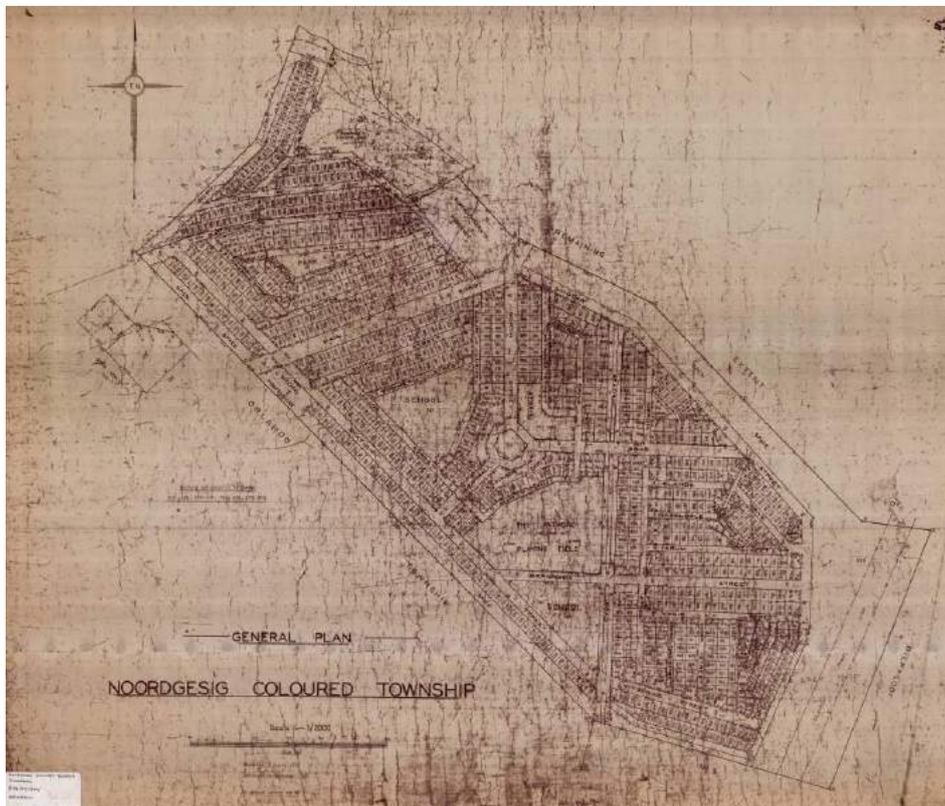


Noordgesig Social Cluster Project

Heritage Impact Assessment & Conservation Management Plan

Draft for public comment



a world class African city



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Important notice

The assessment of the heritage impacts of the proposed developments contemplated in this report is strictly limited to the developments detailed in the Noordgesig Precinct Plan of the City of Johannesburg (June 2016). Developments contemplated outside of the Noordgesig Precinct Plan are therefore not covered by this Heritage Impact Assessment report.

All properties older than 60 years are provisionally protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), number 25 of 1999, and require a permit from the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority Gauteng regardless of whether such properties are included in this report or not.

The present report offers baseline heritage information, with individual descriptions, assessments of significance and provisional heritage gradings for identified cultural resources within the study area.

This is intended to serve as a shared database for the City, the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority-Gauteng (PHRA-G), property developers and other stakeholders. The overall purpose is to guide and inform decision-making, permit applications and heritage approval processes as required under the NHRA.

A key aim of the study is to build a shared resource, understanding and point of reference for future submissions to the heritage authority. In submitting this preliminary report to PHRA-G, the intention is not to gain blanket approvals from the heritage authority. Once specific developmental plans and proposals have been clarified, these will be subject to site-specific Heritage Impact Assessments, as may be required by the Heritage Authority.

While all attempts were made to identify heritage resources in the affected areas, the heritage register included in this report cannot be deemed to be a complete list.

The City of Johannesburg, its agents and tsica heritage consultants are not liable for any contraventions of the laws of the Republic of South Africa arising from the use of this report.

Glossary of terms

Biodiversity area	An area defined as such by the City of Johannesburg
Conservation	As defined in the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) means the protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance
Conservation area	Heritage areas officially designated as such by the Heritage Resources Authority in consultation with the City of Johannesburg
Conservation Management Plan	A policy aimed at the management of a heritage resource and that is approved by the Heritage Resources Authority setting out the manner in which the conservation of a site, place or object will be achieved
Cultural significance	As defined in the NHRA, means aesthetic, architectural, historic, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance
Development	Development within the context of the Heritage Resources Authority means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may, in the opinion of a heritage authority, in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being, including— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or a structure at a place (b) Carrying out any works on or over or under a place (c) Subdivision or consolidation of land comprising a place, including the structures or airspace of a place (d) Constructing or putting up for display signs or hoardings (e) Any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land (f) Any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil
Grade	Heritage grade as defined in the NHRA and used by the applicable heritage resources authority to identify and manage heritage resources under its care
Grading	The act or process of grading heritage resources by a heritage resources authority

“Heritage Act” or the “National Heritage Resources Act”	As Gazetted on 28 April 1999, the National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999 (Republic of South Africa)
Heritage area	Areas officially designated as such by the Heritage Resources Authority in consultation with the City of Johannesburg
Heritage register	As defined in the NHRA, means a list of heritage resources in a province
Heritage inventory	An inventory compiled by a local authority of the heritage resources that fall within its area of jurisdiction and is submitted to the relevant provincial heritage resources authority
Heritage Impact Assessment	A report compiled in response to a proposed development that must meet the minimum requirements set out in the NHRA and is submitted to a heritage resources authority for consideration
Heritage resources authority	As defined in the NHRA, means the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or in respect of Gauteng, the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority Gauteng
Heritage site	As defined in the NHRA, means a place declared to be a national heritage site by SAHRA or a place declared to be a provincial heritage site by a provincial heritage resources authority
Heritage site management	Heritage site management is the control of the elements that make up physical and social environment of a site, its physical condition, land use, human visitors, interpretation, etc.
Historic clusters	Areas where heritage resources are concentrated in the study area
Interested and affected parties	Individuals, organisations or communities that will either be affected and/or have an interest in a development or the resulting impacts of a development
Landscape	All the visible features, as well as cultural associations of an area of land, often considered in terms of their aesthetic appeal or intangible cultural elements
Local authority	Means the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality or, ‘City of Johannesburg’, for short
Management	As defined in the NHRA, includes the conservation, presentation and improvement of a place protected in

	terms of the Act (see also Heritage Site Management)
National Monument	As defined in the repealed National Monuments Act
Permit	A permit issued by the relevant Heritage Resources Authority approving a development proposal and setting out development constraints or requirements that must be met by the applicant
Recommended grading	Field survey rating proposed by tsica heritage consultants
Streetscape	The visual elements of a street found within urban contexts, including the road, adjoining buildings, structures, sidewalks, street furniture, trees and open spaces, etc.

Abbreviations

CMP	Conservation Management Plan
COJ	City of Johannesburg
GIS	Geographic Information System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
JDA	Johannesburg Development Agency
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act [No. 25 of 1999]

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Part 1_Executive Summary

1. Introduction

The general aim of the heritage specialist study is to identify heritage issues and to determine an approach to manage them within the context of the proposed Noordgesig Precinct development. The general objectives are to identify and verify heritage features, to assess their heritage significance, to review the general compatibility of the development proposals with heritage conservation issues and policies, to assess impacts, to assess the benefits of preserving heritage features vs. social and economic benefits, to recommend measures aimed at mitigating any adverse impacts before and during construction and to assess the acceptability of the proposed development from a heritage legislation perspective. The result of this investigation is a heritage impact assessment and conservation management guidelines.

1.1. Client Brief

We understand our client's project brief to be a heritage impact assessment investigation, comprising of

- Preliminary studies which provides an overview of Noordgesig's heritage resources; identification of significant heritage and cultural elements through visual surveys, review of existing databases and engaging with the community
- Heritage Impact Assessment and public participation process
- Formulation of conservation management guidelines (once the proposed development plans for the area are established)

1.2. Summary of the methodology and approach

Preliminary Heritage Survey and submission of HIA Draft report to the client

Surveys - Approach

- Visual street-by-street survey of built environment
- Original Plans Survey entailing a plans survey where the date when the original plan was drawn, the architect who designed it and the design will determine if the building is of any architectural significance or aesthetic significance
- Archival Survey including research on archival information on the streets and areas affected which will flag heritage buildings, people, sites and events of significance
- Interested and Affected Parties/Social History Survey - advertisements will be made to residents in local newspapers and community centres for people who have recorded the oral or social history of their houses, streets or areas and submit their contact details for interviews

- Historical survey – approach all local historians, tour guides in the area for identification of historically significant places, people and events etc.
- Desktop survey – survey of print and digital material for any recorded places of heritage significance that have been identified
- Identification of sites that have already been declared nationally, provincially or locally in the study area

HIA Process Summarised



1.3. Limitations

Most of the original residential building plans could not be sourced at the Plans Archive of the City of Johannesburg. In such cases the building style and materials identified were used to estimate the date in which the building was erected.

1.4. Legal Framework

Tsica – Heritage Consultants will be operating to fulfil a legal requirement in which according to the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 section 38 it is stated that any person who intends to undertake a development or any other activity that will change the character of a site

- **exceeding 5000m² in extent**

- or involving three or more erven or divisions,

must thereof furnish the responsible heritage authority, in this case Provincial Heritage Resources Agency PHRA-G, with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development, historical and architectural reports, impact assessments and conservation management plan.

1.5. Grading System and Legal Implications¹

Grading is an important process through which to identify heritage resources forming part of the national estate and the first step towards the formal protection of a site. The grading used in this report is aligned with the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 which recognizes three levels of grading of heritage sites, being: sites of national importance which can be declared as National Heritage Sites (Grade 1); sites of provincial importance which can be declared as Provincial Heritage Sites (Grade 2) and sites of local importance which can be declared as Local Heritage Sites (Grade 3). In all HIA reports an inventory of sites of heritage significance was made and recommended for declaration as sites of local significance (Grade 3 sites). Section 30 (6) and 30 (5) of the NHRA 25 of 1999 allows the local authorities and for anyone to recommend to compile an inventory and recommend Grade 3 sites. The Grade 3 sites are further divided into three levels as follows:

Grade 3A:

- Sites that have a highly significant association with a historic person, social grouping, historic events, public memories, historical activities
- Historical and visual landmarks
- High architectural quality
- Fabric dating to the early origins of a place, a historical period or excellent example of their kind, or that are rare

Such buildings and or structures must receive maximum protection at a local level which would mean that they are listed on the Provincial Heritage Register as Grade 3 sites, and none of them shall be demolished, altered, or extended or any new building or structure be erected on the property without the Municipality's special consent. The Municipality shall not grant its special consent if such proposed demolition or alteration shall be detrimental to the character and or significance of the heritage building or structure.

Grade 3B:

- Buildings of marginally lesser significance

¹ Large parts of the Grading Section have been extracted as whole, paraphrased and summarised from a Short Guide to and Policy Statement on Grading Heritage Western Cape who intended the document to be used to assist local authorities and conservation bodies engaged in drawing up inventories in order to satisfy Section 30 (5) of the Act.

- They may have similarities to Grade 3A sites being representative, rare, good examples of their kind

Such buildings and or structures to be listed on the Provincial Heritage Register and no Grade 3B building or structure other than an internal wall, surface or component may be demolished altered or extended or any new building or structure be erected on the property without the Municipality's special consent. The Municipality shall not grant its special consent if such proposed demolition or alteration shall be detrimental to the character and or significance of the heritage building or structure.

Grade 3C

- Buildings and or sites whose significance are in large part contextual in that the significance derives from relationships with other sites.

Buildings and structures from this category only to be protected and regulated if the significance of the environs is sufficient to warrant protective measures. In other words these buildings and or sites will only be protected if they are within declared conservation areas, historic clusters or historic streetscapes or townscapes.

Steps to take in order to formalize Grading and Declaration of Grade 3 Sites

1. Compile an inventory of all heritage sites worthy of Grade 3 grading
2. Submit the inventory list to the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA-G)
3. The authority must then consult the owners and gazette the listing according to section 30 (7) and (9)
4. Thereafter within 6 months of the gazetting the local authority must provide protection and regulation of listed buildings and sites through provisions in its zoning scheme or a heritage by law

2. Study Area

Noordgesig formally predates apartheid as council established it in 1940. The site indicated in green below however was already occupied the year before as it was established as a temporary transit facility for families moved from the 'Malay location'. Noordgesig thus stands in lineage with other townships established for black communities in what is today known as Soweto following Kliptown (1904), Orlando East (1932) and Pimville (1934). However, under apartheid it was never considered as a part of Soweto – being officially a coloured township. The most prominent landmarks in Noordgesig are the principal churches, schools, social and community facilities. Given the dearth of data on the history – and in particular – the social history of Noordgesig it is clear that a comprehensive social historical study with participation from the community is needed to uncover the social historical significance of the suburb. The findings of these investigations are contained in this report.



Fig. 1 The suburb Noordgesig located along the north-eastern side of the M70-Soweto Highway and South and North along New Canada Road connecting the suburb with the CBD of Johannesburg (Source: Google maps, 2016)



Fig. 2 Aerial photograph sourced from the Chief Surveyer General, 1938. The photograph shows an undeveloped land to the north of Orlando East. The railway line following the old route is clearly visible

(Source: Chief Surveyer General, 1938)



Fig. 3 Aerial photograph sourced from the Chief Surveyer General, 1952. The photograph clearly shows that the north-western sections of Noordgesig were completed first. On this map the high school, all of the principal churches as well two shops are visible

(Source: Chief Surveyer General, 1952)

3. History of Noordgesig

“A sum of £341,000 out of sub-economic housing loans has been made available by the Government for 1940-1941, and will be spent as follows: — 750 houses for natives at Orlando £181,262 350 houses for coloureds at Noordgesig ...”

(City of Johannesburg. *Annual Report of the Manager of Non-European and Native Affairs*. 1st July, 1939, to 30th June 1940, page 11.)

3.1. Introduction

Noordgesig (meaning ‘northview’ or ‘northfacing’ in Afrikaans) was formally established in 1940 on the farm Diepkloof. This after the City Council acquired land from Consolidated Main Reef Mines & Estate Limited in 1939 (the mining company having retained all mineral rights). The land purchase consisted of “Certain Portion 2 of that Portion “A” of Portion of the farm “Diepkloof” No. 9, situate at in the District of Johannesburg” (Deed of Transfer, 1939:2) – the land measuring “47.4792 morgen in total” (ibid).²

The Johannesburg City Council acquired the property with the express purpose of establishing a new settlement for coloured families that had been displaced by the slum clearances of the mid- and late 1930s. In fact, many families were already housed in transitory camps on the site as early as 1939.

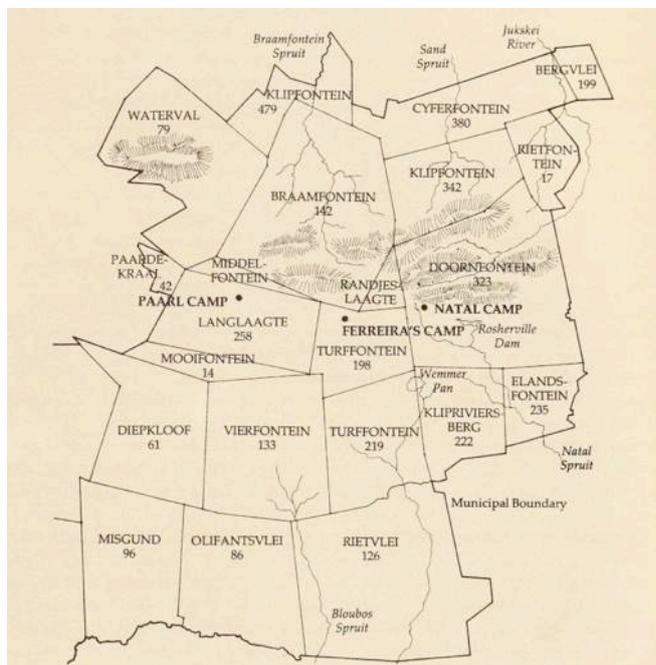


Fig. 4 Map indicating the original farm boundary of Diepkloof farm in the Heidelberg district (Source: Van der Waal, G.M. in Author Unknown 1986:2)

² Confusingly, a township establishment application dating from the late 1980s gives the portions as “Remaining extent of the Portion 6 of the farm Diepkloof 319 IQ, Portion 7 of the farm Diepkloof 319 IQ & Portion 10 of the the farm Diepkloof 319 IQ”.

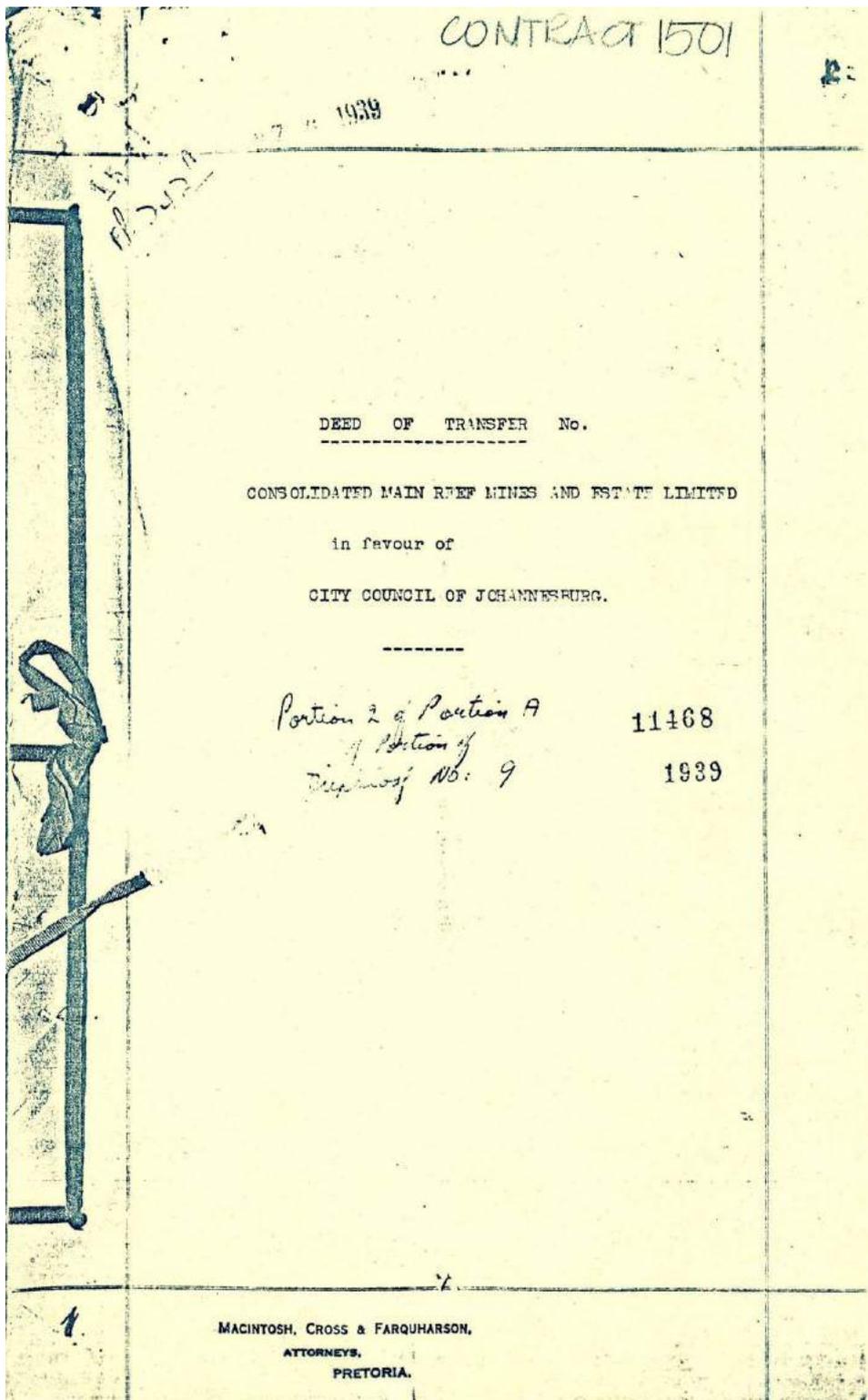


Fig. 5 Cover page of the Deed of Transfer, 1939
(Source: City of Johannesburg, Plans Archives)

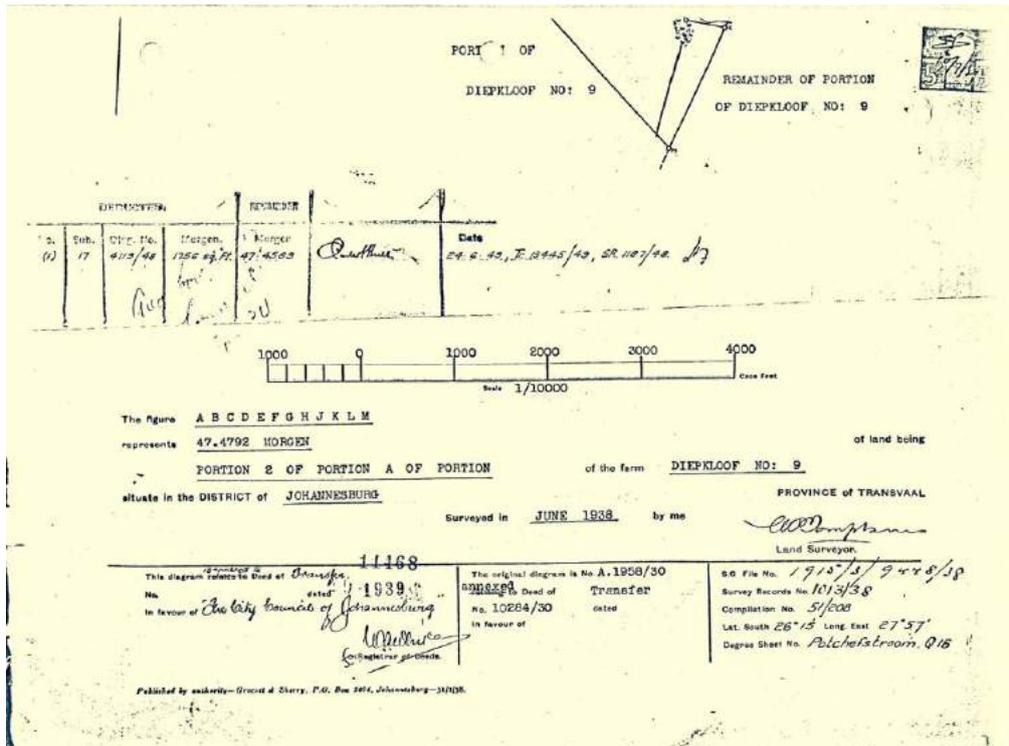


Fig. 6 Diagram from the Deed of Transfer, 1939 (Source: City of Johannesburg, Plans Archives)

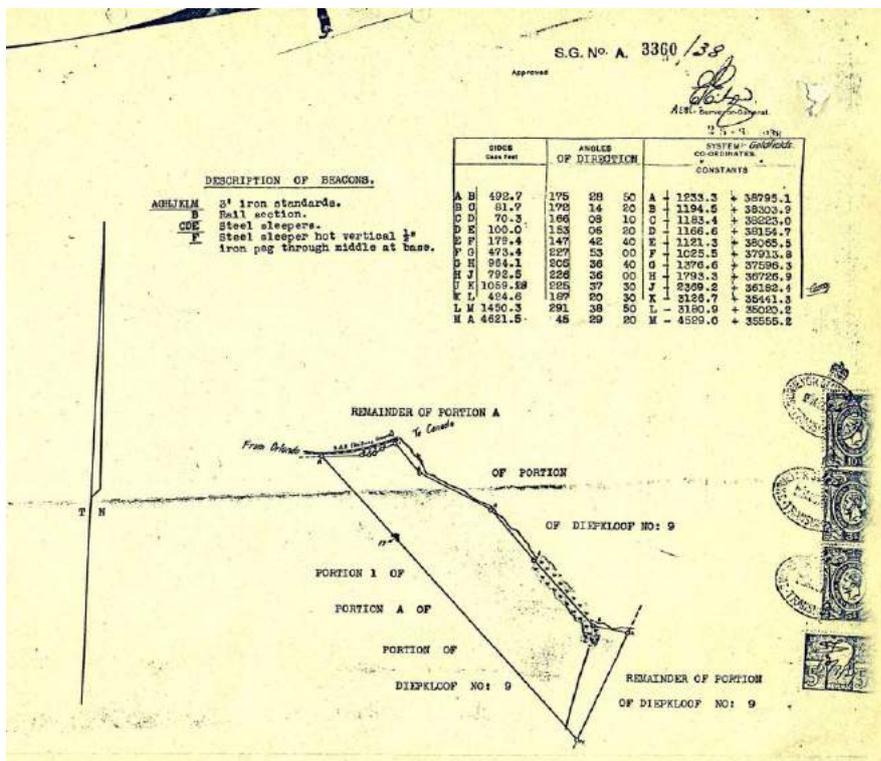


Fig. 7 Description of beacons from the Deed of Transfer, 1939 (Source: City of Johannesburg, Plans Archives)

3.2. Social welfarism & slum clearances

The relocation of coloured communities from the inner city can be situated in concerns prevalent at the time about inner city slums as ‘breeding grounds of disease’ as well as more pointed concerns about their role in fostering a host of urban social ills, most prominently crime, alcoholism and sexual promiscuity (see for example Beavon 2004 and Parnell 1993).³ For many, the slums also raised the frightening sceptre of racial miscegenation and the subsequent discourses that played out around these fears – the corruptibility of single white, Afrikaans women; the “urban native question”, “Poor Whiteism” and the “communist menace”.

