

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



**CULTURAL DIVERSITY, SUSTAINABILITY &
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**



**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEMOLITION AND
RE-DEVELOPMENT INTO A TOWNSHIP OF THE NGUNI HOSTELS, IN
VOSLOORUS, CITY OF EKURHULENI, GAUTENG.**

DEVELOPED IN MARCH 2019



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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
PHRA-G	Provincial Heritage Authority of Gauteng

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd has been authorised by the Arengo 6 Built Environment (Pty) Ltd to prepare and submit an HIA for the proposed demolition and re-development into a township of the Nguni Hostels, in Vosloorus , City of Ekurhuleni, Gauteng. The hostel lies to the north east of Vosloorus along Bierman Road running from West to East and acts a local distributor road in Vosloorus as it links the township the N3 Highway from the East and Katlehong on the West. On a regional context the township is bordered by Spruitview to the north, Villa Liza and Dawnpark to the East, Katlehong to the west and Zonkizizwe to the South.

This HIA is confined to the potential impact of the proposed development on the known heritage resources within the site and immediate environs. The property is as zoned “Residential 3” with a height restriction of 2 storeys, and it is situated on a registered township. The portion is owned by the City of Ekurhuleni under title deed number T19910/2003 (*see Appendix C*), even though the property is currently undergoing the ownership transfer process the property is still known as being owned by the municipality.

The Nguni Hostels were established around the 1960s the hostels are a typical product of apartheid urban policy. They were established to accommodate people removed by the state from the location of Stirtonville which subsequently became the Coloured township for the East Rand region and was renamed Reiger Park. The hostels were as a result of the (older) sections of Vosloorus which were originally divided into a Nguni section and a Sotho section. Subsequently hostels for male and female workers were established.

The objective of the HIA report is to fulfil the requirements of PHRA-G (Provincial Heritage Authority of Gauteng) as outlined in the Section 34(1) of the NHRA (National Heritage Resources Act) No. 25 of 1999 in terms of the built environment of the area. The standing structures are not older than 60 years. In terms of Section 36 of the Act no burial sites were recorded. If any graves are located in future they should ideally be preserved *in-situ* or

alternatively relocated according to existing legislation. No public monuments are located within or close to the study area. The proposed development will also not impact negatively on significant cultural landscapes.

Conclusions:

After assessing all information about the hostels from a heritage resource point of view the development should be allowed to continue. It is recommended that the hostels be assigned a Low Significant rating and to consider the site destruction (demolition) without a PHRA-G Site Destruction Permit, as the proposed demolition will be insignificant to the remainder of the historical heritage resources in the city of Ekurhuleni as a whole. The provincial heritage authority, PHRA-G, is therefore asked to supply a letter of recommendation for exemption.

Recommendations:

- As part of the documentation process of the hostels' history, pictures of the hostels should be taken in accordance with the National Archives of South Africa's standards before its demolition.
- Public Participation Process should be carried out through advertisement in local newspaper and pasting placards of Arengo 6 Built Environment intent to demolish before the hostels are demolished.
- An environmental company would need to be appointed to classify and manage waste on site during the construction phase of the project and also apply for an asbestos waste disposal permit

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 Nguni Hostels to make way for the establishment of a township. The hostel lies to the North East of Vosloorus along Bierman Road running from West to East and acts a local distributor road in Vosloorus as it links the township the N3 Highway from the east and Katlehong on the west.

The property is as zoned “Residential 3” with a height restriction of 2 storeys, and it is situated on a registered township. The portion is owned by the City of Ekurhuleni under title deed number T19910/2003 (*see Appendix C*), even though there is property is currently undergoing the ownership transfer process the property is still known as being owned by the municipality.

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

Nguni Hostel situated in Vosloorus township under ward 46 in the City of Ekurhuleni Municipality. The hostel lies to the north east of Vosloorus along Bierman Road running from west to east and acts a local distributor road in Vosloorus as it links the township the N3 Highway from the east and Katlehong on the west. On a regional context the township is bordered by Spruitview to the north, Villa Liza and Dawn-park to the East, Katlehong to the west and Zonkizizwe to the South.



Figure 1: Areal Map showing the location of the Nguni Hostels.

