

Heritage Scoping Report for the proposed Hospital and Heritage Lifestyle Centre, Bloemfontein

Location	Erven 22011 and 1/22011, Bloemfontein
Local Municipality	Mangaung Metro Municipality
Magisterial District	Bloemfontein 445
Province	Free State

Erf 22011	Erf 1/22011
DEA: not yet registered	DEA: EMB/27/17/04
SAHRIS Case ID: 10947	SAHRIS Case ID: 10939
Type of development: Mixed use with commercial, retail, office, residential, hospitality and heritage components	Type of development: Hospital (Institutional)

Landowner	Developer	EAP	Heritage Consultant
The Dutch Reformed Church of the FS	MPC Developers (Pty) Ltd	Spatial Solutions Inc	National Museum
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8 May 2017



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of the study

This report was prepared in request of Spatial Solutions Inc. on behalf of MPC Developers (Pty) Ltd. in support of two Section 38(8) applications in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999 (NHRA) as required in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998 (NEMA) and EIA Regulations Reg. No. 982 of 14 December 2014. It involves two adjacent properties, erven 22011 and 1/22011, Bloemfontein, each with a different development focus, but intended to be a complementary development as a whole. The two projects are, however, not interdependent as each is viable as an entity on its own. Due to the close proximity of the two properties it was agreed that in order to avoid duplication, a single heritage report will be compiled and both consenting and commenting authorities are requested to provide their input to each property as individual entities.

Description of the proposed development project:

Erf 22011: The proposed mixed-use development is for a Heritage Lifestyle Centre with commercial, retail, office, hospitality and residential components as well as incorporating and enhancing current historical features ('Dam van Trane' and 'Bron van Herinnering' monument) with an on-site museum/information centre (See Appendix A). The environmental impact assessment (EIA) is undertaken in terms of the National Environmental Act, no 107 of 1998 (NEMA) EIA Regulations (Reg. No 982 of 14 December 2014). For this development the aforementioned EIA regulations require both a scoping and an environmental impact report (S&EIR).

Erf 1/22011: This site, which is already zoned 'Institutional' and accordingly allows for the erection of a hospital, is still indicated on the Mangaung Metro Municipality's Micro Framework Map of 2016/7 as 'MOSS' (Metropolitan Open Space System) and listing notice 3 activities in terms of the NEMA is triggered and accordingly requires authorisation from the Free State Department of Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (FS-DESTEA) with the South African Heritage Resources Agency being the statutory commenting authority in terms of Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999 (NHRA). This development, however, only requires a basic assessment report (BAR) in terms of the EIA Regulations No 982 published on 14 December 2014.

Brief methodology of the scoping report

The scoping report is based on a desktop study using, inter alia, popular as well as academic articles, topic-specific books, general historical references, archival resources, historic photographs, maps (both historic and current), Title Deeds and survey diagrams, municipal records and documents including the current Spatial Development Framework, newspapers (archived as well as current), consultation with local historians and topic related museums such as the War Museum.

The focus is to obtain a history of the development and land use of the area from the earliest time to date, in order to make an informed decision on its potential historic value. This will also inform the physical reconnaissance of the development area(s) which is a requirement for the next phase of reporting, namely a Heritage Impact Assessment report.

Identification of interested and affected parties i.t.o heritage resources

In addition to the posting of site notices and public notices in one local newspaper and one provincial newspaper for each of the proposed developments, potential heritage stakeholders for the development on Erf 22011 in particular were identified by the heritage practitioner prior to the afore-mentioned notices and provided with a basic information document (BID). As the proposed development area is within a section of one of the Bloemfontein concentration camp sites dating to the Anglo-Boer War (ABW), institutions/organisations within the Afrikaner community were targeted as potential stakeholders. According to legislation they will be provided with a 30-day period to comment on this scoping report on both development projects to incorporate their views in the following Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) based on a field survey.

Findings

Erf 22011: This 23,655 ha site contains successive layers of human occupation and use starting from the Anglo-Boer War (ABW) during which time it most likely formed part of Camp B of the white Bloemfontein concentration camps. Two key elements from the ABW that survived is the 'Dam van Trane' and a borehole that subsequently formed the centre of a monument, the 'Bron van Herinnering'. As both these elements will be incorporated into the design of the new development, they are not at risk of demolition. Subsequent uses of this area include the forming of a black labour camp at the end of the ABW and during World War I this area was used by the cavalry division. It should be noted that no plans could be found to indicate the specific boundaries of the concentration camp or the area occupied by the cavalry division other than being approximately in this area. It is envisaged that the field survey will shed more light on the various uses of this piece of land and whether it verifies or negates the desktop analysis of the history of the site. The preliminary proposed gradings for this site are Grade II for the Bron van Herinnering monument, Grade IIIA for the 'Dam van Trane' and Grade IIIB for the remainder of the erf.

Erf 1/22011: This site is by comparison much smaller (3,5539 ha) than erf 22011. This particular site has been severely disturbed by first the erection of the Oranje-Volksfeeshuis during the 1960s when it was used for various Afrikaner festivals as well as used by the Tempe military base for various gatherings, and its subsequent demolition in the 1980s. The building activities, followed by repeated festivities and subsequent demolition activities would have severely disturbed the surface area and it is recommended that this area be excluded from any further cultural heritage studies. The heritage grading is accordingly assigned as Grade IIIC and it is recommended that this erf is excluded from any further heritage studies.

Brief description of potential and surrounding heritage resources

The area east of the proposed development area presumably also formed part of the concentration camp, but now contain military buildings and does this area accordingly hold no potential as heritage resource.

The area west of the proposed development area up to the N1 that cuts through the concentration camp terrain, has potential to yield information on the ABW-period despite the fact that it has been used for military training.

Similarly so the military grounds of Tempe on the northern side have large areas that are undeveloped and might still contain traces of its earlier use and in particular information on Camp A of the Bloemfontein concentration camps which is described as having been situated north of Camp B and thus falls within the current-day Tempe military area.


The proposed development would, however, not have any impact on any of these potential heritage areas and those within the development area, the Dam van Trane and Bron van Herinnering, will be incorporated into the development plan.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND CV

This Heritage Impact Assessment was undertaken and reported on by Loudine Philip of the Archaeological Contracts Unit of the National Museum, Bloemfontein, for, and contracted by, Spatial Solutions Inc.

I declare that I am a qualified professional archaeologist (ASAPA Reg No 187) with CRM accreditation in Iron Age and Historical Archaeology. In addition I also hold an M.Phil Degree in Conservation of the Built Environment.

The views stipulated in this report are objective, independent of any views the client might have, and no other interests are displayed during the decision-making processes.

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Author	Loudine Philip		10 May 2017

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Acronyms used in the report and glossary

ABW	Anglo-Boer War
ASAPA	Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists
BAR	Basic Assessment Report
BCE	Before Common Era
BID	Basic Information Document
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
FS	Free State
FS-DESTEA	Free State Department of Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs
FS DRC	Free State Dutch Reform Church
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
HFS	Heritage Free State (the same as FS PHRA)
IDP	Integrated Development Program
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
MOSS	Metropolitan Open Space System
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (no 107 of 1998)
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act (no 25 of 1999)
OFS	Orange Free State
FS PHRA	Free State Provincial Heritage Resources Authority
S&EIR	Scoping & Environmental Impact Reports (two separate reports)
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System
SDF	Spatial Development Framework

SG	Survey-general
WW1	World War I
WW2	World War II
ZAR	Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (Old Transvaal Boer Republic)
<i>RE ARCHIVAL RECORDS</i>	
VAB	Free State Archive Repository
CO	Colonial Secretary [Source of document]
IBB	Imperial British Blue Books
SRC	Chief Superintendent Refugee Camps [Source of Document]

1. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Introduction

This report is the result of a desktop analysis of an assessment of the potential impact the proposed new developments might have on existing tangible/intangible cultural heritage on and in the immediate environs of the sites of the new development. The report was commissioned by Spatial Solutions Inc on behalf of MPC Developers (Pty) Ltd.

Terms of reference

The developers obtained 99-year leasehold rights on erven 22011 and 1/22011, Bloemfontein, from the owner of the properties, the Dutch Reformed Church of the Free State. MPC Developers intend to develop the two properties as a hospital complex (erf 1/22011) as well as a Heritage Lifestyle Centre with commercial, business, retail, hospitality, residential and heritage components (erf 22011). The latter site contains an existing monument, the 'Bron van Herinnering', as well as a small dam locally known as the 'Dam van Trane', both associated with the Bloemfontein concentration camp. Both these elements will be preserved and incorporated into the plans for the new development. In addition to this a small museum on the concentration camp and amphitheatre is also planned as part of designated heritage areas.

As a requirement of both the NEMA and NHRA, one of the various specialist studies required is the identification of existing cultural heritage on the subject properties and assessment of the proposed development on such heritage by a suitably qualified professional and the author was contracted for this. The two properties were originally one erf and it was agreed that a single report covering both properties would avoid unnecessary duplication in terms of the background history of the area. The report will be delivered in two phases, namely a scoping report (desktop study) followed by a heritage impact assessment report after a field survey has been completed.

Both reports will be incorporated into the scoping and environmental impact reports that will be submitted by the EAP, Mrs Marguerite Cronje, to the FS-DESTEAs as consenting authority as well as to SAHRA as statutory commenting authority.

The brief for the heritage report is to provide a full history of the subject properties in order for the stakeholders identified by the heritage consultant, any other registered interested and affected parties, as well as statutory bodies, to make an informed decision regarding the impact the proposed development might have on identified cultural heritage during the scoping phase and any remains that might be identified during the field assessment as well as provide a professional assessment of its importance with recommendations for its preservation or mitigation.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

General Project Area

Farm Bloemfontein No. 654 (Bloemfontein Townlands) Free State Province	Remainder Erf 22011 Size: 28, 0592 ha SG Diagram No 886/79 Current Zoning: Unidentified Title Deed No: 13415/80 Owner: Dutch Reformed Church, Free State Province
	Erf 1/22011 Size: 3,5539 ha SG Diagram No 891/1990 Current Zoning: Institutional Title Deed No: 14300/1990 Owner: Dutch Reformed Church, Free State Province
District	Motheo, Free State
Local Authority	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality
1:50 000 map sheet number	2926AA Bloemfontein
Central co-ordinate of the development	29°5'27.35"S; 26°10'36.89"S

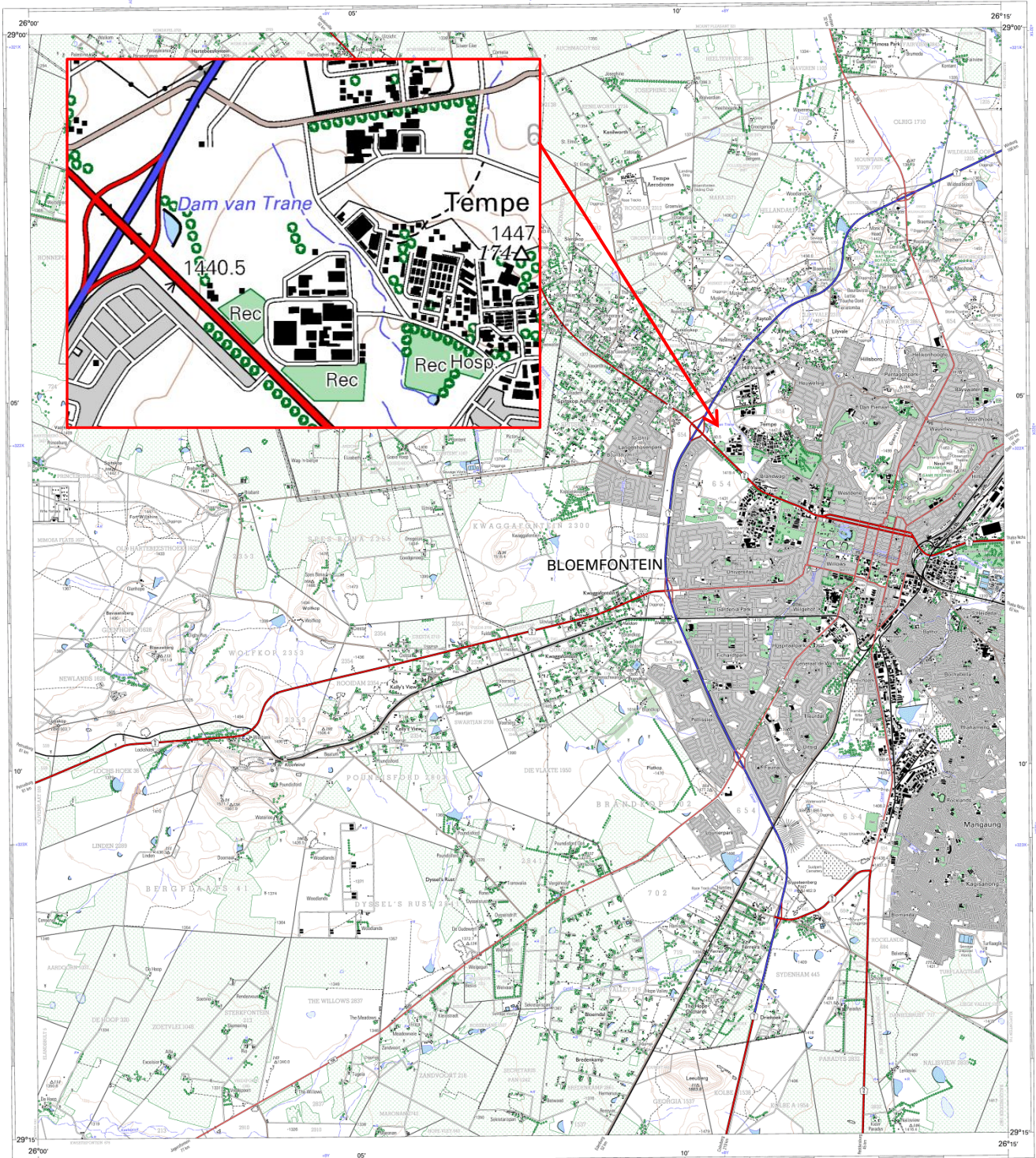
Development Area A – Remainder Erf 22011

Type of Development	Heritage Life Style Centre
Proposed Components	Commercial, Business, Retail, Hospitality, Residential, Museum, Monument, Heritage Area with amphitheatre
Proposed Activities	Not yet available
Applicable Legislation	National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998) (NEMA) EIA Regulations (Reg. No. 982 of 14 December 2014).
	National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA), Section 38(8)

Development Area B – Portion 1 of Erf 22011

Type of Development	Hospital Complex
Proposed Components	Hospital and associated buildings
Proposed Activities	Not yet available
Applicable Legislation	National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998) (NEMA) EIA Regulations (Reg. No. 982 of 14 December 2014).
	National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA), Section 38(8)

Refer to appendix A for an artist rendition of the proposed development with specific focus on the two heritage areas (Bron van Herinneringe monument and Dam van Trane).



