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PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE FOUR STREETS PALACE, PARLIAMENT, BANK AND MUTUAL FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE PROPOSED BEAUTIFICATION OF CHURCH SQUARE AND ITS ASSOCIATED STREETS PRETORIA TSHWANE GAUTENG

November 2013

Report compiled by Sidney Miller.
……
BSc (Eng.) Civ. M. (Architecture) Conservation. ASAPA Member No. 087

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1. CONTACT DETAILS.

1.1 DEVELOPMENT TEAM

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1.3 TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT

Transport and landscaping

1.4 ZONING OF SITE

City; government, commerce and housing

1.5 PROVINCE

Gauteng.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

African Heritage Consultants CC were tasked to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for a proposed rapid transit bus system linking Boom and Scheiding streets along Paul Kruger Street in 2012. Since then it has transpired that there was also a need for the upgrading of the landscaping along the whole of Paul Kruger Street, as well as around Church Square. Recently it also became clear that Palace, Parliament, Bank, and Mutual Streets were to be included in the beautification project. This study therefore focuses only on these streets, as the others have already been dealt with in the original study.

Recommendations:

- In principle the upgrading of the landscaping of Palace, Parliament, Bank, and Mutual Street is approved. These will have an important and positive impact from a heritage point of view if the new design takes the heritage remains into account and on the proviso that it is guided by the heritage value of the associated buildings.

- The final design of the streetscape and pavements must be approved by SAHRA before construction can proceed.

- All of the historical kerbing and paving must be retained or replaced *in situ.*

- Paved water furrows and tram lines must be identified and retained. Where not feasible an application for demolition must be made at the responsible heritage authorities.

- All structural excavations and their effective depths must be declared by the designers, and such excavations must be sanctioned by SAHRA.

- A heritage specialist must supervise excavations as necessary.

- In the event that heritage remains are uncovered during construction work in that section of the project must discontinue until the site has been evaluated and, if necessary, documented and mitigated by a heritage specialist.

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3 DEFINITION

The broad generic term *Cultural Heritage Resources* refers to any physical and intangible property associated with past and present human use or occupation of the environment, cultural activities and history. The term includes sites, structures, places, natural features and material of palaeontological, archaeological, historical, aesthetic, scientific, architectural, religious, symbolic or traditional importance to specific individuals or groups, traditional systems of cultural practice, beliefs or social interaction.

3.1 Protected sites in terms of the National Heritage Act, Act No. 25 of 1999

The following are the most important sites and objects protected by the National Heritage Act **(see sections 4.1 and 4.2)**

a. Structures or parts of structures older than 60 years
b. Archaeological sites and objects
c. Palaeontological sites
d. Meteorites
e. Ship wrecks
f. Burial grounds
g. Graves of victims of conflict
h. Public monuments and memorials
i. Structures, places and objects protected through the publication of notices in the Gazette and Provincial Gazette
j. Any other places or object which are considered to be of interest or of historical or cultural significance
k. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
l. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa
m. Objects to which oral traditions are attached
n. **Sites of cultural significance or other value to a community or pattern of South African history**

We furthermore specifically also refer to:

Section 4.1.3 Heritage Impact Assessment

Section 4.1.3.a. The construction of a linear development (road wall power line canal etc.) exceeding 300 meter in length.

Section 4.1.3.e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or by a provincial heritage authority.

Section 4.1.5. Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites

This section states clearly that archaeological material of any form may only be disturbed after receiving an excavation permit from SAHRA. It also states clearly that to destroy such a site in total a second and separate demolition permit is required.

3.2 Protected sites in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)

The Environmental Act requires that …..*'The disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute a nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied'…….*

Fig. 1 *Study areas for this report are indicated in red squares.* ***(Google Earth 2009)***

4 METHODOLOGY

All relevant maps and documents on the site were studied. The site was visited and documented during November 2013. Several meetings were conducted with Dr Küsel and technical meetings with the design team's engineers during 2013. A desktop research of the historical background was undertaken for contextualisation.

It is important to note that the brief was to research all the historical material that may be influenced by the beautification of Church Square. According to the landscape architects the impact would be on the sidewalks, pavements and in the actual roadway for new street surfaces. Based on this information the focus of the current study is on the historical paving and also possible archaeological subsurface remains of structures of heritage significance that may be exist under sealed surfaces and modern materials along streets delineated streetscapes.

The format of the report consists of an executive summary, report parameters, historical background, maps, field documentation and conclusions.

5 INTRODUCTION

African Heritage Consultants were tasked in 2012 to investigate the impact of a rapid bus transport system in Paul Kruger Street between Boom Street and the Pretoria Railway Station in Scheiding Street. This bus system forms part of a larger network that will also link Hatfield to the east and several suburbs to the north.

The original brief on the nature of the transport system was not clear. A meeting between African Heritage Consultants and the client's engineers was held on site on 7 June 2012. The first Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment was based on the following:

It was understood that the north terminus will possibly be situated on open ground on the north-western corner of Boom and Paul Kruger streets. The location of the southern terminus is to be at the Station at the southern end of Paul Kruger Street. A central terminus is to be placed in the eastern island of Skinner Street.

Between Boom Street and Vermeulen Street all parking of normal vehicular traffic will be prohibited. Around Church Square routine traffic will be diverted to Palace and Bank streets. Paul Kruger Street is schedules to be turned into a boulevard from Church Square to the Station, allowing access only to pedestrians and busses.

Between Church Square and the Station the roadway will be narrowed, and the sidewalks extended to new positions. It is also proposed that all sidewalks are to be paved or re-paved to modern standards.

Since then the design parameters have changed to where there are now three bus stations along Paul Kruger Street, one of which will be located between the Square and Pretorius Street. The flow of vehicular traffic was also altered around the Square.

From a heritage point of view there are both positive and negative points that have to be considered. On the positive side the diversion of regular traffic and parking around the Square will be of great benefit to the profile and character of all buildings concerned, both protected and provisionally protected. With new paving, street furniture and greening, the pedestrian's experience of the built environment will be enhanced while the two opposite sides of the street will unite as one streetscape.

On the negative side the history of paving and paving materials can easily be lost if a homogenous approach in paving materials is to be adapted. In several places along the street the original soil surface is still visible. The initial granite kerb stones and blue slate paving moreover reflect the early experience of pedestrians 'to be out of the dust and mud'. The built environment in newly-founded towns was in the past exposed to extremely dusty conditions during the generally dry winters whereas summer rains resulted in muddy environs. This was in particular inconvenient around public buildings and businesses that experienced larger volumes of pedestrian traffic. Similarly Pretoria had to adapt and the most important streets and some sidewalks were paved over time.

Recurrent infrastructural activities such as the provision of water and storm water pipes, sewer drainage, electric and telephone cables, etcetera, required the lifting and repaving of sidewalk surfaces. The mosaic of materials and workmanship accordingly reflects some aspects of our collective history.

6 ECOLOGY

6.1 Geology (see McCarthy & Rubidge 2005, for full description)

Pretoria, a suburb of Tshwane, is located on the southern edge of the Bushveld Igneous Complex, where a complex dolomite formation represents its southern border. It is from this dolomite system that one of the strongest fountain water sources known in southern Africa emanates, known as 'The Fountains'. These fountains are the source of the Apies River that forms the eastern border of Pretoria due to the fact that it was used as an early source of water supply to the town.

Pretoria lies between the two southern ridges of three ridges that were formed by uplifting owing to the massive magma outpouring to the north. This uplifting brought to the surface the complex geological formations that were formed in the basin of an ancient ocean floor over one billion years ago. Important minerals of the Bushveld Igneous Complex such as chrome and platinum are mined from Tshwane to Rustenburg and up to Steelpoort. The soils of Pretoria mainly consist of decomposed shales and deep red loams that are rather fertile.

