

- Netball SA House (Refer to label '5(b)' on Figures 16 and 17)

Historical Data				
Date of origin	Historical use	Current Use	Date of adaptation to current use	Legal status under the NHRA
c. 1900	Dwelling	Offices	Unknown	• Older than 60 years (Section 34)

Description							
Number of floors	Plinth	Walls	Ground Floor	Intermediate Floors	Windows	Roof	Notable Features
One	Rough stone	Plastered baked brick	Timber floor (assumed)	None	Various	Corrugated iron gable roof on timber trusses.	Much altered example of an early c.1900 dwelling that retained some late C19 features



Figure 22 Netball SA House.

2.4.3 Loftus Versfeld Stadium (Refer to label '6' on Figures 16 and 17)

Historical Data				
Date of origin	Historical use	Current Use	Date of adaptation to current use	Legal status under the NHRA
1922/3	Rugby stadium	Rugby Stadium	n/a	The origin of the structure predicts that sections (Lower Western pavilion) are older than 60 years. (Section 34)

CULTMATRIX

Description							
Number of floors	Plinth	Walls	Ground Floor	Intermediate Floors	Windows	Roof	Notable Features
6 (northern pavilion)	Mostly Face brick	Mostly Face brick	Concrete	Concrete	Various	Steel	Large stadium. Some fine architectural brickwork details



Figure 23 A photograph dating to pre-2009 (Wikipedia.org) on which the eastern seating is visible (dating to 1922/3)

Loftus Versfeld is the home of Blue Bulls Rugby (previously Northern Transvaal). Construction of the first open raked stands commenced in 1922/3. Since then various alterations and extensions have been undertaken. The last being the preparations for the 2010 Rugby World Cup. It is a landmark and carries social cultural significance.

2.4.4 Clydesdale (Refer to label '7' on Figures 16 and 17)

Historical Data				
Date of origin	Historical use	Current Use	Date of adaptation to current use	Legal status under the NHRA
1898 - onwards	Suburban township	Suburban township	n/a	• Part of a historic townscape (S 3(2.c))

