Rod Choromanski - Architect, Choromansk Architects, Durban, KZN, SA

Mhlengi Gumede - Area Programme Manager, eThekwini Municipality, Durban, KZN, SA

funding Institutions

South African Cultural Observatory 2018 International Conference
Trends & Issues in National & Regional Economics
7-8 March 2018
Nelson Mandela Stadium, Port Elizabeth, South Africa
Townships were developed as dormitory settlements, located furthest from the CBD to accommodate migrant African labour building and servicing the cities of privileged South African’s.

Typical apartheid town planning

Apartheid town planning applied to Durban
Kwa-Zulu Natal Population:

10 267 300
(from 2011 consensus)

eThekwini Population:
3 442 400
(from 2001 consensus)

Durban CBD:
+-70 000

Cato Manor Population:
+100 000
(estimated by CMDA)

near future 170 000
(estimated by CMDA)

http://www.cmda.org.za/
http://population.city/south-africa/ethekwini-durban/
Earliest known history Cato Manor land inhabited by Nqondo clan

1650

1843

Land ownership given to George Cato, Mayor of Durban

http://www.ilovedurban.co.za/floods-durban-history/
Indian Indentured Labourers were brought to South Africa to work on sugar plantations.
Subdivided plots of land in Cato Manor sold to indentured Indian labourers 1914
Influx of African inhabitants created a vibrant hybrid culture
uMkhumbane - vibrant and diverse, a community before apartheid
Everyday stories outside the limits of the political machines
Small Businesses, Markets and economic activity which serviced the CBD and community
Entrepreneurship and business activities empowering community
1945

First tensions between the 50,000 mixed race inhabitants, fostered by apartheid rule.
1948
Beginning of Apartheid Rule in SA

1950
Group Areas Act passed
1949 African-Indian Riots
1949, the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act outlaws interracial marriage.

1950, the Group Areas Act restricts black people from entering white areas without documentation, requiring black people to carry “pass books” —internal passports.

*Photo by Central Press/Getty Images*
1950 Riots against pass laws led by women of Cato Manor
18th June 1959    200 women storm the KwaGezizandla Beer Hall

Beer hall riots against beer making laws and forced removals
1962-64

uMkhumbane bulldozed to the ground approximately
150 000 people forced to relocate
FIGHT TO SAVE CATO MANOR
The long, bitter struggle

Graham Spence
Political Reporter

When Subramoney Pillay came home after work one night, he was astonished to find a stranger sitting in his home. And he was even more astounded when the stranger ordered him to leave the property that had been in the Pillay family for 40 years.

"He handed me a piece of paper and said I must go to live in Phoenix," said Mr Pillay. "That was enough for me. I grabbed this shotgun and told him he had better move his own body to Phoenix — and fast."

Big Pillay laughs, but with little mirth. His dilapidated shack that is home to 14 family members has been the centre of endless clashes with the then Department of Community Development who for more than a decade were determined to expropriate his property. Eventually in 1979 he was taken to court. It cost him R1 000 to be told his home was no longer his own.

But eight years later Subramoney Pillay is still there in Cato Manor, despite no title deeds. And this, more than any words, symbolises the defiance of those who have remained behind in the face of immense bureaucrat-

tic odds since Cato Manor was proclaimed a white group area nearly thirty years ago.

"The bitter-enders" have now won the fight. Most of Cato Manor has now been returned to the Indian community with the announcement last month that it is to be re-developed as an ambitious, multi-million rand suburb housing some 26 200 people.

Even so, it has been a long, hard struggle. For Cato Manor has a symbolism far out of proportion to the neglected tract of land covered with bush and wild banana trees that it is today. The sentimental value to the Indian community is immense, similar to that of District Six to the Cape coloureds. And when families who had lived there for generations were forcibly evicted in the name of group areas, the anguish it caused was incalculable.

In the 1960s Cato Manor consisted of a colourless and thriving cosmopolitan community. Then the bulldozers thundered in to build a model white suburb. However, the project fell flat when it was discovered much of the area consisted of ecca shale, and large-scale construction was impossible.

This did not stop the removals. Between 1960-80, about 120 000 people of all races are said to have been evicted — many forcibly.

Today, there are 1 200 people left, including three white families and a dozen or so black and coloured families.

Mrs I.M. Naidoo is one of the old-timers. Although her family's acre-plot and home were expropriated for R6 000, they are still living there.

"They came and told us to get out, but we refused to go," she said. "My husband made a vow to his mother on her deathbed that this land will always remain in the family. They have now taken it away, but the soul of this home will always be ours. I pray a miracle will happen and the land will be rightfully returned to us again."

