

***TSIMBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FOOTPRINTS (PTY) LTD***



**CULTURAL DIVERSITY, SUSTAINABILITY &
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**



**PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED
DEMOLITION OF KWA MAZIBUKO HOSTEL REMAINDER OF PORTION 21
OF BOOMPLAATS 200IR IN KATLEHONG, GAUTENG**

DEVELOPED IN MARCH 2019



Cultural Resources Management is a tricky balance between legacy, authenticity and practicality

AUTHOR'S CREDENTIALS

The report was compiled by Mr. Roy Muroyi, a professional Archaeologist. Mr Muroyi has over five years industry experience having practiced in three Southern African countries namely Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa. He has been involved in a range of Cultural Resources Management (CRM) projects and exhumed over 500 historical burials as a professional archaeologist in the Western Cape.

Mr. Muroyi is a holder of a Bachelor's Degree in Archaeology, Cultural Heritage and Museum Studies, Honours Degree, Archaeology, Cultural Heritage and Museum Studies (Midlands State University –Zimbabwe) . He is also a Master of Science in Archaeology Degree candidate at the University of Witwatersrand –South Africa. Mr. Muroyi attended further training as a Laboratory Specialist for Human anatomy and human skeletal analysis through the University of Cape-Town human biology department in-conjunction with Cape Archaeological Surveys.

The author is accredited with the Association of Southern African Archaeologists (ASAPA-Southern Africa) under the Cultural Heritage Resources Management section (CRM) Professional No 453 for Industrial Archaeology, Iron Age, Colonial archaeology Human skeletal analysis and Grave relocations. He is also a member the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners (APHP-Western Cape), International Association of Impact Assessments (IAIA- South Africa) and the Society of Black Archaeologists (SAB-International).

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Arengo 6 Built Environment Consultants is an independent service provider and apart from their fair remuneration for services rendered have no financial interest in the proposed development. We have disclosed any material information that have or may have the potential to influence the objectivity of any report or decisions base thereon; and are very much aware that a false declaration is misleading and constitutes an offense in terms of regulation 71 of GN No. R. 543.

Contact Person	Mr Roy Muroyi
Responsibility	Principal Heritage Investigator for Tsimba
Cell	+27619125118
Email	rmuroyi23@gmail.com
Signature	

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Quality Assurance&Review

Arengo 6 Built Environment Consultants (Pty) Ltd

Client Contact Person	Ndinah Jivhuho
Contact Details	Email: ndhinah@arengo6.co.za Cell: 073 895 6752

TABLE OF CONTENTS

AUTHORS'S CREDENTIALS	2
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	2
COPYRIGHT	3
QUALITY ASSURANCE & REVIEW	4
TABLE OF CONTENTS	5
FIGUES AND TABLES	6
ARRIVIATIONS	7
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	8
INTRODUCTION	10
DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT	10
TERMS & REFERENCE OF APPOINTMENT	12
LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS	12
METHODOLGY	13
LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	15
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	17
DESCRIPTION AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE	17
ASEESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	23
REFERENCES	28
APPENDIXES	29

FIGURES & TABLES

Figures

<i>Figure 1: Localty Map of Kwa-Mazibuko Hostels</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Figure 2: The cracks and vegetation growth on the building</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Figure 3: View of the dilapidated roof ceiling falling off ex</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Figure 4: Western façade of the Block A showing an overview</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Figure 5: Some of the broken taps and sinks posing a health hazard to the residenc.....</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Figure 6: General Western faced.....</i>	<i>22</i>

Tables

<i>Table 1: Site Significance classification.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Table 2: The significance weightings for each potential impact are as follows</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Table 3: Impact Significance.....</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Table 4: Overview of the findings and their significance.....</i>	<i>25</i>

ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms	Description
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
EIA Practitioner	Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESA	Early Stone Age
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LSA	Late Stone Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
KZN-H	KwaZulu-Natal Heritage

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd was requested by Arengo6 Built Environment (Pty) Ltd to conduct a heritage impact assessment (HIA) of the proposed demolition of the Kwa-Mazibuko Hostel Project, located on the Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Boomplaats 200IR, and Erven 968, 969 & 970, in Katlehong, Gauteng. The project developer or applicant is the Gauteng Province Department of Human Settlement. This heritage impact assessment is intended as a guide to assess potential heritage impacts of the development proposal.

