

Stadiums and other Infrastructure

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PREFACE

South Africa presents 13 world-class Stadiums as prospective match venues for a 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

Of these 13 Stadiums:

- ◆ Seven are currently operational, and require relatively minor upgrading;
- ◆ Three exist and require major upgrading; and
- ◆ Three will be newly constructed.

South Africa offers this wealth of world-class Stadiums in the context of an advanced national technical infrastructure.

This infrastructure...

- ◆ supports the most sophisticated free-market economy on the African continent;
- ◆ accounts for approximately 40% of Africa's total industrial output;
- ◆ accounts for 25% of Africa's total gross domestic product;
- ◆ accounts for 45% of Africa's total mineral production; and
- ◆ occupies only 3% of Africa's land surface.

The majority of South Africa's economic activity occurs in four metropolitan areas, in order of size of economy:

1. Johannesburg, the financial and industrial centre accounting for 40% of the country's GDP
2. eThekweni Unicity (Durban)
3. Cape Town
4. Nelson Mandela Bay (Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage)

Johannesburg International Airport is the main passenger gateway to the country, while the port of Durban is the biggest and busiest in Africa. It serves as the main harbour for Johannesburg, which is 600 kilometres away. The two cities are joined by modern and efficient road, rail and air links.

South Africa is one of the four cheapest electricity producers in the world. Generation is dominated by state utility Eskom, but government is introducing competition to this market in order to ensure that prices remain low.



Competition is also reducing the cost of electronic communication. Telkom, the recently privatised state utility, has developed a world-class communications network that supports value-added services. International connectivity is being assured through an under-sea cable linking Africa with Asia and Europe.

South Africa has three cellular networks, and is the fourth largest growing GSM market in the world.

Physical loads are carried on 534,000 kilometres of roads and 21,500 kilometres of railway line. Three international airports – in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban – combine to offer direct daily flights to major capitals around the world, with 10-and-a-half hours flying time from Johannesburg to Zurich.

The country's population stands at around 44 million, of which 13.7 million are economically active. With 4.7 million unemployed, education is a top priority and government has invested almost 6% of GDP in education. This figure represents one of the highest rates of government investment in education in the world.

Major initiatives are underway to upgrade the infrastructure serving business and industry throughout the country.

These initiatives include:

- ◆ Spatial Development Initiatives such as the bold development of the Maputo Development Corridor, a joint venture between South Africa and Mozambique to restore and upgrade the historical transportation links between South Africa's land-locked northern provinces and the port at Maputo. This initiative has unlocked billions of dollars of private sector investment, and has the potential to create 80,000 direct new jobs.
- ◆ Industrial Development Zones (IDZ) such as the 11,000-hectare Coega IDZ outside Port Elizabeth, including a new deep-water port at the mouth of the Coega River. The Government and parastatal companies have allocated more than USD666m (CHF 1.745b) to develop infrastructure for the area.





South Africa's continued investment in providing world-class infrastructure, coupled with what remains an attractive cost base for manufacturing, will undoubtedly sustain and maintain the country's position as the economic powerhouse of Africa.

This is the technical infrastructure that supports the Stadiums that South Africa proposes as match venues.

10.1 STADIUM DETAILS

10.1.1 Number of Stadiums

It is understood that, following the decision of the FIFA Executive Committee, the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ will be contested by 32 teams and is expected to be staged in the months of June and July 2010, between dates to be agreed with FIFA.

The competition will feature 64 matches in a period of between 28 and 33 days. The format is intended as four groups of eight teams, from which the top two teams advance to the last 16, a knock-out round leading to quarter-finals, semi-finals, the match for Third Place and the World Cup final, itself.

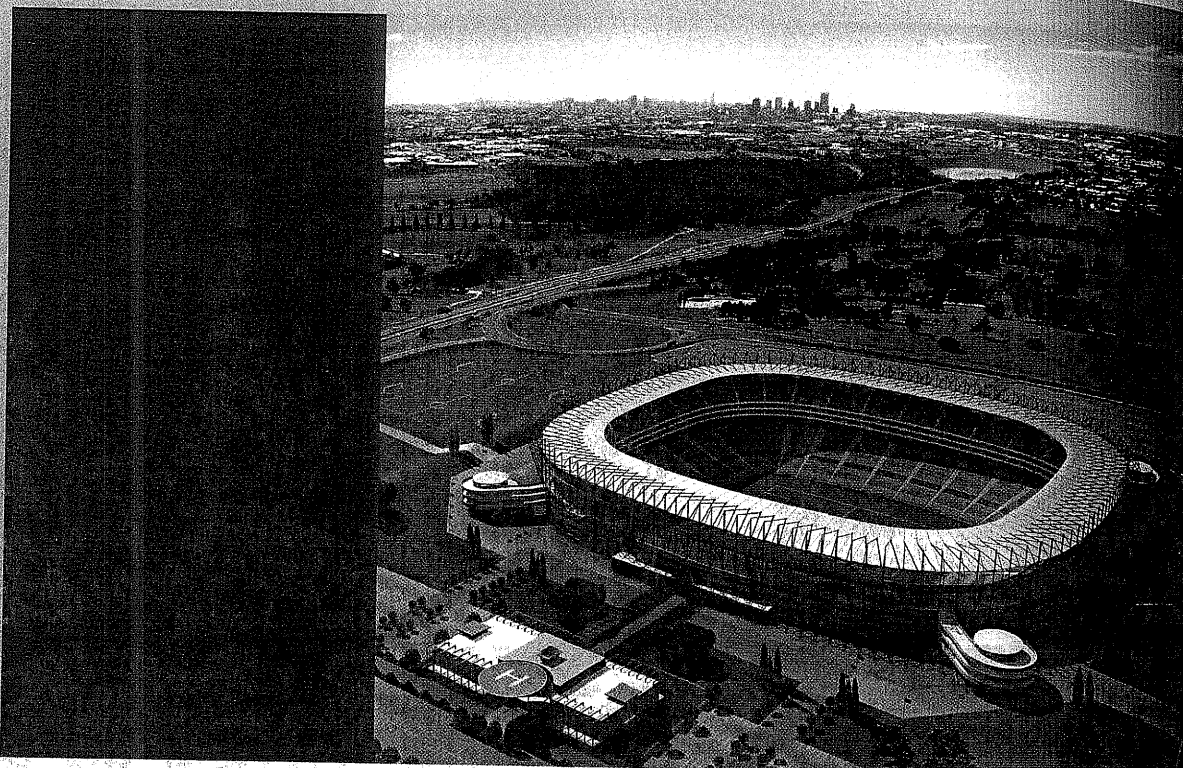
It is intended that the opening match and final will be played at Soccer City in Johannesburg, with the semi-final matches to be staged at Kings Park, Durban and Ellis Park, Johannesburg.

South Africa puts forward 13 Stadiums as match venues, each of which will comply with every FIFA requirement.

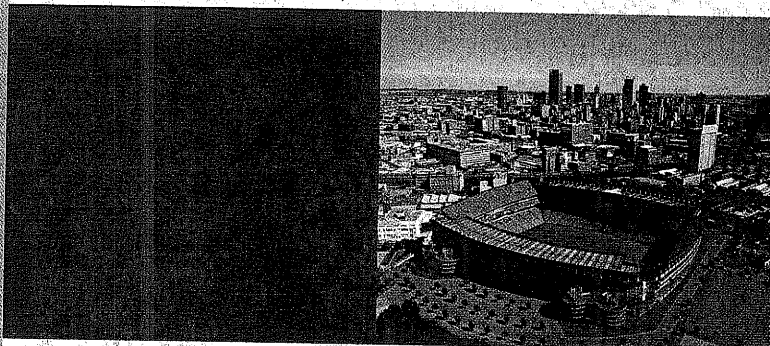
City	Stadium	Total
JOHANNESBURG	Soccer City	98,850
JOHANNESBURG	Ellis Park Stadium	64,150
DURBAN	Kings Park Stadium	64,150
CAPE TOWN	Newlands	42,325
BLOEMFONTEIN	Free State Stadium	42,325
KIMBERLEY	Kimberley Stadium	42,175
NELSPRUIT	Mbombela Stadium	42,325
ORKNEY	Oppenheimer Stadium	42,175
POLOKWANE	Peter Mokaba Stadium	42,175
PORT ELIZABETH	Port Elizabeth Stadium	51,825
PRETORIA	Loftus Versfeld	47,325
PRETORIA	Rainbow Junction	43,325
RUSTENBURG	Royal Bafokeng Sports Palace	43,325
		666,450

