

Archaeological Impact Assessment

For the proposed Rand Leases Industrial Township, Roodepoort, Gauteng

Prepared For

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

By



HERITAGE

Contracts and Archaeological Consulting

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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.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site name and location: The applicant proposes to establish an industrial township on a highly transformed site located on a Portion of the Remainder of Portion 161 of the Farm Vogelstruisfontein 231-IQ in the Roodepoort area, City of Johannesburg. The proposed township measures 20.22 hectares in extent. Of this 20.22ha a total of 11.69ha is proposed to be developed for industrial use as 8.53ha is currently developed and consist of occupied lease areas.

Purpose of the study: Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment to determine the presence of cultural heritage sites and the impact of the proposed project on these resources within the study area.

1:50 000 Topographic map: 2627 BB

Environmental Consultant: Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Developer: TBC

Heritage Consultant: Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC (HCAC).

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Date of Report: 13 June 2013

Findings of the Assessment:

The report provided information to specific developments that took place on Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ from the early 1900's and maps provide a further insight into how the land was occupied. The site was utilised since 27 October 1910 known at that time as Vogelstruis Estates & Gold Mines Limited and demolished mining infrastructure from this period onwards are found all over the site. Mines from this period in proximity to the study are known to have unmarked cemeteries and some management actions as discussed in section 7 of this report will be required to ensure the correct procedures are followed in the case of accidental discovery

Most of the historical mining infrastructure has been demolished to make way for existing industries however some ruins and old infrastructure relating to the SRP for "shaft equipment and reduction works" are visible in the eastern section of the study area.

There is from a heritage point of view no reason why the proclamation of an industrial township cannot commence if the recommendations and management actions made in this report are adhered too (based on approval from SAHRA).

Once construction activities start the developers on stands 1 and 16 will have to have the ruins assessed by a conservation architect to determine the age of the structures. It is also recommended that the developer of Stand 15 and 16 should have the remains of shaft equipment and reduction works assessed by a conservation architect should they wish to demolish it.

General

Due to extensive grass cover and land alteration, ground visibility was low on portions of the site during the survey. The possible occurrence of unmarked or informal graves and subsurface finds can thus not 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*

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

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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

<i>Kind of study</i>	Archaeological Impact Assessment
<i>Type of development</i>	Industrial Township
<i>Rezoning/subdivision of land</i>	Rezoning
<i>Developer:</i>	TBC
<i>Consultant:</i>	Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

The Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) report forms part of the Basic Assessment 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 review of the heritage scoping report 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, however some historical elements were noted forming part of the built environment associated with early mining activities in the area. 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 SAHRA for peer review.

1.1 Terms of Reference

Desktop study

Conducting a brief desktop study where information on the area is collected to provide a background history of the area.

Field study

Conduct a field study to: a) systematically survey the proposed project area 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 applicant proposes to establish an industrial township on a highly transformed site located on a Portion of the Remainder of Portion 161 of the Farm Vogelstruisfontein 231-IQ in the Roodepoort area, City of Johannesburg. The proposed township measures 20.22 hectares in extent of which only 11.69ha is open space suitable for development. The remaining 8.53ha is currently developed and occupied lease areas.

The topography of the area is flat and was extensively impacted on by mining activities in the past. Approximately 40% of the site is transformed / denuded due to occupation by the existing lease holders. The remaining vegetation can be described as transformed grasslands with an isolated area of Eucalyptus occurring in the western section of the site. No watercourses or drainage lines exist on the site (Savannah Environmental 2013).

1.3.2. Location Map

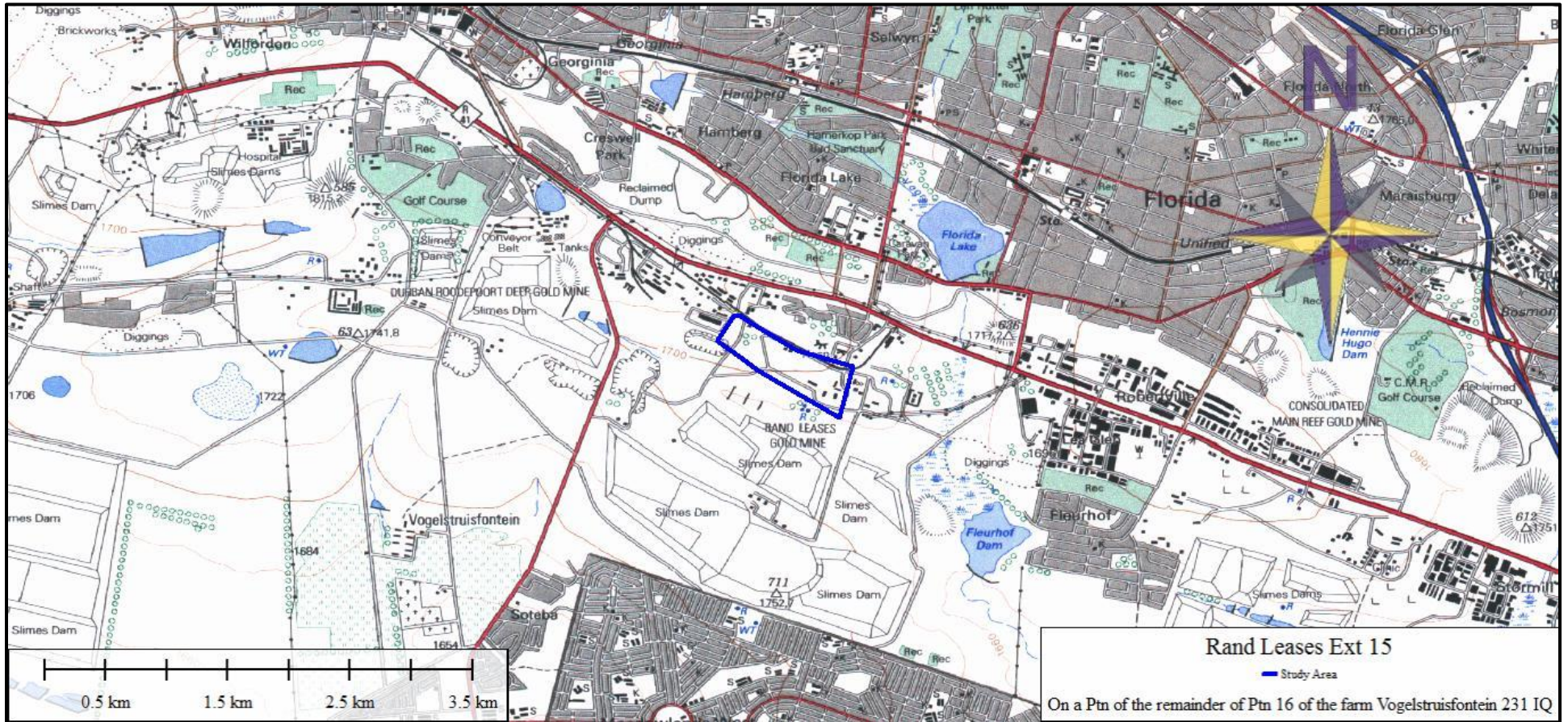


Figure 1: Study area.

2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The aim of the study is to cover archaeological databases and historical sources to compile a background history of 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, gathering data to compile a background history of the area in question. It included scanning existing records for archaeological sites, historical sites and graves, on the inhabitants of the area.

2.1.1 Literature Search

Utilising data for information gathering stored in the archaeological database at Wits, previous CRM reports done in the area and a search in the National archives. The aim of this is to extract data and information on the area in question, looking at archaeological sites, historical sites, graves, architecture, oral history and ethnographical information on the inhabitants of the area.

2.1.2 Information Collection

The SAHRA report mapping project (Version 1.0) 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. The South African Heritage Information System was also used to collect information.

2.1.3 Consultation

No consultation was conducted by the heritage team as this is conducted 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 of 20.22 Ha was conducted; focussing on drainage lines, hills and outcrops, high lying areas and disturbances in the topography. The study area was surveyed on foot by a professional archaeologist on 7 May 2013.

2.3. Assumptions and Limitations

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 archaeological visibility is due to extensive ground disturbance and vegetation, and the possible occurrence of unmarked graves and other cultural material cannot be excluded. Although Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC 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 unmarked graves, stone tool scatters, artefacts, bones or fossils, be exposed during the process of development.

Only the undeveloped area were subjected to a field survey as access from the current lease holders was not granted, the Dantex warehouse is probably older than 60 years but was not assessed during this study. Due to safety concerns there might be gaps in the coverage of the area.

3. NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

The development will include the rezoning and installation of essential services to the site due to the demand for industrial / commercial space. Upon successful rezoning of the site to "industrial" approximately 23 erven will be established and serviced (including water, sewer and electrical connections). Approximately 14 hectares of currently undeveloped and vacant land will be developed in this way. The existing lease holders already situated on the site will benefit due to consolidation into the formalised development.

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 (Rand Leases) to the east of the study area.

SAHRA Report Mapping Project

At least five previous CRM projects were conducted close to the study area (van Schalkwyk 2004, van Vollenhoven & Pelsers 2007, van der Walt 2010a, b, Pelsers 2011). 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 Archaeological and Historical Information Available on the Study Area

The report 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 farm Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ, where this could be traced

4.2.1. Historiography and Methodology

Due to the time restrictions regarding the writing of this report, it was only possible to write a superficial review, giving a brief analysis of the most important sources that could be found on the history of the farm Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ. Sources include secondary source material, maps, electronic sources and archival documents. In 4.2.3. A brief history of human settlement and black and white interaction in the Roodepoort area, an overview will be given of all the archival information that was available on the 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

Since a very large number of archival documents are available on the history of Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ at the National Archives of South Africa, it was not possible to consult all of these files. Only those files considered most important were incorporated into this report. The following files can be consulted if a more in-depth study of the farm is done:

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 4271
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 2181
PART 1
DESCRIPTION INSAKE DIE GEBRUIK VAN 'N GEDEELTE VAN DIE PLAAS **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN** NO **231** IQ, DISTRIK ROODEPOORT, VIR DIE DOEL VAN BOGRONDSE ELEKTRIESE KRAGLYNE EN ONDERGRONDSE ELEKTRIESE KABELS.
STARTING 1961
ENDING 1961

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 4336
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 687
PART 1
DESCRIPTION GEBRUIK VAN N GEDEELTE VAN DIE PLAAS **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN** NO **231**, IO DISTRIK ROODEPOORT, VIR BOGRONDSE ELEKTRIESE KRAGLYNE ENS.

STARTING 1962
ENDING 1962

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 4673
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 794
PART 1
DESCRIPTION GEBRUIK VAN GROND OP DIE PLAAS **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN** NO **231** IQ
 DISTRIK
 ROODEPOORT VIR DIE DOEL VAN 'N ONDERGRONDSE ELEKTRIESE KABEL EN 'N
 HOOFKABEL.
STARTING 1964
ENDING 1964

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 4682
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 845
PART 1
DESCRIPTION GEBRUIK VAN GROND OP DIE PLASE ROODEPOORT NO 237 EN
VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN NO **231**, IQ DISTRIK ROODEPOORT, VIR DIE DOEL VAN
 'N ONDER GRONDSE ELEKTRIESE KABEL EN 'N HOOFKABEL.
STARTING 1964
ENDING 1964

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 4721
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 1270
PART 1
DESCRIPTION GEBRUIK VAN OPPERVLAKTE VAN GROND OP DIE PLASE ROODEPOORT NR 237,
VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN NR **231** EN **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN** NR 233, DIST
 ROODEPOORT, VIR DIE DOEL VAN 'N BOGRONDSE ELEKTRIESE KRAGLYN MET
 ONDERGRONDSE HOOFKABEL.
STARTING 1964
ENDING 1964

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 5915
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 1733
PART 1
DESCRIPTION MINUUT WAARBY: STUKKE GROND GELEE OP DIE PLAAS **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN**

NO. **231**, IQ DISTRIK ROODEPOORT VIR DIE DOEL VAN 'N DORP UITGEHOU WORD.

STARTING 19700000

ENDING 19700000

DEPOT SAB

SOURCE URU

TYPE LEER

VOLUME_NO 580

SYSTEM 01

REFERENCE 2377

PART 1

DESCRIPTION WITHDRAWAL OF THE PERMISSION GRANTED UNDER MINUTE NO 4136 OF 29TH DECEMBER 1914, FOR THE USE OF THE SURFACE OF AN AREA OF GROUND HELD UNDER MINING TITLE ON THE FARM "**VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN**" NO **62**, JOHANNESBURG.

STARTING 1922

ENDING 1922

DEPOT SAB

SOURCE URU

TYPE LEER

VOLUME_NO 631

SYSTEM 01

REFERENCE 1939

PART 1

DESCRIPTION USE OF A PORTION OF THE SURFACE OF AN AREA OF PROCLAIMED GROUND ON THE FARM **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN** IN NO **62**, JOHANNESBURG.

