



# AFRICAN HERITAGE CONSULTANTS CC

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## **A. PHASE I CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **(a) BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PROJECT:**

**PHASE I CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON PORTIONS OF THE  
KLIPSPRUIT TOWNSHIP, NANCEFIELD PRECINCT, SOWETO,  
JOHANNESBURG GAUTENG PROVINCE**

### **(b) REPORT COMPILED BY**

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### **(c) DEVELOPER AND CONSULTANT INFORMATION**

#### **Project applicant:**

City of Johannesburg Social Housing Company (JOSHCO)

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#### **Consultant:**

Spoor Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

Postnet Suite 111; Private Bag X37, Lynnwood Ridge; 0040

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**DATE OF REPORT: 14 September 2016**

## **B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The two sites, the remainder of Erf 1 and Portion 7 of Erf 1 of the Klipspruit Township area Soweto, Johannesburg were inspected.

### **Remainder of Erf 1**

The site was visited and inspected of foot. The southern section of the site is vacant land which has been graded. The northern section is a very dense informal squatter settlement. No important cultural resources or graves are present on the site.

### **Portion 7 of Erf 1**

The site was visited and inspected on foot. The site was graded in the past which made visibility excellent. No important cultural heritage resources or graves are present on the two sites.

There is no objection to the proposed development from a Cultural Heritage Resources point of view on the two sites.

If during construction any cultural heritage resources or graves are unearthed all work has to be stopped until the site has been inspected and mitigated by a cultural heritage practitioner.

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## **D. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT**

### **(a) Whether the report is part of a scoping report/EIA/HIA or not**

*The Report does not form part of an EIA*

### **(b) Type of development (e.g. low cost housing project, mining etc).**

*High density residential development*

### **(c) Whether re-zoning and/or subdivision of land is involved.**

*No*

### **(d) Developer and consultant and owner and name and contact details;**

#### **Project applicant:**

City of Johannesburg Social Housing Company (JOSHCO)  
Mr. O. Nyundu, 137 Sivewright Avenue, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, New Doornfontein,  
Johannesburg,  
Tel: 011 406 7300; E-mail: [Obakeng@joshco.co.za](mailto:Obakeng@joshco.co.za)

#### **Consultant:**

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### **(e) Terms of reference**

To conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment to assess if there is any material of cultural or heritage value under the footprint of the proposed development

### **(f) Legislative requirements of Act 25 of 1999.**

PROTECTED SITES IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT,  
ACT NO. 25 OF 1999

The following are the most important sites and objects protected by the National Heritage Act:

- Structures or parts of structures older than 60 years.
- Archaeological sites and objects.
- Paleontological sites.
- Meteorites.
- Ship wrecks.
- Burial grounds.
- Graves of victims of conflict.
- Public monuments and memorials.
- Structures, places and objects protected through the publication of notices in the Gazette and Provincial Gazette.
- Any other places or objects, which are considered to be of interest or of historical or cultural significance.
- Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance.
- Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.
- Objects to which oral traditions are attached.
- Sites of cultural significance or other value to a community or pattern of South African history

## **E. BACKGROUND TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE AREA.**

### **Stone Age**

Although there are no well known type site located on or around the 'study area' there is evidence of the use of the area during the formative years of humankind along the Kliprivier<sup>1</sup>. At Vereeniging, the well known Van Riet Lowe discovered extensive stone tool ensembles of the Early Stone Age in the 1920's, that at that time were protected as national heritage sites.

Regarding the Later Stone Age there does not appear to be much evidence of the hunter gatherers utilising the area, except for petroglyphs that occur at Redan some sixty kilometres to the south and several engraving sites along the Vaal river near Vereeniging and Van Der Bijl Park that were utilised possibly by pastoralists and/or hunter gatherers during the last five millennia.

*Regarding the present study area, Stone Age remains will not influence the development.*

### **Iron Age**

#### **Early Iron Age remains**

The only Early Iron Age remains known in the greater Johannesburg region is the Broederstroom village site, and the Melville Koppies Smelting sites excavated by Professor Mason from the Department of Archaeology of WITS in the 1980's.

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<sup>1</sup> The tools discovered by Van Riet Lowe were from the early and middle stone age periods

*As these sites are extremely rare, it is unlikely that material from the same period will be encountered in the present study area.*

### **Later Iron Age remains.**

From the fifteenth century onwards we find a diverse population of Iron Age people utilizing the grasslands of the Highveld. Towards the northwest one finds first the ancestors of the Sotho/Tswana language groups and to the east the ancestors of Nguni/Ndebele Speakers. From the eighteenth century onwards stone walled villages arise and cultural materials developed that distinguished the language groups from another. Owing to population pressure in the human landscape we also then find shared landscapes that may have been through either civil or belligerent interaction. In the second and third decades of the nineteenth century the appearance of Mzilikazi in the landscape to the north brings an abrupt halt to normal African life.

Many hundreds of remains from this period can be seen in non urbanised areas between Parys and Heidelberg, a rather intense occupation of the region, the best known are those excavated by Mason on Klipriviersberg.

