

Comprehensive and Professional Solutions for all Heritage Related Matters
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**PHASE 1 HIA REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED
REDEVELOPMENT OF THE KWA-MAZIBUKO HOSTEL,
REMAINDER OF PORTION 21 OF BOOMPLAATS 200IR
IN KATLEHONG, GAUTENG**

For:

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REPORT: APAC015/59

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APELSER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

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Clients & Developers should not continue with any development actions until SAHRA or one of its subsidiary bodies has provided final comments on this report. Submitting the report to SAHRA is the responsibility of the Client unless required of the Heritage Specialist as part of their appointment and Terms of Reference

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. Pelser', is centered on the page.

SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Arengo 6, to conduct a Phase 1 HIA (including an Archaeological Impact Assessment) for 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 redevelopment of the existing hostel into Community Residential Units is being proposed.

Background research indicates that there are a number of cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study portion falls. The assessment of the specific study area recorded no sites, features or objects of archaeological & recent historical origin and significance over and above the existing Hostel Units (A-C). The report discusses the results of both the background research and physical assessment and provides a number of mitigation measures to minimize any possible negative impacts of the proposed development on any unknown heritage resources that could be located here and that was not identified during the assessment.

Based on the results of the HIA it is recommended that the proposed development be allowed to continue, taking into consideration the recommendations put forward at the end of the report.

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1. INTRODUCTION

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Arengo 6, to conduct a Phase 1 HIA (including an Archaeological Impact Assessment) for 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 redevelopment of the existing hostel into Community Residential Units is being proposed.

Background research indicates that there are a number of cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study portion falls. The assessment of the specific study area recorded no sites, features or objects of archaeological & recent historical origin and significance over and above the existing Hostel Units (A-C).

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the study area and the assessment concentrated on this portion. During the field assessment a local resident and spokesperson for the Hostel occupants accompanied the team and also provided some oral evidence that is discussed later on in the report.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study was to:

1. Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the portion of land that will be impacted upon by the proposed development;
2. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;
3. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions;
4. Propose suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources;
5. Review applicable legislative requirements;

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

3.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

The National Estate includes the following:

- a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. Historical settlements and townscapes
- d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Sites of Archaeological and palaeontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only looks at archaeological resources. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line, canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m² or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m²
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

Structures

Section 34 (1) of the mentioned act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

A structure means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Alter means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or the decoration or any other means.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of this act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority (national or provincial)

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
- c. trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from SAHRA will also be needed.

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister
- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position of otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
- b. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
- c. bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)** (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated to) before exhumation can take place.

Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

3.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This act states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Survey of literature

A survey of available literature was undertaken in order to place the development area in an archaeological and historical context. The sources utilized in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

4.2 Field survey

The field assessment section of the study was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of heritage significance in the area of the proposed development. The location/position of all sites, features and

objects is determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS) where possible, while detail photographs are also taken where needed.

4.3 Oral histories

People from local communities are sometimes interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the surveyed area. It needs to be stated that this is not applicable under all circumstances. When applicable, the information is included in the text and referred to in the bibliography.

