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HOW A STREET PLAYS A
MULTI-FUNCTIONAL [BUT]
CONTRADICTORY ROLE
IN AN
INFORMAL SETTLEMENT.
A CASE STUDY OF KHOSTO STREET, EXT. 1, DIEPSLOOT.
How a street plays a Multi-functional but contradictory role in an informal settlement.
A case study of Khosto street, Ext. 1, Diepsloot.

Head of School: Prof Lesley Lokko

HTD Supervisor: Dr Caroline Kihato
How a street plays a Multi-functional but contradictory role in an informal settlement.
A case study of Khosto street, Ext. 1, Diepsloot.

By

Ogundare Olawale Israel

216087356

Minor dissertation in fulfillment of part of the requirements for Degree of
MTECH (Professional) Architecture

In the Faculty of Art, Design and Architecture

UNIVERSITY
OF
JOHANNESBURG

Study Leader

Dr. Caroline Wanjiku Kihato

June 2016
Declaration by student

I, the undersigned, hereby confirm that the treatise is my own work and that any sources are adequately acknowledged and listed in the bibliography

.......................... ...........................

Student Name
My dissertation was initially framed towards the problem of waste management in an informal settlement taking Diepsloot extension 1 as a case study.

However, on my first visit I saw the men of Pikitup on site working keeping the environment clean. I proceeded to find out what is the problem by speaking to the dwellers, who unanimously believed that an open space for children to play is the problem encountered by all the settlers.

In the course of interrogating the need for an open space, I discovered Khotso Street with the many activities going on within it, which hence, became more interesting and finally became the topic for my dissertation.

FIG. 1 – Pikitup men at work
Abstract
ABSTRACT

This study aims at examining how a street plays a multi-functional, but contradictory role in an informal settlement, and draws up on Khotso Street in Extension 1, Diepsloot.

Specifically, it seeks to explore the multi-functional roles Khotso Street play and how self-contradictory they are in nature by changing in its usage haphazardly, from places of religion and spiritual activities to that of mundane and excitements, its intrinsic morphology and evolution over time, as well as the resulting effects these have on the residents.

Drawing from primary research on the street, where several individuals who live on the street were interviewed (within a radius of 5m to 50m, using qualitative means of data collection and observation), and existing literature which describes the livelihood obtainable in an informal settlement (Mels 2009), It argues that a street can be fulfilling several functions and as well be self-contradictory in nature, ranging from an individual who has drawn entrepreneurship skill of becoming a owner of a funeral home from digging out dead body bones from the street to make shanties for people due to lack of open space, to being the safest parking area for cars of the residence, despite the deadly activities that take place at nights.
"...ranging from an individual who has drawn entrepreneurship skill of becoming a owner of a funeral home from digging out dead body bones from the street to make shanties for people due to lack of open space"

The research finds that the street is multi-functional and contradictory in nature,

Playing the good, the bad, and the ugly scene daily, chameleonic and unpredictable. It transit from an open space with kids running around to a scenic environment which gives goose pimples as funeral of teenagers from previous night rape activities is held, in the flash of a light, a street carnival starts with small businesses opening their doors to passerby.

As dawn turn to dusk, the weird faces begin to unveil, embodied with several diversity as discovered at the tail end of the street, which in the past had been a burial ground for the first settlers whose skeletons are now being exhumed to put up new shanties.

Khotso Street is the safest zone in the day time serving as alternative to open spaces for children to play, host to ablution cubicles, communal meeting ground, funeral rites services, petty businesses, while at night, it transforms into a lonely street synonymous to rape, robbery and dwellings for miscreants and the homeless who spread plastics on the street “mirroring the several lives of the resident within the street.

The research also finds out how a public space tends to be compromised as people tend to demand for privacy on the street in
order to use the ablution in the day time and avoiding it at night because of safety.

The essay ends by suggesting how several key government stakeholders; private institution can play major roles in alleviating the standard of living on Khotso Street, as well as introducing social amenities within the street without taking out the already established positive livability.
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Kihato, for her guidance and support during the course of this research.