*As these sites are relatively rare, it is unlikely that material from the same period will be encountered in the present study area.*

### **Johannesburg**

The original population of the Z.A.R. (or the Transvaal) were Dutch pastoralists and their most dire wish was to be rid of the governance of Britain, especially regarding the laws related to slavery. The Dutch were also well aware of the British hunger for minerals and were doing their best to subdue and restrain any rumours concerning the presence of minerals in the Transvaal. This state of affairs is best illustrated with the way that Carl Mauch was unceremoniously bundled out of the Z.A.R. in 1872 after three years of geological survey and remarkable discoveries. As he was not allowed to return he committed suicide in Germany soon after.

But word got out of his work and soon the floodgates opened. On the back of the Kimberly Diamond field's wealth it was not long till the Eersteling gold near modern day Polokwane and the Magaliesberg gold was discovered circa 1875. This was soon followed by the Pilgrims Rest fields, and the Barberton fields, but none could imagine what the conglomerates of the MAIN REEF were holding in stall for a gold hungry world.

As with Kimberly, the gold was first mined by individuals, working on claims, but as time went on, the 'big players' stepped in with expensive machinery and consolidation laying the base for the modern mining industry that we are now familiar with.

The second South African war from 1899 to 1902 settled the 'ownership' of the goldfields, but soon after the recovered ounces of gold per tonnage dropped to such a low level that the gold industry was on the verge of collapse. With the discovery of the cyanide reclamation process, the industry was revived, only to be confronted with

the First World War, the mining strikes in the early 1920's, the depression of the 1930's, the Second World War in 1939, the apartheid government of 1948, the independence of the Union of South Africa in 1960 and the 'new South Africa' in 1994. Now in 2013 gold is still being extracted after 130 years.

In all the above it is clear that mining cannot continue without the most essential ingredient: - manpower. Then there are the other elements, energy, machines parts, food and equipment for workers, schools for worker's children, doctor's lawyers and effectively a whole host of people in support services.

And all of these people were in need of accommodation. From this then we find that every era of the mining industry resulted in different architectural styles suited for different economic layers of the society.

*As buildings and infrastructure representing all periods from 1890 to modern times occur along the proposed Bus Rapid Transit Route it is imperative that care must be taken not to detrimentally impact on these buildings and sites. Where any such "negative impact" occurs then mitigation through 2<sup>nd</sup> phase studies must be requested from the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority.*

### **Johannesburg's 125th Anniversary**

*The speech by the Executive Mayor of the City of Johannesburg, Clr Mpho Parks Tau, on the occasion of the Johannesburg 125th Anniversary of the founding of Johannesburg, at the Sci-Bona Discovery Centre, Newtown – Johannesburg is included to illustrate the official position of the Johannesburg Metro regarding its heritage.*

*"Ladies and Gentlemen*

*There are moments in history that require revisiting. When we do so we discover that a systematic and critical research on our past reveals an unusual wealth of information. As we do so, we discover knowledge and deep heroism that inspires us to do more. Johannesburg grew from tent town to wood and iron shanties to bricks and mortar buildings at the pace of an historical wink of an eye. Within less than two decades since its formal proclamation the broad outlines of the City, as we know it today was already well established.*

*This City has also continued to shape our history as it evolved over decades. One of the youngest major Cities in the world, Johannesburg marks its 125th anniversary this year. Johannesburg was founded in 1886 as a result of the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand. So it is for a good reason that Johannesburg is known to many as "Egoli" (Zulu) or "Gauteng" (Sotho), both names meaning "the Place of Gold". Probably no City in the world has grown faster. Powered by the world's greatest gold-rush, Johannesburg soon grew into a bustling metropolis. Before the discovery of gold the landscape of Johannesburg was dotted with a number of African homesteads and a few white-owned farmhouses.*

*Compared to what followed, Johannesburg's beginnings looked small and humble. The mining camp of 1886 covered a few square kilometres and had a population of a*

*few thousand people. Already in 1886 there were 14 liquor stores and one hotel – but no sanitation or health services. Johannesburg was founded as a mining camp towards the end of 1886, a few months after the discovery of the Main reef in Langlaagte. Trying to fix a precise date for the founding of Johannesburg can be open to some interpretation and debate. Some argue that Johannesburg began in September, while others say it was founded in October. However, Johannesburg anniversary does not come down to a single date. The fact is that, a series of important events moved very quickly towards the end of 1886:*

- *In September President Paul Kruger declared the area as public diggings.*
- *Then on the 4th of October came the proclamation of **Randjeslaagte - the original residential area where Johannesburg was founded.***
- *In November, the first official Diggers Committee was sworn into office - representing the first local government structure (and arguably a forerunner of the Johannesburg City Council).*
- *December saw the first sale of stands (actually the sale of leases) in Johannesburg.*

*Hot on the heels of the discovery of gold, Johannesburg attracted large numbers of gold prospectors, fortune-hunters and ordinary work-seekers. Arriving in their thousands, and coming from far and wide, there were a variety of people, including blacks and whites. This mix of humanity gave the young town a cosmopolitan character from the start. The government of Paul Kruger became increasingly fearful of the great influx of foreigners, many of them English-speaking – who they called "uitlanders" (aliens). Johannesburg, springing up as it did, suddenly, (very suddenly) in the midst of the Boer Republic in 1886, was to the Boers an alien city. President Kruger and his cabinet became increasingly unhappy and fearful about the influence of a growing population of foreigners, regarded as wild adventurers who knew only one god – gold. The authorities of the Boer Republic consoled themselves that the gold would run out, the town would not last, and then the "Uitlanders" – the aliens – would leave.*

