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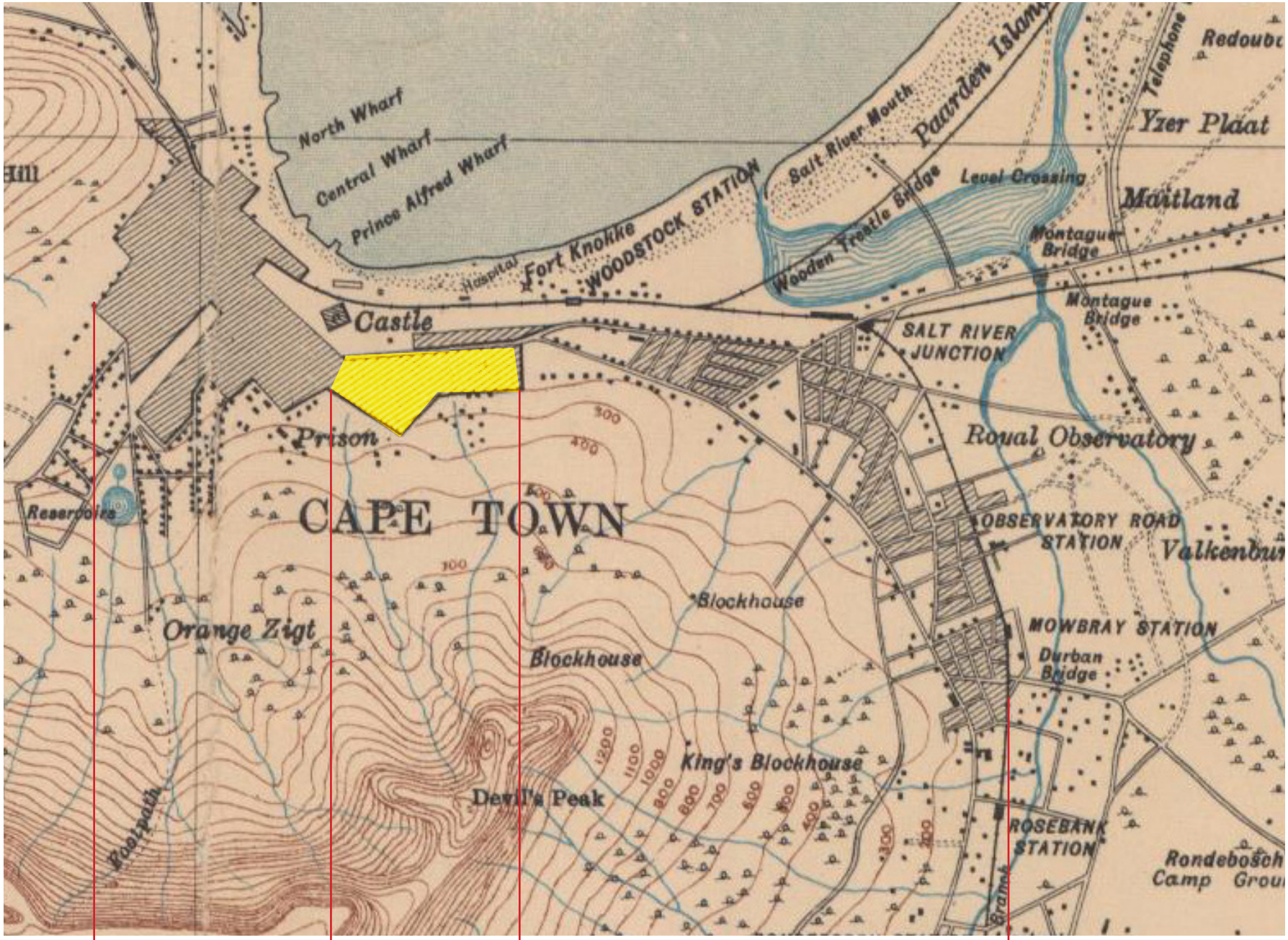

DISTRICTS 1-5 | DISTRICT 6 | SUBURBS

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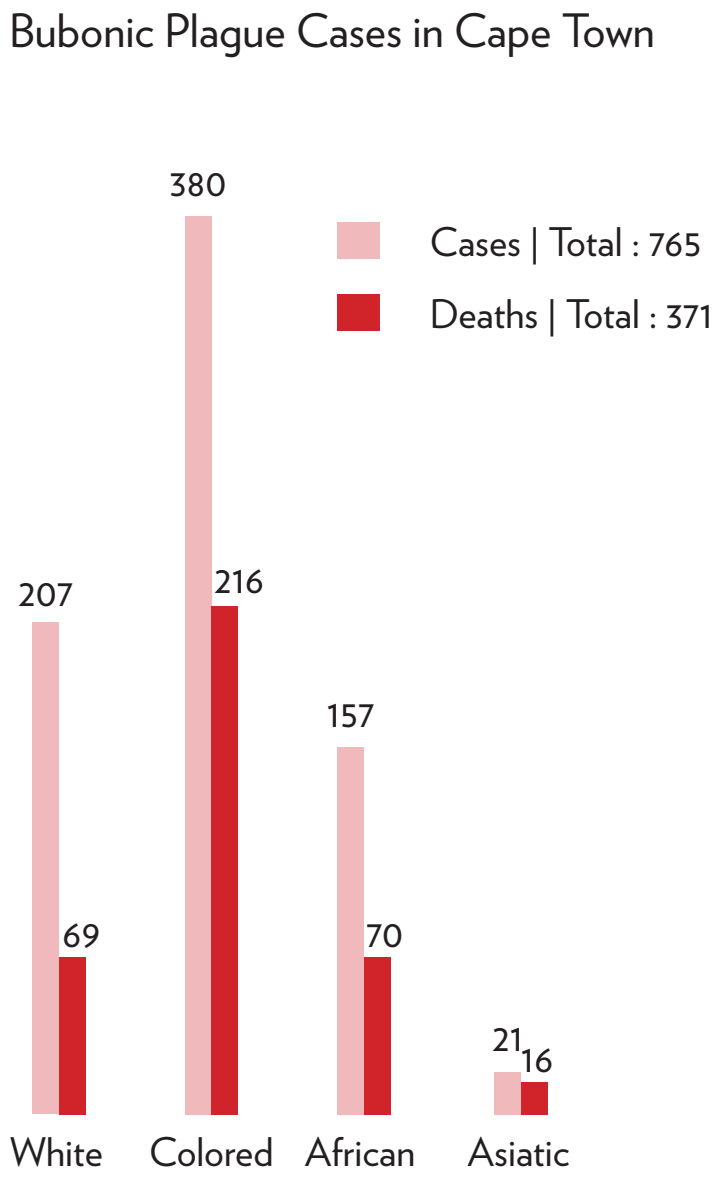

District 6 Population International at the turn of the century. Mostly Malay (Muslim) and colored.Colonists from Europe, Jews from Tsarist Russia, Indians, Chinese, Austrailians
The district was overcroded so the plague spread quickly

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Between 6,000 and 7,000 people were forcibly removed from District Six and placed in the first township established outside the city, Uitvlugt. This segregated township set a precedent that later informed the massive Apartheid urban redevelopment plan.

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Downtown Cape Town: Adderley Street

