

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Industrial Park known as Chlookop North, Gauteng.

Prepared For

Eco Assessments CC

By



HERITAGE

Contracts and Archaeological Consulting

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eco Assessments CC, on behalf of Lord Trust Developers (Pty) Ltd, appointed Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC (HCAC) to conduct an Archaeological Impact Assessment for a proposed industrial park referred to as Chloorkop North on the Remainder of Portion 57 and 58 of the Farm Klipfontein 12-JR, Gauteng Province. The size of the property is approximately 8 ha and falls within the area of jurisdiction of the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality in Gauteng Province.

Historically the site was used for subsistence rural residential land uses. More recently the site lies vacant and dumping occurs. No wetlands, pans, dams or river courses occur on site. The site is largely transformed and contains little to no natural ecological areas.

The larger study area has been extensively impacted on by industrial and residential developments in the area. These activities would have destroyed any surface indications of heritage sites. The impacts to heritage resources by the proposed development are considered to be low and no further mitigation is proposed. The demolished remains of a structure was identified in the southern portion of the study area but does not have any historical or architectural significance and no evidence could be found that the site was older than 60 years and no further mitigation is necessary for this site. No archaeological or historical sites were identified during the survey and desktop study, and no red flags were identified.

It seems that the only structures possibly built before the 1950s were the dilapidated residence and outbuildings on Portion 58 of the property. These were demolished before the development of the township. The graves that were present on this same portion had been exhumed and reburied at another location by 1981. (NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 1))

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.

Subject to approval from SAHRA there is from an archaeological point of view no reason why the development should not proceed.

General

Due to the subsurface nature of archaeological material and unmarked graves, the possibility of the occurrence of such 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/s.

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.*

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- 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 Development
<i>Rezoning/ subdivision of land</i>	Rezoning
<i>Developer:</i>	Lord's View Trust (Pty) Ltd
<i>Consultant:</i>	Eco Assessments

Eco Assessments CC, on behalf of Lord Trust Developers (Pty) Ltd, appointed Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC (HCAC) to conduct an Archaeological Impact Assessment for a proposed industrial park referred to as Chloorkop North on the Remainder of Portion 57 and 58 of the Farm Klipfontein 12-JR, Gauteng Province. The size of the property is approximately 8 ha and falls within the area of jurisdiction of the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality in Gauteng Province.

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; Phase 2, the physical surveying of the study area on foot and by vehicle; Phase 3, reporting the outcome of the study.

During the survey no heritage sites of significance was recorded. 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

Conduct a brief desktop study where information on the area is collected to provide a background setting of the archaeology and history that can be expected in 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 proposed establishment of an industrial park on the remainder portion 57 and portion 58 of the farm Klipfontein 12 IR extends an area of approximately 7.5 hectares. The subject site is located north of, and adjacent to, the existing Lords View Industrial Park. Access to the site can be obtained off Fascine Road. The site lies adjacent to the existing DOCA Plant and the Chlookop Landfill Site. Historically the site was used for subsistence rural residential land uses. More recently the site lies vacant and dumping occurs. No wetlands, pans, dams or river courses occur on site. The site is largely transformed and contains little to no natural ecological areas.

1.3.2. Location Map

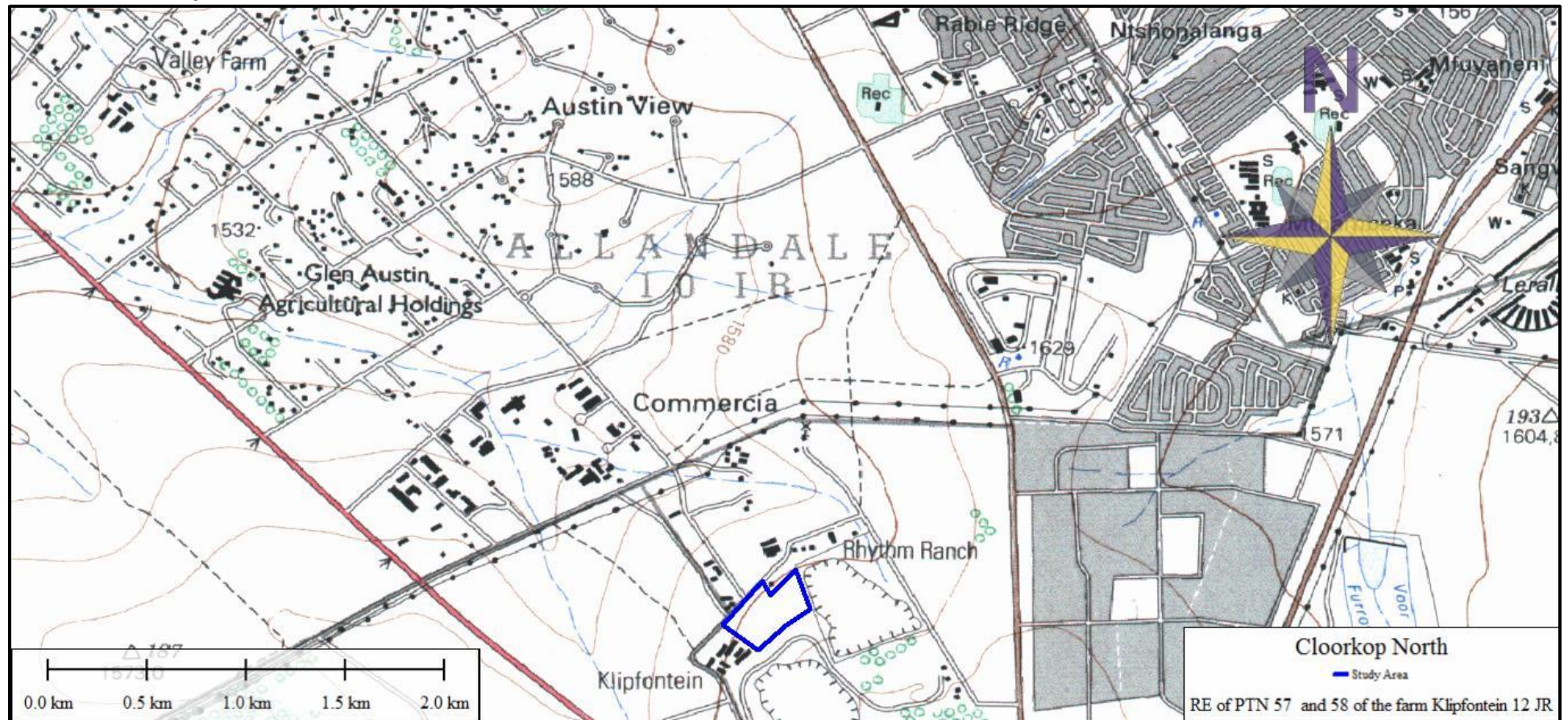


Figure 1: Location map showing the study area.

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 public consultation was done as part of the AIA.

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

A field survey of the study area was conducted. The study area was surveyed by means of vehicle and extensive surveys on foot on the 17th of March 2014. The survey was aimed at covering as much of the study area in a systematic manner, but also focused on specific areas on the landscape that would be more likely to contain archaeological and/or other heritage remains like drainage lines, rocky outcrops as well as slight elevations in the natural topography. It is important to note that access to the study area was severely limited due to illegal dumping and impenetrable vegetation. Track logs of the areas covered were taken (Figure 2). Due to the nature of cultural remains, the majority of which occurs below surface it is incumbent upon the developer to contact an archaeologist should any archaeological, historical or skeletal material be uncovered during construction.



