



AFRICAN HERITAGE CONSULTANTS CC

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A. PHASE I CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(a) CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PORTION R/17 OF THE FARM HAMANSKRAAL 112 JR IN HAMMANSKRAAL GAUTENG PROVINCE

(b) REPORT COMPILED BY

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(c) DEVELOPER AND CONSULTANT INFORMATION

Developer:

City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality: Economic Development Department
Contact person: Mr. Benjamin Manasoe Tel: 012 358 1681

Consultants:

Strategic Environmental Focus, 2nd Floor. Building 4, CSIR Campus,
Meiring Naude Street, Brummeria, 0184
P.O. Box 74785, Lynnwood Ridge, 0040
Contact Person: Ms. Poogendri Reddy
Tel: 012 349 1307; Fax: 012 349 1229; E-mail: Poogendri@sefsa.co.za

Date of report: 6 February 2014

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed development site is at present part of the University of Pretoria Hammanskraal Campus. Originally the complex of buildings was part of the Roman Catholic Churches St Peter's Seminary. The complex is surrounded by dense mixed Bushveld. In the centre of the complex is a circular church with a beautiful conical roof. The complex has lecture rooms, offices, dormitories, kitchen etc. Sport fields are also present. Though the complex was only completed in 1964 it is unique in design and worth preserving. No important cultural heritage resources or graves were found.

Though the buildings are not yet sixty years old they are important from an Architectural and Cultural point of view including the natural environment in which they are set. The indigenous landscape contributes to the ambiance of the place and should be protected by a buffer area shielding it from any later development.

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

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D. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PROJECT:

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

Report is part of the Basic Assessment Application that will be submitted to the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)

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

Commercial

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

No

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

Prepared for: Developer and owner

City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality

Consultant: CSIR ECD

Landowner Name: University of Pretoria

Prof. Antonie de Klerk, Private Bag Z20, Hatfield, 0028

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Consultants contact details:

Strategic Environmental Focus. 2nd Floor. Building 4, CSIR Campus,

Contact Person: Ms. Poogendri Reddy

Meiring Naude Street, Brummeria, 0184

P.O. Box 74785, Lynnwood Ridge, 0040

(e) Terms of Reference

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

Strategic Environmental Focus was commissioned to undertake and manage the completion and submission of the required regulatory and environmental applications to authorise the

establishment of a business process outsourcing and technology park at Hammanskraal, Gauteng. This includes the commissioning of the necessary specialist investigations in support of the application as determined and outlined in the proposal stage by SEF and approved by the CSIR ECD.

(f) Legislative requirements of Act 25 of 1999.

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

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

- Structures or parts of structures older than 60 years.
 - Archaeological sites and objects.
 - Paleontological sites.
 - Meteorites.
 - Ship wrecks.
 - Burial grounds.
 - Graves of victims of conflict.
 - Public monuments and memorials.
 - Structures, places and objects protected through the publication of notices in the Gazette and Provincial Gazette.
 - Any other places or objects, which are considered to be of interest or of historical or cultural significance.
- 1.1 Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance.
 - 1.2 Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.
 - 1.3 Objects to which oral traditions are attached.
 - 1.4 Sites of cultural significance or other value to a community or pattern of South African history

As per GNR 544 of 10 December 2010 (activity 23), promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), the proposed Hammanskraal BPO&T Park requires a basic assessment process to be undertaken as the area that is anticipated to be transformed into a commercial property is approximately 5 hectares and is within the urban area of Tshwane.

E. BACKGROUND TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE AREA

The name Hammanskraal literally means “Hammans stockade” and owes its name to a local nineteenth century farmer called Hamman, who built a stockade here to protect his cattle from lions.

For the early period Hammanskraal stayed a small settlement with a few cash stores till the early 1960`s. Hereafter it started to become a major settlement area for Black people. Though it originally was intended for Tswana people it eventually became a mixed Black cultural area.

Where most surrounding areas were controlled by tribal authorities Hammanskraal and Temba became townships with also industrial development areas (Küsel U.S. Knowledge obtained by working in the area in the 1970`s).

As far as archaeology is concerned the Springbok flats are poor in Stone Age sites. In eroded areas some scattered Stone Age material occur in small numbers (Küsel U.S.)

The nearest heritage site is Tswaing Meteorite Crater which lies west of Hammanskraal. The salt lake in the crater has been visited by Middle and Late Stone Age people. There is also an early Tswana stonewalled site near the rim of the crater. Salt was collected over hundreds of years in the Crater Lake (Tswaing brochure).

The largest concentration of Iron Age sites occurs just north of Pretoria on the Swartkoppies granite hills. Thousands of Late Iron Age Tswana sites are found all along this mountain range (Küsel U.S. 2005) (Mason R. 1962 pp 377 – 381)

The Amandebele-Ba-Lebelo, under the leadership of Chieftainess Kekana, was forcefully removed from Majaneng in Hammanskraal by the Bophuthatswana government. Mangope and his regime gave the Majaneng community until 1979 to vacate the area, which they did.