The aim of the survey was to identify, cultural resources, sites associated with oral histories (intangible heritage), graves, cultural landscapes, and any structures of historical significance (tangible heritage) within the vicinity of the project footprint. It also serves to assess the impact of the proposed project on non-renewable heritage resources. The report will further submit appropriate recommendations with regard to the responsible cultural resources management measures that might be required to assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a sustainable manner.

The appointment of Global Future Projects Consulting is in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), No. 25 of 1999. The proposed building for demolition triggers section 34 of the NHRA of 1999, and therefore this report is compiled in compliance with the law.

Except for the known cultural resources (The hostels) no other archaeological or heritage sites were noted within the marked boundaries of the proposed project area. The hostels were found to be of historical importance in that they fit well into the history of the Migrant Worker and Struggle History of South Africa and the East-Rand. The hostels are not over 60 years old and their heritage significance comes from the fact that they form an important part of the South African history.

Conclusions:

Thorough background study and survey of the site were conducted and findings were recorded in line with SAHRA Guidelines. From an archaeological perspective the building is not 60 years or older though its historical and architectural significance makes it important in the history of migrant black workers in South Africa. The building has been condemned as structurally unsound and structurally unsound buildings are very unsafe as they pose a health hazard to the immediate community and its residence.

Recommendations:

- i. The developer is recommended to employ the services of an architectural historian in order to preserve the information related to the Hostels.
- ii. A Commemorative Plaque on the history of the Kwa-Mazibuko Hostels and its role in the Migrant Worker and Struggle History of SA and the East-Rand should also be erected at the new development
- iii. As already indicated by PHRA-G , a detailed and inclusive Social Consultation be undertaken with the residents regarding the planned development in order to record their oral histories for future generations, as well as to understand the possible impact that such a change in their living conditions and social fabric might bring and a detailed Public Participation report should be submitted to PHRA-G.

INTRODUCTION

Project Background

Arengo 6 Built Environment (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by Gauteng Province Department of Human Settlement as an independent Built Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the demolition of the Kwa-Mazibuko Hostels to make way for a new development.

The project is located at is located on the Remainder of Portion 21 of the farm Boomplaats 200IR & Erven 968, 969 & 970 Likole/Katlehong within the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng. The study area is situated adjacent to the Kwesine Railway Station.

The Heritage Impact Assessment also follows the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) The terminology used and the methodology followed with regards to the compilation of the HIA are explained and the legal framework stated (*see Appendix A*). International conventions regarding the protection of cultural resources have also been followed. The ICOMOS Burra Charter (1979) and the Venice Charter (1964) were also consulted in drawing up this report as part of the international conventions for the protection of cultural heritage places.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

Location

The site is in the is located on the Remainder of Portion 21 of the farm Boomplaats 200IR & Erven 968, 969 & 970 Likole/Katlehong within the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng.



Figure 1: Locality map of Kwa-Mazibuko Hostels

Physical environment

When carrying out this study, the broad geo-technical information, flood lines and other relevant sensitive environmental features physical environmental conditions were considered. The Kwa-Mazibuko Hostel complex consists of 3 blocks (A, B & C), with all three being double-storey structures with 100 rooms per floor (200 per Block therefore). The hostels are poorly maintained and are structurally unsound.

The general area is characterised by recent developemnts,including the railway line, powerlines, residential units, informal housing (shacks), roads and other commercial developments. These automatically makes it very difficult for any archaeological or historical features that may have existed there in the past to be recognised.

TERMS AND REFERENCE FOR APPOINTMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HERITAGE SPECIALIST

Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by Arengo 6 Built Environment(Pty) Ltd to conduct the HIA for the proposed demolition of the three hostels at Kwa Mazibuko in terms of Section 34 of the NHRA, No. 25 of 1999. The development involves the demolition of the existing hostels to pave way for RDP walk-up Units.

LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The following limitations and assumptions have a direct bearing on the HIA and the resulting report:

- i. This study relied heavily on the study done by A.J. Pelsler in 2015. The study was not submitted to PRHA-G as such this study works as a benchmark for the previous study.
- ii. No significant archaeological materials are likely to be situated in situ within the boundaries of the study area given the current extensive nature of the disturbance to the vegetation and upper soil layers due to modernisation.
- iii. The chances of encountering settlement sites (both Stone and Iron Age) within the study area directly affected by the proposed project and its vicinity are limited given the lack of rock shelters in the immediate vicinity of the road.
- iv. Sites, structures and artefacts significance is determined by their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects (*see Appendix B*).
- v. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. It is also determined by the field ratings (Field-Rating \approx Cultural Significance x Integrity).