Although most of the early slum clearances targeted black urban areas, due to the racially integrated nature of the ‘slums’, coloured, Indian and even white families were also affected.

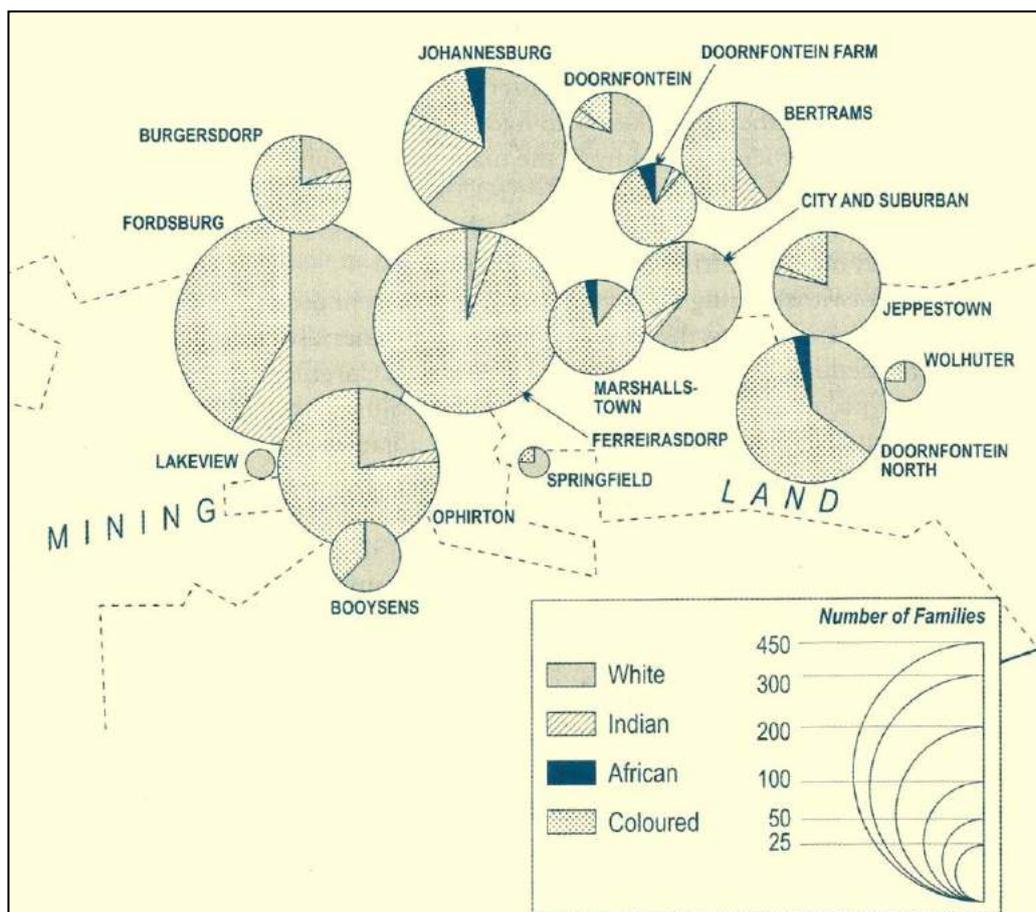


Fig. 8 Map of central Johannesburg showing the racial makeup of condemned slums (Source: Beavon 2004: 111)

³ The slum clearances of the 1920s and 30s have been extensively surveyed in the literature. See for example Beavon (2004) and Parnell (1993)

The clearances were carried out through the – initially, rather haphazard – enforcement of the 1923 Native Urban Areas Act, the 1930 amendment of this Act, and importantly, the 1934 Slums Act (Beavon 2004:95). The clearances also signalled that the authorities would no longer turn a blind eye to interracial areas as they had done during the 1910s and well into the 1920s (ibid).

As a result, a number of clearances occurred in New Doornfontein (which included the notorious slum area of 'Rooiyard'), Bertrams, Lorentzville, Judith Paarl and, later, Burgersdorp and Fordsburg (Beavon 2004:100). While the history of each of the clearances is complex there is a broad pattern discernable. Essentially, "native" residents of slums were moved to a new Location on purchased mining land north of Klipspruit in what would become Orlando East (ibid;106) – although some did also find temporary accommodation in Prospect Township until this area too was unceremoniously "cleared" (ibid, 117).⁴ Coloured residents either resettled in Ferreirasdorp, the 'Malay camp', Vrededorp or other areas, all which would also subsequently become condemned. White residents of cleared slums would similarly be provided accommodation in white welfare housing schemes such as Betrams (constructed after the clearances of the late 1930s), Jan Hofmeyr and elsewhere. Thus before formal apartheid and the Group Areas Act, Johannesburg had already been spatially segregated by race. Noordgesig bears testimony to the impacts of the slum clearances on the coloured community.

From Fig. 7 above it is clear that most displaced coloured families came from Fordsburg, Ferreirasdorp, Doornfontein, Bertrams, Doornfontein North, Marshalltown, Ophirton, Burgersdorp, City & Suburban, Jeppestown and to a lesser extent Booyens and Wolhuter. It is from these communities that Noordgesig (or colloquially simply "Bulte") would emerge.

⁴ Many of those affected would also simply leave before the police arrived and relocate elsewhere in the inner city to areas not yet condemned by the authorities.



Fig. 9 Bertrams slum removal. Published in the Rand Daily Mail, 1937 (Source: Museum Africa: PH2003-694)



Fig. 10 Back-yard rooms in Bertrams declared a 'slum' in 1937 and demolished in January 1940 (Source: Museum Africa: PH2005-8463)

These patterns of false starts and new beginnings survive in the personal histories of local residents. Sister Betty Glover's family followed a similar journey to that outlined above. Having moved from Doornfontein to Ferreirasdorp in the wake of the slum clearances, she and her parents eventually ended up in Noordgesig (Interview with Betty Glover, conducted 1 March 2016). The family of activist Bill Jardine, similarly moved from Vrededorp to a house in Cestrum Drive, Noordgesig (Van Wyk 2003:77) where Bill would also spend his youth. Terence Jacobs' parents were moved from Albertville (Terence Jacobs interview, conducted 17 March 2016). Walter Sisulu's mother was similarly moved from Doornfontein to Orlando (Sisulu 2011:69). Barbie

Sisulu later becoming a well-known figure at the Noordgesig clinic. She lived around the corner from the clinic with her second husband Lester Smith and her two children (ibid: 196).

Official records give some insight into the demographics of the first Noordgesigers. For example, forty individuals surveyed in 1939 reported family histories (within three generations) representing sixteen national groups in total, including:

“European: Afrikaans (6), English (5), Irish (4), Scottish (2), Spanish (1)

Non-European: Indian (3), Madagascar (3), Mauritian, Batavian, American Negro and four “coloured” groups, Cape Coloured, Malay, Griqua and St. Helenian”.

(City of Johannesburg 1940:10)

Of the 40 individuals only nine were born in Johannesburg.

Religion was similarly diverse,

“Ten denominations are represented in the twenty families: — Anglican (4), Roman Catholic (3), Dutch Reformed (2), Wesleyan (2), Congregational (2), Moslem (2), “A.M.E.” (2), Lutheran (1), Apostolic (1), Church of Zion (1)”. (ibid)

Men typically worked as “[f]actory hands, painters, shoemakers, tailors, police escorts, hospital laundry worker, railway bedding stewards, lorry drivers, waiter”, while women worked as “[l]aundresses, domestic servants, factory hands, dressmaker (two inhabitants are in receipt of old-age pensions)” (ibid).

3.3. From transit camp to formal establishment

“The houses are to consist of three and four rooms. Those with four rooms will have a shower cubicle. Rentals will be 5s. a week for three-roomed houses, and 6s. 6d. a week for four-roomed houses with shower cubicles. These rents will include free sanitation, rubbish removal and water. Noordgesig is designed to accommodate the poorer type of coloured person, whose economic standard and habits of life generally approximate those of the native population. It is expected that later on, as more houses are built in Coronationville for the better type, there will be a graduation of some of the tenants from Noordgesig to Coronationville.”

(City of Johannesburg. *Annual Report of the Manager of Non-European and Native Affairs*. 1st July, 1939, to 30th June 1940, page 19)

Initially families were provided temporary housing in tented and corrugated iron camps as depicted below.



Fig. 11 “Bertrams slum removal – emergency camp to house evicted ‘coloureds’ near corner of End Street and Heidelberg Road. Published in the Rand Daily Mail, 1937.”
(Source: Museum Africa: PH2005-5262)



Fig. 12 “Slums at Noordgesig Coloured Township. 500 coloured people live at the Noordgesig township, the Johannesburg coloured township, in small tin huts and tents.”
(Source: Times Media Collection / Africa Media Online)

By 1939 city authorities had realised that Noordgesig would have to be formalised. The land was therefore purchased from Consolidated Main Reef Mines & Estate Limited in the close vicinity of Orlando East. Similar to Orlando East the families

were promised something idyllic – hinted at by the name Noordgesig⁵ and further suggested by the Garden City layout with neat and welcoming houses situated along gently curving roads leading to parks and healthy public open spaces. As with Orlando however this vision was illusionary as the roads flooded after the rains and houses typically entailed nothing more than a leaky roof and walls – residents forced to make their own floors and use a bucket system. Reports of the Non European Department documenting the declining standards of construction – ‘Old Looks’ were definitely better than the ‘New Looks’ and ‘Nylon’ houses. Chris van Wyk (2003:77), for example, tellingly describes the Jardine family home:

“The Jardines new home was a pokey, four-roomed house in Cestrum Drive, Noordgesig. Two or three streets of these houses were painted in vivid colours. But these garish blues, greens and yellows did little to liven the drabness. The new residents wasted no time in nicknaming the area for its colours.”

Furthermore, while the slums of the inner city might have been far from ideal, they did provide easy and affordable access to work opportunities. Now commuters had to pay stiff bus and train fares subject to the vagaries of the transport authorities (who unhelpfully waged turf wars among themselves).

Thus the early years were difficult years for residents. A letter from the Noordgesig Branch of the African People’s Organisation (APO) dated 9 May 1944 notes a lack of basic facilities and infrastructure and calls on donations for the establishment of a clinic, “for the last 5 years during which it has been in existence, very few improvements regarding sanitation, street lighting, etc. have been undertaken by the City Council.”

Similarly, a report notes:

“Fencing of the existing houses was commenced in June, 1948. Two tennis courts were built in June, 1946, and have proved a success. There are no proper sports fields and games are played on the vacant school site. Plans for a sports arena have been completed and tenders were called for in June, 1948, so work on these should start towards the end of the year. A nursery school was opened in October, 1947, by the Johannesburg and District Cape Coloured Welfare Society in a house converted by the Council. There is no proper hall and all social and public functions have to

⁵ Other proposed names included ‘Schoongezicht’, ‘Volkshawe’, ‘Abramstad’, ‘Rusoord’ and ‘Mooigesit’. These options were rejected by Council (Smith 1972:369)

be held in a small building erected by the Council for the school or the Ebenezer Church Hall... There are no school buildings. A school of over 600 children is conducted in the Ebenezer Church, the small temporary school mentioned above and a tent. Conditions are most unsatisfactory. A site was granted to the Provincial Council in 1944, but despite protracted negotiations and repeated promises plans for it were still incomplete at the end of June, 1948. Boycott had been threatened on two occasions, but the people were restrained from carrying out this threat by their own sense of discipline and by repeated promises of speedy action”.

(City of Johannesburg. *Annual Report of the Manager of Non-European and Native Affairs*. 1st July, 1939, to 30th June 1940, page 19.)

The report further continues,

“A Tenants’ Committee was formed in 1945 in Noordgesig ... The members have felt acutely frustrated by the slow progress that has been made during these years and apparent lack of success of their representations. Their restraint and conduct have, however, been highly commendable. They have done excellent work in endeavouring to settle family disputes and in encouraging a good community spirit among the tenants.”

(ibid)

This set a familiar pattern whereby the community actively had to lobby, cajole and fundraise for basic infrastructure, social facilities and services, while officials bemoaned the slow lack of infrastructure and service delivery.

While the war years created new employment opportunities in the garment and furniture sectors (Author unknown 1986:77), by 1947 economic conditions had worsened again.

“During and immediately after the war there was little unemployment amongst Coloured people but latterly the position has deteriorated. It is worse for youths and unskilled labourers and those who are engaged in the boot trade. The effects are most noticeable in Noordgesig as the tenants there are mostly from the poorer sections of the Coloured community. Poverty and sickness have been prevalent in that township, especially during the past year—a fact reflected in the rent arrears. About one-fifth of the tenants of

Noordgesig were in arrears from one to four weeks and in a few cases over ten weeks. Skilled and semi-skilled workers are in a better position and, as indicated above, nearly one-fifth of the old residents of Coronationville are earning sufficient to enable them to pay an economic rental. Garden and Vegetable Clubs are encouraged in both townships. Manure, seedlings, seeds and advice are supplied to members of the former. Annual competitions are held, the judging being done in co-operation with the Parks and Estates Department. In 1947 a grant of £20 was voted by the Council in respect of prizes for the competition. The Vegetable Clubs were started in 1947 to encourage co-operative buying of vegetables and to enable members to purchase State-aided products and other commodities in short supply.”

(City of Johannesburg. Annual Report of the Manager of Non-European and Native Affairs. 1st July, 1939, to 30th June 1940, page 20.)

What made matters worse was that Noordgesig was a declared “peri-urban” area so elderly residents were not entitled to urban rates of pension (City of Johannesburg 1948:21) – something that even the “Non-European Affairs Department” bemoaned at the time. Only one Sheltered Employment Scheme was available to the jobless – a scheme for coloured ex-servicemen at Crown Mines (ibid). During apartheid the situation would worsen further particularly for the elderly,

“In order to obtain pensions for Coloured persons, it is necessary for them to have a race classification certificate to prove that they are Coloured. This certificate is not always available and long delays before the pension is finally obtained necessitate prolonged relief measures”.

(City of Johannesburg 1958:10)

Yet another pattern was established early on. The community being vulnerable to rent and transport fare increases which from the 1960s resulted in boycotts or at least, the threat of boycotts. In August 1960 for example,

“Council announces rent increase for 1,000 of the 1,560 houses in Coronationville and Noordgesig. The Star (16 August 1960) reports that the general feeling among residents is that the increase would “bring about hardship to scores of coloured families”.”

(Lupton 1992:68)

By 1963,

“Noordgesig and Coronationville tenants owed the City Council R21,000”

(ibid).

As early as 1947 some families were already reliant on so-called “Garden and Vegetable Clubs”. In this context, Sister Betty Glover established a feeding scheme from home in 1962 which has been active ever since – urban farming still being an integral feature of the township.

3.4. Life under apartheid

In the wake of the Group Areas Act, the 1950s saw new arrivals to Noordgesig:

“Under a Native Resettlement Act of 1954, the government moved the African residents of the western suburbs of Johannesburg to a new area called Meadowlands, Orlando West, and Orlando East, which collectively became known as Soweto. Sophiatown was rezoned for whites and renamed Triomf in 1956 and the southern part of the district was set aside for coloured ownership and occupation in 1957, they were moved to Noordgesig, Bosmont, Albertsville and Coronationville.

The removals were carried out on the basis of the amended Groups Areas Act of 1957 which intended to impose control over inter racial property transactions and inter racial changes in occupation of land. The removals were carried out with the precision of a military operation and left over a thousand residents of Johannesburg homeless.”

(Okunlola 2013:80)



Fig. 13 “This Months Cover Girl - She's even got oomph in her eyes, Maureen Lyon, pride of Joburg's Noordgesig. We are so busy gaping we can't seem to get a word out about her figure”. Editorial comment on the Drum magazine cover, August 1959 (Source: Drum Covers / Baileys African History Archive / Africa Media Online)

Noordgesig under apartheid occupied a rather ambivalent position. On most maps of Soweto, Noordgesig was prominently excluded. While authorities were hard pressed to optimise available land to meet the massive housing need of coloured families left homeless by the enforcement of the Group Areas Act and its various iterations, by 1958 Noordgesig was officially “built up” and the authorities had to turn their attention to the creation of new coloured suburbs. Bosmont and Riverlea were developed to absorb families forcibly removed from the ‘Western Native Townships’ and other areas.

Although Noordgesig was an established coloured area, apartheid nevertheless meant that the position of the community would never be secure. The troubles stemmed from the 1955 Mentz Commission which recommended that Noordgesig be reserved for black occupation. The government accepted this recommendation and reconfirmed its position after the Du Randt commission of 1978. At the same time, report after report highlighted the difficulties this would cause. To its credit, the City argued that it had always been the intention for Noordgesig to be governed as part of Soweto despite it being a coloured community. Officials also highlighted the fact that many families had invested in their rental properties with the expectation that they would be able to purchase their properties from the city. The community also reiterated their desire for Noordgesig to remain a coloured community despite its

proximity to Soweto. Many who were offered alternative accommodation elsewhere elected to stay. Likewise, the Soweto council similarly had no objection to Noordgesig remaining as a coloured community (although it changed its position later on). The biggest challenge however was clearly land,

“Dit is ook ondenkbaar om ‘n gevestigde gemeenskap van die omvang te verskuif en geen alternatiewe gebied bestaan vir die doel in die omgewing van Johannesburg nie.”

[“It is also unthinkable to move a settled community of such size and no alternative area exists in the Johannesburg vicinity.”]

(Letter addressed to LC Heunis MP, Administration House of Representatives, 1985:2)

Noordgesig continued to pose a headache for the apartheid authorities well into the late 1980s. On the one hand government had accepted that Noordgesig should become a black group area – and were under constant pressure from the Police Services to realise this (the Police claiming that racial tensions warranted such moves), on the other hand by the 1980s it had become virtually impossible to enforce this decision – given a resistant City Council and the lack of viable land to resettle the community.

Thus Noordgesig was in an ambivalent position in respect to its immediate neighbour but also in respect of other coloured communities. While the apartheid authorities eventually settled on a willing relocation model, most families opted to stay. At the same time, there is no doubt that Noordgesigers were regarded as more “conservative” at best or at worst “collaborationist” and that racial tensions reported on by the Police were sometimes real. (The Star, for example, reporting on one such incident in 1977). To what extent these reports were overstated is unclear or even whether the ‘incidents’ might have been as a result of gang turf wars – and thus misread by the Police and media.

One cause of the ambivalence with which coloured communities were regarded in general lies in the fact that young coloured men were conscripted into the defence forces. While the Cape Corps was disbanded in 1949 in 1963 the South African Coloured Corps was re-established as a permanent Force Corps of the South African Defence Force. Similarly, in 1966 the SA Navy also commenced recruitment. (Cupido 1977:3).⁶

⁶ While histories of the Cape Corps speak of “recruitment”, community members refer to “forced conscription”. (Terence Jacobs interview, conducted 17 March 2016)

Such “collaborationist” associations have continued to linger as former white political parties actively targeted the so-called “Coloured Vote” and into the 90s as SOWEJOCA politicked along overtly racial lines.

This ambivalence and contestation was also present within family life, as older generations were seen to be more conservative than a younger generation who came into contact with political activists and in particular the Black Consciousness Movement. Basil Douglas, for example, recalls:

“Around the time of the ’76 uprisings, people held apartheid mentalities – living in cocoons and compartments. You couldn’t go against the state because then you’d go to Robben Island. There was always that fear. The adults were always trying to get us to stop”.

(Douglas interview, Bénit-Gbaffou (Ed) 2013:176)

He continues,

“That time when we were growing up, people in my family would say, “You know the Council can kick us out of our house and put us in that space called Zombietown?” That was a name given to an extension of Riverlea, which is extremely poor. That’s because if you got into politics and opposed the Municipality, said things or created a boycott, they’d put you there, on this dumping ground. All those things put pressure on the family. Even for small things like your dog barking and chasing people in the street, you could be put out. It was very difficult.”

(ibid).

Similarly, Delia Malgas recalls the threats made against her father Fred Malgas for refusing to be involved in struggle politics (interview, 11 March 2016).