This community was later, according to Chieftainess Kekana, intimidated into submitting a resolution of support for Mangope`s regime in Bophuthatswana.

Hammanskraal was very instrumental in the struggle against the apartheid regime and in the advancement of Black Consciousness. Between 1972 and 1983, Hammanskraal hosted some of the most significant meetings in the history of the struggle against apartheid. Between 2-9 June 1972, this township hosted a South African Student`s Organisation (SASO), General Students Council meetings which declared leaders of homelands “puppets” of the government of the Republic of South Africa. After the conference, some SASO members left the country to join the liberation movement in Botswana.

The first annual congress of the Black People`s Convention (BPC) was held on 16 December 1972. In December 1974, a 4 day convention called the Black Renaissance Convention, organised by Smangaliso Mkhathshwa and Maurice Ngakane, called for sanctions on the Republic of South Africa and declared a militant approach to the struggle against apartheid. In June 1983,

the National Forum was held in Hammanskraal. The forum called for the establishment of a Socialist state. It represented 170 Black organisations from different sectors. (Google Josias Thabo Pila).

F. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

(a) Details of area surveyed:

- Full location Data for Province, Magisterial District/Local Authority and property (e.g. farm/erf) name and number etc.;

*Portion R/17 of the Farm Hammanskraal 112 JR in Hammanskraal, Gauteng Province
Located in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality*

- Location map(s)/ orthophotos of the general area. These must include the map name and number (e.g. 3313 DC Bellville). Maps must include at least a 1:50 000 and (if) available also a 1:10 000 (i.e. most detail possible). Large scale colour satellite photos make a useful addition. Maps should be preferable at least A4 size.

Attached page: 13

- Either the Location Map or the Site Map must have the polygon of the area surveyed marked on it and full geographical co-ordinates for all relevant points and where applicable, indication of the area to be developed (footprint).

Attached page: 14

(b) Description of the Methodology

The area was inspected on foot and vehicle. A large section of the area is Mixed Bushveld with dense trees, Shrubs and grass with bad visibility. In the centre is the Pretoria University Hammanskraal Campus which was visited together with the supervisor of the complex, Mrs. Schäfer.

G. DESCRIPTION OF SITES MAPPED

The site is a flat mixed bushveld area which forms part of the Springbuck flats. A large section of the proposed development area is well preserved mixed Bushveld with thick growth of trees, shrubs and grass.

In the centre of the site is the University of Pretoria`s Hammanskraal Campus facility. The complex was originally built in 1962 and opened in 1964 as the St Peter`s Seminary. St Peter`s Seminary closed temporarily in 1976 because of student riots. It re-opened in 1977 and finally

closed in 1984. Hereafter it was used by various groups till 1993 when it was taken over by the University of Pretoria as their Hammanskraal Campus. (Pamphlet: University of Pretoria).

The building complex was designed by the architects Allen Konya & Schalk du Toit. The buildings received an award of merit in 1967 – see photograph.



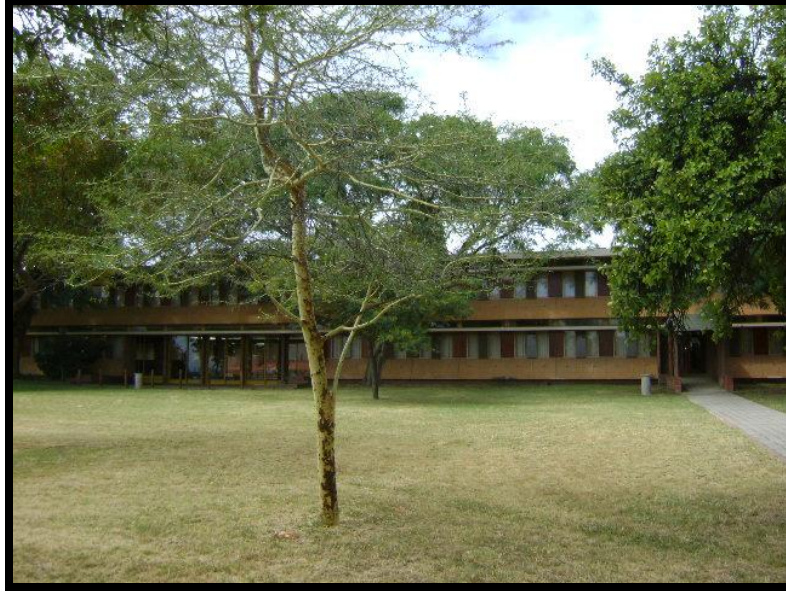
In the centre of the complex is the original church building which is circular in shape with a very impressive high conical roof with beautiful wooden beams and a roof covering of copper plates – see photographs.





Surrounding this building are lecture halls, sleeping facilities, offices, a kitchen and dining room – see photographs.





Towards the north of the building complex are sport fields and a large swimming pool.

The building complex is surrounded by indigenous trees and further away is a natural area of mixed Bushveld – see photographs.





Although it is not yet sixty years old, this facility is a unique complex of architecture worth preserving in the future.

No heritage sites older than sixty years or graves are present on the invested property.

H. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTEFACTS, FAUNAL, BOTANICAL OR OTHER FINDS AND FEATURES

None

I. CLEAR DESCRIPTION OF BURIAL GROUNDS AND GRAVES

None

J. EVALUATION AND RATING (FIELD RATING)

There are no heritage sites older than sixty years on the proposed development site. Notwithstanding this the present facilities are of high architectural value and will qualify as a heritage site in eight years time. As such it is given a rating of Grade II and should be maintained as such.

K. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

Though the site is not yet sixty years old it is of such high quality that it is seen as important. It also represents the Catholic Church`s training seminary for Black priests. It is important in

exhibiting important aesthetic characteristics valued by a cultural group but also demonstrates a high degree of creativity and technical achievement.

L. RECOMMENDATIONS

Though the buildings are not yet sixty years old they are important from an Architectural and Cultural point of view including the natural environment in which they are set. The indigenous landscape contributes to the ambiance of the place and should be protected by a buffer area shielding it from any later development.

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

M. CONCLUSION

Though the University of Pretoria Hammanskraal campus is not yet sixty years old it is already worth preserving and protecting against any nearby future development.

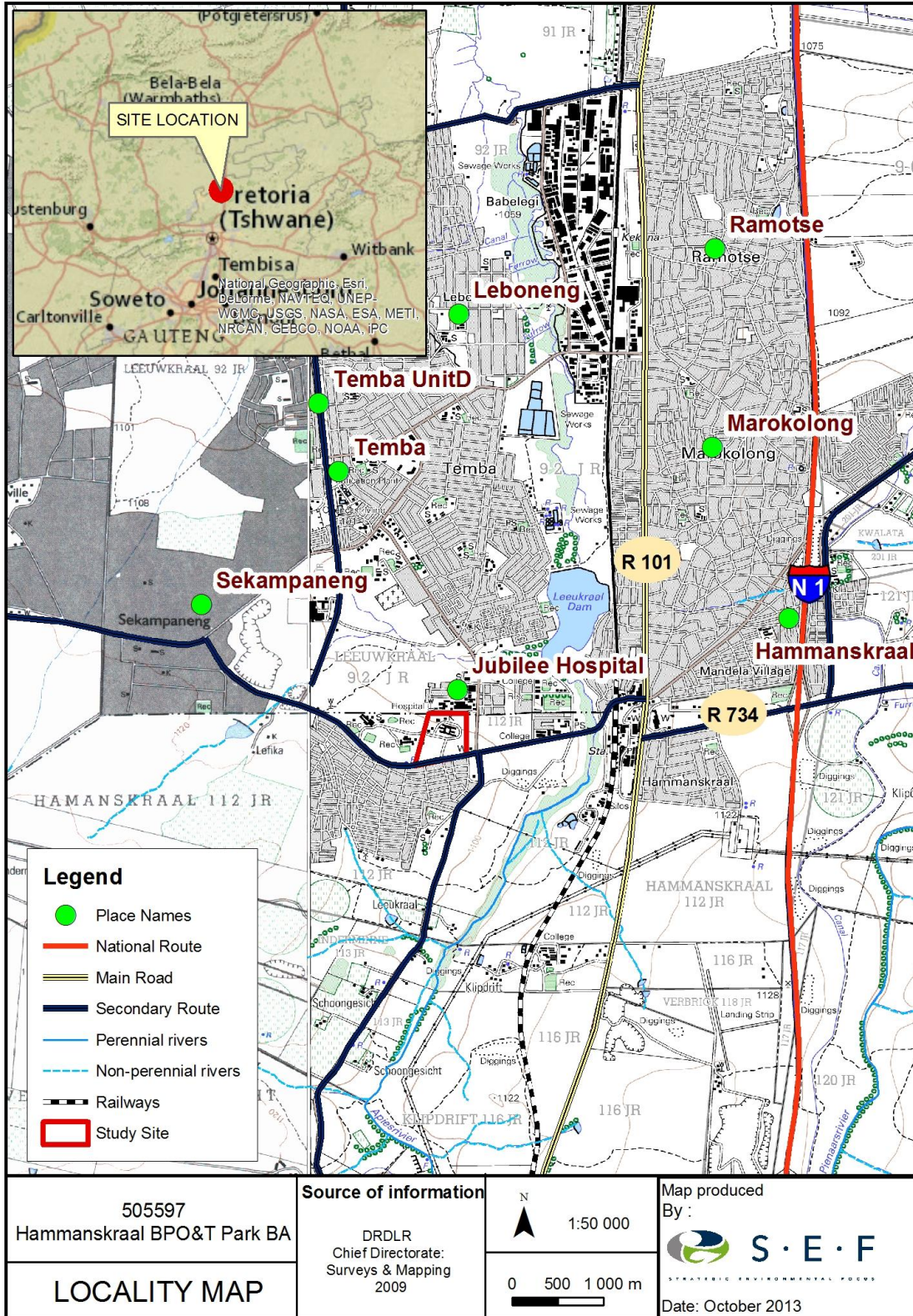
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Locality Map



Google Map with detail