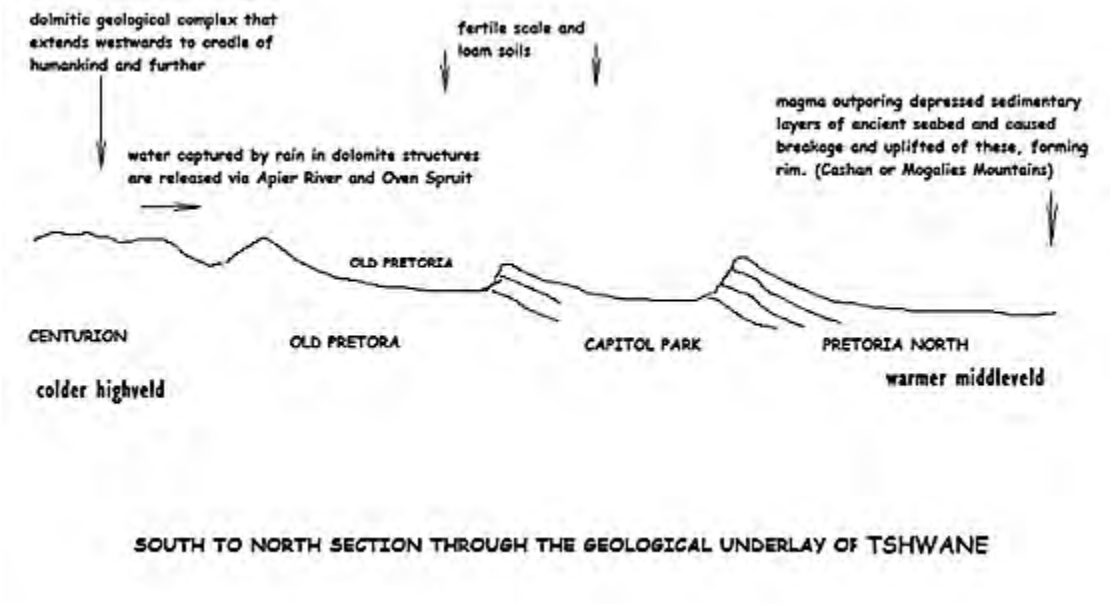

Fig. 2 *The underlying geological formations of Pretoria have resulted in an ideal environment for humans throughout time.* ***(Sketch SM Miller 2012)***

6.2 Vegetation (see Acocks, 1988)[1]

At least four veld types occur in and around Tshwane (Acocks 1988, see Fig. 3). To the north and on the slopes of the Magalies Mountain Type 19, Sourish Mixed Bushveld, is prevalent. This Type occupies the gentle slopes of koppies and mountains between the sour and the mixed veld types. It is rather more open savannah with *Acacia caffra* as the dominant tree species. Other diagnostic trees and shrubs are *Acacias*, mostly *A. karroo, A. robusta. A. tortilus* and *A. gerrardii, Rhus gueinzii, Grewia* spp, *Pelthophorum africanum, Pappea capensis, Dichrostachys cinerea, Dombeya rotundifolia, Combretum zeyheri, Scerocarya birrea, Ziziphus mucronata* and *Burkea africana.* Grass species include *Cymbopogon,*

[1] The author is aware of the updated version of Acocks's work by Mucina & Rutherford, 2010, but for the purposes of this publication Acock's version is preferred.

Themeda, Elionurus, Heteropogon, Aristida, Eragrostis, Brachiaria, Anthephora, Aristida and *Pannicum.*

All of the above present good grazing for game and many edible fruits and timber to humans. Acocks Veld Type 13, and specifically Type 13a, Norite Black Turfveld, intrudes from the west. The turf is a derivative from the lavas of the Bushveld Igneous Complex and is quite rich in minerals. A clay structure supports a much larger vegetative family than the previous category. As Veld Type 13a does not *directly* influence Tshwane its characteristic plant types are not discussed. It is mentioned here because it used to support a large game population that was a source of food to human settlers.

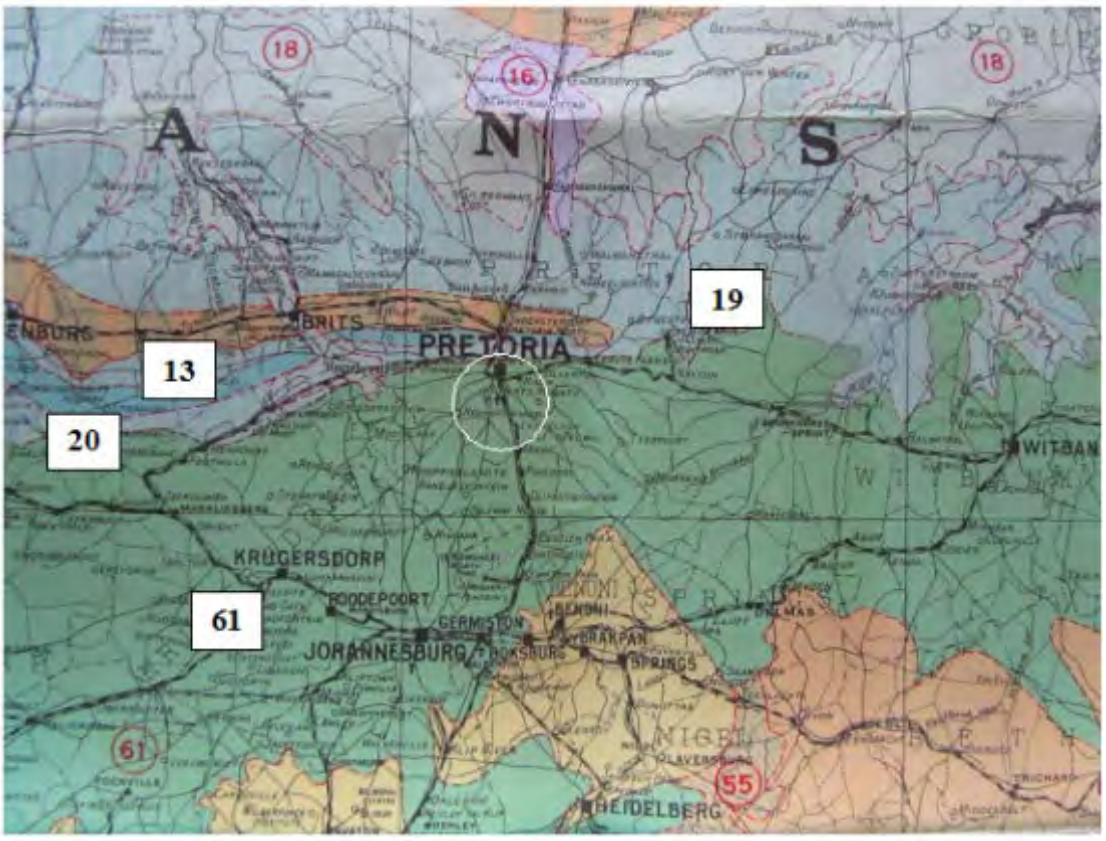

Fig. 3 *The area known as Pretoria is located on the intersection of four different veld type zones as illustrated above. In the past the region offered good summer grazing for cattle on the Highveld, good winter grazing and game to the north and a variety of usable trees in its direct vicinity. With the soils and water available it made for an ideal place to build a town in 1955.* ***(****Acocks 1988)*[2]

The next veld type is Type 20, Acocks's Sour Bushveld that occurs in patches on the slopes, on termitaria, and in sheltered kloofs (especially of the Magalies Mountain), and in areas of near-forest development. For the full complement of tree and grass species refer to page 56 in Acocks. Within this group the grasses, although floristically rich, are not particularly suited to grazing.