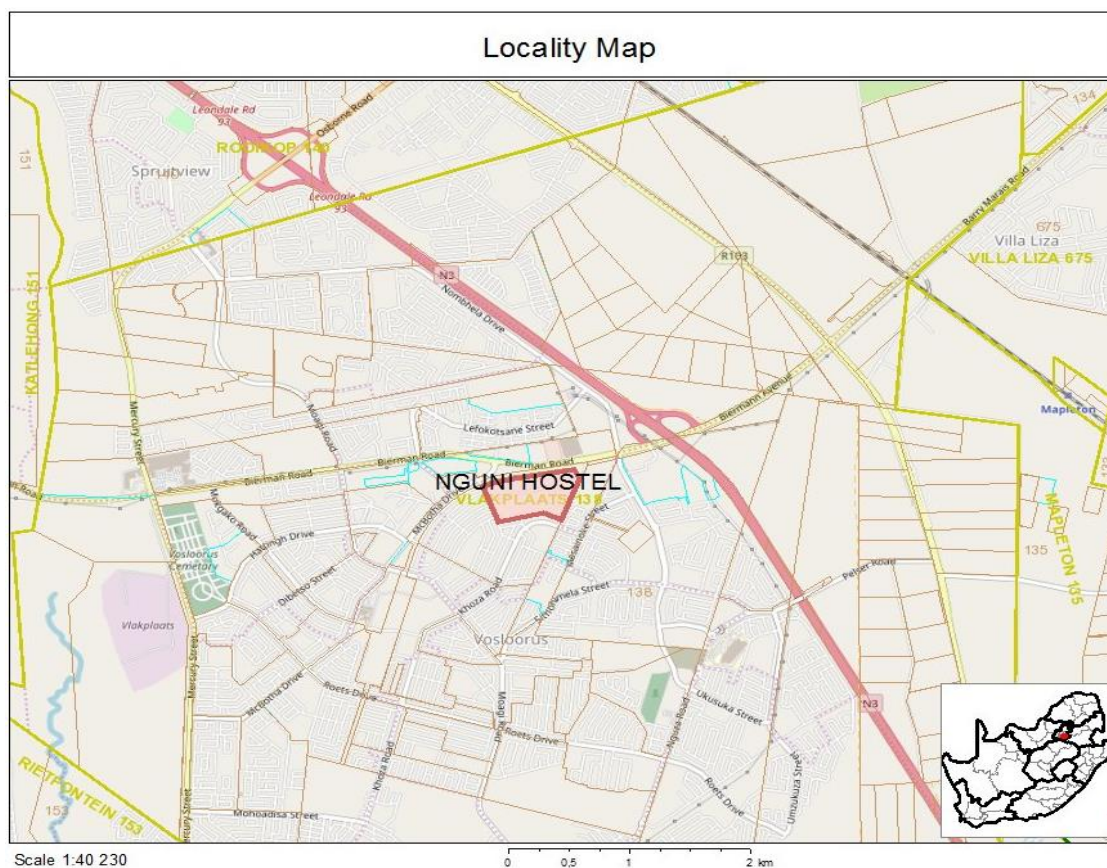


Figure 2: Locality map of the Nguni Hostels in relation to the Greater Vosloorus area.

Physical environment

Nguni Hotel is situated on Erf 3 Vosloorus Proper, registered under General Plan L675/1985 (*see Annexure C*). The property is as zoned "Residential 3" with a height restriction of 2 storeys, and it is situated on a registered township.

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 Nguni Hostels in Vosloorus in terms of Section 34 of the NHRA, No. 25 of 1999. The development involves the demolition of the existing hostels to pave way a township establishment.

Heritage Impact Assessment is prepared in terms of Section 34 (1) of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) no. 25 of 1999 entails the following is required in terms of Section 34 of the NHRA:

- i. The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;
- ii. An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment
- iii. An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;
- iv. An evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development:
 - The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;
 - If heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and
 - Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.

LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

- i. It was impossible to access and access the physical conditions of the hostels as the hostels are currently occupied. On the day of the survey.
- 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:

- 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 Vosloorus 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 21st of March as agreed to by the client. A general survey of the buildings was conducted. The survey was conducted on foot, a systemic survey of the area as indicated by Burke and Smith (2004) resulted in the maximum coverage of the structure. The descriptions of the shape of these objects/ sites were also sketched and described.

