

Prepared For

Marsh Environmental Services

By



HERITAGE

Contracts and Archaeological Consulting

TEL: +27 82 373 8491. E-MAIL JACO.HERITAGE@GMAIL.COM

VERSION 1.0
22 December 2012

CLIENT: Marsh Environmental Services

CONTACT PERSON: Steven Ingle
Tel: (011) 506 5331
Fax: 086 509 6242;
Cell: 072 386 9815
E-mail: steven.ingle@marsh.com

SIGNATURE: _____

LEADING CONSULTANT: Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC (HCAC)

CONTACT PERSON: Jaco van der Walt
Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting
Professional Member of the Association of Southern African Professional
Archaeologist (#159)

I, Jaco van der Walt as duly authorised representative of Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC, hereby confirm my independence as a specialist and declare that neither I nor the Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which the client was appointed as Environmental Assessment practitioner, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project.



SIGNATURE: _____

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site name and location:	Copper Moon Trading 631 (Pty) Ltd, is proposing to establish a mixed use residential township on the "Spitz Land" located on the Remaining Extent of Portion 14 of the Farm Roodepoort 237 IQ. The site is located to the north of Soweto, west of the Durban Roodepoort Deep Gold Mine and south of Matholesville, Goudrand and north and south of Randfontein Road. The study area measures 300ha in extent.	
1:50 000 Topographic Map:	2627 BB.	
EIA Consultant:	Marsh Environmental Services.	
Developer:	Copper Moon Trading 631 (Pty) Ltd.	
Heritage Consultant:	Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC (HCAC).	
Contact person:	Jaco van der Walt	Tel: +27 82 373 8491
E-mail	jaco.heritage@gmail.com.	
Date of Report:	22 December 2012	

Findings of the Assessment:

No archaeological, grave sites or structures older than 60 years were identified and there are no fatal flaws in terms of the archaeological component to the project. The area is however renowned for unmarked graves relating to mine workers on the west rand and some management actions will be required to ensure the correct procedures are followed in the case of accidental discovery. There is from an archaeological point of view (subjected to approval from SAHRA) there is no reason why the development cannot commence work.

General

Due to the subsurface nature of archaeological material and unmarked graves the possibility of the occurrence of unmarked or informal graves and subsurface finds cannot be excluded. If during construction any possible finds such as stone tool scatters, artefacts or bone and fossil remains are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted for an assessment of the find.

Disclaimer: *Although all possible care is taken to identify sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

Copyright: Copyright of all documents, drawings and records – whether manually or electronically produced – that form part of the submission, and any subsequent reports or project documents, vests in Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC. None of the documents, drawings or records may be used or applied in any manner, nor may they be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means whatsoever for or to any other person, without the prior written consent of Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC. The Client, on acceptance of any submission by Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC and on condition that the Client pays to Heritage Contracts and

Archaeological Consulting CC the full price for the work as agreed, shall be entitled to use for its own benefit and for the specified project only:

- The results of the project;
- The technology described in any report;
- Recommendations delivered to the Client.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
GLOSSARY.....	8
1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION.....	9
1.1 Terms of Reference	10
1.2. Archaeological Legislation and Best Practice	10
1.3 Description of Study Area	12
1.3.1 <i>Location Data</i>	12
1.3.2. <i>Location Map</i>	12
2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	12
2.1 Phase 1 - Desktop Study	12
2.1.1 <i>Literature Search</i>	13
2.1.2 <i>Information Collection</i>	13
2.1.3 <i>Consultation</i>	13
2.1.4 <i>Google Earth and Mapping Survey</i>	13
2.1.5 <i>Genealogical Society of South Africa</i>	13
2.2 Phase 2 - Physical Surveying	13
2.3. Restrictions	13
3. NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT.....	14
4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA.....	14
4.1 Databases Consulted	14
4.2 Background Information Available on the Study Area.....	15
4.3. Historiography And Methodology	15
4.3.1. A Brief History Of Human Settlement And Black And White Interaction In The Roodepoort Area	17
4.3.2. Historical Overview Of The Development Of The Spitzland Area	20
5. HERITAGE SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND MITIGATION MEASURES	21
5.1. Field Rating of Sites	23
6. BASELINE STUDY-DESCRIPTION OF SITES.....	24
7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS	27
8. PROJECT TEAM	27
9. STATEMENT OF COMPETENCY	28
10. REFERENCES.....	29

FIGURES

Figure 1: Location map of the study area.	12
Figure 2 Map 3: 1904 Major Jackson Map of the Potchefstroom district. Roodepoort can be seen. (Major Jackson 1904)	17
Figure 3: 1943 map of the study area.	24
Figure 4: Google image of the study area with the old slime dams clearly visible in red	25
Figure 5. Northern view of existing slimes dams.	26
Figure 6. Study area viewed from the south.	26
Figure 7. Demolished remains of structures (Photo S. Ingle)	26
Figure 8. Old mine infrastructure remains (Photo S. Ingle).	26

ABBREVIATIONS

AIA: Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA: Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
BIA: Basic Impact Assessment
CRM: Cultural Resource Management
ECO: Environmental Control Officer
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment*
EIA: Early Iron Age*
EIA Practitioner: Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner
EMP: Environmental Management Plan
ESA: Early Stone Age
GPS: Global Positioning System
HIA: Heritage Impact Assessment
LIA: Late Iron Age
LSA: Late Stone Age
MEC: Member of the Executive Council
MIA: Middle Iron Age
MPRDA: Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act
MSA: Middle Stone Age
NEMA: National Environmental Management Act
PRHA: Provincial Heritage Resource Agency
SADC: Southern African Development Community
SAHRA: South African Heritage Resources Agency