METHODOLOGY

Literature review

The background information search of the proposed development area was conducted following the site maps from the client. Sources used in this study included:

- The unpublished Phase 1 heritage impact assessment report by A.J Pelser worked as the benchmark for this report. The mitigation measures recommended by Pelser also remain unchanged;
- Published academic papers and HIA studies conducted in and around the region where the proposed development will take place were also consulted;
- Available archaeological literature covering the Greater Kathlegong areas were also consulted;
- The SAHRIS website was consulted to obtain background information on previous heritage surveys and assessments in the area; and
- Map Archives - Historical maps of the proposed area of development and its surrounds were assessed to aid information gathering of the proposed area of development and its surrounds.

Field survey

Tsimba Archaeological Footprints heritage specialists attended to the site on the 9th of March as agreed to by the client. A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted. The survey also paid special attention to disturbed and exposed layers of soils such as eroded surfaces. These areas are likely to exposed or yield archaeological and other heritage resources that may be buried underneath the soil and be brought to the surface by animal and human activities including animal barrow pits and human excavated grounds. The surface was also inspected for possible Stone Age scatters as well as exposed Iron Age implements and other archaeological resources.

The survey followed investigated the cultural resources onsite using the best possible technologies for archaeological field surveys, a Samsung GPS Logger (2018) was used to pick co-ordinates and a Nikon Camera (with built in GPS) was used to document the resources as well as the receiving environment.

The known heritage resources (the Hostels) were physically assessed, paying particular attention to the architectural styles, the cracks and other motions of stress induced on the buildings.

Oral histories

The local community is critical in giving an oral account as well as detailed intangible values of a site. Article 12 of the Burra Charter states the conservation, interpretation and management of a heritage resource should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has significant associations and meanings, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

Peoples from local community were interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the heritage resources and the significance of the Kwa-Mazibuko hostels to them. The local community was useful in regards to getting information in regards to their living heritage as well as other possible heritage resources that may exist within the project servitude. Assessing the various components of the Hostels also needed the input of the local community.

Data Consolidation and Report Writing

Data captured on the development area (during the field survey) by means of a desktop study and physical survey is used as a basis for this HIA. This data is also used to establish assessment for any possible current and future impacts within the development footprint. This includes the following:

- Assessment of the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, built environment and landscape, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value(*see Appendix B*);
- A description of possible impacts of the proposed development, especially during the construction phase, in accordance with the standards and conventions for the management of cultural environments;
- Proposal of suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural environment and resources that may result during construction;
- Review of applicable legislative requirements that is the NEMA (read together with the 2014 EIA Regulations) and the NHRA of 1999
- The consolidation of the data collected using the various sources as described above ;
- Acknowledgement of impacts on heritage resources (such as unearthed graves) predicted to occur during construction; and
- Geological Information Systems mapping of known archaeological sites and maps in the region
- A discussion of the results of this study with conclusions and recommendations based on the available data and study findings.

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

This HIA study is informed and conducted to fulfil the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999). The development also triggered the regulations applicable under the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 and other environmental management acts of South Africa.

As such, the EIA study includes a Heritage Impact Assessment specialist study. Recommendations from the HIA report require PHRA-G review and comments to be

incorporated into the final decision. This particular development triggered the following Sections of the Heritage Legislation;

National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999)

Section 34(1) *No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure, which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.*

International Charters

The ICOMOS also gives a set of International charters that govern the protection of cultural heritage through the use of the CMP, these include:

- i. International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964).*

The Venice charter sees historical sites as the most important living witness of the past. The heritage is accordingly seen as the responsibility of today's generation and that it should be conserved in an authentic state (ICOMOS 1996: 1).

- ii. The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter 1979).*

The first is in line with the Burra Charter and gives guidelines and principles regarding the restoration and maintenance of physical historical structures.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Historical literature review presented here relied largely on the data presented by archaeologists who have carried out some work in the Greater Katlehong area. There are no known Stone Age sites in the area. It is only in areas of close proximity such as Primrose that a significant number of Middle Stone Age sites can be found. The Township of Katlehong was developed in the 1950's. The name Katlehong means "place of rest" in Northern – Sotho.

