Colonial Modernism in Cape Town André van Graan



Rethinking Colonial Modernism in Cape Town

Modernism was used as a method of controlling the marginalized:

- People of colour were targeted for removal from the city centre
- Health was used as the means to move people
- Slum clearance through the Slums Act of 1934
- Town planning was used to create new residential areas on the Cape Flats removed from the historical inner city

- Modernism was used as a means of rendering visible
- Modernist principles were adopted by the City Council for both planning and public housing.
- The urban parks for the proletariat in Ernst May's Frankfurt became the horizontal defences of the city
- The proposed reclamation scheme in Table Bay created a tabula rasa for a grand modernist vision of the city
- This vision also envisaged the creation of separate residential areas on the marshy low-lying Cape Flats to the east of the old settlement around Table Mountain.

Modernist housing sites

- 1. Langa
- 2. Bloemhof- District 6
- 3. Schotsche Kloof
- 4. Q-Town
- 5. Retreat





Plan of the city in 1934 prior to the harbour reclamation scheme



Langa 'Native Township-'Bachelor quarters'



VIEW OF PROPOSED BACHELOR QUARTERS, LANGA. BIRDS -EYE







Retreat 'Native' Housing Scheme



District Six- the fear of slums



Bloemhof Flats- District Six- 1937



Bloemhof Flats District 6









Q-Town- the Corbusian dream made manifest





Q-Town layout & Residential blocks























The Foreshore plan of 1947



Creating a new modern city

A 1938 proposal