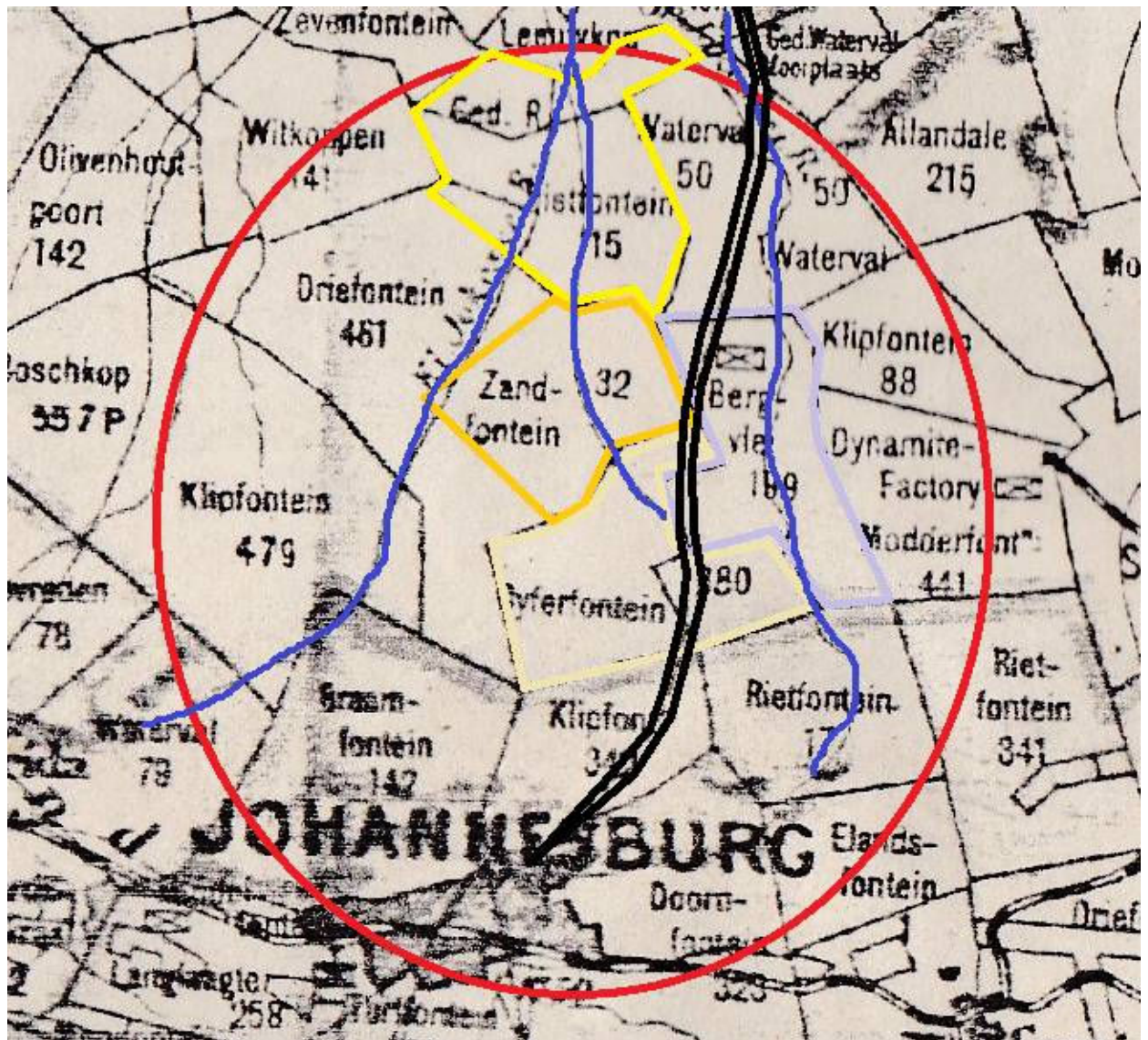
***But Johannesburg did not go away.***

***Within six years four years of its birth, Johannesburg was already the biggest town in South Africa, with large buildings, street lighting, suburban mansions, and shops to rival those in Cape Town. By 1896 – when Johannesburg was just 10 years old – its population had risen to 100 000. Despite President Kruger, Johannesburg went on to become the most cosmopolitan place in Africa. No other place in Southern Africa contained such a varied cultural mix. It was this robust blend of nations, cultures and languages that gave Johannesburg its unique character. The energy that this generated – economic social and political energy - was to drive much of South Africa's subsequent history.....”***



## HISTORICAL LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

### Historical Map



*Greater study area as defined by Jeppe's 1899 Map of the Transvaal.*

*This is one of the few published diagrams that show the definition of the original properties surrounding the farm "Randjeslaagte" on which the first proclaimed residential area of Johannesburg was founded, with "Langlaagte" to its west, where the first gold was discovered and mined.*

*Note the farms Zandfontein and Rietfontein on which Sandton was established and Bergvlei on which Alexandra was established with the three drainage lines that still exist today.*

*Also note the original wagon route past Bergvlei homestead/post office, which was the route to Pretoria and developed into what, is today "Pretoria Main road". It is along the same route which another part of the proposed Johannesburg Metro's Bus Rapid Transport System along Louis Botha Avenue is proposed to be established, furthermore enhancing the continuation of an historical "transport" corridor.*

basic shape of the modern “Gauteng” was shaped . If Jeppe’s 1899 map is studied to the West and East one will see that the new accent on development in the region already focused on the axis of the “MAIN REEF”, as well as bringing into play the coal fields of the southern and eastern Transvaal.