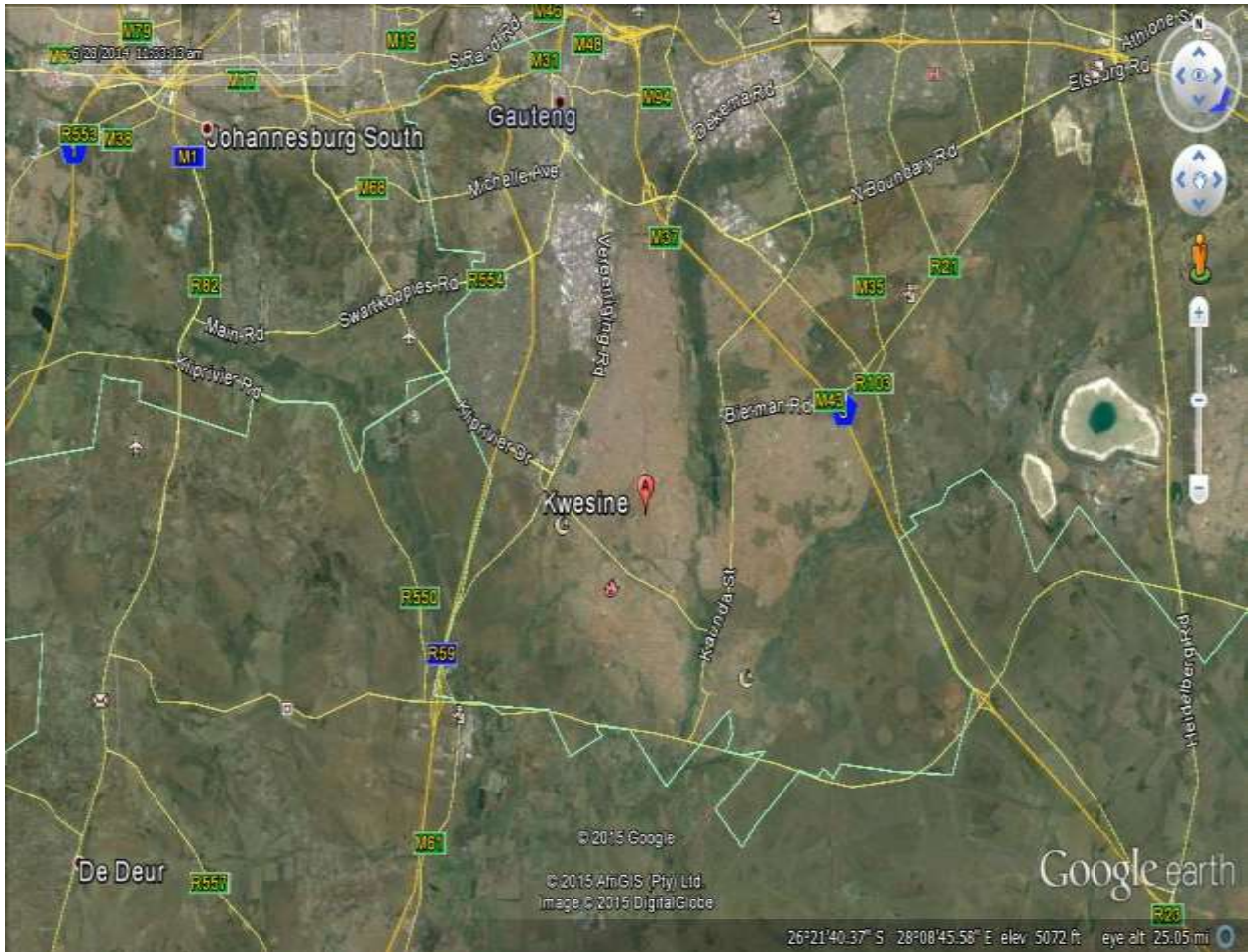
4.4 Documentation

All sites, objects, features and structures identified are documented according to a general set of minimum standards. Co-ordinates of individual localities are determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information is added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Kwa-Mazibuko Hostel 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 general study area has been completely disturbed through recent modern urban residential developments, including the railway line, powerlines, residential units, informal housing (shacks), roads and other commercial developments. If any earlier archaeological and/or historical sites, features or material were present here in the past, it would have been destroyed or disturbed to a very large degree. 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). An approximate 1300 to 1500 people live in the three blocks combined, although this number could be higher.



**Figure 1: General location of study area (marked A Kwesine)
Google Earth 2015.**



Figure 2: Closer view of study area. The three Hostel Blocks are clearly visible (Google Earth 2015).



Figure 3: A view of one of the Blocks taken from the railway line.



Figure 4: Another view of the area.



Figure 5: A view of Kwesine Railway Station taken from Kwa-Mazibuko Hostel.

6. DISCUSSION

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithics (or stone) was mainly used to produce tools. In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided basically into three periods. It is important to note that these dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. A basic sequence for the South African Stone Age (Lombard et.al 2012) is as follows:

Earlier Stone Age (ESA) up to 2 million – more than 200 000 years ago

Middle Stone Age (MSA) less than 300 000 – 20 000 years ago

Later Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 2000 years ago

It should also be noted that these dates are not a neat fit because of variability and overlapping ages between sites (Lombard et.al 2012: 125).

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artifacts. In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases (Bergh 1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007: xiii) however indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which now seem to be widely accepted in archaeological circles, are:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.

Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

There are no known Stone Age sites in the area, with the closest significant ones located at Linksfield & Primrose, dating to the Middle Stone Age (Bergh 1999: 4). During a 2002 heritage survey in the area (on the Remainder of Boomplaats 200IR) for the Kwenele South Extension Residential development, two sites containing Early Stone Age tools were however identified (Birkholtz 2002: 5). No Stone Age artifacts were identified during the survey, and if any are to be present it would be out of context and single finds.

The closest known Iron Age (LIA) sites to the study area is located at Melvillekoppies (Bergh 1999: 7), as well as LIA stonewalled settlements located in the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve to the east of the study area (Van Schalkwyk 2013: 8). According to the work done by Huffman on Iron Age pottery, it is possible that Iron Age sites related to the following industries could be present in the larger area. This is the Uitkomst facies of the Urewe Tradition dating to between AD1650 & 1820 (found for example at Klipriviersberg) and the Buispoort facies of Urewe (also found in the Suikerbosrand area) dating to between AD1700 & 1840 (Huffman 2007: 171 & 203).

No early maps for the specific land parcel could be located in the Chief Surveyor General's database (www.csg.dla.gov.za). Katlehong Township was developed in the 1950's. The name (with a Northern-Sotho origin) means "**Place of Rest**" (Van Schalkwyk 2013: 9). Wikipedia (www.wikipedia.co.za) indicates that Katlehong was established in 1945 and the name means "**Place of Success**". During the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) there were a number of Black Concentration Camps around the larger geographical area of Natalspruit and Springs relatively close to the study area (Bergh 1999: 55), but the exact locations of these are not known.