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Geoposision deur die Hoofdepartement Opmetting en Kaarte, Privatek 115, Montevu

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REFERENCE	VERKLARING
National Features: National Route	Nasionale Trekke: Nasionale Rote
Main Road	Hoofweë
Secondary Road: Beach Walk	Sekondêre Pad: Strandpad
Other Road: Bridge	Andere Pad: Brug
Trench and Mining Trench	Groef en Grub
Railway Station or Stop	Spoorwegstasie of Stasie
Other Railway: Tunnel	Andere Spoorweg: Tunnel
Embankment: Cutting	Oewerwal: Oewerwal
Power Line	Stroomlyn
Bath or Area (High, Low, Ditch)	Badkamer of Gebied (Hoë, Laë, Oewerdig)
Building: Wall	Bygging: Muur
Post Office: Public Station: Stop	Poskantoor: Publieke Stasie: Stasie
Place of Interest: School: Head	Plaats van Interes: Skool: Hoof
Fence: Well	Heining: Put
Windmill: Monument	Wynmolen: Monument
Communication Tower	Kommunikasietoring
Mini-Dome: Direction	Mini-Dome: Rigting
Topographical Station: Marine Beacon	Topografiese Stasie: Maritieme Baken
Lighthouse and Marine Light	Wagtor: Seevuur
Cemetery: Grave	Begraafplaas: Graf

Mean magnetic declination 20°30' West of True North, July 2001
 Mean annual change 6' Westward, 1993-2001
 Suspected by National Magnetic Observatory
 Geoidellike magnetiese afwysing 20°30' Wes van Waar Noord, Julie 2001
 Gemiddelde jaarlikse verandering 6' Westwaarts, 1993-2001
 Suspected deur die Nasionale Magnetiese Waarnemingskenners

Heights are in metres above mean sea level
 Hoopptes is in metre bo gemiddelde seevlak

Geoidellike hoogte in meters
 Hoopptesboordingslyn in meters

South African Projection, Central Meridian 27° East
 Suid-Afrikaanse Boordingsprojeksie, Sentrale Meridian 27° Oos

INDEX TO SHEETS / INDEKS VAN VELLE

2926AA	2926AB	2926AC	2926AD
2926BA	2926BB	2926BC	2926BD
2926CA	2926CB	2926CC	2926CD

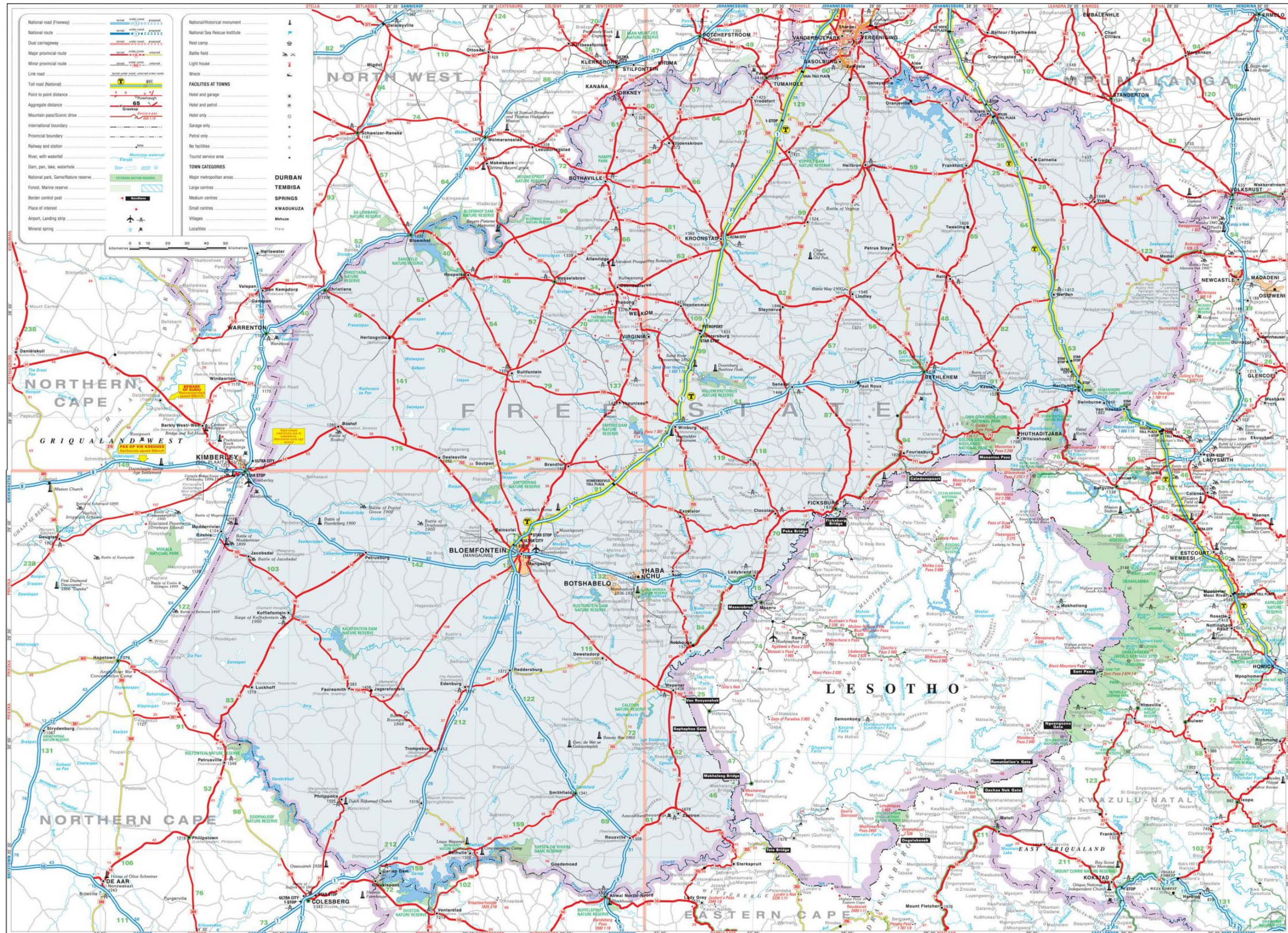
While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the map, users viewing errors and omissions are requested to notify the Chief Directorate, Survey and Mapping.

The grid lines of the South African Co-ordinate System are indicated in the heights by their scale (1:50 000) from the origin, and are defined by values in units of 10 000 metres in both X and Y directions.
 Die roosterlyne van die Suid-Afrikaanse Coördinaatsistiem word in die hoogtes aangedui deur hul skaal (1:50 000) vanaf die oorsprong, en is gedefinieer deur waardes in eenhede van 10 000 metere in beide die X- en die Y-rigtings.

Alle goegedige inligting word aangeleë op die staat van die inligting wat beskikbaar is. Gebruikers word versoek om enige oortrekkings of omissies te kennis te gee aan die Hoofdepartement Opmetting en Kaarte.

REFERENCE	VERKLARING
International Boundary and Beacon	Internasionale Grens en Baken
Provincial Boundary	Provinsiale Grens
Practical Area	Praktiese Gebied
Reserved Water	Reserwewater
Non-Reserved Water	Nie-reserwewater
Non-Perennial Water	Nie-perennierende Water
Dike Water Course	Draaiwaterloop
Dry Run	Droëloop
Power Line	Stroomlyn
Waterfall	Waterpas
Dike, Dam, Reservoir, Water Point	Draaiwaterloop, Dam, Reserwewater, Waterpunt
Canal	Kanaal
Woodland	Woud
Cultivated Land	Beboude Land
Orchard in View	Orchard in Sieningsveld
Beverage Ground	Drankwaterpunt
Row of Trees	Ry van Bome

South African Mapping, Private Bag 115, Montevu, Bloemfontein



3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and EIA Regulations (Reg. No. 982 of 14 December 2014).

NEMA Regulations No. R. 983 of 4 December 2014 (Listing Notice 1):

Activity 11

*"The development of facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity –
(ii) inside urban areas or industrial complexes with a capacity of 275 kilovolts or more."*

Activity 28:

*"Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development:
(i) will occur inside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 5 hectares."*

NEMA Regulations No. R. 984 of 4 December 2014 (Listing Notice 2):

Activity 15:

*"The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for-
(i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or
(ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan."*

NEMA Regulations No. R. 985 of 4 December 2014 (Listing Notice 3):

Activity 4

*"The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13.5 metres.
(a)(iii) In urban areas:
(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose."*

Activity 6

*"The development of resorts, lodges, hotels and tourism or hospitality facilities that sleep 15 people or more.
(a)(iii) In urban areas, the following:
(bb) Areas designated or conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned or a conservation purpose."*

Activity 8

*"The development and related operation of above ground cableways and funiculars.
(a)(ii) In urban areas:
(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for conservation purpose."*

Section 35(4)(a):

No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb an archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite.

Applicable:

1. A portion of the Bloemfontein Concentration Camp as surveyed in 1950 (SG 1912/1950) was incorporated into Erf 22011 (area for the proposed development of the Heritage Lifestyle Centre) in 1962 (SG 0174/62)
2. Erf 22010 on which the 'Dam van Trane', an associated feature of the Bloemfontein Concentration Camp is situated, was incorporated into Erf 22011 in 1979 (SG 886/1979) and will be incorporated into the planning of the Heritage Lifestyle Centre as a historical feature and accordingly protected

Section 37:

Public monuments and memorials must be protected in the same manner as places which are entered in a heritage register referred to in Section 30.

Applicable:

1. The 'Bron van Herinneringe' memorial which is situated on Erf 22011 will be incorporated into the planning of the Heritage Lifestyle Centre and accordingly protected

Section 38(1):

Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as—

- (a) *the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;*
- (b) *the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;*
- (c) *any development or other activity which will change the character of a site—*
 - (i) *exceeding 5 000 m² in extent; or*
 - (ii) *involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or*
 - (iii) *involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or*
 - (iv) *the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;*
- (d) *the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; or*
- (e) *any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority,*

must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

Conditionally applicable:

1. This development triggers subsection 38(8) of the NHRA for which a NID will be submitted

Section 38(3):

The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2)(a): Provided that the following must be included:

- (a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;*
- (b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7;*
- (c) an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;*
- (d) an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;*
- (e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;*
- (f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and*
- (g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.*

Applicable:

1. As per provision in subsection 38(8) below, the heritage report must fulfil the minimum requirements for reporting as published by SAHRA and must be submitted to SAHRA for commenting and recommendations and is this section accordingly applicable.

Section 38(8):

The provisions of this section do not apply to a development as described in subsection 38(1) if an evaluation of the impact of such development on heritage resources is required in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), or the integrated environmental management guidelines issued by the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism, or the Minerals Act, 1991 (Act No. 50 of 1991), or any other legislation: Provided that the consenting authority must ensure that the evaluation fulfils the requirements of the relevant heritage resources authority in terms of subsection (3), and any comments and recommendations of the relevant heritage resources authority with regard to such development have been taken into account prior to the granting of the consent.

Applicable:

This development triggers NEMA as indicated above and is this section accordingly applicable which renders the FS-DESTEA the statutory consenting authority and SAHRA as the statutory commenting authority

Physical Planning Act, No 125 of 1991

Section 27(1)(b):

no person shall use any land in the area to which the regional structure plan or the urban structure plan, as the case may be, applies for a purpose other than the purpose for which it -

- (i) *was being used immediately before that date; or*
- (ii) *is zoned in terms of a town planning scheme which is or may become binding in that area;*

Provided that land to which no such scheme applies may with the consent of, in the case of the regional structure plan, the Administrator concerned or, in the case of the urban structure plan, the responsible authority be used for any purpose determined in the relevant plan or for any other purpose which in the opinion of that Administrator or responsible authority is consistent with the relevant plan;

Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000

Section 23:

the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) is defined as one of the core functions of a municipality in the context of its developmental orientation.

Section 35(2):

A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) contained in a council approved IDP prevails over a plan as defined in section 1 of the Physical Planning Act, 125 of 1991.

Section 27(1)(b):

Land use should be in accordance with the applicable regional or urban structure plan and can only be used for the purpose it was used immediately before that date or the purpose for which it is zoned in terms of a town planning scheme which is or may become binding in that area.

Mangaung SDF as reflected in the council approved draft of the Mangaung IDP of 2016/2017

Both erven fall within the Metropolitan Open Space System as indicated on the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) of the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality (MMM) Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for 2016/17. Although Erf 1/22011 has been zoned as 'institutional' which allows for the development of a hospital, Erf 22011 has no determined zoning yet.

Application will be made to MMM for the relevant applicable zoning for Erf 22011 and clearance of both erven as MOSS.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Literature/Background Study

As the proposed development areas are situated on a section of one of the Bloemfontein concentration camps, the background study is based on information obtained from topic-specific reference books, archival documentation, academic journal articles, general surveyor maps as well as historic military maps, information and photographs obtained from the War Museum, archived newspaper articles, the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality IDP and SDF, interviews with local historians, the archives of the FS Dutch Reformed Church Synod and the military museum at Tempe. Only one reference to a nearby site was found on SAHRIS which incidentally is for a development north of the N1 which was, according to the current literature review, potentially also part of the concentration camp.

4.2 Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

Due to the nature of the site, stakeholders representative of a certain sector of the population were identified such as, inter alia, the Heritage Foundation, Rapportryers, Dameskring, Bloemfonteinse Afrikaner Kultuurraad, National Women's Monument Commission, Friends of the War Museum, the Voortrekkers, etc. whom it is assumed would have a vested interest in this development. Stakeholders were contacted via email and provided with a Basic Information Document (BID) on the development. In addition, the required public notices for each development were placed in both a local and provincial newspaper [Refer to Appendix C]. The scoping report will be made available to all stakeholders and other registered interested and affected parties (I&APs) for a 30-day commenting period. Stakeholders will also have the option for a public meeting focused on the heritage aspects alone.