Lastly, but not the least, my heartfelt thanks to my family for their endless affections and Unwavering support.
INTRODUCTION

Diepsloot has been the product of mass relocations and resettlement, driven by a government attempting to deliver on the RDP promise of housing for all. (EXECUTIVE SUMMARY on Land Use Management and Democratic Governance in the City of Johannesburg, Case Study: Diepsloot: page 5)

Like every informal settlement, it is synonymous with poverty, poor infrastructure as well as poor standard of living of the settlers.

However, the City of Johannesburg recognizes Diepsloot as a priority development area in line with the Growth and Development Strategy by the year 2040, in line with the Growth Management Strategy, and the Upgrading of Marginalised Areas Programme. (LAND USE MANAGEMENT AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE IN THE CITY OF JOHANNESBURG CASE STUDY: KLIPTOWN & DIEPSLOOT: 6)

It is estimated that by the year 2010, the City of Johannesburg would have approved an urban development framework for Diepsloot, so as to establish the area as a socially, economically and environmentally viable human settlement.

If this is the case, then the main question or the argument will be the degree at which attention had being paid to infrastructure such as a street which is significant within the settlement and how this affects
the livelihood of the settlers, as most activities and social vices are linked to the street?

However, this study focuses on how a street has being able to developed amongst all of these inadequacies, and play a Multi-functional but contradictory roles in an informal settlement, a case study of khotso street, Extension 1, Diepsloot.

The significance of the study is that the Khotso street is unique and accommodates several activities as against what a conventional street means in a modern day “where Streets exist for the interaction and movement of people” and “have five principal functions as follows: Place, Movement, Access Parking; and Drainage and Utilities (Manual for Streets: 2)

In this sense, the study has been able to find how a street plays several roles within Extension 1, which are multifunctional (ranging from an alternative open space for children, spot for congregating for communal activities) and contradictory in nature (having combined weird activities such as burial grounds, and providing dwellings in the night), as against the principal function of a conventional street with heightened emphasis on the findings and as to what the resulting effects is on the settlers in terms of how this has shaped their day to day activities.

Since its inception, Khotso Street has being one with several public display of cultural values and social edification of the settlers, and gradually undergo metamorphosis into a complex entity within Extension 1, with lots of activities, which makes it unique within the settlement and why every individual wants to associate with it.
The roles are broken into two major parts:

1.1 MULTI-FUNCTIONAL ROLES

- As an alternative open space for children and the safest to play
- Point of congregating for communal activities and funeral services
- Play host to ablution cubicles right on the street without recess
- which in turn has psychological impact on its usage
- As a burial ground
- For the law enforcement officer, it’s the first place of visit for first hand information pertinent to any crime within the settlement

1.2 CONTRADICTORY ROLES

- Transits into dwelling at nights for homeless and miscreants who spread their plastics on the floor to spent the night
- Spot within the settlement where all prevalent drugs amongst youths are sold in disguise by petty traders who only displace edible fruits
- Weird positioning of ablution cubicles which dictates the usage and cases of people demanding for privacy in an open space in other to use the ablution
- Transiting from being the safest street in the day time to the deadliest in the night
- Hub for rape and miscreants activities

The two means of data collection employed for the purpose of this study are:
• Qualitative method
• And on-site observation

The benefit of the methods is that, they were able to help in delivering and account for the daily life of the people.

1.3 Problem statement and study significance

• What role does the street play to the citizens?
• What are the multi functional roles
• What are the contradictory roles
• What activities are conducted on the street
• What support system are needed for the activities
• How different activities are carried out at different times and dates
• What are the effects of associated activities
• How do residents utilize the street in which they operate their business

1.4 Research aim

To explore how Khotso Street, in Extension 1, Diepsloot, plays a multi-functional but contradictory roles

1.5 Research objectives

• To find out the core activities on the street

• To find out how accompany activities and structures

• are created by the core activities
• To find out how the street operates at different times and dates

• To find out the negative impact of the street on the residents and surrounding areas

1.6 Summary

Chapter one in this study has served as the introduction by providing information on the study purpose, problem statement as well as details regarding the study background which helps to understand what the study is about and gives a clearer picture with respect to the questions to be addressed in the next chapters.
“...Since its inception, Khotso Street has being one with several public display of cultural values and social edification of the settlers, and gradually undergo metamorphosis into a complex entity within Extension 1, with lots of activities, which makes it unique within the settlement and why every individual wants to associate with it “
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following chapter is a description of the historical background and evolution of Diepsloot, an informal settlement, as “a post-apartheid creation lying to the north of Johannesburg”.

