



# TSHWANE AT A GLANCE



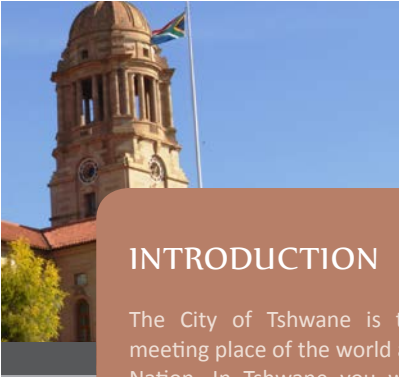
CITY OF  
**TSHWANE**  
IGNITING EXCELLENCE

## WELCOME TO TSHWANE



Union Buildings on Meintjeskop, overlooking Pretoria CBD

From the moment you enter the City of Tshwane, you will realize this progressive city, whose charm lies in its harmonious blend of African roots and European traditions, has many facets and a multitude of opportunities. Only 48 km from OR Tambo International Airport, the City of Tshwane is Gauteng's biggest cosmopolitan, metropolitan city. In terms of size, Gauteng is South Africa's smallest province, but it is the most significant region in terms of economic development and opportunities. It is a city where history meets 21st century style and development, where vibrant township scenes complement up-market fine dining restaurants and ultra-modern bustling city shopping centres. A walk through the city streets takes you to a variety of museums, monuments, historic buildings and art centers – a lively metropolis that combines culture, recreation and entertainment with education, commerce, industry, and a very busy administrative government sector. A township home stay can include a hospitable stay in a township, a lunch or dineer at a local Chesa Nyama, a visit to a jazz concert, and an excursion to the various arts and crafts markets or a joyful gathering in one of the numerous shebeens (pubs) around the townships. With 134 foreign countries represented in the City of Tshwane, the city is indeed a melting pot of cultures and traditions. We hope you enjoy your visit to our charming destination



## INTRODUCTION

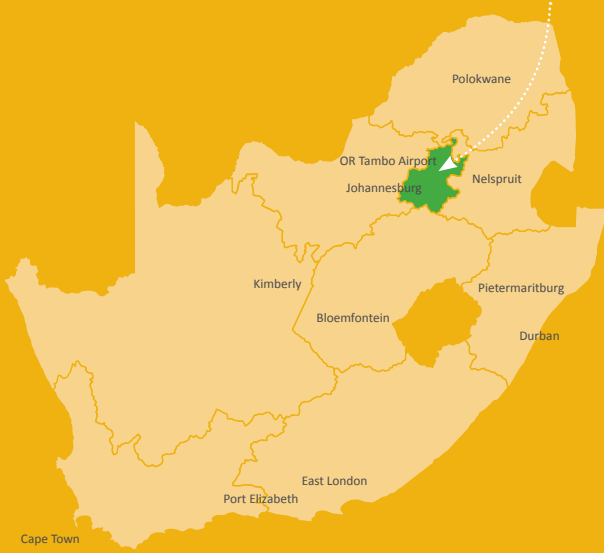
The City of Tshwane is the seat of government, meeting place of the world and capital of the Rainbow Nation. In Tshwane you will experience an African city of excellence - which blends the depth of local culture and character with world class technology and infrastructure - all on the backdrop of natural splendour and architectural diversity. Sport, art and culture, research and development, industry, learning and the business of running the nation are all captured in the daily lives of the city's 3.1million residents who make this city what it is. It is a city with a welcome as warm as its climate and for very good reasons named the best host city for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

It is Tshwane – experience it!

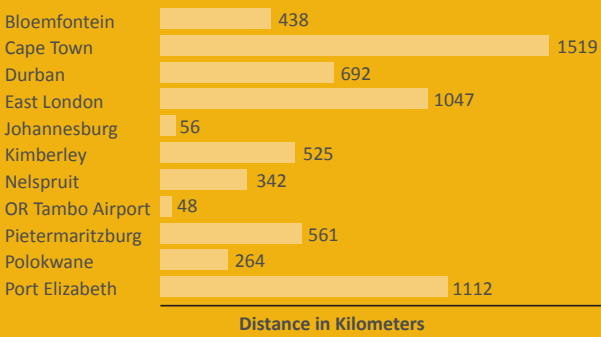


## WHERE IS TSHWANE?

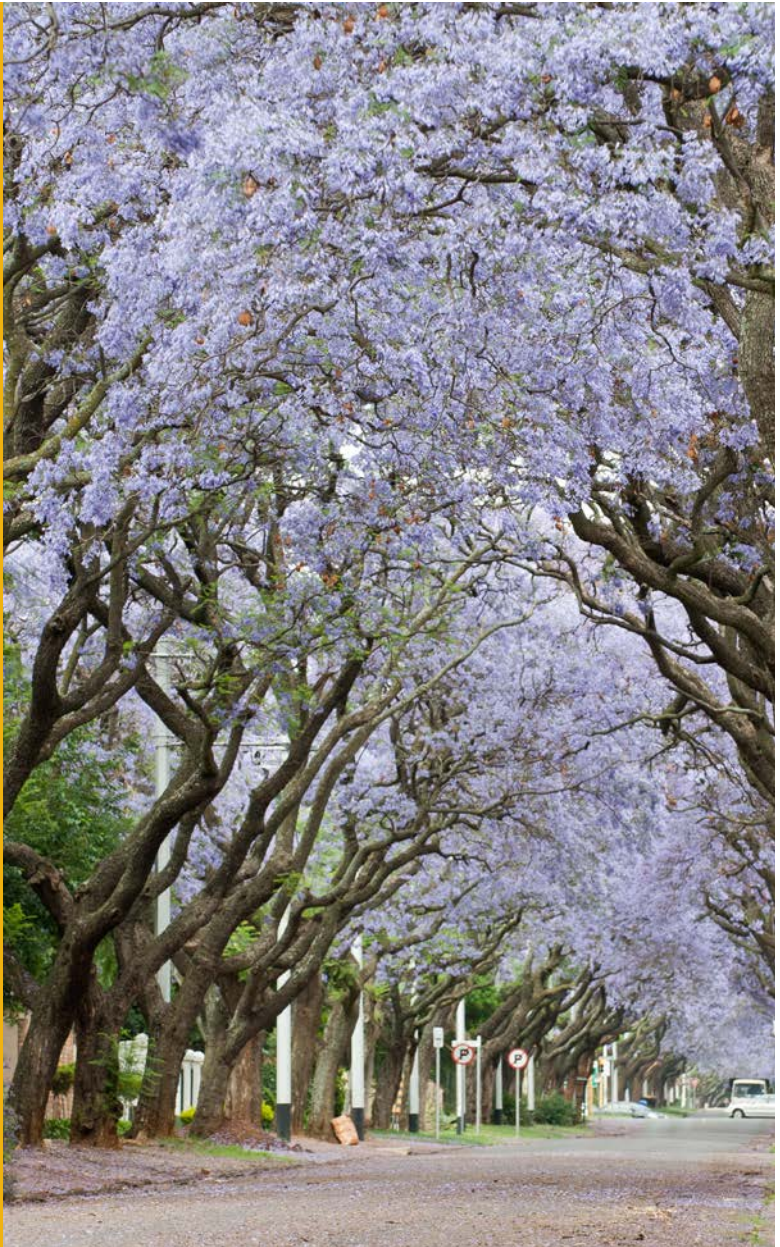
Tshwane is in the province of Gauteng. Gauteng is the smallest of the nine provinces in South Africa, but is home to over 8 million people and responsible for over 40% of the country's gross domestic product. Tshwane is one of three metropolises in the province, the other being Ekurhuleni and Johannesburg.