Figure 2: Track logs of the survey indicated in black.

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 plantations and weeds, and the possible occurrence of unmarked graves and other cultural material cannot be excluded. It is assumed that information obtained for the wider region is accurate and applicable to this study. This study did not include a palaeontological assessment.

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 stone tool scatters, artefacts, bones or fossils, be exposed during the process of development.

3. NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development is envisaged to comprise an Industrial Park that will offer manufacturing, storage and warehousing land uses. No Noxious Activities are proposed within the park. The Township will be developed according to architectural guidelines and will provide for an aesthetically pleasing development. The need and desirability of the Industrial Park stems from the current success of the lords View Logistics Park. The site is located within an area that is ideal for industrial/commercial development as it forms a logical extension to Chloorkop. The proposed development will aid the local community through job creation, financial stimulus to the surrounding businesses and local industries in the region.

4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Databases Consulted

Wits Archaeological Data Bases

No previously recorded sites are on record for the study area at the Wits database.

SAHRA Report Mapping Project

One previous heritage study was conducted for the study area (van der Walt 2008). That recorded a single cemetery.

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. Historiography and Methodology

This report will endeavour to give an account of the history of this property and also a brief overview of the history of the area and district in which it is located. The report has been divided into several sections that will focus on the following aspects:

- General history of human settlement in the area
- The history of black and white interaction in the area
- A history of specific land ownership and development on **Remaining Extent (RE) of Portion 58** (a portion of Portion 57) (known as Chlookop North) of the farm, where this could be traced

4.2.1. Historiography and Methodology

It was necessary to use a range of sources in order to give an account of the history of the area in which the farm Klipfontein 12 IR is located. Sources include secondary source material, maps, electronic sources and archival documents. Owing to constraints in time and resources, this study should be viewed as an introduction to the history of the Kempton Park area and the specific property under investigation.

Fortunately, it was possible to trace a number of documents in the National Archives that relate to issues on the farm Klipfontein 12 IR, and specifically to developments on Portion 58 of the property.

4.2.2. Maps of The Area Under Investigation

Since the mid 1800's up until the present, South Africa has been divided and re-divided into various districts. Since 1857, the farm Klipfontein 12 IR formed part of the Pretoria district. This remained the case up until 1977, after which the farm fell under the jurisdiction of the Witwatersrand region and the district of Germiston. In 1994 South Africa was divided into nine provinces, and Klipfontein henceforth formed part of the Kempton Park district within the Gauteng Province. (Geskiendenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 20-27)

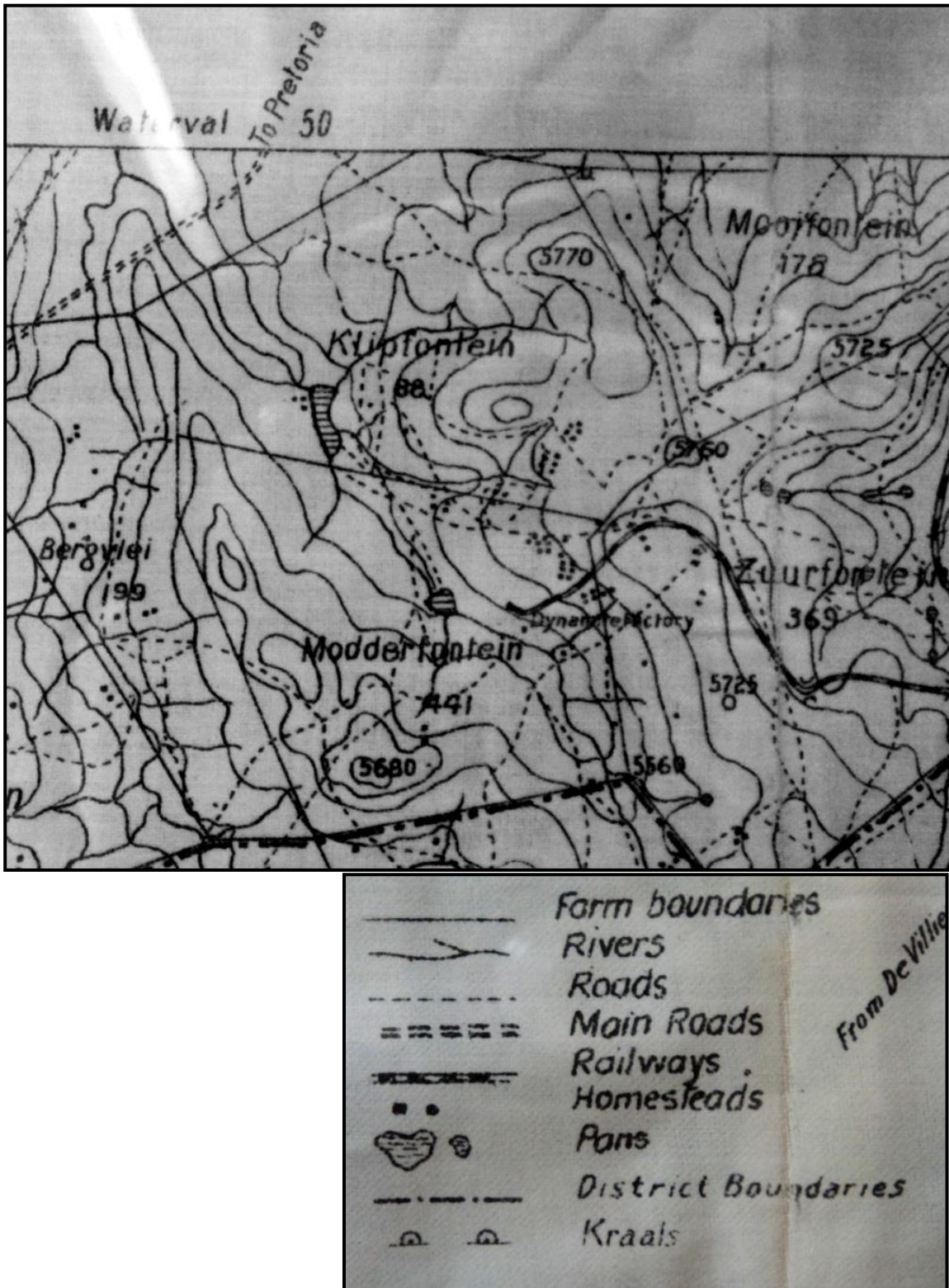
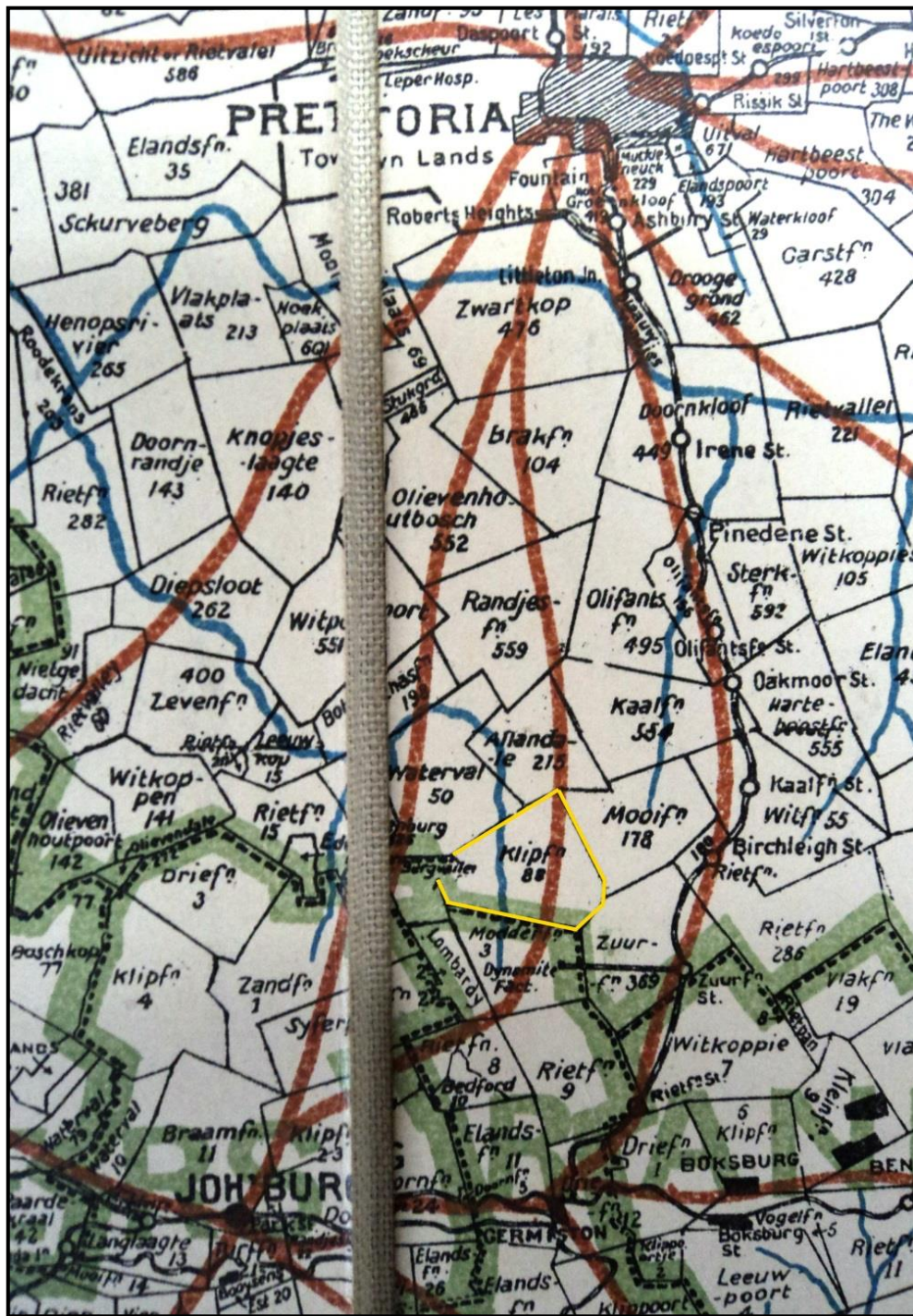