(Anton Harber, Diepsloot, 2011)

As a starting point, it is important to have a working definition of “informal settlements” for the purpose of this research work, however, several definitions were provided by the The Housing Development Agency (HDA), but with cognizance to the study area, the definition by the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality is most suitable and relevant.

An informal settlement comprises “An impoverished group of households who have illegally or without authority taken occupation of a parcel of land (with the land owned by the Council in the majority of cases) and who have created a shanty town of impoverished illegal residential structures built mostly from scrap material without provision made for essential services and which may or may not have a layout that is more or less formal in nature.”

(South Africa: Informal settlements Status 2013: page 9)
Diepsloot started as an informal settlement in the year 1994, when illegally settlers of Zevenfontein were displaced and the first settlers’ reside in what is today referred to as Tangayani and Extension 1, which is the site under-studied for this project.

The first settlers who have developed the skills of making dwelling using corrugated iron and tarpaulin materials built homes without ablution cubicles, which were later supplied by the government to complement the communal effort, in instances where every household has to contribute on a street to construct an ablution cubicle.
2.1 LOCATION

Diepsloot is situated in Johannesburg metropolitan area, located on the northern part of the city on Nicol William at an approximate distance of 40 kilometers from the inner city.

It is easily accessible from N14 highway and easily connects to Fourways and Midrand, which makes transportation easier for the settlers who depend on the retail activities in these areas for their means of livelihood.

(Diepsloot Ready for Development, pg 2)
FIG. 3 –
SOURCE: - Google earth - Diepsloot Precinct

FIG. 4
SOURCE: - Google earth - Diepsloot Precinct showing extension 1
FIG. 5
Google earth - showing extension 1 precinct

FIG. 6
Google earth - showing extension 1 precinct
2.2 SITE LOCATION

The scope of this study is limited to Khotso Street in Extension 1, Diepsloot.

Street coordinates (-25, 9350610) and (28, 0125700)

LOCATION PLAN

For the purpose of this research, Diepsloot Extension 1 is chosen as the studied area, which is densely developed with corrugated iron sheeting, communal ablution cubicles and taps on the streets with un-tarred roads.
2.3 LIFE IN DIEPSLOOT

Diepsloot is densely populated because of the free rental tag on it, especially regions around Extension 1, and most preferred because of its proximity to different retail stores in Midrand and Fourways.

At the moment, the number of shanties built using corrugated iron sheets and tarpaulin materials is estimated to be 24,737, with stand-alone ablution cubicles and taps for communal purposes.

(Diepsloot Ready for Development, pg 2).
“Diepsloot Extension 1 is chosen as the studied area, which is densely developed with corrugated iron sheeting, communal ablution cubicles and taps on the streets with un-tarred roads.”
FIG. 7 – Residence playing cards on the street

FIG. 8 – Ablution Cubicle sitting on the street
FIG. 9 – children utilizing the street as a recreational centre

FIG. 10 – Businesses on the street, opening from a dwelling directly into the street
FIG. 11 – A reflection of the condition of the street capturing the material use for construction
RESEARCH METODOLOGY

The aim of this section is to explain the research method used in investigating the role that Khotso street plays in the community.

This was carried out by using qualitative method and observation techniques at different times of the day and days of the weeks.

Both methods proved as a powerful tool in the identification of the many faces of the street as an entity common to the residents of different nationalities and ethnic background, as well as the role of the street and how every individual interact with it.

The study interviewed 20 respondents on the street within a 5m – 50 m radius. (See image 55)

The interviews were carried out in the morning on week days in the morning for three working days and at weekends.

In addition to the interviews, direct on site observations were carried out on 28th of May in the morning (between 9:00 am – 2:00 pm) and 5th of June (between 4:00am – 7:00 pm) in the evening.

