above, the participants of the study also believed that urbanisation in Domboshava is as a result of rural-urban transformation which began upon the discovery of resources and talents. The participants believed that trade and commerce at Showground in Domboshava was as a result of discovery of agriculture capabilities and natural resources like Mazhanje. As Domboshava become more fruitful and prosperous due to the discovery of agricultural activities, it started to transform into urbanism. According to Narayanan, (2014), the increase in productivity leads to economic growth and higher value-added employment opportunities. This brings about the need to develop better infrastructure, better education institutions, better health facilities, better transportation networks, and the establishment of banking institutions, better governance, and better housing (Dao, 2017). According to the current study, as transformation took place, Domboshava community started to adopt the urban culture and ultimately became a centers that continue to grow as more people move in search of economic and housing benefits.

#### **4.4 SECTION C**

#### 4.4.1 The Effects Of Urbanisation On Domboshava Monuments

This section presents the findings that answers the second objective of the research. It answers the following second research question: Which are the effects of urbanisation on Domboshava monuments? Data from the survey questions is show in the graph and it is linked to interview

#### 4.4.2 Distortion Of Rock Paintings



As shown in the pie chart above, 65% of the respondents of the survey questions indicated that urbanisation is causing rock paintings. The museum workers also reported that:

*due to urbanisation, it has become hard to conserve the heritage sites, it has become hard to protect the rock paintings and rock engravings because they are now exposed to people who have no value of culture, people who are now driven by profit, they are destroyed by people who come here to fetch fire wood, these people put their drawings on top of the rock paintings.*

The other key informant argued that:

*People are accessing areas around Domboshava hill monument, these people are causing destruction on rock paintings and other historical cultural heritage as they collect building material like rocks from the hill, and the monuments are not protected from urbanisation.*

The above data reveals that urbanisation causes distortion of rock paintings on Domboshava hill monument. As shown above, 65% of the survey respondents and the majority of interview participants agreed to the notion that due to urbanisation, it has become hard to conserve the heritage sites, it has become hard to protect the rock paintings and rock engravings because they are now exposed to people who have no value of culture, people who are now driven by profit. It has been revealed that people collect firewood and building material like rocks from the hill and this affects the rock paintings and rock engravings. These findings are linked to the literature from Udejaja et al (2020) who puts that big numbers of monumental as well as non-monumental archaeological sites situated close to growing cities are destroyed during the landscape transformation by novel urban communities. From the perspective of the Malthusian theory, the effect of urbanisation on historical monuments is highly related to resource distribution due to pressure and demand posed by growth of the population.

#### **4.4.3 Misuse Of Monumental Land**

<b>Urbanisation is causing misuse of the museum land</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>

The data above shows that 95% of the respondents of the survey agreed that urbanisation is causing misuse of monumental land. In an interview, the museum worker also reported that:

*If you look around, you see houses around the monumental hill, the land on which houses are built is part of the monument, there must be a distance but now people are living by the hillside, the monument is now not safe from the community.*

The same sentiments were also given by the MMZ workers who as key informants saw the use of land around monuments as destruction of monuments. The key informant said:

*the monuments is losing its value because its being destroyed in our eyes, people need land due to urbanisation, they now use the land around for purposes like prayer sites, brick moulding site, residential site and some are building their projects on the land that is supposed to be protected as part of the hill monument*

From the interview and survey data, the land that belongs to the monuments is being destroyed and used for other purposes to meet the demands of urbanisation. It has been shown that 95% of the survey respondents agreed that urbanisation is causing misuse of monumental land. The interview data pointed to houses around the monumental hill as evidence of misuse of the monumental land. The study also found that the land around the hill monument is now used for purposes like prayer places, brick moulding site and residential sites. The same sentiments were expressed by (Dao, 2017) who argued that for different purposes, monuments are destroyed, among the major causes is the need for land. In this study, it was found that land is used for slum settlements. Average, (2020) found that slum settlement arises due to un-flux of rural peoples into urban areas and shortage of housing facilities for them. Over Exploitation of Natural Resources is a result of urbanisation (Mugumbate, Maushe&Nyoni, 2013). Hence from a cultural perspective, this is misuse of the land caused by urbanisation which is based on profit driven activities on the neglect of heritage. According to the Malthusian theory of population growth, the growth of urban area extends and exert its pressure on historical monuments that are around the area (El Safadi, et al 2022). As population grows in the urban, people become in more need of resources like land, water and others. This has led to the violation of historical monuments in order to save the population of Domboshava.