Figure 3: 1902 Major Jackson series map of the Johannesburg-Heidelberg area. Several small roads traversed the property, and one can see a dam. In the eastern half of the property, one can see what appear to be two clusters of homesteads, each with about six buildings. (NASA Maps: 3/1896)



REFERENCES .

Roads shewn thus —

Rivers —

Railways - - -

Districts —

Figure 4: 1920's Standard Map of the Transvaal, showing the location of Klipfontein 88 in relation to Johannesburg and Pretoria. The property was located in the Pretoria district at the time.

4.2.3. A Brief History Of Human Settlement And Black And White Interaction In The Farm 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 histories. According to this source a number of Late Stone Age sites are located in the vicinity of Klipfontein 12 IR. These include the sites of Glenferness, Pietkloof and Zevenfontein. The property is however not located near any Iron Age terrains. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 4-8)

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. 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. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the predominant black tribe in the area north of Pretoria was the Manala-Ndebele. In 1832, Shaka's Zulu tribe passed by the south of Pretoria from the southeast in a westerly direction, through the area where Klipfontein 12 IR is situated today, in order to attack Mziilikazi's Ndebele. This group also went on raids in various other parts of the country to expand their area of influence. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 10-11, 109-119)

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. In 1825 the Scottish adventurer David Hume made his journey a short distance to the north of where Klipfontein 12 IR is located today, travelling first from the trade site at Kuruman in a north eastern direction towards the black village of Shoshong (today this is close to the present-day Mahalapye), then in a south eastern direction towards Pretoria, and finally back to Kuruman. In 1847 another famous traveller, David Livingstone, travelled through the area under investigation. Livingstone is probably the best-known traveller to have made his journey through the northern provinces of South Africa, but is even better known for his travels into Central Africa. He arrived at Kuruman in 1841 as a missionary of the London Missionary Society. Two years later, he commenced a second journey into the northern provinces of South Africa. He first established a mission station at Mabotsa under the Kgatla (northwest of the present-day Zeerust), then travelled in a south easterly direction past Rustenburg and turned near the north of Johannesburg. Livingstone then travelled past the area where Pretoria would later be established, through the farm area under investigation. Hereafter he made his way back to the mission station. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 12-13).

It was 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)

Pretoria was founded in 1855 and became the capital of South Africa, then known as the Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek (ZAR), in 1860. By 1900, Pretoria was a thriving Transvaal town, with shaded streets, well-kept gardens and a lively economy. In mid-1899, the Pretoria district had a white population of 21 000 men and 19 000 women, while the black, coloured and Indian population totalled 38 618. (Theron 1984: 1-3)

The Anglo-Boer War was the greatest conflict that had taken place in South Africa up to date, and also affected the in which the farm under investigation is situated. The concentration camp located closest to the farm area was situated a small distance to the northeast, at Irene. Two black concentration camps were also located at this site. The battle that took place closest to the farm area played out at Donkerhoek, some distance to the southeast of Pretoria. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 54)

Interestingly, one of the southern portions of the farm Klipfontein 88 was owned by the Englishman Alfred Beit, who lived in London. During the course of the Anglo-Boer War, in November 1900, he wrote to the Military Governor in Pretoria. There had been rumours that farmhouses were being burnt in the area, and it was even believed that the plantations in the district would be destroyed. It is implied that trees had been planted on Beit's section of the farm. It was asked if this property could be protected, and the manager of Beit's land, one George Genth, was warned to be extremely careful of

whom he employed – taking care to harbour no spies – and his cattle had to be kraaled at night and guards posted at his stables. On 28 November 1900, a letter was sent to Alfred Beit by the Military Governor, and he was assured that no damage whatever had been done to his property. (NASA TAB, MGP: 40 6147/00)

The Boer side lost ground against the British as the war continued, and in June 1900 the Boer military leaders decided that Pretoria would have to be surrendered to the British forces. This decision was inevitable if the war was to be continued. The town was very susceptible to a siege, and its defence would have gravely endangered the lives of its inhabitants. More importantly, the defence of the town would involve such a great number of Boers that the capture of these men would have surely meant the end of the war. Pretoria was therefore occupied by British forces on Tuesday 5 June 1900. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 54; Theron 1984: 273-279)

Between 1939 and 1940, farm boundaries were drawn up in an area that includes the present-day Kempton Park magisterial area. The property Klipfontein 12 IR is today located within the Kempton Park area, and it is more than likely that the development of this town would have had an impact in the area of study. Some information regarding the foundation and development of Kempton Park will therefore be provided.

(Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 15)

Kempton Park is situated some 20 kilometres to the northeast of Johannesburg and about 40 kilometres south of Pretoria. The town is strategically located, as the Jan Smuts Airport falls within the town's municipal boundary. The official known date for the establishment of the town was 25 August 1903, but the area was inhabited long before this time: first by nomadic hunters and cattle farmers, and later by white settlers who had made their journey from the Cape. An important date to note is 25 October 1959, when the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek issued a title deed over the farm Zuurfontein No. 369 to Johannes Stephanus Marais. The land was inspected on 12 December 1859 and declared to be about 3000 morgen in extent, though it was about 1000 morgen larger. In March 1865 the farm Rietfontein 32 IR, just northwest of Zuurfontein, was registered in the name of Cornelius Johannes Beukes, and these two farms formed the bulk of what is today known as Kempton Park. Gold prospecting started in the Transvaal as from 1886, and suddenly the farms Rietfontein and Zuurfontein were alive with activity. The construction of a railway line by the Nederlandsche Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorwegmaatskappij from Pretoria was another big step in the development of the area. Stations were built at Irene, Kaalfontein and Zuurfontein. A third important development was the construction of a large dynamite factory to the northwest of Zuurfontein by the Zuid-Afrikaansche Maatschappij van Ontploffbare Stoffen. This was important, due to the growing demand for explosives at the goldmines of the Witwatersrand. The Zuurfontein station became the link with the Pretoria line and this further sped up development in the area. (Anon 1978: 7, 9, 13 & 15)

The founder of Kempton Park was one Carl Friedrich Wolff, who was born in Kempten, the capital of the Bavarian district Allgau in South Germany. It is for this reason that the town was named Kempton Park. The town was established in 1903, and the first records of a government school in the area (on Zuurfontein) dates back to 1904. In 1907 the Zuurfontein Mission Sunday School was established, and one of the first businesses was McNamara Shot Drills, which was founded in 1914. In 1923 a vigilance committee for the town was elected, and two years later Kempton Park's first police station was established. Zuurfontein School became Kempton Park School in 1934, and in the following year the Health Committee was proclaimed. The first electricity was installed in Kempton Park in 1937, and in 1939 the town had its first Village Council. The Esselen Parks Railway College was established in the town in 1941. Two years later the first water reticulation scheme was installed. A very important date was 1945, when the Jan Smuts Airport was proclaimed. In 1954 the town got its first sewerage system and in 1976 the Kempton Park Hospital opened. (Anon 1978: 17, 94-95)

4.2.4. Historical Overview Of The Ownership And Development Of Klipfontein 12 Ir

General information

Several interesting developments had taken place on the property Klipfontein 12 IR since the early 20th century. The Organic Product Corporation was established on Portion 71 of the farm in the 1940's, various portions of the farm was reserved for defence purposes between 1941 and 1946, during the Second World War (1939-1945), and townships were established on various portions of the property (A township was developed on Portion 72 of the property in the late 1960s

and Extension 6 was established on Portion 64 in the mid 1970s). The main focus of this report is however specifically the Remainder of Portions 57, Portion 58 (together known as the Chloorkop North site) of Klipfontein 12 IR. (NASA SAB, CDB: 5500 PB4/2/2/5049; NASA SAB, CDB: 3/936 TAD9/52/7; NASA SAB, URU: 2126 2728; NASA SAB, URU: 2167 1424; NASA SAB, URU: 2211 226; NASA SAB, URU: 2305 399; NASA SAB, ACT: 656 35557; NASA SAB, LDB: 4677 X15/336; NASA SAB, CDB: 7154 PB4/2/2/244; NASA SAB, ACT: 660 36175)

Since the 1860s, South Africa has continually been divided into different districts and wards, and this has caused the names and numbers of farms to change several times. The property under investigation was first known as Klipfontein 88, then Klipfontein 10, later Klipfontein 19 and finally Klipfontein 12 IR.

Some information was found regarding a mission station on Klipfontein 12 IR, but located to the south of the area under investigation. This was included in the report because it provides some insight regarding the effects of apartheid legislation on the property. It also shows that it is unlikely that black people would have been able to settle on the property after 1913, since it was not included in the released "Native Area".

Before 1913, when the Native Lands Act No. 27 of 1913 was instated, a southern portion of the property Klipfontein 19 was already a mission farm under the control of the South African Compounds Mission. According to a specific clause in the act, mission activities could be continued as before if it predated the proclamation of said act. For this reason it was believed that the property would not be affected. In 1920 the International Holiness Mission became the new owners of the land, and concerns grew as to the legality of housing black families on the land. The Mission first contacted the Director of Native Labour in Germiston, and was eventually referred to the Secretary of Native Affairs in Pretoria. The Superintendent of the Foreign Missions, Reverent D. B. Jones, wrote to the Secretary of Native Affairs, explaining that five black families had come to the Mission farm over a period of time and was at the time still residing there. They paid a sum of ten shillings per family per month, which was put entirely towards the support of the black teachers and mission work in general. Jones besieged the Secretary to allow the Mission to retain the black residents at the mission for the sake of the help that they could provide to them. He noted that accommodation was provided to the black families, who owned no land or stock. The men worked away from the farm and were only there over weekends, whereas their families were there all the time. (NASA SAB, NTS: 7140 784/323; NASA TAB, KJB: 417 N1/24/4)

On 3 December 1943 the Secretary for Native Affairs replied, assuring Rev. Jones that if the farm Klipfontein 19 was held before the commencement of the act, i. e. On the 19th June of 1913, by any society carrying on educational or missionary work among black people, it could be assumed that this was done with the Governor General's approval. The Mission could therefore continue to lease out residential rights to black people on rent-paying terms. (NASA SAB, NTS: 7140 784/323)

By December 1938 the situation had however changed, since the passing of the Native Laws Amending Act of 1937 (Act No. 46 of 1937) stipulated that mission owned land was no longer exempt from the operation of the Natives Land Act of 1913. Any transaction for the lease or sale of land or rights therein to a black person was consequently subject to the approval of the Governor-General, unless the land was situated in a released area. The farm Klipfontein 19 was not in a released area. (NASA SAB, NTS: 7140 784/323)

Portion 58 (a portion of Portion 57) of Klipfontein 12 IR

Early in 1944, by the Notarial Deed of Servitude 75/1944S, one Frederik Coenraad Scheepers (born 17 February 1900) transferred a certain Portion 58 (a portion of Portion 57) of the farm Klipfontein No. 19, situate in the district of Germiston, to one Petrus Hendrik Rautenbach (born 13 August 1897). (NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 2))

Though a complete title deed record of Portion 58 of Klipfontein 12 IR could not be obtained, some information on later landowners could be found with a Windeed title search. It seems that this land became the property of Drumhilla Estates Pty Ltd in 1973, and was transferred to Traeri Pty Ltd in 1984. In 1998 the property was transferred to both Franki Africa Pty Ltd and Esorfranki Construction Pty Ltd. (Windeed 2014)

On 17 May 1976 the company Gillespie, Archibald & Partners submitted an application form to the Director of Local Government to develop a township, namely the Chlookop Extension, on Portion 58 (a portion of Portion 57) of the farm Klipfontein No. 12 IR, in the Kempton Park area. The owner of the land at the time was Drumhilla Estates (Proprietary) Limited. In a motivation letter, the applicant explained that there was a great demand for commercial erven in the Witwatersrand area at the time. As the township would be situated near the provincial roads K58 and K111, it would be easily accessible from Kempton Park, Johannesburg and Pretoria. The bondholder of the property had also given his consent for the development to continue. (NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 1))