*For the purpose of the present studies it then can be said that the route involves heritage in one way or another. The Law, and the heritage authorities requires from developers to respect these origins, even if in world terms of European – type development Gauteng is but an infant. With knowledge and guidance from elsewhere we may therefore proceed with modern additions to the history of Gauteng as long as a sense of the past and the future is interwoven with respect to the people that will still live here in the future.*

## **Soweto**

Soweto is a township of the city of Johannesburg in Gauteng, South Africa, bordering the city's mining belt in the south. Its name is an English syllabic abbreviation for *South Western Townships*. Formerly a separate municipality, it is now incorporated in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Suburbs of Johannesburg

George Harrison is today credited as the man who discovered an outcrop of the Main Reef of gold on the farm Langlaagte in February 1886. The fledgling town of Johannesburg was laid out on a triangular wedge of "uitvalgrond" (area excluded when the farms were surveyed) named Randjeslaagte, situated between the farms Doornfontein to the east, Braamfontein to the west and Turffontein to the south. Within ten years of the discovery of gold in Johannesburg, 100,000 people flocked to this part of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republic in search of riches. They were of all races and all nationalities. In October 1887 the government of the ZAR bought the south-eastern portion of the farm Braamfontein. There were large quantities of clay, suitable for brickmaking, along the stream. The government decided that more money was to be made from issuing brick maker's licenses at five shillings per month. The result was that many landless Dutch-speaking burghers (citizens) of the ZAR settled on the property and started making bricks. They also erected their shacks there. Soon the area was known either Brickfields or Veldschoendorp. Soon other working poor, Coloureds, Indians and Africans also settled there. The government, who sought to differentiate the white working class from the black, laid out new suburbs for the Burghers (Whites), Coolies (Indians), Malays (Coloureds) and Kaffirs (Africans), but the whole area simply stayed multiracial.

## **Orlando, Moroka & Jabavu**

In 1923 the Parliament of the Union of South Africa passed the Natives (Urban Areas) Act (Act No. 21 of 1923). The purpose of the Act was to provide for improved conditions of residence for natives in urban areas, to control their ingress into such areas and to restrict their access to intoxicating liquor. The Act required local authorities to provide accommodation for Natives (then the polite term for Africans or Blacks) lawfully employed and resident within the area of their jurisdiction. Pursuant to this Act the Johannesburg town council formed a Municipal Native Affairs

Department in 1927. It bought 1 300 morgen of land on the farm Klipspruit No. 8 and the first houses in what was to become Orlando Location were built there in the latter half of 1930. The township was named after the chairman of the Native Affairs committee, Mr. Edwin Orlando Leake. In the end some 10,311 houses were built there by the municipality. In addition it built 4,045 temporary single-room shelters.

In about 1934 James Sofasonke Mpanza moved to 957 Pheele Street, Orlando, and lived there for the rest of his life. A year after his arrival in Orlando he formed his own political party, the Sofasonke Party. He also became very active in the affairs of the Advisory Board for Orlando. Towards the end of World War II there was an acute shortage of housing for Blacks in Johannesburg. By the end of 1943 the Sofasonke Party advised its members to put up their own squatters' shacks on municipal property. On Saturday 25 March 1944 the squat began. Hundreds of homeless people from Orlando and elsewhere joined Mpanza in marching to a vacant lot in Orlando West and starting a squatter's camp. The City Council's resistance crumbled. After feverish consultations with the relevant government department, it was agreed that an emergency camp, which could house 991 families, be erected. It was to be called Central Western Jabavu. The next wave of land invasions took place in September 1946. Some 30,000 squatters congregated west of Orlando. Early the next year the City Council proclaimed a new emergency camp. It was called Moroka. 10,000 sites were made available immediately. Moroka became Johannesburg's worst slum area. Residents erected their shanties on plots measuring six metres by six metres. There were only communal bucket-system toilets and very few taps. The camps were meant to be used for a maximum of five years, but when they were eventually demolished in 1955, Moroka and Jabavu housed 89,000 people

## **Apartheid**

The National Party won the general election of 1948 and formed a new government. The party's policy was (and still is) called apartheid, the Afrikaans word meaning separateness. They thought they could separate the various racial groups in South Africa. In those days the Johannesburg City Council did not support the National Party. The City Council and the central government competed to control the Black townships of Johannesburg.

## **1948 to 1976**

Following the election of the new government, some 7,000 new houses were built in the first two or three years, but very little was done thereafter. In 1952 there was a breakthrough. Firstly the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research came up with a standard design for low-cost, four-roomed, forty-square-metre houses. In 1951 the Parliament passed the Bantu Building Workers Act, which permitted Blacks to be trained as artisans in the building trade. In 1952 it passed the Bantu Services levy Act, which imposed a levy on employers of African workers and the levy was used to finance basic services in Black township. In 1954 the City Council built 5,100 houses in Jabavu and 1,450 in Mofolo.

The City Council's pride and joy was its economic scheme known as Dube Village. It was intended "primarily for the thoroughly urbanised and economically advanced Native". Stands, varying in size from fifty by hundred feet to forty by 70 feet, were

made available on a thirty year leasehold tenure. Tenants could erect their own dwellings in conformity with approved plans.

