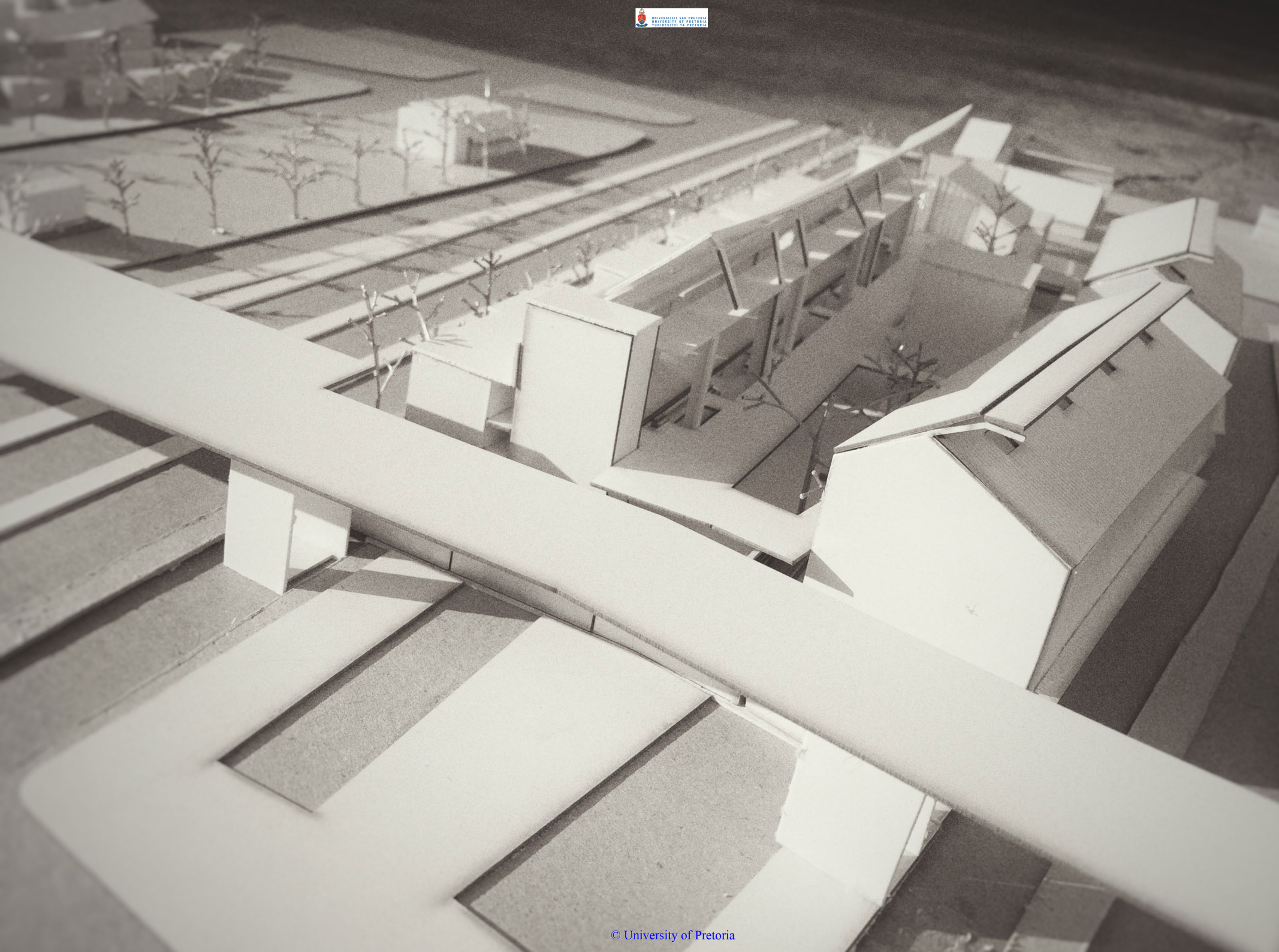


Fig. 3.10
phumolong final vision



CHAPTER 04 THE THEORY

4.1 THE THEORY

4.1.1 THE INTRODUCTION

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4.1.3 THE APARTHEID CITY

4.1.4 RECONSTRUCTION AND URBAN PLANNING

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4.1 THE THEORY

4.1.1 The Introduction

It was only in 1948, when the National Party came to power in South Africa and proceeded to implement the principles of apartheid with a country already deeply immersed in colonial segregation, that pragmatism gave way to ideology. The consequences were far reaching with significant transformations of both the urban and rural areas, large-scale forced removals of people, and the redrawing the internal political structures of the state. Race became the dominant element in determining the rights, political and legal, of the members of the population. The map of South Africa and its towns and cities were re-drawn on racial lines with different rights assigned to different groups of people with in the different zones.

4.1.2 The Definition

The Term 'apartheid' was one of the most emotive in the political vocabulary of the second half of the twentieth century. The Afrikaans word apartheid has become the universally employed nomenclature for legalized and enforced racial and ethnic discrimination, notably in fields of residential segregation, job opportunity and political rights. In its original form, derived from the parent Dutch language, the word meant 'separateness' or 'apartness' However in the twentieth century is assumed a political usage denoting a legally enforced policy to promote the political, social and cultural separation of racially defined communities.