The title deed to Portion 58 of Klipfontein 12 IR was transferred from one Wolfram Rennie (born 6 September 1914) to the Drumhilla Estates (Pty) Ltd on 26 February 1973. On the same date Drumhilla Estates transferred the mortgage bond to the property to the Hulley Trust Fund. (NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 1))

On 30 April 1976 the Secretary of Planning certified that the Council of Kempton Park would be able to supply the services considered to be essential for the proper development of the Chlookop Extension. In August of the same year, the Director of Local Management of the Town Council of Kempton Park gave his consent for the development of the proposed commercial town of the Chlookop Extension. (NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 1))

In November 1976 the Department of Health wrote to the Director of Local Management, stating that it had no objections to the development of the township. It was however noted that all graves on the land would have to be exhumed and the remains moved to a suitable location. In a report of the Head Health Inspector, it was noted that the land was suitable for the establishment of a township, apart from a few graves that found in the south eastern corner of the property. It was furthermore stipulated by the Department of Health that all rundown buildings on the terrain would have to be demolished and all refuse removed. At the time it was noted that a residence with its outbuildings could be seen on the property, but that this building was in a terribly neglected and decrepit condition and had to be demolished. It was also noted that the proposed township area was not connected to a sewerage system. This amenity would have to be put in place before three years elapsed. Luckily the land was situated within only 3 km of sewage disposal works. (NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 1))

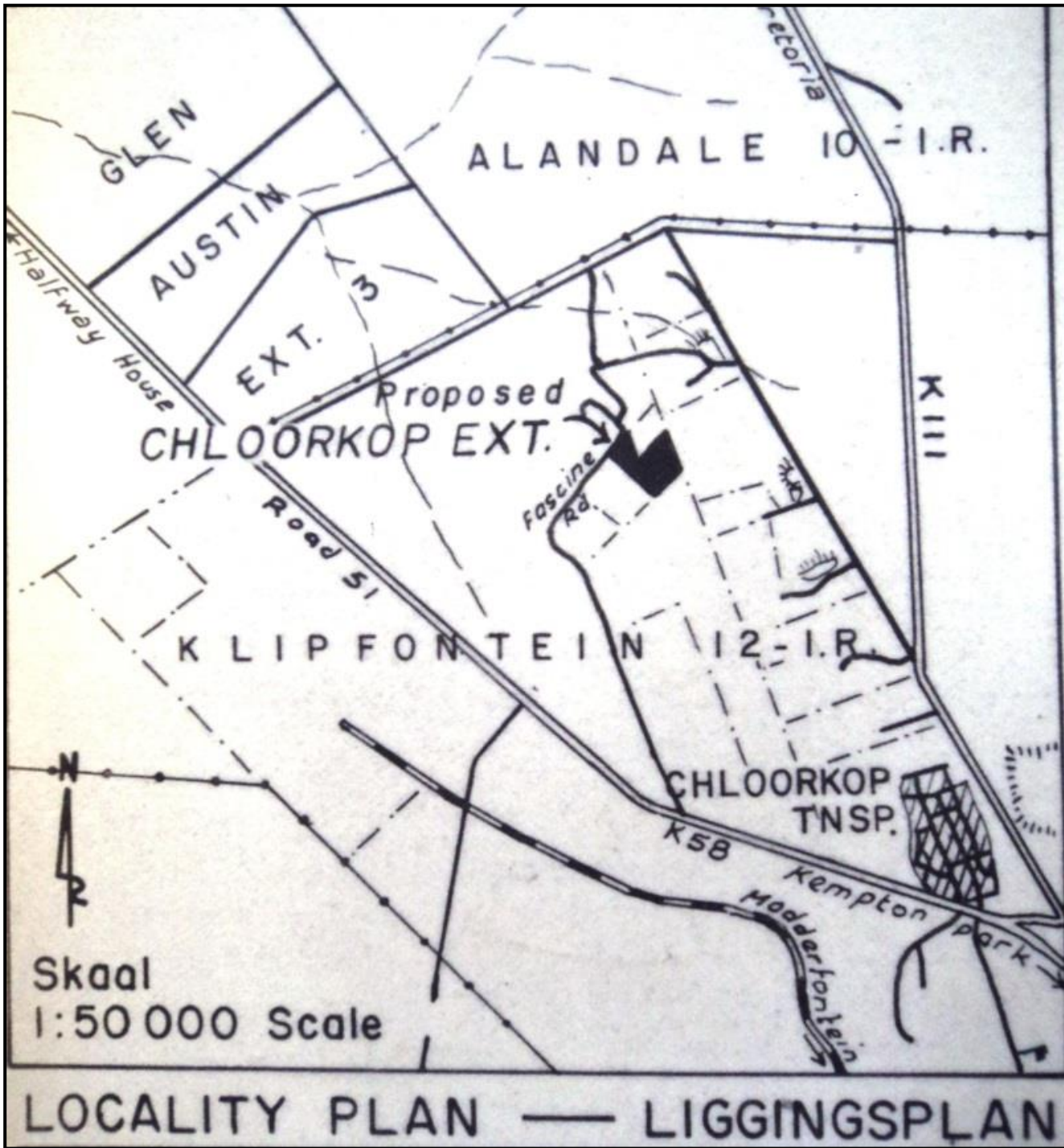


Figure 5: Location of the proposed Chloorkop Extension 18 Township. (NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 1))