The limitation experienced during the interviews is the case of some participants not able to communicate in English and a translator is needed, as well as the refusal to grant permission for pictures to be taken, hence sketches were made.
3.1 **INTERVIEW SCHEDULES**

Interviews were carried out at different days and times as mapped out in the table below.

1.

**WEEKDAYS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DAY 1</th>
<th>DAY 2</th>
<th>DAY 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE</strong></td>
<td>5(^{th}) of May 2016</td>
<td>12(^{th}) of May 2016</td>
<td>26(^{th}) of May 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TIME</strong></td>
<td>8:00am and 1:00pm</td>
<td>8:00am and 1:00pm</td>
<td>8:00am and 1:00pm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 1**

2.

**WEEKDAYS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DAY 1</th>
<th>DAY 2</th>
<th>DAY 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE</strong></td>
<td>6(^{th}) of May 2016</td>
<td>13(^{th}) of May 2016</td>
<td>20(^{th}) of May 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TIME</strong></td>
<td>4:00-7:00pm</td>
<td>4:00-7:00pm</td>
<td>4:00-7:00pm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 2**
3.

**WEEKENDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DAY 1</th>
<th>DAY 2</th>
<th>DAY 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>7th of May 2016</td>
<td>14th of May 2016</td>
<td>21st of May 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>8:00am and 1:00pm</td>
<td>8:00am and 1:00pm</td>
<td>8:00am and 1:00pm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 3**

3.2 **MAPPING**

**FIG. 12 – Mapping of the research process**

The mapping process explain the procedure used on site in interviewing the settlers.

The procedure starts with the movement from point B to A, moving from 1 to 2, which is opposite 19 and to 3, this is repeated until point
number 10 is reached, and the Procedure is carried out vice-versa from (A to B) number 10, which leads to 1 where the interviewed started.

The blue signifies Non South African nationals, while the yellow signifies every individual who is South African.
FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

The present chapter analyzes the research questions that provided a framework for the study based on the research methodology adopted on site (Khotso Street).

The study identify the activities that happen on the street at different times of the day, week days, weekends as well as the reactions and the many influences these have of the settlers.

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE STREET – (Khotso Street)

FIG. 13 Signage to Khotso Street
The street is a long strip which is seating between dwellings flanged on both sides with corrugated iron sheets materials. The buildings are mostly of corrugated iron sheets and some from tarpaulins materials from previous construction site as one can see several multinational logos being married by a single dweller to provide shelter for them.

The informality which is a typical phenomenon in the area is experienced as the street seems to have different width at different points, every dweller defines how much offset they provide before setting up their settlement.

The street is typically of different widths as experience through the 3 section cut at Point A, B, C and D.
FIG. 14 – Sketches across the street made on site
The street is of ungraded mixed of sandy soils, gravel and stones with pot holes which define the speed limits as it is less friendly for cars to drive through and finished with old carpet as if the street were an interior space.
The topography seems flat with undulating levels and several pot holes from erosion, which is the reason for laying the old carpets on the street, but this have been modified at night times as the old carpets serve as dwelling space for users who lay their plastic on the carpet and sleep on the street.
Houses flanged both sides of the street, with their gates (mesh wires) opening directly into the street and in some cases, the building (bedroom) opening directly into the street.

An amazing observation made during the research work is how the direction of fall of the dwelling are channeled into the street, which has been conditioned to transfer the rainfall water as well as those from the secondary streets into the canal which is miles away.

My curiosity was aroused as to what happened to those who sleep on the street at night in the event of rain where the entire street would have been flooded.

This research work shows how the homeless have derived a means of survival.

