

**Cultural Heritage Survey of the proposed upgrade of Duncan Street and  
implementation of the Hatfield One-way system, Tshwane Metropolitan  
Municipality  
(Ref no. Gaut 002/07-08/N1030)**

For

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### Executive Summary

No archaeological (Stone Age or Iron Age) or historical artefacts, features, structures or settlements were recorded during the survey. However, due to the age and development profile of a city such as Pretoria (Tshwane) historical middens may be exposed during construction and upgrading of the existing road infrastructure.

As such, 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)).

In terms of natural resources (i.e. Jacaranda trees) older than 60 years and/or contributing to the sense of place, very little impact will result. As such, the total impact that the road upgrading will have on the Jacaranda trees, has been mitigated in order to minimize the impact.

## 1. Introduction

A cultural heritage survey, which focused on the archaeological and historical remains, was conducted along Duncan Street (Hatfield) from Church Street to the Brooklyn Circle, a distance of approximately 5km. The survey also included the Hatfield one-way system which focussed on the following sections of roads:

- Hilda Street between Church Street and Burnett Street: NORTH TO SOUTH;
- Festival Street between Burnett Street and Church Street: SOUTH TO NORTH;
- Arcadia Street between Festival Street and Hilda Street: WEST TO EAST;
- Park Street between Hilda Street and Duncan Street: WEST TO EAST;
- Park Street between Hill Street and Festival Street: WEST TO EAST;
- Burnett Street between Duncan Street and Park Street: EAST TO WEST;
- Pretorius Street between Hilda Street and Hill Street, and
- Schoeman Street between Hilda Street and Beckett Street.

This report forms part of the EIA process and was requested by Triviron EAP (Pty) Ltd on behalf of the client, City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality.

More specifically, the aim of this investigation is to record and document cultural heritage consisting of visible archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves) and settlements of cultural significance within the boundaries of the proposed development.

## 2. Terms of Reference

In terms of the standards outlined in the Basic Assessment Report (Regulation 23 (1)) cognisance is taken of Section 2 of the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999) (i.e. archaeological and palaeontological sites) and historical sites older than 60 years.

In addition, the report is also guided by the following terms of reference:

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

## 3. Nature of the Proposed Activity or Development

The implementation of the one-way system will also necessitate upgrading by means of widening the road surfaces of all the above mentioned roads, with the exception of Burnett Street (which is wide enough) from the current two lanes (one per direction) to a total of three lanes. Upgrading will also be required along Pretorius Street between Hilda Street and Hill Street and along Schoeman Street between Hilda Street and Beckett Street (See Figure 1).



Figure 1: Map indicating the relevant road sections.

#### 4. Definitions and Approach

- Archaeological remains can be defined as human-made objects, which reflect past ways of life, deposited on or in the ground.
- Heritage resources have lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the

origins of South African society and they are valuable, finite non-renewable and irreplaceable.

- 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 **Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No 28 of 2002)** 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)**.
- **Mitigation guidelines:**

<b>Significance Rating</b>	<b>Action</b>
Not protected	1. None
Low	2a. Recording and documentation (Phase 1) of site adequate; no further action required
	2b. Controlled sampling (shovel test pits, augering), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction
Medium	3. Excavation of representative sample, C <sup>14</sup> dating, ), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction [including 2a & 2b]
High	4a. Nomination for listing on Heritage Register (National, Provincial or Local) (Phase 2 & 3 investigation); site management plan; permit required if utilised for education or tourism 4b. Graves: Locate demonstrable descendants through social consulting; obtain permits from applicable legislation, ordinances and regional by-laws; exhumation and reinterment [including 2a, 2b & 3]

- 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.
- 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).
- Note that the final decision for the approval of permits, or the removal or destruction of sites, structures and artefacts identified in this report, rests with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) (or relevant PHRA).

## **5. Methodology**

### **5.1 Maps and Other Sources**

The proposed area of development has been demarcated on a detailed road map of the area (see Figure 1).

### **5.2 Fieldwork**

An intensive site visit was conducted on 11 January 2008. The main roads were used, which provide access to the whole study area. Selected areas were investigated on foot.

### **5.3 Visibility and Constraints**

No severe restrictions were encountered. The area was open and accessible. However, due to the subterranean nature of cultural remains this report should not be construed as a record of all archaeological and historic sites in the area.

