

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



***CULTURAL DIVERSITY, SUSTAINABILITY &
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT***



**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DESIGN OF
DAVEYTON HOSTEL SITUATED ON A PORTION OF ERF 31020 DAVEYTON
EXT. 5 IN GAUTENG**

APRIL 2019

PREPARED FOR 2MC ENGINEERS (PTY) LTD

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd 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.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd was requested by 2MC Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd to conduct a heritage impact assessment (HIA) of the proposed design of Daveyton Hostel situated on a portion of Erf 31020 Daveyton Ext. 5 in Gauteng. The property is owned by the City of Ekurhuleni.

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 Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd is in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), No. 25 of 1999. The HIA is completed in accordance to requirements of 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.

Conclusions:

The hostels are not 60 years or older, therefore do not fall within the National Heritage Act protected old buildings. It is however critical to understand the importance the hostels play in filling the gap in the migrant history of the East Rand and the rest of South Africa. The buildings also do not carry any architectural significance.

Therefore from a heritage perspective, there is no logical reason why the developer should not be given a go ahead. The project is critical to promote humane living conditions for hostel resident. The project also embodies a development orientated towards empowerment, participation and the promotion of economic opportunities.

Recommendations:

Due to the lack of apparent significant architectural and heritage resources no further mitigation is required prior to construction. A Chance Find Procedure (CFP) should be implemented for the project should any sites be identified during the construction process.

A CFP procedure includes the following;

- All construction workers working onsite should be made aware of the possibility of the occurrence heritage resources during the excavation period/construction phase
- All construction in the immediate vicinity (50m radius of the site should cease) a red tap should be put around the site
- The heritage practitioner or SAHRA should be informed as soon as possible.
- Public access should be limited and no media statements should be released until such time as the heritage practitioner has had sufficient time to analyse the finds.
- A heritage practitioner should be appointed to conduct periodic archaeological monitoring briefs during the construction phase.

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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
EAP	Environmental 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 Resources Authority Gauteng

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background

2MC Consulting Engineers has been appointed by the City of Ekurhuleni (CoE) to Perform Work. The work include Human Settlement -006 (PS-EMPO 07/2017) and the Design of Daveyton Hostel. 2MC Consulting Engineers was instructed on the 14th of March 2019 by the CoE to commence work as a Principal Agent responsible for the full engineering scope of services from stages 1 to 2 for the said works, which will include the following services:

- 100% - Inception (Stage 1),
- 50% - Concept and Viability (also known as Preliminary Design- Stage 2

The Heritage Impact Assessment was conducted as part of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) requirements and it 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) was also consulted in producing this report as part of the international conventions for the protection of cultural heritage places.

1.2. Scope of works

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

2.1. Location

Daveyton Hostel is located on a portion of Erf 31020 Daveyton Ext. 5 in Gauteng. It is situated on the eastern part of Benoni, approximately 10km away from the eastern part of intersection of Modderbee road and the N12 national route. It is situated on the south of Daveyton Mall, next to the Eiselen Road in Daveyton, the hostel falls under Ward 71 in the

City of Ekurhuleni. The property is bordered by Eiselen Street on the west, Turton Street to the North and Healed Street on the South. The total area of the property is 66 726m² (66.73ha)



Figure 1: Locality Map showing the location of the project area

2.2. Physical environment

The study area is surrounded by residential developments and no significant cultural landscapes or views capes were noted during the fieldwork.

3. TERMS AND REFERENCE FOR APPOINTMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HERIITAGE SPECIALIST

Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by 2MC Consulting Engineers to conduct the HIA for the proposed design of Daveyton Hostel which requires a full HIA, in

terms of Section 34 of the NHRA, No. 25 of 1999. Besides the fact that the buildings were found to be less than 60 years old to make them heritage buildings as stipulated buildings, it was generally believed that the buildings carry a significant historical value to the East Rand residents. The ICOMOS 's Venice Charter of 1964 pin points the fact that conservation and restoration of monuments must have recourse to all the sciences and techniques which contribute to the study and safeguarding of the architectural heritage, therefore a heritage specialist should deal with heritage issues that arise on the building.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. 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 infrastructure development will take place;
- Available archaeological literature covering the greater Daveyton area was 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.