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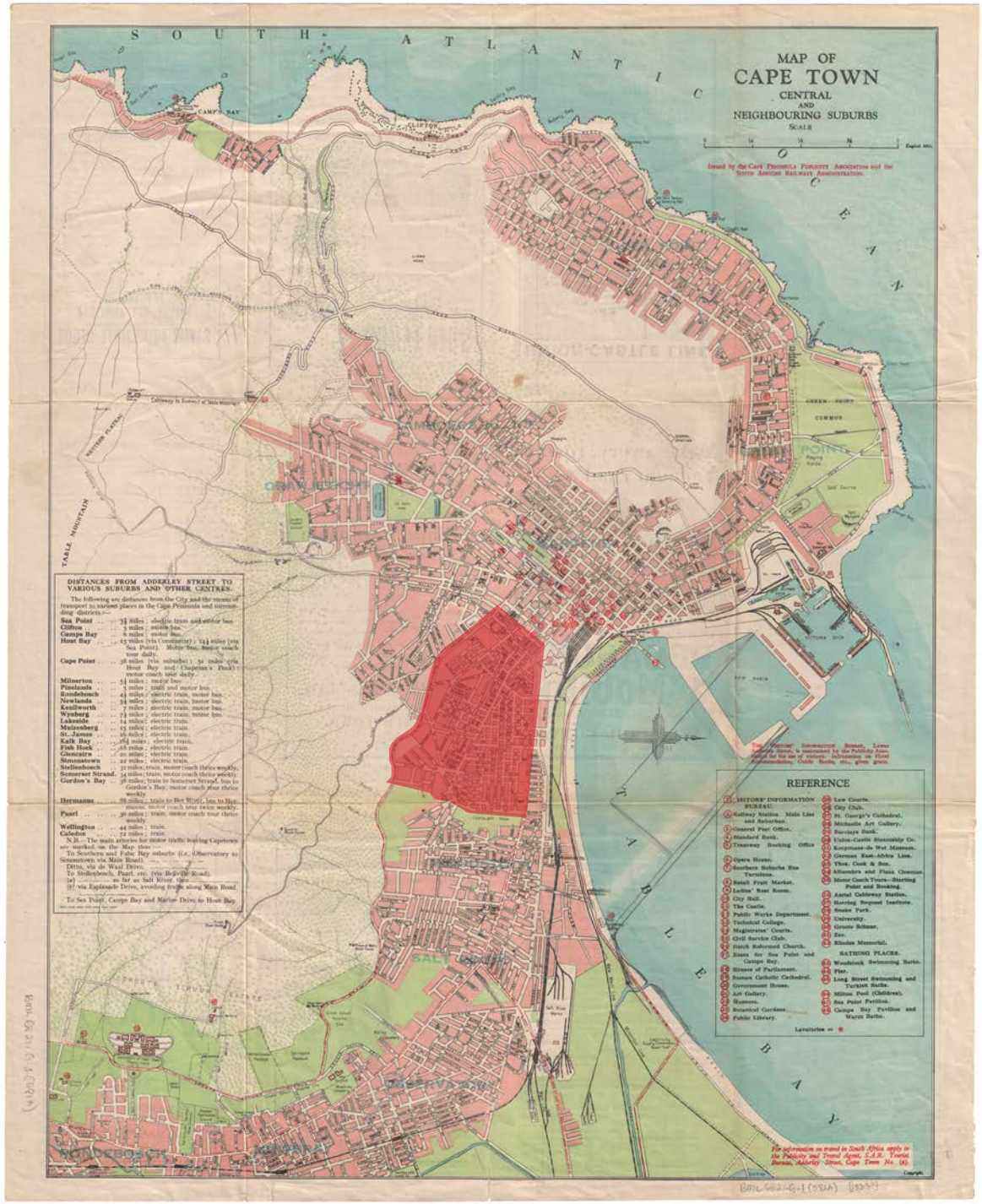

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70,000 non europeans in cape town 77.5% of them were living in overcrowded dwellings.
Tenant farming was firmly established in the poorer sections of Cape Town – **90% of District Six housing became landlord-owned**.

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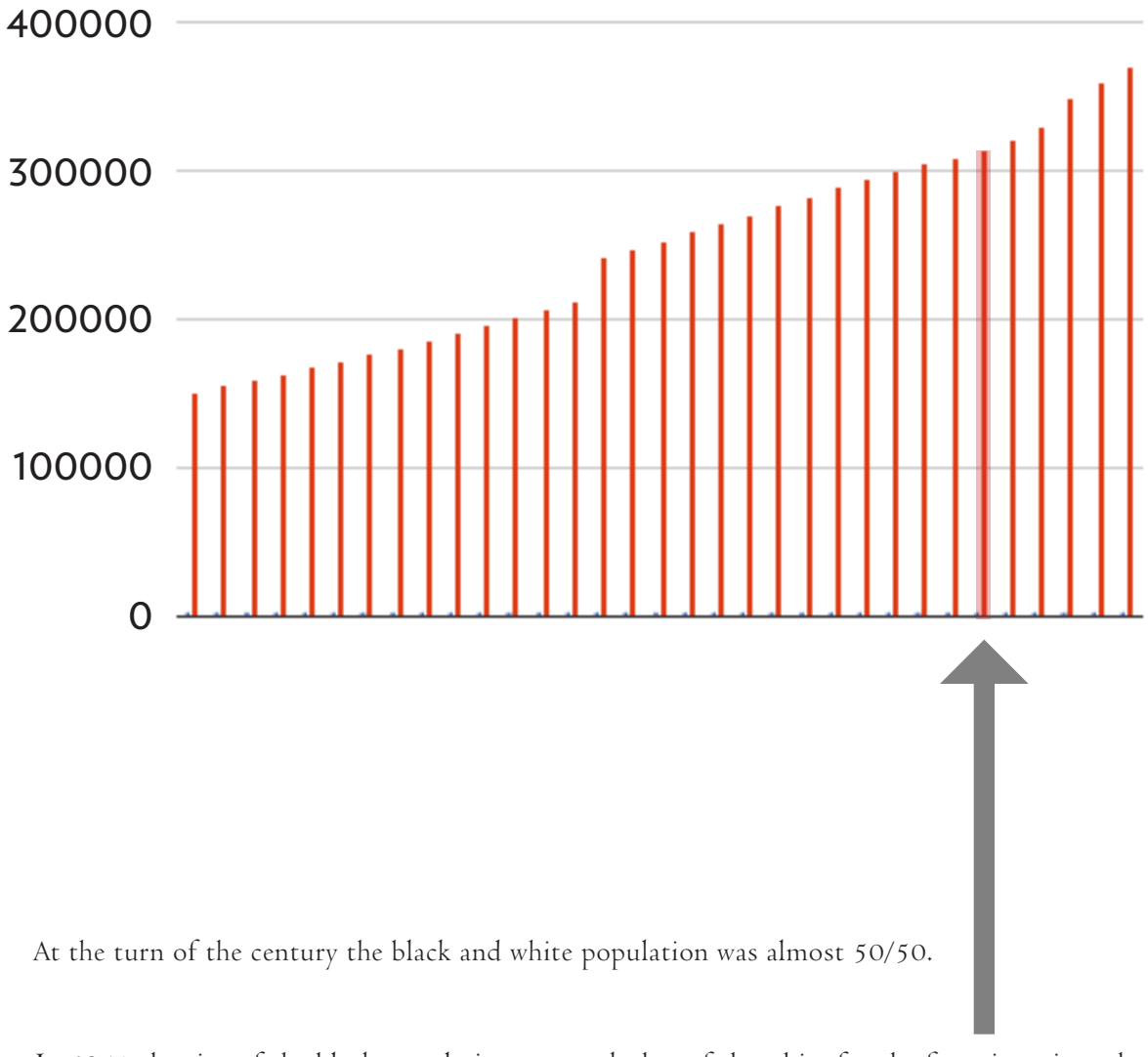
CAPE TOWN POPULATION GROWTH 1913-1945



At the turn of the century the black and white population was almost 50/50.

In 1940 the size of the black population overtook that of the white for the first time since the early nineteenth century.

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At it's height of development District 6 covered 104 hectors and comprised of 3,700 buildings

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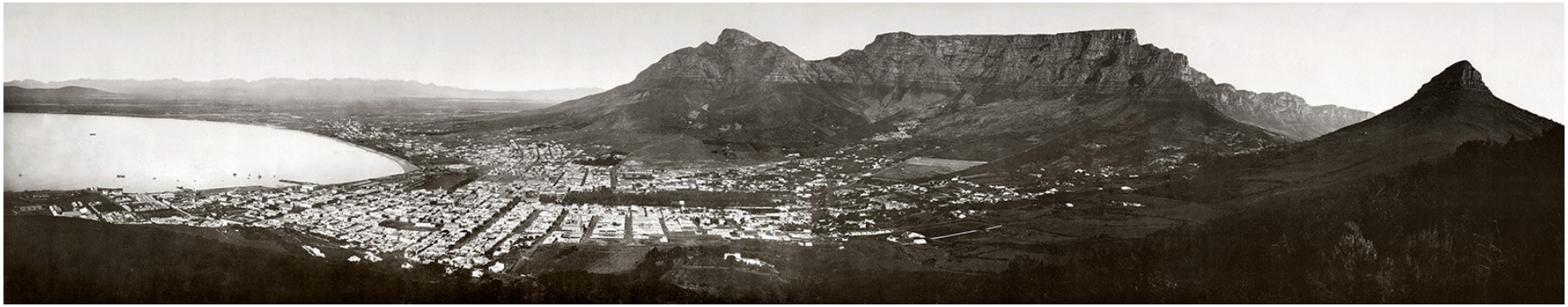