#### **4.4.4 Loss Of Sacred Value**

<b>Urbanisation is making the hill monument to lose it sacred value</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>85.5%</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14,5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>

The data from the survey shows that 85.5% of the respondents agreed that urbanisation results in loss of sacred value on monuments. This was also supported by the data from the interviews with the key informants from the museum. One of the museum worker had this to say:

*The monument loses its sacred value when people trespass on it as they wish, due to urbanisation, the hill monument has lost its original heritage value since people are now accessing it without any consideration.*

The same sentiments were expressed by the majority of the lectures who participated as cultural experts. One of the lecturers said:

*It might not be clear but it is true that the monumental has lost its sacred value as compared to a time when Domboshava was more rural, people used to respect this monument but now they just enter the hill as it is nothing*

The data from this study shows that that urbanisation results in loss of sacred value on monuments. It was found that the monument loses its sacred value when people trespass on it as they wish, due to urbanisation. Domboshava hill monument has lost its original heritage value which it had when the area was more rural because due to urbanisation, people are now accessing it without any consideration of its cultural value. These findings concur with the study by Udeaja et al (2020) who found that, although the architecture in their study was protected, loss of context and functionality has transformed the status of these structures from symbols of living heritage to mere relics or tourist attractions that rarely enable people to imagine the traditional way of life unique to a region. They concluded that the rapid disappearance of national or regional cultural characteristics has become a common side effect of urbanisation process. From the perspective of the Malthus theory, the pressures put by urbanisation leads to changes in social and religious systems. People begin to put more value in survival that honouring history. Thus instead of valuing the sacredness of cultural sites, they are thinking of exploiting them and at the end they lose their sacredness.

#### **4.4.5 Pollution**

<b>Urbanisation is pollution on the hill monument</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>85%</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15%</b>

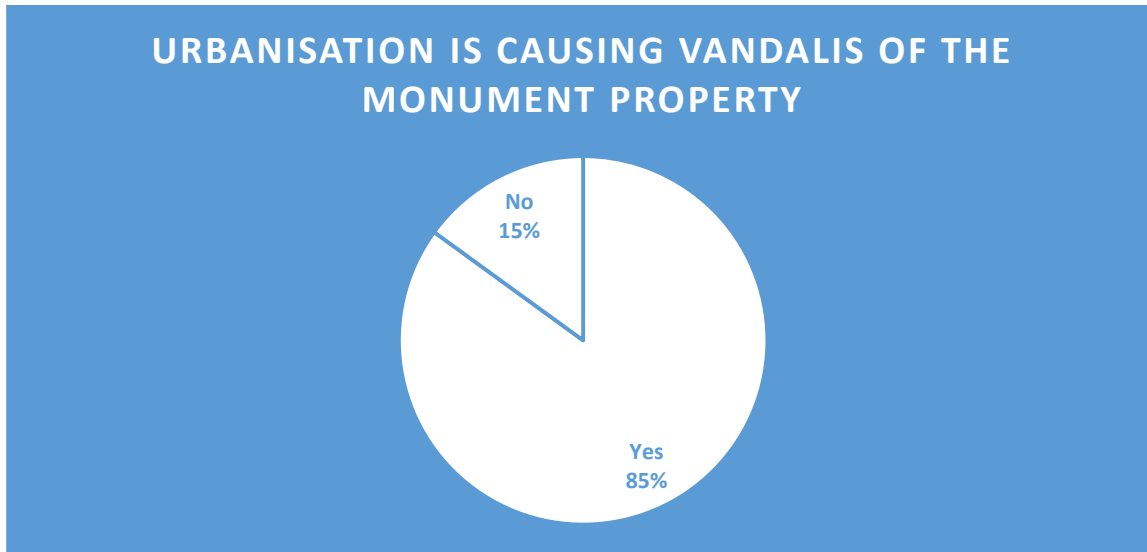
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>
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The study found that 85% of the survey participants agreed that pollution on the hill monument is caused by urbanisation. It also emerged from the interviews with the key informants that due to urbanisation, people are polluting the land around the Domboshava hill monument. The participants from the museum complained that:

*People sneak into the restricted areas of the museum and the hill monument, these people pollute the place as they leave their waste everywhere, some cut trees for firewood and leave the residues on inappropriate areas.*

The above data shows that 65% of the survey respondents and interview participants agreed that pollution on the hill monument is caused by urbanisation. Due to urbanisation, people are polluting the land around the Domboshava hill monument. It is also indicated that people sneak into the restricted areas of the museum and the hill monument and pollute the place as they cut trees for firewood. Pollution as an effect of urbanisation on monuments was indicated in the literature. Potts, (2016) says the air of urban areas get polluted due to a lot of anthropogenic activities, flying of large number of automobiles and industries. These activities release pollutants like carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulphur, hydrocarbons, vapours of organic compounds, particulates, and toxic metals which are capable of including a number of health hazards as well as having environmental impact on historical monuments like the rock arts which may end up being weathered (Potts, (2016). However, in this study, it was land pollution that was reported.

#### **4.4.6 Vandalism Of Monumental Property**



As shown from the graph above, 85% of the survey participants were in agreement that vandalism is an effect of urbanisation. This concurs with the data from the interviews with the key informant. The study found that the growth of the population due to urbanisation puts pressure on the resources and leads to vandalism of monuments in search of resources. The museum worker testified that:

*People go to the hill to collect building material to meet housing demands caused by urbanisation.*

This was supported by the cultural experts. One of the MMZ worker said:

*People sneak to the hill area to collect firewood, they do this to meet the demands of the population growth due to urbanisation, and this is vandalism on monumental property.*

As shown from above data 85% of the survey and interview participants, vandalism on hill monument is an effect of urbanisation. The study found that the growth of the population due to urbanisation puts pressure on the resources and leads to vandalism of monuments in search of resources. These resources include collect building materials to meet housing demands caused by urbanisation and firewood to reduce the electricity bills and this is vandalism on monumental property. This vandalism is a result of population growth. According to Taruvinga, (2001) on the study on Zimbabwe: Salvaging Vandalised Rock Art at Domboshava National Monument in North-eastern Zimbabwe, DDomboshava cave was vandalized on the eve of 14 May 1998. The incident was reported by law enforcement agents to National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe (NMMZ) on 15 May 1998. According to Weir, (1991) population is growing at an unprecedented

rate to such an extent that the available resources cannot keep up with the speed of urbanisation and as a result resources are overwhelmed and the sustainability of the city automatically becomes questionable. From the perspective of Malthusian theory, the growth of population usually leads to threats to historical monuments in different ways. As the population grows, people jeopardise the historical landscapes in trying to fill their stomachs. The archaeological areas are under danger of urbanisation process like construction of houses and roads.

#### 4.5 SECTION D

##### 4.5.1 The Measures Being Taken By The NMMZ In Mitigating The Effects Of Urbanisation

This section presents the findings that answers the third objective of the research. It answers the following third research question: What are the measures being taken by the NMMZ in mitigating the effects of urbanisation?

##### 4.5.2 Educational Campaigns

<b>Educational campaigns were done by the NMMZ</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>75%</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>

The results from the surveys and interviews shows that educational campaigns were done by the National Museums and Monuments Zimbabwe to reduce the effects of urbanisation. The survey showed 75% of the participants were aware of the educational campaigns. The majority of the participants from the interviews also agreed on the claims. One of the museum workers had this to say:

*The NMMZ conducted awareness campaigns to educate people to protect the monuments...*

The other key informant commended the NMMZ for educating people by saying that:

*The NMMZ did a good job by educating the community about the importance of the monuments.*

However, commenting on the effectiveness of the strategy of educating the community, the key informant who is a lecturer argued that:



*We cannot say for sure they did a good job, people do not understand the concept of protection of monuments if they are not included in the management and ownership of the monuments in question, thus why we see vandalism continue to happen, education and community engagement and inclusion should be aligned.*

