

Cape Town Marathon:

Route, Landmarks, Destinations and Feature Views

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CAPE TOWN STADIUM

A 55,000-seat world-class stadium built for the 2010 FIFA World Cup, set between the city and the ocean. It's one of Cape Town's biggest modern icons, and the first landmark on the route.



MOUILLE POINT LIGHTHOUSE (VIEW POINT)

A small but striking lighthouse on the Atlantic edge, it's a true "postcard" moment on the route, with fun white and red stripes that instantly make it stand out. First lit on 12 April 1824, it is the oldest operational lighthouse in South Africa, and the first solid lighthouse structure built on the South African coast.

Atlantic Ocean



SEA POINT PAVILION POOLS

One of Cape Town's most loved public swimming spots, Sea Point Pavilion has been drawing Capetonians to the oceanfront since it opened in 1914. Once home to an outdoor cinema and tea room, it later became a segregated facility under apartheid-era legislation, before returning to a shared public space for everyone.

WINCHESTER HOUSE

A Sea Point landmark known for its classic Cape Dutch-style architecture and famous seaside views. Originally built as a beachfront apartment block in 1922, it was transformed into a hotel by the Harvey family in 1958, who still own it today. Renovations over the years have modernised the hotel while preserving its historic charm.



IZIKO SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM

A must-see museum in the Company's Garden, home to everything from fossils to cultural treasures. Founded in 1825, it later moved to its current home in the Company's Garden in 1897 and houses important African zoology, palaeontology, and archaeology collections. Renamed the Iziko South African Museum in 2012, "Iziko" meaning "hearth" in Xhosa.



ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL

Often called the "people's cathedral," St. George's is one of Cape Town's most important churches with a powerful history. It became a symbol of resistance during apartheid, with Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the first black archbishop of South Africa, leading marches and campaigns from its front steps.

CITY HALL

A landmark Edwardian building completed in 1905, Cape Town City Hall sits on the Grand Parade just west of the Castle. Built from honey-coloured Bath stone imported from England, it's one of the city centre's most iconic façades. Look out for the Madiba statue.

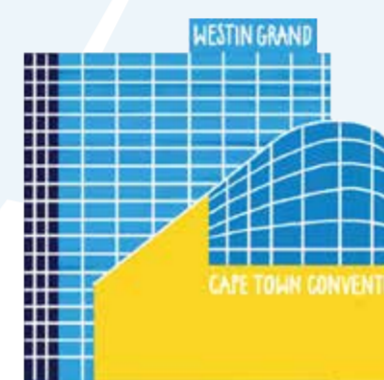
Table Mountain

TABLE MOUNTAIN (VIEW POINT)

CAPE TOWN CBD

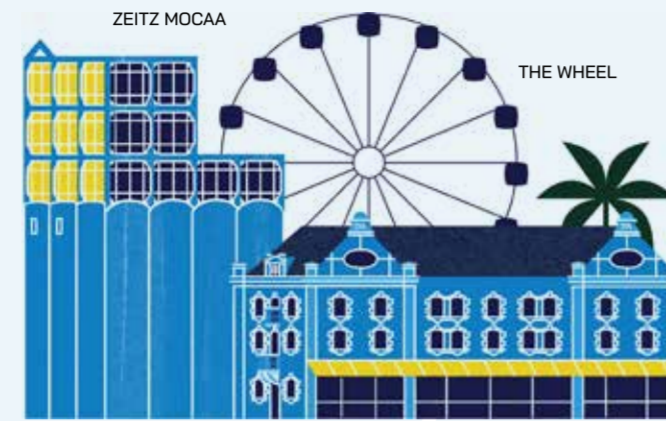
CTICC & WESTIN GRAND

Set on Cape Town's Foreshore, the CTICC spans about 6.1 hectares and sits within easy reach of the V&A Waterfront, major hotels, and the city centre. The Westin Grand is located on the same precinct and offers direct access to the CTICC. The Foreshore itself is a reclaimed stretch of Table Bay, developed largely in the 1930s and 1940s.



V&A WATERFRONT (VIEW POINT)

Set in South Africa's oldest working harbour, the V&A Waterfront is a 123-hectare precinct home to everything from fishing boats to superyachts. Its name honours Prince Alfred and Queen Victoria, with deep royal roots in the harbour's history.



Atlantic Ocean

CASTLE BREWERIES

Castle Brewery is one of South Africa's oldest commercial breweries. Founded in the 1890s and later folded into South African Breweries, its origin story is often credited to Charles Glass, though historians have highlighted the key role his wife, Lisa Glass, may have played in bringing the brewery to life.



REX TRUEFORM

Rex Trueform is a Cape Town industrial icon. It reflects the factories and workshops that helped shape modern Cape Town. It's also a reminder that this route runs through a real, working city.



GROOTE SCHUUR

Groote Schuur Hospital is a major teaching hospital on the slopes of Devil's Peak and the chief academic hospital for the University of Cape Town. It's world-famous as the site of the first human-to-human heart transplant, performed by Dr Christiaan Barnard on Louis Washkansky on 3 December 1967.



PRESIDENTIAL ESTATE

The Groote Schuur Estate is a Cape Dutch Revival residence remodelled by architect Herbert Baker for Cecil John Rhodes after he bought the property in 1893, and later bequeathed to the nation. From 1910 to 1984 it served as the official Cape residence of South Africa's prime ministers. It's also where Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk signed the Groote Schuur Minute on 4 May 1990.



BAXTER THEATRE

Opened in 1977 as a home for music, drama, dance, and opera. During apartheid it stood out for welcoming diverse audiences, making it a landmark of Cape Town's cultural life and courage.



OLD BISCUIT MILL

The Old Biscuit Mill started life as a biscuit factory in the early 1900s, baking for Pyott's until 1946. Today it's one of Cape Town's liveliest creative hubs, packed with designer shops, studios, restaurants, and weekend markets.



RED CROSS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

Opened in 1956 through public subscription, Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital was built as a living memorial to those lost in the Second World War. The children's hospital idea was championed by Vyvyan U.T. Watson, who later donated the much-loved Peter Pan statue by sculptor Ivan Mitford-Barberton. Today it remains a world-renowned paediatric teaching hospital in Cape Town.



RONDEBOSCH COMMON

Rondebosch Common is a rare 40-hectare green space in the heart of Cape Town and a favourite spot for locals to run and walk. It protects one of the last remaining pockets of critically endangered Cape Flats Sand Fynbos, found nowhere else in the world. Once used as a military camp, it was declared a National Monument in 1961 and remains a treasured community open space today.



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN (UCT) VIEW POINT

A global Top 100 university, UCT's Sarah Baartman Hall stands as a sentinel over the Southern Suburbs. More than just an academic hub, the campus is a testament to resilience; having stood since the 1820s. It recently saw the city come together to protect its historic libraries from mountain fires. It represents the shared knowledge and collective spirit of Cape Town.



Sanlam
CAPE TOWN MARATHON