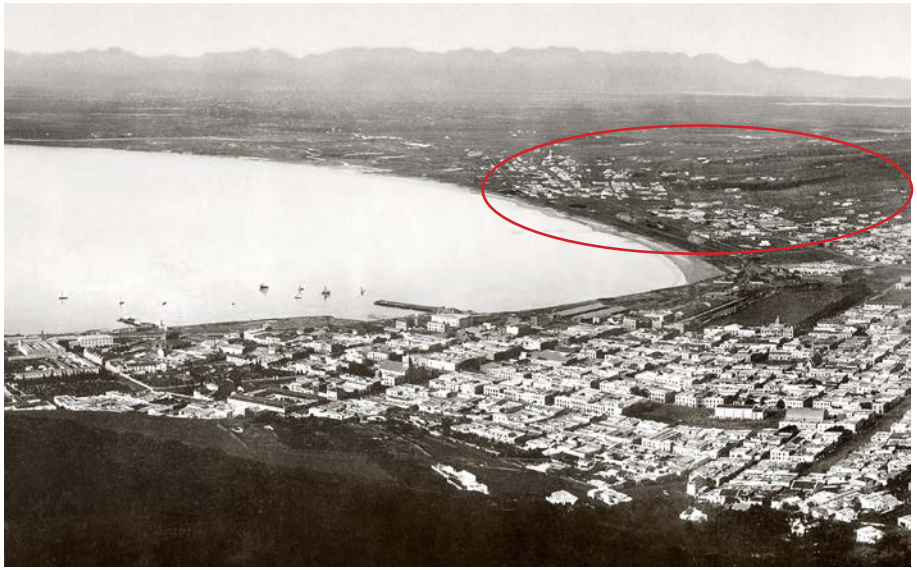

A portion of District Six was repurposed during this period, *slum clearance*

Before and after the dredging and landfilling of the foreshore

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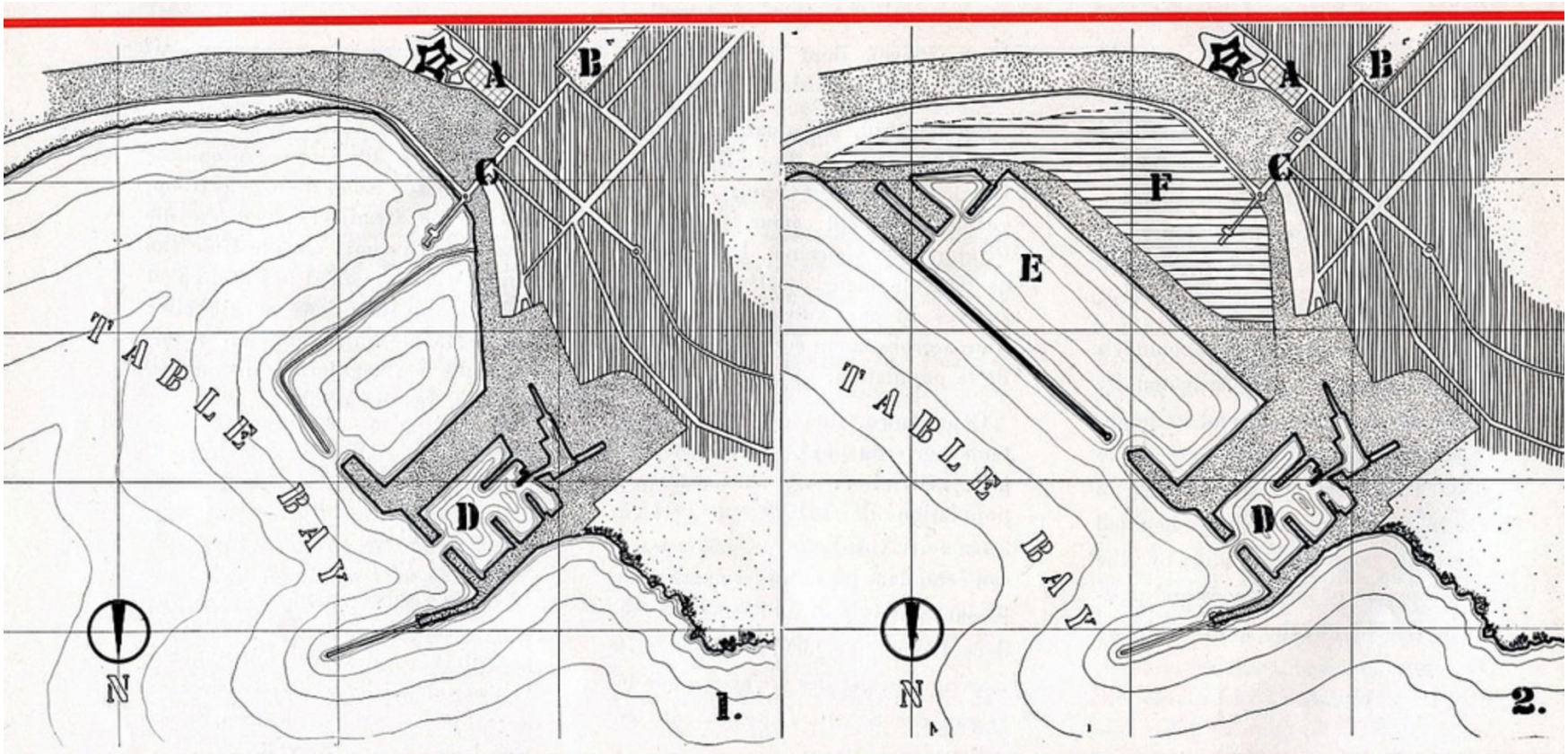

Diagram 1 shows Table Bay before reclamation.

Diagram 2 shows the same area after reclamation, and indicates the land available for the planning of the extension to central Cape Town.

Le plan No. 1 montre la Baie de la Table avant les travaux.

Le plan No. 2 montre le même site après achèvement des travaux, et indique les terrains disponibles pour l'aménagement des extensions à donner au centre de la ville.

Diagram 1: Tafelbaai voor drooglegging.

Diagram 2: Dieselfde gebied na drooglegging, en die grond beskikbaar vir die beplanning van die uitbreiding na sentrale Kaapstad.

Excerpt from The Cape Town Foreshore Plan

Massive land reclamation scheme

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The Minister of Transport, F.C. Sturrock

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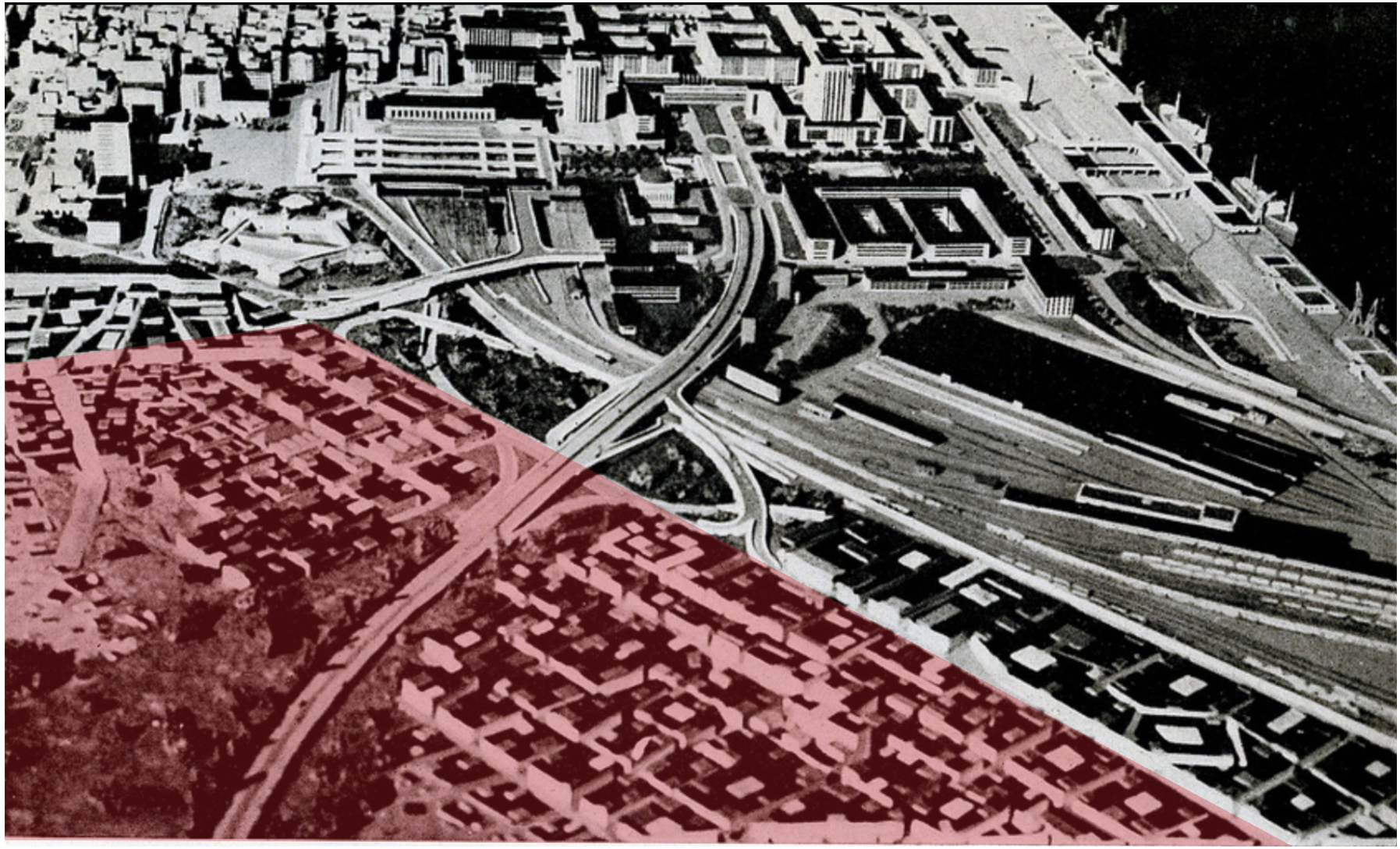