4.2. Field survey

Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd heritage specialists attended to the site on the 8th of April as agreed to by the client. The condition survey was aimed at finding the meaning of the place to the people around it (Daveyton residents) before making a decision about its future. The risk evaluation was based on safety assessment which made use of qualitative data. The qualitative data is the visual inspection of decays, structural damages and deteriorations. This data was necessary before making any intervention decision.

The survey data looked at the damage state and physical condition of the building, structural and topography of the place where the building is located, earthquake zone, potential risk inducements and vulnerabilities.

A quick ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted to make sure there were no archaeological deposits on the subsurface that could possibly be impacted on by the development.

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.

4.3. 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. The local community was useful in regards to getting information on the location of graves within the project servitude. Assessing the identified old buildings also needed the input of the local community.

4.4. 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 (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

5. 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 AIA/HIA report require PRAH-G review and comments to be incorporated into the final EIA Record of Decision. This particular Development triggered the following Sections of the Heritage Legislation;

Section 38 (1) of the National Heritage Resources Act requires that where relevant, an Impact Assessment is undertaken in case where a listed activity is triggered. Such activities include:

(a) the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;

(b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length; and

(c) any development or other activity which will change the character of an area of land, or water -

(i) exceeding 5 000 m² in extent;

(ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or

(iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or

(iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a Provincial Heritage Resources Authority;

(d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; or

(e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) lists a wide range of national resources protected under the act as they are deemed to be national estate. When conducting a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) the following heritage resources have to be identified:

(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 natural features of cultural significance

(e) Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance';

(f) Archaeological and paleontological sites;

(g) Graves and burial grounds including-

(i) Ancestral graves;

(ii) Royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;

(iii) Graves of victims of conflict;

(iv) Graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette

(v) Historical graves and cemeteries;

(vi) Other human remains which are not covered by in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);

(h) Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;

(i) Moveable objects, including - objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and paleontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;

(ii) Objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage

(iii) Ethnographic art and objects;

(iv) Military objects;

(v) Objects of decorative or fine art; and

(vi) Objects of scientific or technological interest; and (vii) books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings,

excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996)

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Note that in terms of the Heritage Act of South Africa, if you find a Stone Age, Iron Age or any other historical artefact you may examine it, but you must replace it exactly where you found it. You must then report it to the responsible authority, which in the case SAHRA

6.1. Early Stone Age

The criterion distinguishing between Men-like Apes and Ape-like Men in the evolution of mankind is apart from some skeletal features the ability to make tools. The oldest tools, (called Oldawan from where they were first found), are sharp stone flakes struck off a stone core with a stone hammer. Cores are recognized by concave scoops around the periphery and percussion lines on top. The flakes, irregularly shaped, concave on one side and convex on the other, were used for cutting and scraping skins and bones as the first humans were scavengers. Flakes are common in all stone ages, but the Oldawan are identified from the age of the strata in which they are found, namely 2.5 million years to 150 000 years ago.

Within the study area and the greater Daveyton area, no substantial number of Stone Age sites from any period of the Stone Age is known to exist in this area. Possibly the first humans in the Benoni area may have been preceded by *Homo erectus*, who roamed large parts of the world during the Acheulian period of the Early Stone Age, 500 000 years ago (Reader, 1997). The predecessors of *Homo erectus*, *Australopithecus*, which is considered to be the earliest ancestor of modern humans, lived in the Blaauwbank Valley around Krugersdorp (today part of the Cradle of Humankind – a World Heritage Site) several million years ago.