Stadiums and other Infrastructure

Total	VIP	Media	Net capacity	Press seating with desks	Press seating equiped	TV/radio postions	TV/radio observers	Photographer positions
98,850	500	3,650	94,700	2,000	1,200	400	350	100
64,150	500	3,650	60,000	2,000	1,200	400	350	100
64,150	500	3,650	60,000	2,000	1,200	400	350	100
42,325	500	1,825	40,000	600	300	300	275	50
42,325	500	1,825	40,000	600	300	300	275	50
42,175	500	1,675	40,000	600	300	250	275	50
42,325	500	1,825	40,000	600	300	300	275	50
42,175	500	1,675	40,000	600	300	250	275	50
42,175	500	1,675	40,000	600	300	250	275	50
51,825	500	1,825	49,500	600	300	300	275	50
47,325	500	1,825	45,000	600	300	300	275	50
43,325	500	1,825	41,000	600	300	300	275	50
43,325	500	1,825	40,000	600	300	300	275	50
66,450	6,500	28,750	630,200	12,000	6,600	4,050	3,800	800



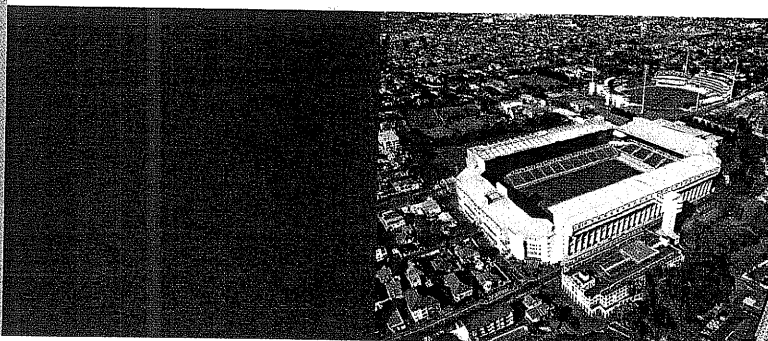
Soccer City



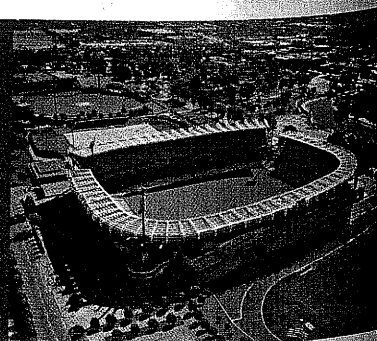
Ellis Park Stadium



Kings Park



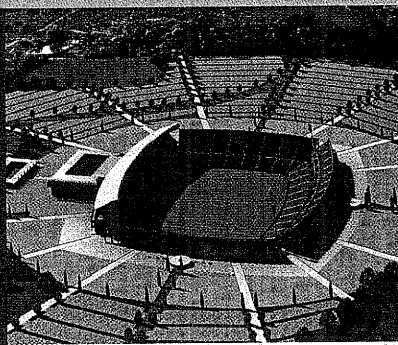
Newlands



Free State Stadium



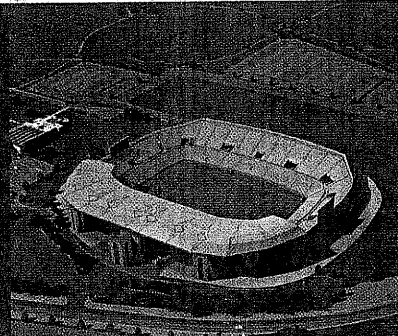
Kimberley Stadium



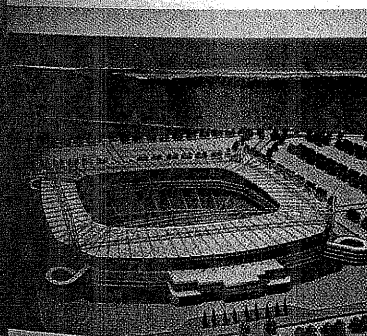
Mbombela Stadium



Oppenheimer Stadium



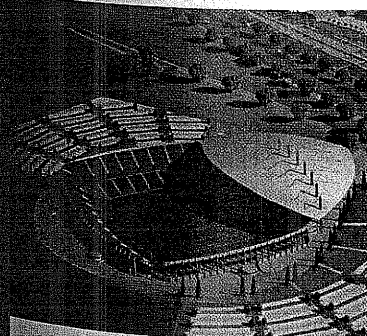
Peter Mokaba Stadium



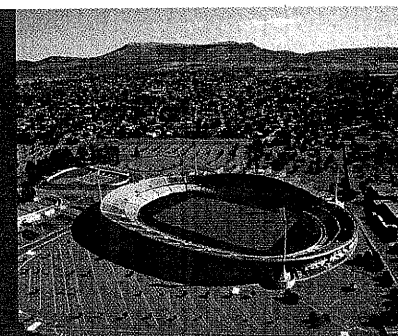
Port Elizabeth Stadium



Loftus Versfeld



Rainbow Junction Stadium



Royal Bafokeng Sports Palace

10.1.2 Security Measures

Plans to ensure safety and security at all match venues used in the FIFA World Cup 2010™ are comprehensively outlined in 'Section 9: Safety and Security' of this Bid Book.

SAFA's resolution to ensure safety is further demonstrated in its determination to ensure all stadiums are declared safe, in terms of structural design and the crowd flow concepts.

The Safety Certificates of the various Stadiums, detailed in Annex B, are issued after precise inspection of both the facilities and the design. In addition, each of the Stadiums is subject to ongoing monitoring by officials of the respective municipalities.

South Africa's security concept incorporates a broad range of up-to-date measures to control potentially unruly spectators at the tournament. However, it must be added that there is absolutely no history of spectator unrest in South African football.

For the overwhelming majority of South African supporters, the game is something joyful in their lives, and the idea of fighting with rival supporters is simply not part of the mindset.

10.1.3 Stadium Capacity

The proposed Stadiums for a 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in South Africa do comply fully with FIFA regulations in this respect.

Each of the Stadiums proposed to stage first and second round matches offers a 'net capacity' (not including VIPs and the Media) in excess of 40,000 seated spectators.

The proposed venues for the semi-finals – Kings Park, Durban and Ellis Park, Johannesburg – offer capacities in excess of 60,000 seated spectators, as required by FIFA.

And Soccer City, proposed venue for both the opening match and the 2010 World Cup™ final, will have a net capacity, similarly not including VIPs and the Media, of 94,700.

10.1.4 Spectator Areas

South African Stadiums are built for comfort and each seat offered for sale at a 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in South Africa will be individual and numbered, have a backrest and enjoy an uninterrupted view of the playing field.

The majority of seats at the three coastal venues – Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town – will be covered, but in the interior an overhanging roof will be provided on the west side of the ground only to block the sunshine.

Ten of the 13 proposed venues invariably enjoy bright, clear blue skies through June and July, with negligible rainfall.

This said, all work positions for both the print and electronic media in all Stadiums will be undercover.

The quality of VIP areas will match or exceed the very highest standards to be found in the sporting world. Each Stadium offers an impressive array of 'official facilities', carpeted entertainment areas leading to impeccably appointed VIP seating areas.

In addition, the Stadiums offer executive suites that incorporate quality fittings and carpeted bars and dining facilities, typically leading through glass doors to an open-air seating area.

SAFA has ensured that these suites and business class, Super Category seats will be placed at the disposal of FIFA.

10.1.5 Perimeter Fences

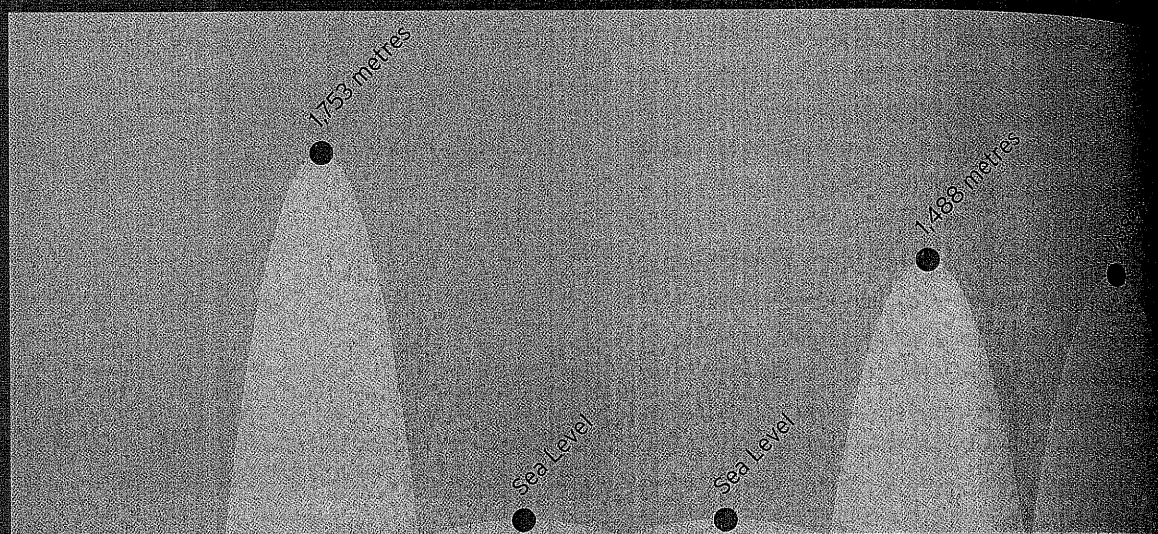
In general, it has never been necessary for South African Stadiums to install the oppressive perimeter fencing sometimes used elsewhere in the football world. The field of play will be secured either by installation of a moat or a FIFA-approved 1.5m-high fence.