### Distance to various main centres in South Africa







Tshwane, Jacaranda City

## TSHWANE IS...

City of Tshwane is the largest metropolitan municipality in South Africa and the third largest city in the world in terms of land mass, after New York and Tokyo/Yokohama. The city covers an area of 6 368 km<sup>2</sup>, comprises seven regions and has 105 wards and 210 councillors. The charm of this progressive city lies in the harmonious blend of African roots and European and Eastern traditions. Hooting taxis, buses crammed to capacity and hawkers selling an array of goods at intersections and on sidewalks contrast starkly with the chauffeur-driven vehicles of diplomats and the upmarket malls where the well-heeled shop. Tshwane is proud of its rich culture. No visit to South Africa would be complete without a visit to Tshwane!



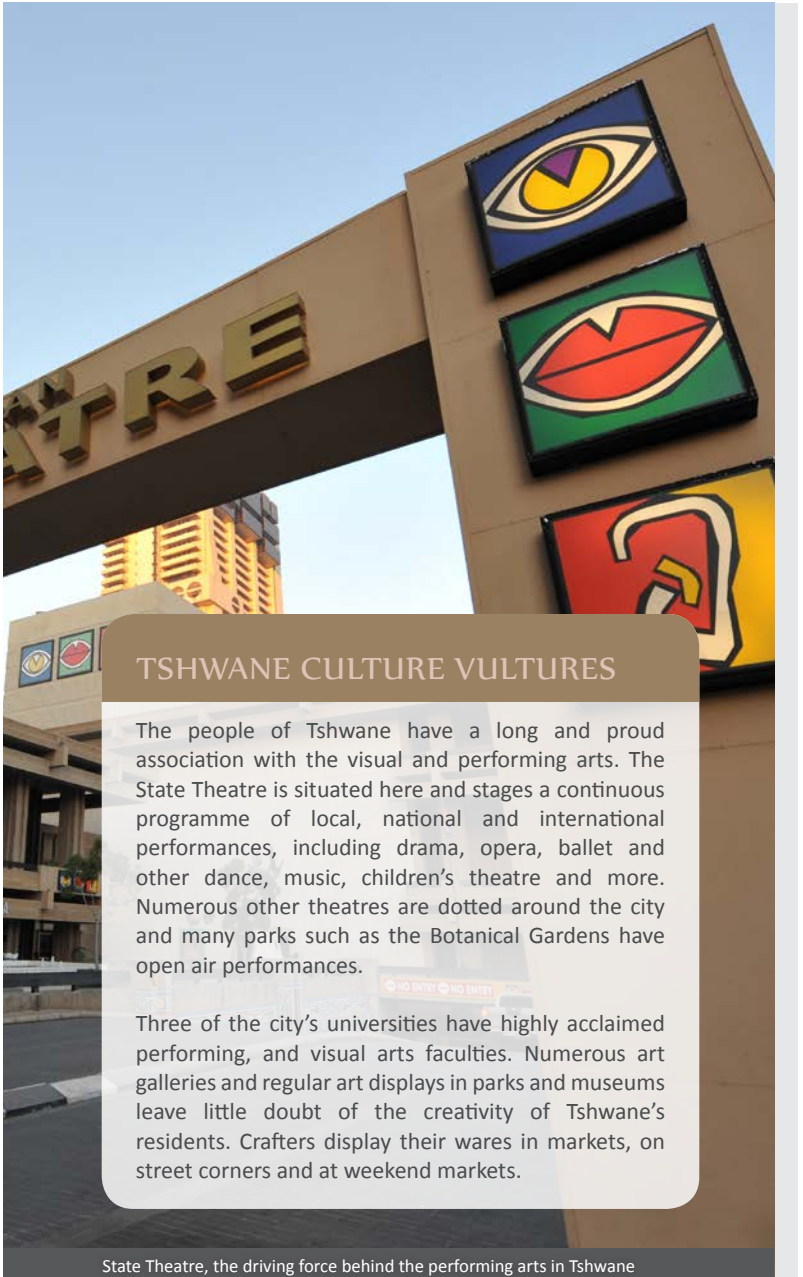
Reserve Bank building, towering over the Pretoria CBD skyline



Chief Tshwane statue, City Hall

## ORIGIN OF THE NAME TSHWANE

Tshwane is named after a local chief by the same name. Tshwane is also the traditional African name for this area, which according to legend, was used by the early African inhabitants. They lived near the local Apies River under the chieftainship of Chief Tshwane. Chief Mushi, the father of Chief Tshwane, had moved up from Zululand and settled in the area before the arrival of the Voortrekkers, the Afrikaners who trekked from the Cape Province during the 1830s.