In June, 1955, Kliptown was the home of an unprecedented Congress of the People, which adopted the Freedom Charter.

The new sub-economic townships took off in 1956, when Tladi, Zondi, Dhlamini, Chiawelo and Senoane were laid out providing 28,888 people with accommodation. Jabulani, Phiri and Naledi followed the next year. Sir Ernest Oppenheimer arranged a loan of £3 million from the mining industry, which allowed an additional 14,000 houses to be built. It was decided to divide Soweto into various language groups. Naledi, Mapetla, Tladi, Moletsane and Phiri were for Sotho- and Tswana-speaking people. Chiawelo for Tsonga and Venda. Dlamini Senaoane, Zola, Zondi, Jabulani, Emdeni and White City were for Zulus and Xhosas.

The central government was busy with its own agenda. The presence of Blacks with freehold title to land among Johannesburg's White suburbs irked them. In 1954 Parliament passed the Native Resettlement Act, which permitted the government to remove Blacks from suburbs like Sophiatown, Martindale, Newclare and Western Native Township. Between 1956 and 1960 they built 23,695 houses in Meadowlands and Diepkloof to accommodate the evicted persons. By 1960 the removals were more-or-less complete.

In 1959 the City Council launched a competition to find a collective name for all the townships south-west of the city's centre. It was only in 1963 that the City Council decided to adopt the name Soweto as the collective name.

In 1971 Parliament passed the Black Affairs Administration Act, No. 45 of 1971. In terms of this Act the central government appointed the West Rand Administration Board to take over the powers and obligations of the Johannesburg City Council in respect of Soweto. As chairman of the board it appointed Manie Mulder, a political appointment of a person who had no experience of the administration of native affairs. Manie Mulder's most famous quote was given to the Rand Daily Mail in May 1976: "The broad masses of Soweto are perfectly content, perfectly happy. Black-White relationships at present are as healthy as can be. There is no danger whatever of a blow-up in Soweto."

### **Soweto Uprising**

Soweto came to the world's attention on 16 June 1976 with the Soweto Uprising, when mass protests erupted over the government's policy to enforce education in Afrikaans rather than their native language. Police opened fire in Orlando West on 10,000 students marching from Naledi High School to Orlando Stadium. The rioting continued and 23 people died on the first day in Soweto, 21 of whom were black, including the minor Hector Pieterse, as well as two white people, including Dr Melville Edelstein, a lifelong humanitarian.

The impact of the Soweto protests reverberated through the country and across the world. In their aftermath, economic and cultural sanctions were introduced from abroad. Political activists left the country to train for guerrilla resistance. Soweto and

other townships became the stage for violent state repression. Since 1991 this date and the schoolchildren have been commemorated by the International Day of the African Child.

In response, the apartheid state started providing electricity to more Soweto homes, yet phased out financial support for building additional housing.

Soweto became an independent municipality with elected black councilors in 1983, in line with the Black Local Authorities Act. Previously the townships were governed by the Johannesburg council, but from the 1970s the state took control.

Black African councilors were not provided by the apartheid state with the finances to address housing and infrastructural problems. Township residents opposed the black councilors as puppet collaborators who personally benefited financially from an oppressive regime. Resistance was spurred by the exclusion of blacks from the newly formed tricameral Parliament (which did include Whites, Asians and Coloreds). Municipal elections in black, coloured, and Indian areas were subsequently widely boycotted, returning extremely low voting figures for years. Popular resistance to state structures dates back to the Advisory Boards (1950) that co-opted black residents to advise whites who managed the townships.

### **Further popular resistance: incorporation into the City**

In Soweto, popular resistance to apartheid emerged in various forms during the 1980s. Educational and economic boycotts were initiated, and student bodies were organized. Street committees were formed, and civic organizations were established as alternatives to state-imposed structures. One of the most well-known "civics" was Soweto's Committee of Ten, started in 1978 in the offices of *The Bantu World* newspaper. Such actions were strengthened by the call issued by African National Congress's 1985 Kabwe congress in Zambia to make South Africa ungovernable. As the state forbade public gatherings, church buildings like Regina Mundi were sometimes used for political gatherings.

In 1995, Soweto became part of the Southern Metropolitan Transitional Local Council, and in 2002 was incorporated into the City of Johannesburg. A series of bomb explosions rocked Soweto in October 2002. The explosions, believed to be the work of the Boeremag, a right wing extremist group, damaged buildings and railway lines, and killed one person.