**Although EIA refers to both Environmental Impact Assessment and the Early Iron Age both are internationally accepted abbreviations and must be read and interpreted in the context it is used.*

GLOSSARY

Archaeological site (remains of human activity over 100 years old)

Early Stone Age (~ 2.6 million to 250 000 years ago)

Middle Stone Age (~ 250 000 to 40-25 000 years ago)

Later Stone Age (~ 40-25 000, to recently, 100 years ago)

The Iron Age (~ AD 400 to 1840)

Historic (~ AD 1840 to 1950)

Historic building (over 60 years old)

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC was contracted by Marsh Environmental Services to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed mixed use residential township development of approximately 300 ha known as Spitzland in Roodepoort. The site is located to the north of Soweto, west of the Durban Roodepoort Deep Gold to the north and south of Randfontein Road. The study area measures 300ha in extent. The Archaeological Impact Assessment report forms part of the EIA for the proposed project.

The aim of the study is to identify cultural heritage sites, document, and assess their importance within local, provincial and national context. It serves to assess the impact of the proposed project on non-renewable heritage resources, and to submit appropriate recommendations with regard to the responsible cultural resources management measures that might be required to assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner. It is also conducted to protect, preserve, and develop such resources within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

The report outlines the approach and methodology utilized before and during the survey, which includes: Phase 1, a desktop study that includes collection from various sources and consultations; Phase 2, the physical surveying of the area on foot and by vehicle; Phase 3, reporting the outcome of the study.

During the survey no archaeological sites were identified. General site conditions and features on sites were recorded by means of photographs, GPS locations, and site descriptions. Possible impacts were identified and mitigation measures are proposed in the following report.

This report must also be submitted to the SAHRA for review.

1.1 Terms of Reference

Desktop study

Conducting a brief desktop study where information on the area is collected to provide a background setting of the archaeology that can be expected in the area.

Field study

Conduct a field study focussing on developable land (Annexure A) to locate, identify, record, photograph and describe sites of archaeological, historical or cultural interest; b) record GPS points identified as significant areas; c) determine the levels of significance of the various types of heritage resources recorded in the project area.

Reporting

Report on the identification of anticipated and cumulative impacts the operational units of the proposed project activity may have on the identified heritage resources for all 3 phases of the project; i.e., construction, operation and decommissioning phases. Consider alternatives, should any significant sites be impacted adversely by the proposed project. Ensure that all studies and results comply with Heritage legislation and the code of ethics and guidelines of ASAPA.

To assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, and to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

1.2. Archaeological Legislation and Best Practice

Phase 1, an AIA or a HIA is a pre-requisite for development in South Africa as prescribed by SAHRA and stipulated by legislation. The overall purpose of a heritage specialist input is to:

- » Identify any heritage resources, which may be affected;
- » Assess the nature and degree of significance of such resources;
- » Establish heritage informants/constraints to guide the development process through establishing thresholds of impact significance;
- » Assess the negative and positive impact of the development on these resources;
- » Make recommendations for the appropriate heritage management of these impacts.

The AIA or HIA, as a specialist sub-section of the EIA, is required under the National Heritage Resources Act NHRA of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999), Section 23(2)(b) of the NEMA and section s.39(3)(b)(iii) of the MPRDA.

The AIA should be submitted, as part of the EIA, BIA or EMP, to the PHRA if established in the province or to SAHRA. SAHRA will be ultimately responsible for the professional evaluation of Phase 1 AIA reports upon which review comments will be issued. 'Best practice' requires Phase 1 AIA reports and additional development information, as per the EIA, BIA/EMP, to be submitted in duplicate to SAHRA after completion of the study. SAHRA accepts Phase 1 AIA reports authored by professional archaeologists, accredited with ASAPA or with a proven ability to do archaeological work.

Minimum accreditation requirements include an Honours degree in archaeology or related discipline and 3 years post-university CRM experience (field supervisor level).

Minimum standards for reports, site documentation and descriptions are set by ASAPA in collaboration with SAHRA. ASAPA is a legal body, based in South Africa, representing professional archaeology in the SADC region. ASAPA is primarily involved in the overseeing of ethical practice and standards regarding the archaeological profession. Membership is based on proposal and secondment by other professional members.

Phase 1 AIAs are primarily concerned with the location and identification of sites situated within a proposed development area. Identified sites should be assessed according to their significance. Relevant conservation or Phase 2 mitigation recommendations should be made. Recommendations are subject to evaluation by SAHRA.

Conservation or Phase 2 mitigation recommendations, as approved by SAHRA, are to be used as guidelines in the developer's decision making process.

Phase 2 archaeological projects are primarily based on salvage/mitigation excavations preceding development destruction or impact on a site. Phase 2 excavations can only be conducted with a permit, issued by SAHRA to the appointed archaeologist. Permit conditions are prescribed by SAHRA and includes (as minimum requirements) reporting back strategies to SAHRA and deposition of excavated material at an accredited repository.

In the event of a site conservation option being preferred by the developer, a site management plan, prepared by a professional archaeologist and approved by SAHRA, will suffice as minimum requirement.

After mitigation of a site, a destruction permit must be applied for from SAHRA by the client before development may proceed.

Human remains older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act, with reference to Section 36. Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years fall under Section 36 of Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act), as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983), and are the jurisdiction of SAHRA. The procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36[5]) of Act 25 of 1999 is applicable to graves older than 60 years that are situated outside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority. Graves in this age category, located inside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority, require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years, in addition to SAHRA authorisation. If the grave is not situated inside a formal cemetery, but is to be relocated to one, permission from the local authority is required and all regulations, laws and by-laws, set by the cemetery authority, must be adhered to.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected under Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983), and are the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the office of the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning; or in some cases, the MEC for Housing and Welfare.