10.1.6 Technical Facilities

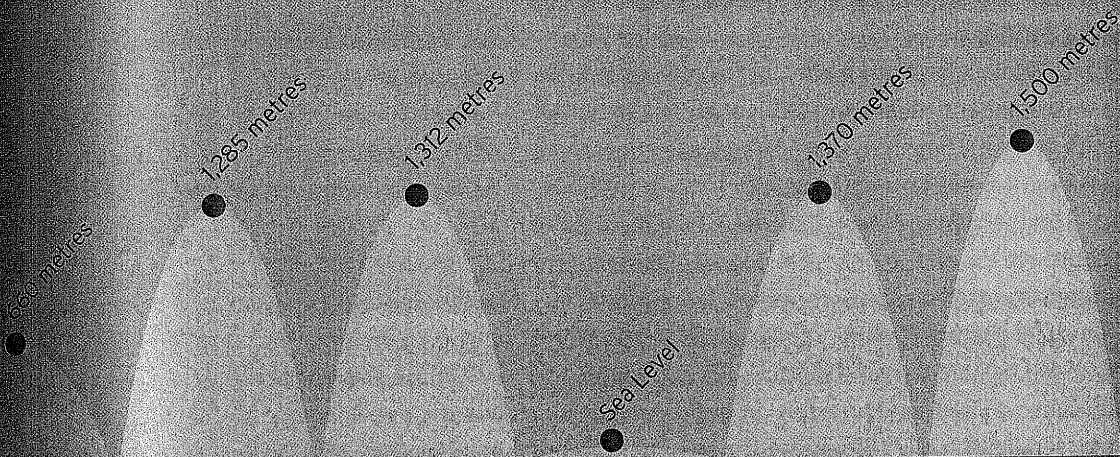
Each Stadium will be equipped with modern 1,500-lux floodlighting, ensuring an equal distribution of light, without glare.

The public address sound systems, both inside and outside the venue, the emergency power supplies, the electronic scoreboards and sound transmission equipment will all meet FIFA Requirements.

DISTANCES IN KM AND ALTITUDES OF STADIUMS



	Johannesburg	Durban	Cape Town	Bloemfontein	Kimberley
Johannesburg		598	1,405	417	467
Durban	598		1,660	667	842
Cape Town	1,405	1,660		998	960
Bloemfontein	417	667	998		175
Kimberley	467	842	960	175	
Nelspruit	358	689	1,779	771	832
Orkney	161	692	1,282	285	316
Polakwane	331	929	1,736	748	805
Port Elizabeth	1,062	927	756	635	752
Pretoria	58	656	1,463	475	532
Rustenburg	121	711	1,385	441	480



Nelspruit	Orkney	Polokwane	Port Elizabeth	Pretoria	Rustenburg
161	331	1,062	58	121	
692	929	927	656	711	
1,282	1,736	756	1,463	1,385	
285	748	635	475	441	
316	805	752	532	480	
520	320	1,373	342	445	
	493	962	220	168	
493		1,393	273	376	
962	1,393		783	1,120	
220	273	783		103	
168	376	1,120	103		

10.2 ENCLOSURE

10.2.1 Pitch

Each Stadium will have a pitch of the highest international standard, measuring 105 metres by 68 metres, with at least 7.5 metres space behind each goal and 6 metres of space on each touchline.

Furthermore, turf technology is advanced in South Africa and, by general consent, the country enjoys the strongest 'winter grass' to be found anywhere in the world. Even though a 2010 FIFA World Cup will be held during the South African winter, the matches will all be contested on impeccable, even, grassed fields.

10.2.2 Substitutes' Benches

Comfortable, covered benches shall be provided for the two groups of participating team officials, technicians and substitutes, and also for the match officials supervising the match.

These shall be constructed in such a manner that they neither hinder the spectators' view nor obscure any signage.

10.2.3 Access to the enclosure

Players, match officials and other officials will all have unimpeded and unencumbered access to the pitch at all times.

Rigorous access controls will ensure that only a few officials will have access to these particularly sensitive areas on match days.

10.3 TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ROOMS

The tradition of staging 'double-headers' or 'curtain-raisers' on match days in South Africa means each stadium is equipped with a large number of changing rooms, administrative rooms and indeed training facilities, side-by-side within the grandstand area.

As they stand today, several of the South Africa's proposed Stadiums offer at least eight separate changing rooms.

These ample facilities will be adapted to present a world class, spacious environment for both players and officials.

The FIFA offices will be positioned beside the changing rooms, and will enjoy unimpeded and direct access to the pitch.

Meeting rooms and a storage room, as stipulated, will also be incorporated within this insulated working area.

10.4 OTHER ROOMS NEEDED IN THE STADIUM

The offices, technical and administrative rooms, and storage space will be provided, precisely as requested in the requirements, in each of the South African Stadiums proposed as match venues.

10.5 DOPING TESTS

Doping test samples in South Africa are analysed by the world-class laboratory at the University of the Free State, Bloemfontein.

This facility was approved and accredited by the International Olympic Committee in May 1995, and has been deployed to analyse thousands of test samples every year ever since.

During a FIFA World Cup™ in South Africa, samples will be able to be accepted around the clock, and results will be provided to the relevant authorities within the space of 24 hours.

Appropriate rooms have been earmarked at each stadium, as required by FIFA; and care will be taken to ensure the tournament's integrity is protected by an efficient, accurate process.

10.6 MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

South Africa enjoys an advanced and modern medical environment, which is capable of meeting the needs of a FIFA World Cup™.

Medical facilities at the stadiums will be comprehensive, meet all FIFA Requirements, and, in some cases, even include provision of fully functioning, on-site operating theatres.

Physicians and their assistants will be provided in terms of the relevant agreements; more than adequate numbers of ambulances will be stationed around the stadium, and helicopters will be available at all Stadiums to transport sick or injured persons.

10.7 OTHER

10.7.1 Parking

Parking facilities to meet the needs of the FIFA delegation, the teams, referees and match officials and, indeed, members of the public are identified in the detailed stadium maps provided in Annex B.

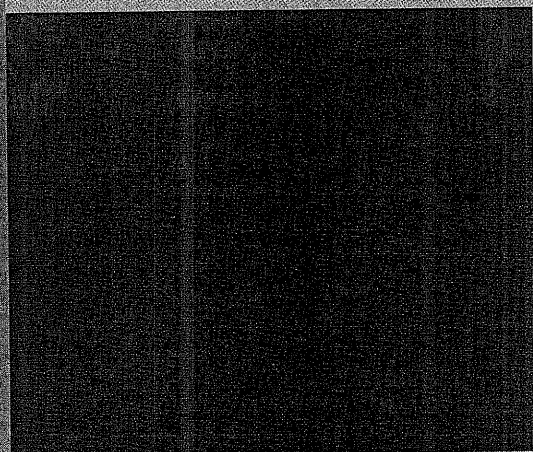
These areas will be comprehensively marshalled.

10.7.2 Training Grounds

South Africa is able to propose a broad variety of excellent facilities, from which, in due course, officials of the participating teams will be able to select their own specific training grounds.

Many of these facilities have been identified for upgrading to the required standards of a FIFA World Cup training venue because they are located in areas in need of first class facilities.

Thus, the training ground upgrade programme forms a crucial part of the overall strategy to leave a lasting legacy. SAFA is firmly resolved to provide facilities that meet every FIFA requirement and, when the tournament is over, continue to have a positive, relevant impact on local communities for decades to come.