## **F. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY OR AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

### **(a) Detail of area surveyed**

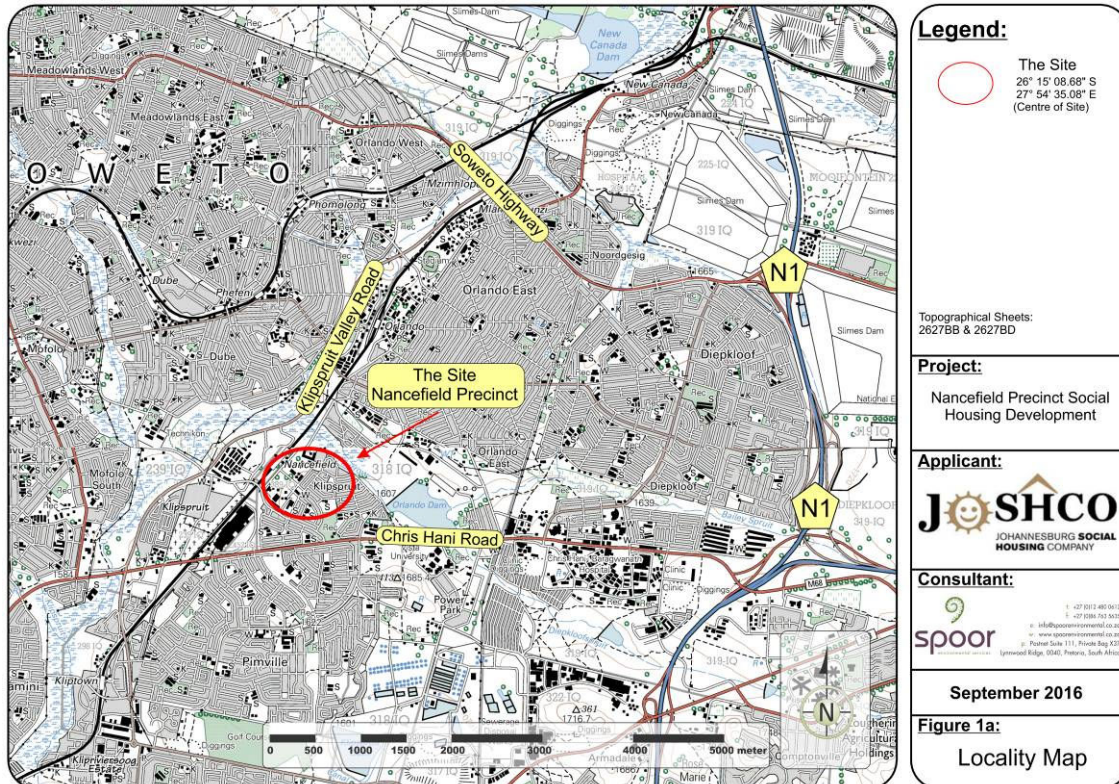
- Full location Data for Province, Magisterial District/Local Authority and property (e.g. farm/erf) name and number etc.;



*The remainder of Erf 1 and Portion 7 of Erf 1 of the Klipspruit Township area – Nancefield Precinct, Soweto, City of Johannesburg (CoJ), Gauteng*

- Location map(s)/ orthophotos of the general area. These must include the map name and number (e.g. 3313 DC Bellville). Maps must include at least a 1:50 000 and (if) available also a 1:10 000 (i.e. most detail possible). Large scale colour satellite photos make a useful addition. Maps should be preferable at least A4 size.

**1/50 000 Map: Lenasia 2627BD**



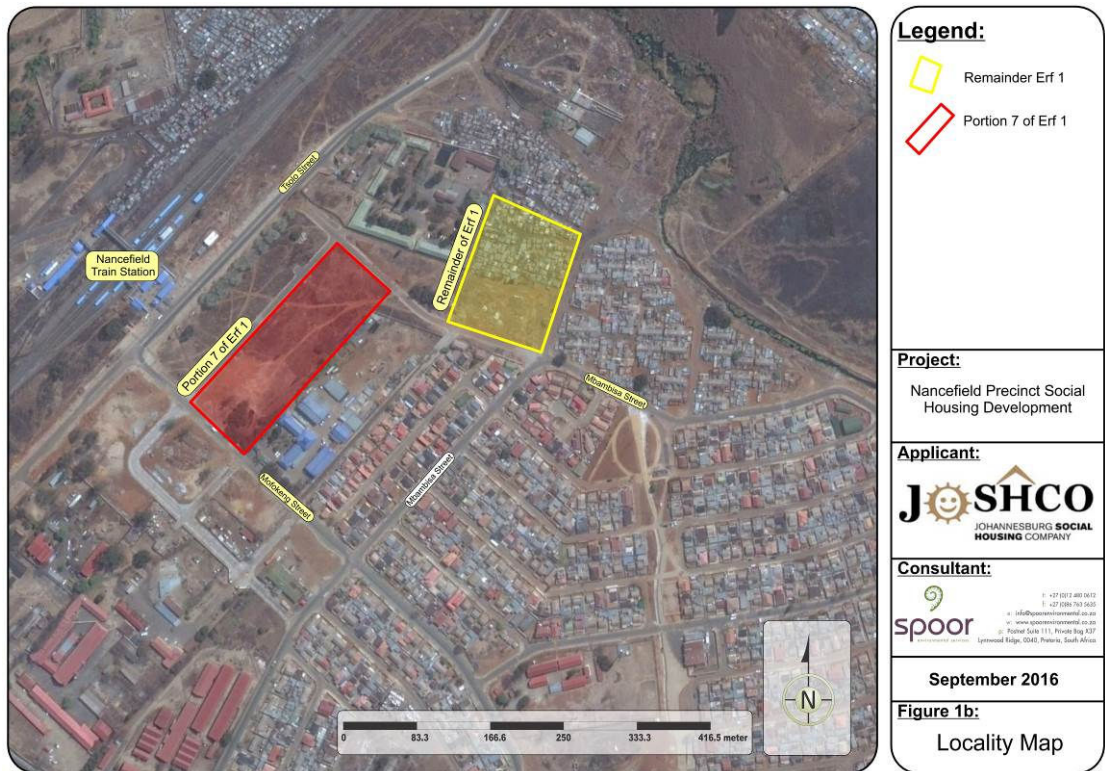
Enlargement of map see page 21

- Either the Location Map or the Site Map must have the polygon of the area surveyed marked on it and full geographical co-ordinates for all relevant points and where applicable, indication of the area to be developed (footprint).