Authorisation for exhumation and reinterment must also be obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and

regional provisions, laws and by-laws must also be adhered to. To handle and transport human remains, the institution conducting the relocation should be authorised under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act).

1.3 Description of Study Area

1.3.1 Location Data

The proposed development area of approximately 300 ha is located in Roodepoort, Gauteng. The site is located to the north and south of Randfontein road and is marked by two slime dams associated with the Durban Roodepoort Deep Mine. The site is highly overgrown and disturbed to a high degree by old mining activities.

1.3.2. Location Map

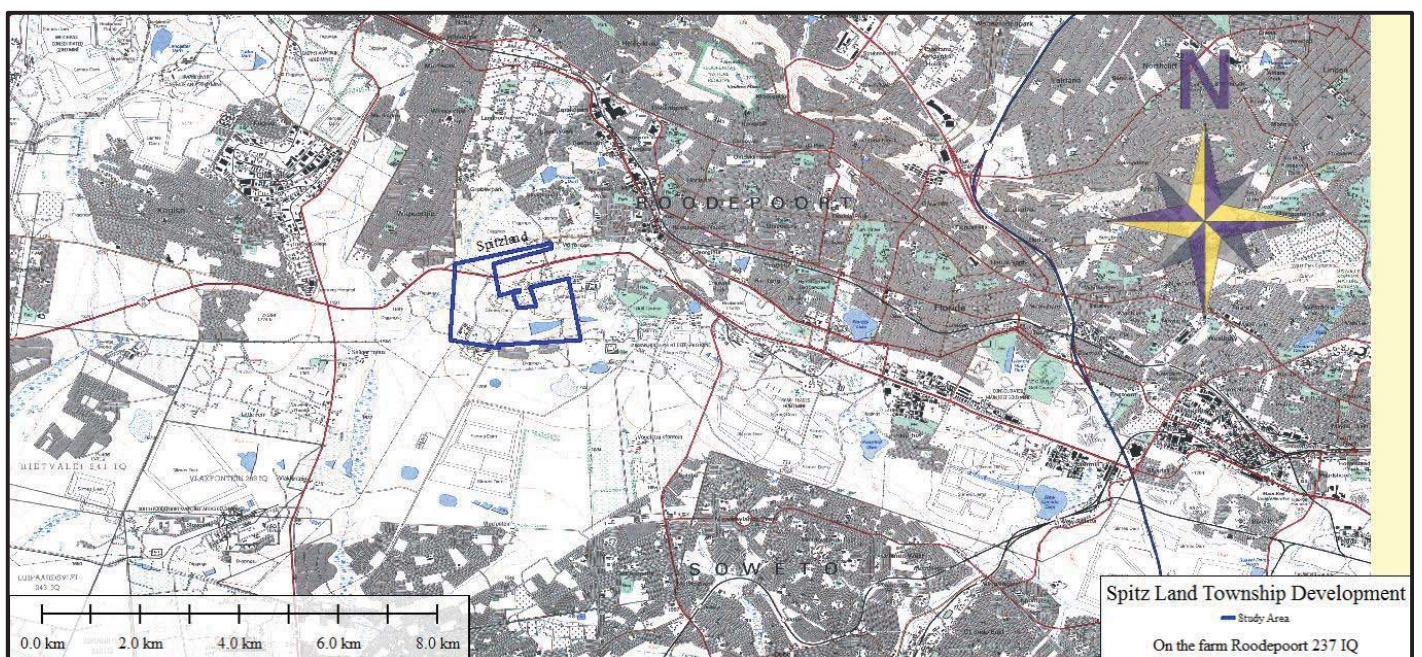


Figure 1: Location map of the study area.

2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The aim of the study is to cover archaeological databases to compile a background of the archaeology that can be expected in the study area followed by field verification; this was accomplished by means of the following phases.

2.1 Phase 1 - Desktop Study

The first phase comprised a desktop study scanning existing records for archaeological sites, historical sites, graves, architecture (structures older than 60 years) of the area.

2.1.1 Literature Search

Utilising data for information gathering stored in the archaeological database at Wits and previous CRM reports done in the area. The aim of this is to extract data and information on the area in question.

2.1.2 Information Collection

The SAHRA report mapping project (Version 1.0) and SAHRIS was consulted to collect data from previously conducted CRM projects in the region to provide a comprehensive account of the history of the study area.

2.1.3 Consultation

No social consultation was conducted but is done as part of the EIA.

2.1.4 Google Earth and Mapping Survey

Google Earth and 1:50 000 maps of the area were utilised to identify possible places where sites of heritage significance might be located.

2.1.5 Genealogical Society of South Africa

The database of the Genealogical Society was consulted to collect data on any known graves in the area.

2.2 Phase 2 - Physical Surveying

Due to the nature of cultural remains, the majority of which occurs below surface, a field survey of the study area was conducted. The study area was surveyed by means of vehicle and extensive surveys on foot by a professional archaeologist.

No archaeological sites were discovered inside the proposed development area.

2.3. Restrictions

Due to the fact that most cultural remains may occur below surface, the possibility exists that some features or artefacts may not have been discovered/ recorded during the survey. Low ground visibility of parts of the study area is due to high grass cover, illegal dumping and old mining areas and the possible occurrence of unmarked graves and other cultural material cannot be excluded. Only the footprint area of the development was surveyed as indicated in the location map, and not the entire farm. Due to the safety reasons the area was not subjected to a thorough survey. Although HCAC surveyed the area as thoroughly as possible, it is incumbent upon the developer to stop operations and inform the relevant heritage agency should further cultural remains, such as standing buildings, stone tool scatters, artefacts, bones or fossils, be exposed during the process of development.

3. NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- The proposed land uses may include the following:
- Residential 1 – up to 1900 erven (60ha)
- Residential 2 – up to 2700 units (22ha)
- Business stands (1.5ha)
- Community facilities and schools (15ha)
- Parks/open space (104ha)
- Land uses to be determined (52ha)

4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Databases Consulted

Wits Archaeological Data Bases

32 Previously recorded sites are on record for the 2627 BB 1: 50 000 sheet at the Wits database (referenced 2009). These sites consist of Stone Age (ESA & LSA), Late Iron Age, Anglo Boer War remains and Historic mining remains. None of these sites are located within the project area but provide a background of to the sites that can be expected. The closest site is a historic mining site to the east of the study area 2627 BB 25.

SAHRA Report Mapping Project

At least three previous CRM projects were conducted close to the study area (van Schalkwyk 2004, van Vollenhoven & Pelsler 2007, van der Walt 2010a, b, Pelsler 2012). These projects mainly recorded buildings, structures and graves associated with early mining in the area older than 60 years.

Genealogical Society and Google Earth Monuments

Neither the Genealogical Society nor the monuments database at Google Earth (Google Earth also include some archaeological sites and historical battlefields) have any recorded sites in the study area.

4.2 Background Information Available on the Study Area

This section (du Preez 2012) will endeavour to give an account of the history of this area and also a brief overview of the history of the wider area and district in which the farm is located. The report has been divided into several sections that will focus on the following aspects:

- General history of human settlement
- The history of black and white interaction
- A history of the development of the Spitzland area, where this could be traced

4.3. Historiography And Methodology

It was only possible to write a very superficial review, giving a brief analysis of the most important sources that could be found on the history of the Spitzland area. Sources include secondary source material, maps, electronic sources and archival documents.

An overview will be given of all the archival information that was available on the Spitzland/Roodepoort area. The source of J. S. Bergh will be used to write a short history of the area.

Here are some further sources that should be consulted, should a more in-depth study of the area be done in future:

- Lourens, L. 1998. Parke- en rekreasievoorsiening in Roodepoort: 'n Historiese perspektief.
- East Rand gold mining. 1894. The East Roodepoort Gold Mining Company Limited: a report for the period ending 31 March 1894

Some maps of the Roodepoort area can be found at the Cape Archives. These are the following:

- **Document 1 of 3**

DEPOT KAB

TYPE Map

REFERENCE M3/3192

DESCRIPTION Plan of the Margaret Ballinger Home, **Roodepoort** showing convalescents' ward, staff quarters, etc.

STARTING 1946

ENDING 1946

REMARKS Drawing.

- **Document 2 of 3**

DEPOT KAB
TYPE Map
REFERENCE M4/660
DESCRIPTION Map showing **Roodepoort** and surrounding area.
STARTING 1943
ENDING 1954
REMARKS Print.

Document 3 of 3

DEPOT KAB
TYPE Bound map
REFERENCE SG1/1/15/17
DESCRIPTION Survey map showing the farm Kalkfontein and the portion called **Roodepoort** belonging to Mr. PJ Kruger which it is desired should be transferred to the field-cornetcy of Brandspruit.
STARTING 0000
ENDING 0000
REMARKS Drawing. Enclosure to letter dated 21/1/1892.

Since the mid 1800's up until the present, the area where Spitzland is today located had been classified into various different districts. Since 1857, Spitzland would have formed part of the Pretoria district. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 17) By 1894, Roodepoort was located in the Krugersdorp district. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 20) This remained the case up until 1977, when the area of study fell into the Witwatersrand District. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 25) By 1977 Roodepoort and surrounds also fell under the jurisdiction of the smaller Roodepoort magisterial area. This remained the case up until 1994. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 25-27)



Figure 2 Map 3: 1904 Major Jackson Map of the Potchefstroom district. Roodepoort can be seen. (Major Jackson 1904)

4.3.1. A Brief History Of Human Settlement And Black And White Interaction In The Roodepoort Area

The study area is located in close proximity to the towns of Roodepoort and Krugersdorp and therefore a short discussion on the origins of these towns are applicable.

Roodepoort is a residential area which gets its name from the red soil that characterise the area. Roodepoort was established as a mine camp during the pioneering days of gold mining and dates back to 1884, when Fred Struben discovered the first payable gold in the area at what he called the Confidence Reef, a large rocky outcrop in the centre of Roodepoort. After the Great Trek of 1834-1840, some of the farmers who had left the Cape Colony, settled in the interior of the country and the first farms in the vicinity of Roodepoort/Krugersdorp were already measured out in 1839/40. By the 1880's the area was settled by scattered Boer farmers on nine farms. This means that it is one of the first areas where white farmers settled. Four of the farms - Roodepoort, Vogelstruisfontein, Paardekraal and Wilgrespruit were soon declared public diggings. The farm Paardekraal is also well known as the place where the Transvaal Boers placed a heap of stones in what is today known as the Paardekraal Monument. This was an act of unity between the Boers to fight for their freedom against Great Britain who annexed the Transvaal in April 1877

The prospecting rights on the farm Roodepoort were secured by Jan Bantjies and the next year, gold was discovered. The farm was opened for public diggings. The diggers needed a place to pitch their tents and so the farm Roodepoort opened up its land and a shantytown sprang up. In 1857 the area formed part of the district of Pretoria as few other towns were

established however four mining towns, Roodepoort, Florida, Hamberg and Maraisburg, were proclaimed between 1886 and 1888. In 1886 the main reef at Langlaagte in Johannesburg was discovered. The gold at Confidence Reef, mostly surface gold in quartz rock, soon ran out, but by then a settled community was established in Roodepoort. In 1963 the Roodepoort-Maraisburg municipality was changed to Roodepoort and city status was granted in 1977 (at which time Maraisburg was dropped from the name).

