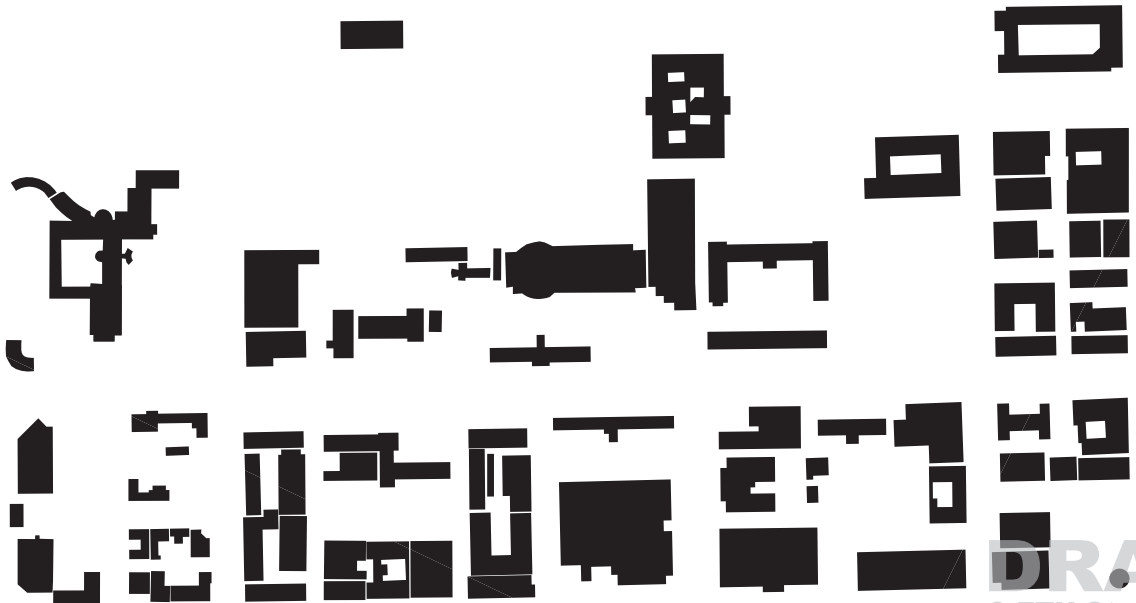
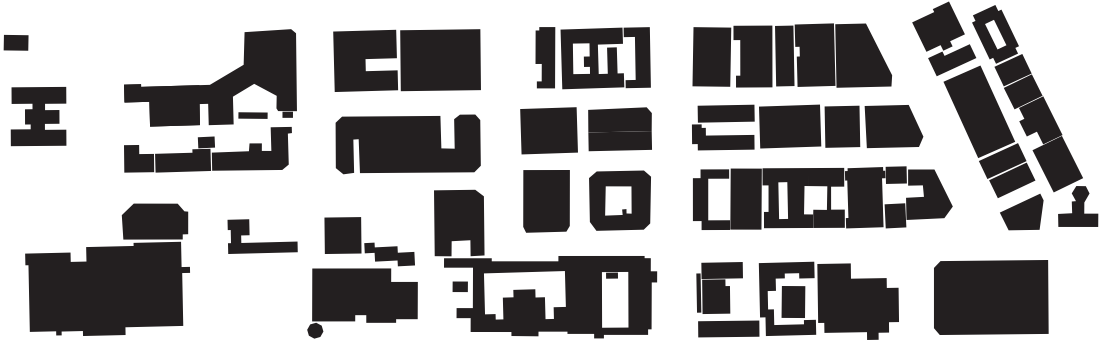


**ETH  
STUDIO BASEL  
NAIROBI'S  
ARCHITECTURAL  
LEGACY  
FROM  
THE  
60S  
AND  
70S**



**CONCEPT**

**ETH Studio Basel Jeannine Roschi Daniel Klos**

**THE NAIROBI STUDIO**

**ETHZ Studio Basel Contemporary City Institute**

Prof. Jacques Herzog  
Prof. Pierre de Meuron  
Manuel Herz  
Ligia Nobre  
Shadi Rahbaran

**IN COLLABORATION WITH**

**Harvard University Graduate School of Design**  
and

**University of Nairobi School of Built Environment**

Cyprian Kiprop Choge Mosonic Kipng'etich Antony Kisilo Kitaka Joshua Ndoli



**DRAFT**  
© ETH Studio Basel



The City of Nairobi offers its vi

visitors one of Africa's finest collections of modernist architecture.

W  
A  
H  
O  
U  
S

BOARD OF KE

**These buildings, representing  
date hardly known to architect**

A photograph of a modern building facade, likely a university building, featuring a grid of windows and a sign that reads "NYA". The building is a prime example of Brutalist architecture, characterized by its raw concrete and geometric forms. The image is taken from a low angle, looking up at the building against a bright, overcast sky. Several power lines are visible in the foreground, crossing the frame diagonally.

**the late modern spirit of International Style and Brutalism, are to  
s or historians in the Western World.**

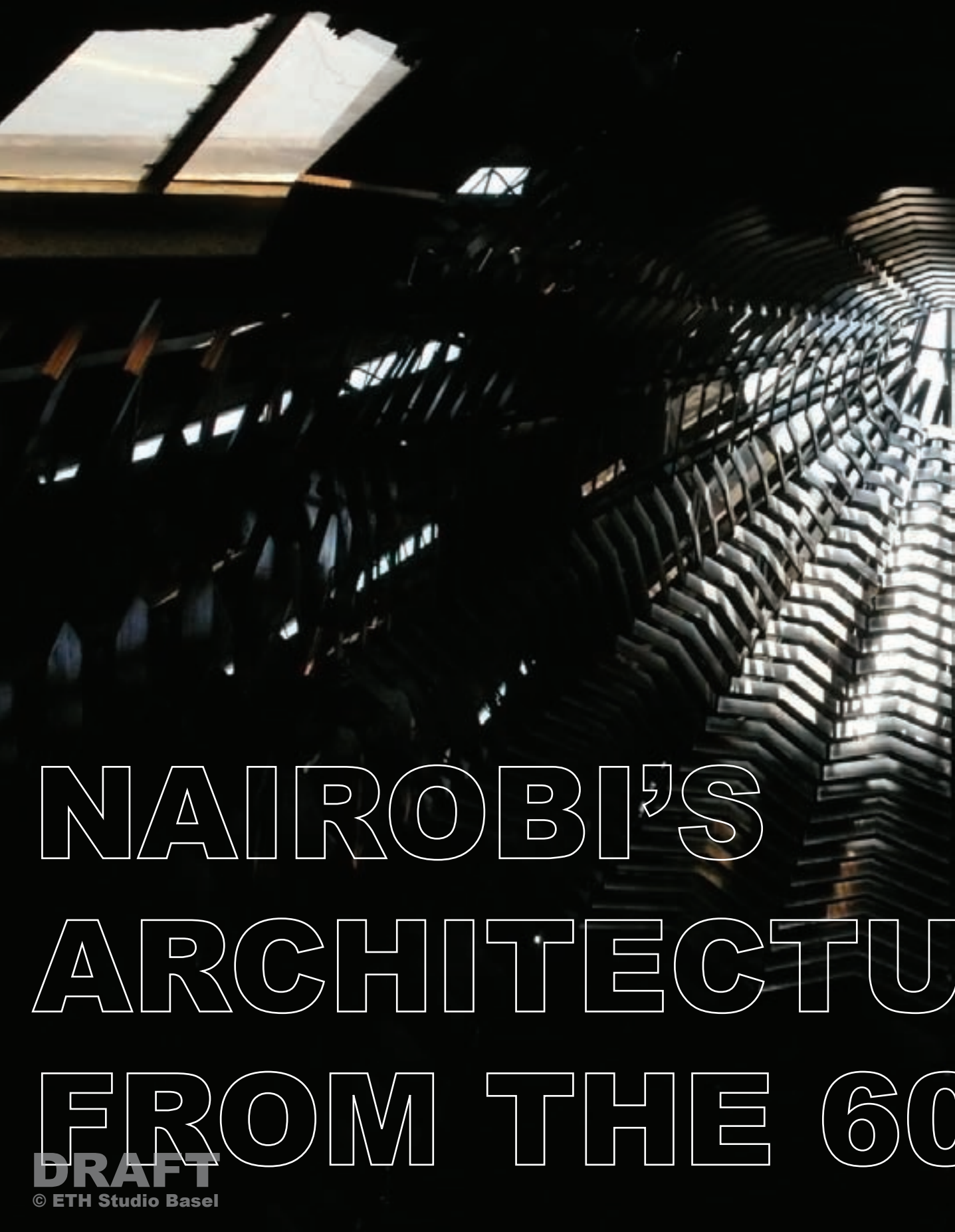
**But also in Kenya, so far there has been no attempt to map and do**





**document this architectural heritage in its entirety.**





# NAIROBI'S ARCHITECTURE FROM THE 60



# URAL LEGACY OS AND 70S

**DRAFT**  
© ETH Studio Basel

**Why?**

**Built in the context of early independence, but mainly by European  
ern identity?**



**n architects, what is the role of this architecture for Kenya's mod-**



**What can we learn from this architecture today?**



NORWICH  
UNION





**What should be done to preserve it for future generations?**

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Location of the site

## Historical Overview

Development of the CBD  
Temporal figure ground plan  
Buildings gallery according to date

## Building Documentation

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Around the Holy Family Basilica  
Aroud the Hilton Hotel  
Harambee Avenue  
  
Kenya Polytechnic Campus  
KPCU Coffee Mills  
University of Nairobi  
Government Hill



## Background

Sociocultural context:  
Kenya as an island  
The “Big Four” architects

Climatic awareness:  
Building orientation  
The sun shading device  
Facades gallery

Craftsmanship:  
Ornament

Comparative analysis

## Conclusion

The question of identity

What we can learn

Protection of the heritage

## Appendix

Architects index  
Buildings index



**Location**

DRAFT  
© ETH Studio Basel

# The Location of the Central Business District (CBD)

following the example of a UNESCO application

a. Country

Kenya



b. State, Province or Region

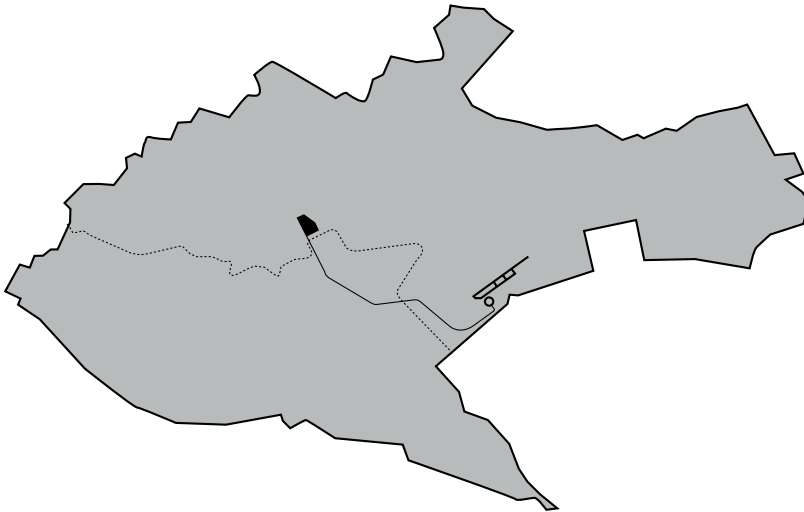
Nairobi





c. Name of the Property

Nairobi's Architectural Legacy from the 60s and 70s



d. Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

The CBD (Central Business District) is located in the heart of the City of Nairobi.