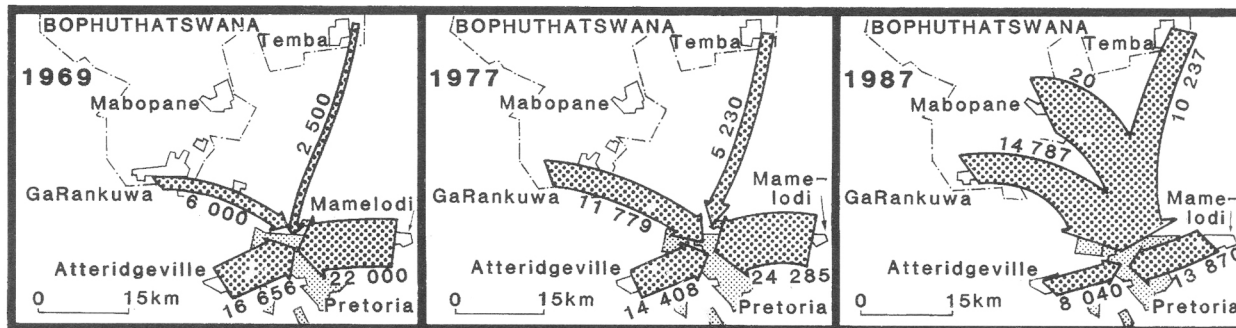
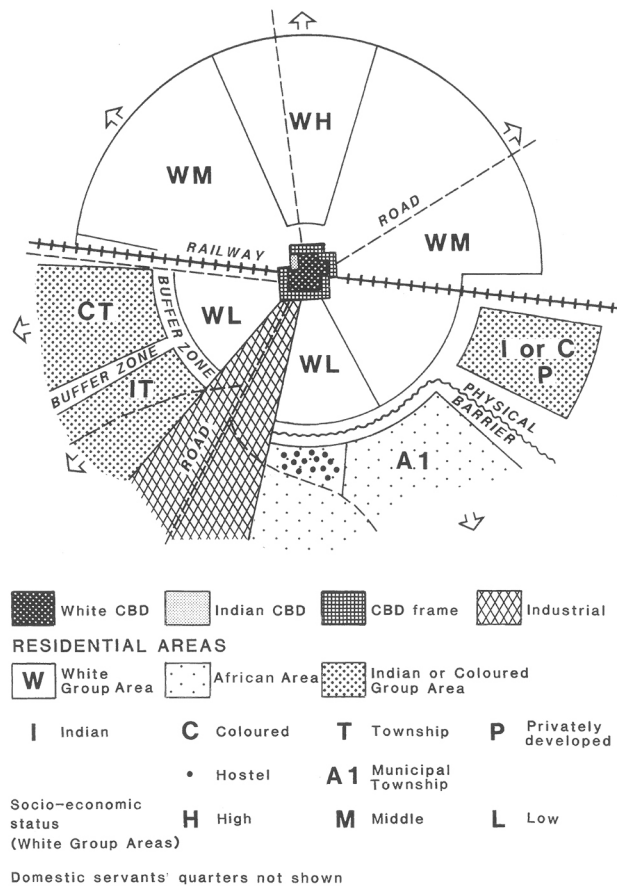


Fig. 4.1
changing patterns of daily African commuter traffic in Pretoria (Christopher, 2001)

4.1.3 The Apartheid City

4.1.4 Reconstruction and Urban Planning



Christopher (1994: para. 1) stated that Pre-apartheid South African cities their varying mixture of racial integration and enforced separation were described as 'segregation cities', as such they resembled complex heritage similar to that of British colonial cities, their administration deviated between enforcing racial segregation, accommodation and even selective integration. The results of this were generally un-tidy concerning issues of ethnic diversity of the urban population. It this untidiness of the nineteenth century city which was in conflict with white South African Ideas of town planning, racial order was evident in state driven administrative reconstruction in the post-Second World War era. (Christopher 1994:48) By 1950 major pieces of legislation designed to create a new apartheid city were enacted with the Group areas act being the most effective in driving the extensive development of townships, forced removals from 'white areas' gave existence to some of South Africa's largest Townships today including Mamelodi.

The reflections (Mabin et al. 1999: 276). On the brief prospects for real and progressive urban reconstruction are as follows, The experience that South Africa has of reconstruction in the 20th century demonstrates the role that war and social instability has had in planning initiatives. During each period of extreme stress and turmoil, it can be assumed that all areas of urban planning may be a primary tool for reconstructing society. On all occasions where there has been commitment for reconstruction lack of implementation has played a factor and therefore failure was to follow. In late years of apartheid failure was due to economic stagnation and revolt against the state. In post-apartheid South Africa urban reconstruction is an exciting prospect as new visions can accommodate a far wider participation and development than in previous planning.

Fig. 4.2
The model of the apartheid city (Christopher, 2001)

4.2 CONCLUSION

Urban and spatial planning has played a major role in shaping our inherited spatial legacy. South Africa has had only 21 years of democracy, the current government has only instituted change only as far as legislation and strategies such as the National Development Plan. Its is up to the future architects and urban designers working had in hand with civil society, academia and government in order to impliment change in township and informal settlements.