The area has a rich mining history with several large mining companies like the Klein Paardekraal Estate Gold Mining Co. Ltd, Main Reef Gold Mining Co. Ltd. and Consolidated Main Reef Mines Estate Ltd who obtained property in the area from the late 19th century. The mines used to have their own hospitals and cemeteries, especially relating to the so called native workers. In 1934 permission was granted to Crown Mines Ltd. to establish a 'native burial ground' on the farm Vierfontein (and In 1942 permission was granted for the establishment of native cemeteries at Paardekraal to name a few examples. An unmarked cemetery associated with mine workers were exposed during development on the farm Paardekraal that stopped development in that area. During the Second World War some of the mine property were converted to be used by the Union Defense Force that included the Crown Mines hospital It is therefore even possible that some graves in these cemeterys may belong to people who died during the war, although most probably not in active service

The Roodepoort area has several monuments. One of these is monument that commemorates the Jameson Raid of 1895. The old municipal offices in Berlandina Street, a plaster and stone building that is now used as the Roodepoort branch library was declared a national monument in 1985. Another national monument is the old Roodepoort Town School in Rex Street, on the site of the original building erected in 1894 to name but a few.

Krugersdorp was proclaimed a town in 1887 and owes it's origin to two important events in the history of South Africa, namely The Transvaal War of independence (1881) and the discovery of the Witwatersrand Goldfields (1886). These two occurrences with their far-reaching political and economic consequences, were mainly instrumental in causing the establishment of two townships, originally apart, but subsequently united under the name of Krugersdorp. The one township became the business centre of the West Rand Goldfields, while the other sprang into existence by reason of the position and significance of the Paardekraal Monument.

Gold, manganese, iron, asbestos and lime are all mined in and around Krugersdorp and the area is characterised by a long mining history, which began when gold was discovered on the farm Paardekraal.. Recently Krugersdorp Local Council was re-named after Chief Mogale, the young heir to the Po Chiefdom of the Batswana. The Po tribe, one of the original tribes, occupied the territory now known as Mogale City. They occupied an area that stretched from the Magaliesberg in the west to the present day Northcliff Ridge in the east, to the Vaal River in the southwest and Haartebeespoort Dam in the northwest.

Toward the end of the 1820s, the stability of the area was disrupted by the invasion of Mzilikazi ka Mashobane. Mzilikazi warriors easily overwhelmed the Po, killed their chief and took the young heir, Mogale wa Mogale, captive. Around 1830 the Voortrekkers, dissatisfied with life under British administration in the Cape Colony, began to migrate from the Cape. Mzilikazi was driven out of the area by the Voortrekkers under Paul Kruger, who named the area after himself.

The area has several significant historical sites. One of the most attractive buildings is the civic centre. The Earl of Selbourne, High Commissioner of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, unveiled the foundation stone of the original building in 1907. The JG Strijdom arch bust, designed by JH Labuschagne, that was unveiled on 16 December 1966 by Susan Strijdom. It stands on gold-bearing rock. The arch was designed by T Pitout. Another interesting feature is the first stone of the cenotaph that was laid on 20 May 1922. It was unveiled by Sir Abe Bailey on 15 July 1922. The names of those who died in action during the World Wars were added in 1975.

More than 800 women and children were buried in the Concentration Camp Cemetery during the Boer War. The Memorial Avenue, which runs from Paardekraal to the hospital, commemorates those who died during the First World War. Several monuments are found in the area and includes amongst others the Old Station Building, Voortrekkerpad Monument, Town Hall, Old Magistrate's Court Building, Paardekraal Monument, JG Strijdom Bust, Paul Kruger Statue, The Blockhouse, and The Concentration Camp.

J. S. Bergh's historical atlas of the four northern provinces of South Africa is a very useful source for the writing of local and regional history. Interestingly, it seems that Spitzland is located in the vicinity of the Melville Koppies, which is a Middle Stone-Age site. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 4) This area was also important to Iron Age communities, since these people had smelted and worked iron ore at the Melville Koppies site since the year 1060, by approximation. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 7, 87)

The Difaqane (Sotho), or Mfekane ("the crushing" in Nguni) was a time of bloody upheavals in Natal and on the Highveld, which occurred around the early 1820's until the late 1830's. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 10) It came about in response to heightened competition for land and trade, and caused population groups like gun-carrying Griquas and Shaka's Zulus to attack other tribes. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 14; 116-119) It seems that, in 1827, Mzilikazi's Ndebele started moving through the area where Johannesburg is located today. This group went on raids to various other areas in order to expand their area of influence. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 11)

During the time of the Difaqane, a northwards migration of white settlers from the Cape was also taking place. Some travellers, missionaries and adventurers had gone on expeditions to the northern areas in South Africa, some already as early as the 1720's. One Bain travelled through, or close by the area where the present-day Spitzland was located in 1831. One Harris also travelled through this area in 1836. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 13)

It was however only by the late 1820's that a mass-movement of Dutch speaking people in the Cape Colony started advancing into the northern areas. This was due to feelings of mounting dissatisfaction caused by economical and other circumstances in the Cape. This movement later became known as the Great Trek. This migration resulted in a massive increase in the extent of that proportion of modern South Africa dominated by people of European descent. (Ross 2002: 39) By 1939 to 1940, farm boundaries were drawn up in an area that includes the present-day Johannesburg and Krugersdorp. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 15)

4.3.2. Historical Overview Of The Development Of The Spitzland Area

Here follows a short summary indicating some of the activities that would have taken place on the farm Roodepoort No. 43, which would later form the bigger area in which Spitzland is located. Files from the National Archives of South Africa were used, and unfortunately in these kind of files it is not indicated where exactly on the land the development had taken place.