Latitude: 1°17'20"S

Longitude: 36°49'23"E

Altitude: 1,661 meters above sea level

**The CBD and it's surroundings**  
aerial photography







# The CBD and it's surroundings





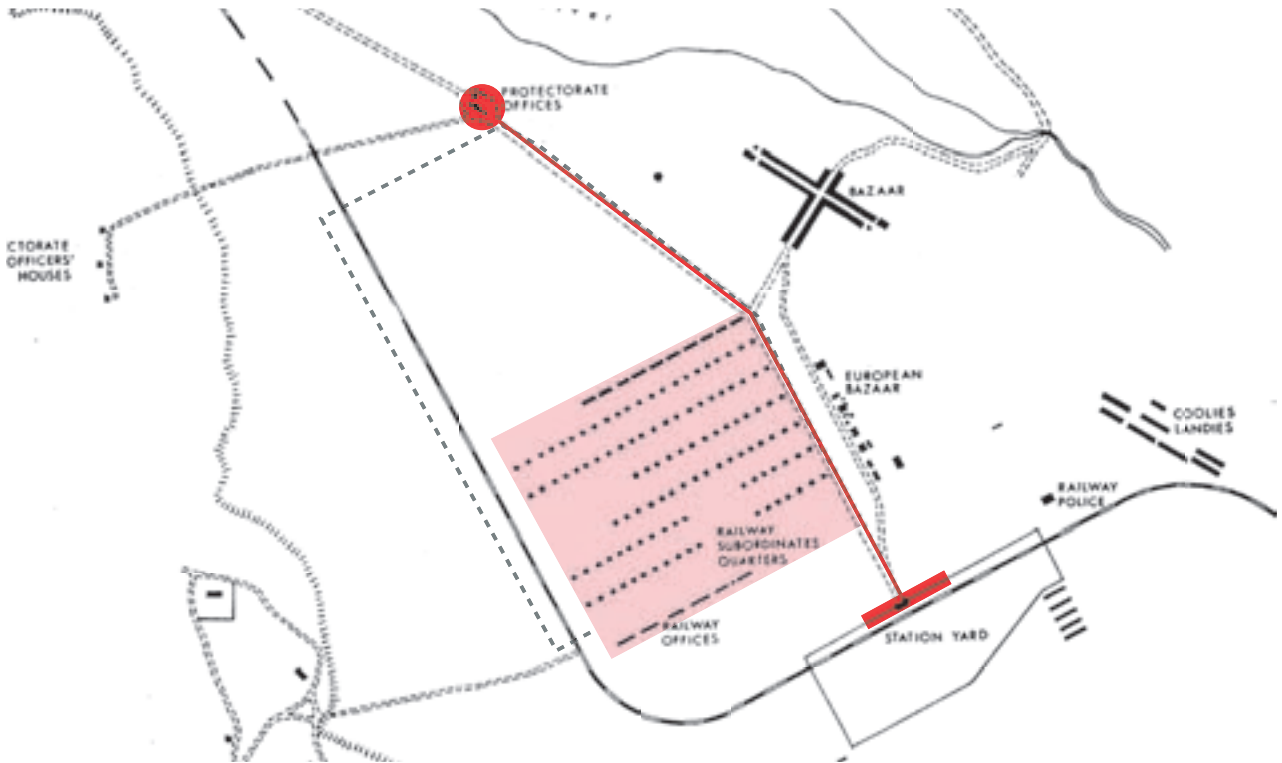


**History**

DRAFT  
© ETH Studio Basel

# Urban Development of the CBD

1900



1900

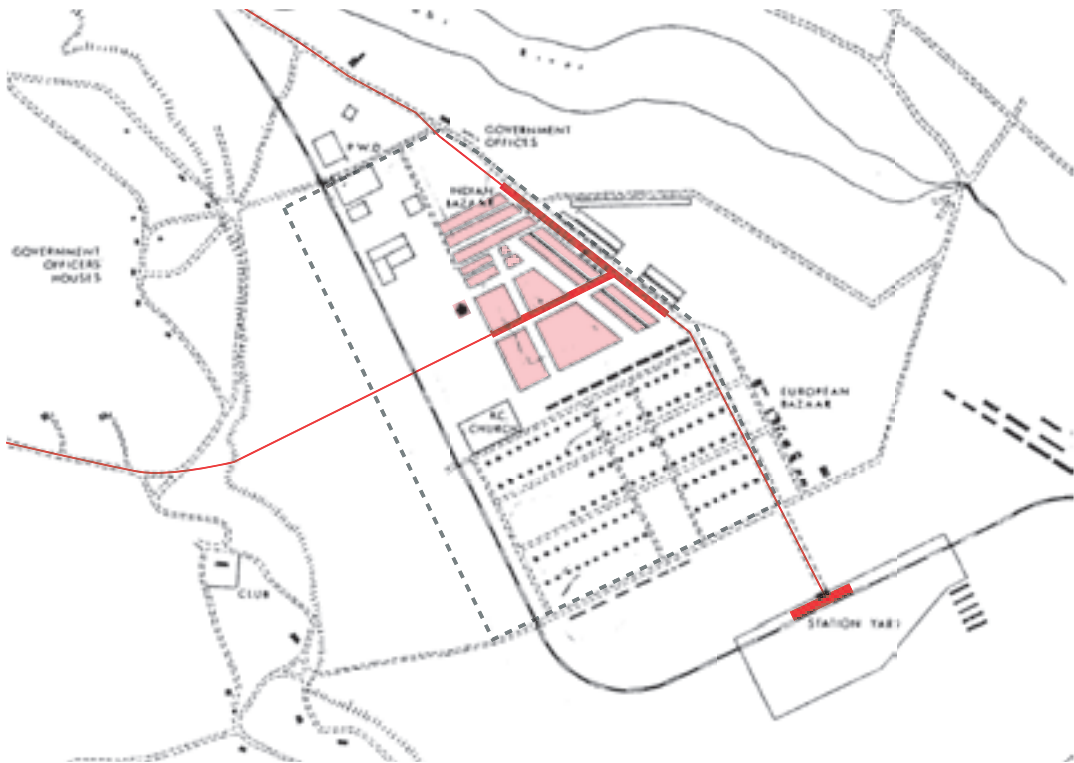
## Foundation of Nairobi

The first settlements are built due to the construction of the British Kenya-Uganda railway. Station Road (later Government Road, today Moi Avenue) is the first connection between the railway station and the Protectorate Offices (British administration)



# Urban Development of the CBD

1920



1920

## After WWI

The number of population increases:

White settlers and safari-tourists built farms in the hills, west of the CBD, while their African workers settle down in the flatlands, east of the CBD.

## North part of the CBD

A street grid is laid out, following the orientation of the railway line.

The crossing of the northern part of Government Road (today Moi Avenue) and Delamere Avenue (Today Kenyatta Avenue) becomes the economical center of the small town.

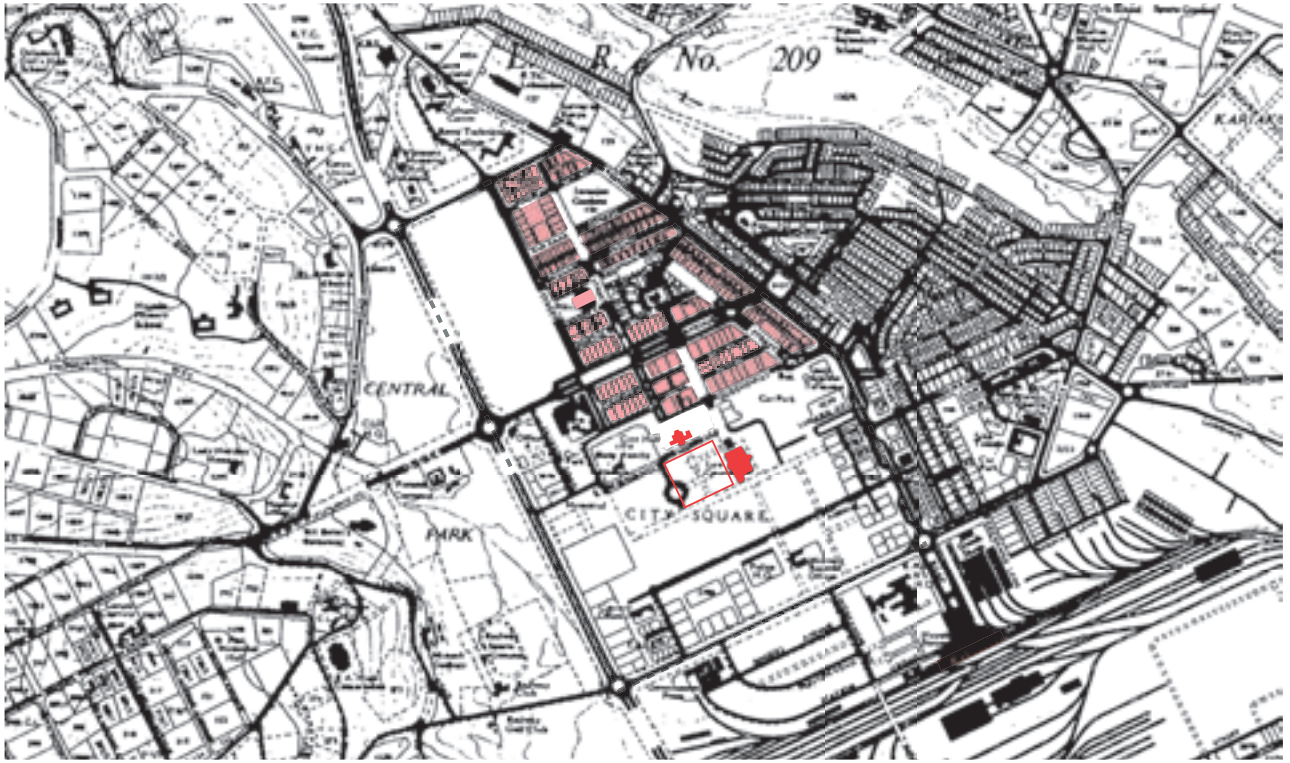
## South part of the CBD

Railway subordinates quarters are relocated outside of the CBD.



# Urban Development of the CBD

1940



1940

## During WWII

WWII brings Nairobi a further population increase.

### North part of the CBD

The economical center around Government Road and Delamere Avenue is slowly densified, the structures become permanent. Many small two or three storey Art Déco buildings remain as witnesses of this epoch.

### South part of the CBD

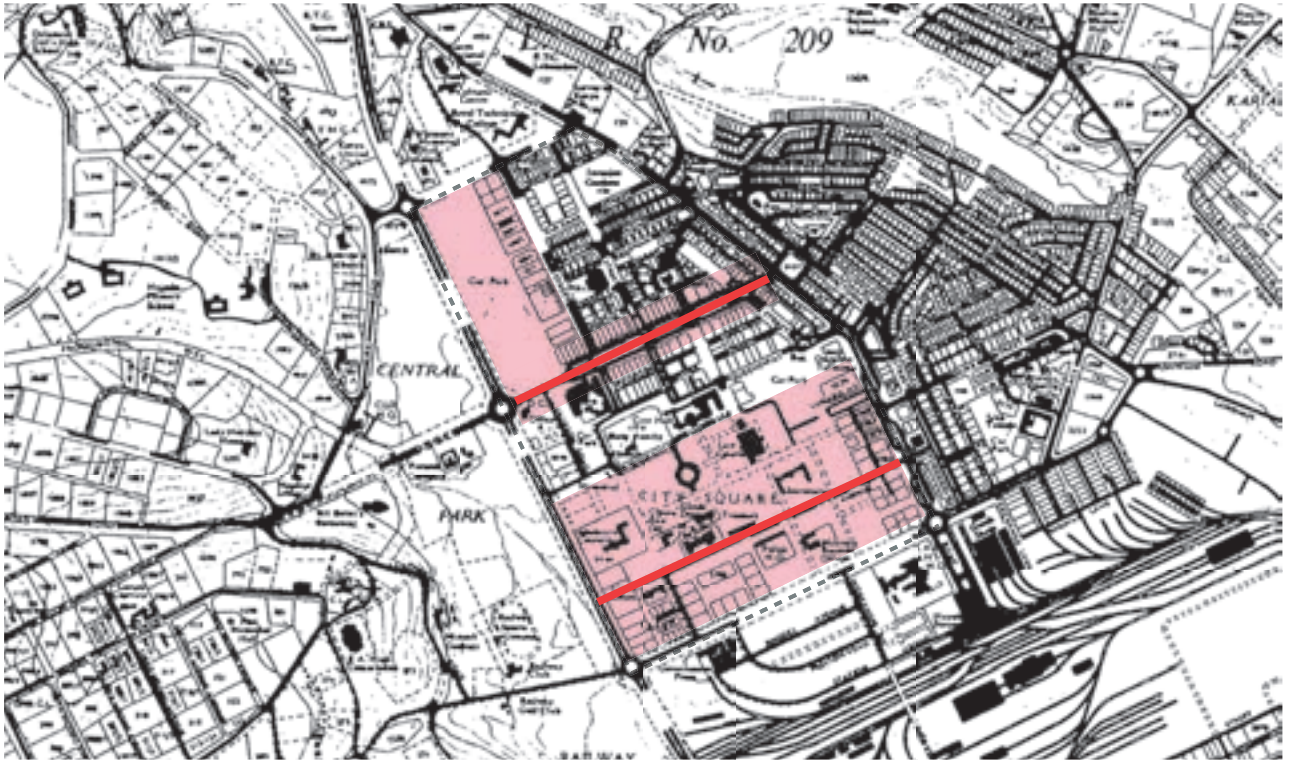
On the empty terrain, formerly occupied by the Railway subordinates quarters, an early political center is built: The City Square with the buildings of the Law Courts and the first City Hall.





# Urban Development of the CBD

1960



1960

## Pre- Independence

### North part of the CBD

As a major east west connection, Delamere Avenue (Kenyatta Avenue) becomes the commercial and cultural center of the city, with banks, hotels cinemas and retail.

Due to the nearly complete densification of the quarter around Government Road (Moi Avenue), the CBD is expanded into the Central Park in the west. According to modern urban planning principles, the new plots are much larger, laid out for high rise buildings and distances fit for motorized transport.

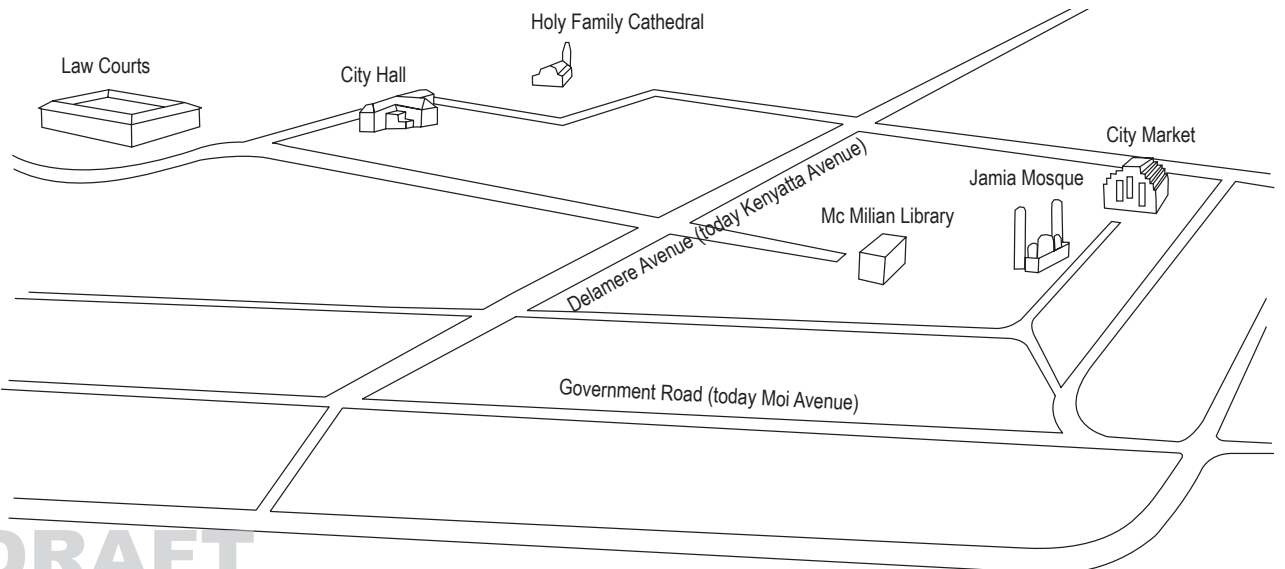
### South part of the CBD

South of City Square, a new East-West connection, the Harambee Avenue, becomes the political center, an urban enfilade of Ministries and other major government buildings, including the Office of the President, and the iconic Kenyatta International conference center, featuring s prestigious landmark tower, at the time the tallest structure in East Africa.