The results from the surveys and interviews shows that educational campaigns were used as a strategy to protect monuments by the National Museums and Monuments Zimbabwe to reduce the effects of urbanisation. The NMMZ conducted awareness campaigns to educate people to protect the monuments. However, the participants argued that the awareness campaigns should be integrated by the community engagement in the conservation and management of the cultural heritage. This gives a sense of ownership of the monuments to the community and reduces vandalism. This concurs with the literature from Tavingeyi, (2022) who is also of the view that Community participation is one of the best ways to ensure that heritage sites are well managed and conserved. Mawere et al (2012), puts that the way forward is to engage the community into the active participation rather than passivity in day to day management of heritage sites. Thus in Domboshava, people need to be engaged to ensure protection of Domboshava hill monument.

#### **4.5.3 Entrance Fee**

It was found in the study that entrance fee was introduced by the NMMZ as a measure to limit the number of people who goes to the premises of the hill monument. One of the participants had this to say:

*The entrance fee is a measure to limit access to the hill monuments, this helps in the management and protection of monument, the fee can be used for security of the area.*

The same sentiments were displayed by the professional cultural expert who expressed that:

*Entrance fee is always a strategy for most monuments in Zimbabwe, it limits free access to the monuments thereby limiting the possibilities of vandalism and destruction of monumental property*

It is evidenced in the data above that entrance fee was introduced by the NMMZ as a measure to limit the number of people who goes to the premises of the hill monument. The entrance fee is a measure to limit access to the hill monuments, this helps in the protection of monument and it is always a strategy for most monuments in Zimbabwe as this limits the possibilities of vandalism

and destruction of monumental property. Taruvinga, (2001) puts that entrance fee was used for the protection of the cave on the Domboshava hill monument. However, this method is not adequate since the study found that people still access the monument without the permission of the authorities.

#### **4.5.4 Security**

The National Museums and Monuments Zimbabwe have put security at the Domboshava hill monuments. The participants reported that there is fence around the cave in the hill to avoid people and animals from entering. They also reported that there are guards placed to provide security of the hill monument. One of the participants said that:

*The fence was used to protect the cave on the hill monument though the fence should have been put around the hill monument, even so, it is better than nothing.*

The other key informant reported that there has been security guards placed to protect the monument area. In an interview, the key informant said:

*Even though the security is not that water tight, at least they tried because people do not vandalise the property as they wish*

The study results shows that the National Museums and Monuments Zimbabwe have put security at the Domboshava hill monuments. There is fence around the cave in the hill and there are guards placed to provide security of the hill monument. However, the fence is not covering the whole hill monument as it is only around the cave. This means that the monument is still not protected. Even though there are security guards, they cannot cover the whole area.

#### **4.6 Chapter Summary**

The chapter has presented, analyzed and discussed the findings of the study. The study found that urbanisation in Domboshava is caused by migration, religious beliefs, commercialisation and rural urban transformation process. This process of urbanisation cause distortion of rock paintings, misuse of land around monuments, loss of sacred value, pollution and vandalism of monumental property. The National Museums and Monuments Zimbabwe has used strategies like fencing, setting entrance fee and security guards to protect the hill monument.

## **5.0 CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS IMPLICATIONS TO POLICY AND PRACTICE AND AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents a summary of the research, conclusions and gives recommendations to various government entities to protect the monuments from the effects of urbanisation. The chapter will also discuss the implication of the study to policy and practice.

#### **5.2 Summary**

In Chapter one, the background orientation of the study is on the effects of urbanisation on monuments. Chapter one also provided the problem statement, aim and objectives of the study. The chapter also provided the research questions, the significance of study, limitations, assumptions, delimitations and the key terms in the study. Chapter two provided the literature review and theoretical framework that support the study. This chapter discussed the theoretical framework of the study and reviewed the literature under the following themes: the causes of urbanisation; the effects of urbanisation; the challenges facing Monuments due to the growth of urbanisation and measures taken in mitigating the effects of urbanisation. Chapter three provided a detailed research methodology of the study. The study utilized a qualitative research methods and case study research design in the collection of qualitative data in responses to the research questions. Research tools, the target population, the sample and research ethics were also accounted in chapter three. The interview guides were used as research tools to collect data from the key informants. Simple random and purposive sampling was used in selection of participants. Surveys and key informant interviews were used to collect data which was thematically analyzed. Chapter four contains a presentation of findings of the study and the discussion of the findings in relation to the study's aim, objectives and literature review. The study found that urbanisation in Domboshava is caused by migration, religious beliefs, commercialisation and rural urban transformation process. This process of urbanisation cause distortion of rock paintings, misuse of land around monuments, loss of sacred value, pollution and vandalism of monumental property. The National Museums and Monuments Zimbabwe has used strategies like fencing, setting entrance fee and security guards to protect the hill monument.