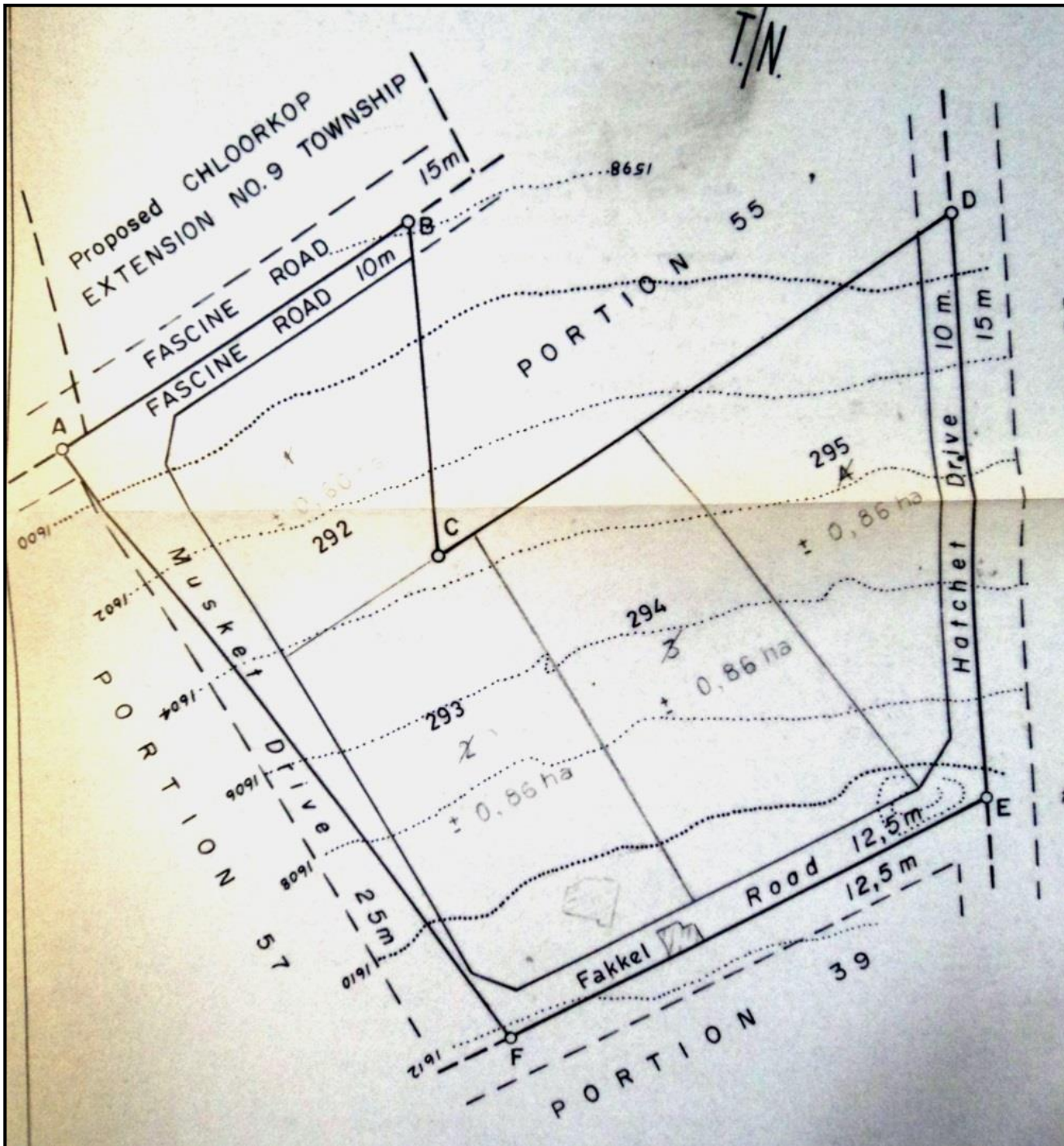


Figure 6: Map of the proposed Chloorkop Extension 18 Township. (NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 1))

A geological report was compiled on the area where the new Chloorkop township extension would be proclaimed. In this report, dating to April 1977, it is noted that the proposed township would be located approximately two kilometres to the northwest of Chloorkop, on a gentle slope immediately below a crest of the African erosion surface. The area under investigation was 4, 0469 hectares in extent. The property slopes approximately northwards from 1612m to 1598m above sea level. The entire area is underlain by Achaean Granite of the Johannesburg-Pretoria Dome. It was concluded that the site could be developed using shallow foundations for lightly loaded industrial and office type structures not exceeding two storeys in height. (NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 1))

The following street names for the proposed Chloorkop Extension 18 Township were approved in April 1978: Fascine Road, Musket Drive, Hatchet Drive and Fakkel Road. Extension 18 of Chloorkop would consist of four commercial erven, each measuring about 0, 60 hectares. (NASA NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 1); NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 2))

On 12 October 1979 the Town Clerk of Kempton Park wrote to Messrs. Van Hulsteyn, Duthie & Saner with regards to the removal of graves from the proposed Chloorkop Extension 18 Township. He noted that, in the event of obtaining the necessary permission for the removal of the graves of white persons, arrangements for the reinterment in Kempton Park had to be made with the Town Council's Director of Parks and Recreation. In the case of the reinterment of the bodies of black persons, arrangements had to be made with the East Rand Administration Board. (NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 2))

By 3 June 1980 the matter of removing graves from the property had been referred to the Provincial Secretary of the Law Administration Division for further attention. By December of that year the Director of Local Government was notified that the clients' attorneys were proceeding with the removal of the graves from the site. On 19 March 1981 the attorneys Van Hulsteyn, Duthie & Saner informed the Director of Local Government that the work of removing the graves had been finalised. No information is provided in this file regarding the graves or the site of reinterment. (NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 2))

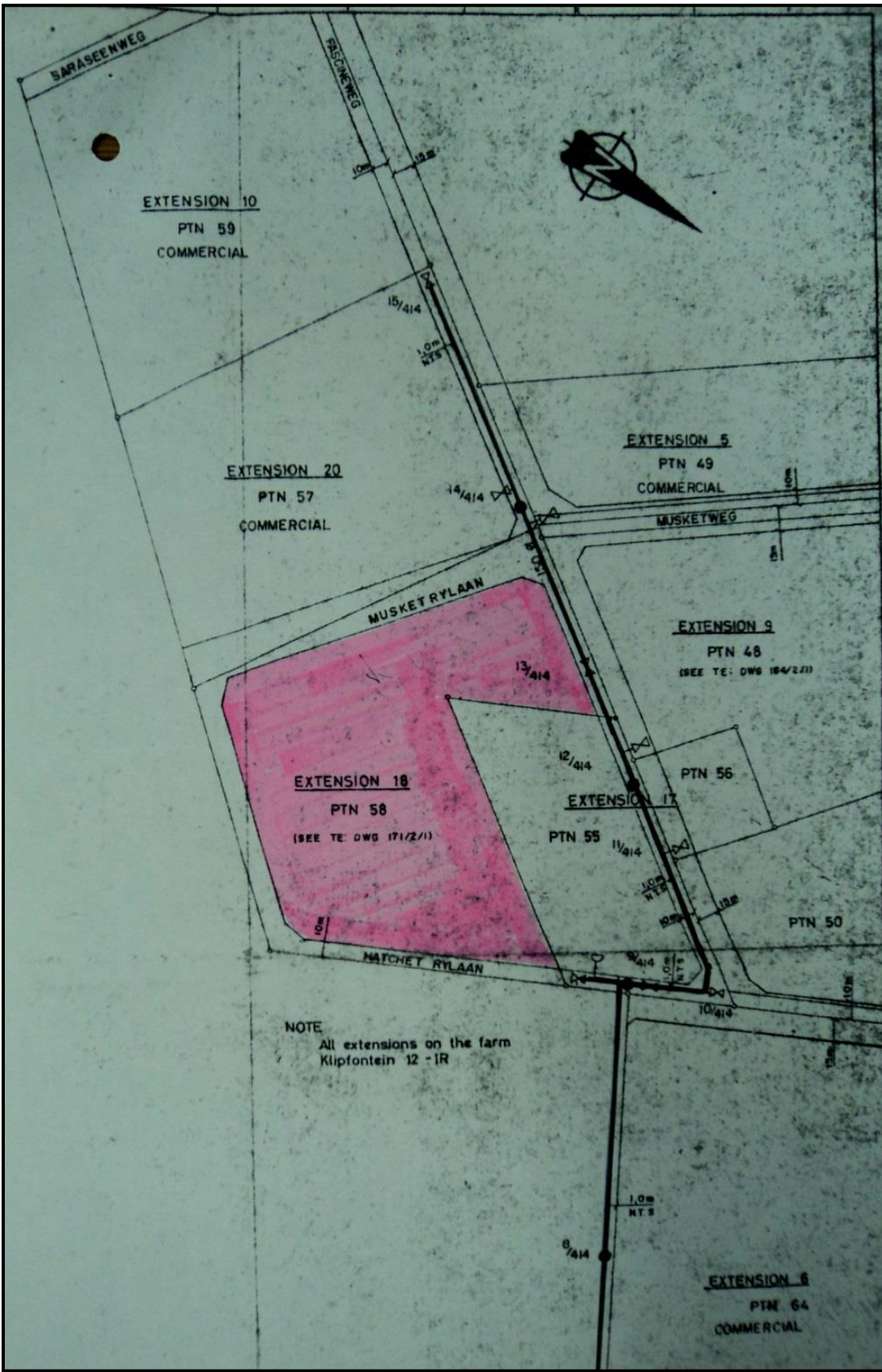


Figure 7: Map of Extension 18 in relation to other extensions of Chloorkop. (NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 2))