The last category, Type 61, consists of three variations, the eastern, central and western categories. Type 61b is relevant to Tshwane. This Type is a possible derivative of an *Acacia*

[2] The author is aware of the updated version of Acocks's work by Mucina & Rutherford, 2010, but for the purposes of this publication Acocks' version is preferred.

caffra savannah, which it still present in some areas. It is a sparse and tall tufted veld type with forbs playing an important part, and is extremely sour. It is the main veld type of the Witwatersrand and the high undulating country sloping down to the Magalies Mountain. Underlying rocks are mainly quartzite, shale, dolomite, chert and granite. The soils are poor and acid, either stony or sandy. Altitude is 1450 to 1750 meters above sea level. Precipitation, mostly in summer, is in the region of 759 mm per annum. The winters are cold and frosty. The veld that is particularly sour, which to some extent can be ascribed to veld fires, mainly supports wiry grazing that is not particularly edible to livestock. Nonetheless, it has been demonstrated at the Rietvlei research station that this veld type is suitable for intensive farming.

Rocky ridges carry Bushveld vegetation dominated by *Protea caffra, Acacia caffra, Celtis africana* and sometimes *P. welwitschii* as well as a large number of shrubs. A typical plant on ridges is *Xerophyta retinervis.* In sheltered valleys and sinkholes are traces of temperate or transitional forest, where species such as *Celtis africana, Kiggeleria africana, Halleria lucida, Leucosidea sericea, Buddleja salviifolia* and *Cassinopsis ilicifolia* grow, for example in the Fountains Valley. Traces of tropical forest exist a few miles away in the kloofs of the northern slopes of the Magalies Mountain. For the extremely long lists of grass species and succulent species please refer to page 114 of Acocks.

Figs 4 and 5 ***Left.*** *This plaque at the source of the Fountain describes the dependability of this water source.* ***Right.*** *Today mainly exotic tree species grow at The Fountains as most of the indigenous trees have long since been cut down for timber.* ***(Photographs SM Miller 2012)***

7 ARCHAEOLOGY

7.1 Stone Age

The environment has not changed markedly during the last three million years. Although there is no type site located on or around Pretoria there is evidence of the long use of the area during the formative years of humankind in the Fountains Valley and all areas within Tshwane. The limestone formations around the Fountains area captured evidence of early hominin activity, similar to the sites in the Cradle of Humankind.

At the suburb of Wonderboom South, next to the large water reservoir adjacent to Steve Biko/Voortrekkers Road, is a very extensive deposit of Earlier Stone Age (ESA) tools (Hanisch 1956). The vast deposit in colluvial hill rubble of mostly later Acheulean accumulated over thousands of years (Mason 1962; Pickering et al. 2004). The assemblage probably resulted from the location within a natural passage (hence the name Wonderboompoort) through the mountains that served as a passage for migrating game.

During the 1960s and 1970s, a well-known photographer and amateur archaeologist, Dotman Pretorius, collected several thousand stone artefacts along drainage lines the general area of Pretoria area. His collection included lithics from all periods of the southern African Stone Age, including ESA, Middle Stone Age (MSA) and Later Stone Age (LSA) tools. This collection was donated to the Ditsong Museum where it currently serves as a hands-on exhibition for school groups.[3] Stone Age lithics are ubiquitous within the Tshwane area and occur as surface finds or at some depth beneath the current land surface where they are often recovered through development and infrastructural activities. The caves at the Fountains also contain Stone Age lithics (Unisa document). To the west, around Hekpoort and Skeerpoort, there are several localities where petroglyphs occur on loose boulders (Korsman & Küsel 1998.

Stone Age lithic assemblages are unlikely to be recovered from the built-up environments around Church Square and from the four streets included in this Phase 1 study. Note that isolated lithics may be present on open surfaces/soil patches and in disturbed sub-surface soils.

7.2 Iron Age

7.2.1 Early Iron Age remains

The only Early Iron Age remains known in the greater region is the Broederstroom village site, and the Melville Koppies Smelting sites excavated by Professor Mason from the Department of Archaeology of WITS. ***As these sites are extremely rare, it is rather unlikely that material from this period will be found in the present study area.***

7.2.2 Later Iron Age remains.

From the 15th century onwards groups of African farmer were present in this area (Küsel 1968). Towards the west one were the ancestors of the Sotho/Tswana language groups and to the east the ancestors of the Nguni/ Ndebele. From the 18th century onwards stone-walled settlements developed. Population pressure resulted in the exponential sharing of resources and a shared landscape. During the second part of the 19th century the presence of Mzilikazi resulted in major disruptions and demographic changes.

Many hundreds of stone-built enclosures from this period are found 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. The remains of circular Ndebele villages can be observed north of Atteridgeville, and in the Bronberg. The 'Ou Klipmuurweg' is the name of a roadway that alludes to the stone walls that were destroyed during the construction of The Willows suburb. Similarly many stone ruins are present to the east and west of Silver Lakes.

It is highly unlikely that Later Iron Age heritage remains will be found around Church Square and the four streets during the Phase 1.

[3] The author's own observations

8 EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

8.1 General

The Great Trek is rather incorrectly named, as no more than between five and 20 percent of the Cape population in fact left to escape British Authority. The Trek took place over a period of three to four years. 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 plans. Some trekkers, such as members of the Van Rensburg Trek, were simply killed by indigenous people. The harsh circumstances of the natural environment resulted in the demise of many others as is demonstrated by the well-documented travails of the Louis Trichardt Trek. Some prematurely settled in localities such as the so-called De Clercq. It was only after a period of ten years that Potchefstroom, Lydenburg, Ohrigstad and Schoemansdal were established. During and shortly after the Great Trek 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 these are still protected in the Fountains Valley recreational area.

Fig. 6 *Pretoria as documented in 1899 by Jeppe shows even then only a few farms located around the capital of the Z.A.R.* ***(Jeppe's Map of the Transvaal)***

Fig. 7 *Between the pillars in the front and the wall in the back are the ruins of the original farm house of Bronkhorst at The Fountains.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2012)***

Fig. 8 *The above illustration 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.* ***(National Cultural History Museum)***

The history of the Z.A.R. as well as their interaction with the indigenous people of the area north of the Vaal River and south of the Vhembe or Limpopo River during the last eight decades of the 19th century is complex. Moreover, the relationship between some of the Commandant-Generals such as Potgieter and Pretorius, Potgieter and Schoeman, Schoeman and Kruger, and with the magistrates, the military and religious leaders were often acrimonious and disruptive to their local communities.

By 1850 the 4000 to 5000 burgers (male, female and children) were dispersed over the farming districts of Lydenburg, Ohrigstad and Zoutpansberg. Only two proper towns, namely Potchefstroom and Zoutpansbergdorp (Schoemansdal) have been established. 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.

8.2 The establishment of Pretoria

With the two towns separated by nearly six hundred kilometres, administration was difficult to manage, not taking in account the personal idiosyncrasies of the Transvalers, their individual approaches to slavery, their difference in protestant religious flavours and their economic activities. The supply routes for trade goods from Natal and Eastern Cape had to cross several mountain ranges with numerous large and small rivers that waggons had to traverse. It became clear to the authorities that a new town was necessary. This paved the way for the founding of Pretoria, 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 rapidly expand. Earlier buildings were demolished, amongst others three churches on Church Square. Household refuse was deposited on the properties (erven), in water furrows and in the streets. This material is now covered under the modern cityscape.

By the end of the 19th century a large number of the water furrows have been paved with slate. These furrows were to serve the population's water supply until the installation of piped water by the British Administration. Most of these furrows were in fact used to hold the pipes

for the new system and many of them are under the surface of 'paved surfaces. It was also in this period that roads were defined with granite kerbing, the planting of Jacaranda trees and paving of areas of importance with slate flagstones.

The deliverance of electricity in the form of the Pretoria West power station also initiated a 'rapid bus transport system' in the form of trams. These were laid on the surface of Pretoria's roads, but were rather inconvenient owing to the obstructions caused for animal-drawn traffic and the then modern invention of motorised transport.

After World War II trams were replaced by busses and large sections of the tramlines were covered by the tar and other surfaces.