Foreshore Model - showing new highway cut through District 6

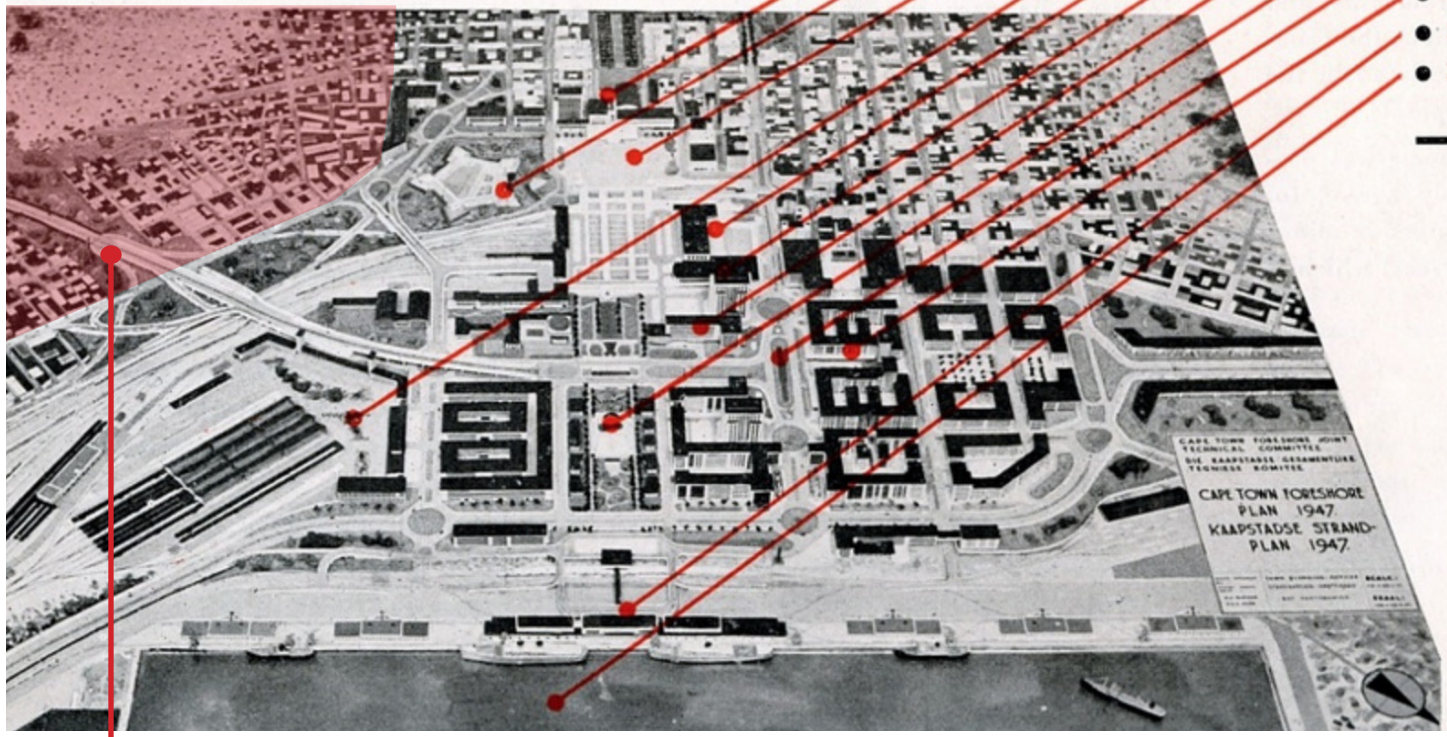
A photo taken from the north-east showing a model of the replanned Foreshore Area with existing Cape Town as a background.

Cliché pris depuis le nord-est et qui montre la maquette de l'aménagement des terrains asséchés, avec la ville actuelle derrière.

'n Foto uit die noordooste geneem, aantonende 'n model van die herbeplande strandgebied met die bestaande Kaapstad as 'n agtergrond.

Key

- CITY HALL SITE
- THE CASTLE
- GRAND PARADE
- NEW GOODS STATION
- NEW STATION
- NEW RAILWAY OFFICES
- NEW RAILWAY HOTEL
- MONUMENTAL APPROACH
- ADDERLEY PLACE
- SHOPPING CENTRE
- MARITIME TERMINAL
- DUNCAN DOCK



Foreshore Model - showing new highway cut through District 6

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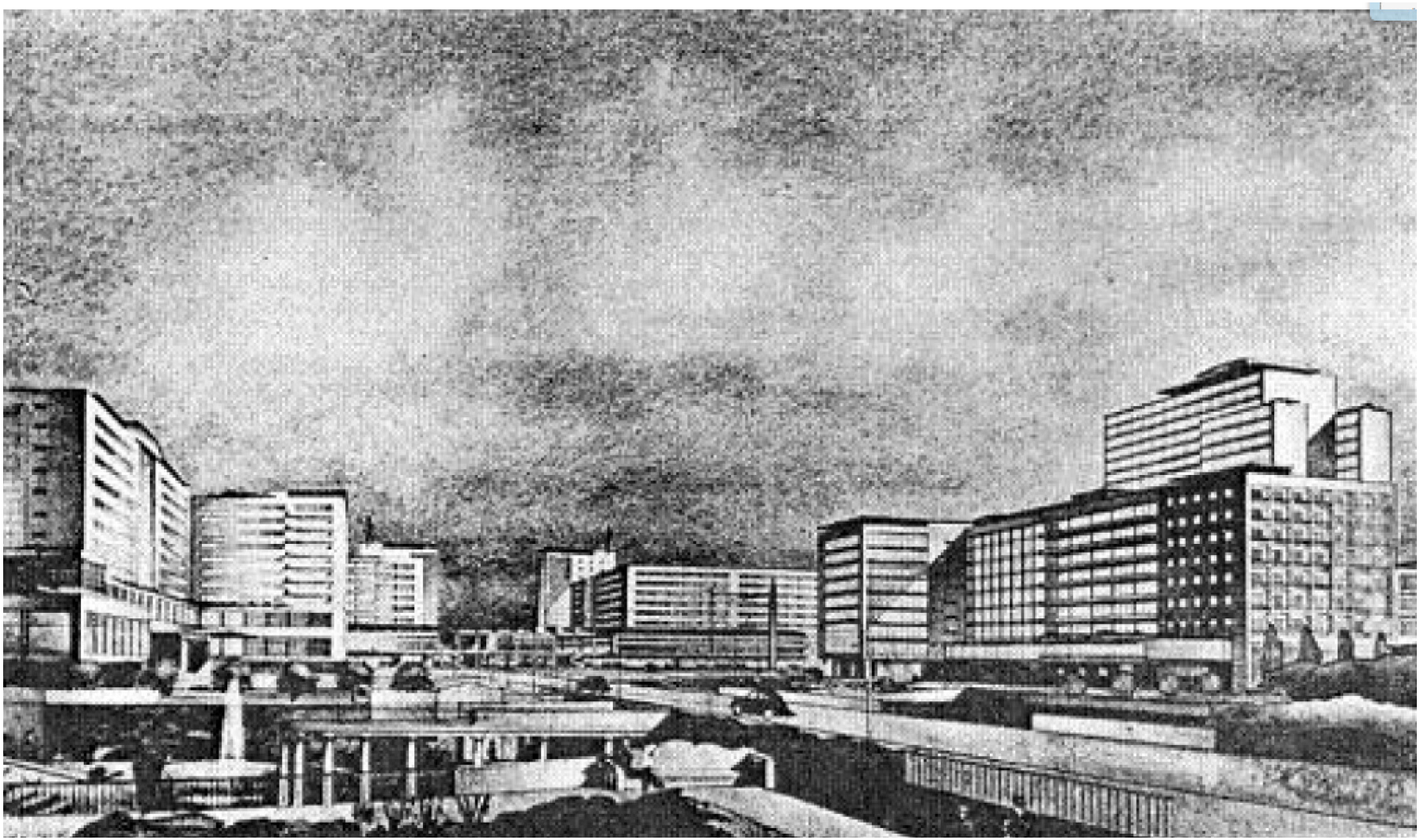