It is SAFA's intention that the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ not only spreads delight for a month, but substantially and visibly improves the lives of millions of South Africans.

Most of the training facilities, listed among the infrastructure of each host city in the pages that follow, are owned either by the local municipality or by an institution of tertiary education.

SAFA has confirmed the following provisions:

- ◆ At each facility, participating teams will have the option of training openly or in private seclusion as may be required by team officials on any given day;
- ◆ Each training facility will be equipped with facilities for the Media, enabling connectivity with the tournament information system and distribution of material;
- ◆ Training facilities will have pitches of natural grass, prepared to resemble as closely as possible the playing surfaces in the official match venues;
- ◆ SAFA will provide necessary security personnel and marshals to secure the training venues; and
- ◆ Each training ground will be devoid of advertising, and so available for FIFA's commercial purposes.

10.7.3 Renovated or New Stadiums

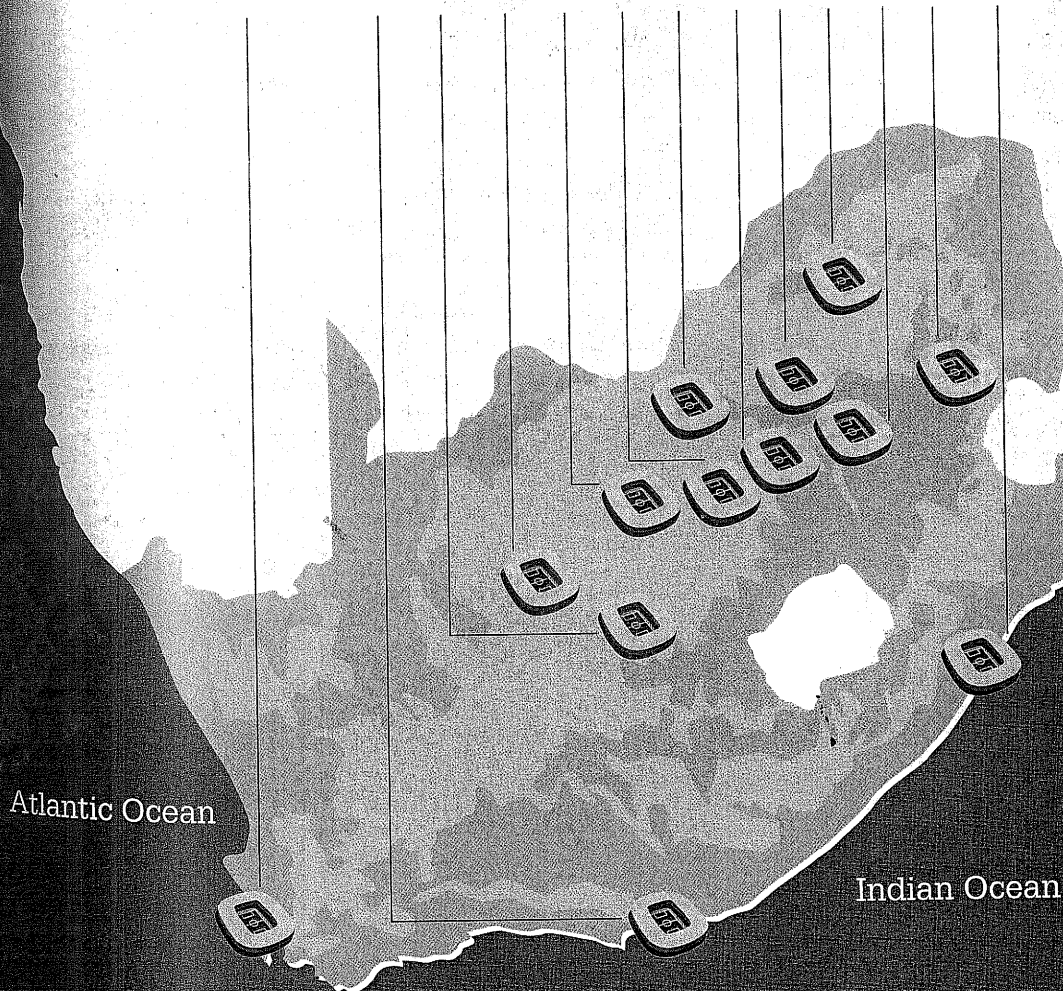
Detailed plans, with accompanying financial guarantees, for the renovation or construction of the proposed stadiums are provided in Annex B.

10.7.4 Technical Description of Stadiums

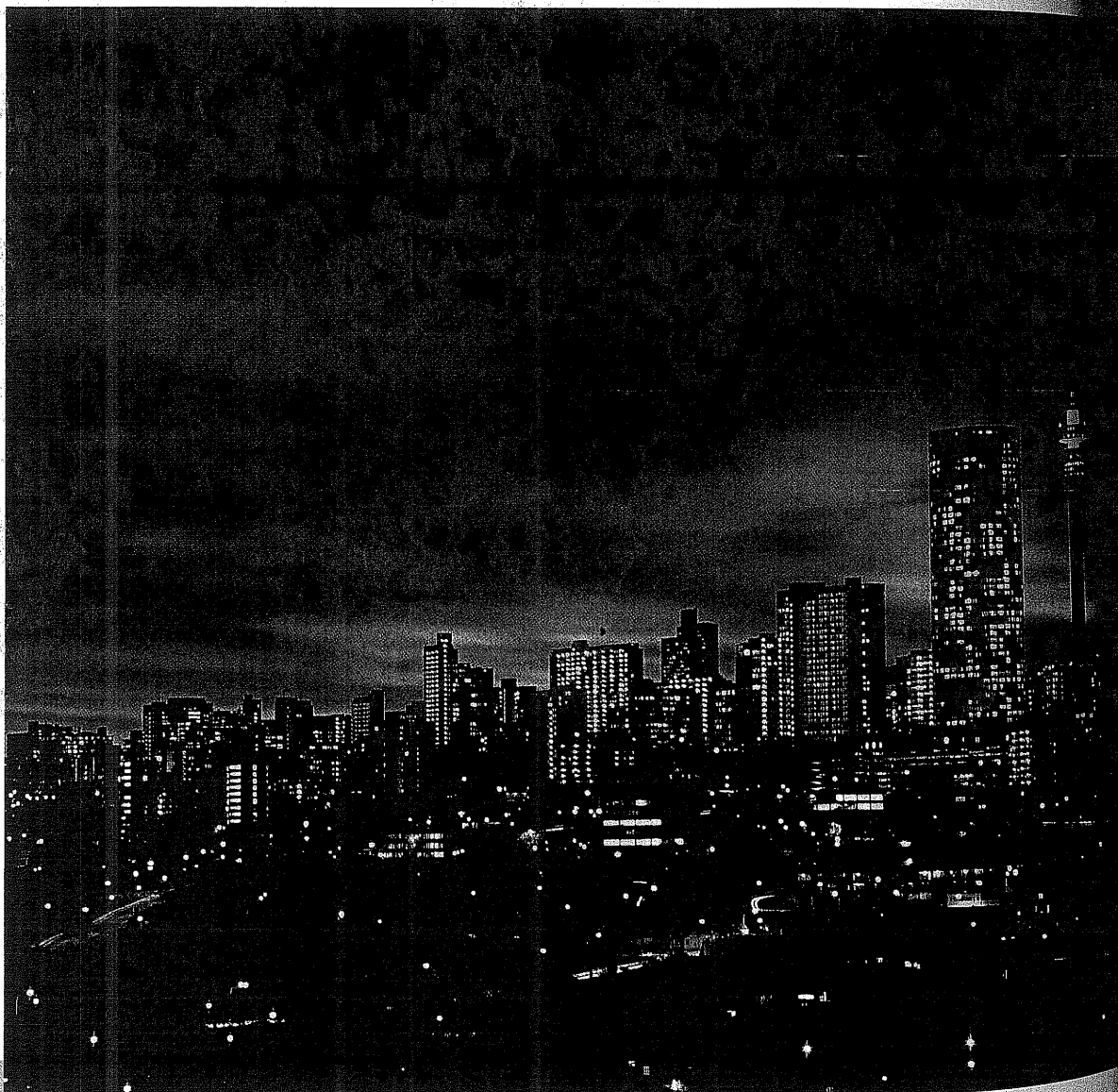
Complete technical descriptions of each Stadium are provided in Annex B.