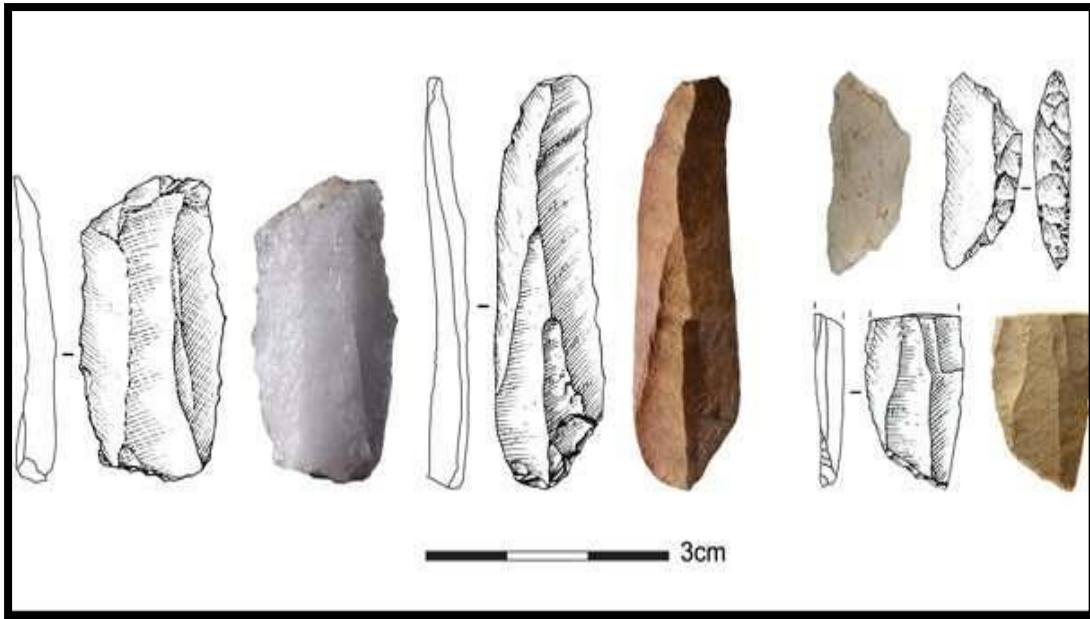


Figure 2: Stone Age tools mainly blades and backed knives (Credit: University of Witwatersrand)

6.2. Middle Stone Age

The next development, about 250 000 years ago and lasting to about 30 000 years ago, is associated with the immediate predecessors of modern man. Instead shaping the tool after striking it off the core, the core itself was shaped and a striking platform prepared before the tool was struck off. This process makes possible parallel-sided blades and sharply pointed flakes ready for immediate use. Such tools have one shaped side, the other smoothly convex, with possibly minor touching-up, and are smaller than the Acheulian. Some of their flakes had one side flattened for fastening onto handles or shafts. Middle Stone Age people were hunter-gatherers. Their camps were widespread, often in caves. Two Middle Stone Age sites at the Withoek Spruit (Brakpan) were researched 17 years ago, but no information on this discovery has been published.

6.3. Later Stone Age

The start of the Late Stone Age is put at about 20 000 years ago, but in some places there is an overlap with the Middle Stone Age. It corresponds roughly with the appearance of Modern Man some 40 000 years ago. The Age is characterised by innovation. Their camps

have revealed pottery, hearths, fire sticks and digging sticks. The tools vary according to material used-wood, bone or stone-or purpose-scrapers, adze, knife blade, borer, arrow or spear-head. They are usually small and delicate and generally reworked to the required shape with one side blunt for attaching to a handle or shaft. There is a campsite at Melville Koppies, on the nature trail at the bottom of the last flight of steps up on to the ridge. Reverent Patterson discovered some Stone Age deposits in Benoni during 1933, close to the train station. These were probably from the Middle to Late Stone Age.

6.4. The Iron Age

Between 10 000 and 15 000 years ago, different environments and barriers to contact moulded Africans into 4 genetic populations which linguists have correlated with the 4 major language groups. The Capoids speaking the Khoikhoi and San languages on the steppes and savannahs of Southern Africa, the Caucasoids speaking Afro-asiatic languages along the North African coast and down into the Horn of Africa and the Tall Negroids from the Sahara and bordering Sahel speaking Nilo-Saharan.