Concentration Camps History in the East Rand area

The Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) brought about a number of concentration camps that were put in place as a strict measure to control the black populace against resisting. The concentration camps were also meant to make sure that black would work as hard labourers, digging trenches and grow crops for the British troops(see O'Malley 2007).. Some have called these "refugee" camps, with an opposing theory suggesting that blacks did not need to be protected against anything but rather the idea of concentration camps was imposed on them. During this period close to 15000 Africans were used by the British to trace down the Boers commandoes. Concentration Camps around the larger geographical area of included Natalspruit and Springs, Bockburg, and Reitfontein but their exact locations of these are not known.

Hostel system and Migrant Labour and History in the East Rand area

There is a very strong connection between the mining industry history and the migrant labour history and the hostel system. Francis Wilson and Mamphela Rampole have both documented this history. Inquiries such as the Commission of Inquiry into Safety and Health in the Mining Industry chaired by Judge RN Leon (July 1994) and the Commission of Inquiry into violence on three Goldfields Mines chaired by Justice J Myburgh (20 September 1996), have all concluded that the migrant labour system and hostels were undesirable and that they were also factors that have contributed to violence between workers on mines (see O'Malley 2007).

As early as 1890, mining compounds were established to control labour and there were labour recruiting agencies. The British wanted to reduce native wages to a reasonable level because they wanted to prevent competition and to find ways and means of recruiting labour. This led to the establishment of a whole process of migrant labour from all over the sub-continent. By 1889, 100 000 black mineworkers were needed on the mines and, at the time, 60% of the labour came from outside South Africa, mainly from Mozambique

Then came the hostel system, where blacks working in the mines mostly migrant workers were made residents of hostels that had appalling living conditions and no white person lived in these hostels. The hostel system Francis Wilson argued had an adverse effect on the health and well-being of its occupants. The numbers of people living together in a small space with inadequate ventilation must inevitably increase the spread of disease. Wilson also gave evidence that cements that single sex hostels remained an aberration, whether they housed 19 to a room, as some of the old compounds used to do, or 8 or 12 to a room as the more modern hostels do. Although the quality of life is relatively better, hostels still contributed to the spread of tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections. Stress and strain of a psychological nature was also involved. There was a lack of privacy and husbands are separated from their wives and children.

DESCRIPTION AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

The city of Ekurhuleni is in charge of the Kwa-Mazibuko hostel complex. Kwa-Mazibuko Hostel Complex has got three (3) Blocks (A, B and C) and a small structure close to block A which is not of any historical or architectural significance (see figure 1). Local residents suggest Blocks A & B were built in the 1970s, making the oldest. Block C was constructed later on in the in 1983 due to the growing number of migrant labourers. The blocks are constituted by two floors with around close to rooms with between and 4 people staying in

a single room. Besides residential rooms there are also communal bathrooms, 8 kitchens per Block and small shops and crèche areas. The sharing arrangements of kitchens and bathrooms suggests the hostels were meant for single workers (men) , but due to the fact that the use of the hostels has changed on a number of occasions different living arrangement with families staying in the hostels were noted.

From the information gathered on site, the smaller structure is very unlikely to be over the age of 60 years old. All the blocks onsite are no longer structurally sound and have been condemned by the engineers The building has shown signs of movement in the past, and this can be evidenced by large exterior cracks, sagging of the ceilings as well as floor slabs cracks. It has also become a health hazard for the residence due to leaking sewerage and collapsed roofs

The hostel is a occupied by a mixture of people. Some are of Shangaan, Zulu Sotho and Pedi. Migrant workers of Mozambique and even KZN would come to work and return home while some have made the hostel their permanent homes now. The Hostel as with many other hostels around South Africa have got a significant historical background, spanning from the mining history of South Africa, migration of labourers s well as the Apartheid struggle.

The 1980s were characterised by fighting (between ANC & Inkatha supporters) and this violence caused many fatalities and influenced the lives of many hostel residents during those years (see Pelser, 2015). In 1990 there was a resurgence of violence in townships on the Reef, in particular in the East Rand townships of Thokoza and Kathlehong. The 'Transvaal war', as it became known as, claimed thousands of lives (Segal 1991). It is with this background in mind that the heritage significance of the Kwa-Mazibuko Hostels and the impact of its proposed redevelopment into Commercial Residential Units should be These hostels also speak to the history of the migrant worker system in South Africa, and should therefore be commemorated in that respect as well (see Pelser, 2015) .

