

CAPE TOWN STADIUM

Cape Town Stadium is set to become one of the world's sporting landmarks. With its state-of-the-art facilities, outstanding design, and incomparable setting at Green Point with the backdrop of Table Mountain, it will be the iconic image of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

Built at a cost of R4,5-billion, the stadium is the result of an exhaustive planning, public participation, environmental impact assessment and feasibility and sustainability study process. It is one of the biggest planning and construction projects the City of Cape Town has ever undertaken – the stadium's footprint, including the plaza and parking, occupies 18 hectares, or six city blocks, and the stadium is 50 m high – equivalent to a 15-storey building.

A masterpiece of design

The stadium has a graceful, clean and sweeping silhouette. The translucent fabric mesh around the stadium exterior softens the structural elements, and when lit up at night, the stadium bowl will appear to float on its base.

The stadium will have 68 000 seats for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. After the event, 13 000 seats on the top tier will be removed and used in other City facilities, leaving 55 000 permanent seats. The 125x70 m laser-levelled rye grass pitch, which complies with FIFA requirements, is open.

The structure is designed to reduce the impact of strong winds, while allowing for airflow into and out of the stadium, and to minimise noise.

A unique roof

A substantial portion of the construction cost went toward a very hi-tech roof, which both provides protection from the weather, and reduces noise coming out of the stadium. This 'double membrane' design roof is curved to give the stadium a smooth, flowing look from every angle, and it makes full use of natural light. The area above the pitch is open, but the spectators are under cover.

Like a wheel with a rim and spokes, the roof is made up of an outer 'compression ring' that rests on 72 columns, and links to the inner 'tension ring' with a system of trusses and cables.

The inner tension ring also houses the lights for the playing field in a 'ring of fire', which removes the need for traditional high-mast lighting, and keeps the roof profile clear. Maintenance staff can work inside the roof structure.

The top layer of the roof is made of approximately 9 000 16 mm thick



The stadium in figures

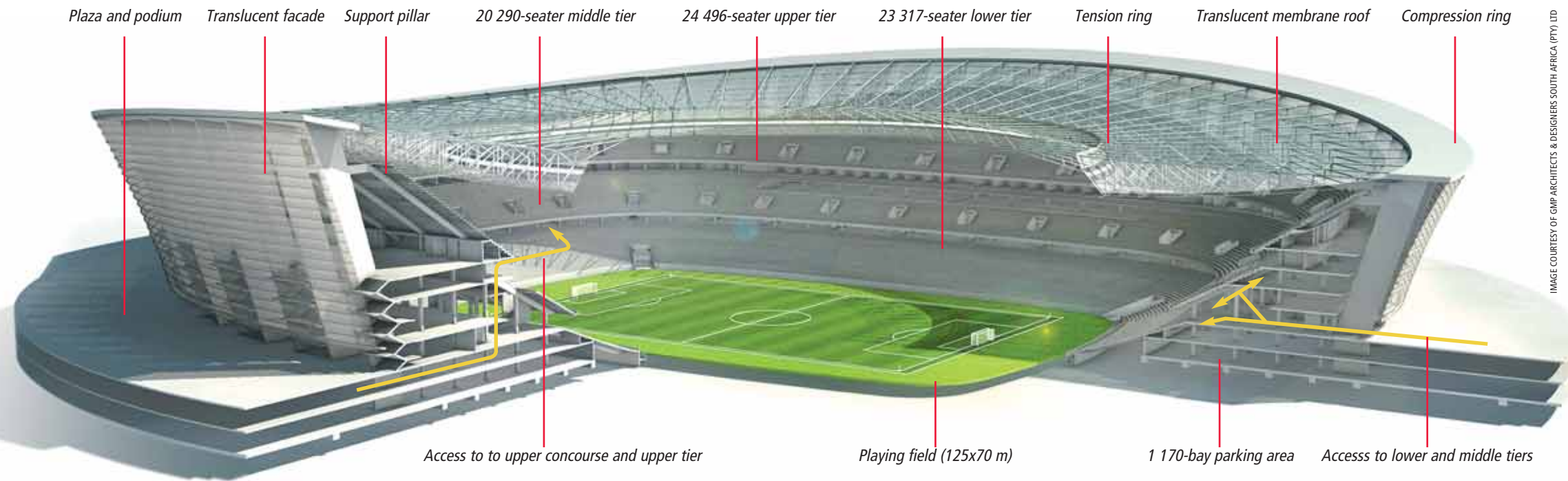
Measurements and quantities

Stadium height: 50 m
 Stadium length: 290 m
 Stadium width: 265 m
 Stadium perimeter: 745 m
 Podium perimeter: 1 336 m
 Site area: 56 990 m²
 Pitch area: 13 535 m²
 Roof area: 38 000 m²
 Outer membrane cladding: 27 500 m²
 Concrete used: 96 000 m³
 Bricks used: 5 234 000

Facilities and amenities

- 115 turnstiles, 59 main gates
- 868 entrances and doors
- 530 toilets, 360 urinals, 270 basins
- 250 VIP suites
- Four TV studios
- 178 media seats, 24 media desks
- Medical centre and police station
- Space for 120 wheelchairs
- Basement parking for 1 170 cars
- 16 lifts
- 1 800 m² conference hall

CAPE TOWN STADIUM



laminated safety glass panels, while below the radial truss structure is a mesh fabric that mutes noise and conceals the acoustic and lighting systems.