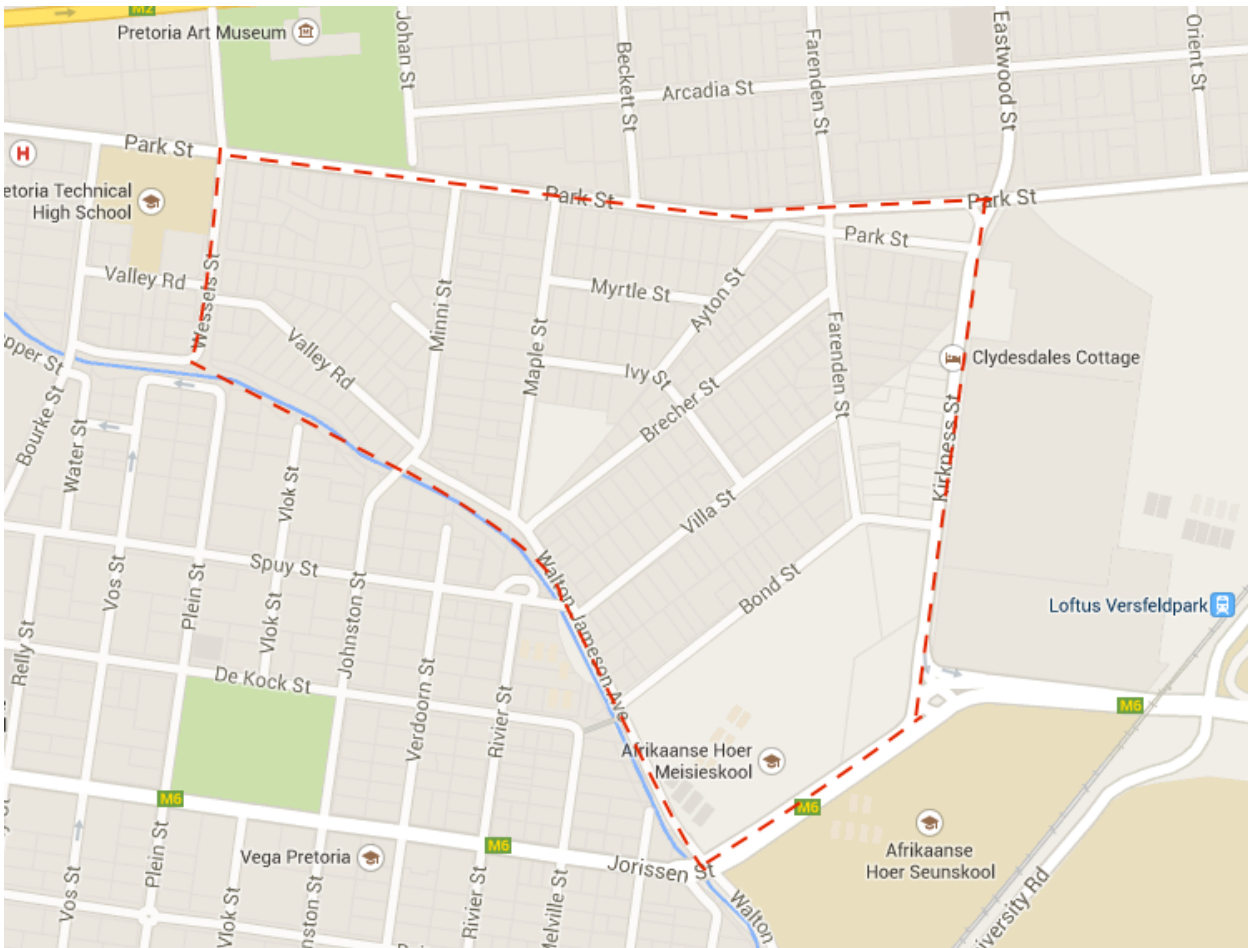


Figure 24. The extent of the of Clydesdale as defined by the Clydesdale Village Association (adapted from Google Maps).

Clydesdale was first surveyed as a group of 45 erven in 1898, a year before the Anglo Boer War broke out as a commercial venture in the name of Eithel Meintjes. The wife of EP Meintjes. After the cessation of hostilities the suburb expanded when in 1902 another 175 erven were added to the burgeoning peri-urban suburb. The suburb has developed into a small integral community with a strong identity, based, in part in its suburban historic nature. The area is motioned as an area of historic interest in the 2002 City of Tshwane Integrated Development Plan (IDP). It is a historic townscape that has retained in integral and cohesive visual cultural historical identity containing not only structures with heritage value but can be described as a historic townscape.

2.2.5 Pretoria High School for Girls

Historical Data				
Date of origin	Historical use	Current Use	Date of adaptation to current use	Legal status under the NHRA
1915	School	School	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various structures older than 60 years (S 34) • Main Building a Provincial Heritage resource • Part of a historic townscape (S 3(2.c))

The Pretoria High School for Girls was founded in 1902 with its first premises in the old Staats Meisjes School (today Hamilton Primary School in Visage Street). After various early changes including a merger with the Dutch-language Eendracht School (an early attempt at integration of Afrikaans and English speaking Pretorians) relocated to a purpose-built school with hostels in 1915. The buildings and ground had been designed by the office of the Department of Public Works under Piercy Eagle as Chief Architect. The new grounds were located on lands originally earmarked as grazing commons for Sunnyside, used as British field hospital during the Anglo Boer War and surveyed in 1906. In 1917 the southern portion of the school grounds, the sports fields (figure 16 and 17 8(b)) were included into the school grounds, thereby incorporating the Pine Avenue into the school.

MAIN BUILDING

The main school building was declared a National Monument under the National Monuments Act of 1969 (now repealed). Promulgated in the Government Gazette, Notice no. 1895 of Gazette no. 5739, Friday, September 16, 1977. Description: The main building of the Pretoria High School for Girls with 1 metre of surrounding land. Current Status: Provincial Heritage Resource

Description					
Number of floors	Plinth	Walls	Windows	Roof	Notable Features
Tow	Face brick	Face Brick with stone detailing (quoins, voussoirs, port-cochere.	Timber casement with shutters	Clay tile	Fine <i>corps avant</i> with classical pediment, topped with domed clock tower.



Figure 25 The main building of the Pretoria High School for Girls

OTHER HERITAGE RESOURCES (see figures 24 and 25)

Structures older than 60 years INCLUDE:

- The hostels (extended since 1947)
- The swimming pool complex
- The house on the corners of Park and University Road

- Potentially some structures on the sports fields



Figure 26 The Girls High grounds in 1947



Figure 27 The Girls High grounds in 2014. Structures older than 60 years are indicated.