All this is unfortunate, given the undoubted role that Noordgesig played in the anti-apartheid movement, the 1976 student uprisings and the boycotts of the 1980s. Community members interviewed also point out that many families were by nature interracial so had close and established ties with Orlando and other communities – whether ‘Coloured’, ‘Indian’ or ‘Black’. These ties were reinforced by commercial ties. Patrick Randles recalls going to “town” in Orlando to do the shopping for his mother (Patrick Randles interview, conducted 1 March 2016).

Besides, the community was as much at the mercy of the authorities as its neighbours in Soweto as demonstrated by a case that made world headlines in 1955 when a Population Registration official ruled without much deliberation that a

Noordgesig resident Thomas Wentzel was to be reclassified as black. This despite the fact that Wentzel self-identified as coloured, had lived in Noordgesig for years and had even served his country during both world wars in the Coloured Corps. (Mattera 2007:26).

Furthermore, the community also had to secure permits to travel outside their designated 'group area'.

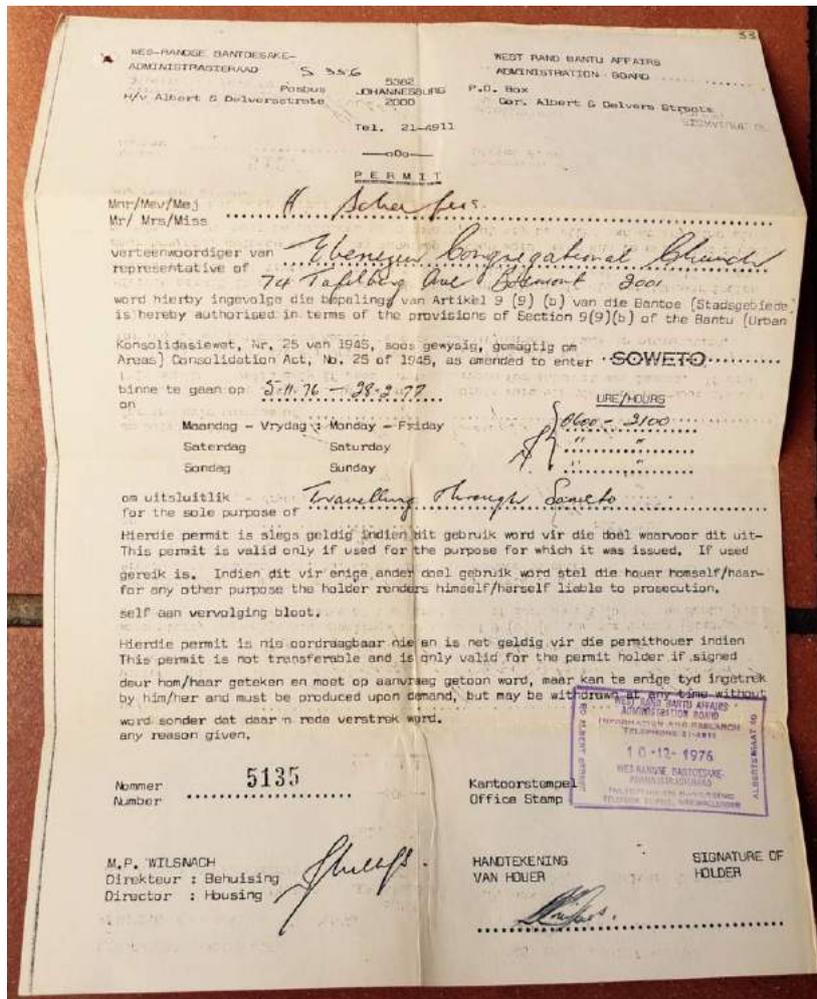


Fig. 14 Permit issued in 1976 granting the barer access to Soweto (Source: From the personal collection of George Rorke).

During the 1976 youth uprisings, Noordgesig also played a prominent role. As famous photographer Peter Magubane recounts:

“Each time the hippos [armored vehicles] drove past the crowd would raise their hands and say “peace.” When the crowd eventually got to between Noordgesig and Canada Station, they were met by a heavy police contingent. Some decided to leave the road and walk through the veld in order to avoid a confrontation with the police. A lot of teargas was

shot and the police eventually managed to turn the crowd back towards Noordgesig. They again reassembled and walked towards Orlando. When they were about to reach the Noordgesig Orlando east robot, the bottle store was broken into and liquor was looted—by non-students.

The students immediately put a stop to the looting and a number of the non-students were beaten up by the students.”

(Pohlandt-McCormick, H. 2008)

Similarly, “Aunt Koekie” Jeremiah recalls,

“I was in Johannesburg that day, in Noordgesig. As the children were marching, we were there helping wash the teargas out of their eyes.”

(Nelson Mandela Foundation 2008: What does Youth Day mean to the people of Kliptown now?)

The same year saw the famous AFRO trial took place. A Wikileaks US diplomatic cable summarise the trial as follows:

“Christopher Weismers⁷ (sic), Johnny Ramrock and Weizman Hamilton appeared in the rand supreme court March 15 on charges under the terrorism act and suppression of communism act. All are members of afro (group opposed to colored representative council elections), and were arrested in connection with case against Bernard Bloem (pretoria 905). State announced that charges against the three men were being withdrawn and justice Steyn ordered them released. When the men left the prisoners’ dock they were immediately detained by security police and are now being held under the terrorism act.”

(Public library of US Diplomacy, 18 March 1976: Political Trials in South Africa)

The three were subsequently served with banning orders and placed under house arrest. All three men fled South Africa. As an editorial in the Rand Daily Mail commented, “Exactly what ‘terrible’ things they have done to merit all this punishment is not known. Certainly there is nothing that could stand up to scrutiny in a court of law, even within the ambit of South Africa’s existing security laws”. (Author unknown 1976:10).

⁷ Some accounts give the surname as ‘Weimers’ and others as ‘Wymers’. These were all aliases used by Christopher Goddard.

They were not the only ones detained by the Security Police. Detainees included Raymond Burgers, Trevor Bloem and Patric MacGluwa. Others, such as Saville Carter, managed to escape and subsequently lived in exile. Another, Oattie Beck was served with a banning order as early as 1970. Vesta Smith provided shelter to leaders of the 1976 student uprisings. Smith was detained in 1976, again in 1980 and with her sons in 1986. Similarly, activists were often hidden at the High School, the Catholic Church and the Anglican Church. Jessie Duarte hid from the security police in Noordgesig (Interview with Terence Jacobs, 17 March 2016). During the 1980s students and teachers participated in boycotts and were detained in 1980 and again during the 1985 state of emergency. In 1990 teachers joined a boycott organised by the Progress Teachers Union. 29 teachers including some from Noordgesig were arrested. Bernice Charles was locked up for 14 days at Langlaagte, John Vorster Square and Sun City. (Interview with Bernice Charles, 11 March 2016). This rich political heritage stretching back to the founding of Noordgesig with activists such as Rose Jardine remains largely forgotten and ignored by the outside world.

3.5. Sporting heroes



Fig. 15 “Jake Ntuli Helps Orlando Bath”

(Source: Bob Gosani In Mutloatse &

Masiza (Eds) 2005:52)

Over the years ‘Bulte’ has produced sporting legends. It is boxing, soccer, tennis and cricket that however stand out. Boxing legends associated with Noordgesig include Jake Tuli (Transvaal flyweight title, South African bantamweight title, South African flyweight title, British Empire flyweight title and British Empire bantamweight challenger) and amateur-boxers Fred Malgas and Bill Jardine (among others). Noordgesig has also produced Morgan Gould who is a much-acclaimed defender

formerly of Jomo Cosmo, Supersport United and Kaizer Chiefs and a Bafana stalwart. Gould however is not the only player to have left a mark here. The Noordgesig Arsenal Football Club was affiliated to the South African Soccer League and played in the Promotion League. During its time in the league, Arsenal won the 2nd Division in honours and also reached the final of the knockout competition in the league in which they were defeated by the great Avalon Athletic in Durban (Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand, 2013). According to community sources, Kaizer 11 (front runner of Kaizer Chiefs) emerged out of Noordgesig Arsenal Football Club (further research in progress).

Another notable figure was cricket player Frank Roro – shortlisted in 1999 as one of the top ten cricket players in line to win the Cricketer of the Millennium title.

4. Noordgesig Timeline & Significant Trends

Year	Event
2,750m years ago	Quartzite and conglomerate formation of Turffontein sub-group of the Central Rand Group (Witwatersrand Supergroup)
14 th c.	Early groups of Tswana/ Sotho peoples settle on the Highveld
Late Iron Age	Iron Age Sites documented at Paardekraal Ridge
c. 1850s	Diepkloof farm established by Marais family
1896	Consolidated Main Reef Mines & Estates established
1903	Canada Junction established
1904	Kliptown established
1916	Birth of Rosabella 'Barbie' Sisulu
1922	Birth of Vesta Smith
1923	Native Urban Areas Act
1924	Birth of Fred Malgas
1928	Birth of Elizabeth Glover
1930	Amendment to the Native Urban Areas Act
1931	Births of Jake Tuli and Bill Jardine
1932	Orlando East established
1933	South Africa leaves gold standard. Economic boom
1934	Pimville established Slums Act Commencement of slum clearance programmes
c. 1936/7	Opening of Mlamlankunzi ("the 36separator of bulls") station
1939	Temporary transit facility established at Noordgesig for coloured families relocated from condemned 'slums' Portion 2 of Portion A of Diepkloof transferred from Consolidated Main Reef Mines & Estate to City Council of Johannesburg Noordgesig gazetted
1940s	Bergroos Street is known as 'Mapondo' Street as this was a route used by mine workers returning to the mine hostel in adjacent Diepkloof
1940	'Noordgesig' adopted by City Council as name for the new township Establishment of Noordgesig Opening of mainline between Canada, Booyens and Village Main
c. 1941	Establishment and construction of St. Margaret's
1942	Ebenezer Congregational Church built
1944	First Noordgesig Food Club established
1945	Tenants' Committee formed
1946	Two tennis courts built
1947	Uniting Reformed Church in Southern Africa built
1948	Severe housing shortage for coloured people. 1,000 families apply for houses in Noordgesig Sister to Walter, Barbie Sisulu works as nurse at the Noordgesig

	<p>clinic Methodist Church of Southern Africa – Orlando Circuit built Sewerage reticulation completed</p>
1950	<p>1,900 (coloured) applicants on housing waiting list 600 houses reported in Noordgesig Group Areas Act St. Andrew Catholic Church built Provincial school and Sports field completed Noordgesig described as “very law abiding”. Municipal Police Force in Noordgesig consists of eight members</p>
1951	<p>Another 125 houses planned for Noordgesig</p>
1952	<p>2,000 coloured families on housing waiting list Ten “huts” erected in Noordgesig as temporary accommodation for “evicted families” 100 additional houses under construction In total 700 houses in Noordgesig Soup kitchen introduced at Rent Office Jake Tuli wins Empire Championship when he beats Belgian Emile Delplanque Private bus service introduced to Noordgesig</p>
1953	<p>Jake Tuli fundraising campaign for Orlando Swimming Pool with Trevor Huddleston</p>
1955	<p>Destruction of Sophiatown commences Noordgesig comprises 850 houses Fundraising campaign for community hall launched Thomas Wentzel makes national headlines after it is ruled that Wentzel – a coloured resident from Noordgesig – is to be reclassified as “black”</p>
1956	<p>City Council decides to keep Noordgesig an official ‘Coloured’ area in terms of the Group Areas Act of 1950</p>
1957	<p>Additional 70 houses built Noordgesig “virtually fully built up” Construction of hall underway Library opens in “converted shop”</p>
1958	<p>City of Johannesburg reports “Slum clearance and industrial development are gradually forcing the Coloured people out of their present accommodation and they have nowhere else to go” With addition of 139 houses, Noordgesig “now fully built-up” Tenants complain about poor workmanship. Houses built shortly after the war are described as “better type of house” than those built more recently New hall in “full use” Train derails at Canada Junction, leaving 30 dead according to a report in the Plattsburgh Press-Republican dated 28 June 1958 New Canada Station opens City of Johannesburg reports that “it is becoming increasingly difficult to find employment for able-bodied Coloured men” Ballet, ballroom dancing and speech training introduced at</p>

	Noordgesig
1959	Children's playground built Opening of the Noordgesig Hall Bosmont declared area for coloured occupation
1960	Rent boycott 37,000 persons visit the Noordgesig clinic Riverlea proclaimed
1962	Betty Glover establishes feeding scheme from her home
1963	Death of Barbie Sisulu
1965	Primary school home to 1,944 pupils Secondary school home to 730 pupils Film shows held "periodically"
1967	Acute housing shortage for coloured community stands at "1500 housing units"
1968	Institute of Race Relations reports that Noordgesig has been declared a 'black' area and that families are required to move to Newclare
1970	"Ottie" Beck served with banning order
1973	Additions to St. Margaret of Antioch Anglican Church Noordgesig clinic to henceforth be managed by Coronation Hospital
1975	Raymond Burgers, Johnny Ramrock & Weizman Hamilton charged under Section Six of the Terrorism Act Trevor Bloem charged under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act Chris Goddard & Patric McGluwa detained Saville Carter flees to Botswana
1976	Anti-Collaboration Front ("AFRO") trial – Johnny Ramrock, Chris Goddard/ Weimers & Weizman Hamilton released but immediately re-detained by the Security Police On their release they were issued with banning orders and placed under house arrest June 1976 uprisings: Bottle store looted & burning of beer hall in Orlando East Students turned back from New Canada by police firing tear gas Hippos present in Noordgesig Schools evacuated in Noordgesig
1977	Racial tensions break out in Noordgesig according to a report published in The Star
1978	14-year old Arden Bosman from Noordgesig arrested as a "terrorist subversive". He was one of 6 children under the age of 16 incarcerated on Robben Island (Smith 1997:139)
1979	Community recalls serious flooding in which one person died
1980	According to TRC records Brian Kyde (age 11) of Noordgesig was shot by police on 16 June while walking home with his grandmother. In other reports it was noted that at least seventeen youths had been shot during June 16 commemorations in Noordgesig. It assumed that this incident include the shooting of 7 youth who were shot after allegedly looting a shop and stoning police vehicles and

	<p>buses</p> <p>On June 17 the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, placed a ban on journalists entering townships and other 'operational areas' including Noordgesig</p> <p>Vesta Smith arrested under the Prohibition of Illegal Gatherings Act</p>
1985	According to records of the Legal Resources Centre pupils of Noodgesig High School were detained during the state of emergency on 1/2 September 1985
1990	The Vrye Weekblad reports that teachers from Noordgesig have joined a boycott organised by the Progressive Teachers Union. 29 teachers subsequently arrested including Bernice Charles from Noordgesig
1992	Noordgesig stay-away boycott South West Joint Civic Association (SOWEJOCA) – dubbed the "popcorn civics" – formed
1993	Noordgesig officially declared a township on 29 September 1993 in Local Authority Notice 3706, Official Gazette No. 4942. At the time of formal township establishment there are 1,078 erven in Noordgesig
1994	Heavy electioneering for the 'Coloured' vote
1997	SOWEJOCA protests exclusion of poorer coloured areas from lowest rates tariffs as applies in black townships. Three people subsequently killed in ensuing unrest
1998	Death of Jake Tuli
1999	Basil Douglas is Member of Parliament – the first person from Noodgesig to serve as MP
2008	Vesta Smith awarded the Order of Luthuli in Silver Pennyvale Ext. 1 proclaimed
2012	Sister Betty Glover becomes first LEAD SA hero Jake Tuli posthumously awarded the Order of Ikhamanga in Silver
2013	Death of Vesta Smith

Part 2_ Heritage Impact Assessment & Conservation Management Plan

5. Sites of significance in Noordgesig_Commercial sites

Introduction

Commercial buildings are buildings that are generally used for commercial or retail purposes or have been zoned for commercial usage. Sites represented in this category have some historic/social or architectural significance. Some are representative of a certain typology of building that is found in the area. Sites were graded according to their significance using the below framework which is aligned with the Proposed SAHRA Grading system.

Field grading

3A_Buildings that have a highly significant association with a historic person, social grouping, event/s, public memories, activities or that are historic landmarks (should be conserved and enhanced).

3C_Buildings where the significance is in large part based on setting and contextual relationships in so far as these contribute to the character or significance of the surrounding environs including landscapes, streetscapes, townscapes or areas (possibility of sensitive alteration and addition to the interior/exterior).

Summary table_Commercial sites

Site/ Stand No.	Description	Provisional grading	Heritage Implications
629 – 632	Single storey retail shops along Central Road	3C	Possible major changes, documentation necessary

5.1. Business Centre_Stand 629 – 632

Address	12 – 24 Central Road
Stand No.	629 - 632
Old Stand No.	530
Current Zoning	Business 1
Year of erection	c. 1950
Architect	CoJ, Engineering department
Heritage Significance	Social
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3C

Site Description

Three shops constituted the original commercial centre of Noordgesig. The shops were prominently positioned facing the central island on Central Road and across the road two large administrative stands where the swimming pool, hall and library are today. Facing the business centre, the shop on the right is known by the community as “Mr. Smith’s” shop, the middle one as “Mr. Huckles” shop while the grounds on the left, used to be “Mr Moosa’s” shop – which was subsequently burnt down in the 1980s during political unrest. (While some community members believe this happened during the 1976 student uprisings it is apparent that the structure was still standing in 1978 as visible on plans drawn from the city’s planning department). In 1977/78 a deviation was approved to allow for a fish frier business to trade adjacent to the existing butcher at Mr. Huckles’ shop. The surviving two shops are single storey brick and plaster structures with unadorned plastered parapets, mono-pitched corrugated iron roofs and covered front verandas supported by iron columns. From aerial photographs the outer two shops are clearly visible on the 1953 aerials – these predated the middle shop which must’ve been completed soon after.

Locality Map



Fig. 16 Stands 629 to 632 are located along the southern side of Central Road in the centre of Noordgesig
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

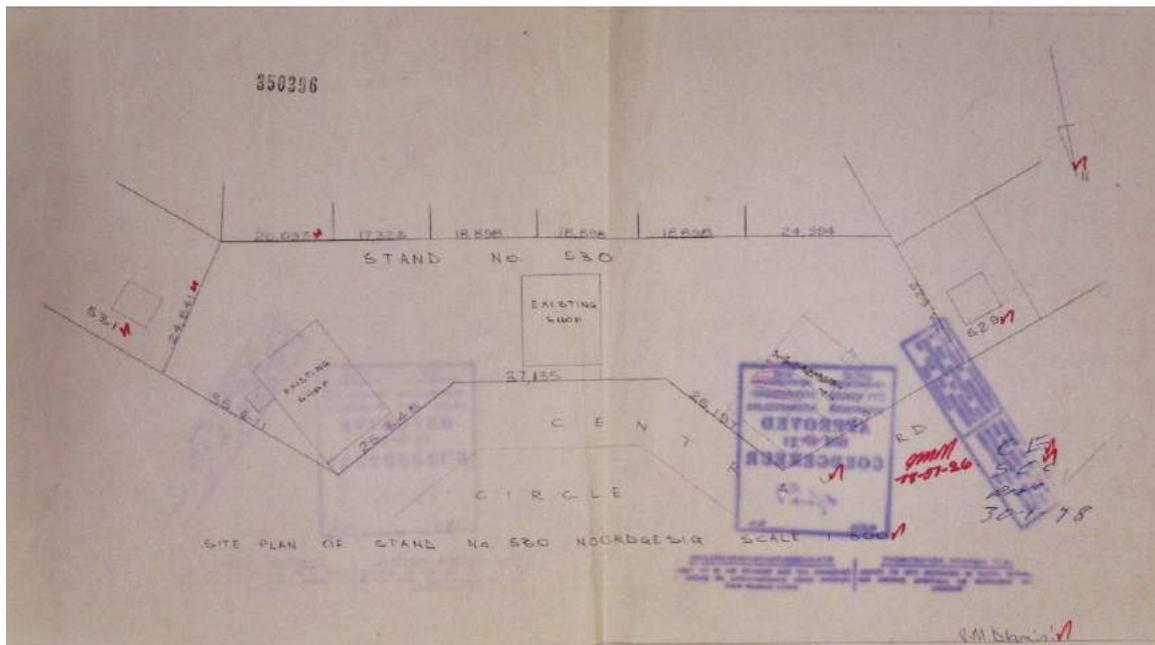


Fig. 17 Site layout of original stand 530 with all three original shops indicated on plan, existing shop on north-eastern corner burnt down
(Source: City of Johannesburg, plans archives)

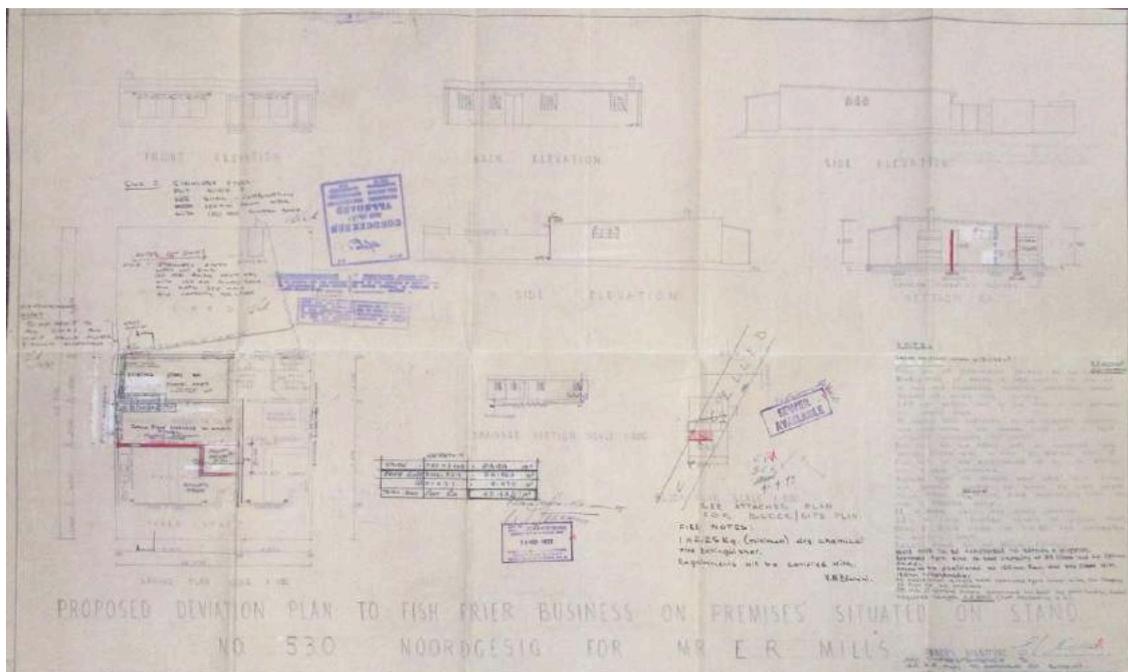


Fig. 18 Plans for proposed alterations of shop
(Source: City of Johannesburg, plans archives)

Identifying Image



Fig. 19 "Mr. Smith's" shop on the right, "Mr. Huckles" shop in the middle and the foundations of "Mr. Moosa's" shop in the foreground
(Source: tsica heritage consultants 2016)

Impact of proposed development plan & recommendations

Densities Possible height increases to adjacent buildings	Recommendations Conservation recommended to preserve representative building style in historic commercial centre.
Transport Pedestrianisation and road realignment NMT Routes	Recommendations Rehabilitation and upgrade of pavements are recommended. New transport infrastructure should not block views of heritage buildings.
Social Cluster Development Noordgesig Social Cluster	Recommendations Conservation of buildings and incorporation into new commercial development are recommended.
Mixed-use Development Precinct falls within proposed mixed-use development zone	Recommendations Care should be taken with shop fronts, verandas, balconies etc. when use conversions are made.