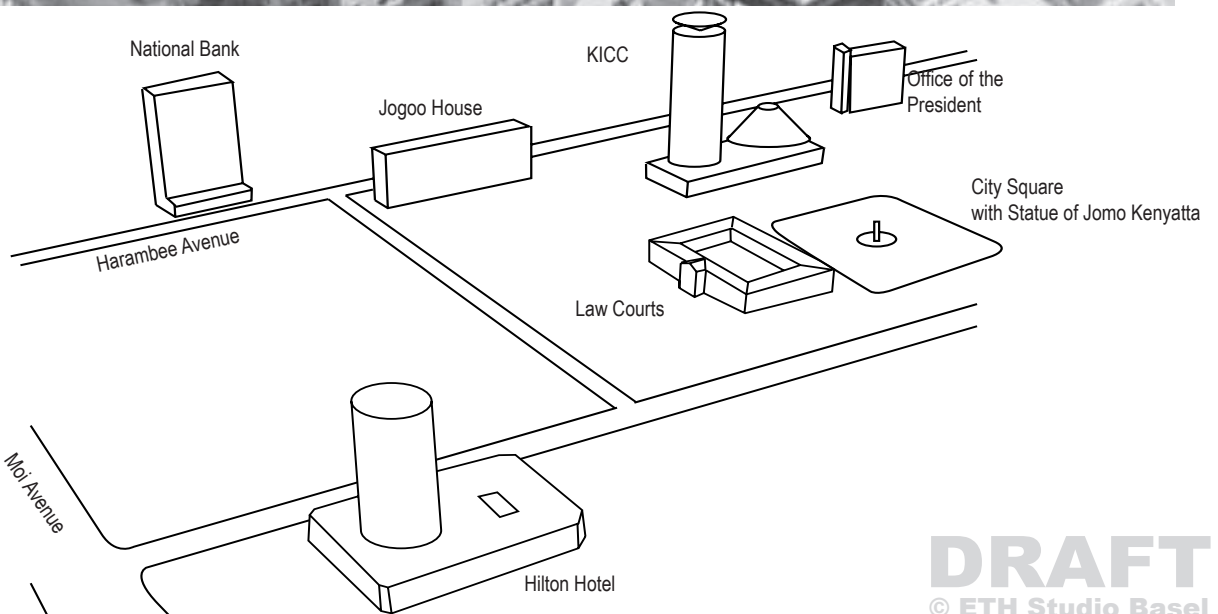


# Urban Development of the CBD

Business District (North) in the late 1950s



# Urban Development of the CBD Government District (South) in 1980



# History: Buildings by Age



1900

1910

1920

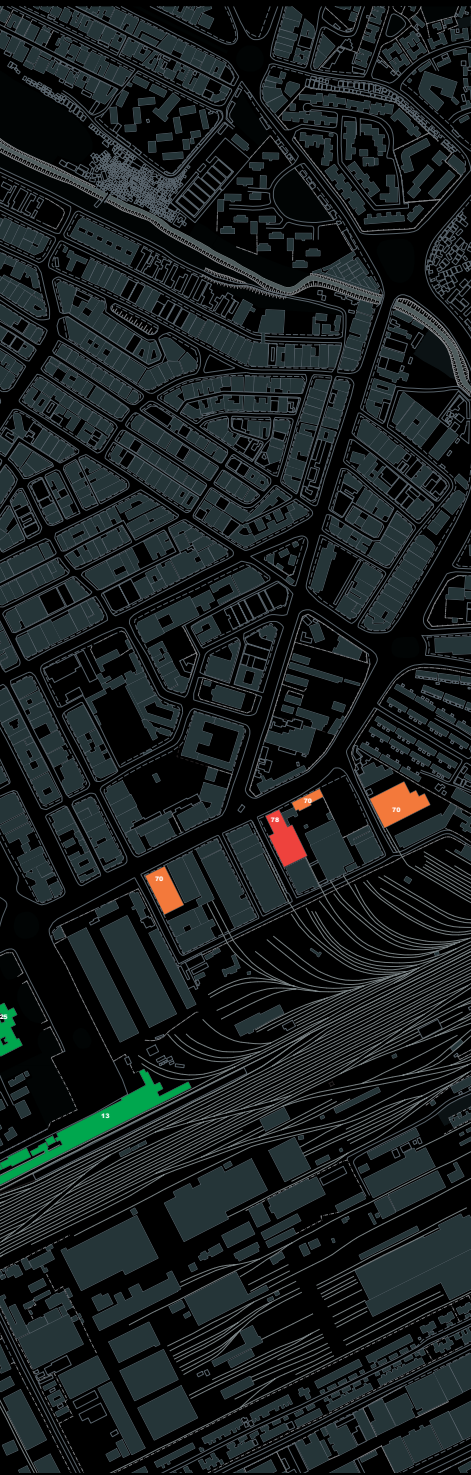
1930

1940

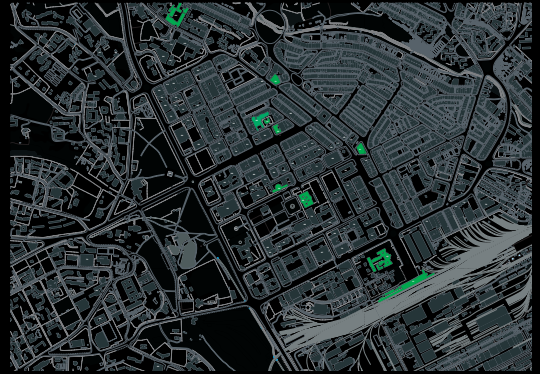
1950

1960

1970



colonial buildings



late colonialism and 1960s



1970s and early 1980s



late 1980s until today



1980

1990

2000

# Buildings Gallery according to Date

## Colonial Buildings



1899



1901



1925



1931



1935



1955



1958



1959

# Buildings Gallery according to Date

1960s



1960



1960



1960



1960



1960



1960



1963



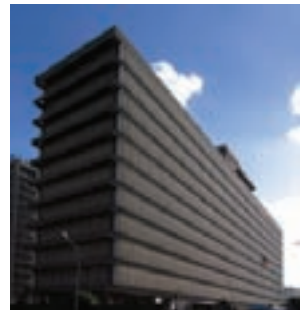
1963



1965



1965



1965



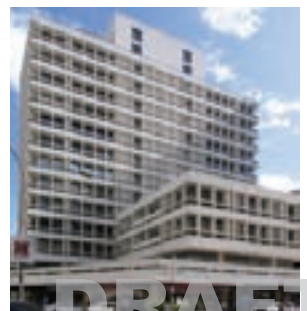
1965



1965



1965



1967

# Buildings Gallery according to Date

1970s



1970



1970



1970



1970



1970



1970



1970



1970



1970



1970



1971



1972



1972



1972



1973



1974



# Buildings Gallery according to Date

1980s until today



1980

1981

1981



1982

1983

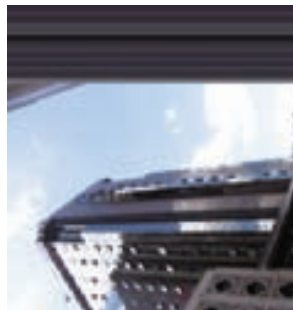
1985

1985



1989

1989



1992

1992



1993



2001



# Buildings Description

**DRAFT**  
© ETH Studio Basel

# Zones of Interest

The CBD and it's surroundings

**7 UoN Main Campus**

**1 CBD North**

**1 CBD West**

**8 Government Hill**





**1 CBD East**

**1 CBD South**

**5 Kenya Poly-technic**

**6 KPCU Coffee Mills**

# Zones of Interest

The CBD and it's surroundings

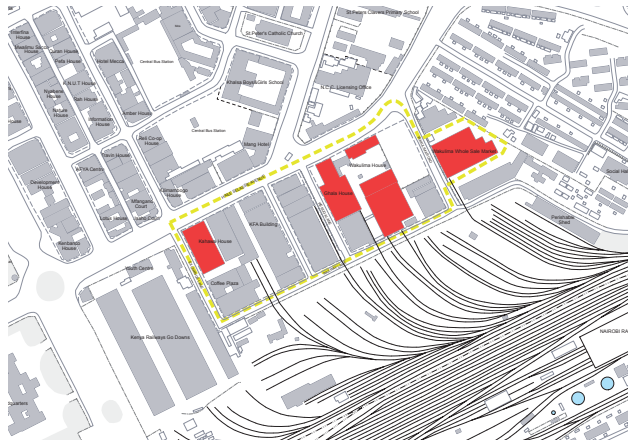
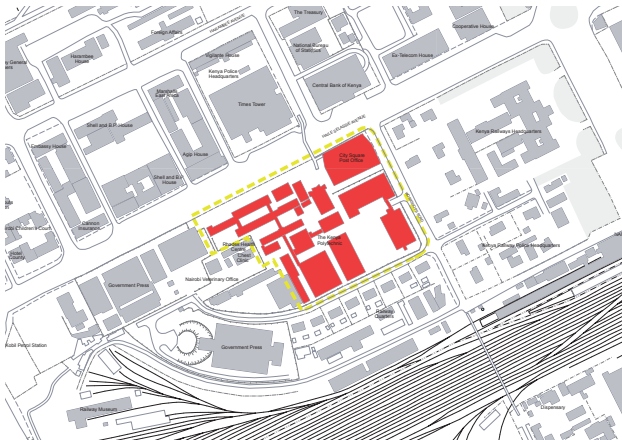
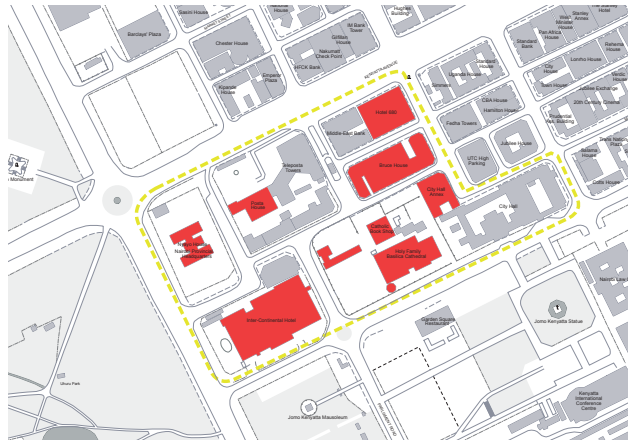
## CBD North

Today a rather quiet zone recently framed by massive glass towers, the CBD north area features some fine examples of 1970s structures, such as the Total and Chester Houses, next to the iconic 1950s City Market.



## CBD West

In the west of Kenyatta Avenue, next to Nairobi's most important religious structure, some huge blocks and towers from different eras shape an important part of the city skyline.



## Kenya Polytechnic

Built in the 1960s, this campus features a very consistent style and a high interaction between buildings and green areas.

## KPCU Coffee Mills

In the 1970s, President Jomo Kenyatta's dream to give the Kenyan coffee industry a representative architectural shape, only second to the collection at Harambee Avenue, became reality.

But the complex is also highly functional, featuring coffee mills, storage and distribution facilities, offices, a stock exchange and an avant-gard penthouse for the building manager.

# Zones of Interest

## The CBD and it's surroundings

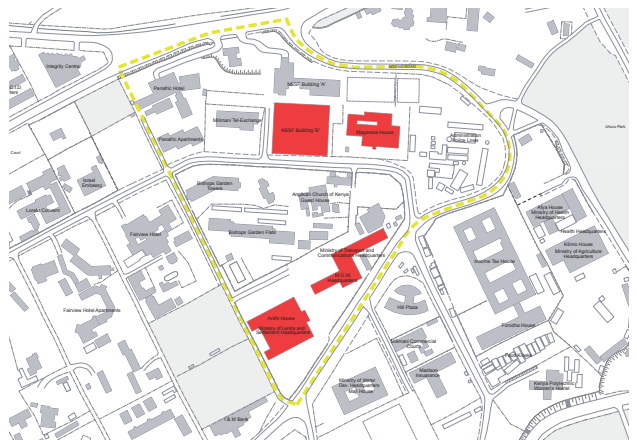
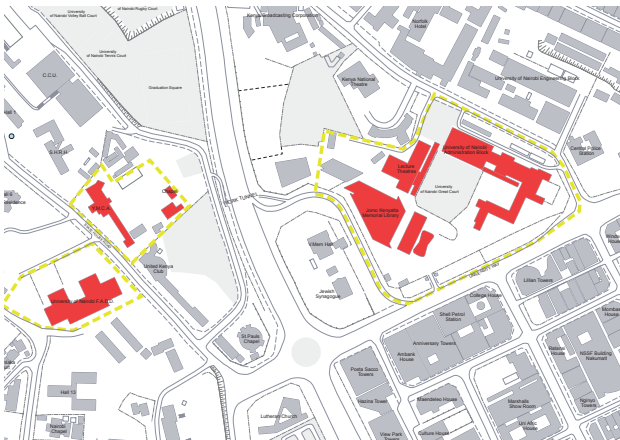
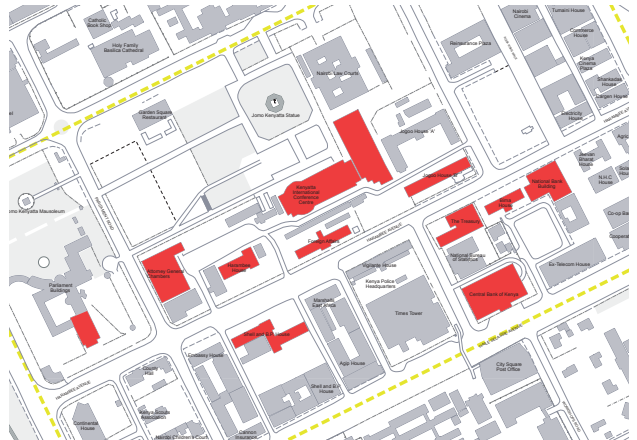
### CBD East

Everything is turning around the omnipresent Hilton Hotel, but this area between the eastern parts of Kenyatta Avenue and City Hall Way also features an exquisite collection of smaller structures.