## 6. Archaeological Sequence

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 (c. AD 1640 - c. AD 1830)

## 7. Archaeological Context

### 7.1 Stone Age

Concentrations of Early Stone Age (ESA) sites are usually present on the flood-plains of perennial rivers and may date to over 2 millions years ago. These ESA open sites may contain scatters of stone tools and manufacturing debris and secondly, large concentrated deposits ranging from pebble tool choppers to core tools such as handaxes and cleavers. The earliest hominins who made these stone tools, probably not always actively hunted, instead relying on the opportunistic scavenging of meat from carnivore kill sites.

Middle Stone Age (MSA) sites also occur on flood plains, but are also associated with caves and rock shelters (overhangs). Sites usually consist of large concentrations of knapped stone flakes such as scrapers, points and blades and associated manufacturing debris. Tools may have been hafted but organic materials, such as those used in hafting, seldom preserve. Limited drive-hunting activities are also associated with this period.

Sites dating to the Later Stone Age (LSA) are better preserved in rock shelters, although open sites with scatters of mainly stone tools can occur. Well-protected deposits in shelters allow for stable conditions that result in the preservation of organic materials such as wood, bone, hearths, ostrich eggshell beads and even bedding material. By using San (Bushman) ethnographic data a better understanding of this period is possible. South African rock art is also associated with the LSA.

### 7.2 Iron Age Sequence

In the northern regions of South Africa at least three settlement phases have been distinguished for early prehistoric agropastoralist settlements during the **Early Iron Age** (EIA). Diagnostic pottery assemblages can be used to infer group identities and to trace movements across the landscape. The first phase of the Early Iron Age, known as **Happy Rest** (named after the site where the ceramics were first identified), is representative of the Western Stream of migrations, and dates to AD 400 - AD 600. The second phase of **Diamant** is dated to AD 600 - AD 900 and was first recognized at the eponymous site of Diamant in



the western Waterberg. The third phase, characterised by herringbone-decorated pottery of the **Eiland** tradition, is regarded as the final expression of the Early Iron Age (EIA) and occurs over large parts of the North West Province, Northern Province, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. This phase has been dated to about AD 900 - AD 1200. These sites are usually located on low-lying spurs close to water.

The **Late Iron Age** (LIA) settlements are characterised by stone-walled enclosures situated on defensive hilltops c. AD 1640 - AD 1830). This occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of ancestral Northern Sotho, Tswana and Southern Ndebele (Nguni-speakers) in the northern and Waterberg regions, and dates from the sixteenth to seventeenth centuries AD. The terminal LIA is represented by late 18th/early 19<sup>th</sup> century settlements with multichrome Moloko pottery commonly attributed to the Sotho-Tswana. These settlements can in many instances be correlated with oral traditions on population movements during which African farming communities sought refuge in mountainous regions during the processes of disruption in the northern interior of South Africa, resulting from the so-called *difaqane* (or *mfecane*).

## 8. Historical Context

Pretoria was founded in 1855 by Marthinus Pretorius, who named it after his father Andries Pretorius. Pretoria later became the capital of the South African Republic (ZAR) on 1 May 1860. On 14 October 1931, Pretoria achieved official status as a city. When South Africa became a republic in 1961, Pretoria remained its administrative capital.

## 9. Description of Study Area

As mentioned in the Introduction, selected sections of Duncan, Hilda, Festival, Schoeman, Pretorius, Park, Arcadia and Burnett Streets were investigated.

The following features are situated adjacent to the proposed roads to be upgraded:

- Venning Park (Pretoria Rosarium) is situated on the relevant section of Schoeman Street (between Hilda Street and Beckett Street). Before 1942 this Park was known as Eastwood Plain. Reference to Eastwood Park is made as early as 1912.
- Springbok Park which is situated further east from Venning Park between Pretorius Street and Schoeman Street is flanked by Hilda Street. It seems that Springbok Park was previously known (in the 1950s) as Grosvenor Square.
- Belgrave Square is situated along Duncan Street between Burnett Street and Prospect Street. Belgrave Square is known for its tennis courts and bowling greens as early as the 1920s.
- Jacaranda trees line most of the roads under investigation and it is projected that depending on the alternative, approximately 40 – 50% of the trees will be affected by the upgrading.