## TSHWANE CULTURE VULTURES

The people of Tshwane have a long and proud association with the visual and performing arts. The State Theatre is situated here and stages a continuous programme of local, national and international performances, including drama, opera, ballet and other dance, music, children's theatre and more. Numerous other theatres are dotted around the city and many parks such as the Botanical Gardens have open air performances.

Three of the city's universities have highly acclaimed performing, and visual arts faculties. Numerous art galleries and regular art displays in parks and museums leave little doubt of the creativity of Tshwane's residents. Crafters display their wares in markets, on street corners and at weekend markets.

State Theatre, the driving force behind the performing arts in Tshwane



## THE JAZZ CAPITAL

Tshwane has a long relationship with jazz music and has become known as the Home of Jazz. Numerous shebeens (pubs) in the townships provide venues where locals and visitors can listen to live jazz performances while enjoying a traditional African meal. The name of one of Tshwane's largest townships - Mamelodi - means "mother of melodies" and, true to its name, the township regularly offers jazz festivals, like the annual Moretele Tribute Jazz concert which takes place annually in August/September. Its residents have given South Africa the original and unique style of music called Molombo jazz, originating from mbaqanga, traditional Pedi and Ndebele drumming, Zionist Baptist gospel music and the African jazz guitar.

The township is home to world renowned musicians like Vusi Mahlasela, Don Laka, Dr Phillip Tabane and Malombo. Atteridgeville, with, more than fifty jazz clubs and nine established jazz bands, has earned itself the reputation of being the jazz capital of South Africa and the name "Soul City".



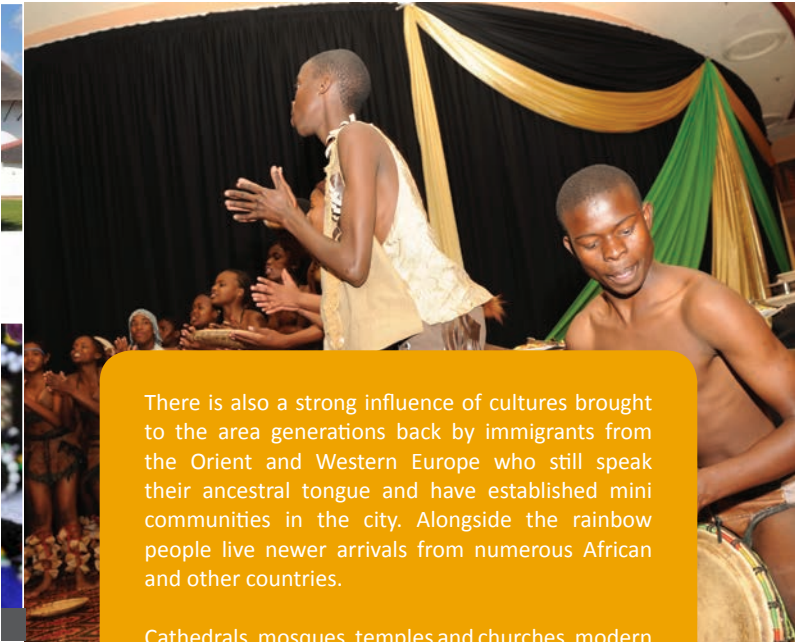
Some of the township jazz performances



Some of the cultures and cultural artefacts unique to Tshwane

## A CULTURAL MOSAIC

Tshwane is indeed a cultural microcosm of Africa and the world. Each of South Africa's cultures is represented here. The original residents of the Tshwane valley were the Ndebele, an offshoot of the southern Nguni people. Today the most common language spoken is Sepedi, by the Sotho group originating from the northern areas of Southern Africa. This is followed by Afrikaans, whose large community in Tshwane dates back to the late 1800s when Pretoria was the capital of a Boer republic. Other dominant local languages are Setswana, Xitsonga, isiZulu and English.



There is also a strong influence of cultures brought to the area generations back by immigrants from the Orient and Western Europe who still speak their ancestral tongue and have established mini communities in the city. Alongside the rainbow people live newer arrivals from numerous African and other countries.

Cathedrals, mosques, temples and churches, modern and old, including the Nan Hua Buddhist Temple (the largest Buddhist temple in the Southern hemisphere and the only one in Africa) give a sense of the diversity of Tshwane's people. Tshwane is a mosaic of cultures, languages and creeds - everything one would expect from Africa's leading capital city!

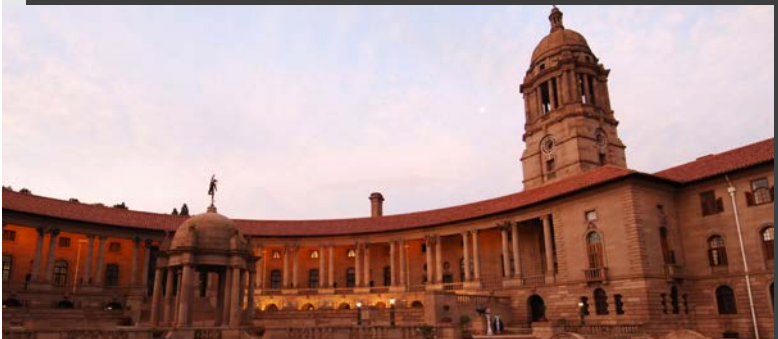


## WHERE PAST MEETS PRESENT

Despite its tumultuous past, Tshwane embraces its diverse and rich cultural heritage and the histories of all its people are reflected in the city's museums, architecture and monuments. On Church Square, the magnificent buildings testify to architectural vision and talented workmanship. The square, originally laid out by the founders of Pretoria to be the centre of the city, features a bronze statue of President Paul Kruger, president of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR), die Ou Raadsaal and the historic Palace of Justice. The Palace of Justice played a key role in the struggle history, as this was the court where Nelson Mandela was tried during the Rivonia trial of 1963. Another famous landmark nearby is the imposing statue of Chief Tshwane at the City Hall.