Stadiums and other Infrastructure

Cape Town Newlands
 Port Elizabeth Port Elizabeth Stadium
 Bloemfontein Free State Stadium
 Kimberley Kimberley Stadium
 Orkney Oppenheimer Stadium
 Johannesburg Soccer City
 Rustenburg Royal Bafokeng Stadium
 Johannesburg Ellis Park
 Pretoria Rainbow Junction
 Polokwane Peter Mokaba Stadium
 Nelspruit Mbombela Stadium
 Durban Kings Park



Johannesburg



Stadiums and other Infrastructure Johannesburg

Population
4.1 million

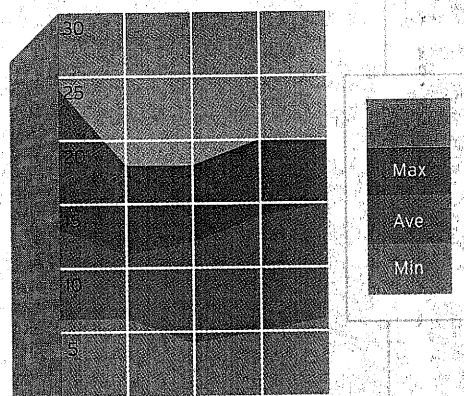
Area (km²)
1,392

Altitude
1,753 metres

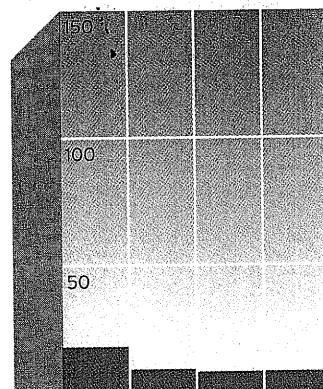
**Hotels, Guest Houses,
Self Catering**

	Number	Rooms	Beds
Total	432	18,367	39,569

Average daily temperature
in degree Celsius
(30 year period)



May June July Aug



Average monthly rainfall
in mm
(30 year period)

CITY PROFILE

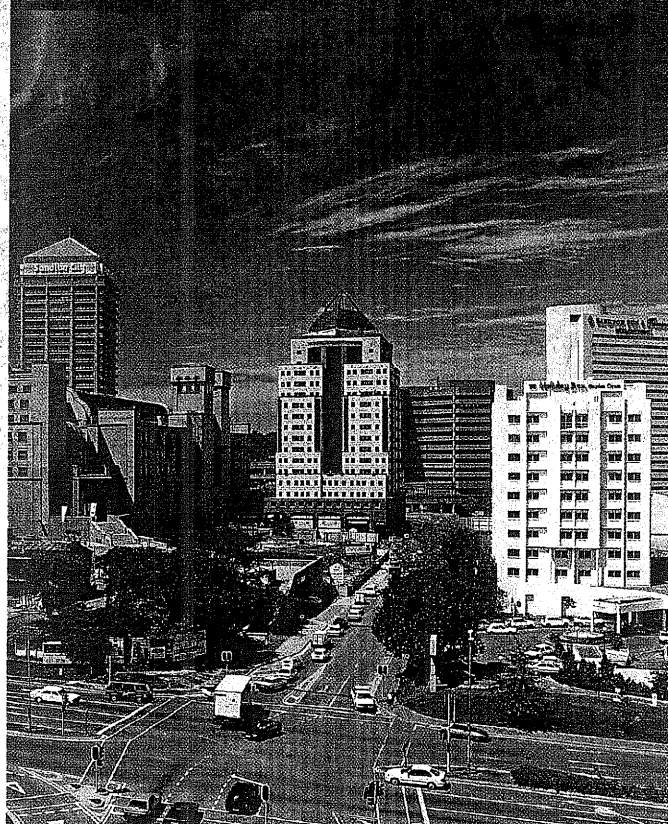
To understand the spirit of Johannesburg, it is necessary to realise that, scarcely a hundred years ago, the largest, richest city in South Africa was a huddle of tents pitched on a mining ridge.

Hard-nosed, unkempt settlers discovered gold on this ridge in 1886, prompting a mad surge as prospectors sought their fortune. The ruthless spirit of that gold rush remains fixed in the mindset of the city known today as Egoli, 'City of Gold', or just Jozi.

It is a tough city, an uncompromising city, characterised by often bewildering extremes of wealth and poverty; yet, it is also a city of opportunity and lively characters. More often than not, it's a city with spirit and guts, a city with a heart of gold.

Today, Johannesburg is the capital of the Gauteng province, a thriving city of business, generating 40% of the country's GDP. It is also a place of cultural diversity where mine dumps stand beside Indian bazaars, where skyscrapers neighbour African 'muti' (traditional medicine) shops, where the landscape is punctuated by shopping malls, divided by highways and striped with golf courses.

South-west of Jo'burg, Soweto was developed for black people by the former National Party government. Inhabited by more than two million people, with homes ranging from grand mansions to fragile shacks, a place of enterprise and energy, this city became a focal point in the struggle against apartheid.



SPORTING HERITAGE

The city of Johannesburg has played host to the four largest single sporting events staged in South Africa. The Rugby World Cup final was played at Ellis Park in 1995, the final of the 1996 African Cup of Nations took place at Soccer City, the athletics events during the 1999 All Africa Games were contested at Johannesburg stadium and the 2003 Cricket World Cup final was held at the Wanderers.

This city with big, raucous and demanding crowds sustains the three largest professional football clubs in the country, namely Orlando Pirates, Kaizer Chiefs and Moroko Swallows. Wits University makes up a quartet of leading Premier League clubs.

Rugby's Golden Lions and cricket's Highveld Strikers carry the city's flag in their respective sports, and the city offers world-class facilities for horse racing, swimming, motor racing, tennis, boxing and more than 25 golf clubs. Furthermore, the National Olympic Committee of South Africa has its offices in the great sporting city of Johannesburg.

Stadiums and other Infrastructure Johannesburg

Soweto boasts many famous places, notably Vilakazi Street, unique in the world for the fact that it was once home to not one but two Nobel Peace Prize winners, the former Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Nelson Mandela, the revered former President.



INFRASTRUCTURE

Match Venues

Soccer City and
Ellis Park Stadium

Training Venues

Orlando Stadium, Dobsonville Stadium, Milpark,
Rand Afrikaans University Stadium, Vosloorus,
Alexandra, Herman Immelman, Makalareng, Makulong

Government

Province Gauteng
Local Johannesburg Metro

Industry

Mining, manufacturing, financial services

Local Media

Newspapers The Star, The Citizen, The Sowetan,
Beeld, The Daily Sun
Radio 702, 94.7, YFM, Khaya Radio

Tourist centres

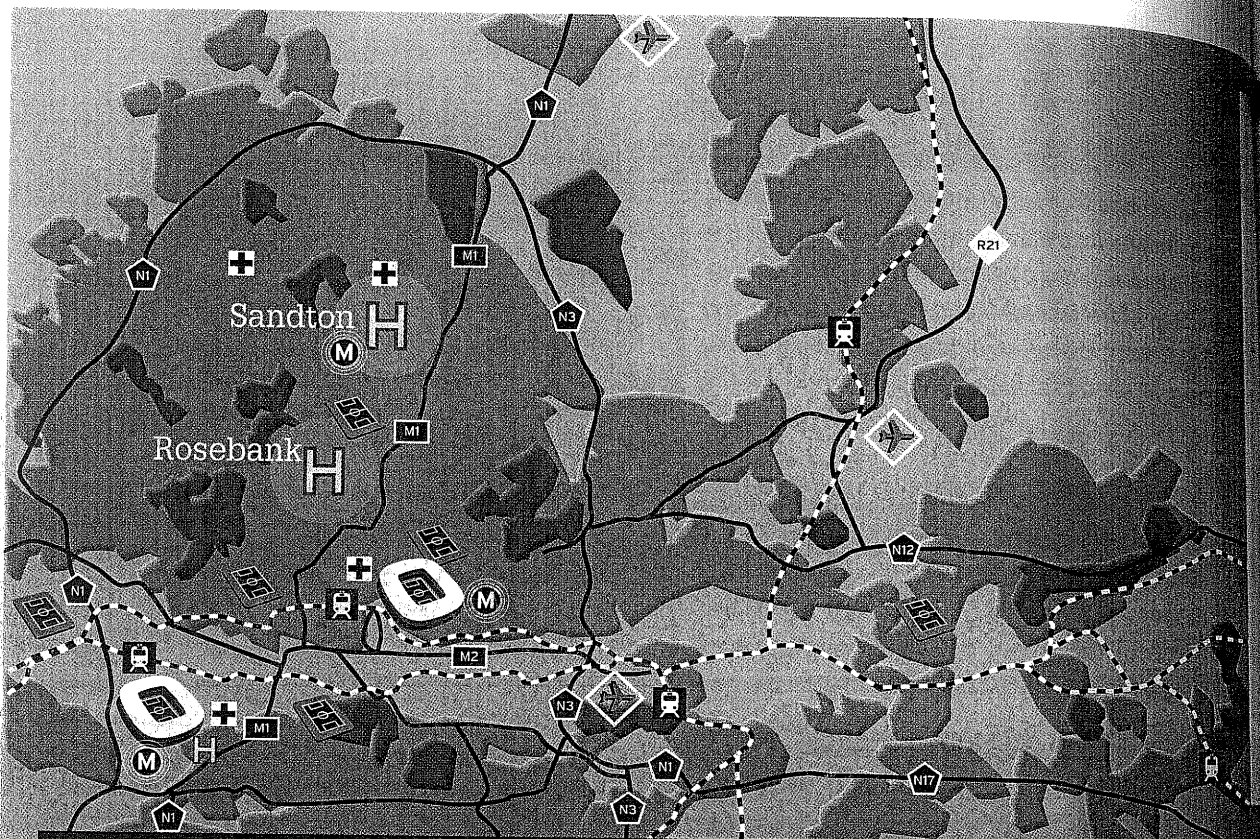
Johannesburg Zoo, Gold Reef City, Sandton City
and Sandton Square shopping centre