4.3 Site Description

The development area falls within an area that is known to be part of Camp B of the Bloemfontein concentration camp. There are two current features namely the Bron van Herinnering monument and the 'Dam van Trane', both associated with the concentration camp. The remainder open areas are presumed to have formed part of the concentration camp and the literature review did not reveal any other potential structures in this area connected to the ABW period, nor any other period.

4.4 Potential Heritage Sensitivity

The development areas are within a known concentration camp area which is by default a heritage site. It also contains one monument erected on top of a water pump that the information leaflet on this monument connects to the concentration camp. In addition to this is a dam that is locally known as the 'Dam van Trane' (dam of tears) and archival references, as well as survey diagrams dating from the ABW-period confirm the construction of a dam in Bloemfontein Concentration Camp B. As the preservation of these two features is a condition for the 99-year lease granted to the development company, it will be incorporated into the design of the Heritage Lifestyle Centre intended for Erf 22011. Archival records were used to obtain information to confirm the approximate position of Camp B and also to determine if this area was used for any activities before and subsequent to the ABW.

4.5 Potential Impacts and Risks

Erf 1/22011 for the intended hospital development has been severely disturbed by a variety of developments subsequent to the ABW and is accordingly not considered to be of any heritage value.

With Erf 22011 the social and economic benefits that will be derived from the development in terms of:

- a. job creation during both the construction and operational phase of the development upon completion;
- b. enhancement, preservation and maintenance of the Dam van Trane and Bron van Herinnering;
- c. the inclusion of an amphitheatre at the Dam van Trane that can be used for festivals, including commemoration services similar to those that still take place at the Dam van Trane every December; and
- d. greater accessibility for the general public to both the Dam van Trane and Bron van Herinnering monument as it is currently not considered safe for individuals to visit due to its location in an unbuilt area,

will outweigh the loss of a section of the tented area of the concentration camp that in all probability contains layers of evidence of subsequent use of this area. [This will be re-evaluated and reported on after a field survey has been conducted.]

The potential impact of the building operations itself can only be determined once all the information on the intended development has been obtained from the developers, such as the position of construction camp, laydown areas, etc.. Preventative protective measures for the two remaining heritage components will form part of the recommendations in the final heritage impact assessment (HIA) report during the next phase of reporting.

4.6 Peer Review

This report will not be submitted for peer review as the main focus of the report falls within the author's expertise which mainly focuses on the Iron Age, Historical period and Built Environment. Several of the stakeholders, however, are experts on military history and in particular on the ABW period.

4.7 Assumptions, Gaps, Restrictions and Limitations

The information on the Oranje-Volksfeeshuis is very sketchy. No specific documentation could be found on the structure itself other than a leaflet presumably dating to the 1960s which describes the intended completion of the building project. No photographs could be found to determine whether the final product represents the original plan's footprint. The exact date for the demolition of the building is also not available. Several records, however, refer to cultural festivities at this site as well as having been regularly used by the Tempe military for their functions. In addition, no information could be found on the exact boundaries of concentration camp B.

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC & CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality (MMM) comprises of Bloemfontein, Botshabelo and Thaba Nchu, of which Bloemfontein is the economical hub of the municipal area. Based on the 2011 census, the population of the MMM area is 747 431, with that of Bloemfontein being 256 534 (MMM IDP 2016/7). Bloemfontein is located on the N1 route between Gauteng and the Western Cape and on the N8 between Kimberley in the west and Lesotho to the east. It is the sixth largest city in South Africa and also the judicial capital of the country.

Agriculture, mining and manufacturing sectors cover a relatively small share in the Mangaung Metropolitan area compared to the province and country. Tertiary sector services (service providing in community services, trade, finance and transport) of the local economy is very significant within the context of the province.

The proposed development area is situated between the Tempe Military Base on its northern and western side, and the University of the Free State on the southern side. The majority of residential units in nearby built-up areas are occupied by either military personnel or students.

6. DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Zoning of the area

Development Area A (Erf 1/22011): Institutional & MOSS

Development Area B (Remainder Erf 22011): MOSS

Effects of predominant economic activities on the environment

Neither one of the two subject properties have been used for any economic activities since the Anglo-Boer War.

Description of soil and basic geology

The area between the Orange and Vaal Rivers are known as the southern Highveld. This area, with exception of the Vredefort Dome in the north, small outcrops of the Ventersdorp System in the west, and outliers of the Stormberg lavas in the Caledon Valley, is covered by the sedimentary series of the Karoo System (Maggs 1976: 11).

The primary study area falls within the Mangaung Metro Municipality which is located within the Karoo Super Group geology. The Bloemfontein geology consists of sandstone, shale and mudstone of the lower stage of the Beaufort Group. The north western side of Bloemfontein sedimentary geology has been intensively intruded by magmatic dolerite intrusives such as sills and dykes (DWA, 2012).

Prior activities on the proposed development area

The area falls within the boundaries of the Bloemfontein townlands as surveyed in 1889 (see Fig.2 on p.16) and in the period up to the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 the area was from time to time used as grazing area for livestock. Black townships developed on the eastern edges of the town and there is no indication in the historic records of any forced removals in this area. The first known occupation took place during the Anglo-Boer War with the British erecting refugee (concentration) camps for women and children in 1900. During this period two camps were erected and referred to in the British military records as Camp A and Camp B. The archival descriptions of the boundaries and placement of Camp B, the largest camp of the two, indicate that both proposed development areas most likely fall within the boundaries of this camp. Towards the end of the occupation period of this camp (which continued for several months after the end of the war) a black labour camp was erected in this area – linked to the breaking down of temporary structures erected during the ABW. Subsequent to the ABW the military also used this area in the period during the 1st World War (WW1), purportedly as grazing area for their horses. In the area currently known as Erf 1/22011 the Oranje-Volksfeeshuis was erected in the 1960s and subsequently demolished with no recorded use of that erf since.

7. PROPOSED PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Identified Stakeholders and registered I&APs

	Organisation	Contact Person	Email
1	Heritage Foundation	Mrs Cecilia Kruger	bd@vtm.org.za
2	Rapportryers	Prof Barry Frey	27834621963@vodamail.co.za
3	Dameskring	Mrs Karin Botha	karnbotha@hotmail.com
4	Bloemfonteinse Afrikaner Kultuurraad	Dr Chris Verwoerd	Chris.verwoerd@gmail.com
5	Koördinerende Afrikaner Kultuurraad	Dr Chris Verwoerd	Chis.verwoerd@gmail.com
6	Nasionale Vrouemonument Kommissie	Prof Piet Strauss	straussp@ufs.ac.za
7	Vriende van die Oorlogsmuseum	Mr Gert Theart	Gert.theart@vodamail.co.za
8	Vriende van die Bron van Herinnering	Mr Willie Engelbrecht	Willie7@iburst.co.za
9	Die Voortrekkers	Mr Willie Engelbrecht	Willie7@iburst.co.za
10	Historiese Vereeniging van die Ou Presidensie	Mr Lambertus van Rensburg	vanrensburgljb@gmail.com
11	Die Volkspele Vereeniging	Mr Mike Jacobs	tralie@internext.co.za
12	The War Museum	Mr Johan Van Zyl	jvanzyl@anglo-boer.co.za
13	Mangaung Metro Municipality: Environmental Management	Motheo Pooe & Mpolokeng Kolobe	Mpolokeng.kolobe@mangaung.co.za
14	Mangaung Metro Municipality: Roads & Stormwater	Jeff Letsie	Jeff.letsie@mangaung.co.za
15	Department of Water Affairs	Dakalo Ramuhovhi & Willem Grobler	ramuhovhid@dws.gov.za
16	South African Heritage Resources Agency	APM unit	Online submission
17	Free State Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (HFS)	Ms Mbatha	Mbatha.npz@sacr.fs.gov.za
18	South African National Defence Force	Brig-General S. Moyo	Fax: +2751 402 1003
19	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Nelson Mofokeng	Fax. +27 51 405 8738

Public notices were posted in one provincial and one local newspaper for each development.

On 16 November 2016 a public notice of the proposed development on Erf 1/22011 was placed in the Volksblad as well as the Bloemfontein Courant.

On 15 March 2017 stakeholders 1-12 above were notified of the proposed development of the Heritage Lifestyle Centre on the remainder of Erf 22011. A BID for the proposed development was attached in which reference is also made of the associated hospital development on the adjacent Erf 1/22011.

On 22 March 2017 a public notice of the proposed Heritage Lifestyle Centre development on the remainder of Erf 22011 was placed in the Volksblad as well as the Bloemfontein Courant.

On the same days of the public notices, site notices were placed at the entrance gate to the proposed development site. This is the only entrance to both development areas.

In addition to this the heritage consultant identified potential stakeholders based on the nature of the heritage of the site. The first 11 stakeholders are deemed to have a specific interest on account of the development sites being situated on an ABW-concentration camp site.

The public notices did not result in the registration of any I&APs.

A copy of the draft Heritage Scoping Report as well as draft Scoping EIA report will be provided to all identified stakeholders and registered I&APs as soon as the 30-day period for registration has lapsed. Provision will be made for a heritage consultative meeting should it be deemed to be necessary and/or requested during the 30-period granted for the review of the various reports.

Refer to Attachment C for proof of public notices

8. LITERATURE/BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Note: Due to the position of the development sites, the emphasis on the reporting of the literature study is focused on the historical period as it is situated on a section known to be part of one of the Bloemfontein concentration camps dating to the Anglo-Boer War (ABW) and it is highly unlikely that any surface evidence of earlier periods would have survived in this particular area.

Introduction

The area between the Orange and Vaal Rivers, initially known as the Trans Gariep and later as the Trans Orangia, was at the beginning of the 19th century the hunting grounds of groups of wandering Bushmen. Bloemfontein has its roots in the growing disputes over territory as various population groups in the early nineteenth century almost simultaneously began to penetrate the region. These population groups, inter alia, included trekboers from the Cape, Griquas led by Adam Kok II and the Basotho headed by King Moshesh (Schoeman 1980).

The First British period (Orange River Sovereignty 1846-1854)

During the period 1846 to 1854, the Free State was under British control and known as the Orange River Sovereignty. In 1846 Henry Douglas Warden was appointed as British Resident in the Trans Orangia with the task to keep the peace between the different population groups and to establish a British Residency at a central location. In March 1846 Warden settled with his band of soldiers, the Cape Mounted Riflemen, on the farm 'Bloem Fontein' where one of the aforementioned early trekkers, Johan Nicolaas Brits, already established himself on the current site of the Old Presidency in Bloemfontein near a strong, permanent fountain and a large spruit. Bloemfontein was chosen because of its central location in the disputed area and had plenty of water and grazing areas for the horses. (Schoeman 1980)

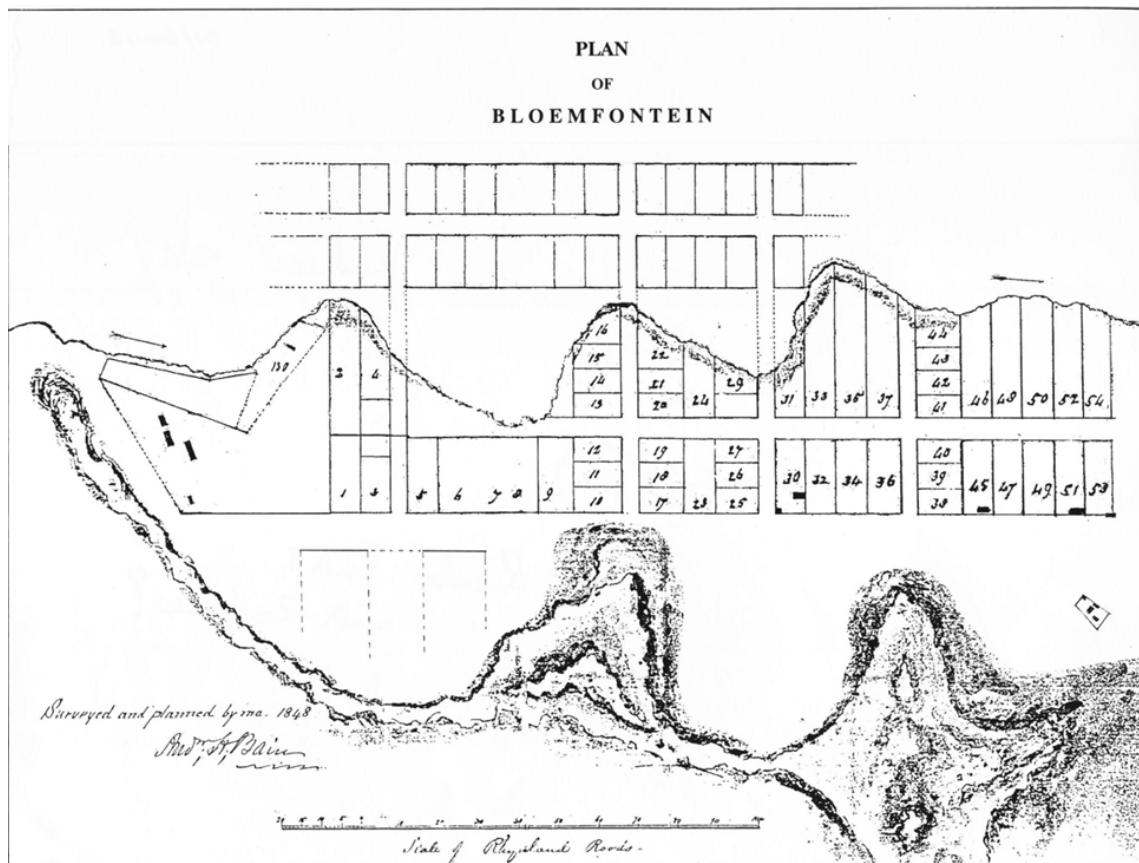


Figure 1: 1948 Townplan of Bloemfontein surveyed and drawn by Andrew Bain (VAB Map collection, map 1/35)

Republic of the Orange Free State (1854-1900)

The British, however, found it increasingly difficult to keep the peace between the Griqua and other indigenous groups as well as the White farmers who had settled in this region and decided to withdraw their forces back to the Cape Colony. After their withdrawal, the Boer Republic of the Orange Free State (OFS) was established by the signing of the Bloemfontein Convention on 23 February 1854. Sir George Clerk represented Britain and 25 representatives of the people of the new country were present. The convention guaranteed the independence of the territory between the Orange River in the south, the Vaal River in the west and north, and the Drakensberg in the east (VAB-OSS, Vol 18).

