



AFRICAN HERITAGE CONSULTANTS CC

2001/077745/23

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A. PHASE I CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(a) BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PROJECT:

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF GROENKLOOF EXTENSION 13 ON A CERTAIN PART OF PORTION 117 FARM GROENKLOOF 358 JR (PRETORIA SPORTS UNION LEASE AREA), GROENKLOOF PRETORIA GAUTENG PROVINCE

(b) REPORT COMPILED BY

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(c) DEVELOPER AND CONSULTANT INFORMATION

Project applicant:

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Consultant:

LEAP; Dr. Gwen Theron, PO Box 13185, Hatfield, 0028
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(d) DATE OF REPORT

20 May 2015

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The sport fields of the Pretoria Sports Union are situated on the corner of Florence Ribeiro Drive (Queen Wilhelmina Avenue) and Totius Streets Groenkloof. The land was donated in 1968 and the facilities built in the 1970's. The sport fields include Rugby, Cricket and Soccer fields as well as other sports facilities.

The sports fields and clubhouse of the Pretoria Sports Union in Groenkloof fall outside the jurisdiction of Act 25 of 1999. There is no objection to the proposed development from a Cultural Heritage Resources point of view.

If during construction any cultural heritage resources or graves are unearthed all work has to be stopped until the site has been inspected and mitigated by a cultural heritage practitioner.

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D. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

(a) Whether the report is part of a scoping report/EIA/HIA or not

EIA process

(b) Type of development (e.g. low cost housing project, mining etc).

Mixed use development

(c) Whether re-zoning and/or subdivision of land is involved.

Yes – proposed mixed-use township to be established on a part of the lease area held by the Gauteng North Tennis Association.

(d) Developer and consultant and owner and name and contact details;

Project applicant:

Tshwane Corporate Park (Pty) Ltd

Johan Ferreira

Tel: 012 472 9200; E-mail: theresa@feenstragroup.co.za

Consultant:

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(e) Terms of reference

To conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment to assess if there is any material of cultural or heritage value under the footprint of the proposed development

(f) Legislative requirements of Act 25 of 1999.

PROTECTED SITES IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT, ACT NO. 25 OF 1999

The following are the most important sites and objects protected by the National Heritage Act:

- Structures or parts of structures older than 60 years.
- Archaeological sites and objects.
- Paleontological sites.

- Meteorites.
- Ship wrecks.
- Burial grounds.
- Graves of victims of conflict.
- Public monuments and memorials.
- Structures, places and objects protected through the publication of notices in the Gazette and Provincial Gazette.
- Any other places or objects, which are considered to be of interest or of historical or cultural significance.
- Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance.
- Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.
- Objects to which oral traditions are attached.
- Sites of cultural significance or other value to a community or pattern of South African history

E. BACKGROUND TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE AREA.

Stone Age

Although there is no well known Stone Age type sites located on or around Tshwane except the Wonderboom nek Early Stone Age site - see photograph.

There is evidence of the use of the area during the formative years of humankind in the



Fountains valley. The environment has not changed markedly during the last three million years and therefore the limestone formations around the Fountains area captured evidence of early hominin activity, similar to the sites in the Cradle of Humankind, although on a very small scale.

The Wonderboom Nek site was investigated in 1957. This site is located in the ridge-valley north of Wonderboom Hoërskool and produced thousands of Early Stone tools.

During the nineteen sixties and nineteen seventies, a well know photographer Mr Dotman Pretorius collected several thousand stone artefacts along the drainage lines, in the City of Pretoria area from that time. Apart from the examples from the earlier period tools from Wonderboom Nek he also found tools relating to the Middle Stone Age in the form of smaller hand axes, blades and points. As he was an amateur archaeologist, he did not systematically document the findings, so the collection was not described in publications. After his death early in the twenty first century, this collection was donated to the National Cultural History Museum where it was used as a hands-on exhibition for school groups. These tools though do not represent proper sites, but only randomly discarded and displaced artefacts. Regarding the Later Stone Age there does not appear to be much evidence of the hunter gatherers utilising the area, except at to the west, around Hekpoort and Skeerpoort