Hospitals

Johannesburg is served by 36 major hospitals and
Clinics, including the Johannesburg General

Universities

University of the Witwatersrand,
Rand Afrikaans University, Witwatersrand Technikon
and six colleges of education



Stadium



Hotel Cluster



Airport



Training Venues



Hotel



Main Hospital



IBC/Media centre



Station



Railway



Highway

Stadiums and other Infrastructure Johannesburg

DRIVE TIME

DISTANCE

Soccer City		Ellis Park Stadium		International Airport		City Centre		Main Hotel District, Sandton	
15 min	10 km	25 min	21 km	25 min	22 km	15 min	12 km		
30 min	30 km	5 min	2 km	25 min	25 km				
30 min	30 km	15 min	12 km	25 min	25 km				
15 min	8 km	25 min	25 km						
25 min	20 km								

TRANSPORTATION

AIR

Johannesburg International Airport is used by 52 international airlines and handles more than 1,800 flights a month; secondary airports are located at Lanseria, Grand Central in Midrand and Rand Airport in Germiston.

TRAIN

Park station forms the hub of a network that links the city centre to outlying suburbs.

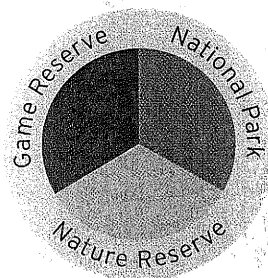
BUS

A subsidised municipal bus service provides 719 buses on 80 routes in a six-zone grid.

CAR

More than 7,500 kilometres of roads offer probably the most extensive network of good quality roads on the continent.

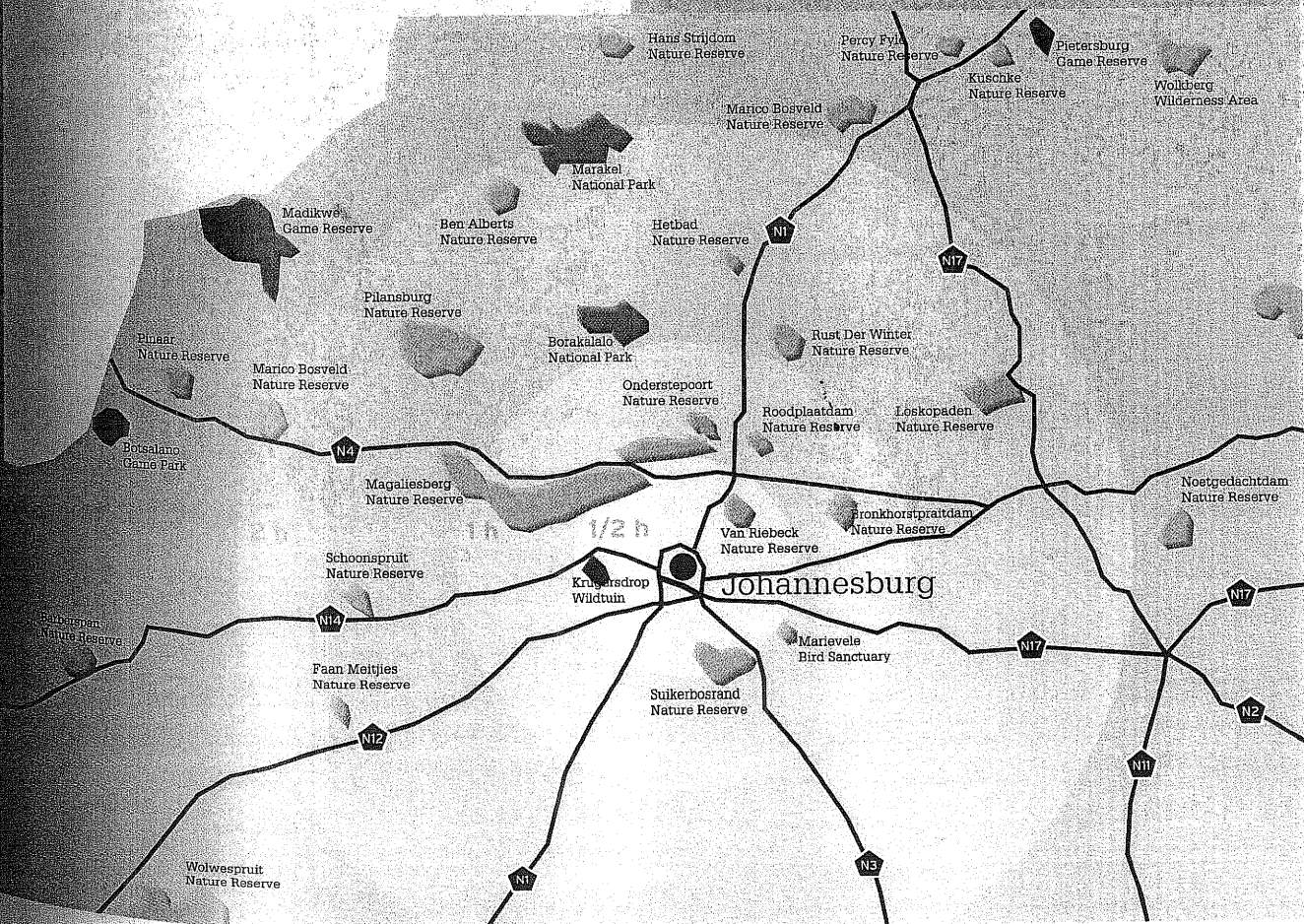
Stadiums and other Infrastructure Johannesburg



National Road

LION: Noble and powerful, the lion is the fabled king of the animal world, and to behold a lion calmly surveying its surroundings remains one of the most thrilling experiences on this planet.

WILDLIFE RESERVES IN THE JOHANNESBURG AREA



Soccer City

As venue for the opening match and the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ final, Soccer City will be the focal point of the tournament.

The Stadium, a classic, two-tiered bowl set on a spacious site south-west of the Johannesburg city centre, will stand as the cherished symbol of South African football's boom in recent years.

It was constructed in 1987, becoming the country's first world class Stadium solely dedicated to football. After decades of begging and borrowing, the sport finally had a place to call home.