Foreshore Plan

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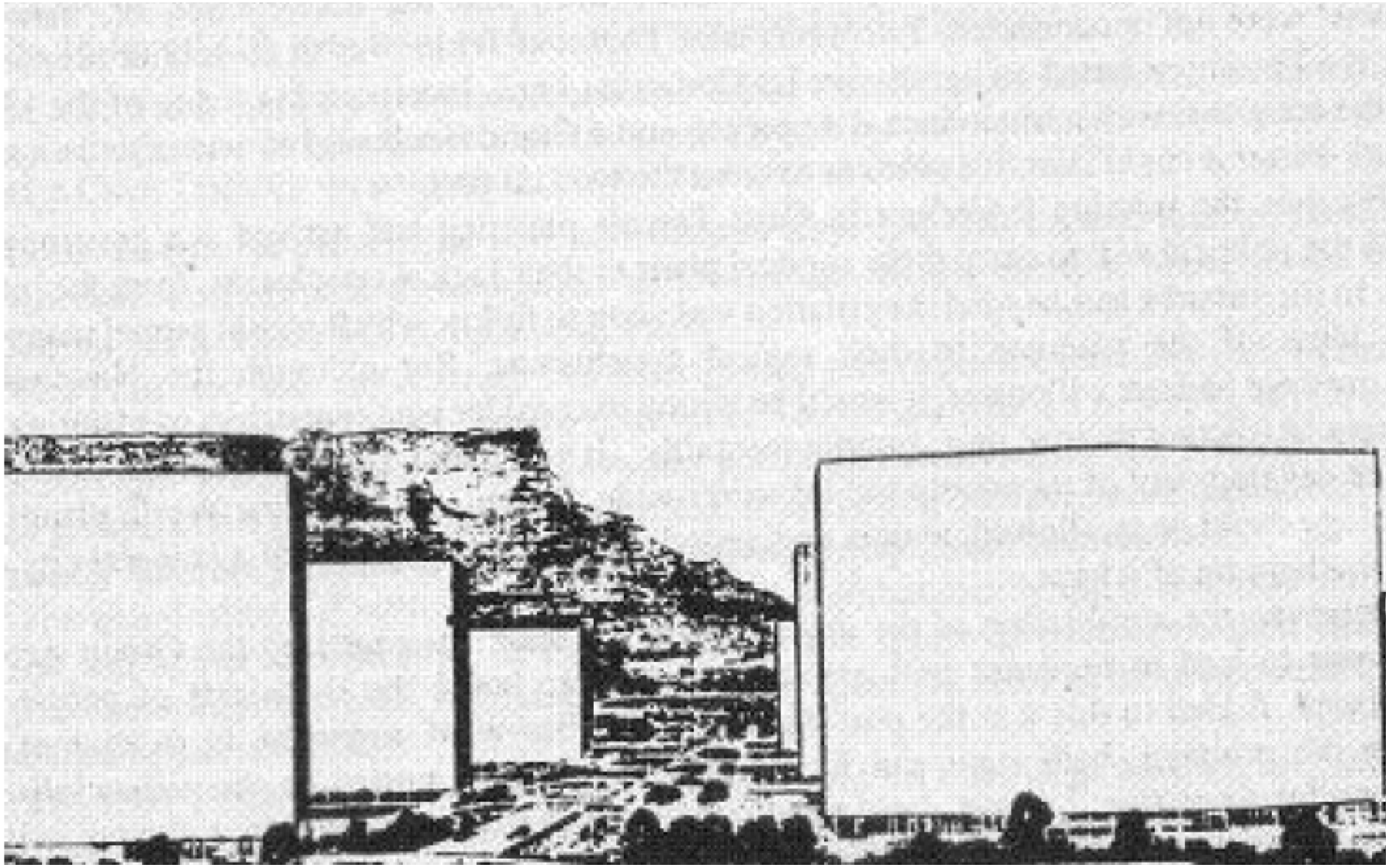
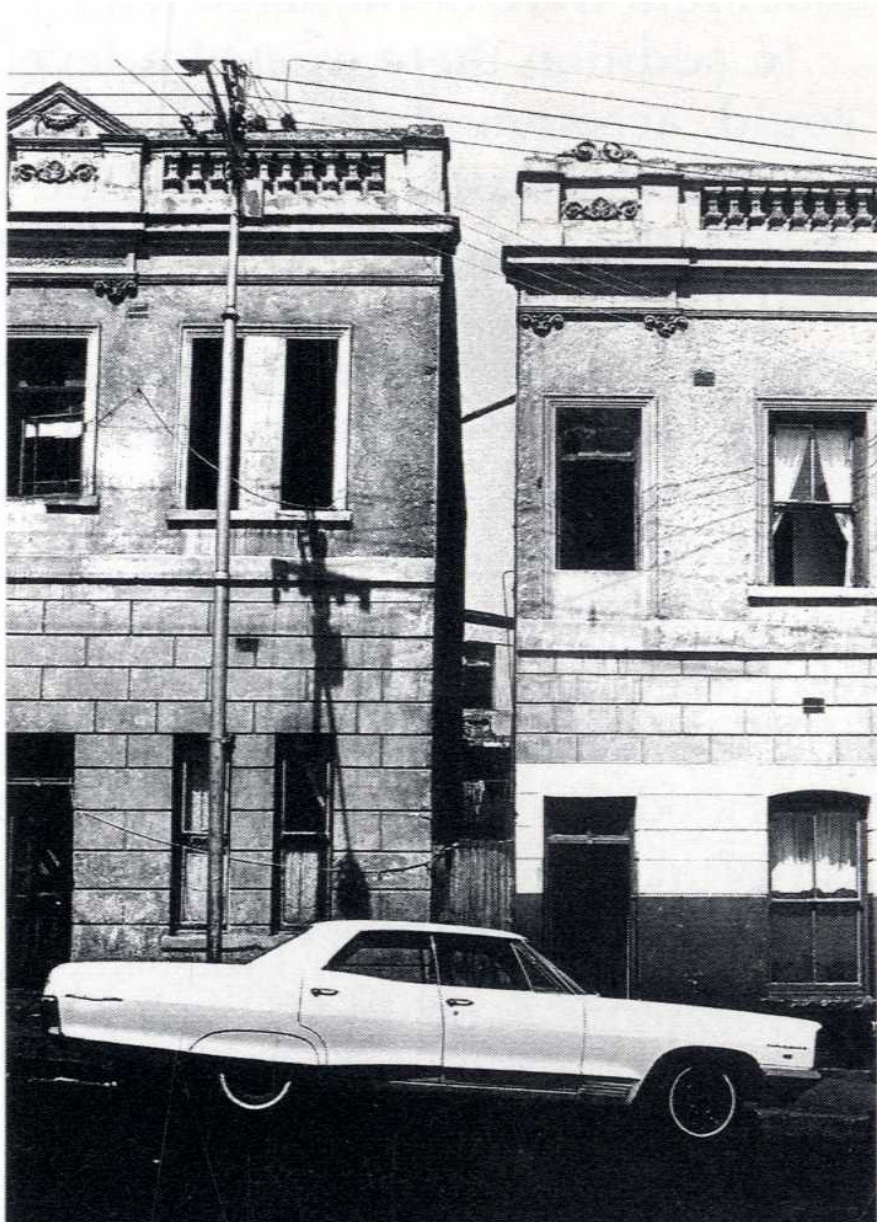
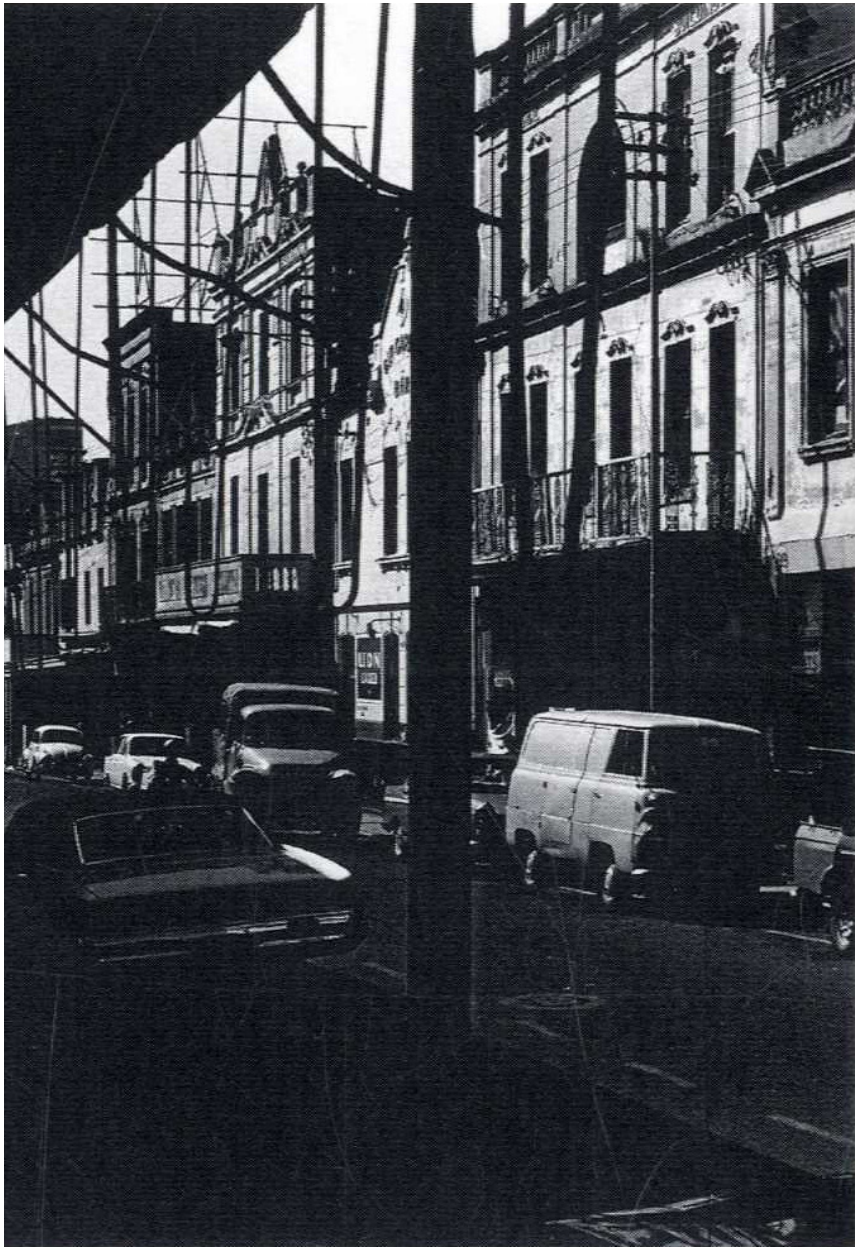