With the discovery of diamonds in the Orange Free State, the British-controlled Cape Colony realised that these treasures lay outside their reach and the British Cape Colony annexed the diamond-fields area known as Griqualand West as crown land on 27 October 1871 (OFS Gov Notice 19-12-1871). This was followed by a five-year period of arguing between the Orange Free State and the Cape Colony regarding the ownership of the

diamond fields which ended in an official agreement concluded on 13 July 1876 whereby the Orange Free State received £90 000 in compensation for the loss of the diamond fields (Spies, 1941). This financial boost enabled the Orange Free State eventually to become the model state it was known for during the reign of President Brand and Bloemfontein in particular blossomed after the railway line was extended to Bloemfontein and officially opened on 17 December 1890 (Schoeman, 1980).

In 1889 the Bloemfontein townlands, Bloemfontein No 654, was surveyed and secured by title deed G00/1890 to the Bloemfontein Council. Right up to the time of the Anglo-Boer war the development of the town remained centred around the original settlement area and extended to the north up to what would later become known Signal Hill and Naval Hill. Black residents settled on the eastern side of the town which became known as Waaihoek. This was the closest area of Bloemfontein to Thaba Nchu¹ (a Twana settlement) and the Kingdom of the Basotho, today known as Lesotho. [See SG 3087/1889 – Figure 2].

The current proposed development areas, however, were close to the north-western border of the townland area and on account of its relative level surface and a *spruit* that ran through the area, the strip of townlands between the southern side of Tempe hills and the road marked as 'naar Kimberley'² (to Kimberley), also known as Spitskop road and today Nelson Mandela Road, was utilised as grazing area for livestock during the late 1800s (refer to Figure 2).

The Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902 (ABW)

Preceding this war, two major events took place that had a decisive effect on the declaration of war between the British and two Boer Republics. The first event was the First Boer War (also called the First Freedom War, the Transvaal War or the Transvaal Rebellion) that took place during the period 16 December 1880 to 23 March 1881 between the Boers of the area north of the Vaal River, and the British administrators of this area (Norris-Newman, c.1885). In violation of the Sand River Convention (17 January 1852) whereby the Transvaal Republic was granted self-governance, the British re-annexed the Transvaal in 1877 (ZAR³ Proclamation No 199, 12 April 1877)(Eybers 1918).

Major-General Sir George Pomeroy Colley took over as Governor of Natal, Transvaal, High Commissioner of SE Africa and Military Commander in July 1880. Colley did not immediately take up position in the Transvaal and by the time a request for reinforcements were requested by the administrator, Sir Owen Lanyon, it was too late and the Boer revolt started on 16 December 1880 with an attack on a British column of the 94th Foot who were returning to reinforce Pretoria. Following a succession of defeats by the British and the final defeat at Majuba during which Sir G.P. Colley was killed, a preliminary peace treaty was signed between the Transvaal President, Joubert, and Sir Evelyn Wood (the remaining leader of the British forces) on 6 March 1881. The vice-President of the Transvaal, Paul Kruger, joined the conference and held out for complete independence. The deadlock was only overcome after President Brand of the Republic of the Orange Free State arrived and interceded (Duxbury, 1980). By this time the Volksraad of the Orange Free State has finally decided on a 'position of strict neutrality' and was President Brand in a position to mediate the peace negotiations (Norris-Newman, c.1885). At the Pretoria Convention of 3 August 1881 the Transvaal was again granted complete self-government, but subject to the sovereignty of the British Crown and referred to as the Transvaal State (Eybers 1918).

¹ Missionaries of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society led the Rolong group to Thaba 'Nchu in approximately 1834 where they settled under leadership of the Tswana chief Moroka (Shillington 2013: 807)

² The markings on the various roads leading into and out of Bloemfontein are not very legible in the small format of the plan and two of the roads relevant to this research are indicated in blue

³ Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (an independent Boer republic)

N^o 3087, 30 July 1889
 Bloemfontein (100, 10th 18th - 187th)
 (Grote) 1st Block
 (Linné) 1st Block

Grondplan 650/1890
 28. 7. 1890
 de staatsraad van Bloemfontein

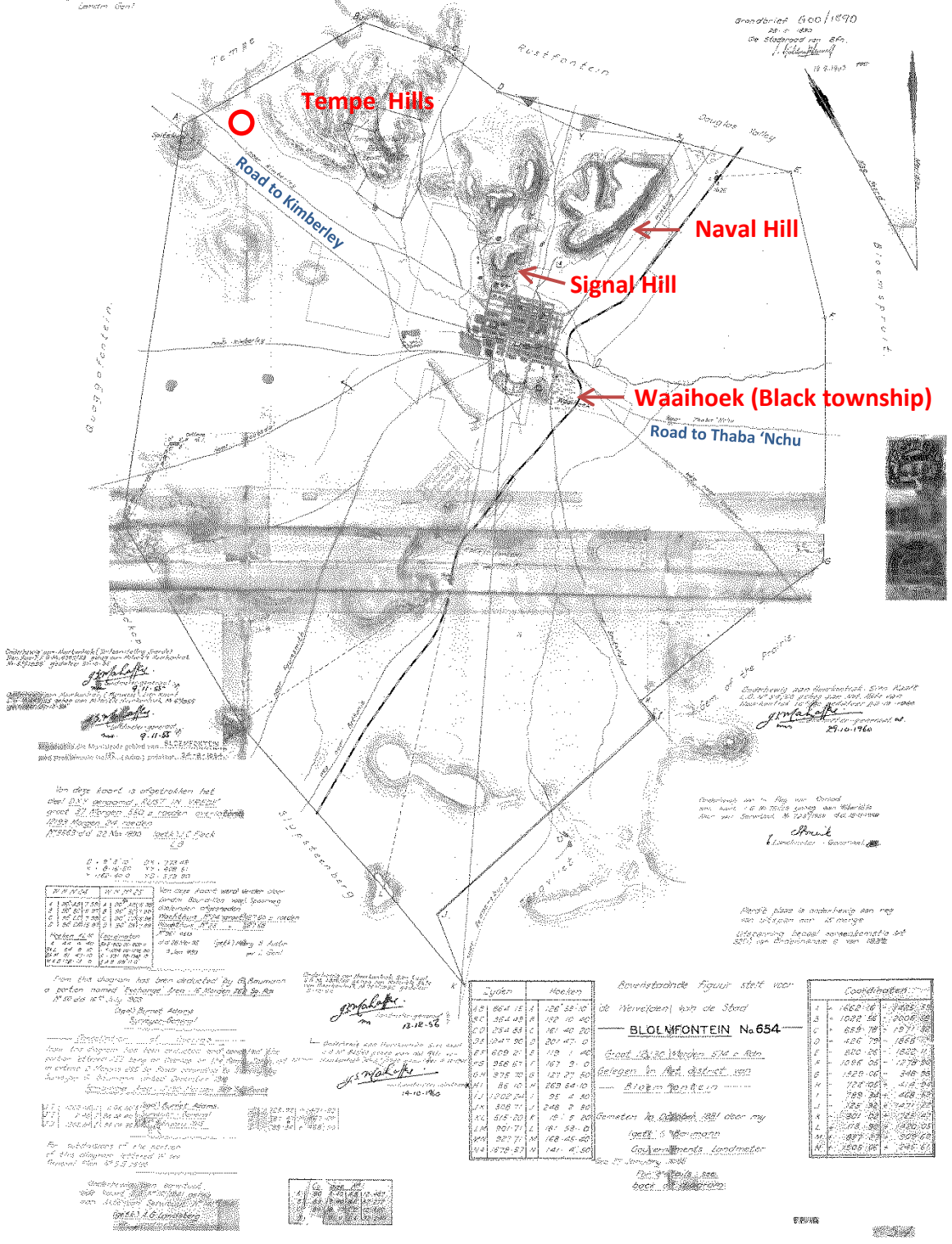


Figure 2: Bloemfontein No 654 – SG 3087/1889 (Proposed development area indicated with red circle)

This was followed by a ZAR proclamation published on 8 August 1881. Not happy with all the provisos stipulated at the former convention, the Transvaal State kept on lobbying for total independence and was finally granted total sovereignty at the London Convention of 27 February 1884 and was once again known as the South African Republic (Eybers, 1918). The success of this first Boer War would later serve as incentive for perseverance on the side of the Boers during the ABW of 1899-1902.

The second major and decisive event was the discovery of a major gold deposit on what is today known as the Witwatersrand in 1886. The Witwatersrand Gold Rush was a major contributing factor of the failed Jameson Raid of 1895 to 1896, and consequently the outbreak of the Second Boer War in 1899 (Stead 1902). Boer resentment in the Transvaal over the large number of foreigners (Uitlanders) in the Witwatersrand led to heavy taxes and the denial of voting rights for the gold miners, and in response the Uitlanders and the British owners of the mines began to pressure the overthrow of the Boer government (Aston n.d.; Davis, 1897). Cecil John Rhodes acknowledged his complicity in the initial movement and resigned as Prime Minister on 6 January 1896 (Bodleian: MSS.Afr.s.228).

The situation in the Transvaal Republic, however, remained tense and escalated by political manoeuvrings and negotiations attempted to reach compromise on the issues of the rights of the Uitlanders, control of the gold mining industry, and the British desire to incorporate the Transvaal and the Orange Free State into a federation under British control. As the majority of the Uitlanders were of British origin, and more and more Uitlanders kept on arriving on the gold fields, the Boer government recognised that granting full voting rights to the Uitlanders would eventually result in the loss of ethnic Boer control in the South African Republic.

The June 1899 negotiations in Bloemfontein failed, and in September 1899 British Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain demanded full voting rights and representation for the Uitlanders residing in the Transvaal. Paul Kruger, the President of the South African Republic, issued an ultimatum on 9 October 1899, giving the British government 48 hours to withdraw all their troops from the borders of both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, albeit Kruger had ordered Commandos to the Natal border in early September and the British only had troops in garrison towns far from the border, failing which the Transvaal, allied to the Orange Free State, would declare war on the British government. The British government rejected the South African Republic's ultimatum, resulting in the South African Republic and Orange Free State declaring war on Britain.

The British were confident that the Boers would be quickly defeated and they planned and organised for a short war. The guerrilla warfare tactics of the Boer forces, however, did not fall in with the plans of an organised war and when Kitchener realised that more drastic measurements should be put in place to force the Boers into defeat, the Scorched Earth policy was put in place. This is simply a military strategy that targets anything, such as food sources and transportation, that might be useful to the enemy while advancing or withdrawing from a particular area and was used from the earliest time of warfare, e.g. during the reign of Darius I, the third king of the Persian Achaemenid Empire (522-486 BCE). As a result, the British ordered destruction of the farms and the homes of civilians in order to prevent the still-fighting Boers from obtaining food and supplies. This, however, also resulted in women and children left on the farms without shelter or food while men were away fighting the British. This in turn resulted in the now infamous concentration camps that the British preferred to refer to as refugee camps set up for the protection of these women, children and elderly people. The first camp was set up in Bloemfontein as the main town of the Orange Free State was defeated and occupied by the British on 13 March 1900 and placed under military administration and on 20 April 1900 the whole Orange Free State was annexed and became the Orange River Colony. Bloemfontein became the new British headquarters for this war.

Although it was announced on 22 September 1900 that a refugee camp will be established at Bloemfontein (IBB-Cd. 426/1900), it already existed in August 1900 (VBA-CO 43 file 2390/01).

The aim of this document is, however, not to give a detailed account of the ABW war but instead to focus on information that had an impact on the footprint of Bloemfontein and in particular the proposed development area.

No archival maps or plans could be located and for the location of the various camps we have to rely on descriptions of the approximate positions of the various camps. At the end of the war there were two concentration camps, Camp A and Camp B – the latter the biggest and often in the records referred to as the main camp – and smaller camps away from the former two such as the isolation camp for women breaking the camp regulations, and ‘undesirable’ camp for men in the concentration camp that refused to work the required six hours per day, the hospital camp, etc.

Camp A: This camp, established in August 1900, was situated from the foot to almost the top of a hill. The lowest part of the camp is described as being on the most western part of the hill (Cd 819/90). This would place this camp within the current Tempe military area.

Camp B: (current proposed development area)

In a note of the District Commissioner Troops, Old Fort Bloemfontein to D.A.A.G., Bloemfontein dated 13 April 1901 a site for a new camp was identified as at the slopes of a hill close to Spitskop, south of the *spruit*, north of the Spitskop Road and west of the British artillery camp. On 15 April 1901 permission was granted for the erection of the new camp, Camp B. Refer to the excerpt of Aerial photograph 47316 dated 14 June 1941 in Fig.4 on p.19 (VAB-SRC-RC1243).



Figure 3: Figure 3: Bloemfontein Camp B with Spitskop on the right-hand side. Orientation south. National Archives UK Photos CO_1069-215-82 & CO_1069-215-83

From this description it is clear that the proposed development area falls within the general area of Camp B. The historical events, from the 1st Boer War up to the ABW, is described in detail to gain an understanding for the social importance a certain sector of the South African population attach to concentration camps in particular. 27 927 persons died in the camps, 1 676 men, mainly those too old to be on commando, 4 177 women and 22 074 children under sixteen which essentially wiped out a whole generation of Afrikaners. Without diminishing the suffering the black people suffered during this war, the focus is on reporting historical events that would shed light on the proposed development area in particular. The atrocities committed against the Afrikaner women and children during the ABW served during the later years as an incentive for a resurgence of Afrikaner Nationalism in 1930s and 1940s. Both the ‘Dam van Trane’ and the tube well around which the ‘Bron van Herinnering’ monument was erected date to the Anglo-Boer War. A report from Dr Franks on the Burgher Camp at Bloemfontein dated November 1901 refers to a dam that was constructed on the south-western side of the camp, using the labour of the men in the camp. Mention is also made of three tube pumps in Camp B (IBB-Cd. 934/1901).

