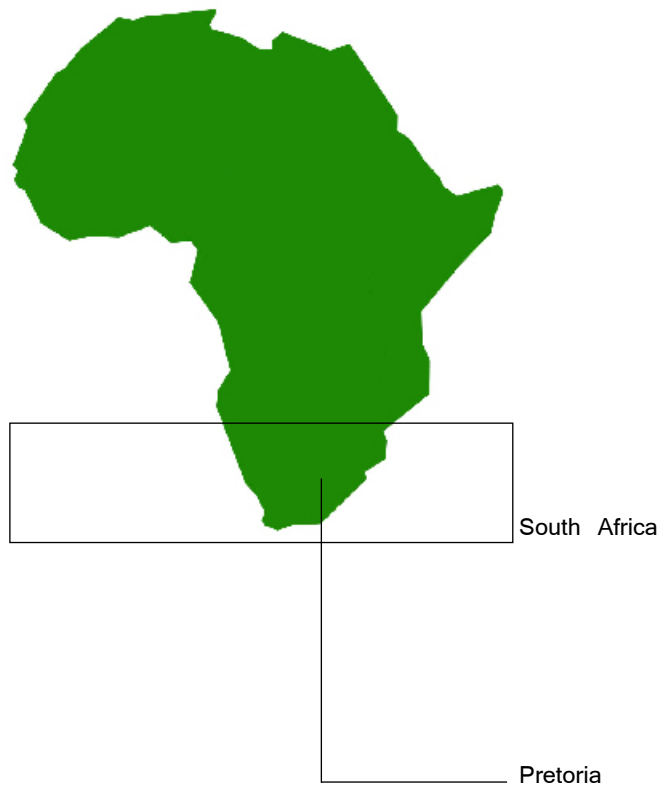




3. Objects of Study

3.1. Country: South Africa

3.2. City: Pretoria



3. Objects of Study  
3.3. Social & Cultural Cont



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA  
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA  
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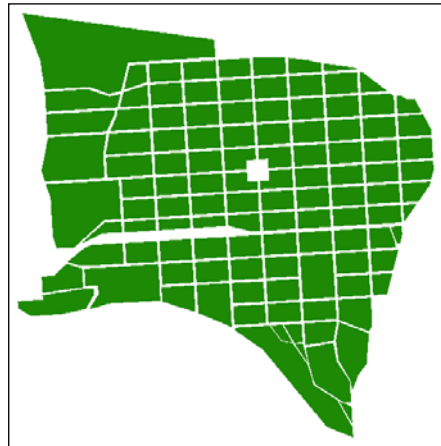
Social  
and  
Cultural  
Diversity

Fig. 1 A photo montage of a selection of photographs from the collections *Regards Sur L'Afrique du Sud* and *The Jo'burgers* by Patrick Mervelec. (www.art.co.za, 2 May 2006)



3. Objects of Study

3.4. Suburb Inner-City

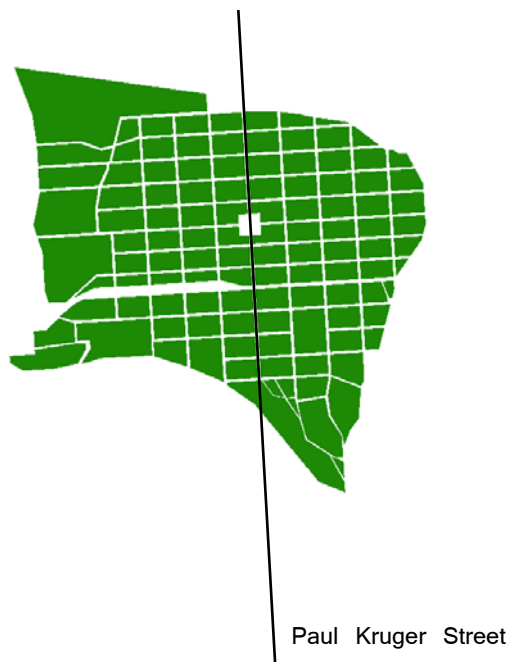


Pretoria Inner-City



### 3. Objects of Study

#### 3.5. Street: Paul Kruger Street



Originally called Markt (Market Street) but the name changed during the Voortrekker celebrations in 1938 to commemorate State President Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger who held office from 1883-1902 (Andrews, 1989: 21). Paul Kruger Street is an important street that runs through the centre of the CBD and links the Pretoria Station in the south and the National Zoological Gardens in the north. It is not only an important historical axis but a significant pedestrian route as well. It has many faces and its character changes as you move along it.