At the northern end of Paul Kruger Street is the Pretoria Station - a magnificent Victorian sandstone building considered to be the practice design for the Union Buildings. The station looks onto the central business district and is still the main transport hub of the city.

The Union Buildings stand majestically on Meintjeskop, proudly overlooking Tshwane. The spectacular gardens over which the buildings preside are an extensive park that is open to the public. The Union Buildings, designed by Sir Herbert Baker in 1910, is a monument to past generations of policy



Union buildings, seat of government and one of Tshwane's architectural wonders



Voortrekker Monument and Freedom Park: providing perspective of how far South Africa has come

makers and the home of new ones. It was the scene of the inauguration of President Nelson Mandela in April 1994 as head of the Government of National Unity, undoubtedly the most memorable event in South African history.

To the south-west of the city centre is the Voortrekker Monument, a national heritage site. This site commemorates the roughly 6 000 pioneers of French, German and Dutch descent who left the Cape in 1835 to take part in the Groot Trek by ox-wagon to the north in search of a better life. In the same area is Freedom Park, a 52 ha site on Salvokop, which offers a panoramic view of Tshwane and the city's famous landmarks. This heritage site provides a broad new perspective of South Africa's history and is a symbol of acknowledgement of the heroes and heroines of the struggle for humanity and freedom. Freedom Park is a monument to democracy in South Africa and a symbol of hope for the future.





Solomon Mahlangu statue at the main entrance to Mamelodi

At the entrance to Mamelodi stands 0 5.7 metre bronze statue of Solomon Mahlangu in the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom Square. In 1979 Mahlangu became one of the first freedom fighters of the African National Congress' military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, as well as the first son of the city to be executed by the Apartheid government.

A myriad of museums bears testimony to the history of this incredible city and the nation it represents. Ancient history can be explored in the Mapungubwe Museum of the University of Pretoria or the Ditsong National Museum of Natural History which houses geological and archaeological treasures millennia old. For a more recent historical perspective there is Melrose House, Sammy Marks Museum and Smuts House. A collection of specialist museums cover topics such as video and film, agriculture, correctional services and the development of the National Air Force.



Ditsong National Museum of Natural History, Paul Kruger street

The recent incorporation of the previously Dinokeng and Metsweding areas into the Tshwane borders has provided the City of Tshwane with an even larger tourism scope. A major historic attraction in the Dinokeng area is the small mining village of Cullinan. The Cullinan Diamond Mine became the focal point of the world's attention in 1905 with the discovery of an incredible 3106 carat stone, dubbed the Cullinan Diamond. More than a century later it is still the largest uncut diamond ever found. Other notable gemstones unearthed from the Cullinan Mine include the 755 carat Golden Jubilee, the 600 carat Centenary, and the 530 carat Great and Lesser Stars of Africa, both cut from the Cullinan diamond. Over the years more than 120 million carats have been mined here. Today, the giant open pit mine at Cullinan is four times larger than the famous Big Hole of Kimberley! The Cullinan Mine is still fully operational, and produces 25% of the world's gem-quality diamonds.

The town is a romantic reminder of life in the times of early diamond mining in South Africa. A village tour takes the visitor to historic places such as corrugated iron mine houses dating back to 1908, the McHardy House Museum built in 1903, the Big Hole and the Anglican Church, designed by Sir Herbert Baker. The sandstone miners' cottages have been converted into colourful, quaint shops and restaurants, creating an idyllic and intimate ambiance



The Cullinan Diamond Mine



McHardy House Museum

## KEEPING IT GREEN



Wonderboom Nature Reserve





With large tracts of land set aside for the protection of wildlife and their natural habitat, Tshwane proudly lays claim to being a green city. In few other cities in the world can you view some of the big five in the suburbs of the city. Or you can escape on an overnight hike in a nature reserve so vast you feel you have left civilization - yet you have driven no more than fifteen minutes from the central business district. The Rietvlei, Faerie Glen, Wonderboom and Groenkloof nature reserves are all teeming with fauna among indigenous flora, and in Rietvlei you can even view game as large as rhinoceros. Big (and small) animal wildlife can also be viewed in privately owned game reserves in the city and at the National Zoological Gardens, a zoo designed around natural habitats, The Austin Roberts Bird Sanctuary is one of the oldest

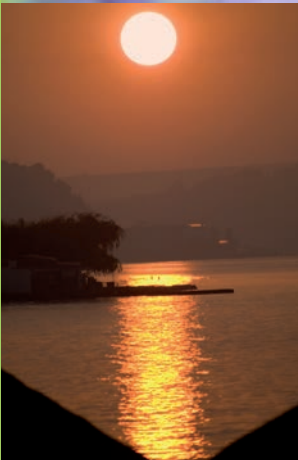
Some of the antelope species kept in Tshwane's nature reserves

in the world and home to hundreds of species of birds. The Dinokeng area boasts a number of game lodges and game reserves, including a “big five” nature reserve where the brave can walk with the lions.

The Tswaing Meteorite Crater is another of Tshwane’s natural treasures. The crater, which is some 220 000 years old, is one of the youngest and best preserved small, bowl-shaped meteorite craters in the world. It is 100m deep and 1,3 km wide. The site of 1900 ha has been developed into an environmental museum and a national destination for eco tourism. Tshwane is proud of its green heritage, and the bushveld beauty of its natural reserves is complemented by many well-kept landscaped parks. The National Botanical Gardens gives a beautiful blend of both, with landscaped lawns surrounded by large expanses of indigenous flora waiting to be explored. And of course the streets of Tshwane are lined with trees - 70 000 jacarandas share the pavements with indigenous trees of all shapes and sizes.



Tswaing Crater - situated 40 km north-west of Pretoria



## INTRASTRUCTURE



Transport is the nerve system of every successful city. City of Tshwane boasts excellent public transport systems such as the Bus Rapid Transport System, the Tshwane Bus Service and the local taxi industry.

Moving ahead with full speed. Significant progress has been made on A Re Yeng, the City of Tshwane's bus rapid transit (BRT) project, since its first station was completed in Hatfield. A Re Yeng is a high-quality, rapid, affordable, safe and convenient public bus service. It forms part of the city's revitalisation programme to meet its 2055 vision of providing world-class roads and infrastructure networks and systems to facilitate seamless mobility of goods and people within Gauteng and to promote socio-economic development.