### CBD South

This area is mainly devoted to government buildings and represents Nairobi's largest and purest ensemble of late modernism, an urban enfilade of clear volumes, topped by Kenya's architectural symbol, the Kenyatta International Conference Center.



### University of Nairobi - Main Campus

Very different from the Polytechnic Campus in the south, this facility features extravagant, individualistic buildings, perhaps with Nairobi's most fancy assemblage of facades.

### Government Hill

When the space at Harambee Avenue became evidently too small to house all the institutions of the young independent republic, the Ministry of Works decided to refresh an old plan to move further government buildings on the hill west of Uhuru Park. This area features great panoramic views of the CBD's skyline.





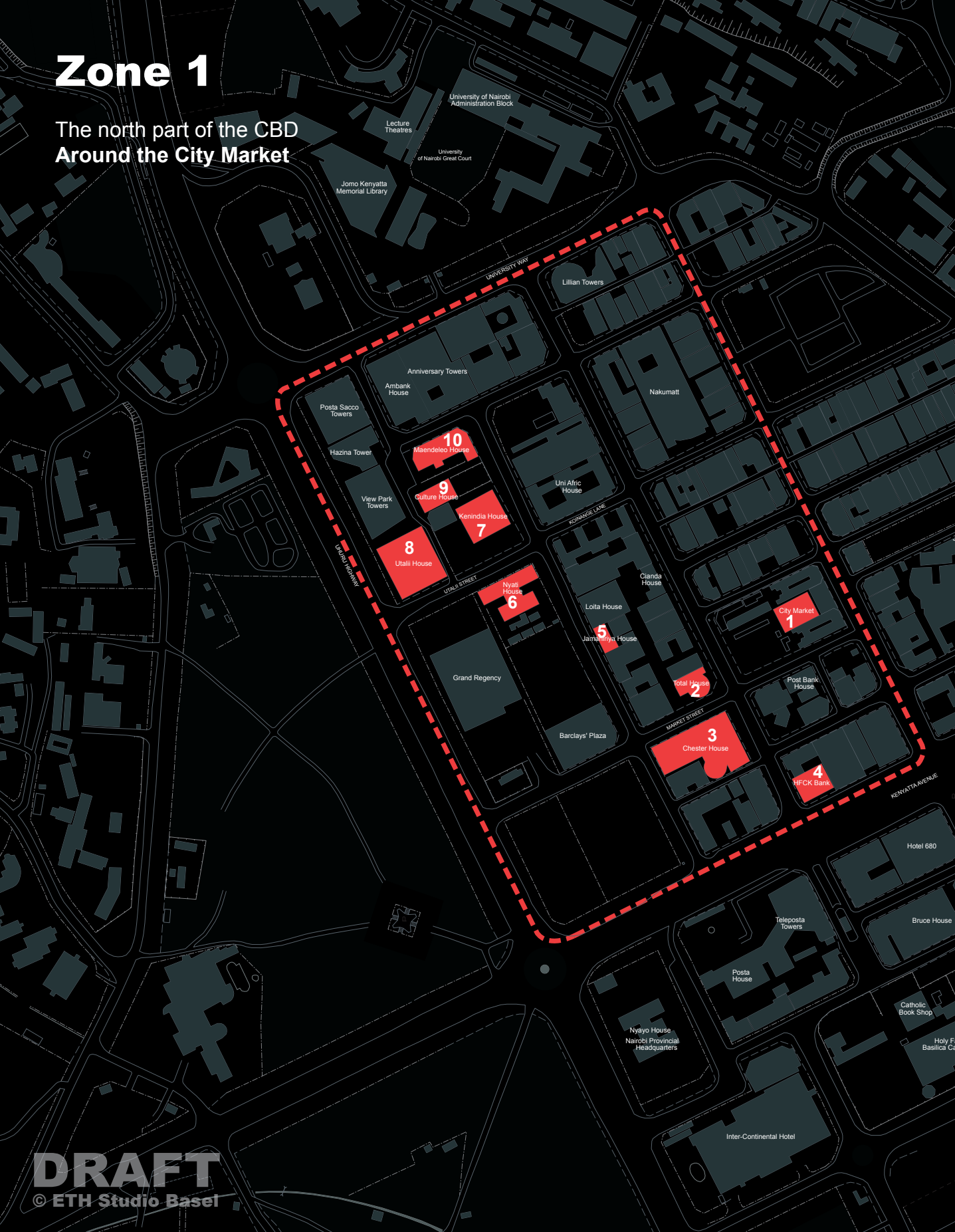
# Zone 1

The north part of the CBD  
Around the City Market



# Zone 1

The north part of the CBD  
Around the City Market





1 City Market



2 Total House



3 Chester House



4 HFCK Bank



5 Jamahiriya House



6 Nyati House



7 Kenindia House



8 Utalii House



9 Culture House



10 Maendeleo House





**DRAFT**  
City Market, interior detail  
© ETH Studio Basel

# City Market

Location Mundi Mbingu Street  
Date 1950s  
Use Retail



overview

toZ-  
ZZZZZZ



MARY GEORGE  
CURIO  
10000 HWY 22  
CITY MARKET  
P. O. BOX 5000 TEL. 264-4444  
(MORNING)







OF NAIROBI  
MARKET

GOODFARE STORES

GOODFARE STORES

**DRAFT**  
© ETH Studio Basel



interior





interior







TOTAL

K  
T  
D  
A

CHI HOUSE



HAKUM





# Chai House (Total House and Discotheque)

**Location** Koinange and Banda Street  
**Date** 1960s / 1970s  
**Use** Discotheque and offices

The Chai House is located opposite the City Market. The arch supporting the 2nd floor of the podium lies on one axis with the arch of the City Market.



arch of the City Market and of the Chai House





Chai House  
back elevation







**DRAFT**  
© ETH Studio Basel



TOTAL

K  
T  
D

**DRAFT**  
© ETH Studio Basel





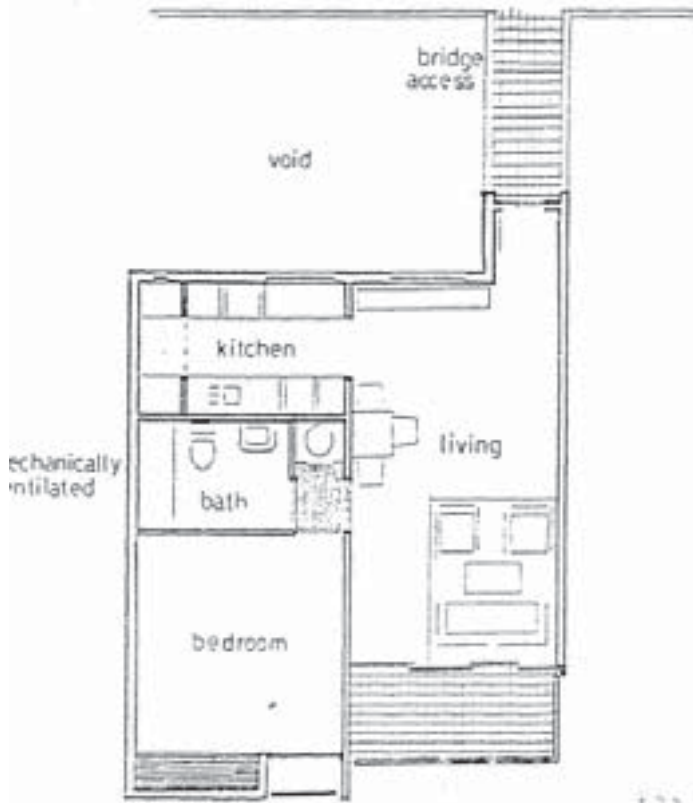




ETH  
BASEL

# Chester House

**Architect** Covell Mathews Partnership  
**Location** Koinange Street,  
Market Street  
**Date** 1960s / early 70s  
**Use** mixed use  
(commercial, apartments)



left: typical apartment plan  
right: apartment balconies



## Drawings

The plans show the podium and the shaped tower with its apartments



ground floor



typical residential plan



**DRAFT**

© ETH Studio Basel



**DRAFT**  
© ETH Studio Basel

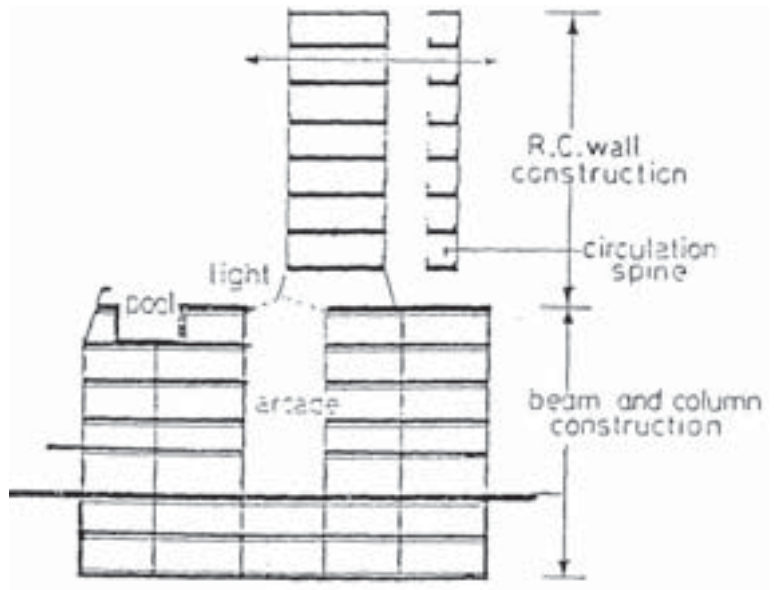


**DRAFT**  
© ETH StudioBasel



## Atrium

To bring light into the atrium, the tower is lifted one floor.



section



# Jamahiriya House

Location Loita St Location  
Date 1960s or 1970s  
Usage Embassy of Libya



west elevation



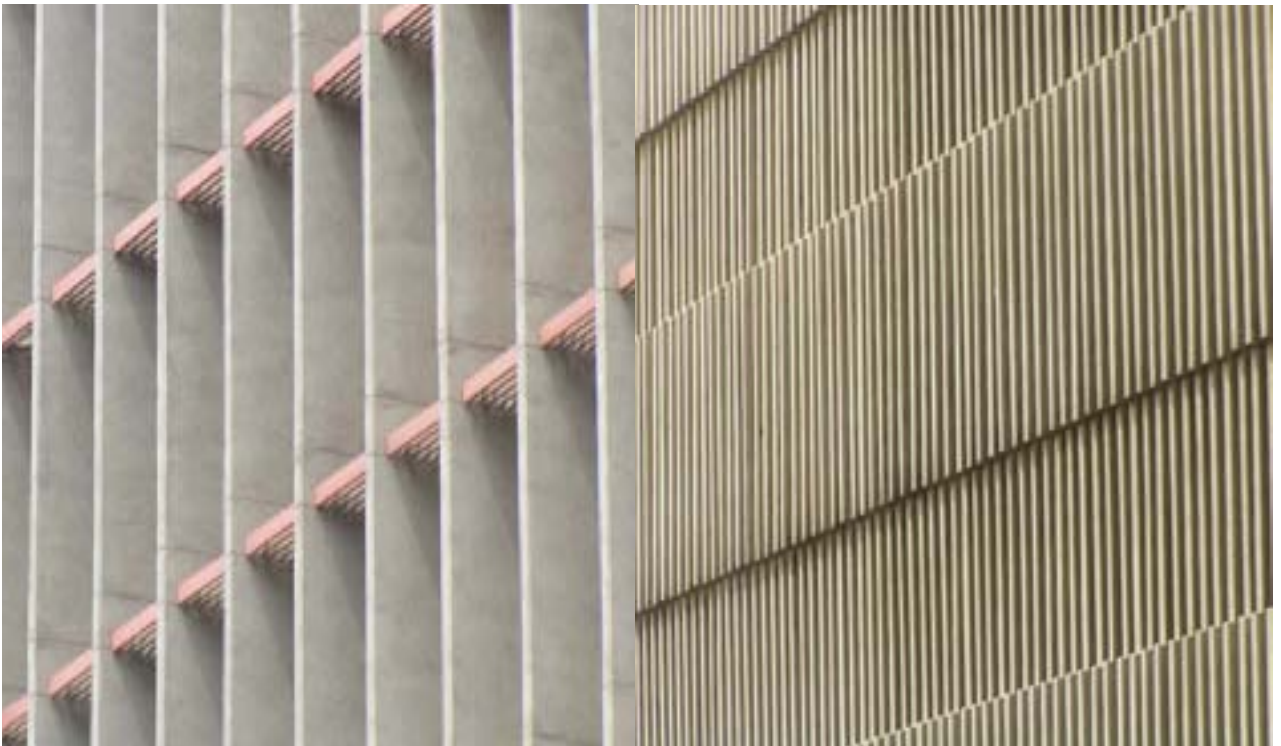
RESTAURANT  
PHARMACY



**DRAFT**  
© ETH Studio Basel

# Kenindia House

**Architect** Dalglish Marshall  
**Location** Utalii Street, Loita Street  
**Date** 1970  
**Use** Offices



elevation details





# Utalii House



Location  
Date

Uhuru Highway, Utalii Street  
1970s



# Nyati House



Location  
Date

Utalii Street, Loita Street  
early 1970s



# Maendeleo House



Location  
Date  
Use

Next to Culture House  
1960s  
Offices





# Culture House

Architect Dalgiesh Marshall-  
Location Opposite of View Park Towers  
Date 1985



# HFCK Bank

Architect MMI  
Location Kenyatta Avenue, Koinange Street  
Date 1979





# Zone 2

The west part of the CBD  
Around the Holy Family Basilica



# Zone 2

The west part of the CBD  
Around the Holy Family Basilica





Kimathi House



**1**  
**Holy Family Basilica**



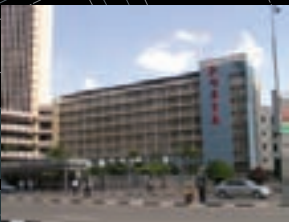
**2**  
**Catholic Bookshop**



**3**  
**Catholic School**



**4**  
**Nyayo House**



**5**  
**Posta House**



**6**  
**Hotel Six-Eighty**



**7**  
**Bruce House**



**8**  
**City Hall Annexe**

The Stanley Hotel  
Rehema House  
House

Cotts House

Nairobi Law

nyatta  
national  
reference  
intro

Foreign Affairs

Marshall's  
East Africa

Cor  
ower

Ambassador  
Hotel

KTDA PL

Electricity  
House

Jogoo House 'A'