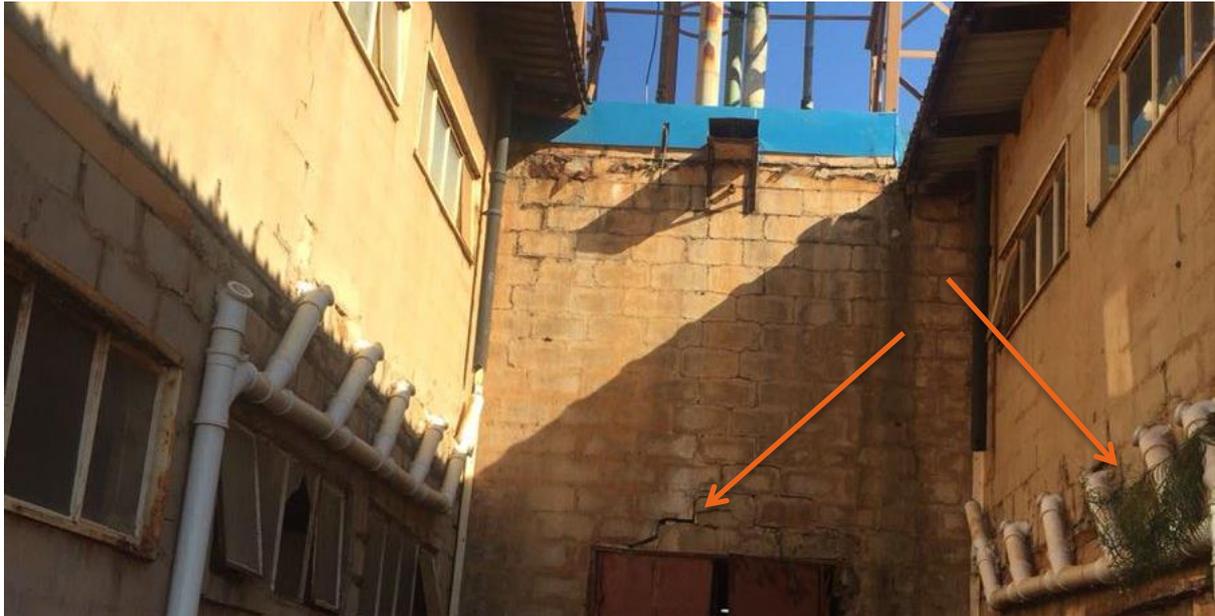


Figure 2: The cracks and vegetation growth on the building showing the unsoundness of the structure.



Figure 3: View of the dilapidated roof ceiling falling off exposing the trusses



Figure 4: Some of the broken taps and sinks posing a health hazard to the residence