A Re Yeng will comprise of three depots and 51 stations on an 80 km route. The entire route will extend from Kopanong in Soshanguve, via Rainbow Junction and the CBD, to Menlyn (with a branch to Hatfield) ending in Mamelodi.

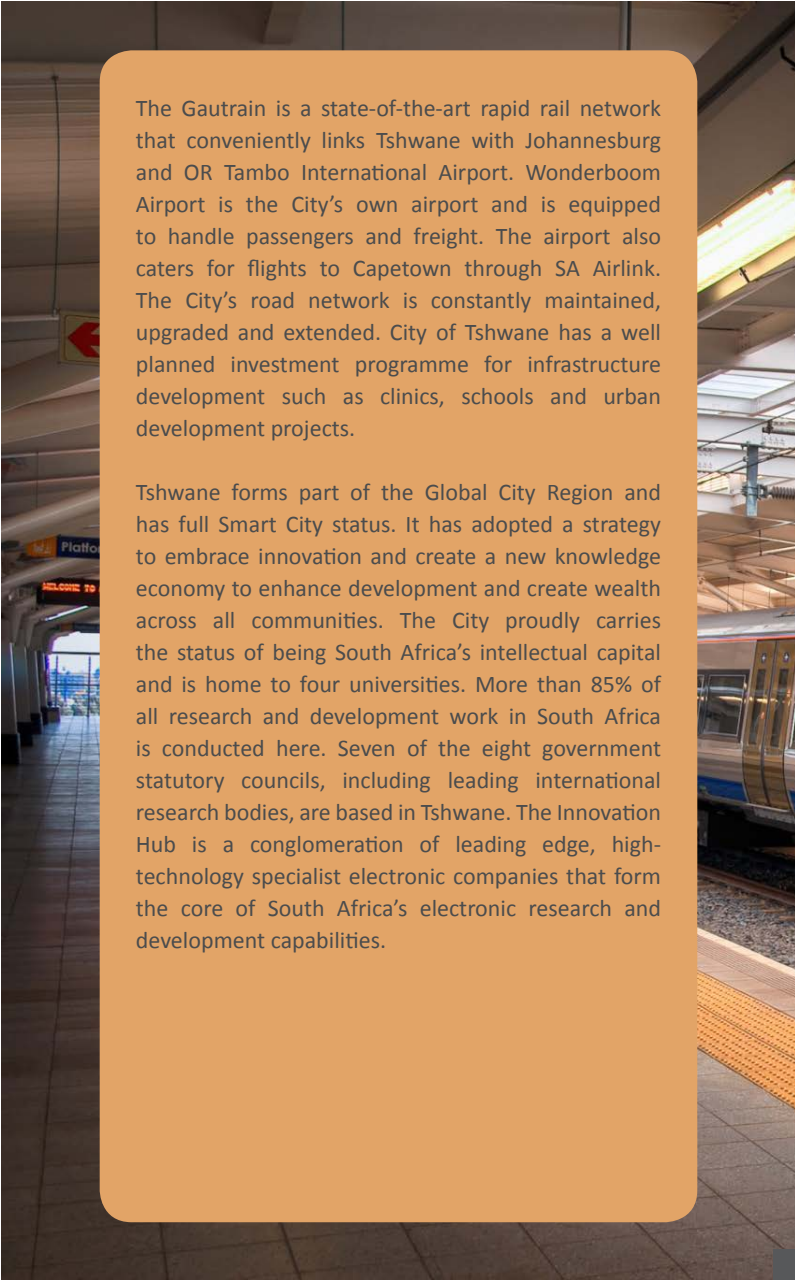
Along A Re Yeng routes there are various tourism attraction sites that can be visited, such as Pretoria Zoo and the Loftus Versfeld Stadium, home to the Blue Bulls rugby team.

Free high speed wi-fi internet connectivity is available across most of Tshwane. The City of Tshwane runs a free Wi-Fi project in Tshwane at open public spaces in line with its long-term plan to provide free Wi-Fi and to embrace digital technologies for the purposes of education and economic upliftment. The City of Tshwane is the largest provider of free Wi-Fi in South Africa with capacity for 1 million users in public spaces at 213 schools in Soshanguve, Mamelodi and Atteridgeville.

The free wi-fi internet connectivity provides opportunities for people in previously disadvantaged areas to access information and research. Each free internet zone allows users with Wi-Fi enabled devices such as mobile phones, tablets, laptops and desktop computers to access free internet without any logins or passwords.







The Gautrain is a state-of-the-art rapid rail network that conveniently links Tshwane with Johannesburg and OR Tambo International Airport. Wonderboom Airport is the City's own airport and is equipped to handle passengers and freight. The airport also caters for flights to Capetown through SA Airlink. The City's road network is constantly maintained, upgraded and extended. City of Tshwane has a well planned investment programme for infrastructure development such as clinics, schools and urban development projects.

Tshwane forms part of the Global City Region and has full Smart City status. It has adopted a strategy to embrace innovation and create a new knowledge economy to enhance development and create wealth across all communities. The City proudly carries the status of being South Africa's intellectual capital and is home to four universities. More than 85% of all research and development work in South Africa is conducted here. Seven of the eight government statutory councils, including leading international research bodies, are based in Tshwane. The Innovation Hub is a conglomeration of leading edge, high-technology specialist electronic companies that form the core of South Africa's electronic research and development capabilities.



SA Airlink at Wonderboom Airport



Gautrain

## NIGHTLIFE



Pretoria CBD skyline by night

Tshwane has excellent nightlife entertainment to choose from. Whether you are gastronomically adventurous, a food connoisseur or just a lover of good food, the City of Tshwane is the place to wine and dine. Menus at the wide variety of classy and informal restaurants and pubs offer interesting and appetising options with regards ethnic cuisine, traditional braaivleis or eastern delicacies. At some restaurants guests can experience the African ambiance, while being introduced to the age-old African tradition of hand-washing and face painting. The South African State Theatre plays a leading role in the development of the performing arts and is host to a colourful



variety of entertainment found in the diversity of cultures of South Africa. The State Theatre boasts six modern theatres, well suited to host productions of an international standard and regularly presents productions ranging from international blockbusters to local drama, opera and ballet. Tshwane boasts some of the largest and most modern shopping centres in the southern hemisphere offering excellent high shopping and entertainment. If you are into clubbing, partying and dancing the nightlife area of Hatfield will offer you excellent nightclub options.