Fig. 9 *Church Square circa 1888. It depicts the return of the British expedition to Sekhukhune and shows the second church that was built on the Square.* ***(Painting by AA Anderson)***

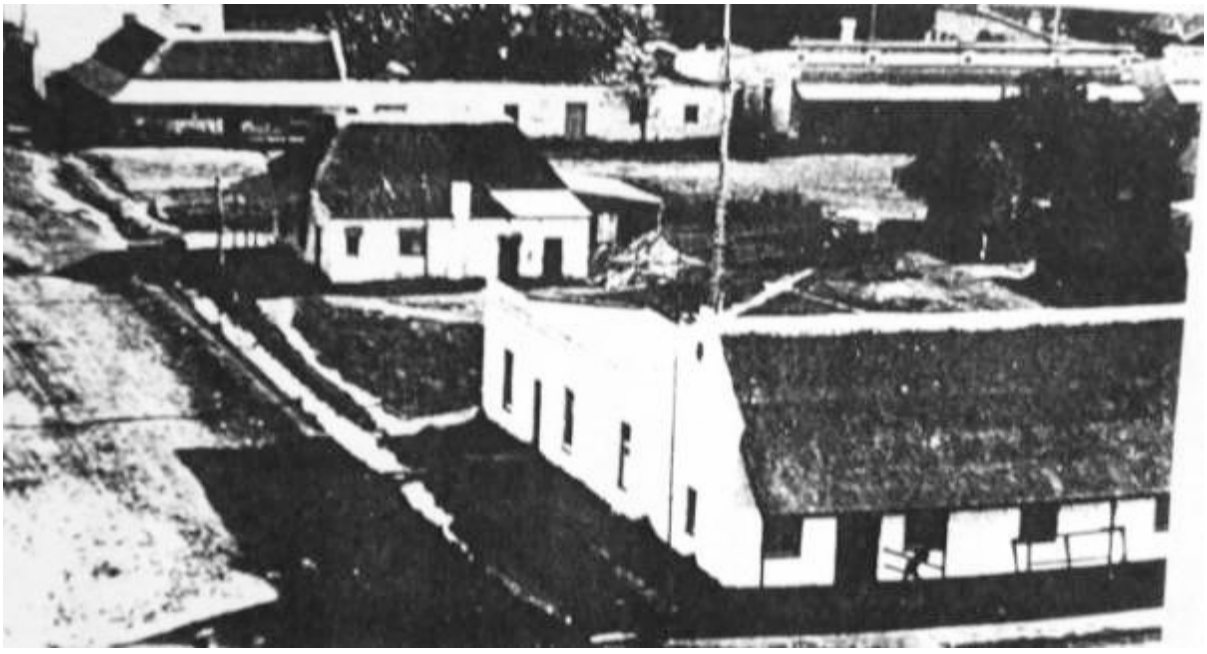

Fig. 1 *Landrost office (also refer to Figure 17, 9). Note the conditions of road, water furrow and paving.* ***(National Cultural History Museum)***

Fig. 11 *North-western corner of Church Square circa 1890. Note water furrows now paved with slate, but sidewalks are still dirt.* ***(National Cultural History Museum)***

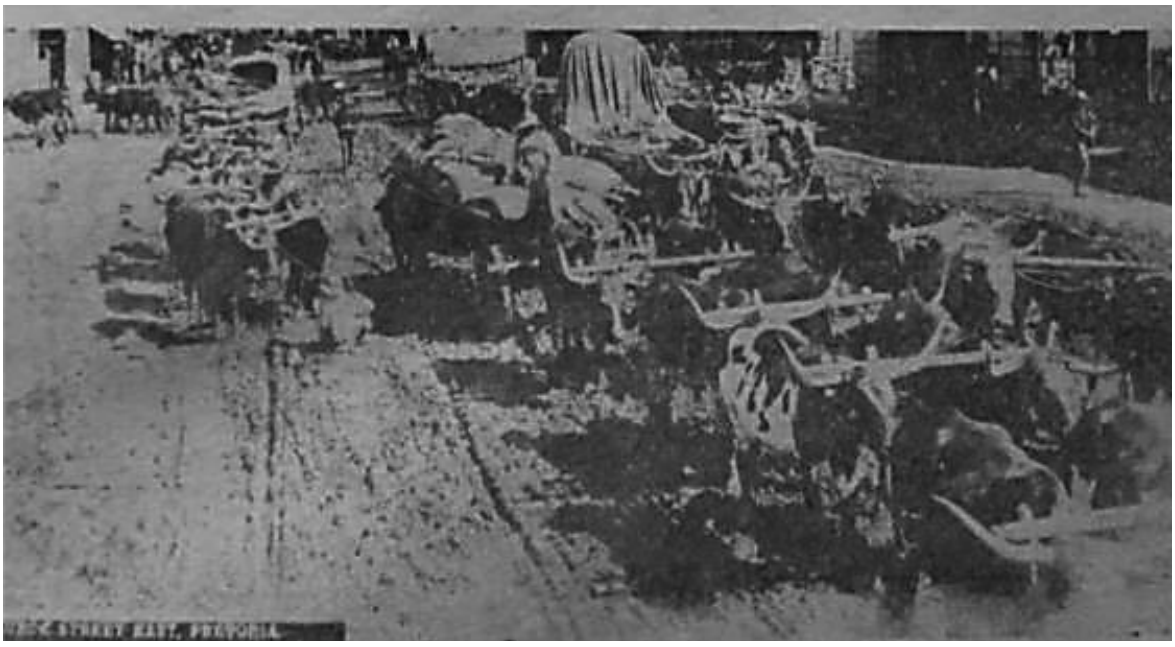

Fig. 12 *Church Street 1885 with slow-moving traffic.* ***(National Cultural History Museum)***

Fig. 13 *Excavations of a water furrow in Schoemansdal. The town existed only for 19 years between 1848 and 1867. Over 300 items were retrieved from these four blocks. It is expected that water furrows around Church Square will similarly yield cultural materials.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 1988)***

Fig. 14 *View of Church Street towards the Square in 1906, with tram line in dirt road.* ***(National Cultural History Museum)***

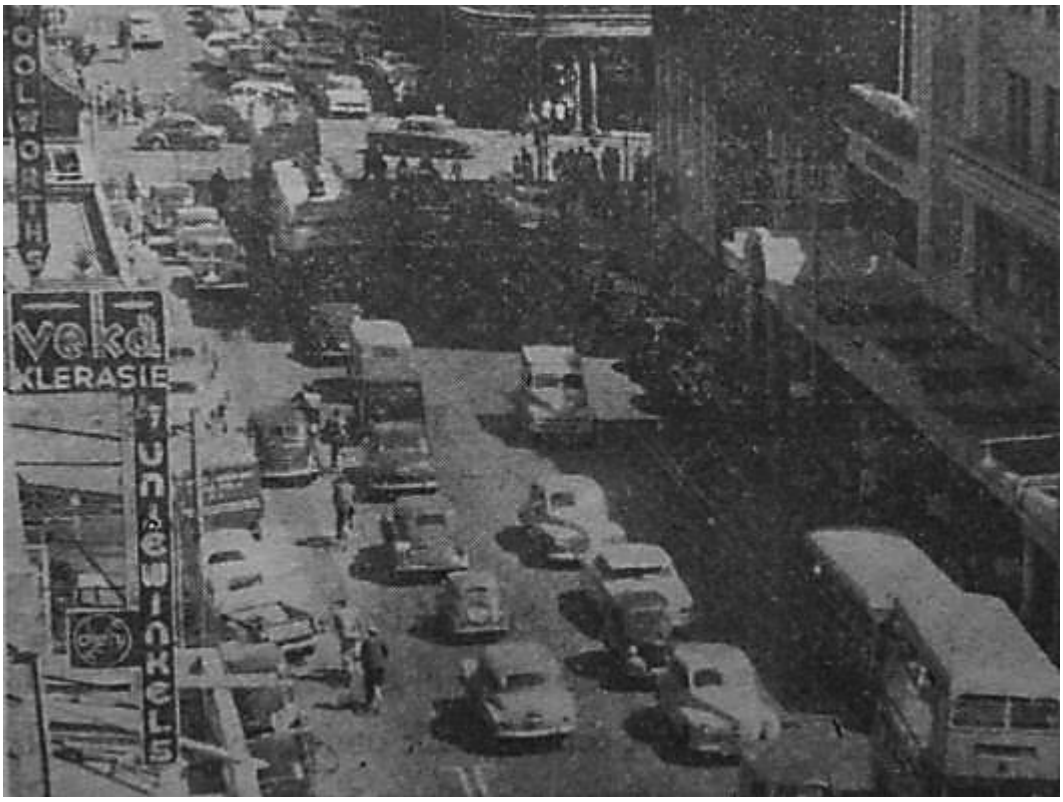

Fig. 15 *Church Street 1955. Note tar road, canopied sidewalks and large buildings.* ***(Die Brandwag 1955)***