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 W300 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.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Archaeological Background

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIOD	APPROXIMATE DATES <for less than and > for greater than
Earlier Stone Age Tools = Handaxes and cleavers	more than 2 million years ago to >200 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age Tools = Stone flakes such as scrapers, points and blades	<300 000 years ago to >20 000 years ago
Later Stone Age (Includes gatherer rock art) Tools = Wood, bone, hearths, ostrich eggshell beads and even bedding material	<40 000 years ago up to historical times in certain areas
Early Iron Age	c. AD 200 - c. AD 900
Middle Iron Age	c. AD 900 – c. AD 1300
Late Iron Age (Stonewalled sites) Tools =	c. AD 1300 - c. AD 1840 (c. AD 1640 - c. AD 1840)

Archaeological time periods and their basic descriptions

Historical Spatio-political reconstitutions in the East Rand

The former East Rand region has been subject to a range of spatio-political reconstitutions: in the 1980s, it was an anti-apartheid stronghold and in the early 1990s it was the site of the so called East Rand War between ANC and IFP supporters. The area has also seen a number of housing developments and more specifically a rapid increase in informal settlements as a consequence of massive administrative and political changes in 1982 (creation of Bantu Authorities), 1994 (new national political dispensation) and 2000 (formation of Unicitys).

These transformations have resulted in a number of shifts in official and political discourses in the last 25 years. During the same historical period, Vosloorus has known a succession of administrative structures. In 1982, Vosloorus became a Black Local Authority (BLA), separated from the city of Boksburg. At the same time, black people were still considered to be temporary sojourners in the city and encouraged to maintain a strong rural identity through the bantustan system. The development of the civic movements in the 1980s gave rise to a structure of street committees and area committees which promoted local scale identification.

History of Migrant labour in South Africa

Migrant Labour Hostels occupy a unique position in South Africa's physical and mental landscape. Home to as many as one million people around the country, they are largely invisible to the general public, known only as places of endemic violence (Thurman 1997).

They are the archetypal physical manifestation of three centuries of systematic racial discrimination and economic exploitation of South Africa's African population. The literature describes hostels as places where excluded communities exist in impoverished and degrading conditions. Wilson (1987) explores the origins of migrant labour in South Africa he states that "migrant labour is nothing new in South Africa. One hundred years ago, a decade before the birth of the Witwatersrand gold mining industry, generations before the evolution of the policy of apartheid, the system whereby men oscillate between their

home in some rural area and their place of work was already firmly established as part of the country's traditional way of life" (Wilson, 1972:1).

According to Callinicos, prior to the 1870s, within the period of Boer republics and the British colonies of the Cape and Natal, "most Africans in southern Africa lived in independent chiefdoms" (Callinicos 1987:11). During this period, "farmers in the Western Cape solved the perennial problem of labour shortage, which in previous centuries had been alleviated through the importation of slaves, by recruiting workers from wherever they could be found" by sending agents to Ciskei, Transkei, Mozambique and South West Africa, now Namibia (Wilson 1979:1).

Although this was the birth of large-scale migrant labour in South Africa, "the Pedi, the Tsonga and the southern Sotho were amongst those already engaged in migrant labour in the 1860's. In fact, the Pedi were already working as far afield as the Cape in the 1840's and Natal in the 1850's (Callinicos, 1987:15). According to Callinicos, most families from all parts of the country had at least one member working for wages by this time on either the mines, in towns or on commercial farms. Among the Pedi a migrant labour system was organised by the chief who sent young men off in regiments to obtain cattle and guns

By the time diamonds was discovered in Kimberley during 1867, it was the "independent chiefdoms with established patterns of migrancy that sent their young men to become the first black miners" (Callinicos, 1987:15). Less than fifty years later an industrial revolution had swept up all these little states and chiefdoms into one large state dominated by white capitalists

During the 1880's gold rush on the Witwatersrand, many immigrants flocked to various towns where gold had been discovered because of work opportunities with the extensive harbour development and other projects underway. This influx of residents caused a housing shortage hence the need for hostels.