For the Haniff family, there was no miracle. Once the most powerful and best known family in Cato Manor, they are now paupers. A few still live in a three-roomed shanty that is in a serious state of disrepair.

But today there is a new spirit in Cato Manor that is very much in evidence. Those remaining people have vowed that the evictions of the past two decades will never be allowed to happen again.

The Indian Minister of Housing, Mr Amichand Jhajhani, is on record as saying that residents will have first option on houses. Many may not be able to afford the R23 000 asking price for the cheapest home, but Mr Jhajhani has pledged that payments will be tailored to income levels.

"In the 60s and 70s there was no real leadership, and the authorities took full advantage of that," said Mr Roland Parssootham, the Chairman of the Cato Manor Ratepayers Association — frontline of the residents' defence.

"Sure, there were a lot of courageous individual stands against bureaucracy, but because it was haphazard the authorities succeeded in breaking the spirit of the people. Finally we all stood together. And I believe it was this last stand by our people remaining here which won the day for us."

However, Mr Parssootham says the CMRA do not see this as a group area victory for the Indian community. They want Cato Manor to be returned to all former residents, regardless of colour.

As he speaks, a echoing wall from the mosque below splits the quiet buzz of the evening. It is 5pm and the Muezzin is calling the faithful to pray.

For the people of Cato Manor, perhaps those prayers have been answered.

1980s People return to the area (Home to 93 000 people)
Further destruction of public institutions in the area due to political unrest throughout the country.
1989 Urban Strategy

Durban Metropolitan Open Space System (D’Moss)

initiated by Wild Life Society
Durban Municipality and University of Natal

- Environmental Conservation
- Sustainable Urban Developments
- New Approaches to Land Use Plan


Spatial development framework map of eThekwini Municipality 2012
D’Moss System of Cato Manor
1990 Early 1990s, mass invasion back into the area
1991 Apartheid Legislation abolished
1993 Urban Strategy

(CMDA) Cato Manor Development Association formed to facilitate urban and regional planning to improve social services and economic opportunities within the community.

Funded by: European Union, local, provincial and central government other funding agencies. R380 million in public sector funding invested.
CMDA Projects - important social infrastructure

**LEGEND**

1.0 Wiggins-Umkhumbane Multi-Purpose Centre, Dunbar Road, 1998–99
  1.1 Wiggins Primary School: Matic & Van Zyl
  1.2 Wiggins Secondary School: André Duvenage Architect
  1.3 Umkumbane Library: Sally Adams Architect
  1.4 Community Hall: Urban Edge Architects

2.0 Dorothy Nyembe Multi-Purpose Centre, Trimborne Road, Cato Crest, 1999–2000
  2.1 Mayville Primary and Secondary Schools: East Coast Architects

2.2 Library: Sarkin & Jain
  2.3 Community Hall: Sarkin & Jain
  **Chesterville Extension**, Denis Shepstone Road, 1999–2000

3. HP Ngwenya Primary School: MA Gafuur Architects CC


5. Community Hall: Lees & Short, 2000–01

6. Chesterville Library, Booth Road, Urban Architects

**Bellair Road**, 1999–2000

7. Bellair Centre: Harber & Associates


9. Golden Future, Trimborne Road, Cato Crest

10. Khanjanjalo, cnr Wiggins & Dromore Roads

11. Zaminfundo, Dunbar Road

12. Nsimbini Pre-School

13. New Dunbar Pre-School


15. **Cato Crest Primary School**: Naroth Architects, 2000
1995  Cato Manor becomes presidential lead project, largest inner-city urban development project in post-apartheid South Africa
1997  European Union funding to work alongside CMDA
1994

Elections creates democratic SA, Nelson Mandela becomes first black president in SA
2003

(ABM) Area Based Management of eThekwini Municipality catalyst between the Community and new Infrastructure, facilitating cohesion and participation; economic and skills development.
ABM overall objectives

Economic Component
- Improve Cato Manor residents position in the Metropolitan and Labour Market
- Attract new and expanding businesses to locate in Cato Manor
- Improve the rate of enterprise starts survival growth in Cato Manor

Social Component
- Social Empowerment
- Community Safety

Physical Development Component
- Access to Services and facilities
- Complete Infill and Maxmise Yields
University Tower visible from the CBD

Cato Manor Central Node as defined by CMDA

Feasibility for Heritage Centre complete
Selection of Site approved by community
UKZN land donated through the Department of Education

uMkhumbane Cultural Site previously a dump site

Historical uMkhumbane River (polluted)