Conservation Management Policies_ Commercial sites

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) help to guide the management and running of heritage sites, particularly if the heritage buildings or site are earmarked for development.

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tsica.culturalheritage@gmail.com

The CMP, consisting of policies and guidelines, should be used in the preparation of future expressions of interest, development and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future work. Grade 3C buildings are buildings that have contextual significance as part of a historic cluster/ streetscape or are representative of a particular period or architectural school. Where development happens on a grade three site it is recommended that proper documentation of the site is made and in some cases memorialisation considered – such as retention of facades – before demolition and development takes place.

Swot Analysis

Analysis	Result
Strength	Architectural examples of mid-century township commercial buildings. The buildings are in fair to good condition. Rehabilitation of buildings are technically feasible.
Weakness	Insensitive alterations to original shop fronts
Risk/ Threat	If adjacent infill developments are insensitive
Strength/Opportunity	Precinct Plan provides for the retention of the buildings and incorporation into new commercial centre

Conservation Management Policies_ Commercial sites

Views/Vistas

- Retain views of building from plaza
- Due care to be taken with adjacent developments so as not to overpower the buildings (appropriate scales)
- Appropriate height increases

Fabric and Setting

- Retain original materials, doors, window panels and other original features of the building if alterations are contemplated
- If additions or alterations are to be made to the building structure contrasting modern materials must be used

Management

- Site falls within recommended historic cluster and any developments should be guided by heritage professionals

Future Development

- Adaptively re-use the buildings in a manner that will not diminish – and will ideally enhance – the historic or cultural integrity of the site

- Ensure that alterations and additions are made only after consultation with the PHRA_G and in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 section 34 or section 36
- Interested and Affected Parties must be consulted prior to any development

6. Sites of significance in Noordgesig_Institutions

Introduction

A detailed visual survey was done in the area and various institutions listed below were identified as having historic, architectural and/or social significance. Few of the sites have well-documented histories which provides opportunity for further research. Most are in fair to good condition with their integrity and character having been preserved more or less intact. Both public and privately owned institutions have been left vulnerable to neglect and urban decline.

Field grading

3A_Buildings that have a highly significant association with a historic organisation, person, social grouping, event/s, public memories, activities or that are historic landmarks (should be conserved and enhanced).

3C_Buildings where the significance is in large part based on setting and contextual relationships in so far as these contribute to the character or significance of the surrounding environs including landscapes, streetscapes, townscapes or areas (possibility of sensitive alteration and addition to the interior/exterior).

Summary table_Institutional Buildings

Site/ stand no.	Description	Provisional grading	Heritage implications
541	Noordgesig Patmore Communal Hall_Stand 541	3A	Conservation highly recommended
1106	The Patmore Playing Field (Noordgesig Sports Ground)_Stand 1106	3C	Possible major changes, documentation necessary
19/319-IQ	Noordgesig Primary School (Noordgesig Coloured School)_Stand 19/319-IQ	3C	Possible major changes, documentation necessary
18/319-IQ	Noordgesig High School (Noordgesig Secondary School)_Stand 8/319-IQ	3A	Conservation highly recommended
54	Noordgesig Satellite Police Station (Superintendents House & Rent Office)_Stand 54	3A	Conservation highly recommended
421	Noordgesig TB Clinic_Stand 421	3A	Conservation highly recommended

Site/ stand no.	Description	Provisional grading	Heritage implications
327	House for rent officers/ Jacobs residence/ Weightlifting Club_Stand 327	3C	Possible major changes, documentation necessary

6.1. Noordgesig Patmore Communal Hall_Stand 541

Address	2, 4, 6 & 8 North Street
Stand No.	541
Old Stand No.	403
Current Zoning	Municipal
Year of erection	1957
Architect	City of Johannesburg, Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Social
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A

Site Description

The Patmore Communal Hall dates from 1957 and was designed by the City Engineering Department in the modernist style. The hall carries the name of the Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. C J H Patmore, city mayor from 1953 to 1954. The structure has a corrugated iron pitched roof with front foyer and central wooden doors. The hall was a particularly favoured dance venue for the community and remains a local venue for events, meetings and other social activities. The hall was constructed after members of the community raised the necessary funds needed for the construction of the building.

Locality Map



Fig. 20 Stand 541 is located along the south-western corner of North and Central Roads (Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plan

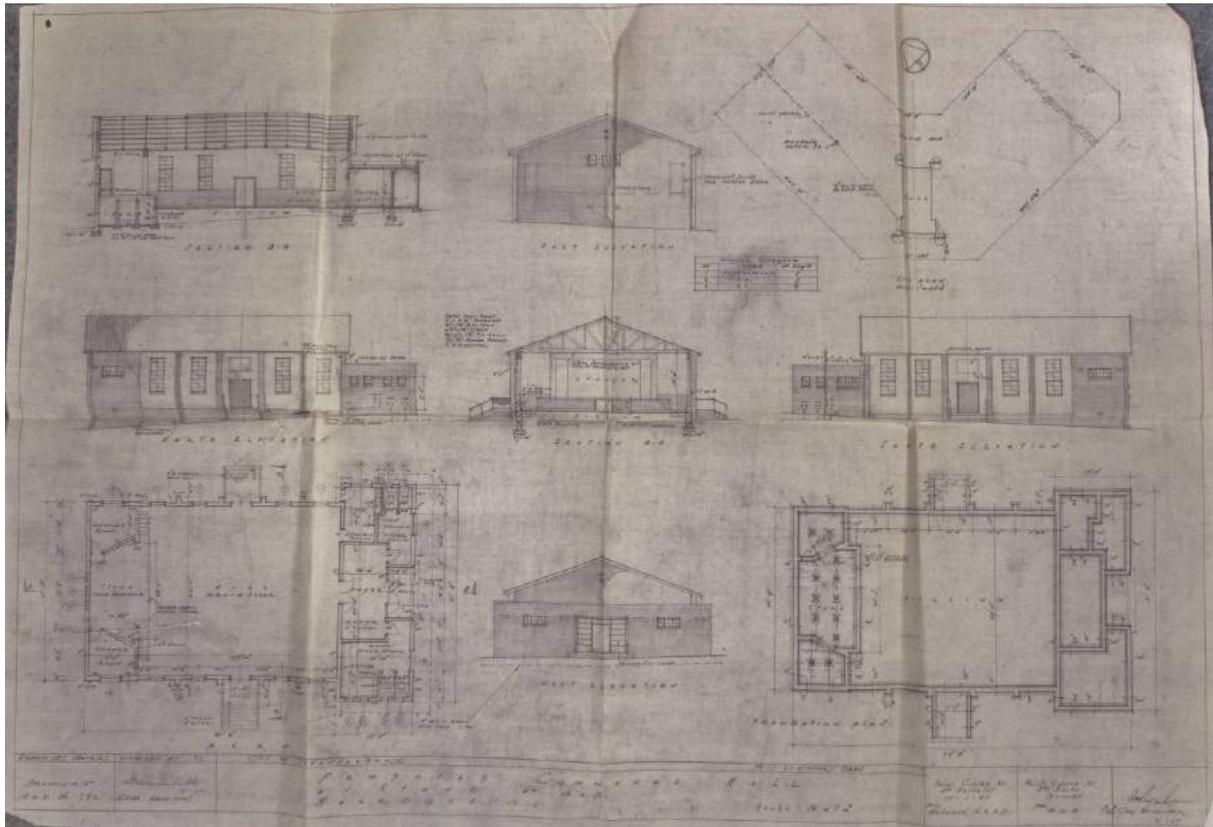


Fig. 21 Proposed communal hall on original Stand 403 from 1957_plan shows site plan, elevations, sections and floor plan
(Source: City of Johannesburg, Plans archives)

Identifying Image



Fig. 22 South-western elevation of Patmore Communal Centre along North Road
(Source: tsica heritage consultants 2016)

Impact of proposed development plan & recommendations

Densities Possible height increases to adjacent buildings	Recommendations Conservation recommended & adjacent heights to be limited to two storeys
Transport Pedestrianisation and road realignment NMT Routes	Recommendations Rehabilitation and upgrade of pavements are recommended. New transport infrastructure should not block views of heritage buildings.
Social Cluster Development Noordgesig Social Cluster	Recommendations Conservation of building and incorporation into new social cluster developments is recommended.
Mixed-use Development Precinct falls within proposed mixed-use development zone	Recommendations Not applicable

Conservation Management Policies_ Institutional sites

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) help to guide the management and running of heritage sites, particularly if the heritage buildings or site are earmarked for development. The CMP, consisting of policies and guidelines, should be used in the preparation of future expressions of interest, development and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future work.

3A_Buildings that have a highly significant association with a historic organisation, person, social grouping, event/s, public memories, activities or that are historic landmarks (should be conserved and enhanced).

Swot Analysis

Analysis	Result
Strength	Architectural example of mid-century community hall The building is in fair to good condition. Rehabilitation of building is technically feasible Strong sense of community ownership
Weakness	Insensitive position of adjacent library and fence
Risk/ Threat	If adjacent developments proposed are insensitive to the heritage value of the hall
Strength/Opportunity	Precinct Plan provides for the retention of the building and incorporation into new social cluster

Conservation Management Policies_3A_ Institutional sites

Views/Vistas

- Retain views of building from plaza
- Due care to be taken with adjacent developments so as not to overpower the building (appropriate scales)
- Appropriate height increases

Fabric and Setting

- Retain original materials, doors, window panels and other original features of the building if alterations are contemplated
- If additions or alterations are to be made to the building structure contrasting modern materials must be used

Management

- Site falls within recommended social cluster and any developments should be guided by heritage professionals
- Use site interpretation through plaques, panels, public art etc.
- Incorporate into heritage trails

Future Development

- Adaptively re-use the building in a manner that will not diminish – and will ideally enhance – the historic or cultural integrity and function of the site
- Ensure that alterations and additions are made only after consultation with the PHRA_G and in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 section 34 or section 36
- Interested and Affected Parties must be consulted prior to any development

6.2. The Patmore Playing Field (Noordgesig Sports Ground) _Stand 1106

Address	Bordered by Major Street, Bergroos Street & Station Street
Stand No.	1106
Old Stand No.	547, 571, 575, 593, 596 & 617
Current Zoning	Public Open Space
Year of erection	1946 – 1950
Architect	CoJ, City Engineering
Heritage Significance	Social
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3C
<p>Site Description</p> <p>Early plans for Noordgesig indicate that no sporting fields were initially planned for the community. Reports from the Manager of Non-European and Native Affairs note that as a result games were played on a vacant school site. The site of the current fields being reserved for residential erven and a small park (see original site plans below). However, by the late 40s, plans show that the erven and park had been consolidated to allow for what would become the Patmore Playing Field. The remnants of two tennis courts date from 1946 – tennis at the time being a sport strongly encouraged by the authorities (ibid). Given the proximity of the courts to the 'Soldier houses', the courts may well have been constructed for the war veterans of Noordgesig. According to official records the courts "proved a success" (Perhaps no wonder that the Noordgesig Drum cover girl of August 1959, Maureen Lyon, was photographed dressed in white on a tennis court holding a racket). City records also indicate that additional funds were secured and a tender issued in 1949 for a sports field which was completed the following year. Thus what came to be known as the Patmore Playing Field and later simply the Noordgesig Sport Ground was completed. According to Anna Smith (1971:408) the field carries the name of former Mayor C J H Patmore who opened the fields on 20 March 1954 at the behest of the Noordgesig Tenants' Committee. Smith notes that the funds for resurfacing the fields came from the National War Memorial Health Foundation (ibid).</p>	

Locality Map



Fig. 23 Stand 1106 is located along the north-eastern side of Station and Bergroos Streets, West of Stadium Street and South of Major Street
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

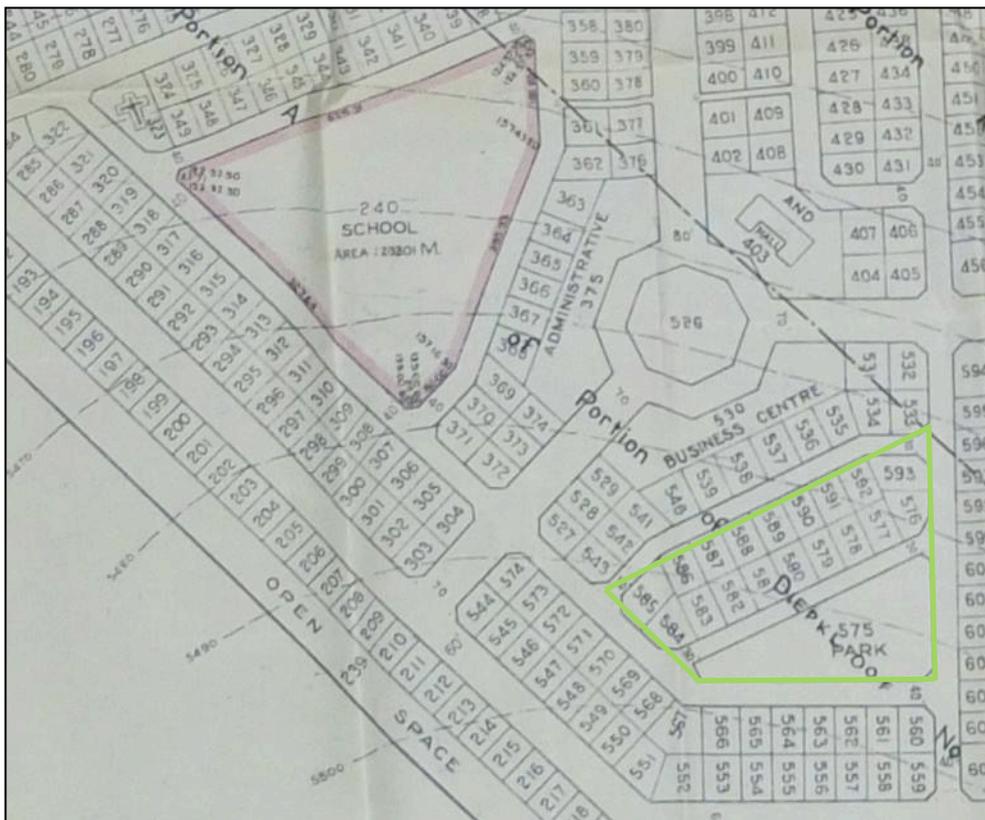


Fig. 24 Detail from plan of Noordgesig prior to the allocation of land for a sports field (indicated in green)

(Source: Undated map sourced from the National Archives)



Fig. 25 Detail from spatial plan of Noordgesig with the Patmore Playing Field site clearly indicated (Source: Undated map, source unknown)

Identifying Image



Fig. 26 Former tennis courts used as soccer field by children (Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

Impact of proposed development plan & recommendations

Densities Possible height increases	Recommendations Views of playing fields should not be completely blocked off
Transport Pedestrianisation and road realignment NMT Routes	Recommendations Rehabilitation and upgrade of pavements are recommended.
Social Cluster Development Noordgesig Social Cluster	Recommendations Commemoration of the role of the National War Memorial Health Foundation in establishing the fields & tennis courts
Mixed-use Development Precinct falls within proposed mixed-use development zone	Recommendations Not applicable

Conservation Management Policies_ Institutional sites

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) help to guide the management and running of heritage sites, particularly if the heritage buildings or site are earmarked for development. The CMP, consisting of policies and guidelines, should be used in the preparation of future expressions of interest, development and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future work.

3C institutional sites and buildings do not have heritage value in and of themselves but have contextual value in heritage areas, clusters or streetscapes. They may be demolished as a last option.

Swot Analysis

Analysis	Result
Strength	Strong sense of community ownership and desire to see grounds upgraded
Weakness	Lack of maintenance & site management
Risk/ Threat	If developments proposed are insensitive to the heritage value of the site Loss of original tennis courts
Strength/Opportunity	Precinct Plan provides for the retention and upgrading of grounds

Conservation Management Policies_3C_ Institutional sites

Views/Vistas

- Retain some views of the fields
- Due care to be taken with adjacent developments so as not to overpower the site (appropriate scales & heights)

Fabric and Setting

- Where possible and feasible incorporate existing club and management facilities
- Retain original materials, doors, window panels and other original features of the building if alterations are contemplated
- If additions or alterations are to be made to the building structure contrasting modern materials must be used

Management

- Use site interpretation through plaques, panels, public art etc.
- Incorporate into heritage trails
- Consideration of a Noordgesig “Sports Hall of Fame” in club facilities or other public buildings
- Consider commemoration of historic tennis courts through plaque etc.

Future Development

- Adaptively re-use buildings in a manner that will not diminish – and will ideally enhance – the historic or cultural integrity and function of the site
- Ensure that alterations and additions are made only after consultation with the PHRA_G and in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 section 34 or section 36
- Interested and Affected Parties must be consulted prior to any development

6.3. Noordgesig Primary School (Noordgesig Coloured School)_Stand 19/319-IQ

Address	Bounded by Bergroos Street, Station Street & Stadium Street
Stand No.	19/319-IQ
Old Stand No.	800
Current Zoning	Educational
Year of erection	1954 - 1955
Architect	Transvaal Provincial Administration: Technical Services
Heritage Significance	Historic/ social
Statement Significance (Heritage importance grading system due to the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3C
Site Description	
<p>The Noordgesig Primary School (historically the Noordgesig Coloured School) was built in 1954 – 1955 from prefabricated steel and asbestos as was standard at the time for school buildings. According to the community, during the 1976 youth uprisings teachers were given an hour to evacuate the school. Chaos ensued in which some teachers and pupils were hurt. In recent years the poor condition of the school together with serious health concerns about the asbestos structures have made news headlines. A new school building has been planned and construction will commence in 2016/2017 according to the Gauteng Provincial Government.</p>	

Locality Map



Fig. 27 Stand 19/319-IQ is located north-east of Station Road in close proximity of the Soweto Highway (Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original plan

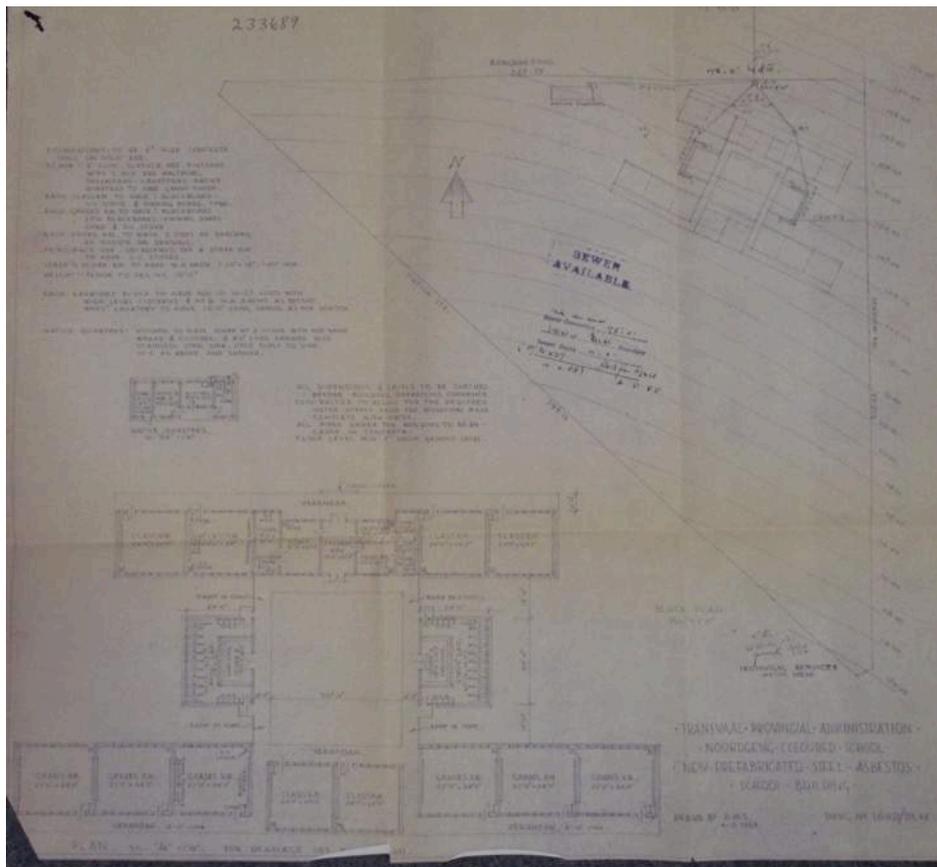


Fig. 28 Noordgesig Coloured School_New Prefabricated Steel & Asbestos School Building
(Source: City of Johannesburg, Plans archives)

Identifying Image



Fig. 29 Primary School building along Bergroos Street
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

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tsica.culturalheritage@gmail.com

Impact of proposed development plan & recommendations

Important notice: The Gauteng Provincial Government has earmarked the school for upgrading in order to address widespread concerns regarding the state of the asbestos structures. This development falls outside of the scope of this study. Due to the age of the structures approval for demolitions or alterations will need to be secured from the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority Gauteng.

Densities Possible height increases	Recommendations Not applicable
Transport Pedestrianisation and road realignment NMT Routes	Recommendations Rehabilitation and upgrade of pavements are recommended.
Social Cluster Development Noordgesig Social Cluster	Recommendations Not applicable
Mixed-use Development Precinct falls within proposed mixed-use development zone	Recommendations Not applicable

Conservation Management Policies_ Institutional sites

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) help to guide the management and running of heritage sites, particularly if the heritage buildings or site are earmarked for development. The CMP, consisting of policies and guidelines, should be used in the preparation of future expressions of interest, development and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future work.

3C institutional sites and buildings do not have heritage value in and of themselves but have contextual value in heritage areas, clusters or streetscapes. They may be demolished as a last option.