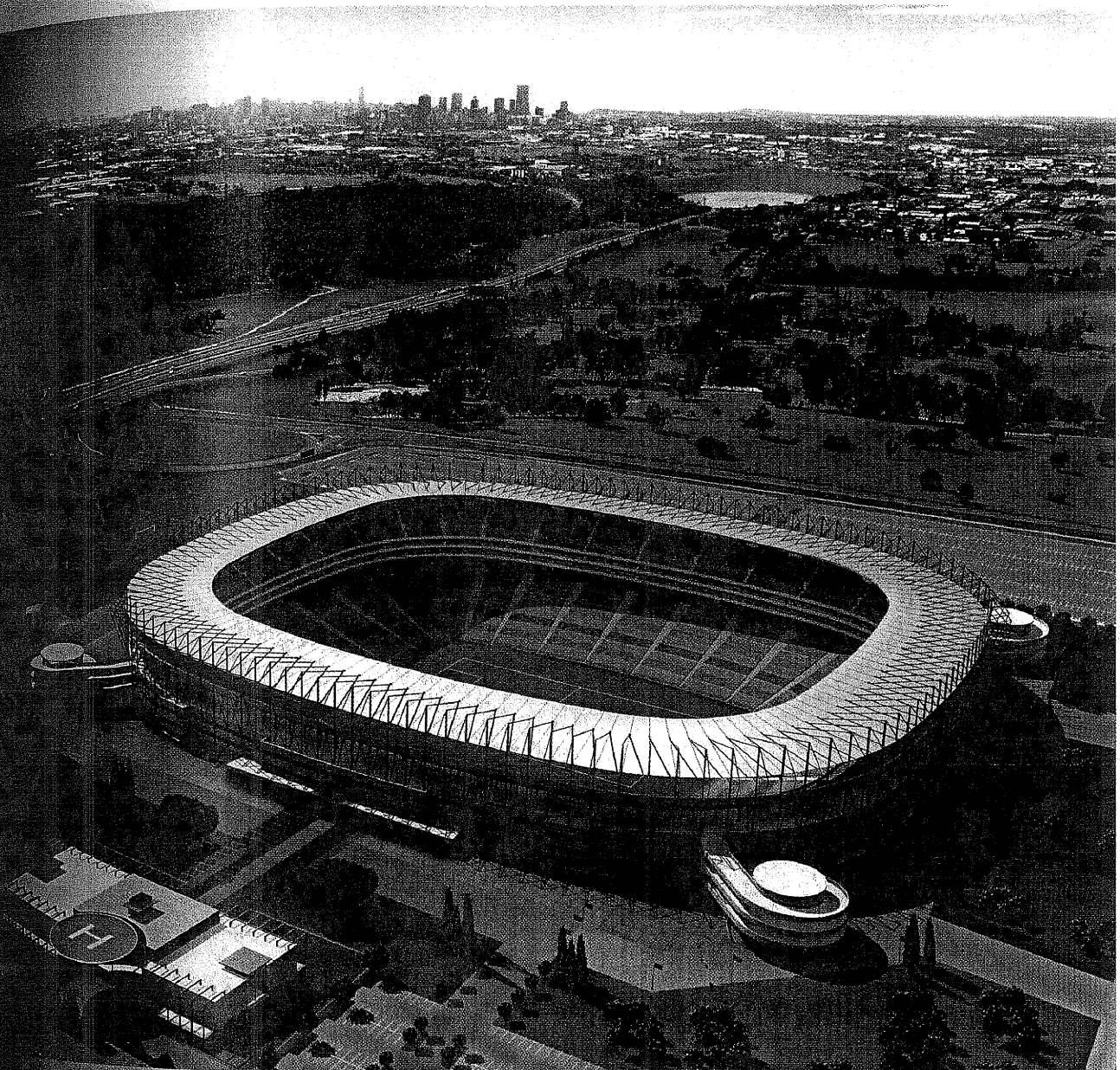
Today, Soccer City accommodates the SAFA offices and hosts most of the country's major football occasions: prime internationals featuring Bafana Bafana, impassioned derby matches between the giants, Chiefs and Pirates, and most Cup finals.

For 2010, the upper tier will be extended around the stadium, an encircling roof will be constructed, a new changing room complex will be developed, and new floodlights will be installed.

The structure will be intimate, yet vast, an arena to compare with and that will stand among the great citadels of football.

And then, at the tournament's start and its conclusion, Soccer City will be packed with 94,700 happy, excited supporters, a joyous, buzzing throng of humanity generating a memorable atmosphere to stir the senses, inspire the players and thrill the world.

Stadiums and other Infrastructure Johannesburg



Capacity (excluding VIPs and Media): 94,700
Built: 1987
Completion of planned upgrade: April 2007
Distance from City Centre: 8km

Ellis Park Stadium

Ellis Park was constructed in 1982 as a modern, integrated stadium offering outstanding sight lines from every seat.

The Stadium stands within a world class sporting precinct, barely 15 minutes' walk from the Johannesburg City Centre, and offers outstanding office, security and medical features.

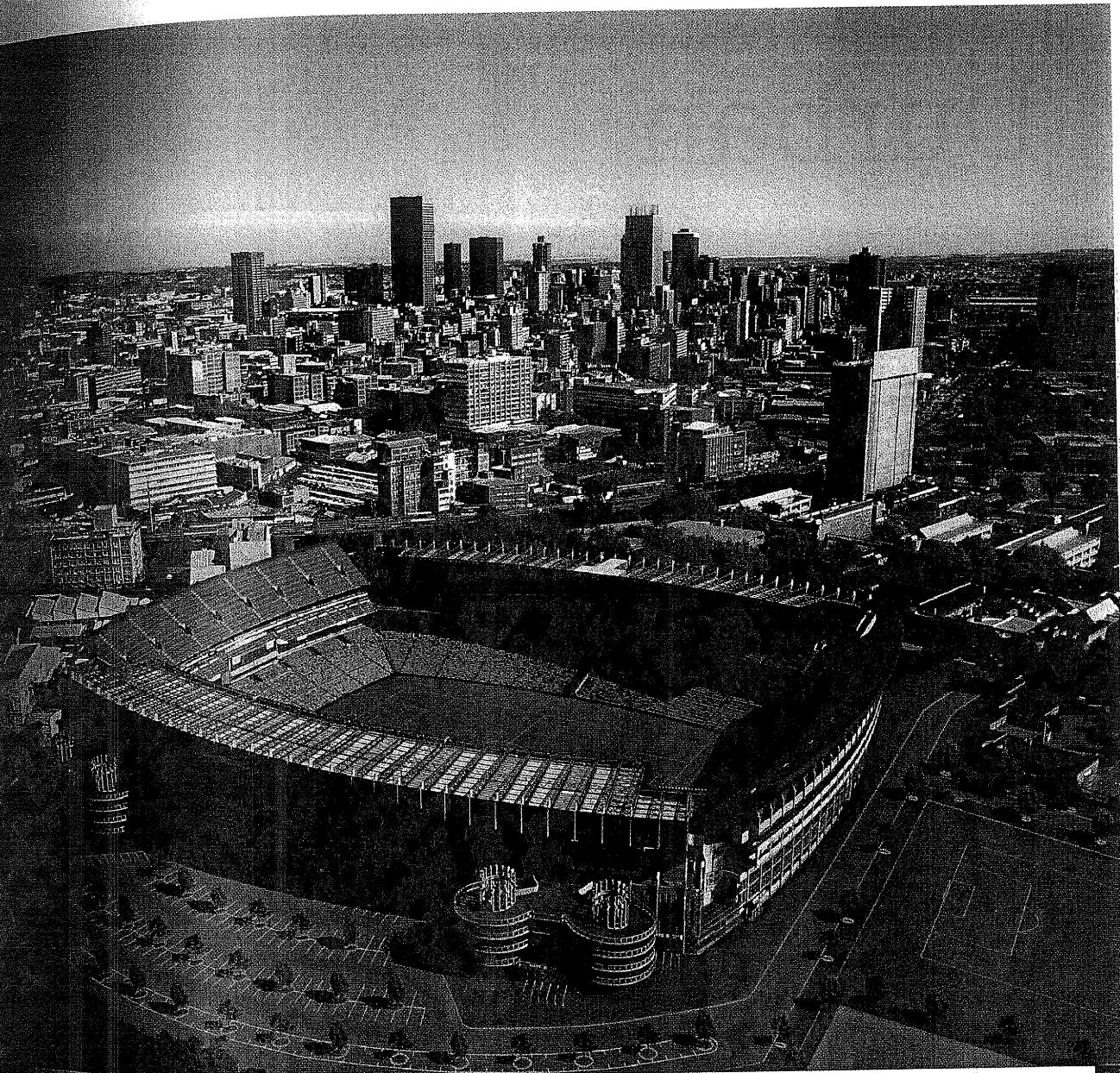
Ellis Park was conceived as a rugby stadium, and is fondly known to all South Africans as the venue of the 1995 Rugby World Cup final when South Africa defeated New Zealand, but it has also become recognised as a premier venue for football.

Manchester United and Arsenal are two major clubs to have graced the turf, and the Stadium has hosted South Africa's national team on many celebrated occasions.

For 2010, new upper tiers will be constructed behind each of the goals, at the north and south ends of the venue, increasing the net capacity by 10,149 seats to a total 60,000.

Ellis Park will then meet every requirement to be accepted as a venue for one of the semi-final matches, and a stirring new page will be written in the annals of a Stadium already established in the pantheon of great sporting venues.