**Locality Map - Co-ordinates**

**Rem Erf 1 Yellow marked site - S26° 15' 08.07" & E27° 54' 36.16"**

**Ptn 7 of Erf 1 Red marked site – S26° 15' 05.66" & E27° 54' 31.18"**



Enlargement of map see page 20

**(b)Description of methodology**

The sites were inspected on foot. Both sites were graded in the past which gave excellent visibility and easy to walk. The Remainder of Erf 1 on the northern side is densely covered by squatter shacks which made inspection very difficult.

**G. DESCRIPTION OF SITES IDENTIFIED AND MAPPED**

**(i) Rem Erf 1 – S26° 15’ 08.07” & E27° 54’ 36.16”**

The southern section of the site has recently be graded which would have destroyed any possible heritage resources – see photographs





The northern section of the site is a dense squatter settlement with shacks that cover the whole area. This would have destroyed any cultural heritage resources in the area – see photographs





**(ii) Ptn & of Erf 1 – S26° 15' 05.66" & E27° 54' 31.18"**

The site has been graded in the past. This would have destroyed any possible cultural heritage resources or graves – see photographs.



No important cultural heritage resources or graves are present on the two proposed development areas.

**H. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTEFACTS, FAUNA, BOTANICAL OR OTHER FINDS AND FEATURES**

None

**I. CLEAR DESCRIPTION OF BURIAL GROUNDS AND GRAVES**

None

## **J. FIELD RATING**

Not applicable

## **K. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Heritage value)**

Not applicable

## **L. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION**

No important cultural heritage resources or graves were found on the two proposed development sites.

There is no objection to the proposed development from a Cultural Heritage Resources point of view.

If during construction any cultural heritage resources or graves are unearthed all work has to be stopped until the site has been inspected and mitigated by a cultural heritage practitioner.

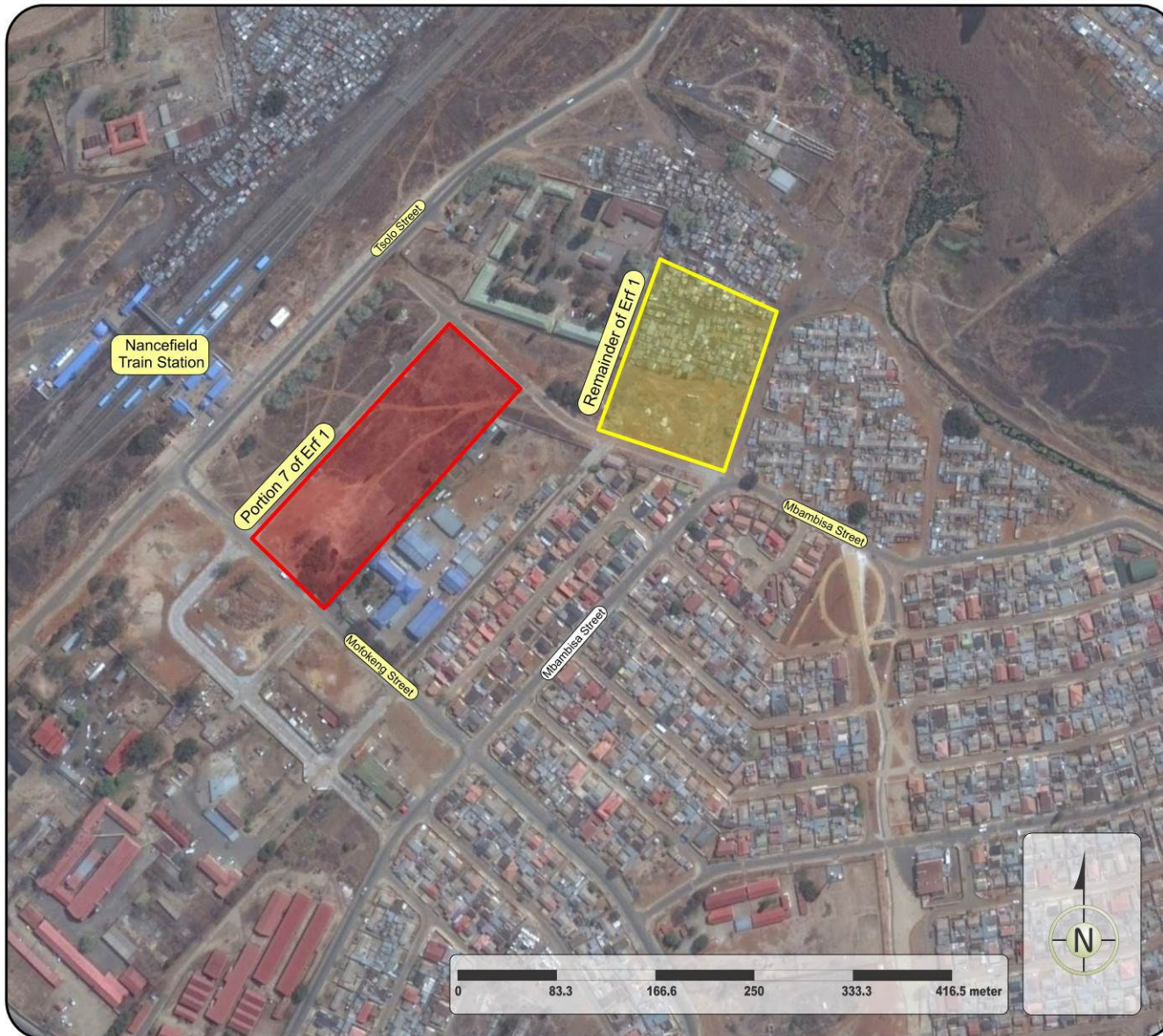
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## **N. APPENDIX**