The 37 000 m² roof, an engineering 'first' for Africa, weighs 3 735 tons and contains almost 7,5 km of steel cabling. Specialised roof components were manufactured in South Africa, Germany, France and Spain.

The glass panel roof and the stretched fibreglass mesh around the exterior allow the colour and atmosphere of the day to come into the stadium.



Access and amenities

The stadium is 2,5 kilometres from the city centre, and easily accessible by car, public transport, bicycle and on foot. A 'fan walk' runs between the stadium and the official FIFA Fan Fest on the Grand Parade in the city centre.

There is an integrated rapid transit (IRT) bus station on Western Boulevard, which transports visitors to and from the city centre, and to the airport. The IRT is being extended and future phases will cover most of the city.

The stadium provides access for people with disabilities, ample toilet facilities, numerous concession and refreshment areas, press and conference facilities and its own standby electricity generators.

New sport and recreation precinct

The Green Point Common, which surrounds the stadium, has been reconfigured to provide extensive recreational and sporting areas for the public.

The Common includes a new 9-hole golf course, sports fields and a new 12,5 hectare urban park. The park and green open spaces have been re-landscaped with water features, a tree-lined boulevard leading to the

Mouille Point lighthouse, seating and lighting.

The work will be complete by March 2010. After the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ an eco-centre is envisaged for the urban park. It will feature a biodiversity garden to provide visitor education on Cape Town's unique flora and fauna, and will promote sustainable, green living and building practices in Cape Town.

The ponds in the urban park will be fed by spring water drawn from Cape Town's original water supply, the Oranjezicht Springs, providing irrigation water.

Design, construction and funding

GMP Architekten of Germany is the concept architect, in co-operation with Cape Town architects Louis Karol and Point Architects, who undertook the detail design.

The stadium was built by a joint venture between Murray & Roberts and WBHO (Wilson Bayly Holmes-Ovcon). Construction started in April 2007 and was completed in 32 months.

Funding was provided by National Government, the Western Cape Provincial Government and the City of Cape Town.

Jobs and economic benefit

The stadium has created thousands of jobs. The contractor had up to 2 500 staff and contractors on site during peak periods. Of these, 99% were local residents, 88% black and 35% under 35 years old. A total of 2 143 on-site jobs were created to construct the stadium and 1 179 artisans received training from the contractors. This has significantly improved skills, which reduces unemployment, and boosts the local economy.

The legacy

The stadium is not just a soccer stadium, but a multi-purpose venue. After the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, it will host rugby and soccer matches, music concerts, major events and spectacles.

The SAIL/Stade de France consortium will manage the stadium and the urban park. SAIL is a South African sports marketing company and Stade de France operates a major multi-purpose stadium of the same name in Paris. Leases are expected to run for 30 years and the operators will pay the City of Cape Town as the owner of the stadium 30% of earnings before tax.

The stadium provides a facility for the City to host 'mega-events' in the future, and residents will benefit from the improved sporting facilities on the Common, the urban park and the improved transport infrastructure.

2010 FIFA World Cup matches in Cape Town

Group matches

Friday 11 June, 20:30	A3 v	A4
Monday 14 June, 20:30	F1 v	F2
Friday 18 June, 20:30	C1 v	C3
Monday 21 June, 13:30	G4 v	G2
Thursday 24 June, 20:30	E4 v	E1

Round of 16

Tuesday 29 June, 20:30 v
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Quarter-finals

Saturday 3 July, 16:00 v
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Semi-finals

Tuesday 6 July, 20:30 v
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IMAGE COURTESY OF GMP ARCHITECTS & DESIGNERS SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD



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Around the Cape Town Stadium

The area around Cape Town Stadium is surrounded by Green Point Common and urban park, the V&A Waterfront, Granger Bay, Mouille Point, and the suburbs of Green Point and Sea Point.

Green Point Common and the urban park

Formally ceded to the City as a recreational area by King George V in 1923, the 80 hectare Green Point Common has mixed recreational and sporting precincts. On the western side the Common has been reconfigured into a landscaped 12,5 hectare urban park. The park contains walkways, landscaped green areas, water features and ponds, and a walking, cycling and jogging track.