Jogoo House 'B'

The Treasury

Bima  
House

National Bank  
Building

Central Bank of Kenya

City Square  
Post Office

Cooperative House

Kenya Railways Headquarters

Kahawa House

Coffee Plaza

KFA Building





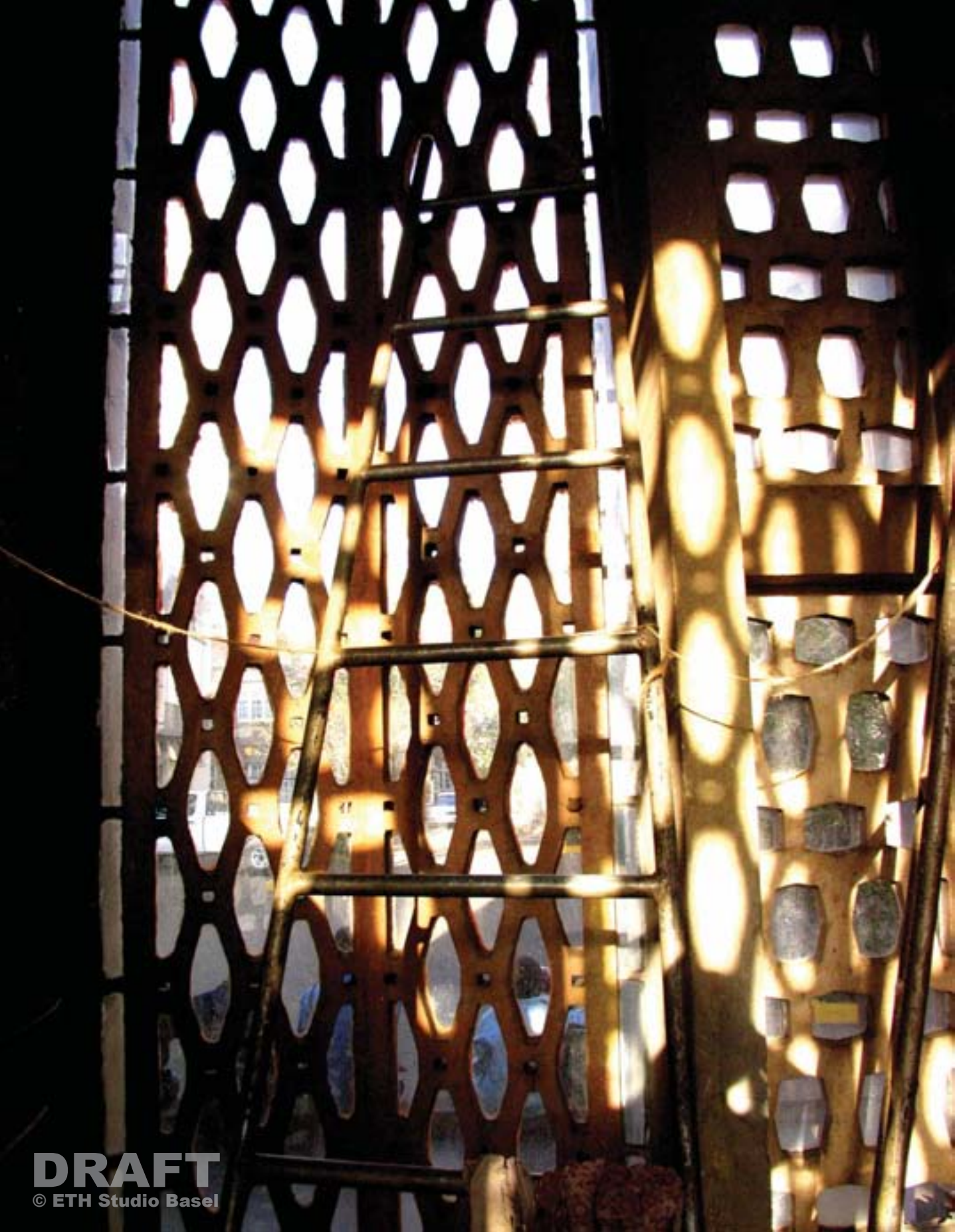




# Holy Family Cathedral (Holy Family Basilica)

**Location** City Hall Way,  
Parliament Road  
**Date** 1960  
**Use** religious, cathedral





## Bell Tower

oefifgofngfnvdfnvlkmnvlkldnvdfi-  
jgvpfdjvopdFVPOdfbvpoDFBVPOdf-  
bvdfBVPOOdvbkD



Left Bottom: Interior of the bell tower  
Right: East Elevation of the bell tower

## Light

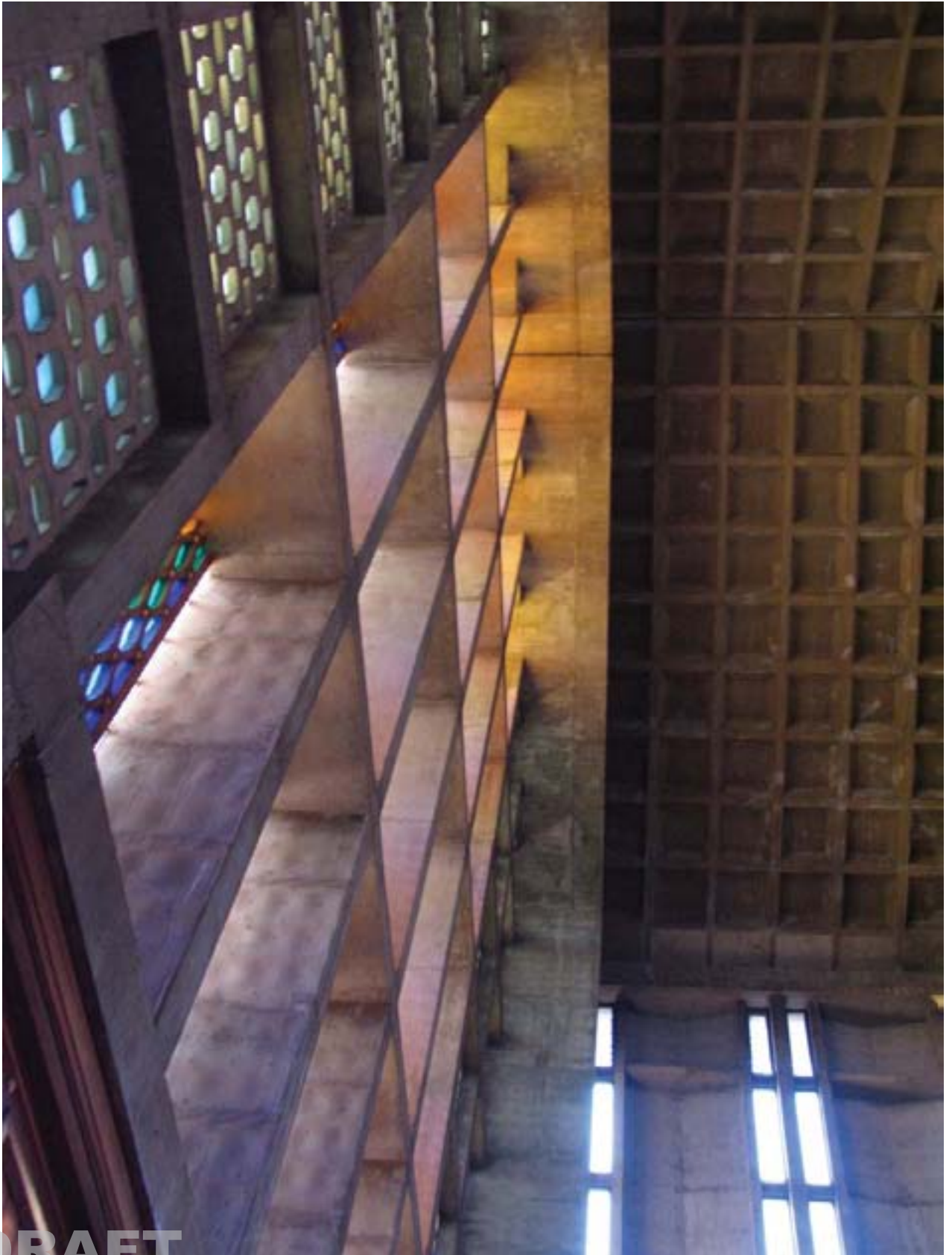
Change of light from 17 pm to 18 pm:















# Catholic School

**Location** Parliament Road,  
next to the Holy Family Basilica  
**Use** School



# Catholic Bookshop

Location  
Use

Next to the Holy Family Basilica  
Bookshop



# Nyayo House

**Location** Uhuru Highway, Kenyatta Avenue,  
Posta Road  
**Date** 1981  
**Use** Government



# Old Posta House

**Location**      Kenyatta Avenue,  
                         Posta Road  
**Date**             1960s





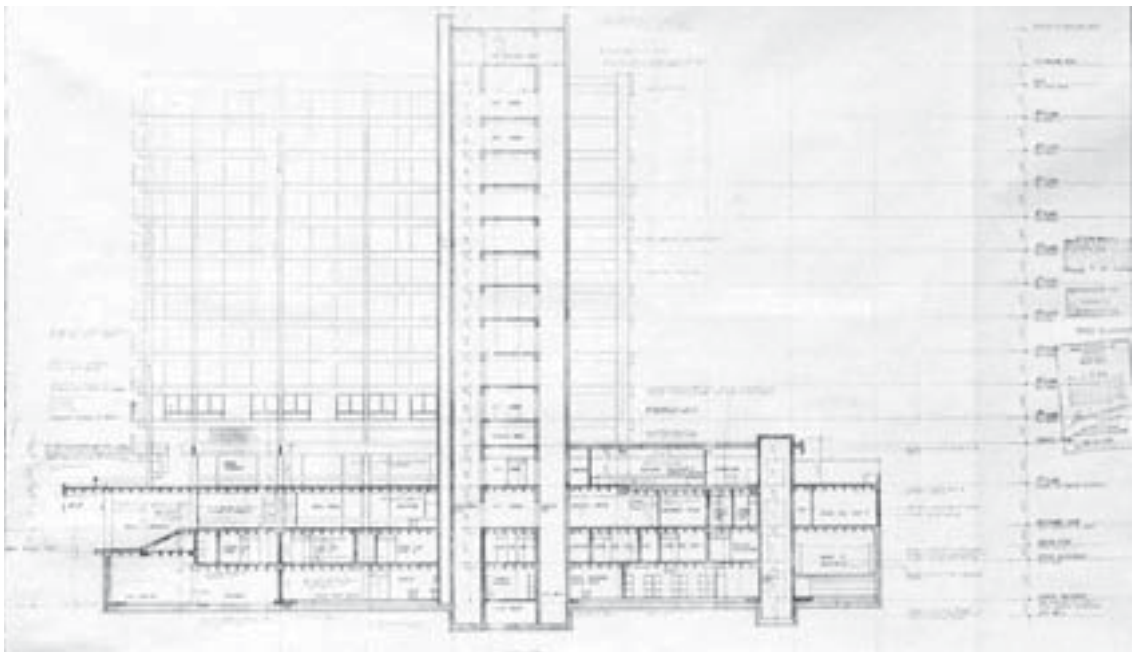
Sixeighthly  
Hotel

RAFT

# Hotel Six-Eighty

**Architect** Dalgliesh Marshall  
**Location** Kenyatta Avenue,  
Muindi Mbingu Street  
**Date** 1972  
**Use** Hotel  
**Height** 47 m

The Six-Eighty Hotel was built in the 1960s as a representative yet affordable middle class hotel, located on a privileged site on Kenyatta Avenue. Following a general trend in the 1970s, its original white finish was repainted.