In the early 1980's, it became necessary for the Town Council of Kempton Park to lay an underground main water supply line along the route as indicated in pink on the plan below. The Town Council of Kempton Park was authorised to lay a main water supply line over land after giving notice to the registered owner. Messrs Drumhilla Estates (Pty) Ltd were the owners of Portion 58 of Klipfontein 12 IR by May 1983, and they were therefore notified that the Town Council of Kempton Park would proceed to lay an underground main water supply line over this portion of land within 30 days. (NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 2))

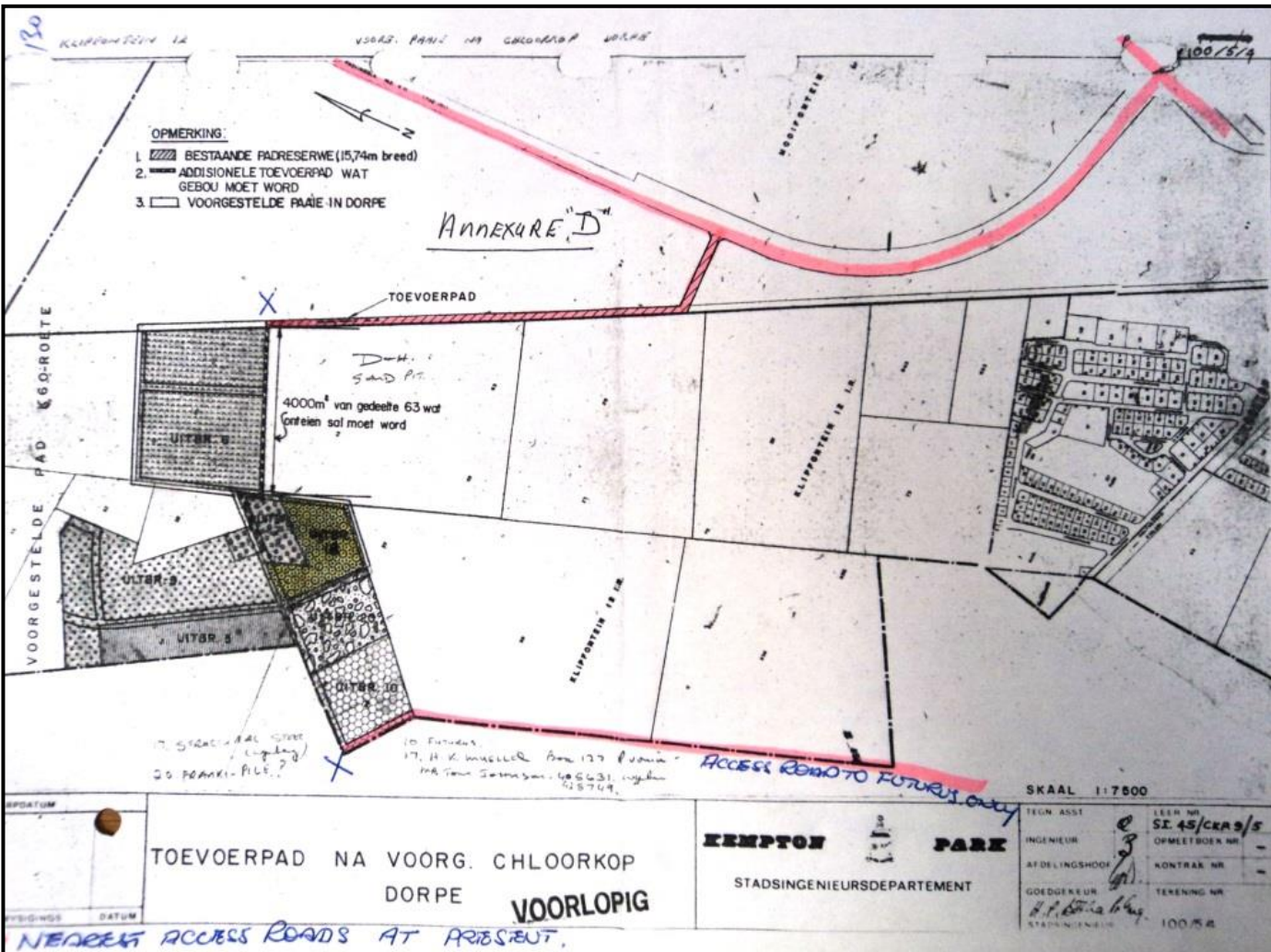


Figure 8: Map showing the underground main water supply line at Chloorkop Extension 18. (NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 2))

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 quarry extension 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. The recommendations for each site should be read in conjunction with section 7 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 was not surveyed but only the footprint of the proposed Chloorkop North Industrial Park as indicated in Figure 1. The study area consists of a featureless flat landscape that has been extensively impacted on by industrial developments in the area. These activities would have destroyed any surface indications of heritage sites. The study area is characterised by illegal dumping, and a large excavated area (possibly a borrow pit) with shoulder high vegetation limiting archaeological visibility (Figure 14 -17). No archaeological or grave sites were identified in the study area, the only finds consist of the foundations (Figure 11) of a demolished structure (S26 02 41.4 E28 09 52.1) on the southern periphery of the proposed development (Figure 12). This structure is not indicated on the 1920, 1943 or 2002 map of the study area, there is however a hut indicated in the north eastern portion of the study area (Figure 13) but the remains if it still exists could not be located during the survey and are presumably demolished.



Figure 9: General conditions of the area around the ruin.