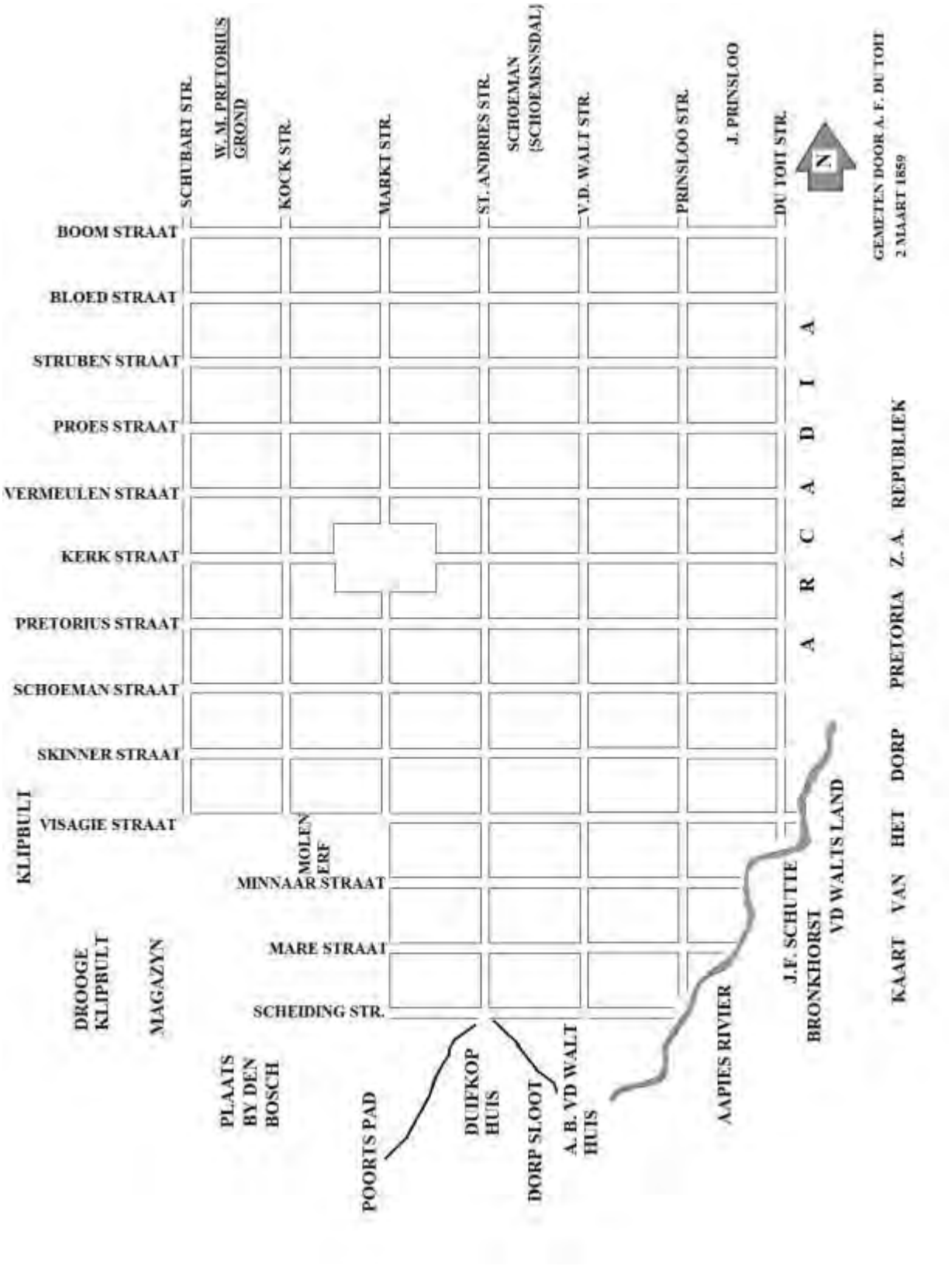

Fig. 16 *Record of Pretoria in 1859 by Du Toit, the then Magistrate. Note that the streets under investigation did not exist when this map was drawn.* ***(Schoemansdal Museum)***

Fig. 17 *Map of Pretoria in 1890. (Surveyor unknown). Note that the streets under investigation did not exist when this map was drawn.* ***(Schoemansdal Museum)***

9 ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DETALS.

See addendum.

10 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING DURING PHASE 1 SURVEY

10.1 Block 1. Palace Street from Vermeulen Street to Church Square

Fig. 18 *Google Earth image of Block 1 with 'protected buildings' highlighted in yellow lines.*

SUMMARY BLOCK 1

1. Contains historical building at both sides of the street.
2. Contains large section of historical paving at the eastern side of the street.
3. Contains granite kerbing on both sides of streets.
4. The existence of paved slate water furrows below surface must be considered.
5. It is highly likely that sub-surface archaeological remains will be uncovered during the construction phase.

