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ATT: MARY LESLIE

Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Establishment of an Industrial Town in  
Vanderbijl Park, Vanderbijlpark, Gauteng Province

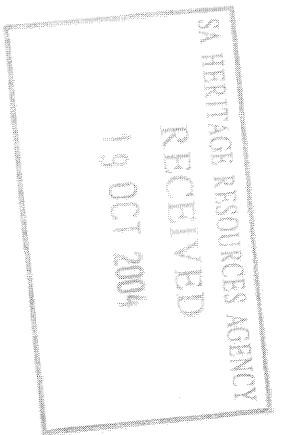
For

Gintar Tech (Pty) Ltd  
PO Box 68418  
Highveld, Centurion  
0169

By

The Archaeology Contracts Unit  
University of South Africa  
PO Box 392  
Pretoria  
0003

August 2004



Survey conducted and report compiled by:  
Francois Coetzee

## 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 the archaeological and historic remains of a part of remainder of the farm Vanderbijl Park 550IQ, Vanderbijlpark, Gauteng. This report forms part of an EIA and was requested by Gintar Tech (Pty) Ltd.

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 an orientation map (see Figure 1 [your map]) and localised by using the descriptions in the EIA application form..

##### **4.3 Fieldwork**

An on-site investigation was conducted on 25 August 2004. Emphasis was placed on indications of significant historical and prehistorical settlements and structures (including graves).

##### **5. Area Description**

The proposed site of development (95 hectares in extent) is situated on the southern corner of Delfos Boulevard and Hertz Boulevard in Vanderbijlpark. The area is characterised as a flat open grassland with sporadic recent surface disturbances. The site is located at: 26°40'45.0"S, 27°49'40.1"E.

#### **6. Chronological Framework**

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

## 7. Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Context

### 7.1 Stone Age

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

### 7.2 Iron Age

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

**Late Iron Age** (LIA) occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of the Northern Sotho, Southern Sotho, Tswana and Nguni-speaking groups between the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries AD. Later settlements are characterised by stone-walled enclosures situated on defensive hilltops (especially c. AD 1640 - AD 1830s) and multichrome Moloko pottery. Though several stone-walled settlements have been recorded in the Johannesburg district (eg Kilpriversberg) 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:

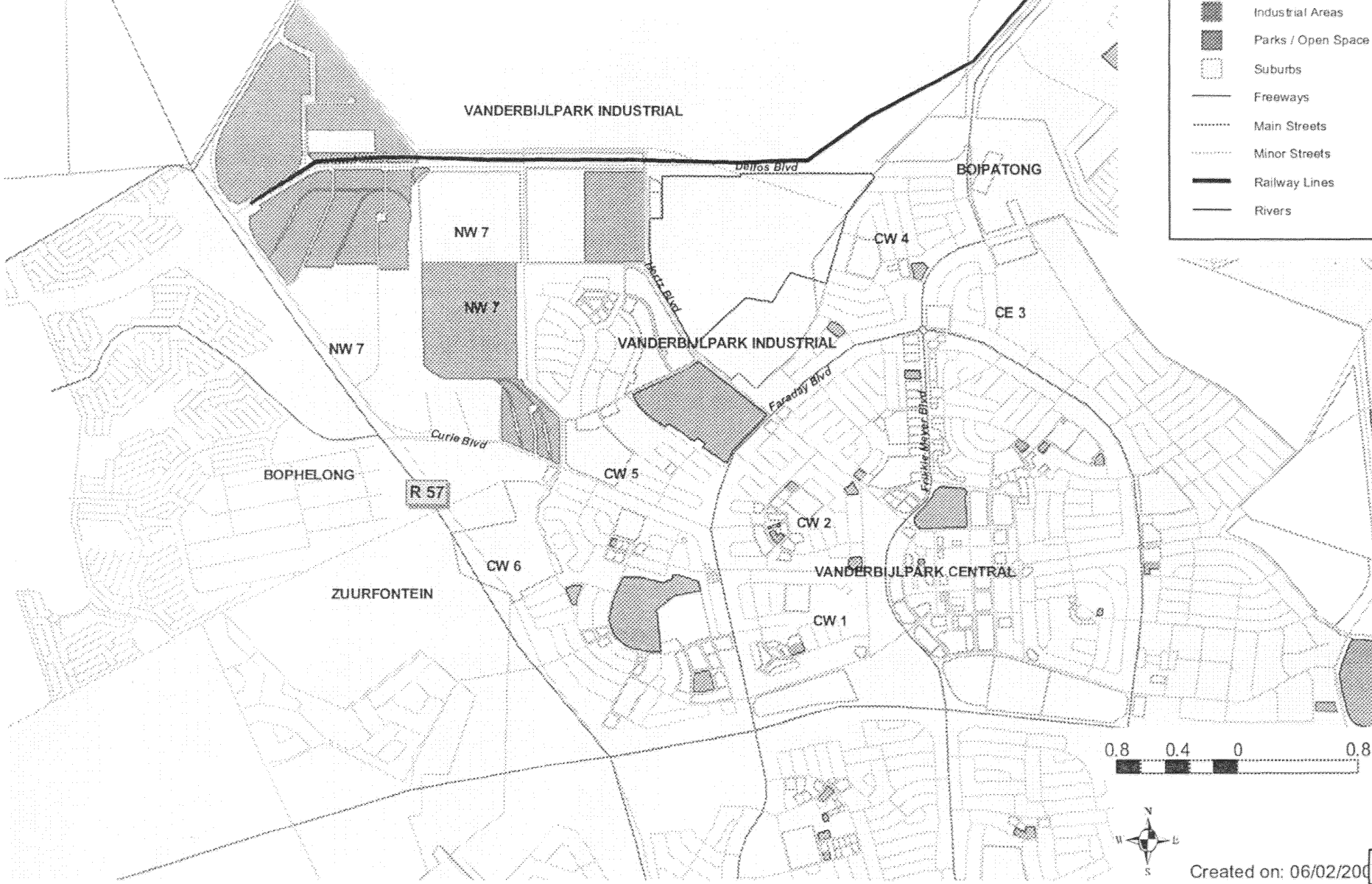
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# Vanderbijl Park Industrial Town

## Site Plan

### Map Legend










- Industrial Township
- Industrial Areas
- Parks / Open Space Areas
- Suburbs
- Freeways
- Main Streets
- Minor Streets
- Railway Lines
- Rivers



# Vanderbijl Park Industrial Town

1: 50 000 Map

## Map Legend

-  Industrial Township
-  Industrial Areas
-  Parks / Open Space Areas
-  Suburbs
-  Freeways
-  Main Streets
-  Minor Streets
-  Railway Lines
-  Rivers



Created on: 06/02/2006

Map 1