STARTING 1923

ENDING 1923

DEPOT SAB

SOURCE URU

TYPE LEER

VOLUME_NO 631

SYSTEM 01

REFERENCE 1941

PART 1

DESCRIPTION USE OF CERTAIN GROUND ON THE FARM DRIEFONTEIN NO 1 AND **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN** NO **62**, FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

STARTING 1923

ENDING 1923

DEPOT SAB

SOURCE URU

TYPE LEER

VOLUME_NO 646

SYSTEM 01

REFERENCE 2787

PART 1

DESCRIPTION DE-PROCLAMATION AS A PUBLIC DIGGING OF A PORTION OF THE FARM "VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN" NO **62**, **KRUGERSDORP**.

STARTING 1923
ENDING 1923

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 740
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 998
PART 1

DESCRIPTION APPROVAL THAT THE CERTIFICATES OF CONVERSION TO FREEHOLD TITLES TO BE ISSUED IN RESPECT OF LOTS IN THE TOWNSHIP OF HAMBURG, SITUATE ON THE FARM **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN** NO **62** DISTRICT KRUGERSDORP SHALL BE SUBJECT TO CERTAIN SPECIFIED CONDITIONS.

STARTING 1925
ENDING 1925

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 843
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 1997
PART 1

DESCRIPTION WITHDRAWAL OF DECLARATION IN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MINUTE NO 1037 OF 1921 IN RESPECT OF PEGGING OF CLAIMS ON PORTION **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN** NO **62**, JOHANNESBURG.

STARTING 1926
ENDING 1926

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 916
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 1963
PART 1

DESCRIPTION WITHDRAWAL OF DECLARATION CONTAINED IN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MINUTE NO 1523, 1927 IN SO FAR AS IT CONCERNS CLAIM NO 4792 ON FARM **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN** NO **62** JOHANNESBURG, FORMERLY HELD AS CLAIMS WHICH WERE DECLARED OPEN TO PUBLIC FOR PEGGING OF CLAIMS.

STARTING 1927
ENDING 1927

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 937
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 3245
PART 1

DESCRIPTION WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN CLAIMS ON THE FARM "**VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN**" NO

62

FROM THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENT NOTICES NOS 1386, 964 AND 968.

STARTING 1927**ENDING** 1927**DEPOT** SAB**SOURCE** URU**TYPE** LEER**VOLUME_NO** 1183**SYSTEM** 01**REFERENCE** 415**PART** 1

DESCRIPTION GRANT OF LEASE OF UNDER MINING RIGHTS OF AREA EQUAL TO APPROXIMATELY 22 CLAIMS SITUATE ON FARM "**VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN**" NO **62**, MINING DISTRICT JHB, TO NEW VOGEL GOLD MINING COMPANY ON SAME CONDITIONS THAT LAND IN QUESTION WAS LEASED IN TERMS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MINUTE DATED SEPTEMBER 30TH TO AP WOOLWRIGHT AND SS SCOTT CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN NAME OF VOGEL DUMP SYNDICATE.

STARTING 1931**ENDING** 1931**DEPOT** SAB**SOURCE** URU**TYPE** LEER**VOLUME_NO** 1316**SYSTEM** 01**REFERENCE** 2767**PART** 1

DESCRIPTION WITHDRAWAL OF APPROVAL GRANTED IN TERMS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MINUTE NO 3335 OF 1930 OF LEASING TO MINERALS RECOVERY (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED OF UNDERMINING RIGHTS OF CERTAIN AREA SITUATE ON FARM "**VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN**" NO **62**, MINING DISTRICT, JOHANNESBURG.

STARTING 1932**ENDING** 1932**DEPOT** SAB**SOURCE** URU**TYPE** LEER**VOLUME_NO** 1370**SYSTEM** 01**REFERENCE** 1747**PART** 1

DESCRIPTION LEASING TO CONSOLIDATED MAIN REEF MINES AND ESTATES LTD OF EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO MINE PRECIOUS METALS ON PORTION OF FARM "**VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN**" NO **62** MINING DISTRICT OF JOHANNESBURG SUBJECT TO CERTAIN CONDITIONS LEASE BEING ENTERED INTO BETWEEN SAID COMPANY AND GOVERNMENT TO BE SIGNED BY DR. HANS PIROW ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT.

STARTING 1933**ENDING** 1933

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 1370
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 1749

PART 1
DESCRIPTION LEASING TO ANGLO TRANSVAAL EXPLORATION (PROP) LTD ON BEHALF OF A COMPANY TO BE FORMED AND INCORPORATED OF EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO MINE PRECIOUS METALS ON PORTION OF FARM "**VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN**" NO **62** MINING DISTRICT JOHANNESBURG, AREA TO BE KNOWN AS "AMALGAMATED AREA" AND DEED OF LEASE TO BE DRAWN UP TO BE SIGNED ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT BY DR. HANS PIROW.

STARTING 1933

ENDING 1933

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 1183
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 419

PART 1
DESCRIPTION WITHDRAWAL OF PERMISSION GRANTED TO FLORIDA BAY SCOUT TROOP COMMITTEE AND OTHERS TO USE CERTAIN AREA OF PROCLAIMED GROUND ON FARM "**VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN**" NO **62**, MINING DISTRICT JOHANNESBURG FOR SPORT GROUND, RIFLERANGE, ETC.

STARTING 1931

ENDING 1931

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 950
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 3755

PART 1
DESCRIPTION WITHDRAWAL FROM OPERATION OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 652 OF 1921 OF CERTAIN CLAIMS ON FARM **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN** NO. **62**.

STARTING 19270000

ENDING 19270000

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 968
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 999

PART 1
DESCRIPTION WITHDRAWAL OF DECLARATION IN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MINUTE NO. 1523 OF 1927, SO FAR AS IT CONCERNS CERTAIN CLAIMS SITUATE ON FARM **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN** NO. **62**, JOHANNESBURG.

STARTING 19280000
ENDING 19280000

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 986
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 1912
PART 1
DESCRIPTION DEPROCLAMATION AS PUBLIC DIGGING FOR PRECIOUS AND BASE METALS OF
PORTION FARM. **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN** NO. **62**, JOHANNESBURG.
STARTING 19280000
ENDING 19280000

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 1021
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 3601
PART 1
DESCRIPTION CALLING FOR TENDERS AND LEASING OF METAL RIGHT TO MINES FOR PRECIOUS
METALS UNDERNEATH CERTAIN TWO AREAS OF FARM **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN** NO.
62, JOHANNESBURG.
STARTING 19280000
ENDING 19280000

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 1044
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 828
PART 1
DESCRIPTION WITHDRAWAL FROM THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENT NOTICES NOS. 968 OF
JUNE
10TH, 1927 AND 1027 OF JUNE 24TH, 1927 RESPECTIVELY, WHEREBY
CERTAIN CLAIMS SITUATE ON FARM **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN** NO. **62**, IN THE
MINING DISTRICT OF JOHANNESBURG DETAILED IN ATTACHED SCHEDULE WERE
DECLARED OPEN TO PEGGING IN TERMS OF CHAPTER 5 OF THE PRECIOUS AND
BASE METALS ACT (ACT 35 OF 1908, TRANSVAAL).
STARTING 19290000
ENDING 19290000

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 1108
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 169
PART 1

DESCRIPTION DEPROCLAMATION AS PUBLIC DIGGING OF PORTION H OF FARM
"VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN" NO. **62**, MINING DISTRICT OF JOHANNESBURG.
STARTING 19300000
ENDING 19300000

DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 1114
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 533
PART 1
DESCRIPTION GRANT TO EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO LEASE PRECIOUS METALS UNDERNEATH CERTAIN
PORTIONS OF FARM **"VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN"** NO. **62**, MINING DISTRICT,
JOHANNESBURG.
STARTING 19300000
ENDING 19300000

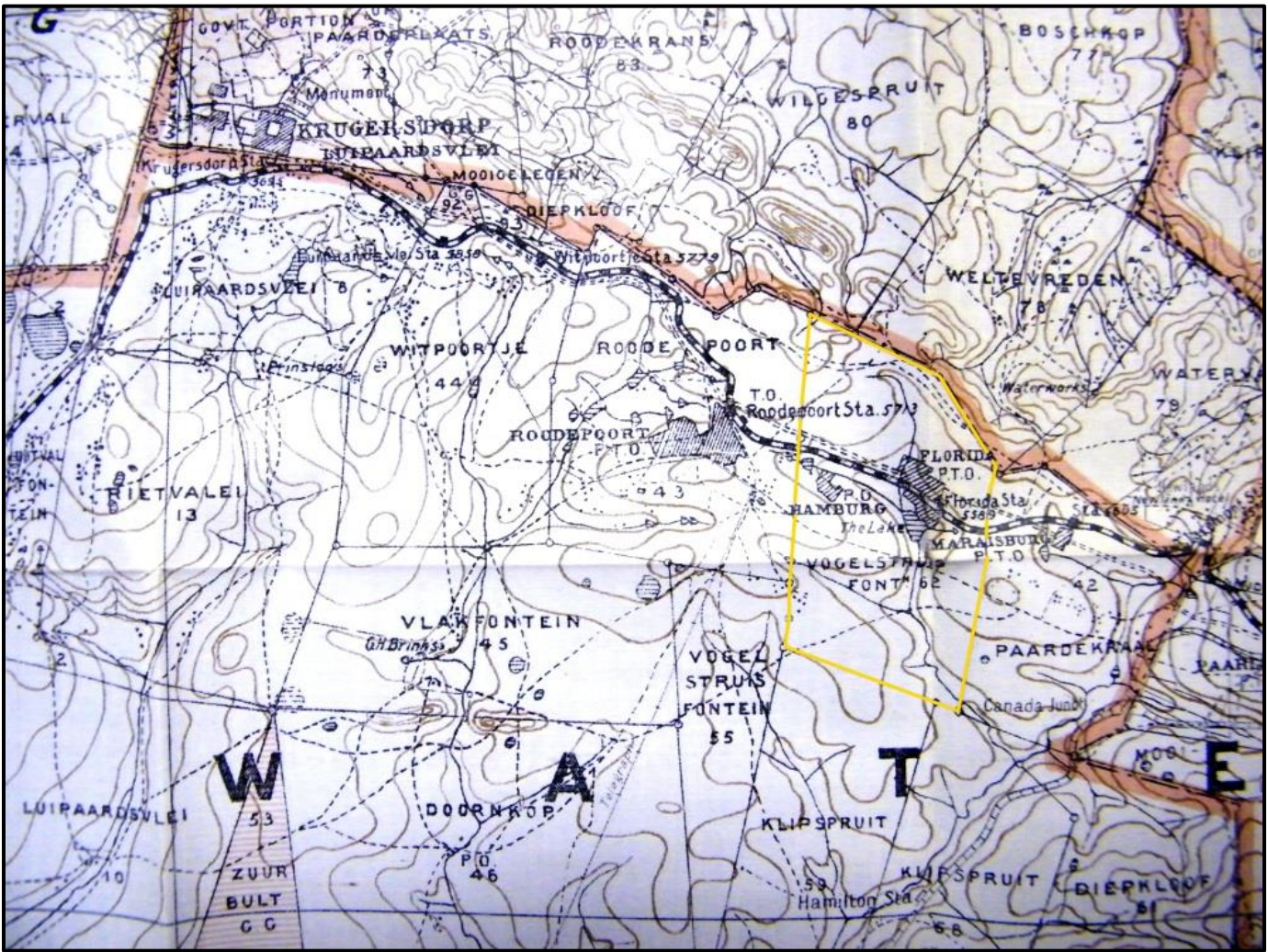
DEPOT SAB
SOURCE URU
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 1166
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 3334
PART 1
DESCRIPTION GRANT TO AP WOOLWRIGHT AND SS SCOTT CARRYING ON BUSINESS UNDER
NAME
OF VOGEL DUMP SYNDICATE OF LEASE OF UNDERMINING RIGHTS OF AREA
EQUAL TO ZZ CLAIMS ON FARM **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN** NO. **62** MINING
DISTRICT JOHANNESBURG AND LEASE BEING ENTERED INTO BETWEEN
GOVERNMENT AND SAID AP WOOLWRIGHT AND SS SCOTT TO BE SIGNED BY DR.
HANS PIROW ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT.
STARTING 19300000
ENDING 19300000

DEPOT TAB
SOURCE TPB
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 705
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE TA3/2590
PART 1
DESCRIPTION ROODEPOORT-MARAISBURG MUNICIPALITY ROADS. PROCLAMATIONS OF ROADS
TRAVERSING THE FARMS ROODEPOORT 43 **VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN 62** IN THE
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF KRUGERSDORP.
STARTING 1928
ENDING 1935

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.**4.2.2. Maps Of The Area Under Investigation**

Since the mid 1800's up until the present, the area where Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ is located today had been classified into various different districts. Since 1857, Vogelstruisfontein would have formed part of the Pretoria district. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 17) By 1866, Roodepoort was located in the Heidelberg district. As of 1894 it however fell under the jurisdiction of the Krugersdorp district. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 20-21) This remained the case up until 1977, when the area of study fell into the Witwatersrand District. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 22-25) 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)



References	
Territorial Boundaries	-----
District	-----
Ward	-----
Location	-----
Farm Names, Beacons and Boundaries	-----
Sub-divisions of Farms with names if any	-----
Unsurveyed Farms are marked thus	(U)
Government Ground	G.G.
Townlands with Gov. Reserves	-----
Railways under Traffic	-----
{ projected or under construction }	-----
Telegraph Lines	-----
Main Roads	-----
Farm Roads	-----
Homesteads and Houses	-----
Kaffir Kraals	-----
Post Offices	P.O.
Post and Telegraph Offices	P.T.O.
Stations of Geodetic Survey	G.T.S.
Heights above Mean Sea Level	-----
Mission Station	M.S.