Proposed design for Cape Town presented at a planning conference

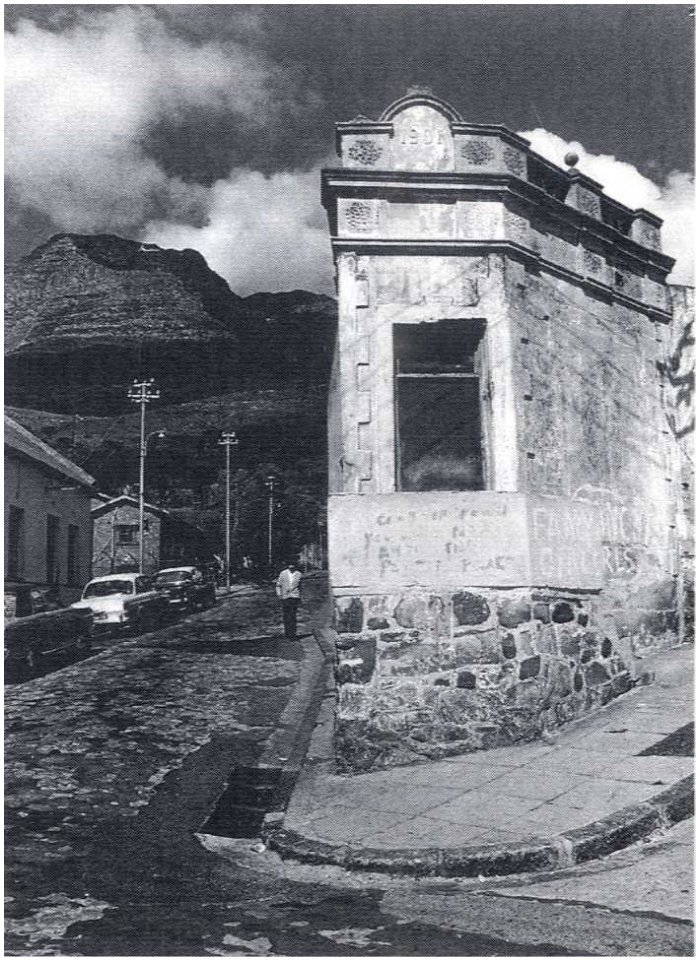
De Villiers Street

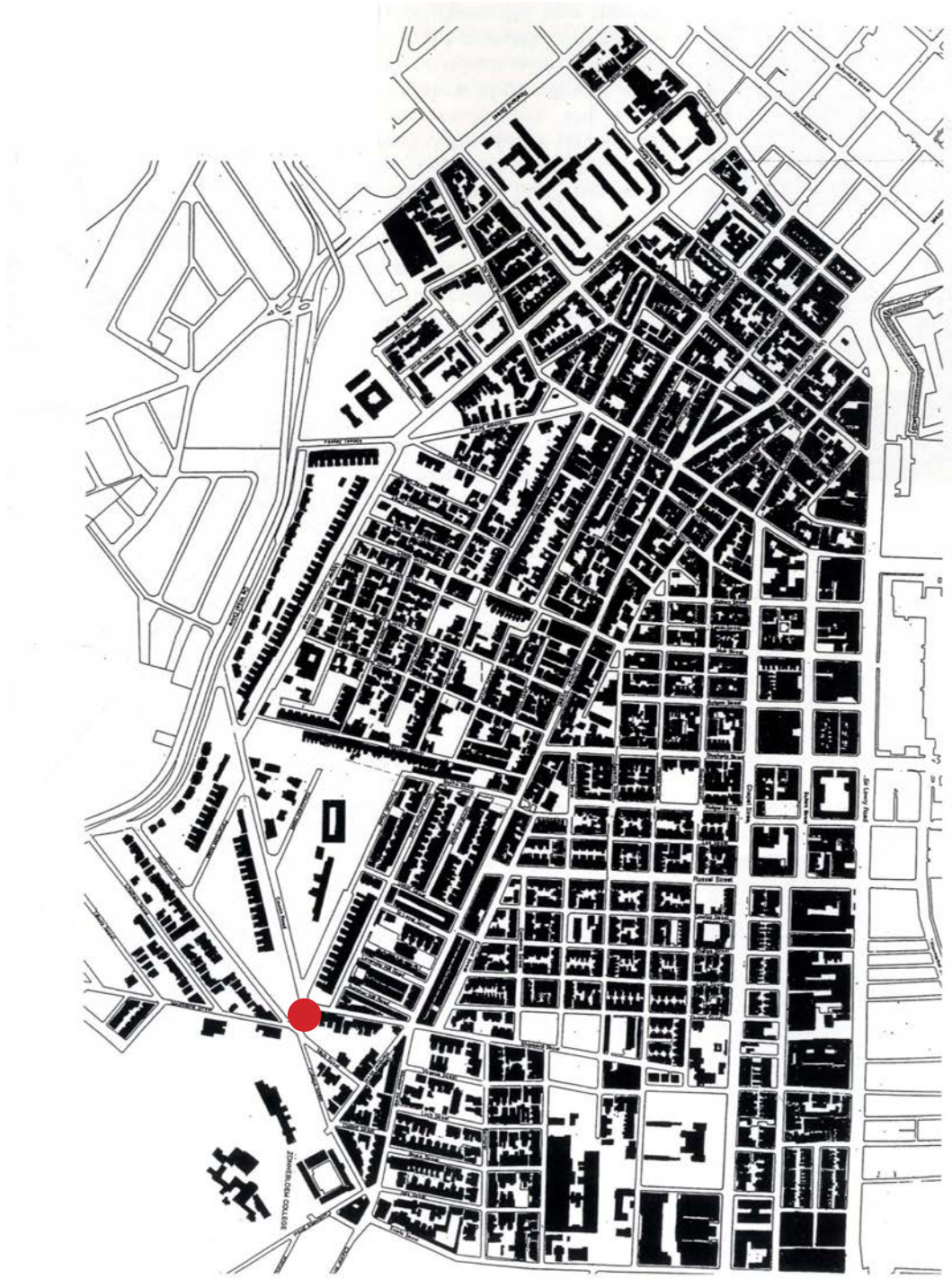


Left: Cannon Street, Above: Sterling Street



Left: Upper Darling Street, Above: Calendon Street





Maidestone and Rochester Roads

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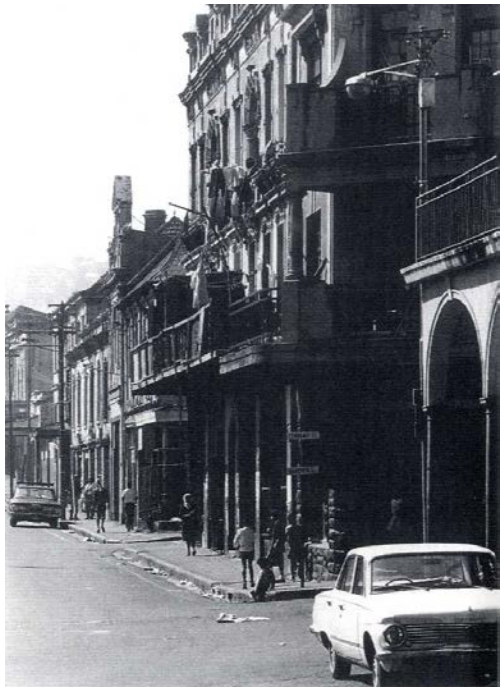