section





# Bruce House

**Location** MundiMbingu Street  
**Date** 1970s/early 80s  
**Use** offices



details, sunshading device

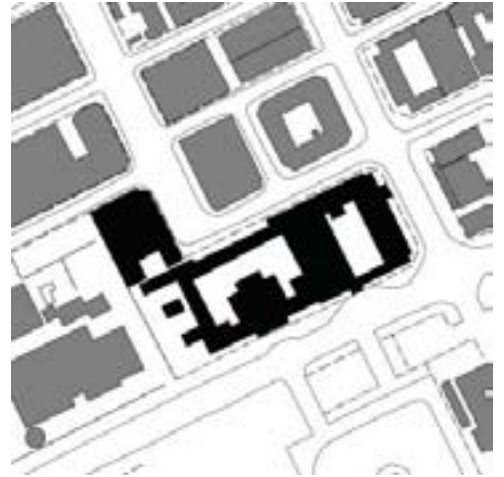






# City Hall Annexe

Location MundiMbingu Street  
Date 1981  
Use Government  
Height 60 m



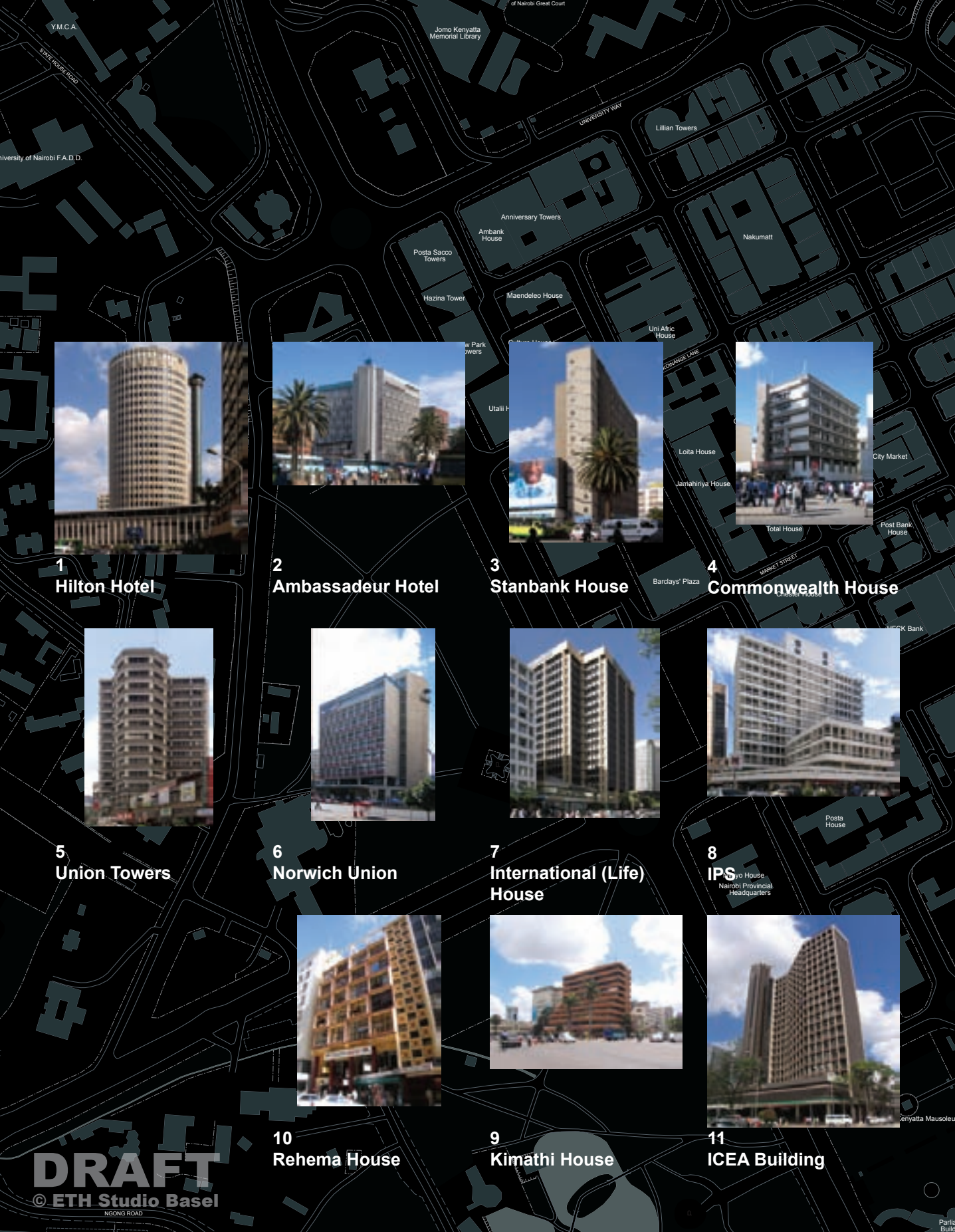
detail



# Zone 3

The east part of the CBD  
Around the Hilton Hotel

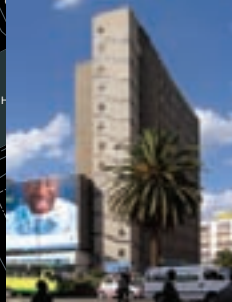




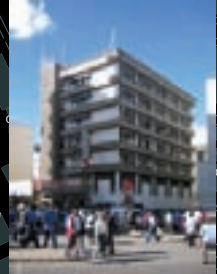
1  
**Hilton Hotel**



2  
**Ambassadeur Hotel**



3  
**Stanbank House**



4  
**Commonwealth House**



5  
**Union Towers**



6  
**Norwich Union**



7  
**International (Life) House**



8  
**IPS**



10  
**Rehema House**



9  
**Kimathi House**

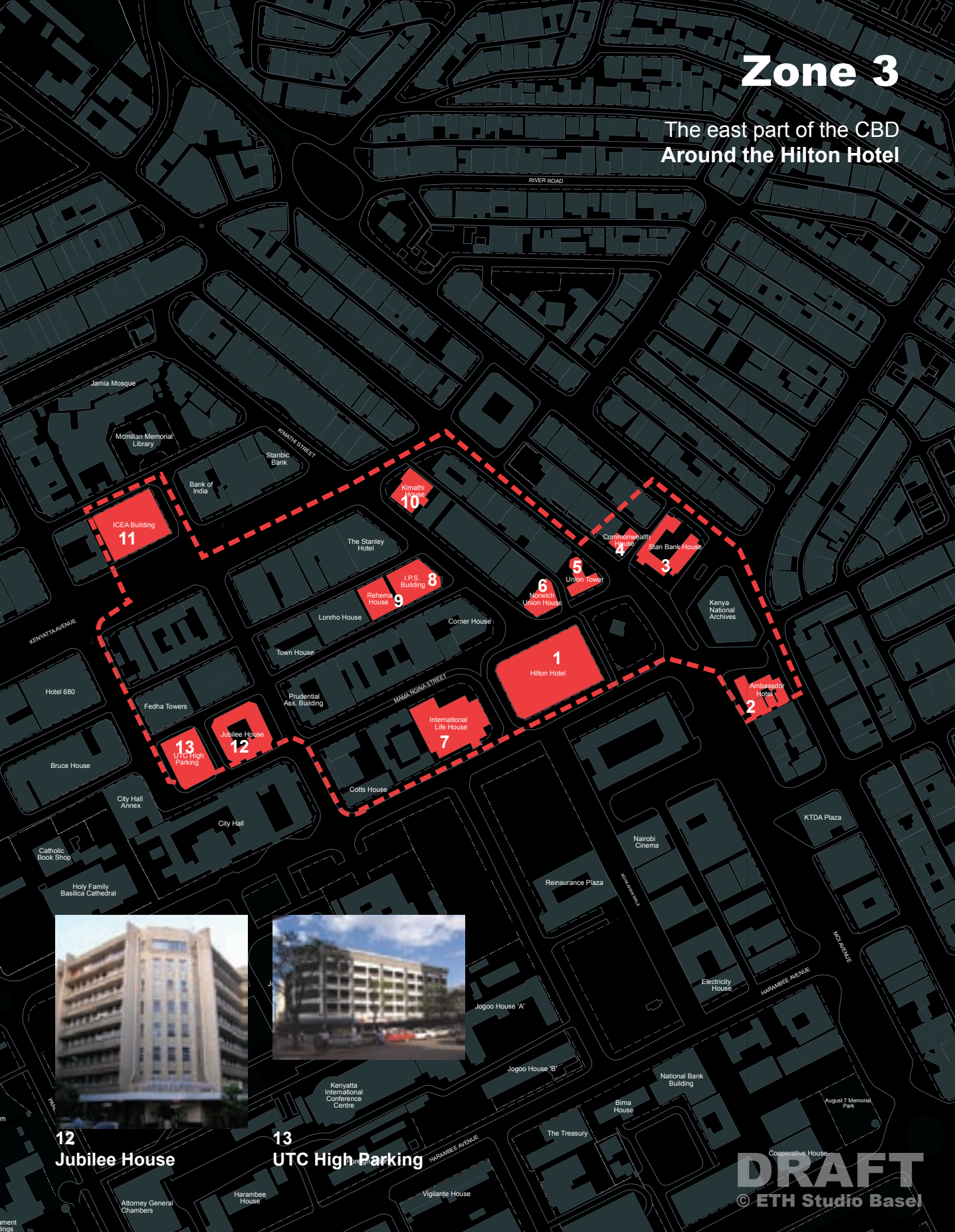


11  
**ICEA Building**



# Zone 3

The east part of the CBD  
Around the Hilton Hotel



12 Jubilee House



13 UTC High Parking



HILTON



ON

# Hilton Hotel

**Architect** Zevet Architects,  
Dalglish Marshall (podium extension)  
Planing Systems (fire escape)

**Location** City Hall Way, Mama Ngina Street,  
Simba Street

**Date** 1969

**Use** Commercial, Hotel



buildings information:  
total floor area: 26,100 m<sup>2</sup>

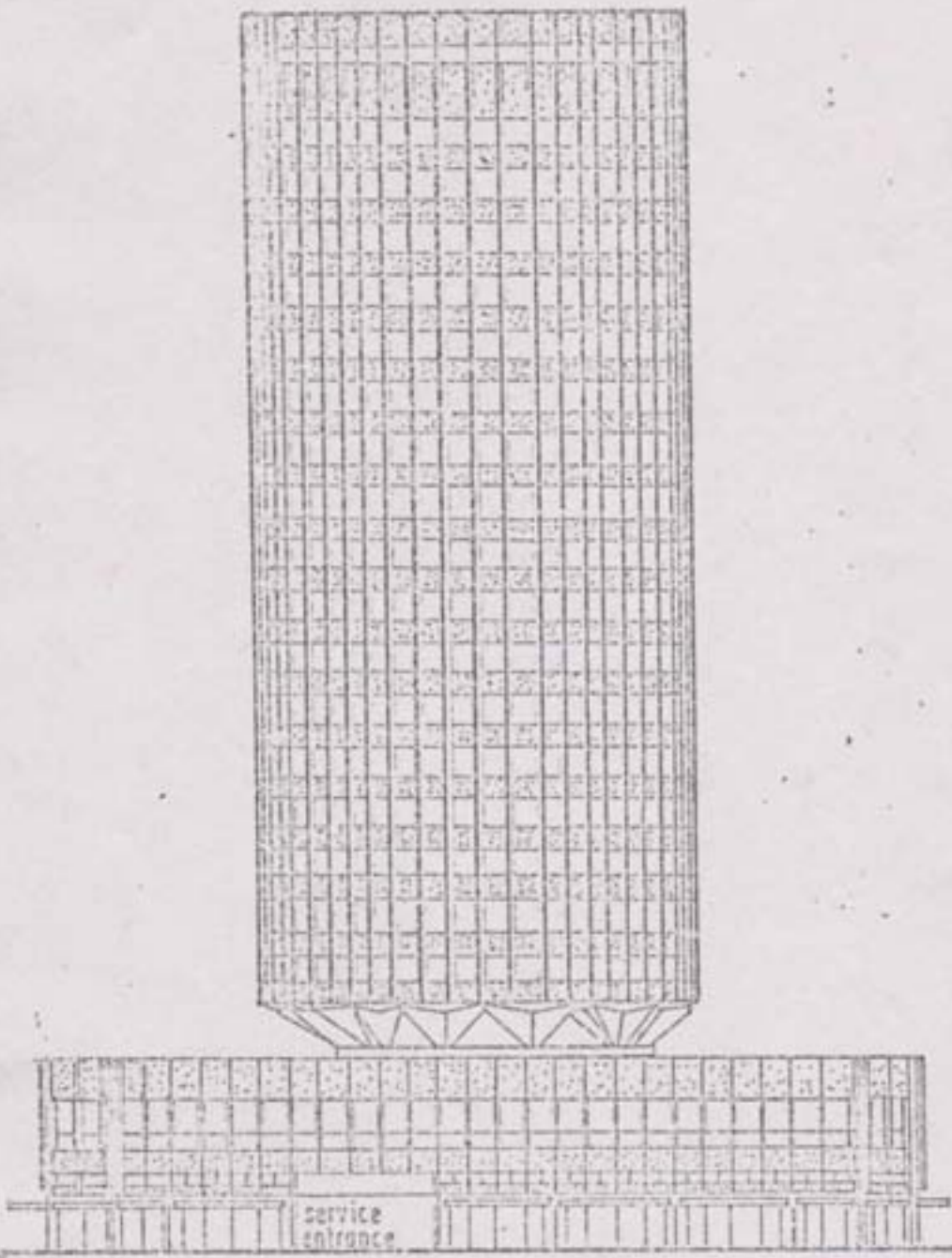
site area: 4600 m<sup>2</sup>  
building area: 4600 m<sup>2</sup>  
plot coverage: 100%

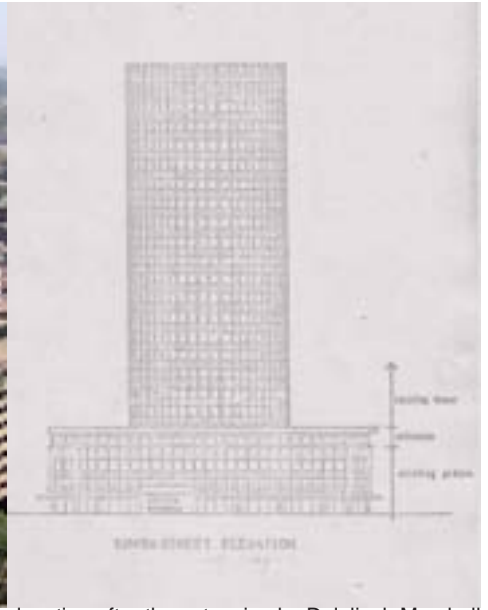




H  
Hilton

STAR  
Optic  
EYE  
EXAMINATION  
CONTACT LENSES





elevation after the extension by Dalglish Marshall





ENTRAÍNGO

ENTRAÍNGO

ENTRAÍNGO



# Commonwealth House

**Architect** James Archer  
**Location** Moi Avenue  
**Date** 1960s  
**Use** Offices

“When we made Commonwealth House, aluminium was the material of the day. But I did not want to use a fancy material.