Figure 2: 1904 Major Jackson Map of the Potchefstroom district. The location of the farm Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ is indicated by the yellow border. (Major Jackson 1904)

4.2.3. A Brief History of Human Settlement and Black and White Interaction in the Roodepoort Area

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 Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ is located in the

vicinity of the Melville Koppies, which is a Middle Stone-Age site. (Geskiiedenisatlas 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. (Geskiiedenisatlas 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. (Geskiiedenisatlas 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. (Geskiiedenisatlas 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. (Geskiiedenisatlas 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 Vogelstruisfontein was located in 1831. One Harris also travelled through this area in 1836. (Geskiiedenisatlas 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. (Geskiiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 15)

4.2.4 Historical Overview of the Development of the Farm Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ

On 27 October 1910, a permit was granted for the use of a portion of the surface of Mining Title No. 549, registered in the name of Vogelstruis Estates & Gold Mines Limited, and situated on the farm Vogelstruisfontein No. 62 in the mining district of Johannesburg, for the purpose of a "Native" church. (NASA SAB, URU: 17 1273)

The Claim Inspector for Roodepoort wrote to the Inspector of Mines in Krugersdorp on 27 July 1916, after he had visited the farm Vogelstruisfontein No. 62 earlier that month. He noted that he had found an old prospecting trench 85 yards long, three feet wide and with an average depth of 10 feet. This trench had until recently been protected by a wire fence, but had been stripped of its wire by a thief. It was believed that the fencing had been done by the Bantjes Consolidated Mines, the freehold owner of that portion of the farm, some years ago. The grass on both ends of the shaft had grown high and there was therefore very little indication of the excavation. The trench was situated parallel to and within a few feet of the old Krugersdorp-Johannesburg road. At that stage the road still carried a fair amount of traffic. (NASA SAB, MNW: 342 MM2334/16)

On the same date, 27 July 1916, the Government Mining Engineer also added his note, stating that the excavation was undoubtedly dangerous and had to be protected. He noted that it could be easily and cheaply filled by means of breaking away the sides. The Engineer added that the cutting was used in the past for the purpose of obtaining water for the supply of a small boiler by a prospector some years ago. He presumed that the water supply must have been a spring that had run dry. (NASA SAB, MNW: 342 MM2334/16)

On 2 August 1916, the Secretary for Mines and Industries wrote to the Acting Mining Commissioner, noting that it had been agreed that the excavation on the farm Vogelstruisfontein No. 62 had to be protected. He therefore asked whether the Commissioner could arrange for the submission of tenders for the filling of the mining shaft, as well as for the fencing of the shaft. (NASA SAB, MNW: 342 MM2334/16)

On 15 August 1916 the Acting Inspector of Mines wrote a report on the open shafts and cutting on Vogelstruisfontein No. 62. It was found that there was more than one dangerously open excavation on the farm. He recommended that the five shafts to the north of Florida be restored and that the cutting be filled. He however noted that he did not see that further enquiry would enable him to recommend the acceptance of a tender for fencing or filling all the ten shafts on the farm and the cutting. He noted that it was probable that before many years had passed a prospector would clean it out again in search of gold. In reply to this letter the Government Mining Engineer however noted that although it would probably happen that a prospector would go down a disused shaft for information, and even go to the length of emptying it when filled, the Engineer believed that generally such shafts could safely be filled without detriment to anybody's interest. Even when filled, it was a comparatively easy matter for "the hunter after gold and knowledge" to reopen them, as there was no drilling and blasting to be done. He therefore recommended the filling of the excavations. On 17 October 1916 it was reported by the Claim Inspector of Roodepoort that the work on Vogelstruisfontein No. 62 had been entrusted to one Coetzer, and that the filling of the 10 shafts and one cutting had been completed to satisfaction. (NASA SAB, MNW: 342 MM2334/16 [Annexure]).

In 1916 permission was granted to the Roodepoort-Maraisburg Municipality to use an area of open proclaimed land on Vogelstruisfontein No. 62 for the use of a dipping tank and pound (NASA SAB, URU: 300 3071).

It was recommended in 1918 that the Council of Roodepoort-Maraisburg Municipality would be permitted to use certain open proclaimed ground on the farm Vogelstruisfontein No. 62 for erecting a workshop (NASA SAB, URU: 349 329).

In October 1920 the Roodepoort-Maraisburg Municipality was granted permission to use open proclaimed land on the farm Vogelstruisfontein No. 62 for the purpose of erecting an abattoir. By 16 February 1910 it was already permitted that an area of ground on the farm could be used by the municipality for the purpose of erecting a black compound and stables (NASA SAB, URU: 110 3104).

It was recommended in 1921 that it would be permitted that a certain portion of land situated on the farm Vogelstruisfontein would be used for public purposes. Unfortunately, no more information can be provided (NASA SAB, URU: 536 3066).

A grant of a special water right on a portion of the proclaimed farm Vogelstruisfontein No. 62 was given to the Roodepoort-Maraisburg Municipality in 1924 (NASA SAB, URU: 666 490).

In 1926, the Florida-Maraisburg Rifle Association received permission to use a portion of the open proclaimed land on Vogelstruisfontein for a rifle range. (NASA SAB, URU: 811 314) In the same year it was recommended that permission be granted to the Municipality of Roodepoort-Maraisburg to establish a public park on the farm Vogelstruisfontein No. 62. (NASA SAB, URU: 826 1249) In 1926, the Roodepoort-Maraisburg Municipality also received permission to use a portion of Vogelstruisfontein for drainage slaughter poles (NASA SAB, URU: 829 1532).

In 1926, the Consolidated Main Reef Mines and Estate Ltd. was granted a Lease of Undermining Rights on a certain portion of Vogelstruisfontein. (NASA SAB, URU: 855 2864) Bantjes New Reef Co. Ltd. was granted a Lease of Undermining Rights on a certain portion of the farm Vogelstruisfontein in the same year. (NASA SAB, URU: 855 2865)

In 1927 certain land held under mining titles numbers 324 and 338 on the farm Vogelstruisfontein were proclaimed as public digging. (NASA SAB, URU: 905 1524)

On 17 February 1928 the Town Council of Roodepoort-Maraisburg received permission to use the surface of a certain area of open proclaimed land on Vogelstruisfontein for the purposes of a hospital. (NASA SAB, URU: 963 669)

Permission was granted on 12 January 1929 to the Town Council of Roodepoort-Maraisburg to use the surface of open proclaimed land on the farm Vogelstruisfontein No. 62 for the purpose of public and recreation ground with fencing. (NASA SAB, URU: 1035 242)

In 1930 Minerals Recovery (Proprietary) Limited were granted a lease of undermining rights of a certain area equal to 10 claims on the farm Vogelstruisfontein. (NASA SAB, URU: 1166 3335)

Permission was granted to the Council of Municipality of Roodepoort-Maraisburg to use that surface of an area of land held under mining title, situated on Vogelstruisfontein No. 62, for the purpose of a recreation ground in 1933. (NASA SAB, URU: 1340 394)

On 21 September 1934 the Acting Town Clerk of the Municipality of Roodepoort-Maraisburg wrote to the Provincial Secretary, noting that the Town Council was desirous of acquiring from the Rand Leases (Vogelstruisfontein) G. M. Co. Ltd., a piece of land situated between the abattoir frontage and the Main Road for the purpose of securing access to the Council's property. The company was apparently prepared to accept a nominal sum of one pound sterling for the property, plus survey, transfer charges etc. The Town Clerk was notified a few days later by the Provincial Secretary that no consent was required by a local authority to acquire immovable property. (NASA TAB, TPB: 1863 TA3/14439)

On 4 December 1934 permission was granted to Rand Leases Gold Mining Co. Ltd. to use the surface of an area of proclaimed land held under mining title on the farm Vogelstruisfontein No. 62 for the use of a "Native" burial ground. (NASA SAB, URU: 1473 2698)

It seems that the first owner of the Remaining Extent of the western portion of the farm Vogelstruisfontein was one Jacobus Nicolaas van den Bergh, to whom the Deed of Transfer was extended on 29 August 1864. The first Title Deed for Remaining Extent of the portion of the farm known as the township of Hamburg was granted to Vogelstruis Estates & Gold Mines, Ltd. on 28 October 1909. On 22 February 1934, Arthur Pratt sold the title deed to the Remaining Extent of the western portion and the Remaining Extent of that portion known as the township of Hamberg of the western portion of the farm Vogelstruisfontein No. 62 to Rand Leases (Vogelstruisfontein) Gold Mining Co. Ltd. for a sum of 25 000 pounds sterling. (NASA SAB, CDB: 15357 PB4/19/2/39/231/1)

On 18 May 1959, it was recommended by the South African government that a town could be established on a certain piece of land under mining title, about four morgen in extent, situated on the farm Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ. This land was at that time registered in the name of the Government of the Union of South Africa. (NASA SAB, URU: 3913 1063)

In March 1959 the Municipality of Roodepoort-Maraisburg applied to the Secretary of the Township Board for permission to incorporate Portion D of the Western portion of the farm Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ into the Florida Lake Township as stand 543. The municipality's intention was to subdivide stand 543 into two portions, one portion for residential purposes and one portion for road purposes, as indicated on the sketch plan. It was found that the Town Council of Roodepoort Maraisburg was at that stage the registered owner of Portion D of the western portion of the farm Vogelstruisfontein No. 231. It was however only on 11 January 1962 that a proclamation was finally set up for the incorporation of Portion D of the western portion of Vogelstruisfontein No. 231 IQ into the Florida Lake Township. The boundaries of the township were therefore extended in order to incorporate this farm portion. (NASA SAB, CDB: 3/505 TAD6/118)

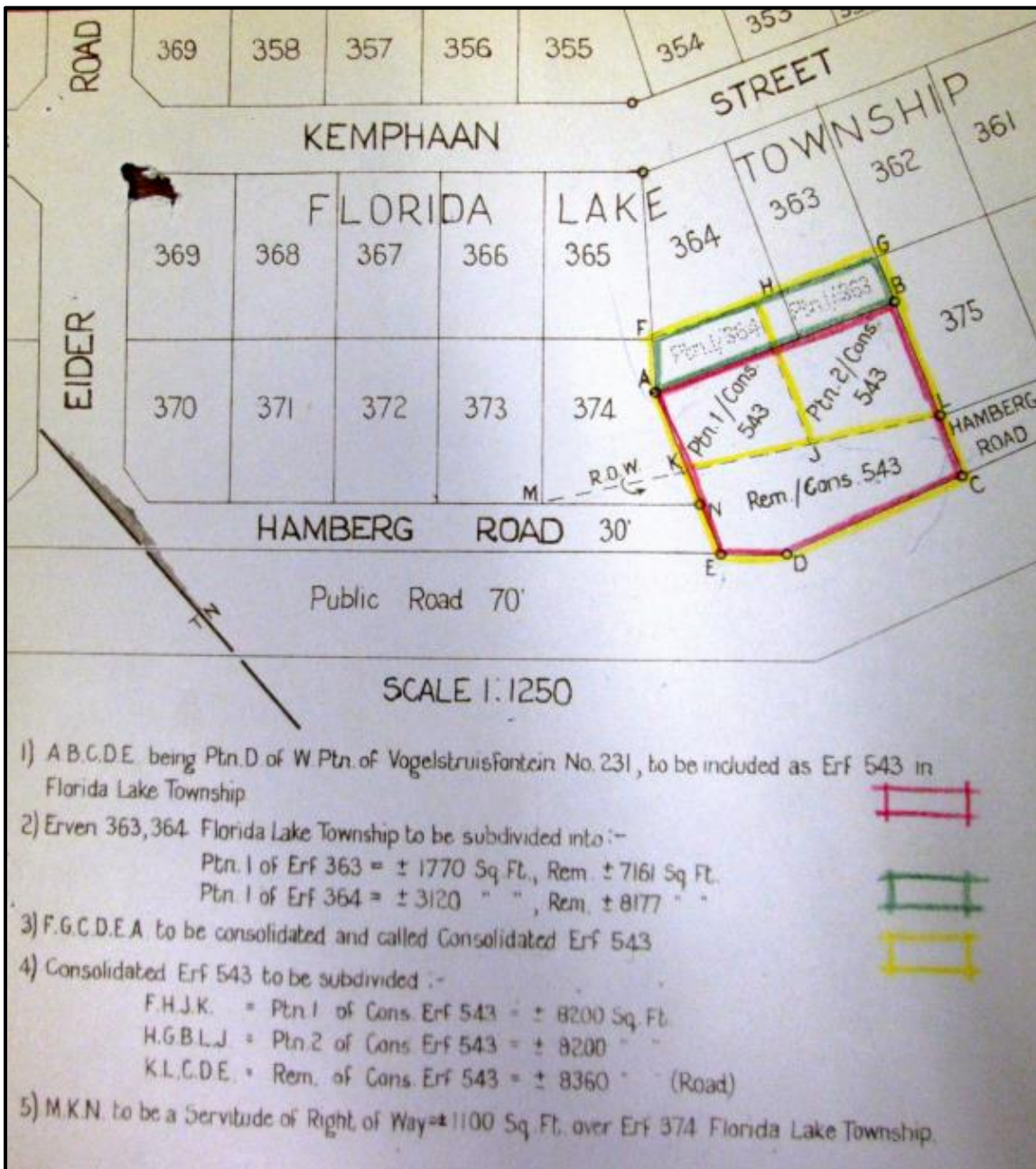


Figure 3: Proposed widening of the Hamberg road on the farm Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ. (NASA SAB, CDB: 3/505 TAD6/118)

On 23 June 1959, the Acting Director of Local Government wrote to the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria, with regards to the incorporation of Portion D of the western portion of the farm Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ into the Florida Lake Township. The Acting Director of Local Government had apparently received an application from the Town Council of Roodepoort for this incorporation. The land was at that stage vacant, and the reasons for the application were to straighten the township boundary and to make more effective use of the land in question. The Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development replied to the letter on 6 July 1959, noting that there was no objection to the proposed subdivision and incorporation. (NASA SAB, NTS: 6571 138/313T[33]).