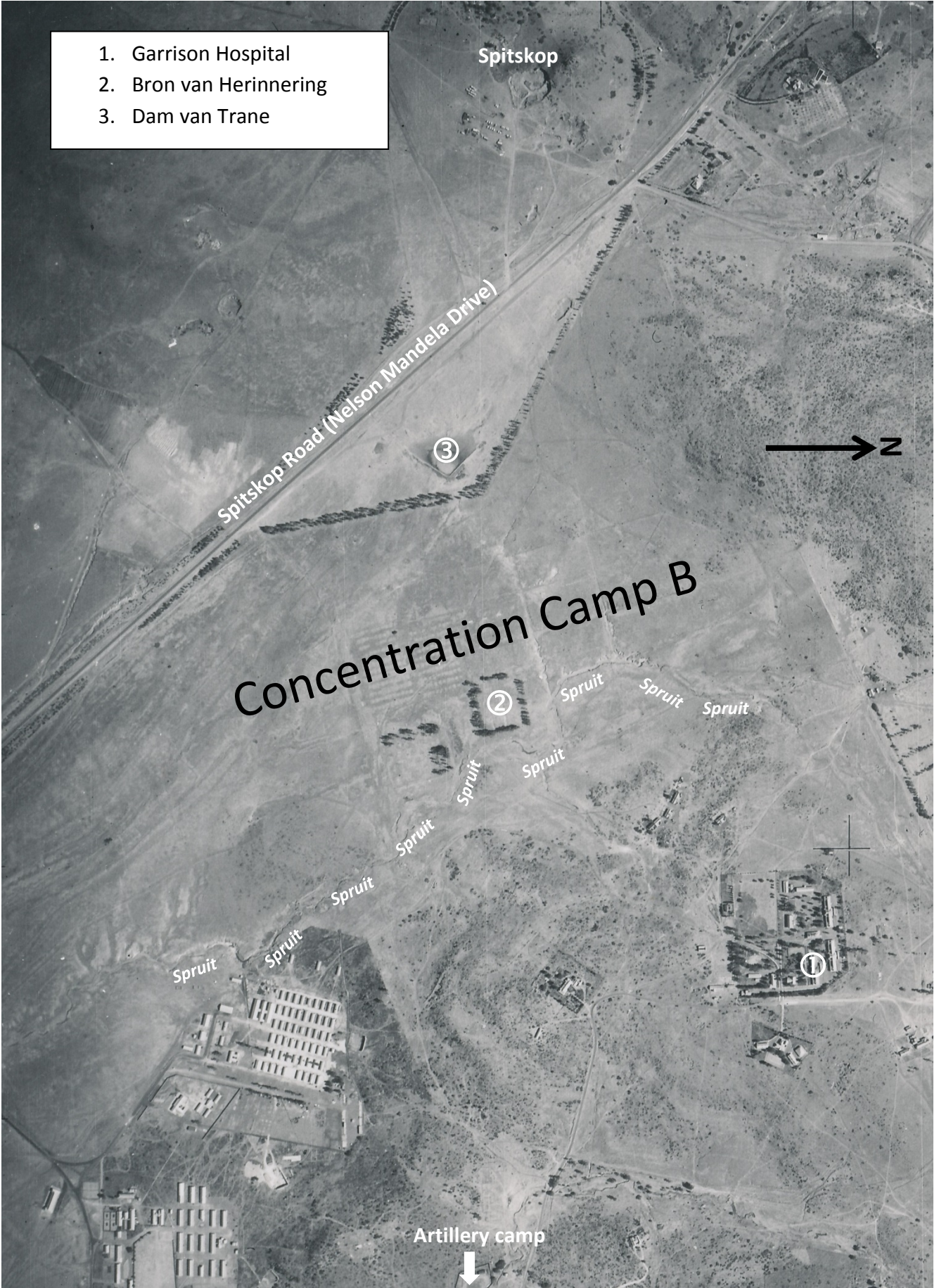


Figure 1: Aerial photograph 47316 dated 14 June 1941 indicating the approximate location of Camp B according to the description of its placement

The Orange River Colony (1900-1910):

The war ended in May 1902 with the last of the Boers surrendering and formally concluded with the signing of the Treaty of Vereeniging signed on 31 May 1902. After this, inhabitants of the concentration camps were gradually released as burghers came to claim the members of their families still living, while others left on their own to return to their burnt-down houses and farms. The repatriation of both prisoners of war (POWs) and those in the various concentration camps was, however, a slow process with the result that especially the Bloemfontein camp, which was the largest of all the camps, was the last to have been finally closed down. For instance, a letter by the Colonial Secretary of the Orange River Colony dated 20 October 1902, i.e. five months after the official ending of the war, questions the desirability of the 'large number of immoral women' that were moved from the town to the Bloemfontein camp (VAB-SRC-RC10092).

This also explains a letter dated four days earlier questioning the establishment of a black location 'in close proximity to the tents belonging to the Staff of the Refugee Camp and the Hospital'. The answer received on the 24th of October 1902 merely states that the 'matter has been satisfactorily explained to the Superintendent of the Refugee Camp' (VAB-SRC-RC10070). What is of importance is that the description of the location thereof coincides with the placement of a 'native location' on a 1913 (surveyed in 1910) map of Bloemfontein (Figure 5 on p.21). To the left of this area is the 'Dam van Trane' which confirms its placement as overlying a portion of the current development area. By this time the size of Camp B of the Bloemfontein concentration camps must have shrunk considerably and the settlement would accordingly have been on the outskirts of the camp itself. It is assumed that this location was a temporary arrangement for workers involved with the breaking down of structures such as the various corrugated iron huts in and around the various camps which had already begun by this time. It presumably ceased to exist after the withdrawal of the British troops in 1914.

At the end of the Anglo-Boer War in 1902 both Boer republics (i.e. the Republic of the Orange River and the South African Republic) were annexed as separate British colonies to be known as the Orange River and Transvaal Colonies. Tempe remained a British military base but by the end of the war military headquarters moved from Bloemfontein to Pretoria.

The temporary structures erected at Tempe, in particular those connected to the various concentration camps, were dismantled and sold at auctions (VAB-SRC-RC10069) .

The Orange Free State Province (of the Union of South Africa 1910-1961)

The Union of South Africa came into being on 31 May 1910 with the unification of four separate British colonies, namely the Cape Colony, Natal Colony, Transvaal Colony and Orange River Colony. The Union of South Africa was a dominion of the British Empire, and became sovereign on 11 December 1931. It was governed under a form of constitutional monarchy, with the Crown represented by a governor-general. The Union came to an end when the 1961 constitution was enacted. On 31 May 1961 the country became a republic and left the Commonwealth, under the new name Republic of South Africa.

The 1st World War (WW1) [1914-1918]

Although the causes of this war remain controversial and debated questions, it is generally accepted that it began in the Balkans in late July 1914. In the period 1910 to 1931 the Union of South Africa remained under the British Crown as a self-governing dominion of the British Empire. As such South Africa, like many other British dominions at the time, was drawn into the war through their connection with Britain.

Prior to the outbreak of the war Britain still had a large force of her troops in South Africa. In 1908 the garrison at Tempe was the largest in the country (Groenewald, 1984).

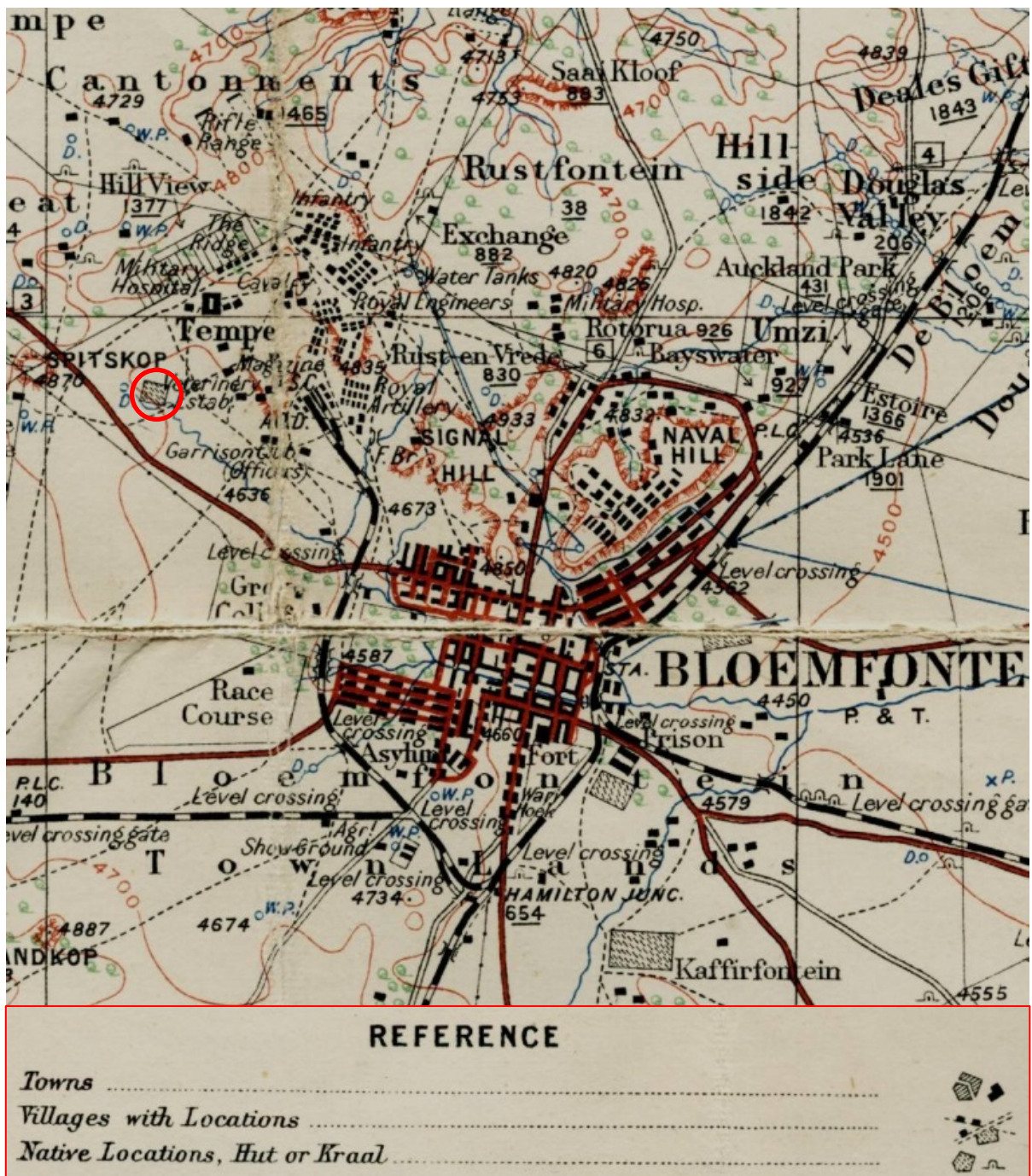


Figure 5: Excerpt of Bloemfontein 1:50 000 map dd 1913 with a partial extract of the reference and location circled in red.

At the outbreak of war, however, Britain finally recalled its troops from South Africa and military control was taken over by the SA Cavalry. The South African Cavalry became the new permanent force in the Union. At the end of 1914 the combined military/police training school in Pretoria-West was moved to Tempe and its personnel were accommodated in the Royal Field Artillery camp (Unit File. SA Army College, Vol 3, p.9) (See map fig. 5).

The latter might explain the horse camp erected during this period on the subject properties.

The 2nd World War (WW2) [1939-1945]

During this period the majority of the buildings in the Tempe military area today were erected, but the area where the subject properties are situated remained unbuilt. It can, accordingly, be assumed that the last layer of occupation of this area dates to the period of WW1.

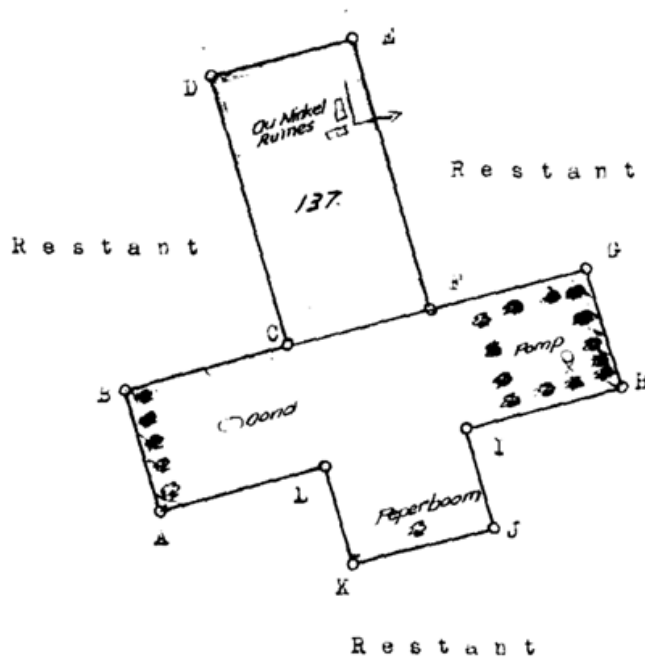


Figure 6: Extract from SG 1912/1950

was subdivided with the lower section registered as remainder of Subdivision 72 of the farm Bloemfontein No 654 and consolidated with the former to form Erf 11252 attached to Title Deed 3160/62 in name of the Free State Dutch Reformed Church (FS DRC). The area on which the Bron van Herinnering monument is situated has thus been in possession of the church since 1962. (See the square of trees on the right-hand survey below).

It was shortly after the end of the 2nd World War that an area was surveyed on the townlands as subdivision 72 of the farm Bloemfontein 654 and named 'Concentration Camp site' (SG 1912/1950).⁴ The remnants of an oven, ruins of an old shop associated with the concentration camp, the pump dating from the ABW period and a massive pepper tree must have served as guidelines for the perimeter of this site. The Title Deed (1914/1951) to the property was in the name of the Bloemfontein Municipality.

The Republic of South Africa (1961-current)

In 1962 a new erf (Subdivision 122 of the farm Bloemfontein No 654) was surveyed on the southern end of the 'Konsentrasiekampterrein', the latter itself

⁴ This was most likely only a token gesture as the section on the concentration camps in Bloemfontein under the heading ABW indicates that camp B stretched over a much larger area than indicated in this diagram.