I knew a traditional wood carver in Mombasa and I asked him to design a door for my building. As a matter of fact he had no idea of meters or centimeters, so I took him to the beach and I drew the outline of the door into the wet sand. And he made this wonderful door for us.”

James Archer



# Union Towers

**Location**      **Moi Avenue, Mama Ngina Street**  
**Date**            **1977**  
**Use**              **Offices**  
**Height**         **48 m**



left: detail, sunshading device  
right: closed part of the west elevation



KENYA LIMITED  
SUPER BARGAINS

SUPER BARGAINS  
KENYA LIMITED

FAMILY BANK

Bata Bata

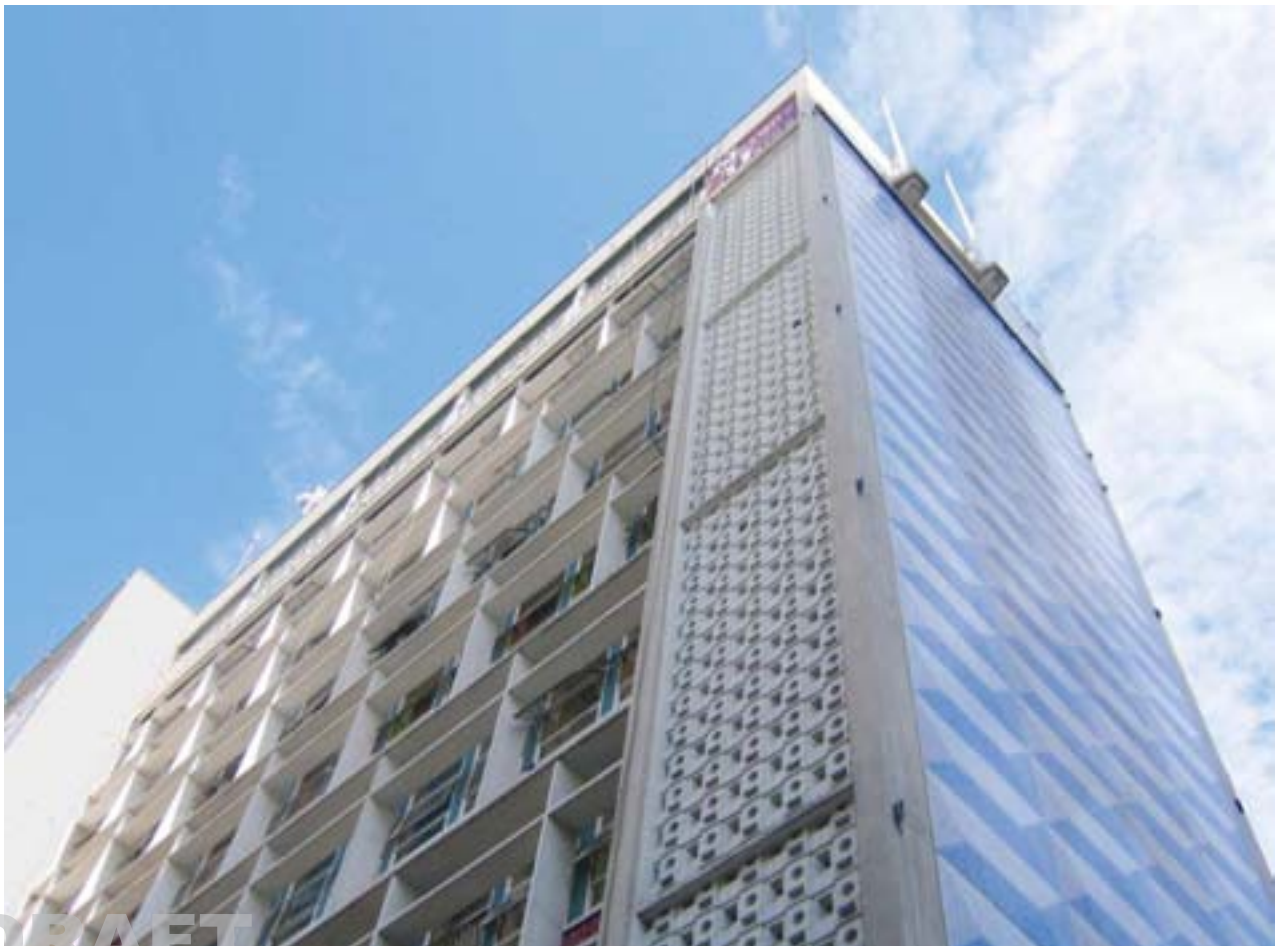
DRAFT  
View from Moi Avenue  
© ETH Studio Basel

# Norwich Union

**Location** Kimathi Street,  
Mama Ngina Street

**Date** 1959

**Use** Offices





NORWICH UNION

DRAFT  
© ETH Studio Basel



WEST AIRWAYS

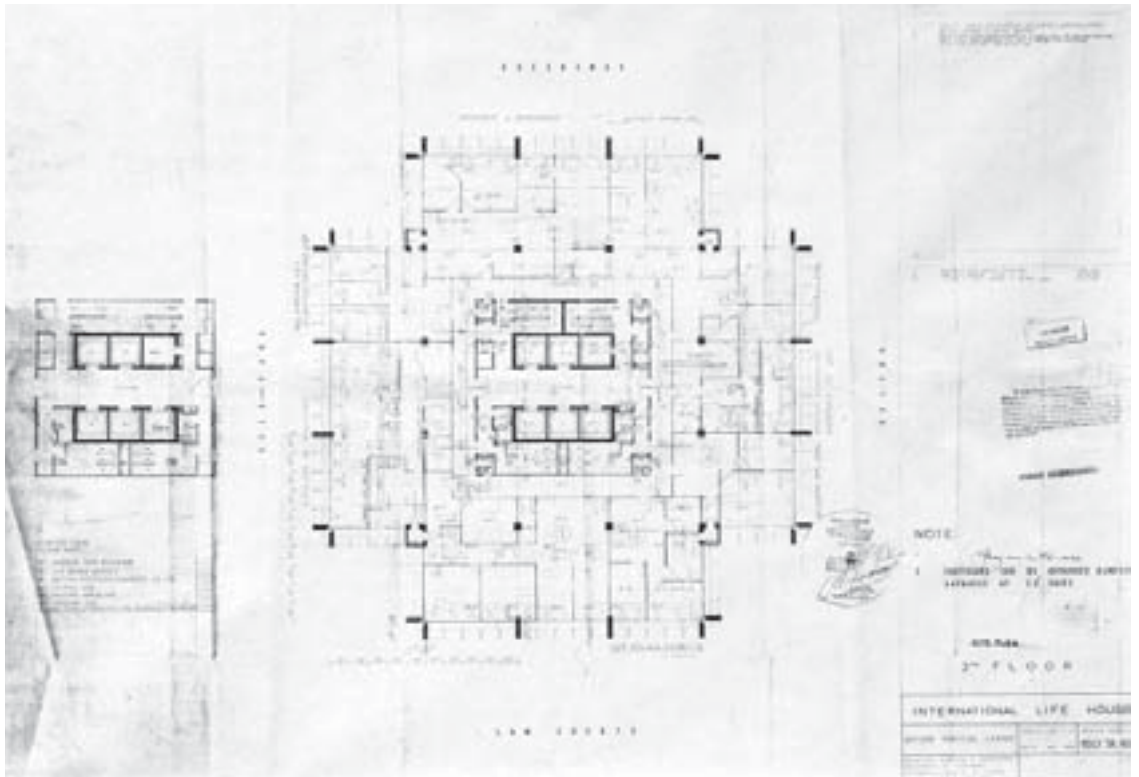
HERLEIGHTON

C.C. GUY

**DRAFT**  
© EFM Studio Basel

# International (Life-) House

**Architect** Dalgliesh Marshall  
**Location** Mama Ngina Street,  
Simba Street  
**Date** 1971  
**Use** Offices  
**Height** 66 m



typical floor plan



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© ETH Studio Basel







# IPS- Building

Architect TRIAD  
Location Kimathi Street,  
Date 1967  
Use Offices



left: south- east- elevation  
right: detail, sunshading device





Kimathi House

# Kimathi House

**Location** Kimathi Street, Kenyatta Avenue  
**Use** Offices



logo of Kimathi House



**DRAFT**  
Detail, Staircases  
© ETH Studio Basel



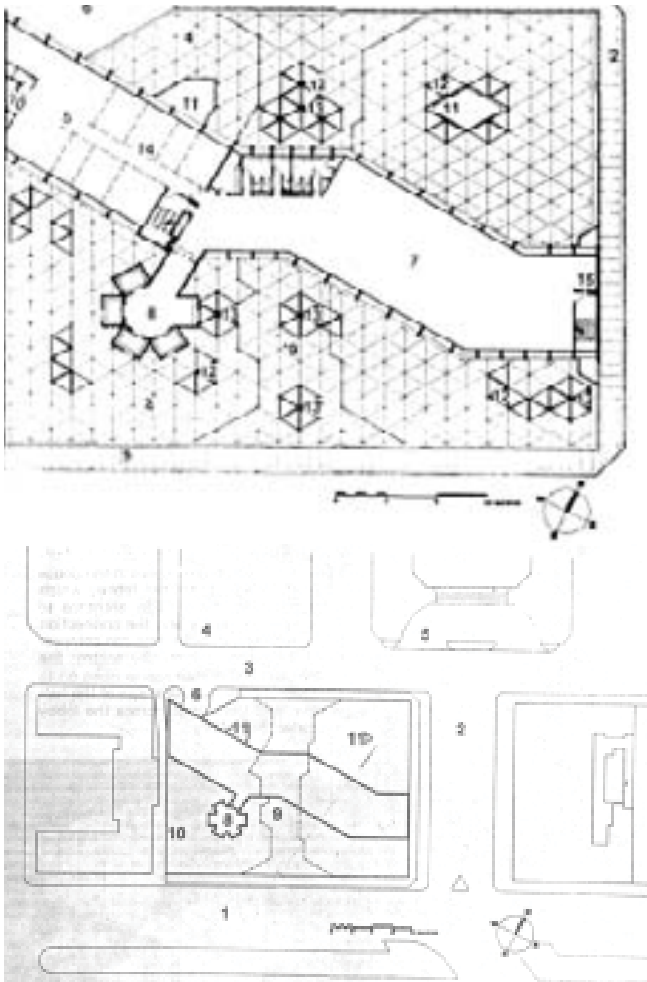
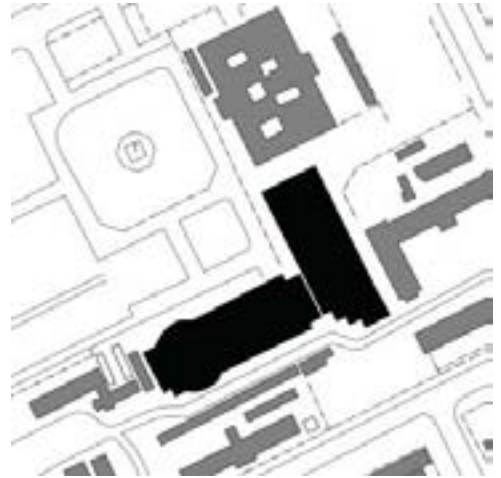




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# ICEA- Building

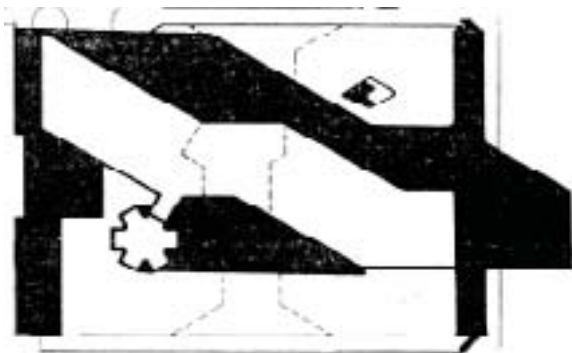
**Architect** Richard Hughes (Richard Hughes and Partners)  
**Location** Kenyatta Avenue, Wabera Street, Banda Street  
**Date** 1982  
**Use** office building; groundfloor: *National Bank of Kenya and Dubai Bank*  
**Height** 19 storeys



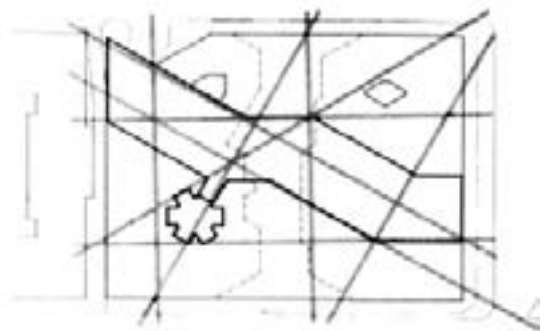




The I.C.E.A. Building is a successful example of an environmentally friendly building by using passive methods of lighting and ventilation.