Establishment of Vosloorus and the Hostel system

Vosloorus is an established township area, founded in 1964. It was the black township of the city of Boksburg (Bonner and Nieftagoden 2001). The township is a typical product of apartheid urban policy. It was established to accommodate people removed by the state from the location of Stirtonville which subsequently became the coloured township for the East Rand region and was renamed Reiger Park. The (older) sections of Vosloorus were originally divided into an Nguni section and a Sotho section. Subsequently hostels for male and female workers were established.

Vosloorus area has evolved with time, gaining complexity, particularly during the 1980s and 1990s where a number of processes such as development of informal settlements, new housing programs were instituted and home ownership has become a trend in the area, distinct emergence of middle class areas and social diversification has become more prominent in the township, changes in the demographic structure of the oldest sectors of the township which now houses a population of older people supporting very young dependent grandchildren, have occurred

The early 1990s, have also seen territorial divisions being strongly reinforced by political events, involving the conflict between hostel communities and township communities. The so-called East Rand War (Chipkin 1998) led to the construction of strong local identification with Zulu culture, and politically with the Inkatha Freedom Party, within hostels.

DESCRIPTION AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

The character and cultural significances of the Nguni Hostels have been determined by and derived from a particular set of historical political, economic, and social contexts. Its topology, structure, their forms, style and siting's of the landscape features are outcomes of

those contexts. The Nguni hostels have a role as an historical structures that embodies the values of the relative governments and the inhabitants. According to O' Donoghue (2013), other examples of similar historic townships in Gauteng (Sophiatown) and Durban (Bourneville) have been demolished.

The Nguni Hostels are also important in understand how space has been used historically space been used, manipulated and modified in order to defend, promote or create a range of urban identities. The hotels form part of the migrant labour history as well as the Apartheid history in South Africa. With the abolishment of influx control laws in 1986, informal settlements mushroomed close to the hostel precincts as relatives and those seeking affordable housing in proximity of employment opportunities flocked to urban areas. Overcrowding, poor maintenance of hostels and the vandalism of the infrastructure resulted in hostels deteriorating and becoming unfit for hygienic human habitation.

The hostels have a reputation of being breeding grounds of criminality. The lawlessness in hostels stems from the collapse in maintenance and lack of property management. This resulted in hostels being invaded, which led to overcrowding of already congested facilities. Sometimes 20-50 men can be housed in a single room.

The Nguni hostels represent physical space that is not only limited but limiting to all aspects of human advancement. It is limited at a number of levels, for example sharing a room with too many people can be seen as an invasion to the privacy. The quality of the facilities, such as the state of the buildings, often blocked ablution facilities, illegal connections of electricity and the lack of general management and maintenance leaves much to be desired.

The squalor of the surroundings, with unpleasant odours and overflowing garbage cans, could be hardly said to meet minimum standards of health requirements for residential areas. The inadequate ablution facilities and the overcrowding are indicative of degrading facilities. The limited facilities also do violence to the primary purpose of housing which is to delineate domestic space as opposed to public space.

The Nguni hostels are in danger of collapse . Structurally the buildings are unsound buildings as pronounced by the engineers. The survey and observations have revealed the buildings to have numerous areas of naturally occurring material degradation from exposure, poorly constructed alterations, general neglect and poor to nonexistence cyclic maintenance which has resulted to its structural unsoundness. The hostels in its present condition is ugly, not maintained and neglected. The hostels' structural fabric is also robust and badly degraded that one would condemn it. The hostel buildings themselves do not hold any historical architectural significance.

The significance of the hostels lies in that they represent how the apartheid system limited physical space for black people as a way of limiting to all aspects of human advancement. They also represent the physical manifestation of three centuries of systematic racial discrimination and economic exploitation of South Africa's African population as well as construction of identities during the period.

Significances obtained and observed from the residents regarding the Nguni hostels include:

- The intrinsic significance of the fabric dates to the early origins of the place, and clearly illustrates an historical period in the evolution of the Vosloorus.
- The associational significance can be described as being highly significant in terms of association with a social group.
- Social events and activities and values in terms of public memory and the role played by the residents in the process leading to democracy.
- Understanding how space has been used historically space been used, manipulated and modified in order to defend, promote or create a range of urban identities

- The contextual significance can be described as historical in terms of visual spatial landmarks and contributes to the understanding of the growth and understanding of the township.



