

und  
the town of Umhlanga in Kwazulu-Natal needed growth, Moreland Developments  
of the Tongaat group) owns about 140 ha in this area and thus began developing a  
own centre and a nearby regional shopping centre on Umhlanga Rocks Drive. They  
visioned GAPP Architects and BCP Engineers to design the bridge to link the two  
separated by the M41. The idea was for it to serve as a true landmark upon entering  
and's developments in the area. This resulted in an urban sculpture formed out of a  
ete base structure with a steel superstructure imposed upon it.  
April 2000 the project went out on tender and was awarded to Grinaker LTA. In M  
ember of that year the basic concrete structure was completed and on 6th Apr  
all the civil works were practically completed within the budget.

structural solution  
an the ledges, a deck 21 meter wide and 68 meter long was required. Instead of  
g for the usual simply supported slab, the architects created a bridge with smooth,  
st hi-tech lines: reminiscent of a modern ship in the design of the tapering ellipse  
od center pier and the handrails together with the masts connecting with the pipe  
as. The slab is suggestive of a reversed aeroplane wing, with the soffit tapered to a fine  
dge where it meets the top surface of the bridge. It adds to the feeling of the bridge  
st floating above the ground; and to ensure the integrity of the rubbed finish, a colour  
licone was applied to the soffit of the deck.  
at glance the bridge appears to be of a suspension type, but the masts and arches fulfil  
ly aesthetic purposes, as it serves to support the lighting fixtures that illuminate the arch  
roadway at night. The design is completed with the decorative skirt walls enclosing the  
ments.

structural solution  
bridge's structure is based on the principal of a simply supported beam; on the one side  
ported between the ridge and the center pier and on the other side between the alter  
o and center pier. The deck spanning the distance featured a hollow core with webs  
ning the top surface and soffit running the length of the bridge.  
deck proved very tricky as it was at a skew of 25 degrees and also the curved soffit re  
the outer ribs having significantly more prestressing than the inner ribs. It was cast  
usily in six separate pours consisting of soffit and side walks, webs and finally the top  
each span.

structure was to be founded in Berea Red Sands (of highly variable nature) and thus re  
d groud injected augur piles. The abutments were designed as conventional counterfo  
ures incorporating a front "skirt" to conceal the abutments. The skirt and wing walls  
cladde with reconstituted granite slabs (granite aggregate cast in a 50mPa mix and  
a flat surface by diamond saw).  
the aesthetics but also the wind pressure effects influenced the design of the struc  
steel masts and pipe arches; keeping in mind appropriate factors such as the exposure  
lions, the maximum estimated wind speeds in a 50 year period, the possibility of reso  
e and wind induced oscillations. To ensure composite flexural stiffness and avoid buck  
and fatigue, the plate thickness of the triangular mast section was adjusted at various  
ances from the top and the flexural, shear and torsional stresses were kept to compar  
low levels under the combination of wind, self weight and imposed dead load forces.  
ording to BCP's website "Sleeved expansion joints have been incorporated into the pip  
es at the springings and at third points to accommodate the combination of thermal  
ements and the effects induced in the steelwork by long term shrinkage and creep of  
prestressed concrete deck." The support for the masts has been achieved by grouting  
m diameter stainless steel hanger bolts into the underside of the bridge deck.  
two arches were constructed with 45 tons of grade 3CR12 and 240 metres of grade 304  
less steel tube with a thickness of 3.5 mm and a diameter of 150 mm, manufactured by  
mbus Stainless. The material was chosen for its aesthetic appeal as well as corrosion re  
nt properties that makes it a cost-effective choice for coastal climates. All stainless ste  
ealed with epoxy coatings and a final recoatable polyurethane system as complemen  
corrosion-protection for the structure. It was designed and implemented by Corrosion



As already mentioned, the feasibility studies indicated that a high-rise tower would be the best answer in regard to the site's benefit. The financial centre was in that date  
THE SITE  
VICINITY PLAN  
CONSTRUCTION