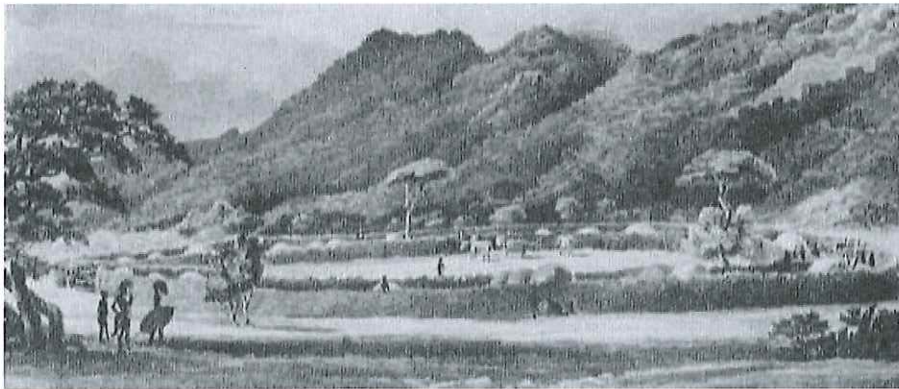
there occur many petro glyphs that does indicate that the warmer areas around the Crocodile (Oorie) River was most probably utilised during the last 10 000 years.

Later Iron Age remains.

From the fifteenth century onwards we find a diverse population on and to the north of the southern rim of the Bushveld Igneous Complex. Towards the west one finds first the ancestors of the Sotho/Tswana language groups and to the east the ancestors of Nguni/Ndebele Speakers.

From the eighteenth century onwards stone walled villages arise and cultural materials developed that distinguished the language groups from another. Owing to population pressure in the human landscape we also then find shared landscapes that may have been caused by either civil or belligerent interaction. In the second and third decades of the nineteenth century the appearance of Mzilikazi in the landscape brings an abrupt halt to normal African life.

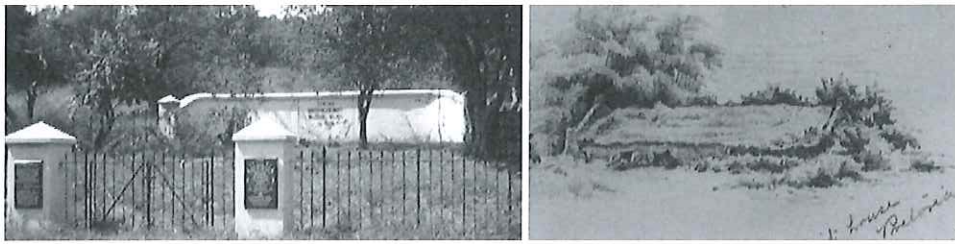
Many hundreds of remains from this period can be seen in non urbanised areas between Rustenburg and Middleburg showing the intense occupation of the southern rim of the Bushveld Igneous Complex. Where Tshwane is located today is no exception. Even today the remains of circular Ndebele villages can be observed north of Atteridgeville, and in the Bronberg. The 'Ou Klipmuur Weg' is the name of a roadway that refers to the stone walls that were destroyed with the construction of 'The Willows' suburb. Similarly many stone ruins can still be observed to the east and west (and under) the very affluent Silver Lakes suburb.



European Settlement

The Great Trek is rather incorrectly named, as no more than between five - and twenty percent of the Cape population in fact left British Authority between 1836 and 1840. With the split between the Maritz Group and the Pretorius group and the fragmentary nature of the 'Northern Group' there was little coherence in their 'settlement plan', and many were originally simply killed by indigenous people such as the Van Rensburg Trek, or by the rigorous and dangerous nature of Africa such as the Louis Trichardt Trek. Some prematurely settled in congregations such as De Clercq's Dorp and over a period of ten years were Potchefstroom, Lydenburg, Ohrigstad and Schoemansdal born. During this first four years a number of families settled in, on and around the Fountains Area. The remains

of the Bronkhorst farm house are possibly the best known, and are still protected in the Fountains valley recreational area.