The Late Iron Age sites within Ekurhuleni's south-eastern border are a 'spill-over' from a larger concentration which are located further towards the west, in the Witwatersrand, while large concentrations of stone walled sites are also located directly to the south of Johannesburg, in the mountainous area around the Suikerbosrand in Heidelberg Newman. (see James 1995). The stone walled settlements are concentrated in clusters of sites and sometimes are dispersed over large areas making them vulnerable to developments of various kinds. A site consists of a circular or elliptical outer wall that is composed of a number of scalloped walls facing inwards towards one or more enclosures. Whilst the outer scalloped walls served as dwelling quarters for various family groups, cattle, sheep and goat were stocked in the centrally located enclosures.

6.5. Historical Period of the Daveyton area

1950 early to mid-1950s	There was an assumption that mushrooming structures around the white urban towns was becoming a problem, hence Daveton
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	<p>was established to curb “black” urban migration. Daveyton was meant to a place where Africans would enjoy a set of basic rights in recognitions of their permanent presence in urban areas.</p> <p>Daveyton was called the model township due the careful planning that went into its location in relation to industry and white residential areas, its provision of housing and grid-like layout and for being one of the first townships to implement ethnic segregation</p>
Late 1950s	The Nationalist Party (NP) introduced changes to key facets of its policies, inaugurating a period of high apartheid in the first decade of apartheid the government insisted on a strict differentiation between (urbanised) and tribal (rural) Africans, now it abandoned this distinction and assigned all Africans to one or other rural-based ethnic group.
1959	The promulgation of the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act in 1959 signalled the government’s intention to politicise ethnicity.
1960s	Various pieces of legislation were introduced to push Africans back to the reserves. The consequences of these policies in Daveyton were to undermine the possibility of any kind of “official” local politics, as the state attempted systematically to dismantle any vestige of urban permanency for Africans.
1961	The UBC Act was promulgated in 1961, but elicited very little public interest. On the East Rand a division emerged in attitudes towards the UBC between those townships created in the fifties and sixties and the old locations. Daveyton, KwaThema, Thokoza and Vosloorus established UBCs, while Payneville, Benoni Location and Katlehong refused to do so.
1963	The Daveyton Advisory Board seemed oblivious to the flaws in the UBC system. It became the first to apply for the establishment of an Urban Bantu Council
1966	Most members of Daveyton’s UBC seemed to have resigned themselves to the

	impotence of the body, while others continued to hope that persistent requests for some autonomy would eventually be acceded to. There was a feeling that the Management Committee ran the affairs of the Bantu Council in Daveyton and that in doing so, it ignored the Council. Things had been done without the Council's knowledge
1967	The government launched fresh attacks against the few rights enjoyed by urban Africans. It passed the Physical Planning and Utilisation of Resources Act of 1967 placed restrictions on the use of African labour in a conscious attempt to reduce the white-black ratio in industry. This piece of legislation, together with a host of others promulgated in the late sixties, aimed at limiting the number of Africans working and living

6.6 History of Hostels in South Africa

The "hostel" in the South African context refers to a housing compound that was developed and designed for black migrant workers in the early days of South Africa's history. Hostels originated in the labour compound system as a result of the need to house labourers. A demand for great numbers of labourers came about because of earlier events. The discovery and mining of diamonds in the Kimberly area during the 1860s created a greater demand for labour as did the discovery of gold in 1886 in the Witwatersrand area.

During the 1870s farmers in the Western Cape employed a number of migrant labourers to solve their periodic labour shortages. All these labourers had to be housed. The compound system which allowed for strict control of labourers, was created. It assisted in coping with the illegal trade of diamonds and with absenteeism at the start of the week because of social ills such as drunkenness. In addition the change from open cast mining to underground extraction required even more labourers. The compound system became a model upon which hostels were developed (Minnaar 1993:1-2)

But the early white settlers had a problem they did not want the migrant workers to mix with their race, nor did they want black people to establish a permanent foothold inside cities. Residential segregation in South Africa can be traced back to as early as 1652 with the arrival of Jan van Riebeeck in the Cape. Bernart and Dubow (1995) define segregation as a set of Government policies and social practices which were meant to regulate the relationship between whites and blacks during the colonial era in South Africa. The reason for prescribing residential segregation was to restrict the power and privileges of the Africans to such an extent that the preservation of white minority rule would be absolutely assured.