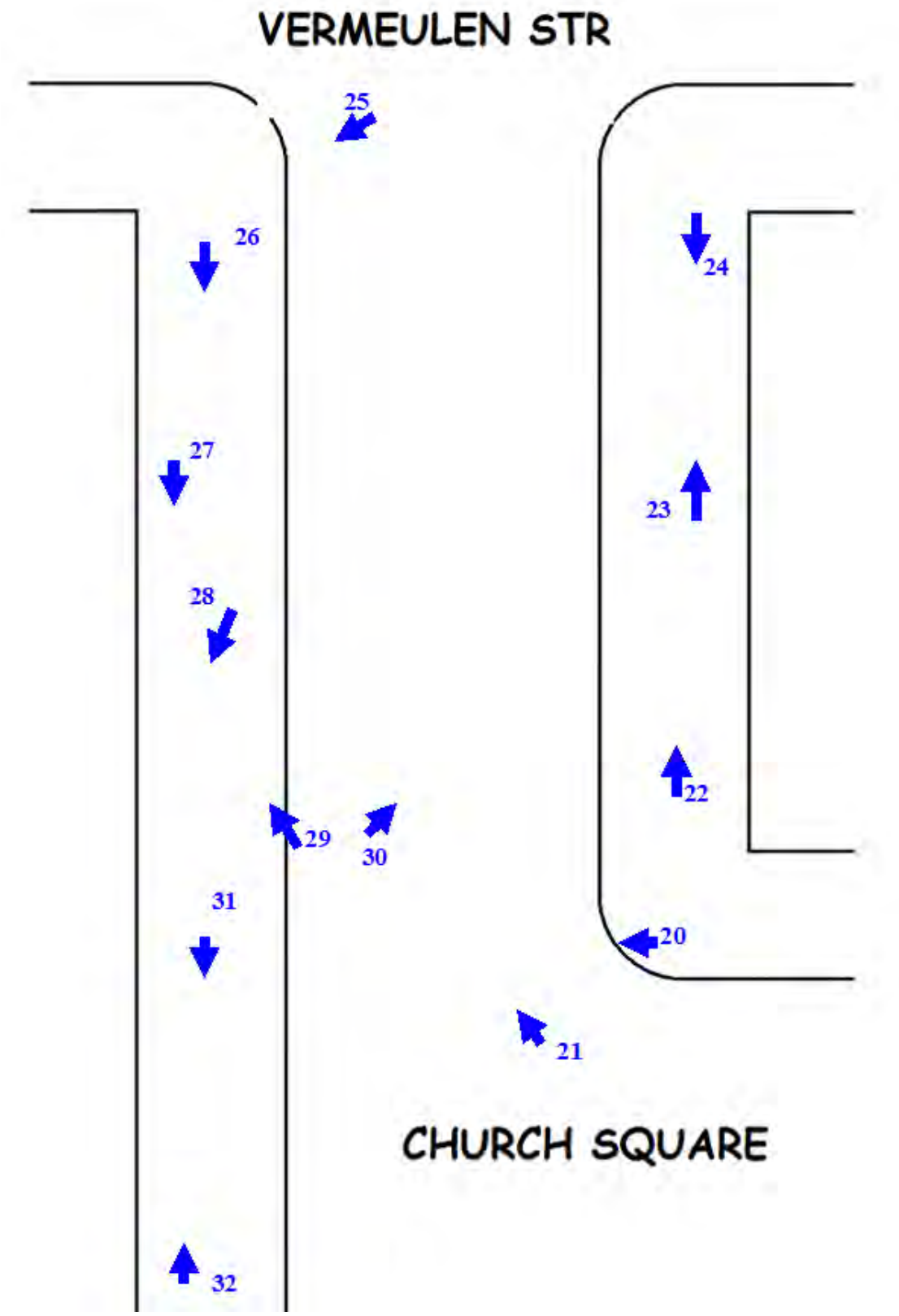

Fig. 19 *A schematic representation for photo documentation of Block 1, Palace Street.*

Fig. 20 *A record of a protected building (National Bank and Mint 1892). Note historical granite kerbing but absence of slate flagstone paving at the south end of Palace Street.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 21 *Two protected buildings (National Bank Chambers 1903 and Bank of Africa 1905) in the central western part of Palace Street.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 22 *Historical slate flagstone paving and historical granite kerbing along the south-eastern section of Block 1. It appears as if these flagstones may have been trimmed and re-positioned.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 23 *Historical slate flagstone paving and historical granite kerbing along the north-eastern section of Block 1. It appears as if these flagstones may have been lifted, trimmed and re-laid in recent times.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013***

Fig. 24 *Historical slate flagstone paving and historical granite kerbing along the north= eastern section of Block 1.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013***

Fig. 25 *Open spaces and a protected building.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 26 *Modern paving and historical granite kerbing along the north-western section of Block 1.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 27 *Modern paving and historical granite kerbing along the central western section of Block 1.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 28 *Modern paving and historical granite kerbing along the south-western section of Block 1.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 29 *Detail of protected building.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 30 *Protected building.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 31 *Modern paving and historical granite kerbing along the western section of the Square.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 31 *Modern paving and historical granite kerbing along the western section of the Square.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 31 *Modern paving and historical granite kerbing along the western section of the Square.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

10.2 Block 2. Mutual Street from Vermeulen Street to Church Square

Fig. 32 *Google Earth image of Block 2 with protected buildings highlighted in yellow.*

SUMMARY BLOCK 2

1. Contains historical building at both sides of the street.
2. Contains sections of historical paving at the western side of the street.
3. Contains granite kerbing on both sides of streets.
4. The existence of paved slate water furrows below surface must be considered.
5. It is highly likely that sub-surface archaeological remains will be uncovered during the construction phase.

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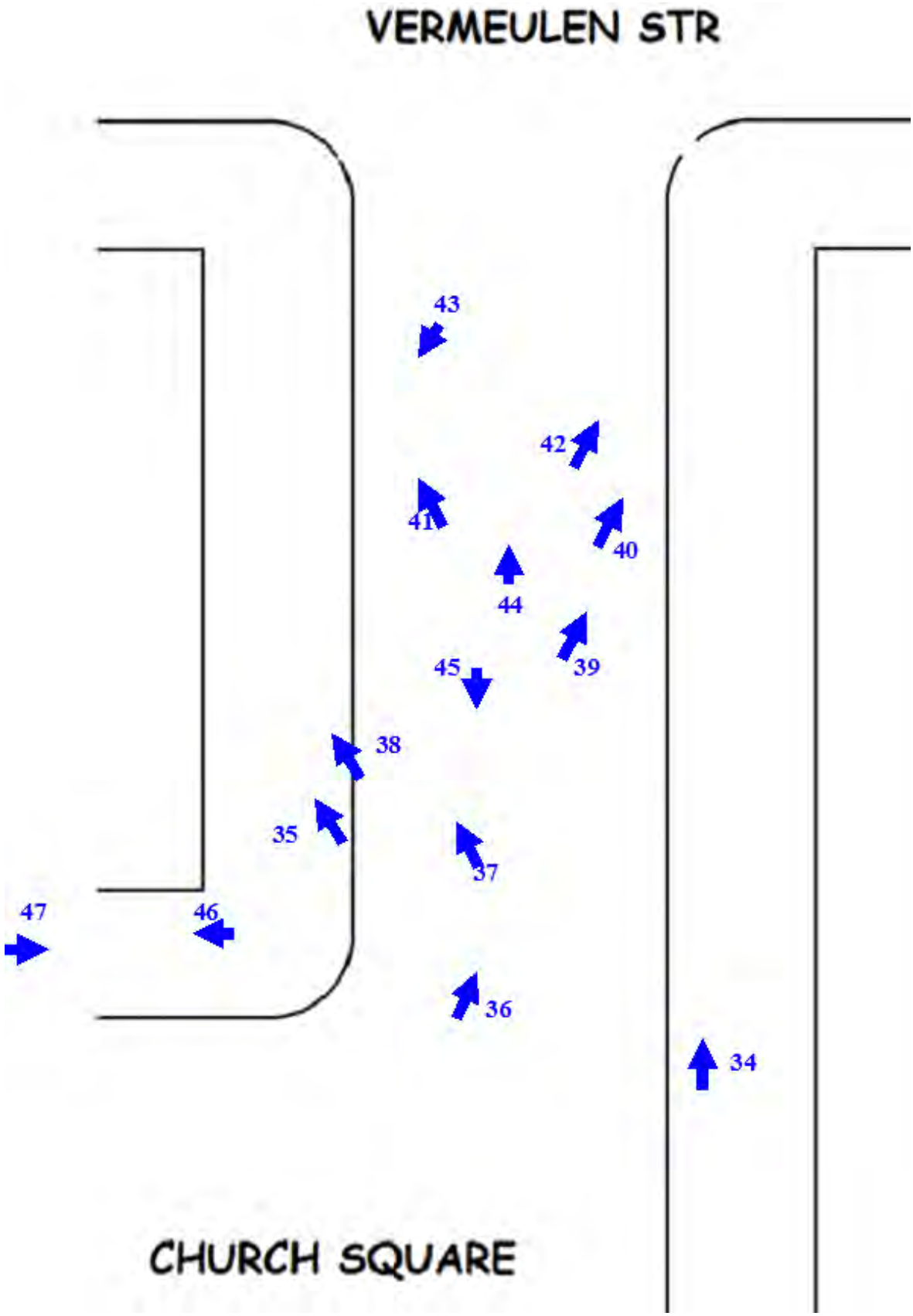

Fig. 33 *Schematic representation for photo documentation of Block 2, Mutual Street.*

Fig. 34 *Modern paving and historical granite kerbing along the south-eastern section of Block 2.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 35 *Historical slate paving and historical granite kerbing along the south-western section of Block 2 under scaffolding for restoration on the Mutual Insurance Building.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 36 *Protected building from 1930.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 37 *Renovations of protected building from 1929 on central portion of Block 2.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 38 *Improper placement of scaffolding on historical slate paving.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 39 *Mutual Street used as contractor's camp, with a green area in background.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 40 *Mutual Street used as contractor's camp, with green area in background.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 41 *Protected building.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 42 *Contractor's site office in Mutual Street.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 43 *Renovations on protected building from 1929 on the central portion of Block* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 44 *An image from 2009 providing a view of the actual conditions in Mutual Street with regard to paving and granite kerbing.* ***(Google Earth Street View 2009)***

Fig. 45 *Image from 2009 showing paving and granite kerbing in Mutual Street.* ***(Google Earth Street View 2009)***

10.3 Block 3. Parliament Street from Pretorius Street to Church Square

Fig. 46 *Google Earth image of Block 3 with protected buildings highlighted in yellow.*

SUMMARY BLOCK 3

1. Contains historical building at both sides of the street.
2. Contains large section of historical paving at both sides of the street.
3. Contains granite kerbing on both sides of streets.
4. The existence of paved slate water furrows below surface must be considered.
5. It is highly likely that sub-surface archaeological remains will be uncovered during the construction phase.