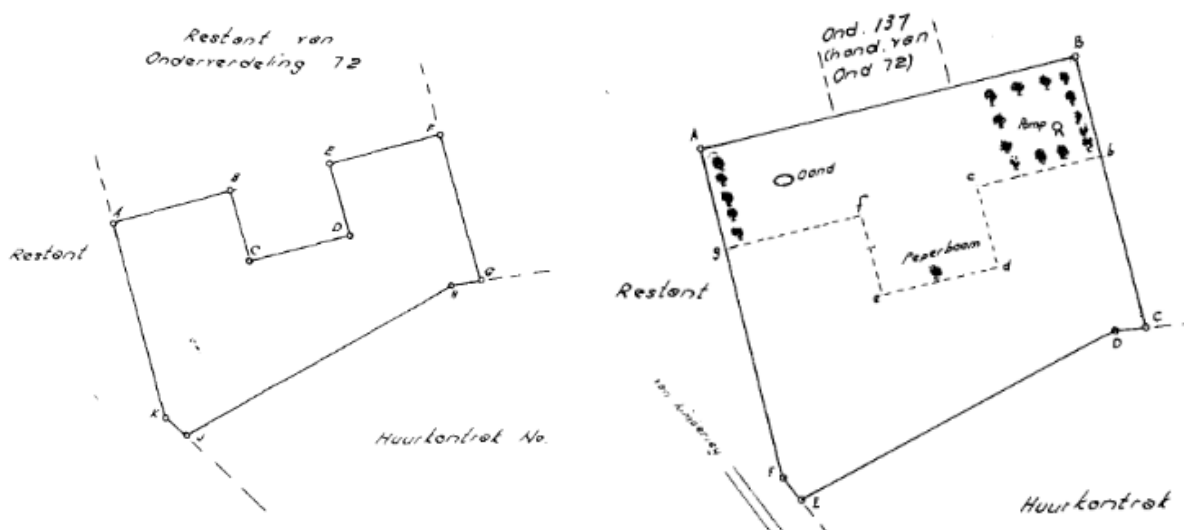


Figure 7: Extracts from survey diagrams 0176/62 (right) and 0174/62 (left) Bloemfontein

The area containing the 'Dam van Trane' was surveyed in 1979 (left in figure 7) as Erf 22010 and consolidated as Erf 22011 (right in figure), attached to title deed 13414/1980 in name of the FS DRC.

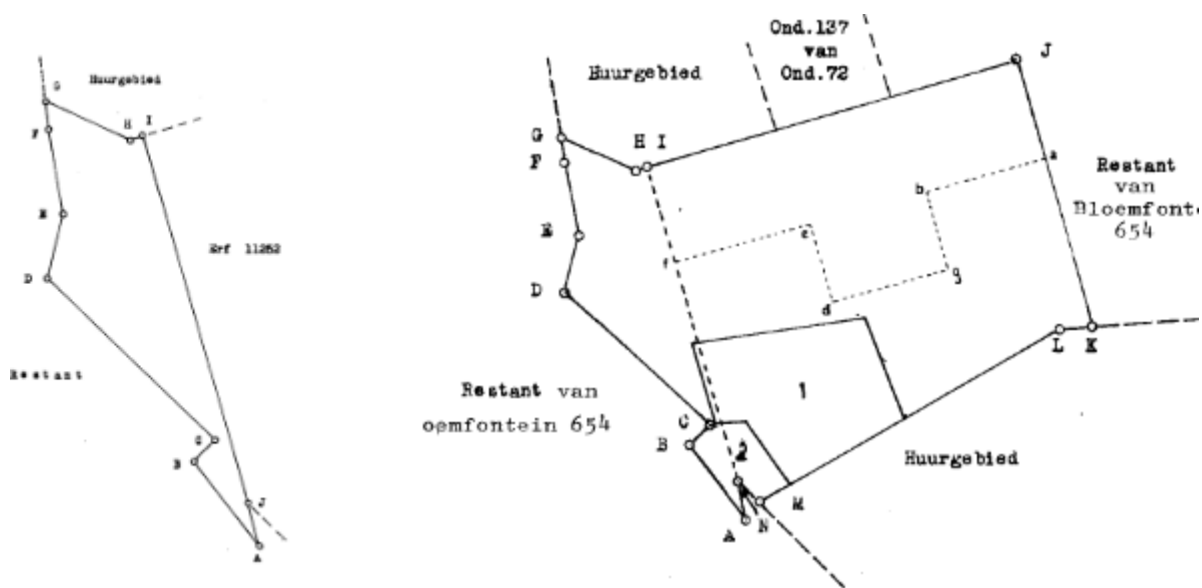


Figure 8: Extracts from survey diagrams 885/79 and 886/79

In 1990 the portion on which the Dam van Trane is situated was surveyed and added to Erf 22011 which at the same time was subdivided into three individual erven namely erf 1/22011 (indicated as 1 in figure above) and erf 2/22011 (indicated as 2/22011 in figure above). Erf 1/22011 remained the property of the FS DRC (title deed 14300/1990) and erf 2/22011 became the property of the Bible Society of South Africa (title deed 14301/1990). The Bible House was constructed on this erf (see Google image Fig 10 on p.25)

Oranje-Volksfeeshuis

Prior to this, however, the Oranje-Volksfeeshuis was erected on the portion that was later sub-divided as Erf 1/22011. Construction must have started in the early 1960s as a fundraising pamphlet for the completion of the

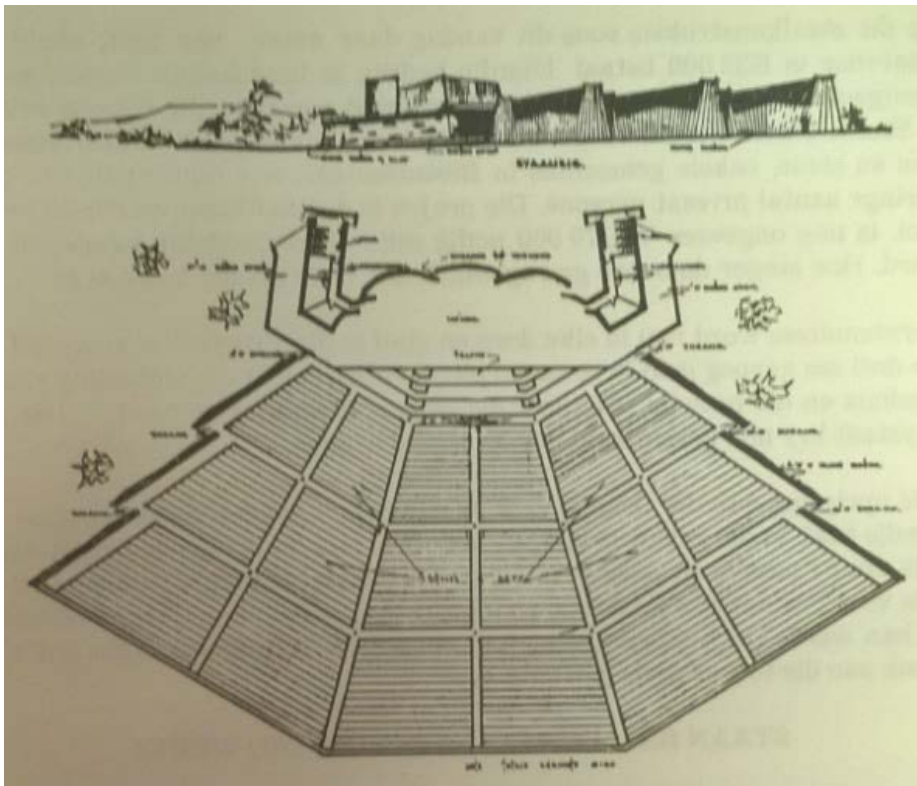


Figure 9: Proposed design for the completed Oranje-Volksfeeshuis as published in a fundraising information leaflet for the completion of the project [Inligtingstuk oor die Oranje-Volksfeeshuis te Bloemfontein c.1966]

project dating to c. 1966 states that the steel construction has been completed and that a further R70 000 is required for the completion of the building. It is not clear whether this structure was ever completed as per the proposed plan in Figure 9, but the minutes of the 34th meeting of the Free State Dutch Reformed Church (FS-DRC) dated 18 September 1979 provides some insight as to both the use and potential completion of the project. From these minutes it is deduced the project was

completed but as only R50 000 of the required R70 000 was raised for the completion of the project, the end result most likely didn't look exactly like the proposed design. Secondly, mention is made by the National Women's Monument Commission⁵ (who at that stage were responsible for the upkeep of the building) that the Oranje-Volksfeeshuis was only being used once a year for Day of the Covenant festivals (which is contrary to what they envisaged in the erection of this building), but that the Free State Commando of the South African Army made regular use of this facility. The suggestion was for the erf on which the Oranje-Volksfeeshuis was situated to be subdivided from the original erf and sold to the SA Defence Force. Although the decision was to agree to the sale of the subdivided erf it must for some reason not have realised as the minutes of September 1987 once again make mention of Erf 22011 (prior to the subdivision) and this time it was proposed to sell it to the War Museum for the erection of a concentration camp museum. This didn't realise either and the structure was subsequently demolished.

The Bron van Herinnering monument

In celebration of the first five years of the Republic, the Rapportryers of Bloemfontein decided to restore the pump at Bloemfontein concentration camp and replaced the eucalyptus trees around the pump with indigenous trees. The monument itself was erected in several stages. In 1974 the first stage was completed with the erection of a five-pointed platform for a flagpole with the well as centre. The five points symbolise the five

⁵ At this stage the church held this property in trust for the National Women's Monument Commission



Figure 10: The two development areas are indicated in red, the 'concentration camp' area surveyed in 1950 in black, and the black 'location' surveyed in 1910 in blue

imperishable characteristics revealed by the women in the camp which eventually turned their suffering into celebration and spiritual victory. The completed project comprises the five pointed platform situated in a paved and low walled five pointed courtyard in the shape of the Castle in Cape Town, each point with a plaque containing a word symbolising the afore-mentioned characteristics, namely faith, courage, patriotism, perseverance and acumen. A couple of meters away on the southern side is a statue of a woman with two children and symbolic graves in the form of crosses behind them. The entrance to the area has two tall straight, flat pillars with an inverted arch on the outside [Bron v Herinnering Pamphlet].



Figure 12: Five-pointed courtyard and platform



Figure 11: Statue of mother and children



Figure 13: Entrance on south-western side of the monument area

Contemporary Social History of the proposed development area

The Bron van Herinnering and general area is still visited by various cultural organisations such as the Voortrekkers and Landsdiens groups. Part of the yearly combined Thanksgiving and Day of the Covenant celebrations in Bloemfontein are held at this monument as well as the War Museum in December every year.

Nearby Identified heritage sites

There are no identified heritage sites within a 500m radius of the proposed development area. The closest site is the old Garrison Hospital situated within the boundaries of the Tempe military base and currently utilised as museum. This building dates to the Anglo-Boer War and is accordingly also associated with the concentration camps. It is situated + 750 m north-east of the subject properties.

Associated heritage sites in the broader region

There are several heritage sites within Bloemfontein associated with the Bloemfontein concentration camp. Unfortunately the black concentration camp which was situated on the eastern side of the railway line (close to Waihoek indicated in fig. 2 on p.16 no longer exists as it is now part of a residential area. The remainder are listed below:

1. Tempe military area that still contains a few structures, including the afore-mentioned Garrison hospital, dating to the Anglo-Boer War.
2. People from the concentration camps, as well as soldiers, who died during the ABW were buried in the President Brand Cemetery at the cnr of Church and President Streets as well as the Waverley Road Cemetery opposite the Anglo-Boer War Museum.
3. The Anglo-Boer War Museum, officially opened on 30 September 1931, and has the largest collection of Anglo-Boer War related objects and memorabilia in the world. Through its exhibitions (inside as well as outside) and dioramas it tells the full story of this war, including life in concentration camps.
4. On the same premises is the National Women's Memorial unveiled on 13 December 1913. The ashes of Emily Hobhouse, who ceaselessly campaigned for the welfare of women and children in the concentration camps, were placed in a niche at the base of the obelisk on 27 October 1926.

Site significance rating

Although there is no doubt that the development areas are situated on a section of Camp B of the Bloemfontein Concentration camp, overlays of subsequent use as, inter alia, black labour camp and horse camp for the cavalry division, have diminished its physical value as concentration camp, but the intangible value remains. It is for this reason that the identification of stakeholders was focused on a particular sector of society concerned with Afrikaner history and the ABW in particular. The decision on the importance of the heritage value of this area would ultimately be decided by their comments.

Cultural significance	Applicable or not	Rating Negligible/Low/Low-Medium/Medium-High/High/Very High
a. Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history	YES The development sites are situated on a portion of one of the two Bloemfontein Concentration camps dating to the ABW which is an important event in the pattern of South Africa's history	Very High
b. Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage	NO Even if the sites were uncontaminated by later uses, there are several other concentration camps in South Africa not to render this specific camp as rare.	
c. Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage	YES Even if there is no proof in the field record (which a field survey would determine) of any subsequent uses of this area, any finds linked to the concentration camp would only be able to shed light on this particular camp as being either similar or different from finds at other concentration camps in South Africa and not necessarily contribute at a larger scale.	Low/Medium
d. Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects	YES The Bron van Herinnering monument discussed in the next point forms a unit with other commemorations of the ABW to include the War Museum, the Women's Memorial, and several graveyard memorials in Bloemfontein alone, but also on a wider scale with other ABW memorials erected in South Africa, including those	Very High

	memorialising battle sites.	
e. Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group	YES The 'Bron van Herinnering' monument with one of the concentration camps' wells at its centre contains aesthetic characteristics in the life-size sculpture of a mother and child with the structure around the well reminiscent of the Castle of Good Hope with each extended point celebrating a particular characteristic (faith, courage, patriotism, perseverance and acumen) that enabled women in the camps to endure and overcome their hardships.	Very High
f. Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	NO	
g. Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	YES The Bron van Herinnering is viewed as a 'concrete manifestation of spiritual values' of the Afrikaner. ⁶ Regular visits throughout the years by the Voortrekkers and various other Afrikaner movements such as the Landsdiens attest to its social, cultural and spiritual importance for this specific cultural group. In addition to the aforementioned, the 'Dam van Trane' by its very name indicates that it is viewed as a place of reverence for the suffering endured by the women and children in the camps itself.	Very high
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	NO	
i. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa	NO	

The proposed development forms a negligible portion of a far greater area of one of Bloemfontein's two concentration camps. The portion of the concentration camp on the north-western side of the proposed development areas up to the N1 (that most likely cuts through this particular camp) has much more potential to

⁶ Commemoration pamphlet of the Bron van Herinnering 1966-1977, p1

yield any evidence of the camp itself than the current development area has. The literature study has revealed no post ABW activities in this particular area.