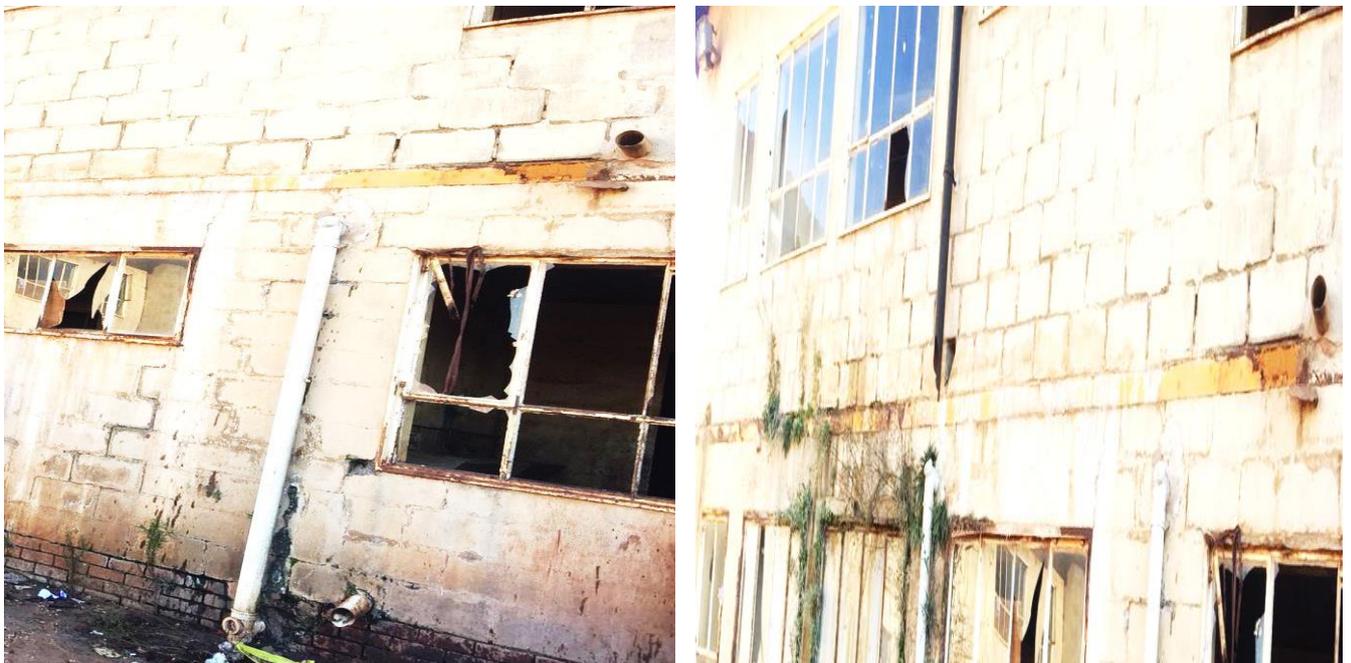


Figure 5: Western façade of the Block A showing an overview of the broken windows and general decay



Figure 6: General Western Facade of showing the general layout of the hostel

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Article 26(2) of the Burra Charter emphasises that written statements of cultural significance for heritage resources should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. Site significance classification standards prescribed by SAHRA (2006), and acknowledged by ASAPA for the SADC region, were used for the purposes of this report.

Table 1: Site Significance classification

SAHRA's Site significance minimum standards			
Filed Rating	Grade	Classification	Recommendation
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1		Conservation; National Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2		Conservation; Provincial Site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP.A)		High/ Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)		Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.A)		Low Significance	Destruction

Site Significance calculation formula

Site significance is calculated by combining the following concepts in the given formula.

$$S = (E+D+M) P$$

S = Significance weighting

E = Extent

D = Duration

M = Magnitude

P = Probability

The significance weightings for each potential impact are as follows:

Table 2: The significance weightings for each potential impact are as follows:		
Aspect	Description	Weight
Probability	Improbable	1
	Probable	2
	Highly Probable	4
	Definite	5
Duration	Short term	1
	Medium term	3
	Long term	4
	Permanent	5
Scale	Local	1
	Site	2
	Regional	3
Magnitude/Severity	Low	2
	Medium	6
	High	8

Table 3: Impact Significance

Significance		
<p>It provides an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both tangible and intangible characteristics. (S) is formulated by adding the sum of numbers assigned to Extent (E), Duration (D), and Intensity (I) and multiplying the sum by the Probability.</p> $S = (E + D + I) P$		
<30	Low	Mitigation of impacts is easily achieved where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area.
30-60	Medium	Mitigation of impact is both feasible and fairly easy. The impact could influence the decision to develop in the area unless it is effectively mitigated.
>60	High	Significant impacts where there is difficult. The impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area.

Table 4: Overview of the findings and their significance

Name of the resource	Description/Condition	Significance	Field Rating/Grade
Kwa-Mazibuko Block A	The block is structurally unsound as declared by the engineers. It carries a heavy vibration of migrant workers history and a bit of Apartheid history though the block is not 60 years old.	Low-Medium	Generally Protected C(GP.A) / Generally Protected B(GP.B)
Kwa-Mazibuko Block B	The block is structurally unsound as declared by the engineers. It carries a heavy vibration of migrant workers history and a bit of Apartheid history though the block is not 60 years old.	Low-Medium	Generally Protected C(GP.A) / Generally Protected B(GP.B)
Kwa-Mazibuko Block C	The block is structurally unsound as declared by the engineers. It carries a heavy vibration of migrant workers history and a bit of Apartheid history though the block is not 60 years old.	Low -Medium	Generally Protected C(GP.A) / Generally Protected B(GP.B)
Kwa-M-Mazibuko Small structure	The structure carries neither any historical nor	Low	Generally Protected C(GP.A)

	architectural significance and is less than 60 years old.		
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Conclusions:

Thorough background study and survey of the site were conducted and findings were recorded in line with SAHRA Guidelines. From an archaeological perspective the building is not 60 years or older though its historical and architectural significance makes it important in the history of migrant black workers in South Africa. The building has been condemned as structurally unsound and structurally unsound buildings are very unsafe as they pose a health hazard to the immediate community and its residence.