Finally, chapter five provides the conclusion of the study as well as recommendations to the challenges that were brought to light by respondents.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

**Objective One** of the study was to examine the causes of urbanisation in Domboshava. The study concludes that urbanisation in Domboshava is caused by migration, religious beliefs and commercialization which causes rural urban transformation. According to the Malthusian theory, as population grows, urbanisation naturally takes shape. According to Bodo (2019) urbanisation result from the continuous mass movement of people from the villages or rural settlements to cities or urban areas. These conclusions also concords with the claims by Tavingeyi, (2022) who states that urbanisation in Zimbabwe can also be attributed to social factors such as religious and traditional beliefs. In addition, Narayanan, (2014) puts that, the increase in productivity leads to economic growth and higher value-added employment opportunities. In this vein, the conclusions of this study on the causes of urbanisation concurs with the literature as presented.

**Objective Two** the study sought to find the effects of urbanisation on monuments. The conclusion is that vandalism of monumental property and distortion of rock paintings are the major effect of urbanisation which has immediate and devastating effects on the monument. When rock paintings are disturbed by the use of other paint, they lose their original meaning. This means the paintings have ceased from being historical paintings since they have been distorted. According to Taruvinga, (2001) Domboshava cave was vandalized on the eve of 14 May 1998. This literature tallies with the results of this study. According to the Malthusian theory, the effect of urbanisation on historical monuments is highly related to resource distribution due to pressure and demand posed by growth of the population. Dao, (2017) argued that for different purposes, monuments are vandalised, among the major causes is the need for resources. The findings can also be linked to Udeaja et al (2020) loss of context and functionality has transformed the monuments from symbols of living heritage to mere relics.

**Objective Three** the study investigated the measures taken by the National Museums and Monuments Zimbabwe are not adequate to protect the hill monument and found that entrance fee was used to limit the numbers of people who access the premises. The results concur with literature from Taruvinga, (2001) who puts that entrance fee was used by the NMMZ for the protection of the vital monuments across the country. However, Mawere et al (2012), puts that the best way to

protect monuments is to engage the community into the active participation rather than passivity in day to day management of heritage sites

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

The National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe (NMMZ) must engage the community in the conservation and management process of the historical monuments. The study indicated that the community is not engaged in the protection of heritage sites. Community engagement in the conservation and management of the cultural heritage is necessary as it gives a sense of ownership of the monuments to the community and reduces vandalism. Thus in Domboshava, people need to be engaged to ensure protection of Domboshava monument.

The government through the NMMZ must put security measures around the hill monuments to protect it from vandalism and trespassing. The study found that, even though there is fence around the cave, the fence is not covering the whole hill monument. Hence other security measures like putting electrical fencing on vital areas of the monument or increasing the number of guards who can patrol the important areas are recommendable.

The Government should enforce laws that punishes those who vandalize the monument property to ensure that people desist from such actions. This measure will reduce the cases of unlawful acts on the monuments.

The Environmental Management Agency (EMA) must be made aware about the importance of the environment around monuments and must be empowered through policies and funding so that they can improve their efforts in protection of monuments. Funding is necessary to ensure the payment of workers and run programs that are necessary for protection like awareness campaigns. The funding can also be used to increase security around the monuments like paying more security guard and to ensure a clean and safe environment.

Ministry of Tourism should employ people who are knowledgeable in cultural issues. The study found that the tourism employees, some of them did not specialize in cultural issues. There is an impediment to the protection of monuments. Therefore, there is need for the Tourism sector to employ those who have professional knowledge in the areas of culture and heritage.