The proposed ratings for the cultural significance of the proposed development areas are as follows:

Site/Feature	Rating/Grade
ERF 22011	
Bron van Herinnering Monument	<u>Grade II Provincial Resource</u> – as a monument it is already protected under Section 37 of the NHRA and must be preserved and maintained <i>in situ</i> . The proposed development should ensure that protective measures are in place during the construction phase and the lay-out of the site should aim at enhancing this monument, rather than obscuring it from public view.
Dam van Trane	<u>Grade IIIA Local Resource</u> – must be retained as a heritage register site (high significance). This site must be maintained <i>in situ</i> with a protective buffer zone of at least 20 m around it. A conservation management plan for this dam should form part of the development planning and objectives. Similar to the aforementioned monument, protective measures should be in place during the construction phase and the design should incorporate this dam in an aesthetic manner in the overall design. In addition a plaque should be erected on the site of the dam explaining its historical connection to the Bloemfontein concentration camp.
The remainder of this erf	<u>Grade IIIB Local Resource</u> – this site can be mitigated subject to a formal permit application process lodged with the relevant heritage resources authority which in this case is SAHRA. Due to it forming only a small section of the original concentration camp and due to the skewing that subsequent layers of use might have on the archaeological record as gleaned by a field survey, the aforementioned two features are sufficient not to retain any other features as part of the heritage register.
ERF 1/22011	
The entire erf	<u>Grade IIIC Local Resource</u> – this site has a low field rating and is sufficiently described in this report to allow the development for the hospital complex to continue, subject to the FS-DESTEA authorisation.

9. ANTICIPATED FINDINGS AND ESTIMATED SENSITIVITY

Based on the literature review it is anticipated that Erf 22011 might contain further finds related to the concentration camp as well as its subsequent occupation layers. Until such time as a field survey has been conducted the estimated sensitivity of the entire erf, including the two sections mentioned below, should be considered as of high sensitivity and should not be disturbed. The two heritage areas that will be incorporated in the design and layout of the new development are clearly demarcated and are not in current danger. Should the municipality consent to constructing a new access road on the northern side of the development, it will require a full heritage impact assessment on account of its potential to yield information regarding the remainder area of the concentration camp. Other specialist reports for this project, in particular the ecological impact assessment report and palaeontological scoping report, adequately deals with all other aspects and will be uploaded to SAHRIS together with this report. There are no buildings older than 60 years close to the development area and the industrial-styled buildings on the western side of the development are military buildings dating to a much later period.

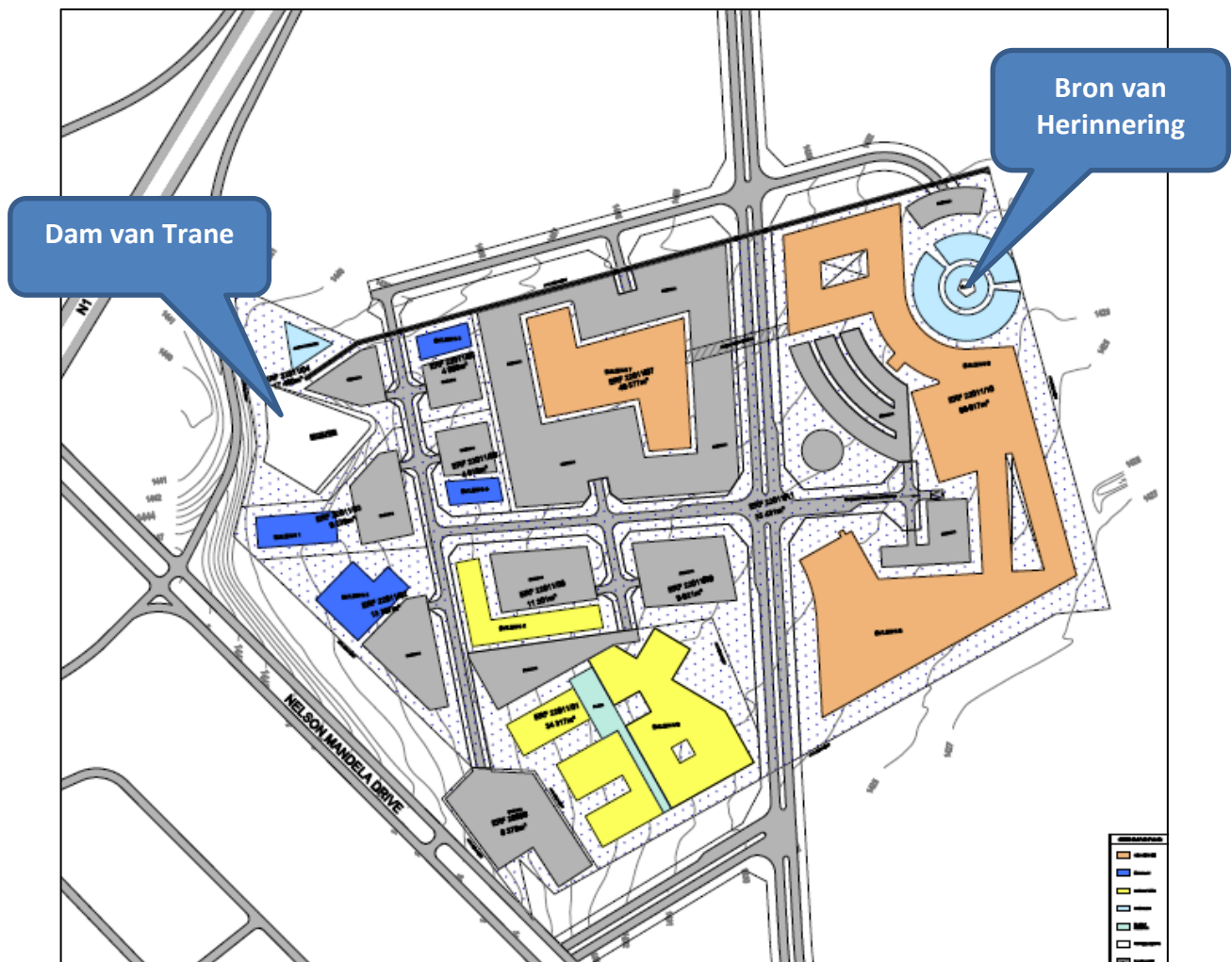


Figure 14: Preliminary design of the footprint lay-out of both developments. White areas are the two existing heritage structures as indicated. Refer to Attachment B for the full plan.

10. POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

There are no identified heritage structures within a 500 m radius. The unbuilt area on the northern side of the proposed development, however, should be avoided during the construction phase until such time as a heritage impact assessment has been conducted to determine its potential to provide more information on the Bloemfontein concentration camp.

11. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDED STUDIES

Erf 22011

The 1941 aerial photograph on page 19 shows circular footprints of what is generally presumed to have been caused by bell tents on a portion of this erf. The likelihood of these to actually date to the ABW is slim as a similar footprint would have been visible over a much larger area, taking into consideration the actual size of concentration camp B (refer to figure 3 on page 18). A field survey might shed light on the possibility that this area could potentially have been used for more than just a horse camp during the 1st World War or any other period, depending on the nature of associated surface finds. A field survey is a pre-condition for a full HIA and will accordingly be reported on in the second phase of reporting for this erf.

Erf 1/22011

This area was severely disturbed during its earlier use as site for the Oranje-Volksfeeshuis and subsequent use for various festivals. This specific corner of the original Erf 22011 was chosen for the erection of the Oranje-Volksfeeshuis to avoid contaminating an area believed to be where the bell tents of the concentration camp were situated as by then this was still visible. It is accordingly recommended that the desktop analysis serves as a sufficient heritage record for this erf and accordingly does not require a field survey. However, as geo-technical sampling is one of the intended preparatory processes for the design of the building foundations, a palaeontologist should be on site during the process to examine the excavated material for any palaeontological remains.

Special note should be taken of the conditions of Section 36(6) of the NHRA, no 25 of 1999:

Subject to the provision of any other law, any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority—

- a) *carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and*
- b) *if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangements as it deems fit.*

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Attachment A



Heritage

LIFESTYLE CENTRE

A NEW MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT CONSISTING OF COMMERCIAL, RETAIL, OFFICE, HEALTH CARE, RESIDENTIAL AND HOSPITALITY COMPONENTS

PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT

MAY 2017



HDG



Heritage

LIFESTYLE CENTRE

ARTIST IMPRESSION OF WAR MEMORIAL

MAY 2017

PERSPECTIVE VIEW





Heritage

LIFESTYLE CENTRE

ARTIST IMPRESSION OF WAR MEMORIAL

MAY 2017

PERSPECTIVE VIEW





Heritage

LIFESTYLE CENTRE

ARTIST IMPRESSION OF WAR MEMORIAL

MAY 2017

PERSPECTIVE VIEW





Heritage

LIFESTYLE CENTRE

ARTIST IMPRESSION OF RETAIL MAIN ENTRANCE

MAY 2017

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



HDG



Kloppers



Heritage

LIFESTYLE CENTRE

ARTIST IMPRESSION OF AMPHITHEATER

MAY 2017

PERSPECTIVE VIEW





Heritage

LIFESTYLE CENTRE

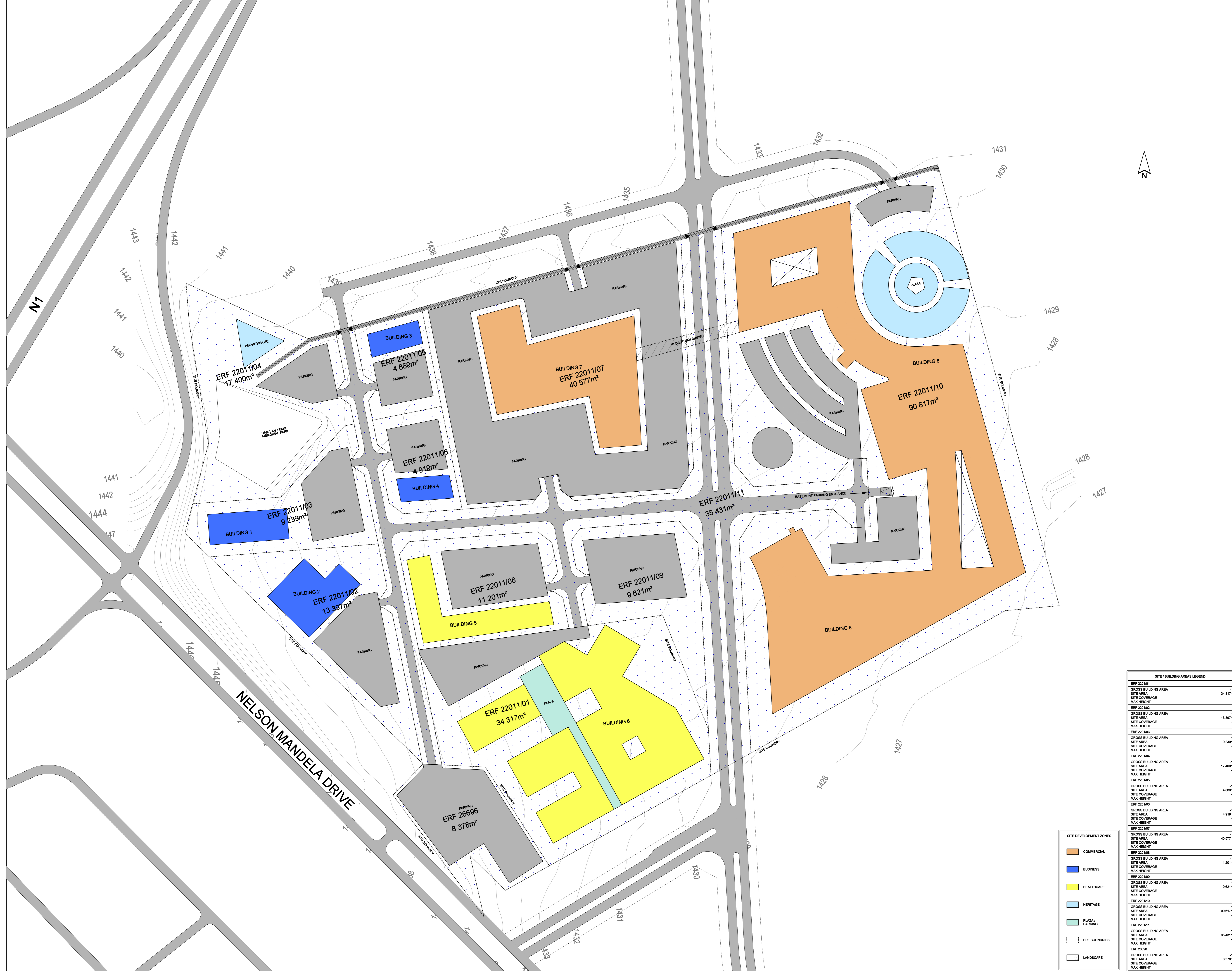
ARTIST IMPRESSION OF AMPHITHEATER

MAY 2017

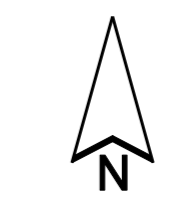
PERSPECTIVE VIEW



Attachment B



- NOTES:**
1. ALL DIMENSIONS AND LEVELS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE AND WHERE APPLICABLE TO MATCH EXISTING STRUCTURE.
 2. ANY DISCREPANCY OR CONTRADICTION TO IMMEDIATELY BE REPORTED TO THE ARCHITECT.
 3. DRAWINGS NOT TO BE SCALED.
 4. USE PROFILE COLUMNS AT 85mm CENTRES FOR BRICKWORK EXCEPT WHERE SPECIFIED DIFFERENTLY.
 5. A COMPLETE SET OF DRAWINGS TO BE AVAILABLE ON SITE AT ALL TIMES.
 6. ALL DIMENSIONS AS SHOWN ON PLAN TO BE PLOTTED ON SITE AT A HORIZONTAL LEVEL.
 7. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CORRECT LAYOUT OF BUILDINGS ON SITE IN RELATION TO SITE BOUNDARIES AND BUILDING LINES.
 8. ALL DRAWINGS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH STRUCTURAL / CIVIL ENGINEERS DETAIL AND DRAWINGS WHERE APPLICABLE.
 9. ALL BUILDING WORK TO COMPLY WITH SABS/NR 0400 OF 1990.