Although the proposed upgrades are associated with existing road reserves, the possibility exists that historical (older than 60 years) middens and/or features may be exposed during road works adjacent to Venning and Springbok Parks and Belgrave Square.

No Stone Age or Iron Age or historical artefacts, features, structures or settlements were

Francois P Coetzee Upgrade of Duncan Street, Hatfield One-Way System  
recorded during the survey. Specifically no historical ducts or corner stones were recorded near the relevant sections of roads.



Figure 2: State of the road reserve: Duncan Street.



Figure 3: Road serve: Schoeman Street

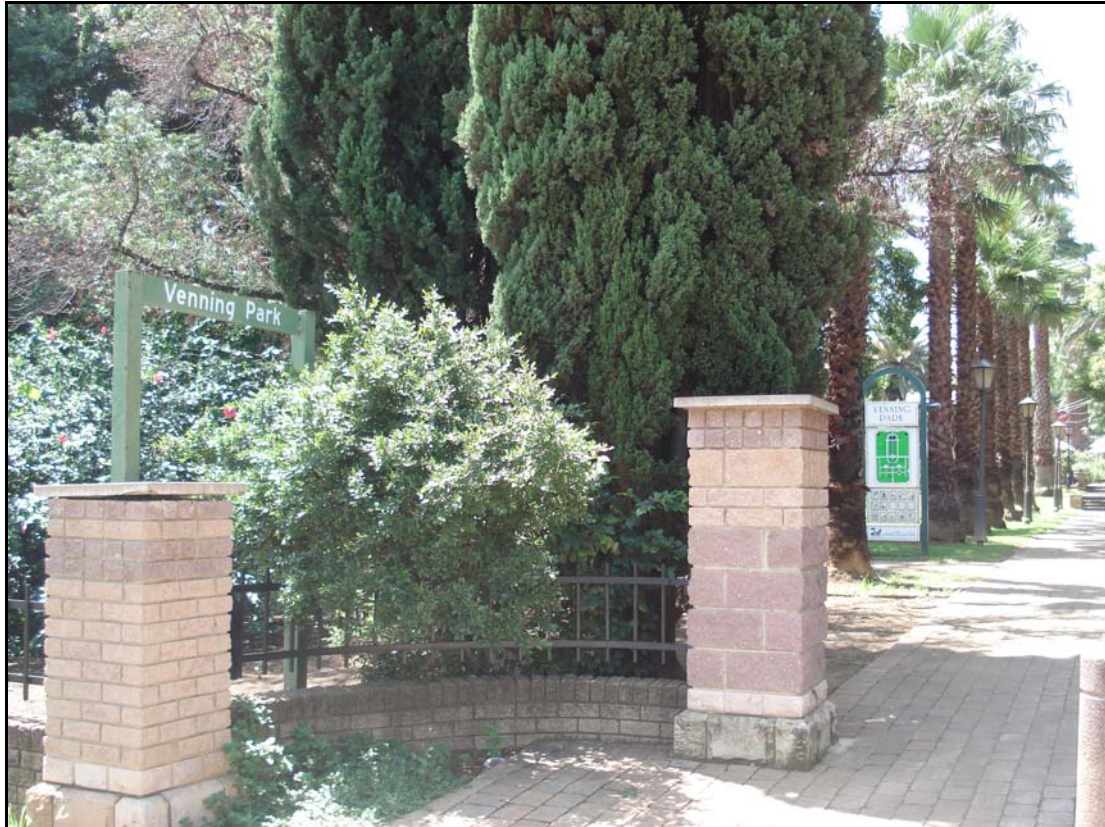


Figure 4: Entrance to Venning Park

## 10. Conclusions and Recommendations

No archaeological (Stone Age or Iron Age) or historical artefacts, features, structures or settlements were recorded during the survey. However, due to the age and development profile of a city such as Pretoria (Tshwane) historical middens may be exposed during construction and upgrading of the existing road infrastructure. Specifically near Venning and Springbon Parks and Belgrave Square.

It is recommended that a qualified archaeologist be on site when work is in progress near or adjacent to these features.

To minimize the impact on the Jacaranda trees it is suggested to only remove trees near intersections of the various roads where slipways will be needed. In addition the placement of the road widening should be adjusted (either north to south or east to west depending on the orientation of the road) in order to minimize the impact on the trees. In this way it would be possible to limit the impact to only one side of the road and not have it on both.

Also note the following:

- 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)).