On 20 February 1913, it was approved that the Durban Roodepoort Gold Mining Company Limited would be permitted to use the surface of an area of ground held under mining title, situated upon the farm Roodepoort No. 43,; in the Mining District of Johannesburg, Transvaal Province, for recreation purposed. The company had applied for this right because the area was required for the erection thereon of a Bioscope Theatre for the benefit of the black employees of the company. (NASA SAB: URU, 130 525)

On March 13th, 1913, Louis Botha signed a Minute approved in the Executive Council, where it was decided that the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society would be permitted the use of the surface of an area of ground held under Mining Title, situated on the farm Roodepoort No. 43, in the Mining District of Johannesburg, Transvaal Province. This land would be used for religious purposes. The Church used a portion of the farm Roodepoort No. 43 known as Claim No. 134 since 1909, but this was relinquished and moved to Claim Number 781/2 held by the Roodepoort United Main Reef G.M. Co. Ltd. on the same farm. (NASA SAB: URU, 133 722)

On 22 August 1913, a Minute was approved in the Office of the Prime Minister in Pretoria, which stated that land that was acceded to be used for recreational and municipal purposes on 9 May 1912, would no longer be used for this purpose, since it was no longer necessary. The land in question included proclaimed portion of land under mining title on the farm Roodepoort No. 43, Turffontein No. 21, Doornfontein No. 25 and Uitvalfontein No. 2. (NASA SAB: URU, 1221 2565)

On 18 May 1925, a lease of approximately eight claims located on the government farm Roodepoort No. 43, by the Durban Roodepoort Mining Syndicate Limited was approved. (NASA SAB: URU, 754 1599)

On 30 September 1926, the permission that was granted on 21st August 1913, to use an area on the farm Roodepoort No. 43 for the purposes of a Mortuary, was withdrawn. This was due to the fact that the area was no longer required for this purpose. (NASA SAB: URU, 860 3211)

On 18 May 1927, it was approved that the Town Council of Roodepoort-Maraisburg could use the surface of an area of proclaimed land held under Mining Title situated on the farm Roodepoort No. 43, for the purpose of a Stone Crushing Plant. (NASA SAB: URU, 905 1526)

On 10 August 1928, the Town Council ;of Roodepoort-Maraisburg received permission to use an area of open proclaimed land on the farm Roodepoort No. 42 for the purpose of a Public Park. (NASA SAB, URU: 1000 2616)

On 19 April 1929, The City Council of Roodepoort-Maraisburg received permission to use a portion of proclaimed land situated on the farm Roodepoort No. 43 for the use of expanding the black cemetery, with fencing. (NASA SAB: URU, 1055 1376)

On 15 April 1930 a concession was approved to the City Council of Roodepoort-Maraisburg to use an area of proclaimed land on the farm Roodepoort No. 43 for the use of a cattle kraal for a "Native" Location, as well as for the expansion of the Location, with fencing. (NASA SAB: URU, 1122 935)

On 20 January 1932 it was approved that the Town Council of Roodepoort-Maraisburg could use an area of proclaimed land on Roodepoort No. 43 for the purpose of a tennis court with fencing for the coloured community. (NASA SAB: URU, 1258 362)

On 4 September 1933, it was recommended that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission would be permitted to use the surface of an area of proclaimed land, not held under mining title, situated on the farm Roodepoort No. 43, district Krugersdorp, for the purpose of a "Native" Church. (NASA: URU, 1377 2136)

On 18 November 1935, it was approved that Wil-Ford (Proprietary), Limited, would receive permission to use the surface of an area of proclaimed land held under mining title, situated on the farm Roodepoort No. 43, district Krugersdorp, for the purpose of a black burial ground, with fencing. (NASA SAB: URU, 1550 2950)

5. HERITAGE SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The presence and distribution of heritage resources define a 'heritage landscape'. In this landscape, every site is relevant. In addition, because heritage resources are non-renewable, heritage surveys need to investigate an entire project area, or a representative sample, depending on the nature of the project. In the case of the proposed residential development the local extent of its impact necessitates a representative sample and only the footprint of the areas demarcated for development were surveyed. In all initial investigations, however, the specialists are responsible only for the identification of resources visible on the surface.

This section describes the evaluation criteria used for determining the significance of archaeological and heritage sites.

The following criteria were used to establish site significance:

- » The unique nature of a site;
- » The integrity of the archaeological/cultural heritage deposits;
- » The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site;
- » The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features;
- » The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined/is known);
- » The preservation condition of the sites;
- » Potential to answer present research questions.

Furthermore, The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Sec 3) distinguishes nine criteria for places and objects to qualify as 'part of the national estate' if they have cultural significance or other special value. These criteria are:

- » Its importance in/to the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- » Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- » Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;

- » Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- » Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- » Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- » Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- » Its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa;
- » Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

5.1. Field Rating of Sites

Site significance classification standards prescribed by SAHRA (2006), and acknowledged by ASAPA for the SADC region, were used for the purpose of this report.