Figure 3: South Western façade of one of the hostel blocks of some of the deterioration due to lack of maintenance



Figure 4: View of one of the hostel blocks with horizontal and vertical cracks



Figure 5: New additions along the hostel precinct



Figure 6: Eastern view of the last block showing damaged windows



Figure 7: View of the Family quarters with unstable rooftops



Figure 8: One of the blocks with a foundation that has deteriorated



Figure 9: Some of the blocks that have been altered to suite new uses



Figure 10: A family tuck-shop within the hostel precinct



Figure 11: View of the general area within the hostels

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The “significance” of heritage resources is a fundamental part of this process and will be assessed and factored into the overall assessment of impacts being weighed carefully against predicted impacts and the proposed public benefit that will result from loss or compromise to the heritage. This is where training, experience and professional qualification come into play (*see Author’s Credentials on top*). The importance of authenticity and integrity is based on the significance of heritage values as perceived within the preservation and conservation discourses. Within these two discourses, the intrinsic authenticity and integrity of the heritage object is used as the self-explanatory justification for listing a site as heritage (Tunbridge and Ashworth 1996). 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 (LS)	Significance	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation	not advised
Local (LS)	Significance	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation	(Part of site should be

retained)				
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	High/ Significance	Medium	Mitigation destruction	before
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	Medium Significance		Recording destruction	before
Generally Protected C (GP.A)	Low Significance		Destruction	

Guide for assessing the magnitude of impact on built heritage or cultural heritage landscape attributes (modified from ICOMOS 2011)

<u>No Change</u>	<u>Negligible change</u>	<u>Minor change</u>	<u>Moderate change</u>	<u>Major change</u>
No change to fabric or setting.	Slight changes to historic building elements or setting that hardly affect it.	Changes to key building elements, such that the asset is slightly different. Change to setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.	Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified. Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified.	Change to key historic building elements that contribute to Historical significance, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to the setting.

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
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.

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

<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. Guide for assessing the magnitude of impact on built heritage or Cultural Historic Landscape attributes (modified from ICOMOS 2011).

No Change	Negligible change	Minor change	Moderate change	Major change
No change to fabric or setting.	Slight changes to historic building elements or setting that hardly affect it.	Changes to key building elements, such that the asset is slightly different. Change to setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.	Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified. Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified.	Change to key historic building elements that contribute to Historical significance, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to the setting.

Table 5: Impact Assessment of Historical Values based on ICOMOS and NHRA standards

	Before Mitigation	After Mitigation
Magnitude	Low(1)	Low(1)
Extent Local -	Site specific	Site specific
Duration Long term -	Long term(5)	Long term(5)
Significance	Low-	Low-
Probability	Definite	Probable
Status	Negative	Negative
Reversible	No (the buildings are structurally unsound and will eventually fall apart)	Non reversible

Cumulative: The hostels are not 60years or older and they do not possess any architectural uniqueness. The only significance the hostels carry is that they complement the migrant labour history of South Africa.

Conclusions:

After assessing all information about the hostels from a heritage resource point of view the development should be allowed to continue. It is recommended that the hostels be assigned a Low Significant rating and to consider the site destruction (demolition) without a PHRA-G Site Destruction Permit, as the proposed demolition will be insignificant to the remainder of the historical heritage resources in the city of Ekurhuleni as a whole. The provincial heritage authority, PHRA-G, is therefore asked to supply a letter of recommendation for exemption.

Recommendations:

- As part of the documentation process of the hostels' history, pictures of the hostels should be taken in accordance with the National Archives of South Africa's standards before its demolition.
- Public Participation Process should be carried out through advertisement in local newspaper and pasting placards of Arengo 6 Built Environment intent to demolish before the hostels are demolished.
- An environmental company would need to be appointed to classify and manage waste on site during the construction phase of the project and also apply for an asbestos waste disposal permit

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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

GENERAL PLAN

(CONSISTING OF SHEETS 1 - 11)
OF PART OF THE TOWNSHIP OF

VOSLOORUS

DEVELOPMENT BOARD : EAST RAND

PROVINCE : TRANSVAAL
SCALE : 1 : 1000

SURVEYED BY ME ON JUNE 1954 - FINISHED 1955

C. J. van Rooden
C. J. VAN ROODEN
LAND SURVEYOR.