In July 1959 the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development wrote a letter to the Director of Local Government, noting that he had no objection to the proposed subdivision and incorporation. By October of the same year the Secretary for Mines also corresponded with the Director of Local Government, giving its assent regarding the subdivision and incorporation of the land. (NASA SAB, CDB: 3/505 TAD6/118).

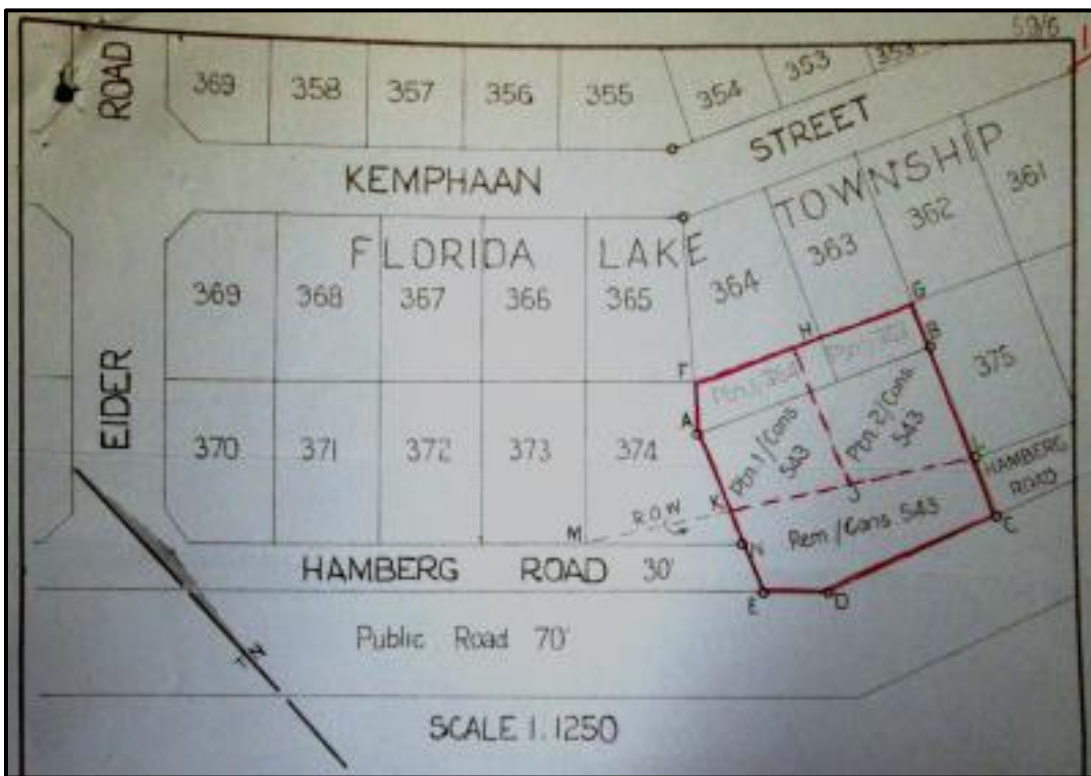
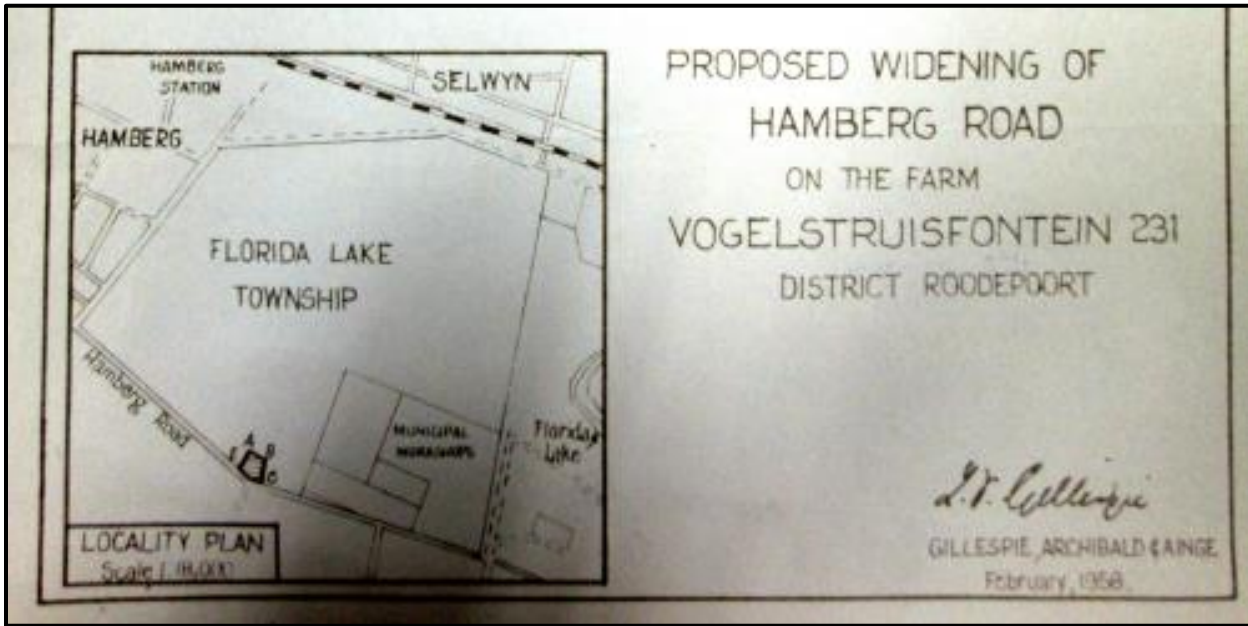


Figure 4: Sketches showing the incorporation plan. (NASA SAB, NTS: 6571 138/313T[33])

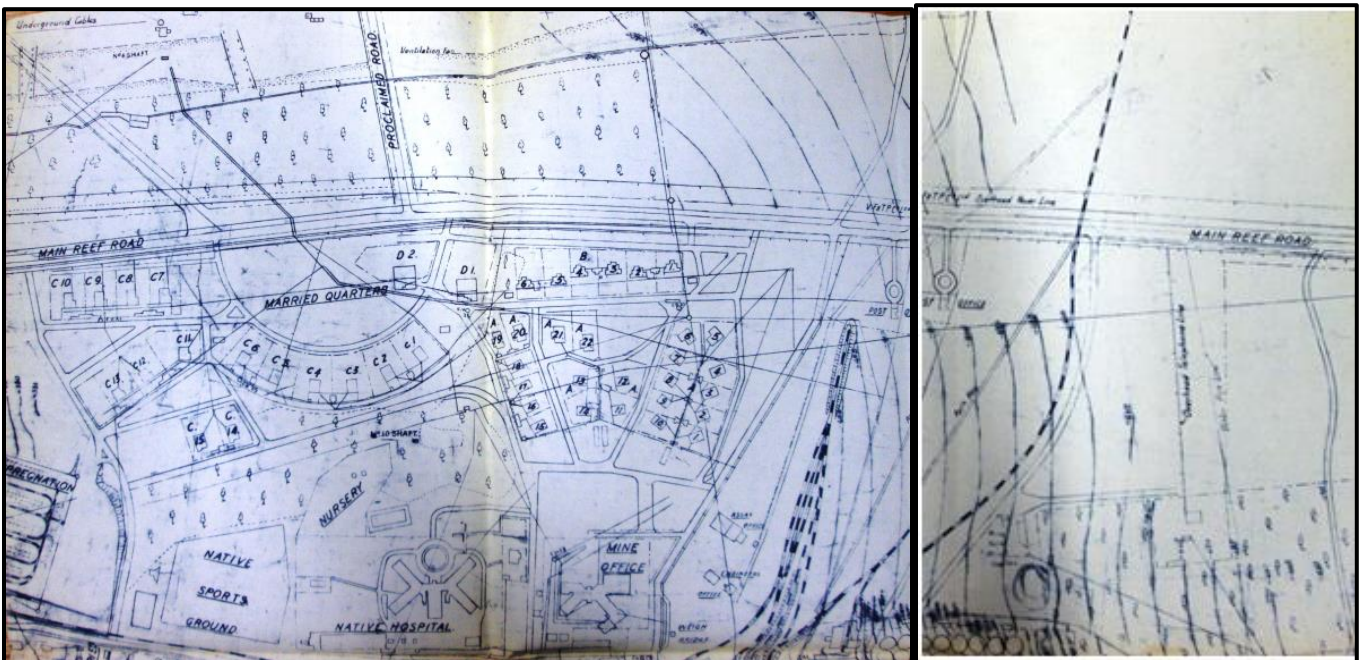
In 1961 it was recommended that the surface of a certain portion of land on the farm Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ would be used for the purpose of above-ground electric cables. (NASA SAB, URU: 4251 1701).

It was decided in 1961 that permission would be granted for a portion of land on Vogelstruisfontein to be used as a fenced recreational terrain for whites. (NASA SAB, URU: 4254 1838).

In October 1961 one Peter Valckenburg de Beer, a 60 year old man and the Chief Compound Manager for the Rand Leases (Vogelstruisfontein) Gold Mining Co. Ltd., applied to sell liquor on Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ. De Beer noted that approximately 8850 black labourers were housed in the mine compound at the time, and would be served by the licensed premises for which the application to sell liquor was made. The provision of the facility would apparently ensure "the minimum of encouragement to these Natives to leave the mine property" and would "also facilitate their control by mine staff, to whose authority the Natives are accustomed." It was furthermore stated that all profits derived from the sale of liquor on the premises would be paid into "Native welfare funds", such as the Deferred Pay Interest Fund, and would accordingly be used for the welfare of black workers. Liquors such as spirituous liquor, malt liquor, wine and "kaffir beer" would be on sale every day from 10.00 am to 10.00 pm to male black mine employees and their bona fide male visitors over the age of 18 years. (NASA SAB, BAO: 9998 C167/3/1010/1).

A description of the bar and beer garden was also provided by De Beer. The dimensions of the area covered by the main building were apparently 109'6" x 25'3" x 9'8" high and the dimensions of the beer garden were 145'6" x 31'6". The building was of brick construction with hard board ceilings, steel roof trusses and purlins and corrugated iron roof. It had four doors and twelve windows and adequate provision was made for light and ventilation. The bar would apparently be able to cater for approximately 225 persons at one time, with an additional 250 persons in the beer garden. There would be six serving units, a transfer store room and a store room for empty bottles and cases. The lavatories and urinals were adjacent to the main building and consisted of 21 W. C. Seats and one urinal 23 feet long. The entire compound was enclosed in a brick wall with only one entrance adjacent to the Compound Manager's office and this entrance was guarded for 24 hours per day by "police boys". The liquor store room was situated next to the bar and would be constructed of concrete walls, reinforced concrete roof, no windows and fitted with steel doors and adequate electric lighting. (NASA SAB, BAO: 9998 C167/3/1010/1).

An almost identical application for the sale of liquor on the premises was made by one Glendon John Wesson, a Sectional Compound Manager for Rand Leases (Vogelstruisfontein) Gold Mining Co. Ltd., in October 1961. He however applied to sell liquor for consumption off the premises at a bottle store at the No. 1 Compound on the western portion of the farm Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ. These requests were both granted and the bar and bottle store were constructed. (NASA SAB, BAO: 9998 C167/3/1010/1.)