Swot Analysis

Analysis	Result
Strength	Proximity to proposed upgrading sporting facilities/ complex
Weakness	Asbestos structures to be replaced
Risk/ Threat	Earmarked for complete/ partial demolition by Gauteng Provincial Government

Conservation Management Policies_3C_ Institutional sites

Future Development

- Ensure that alterations, additions or demolitions are made only after consultation with the PHRA_G and in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 section 34 or section 36
- Interested and Affected Parties must be consulted prior to any development
- Consider retention of one historic class room as example of original buildings

6.4. Noordgesig High School (Noordgesig Secondary School)_Stand 8/319-IQ

Address	Bounded by Summer Street, Colin & Major
Stand No.	8/319-IQ
Old Stand No.	240 (proposed as primary school)
Current Zoning	Government
Year of erection	c. 1948
Architect	Fyvie & Eddy Architects for the Transvaal Provincial Administration
Heritage Significance	Historic/ social
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A

Site Description

Originally planned as a primary school the school building dates from 1948. According to community members, during the 1976 uprisings, teachers were given an hour by the police to vacate students. According to interviews, students of the school were detained in 1980. Fire damage to the school was caused in the early 1980s. The school was also used to hide activists sought by the security police during the 1970s and 80s. Activists were hidden under floorboards in classrooms. Similarly, according to archival records of the Legal Resources Centre pupils of Noodgesig High School were detained during the state of emergency on 1/2 September 1985. Recent media articles have documented the wide spread collapse of ceilings and this is subject to legal proceedings brought by Equal Education against the Department of Education. As many leading activists of Noordgesig were either teachers or pupils of the school it forms an important heritage resource for the community.

Locality Map



Fig. 30 Stand 8/319-IQ is located along the southern side of Summer Street, West of Colin Drive and north-east of Major Street
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

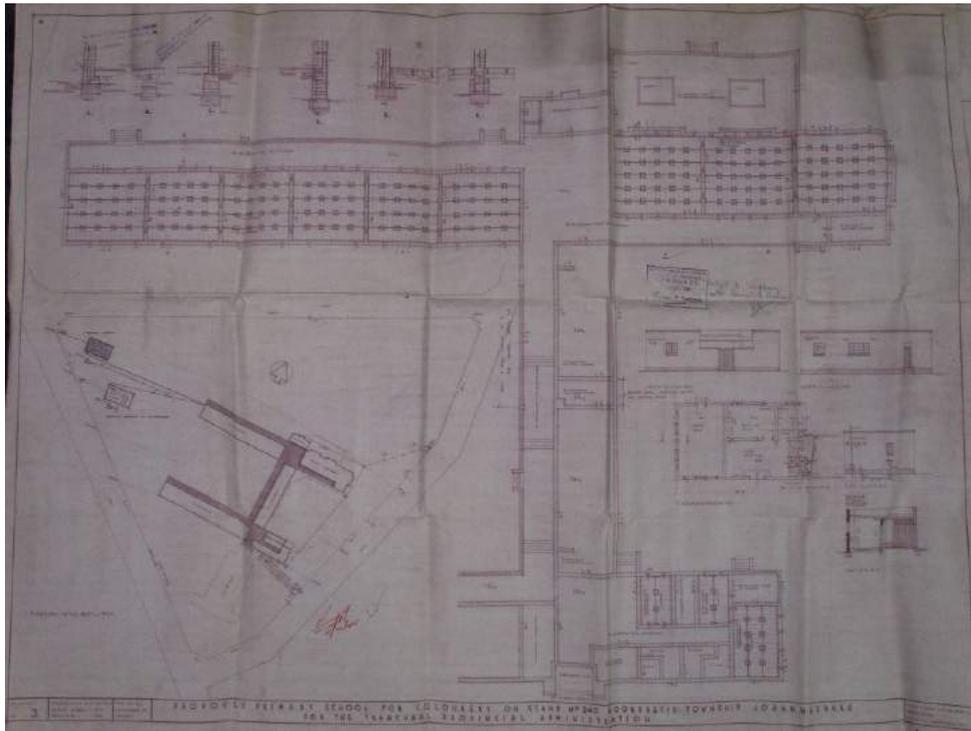


Fig. 31 Proposed Primary School for Coloureds on original Stand 240, Noordgesig Township from 1948_Plan shows site plan of the school buildings
(Source: City of Johannesburg, Plans archives)

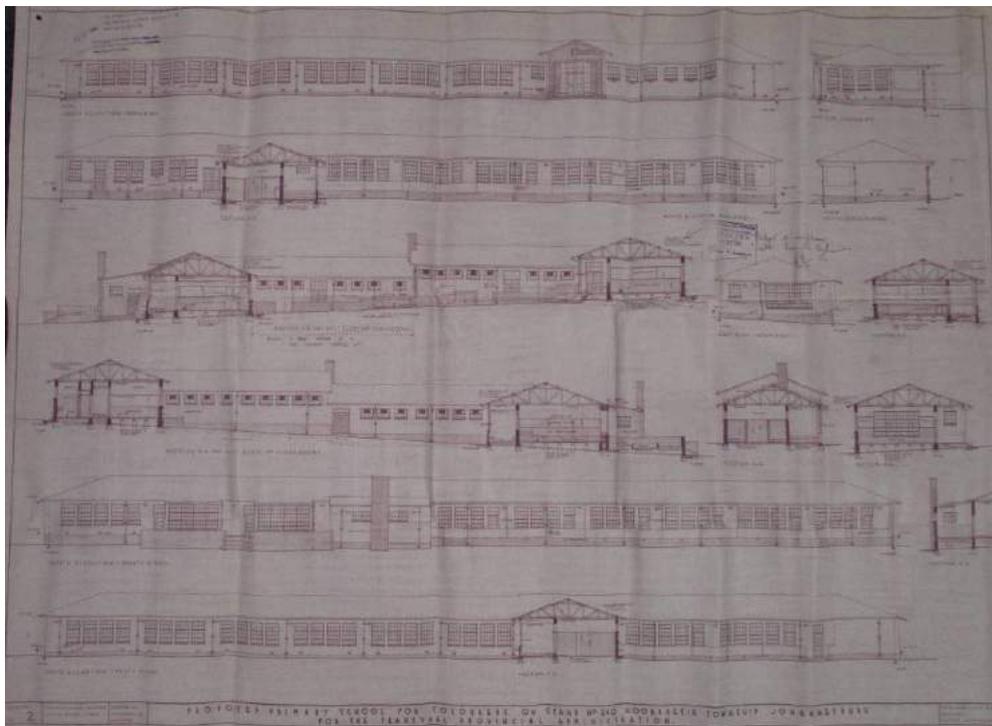


Fig. 32 Proposed Primary School for Coloureds on original Stand 240, Noordgesig Township from 1948_Plan shows elevations and sections of the school buildings
(Source: City of Johannesburg, Plans archives)

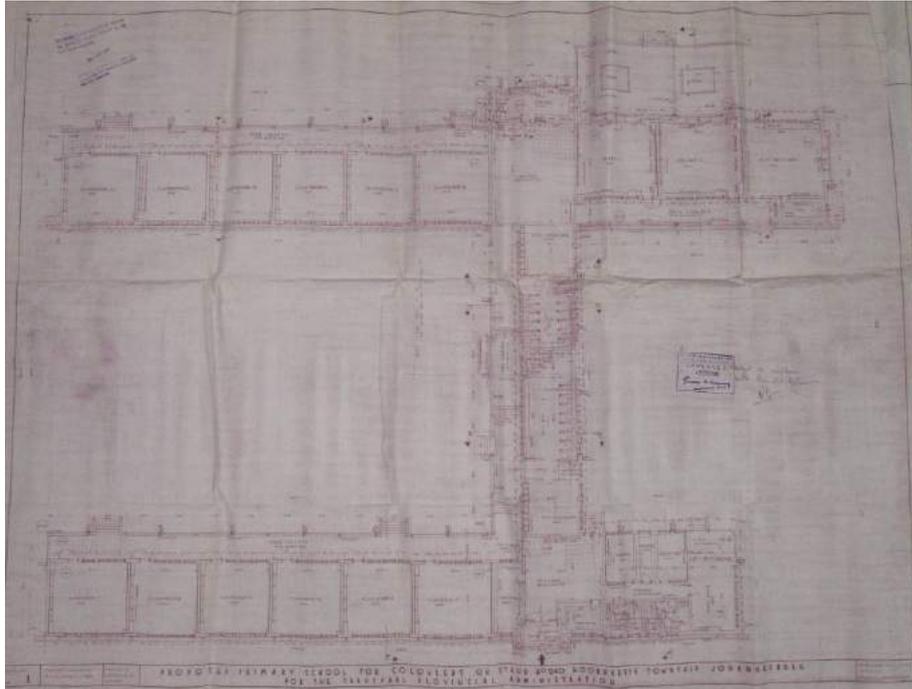


Fig. 33 Proposed Primary School for Coloureds on original Stand 240, Noordgesig Township from 1948_Plan shows floor plan of H-shaped building structure (Source: City of Johannesburg, Plans archives)

Identifying Images



Fig. 34 North elevation of High School building along Colin Street (Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)



Fig. 35 Detail of brick work and steel frame windows.
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)



Fig. 36 Asbestos class rooms_ eastern elevation
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

Impact of proposed development plan & recommendations

Important notice: Noordgesig High School is one of the schools involved in legal action that has been instituted against the Department of Basic Education by Equal Education to ensure that the minimum standards and requirements for school infrastructure is adhered to. As a large number of class rooms were built from asbestos it is probable that these class rooms will need to be demolished and replaced as will any other asbestos materials used in the school buildings. Any such future development falls outside of the scope of this study. Due to the age of the structures approval for demolitions or alterations will need to be secured from the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority Gauteng.

Densities Possible height increases	Recommendations Not applicable
Transport Pedestrianisation and road realignment NMT Routes	Recommendations Rehabilitation and upgrade of pavements are recommended.
Social Cluster Development Noordgesig Social Cluster	Greater connectivity to social cluster recommended
Mixed-use Development Precinct falls within proposed mixed-use development zone	Recommendations Not applicable

Conservation Management Policies_ Institutional sites

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) help to guide the management and running of heritage sites, particularly if the heritage buildings or site are earmarked for development. The CMP, consisting of policies and guidelines, should be used in the preparation of future expressions of interest, development and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future work.

3A_Buildings that have a highly significant association with a historic organisation, person, social grouping, event/s, public memories, activities or that are historic landmarks (should be conserved and enhanced).

Swot Analysis

Analysis	Result
Strength	School is highly representative of mid-century school for coloured students as little alterations or additions have been made over the years

	Strong historical associations with important events and people
Weakness	Lack of building maintenance & structural damage
Risk/ Threat	Potential destruction of structures and buildings arising from need to address health and safety concerns
Strength/Opportunity	Precinct Plan provides for the enhancement of the school entrance and better pedestrian safety Memorialisation of the role of the school e.g. memorial to past students and teachers provides an opportunity

Conservation Management Policies_3A_ Institutional sites

Views/Vistas

- Retain views of main buildings
- Due care to be taken with new developments so as not to overpower the main building (appropriate scales)

Fabric and Setting

- Retain original materials, doors, window panels and other original features of the building if alterations are contemplated
- If additions or alterations are to be made to the building structure contrasting modern materials must be used

Management

- Due to its heritage significance any future developments should be guided by heritage professionals
- Use site interpretation through plaques, panels, public art etc.
- Incorporate site into heritage trails

Future Development

- Ensure that alterations, additions or demolitions are made only after consultation with the PHRA_G and in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 section 34 or section 36
- Interested and Affected Parties must be consulted prior to any development

6.5. Noordgesig Satellite Police Station (Superintendents House & Rent Office)_Stand 54

Address	53 New Canada Road
Stand No.	54
Old Stand No.	2
Current Zoning	Municipal
Year of erection	1950s
Architect	Unknown
Heritage Significance	Historic/ social
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A

Site Description

For many decades Noordgesig did not have its own police station. The current satellite police station is housed in what had been the former Superintendents House and Rent Office. According to Terence Jacobs, a white superintendent used to live at the site until the Group Areas Act meant that white officials could no longer reside in what had become a coloured group area. Henceforth white staff were escorted in and out of Noordgesig and Soweto during the day by police while the day-to-day running of the township was effectively delegated to "Non European" superintendents and of course the 'Black Jacks'. The Superintendents house thus simply became the rent office where residents had to pay their monthly rents to the City of Johannesburg.

Locality Map



Fig. 37 Stand 54 is located along the northern side of New Canada Road
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image



Fig. 38 Northern elevation of Police station along New Canada Road
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

Impact of proposed development plan & recommendations

Densities Possible height increases	Recommendations Not applicable
Transport Pedestrianisation and road realignment NMT Routes	Recommendations Rehabilitation and upgrade of pavements are recommended.
Social Cluster Development Noordgesig Social Cluster	Not applicable
Mixed-use Development Precinct falls within proposed mixed-use development zone	Recommendations Not applicable

Conservation Management Policies_ Institutional sites

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) help to guide the management and running of heritage sites, particularly if the heritage buildings or site are earmarked for development. The CMP, consisting of policies and guidelines, should be used in the preparation of future expressions of interest, development and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future work.

3A_Buildings that have a highly significant association with a historic organisation, person, social grouping, event/s, public memories, activities or that are historic landmarks (should be conserved and enhanced).

Swot Analysis

Analysis	Result
Strength	Building is in a fairly good and stable condition
Weakness	Site is slightly isolated from rest of Noordgesig
Risk/ Threat	No immediate threats
Strength/Opportunity	Precinct Plan provides for the enhancement of public open space to the north and improvement of pedestrian connectivity

Conservation Management Policies_3A_ Institutional sites

Views/Vistas

- Retain views of main buildings
- Due care to be taken with new developments so as not to overpower the main building (appropriate scales)

Fabric and Setting

- Retain original materials, doors, window panels and other original features of the building if alterations are contemplated
- If additions or alterations are to be made to the building structure contrasting modern materials must be used

Management

- Due to its heritage significance any future developments should be guided by heritage professionals
- Use site interpretation through plaques, panels, public art etc.
- Incorporate site into heritage trails

Future Development

- Ensure that alterations, additions or demolitions are made only after consultation with the PHRA_G and in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 section 34 or section 36
- Interested and Affected Parties must be consulted prior to any development

6.6. Noordgesig TB Clinic_Stand 421

Address	31 Station Road
Stand No.	421
Old Stand No.	283
Current Zoning	Institutional
Year of erection	1940s
Architect	Unknown
Heritage Significance	Historic/ social
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
Site Description	
Site of the original Noordgesig TB Clinic. Historic figures closely connected with the clinic included Barbie Sisulu (sister of Walter Sisulu) who was a nurse at the clinic as well as Dr Marvin Edelstein – a white doctor who worked in Noordgesig and Soweto and was tragically killed during the 1976 June uprisings (Sisulu 2011:369).	

Locality Map



Fig. 39 Stands 421 is located on the intersection of Smith Street and Station Road (Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image



Fig. 40 Stand 421_southern elevation
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Impact of proposed development plan & recommendations

Densities Possible height increases	Recommendations Not applicable
Transport Pedestrianisation and road realignment NMT Routes	Recommendations Rehabilitation and upgrade of pavements are recommended.
Social Cluster Development Noordgesig Social Cluster	Not applicable
Mixed-use Development Precinct falls within proposed mixed-use development zone	Recommendations Not applicable

Conservation Management Policies_ Institutional sites

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) help to guide the management and running of heritage sites, particularly if the heritage buildings or site are earmarked for development. The CMP, consisting of policies and guidelines, should be used in the preparation of future

expressions of interest, development and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future work.

3A_Buildings that have a highly significant association with a historic organisation, person, social grouping, event/s, public memories, activities or that are historic landmarks (should be conserved and enhanced).

Swot Analysis

Analysis	Result
Strength	Building is in a fairly good and stable condition
Weakness	Some alterations have been made over time
Risk/ Threat	No immediate threats
Strength/Opportunity	Precinct Plan provides improvement of pedestrian connectivity in area Nearby new park proposed Could form part of a Smith Street conservation precinct and heritage trail

Conservation Management Policies_3A_ Institutional sites

Views/Vistas

- Retain views of main buildings
- Due care to be taken with new developments so as not to overpower the main building (appropriate scales)

Fabric and Setting

- Retain original materials, doors, window panels and other original features of the building if alterations are contemplated
- If additions or alterations are to be made to the building structure contrasting modern materials must be used

Management

- Due to its heritage significance any future developments should be guided by heritage professionals
- Use site interpretation through plaques, panels, public art etc.
- Incorporate site into heritage trails

Future Development

- Ensure that alterations, additions or demolitions are made only after consultation with the PHRA_G and in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 section 34 or section 36
- Interested and Affected Parties must be consulted prior to any development

6.7. House for rent officers/ Jacobs residence/ Weightlifting Club_Stand 327

Address	32 Station Road
Stand No.	327
Old Stand No.	189
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	1940s
Architect	CoJ, City Engineering
Heritage Significance	Historic/ social
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3C

Site Description

In original plans this site was earmarked for "medical professions". It is unclear why a residence for officials reporting to the superintendent was built instead. According to Terence Jacobs, white staff reporting to the superintendent used to live at the site until the Group Areas Act meant that white officials could no longer reside in what had become a coloured group area. Henceforth white staff were escorted in and out of Noordgesig and Soweto during the day by police while the day-to-day running of the township was effectively delegated to "Non European" officers and of course the 'Black Jacks'. The rent officers' house thus became the Jacobs residence. It was here that Abraham Jacobs started a weightlifting club where well-known sporting figures such as Jake Tuli used to train.

Locality Map



Fig. 41 Stand 327 is located on the intersection of Smith Street and Station Road (Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image



Fig. 42 Stand 327 is located on the southern boundary of Station Road and New Canada Road (Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

Impact of proposed development plan & recommendations

Densities Possible height increases	Recommendations Not applicable
Transport Pedestrianisation and road realignment NMT Routes	Recommendations Rehabilitation and upgrade of pavements are recommended. Safer pedestrian crossings recommended
Social Cluster Development Noordgesig Social Cluster	Not applicable
Mixed-use Development Precinct falls within proposed mixed-use development zone	Recommendations Not applicable

Conservation Management Policies_ Institutional sites

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) help to guide the management and running of heritage sites, particularly if the heritage buildings or site are earmarked for development. The CMP, consisting of policies and guidelines, should be used in the preparation of future expressions of interest, development and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future work.

3C institutional sites and buildings do not have heritage value in and of themselves but have contextual value in heritage areas, clusters or streetscapes. They may be demolished as a last option.

Swot Analysis

Analysis	Result
Strength	Prominent site
Weakness	Some alterations have been made over time Building hidden from public view
Risk/ Threat	No immediate threats
Strength/Opportunity	Precinct Plan provides improvement of pedestrian connectivity in area Nearby new park proposed Could form part of a Smith Street conservation precinct and heritage trail

Conservation Management Policies_3C_ Institutional sites

Future Development

- Ensure that alterations, additions or demolitions are made only after consultation with the PHRA_G and in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 section 34 or section 36
- Interested and Affected Parties must be consulted prior to any development
- Consider retention of one historic classroom as an example of original buildings

7. Sites of significance in Noordgesig _Religious buildings

Introduction

Religious buildings are an important indicator of societal make up, therefore churches often hold an important repository of community history. Churches continue to hold a social and spiritual significance in the community as places of worship. A visual street-by-street survey was done and all of the churches in the area mapped. Those of significance were singled out either because of their historic and architectural significance or because of the social standing they may have in the community. All the sites in this category were graded with 3A grading explained below. Only where a church building structure is used for a different purpose, could grading be 3B or 3C. We, however, also acknowledge that most of the religious buildings mentioned below have a low risk profile as they cannot easily be changed unless with express approval by the PHRA_G. In addition, it must be noted that their immediate surroundings must continue to support the character of these significant sites.

Grading

3A_Buildings that have a highly significant association with a historic organisation, person, social grouping, event/s, public memories, activities or that are historic landmarks (should be conserved and enhanced).

3C_Buildings where the significance is in large part based on setting and contextual relationships in so far as these contribute to the character or significance of the surrounding environs including landscapes, streetscapes, townscapes or areas (possibility of sensitive alteration and addition to the interior/exterior).

Summary table_Religious Buildings

Site/ Stand No.	Description	Provisional Grading	Heritage Implications
18/319- IQ	Site of the "Griqua/ Griekwa" church (Apostolic Faith Mission Victory Celebration Church)_Stand 18/319-IQ	3C	Possible major changes, documentation necessary
898	St. Margaret of Antioch_Anglican Church_Stand 898	3A	Conservation highly recommended
461	Ebenezer Congregational Church_Stand 461	3A	Conservation highly recommended

Site/ Stand No.	Description	Provisional Grading	Heritage Implications
699	Uniting Reformed Church in Southern Africa_Stand 699	3A	Conservation highly recommended
704	Methodist Church of Southern Africa_Orlando Circuit_Stand 704	3A	Conservation highly recommended
195	St Andrew Catholic Church_Orlando Circuit_Stand 195	3A	Conservation highly recommended
783	Apostolic Faith Mission_Stand 783	3A	Conservation highly recommended

7.1. Site of the “Griqua/ Griekwa” church (Apostolic Faith Mission Victory Celebration Church)_Stand 18/319-IQ

Address	16 Summer Street
Stand No.	18/319-IQ
Old Stand No.	240
Current Zoning	Government
Year of erection	Unknown
Architect	Unknown
Heritage Significance	Historic/ social
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa’s history
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3C
Site Description	
<p>On the site of the present AFM Church there used to be a small Griqua church. According to community members the small church was one of the earliest churches in the community however it was demolished in recent years when a new church building was built for the AFM. The church has been described as a two-room building which was converted from class rooms. It is for this reason that the church did not appear on early maps of Noordgesig where churches were clearly identified. The church was known as the “Burning Bush”.</p>	

Locality Map

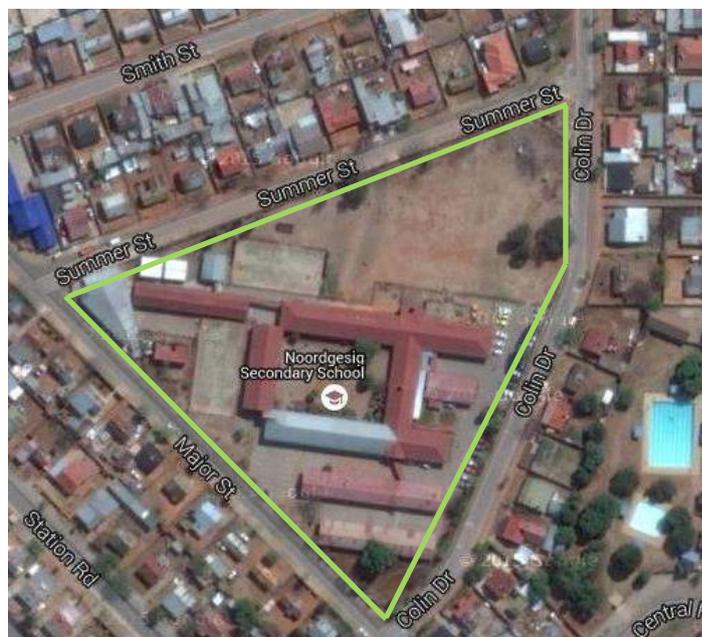


Fig. 43 Site of the Griqua/ Griekwa Church is on the corner of Summer and Major Street.
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image



Fig. 44 South-western elevation of the AFM church on the site where the Griqua/ Griekwa church used to stand.