D’MOSS Area

Major Arterial Roads

2002
2003 Selection of an Architect through a National Architectural Design Competition
Urban Strategy
Develop Cultural Infrastructure

“The city must be formed from the culture of its residents
Or it creates a surrogate urbanity forming its people”
Hans Scharoun 1946
Mapping out and activating existing cultural nodes within Cato Manor
“D” Moss, religious, community, recreational, education, architectural interests, historic, etc.
Nurture creativity from past fractured identities
Honouring Leaders

Sipho Gumede
Musician

Dorothy Nyembe
Activist and politician

Florence Mkhize
Activist and politician

Kessie Govender
Playwright and actor

Nat Nakasa
Journalist and Author

Ronnie Govender
Playwright

Madala Kunene
Musician

http://www.sahistory.org.za/people/florence-mkhize

Fashion
Fusion of South African Mbaqanga, Maskanda, Marabi and traditional Zulu, fused with contemporary elements from jazz, funk, rock, gospel, rap, opera, reggae and West African music she produced a fresh and exciting sound.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Busi_Mhlongo
New Cultural Buildings for Cato Manor
uMkhumbane Cultural Place honours its first Leader

Queen Thomozile Jezangani Kandwandwe Zulu
INDLOVUKAZI UJEZANGANI
THOMOZILE EMMELDA
NDWANDWE ZULU
(OKA THAYIZA)

WAZALWA MHLAKA
01 KUMASINGANE 1926

WADLULA MHLAKA
KUZIBANDLELA 1959

DETURONOMI
INKULU
RANGAB
IZINGALO

LALA NGOZA LA MKHATHWANE
Symbolic Crypt built for the Zulu Queen
Fractalized network- geometry - cultural coded language-interplay of order and nature.
vertical galleries
vertical ground
clay
tree canopy
“The brick cladding ensured that local artisans had their hands on the building”
The eThekwini Architecture Department provided on-site accredited training for bricklayers which supported sme’s from the community

“I worked on the building for 7 months at various heights of scaffolding. I joined the training team on site which was conducted by the City and the Main Contractor and became part of the bricklayers responsible for the facebrick cladding which required a high quality. The project taught me many skills as it was very complex and we worked at higher levels than what I was used to. My experience from this project has given me confidence, and work opportunities on other projects.”

Michael Nzama a bricklayer from Cato Crest
Townscape Quality – Creating a Sense of Place
1 Queen Thomozile Memorial
2 uMkhumbane Museum Atrium
3 Sculpture Garden
4 uMkhumbane Park
5 Events Garden
6 Staff and Dignitaries Parking
1 Vertical Gallery Atrium
2 Vertical Gallery
3 Level 1 Gallery
4 Foyer Gallery
5 Installation Stair
6 Fire and Service
7 Functions Terrace
- LED lighting sensitive to high level artefacts with motion sensors reducing energy usage.
- Material are used in their natural state:
- Diaphragm brick walls: increase volume spaces and reduce the amount of concrete required.
- Brick walls are low maintenance, inert and create thermal mass.
- Perforated aluminium screen protects from north sun.
- Brick walls house bird boxes encouraging nesting, opportunity for research and education.
- Strip Windows: UV resistant glass & deep reveals reduce solar gain and glare.
- Computerised building management system (BMS).
- Natural light & ventilation to cores on the east and west which reduces the buildings heat gain
- Controlled thermal, humidity and lighting to exhibition spaces.
- Sprinkler system activates only in areas when required.
- Water efficient fittings.
2017 Cultural Ceremony

Inauguration of the uMkhumban Museum-Phase 1
Conceptual masterplan
Durban’s 2040 Vision: www.durban.gov.za

GOALS OF THE INNER CITY LOCAL AREA PLAN

• To accommodate 450,000 people
• To create 250,000 jobs

• Additional accommodation will be provided with at least 40% of that being a mix of affordable, Gap and social housing
• To place Durban on the World Tourism Map and grow tourist spending in the Inner City
• To accommodate more legal street trading
• Every resident will be within a 5 minute walk of facilities
• The Integrated Rapid Public Transport Network (IRPTN) will have been implemented with an inner city distribution system
• The city will be more energy efficient and 90% of buildings in the city will have grey water
Durban became the first city in South Africa and on the African continent to become a UNESCO World City of Literature in 2018.

A standard marathon covering a distance of 42.2km traces a route between KwaMashu and uMlazi via Umkhumbane, through three of KwaZulu Natal’s most well-known and oldest townships.

Durban Creative City 2017
Writers Trail by UKZN - research and identity of writers in Cato Manor, DURBAN

Cultural festivals

Public event space

Searching for talent

Inviting dialogue