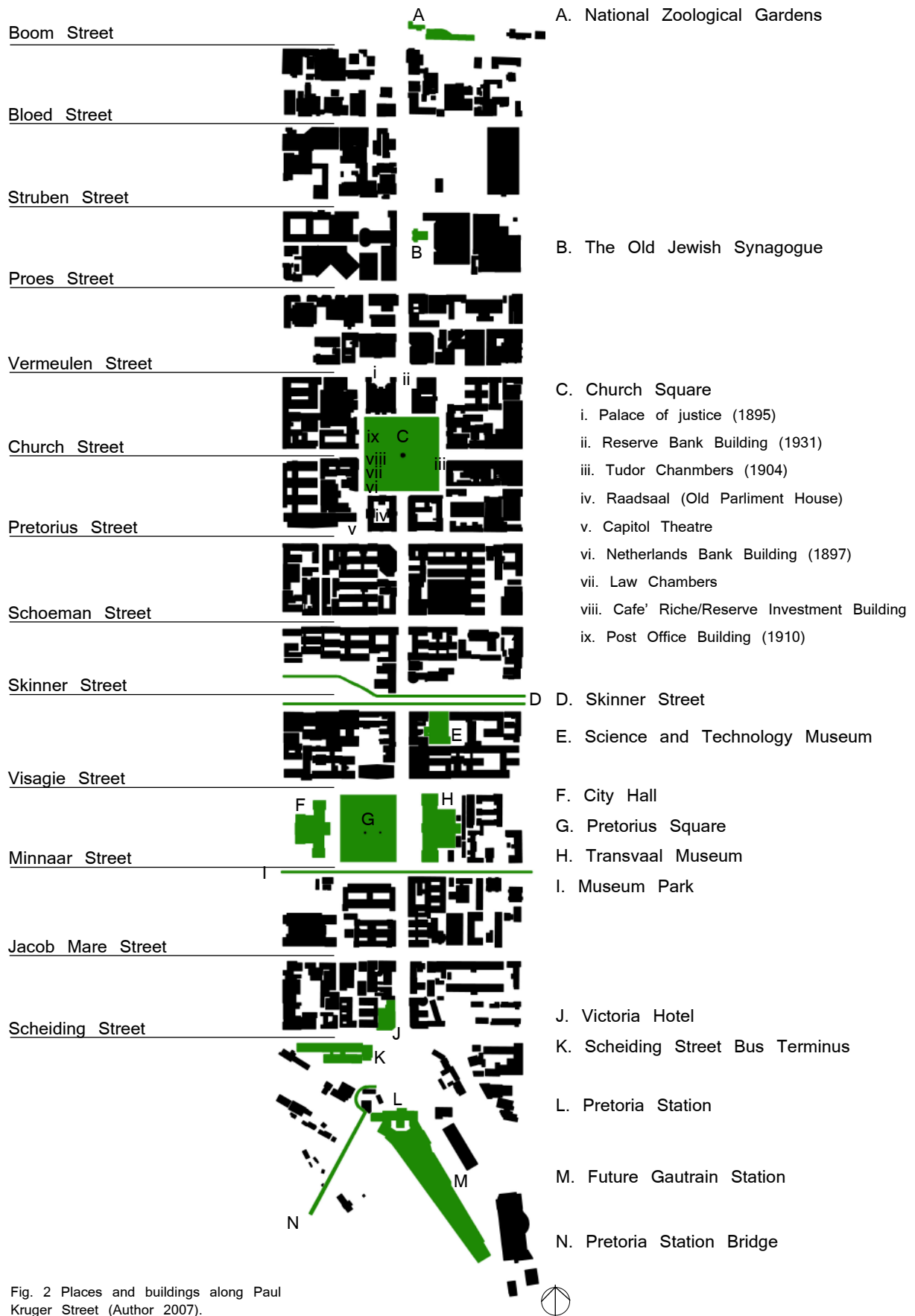


Fig. 2 Places and buildings along Paul Kruger Street (Author 2007).

### 3.5.1. Places and Buildings Along Paul Kruger Street

#### 3.5.1.1. National Zoological Gardens (A)

A 80-hectare zoo that is home to approximately 4300 animals. It is one of the city's main visitor attractions. Over recent years it has gone into a state of decline and is in need of repair and maintenance.