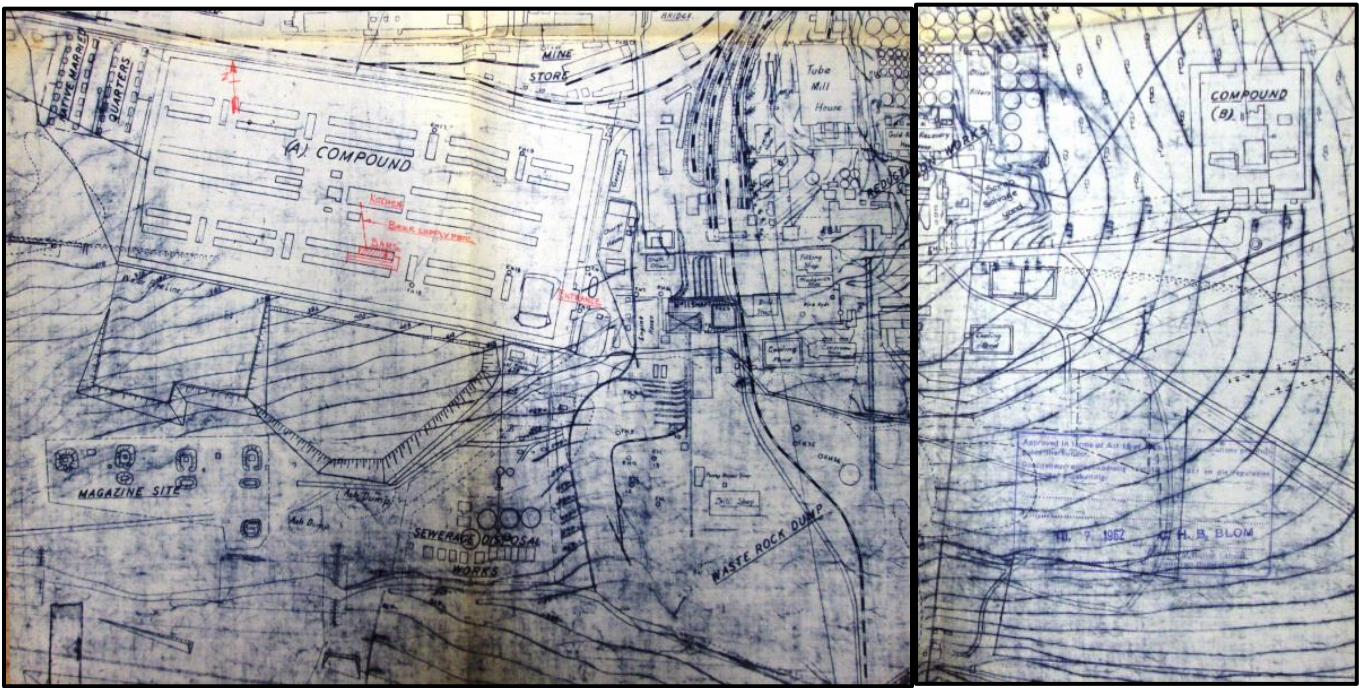


Figure 5: Plan of developments on the farm Vogelstruisfontein, owned by Rand Leases Gold Mining Co. Ltd. at the time. The area where the bar would be opened is indicated in red within the compound area. (NASA SAB, BAO: 9998 C167/3/1010/1)

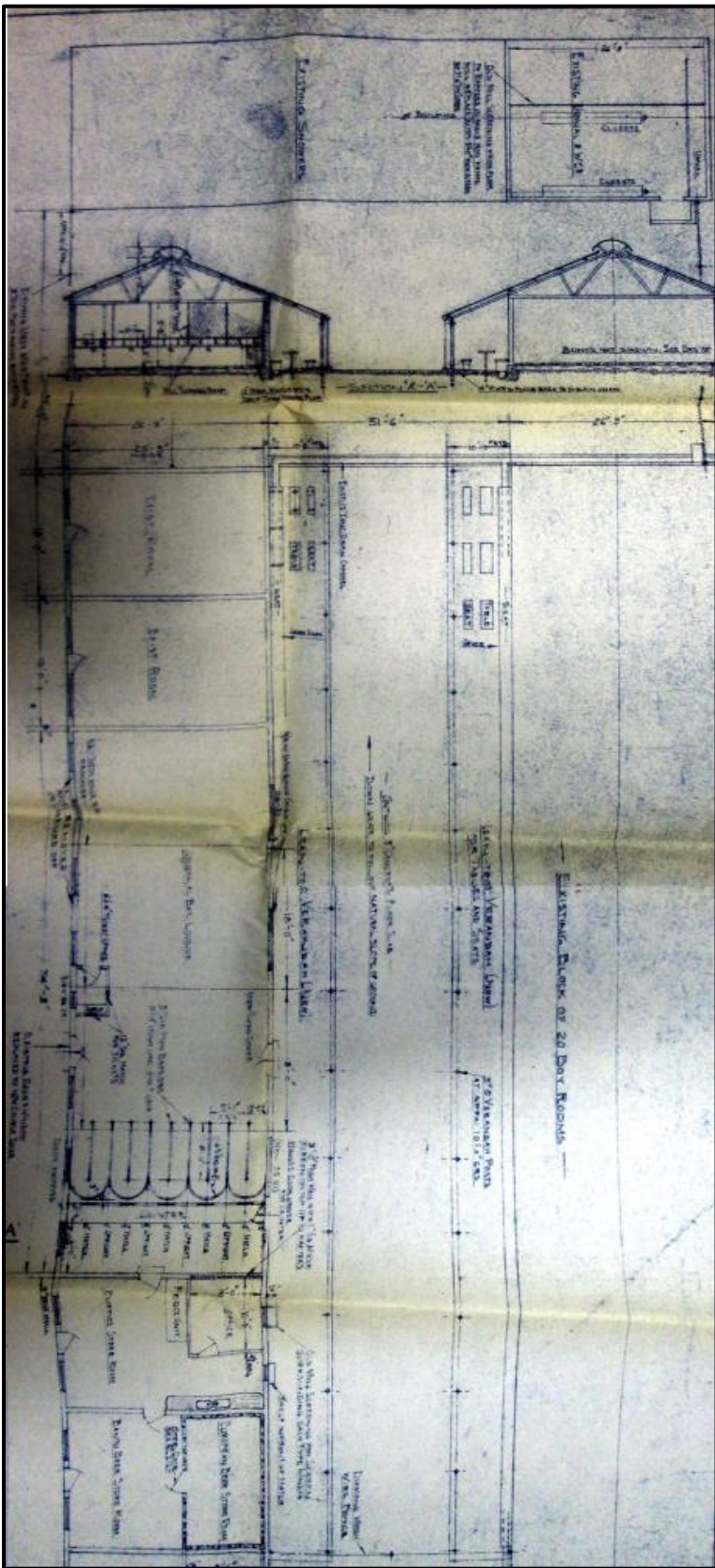


Figure 6: Plan and layout for liquor sales building at the compound on Vogelstruisfontein. (NASA SAB, BAO: 9998 C167/3/1010/1)



Figure 7 : Location of the proposed premises for the sale of liquor next to the current study area. (NASA SAB, BAO: 9998 C167/3/1010/1)

In June 1964 Rand Leases (Vogelstruisfontein) Gold Mining Co. Ltd., the owner of the farm Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ, applied to alter the compound bar on the property. It was noted that a total number of 6 740 black workers would be housed in single quarters, and 30 black workers in married quarters. The Mine Secretary at that time was one Mr. Ronald Inglis. This application was approved in July 1964 by the Inspector of Bantu Labourers for Johannesburg and Roodepoort, as the premises would not be enlarged in any way. The only structural alterations to the premises would include the following:

- » Moving the door a distance of five feet in order to facilitate the installation of vats, mounted on wooden platforms, for the brewing of beer.
- » Window moved a distance of tree feet to accommodate\ate new position of door.
- » Making two holes in the side wall to accommodate piping from vats to dispensing unit. (NASA SAB, BAO: 9998 C167/3/1010/1)

In May 1965 it was necessary for Peter Valckenburg De Beer to obtain a report from the South African police regarding the renewal for permission to provide alcohol to black workers at the Vogelstruisfontein Compound. The Police Officer reported that the bar was well maintained and in every other way well suited to the proper management of the business. The business was furthermore well and orderly managed and all proper paper-work kept, and all legal regulations were properly adhered to. The Officer was also of the opinion that the Manager applying for the renewal of his permission to sell alcohol on the premises was of a good character and recommended that the renewal be approved. De Beer's Certificate of Authority to Sell Liquor to Natives was renewed on 17 June 1965. (NASA SAB, BAO: 9998 C167/3/1010/1)

In 1965, permission was granted that a portion of Vogelstruisfontein could be used for the purpose of underground sewerage with manholes. (NASA SAB, URU: 4918 1153)

On 11 March 1966, the State President of South Africa granted that it would be permitted that a town could be established on a piece of land held under mining title, about 1.97 morgen in extent, situated on the farm Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ. This land was at the time registered in the name of Rand Leases (Vogelstruisfontein) Gold Mining Co. Ltd. (NASA SAB, URU: 5079 429)

The State President permitted the use for the establishment of town lands on another portion of proclaimed land on the farm Vogelstruisfontein, as well as land on the farm Paardekraal 226 IQ, measuring some 54.18 morgen altogether. This permission was granted on 30 October 1967. The land was at that time registered in the name of Consolidated Main Reef Mines and Estate Ltd. A condition for the sale of this land was that the landowner would accept all responsibility for any damage caused to buildings due to shocks, cracks and other earth movements due to past mining activities. (NASA SAB, URU: 5397 1850)

On 5 May 1970, it was permitted that a portion of proclaimed land on Vogelstruisfontein, measuring 9,503 Cape square foot, could be used for the establishment of a town. The land at that time belonged to Marthinus Frederick van As. (NASA SAB, URU: 5813 658)

On 20 January 1972 it was recommended that, for the purposes of developing a township, a portion of proclaimed land on the farms Paardekraal 226 IQ and Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ could be used. This land measured 80, 2059 hectares and was at that time registered in the name of Consolidated Main Reef Mines and Estates Ltd. Some of the following conditions were given:

As the ground forms part of land which is or may be undermined and liable to subsidence, settlement, shock or cracking, due to mining operations past, present or future, the owner thereof accepts all liability for any damage thereto or any structure thereon, which may result from such subsidence, settlement, shock or cracking.

No buildings shall be erected form 3, 05 metres on the footwall side of the lower face-trace of the Bird Reef outcrop to where the hanging wall of the reef is 91, 44 metres below surface.

Where excavations caused by mining or subsidence prevail, these excavations shall be completely closed off by reinforced concrete mats to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector of Mines, Johannesburg.

Buildings on stands intersected by the main dyke shall be so positioned so as not to be closer than 4, 57 metres from the indicated edges of the dyke.

The foundation of buildings north of the 243, 84 metres depth contour, shall be constructed of reinforced concrete or concrete piers. (NASA SAB, URU: 6129 58)

On 1 November 1973, an official grant for a stand for industrial purposes was given to the Mazistalite Limited Co. No. U. C 29277 on Stand 416 on the farm Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ. The following conditions were listed:

The stand shall be used for manufacturing light-weight aggregates used in building construction, processing slate and slate roof erection and the manufacture of building materials, including building

materials incorporation the use of cement and for all purposes of general engineers and for all purposes incidental thereto.

This grant and the stand licence may be cancelled by the Mining Commissioner, if the stand is used for any other purpose or if it is not used in a manner satisfactory to the Mining Commissioner or if it is not used at all.