FIG. 17 – Photography of the sleeping region at night
FIG. 18 – Photography of the sleeping area at night being used by children as play ground during the day

FIG. 19 – Photography of the sleeping area at night being used by children as play ground during the day
FIG. 20 – Photography of the sleeping area at night graded by the dwellers to control erosion.
4.2 **ACTIVITIES ON THE STREET**

The several activities on the street were explored; below are the interviews conducted as to how the dwellers interact and how they are affected by the street, as a recreational centre for communal meetings, a playground for children, which are multifunctional roles of the street, but contradictory as it play host to both deadly activities, in what can figuratively be described as a facet with two sides of a coin (holds both positive and negative vices) with several weird options of cross cultural values and believe system as some of the interviewers believe that the spirit of the exhumed bodies are responsible for some of the violence experienced within the settlements and others seem to have just see it as another skill being picked as an undertaker, as JZ would jokingly say, "I think I’m used to seeing dead bodies now, I should be thinking of opening a funeral home one day”

4.2.1 **Businesses**

Like every informal settlements, Khotso Street in Extension 1 is characterized by “many informal businesses in the area. There are people on roadsides selling wares ranging from cooked food, vegetables, fruit, live chicken, blankets, electronic goods, etc. Other traders have spaza shops and taverns which are mainly extensions of their own houses, or kiosks built of corrugated iron sheets.” (OVERVIEW OF DIEPSLOOT; 3)

This study finds out that some of the businesses along the street who begged for animosity, sell one of the most prevalent drugs in the
settlements (Nyaope) and involve in selling of alcohol without license even to under aged school students, under the disguise of petty trading by displaying edible items such as apples, oranges outside. The business are carried out in corrugated iron sheets enclosure with small openings to the streets.

For instance, the interview extracts of 5 traders (3 male and 2 females) simply indicate the activities on the street and how some individuals relate with it

...For me, I sell even to a 5 year old, I am here to make money, Limpopo is a far distance and I have 4 kids to take care of, if you live on Khotso you must understand that it is a jungle ...

...For me, I sell on this street but my family live two streets away from here after two of my best customer made my two daughters (15 and 16) pregnant, hence forth, I resolved to selling only alcohol with my wife and moved my kids to KZN ...

But the story is different with the female trader interviewed, she sells sweets on the street to kids and uses are bedroom as the store house where she goes to every time the items are reducing in her tray.

...business is good on this street, but the advantage is that I can monitor my kids as they play with their friends, unlike other kids who go as far to the river and get drown...
Links to all interviews available via
https://ogundareisrael.wordpress.com/2016/08/23/165/
4.2.2  *Alternative to open space for recreation*

Based on the findings of this study, the resident of Extension 1 and Khotso Street in particular, face a problem of an open space which is synonymous to a gold mine as every space is quickly seized and a dwelling is erected on it.

There is only one park (Serafina Park) situated in Diepsloot West for all of Diepsloot. The same applies to the community centre. There is not a single swimming pool, playground, or stadium in Diepsloot.

(OVERVIEW OF DIEPSLOOT; 9)

This study finds that one of the problems experienced, in the entire settlement is the need of an open space. The only available one is at a distance which requires the children to go pass river, via a bridge which made news lately when some school children were drown. Parents find it safer for their kids to play on this street irrespective of the negativity associated with it; they consider it the safest considering the several incidents of children being swept away by flash floods within the settlement.

A particular culture of toy cars, motor bike and rolling of worn out motor tires is common on the street as parents watch their children maximizing the longitudinal axis of the street. It is interesting how the street dictates its functionality, as most of the kids are either rolling worn out tires or pushing a toy car. Many of the residents said, that’s the only thing we can afford and because the street is long, the kids can go to and fro while we do our businesses.
For instance, the interview extracts of 3 parents narrate their experiences of the street as an alternative for public space

...the street is a gym room, I wish I can still roll the tires like I did years ago, my son doesn’t fall sick but the sister does, because she is lazy to push the tire to and fro...

...I still remember me and my wife rolling that same old worn out tires when we moved to Diepsloot in 2000, don’t even ask of my age ( he laughs) , sometimes we organize competition for them to know the strongest, that is where I picked my taxi driving skills ...

...there are no public space, and you have to travel through the bridge to go to the nearest one, I have warned my wife not to let my kids get there because it’s not safe going through the bridge especially when it rains .It is safe here and cheap, I just need to give him one of my old tires...
Links to all interviews available via
https://ogundareisrael.wordpress.com/2016/08/23/165/
FIG. 21 – Photography of children utilizing space as alternative open space to play during the day time

FIG. 22 – Photography of multiple worn out tyres used by children to move to and fro the length of the street
FIG. 23 – Photography of a parent helping out the son
FIG. 24 – Photography of a kids playing on the street
4.2.3  **Spot for congregating for communal meetings and Funeral services**

In general the existing topography is undulating in what you will probably describe indecent to host a communal meeting, but it's amazing how over time the street has been modified with deep holes used as the podium where the coffins are place, and usually wedge with stones and plastic to maintain equilibrium.