2.2.5 Loftus Substation (Refer to label '5(a)' on Figures 16 and 17)

A Cultural Heritage study of the Substation Building, commissioned by Abland (Pty) Ltd) was undertaken by Francois Coetzee in 2012 and submitted as part of the Notification of Intent to Develop and copies included with the submission of this document.

Historical Data				
Date of origin	Historical use	Current Use	Date of adaptation to current use	Legal status under the NHRA
c. 1950	Substation	Substation and offices	n/a	• Older than 60 years (Section 34)

Description							
Number of floors	Plinth	Walls	Ground Floor	Intermediate Floors	Windows	Roof	Notable Features
Two	Face brick	Face brick	Concrete Screed	None	Steel framed	Corrugated iron mono-pitch roof on timber beams	One of a series of substations in the city exhibiting typical 1950's Modernist architectural design with a Regionalist influence

The Loftus Substation today hosts the local offices for the City of Tshwane Electricity Department. It was constructed in the 1950's when the city's electrical infrastructure was upgraded. Four substations remain from this upgrade, being:

- Loftus Substation (C/o Park Street and Kirkness Street)
- Nieuw Muckleneuk Substation (Giovanetti Street)
- Mayville Substation (Paul Kruger Street)
- Claremont Substation (Market Street)



Figure 28 The Loftus Substation (FP Coetzee, 2012)

2.5 Proximate Heritage Resources – Wider environment

2.5.1 Contributing elements




Both Clydesdale and Arcadia contain numerous structures with cultural significance. Many of these carry protection under Section 34 of the NHRA.



Presented here are the main institutional landmarks with heritage significance which are also character-setting for the precinct. All of these institutions, except one, are educational, had their origins in the early C20 and their core main buildings designed by the Department of Public Works.



FIGURE 20. Aerial Photo indicating positions of wider context heritage complexes. (Adapted from Google)

CULTMATRIX

	ID Photo	DATE	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	LEGAL PROTECTION
[1] AFRIKAANS HOËR SEUNSSKOOL	 <p>Figure 29. The main building of the Afrikaans Hoër Seunsskool Pretoria</p>	1930	One of the best known schools in the city, the main building a landmark in its environment Architecturally representative of the formative years of the Department of Public Works of the Union of South Africa. Important in the history of education in the northern provinces of South Africa.	Structure older than 60 years (s.34)
[2] AFRIKAANS HOËR MIESIES SKOOL	 <p>Figure 30. The main building of the Afrikaans Hoër Meisieskool Pretoria</p>	1925-1927	One of the best known schools in the city, the main building a landmark in its environment Architecturally representative of the formative years of the Department of Public Works of the Union of South Africa. Important in the history of education in the northern provinces of South Africa.	Many structure older than 60 years (s.34)
[3] UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA CAMPUS	 <p>Figure 31. The UP Old Arts Building</p>	1910 - onwards	The Old Chemistry Block of the University was the first to be completed followed soon after by the Old Arts Building. The latter mentioned terminates the axis once articulated by the Pine Avenue, of which remnants remain on the Pretoria High School for Girls grounds. The larger campus contains various architecturally important buildings but the whole is a continuing changing historical cultural landscape.	Various structures Protected as a Provincial Heritage Resources. Many structures older than 60 years (S. 34)

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">4. PRETORIA BOYS HIGH SCHOOL</p>	 <p>Figure 32. Boys High Main Block</p>	<p>1909</p>	<p>Hidden behind a thick pine forest, the main block of the Pretoria Boys High School is an important architectural landmark in the city. The wider site contains various architecturally important and protected buildings but the whole is a continuing changing historical cultural landscape.</p>	<p>The Main Block is Protected as a Provincial Heritage Resource. Many structures older than 60 years (S. 34)</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">6. NG KERK PRETORIA OOS</p>	 <p>Figure 33. NG Church Pretoria East, the 'Ooskerk'.</p>	<p>1927</p>	<p>Designed by Gerard Moerdijk this church typifies his renewing approach to church design for Afrikaner protestant Churches, breaking with the Neo-Gothic tradition, introducing Neo-Romanesque elements and continuing the tradition of the central plan. It is historically, architecturally and culturally significant and a declared Provincial Heritage Resource.</p>	<p>Protected as a Provincial Heritage Resource.</p>

2.5.2 Cultural Landscape

The institutional landscape of the area had its origin in the early C20 when the Department of Public Works promoted a Beaux-Arts architectural idiom. Each institution built at the time has an axial structure with a bilaterally symmetrical monumental main building as origin of the axis. The planning and construction of the different institutions also took place over a period of 20 years and it is therefore no surprise that the composition of the various axes does not present a congruent thinking. Rather it seems that each institution was planned around its own axis, non-dependent on other already extant spatial structures.