<i>FIELD RATING</i>	<i>GRADE</i>	<i>SIGNIFICANCE</i>	<i>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</i>
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; national site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; provincial site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High significance	Conservation; mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High significance	Mitigation (part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	High/medium significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	-	Medium significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.C)	-	Low significance	Destruction

6. BASELINE STUDY-DESCRIPTION OF SITES

It is important to note that the entire farm Roodepoort 237 IQ was not surveyed but only the proposed development area as indicated in Figure 1. The site is 300ha in total but roughly about 90ha is developable due to old tailings, ridges and wetlands. Special attention was given to developable land as per Annexure A. From the old mining infrastructure (Figure 7) none of the buildings are still standing and have been demolished and reused in the local squatter camps. Only the two slime dams are still intact (Figure 8) but will not be affected by the proposed development. Some areas are utilised for subsistence farming (mielies)

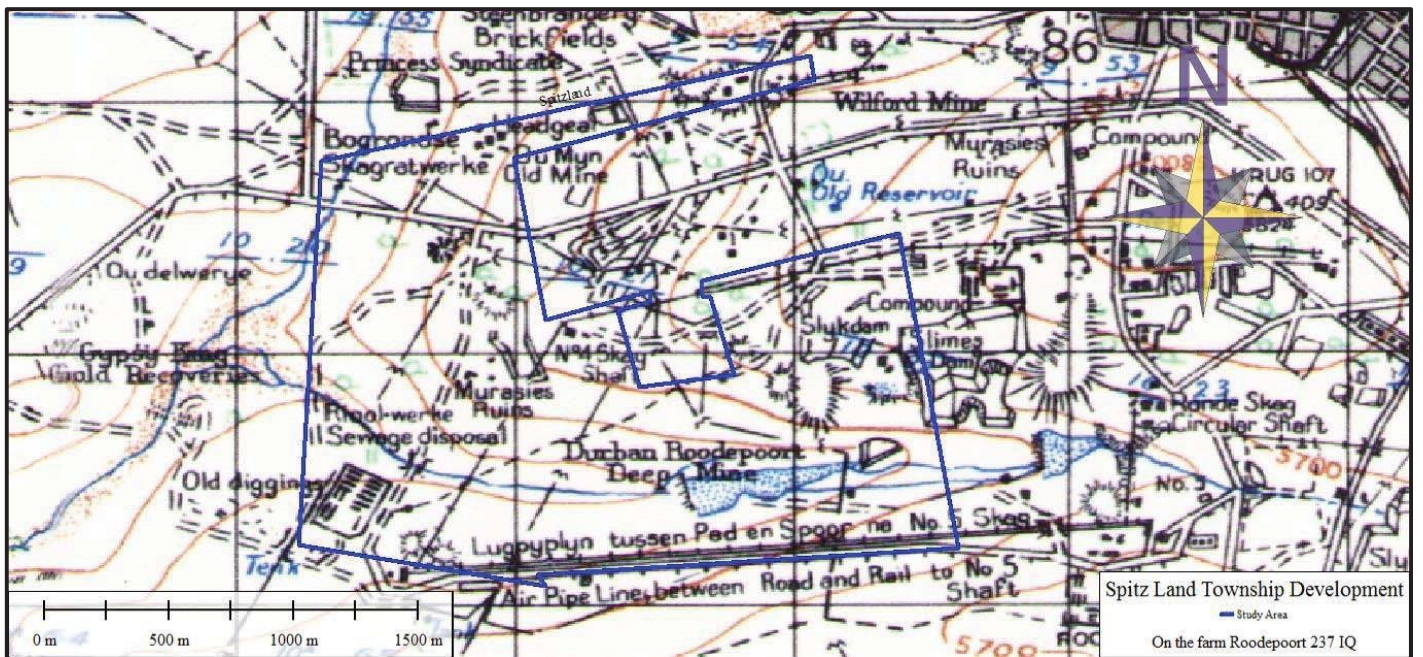


Figure 3: 1943 map of the study area.



Figure 4: Google image of the study area with the old slime dams clearly visible in red



Figure 5. Northern view of existing slimes dams.



Figure 6. Study area viewed from the south.



Figure 7. Demolished remains of structures (Photo S. Ingle)



Figure 8. Old mine infrastructure remains (Photo S. Ingle).

7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

During the survey no sites of archaeological significance were identified. The site is however well known for its historical mining activities associated with Durban Roodepoort Deep mine and demolished foundations dating to this period occur on site. The report provided information to specific developments that took place in the approximate area of Spitzland between 1913 and 1935 and maps provide a further insight into how the land was occupied. The site was however utilized by Durban Roodepoort Deep since 1906. During this time Durban Roodepoort Deep employed around 816 Chinese mineworkers (Praagh 1906) and was one of the Rand Mines Group mines.

This is important as mines from this period are known to have unmarked cemeteries like Crown Mines (Pelser 2012). In fact on the 27th of October 1913 the N.A.D Inspector in Roodepoort West in a letter to the Director of Native Labour indicated that at Vogelstruis Estate the cemetery is located around 200 yards south of the Native Hospital, as well as at Durban Roodepoort Deep. At Roodepoort United Main Reef the graves were in neat rows. The old cemetery was located underneath the mine dump (TAB GNLB, Vol.129, Reference 2338/13).

There are therefore a possibility of exposing archaeological/historical or skeletal remains during development and warrant some recommendations for chance find procedures to be followed.

- The site manager should have the number of a qualified archaeologist who will be on call to assess any artefacts or bone material exposed during construction.
- All work in this area will have to be stopped until finds have been assessed by a qualified archaeologist.
- During the social consultation process the oral history, places of religious interest and the possible location of unmarked graves must be assessed.

8. PROJECT TEAM

Jaco van der Walt, Project Manager

Liesl du Preez, Archival study

9. STATEMENT OF COMPETENCY

I (Jaco van der Walt) am a member of ASAPA (no 159), and accredited in the following fields of the CRM Section of the association: Iron Age Archaeology, Colonial Period Archaeology, Stone Age Archaeology and Grave Relocation. This accreditation is also valid for/acknowledged by SAHRA and AMAFA.