Suitable and sufficient accommodation shall be provided within the industrial stand for fuelling, loading and offloading of that number of vehicles which is likely to be habitually involved in connection with the use of the industrial stand. (NASA SAB, CDB: 15357 PB4/19/2/39/231/4)

By 2 June 1978 the registered owner of Portions 1, 105, 114, 117, 153 and 154 as well as the Remaining Extent of Portion 1 of Vogelstruisfontein was Mazistalite (Proprietary) Ltd., and these properties were held by Certificate of Consolidated Title. (NASA SAB, CDB: 15357 PB4/19/2/39/231/4)

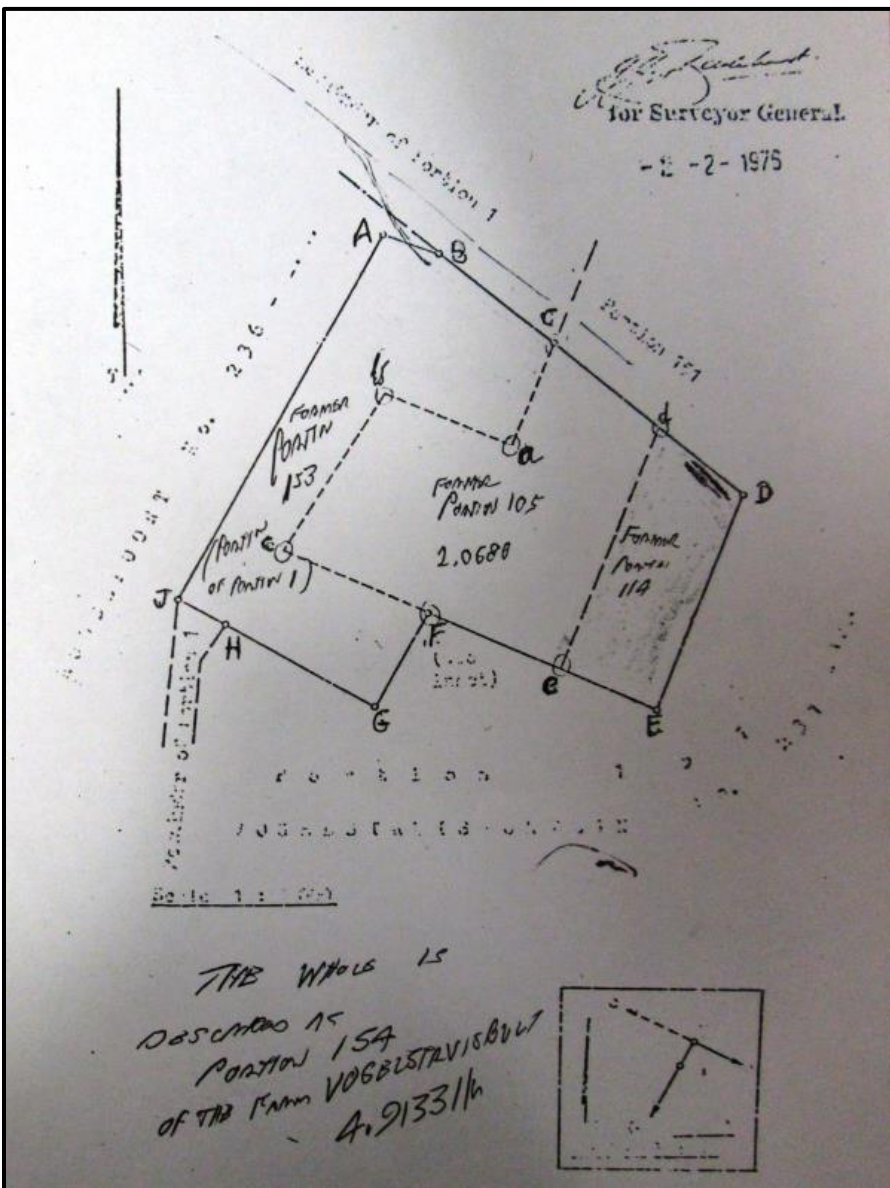


Figure 8: Sketch of the portions of Vogelstruisfontein owned under Consolidated Title by Mazistalite (Proprietary) Ltd. (NASA SAB, CDB: 15357 PB4/19/2/39/231/4)

The Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs applied to establish an industrial farm on Vogelstruisfontein No. 231 IQ, on the portion owned by Hickson's Holdings (S. A.) (Pty) Ltd on 21 November 1977. The Director of Local Management replied in January 1978, noting that the Department had no objection to the application, unless the portion of the farm would be incorporated into the town within five years of June 1977, when the farm was subdivided. It is not known if this development actually took place on the farm. (NASA SAB, CDB: 15357 PB4/19/2/39/231/2)

The Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs applied to establish an industrial farm on Vogelstruisfontein No. 231 IQ, on the portion owned by Hickson's Holdings (S. A.) (Pty) Ltd on 21 November 1977. (NASA SAB, CDB: 15357 PB4/19/2/39/231/2)

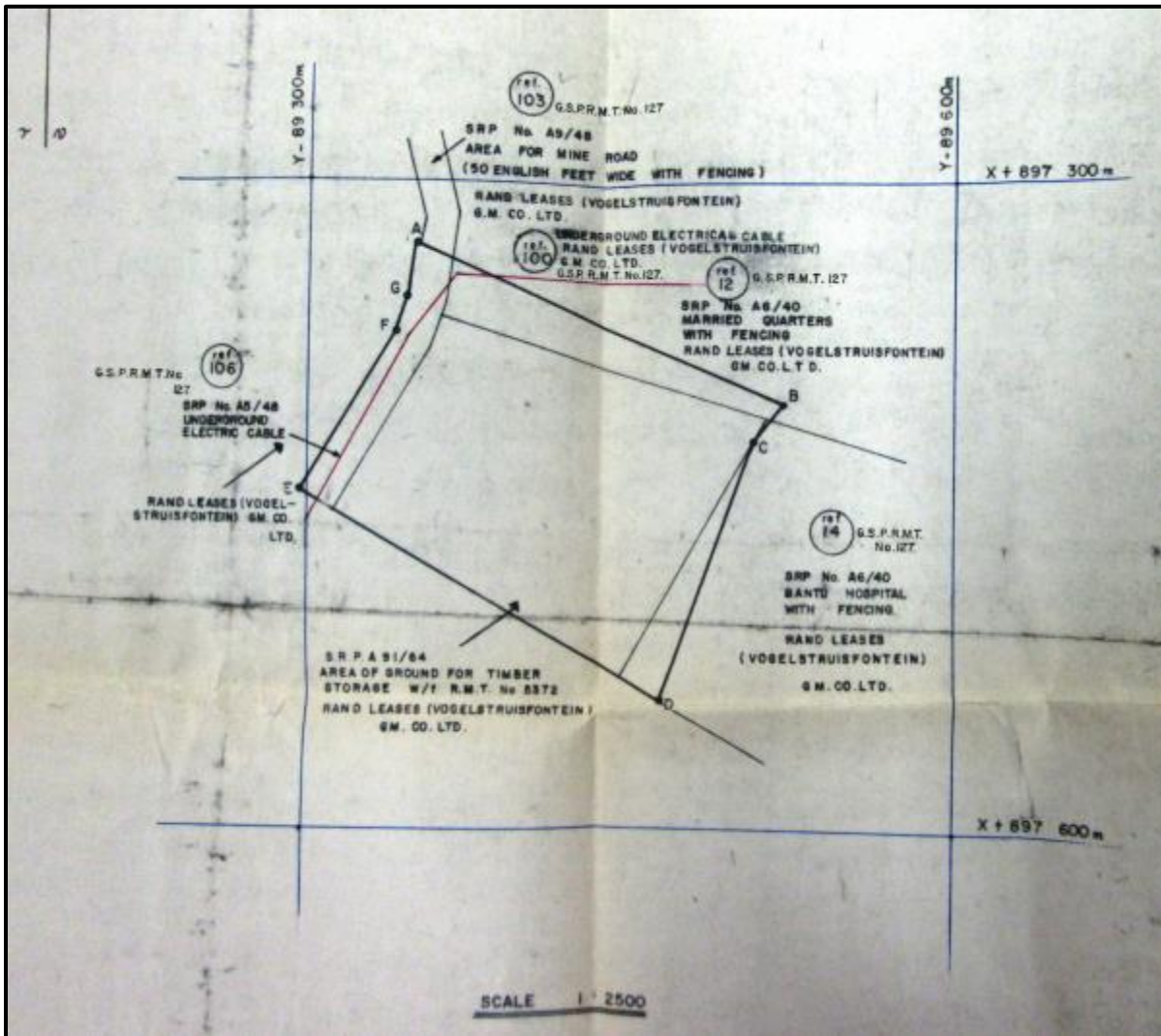


Figure 9: Sketch of the proposed development. (NASA SAB, CDB: 15357 PB4/19/2/39/231/2)

On 13 November 1980 the Mining Commissioner of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs sent a sketch map to the Director of Local Management in Pretoria with regards to the application for the establishment of an industrial farm on the farm Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ. National Process Industries (Pty) Ltd. was applying for this in order to produce dynamite. (NASA SAB, CDB: 14980 PB4/19/2/21/231/1)

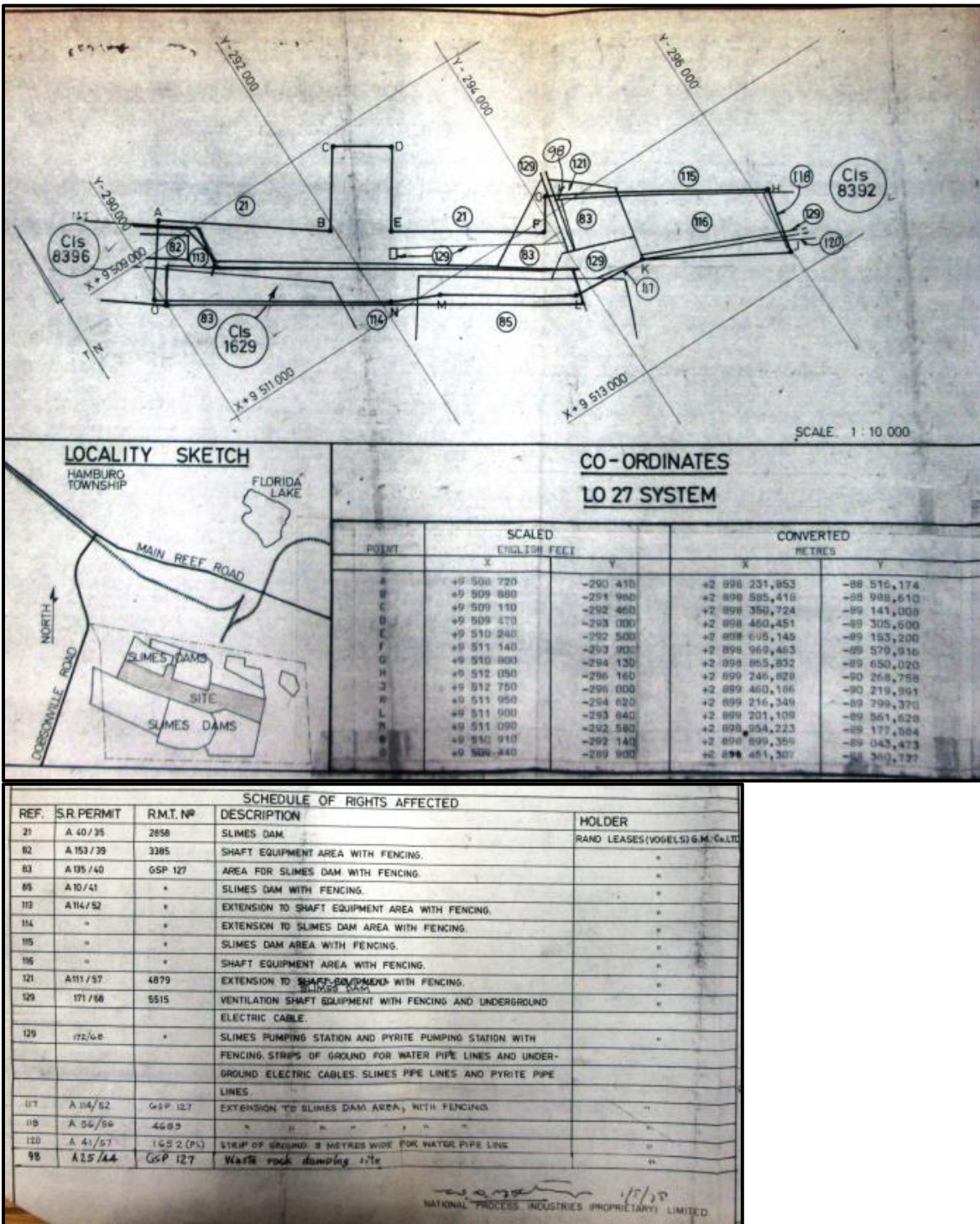


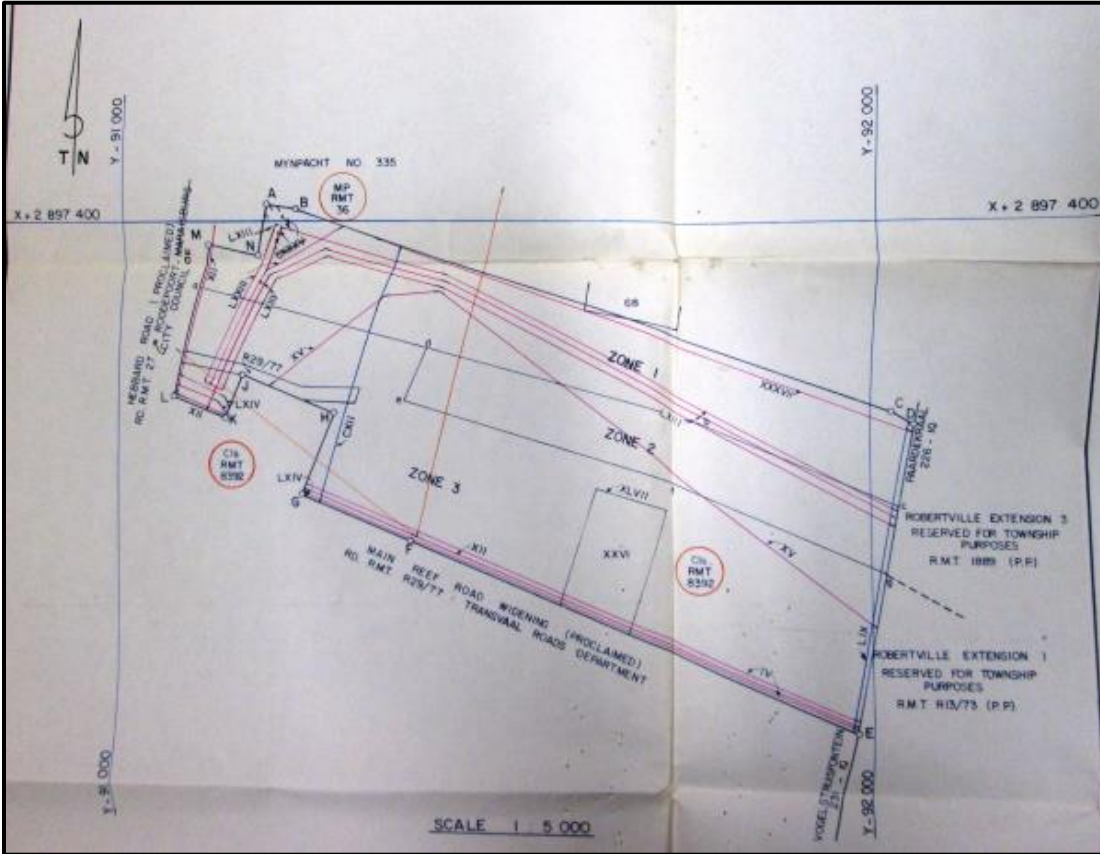
Figure 10: Proposed industrial farm for National Process Industries (Pty.) Ltd. (NASA SAB, CDB: 14980 PB4/19/2/21/231/1)