Recommendations:

- i. The developer is recommended to employ the services of an architectural historian in order to preserve the information related to the Hostels.
- ii. A Commemorative Plaque on the history of the Kwa-Mazibuko Hostels and its role in the Migrant Worker and Struggle History of SA and the East-Rand should also be erected at the new development
- iii. As already indicated by PHRA-G , a detailed and inclusive Social Consultation be undertaken with the residents regarding the planned development in order to record their oral histories for future generations, as well as to understand the possible impact that such a change in their living conditions and social fabric might bring and a detailed Public Participation report should be submitted to PHRA-G.

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Huffman, T. N. (2007). *Handbook to the Iron Age: The Archaeology of Pre-colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa*. University of KwaZulu-Natal Press. Pietermaritzburg.

O'Malley, P. (2007) The mining industry, migrant labour and hostels. Msndela Foundation

Pelser, A.J. (2015) Phase 1 HIA report for the proposed redevelopment of the Kwa-Mazibuko Hostel, remainder of portion 21 of Boomplaats 200ir in Katlehong, Gauteng

Legislative Frame works used

ICOMOS, 1996. International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and sites (the Venice charter).

ICOMOS, 1999. The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance (The Burra Charter).

ICOMOS Charter, Principles for the analysis, conservation and structural restoration of architectural heritage (2003)

National Heritage and Resources Act of South Africa No.25 of 1999

APPENDIX A

Definition of terms adopted in this HIA

The terminology adopted in this document is mainly influenced by the NHRA of South Africa (1999) and the Burra Charter (1979).

Adaptation: Changes made to a place so that it can have different but reconcilable uses.

Artefact: Cultural object (made by humans).

Buffer Zone: Means an area surrounding a cultural heritage which has restrictions placed on its use or where collaborative projects and programs are undertaken to afford additional protection to the site.

Co-management: Managing in such a way as to take into account the needs and desires of stakeholders, neighbours and partners, and incorporating these into decision making through, amongst others, the promulgation of a local board.

Conservation: In relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance as defined. These processes include, but are not necessarily restricted to preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

Contextual Paradigm: A scientific approach which places importance on the total context as catalyst for cultural change and which specifically studies the symbolic role of the individual and immediate historical context.

Cultural Resource: Any place or object of cultural significance

Cultural Significance: Means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance of a place or object for past, present and future generations.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects (also see Knudson 1978: 20).

Grading: The South African heritage resource management system is based on a grading system, which provides for assigning the appropriate level of management responsibility to a heritage resource.

Heritage Resources Management: The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage which are of value to the general public.

Heritage Resources Management Paradigm: A scientific approach based on the Contextual paradigm, but placing the emphasis on the cultural importance of archaeological (and historical) sites for the community.

Heritage Site Management: The control of the elements that make up the physical and social environment of a site, its physical condition, land use, human visitors, interpretation etc. Management may be aimed at preservation or, if necessary at minimizing damage or destruction or at presentation of the site to the public.

Historic: Means significant in history, belonging to the past; of what is important or famous in the past.

Historical: Means belonging to the past, or relating to the study of history.

Maintenance: Means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place. It does not involve physical alteration.

Object: Artefact (cultural object)

Paradigm: Theories, laws, models, analogies, metaphors and the epistemological and methodological values used by researchers to solve a scientific problem.

Preservation: Refers to protecting and maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration or change, and may include stabilization where necessary. Preservation is appropriate where the existing state of the fabric itself constitutes evidence of specific cultural significance, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

Protection: With reference to cultural heritage resources this includes the conservation, maintenance, preservation and sustainable utilization of places or objects in order to maintain the cultural significance thereof.

Place : means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.

Reconstruction: To bring a place or object as close as possible to a specific known state by using old and new materials.

Rehabilitation: The repairing and/ or changing of a structure without necessarily taking the historical correctness thereof into account (NMC 1983: 1).

Restoration: To bring a place or object back as close as possible to a known state, without using any new materials.

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artefacts, found on a single location.

Sustainable: Means the use of such resource in a way and at a rate that would not lead to its long-term decline, would not decrease its historical integrity or cultural significance and would ensure its continued use to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations of people.

APPENDIX B

Table 5: Definitions of Values

Value	Definition
Historic value	Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.
Scientific value	Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period
Aesthetic value	Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.
Social value	Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
Rarity	Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural

	heritage
Representivity	Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

APPENDIX C