The main tree-lined pedestrian boulevard runs between Somerset Road and the Mouille Point lighthouse and beachfront park. The stadium plaza and forecourt is the site of a popular craft market, specialising in African artefacts.

The 9-hole, 74-par Metropolitan Golf Course has been redesigned, and the existing facilities for several sports – including athletics, cricket, hockey, rugby and tennis – improved.

The adjoining Mouille Point beachfront and promenade, undergoing a R30-million renovation, are popular with walkers and joggers.

After the 2010 FIFA World Cup, a biodiversity showcase garden and an eco-centre to promote sustainable living is planned for the Common.

Victoria & Alfred Waterfront

Better known as 'the V&A', this 123 hectare shopping and entertainment complex in the historic heart of Cape Town's working harbour is South Africa's most visited destination. It has 80 restaurants, taverns and eateries, more than 400 retail outlets, and seven hotels. It includes the Nelson Mandela Gateway – the departure point to Robben Island – the historic Clock Tower precinct and the Two Oceans Aquarium. The V&A is linked to the Cape Town Stadium by Granger Bay Boulevard.

The waterfront is named after Queen Victoria and her second son, Prince Alfred, who on 17 September 1860 tipped the first load of stone to start construction of the breakwater for Cape Town's first harbour.

Somerset Road precinct and fan walk

The 2,0-km 'fan walk' that runs between the Cape Town Stadium and the central city, linking the main transport hub and the official FIFA Fan Fest at the Grand Parade and follows Waterkant and Somerset Road. Traditionally, part of the route for the famous Cape Minstrel parade at New Year, Somerset Road is flanked by numerous restaurants, clubs and entertainment venues. The fan walk portion of Somerset Road will be a pedestrian-only area for the Cape Town match days during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, with large screens and stages along the route.

Sea Point

Characterised by high-rise, luxury apartments and expensive mansions, Sea Point offers urban entertainment and a vibrant, unique environment. With a host of pubs, music clubs, coffee shops and restaurants, Sea Point's urban entertainment and vibrant nightlife creates a carnival atmosphere for visitors and locals alike.

THE GREEN POINT PRECINCT, URBAN PARK AND CAPE TOWN STADIUM



Green is the point

The City's 'Green Goal' initiative is focused on making everything associated with the tournament as environmentally responsible and sustainable as possible. Focus areas include reducing the event's carbon footprint and promoting 'water-wise' practices, recycling, energy efficiency and biodiversity.

The stadium itself incorporates green building practices which ensure energy and water use efficiency. The structure has an energy-efficient air-conditioning system, and the fabric outer cladding allows for natural ventilation.

The stadium is equipped with a building management system with manual and automatic controls. The system monitors the use of areas within the stadium, and reduces or switches off lighting and air conditioning in rooms not used for certain periods. Compact fluorescent lamps are used wherever possible.

The stadium and the urban park do not rely on the City's drinking water supply – they are supplied from Cape Town's original water source, the Oranjezicht Springs, 4 km away in the city bowl, and stormwater will also be stored and used for irrigation.



For more information

Call Cape Town Tourism on +27 (0)21 487 6800, see www.capetown.travel, or visit our head office at The Pinnacle Building, cnr Burg & Castle Streets, 33°55'15"S / 18°25'14"E or any of our 18 visitor centres around the city.

Green Point: The birthplace of soccer in South Africa

Green Point is the birthplace of soccer in South Africa – the first recorded public game was staged on the Common there in 1862. It was not a game of football that modern fans would recognise – it was played by 'Winchester' rules which allowed handling of the round ball.

This early 'friendly', between "15 officers of the army and a like number of gentlemen in the civil service" – both sides wearing long 'knickerbocker' pants and bobble caps – ended in a 0-0 draw.

It's fitting that Cape Town will host eight 2010 FIFA World Cup games – five first-round matches, one second-round, one quarter-final and one semi-final – in the place where 'the beautiful game' began in this country.

Green Point Common, known by the Dutch as 'De Waterplaats' (the foreshore), has long been a sporting venue. After the British annexed the Cape in 1806, horse races and sailing regattas were held there.



Green Point track circa 1910.



The stadium today.

The Common is home to South Africa's oldest rugby club, Hamiltons, founded in 1875, the Green Point Cricket Club, founded in 1897, and venues for athletics, cycling, tennis, bowls and golf.

It's had its grimmer side too – during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902, the Common housed prisoners of war and British troops, and in 1920 Cape Town's first air crash fatality occurred at Green Point.

The Common was ceded to the City in 1923 by King George V as a 'public open space for recreation and sport'.

An 18 000-seater stadium built in the 1940s was used mainly for football matches, and has been the home ground for Santos Football Club, Hellenic Football Club and Ajax Cape Town. It was the venue for many music concerts, including the 46664 concert for the benefit of Aids victims. The old stadium was partly demolished in 2007.

USEFUL NUMBERS

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