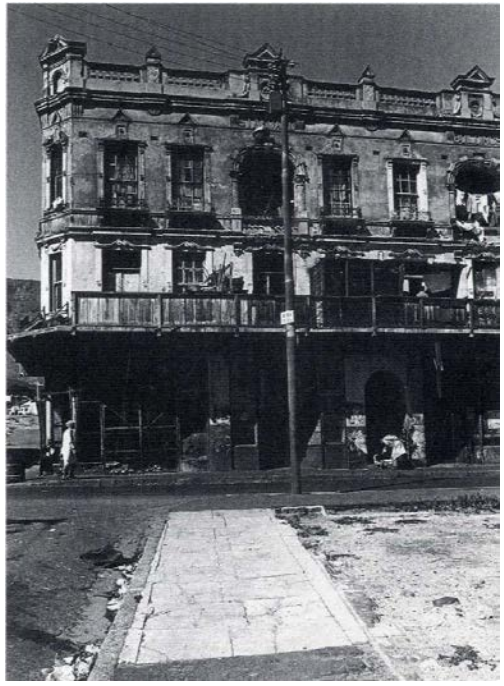

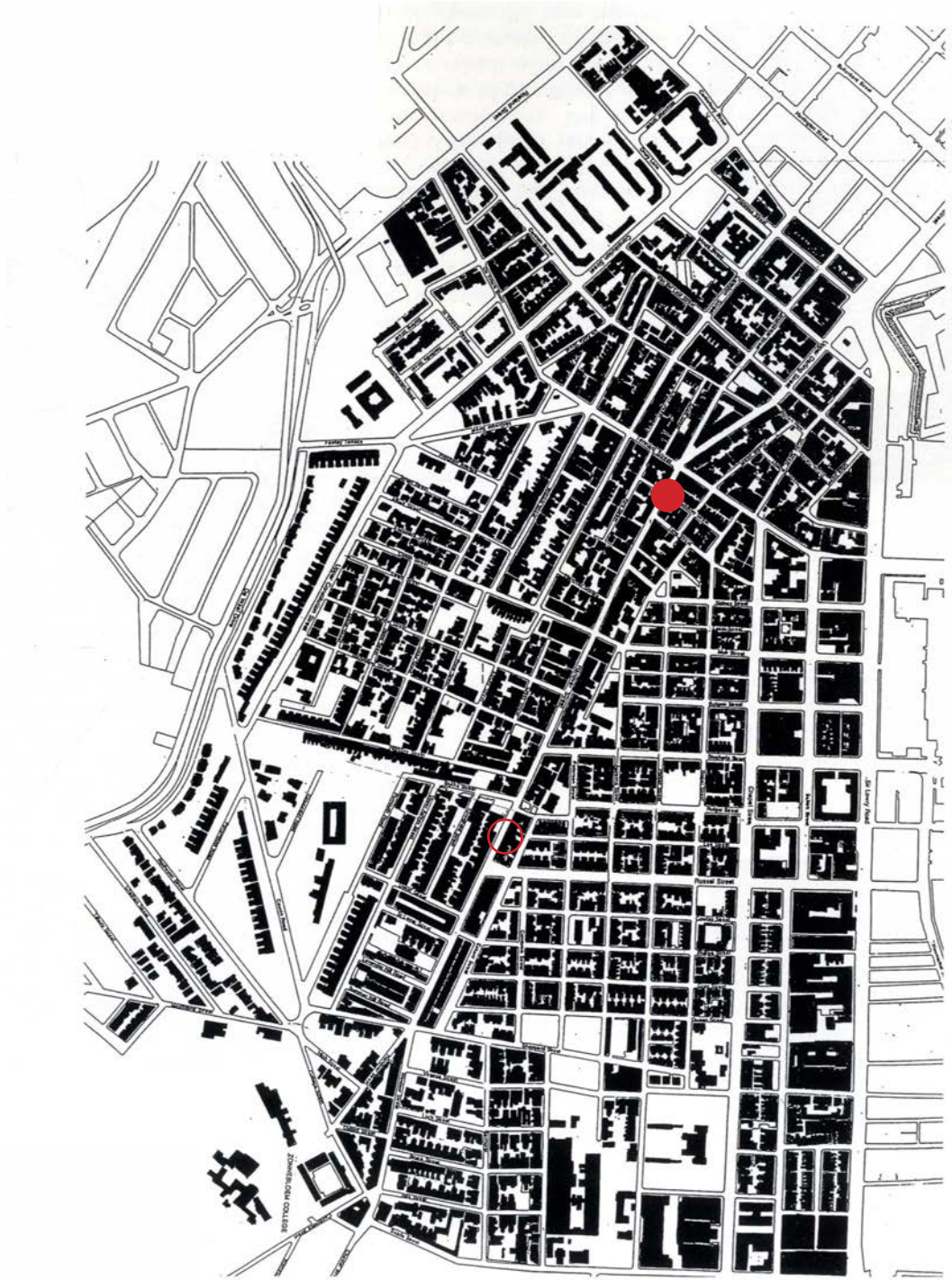

Top: Hanover Street, Bottom: Corner of Hanover and Godfrey

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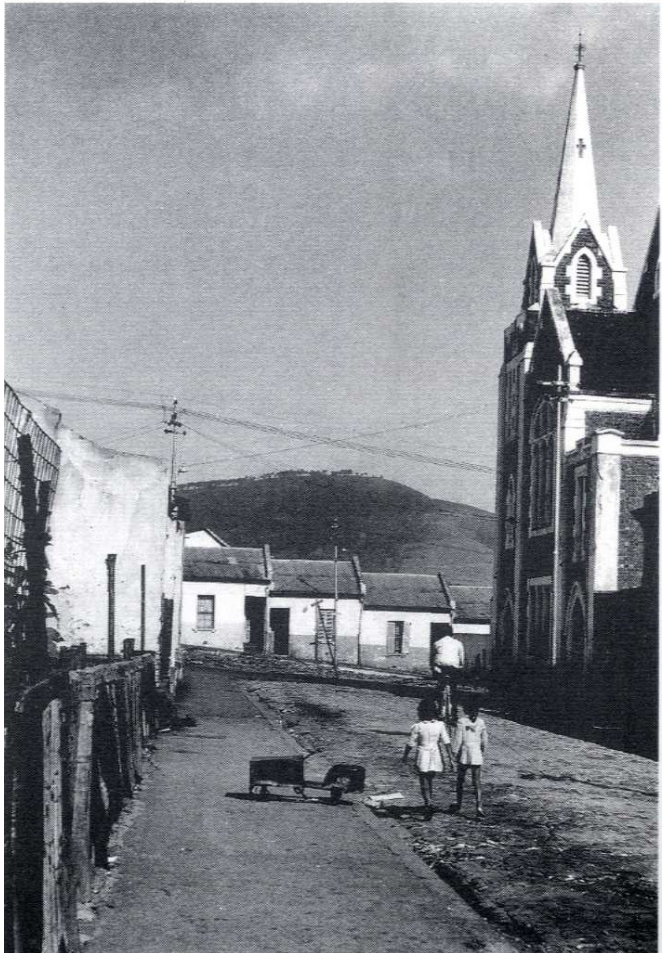
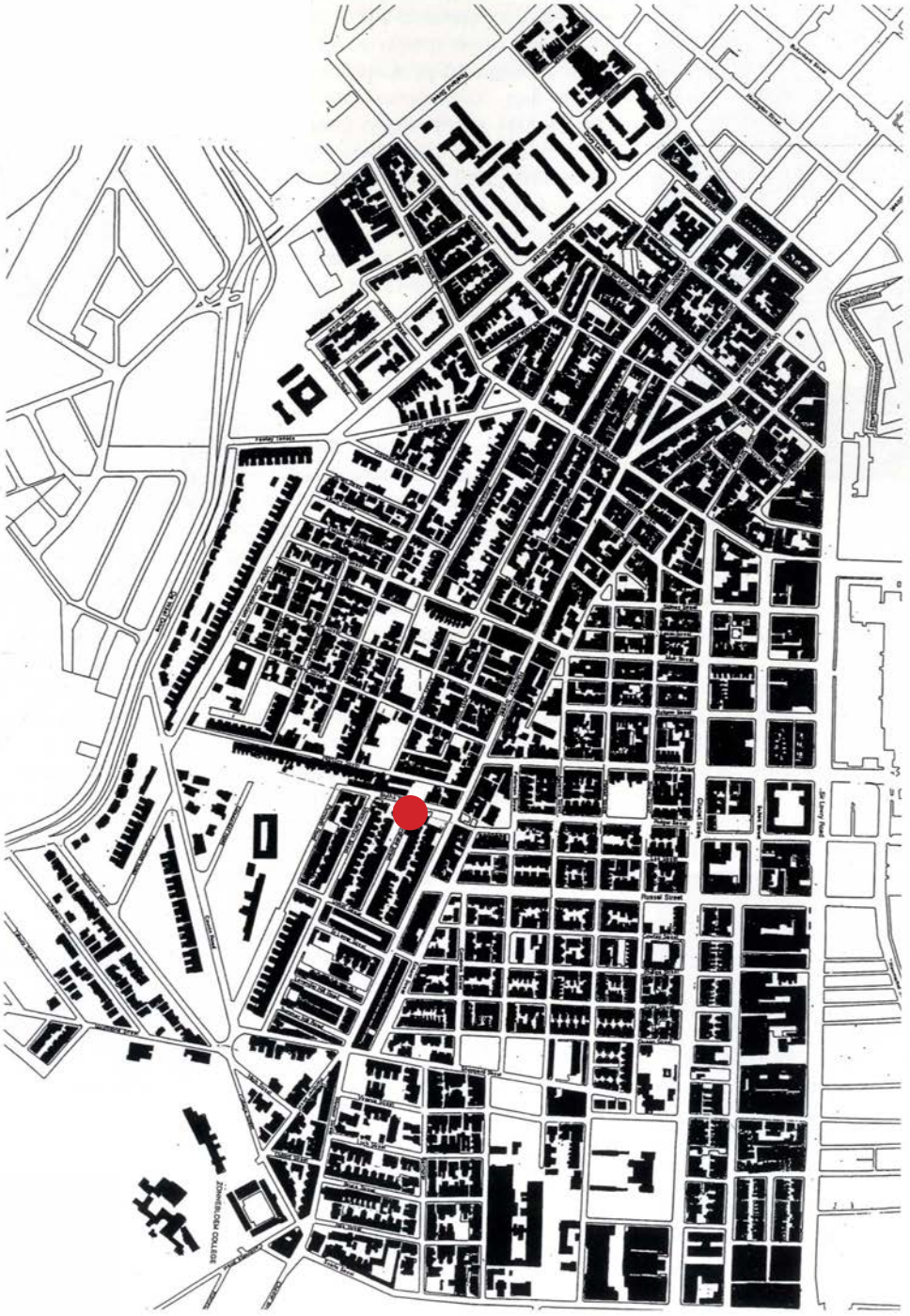
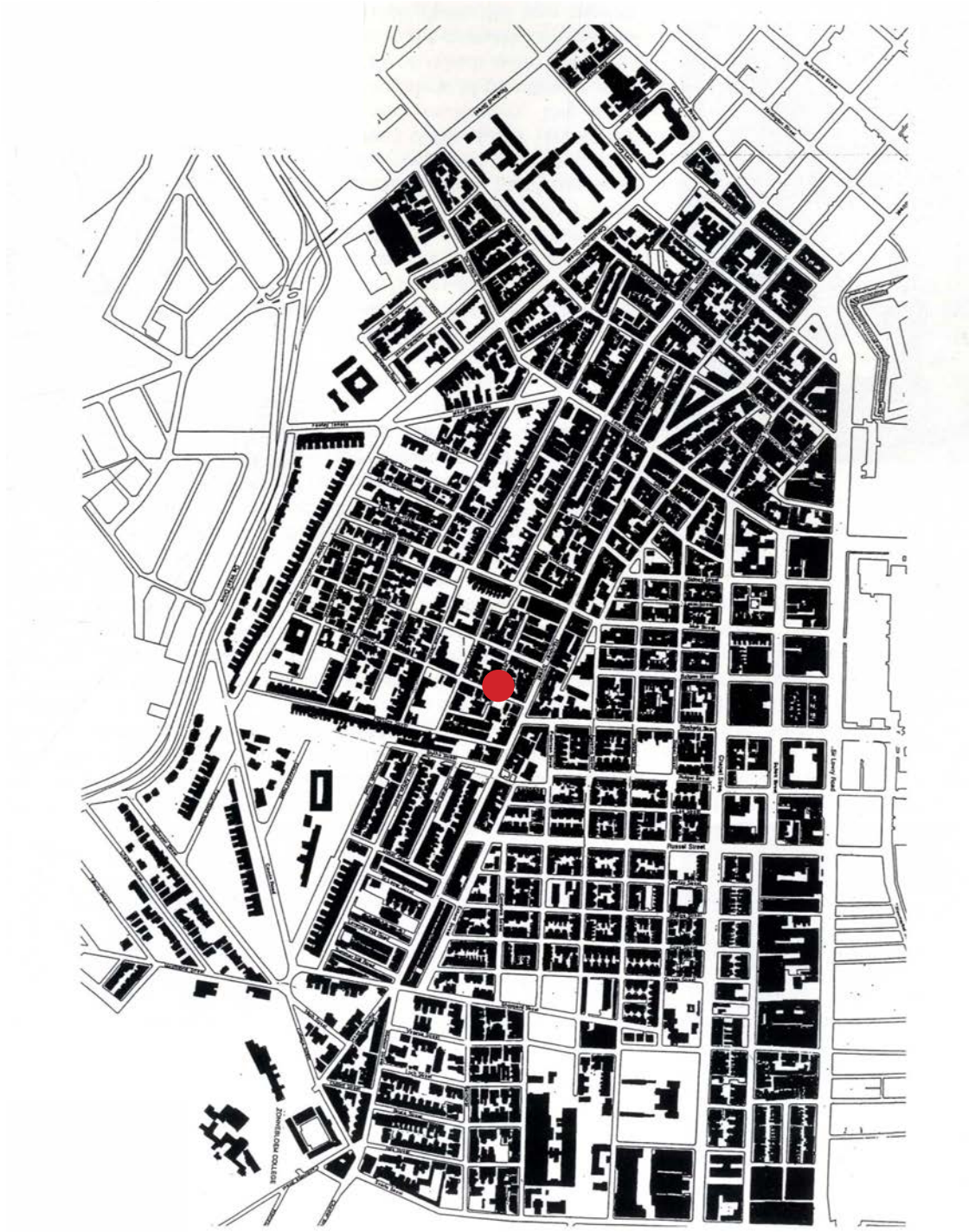
Top: St. Mark's School, Tennant Street, Bottom: A Park in Rutger Street