#### 3.5.1.2. The Old Jewish Synagogue (B)

This National Monument is an example of Byzantine Architecture, designed by the architects Ibler and Beardwood in 1895. The State acquired the building in 1958, and it became the venue for the treason trial of Nelson Mandela and his co-accused. Currently, it is an abandoned building that has been fenced off and is slowly deteriorating. The Department of Public Works have initiated various renewal projects for the building, of which none have materialised.

#### 3.5.1.3 Church Square (C)

It was originally the marketplace where farmers from the surrounding areas would observe "nagmaal" or Holy Communion (Punt, 1994:5). It was first known as Market Square, and its current name is derived from the fact that two churches once stood in the square. The first dating back from 1856, after which it burnt down in 1882, the second church was built between 1884 and 1885. As Pretoria prospered, after the discovery of gold in the Witwatersrand in 1886, new buildings were erected around the square. A statue of Paul Kruger, by Anton van Wouw, now stands in the centre of the square. Many would consider Church Square to be the heart of the city as it is where two important streets, Church and Paul Kruger Streets, intersect.

#### 3.5.1.4. Skinner Street (D)

In 1975, the Structure Plan for Pretoria, initiated a ring road, that would form part of a highway system along the CBD with the intention of Skinner street being an elevated, multi-lane highway. The present-day Nelson Mandela Road, that forms the eastern boundary of the CBD, was to also form part of the ring road. The plans that proposed these roads to become elevated highways did not materialise but they still became oversized roads that carry large amount of traffic and have now fragmented the city.

#### 3.5.1.5. The City Hall (F)

It was built to celebrate Pretoria's city status, attained in 1931. The commission of this Neo-classical building was part of a competition that was won by F. G. McIntosh in 1926, but he passed away before construction began, and so his assistant, John Lockwood-Hall (1873-1941), continued with the project. (van der Waal, 1995:18). It was built in 1935 and contains elements that portray both Art Deco and the Arts and Crafts Movement (Jansen, 2006). The buildings rear end is of plaster work and its front façade is built from granite. The two key elements within this façade are a clock tower and a pediment, designed by Anton van Wouw, depicting the history and development of Pretoria. It is now under the ownership of the Tshwane Metropolitan Council (Jansen, 2006). The building looks out onto a garden, formerly known as Pretorius Square.

#### 3.5.1.6. Pretorius Square (G)

It is a formal garden, populated with Jacaranda trees, that sits between the City Hall and the Transvaal Museum. Two statues depicting the Voortrekker leaders Marthinus Pretorius, who established Pretoria in 1855, and his father Andries Pretorius, stand in the square. Martinus Pretorius established Pretoria in 1855, naming it in honour of his father (Tshwane Tourism Association, 2002). A third statue was erected in 2006, a bronze figure of Chief Tshwane.

#### 3.5.1.7. The Transvaal Museum (H)

A natural science museum and scientific institution that focuses exclusively on natural history, in particular terrestrial zoology (Rautenbach 1995:3). It houses related research facilities and the Geoscience Museum. The sandstone neo-classical building with its turned sandstone columns was built from 1910-1912, the architect being J. S. Cleland. The original plans proposed two wings on the western and eastern faces of the building, which were never realised, until 1995 Holm Jordaan Architects, from Pretoria designed these addition replicate the original, but using clay masonry. Together with these additions, the architects proposed bio-domes to be constructed within the building, only the steel frames were erected. The building is now under the ownership of the Public Works Department, as stated by Anton Jansen (2006) the executive director of the Tshwane Building Heritage Association.

#### 3.5.1.8. Museum Park (I)

Museum Park is a visual and structural grouping of museums, heritage sites, buildings and activities, all related to conservation and education and all within a close walking distance of each other (Jordaan, 1995:26). It is a focus of cultural resources in Pretoria. It includes Melrose House, Burgers Park, the Transvaal Museum, the Geoscience Museum, the City Hall, the National Cultural History Museum (African Window), the Inner-City Environment Centre, the Museum of Science and Technology and the Museum Park Discovery Centre (Tshwane Tourism Association, 2002)

#### 3.5.1.9. Victoria Hotel (J)

It is the oldest hotel in Pretoria and was initially known as the *Hollandia Hotel* (Meiring, 1980:83) and designed by an unknown Dutch Architect in 1896. In 1900 it was renamed by Lord Roberts after the Queen of England (Le Roux 1993:27). Still serves its original purpose

#### 3.5.1.10. Scheiding Street Bus Terminus (K)

In addition to being a bus terminus this building also accommodates a large amount of informal traders. Just like its surround buildings, it is in a state of decline.