The history and significance of the Hostels will be discussed in the next section.

The Kwa-Mazibuko Hostels, as with many other hostels around Gauteng and other parts of the country, played a major role during the Struggle in the Apartheid years. Faction fighting (between ANC & Inkatha supporters) and violence during the 1980's and early 1990's caused many fatalities and influenced the lives of many hostel residents during those years. 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 viewed. Although the hostels are in terms of age (it is not older than 60 years of age) not significant, their significance lies in the fact that they did play a fairly significant role in the political history of the Struggle during Apartheid years, and also in the lives of Katlehong residents. These structures are also part of the physical and heritage landscape of the township and although structurally not sound they should be recorded in detail prior to any possible alterations and/or demolition to make way for the new planned developments. Architecturally speaking these structures are also unique features in the East Rand and should be seen as a reminder of Apartheid imbalances and injustices and a remnant of a past time-period in South Africa's history. 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.

From a Cultural Heritage point of view the following is therefore recommended:

1. that should the redevelopment entail that the hostel structures need to be demolished that these be mapped and drawn in detail and studied by an architectural historian in order to preserve the information related to the Hostels. 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
2. that 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. To a large degree their living conditions and way of life, although socially not acceptable possibly, is part of Living Culture and should be preserved and recorded for posterity.



Figure 7: A view of the inner public space in Block C. Note the corrugated iron roofing blown off during a recent storm.



Figure 8: Inside the hostel showing the rooms and small corridors.



Figure 9: Inside one of the small single rooms.



Figure 10: Roof damage caused by recent storms.



Figure 11: Inside one of the bathrooms.



Figure 12: One of the communal kitchen areas. Note the roof damage. There are 8 such areas per Block (4 per floor).



Figure 13: One of the bigger rooms with temporary partitions to form more rooms.



Figure 14: An old class room/crèche in Block C.



Figure 15: Family tuck shop in one of the Hostels.



Figure 16: A view of the inner space of one of the other Blocks.



Figure 17: Small house close to Block A. The age is unknown but is likely not older than 60 years of age.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Arengo 6, to conduct a Phase 1 HIA (including an Archaeological Impact Assessment) for 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 redevelopment of the existing hostel into Community Residential Units is being proposed.

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The Kwa-Mazibuko Hostels, as with many other hostels around Gauteng and other parts of the country, played a major role during the Struggle in the Apartheid years. Faction fighting (between ANC & Inkatha supporters) and violence during the 1980's and early 1990's caused many fatalities and influenced the lives of many hostel residents during those years. 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. 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 viewed. Although the hostels are in terms of age not significant, their significance lies in the fact that they did play a fairly significant role in the political history of the Struggle during Apartheid years, and also in the lives of Katlehong residents. These structures are also part of the physical and heritage landscape of the township and they should be recorded in detail prior to any possible alterations and/or demolition to make way for the new planned developments. Architecturally speaking these structures are also unique features in the East Rand and should be seen as a reminder of Apartheid imbalances and injustices and a remnant of a past time-period in South Africa's history. 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.

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2. that 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. To a large degree their living conditions and way of life, although socially not acceptable possibly, is part of Living Culture and should be preserved and recorded for posterity.

From a Cultural Heritage point of view the development should be allowed to continue taking the above into mind. The subterranean presence of archaeological or historical sites, features or objects is however always a possibility as well. Should any be uncovered during the development process a heritage specialist should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward. The presence of other low stone packed or unmarked graves should also be kept in mind.

8. REFERENCES

Aerial views of general study area location and closer view of Kwa-Mazibuko Hostels, as well as location of known Stone Age finds in relation to study area: Google Earth 2015.

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APPENDIX A
DEFINITION OF TERMS:

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

Structure: A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

APPENDIX B
DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

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.

Aesthetic value: Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

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

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 SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:

Cultural significance:

- Low: A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
- Medium: Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.
- High: Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

Heritage significance:

- Grade I: Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
- Grade II: Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
- Grade III: Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Field ratings:

- i. National Grade I significance: should be managed as part of the national estate
- ii. Provincial Grade II significance: should be managed as part of the provincial estate
- iii. Local Grade IIIA: should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)
- iv. Local Grade IIIB: should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/medium significance)
- v. General protection A (IV A): site should be mitigated before destruction (high/medium significance)
- vi. General protection B (IV B): site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)
- vii. General protection C (IV C): phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance)

APPENDIX D
PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:

Formal protection:

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – Grade I and II

Protected areas - An area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – For a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – Listing Grades II and III

Heritage areas – Areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. Archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

General protection:

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – Older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

APPENDIX E
HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES

1. Pre-assessment or Scoping Phase – Establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.
2. Baseline Assessment – Establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
3. Phase I Impact Assessment – Identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.
4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – If there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.
5. Phase II Mitigation or Rescue – Planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
6. Phase III Management Plan – For rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.