## PLACES TO VISIT

### CHURCH SQUARE

Church Square is situated in the centre of Tshwane. Church Square derived its name because it was originally a market place where farmers gathered with their ox-wagons and tents at the time of “nagmaal” or Holy Communion. After the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886, Europeans flocked to Johannesburg. As a result, Pretoria prospered and many imposing buildings were erected over the years.

Some of the historical buildings on Church Square, such as the Old Raadsaal, the Palace of Justice, the Law Chambers, the Old Nederlandsche Bank building and the National Mint Building, are a testimony to the prosperity of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR). Today a visit to Church Square can include a trip to the tourist information office, a walk around the beautiful old buildings and a coffee at one of the street café’s whilst watching the hustle and bustle of the inner city.



Paul Kruger statue on Church Square

Union Building



## UNION BUILDINGS

Tshwane's most famous landmark! The imposing Union Buildings stands majestically on Meintjieskop overlooking Pretoria. The Union Buildings symbolises the authority of the state and the status of this city as the headquarters of the national government. The Union Buildings is one of Sir Herbert Baker's finest designs, who also designed the surrounding gardens as a public park, modeled on those of the famous Villa d'Este in Tivoli near Rome in Italy. The cornerstone was laid on 26 November 1901 and the massive building was completed in 1913. The Union Buildings is the venue for national ceremonies and festivities that have taken place there include the thanksgiving services after the end of World War I and II. The Union Buildings is a site for presidential inaugurations



Nelson Mandela statue at the Union Building



## NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS OF SOUTH AFRICA

The National Zoological Gardens of South Africa is the largest Zoo in the country and the only one with national status. More than 600 000 people visit the Zoo annually. The 80 hectare Zoo houses 2586 specimens. An aquarium and Reptile Park also form part of the Zoo. The aquarium is the largest inland marine aquarium in the country. The cableway provides a panoramic view of the gardens and the modern enclosures in which an array of animals are kept. The total length of the walkways in the Zoo is approximately 6 km. For those not up to walking golf carts can be rented at the entrance. There are a number of cafés and kiosks inside the grounds to purchase refreshments.



## PRETORIA ART MUSEUM

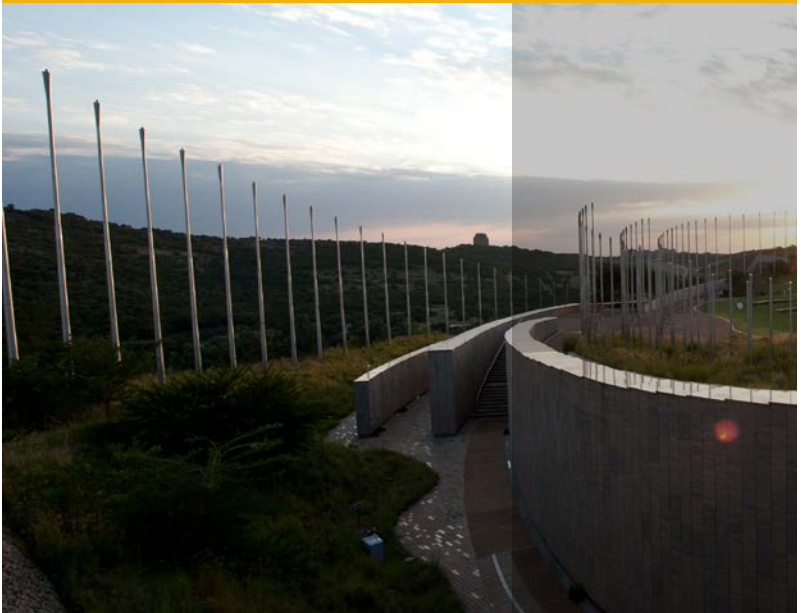
The Pretoria Art Museum is housed in an attractive modern building in a park-like setting and is the only fine arts museum in Tshwane. The building was designed by Gordon McIntosh and Burg Doherty and the museum has built up a collection of over 3000 works. The Pretoria Art Museum hosts a representative collection of South African Art, with emphasis on the so called Old Masters, namely Pieter Wenning, Henk Pierneef, Frans Oerder, Irma Stern, Maggie Loubser and others. The bequest of Lady Michaelis in 1932, comprise of mainly paintings of 17th century North Dutch School. Contemporary South African Art as well as international exhibitions is exhibited in the Pretoria Art Museum. The Museum has hosted travelling exhibits such as the highly successful Leonardo da Vinci international exhibition

## THE FREEDOM PARK

The Freedom Park is a 52 hectare site located on Salvokop, offering a panoramic view of Tshwane and its other famous landmarks. The Freedom Park is a heritage site which provides a broad new perspective of South Africa's history and is a symbol of acknowledgement of the heroes and heroines of the struggle for humanity and freedom. The core theme embedded in the Park is the struggle for humanity and freedom, which symbolises the universality of connections among South Africans of all backgrounds and ages – the connection that will be expressed to their fullest through the elements that constitute the Freedom Park.

The site has various unique futures to experience:

- **Hapo**, where Southern Africa's history, dating back 3.6 billion years, unfolds in narrative and visual form.



- **The Pan African Archives**, the knowledge base for all components of the park and where research data is stored and processed for public use.
- **Moshate**, a hospitality suite for high level delegates to discuss issues of reconciliation and other matters affecting the continent.
- **Tiva**, an enormous still body of water where the presence of peace, tranquillity and serenity can be felt and seen.
- **Sikhumbuto**, the memorial that commemorates the conflicts that shaped the South African historical consciousness.
- **Isivivane**, the symbolic resting place of the spirits of those who sacrificed their lives in the struggle for humanity and freedom.
- **Uitspanplek**, a tranquil space where the family can relax and reflect after a tour.