(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

Impact of proposed development plan & recommendations

Densities Possible height increases	Recommendations Not applicable
Transport Pedestrianisation and road realignment NMT Routes	Recommendations Not applicable
Social Cluster Development Noordgesig Social Cluster	Not applicable
Mixed-use Development Precinct falls within proposed mixed-use development zone	Recommendations Not applicable

Conservation Management Policies_ Religious sites

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) help to guide the management and running of heritage sites, particularly if the heritage buildings or site are earmarked for development. The CMP, consisting of policies and guidelines, should be used in the preparation of future expressions of interest, development and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future work.

3C institutional sites and buildings do not have heritage value in and of themselves but have contextual value in heritage areas, clusters or streetscapes. They may be demolished as a last option.

Swot Analysis

Analysis	Result
Strength	Not applicable
Weakness	Site of the original Griekwa church Present building has no heritage value
Risk/ Threat	No immediate threats
Strength/Opportunity	Could form part of a Smith Street conservation precinct and heritage trail

Conservation Management Policies_3C_ Religious sites

Future Development

- Ensure that alterations, additions or demolitions are made only after consultation with the PHRA_G and in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 section 34 or section 36
- Interested and Affected Parties must be consulted prior to any development
- Consider retention of one historic classroom as an example of original buildings

7.2. St. Margaret of Antioch_Anglican Church_Stand 898

Address	22 & 24 Bergroos Street
Stand No.	898
Old Stand No.	801
Current Zoning	Institutional
Year of erection	1941; 1973 (additions)
Architect	Original design (unknown); E.R. Delbridge (extensions)
Heritage Significance	Historic/ social
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
Site Description	
According to the local community and confirmed by church records held at Wits, St. Margaret of Antioch dates from 1941. The painted face brick church hall was however altered and additions were made in 1973. At the height of apartheid Father Trevor Huddleston was a regular visitor and assisted political activists. Similarly, a later priest, the Rev. Douglas Torr had been a prominent conscientious objector.	

Locality Map



Fig. 45 Stand 898 is located along the northern block section of Bergroos, Nerina and Stadium Streets

(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plan

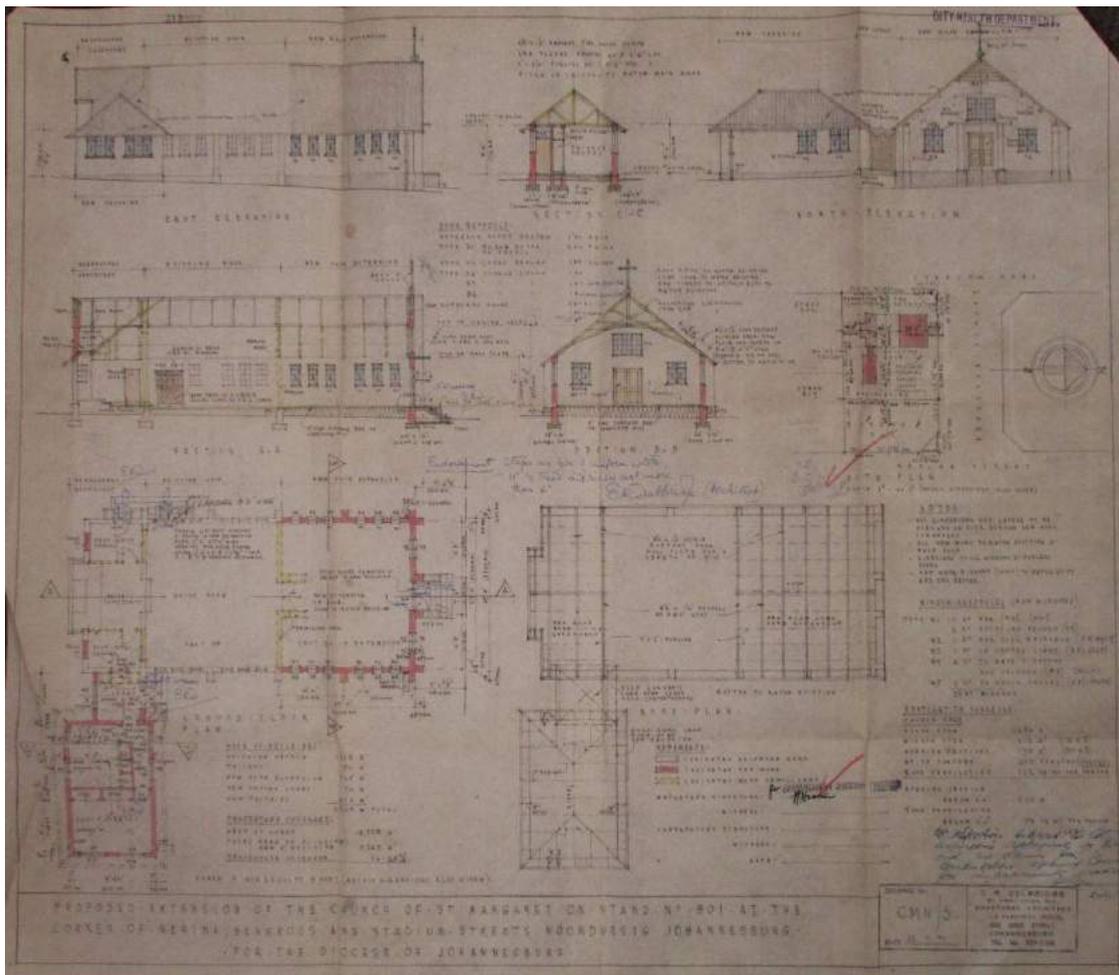


Fig. 46 Proposed extension of the church of St. Margaret on Stand 801 from 1972_Plan shows proposed plans for church buildings_elevations, sections and floor plan (Source: City of Johannesburg, Plans archives)

Identifying Images



Fig. 47 Foundation stone for St. Margaret of Antioch was laid in 1973 following the additions to the church hall (Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)



Fig. 48 North-western elevations of St. Margaret of Antioch along Bergroos and Stadium Streets (Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)



Fig. 49 Western elevation of St. Margaret of Antioch along Stadium Street (Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

Impact of proposed development plan & recommendations

Densities Possible height increases	Recommendations Not applicable
Transport Pedestrianisation and road realignment NMT Routes	Recommendations Proposed pedestrianisation and traffic calming measures along Bergroos to be extended to include the church
Social Cluster Development Noordgesig Social Cluster	Not applicable
Mixed-use Development Precinct falls within proposed mixed-use development zone	Recommendations Not applicable

Conservation Management Policies_ Religious sites

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) help to guide the management and running of heritage sites, particularly if the heritage buildings or site are earmarked for development. The CMP, consisting of policies and guidelines, should be used in the preparation of future expressions of interest, development and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future work.

3A_Buildings that have a highly significant association with a historic organisation, person, social grouping, event/s, public memories, activities or that are historic landmarks (should be conserved and enhanced).

Swot Analysis

Analysis	Result
Strength	Strong community ownership Well maintained
Weakness	Original front façade enclosed during 1973 additions
Risk/ Threat	No immediate threats
Strength/Opportunity	Could form part of a Bergroos Street heritage precinct and trail

Conservation Management Policies_3A_ Religious sites

Views/Vistas

- Retain views of main buildings
- Due care to be taken with new developments so as not to overpower buildings (appropriate scales & height zones)

Fabric and Setting

- Retain original materials, doors, window panels and other original features of the building if alterations are contemplated
- If additions or alterations are to be made to the building structure contrasting modern materials must be used

Management

- Due to its heritage significance any future developments should be guided by heritage professionals
- Use site interpretation through plaques, panels, public art etc.
- Incorporate site into heritage trails

Future Development

- Site to be conserved
- Ensure that alterations and additions are made only after consultation with the PHRA_G and in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 section 34 or section 36
- Interested and Affected Parties must be consulted prior to any development

7.3. Ebenezer Congregational Church_Stand 461

Address	Cnr Smith and Major Streets
Stand No.	461
Old Stand No.	323
Current Zoning	Institutional
Year of erection	1942
Architect	Unknown
Heritage Significance	Historic/ social
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A

Site Description

The second surviving oldest church in Noordgesig, the building consists of a pitched corrugated iron roof with buttressed walls in red face brick and plaster. Entry is via a front entrance hall of brick and plaster along Smith Street. The foundation stone was laid by Rev. D.K. Clinton, Minister of the Ebenezer Congregational Church. Until the establishment of the two schools and the Patmore Community Hall, the church was used for events, meetings as well as classes serving 600 children. This was typical of the Ebenezer church at the time as it would rely on government rentals of church halls for schools as a funding model for building new churches in other communities (Dugmore 1992:68). The church is one of four other remaining Congregational Churches in Johannesburg (City of Joburg 2011: Joburg's Khoisan ancestors). The Congregational Church played a strong unifying role for the coloured community in early Johannesburg (ibid) and it has been called the "church of the coloured people" (Dugmore 1992:64). As Dugmore confirms, "Ebenezer was the only real force in Coloured social life in the Witwatersrand of the 1920s and 1930s" (ibid:75).

Locality Map



Fig. 50 Stand 461 is located on the corner of Smith and Major Streets (Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Images



Fig. 51 Foundation stone from 1942 of the Ebenezer Congregational Church (Source: tsica heritage consultants 2016)



Fig. 52 Church building with side and corner brick buttresses, narrow rounded windows and front portico with main entrance (Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

Impact of proposed development plan & recommendations

Densities Possible height increases	Recommendations Not applicable
Transport Pedestrianisation and road realignment NMT Routes	Recommendations Pedestrianisation of area recommended to facilitate creation of Smith Street heritage cluster and trail
Social Cluster Development Noordgesig Social Cluster	Not applicable
Mixed-use Development Precinct falls within proposed mixed-use development zone	Recommendations Not applicable

Conservation Management Policies_ Religious sites

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) help to guide the management and running of heritage sites, particularly if the heritage buildings or site are earmarked for development. The CMP, consisting of policies and guidelines, should be used in the preparation of future expressions of interest, development and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future work.

3A_Buildings that have a highly significant association with a historic organisation, person, social grouping, event/s, public memories, activities or that are historic landmarks (should be conserved and enhanced).

Swot Analysis

Analysis	Result
Strength	Strong community ownership Well maintained Located in proposed heritage precinct/ conservation area
Weakness	Not applicable
Risk/ Threat	No immediate threats
Strength/Opportunity	Could form part of a Bergroos Street heritage precinct and trail

Conservation Management Policies_3A_ Religious sites

Views/Vistas

- Retain views of main buildings
- Due care to be taken with new developments so as not to overpower buildings (appropriate scales & height zones)

Fabric and Setting

- Retain original materials, doors, window panels and other original features of the building if alterations are contemplated
- If additions or alterations are to be made to the building structure contrasting modern materials must be used

Management

- Due to its heritage significance any future developments should be guided by heritage professionals
- Use site interpretation through plaques, panels, public art etc.
- Incorporate site into heritage trails

Future Development

- Site to be conserved
- Ensure that alterations and additions are made only after consultation with the PHRA_G and in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 section 34 or section 36
- Interested and Affected Parties must be consulted prior to any development

7.4. Uniting Reformed Church in Southern Africa_Stand 699

Address	30 & 32 Modder Street (Cnr Nerina Street)
Stand No.	699
Old Stand No.	500
Current Zoning	Industrial 1
Year of erection	1947
Architect	Unknown
Heritage Significance	Historic/ social
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
Site Description	
The church structure consists of a yellow face brick building with central tower and corrugated iron roof and was built in 1947. Ms. Johanna Heyneke laid the foundation stone on 9 March 1947. The Uniting Reformed Church in Southern Africa emerged through the union of the black and coloured Dutch Reformed mission churches.	

Locality Map



Fig. 53 Stand 699 is located on the northern corner of Modder and Nerina Streets
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Images



Fig. 54 Foundation stone was laid in 1947
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)



Fig. 55 Front and side elevation
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

Impact of proposed development plan & recommendations

Densities Possible height increases	Recommendations Not applicable
Transport Pedestrianisation and road realignment NMT Routes	Recommendations Pedestrian safety to be considered depending on future road upgrades and new transport connections in the area
Social Cluster Development Noordgesig Social Cluster	Not applicable
Mixed-use Development Precinct falls within proposed mixed-use development zone	Recommendations Not applicable

Conservation Management Policies_ Religious sites

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) help to guide the management and running of heritage sites, particularly if the heritage buildings or site are earmarked for development. The CMP, consisting of policies and guidelines, should be used in the preparation of future expressions of interest, development and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future work.

3A_Buildings that have a highly significant association with a historic organisation, person, social grouping, event/s, public memories, activities or that are historic landmarks (should be conserved and enhanced).

Swot Analysis

Analysis	Result
Strength	Strong community ownership Well maintained
Weakness	None
Risk/ Threat	No immediate threats
Strength/Opportunity	Could form part of a heritage trail Wetland area opposite church to be upgraded as eco park

Conservation Management Policies_3A_ Religious sites

Views/Vistas

- Retain views of main buildings
- Due care to be taken with new developments so as not to overpower buildings (appropriate scales & height zones)

Fabric and Setting

- Retain original materials, doors, window panels and other original features of the building if alterations are contemplated
- If additions or alterations are to be made to the building structure contrasting modern materials must be used

Management

- Due to its heritage significance any future developments should be guided by heritage professionals
- Use site interpretation through plaques, panels, public art etc.
- Incorporate site into heritage trails

Future Development

- Site to be conserved
- Ensure that alterations and additions are made only after consultation with the PHRA_G and in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 section 34 or section 36
- Interested and Affected Parties must be consulted prior to any development

7.5. Methodist Church of Southern Africa_Orlando Circuit_Stand 704

Address	42 & 45 Modder Street
Stand No.	704
Old Stand No.	505
Current Zoning	Institutional
Year of erection	1948
Architect	Unknown
Heritage Significance	Historic/ social
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
Site Description	
The church building is situated prominently along Modder Street and consists of a pitched roof hall with face brick front entrance. The foundation stone was laid in 1948 by Mrs. E. Orlando Leake (wife of former Mayor Edwin Orlando Leake).	

Locality Map



Fig. 56 Stand 704 is located on the southern corner of Modder and Kijaat Streets
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Images



Fig. 57 Foundation stone in 1948
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)



Fig. 58 East elevation with main entrance
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

Impact of proposed development plan & recommendations

Densities Possible height increases	Recommendations Not applicable
Transport Pedestrianisation and road realignment NMT Routes	Recommendations Pedestrian safety to be considered depending on future road upgrades and new transport connections in the area
Social Cluster Development Noordgesig Social Cluster	Not applicable
Mixed-use Development Precinct falls within proposed mixed-use development zone	Recommendations Not applicable

Conservation Management Policies_ Religious sites

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) help to guide the management and running of heritage sites, particularly if the heritage buildings or site are earmarked for development. The CMP, consisting of policies and guidelines, should be used in the preparation of future expressions of interest, development and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future work.

3A_Buildings that have a highly significant association with a historic organisation, person, social grouping, event/s, public memories, activities or that are historic landmarks (should be conserved and enhanced).

Swot Analysis

Analysis	Result
Strength	Strong community ownership Well maintained
Weakness	None
Risk/ Threat	No immediate threats
Strength/Opportunity	Could form part of a heritage trail Wetland area opposite church to be upgraded as eco park

Conservation Management Policies_3A_ Religious sites

Views/Vistas

- Retain views of main buildings
- Due care to be taken with new developments so as not to overpower buildings (appropriate scales & height zones)

Fabric and Setting

- Retain original materials, doors, window panels and other original features of the building if alterations are contemplated
- If additions or alterations are to be made to the building structure contrasting modern materials must be used

Management

- Due to its heritage significance any future developments should be guided by heritage professionals
- Use site interpretation through plaques, panels, public art etc.
- Incorporate site into heritage trails

Future Development

- Site to be conserved
- Ensure that alterations and additions are made only after consultation with the PHRA_G and in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 section 34 or section 36
- Interested and Affected Parties must be consulted prior to any development

7.6. St Andrew Catholic Church_Orlando Circuit_Stand 195

Address	16 Park Road
Stand No.	195
Old Stand No.	49
Current Zoning	Institutional
Year of erection	1950
Architect	Jarrett & Franklin
Heritage Significance	Historic/ social
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A

Site Description

St. Andrew Catholic Church was established in 1950 with the foundation stone laid by W.P. Whelan, titular Bishop of Legia. The T-shaped face brick church is characterised by a high-pitched corrugated iron roof with narrow rounded windows. St. Andrew's played a prominent role during the apartheid years and political activists were hidden at the church – according to the community under floorboards. The church also helped many political activists escape into exile. Father Patrick McCullagh is considered by many in the community as not only a key religious leader but also an important anti-apartheid activist.

Locality Map



Fig. 59 Stand 195 is centrally located within the north-western section of Noordgesig, North of New Canada Road

(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

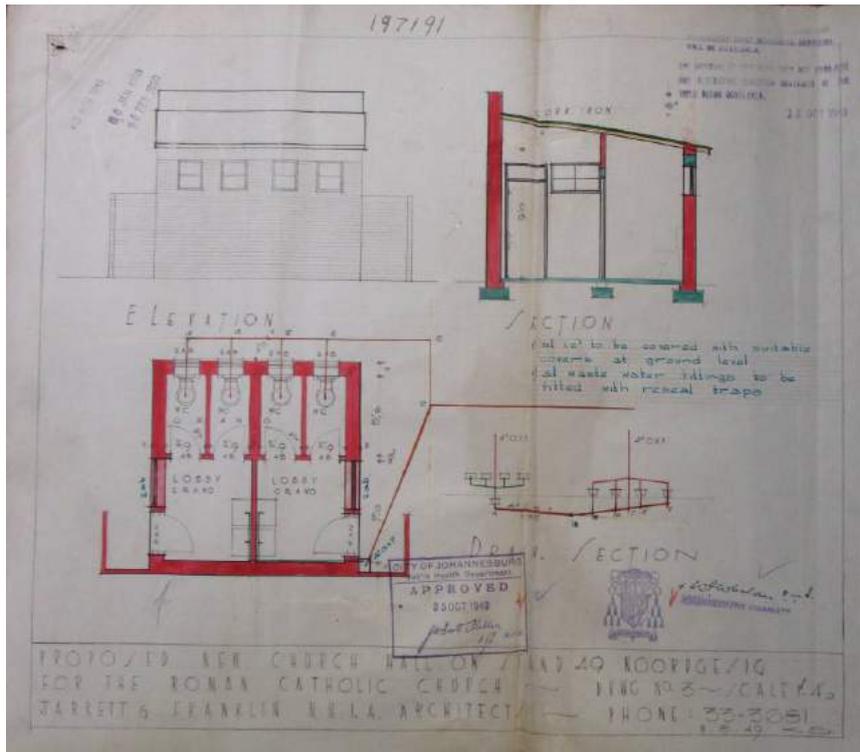


Fig. 62 Proposed new church hall of Stand 49 Noordgesig for the Roman Catholic Church from 1949_Plan shows elevation, section and floor plan of proposed toilet building (Source: City of Johannesburg, Plans archives)

Identifying Images



Fig. 63 Foundation stone in honour of St. Andrews laid in 1950 (Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)



Fig. 64 North and East elevations along Park Road
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)



Fig. 65 North elevation with main entrance along Park Road
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

Impact of proposed development plan & recommendations

Densities Possible height increases	Recommendations Not applicable
Transport Pedestrianisation and road realignment NMT Routes	Recommendations Pedestrian safety to be considered depending on future road upgrades and new transport connections in the area
Social Cluster Development Noordgesig Social Cluster	Not applicable
Mixed-use Development Precinct falls within proposed mixed-use development zone	Recommendations Not applicable

Conservation Management Policies_ Religious sites

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) help to guide the management and running of heritage sites, particularly if the heritage buildings or site are earmarked for development. The CMP, consisting of policies and guidelines, should be used in the preparation of future expressions of interest, development and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future work.

3A_Buildings that have a highly significant association with a historic organisation, person, social grouping, event/s, public memories, activities or that are historic landmarks (should be conserved and enhanced).

Swot Analysis

Analysis	Result
Strength	Strong community ownership Well maintained
Weakness	Site interpretation lacking
Risk/ Threat	No immediate threats
Strength/Opportunity	Could form part of a heritage precinct and trail

Conservation Management Policies_3A_ Religious sites

Views/Vistas

- Retain views of main buildings
- Due care to be taken with new developments so as not to overpower buildings (appropriate scales & height zones)

Fabric and Setting

- Retain original materials, doors, window panels and other original features of the building if alterations are contemplated
- If additions or alterations are to be made to the building structure contrasting modern materials must be used

Management

- Due to its heritage significance any future developments should be guided by heritage professionals
- Use site interpretation through plaques, panels, public art etc.
- Incorporate site into heritage trails

Future Development

- Site to be conserved
- Ensure that alterations and additions are made only after consultation with the PHRA_G and in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 section 34 or section 36
- Interested and Affected Parties must be consulted prior to any development

7.7. Apostolic Faith Mission _Stand 783

Address	70 & 72 Modder Street cnr. Arum Road
Stand No.	783
Old Stand No.	664
Current Zoning	Institutional
Year of erection	Late 1940s/ early 50s
Architect	Unknown
Heritage Significance	Historic/ social
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
Site Description	
The Apostolic Faith Mission was founded by John G. Lake and Thomas Hezmalhalch in 1908. It is today considered as one of the five largest churches in South Africa. The building has a corrugated iron roof structure, golden facebrick, extended porch and rounded windows.	

Locality Map



Fig. 66 Stand 783 is located on the Eastern section of Noordgesig on Modder Street
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying image



Fig. 67 Southern elevation with main entrance
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

Impact of proposed development plan & recommendations

Densities Possible height increases	Recommendations Not applicable
Transport Pedestrianisation and road realignment NMT Routes	Recommendations Pedestrian safety to be considered depending on future road upgrades and new transport connections in the area
Social Cluster Development Noordgesig Social Cluster	Not applicable
Mixed-use Development Precinct falls within proposed mixed-use development zone	Recommendations Not applicable

Conservation Management Policies_ Religious sites

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) help to guide the management and running of heritage sites, particularly if the heritage buildings or site are earmarked for development. The CMP, consisting of policies and guidelines, should be used in the preparation of future expressions of interest, development and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future work.

3A_Buildings that have a highly significant association with a historic organisation, person, social grouping, event/s, public memories, activities or that are historic landmarks (should be conserved and enhanced).