Between the modern pillars in the front and the modern wall in the back is located the ruins of the original farm house of Bronkhorst at the Fountains. (Photograph SM Miller 2012.)

(Right) The above rendering by Mrs Ida May Clayton is titled "The first House in Pretoria" and is dated 1888. It is believed that this is the Bronkhorst house mentioned above. (National Cultural History Museum)

By 1850 the four to five thousand *burgers*, male female and children, and their "slaves" were spread out over the Marico, Potchefstroom, Rustenburg, Pretoria, Heidelberg, Wakkerstroom, Lydenburg, Ohrigstad and Zoutpansberg districts, with only two proper towns in the form of Potchefstroom and Zoutpansbergdorp. They had still not managed to find access to their own harbour on the East Coast, and were still dependent on the British traders from Durban and Grahamstown.

With the two towns Potchefstroom and Zoutpansbergdorp separated by nearly six hundred kilometres administration was a nightmare, not taking in account the personal idiosyncrasies of the Transvalers, their individual approaches to slavery, their difference in protestant religious flavours and their economic activity. The supply routes for trade goods from Natal and the Eastern Cape had to cross several mountain ranges and large and small rivers that wagons had to traverse and it became clear to the 'authorities' that a new town was necessary. This paved the way for the founding of Pretoria in 1855, Named after A. H Pretorius, by M. W. Pretorius. The town was officially surveyed in 1859 by A. F. Du Toit. For the next eighty odd years the town would grow. Earlier buildings were demolished, amongst others three different churches on church square. All household refuse was deposited on Erven, in water furrows and in the streets. All of this material is now covered under the modern 'city'.

F. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY OR AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

(a) Detail of area surveyed

- (i) A certain part of Portion 117 Farm Groenkloof 358 JR (ii) Location Province: Gauteng Province
- (iii) Location maps: Centurion 2528CC
- (iv) Site map: Attached see pages: 11 – 14

(b) Description of methodology

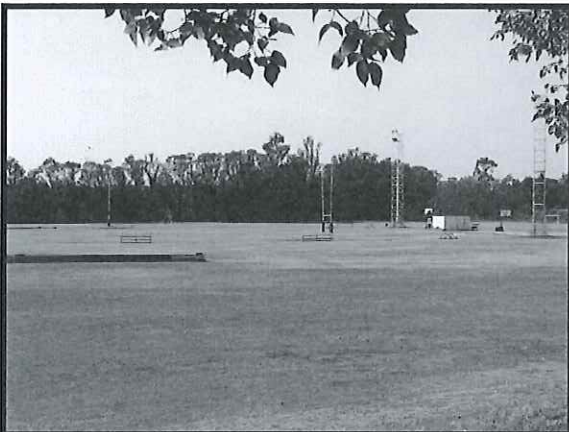
The site was visited twice and staff interviewed. All information on the area was searched and the facilities recorded.

G. DESCRIPTION OF SITES IDENTIFIED AND MAPPED

The Pretoria Sport Union sport fields are situated on the corner of Florence Ribeiro Drive (Queen Wilhelmina Avenue) and Totius Street in Groenkloof Pretoria. The land was donated in 1968 and the facilities developed in the 1970's. There are Rugby, Cricket and soccer fields. There is also a Clubhouse and indoor sports facilities opened to the public in 1973. The grounds have also parking facilities under trees – see photographs.



Rugby and Cricket
Fields



Rugby and Soccer
Fields



Trees at parking area

J. FIELD RATING

Not applicable

K. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Heritage value)

Not applicable

L. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

The sports fields and clubhouse of the Pretoria Sports Union in Groenkloof fall outside the jurisdiction of Act 25 of 1999. There is no objection to the proposed development from a Cultural Heritage Resources point of view.

If during construction any cultural heritage resources or graves are unearthed all work has to be stopped until the site has been inspected and mitigated by a cultural heritage practitioner.

M. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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N. APPENDIX

Maps: pages 11 - 14

A CERTAIN PORTION OF PORTION 117, FARM GROENKLOOF 358-JR

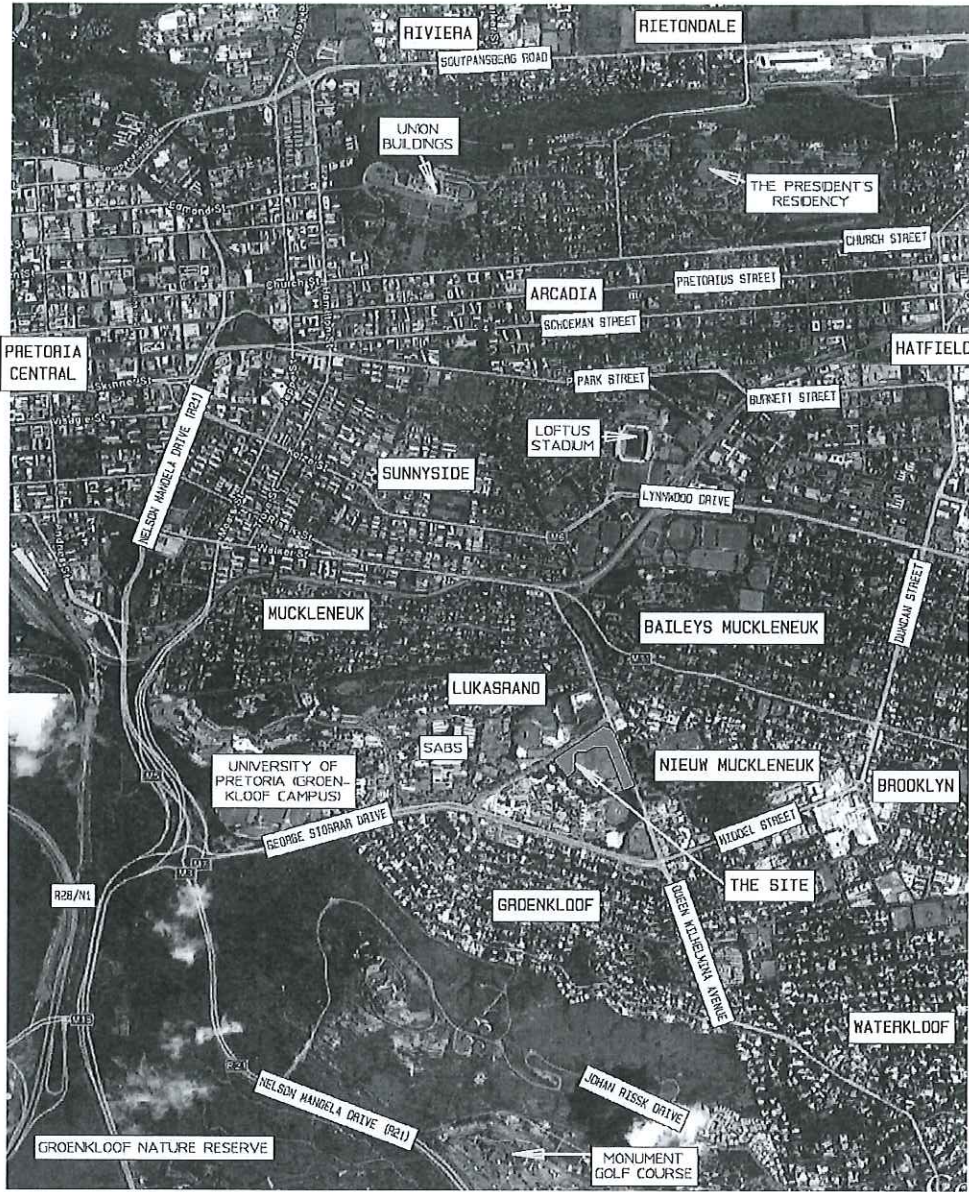
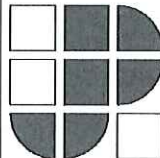