Figure 11: Location of the slimes dams. (NASA SAB, CDB: 14980 PB4/19/2/21/231/1)

On 16 January 1981 one Mr. H. Bodeur wrote to Mr. Vermaak, noting that he was in favour of the proposed industrial farm for the production of dynamite for the use of mines in the vicinity. Bodeur noted that, according to the Manager of the National Process Industries, the terrain between the slimes dams would especially be acquired for the purpose of the industrial farm for safety reasons. According to the Mining Commissioner's office the approval for this development had already been acquired from the Inspector of Explosives. Mr. Bodeur noted that the Mining Commissioner could be notified that there was no opposition to the development, as the farm would be well located from a safety point of view. (NASA SAB, CDB: 14980 PB4/19/2/21/231/1)

On 25 February 1981 the Department of Local Management notified that Mining Commissioner that it was not opposed to the development of the industrial farm for the production of dynamite for mining purposes. (NASA SAB, CDB: 14980 PB4/19/2/21/231/1)



THE ABOVE FIGURE LETTERED ABCDEFGHJKLMN
 REPRESENTS AN AREA OF PROCLAIMED GROUND IN EXTENT APPROXIMATELY 34,250 HECTARES
 SITUATE ON THE FARM
 VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN NO. 231 - IQ
 MINING DISTRICT OF JOHANNESBURG TRANSVAAL PROVINCE
 FOR WHICH APPLICATION IS MADE IN TERMS OF SECTION 184
 OF THE MINING RIGHTS ACT, 1967 (ACT No 28 of 1967) FOR
 RESERVATION FOR TOWNSHIP PURPOSES
 MINING TITLE HOLDER: RAND LEASES (VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN) GOLD MINING COMPANY
 LIMITED
 MINE SURVEYOR
 DATE 15. 2. 1981

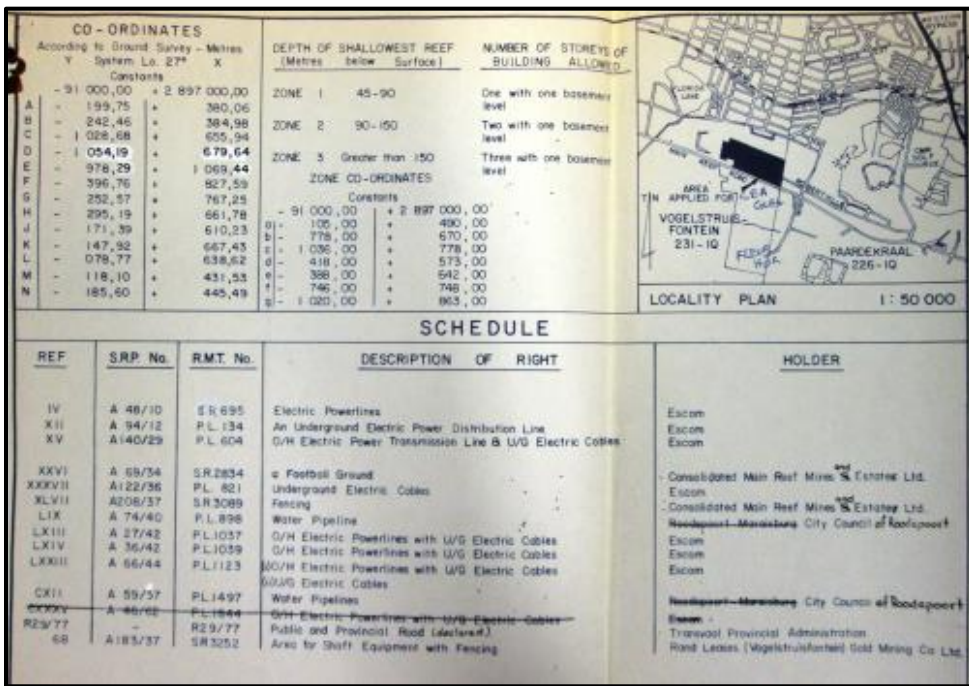


Figure 12: Sketch plans of all developments on this portion of Vogelstruisfontein. (NASA SAB, CDB: 14980 PB4/19/2/21/231/1)

In September 1986 the Mining Commissioner wrote to the Director of Local Management, with regards to the possible application by the company Dantex (Pty) Ltd who still leases a portion of the study area with regards to a development on the terrain that was previously owned by National Process Industries (Pty) Ltd. The latter was being liquidated and the application for the development of a industrial farm was therefore withdrawn. (NASA SAB, CDB: 14980 PB4/19/2/21/231/1)

In January 1984 the Registrar of Mining Titles forwarded to the Director of Local Government a document with details regarding the proposed reservation of ground for township purposes on the farm Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ in the Mining District of Johannesburg. In the report it was noted that the area which was proposed was situated in the area which fell within a "Controlled Area". The mining title for the land was furthermore held by Rand Leases Gold Mining Company Limited. Some developments on the surface of this portion of the property by the Electricity Supply Commission included various overhead electric power lines with underground electric cables and a number of underground electric power distribution lines. The Consolidated Main Reef Mines and Estate Limited had erected fencing and a football ground on the property. The City Council of Roodepoort's developments on the farm included a number of water pipe lines. The Rand Leases (Vogelstruisfontein) Gold Mining Company Limited has developed an area for shaft equipment with fencing. The Transvaal Provincial Administration had declared a public and provincial road on the farm. Also of interest was that a prospecting lease had been granted to Soekor in respect of natural oil on the property. (NASA SAB, CDB: 14980 PB4/19/2/21/231/1).

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 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 approved by ASAPA for the SADC region, were used for the purpose of this report. The recommendations for each site should be read in conjunction with section 7 of this report.

FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
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 Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ was not surveyed but only the proposed development area as indicated in Figure 1, however the archival study tried to cover sources relating to the entire farm and its surrounds in order to put the study area and heritage resources in perspective. The site is 20.22ha in total but roughly 11.69ha is developable as the remaining 8.53ha is currently developed and occupied lease areas (Figure 13 - 16). At 1934 the site was extensively developed by Rand Leases mining infrastructure (Figure 17). Most of the buildings and structures have now been demolished and made way for new industrial complexes (Figure 18). Only two ruins still exist consisting of cement brick dwellings and an old reduction works with associated features that have been mostly demolished (Figure 19 - 23). Shaft equipment and an old mine shaft which will be retained is located in the western section of the site (Savannah Environmental 2013).



Figure 13: Much Asphalt viewed from the West.



Figure 14: Much Asphalt viewed from the East.