Swot Analysis

Analysis	Result
Strength	Strong community ownership Well maintained
Weakness	None
Risk/ Threat	No immediate threats
Strength/Opportunity	Could form part of a Bergroos Street heritage precinct and trail

Conservation Management Policies_3A_ Religious sites

Views/Vistas

- Retain views of main buildings
- Due care to be taken with new developments so as not to overpower buildings (appropriate scales & height zones)

Fabric and Setting

- Retain original materials, doors, window panels and other original features of the building if alterations are contemplated
- If additions or alterations are to be made to the building structure contrasting modern materials must be used

Management

- Due to its heritage significance any future developments should be guided by heritage professionals
- Use site interpretation through plaques, panels, public art etc.
- Incorporate site into heritage trails

Future Development

- Site to be conserved
- Ensure that alterations and additions are made only after consultation with the PHRA_G and in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 section 34 or section 36
- Interested and Affected Parties must be consulted prior to any development

8. Sites of significance in Noordgesig_Residential sites associated with historic figures

Introduction to historic figures

Interviews and workshops with community members have yielded a rich list of historic figures that are of significance to the community and who have played an important role in the historic, political, religious, sports, arts and cultural life of Noordgesig.

Some of these personalities or groups are listed below:

MILITARY

Military veterans from WWI & WWII
Veterans of the Cape Corps Service
Battalion & SA Cape Corps Veterans

LEADERS & ACTIVISTS

Rose Vicky Jardine (Political activist)
Vesta “MaVee” Smith (Political activist)
John Beaver (JB) Marks (Political activist)
Godfrey Kenneth “Ottie” Beck (Political activist)
Raymond Burgers (Political activist)
Johnny Ramrock (Political activist)
Weizman William Hamilton (Political activist)
Clarence Hamilton (Political activist & filmmaker)
Trevor Bloem (Political activist)
Chris Goddard (Political activist)
Saville Carter (Political activist)
Patric McGluwa (Political activist)
Lawrence McGosh (Political activist)
Basil Douglas (Political activist & First Member of Parliament from Noordgesig)
Tyron Richards (Political activist)
Reginald Charles (Political activist)
Anthony Meyers (Political activist)
Patrick Randles (Political activist)
Bernice Charles (Political activist)
Mr. Epstein (Activist)

COMMUNITY FIGURES & ELDERS

Oupa Phyllis Kaizer (Community elder)
Barbie (Sisulu) Smith (Nurse)
Monika Läufer le Roux & Judith Muindisi, tsica heritage consultants
Office: 5th Avenue, 41 – Westdene – 2092 – Johannesburg; Tel: 011 477-8821
tsica.culturalheritage@gmail.com

Fred Malgas (Community elder & leader)
Sister Betty Glover (Community elder & leader)
Nurse Violet Vincent (Community elder)
Henry Vaaltein (Noted gardener)
Uncle Charlie

SPORTING HEROES

Jake Tuli (Jacob Ntuli; Boxing)
Frank Roro (Cricket)
Joe Roro (Tennis)
Basil Douglas (Boxing, weightlifting)
Joey January (Tennis)
Morgan Gould (Soccer)
Abraham Jacobs (weightlifting)
Adboy Ace Guinness
Noordgesig Arsenal Football Club
Noordgesig Sundowns

ARTS

Kippie Moeketsi (Jazz legend)
Don Mattera (Influential Poet & Author)
The POPOS

RELIGIOUS

Father Patrick McCullagh (Religious leader & activist)
Father Trevor Huddleston (Religious leader & activist)
Sister Nadene and the Little Sisters of Jesus (Religious leaders & activists)
Henry Miller (Religious leader)

Verena Kennerknecht (Religious leader & activist)

The 'Blackjacks' – Black township police
Victims of apartheid arrests, police brutality, detentions & deaths
Victims of forced removals

HISTORIC

Thomas Wentzel (Victim of racial reclassification)

During interviews with the community a number of houses were identified that carry associations with historic figures. In some cases, archival records were used to identify houses. It is important to note that very few residential houses have plans lodged in the Plans Archive of the City of Johannesburg as house plans at the time were standard plans drafted by the City Engineering Department of the City of Johannesburg. This was normal practice with social housing schemes and township developments of the time.

In some instances, biographical information available in the public domain is extremely limited. The community and family members are therefore invited to submit more information on figures which will be incorporated into the final report.

Introduction to residential buildings

Residential buildings are buildings that are generally used for residential purposes or have been zoned for residential usage. It must be noted that the majority of residences are over 60 years old. It was therefore imperative for a detailed visual study to be done and the most significant buildings were mapped out. Their significance could be as a result of them being associated with prominent figures or special events, design patterns of a certain period in history, rarity, or part of an important architectural school. Most of the sites identified in this category are of importance in their local contexts and are representative of the historic and cultural patterns that could be discerned from the built environment. All the identified sites were given a 3A category explained below.

Grading

3A_ Buildings that have a highly significant association with a historic organisation, person, social grouping, event/s, public memories, activities or that are historic landmarks (should be conserved and enhanced).

3B_ Buildings of marginally lesser significance for example where there have been alterations made but the site still meets the other criteria of 3A sites (sensitive alteration and additions to the interior allowed on approval).

3C_ Buildings where the significance is in large part based on setting and contextual relationships in so far as these contribute to the character or significance of the surrounding environs including landscapes, streetscapes, townscapes or areas (possibility of sensitive alteration and addition to the interior/exterior).

Summary table_Residential buildings

Site/ Stand No.	Description	Provisional Grading	Heritage Implications
413	House Beck_A_Stand 413	3A	Conservation highly recommended
867	House Beck_B_Stand 867	3A	Conservation highly recommended
895	House Carter_Stand 895	3A	Conservation highly recommended
641	House Glover_Stand 641	3A	Conservation highly recommended
603	House Greaver_stand 603	3A	Conservation highly recommended
1030	House Hamilton_Stand 1030	3A	Conservation highly recommended
607	House Jardine_Stand 607	3A	Conservation highly recommended
406	House Kaizer_Stand 406	3A	Conservation highly recommended
423	House Major_Stand 423	3A	Conservation highly recommended
289	House Malgas_Stand 289	3A	Conservation highly recommended
1033	House Marks_Stand 1033	3A	Conservation highly recommended
549	House McGosh_Stand 549	3A	Conservation highly recommended
241	House Moeketsi_Stand 241	3A	Conservation highly recommended
404	House Ramrock_A_Stand	3A	Conservation highly recommended
871	House Ramrock_A_Stand 871	3A	Conservation highly recommended

Site/ Stand No.	Description	Provisional Grading	Heritage Implications
388	House Roro_Stand 388	3A	Conservation highly recommended
419	House Smith_A_Stand 419	3A	Conservation highly recommended
418	House Smith_B_Stand 418	3A	Conservation highly recommended
590	House Tuli_Stand 590	3A	Conservation highly recommended
398	Little Sisters of Jesus_Stand 398	3A	Conservation highly recommended
653 – 664	"Soldate Huise" (Soldier Houses)_Stands 653 – 664	3A	Conservation highly recommended

8.1. House Beck_A_Stand 413

Address	15 Smith Street
Stand No.	413
Old Stand No.	276
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	c. 1940/50s
Architect	City of Johannesburg/ Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A

Site Description

Activist Godfrey Kenneth "Ottie" Beck (alias Berg) grew up with his parents in Noordgesig at number 15 Smith Street. As with all coloured men at the time, at the age of 21 he had to apply for a permit to stay with his parents (The Black Sash 1961:23). When Beck married he was obliged to leave his family home for Arum Street (ibid). Beck had been the secretary of the Noordgesig tenants' association and a report noted that the "fast-speaking" Beck was the "Most disliked Coloured leader (as far as the [Johannesburg] council is concerned" (Contact 1959:n.p.). Furthermore, "Beck opposes everything he can - rents especially. And he has a remarkable knack of getting the Coloured point of view taken up by the Press" (ibid). For his political activism Beck was served with a banning order in 1970. He died in exile in Denmark. In a report in the Rand Daily Mail of 1975, 15 Smith Street is also given as the address for Raymond Burgers who was charged under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. He was arrested on 18 February 1975 according to a Rand Daily Mail report (Diseko, 5 April 1975: The knock before dawn – then curtain of silence). Don Mattera was a regular visitor to the Beck household.

Locality Map

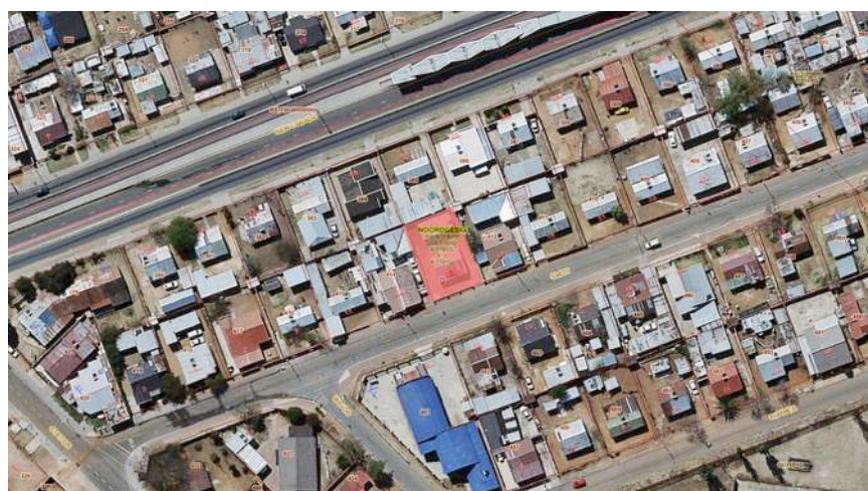


Fig. 68 Stand 413 is located along the northern side of Smith Street (Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image



Fig. 69 South-east elevation along Smith Street
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.2. House Beck_B_Stand 867

Address	16 Arum Street
Stand No.	867
Old Stand No.	735
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	1950s/60s
Architect	City of Johannesburg/ Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
Site Description	
When activist Godfrey Kenneth "Ottie" Beck married he was obliged to leave his family home "for an inferior house in Noordgesig — he had come down in the world. There was no bathroom in his house, and no inner doors, and now, with a growing family, all toilet operations had to be performed behind a curtain. There were no recreational facilities in the township, nothing to do, nothing to look at" (The Black Sash 1961:23). Also see 15 Smith Street above.	

Locality Map



Fig. 70 Stand 867 is located along the southern side of Arum Street
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image



Fig. 71 North elevation along Arum Street
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.3. House Carter_Stand 895

Address	31 Bergroos Street
Stand No.	895
Old Stand No.	761
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	1950s
Architect	City of Johannesburg/ Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
Site Description Prominent political activist Saville Carter left South Africa in 1975 after his friend Chris Goddard was detained on 14 February 1975. Goddard had been staying with the Carter family. According to news reports Goddard was residing with the Carter family in Smith Street at the time of his arrest.	

Locality Map



Fig. 72 Stand 895 is located along the northern boundary of Bergroos Street
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying image



Fig. 73 Southern elevation along Bergroos Street
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.4. House Glover_Stand 641

Address	49 Major Street
Stand No.	641
Old Stand No.	536
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	Research in progress
Architect	City of Johannesburg/ Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Historic, religious, social
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
Site Description	
<p>Sister Elizabeth “Betty” Glover (born in 1928) is a prominent community activist who has been running a feeding scheme from her home since 1962. Her family originally came from Doornfontein until the slum clearances after which they settled in Ferreirasdorp before being eventually relocated to Noordgesig. Her deceased husband was a Cape Corps veteran and veterans would often meet at their house. In 2012 Sister Betty Glover became the first LEAD SA hero – one of many awards that have been bestowed on her. Sister Glover is also a long-standing member and pastor of the Faith Temple Assembly of God – and she serves the community from a chapel which she built at her house.</p>	

Locality Map



Fig. 74 Stand 641 is located between the southern side of Central Road and the northern side of Major Street

(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image

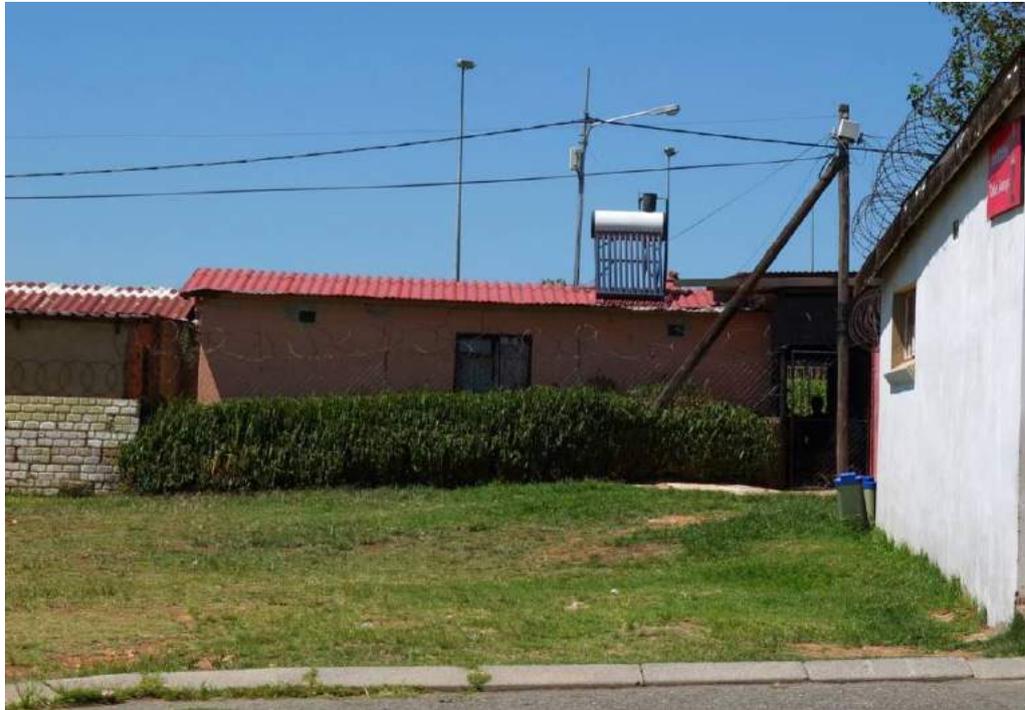


Fig. 75 Northern façade from Sister Glover's house seen from Central Road. The building visible on this picture is the chapel that Sister Glover built for the Faith Temple Assembly of God. The original house and garden is situated behind the chapel.
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)



Fig. 76 Southern façade with Sister Glover's garden.
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.5. House Greaver_stand 603

Address	2 Cestrum Drive
Stand No.	603
Old Stand No.	446
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	1950s
Architect	City of Johannesburg/ Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
Site Description	
This is the home of Sister Janie Greaver – a respected member of the community. According to community sources Nelson Mandela and other political activists sought shelter here. (The Nelson Mandela Foundation has been unable to verify this claim as there is currently no archival records that provide substantiating information. Further research is recommended).	

Locality Map



Fig. 77 Stand 603 is located on the northern end point of Cestrum Drive (Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image



Fig. 78 Southern and western elevations of stand 603.
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.6. House Hamilton_Stand 1030

Address	16 Albert Street
Stand No.	1030
Old Stand No.	913
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	Research in progress
Architect	City of Johannesburg/ Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
<p>Site Description</p> <p>Weizman William Hamilton was banned in 1976. He was a member of the Anti-Collaboration Front ("AFRO") and the Black Consciousness Movement. Together with Chris Goddard (alias Christopher Wymers) and Johnny Ramrock, he was detained in 1975 (on the 15th of February) in terms of the Terrorism Act allegedly for conspiring against the state (Diseko 1975:n.p.). In 1976 the State withdrew the charges after which they were immediately re-detained. Upon their release they fled the country. (SA History Online: Banned). He however remains active in politics as a member of the Workers and Socialist Party (WASP).</p> <p>His brother Clarence Hamilton was 18 when he was arrested by the Secret Police on 31 May 1974 at the Coronation High School. He was arrested for printing a pamphlet which included the line: "If you are going to celebrate this day, you are going to celebrate the umpteenth year in slavery". He was found guilty on 18 October 1974 but subsequently also left for Botswana. Today he is a respected filmmaker.</p>	

Locality Map



Fig. 79 Stand 1030 is located along the eastern side of Albert Street
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image



Fig. 80 House Hamilton western elevation along Albert Street
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.7. House Jardine_Stand 607

Address	13 Cestrum Drive
Stand No.	607
Old Stand No.	431
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	Research in progress
Architect	City of Johannesburg/ Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
<p>Site Description</p> <p>The parents of political and anti-apartheid sports activist Bill Jardine were residents of Noordgesig between 1952 and 1955. Rose 'Vicky' Fortune (his mother; 1913 - 1986) was an activist and member of the Garment Workers Union (GWU) under the leadership of trade unionist Solly Sachs (Van Wyk 2003:96). She served in the GWU for 25 years and became chairperson of the number 2 branch of the GWU (ibid:96). Regular visitors to the Jardine home included Lilian Ngoyi and Vesta Smith (ibid:92). When the state banned Solly Sachs in 1952, Vicky was instrumental in organising a march by garment workers to the Johannesburg City Hall (ibid:95). When police attacked protesters, Vicky was among those targeted and seriously injured.</p> <p>Bill Jardine (1934 – 1998) became a respected anti-apartheid activist taking the battle against segregation to the sporting world in particular to the South African Council on Sport (SACOS) and which eventually culminated in the National Sports Congress (Ibid: Foreword by Thabo Mbeki). Bill was born in Vrededorp prior to the family's relocation to Noordgesig. The Bill Jardine Stadium is named after him and he is the subject of Chris van Wyk's acclaimed <i>Now Listen Here: The Life and Times of Bill Jardine</i> (STE Publishers, 2003).</p>	

Locality Map



Fig. 81 Stand 607 is located along the western side of Cestrum Drive
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image



Fig. 82 Jardine house (unit on the left according to community interviews) eastern elevation facing onto Cestrum Drive
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.8. House Kaizer_Stand 406

Address	29 Smith Street
Stand No.	406
Old Stand No.	269
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	Research in progress
Architect	City of Johannesburg/ Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A

Site Description

Oupa Phyllis Kaizer was until his death considered one of Noordgesig's oldest surviving residents. It is ironic that according to the community he also lived in one of the oldest parts of Noordgesig.

Locality Map



Fig. 83 Stand 406 is located along the northern side of Smith Street in close proximity to New Canada Road

(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image



Fig. 84 South-east elevation along Smith Street
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.9. House Major_Stand 423

Address	2 Smith Street
Stand No.	423
Old Stand No.	322
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	1960/70s alterations and additions
Architect	Unknown
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
Site Description	
Oupa Major was a well-known leader of the "Blackjacks". He was also a military veteran of the Cape Corps.	

Locality map



Fig. 85 Stand 423 is located on the corner of Smith and Major Streets
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image



Fig. 86 South-western facing elevation along Smith Street
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.10. House Malgas_Stand 289

Address	22 Winter Street
Stand No.	289
Old Stand No.	151
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	Research in progress
Architect	City of Johannesburg/ Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A

Site Description

Fred Malgas (1924 – 2003) was a well-known community figure. He was a ballroom dancer, amateur boxer and weightlifter, soccer player, community and church elder and amateur photographer. Malgas originally lived in Vrededorp (Fietas) but following the clearances there moved to Noordgesig. As a young man he was involved in political activism but later focussed his attention on community development while still maintaining close relations with activists such as Vesta Smith. He served on school committees and was actively involved in the Methodist Church. Like most houses in Noordgesig the house initially had no proper flooring. It was originally a two-bedroom face brick house with an outside toilet as was standard at the time. The kitchen was located in the front of the house with a front corner coal stove and washing-up sink. The lounge, two bedrooms and a cold-water shower were towards the back of the house. For many years the house had a simple fence around the yard. Fred's daughter, Delia, recalls how the kitchen table was often lifted through the front window to be used by neighbours, friends and family at weddings, christenings and other events – regularly changing colour along the way (Interview with Delia Malgas, 11 March 2016).

Locality Map



Fig. 87 Stand 289 is located along the southern side of Winter Street (Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Images



Fig. 88 Malgas house with front elevation with corner stoep along Winter Street
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)



Fig. 89 Malgas house with front elevation with corner stoep
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.11. House Marks_Stand 1033

Address	82 Modder Street
Stand No.	1033
Old Stand No.	N/A
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	1950s
Architect	City of Johannesburg/ Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A

Site Description

"...one of the greatest sons of our country, South Africa, outstanding fighter of the international working class, John `Beaver` Marks."

- Dr. Yusuf M. Dadoo, Chairman of SACP, at funeral of J. B. Marks, Moscow, August 11, 1972

According to community sources this was the house in which J.B. Marks once lived. Marks was Chairman of the South African Communist Party and a member of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress (ibid). While he was based in Tanzania he became ill and died in Russia. His remains were recently repatriated back to South Africa. Members of the Marks family continue to reside in Noordgesig. (As no archival resources have been found to Marks' time in Noordgesig, further research is recommended).

Location map



Fig. 90 Stand 1033 is located along the western side of Modder Street on corner with Vygies
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying image



Fig. 91 Marks house with central doorway and pitched asbestos roofing_Nylon house
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.12. House McGosh_Stand 549

Address	26 North Street
Stand No.	549
Old Stand No.	395
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	1940s
Architect	City of Johannesburg/ Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
Site Description	
Lawrence McGosh was a political and community activist. The McGosh family is also remembered as a family of talented artists. (As there is very little information in the public domain about Lawrence McGosh further research is recommended).	

Location map



Fig. 92 Stand 549 on the northern side of North Street
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying image



Fig. 93 McGosh house with central doorway_Old look house
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.13. House Moeketsi_Stand 241

Address	13 Florence Street
Stand No.	241
Old Stand No.	95
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	Research in progress
Architect	City of Johannesburg/ Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A

Site Description

After his mother's death jazz legend Kippie Moeketsi (1925 – 1983) joined his sister Mirriam Ntsadi Kathar (*née* Moeketsi; 1929 - 2005) at her house in Noordgesig. With his clarinet and saxophone, Kippie played an important role in the Sophiatown renaissance with fellow musicians Hugh Masekela, Jonas Gwangwa, Abdullah Ibrahim and bands such as the Shantytown Sestets, the Harlem Swingsters, the Jazz Epistles and the Jazz Dazzlers. Like many other musicians, life under apartheid as well as the way in which the music industry treated black musicians deeply oppressed Moeketsi and he turned to alcohol. This worsened matters as sponsors withdrew and his popularity waned. In later years he lived with his mother in Mgababa but after her death re-joined his sister in Noordgesig. After a long illness he died in 1983. A new jazz venue of the Market Theatre was named after him in 1987 but the internationally famed club later closed down.