- Maps:
  - Google Map: page 20
  - 1/50 000 Map Lenasia 2627BD: page 21



**Legend:**

- Remainder Erf 1
- Portion 7 of Erf 1

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**Project:**

Nancefield Precinct Social Housing Development

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**Applicant:**

**JSHCO**  
JOHANNESBURG SOCIAL HOUSING COMPANY

---

**Consultant:**

**spoor**  
environmental services

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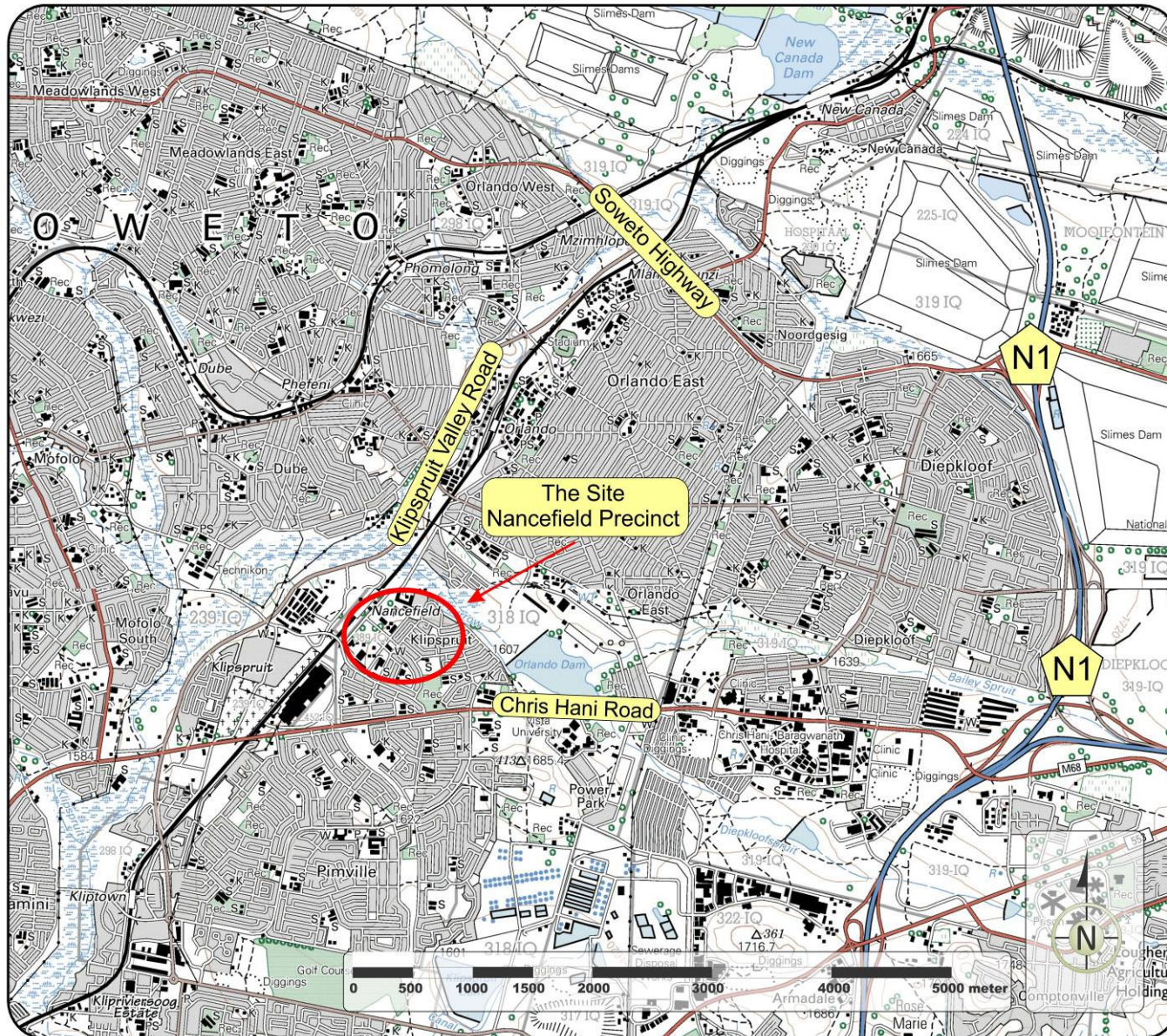
**September 2016**

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**Figure 1b:**

Locality Map





**Legend:**

 The Site  
 26° 15' 08.68" S  
 27° 54' 35.08" E  
 (Centre of Site)

Topographical Sheets:  
 2627BB & 2627BD

**Project:**  
 Nancefield Precinct Social  
 Housing Development

**Applicant:**  
  
**JSHCO**  
 JOHANNESBURG SOCIAL  
 HOUSING COMPANY

**Consultant:**  
  
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**September 2016**

**Figure 1a:**  
 Locality Map