Image courtesy of Google Earth

FIGURE 1: LOCALITY IN URBAN CONTEXT

PROPOSED GROENKLOOF EXTENSION 13 ON A CERTAIN PORTION OF PORTION 117, FARM GROENKLOOF 358-JR



J PAUL VAN WYK

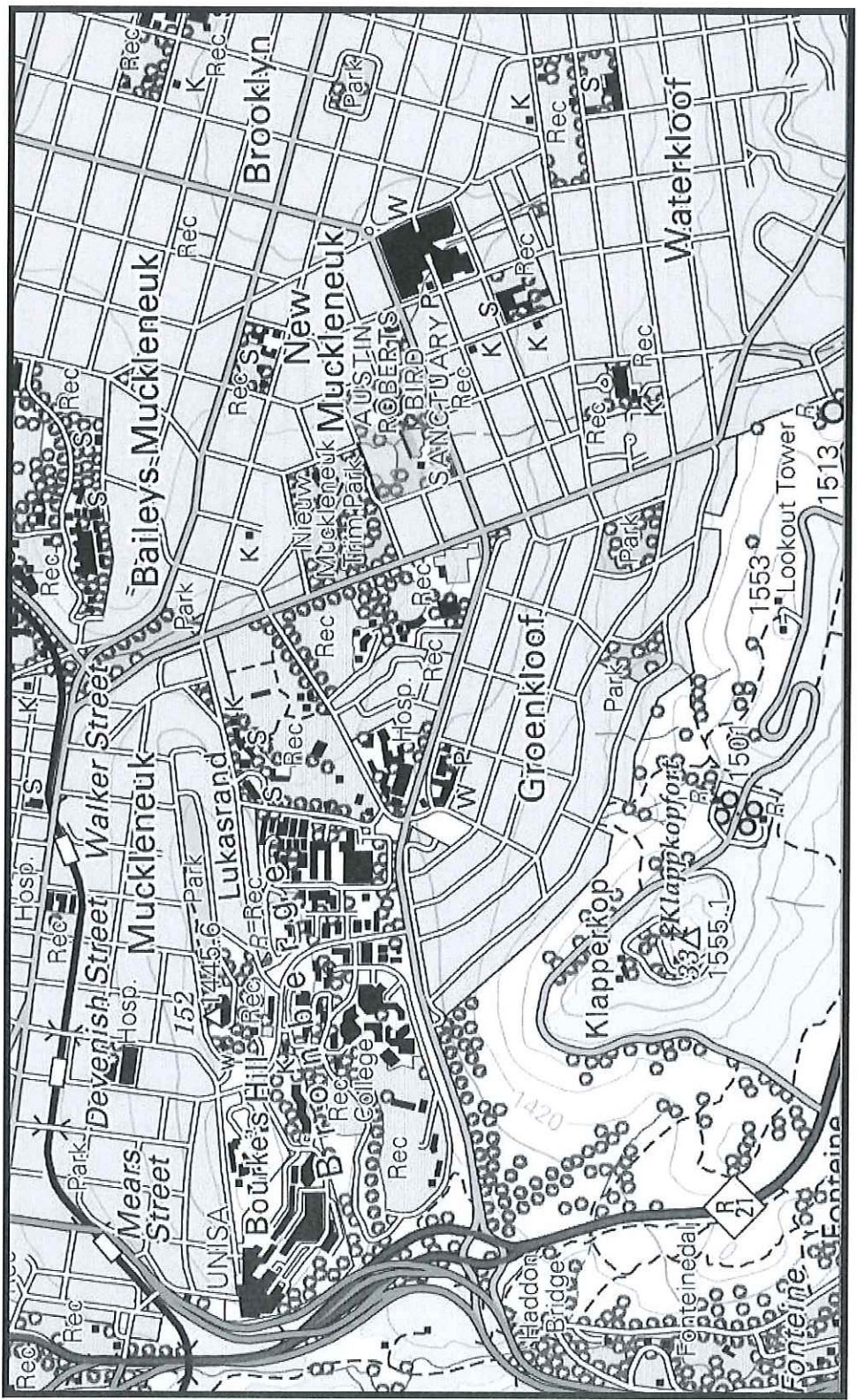
URBAN ECONOMISTS & PLANNERS CC