Figure 15: B & V Mining Slabs



Figure 16: Dantex Warehouse

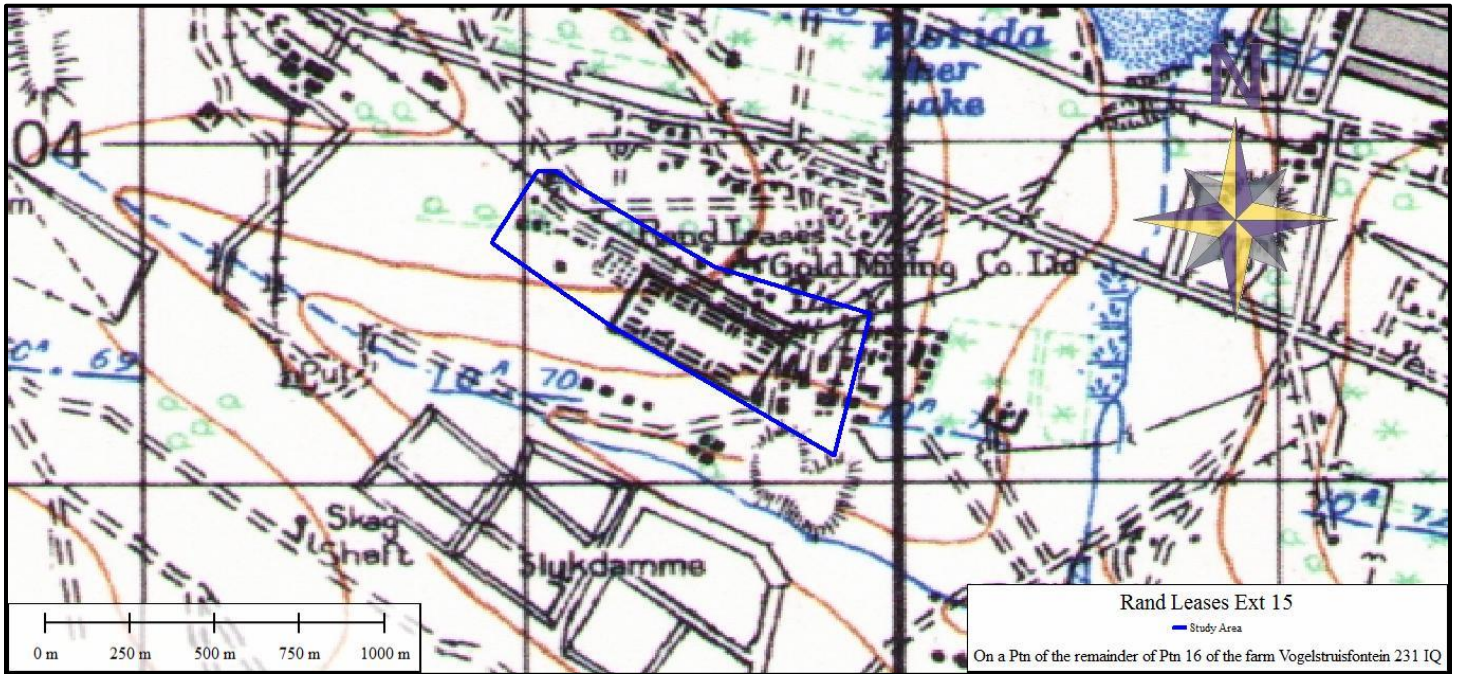


Figure 17: 1943 map of the study area indicating surface mining infrastructure

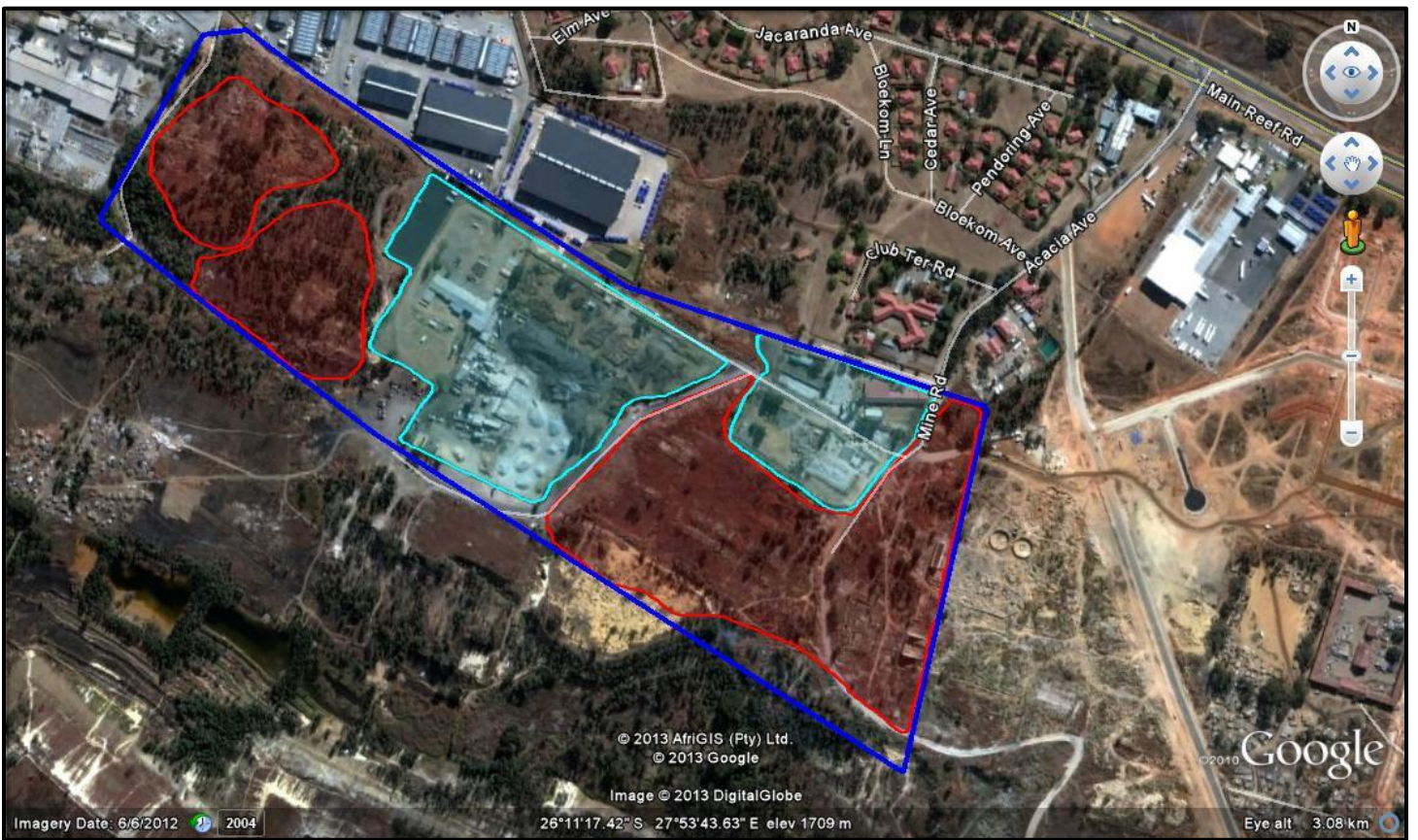


Figure 18: Google image of the study area with the current leased and development areas in turquoise and areas containing demolished mining infrastructure in red

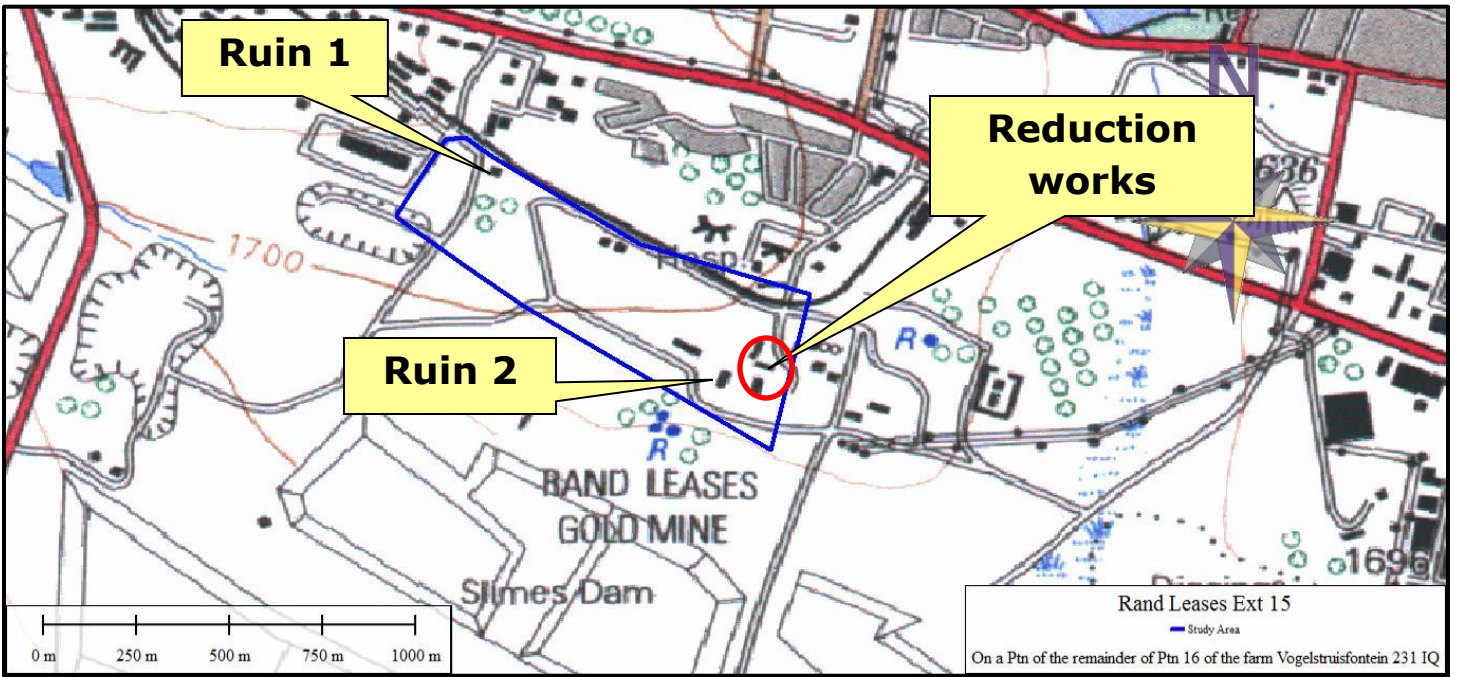


Figure 19: 1:50 000 map showing structures still standing



Figure 20. Southern view of reduction works and demolished structures.



Figure 21. Western view of reduction works.



Figure 22. Ruin 1.



Figure 23. Ruin 2 made from cement bricks.

Even though large parts of the study area date from a historic mining period, some features and landscape elements are of a contemporary nature dating to the past 30 years. They are also part of the site history but do not enjoy the protection of the 60 year clause of the National Heritage Resources Act.

The site has remained a dynamic entity and has been added onto and altered over the past 100 years. This resulted in a layering of mostly demolished historic foundations located over the study area.

Ruin 1 is located at $26^{\circ}11'05.92''S$ and $27^{\circ}53'42.79''E$ and consists of a rectangular building with various rooms. The structure has been vandalised and stripped of anything valuable. Ruin 2 is a cement brick dwelling located at $26^{\circ}11'24.71''S$ and $27^{\circ}53'47.40''E$. Similar to ruin 1 this structure was vandalised and only the walls remain. At $26^{\circ}11'22.88''S$ and $27^{\circ}53'51.21''$ is a large area covering approximately 167meters by 100 meters with old infrastructures relating to the SRP for "shaft equipment and reduction works".

Based on the information available at this point it seems that these structures and ruins are of low historical significance and of low architectural value and are therefore given a low significance rating and a field rating of Generally Protected C (GP.C) but needs to be verified by a conservation architect.

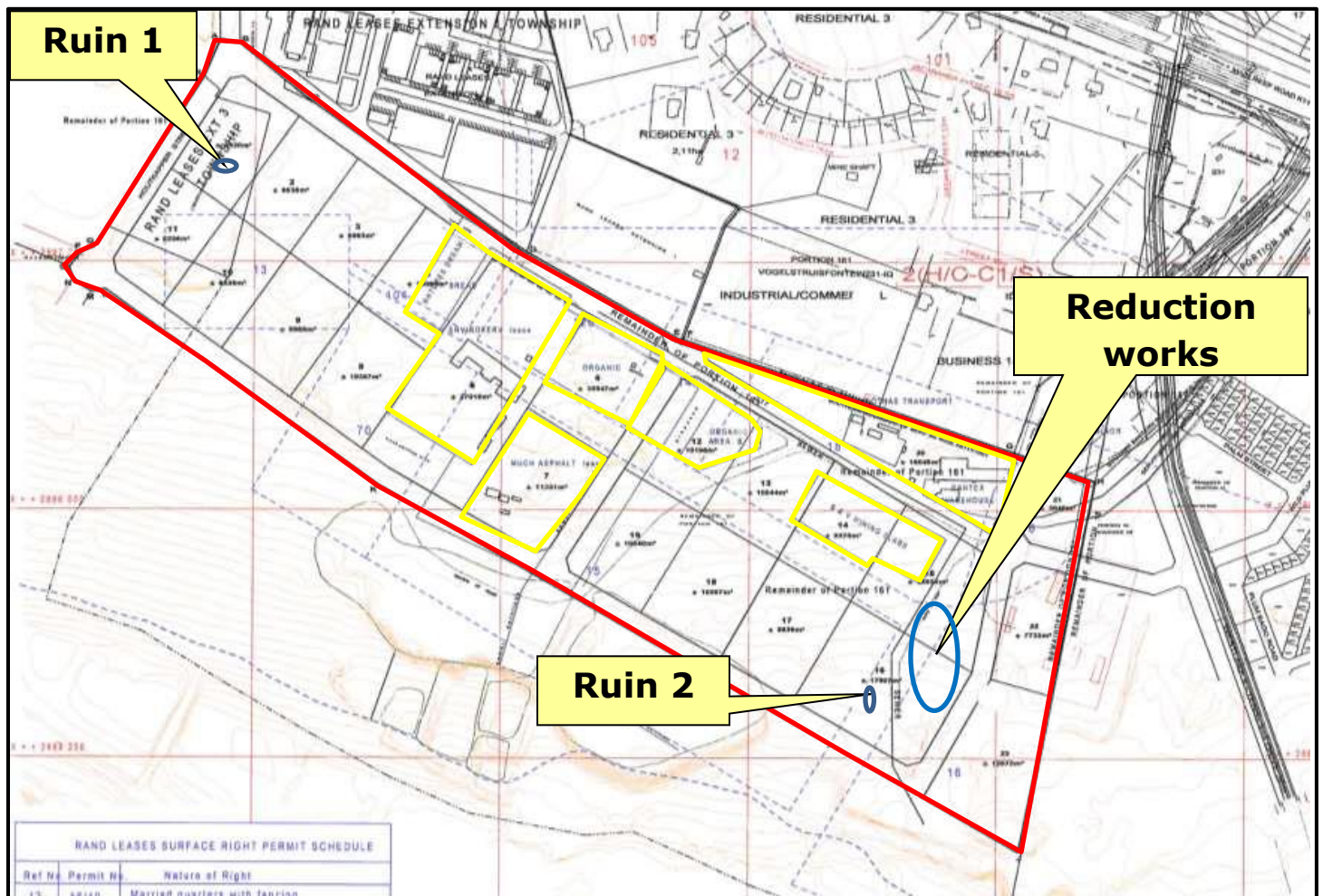


Figure 24: Standing ruins in relation to development layout, yellow polygons indicate existing lease areas.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

During the survey no sites of archaeological significance were identified. The area is however well known for its historical mining activities (early 1900) and demolished foundations of mining infrastructure dating to this period occur on site.

The report provided information on specific developments that took place on Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ from the early 1900's and maps provide a further insight into how the land was occupied. The site was however utilized mining since 27 October 1910 known at that time as Vogelstruis Estates & Gold Mines Limited. This is important as mines from this period are known to have unmarked cemeteries for, amongst others, Chinese workers similar to Crown Mines (Pelser 2011). 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 with the old cemetery located underneath the mine dump (TAB GNLB, Vol.129, Reference 2338/13). Praagh (1906) is a valuable source regarding the history of mines in this area but he has no record of any Chinese cemetery for the study area.

There is a possibility of exposing archaeological/historical skeletal remains during development and this warrants some recommendations for chance find procedures to be followed and is summarised as follows:

- The site manager or ECO 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.
- At this stage of the development the area will be demarcated into stands for industrial development. It is not expected that this will impact on the heritage of the area, however once construction of the industrial buildings start developers must be aware of potential heritage resources that could be uncovered.

There is from a heritage point of view no reason why the proclamation of an industrial township cannot commence (based on approval from SAHRA) if the recommendations made in the report are adhered too.

However once construction activities start the developers on stands 1 and 16 will have to have the ruins assessed by a conservation architect to determine the architectural value thereof. It is also recommended that the developer of Stand 15 and 16 should have the remains of old infrastructures relating to the SRP for "shaft equipment and reduction works" on these stands assessed should they wish to demolish it. In terms of the proposed activity of establishing industrial stands, there are no current heritage concerns or limitations and no red flags were identified.

9. PROJECT TEAM

Jaco van der Walt, Project Manager and Archaeologist

Liesl Bester, Archival Study

10. 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 and Tanzania as well as the DRC; having conducted more than 300 AIAs since 2000.

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