Dozens of hostels still exist in South Africa, housing tens of thousands of people. They exist not only in cities, but also on the still-functioning gold and platinum mines near Johannesburg. Most of them have been “upgraded” and are not restricted to male tenants, but the original shape and interiors remain. Owing to their distinctive shapes and fortress-like exteriors, many hostels are considered dangerous and impenetrable, synonymous with xenophobic violence, crime, and the perils of the modern urban experience. Some of hostels include



Figure3: Lwandle hostel and Compound B, Johannesburg taken from: Vedalankar 1993 and ARCON July 2014 HIA (respectively).

7. DESCRIPTION AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

The investigation of the buildings carried out by Tsimba Archaeological Footprints was looking at understanding the significance of the buildings before giving any recommendations as suggested under the ICOMOS Charter for conservation of places of cultural significance the Burra Charter of 1979.

7.1. Built Environment

Section 34(1) of National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 protects these structures against any altering.

In the 1960s the use of migrant labour was encouraged as part of the government's strategy to counter the reliance of industry on urbanised Africans. These workers did not qualify for houses in the urban areas and were housed in hostel complexes that were erected in most of the East Rand's townships from the mid- 1960s. In Daveyton they constructed hostels to accommodate 1330 single males. This project was approved in 1964 to cater for the 'increased demand for labour particularly in the less popular types of employment.' The hostel was only completed at the end of the 1960s. Until 1969 the hostel population of the township numbered less than a hundred, but by 1970 the number had increased to 1328. The expansion of the hostels added a few hundred more over the following three years.

Huge hostel complexes accommodating up to 31 000 inmates were also constructed in Vosloorus, Thokoza and Katlehong. The hostels were also segregated along ethnic lines. A perennial problem faced by most township residents was the low quality of houses provided by the state. The amount spent on each house for Africans was tiny. In the fifteen years following the war the authorities spent £3 million on building 10 000 houses for Africans in Benoni. At face value this appears to be a huge amount. But when compared to the £2,5 million spent during the same period on building only 1000 municipal houses for whites, the wide disparity in investment per house is apparent, ten times more being spent on the average white municipal house. This goes to show how ruthless the system of Apartheid

was and how blacks and whites were treated differently. Public housing, in particular hostels meant that the inhabitants lacked privacy and also had unsatisfactory ablution facilities and this continues up to this day. According to hostel dwellers, most of the tenants were prohibited from bringing their families with them and some might have even lost their marriages back home in the rural areas.

The Daveyton hostel found on Heald Street in Daveyton is in a dilapidated state. The appalling living conditions that the residents of the hostel are forced to live in can only be described as inhumane. Infested by rodents, sewerage leaks and piles of waste, the immediate health concerns are clearly evident (see figure 4). The hostel is mainly inhabited by male migrant labourers who had flocked to the cities from as far as the Eastern Cape and Kwazulu-Natal

The design and nature of the hostel ablution facilities is that there is no privacy, men shower naked with boys, and use door-less toilets. Women and children are robbed of their dignity as they are forced to live among men in what could hardly be described as a family environment. Like in many towns around the country where labourers were forced to live together in cramped spaces, adults have absolutely no right to dignity.

The units and the buildings are severely dilapidated, ridden with water leaks and crumbling infrastructure. Clearly, maintenance has not taken place for a number of years. According to hostel dwellers, garbage removal is done by dumping rubbish in the open veld and burning it. Rooms are demarcated by putting up curtains to separate the living spaces.

Different political calls to eradicate single sex hostels are being made by the current government (see Newswire, 2015). Although these calls come after the xenophobic attacks in KwaZulu – natal and Gauteng, hostels have a reputation of being breeding grounds of criminality (see figure 6). The lawlessness in hostels stems from the collapse in maintenance and lack of property management which is mentioned above. 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. According to (Ramphela, 1993) overcrowded facilities and the application of the pass system made it very difficult for the residents of hostels to bring

their spouses to the city. However, in other circumstances the hostel experience give rise to the concept of a “bedhold” instead of a household experience in countries such as Zimbabwe demonstrates how difficult it is to erase the legacy of deprivation, given the realities of a post-colonial economic situation. Ramphele (1993) describes hostels as representing physical space that is not only limited but limiting to all aspects of human advancement.