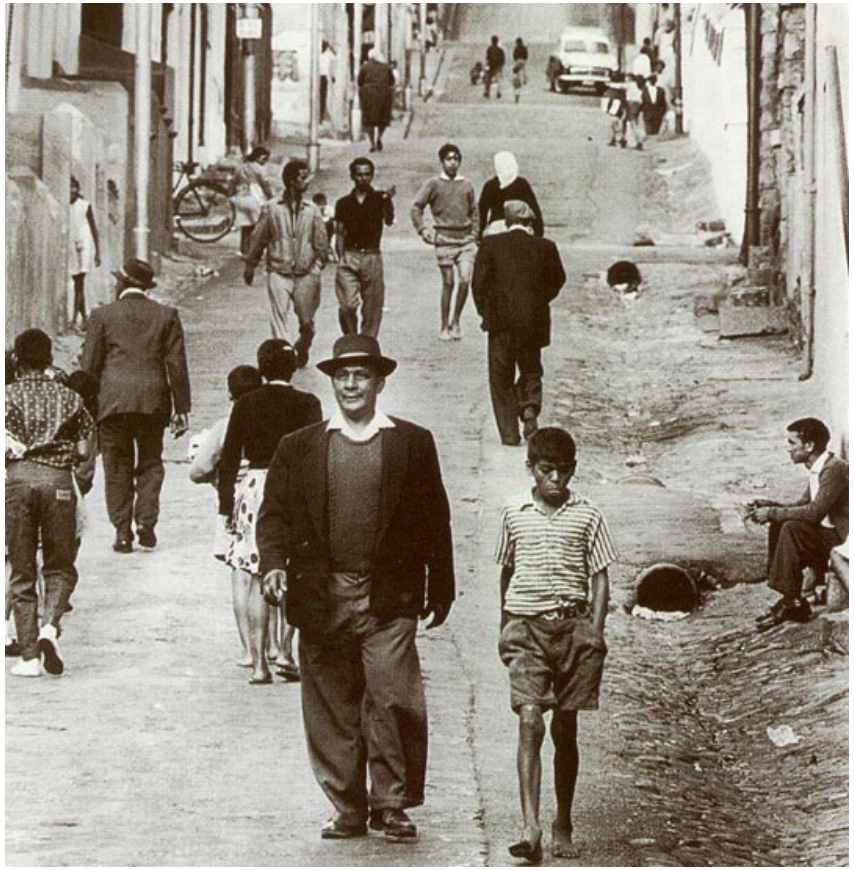




AME Church, Springfield Church



Cross Street



In 1948 The Apartheid Government came into power.

In 1950 they passed the Group Areas Act which made it illegal for people of different races to live in the same area.

In 1966 District 6 was declared a "whites only" area.

Between 1966 and 1980 60,000 people were forcibly removed from their homes which were then bulldozed.