Stadiums and other Infrastructure Johannesburg



Capacity (excluding VIPs and Media): 60,000
Built: 1982
Completion of planned upgrade: June 2005
Distance from City Centre: 3km

Durban



Stadiums and other Infrastructure Durban



Population
3.1 million

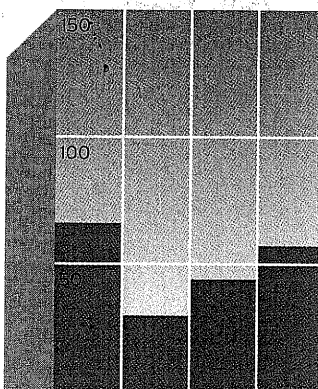
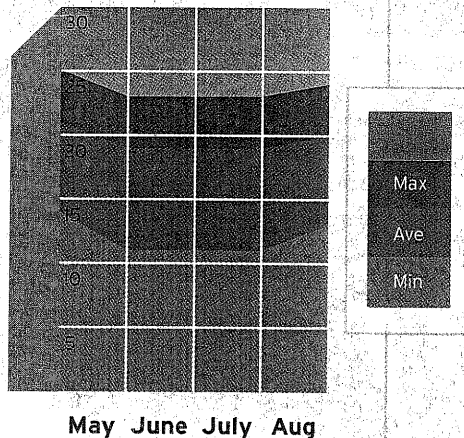
Area (km²)
2,291

Altitude
Sea level

**Hotels, Guest Houses,
Self Catering**

	Number	Rooms	Beds
Total	381	16,239	33,371

Average daily temperature
in degree Celsius
(30 year period)



Average monthly rainfall
in mm
(30 year period)

CITY PROFILE

This steamy, sub-tropical city on the east coast of South Africa, a city blessed with six kilometres of breathtaking, golden beaches, an array of world class hotels and modern conference facilities, and the ideal climate, has one of the perfect city profiles.

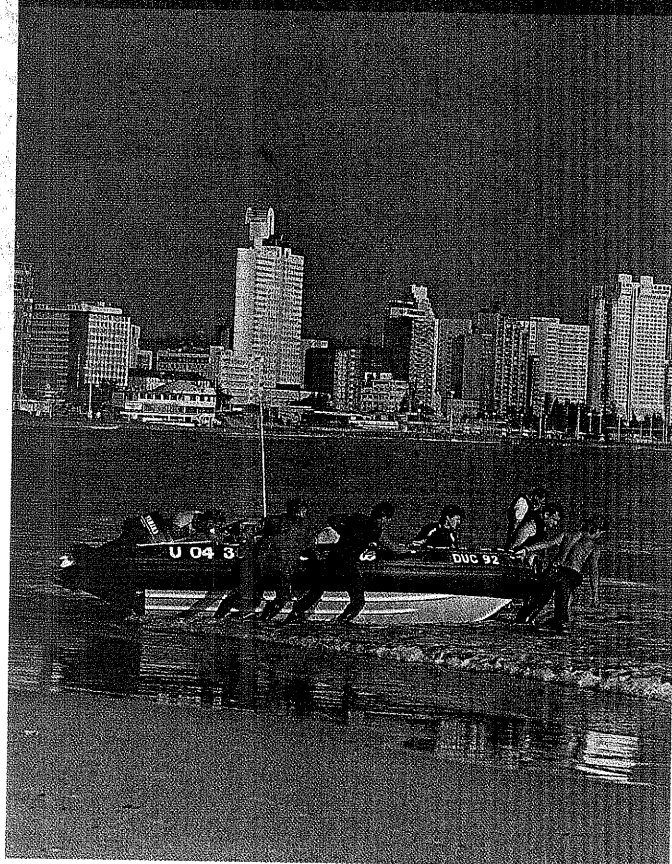
The warm Mozambique current flows down the east coast of Africa, keeping the Indian Ocean warm enough for swimming every day of the year and providing Durban with temperatures that reach 30 degrees in summer and rarely dip below 15 degrees. Also offering superb golf courses, busy entertainment centres, gleaming shopping malls and excellent sporting facilities, this resort city attracts millions of tourists around the year, most of whom have as much

fun as the dolphins frequently on view performing in the waves off the city's dramatic coastline.

Yet, Durban's appeal reaches beyond glossy photographs in a holiday brochure. Its business sector is strong and the safe harbour has become one of the continent's busiest ports.

And its people represent one of the most vibrant, invigorating cultural melting pots to be found anywhere on the planet. Harmony exists amid the most extraordinary diversity.

Civilised English gentlemen with twirled white moustaches, descendants of the 1849 settlers, trundle to the bowls club, sipping tea in the afternoon, reminiscing about days of Empire.



SPORTING HERITAGE

Durban's outstanding climate offers perfect conditions for spectators and participants alike, and the city has traditionally been a popular centre for international football, rugby and cricket.

The King's Park Stadium sports precinct also features a large football stadium, an athletics stadium, a cricket stadium and a modern swimming venue.

Durban rallies to support three Premier League professional football clubs (Manning Rangers, African Wanderers and Golden Arrows), the Sharks rugby team and the Natal Dolphins cricket side.

The city is home to the Comrades, an 89km ultra-marathon, to the Durban July, arguably the continent's most prestigious premier horse racing event, and to the world's largest beach festival.

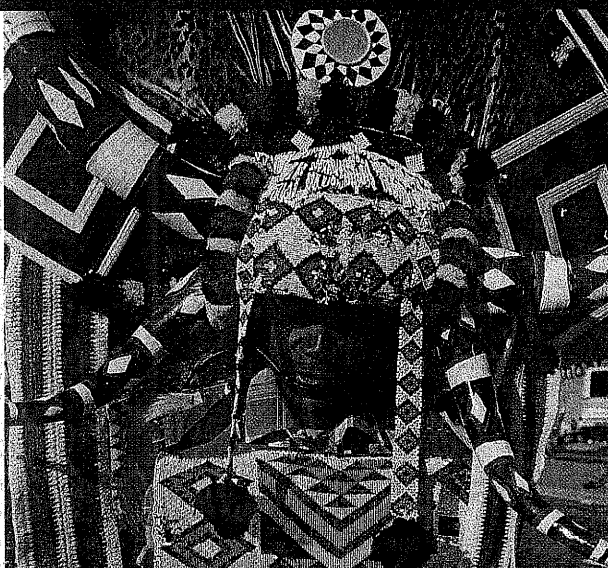
Sport, it can be said, is part of the culture.

Stadiums and other Infrastructure Durban

Zulu men and women, proud and aware of their history as the tribe united by Shaka in 1824, calmly retain their identity within the context of living in Kwa-Zulu Natal and being South African.

And a substantial, diligent and thriving Indian population glories in the footsteps of ancestors who arrived from the sub-continent to work in the sugar cane fields at the start of the 20th century, an era when Mahatma Gandhi spent 21 years living near Durban.

Together, as Durbanites, they live among the natural gifts of this blessed city, where almost every morning, in a gash of gold-vermillion splendour, the sun rises out of the Indian Ocean.



INFRASTRUCTURE

Match Venues

King's Park Stadium

Training Venues

King's Park Soccer Stadium, S.J. Smith, Princess Magogo Stadium, King Zwelithini Stadium, Harry Gwala, University of Durban Westville, Wadley, Qokololo

Government

Province Kwa-Zulu Natal
Local eThekweni Municipality

Industry

Motor industry, tourism, sugar,

Local media

Newspapers Daily News, The Mercury, Natal Witness
Radio Capital, East Coast

Tourist attractions

Six kilometres of beach, heritage sites world-class golf courses

Durban is served by 13 modern hospitals, including the Addington, City, Inkosi Albert Luthuli and Entabeni

Universities

University of Durban Westville, University of Natal and the Durban Institute of Technology



Stadium



Hotel Cluster



Airport



Training Venues



Hotel



Main Hospital



IBC/Media centre



Station



Railway



Highway

DRIVE TIME DISTANCE

Kings Park Stadium		Durban International Airport		City Centre		Accommodation - Beach Front		Accommodation - Umhlanga	
25 min	20 km	10 min	20 min	3 km	18 km	15 min	25 min	5 min	
15 min	3 km	15 min	25 min	3 km	19 km	1 km			
15 min	12 km	40 min	25 min	25 min	15 km	25 min	16 km		

TRANSPORTATION

AIR

Durban International Airport has recently been upgraded and refurbished.

TRAIN

280 kilometres of rail linking the city centre with outlying residential areas.

BUS

200 bus operators managing 2,010 buses, with routes crisscrossing the city.

CAR

200 kilometres of freeways, and 400km of high standard arterials. The central area is equipped with a modern area traffic control system that includes closed circuit TV constantly monitoring traffic conditions.