Figure 4 : Broken sewerage pipes lying in the midst of the hostels



Figure 5 : View of the single quarters hostels at the main entrance from Heald street



Figure 6 : View of some of the graffiti marking territory of some known gangs in the hostels



Figure 7: Western façades of some of the structurally unsound structures



Figure 8 : View of the dilapidated foundations peeling off paint showing lack of maintenance



Figure 9: View of the disturbing cracks and broken windows on some of the buildings on site





Figure 10 : General view of the Daveton Hostel

7.2. Archaeological and palaeontological resources

Section 35 (4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority

- During the survey, no archaeological sites were recorded.

7.3. Cultural Landscapes, Intangible and Living Heritage.

Section 3 (3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999 makes provisions of such places of spiritual significance to individuals

- No cultural landscapes , intangible and living heritage site were noted within the proposed development area.

7.4. Burial Grounds and Graves

36(3) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority

- No graves or burial grounds were recorded in along the proposed pipeline route

7.5. Public monuments and memorials

37. Public monuments and memorials must, without the need to publish a notice to this effect be protected in the same manner as places which are entered in a heritage register referred to in section 30.

- There are no public monuments and memorials in the study area

7.6. Potential Impacts during Pre-Construction phase

It is assumed that the pre-construction phase involves the removal of topsoil and vegetation as well as the establishment of infrastructure needed for the construction phase. These activities can have a negative and irreversible impact on heritage sites. Impacts include destruction or partial destruction of non-renewable heritage resources.

7.7. Potential Impacts during Construction Phase

Possible direct impacts may occur during the construction phase. The impacts would however be of very low significance. During this phase, the impacts and effects are similar in nature but more extensive than the pre-construction phase. These activities can have a negative and irreversible impact on heritage sites. Impacts include destruction or partial destruction of non-renewable heritage resources.

7.8. Potential Impacts during Operation Phase

From a heritage perspective, no impact is envisaged during this phase

8. 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: Impact Assessment table.

Nature: During the construction phase activities resulting in disturbance of surfaces and/or sub-surfaces may destroy, damage, alter, or remove from its original position archaeological material or objects.		
	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Extent	Local (1)	Local (1)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Magnitude	Low (2)	Low(2)
Probability	Not Probable (2)	Not probable (2)
Significance	Low (16)	Low(16)
Status	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Not irreversible	Not irreversible
Irreversible loss of resources	No resources were recorded	No resources were recorded
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes, a chance find procedure should be implemented.	Yes
Mitigation: Due to the lack of apparent significant heritage resources no further mitigation is required prior to construction. A Chance Find Procedure should be implemented for the project should any sites be identified during the construction process.		

9. CONCLUSIONS

The hostels are not 60 years or older, therefore do not fall within the National Heritage Act protected old buildings. It is however critical to understand the importance the hostels play in filling the gap in the migrant history of the East Rand and the rest of South Africa. The buildings also do not carry any architectural significance.

Therefore from a heritage perspective, there is no logical reason why the developer should not be given a go ahead. The project is critical to promote humane living conditions for hostel residents. The project also embodies a development orientated towards empowerment, participation and the promotion of economic opportunities.

Recommendations:

Due to the lack of apparent significant architectural and heritage resources no further mitigation is required prior to construction. A Chance Find Procedure (CFP) should be implemented for the project should any sites be identified during the construction process.

A CFP procedure includes the following;

- All construction workers working onsite should be made aware of the possibility of the occurrence heritage resources during the excavation period/construction phase
- All construction in the immediate vicinity (50m radius of the site should cease) a red tap should be put around the site
- The heritage practitioner or SAHRA should be informed as soon as possible.
- Public access should be limited and no media statements should be released until such time as the heritage practitioner has had sufficient time to analyse the finds.
- A heritage practitioner should be appointed to conduct periodic archaeological monitoring briefs during the construction phase.

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Kwazulu-Natal Heritage Act No. 4 of 2008

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.
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