Locality Map

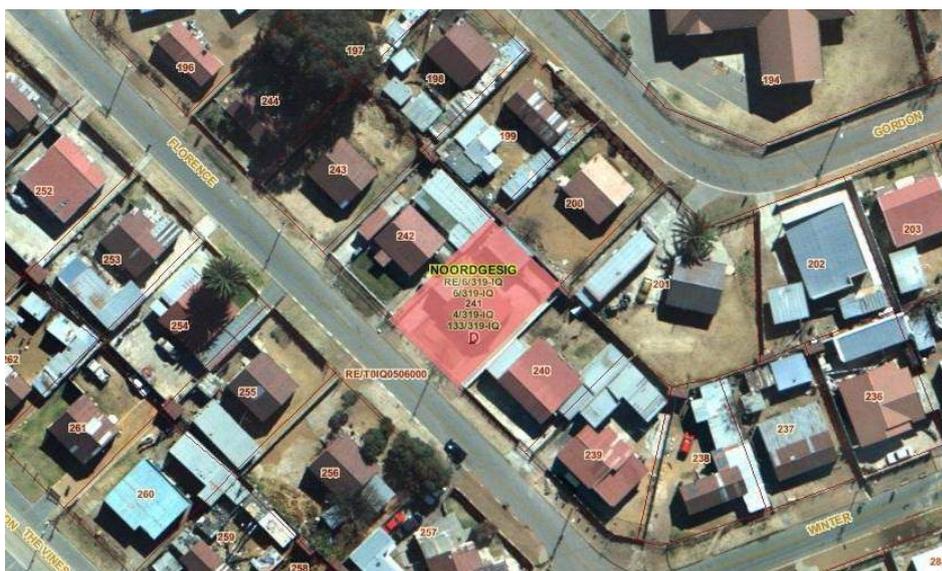


Fig. 94 Stand 241 is located along the north-eastern side of Florence Street (Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image



Fig. 95 Moeketsi house south-western elevation along Florence Street
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.14. House Ramrock_A_Stand 404

Address	33 Smith Street
Stand No.	404
Old Stand No.	267
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	1940s
Architect	City of Johannesburg/ Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
Site Description	
<p>Johnny Ramrock was detained in 1975 and released following the so-called "AFRO" trial but re-detained with fellow accused Weizman Hamilton and Chris Goddard (South African History Online Undated: List of people banned under Apartheid). Ramrock was held for another two months and served with a banning order and placed under house arrest. Like Hamilton and Goddard he fled into exile (ibid).</p>	

Locality map



Fig. 96 Stand 404 is located along the north-western side of Smith Street
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image



Fig. 97 Old Look house on western boundary of Smith Street
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.15. House Ramrock_B_Stand 871

Address	24 Arum Street
Stand No.	871
Old Stand No.	739
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	Research in progress
Architect	City of Johannesburg/ Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A

Site Description

Johnny Ramrock was detained in 1975 and released following the AFRO trial but re-detained with fellow accused Weizman Hamilton and Chris Goddard (South African History Online Undated: List of people banned under Apartheid). Ramrock was held for another two months and served with a banning order and placed under house arrest. Like Hamilton and Goddard he fled into exile (ibid). From media reports and archival sources it is clear that the banning orders were issued to 739 Arum Street (See for example Diseko 1975:n.p. and Author unknown 1976:43).

Locality Map



Fig. 98 Stand 871 is located along the southern side of Arum Street
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image



Fig. 99 Ramrock house altered façade towards Arum Street
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.16. House Roro_Stand 388

Address	24 Main / New Canada Road
Stand No.	388
Old Stand No.	251
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	1940s
Architect	City of Johannesburg/ Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A

Site Description

Frank Roro was born in Kimberley in 1908 and moved to Johannesburg in 1931 (Odendaal 2003:97). During this time he played for the Randfontein Mines team before switching allegiance to Crown Mines. He went on to score over 3,000 runs for the Transvaal Bantu team (which he captained from 1938) between 1934 and 1951 (ibid). This included an incredible 20 centuries and a top provincial score of 228 against the Transvaal Coloured team. His highest league score was 304 against Main Reef. Altogether the man reputedly known as 'the Dusty Bradman' would go on to notch 100 league centuries at an average of well over 100 per season (ibid).

Lawrence Mvumbu, legendary veteran Soweto player and administrator, played with and was influenced by Roro (ibid). He recalled: "He was on the quiet side, soft-spoken. At no time would he boast about his talent. Instead he was keen to help those who need help. He was humble and dignified. I admired everything that he did. He was graceful and unique whether he was batting or bowling his off-spinners. He was as good as Eric Rowan or Bruce Mitchell, maybe even better. He played on atrocious wickets but kept playing straight and his shot placing were outstanding. He was very hungry for runs and could bat for long periods in difficult conditions but still managed to look fluent and graceful at all times. Watching Frank play cricket and the way he helped introverted and shy teenagers like myself made me realise that cricket was going to be my game." (ibid, 98)

In 1951 a 53-year old Roro was selected to represent the South African Bantu team in the first ever SACBOC (South African Cricket Board of Control) Inter-Race Tournament (ibid). The SA Bantus played against the SA Indians in the first match of the historic tournament and Roro scored 116 runs, the only hundred of the tournament. His average of 48 was also the highest of the week (ibid).

In 1999 the United Cricket Board, in conjunction with The Sunday Times and the national sponsors of Test cricket (at the time), Castle Lager and MTN, decided to honour all those who have shone for South Africa, irrespective of colour. Frank Roro was shortlisted among

10 players who would be in line to win the award as the Cricketer of the Millennium. (Khan 1999:SA's finest cricketers to be honoured)

Locality Map



Fig. 100 Stand 406 is located along the northern side of Smith Street in close proximity to New Canada Road

(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image



Fig. 101 Western elevation of the Roro house facing onto Main / New Canada Road
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.17. House Smith_A_Stand 419

Address	3 Smith Street
Stand No.	419
Old Stand No.	282
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	Research in progress
Architect	Research in progress
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
Site Description	
<p>Vesta "MaVee" Smith (1922 – 2013) was a member of the Federation of South African Women (FEDSAW), the African National Congress, the Executive Committee of the Black People's Convention and a founding member of the United Democratic Front (The Precedency Undated: Vesta Smith (1922 -)). She was 18 when her family were forcibly moved from Vrededorp to Noordgesig. Here she became politically involved in the struggle against apartheid. She attended the Congress of the People in 1955 and the Women's March in 1956. While some members of the Noordgesig community frowned upon her political activism, she continued to support the struggle and in June 1976 provided shelter to leaders of the student uprisings. She was detained by the police in 1976 (together with Winnie Mandela, Fatima Meer and her daughter Cecelia Palmer), again in 1980 and with her sons in 1986 during the State of Emergency. She worked with the Legal Resources Centre until her retirement in 1995. In 2008 she was awarded the Order of Luthuli in Silver for her contribution to the struggle against apartheid. (SA History Online Undated: Vesta Smith).</p>	

Locality Map



Fig. 102 Stand 419 is located along the northern side of Smith Street
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Images



Fig. 103 Smith house_South elevation with corner stoep along the northern side Smith Street
(Source: tsica heritage consultants 2016)



Fig. 104 Smith house_South-western elevations along Smith Street
(Source: tsica heritage consultants 2016)

8.18. House Smith_B_Stand 418

Address	5 Smith Street
Stand No.	418
Old Stand No.	281
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	Research in progress
Architect	Research in progress
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A

Site Description

Rosabella 'Barbie' Smith (née Sisulu, 1916 - 1963) was the sister of Walter Sisulu. She worked as nurse at Noordgesig Clinic (then known as the TB Clinic). She was a close friend of Albertina Thethiwe (later Sisulu) who she had met as a trainee nurse. Barbie introduced Albertina to her brother Walter. Her first marriage to Thomas Tilly Lockman resulted in the birth of her two children Gerald and Beryl. Her second marriage was to Lester Smith (Sisulu 2011:196). When she died her children Gerald and Beryl went to live with Albertina Sisulu (ibid). At her funeral, Walter Sisulu was "touched by the response of the Noordgesig community, particularly one of Barbie's supervisors who spoke movingly of Barbie's work and dedication to the community". (Ibid; 225).

Locality Map



Fig. 105 Stand 418 is located along the northern side of Smith Street
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

No original plans could be sourced.

Identifying Image



Fig. 106 Smith house_southern elevation along Smith Street in close proximity to New Canada Road
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.19. House Tuli_Stand 590

Address	28 Cestrum Street
Stand No.	590
Old Stand No.	452
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	1950s
Architect	City of Johannesburg, Engineers Depart.
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
<p>Site Description</p> <p>Jake Tuli (born Jacob Ntuli) (1931 – 1998) was a South African professional fly, bantam and featherweight boxer. He was a British Empire flyweight titleholder making him the first black South African to hold an Empire championship title (The Presidency 2003:17). He also held the Transvaal (Non White) flyweight title, South African (Non White) bantamweight title, South African (Non White) flyweight title and he was a challenger for the British Empire bantamweight title against Peter Keenan. Keenan recalls, "Jake Tuli was quite simply the toughest guy I ever met in a boxing ring - tougher than his fellow South African Willie Toweel who beat me for the world title in 1952. Tougher even than Edinburgh's Eddie Carson who I refused to box again, just as I would never have entertained Tuli again, even though I stopped him eventually in the fourteenth round of our Cathkin battle" (HeraldScotland 1998: Jake Tuli). According to Keenan, "Jake was a wee gentleman outside the ropes, and I loved the guy" (ibid). For Nelson Mandela, himself a boxer, Tuli was simply "our greatest hero" and "He was the most eloquent example of what African boxers could achieve if given the opportunity." (Mandela 1995:228). In 1953 Tuli assisted Trevor Huddleston with fundraising for the Orlando Swimming Pool. According to Bob Gosani, 200 pounds were raised at the "Tuli exhibition" (52). Tuli was posthumously awarded the Order of Ikhamanga in Silver.</p>	

Locality Map



Fig. 107 Stand 590 is located along the eastern side of Cestrum Street in close proximity to the Central part of Noordgesig
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Images



Fig. 108 Western elevation of House of Jake Tuli along Cestrum Street
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)



Fig. 109 South-western elevations of House of Jake Tuli
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8.20. Little Sisters of Jesus_Stand 398

Address	44 Main / New Canada Road
Stand No.	398
Old Stand No.	261
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	1940s
Architect	Research in progress
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
Site Description	
<p>The Little Sisters of Jesus house has played an important role in the religious, community and political life of Noordgesig. According to accounts, leading activists such as Jessie Duarte sought shelter here when on the run from apartheid security police. Sister Nadene arrived from Europe three weeks before the June 1976 uprisings and has been a resident of Noordgesig ever since.</p>	

Locality Map



Fig. 110 Stand 398 is located in close proximity of the intersection of Main Road and Colin
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying image



Fig. 111 Western elevation of the Nuns home facing onto Main / New Canada Road
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

8. 21. "Soldate Huise" (Soldier Houses) _Stands 653 – 664

Address	40, 42, 44, 46, 48 & 50 Major Street 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 & 85 Station Road
Stand No.	Stands 653 - 664
Old Stand No.	44 – 46; 72 - 74
Current Zoning	Residential 1
Year of erection	c. 1954
Architect	Unknown
Heritage Significance	Historic
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) <i>its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history</i> (h) <i>its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa</i>
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A

Site Description

These houses were built for returning World War II servicemen – most of who served in the Cape Corps which was re-established in 1940 (Cupido 1977:2). More than 45,000 coloured men volunteered for service. Although non-combatants, the Cape Corps “rendered distinguished service” (ibid). Members of the Cape Corps won 9 military medals, 4 British Empire medals, 51 mentions in dispatches, 2 Kings Commendation Medals and 8 Commander in Chief’s Commendation (Ibid:3).

The English and Afrikaans inscriptions on extant plaques at the houses read:

*“These Cottages were donated by
SAWAS. Command 14
In recognition of the work done
by the Women of South Africa
1939 – 1945”*

The South African Women’s Auxiliary Services (SAWAS) was a voluntary organization that set up leisure and social activities and aided in conscription campaigns. It comprised of up to 65 000 women. SAWAS was “a practical working body of women who helped the soldier. They gave him and his family the creature comforts, friendly service and spoiling” (Langman 1999: 37). Furthermore, “The SAWAS were the ‘universal aunts of South Africa, doing whatever job came to hand” (ibid). The SAWAS were divided into 14 commands. Unit 1 Command 14 was presumably made up of coloured women as Unit 2 was constituted by African women.

SAWAS was “overwhelmingly” white (Chetty:91), however,
“Head-quarters decided, too, that Groups of Non-European women should be formed by S.A.W.A.S. in order to assist these women to prepare comforts for their men on active service. To-day 44 groups of Cape Coloured Women War Workers, 74 Groups of African Women War Workers and 5 Groups of Indian Women War Workers are functioning successfully under S.A.W.A.S. care and guidance” (ibid)

Life was tough for these returning soldiers as Mopeli-Paulus confirms in his well-known

account of the war, *The World and the Cattle* (1954),
“My job was a tough one, rehabilitating forgotten Non-European soldiers and trying to place them with Johannesburg firms. Most of the owners and managers of the businesses I approached had seen service themselves but it was difficult to persuade them to employ our people. ‘Sorry,’ they would say when I rang up, ‘but we’ve already tried it and they showed up too badly. Sorry – we regret – no jobs for soldiers.’” (Mopeli-Paulus 2008: 102)
Some returning soldiers found work at a sheltered employment scheme at Crown Mines (Dryer (ed) 2006:150).

Locality Map



Fig. 112 Stands 653 – 664 are located along north-eastern side of Station Road in close proximity to the Soweto Highway, two tennis courts were built for the soldiers as recreation along the south-eastern boundary line on Stand 1106
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Images



Fig. 113 Soldate huise with commemorative plaque (English version)
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)



Fig. 114 The "Soldate Huise" along the corner of Central and Station Roads, typical architectural element is the rounded off roof section
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

Impact of proposed development plan & recommendations_3A_Residential sites associated with significant figures

Densities Possible height increases	Recommendations Not applicable
Transport Pedestrianisation and road realignment NMT Routes	Recommendations Houses to be incorporated into heritage trails and walks accessible through safe pedestrian sidewalks
Social Cluster Development Noordgesig Social Cluster	Not applicable
Mixed-use Development Precinct falls within proposed mixed-use development zone	Recommendations Not applicable

Conservation Management Policies_ Residential sites

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) help to guide the management and running of heritage sites, particularly if the heritage buildings or site are earmarked for development. The CMP, consisting of policies and guidelines, should be used in the preparation of future expressions of interest, development and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future work.

3A_Buildings that have a highly significant association with a historic organisation, person, social grouping, event/s, public memories, activities or that are historic landmarks (should be conserved and enhanced).

Swot Analysis

Analysis	Result
Strength	Strong community ownership Buildings range from fair to good condition
Weakness	Site interpretation lacking
Risk/ Threat	No immediate threats
Strength/Opportunity	Could form part of a heritage precincts and trails Declaration as Grade II provincial sites to be investigated further

Conservation Management Policies_3A_ Residential sites

Views/Vistas

- Retain views of main buildings
- Due care to be taken with new developments so as not to overpower buildings (appropriate scales & height zones)

Fabric and Setting

- Retain original materials, doors, window panels and other original features of the building if alterations are contemplated
- If additions or alterations are to be made to the building structure contrasting modern materials must be used

Management

- Due to the heritage significance of these properties any future developments should be guided by heritage professionals
- Use site interpretation through plaques, panels, public art etc.
- Incorporate sites into heritage trails, clusters or precincts

Future Development

- All sites to be conserved and protected
- Ensure that alterations and additions are made only after consultation with the PHRA_G and in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 section 34 or section 36
- Interested and Affected Parties must be consulted prior to any development

9. Residential examples of historic streetscapes and building typologies

At first look much of the housing in Noordgesig appears monotonous. However, in community interviews the different and nuanced housing typologies quickly become apparent. The 'Doll Houses', the 'Rock-and-Roll' houses, the 'Soldier Houses', the 'Old Looks', the 'New Looks', the 'Rainbow houses' and the 'Nylon houses' are indicative of sequential and spatial ordering and even social structure. What is notable is the extent to which clusters of each of these typologies are still extensively intact. While this is indicative of the poor economic conditions under which Noordgesig has languished for much of its 70 years existence – it has meant that there is a unique coherence to streetscapes that add a sense of character – further enhanced by the topography, vistas and views. However, it should also be noted that the community is under no illusion about the “pondokkies” they were forced to live in under apartheid and well into a democratic era. In addition, the use of corrugated asbestos roofing poses potential long-term health challenges.

The typologies are best described by author Chris van Wyk (2003:77):

“Two or three streets of these houses were painted in vivid colours. But these garish blues, greens and yellows did little to liven the drabness....

Apart from Rainbow Valley, there were also the Old Looks the first houses built in the late thirties; the New Looks, which were built soon afterwards; Rock and Roll, so named, according to some, because it was built at about the same time as the American rock ‘a roll craze began, and the Doll Houses, tiny little homes not much bigger than a child’s play pen, residents claimed.”

The housing typologies presented here are typical of social housing schemes from the period and are not rare as such. However, it is important that representative samples be retained – particularly where there are strong streetscape qualities. In the long-term ways to work with these structures as part of housing densification models should be investigated.

9.1 Example of historic streetscapes

9.1.1. Freestanding face brick houses with corrugated iron roofing_”Old Looks”



Fig. 115 Old Looks_Freestanding face brick houses with corner stoep and corrugated iron roofing
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)



Fig. 116 Old Looks_Line of freestanding face brick houses with corner stoep and corrugated iron roofing
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

9.1.2. Freestanding painted brick houses with corrugated asbestos roofing_”Nylon houses”



Fig. 117 Nylon houses_Line of freestanding painted brick houses with corrugated asbestos roofing (Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

9.2 Housing typologies

9.2.1. Corrugated iron house with side veranda & front kitchen with corner iron chimney_”Old Look”



Fig. 118 Rectangular shaped red face brick house with corrugated iron roofing and corner veranda (Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

9.2.2. Freestanding red face brick corner house with side veranda & front kitchen with corner face brick chimney_”Old look”



Fig. 119 Rectangular shaped red face brick house with corrugated iron roofing and corner verandah
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

9.2.3. Corrugated iron house with central entrance/stoep & outside WC_”Old Look”



Fig. 120 Rectangular shaped red face brick house with corrugated iron roofing and central stoep
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

9.2.4. Corrugated iron roof with front stoep/veranda_”Old Look”



Fig. 121 Rectangular shaped red face brick house with corrugated iron roofing and corner veranda
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

9.2.5. Semi-detached_”Soldate huise” (Soldier Houses)



Fig. 122 The “Soldate Huise” painted row housing, typical architectural element is the rounded off roof section
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

9.2.6. Corrugated iron roof house with central veranda_”New look”



Fig. 123 Rectangular shaped two bedroom painted brick house with corrugated iron roofing and central veranda

(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

9.2.7. Semi-detached_”Rainbow Houses”



Fig. 124 Line of semi-detached painted brick houses with corrugated iron roofing

(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

9.2.8. Corrugated asbestos house with central entrance door_ "Nylon house"



Fig. 125 Rectangular shaped two bedroom painted brick house with corrugated iron roofing
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

9.2.9. Corrugated asbestos roof with off centre entrance door_ "Nylon house"



Fig. 126 Rectangular shaped painted brick house with corrugated asbestos roofing
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

10. Sites of significance in Noordgesig _Structures

Introduction

Streetscape contain urban infrastructure including structures. These may include bus shelters, street furniture, stairs, rails, culverts, bridges, embankments, poles and more. A visual street-by-street survey was completed and all of the structures in the area mapped. Those of significance were singled out either because of their historical and architectural significance or because of the social standing they may have in the community. All the sites in this category were graded with 3A grading explained below.

Grading

3A_ Structures that have a highly significant association with a historic person, social grouping, events, public memories, activities or that are historic landmarks (should be conserved and enhanced)

3B_ Structures of marginally lesser significance, for example, where there have been alterations made but the structure still meets the other criteria of 3A sites (sensitive alteration and additions allowed on approval)

3C_ Structures where the significance is in large part based on setting and contextual relationships in so far as these contribute to the character or significance of the surrounding environs including landscapes, streetscapes, townscapes or areas (possibility of alteration and/or demolition should conservation not be feasible)

Summary table_Structures

Site/ Stand No.	Description	Provisional Grading	Heritage Implications
RE/1302	Railway bridge_RE/1302	3A	Bridge to be retained

10.1. Railway bridge_RE/1302

Address	Not applicable
Stand No.	RE/1302
Old Stand No.	Not applicable
Current Zoning	
Year of erection	Pre-1938
Architect	Unknown
Heritage Significance	Social
Statement Significance (As per criteria contained in the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999)	(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history
Proposed SAHRA Grading	3A
Site Description	
Historic railway bridge that marked the original railway line between New Canada and Orlando.	

Locality Map



Fig. 127 The bridge is visible in the centre of the image.
(Source: City Council of Johannesburg, GIS map)

Original Plans

Original plans not available.

Identifying Image



Fig. 128 Eastern elevation of bridge
(Source: tsica heritage consultants, 2016)

11. Heritage recommendations

Based on this assessment of the heritage values and significance of Noordgesig a number of recommendations are made in regards to heritage conservation in general:

Noordgesig Social Cluster Development

- 11.1 The Rehabilitation of heritage buildings in the Social Cluster Precinct with specific reference to the Patmore Communal Hall, The Sports Complex Upgrade (Club House facility) and the two historic shops
- 11.2. Incorporation of historic images and art in public buildings in particular the proposed Library Extension, the Patmore Communal Hall, the Sports Complex Upgrade (Club House), and Pool Entrance Upgrade
- 11.3. Incorporation of display cases in public buildings for permanent or temporary exhibitions in particular the proposed Library Extension, the Patmore Communal Hall, the Sports Complex Upgrade (Club House), and Pool Entrance Upgrade
- 11.4. Marking sites of significance as documented in this report in particular buildings associated with significant figures. This should be aligned with the City's Blue Plaque initiative
- 11.5. Signage & way-finding of heritage walks & trails originating and terminating at the Social Cluster

In the medium to long-term other recommended initiatives include:

Further research

- 11.6. Partner with tertiary educational facilities, the National Archives, the South African History Archive or similar institutions to conduct a comprehensive oral history project, prioritizing the elderly and families of political activists
- 11.7. Research and publish a book or booklet on the history and heritage of Noordgesig
- 11.8. Proactively collect and digitize archival material and partner with an educational institution to ensure the safeguarding of materials

Heritage awareness & civic pride

- 11.9. Working with the schools to conscientise youth about the history and heritage of Noordgesig and encouraging learners to do their own research projects
- 11.10. Run annual heritage programmes during September as part of heritage month celebrations e.g. elderly citizens to take school groups on tours of key sites and places

Legibility & interpretation of heritage

- 11.11. Use public buildings and places to tell the story of Noordgesig for example through plaques and signs
- 11.12. Run a competition to find the best Noordgesig storyteller/s who would then be offered sponsored tourist guide training courses
- 11.13. Promote Noordgesig tours to tour operators and the tourism industry in general and cross-sell similar initiatives in Orlando East to encourage collaboration and knowledge sharing

Long-term memorialisation

- 11.14. Create public memorial/s to honour those who had contributed to Noordgesig

Heritage management

- 11.15. Investigate sites identified for possible submission to the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority Gauteng for declaration as provincial heritage sites
- 11.16. Establish a Noordgesig Historical & Heritage Society and affiliate with other structures such as the Johannesburg Heritage Foundation, the Egoli Heritage Foundation and the South African Heritage Association of South Africa

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Appendix A: Map of Noordgesig Sites of Significance & Excel Spreadsheet