SITE DEVELOPMENT ZONES

- COMMERCIAL
- BUSINESS
- HEALTHCARE
- HERITAGE
- PLAZA / PARKING
- ERF BOUNDARIES
- LANDSCAPE

SITE / BUILDING AREAS LEGEND			
ERF 2201/01			
GROSS BUILDING AREA			
SITE AREA	34 317m ²	-m ²	
SITE COVERAGE	-%		
MAX HEIGHT	-		
ERF 2201/02			
GROSS BUILDING AREA	13 387m ²	-m ²	
SITE AREA	13 387m ²	-m ²	
SITE COVERAGE	-%		
MAX HEIGHT	-		
ERF 2201/03			
GROSS BUILDING AREA	9 239m ²	-m ²	
SITE AREA	9 239m ²	-m ²	
SITE COVERAGE	-%		
MAX HEIGHT	-		
ERF 2201/04			
GROSS BUILDING AREA	17 400m ²	-m ²	
SITE AREA	17 400m ²	-m ²	
SITE COVERAGE	-%		
MAX HEIGHT	-		
ERF 2201/05			
GROSS BUILDING AREA	4 869m ²	-m ²	
SITE AREA	4 869m ²	-m ²	
SITE COVERAGE	-%		
MAX HEIGHT	-		
ERF 2201/06			
GROSS BUILDING AREA	4 919m ²	-m ²	
SITE AREA	4 919m ²	-m ²	
SITE COVERAGE	-%		
MAX HEIGHT	-		
ERF 2201/07			
GROSS BUILDING AREA	40 577m ²	-m ²	
SITE AREA	40 577m ²	-m ²	
SITE COVERAGE	-%		
MAX HEIGHT	-		
ERF 2201/08			
GROSS BUILDING AREA	11 201m ²	-m ²	
SITE AREA	11 201m ²	-m ²	
SITE COVERAGE	-%		
MAX HEIGHT	-		
ERF 2201/09			
GROSS BUILDING AREA	9 621m ²	-m ²	
SITE AREA	9 621m ²	-m ²	
SITE COVERAGE	-%		
MAX HEIGHT	-		
ERF 2201/10			
GROSS BUILDING AREA	90 617m ²	-m ²	
SITE AREA	90 617m ²	-m ²	
SITE COVERAGE	-%		
MAX HEIGHT	-		
ERF 2201/11			
GROSS BUILDING AREA	35 431m ²	-m ²	
SITE AREA	35 431m ²	-m ²	
SITE COVERAGE	-%		
MAX HEIGHT	-		
ERF 26696			
GROSS BUILDING AREA	8 378m ²	-m ²	
SITE AREA	8 378m ²	-m ²	
SITE COVERAGE	-%		
MAX HEIGHT	-		

WYSIGINGS / REVISIONS

WYSIG	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
R01	2017/02/24	FJP	Revised by civil and erf sub-divisions and
R02	2017/03/27	FJP	Revised road lay out and erf. Ad Erf
R03	2017/03/27	FJP	Ad storm water channel.
R04	2017/05/08	FJP	Site design development changes.

DRAWING STATUS

SKETCH PLANS

PROJECT TITLE

"HERITAGE LIFESTYLE CENTRE BLOEMFONTEIN"

DRAWING DESCRIPTION

SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SCALE	1:1000	JAD
D.O.W. No.		
REF. No.		
PROJECT DATE		
PLOT DATE	9-May-17	
DRAWN	FJP	/

HOSPITAL DESIGN GROUP

Reg No 2003/0788/07

Tel (058) 8223842 Fax (058) 8230844 Email: hdg@hdg.co.za

P.O. Box 762, HARRISBURGH, 6800

AJ van der Horst PRArch 4803

HDG

PROJECT NO:	DRAWING NO:	REVISION
20067	HDG-000-001	R05
		9-May-17

Attachment C

BLOEMFONTEIN Courant CLASSIFIEDS

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litation reference number - no queries can be dealt with if you do not quote it. Cancellation of an advertisement will only be accepted in writing, per fax or e-mail.

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2 Bedroom flat with garage
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dae vanaf 24 Maartjindien in die gemelde periode geen beswaar daarteen ingediën word nie, sal die kurator aansoek doen vir die Meester van die Hoë Hof Kaapstad, & Landdros Kaapstad se bekragting van die rekening
Die Kurator
CJ VENTER
P/a PHATSHOANE
HENNEY ING
Phatshoane Henney Gebou
H/v Kellner- & Markgraaf-
sirate
BLOEMFONTEIN
9301

NOTICE

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

Notice is given in terms of Section 41(2)(c) of Regulations No. R. 982 published in Government Notice No. 38282 of 4 December 2014 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) with the intent to carry out the following activity in respect of which an Environmental Authorisation in terms of NEMA is required:

Project: Proposed Heritage Lifestyle Centre development on the Remainder of Erf 22011, Bloemfontein.

Extent: Commercial, business, retail, hotel and residential components are planned.

Locality: The site located at the "Dam van Trane", adjacent to and to the north west of the Tempe grounds and to the north east of the Bible House on Nelson Mandela Drive.

Projek: Voorgestelde Erfenis Leefstylsentrum ontwikkeling op die Restant van Erf 22011, Bloemfontein.

Omvang: Kommersiële, besigheid, kleinhandel, hotel en residensiële komponente word beplan.

Ligging: Die terrein is geleë by die "Dam van Trane", aangrensend aan en noordwes van die Tempe gronde en noordoos van die Bybelhuis op Nelson Mandelarylaan.

Applicant / Applikant: MPC Developers

Should you require additional information, have comments on the project or would like to register as an interested party, please contact us by 25 April 2017.

Indien u enige navrae, kommentaar wil ewer of as 'n belangstellende party wil registreer, kontak ons asb teen 25 April 2017.

SPATIAL SOLUTIONS INC

Property Valuers and Environmental Consultants

Contact person: Marguerite Cronje
Tel: 082 7020547 Email: margueritecronje@gmail.com
P.O. Box 28046 DANHOF 9310

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Maak geskiedenis op Bultfontein-baan

ter as baansyfer – op se baan verdien ook vermelding. Dawie en Bron het op Bultfontein geskiedenis gemaak. Die klub se opeenskap gewen en sy pa, die senior titel. Fransia die vrouekampioen. **Slag wat ons bereik het:** **WED. BOORD (IS):** B. Rens 37, J. 36, R. Surtie 35, S. van 33. **BULTFONTEIN (BBS):** J. Oelofsen 48, S. Sykes en N. J. Sorour en T. Wolmarans en F. Marx 44. **WED. BOORD (IS):** B. Rens 37, J. 36, R. Surtie 35, S. van 33.

39. Klubkampioenskap (slagspel oor 36 putjies): A-afd: T. Nel 143, W. Niemand 143, JP Strydom 144; B-afd: S. Milton 165, L. Maritz 165, A. Reyneke 166; C-afd: H. Engelbrecht 180, D. Cronje 183, JD van Wyk 184. **Netto:** A-afd: H. Linde 137, C. Linde 138; B-afd: A. Burger 143, A. Reyneke 144; C-afd: E. Rohrbeck 148, C. van der Blink 149. **Vroue:** Bruto: R. Badenhorsdt 173, M. Vorster 185, H. Streicher 214. **Netto:** M. Cawood 143, H. Jordaan 144, L. van Viegen 158. **BOTHAVILLE (IS):** T. Lombard 40, R. Avenant 39, J. Coetzee 37. **CLOCOLAN (IS):** J. Eksteen 39, P.

Haggard 36, C. Eksteen 35, L. van Rooyen 35. **FICKSBURG (IS):** T. van Rensburg 37, P. Rousseau 36, A. Roux 35. **HARRISMITH (slagspel):** A-afd: P. Cronjé 70; B-afd: H. Beukes 70; C-afd: T. Els 67. **Netto:** G. Willemse 65. **HOOPSTAD (IS):** J. Warren 36, J. Malherbe 35, LeR. Coetzer 34. **KOFFIEFONTEIN (IS):** Melissa Lof-tus 45, I. Jacobs 44, P. Ollewage 43, AJ Barkhuizen 43. **OPPENHEIMERPARK (IS):** J. Botha 43, DC Nel 43, G. Maree 41. **Vroue:** Marie Vermeulen 38, Maria-an Payne 38. **SCHOEMANPARK (Klubkampioen-skap):** **Mans:** A-afd: R. Maree 138;

B-afd: R. du Plessis 172; C-afd (IS): J. Shaw 69. **Vroue:** A-afd (slagspel): Lizel Potgieter 171; B-afd (slagspel): Karin van Zyl 204; C-afd (IS): Welma de Sena 27. Senior kampioen: Dirk Krieger 158; junior kampioen: Llewellyn Booysen 151; beroepskampioen: Alex Haindl (slagspel) 136. **TEMPE (BBS):** J. van der Westhuizen en J. Beukes 49. **VILJOENSKROON (IS):** S. Erasmus 37, L. Fourie 36, G. Allem 34. **WESSELSBRON (IS):** G. Nel 38, J. Pretorius 34, A. Smit 34. **ZASTRON (IS):** M. Dippenaar 44, B. Smith 43, G. Landman 42, B. Dornmehl 42.



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GEKLASSIFISEERD

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

OMGEWINGSIMPAKVALUERINGSPROSES: OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES

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- Project:** Proposed Heritage Lifestyle Centre development on the Remainder of Erf 22011, Bloemfontein.
- Extent:** Commercial, business, retail, hotel and residential components are planned.
- Locality:** The site located at the 'Dam van Trane', adjacent to and to the north-west of the Tempe grounds and to the north east of the Bible House on Nelson Mandela Drive.
- Projek:** Voorgestelde Erfenis Leefstlysentrum ontwikkeling op die Restant van Erf 22011, Bloemfontein.
- Omvang:** Komersele, besigheids-, kleinhandel-, hotel- en residensiële komponente word beplan.
- Ligging:** Die terrein is geleë by die 'Dam van Trane', aangrensend aan en noordwes van die Tempe-terreine en noordoos van die Bybelhuis in Nelson Mandelarylaan.

Applicant/Applikant: MPC Developers

Should you require additional information, have comments on the project or would like to register as an interested party, please contact us by **25 April 2017**.

Indien u enige navrae het, kommentaar wil lewer of as 'n belangstellende party wil registreer, kontak ons asb. teen **25 April 2017**.

SPATIAL SOLUTIONS INC

Property Valuers and Environmental Consultants

PO Box 28046, DANHOF 9310

Contact person: Marguerite Cronje
Tel. 082 702 0547 • E-mail: margueritecronje@gmail.com

K1TD9-J0D-VB220317

SOEK, KOOP, VERKOOP

BLOEMFONTEIN Courant CLASSIFIEDS

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3,1 voorskryfte van die
Verbruikersbe-
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2008.
(URL <http://www.info.gov.za/view/DefaultPageAction-?id=99961>)
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identiteit &

identiteitsnommer:
450820 5031 089
In Lewer: Aigelredene
Oorloede: 23 Januarie
2016 te Bloemfontein
Van: Malozstraat 3,
Zastron
Boedelnommer:
1525/2016
Ingevolge Artikel 35(5) van
Wet 66 van 1965 word
hierby kennis gegee dat
duplikate van die Eerste

Ingevolge gemaakte
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Gesteken te Zastron op
hierdie 7de dag van
November 2016
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VALHEBBE SAAVAMAN &
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9950
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/6731039
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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS OMGEWINGSIMPAAKVALUERINGSPROSES: OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES

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Project: Proposed hospital development on Subdivision 1 of Erf 22011, Bloemfontein.

Projek: Voorgestelde hospitaal ontwikkeling op Onderverdeling 1 van Erf 22011, Bloemfontein.

Locality: The site located adjacent to and to the north of the Bible House on Nelson Mandela Drive near the N1 road.

Ligging: Die terrain is geleë aangrensend aan en noord van die Bybelhuis op Nelson Mandelarylaan naby die N1 pad.

Should you require additional information, have comments on the project or would like to register as an interested party, please contact us by **Monday 16 January 2017**.

Indien u enige navrae, kommentaar will ewer of as 'n belangstellige party wil registreer, kontak ons asb teen **Maandag 16 Januarie 2017**.

Applicant / Applikant: MPC Developers

SPATIAL SOLUTIONS INC
Property Valuers and Environmental Consultants

P O Box 28046 DANHOF 9310
Contact person: Marguerite Cronje
Tel: 082 7020547 Email: margueritecronje@gmail.com

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naby KFC.
el 076 307 8523.

RISE TE KOOP
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...e huur in Inneslaan:
... dubbelgeriewe,
...-m/h. R12 000 p.m.
...a 051 444 4886.

ge 3-silk-huis te
... Maselspoort, slegs
... vanaf Bloemfontein,
... toestand. 2
... e badk, oopplan-
... kamer, TV-kamer,
... kamer, onderdak-
... met oprolesele, per-
... die onthaler! Enkel-
... met afdak. Prag-
... intryke tuin.
... stand na
... poort-geriewe. 'n
... m te sien!
... 000. Skakel Chris
... 0 9515. NRE.

RISE TE HUUR
3270
...-silk-huis, 2,5 badk,
... n/h met afdak,
... ad, buitekamer,
... lbesproeiing.
... 0 p.m. vanaf 1/12.
... 082 569 3616.

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... gemeubileer, huis-
... DStv, Wi-Fi. Afdak.
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... 082 327 2393.**

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062 293 6701. Megan,
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sensuele masserings met
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DD. 19-year-old, curva-
cious babe, let's meet at
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SLUITINGSDATUM: 26 November 2016

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**Ingevolge Media24 se diensbillikheidsbeleid sal aan
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Beide poste: BL of Dept

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Sluitingsdatum: 21/11/2016
Navrae: 051 522 4071

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ONDERRIGMEDIUM: Afrikaans

Volledige CV's moet gefaks word na 057 573 1897 of per e-pos gestuur word na hsh@hsh.co.za

Navrae: Mnr. N. Pretorius - 082 309 1350

Sluitingsdatum: 19 November 2016 om 12:00

Diensaanvaarding: 1 Januarie 2017.

KENNISGEWINGS

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
OMGEWINGSIMPAAKVALUERINGSPROSES: OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES**

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Projek:	Voorgestelde hospitaalontwikkeling op Onderverdeling 1 van Erf 22011, Bloemfontein.
Ligging:	Die terrein is geleë aangrensend aan en noord van die Bybelhuis in Nelson Mandelarylaan naby die N1-verbypad.
Applicant/Applikant:	MPC Developers

Should you require additional information, have comments on the project or would like to register as an interested party, please contact us by **Monday, 16 January 2017.**

Indien u enige navrae het, kommentaar wil lewer of as 'n belangstellende party wil registreer, kontak ons asb. teen **Maandag 16 Januarie 2017.**

SPATIAL SOLUTIONS INC
Property Valuers and Environmental Consultants

PO Box 28046
DANHOF 9310
Contact person: Marguerite Cronje
Tel. 082 702 0547
E-mail: margueritecronje@gmail.com