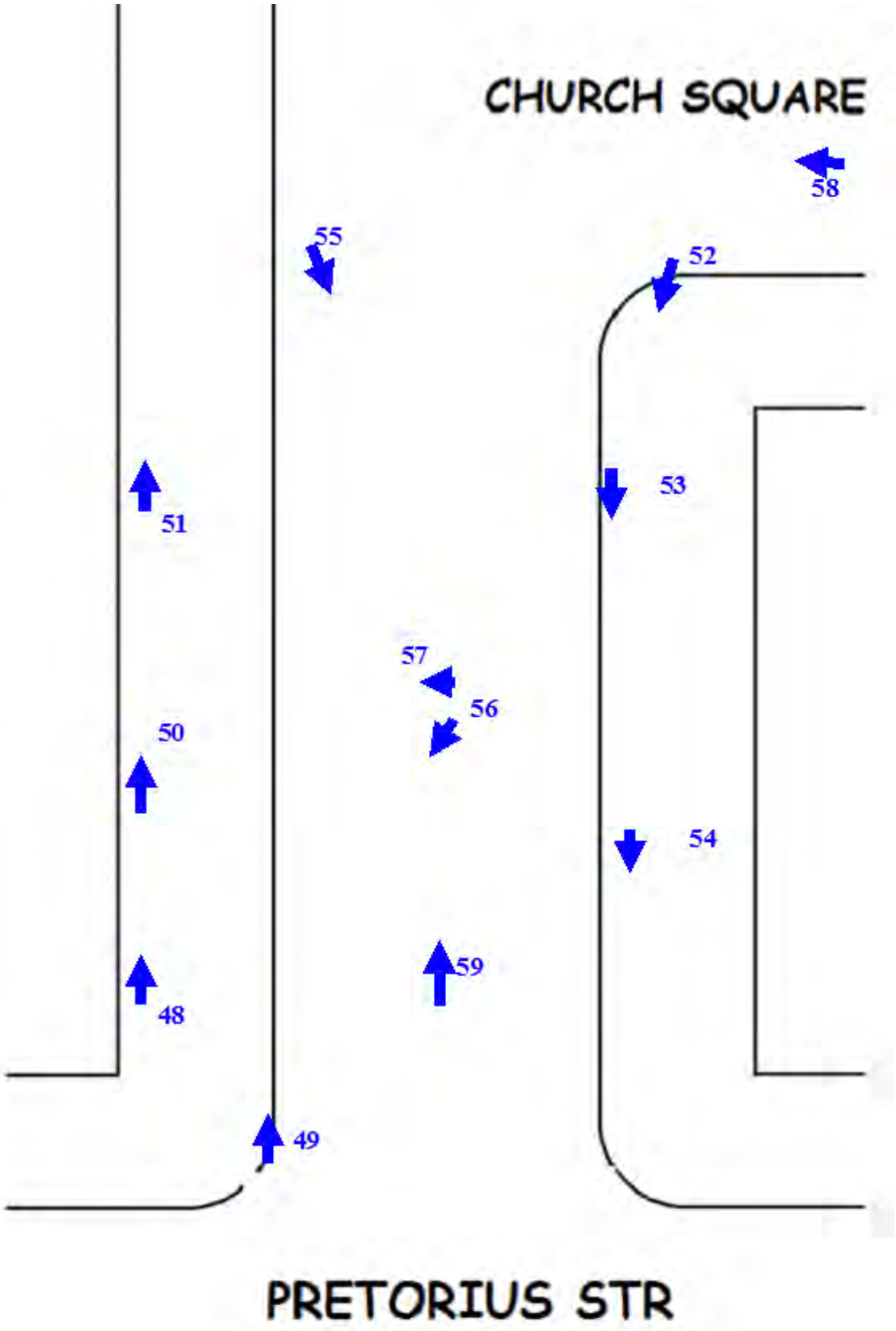

Fig. 47 *Schematic representation for photo documentation of Block 3, Parliament Street.*


Figs 48 and 49 *Historical slate flagstone paving and historical granite kerbing along the south-western section of Block 3.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013***


Figs 50 and 5 *Historical slate flagstone paving and historical granite kerbing along the central western section of Block 3.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013***


Figs 52 and 53 *Historical slate flagstone paving and historical granite kerbing along the north-eastern section of Block 3.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013***

Fig. 54 *Historical slate flagstone paving and historical granite kerbing along the central eastern section of Block 3.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013***

Fig. 55 *Protected building (Old Raadsaal) from 1891 on the eastern side of Block 3.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 56 *Provisionally protected building (Old T.P.A.) from 1963 on the south-western side of Block 3.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 57 *Protected building (Capitol Theatre) from 1931 on the central western side of Block 3.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 58 *Protected buildings (Netherlands Bank, Law Chambers and Cafe Riche) from 1897, 1891 and 1905 to the south of Block 3.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

Fig. 59 *This image from 2009 provides a view of the actual conditions in Mutual Street regarding paving and granite kerbing.* ***(Google Earth Street view 2009)***

10.4 Block 4. Bank Street from Pretorius Street to Church Square

Fig. 60 *Google Earth image of Block 4 with protected buildings highlighted in yellow.*

SUMMARY BLOCK 4

1. Contains historical building at both sides of the street.
2. Contains section of historical paving at western side of the street.
3. Contains granite kerbing on both sides of streets.
4. The existence of paved slate water furrows below surface must be considered.
5. It is highly likely that sub-surface archaeological remains will be uncovered during the construction phase.