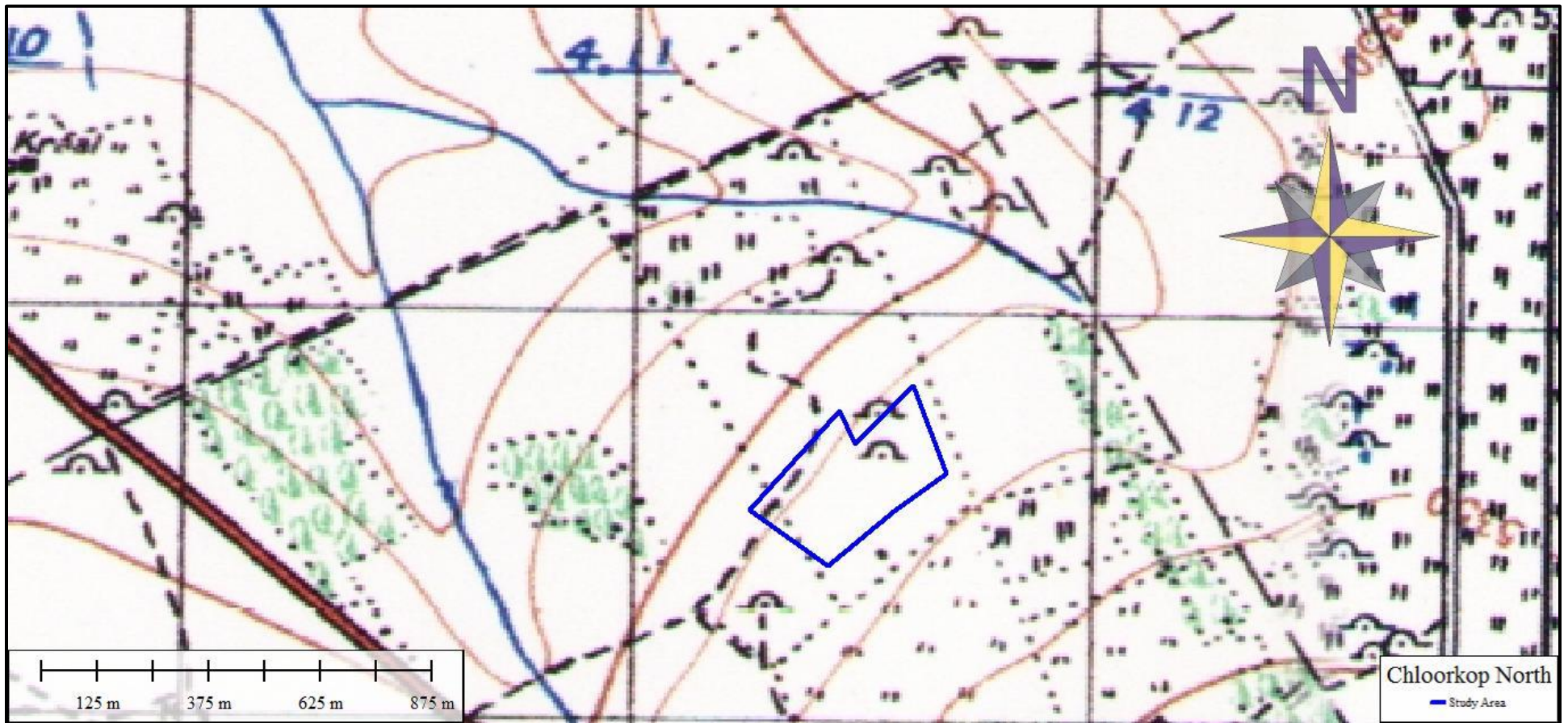


Figure 10. Enlarged section of the 2628 AA sheet of the 1:50 000 topographical map that was drawn in 1943.

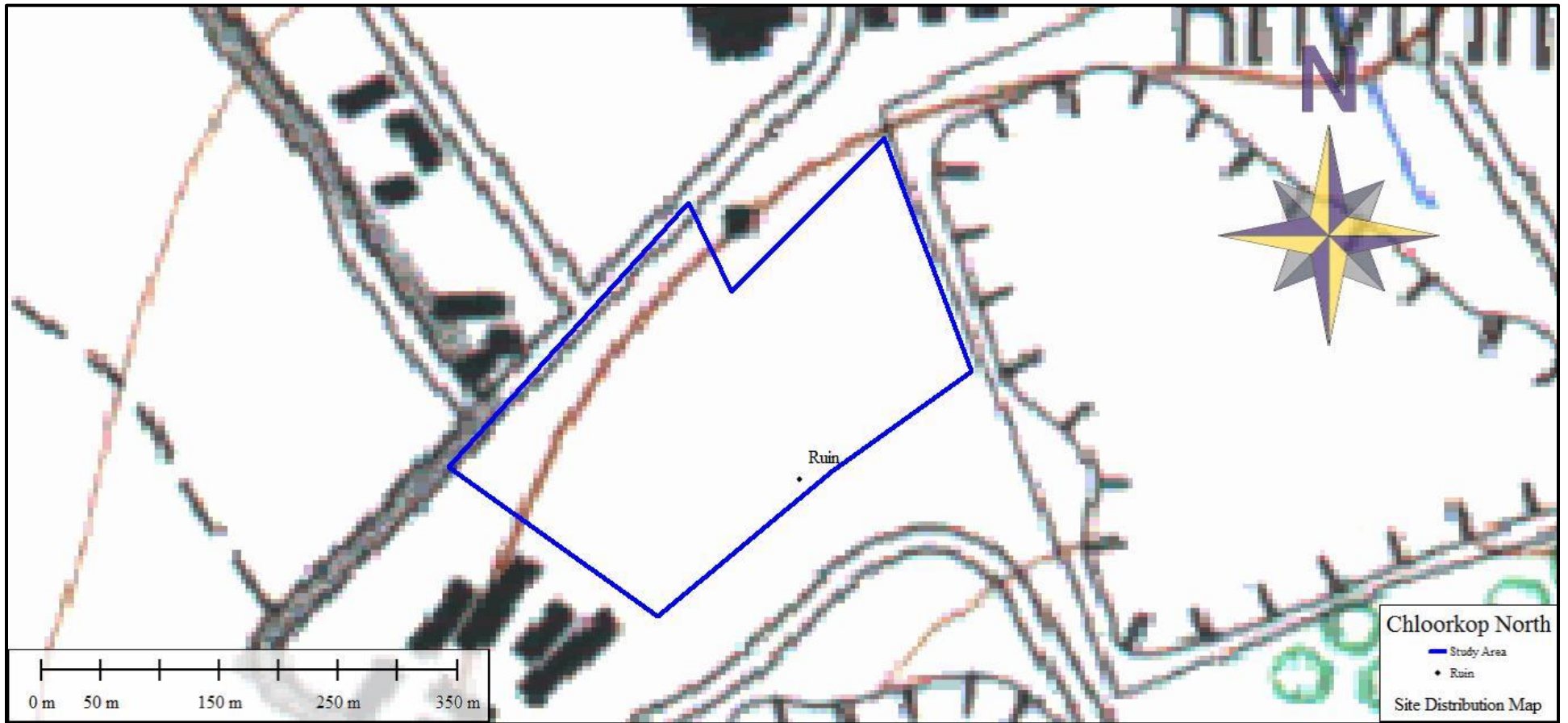


Figure 11: Site distribution map



Figure 12. Illegal dumping.



Figure 13. Dense vegetation.



Figure 14. Shoulder high vegetation and dumping.



Figure 15. Vegetation in the south eastern portion of the study area.

7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study area has been extensively impacted on by industrial and residential developments in the area. These activities would have destroyed any surface indications of heritage sites. The impacts to heritage resources by the proposed development are considered to be low and no further mitigation is proposed. The demolished remains of a structure was identified in the southern portion of the study area but does not have any historical or architectural significance and no evidence could be found that the site was older than 60 years and no further mitigation is necessary for this site. It seems that the only structures possibly built before the 1950s were the dilapidated residence and outbuildings on Portion 58 of the property. These were demolished before the development of the township. The graves that were present on this same portion had been exhumed and reburied at another location by 1981. (NASA SAB, CDB: 5945 PB4/2/2/5654 (Part 1))

No archaeological or historical sites were identified during the survey and desktop study, and no red flags were identified. 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.

Subject to approval from SAHRA there is from an archaeological point of view no reason why the development should not proceed.

8. PROJECT TEAM

Jaco van der Walt, Project Manager

Liesl Bester, Background and Archival specialist

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.

I have been involved in research and contract work in South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania; having conducted more than 300 AIAs since 2000.

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