## VOORTREKKER MONUMENT

The Voortrekker Monument is perched on top of one of the many hills that surround Tshwane. The monument was designed by the renowned South African architect, Gerard Moerdijk, to fulfil his dream of creating a memorial that would last a thousand years to explain the history and meaning of the Great Trek. The Voortrekker Monument commemorates the roughly 15 000 pioneers of mainly French, German and Dutch descent who left the Cape around 1835 to take part in the Great Trek by ox-wagon to the interior of the country, in search of independence and freedom from colonial rule. The foundation stone was laid on 16 December 1938, exactly 100 years after the Voortrekkers victory in the Battle of Blood River against the Zulu's. Visitors can visit a number of facilities on site, including the Heritage Centre, the art gallery and Fort Schanskop. Horse and ox wagon rides can also be undertaken in the surrounding nature reserve.



## GROENKLOOF NATURE RESERVE

The 500 ha Groenkloof Nature Reserve is well known for its hiking trails and view of the Fountains Valley. The Groenkloof Nature Reserve is the first proclaimed game sanctuary on the African continent and has earned itself the name of “Valley of a thousand Trees”. Various game, small predators, bird species, grasses and herbs can be found in this nature reserve. The hiking trail caters for up to 2 days hiking and offers overnight accommodation. This is also a very popular mountain bike destination and mountain bikes can be hired on the premises. The 4x4 trail is very popular and there are drives to choose for the advanced as well as the less experienced 4x4 driver. View Africa’s wildlife from the comfort of your car or mountain bike!

## TSWAING METEORITE CRATER

Tswaing Meteorite Crater was formed when a meteorite hit the earth 220 000 years ago. Tswaing is one of the youngest and best preserved small, bowl shaped meteorite craters in the world (100m deep and 1,3 km wide). The Tswaing Crater is the first eco-tourism site in South Africa and situated 40 km northwest of Pretoria. The whole of Tswaing is a conservation area that covers 1 946 ha. And also contains a wetland, a variety of ecosystems and remains of a factory that produced soda ash and salt. The site has been developed into an enviro-museum and a national destination for eco-tourism, environmental education, research and recreation. Guides are available to take visitors to the impressive crater and to explain the cosmic and geological forces responsible for it. Visitors can also take one of the nature trails or visit the authentic Ndebele village and wetland nearby.





## DITSONG NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

The entrance to the beautiful Ditsong National Museum of Natural History, a central arch, faces the City Hall. Colonnaded wings run the length of the Museum's façade adorned with sculptures. World acclaimed research by palaeontologists such as Robert Broom and Raymond Dart carried out since the 1940's has enabled museum researchers to reconstruct the daily life of the earliest inhabitants of South Africa. One of the oldest hominid skulls in the world is among the most precious treasures of the Ditsong National Museum of Natural History.

This and many other world –famous collections underline the importance of this institute, reaching far beyond Tshwane and South Africa. At the Ditsong National Museum of Natural History visitors can see a variety of stuffed animals mounted for display. There are also a great variety of live reptiles, arachnid and snakes. A collection of fossils depicts the historical past of some of the animals on display and illustrated talks presented to groups give visitors an understanding of nature. Today the Council for Geosciences manages an extensive Geological Museum housed in the Ditsong National Museum of Natural History.

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINT

The history of the South African Mint dates back to 1892 when Pail Kruger, President of the then South African Republic, ordered a mint press from Germany. The press is still in working order and can be viewed at the Mint's museum. The Mint's modern factory was opened in 1992 and is regarded as one of the most modern mints in the world. Coin World is the retail outlet and museum at the South African Mint. Krugerrands, jewellery, limited edition medallion watches and other collectors' items are for sale to the public. The Coin Walk Educational Tour consists of a personalised tour of the museum, educational video and a free gift.





## DINOKENG GAME RESERVE (BIG 5)

The Dinokeng Game Reserve (DGR) is an initiative of the Department of Economic Development, the Dinokeng Game Reserve Management Association and private landowners. The project is establishing a world-class Big Five game reserve in a previously economically depressed area in the province. The objective of the project is to create jobs and uplift the local economy by investing in tourism infrastructure. The reserve is not a self-drive reserve and guests are required to book game drives with one of the many establishments in the area.





## CULLINAN DIAMOND MINES

The Cullinan Diamond Mine is world famous for producing the Cullinan Diamond the largest uncut diamond ever found. The diamond weighed 3106 carats and was cut into several stones. Two of the largest stones were given to the British royal family and incorporated in the crown jewels. Take a tour of the mine or even buy a diamond of your own.



## NAN HAU TEMPLE – BRONK- HORSTSPRUIT

The Nan Hua Buddhist Temple is the largest Buddhist Temple in the southern hemisphere, third largest in the world and the only one in Africa. It is a magnificent sight representing superb architecture with sculptures and interior design incorporating both Eastern and African styles. The temple welcomes all religions and cultures to meditate and relax. The Nan Hua Buddhist Temple also celebrates the Chinese New-year, Festival of Lights and Peace and Dharma functions.

## SOLOMON MAHLANGU SQUARE

Solomon is honoured at the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom Square, marking the place of the “Mamelodi Massacre” of 21 November 1985.

## NELSON MANDELA'S FOOTSTEPS

### IN THE CITY OF TSHWANE



Mandela was born on 18 July 1918 in a small village near Umtata in the former Transkei. His birth name was Rolihlahla, meaning troublemaker. It is therefore ironic that in 1993 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, jointly with FW de Klerk, for the role he played in guiding South Africa peacefully into a new political dispensation. He accepted the award on behalf of all South Africans who suffered and sacrificed much to bring peace to the country. Over the years he has been awarded numerous honours and honorary degrees.

Because Madiba, as he is affectionately known, first made his mark as an intellectual, tracing his footsteps in Tshwane should start at the University of South Africa (UNISA) where he completed his Law degree in 1941, after having been expelled from the University of Fort Hare, South Africa's first institution of higher learning for black people. Mandela's relationship with the capital will probably forever be associated with the Rivonia trail. It was in Pretoria court where he delivered his famous four hour statement and concluded: "I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.