## **5.5 Areas For Further Research**

The purpose of this research was to examine the effects of urbanisation on Domboshava hill monument. Further research can be conducted on the perceptions of Domboshava community on the monuments. This is vital in understanding the community understand and the value they put on monuments. This helps in making policies that protect monuments. The benefits of the Domboshava hill monuments to the community. This will help the community in understanding the need to protect these monuments.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1; QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS



Dear Sir/ Madam

#### **THE EFFECTS OF URBANISATION ON DOMBOSHAVA HILL MONUMENT**

I would appreciate your cooperation with the above mentioned research project.

The attached questionnaire is part of an undergraduate research project aimed at understanding the effects of urbanisation on Domboshava hill monument in Zimbabwe. Being the member of this community, it is very important to gather your views on the effects of urbanisation on the hill monument since you are the witness of the day to day activities of this community. The research is very important for the preservation of the monuments in Zimbabwe.

The questionnaire has been designed to take a maximum of 20 to 30 minutes to complete. You are free to withdraw at any stage of the interview. No names shall be identified with any responses and opinions.

I thank you greatly for your assistance in the completion of this questionnaire.

Yours sincerely

-----

**Miss Elisa M Sibanda**

**SECTION A (Background data about the respondent)**

Province ----- District----- Ward Number-----

Please mark “X” in the appropriate box. For open questions, write your answer in the space provided.

1. What is your age group?

18-24	25-35	36-45	56-64	65 +
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2. What is your highest level of education?

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	No schooling
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3. What is your marital status?

Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Cohabiting
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4. How long have you been staying in this community?

0-5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	21 years +
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5. What is your major source of information?

Newspapers	Television	Radio	VIDCO and WADCO meetings	Other (please specify)
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**SECTION B (causes of urbunisation)**

6. (a) Are you familiar with the term urbanisation?

partly	yes	No
--------	-----	----

(b) If yes, is it happening here in Domboshava?

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(a) Urbanization in Domboshava is being caused by:

Put a mark on the statements in the table below if you agree

Immigration is causing urbunisation in Domboshava area	
Religious beliefs are causing population growth which leads to urbunisation	
Industrialization is causing urbunisation	
Rural to urban transformation is happening in Domboshava	
Search for employment is causing urbunisation	

Apart from the listed, what are other causes of urbunisation in Domboshava?.....

.....

.....

**Section B (effects of urbunisation on the hill monuments)**

6 (a) Put a tick on what you think are the effects of urbunisation on Domboshava hill monument.

**Example**

	✓
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Follow the above example to express your views.

Urbunisation causes pollution of monuments	
Urbunisation causes distortion of rock paintings	
Urbanization causes loss of sacredness of monuments	
Urbanization causes vandalism of monuments and land around monuments	

(b)What are the other effects of urbunisation on monuments?-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
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**Section C (measure taken by the NMMZ to protect the hill monument)**

Are you aware of the National Museums and Monuments Zimbabwe (NMMZ)?

(a) What are the measures taken by the NMMZ in protecting the hill monument?

Please mark in the box with the statement if it is true.

	✓
NMMZ did awareness campaigns in the community	
The NMMZ fenced the important places of the hill for conservation	
The NMMZ increased security of the area?	
They placed entrance fee to control the population on the hill monument	

- (b) What are other measures taken by the NMMZ in protecting the hill from urbunisation?.....  
.....  
.....
- (c) What are your recommendations on how to protect the hill monument from urbunisation?.....  
.....  
.....

**Thank you for your cooperation**

**APPENDIX 2; INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR MUSEUM WORKERS**

- 1. What are the causes of urbanisation in Domboshava area?
  
- 2. As a museum worker, what do you think are the effects of urbanization on this museum and the whole hill monument?



3. What are the measures taken by the National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe to protect the hill monument from urbanization effects?
4. How effective are these measures?
5. What are your recommendations on how to protect the monuments from urbanization effects?

**APPENDIX 3; INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR CULTURAL EXPERTS (university lectures)**

1. In your opinion, what is causing urbanization in Domboshava?
2. Can you elaborate on what are the effects of urbanization on monuments?
3. Can you comment on the strategies employed by the National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe to protect the monuments from urbanization?
4. Where these measures effective?

5. As a lecturer, what are your recommendations on the measures to protect the monuments from urbanization?