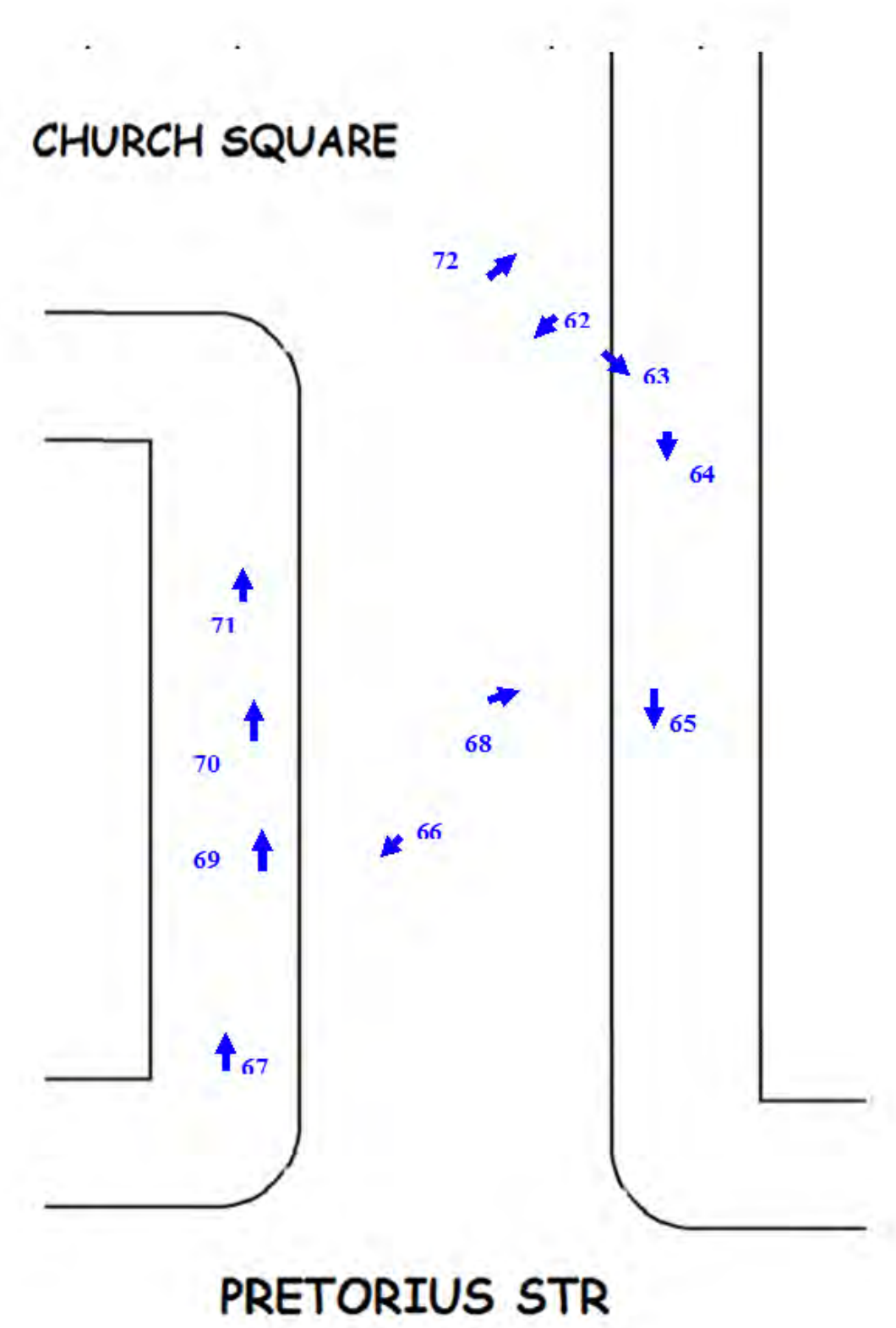

Fig. 61 *Schematic representation for photo documentation of Block 4, Pretorius Street.*

Figs 62 and 63 *Historical slate flagstone paving and historical granite kerbing along the north-eastern section of Block 4.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013***

Figs 64 and 65 *Historical slate flagstone paving and historical granite kerbing along the north-eastern section of Block 4.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013***

Fig. 66 *Protected buildings (Netherlands Bank, Law Chambers and Cafe Riche) from 1897, 1891 and 1905 to the south of Block 4.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***


Figs 67 and 68 *Historical slate flagstone paving and historical granite kerbing along the north-eastern section of Block 4.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013***


Figs 69 and 70 *Historical slate flagstone paving and historical granite kerbing along the north-eastern section of Block 4.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013***


Figs 71 and 72 *Historical slate flagstone paving and historical granite kerbing along the north-eastern section of Block 4.* ***(Photograph SM Miller 2013)***

11 FIELD RATING AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

(based on Sections 7.1.J and 7.1.K of the Minimum Standards for Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessments as prescribed by SAHRA (August 2007)

11.1 Field rating (SAHRA 2007, 7J(e))

It is recommended that general protection is afforded to this streetscape, therefore Field Rating IV A, which recommends that this site should be mitigated before destruction, based on a **High/Medium** significance.

The intact historical flagstone pavements, kerbing, remains of skylights, verandahs and pillars represent important aspects and valued aesthetic characteristics of the historical streetscape. These are typical of the 19th century and are contextually significant. The proposed changes for the rapid transit bus system will affect the urban fabric both above and below the existing ground level.

11.2 Statement of significance (SAHRA 2007, 7K)

Section 3(3) p. 14 of the South African Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) specifically states the following with regard to significance:

" … a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of—

(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;

The intact historical flagstone pavements, kerbing, remains of skylights, verandas and pillars represent important aspects and valued aesthetic characteristics of the historical streetscape. The proposed information plaques will promote public awareness of the city's history.

(b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;

The granite kerbs represent an expression of the earlier use of locally quarried stone extracted from the north of the City. Similarly the flagstones were quarried to the south of the City in the area of what is now Elarduspark. Within the context of the CBD these represent an example of remaining historical flagstone pavements and associated granite kerbing.

(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;

It is highly likely that sub-surface surface investigations and developments will uncover historical water furrows and tramlines and probably other infrastructural remains of the earlier period of the City building environment. Historical material remains may in particular be recovered from water furrows. These will clearly contribute to the existing data base on the history of the City.

(d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;

The streetscape design elements give expression to the capital status of Pretoria and the historical settings of what are now built-up areas in the inner city.

(e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;

The streetscape with structural elements that include associated buildings is assigned a high value. The area has been identified as a Red Node/Red Network Typology of metropolitan importance in the Tshwane Open Space Framework and the Inner-city Open Space Plan (City of Tshwane 2005, 2011, 2013).

(f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

Kerbs were mostly quarried by imported artisans including Italian stone masons.

(g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

The streetscape elements give expression to the capital status of Pretoria and the historical setting.

(h) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and

N/A

(i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa".

N/A

12 RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 The upgrading of the landscaping of Palace, Parliament, Bank, and Mutual Street is supported in principle. This shall be an important and positive impact from a heritage point of view with the proviso that new designs take the heritage remains into account and that these are guided by the heritage value of the associated buildings.

12.2 The final design of the streetscape and pavements must be approved by SAHRA before construction can proceed.

12.3 All the historical kerbing and paving must be retained or replaced *in situ.*

12.4 Paved water furrows and tram lines must be identified and retained. Should this not be possible, an application must be made for demolition to the responsible heritage authorities.

12.5 All structural excavations and their effective depths must be declared by the designers, and such excavations must be sanctioned by SAHRA.

12.6 A heritage specialist must supervise excavations.

12.7. It is highly likely that heritage remains will bee uncovered during construction. Should sub-surface archaeological material bceome apparent all work in that section of the project must be discontinued until the site has been evaluated and, if necessary, documented and mitigated by a heritage specialist.

13 CONCLUSIONS

2.1 African Heritage Consultants were tasked in 2012 to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed rapid transit bus system linking Boom and Scheiding streets along Paul Kruger Street. Since then it has transpired that there was also a need for the upgrading of the landscaping around Church Square, including Palace, Parliament, Bank and Mutual streets. This study therefore focusses only on these streets, as the others were already dealt with in the original study.

2.2 The improved sidewalks, the new street furniture and improved greening will enhance and improve the profiles and character of protected buildings.

2.3 There are significant sections of historical and protected slate paving still in place that will require special design parameters.

2.4 Most of the kerbing along the streets are granite blocks and are protected. This will require special design parameters.

2.5 Some portions of the old tramways still remain under the tarred roads. These are all protected.

2.6 There numbers of paved water furrows that are still extant under the tarred streets are unknown. These are all protected.

2.7 The whole of the central part of the city constitutes an archaeological site. All structural excavations for the rapid bus system must be cleared by a competent heritage specialist and through permission by SAHRA

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APPENDIX A: DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Sidney Mears Miller (ID 5412135029082) declare that:

- I act as an independent environmental practitioner in this application
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting Environmental Impact Assessments, including knowledge of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 8 of the regulations when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;
- I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report;
- I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and
- I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;
- Will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Disclosure of Vested Interest

I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity AND/OR proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations,

SIDNEY MEARS MILLER