"It is also Pretoria that sets the scene for more than 100 000 South African men, women and children of all races who sang and danced with joy when Mandela was inaugurated as South Africa's first black president after the multi-racial elections of April 1994. When Mandela appeared on the lawn beneath the Union Buildings in Pretoria on 10 May 1994, flanked by First Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Second Deputy President FW de Klerk, the crowd was jubilant. The inauguration ceremony took place at the Union Buildings amphitheatre and was attended by politicians and dignitaries from more than



140 countries around the world. Mandela was instrumental in setting up one of Tshwane's landmarks, Freedom Park. In 1999, when discussions were underway, Mandela envisioned its significance, stating: "The day should not be far off when we shall have a people's shrine, a freedom park, where we shall honour those who endured pain so we should experience the joy of freedom." This vision was realised 10 years later when he visited Freedom Park to pay tribute to those who sacrificed their lives for the struggle. Nelson Mandela is also honoured by the people in the township of Hammanskraal where a huge statue was erected at Mandela Square to commemorate his legacy in Tshwane.



## USEFUL INFORMATION

### CLIMATE

Tshwane has a moderately dry subtropical climate with long hot and rainy summers and short cool and dry winters. The average annual temperature is 18.7 °C (65.7 °F). This is rather high considering its relatively high altitude of about 1350 metres and is due mainly to the City's sheltered valley position, which acts as a heat trap and cuts it off from cool southerly and south-easterly air masses for much of the year. Rain is chiefly concentrated in the summer months, with drought conditions prevailing over the winter months, when frosts may be sharp. Snowfall is an extremely rare event - snowflakes were spotted in 1959, 1968 and 2012 in the city, but the city has never experienced an accumulation in its history.

The seasons are:

**Summer:** mid-October to mid-February

**Autumn:** February to April

**Winter:** May to July

**Spring:** August to October



## CURRENCY

With a favourable exchange rate for many international currencies, you'll find South Africa an inexpensive destination. And an easy one – our financial institutions are world-class, with no shortage of banks, bureaux de change and automatic tellers. South Africa's unit of currency is the rand, which is divided into 100 cents. Notes come in denominations of R10, R20, R50, R100 and R200; and coins come in 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, R1, R2 and R5. There are two R5 coins in circulation, both of which are legal currency. All transactions are rounded down to the nearest 5c.

## SOUTH AFRICAN TIME

South Africa does not change its clocks during the year, and there are no regional variations within the country. South African Standard Time is two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean (or Universal Standard) Time, one hour ahead of Central European Winter Time, and seven hours ahead of the USA's Eastern Standard Winter Time.



## CAR HIRE

Most car rental companies are represented at OR Tambo airport but some are in the city centre. All car rental companies are subject to fees which vary. Vehicles may generally be picked up at one centre and dropped off at a branch in another centre. It is advisable to take out the insurance offered by the vehicle rental companies, unless you have specific cover in place. All major credit cards are accepted.





## DRIVER'S LICENSES

Any valid driver's license is accepted in South Africa, provided it bears the photograph and signature of the holder and is printed in English. Please note that vehicle hire companies may also require an international driver's license – it is worth confirming this with your travel agent or the vehicle hire company when making your booking. This holds for additional drivers as well, who must be identified when you hire your vehicle.



## TAXES

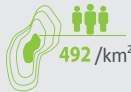
South Africa has a residence-based system, which means residents are, subject to certain exclusions, taxed on their worldwide income, irrespective of where their income was earned. Non-residents are, however, taxed on their income from a South African source. Foreign taxes are credited against South African tax payable on foreign income. The majority of the state's income is derived from income tax (personal and company tax), although nearly a third of total revenue from national government taxes comes from indirect taxes, primarily VAT (Value Added Tax of 14%).



POPULATION

3,1 million

POPULATION DENSITY



TOTAL LAND AREA

6 298 km<sup>2</sup>

3rd

City of Tshwane is the third largest metropolitan municipality in the world, in terms of land area, after New York in the USA and Tokyo in Japan.

2nd

There are 134 diplomatic missions and 26 international organisations represented in Tshwane.

90%



An estimated 90% of all research and development in South Africa is conducted in the City of Tshwane by institutions such as Armscor, Medical Research Council, the Council for Scientific and industrial Research, the Human Science Research Council and higher educational institutions.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

911 536



AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

3,2



HOUSING  
VACANCY  
ANNUAL

1



Tshwane is renowned for its natural heritage and recently became the only city in the world with a big-five game reserve within city boundaries – the 90 000 - hectare Dinokeng Big 5 Game Reserve.



The City's key economic sectors are government, social and personal services, finances and business services, motor industry, wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing.



City of Tshwane is home to the Nan Hua Buddhist Temple, the largest in the southern hemisphere and the only one in Africa. Home to the Tswaing Crater, a 220 000-year-old meteor impact site.

## SOUTH AFRICAN DEMOCRACY



As the administrative seat of the South African government, the City is the birthplace of South African democracy, with all presidents being inaugurated at the Union Buildings.

HOUSEHOLDS  
WITH NO  
ANNUAL INCOME

**135 640**



NUMBER OF  
EMPLOYED PEOPLE  
(AGES 15-64)

**1 079 273**



## TSHWANE VISITOR INFORMATION SERVICES:

---

Old Nederlandsche Bank Building  
Church Square  
Pretoria  
0001

Tel: +27 12 358 1430/1135/1675

Email: [tourisminfo@tshwane.gov.za](mailto:tourisminfo@tshwane.gov.za)

Website: [www.tshwane.gov.za](http://www.tshwane.gov.za)

Office Hours: Monday – Friday 07:30 – 16:00



<https://twitter.com/xploretshwane>



[https://www.facebook.com/xploretshwane?\\_rdr=p](https://www.facebook.com/xploretshwane?_rdr=p)



<http://xploretshwaneblog.co.za>

---

South Africa Tourism 083 123 6789

South African National Parks (SANParks) 012 426 5000