4.2.4  **Ablution Cubicles on the street**

![Image of an ablution cubicle on the street](image)

FIG. 25 – Photography of an ablution cubicle on the street
FIG. 26 – Photography of an ablution cubicle on the street most ladies avoid using this at day time, as they demand some form of privacy even in a public space.

4.25 *Street edge activities (spot for experimenting all youth exuberance)*

4.2.6 *Rape, alternative dwelling for homeless ones and hub for Miscreants activities*
### 4.5 **ANALYSIS**

The table analyses the different roles of the street under several conditions.

*Multifunctional roles Contradictory roles of the street*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alternative for open space for children to play</td>
<td>It transforms into a lonely street and a dwelling space for the homeless and miscreants</td>
<td>Less space for children to play as they all move towards the tail end of the road, the street is occupied partying with braai stands and new alcohol joints along the street which were not there from Monday through Friday</td>
<td>It transforms into a lonely street and a dwelling space for the homeless and miscreants</td>
<td>Safe</td>
<td>Unsafe</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Serves as the point of sell for fruits which is transient</td>
<td>Considered the safest place to park cars as jungle justice had being implemented in the past</td>
<td>Transform into a lonely street synonymous to</td>
<td>Turn into a street synonymous to rape, pick pockets and miscreants - (congested as most of</td>
<td>Safe</td>
<td>unsafe</td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Congregating point for communal meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Place host for funeral services

As a burial ground, though at the moment people now build their shanties on the dead bodies and some have developed an expertise in exhuming dead bodies for people to build shanties.

Host the ablution cubicle amidst the trading activities going on, children playing right in front of the ablution cubicles which has a psychological impact on the users who demand

Usage of public toilets becomes frustrating as safety is not

crime

Turn into a street synonymous to rape, pick pockets and miscreants

A once lively busy street in the day time converts into a dwelling, a street with plastics on the floor and people sleeping on it

them that sleep in faraway places around Fourways, return to the street they identified with as home)

A once lively busy street in the day time converts into a dwelling, a street with plastics on the floor and people sleeping on it
For privacy in a public space

For the police officers, though they demand for animosity, the refer to Khotso as home affairs because all the data of any criminal within the settlement can be extracted by speaking to just two petty traders, which shows the relationship between the street, the traders and the law enforcement officer.

It serves as what a city can call “a square or town hall” - being the central point of converging other people within the secondary streets

guaranteed, and most times, the homeless demand for silence and threatened residence who they believe infringe into their space, hence is mostly assessed during the day time because of its location on the street.
From the findings it is important to note the every of the activities on Site has a significance impact on the dwellers. Several social vices have been picked up by some under-aged children who have access to drugs and alcohol.

It is also drawn from the findings how future planning of services can be carried out within the settlements, as experienced in the placement of ablution cubicle within the site, this has a reduced or placed limits on the usage as some group of people demand privacy in a public space to access the toilet.
CONCLUSION

The first aim of this study is to explore how Khotso Street, in Extension 1, Diepsloot, plays multi-functional but contradictory roles.

The findings and analysis show how a street can develop into an amazing character, by playing several roles, such as being a safe place and at another time play a contradictory role which is harmful to the settlers.

It is important to note that government agencies and several stakeholders including private institution can play major roles in alleviating the standard of living on Khotso Street, by introducing social amenities such street lights, donations of toys to children within the informal settlement, without taking out the already established positive livability. It’s also important to note that, periodic police patrol within the street will also help reduce crime.

In conclusion, it is important to not the famous quote of Mandela;

“The children who sleep in the streets, reduced to begging to make a living, are testimony to an unfinished job.

The families who live in shacks with no running water, sanitation and electricity are a reminder that the past continues to haunt the present “
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