

**APPENDIX 4: Archaeological Investigation of Blue Valley
Golf and Country Estate on the Farm Olievenhoutbosch
389JR (Portions 251 and 252), Centurion, Gauteng Province**

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Archaeological Investigation of Blue Valley Golf and Country Estate on the Farm
Olievenhoutbosch 389JR (Portions 251 and 252), Centurion, Gauteng Province

For

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By

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Executive Summary

No archaeological artefacts, features (including graves) or sites were identified during the survey.

However, please note:

-It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during construction activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 36 (6)).

1. Introduction

*The Archaeology Contracts Unit (UNISA) conducted an investigation, focussing on archaeological and historic remains of Blue Valley Golf and Country Estate (on the farm Olievenhoutbosch 389JR, portion 251 and portion 252) which is being developed by Mitrajaya Developers. This report forms part of an EIA and was requested by Van Riet and Louw Landscape Architects.

+The aim of this investigation is to locate, identify and document visible archaeological artefacts, structures (including graves) and settlements of cultural significance within the boundaries of the proposed area of development.

2. Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

- * Provide a detailed description of all archaeological artefacts, structures (including graves) and settlements
- * Assess the significance of the impact on the archaeological remains within the area
- * Estimate the level of sensitivity/importance of the archaeological remains within the area
- * Propose possible mitigation measures provided that such action is necessitated

3. Definitions and Approach

-Archaeological remains can be defined as human-made objects, which reflect past ways of life, deposited on or in the ground.

-All archaeological remains, artificial features and structures older than 100 years and historic structures older than 60 years are protected by the relevant legislation, in this case the **National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999)**. The Act makes an archaeological impact assessment as part of an EIA and EMPR mandatory. No archaeological artefact, assemblage or settlement (site) may be moved or destroyed without the necessary approval from the **South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)**. Full cognisance is taken of this Act in making recommendations in this report.

-Cognisance will also be taken of the **Minerals Act (Act No 50 of 1991)** and the **National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)** when making any recommendations.

-Human remains older than 60 are protected by the **National Heritage Resources Act**, with reference to Section 36. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected by the **Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

-Rating the **significance of the impact** on a historical or archaeological site is linked to the significance of the site itself. If the significance of the site is rated high, the

significance of the impact will also result in a high rating. The same rule applies if the significance rating of the site is low.

-Cultural resources are non-renewable.

-With reference to the evaluation of sites, the certainty of prediction is definite, unless stated otherwise.

-The guidelines as provided by the **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)** in Section 3, with special reference to subsection 3, and the Australian ICOMOS Charter (also known as the Burra Charter) are used when determining the cultural significance or other special value of archaeological or historical sites.

-It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during construction activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)**, Section 36 (6)).

-A copy of this report will be lodged with the **South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)** as stipulated by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 38 (especially subsection 4).

4. Methodology

4.1 Maps and Other Sources

The boundaries of the settlement were indicated by a detailed map indicating the proposed areas of development (see Figure 1).

4.3 Fieldwork

An on-site investigation was conducted on 9 August 2004. Emphasis was placed on indications of significant historical and prehistorical settlements and structures (including graves).

5. Area Description

Blue Valley Golf and Country Estate is an established development and is situated near Samrand, west of Rooihuiskraal Road. The investigated area consists of additional plots that have been earmarked for future development. Presently, the area is characterised by open grasslands segmented by two non-perennial streams, both of which feed into the integrated water system of the golf course. The site is located at: 25°56'19.5"S, 28°06'34.7"E.

6. Chronological Framework

PERIOD	APPROXIMATE DATE
Pre Age	more than c. 2 million years ago - c. 250 000 years ago
Stone Age	c. 250 000 years ago - c. 25 000 years ago
Iron Age (San Rock Art)	c. 25 000 years ago - c. AD 200 (up to historic times in certain areas)
Iron Age	c. AD 400 - c. AD 1025
Iron Age	c. AD 1025 - c. AD 1830 (walled sites) ©. AD 1640 - c. AD 1830)

Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Context

Stone Age

Stone age deposits do occur in the region, usually associated with low lying area water courses, no stone age deposits were recorded in the specific area.

Iron Age

Iron Age (EIA) settlements (dated between c. AD 400 - 1025) are usually located on low lying foothills, close to water. During this period settlements are not characterised by walls.

Iron Age (LIA) occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of the Northern Sotho, in Sotho, Tswana and Nguni-speaking groups between the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries AD. Later settlements are characterised by stone-walled enclosures situated on the foothills (especially c. AD 1640 - AD 1830s) and multichrome Moloko pottery. Several stone-walled settlements have been recorded in the Johannesburg district (eg. Ernsberg) no such settlements were recorded during this survey.

10. Conclusions and Recommendations

No archaeological artefacts, features (including graves) or sites were identified during the survey.

However, please note:

-It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during construction activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)**, Section 36 (6)).