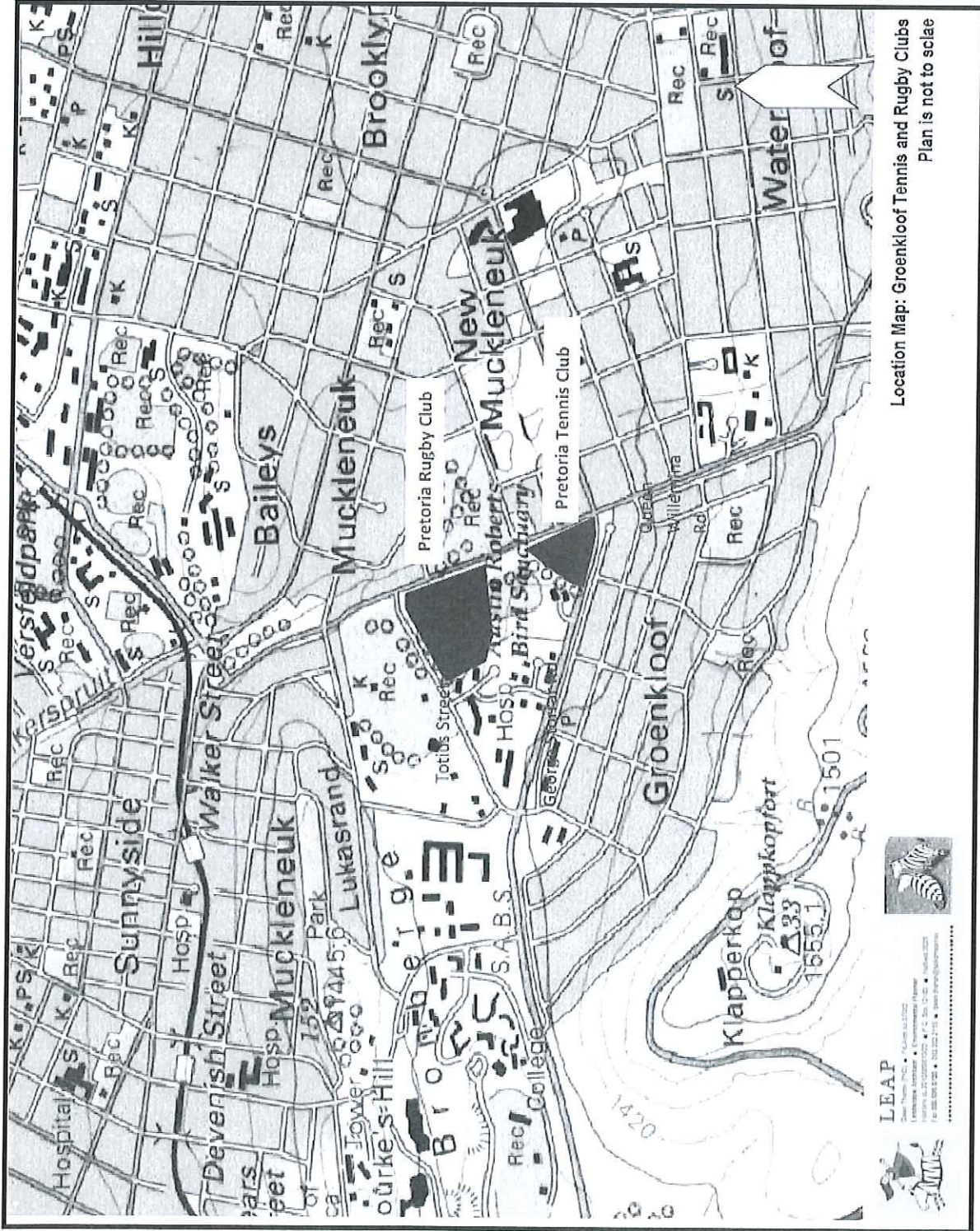
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fig 1 (urban) groenkloof rugby-01drw
2011-10-27



1/50 000 Map Centurion 2528CC



Location Map: Groenkloof Tennis and Rugby Clubs
Plan is not to scale