#### 3.5.1.11. Pretoria Station (L)

The station building is the focal point of Paul Kruger Street south and is one of the CBD's main transport nodes. The building designed by Sir Herbert Baker in 1908 has significant architectural and cultural value. This building was one of Baker's first official buildings in the Transvaal before his most famous work, the Union Buildings. (Le Roux 1992:26)

#### 3.5.1.12. Future Gautrain Station (M)

A high-speed railway connection between Johannesburg and Pretoria, which is to form part of the infrastructural development for the Soccer World Cup in 2010. The Gautrain together with the Pretoria station and the large amounts of people they will bring into the CBD will have a positive impact on the city.

#### 3.5.1.13. Pretoria Station Bridge (N)

An important link between the area south of the railway tracks, known as Salvokop, and Pretoria Station. Unfortunately it is place of high criminal activity.

### 3. Objects of Study

#### 3.6. Urban Conditions along Paul Kruger Street

##### 3.6.1. The National Zoological Gardens

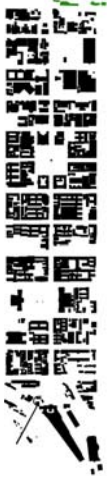


Fig. 3 Panoramic view of Boom Street west and the entrance to the National Zoological Gardens (Author, 2007)



Fig. 4 Informal trade at the entrance to the National Zoological Gardens, and Boom Street east (Author, 2007)

##### 3.6.2. The Street Condition North of Church Square



Fig. 5 A typical street edge condition of Paul Kruger Street north (Author, 2006)



Fig. 6 An abandoned site along Paul Kruger Street. (Author, 2006)



Fig. 7 Informal trade at the intersection of Paul Kruger Street and Bloed Street. (Author, 2006)



Fig. 8 The Old Jewish Synagogue (Author, 2006)



### 3.6.3. Church Square



Fig. 9 Panoramic view of Church Square east, south and west. (Author, 2007)



Fig. 10 Panoramic view of Church Square west and north. (Author, 2007)

### 3.6.4. The Street Condition South of Church Square



Fig. 11 The intersection of Paul Kruger Street and Minnaar Street, looking south. (Author, 2006)



Fig. 12 The intersection of Paul Kruger Street and Jacob Mare Street. (Author, 2006)



Fig. 13 The intersection of Paul Kruger Street and Schoeman Street. (Author, 2006)



Fig. 14 A typical street edge condition of Paul Kruger Street south (Author, 2006)



Fig. 15 Informal trade at the intersection of Scheiding and Paul Kruger Street. (Author, 2006)



Fig. 16 Bus stop on Paul Kruger Street. (Author, 2006)

### 3.6.5. Skinner Street



Fig. 17 The intersection of Paul Kruger Street and Skinner Street west. (Author, 2006)



Fig. 18 The intersection of Paul Kruger Street and Skinner Street east. (Author, 2006)



Fig. 19 A typical street edge condition of Skinner Street. (Author, 2006)

### 3.6.6. Pretorius Square



Fig. 20 A view over Pretorius Square from the City Hall. (Author, 2006)



Fig. 21 The sidewalk along Paul Kruger Street outside the Transvaal Museum. (Author, 2006)



Fig. 22 A large portion of Pretorius Square is used as a secure parking lot. (Author, 2006)



Fig. 23 A view of the Transvaal Museum and Paul Kruger Street from Pretorius Square. (Author, 2006)



Fig. 24 The sidewalk along Minnaar Street at Pretorius Square. (Author, 2006)

3.6.7. Pretoria Station and Pretoria Station Bridge



Fig. 25 Sir Herbert Baker's Pretoria Station that terminates Paul Kruger Street in the south (Author, 2006)



Fig. 26 Informal trade outside Pretoria Station. (Author, 2006)



Fig. 27 Pretoria Station Bridge to Salvokop from the station. (Author, 2006)



Fig. 28 Early morning pedestrian activity outside the station. (Author, 2006)



Fig. 29 Scheiding Street Bus Terminus. (Author, 2006)