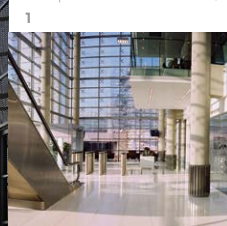




1. INVESTEC REGIONAL HEAD OFFICE
5 Richefond Circle, Ridgeside, Umhlanga.
Elphick Proome Architects, 2010.

2. UNILEVER
77 Riverhorse Road, Riverhorse Valley Business Estate.
Elphick Proome Architects, 2010-12.



3. PROUD HERITAGE
20/37 Rustic Close, Briardene,
sound space design, 2006.
4. ELECTRIC LADYLAND
5 Bellevue Rd, Kloof. OMM Design Workshop, 2000.
5. EPA STUDIO
16 The Boulevard, Westway. Elphick Proome Architects, 2006.
6. UMKHUMBANE COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE
Cnr 7th & 8th Rds, Cato Manor. Robert Johnson Architect in association
with ZAI Consultants, 2003.



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7. MOSES MABHIDA STADIUM
Cnr Isiah Ntshangase Rd. and Masabalala Yengwa Ave.
GMP International with iBhala Lethu Architects, 2006-10.

8. CONCIERGE BOUTIQUE HOTEL & FREEDOM CAFÉ
36 Campbell Ave, off Lilian Ngoyi Rd, Greyville.
Architecture Fabrik with Don Albert & Partners, 2011.

9. BAY OF PLenty UPGRADE
Durban beachfront promenade, Design Workshop: SA, 2012.

10. INKOSI ALBERT LUTHULI INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE (ICCD)
Cnr Bram Fischer and Walnut Rds. Stauch Vorster, Hallen Custers Smith, Johnson Murray, with Philip Cox, Sydney, Australia, 1994-97.

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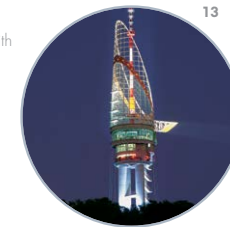


11. WARWICK JUNCTION
Bounded by Julius Nyerere Ave,
KE Masinga Rd and Brook St. Ethekweni Municipality
delivered the various market projects in collaboration with
numerous private sector architects
12. MOYO RESTAURANT
On uShaka Pier. Koop Design Studio, 2010.
13. MILLENNIUM TOWER, BLUFF
sound space design with Alex Pienaar, 2000-02.

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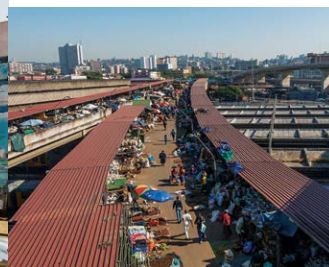
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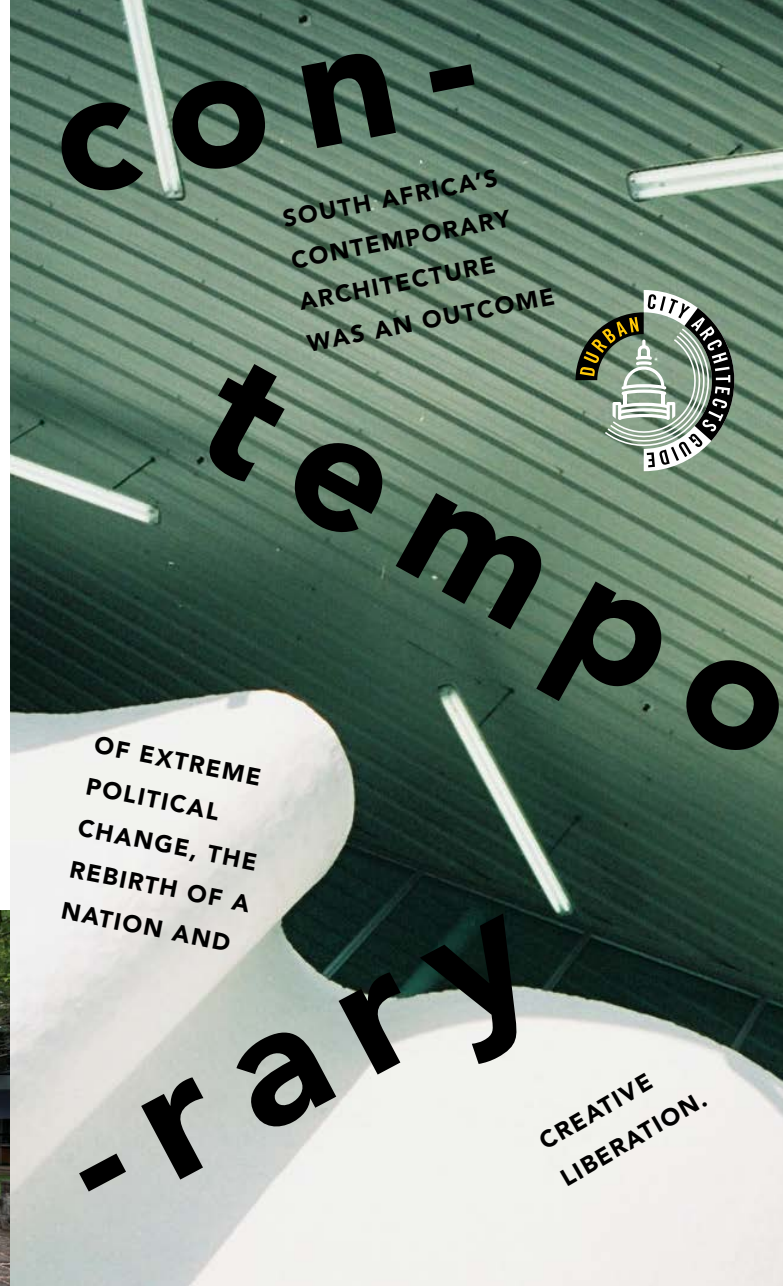
ARCHITECTURAL TRANSFORMATION

In South Africa the contemporary scene began with the peaceful transition to democracy in 1994, with the late Nelson Mandela as head of a new government of reconciliation. These were euphoric times as the country was readmitted to the community of nations. The challenge on the home front was to reconstruct, develop and reflect the values enshrined in the new constitution of 1997.



In 2001 the new municipality, eThekweni, came into being. It incorporated the historical city of Durban and its suburbs, and the surrounding towns and townships. Substantial development was needed in health, education, transport, welfare and housing, where architects had been largely excluded. Urban renewal had to be faced, and the benefits of privilege spread, while fighting the scourges of the HIV and AIDS epidemic, crime and corruption. At the same time, architecture could no longer be the result of functional planning, economy and sound construction only; the professional engagement and the process of realisation had to be broadened and skills transferred. In addition, buildings had to be energy efficient, sustainable and green. But, as always the best buildings are those both self-possessed and integrated with their contexts.

FINDING CON- TEMPORARY IN DURBAN



FURTHER READING

Radford, D A Guide to the Architecture of Durban and Pietermaritzburg.
Cape Town; David Philip, 2002.
Issues of the Journal of the KwaZulu-Natal Institute for Architecture.

Or go to: <http://bit.ly/dbn-co>

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