Currently, I serve as Council Member for the CRM Section of ASAPA, and have been involved in research and contract work in South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania and the DRC; having conducted more than 300 AIAs since 2000.

10. REFERENCES

Secondary Sources:

- Bergh, J.S., (ed.) *Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika.Die vier noordelike provinsies*. Pretoria: J. L. van Schaik Uitgewers. 1999.
- Du Preez, L. 2012. History of the Spitzland Area, Roodepoort Gauteng Province. Unpublished report prepared for Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC.
- Pelser, J.A. 2012. A Report On The First Phase Of The Historical-Archaeological And Forensic Investigation Of Previously Unknown Burials Dating To The Late 19th/Early 20th Century On The Farm Langlaagte 224 Iq, Crown Mines, Crownwood Road, Johannesburg Gauteng. Unpublished Report prepared for SAHRA
- Praagh, L.V (ed). 1906. The Transvaal and its Mines (The Encyclopedic History of the Transvaal). Praagh & Loyd: London & Johannesburg.
- Ross, R. *A concise history of South Africa*. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge. 1999.
- SAHRA Mapping Project 2006
- Van der Walt, J. 2010. Archaeological Impact Assessment Commercial Development On Portion 409 Of The Farm Roodepoort 237 IQ, Roodepoort, Gauteng Province prepared for Marsh Environmental Services.
- Van der Walt, J. 2010. For The Possible Future Development Of Durban Roodepoort Deep Gold Mine Village, Roodepoort, Gauteng Province. Prepared for Marsh Environmental Services
- Van Schalkwyk, J. Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed waste blending platform project, Roodepoort District, Gauteng.
- Van Vollenhoven, A & Pelser, A.J. 2007. A Report On A Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment On Erf 85, Chamdor, Krugersdorp For The William Tell Particle Boards And Medium Density Manufacturing Plant Prepared For *K2M Technologies*

Primary Sources:

ARCHIVAL SOURCES (National Archive, Pretoria)

- National Archives of South Africa. 1913. SAB: URU, 130 525. Permission to use the surface ground held under mining title on the farm Roodepoort No 43 Johannesburg for recreational purposes.
- National Archives of South Africa. 1913. SAB: URU, 133 722. Permission to use the surface of certain ground held under mining title on the farms Roodepoort No 43 and Doornfontein No 24 district Johannesburg for religious purposes.
- National Archives of South Africa. 1925. SAB: URU, 754 1599. Approval of an agreement of lease being entered into between the government and the Durban Roodepoort Mining Syndicate Limited disposing of the right to mine for precious metals on certain portions of the farm Roodepoort No 43, mining district of Johannesburg.

National Archives of South Africa. 1926. SAB: URU, 860 3211. Withdrawal of permission to use portion of farm "Roodepoort" No. 43 Johannesburg, for purposes of a mortuary.

National Archives of South Africa. 1927. SAB: URU, 905 1526. Permission to Town Council Roodepoort – Maraisburg to use the surface of certain area of proclaimed land on farm Roodepoort No 43, Johannesburg, for purposes of Stone Crushing Plant.

National Archives of South Africa. 1931. SAB: URU, 1221 2565. Withdrawal of surface rights... for recreation and Municipal purposes as ground is no longer required for purposes, for which it was granted.

National Archives of South Africa. 1932. SAB: URU, 1258 362. Permission granted to Town Council of Maraisburg to use surface of certain area of proclaimed land held under mining title of farm "Roodepoort" No 43 mining district Johannesburg for purpose of tennis court with fencing for coloured community.

National Archives of South Africa. 1933. SAB: URU, 1377 2136. Permission granted to American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions use of surface of area of proclaimed land not held under mining title situated on farm "roodepoort" No 43 mining district Johannesburg for purposes of native church.

National Archives of South Africa. 1935. SAB: URU, 1550 2950. Permission given to the Wil-Ford (Prop) Ltd to use surface of area on farm Roodepoort No 43, Krugersdorp as a native burial ground.

National Archives of South Africa. 1928. SAB, URU: 1000 2616. Permission to Town Council of Roodepoort-Maraisburg to use surface of certain area of open proclaimed land on farm Roodepoort No. 43, Johannesburg for purpose of public park.

National Archives of South Africa. 1929. SAB: URU, 1055 1376. Use by Town Council of Roodepoort-Maraisburg, of surface of proclaimed ground on farm Roodepoort No. 43, Johannesburg for purpose of extension to the native cemetery.

National Archives of South Africa. 1930. SAB: URU, 1122 935. Permission granted to Town Council of Roodepoort of right to use surface of certain land situate on farm Roodepoort No. 43, Krugersdorp for purpose of native local cattle kraal and fencing and extension to native location and fencing.

MAPS

Department of Lands Survey Board. 1935. *Witwatersrand – Pretoria*. Compiled and drawn by the Mapping Section, Surveyor-General's Office Pretoria, 1934, from the records of the Trigonometrical and Cadastral Surveys. Pretoria: Government Printer.

Google Earth. 2012. $26^{\circ}10'33.20''S$ $27^{\circ}51'16.30''E$ elev 1732 m. [Online]. [Cited 14 November 2012].

Google Earth. 2012. $26^{\circ}11'23.83''S$ $27^{\circ}56'33.64''E$ elev 1684 m. [Online]. [Cited 14 November 2012].

Major Jackson, H. M. 1904. *Potchefstroom. Drawn in the Surveyor-Generals Office and photo-lithographed at the Government Printing Works, Pretoria*. Pretoria: Government Printing Works.

South Africa. Surveyor General. 1983. *Topographic Map: 2627BB Roodepoort. 1:50 000. Fourth Edition*. Pretoria: Government Printer.