It may also be that purely pragmatic factors, such as the slope of a site, may have been of greater influence on the orientation of main buildings than aspirations to associate new institutions with ex-plant places such as the Union Buildings. This is contrary to what some now claim, for instance that the axes are aligned to locate their origin in the Union Buildings or Church Square. Analysis shows that the axes neither neatly converge, nor do they link the 'new' early C20 institutional complexes with other places of note, nor are the new institutions or important roads placed on 'radials' from Church Square. See figures 33 and 34. Figure 33 also clearly shows that while the tree axes of the Girls High, University and Boys High main buildings do converge close to the development site, they do not meet on the same point.



Figure 34. Axes analysis of the institutional context of the Loftus Precinct.

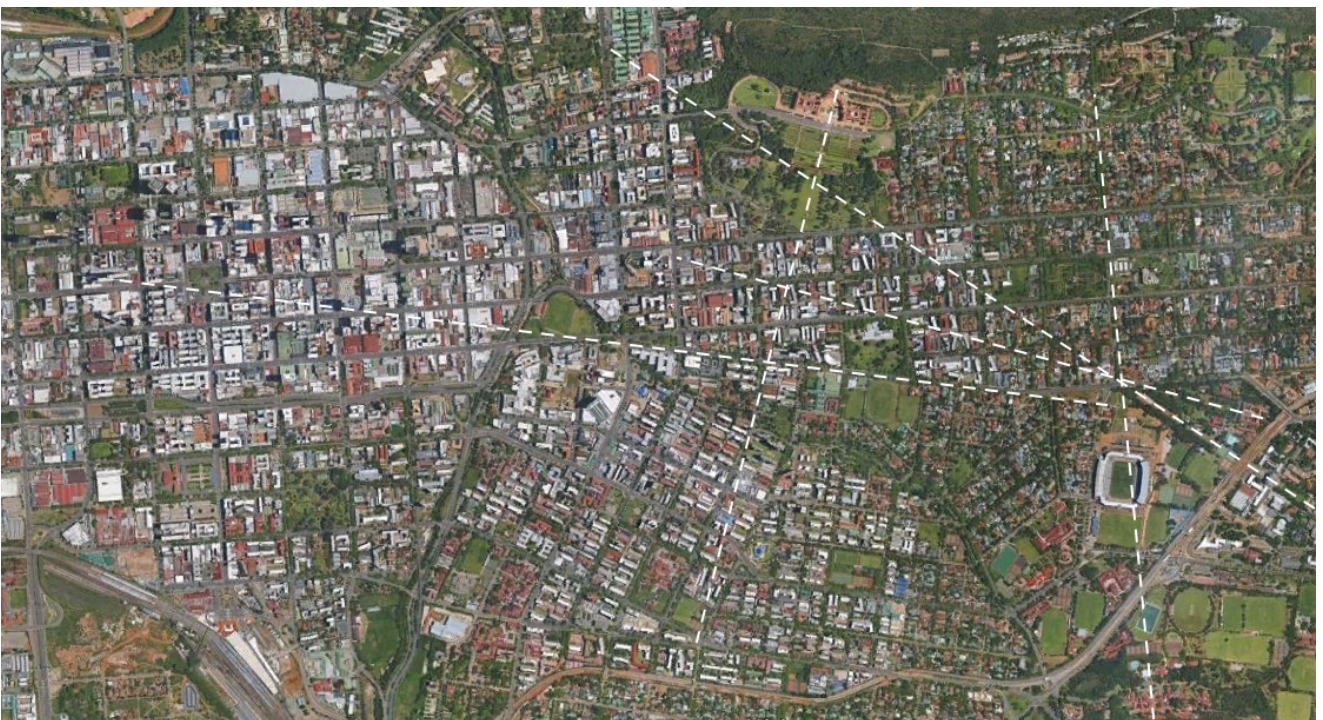


Figure 35. Axes analysis of the wider Pretoria East context including the Union Buildings and Church Square.