plan showing the sunshade



plan showing the 30, 60, 90 degree geometry





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# UTC- High Parking

**Location  
Use**

**Mundi Mbingu Street  
Parking and garage**



left: the spiral ramp  
right: overview from Mundi Mbingu Street

# Stan Bank House



**Location**  
**Date**

**Moi Avenue, Maragua Lane**  
**1970s**



# Jubilee House



**-Location**  
**Date**

**Wabera Street, next to UTC-**  
**High Parking**  
**1960s**



# Rehema House

**Location**      **Kaunda Street, Standard Street**



# Ambassadeur Hotel

**-Location**      **Moi Avenue, opposite to Kecom House**





# Zone 4

The south part of the CBD  
Buildings along Harambee Avenue



# Zone 4

The south part of the CBD  
Buildings along Harambee Avenue



1  
Parliament



2  
Sheria House  
(A.G. Chambers)



3  
Harambee House  
Office of the President



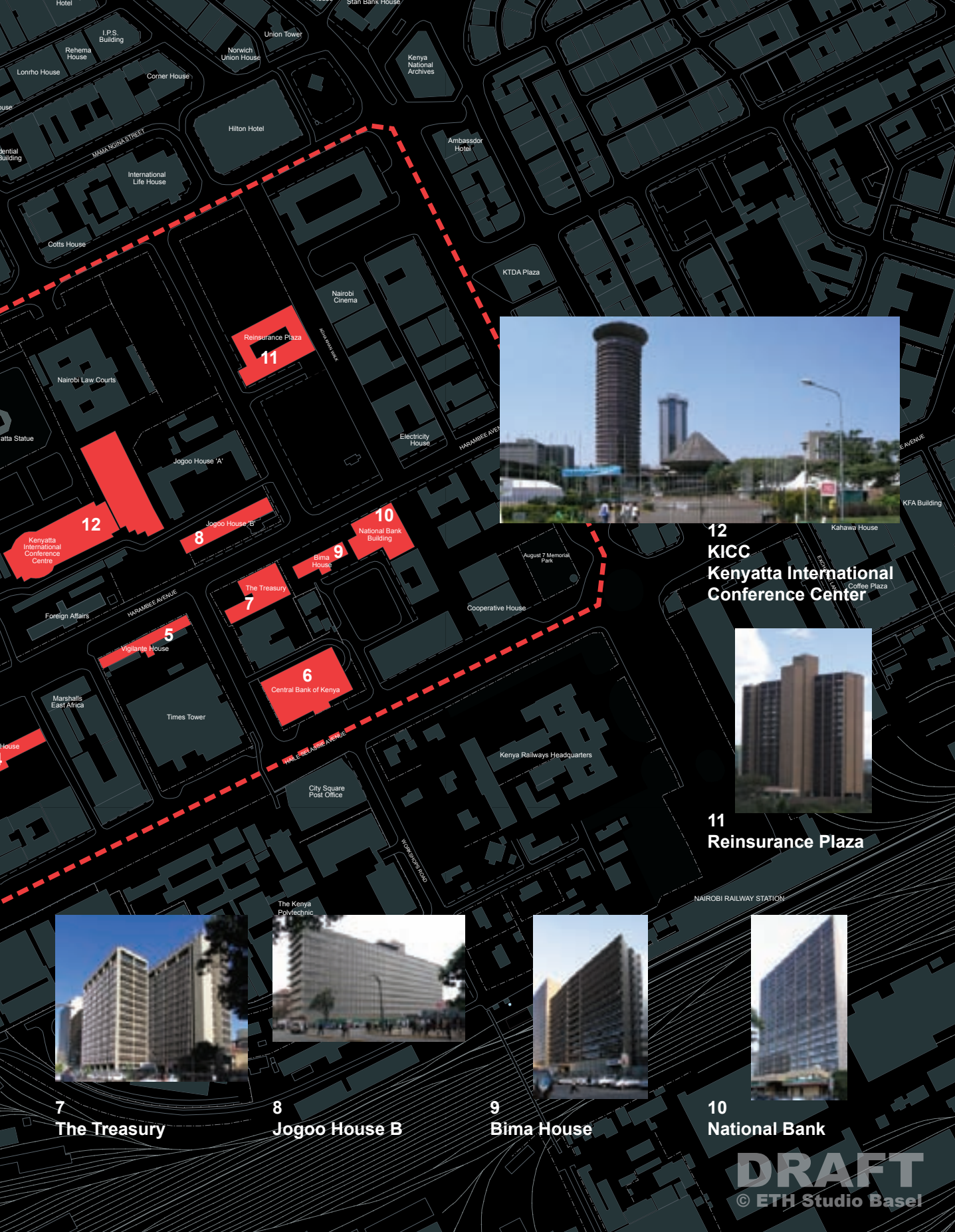
4  
Shell and BP House



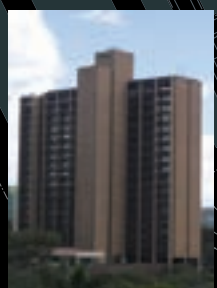
5  
Vigilante House



6  
Central Bank



**12**  
**KICC**  
**Kenyatta International**  
**Conference Center**



**11**  
**Reinsurance Plaza**



**7**  
**The Treasury**



**8**  
**Jogoo House B**



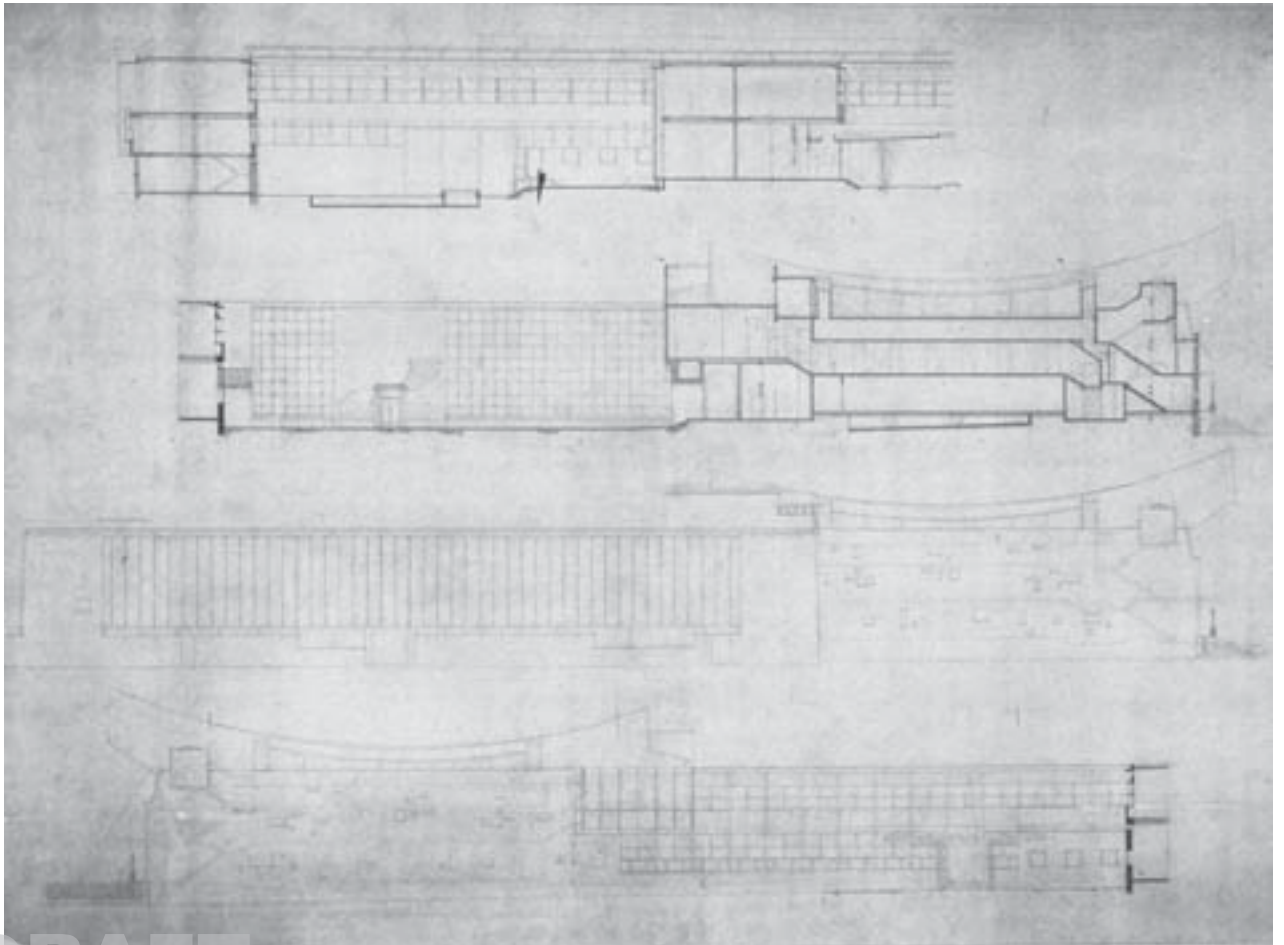
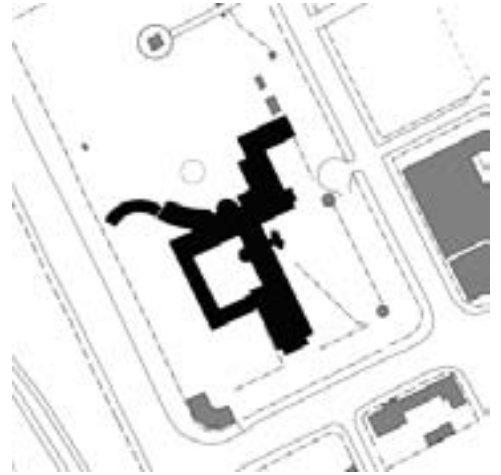
**9**  
**Bima House**



**10**  
**National Bank**

# Parliament

Architect **Amyas Connell**  
Location **Harambee Avenue**  
Date **1954**  
Use **Government**



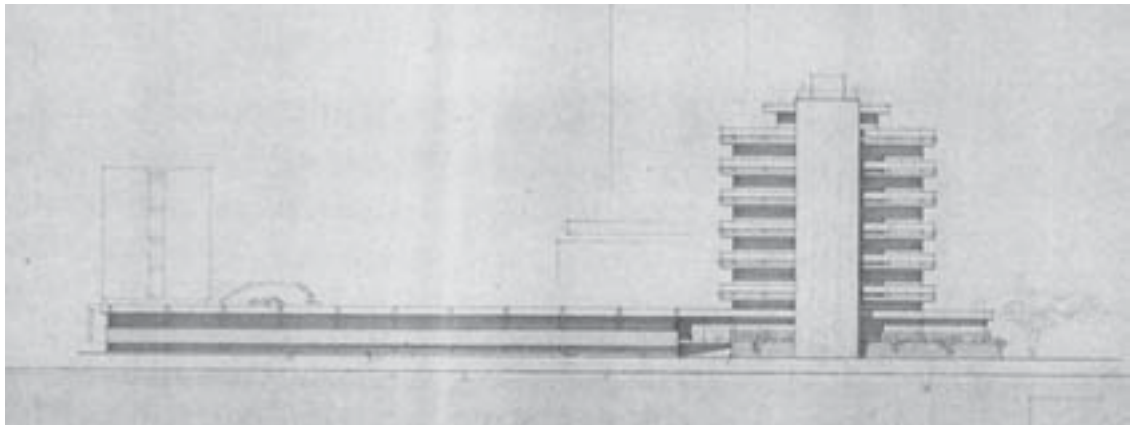
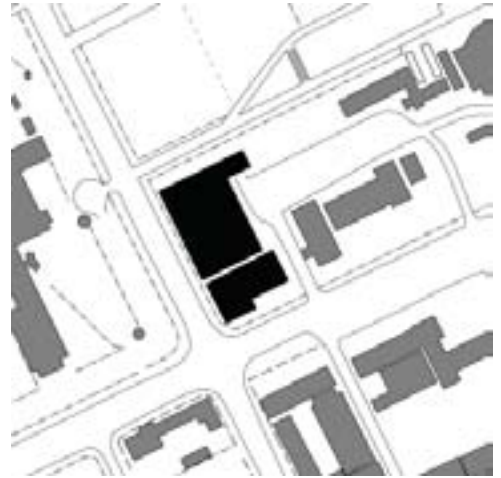




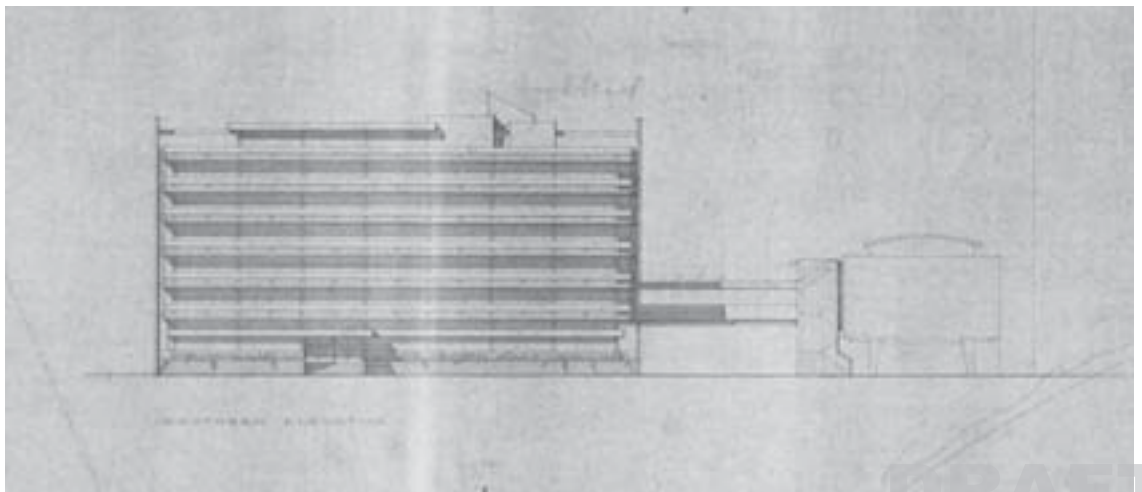


# AG Chambers (Sheria House)

**Architect** Amyas Connell  
**Location** Harambee Avenue  
**Date** 1960-1979  
**Use** Government



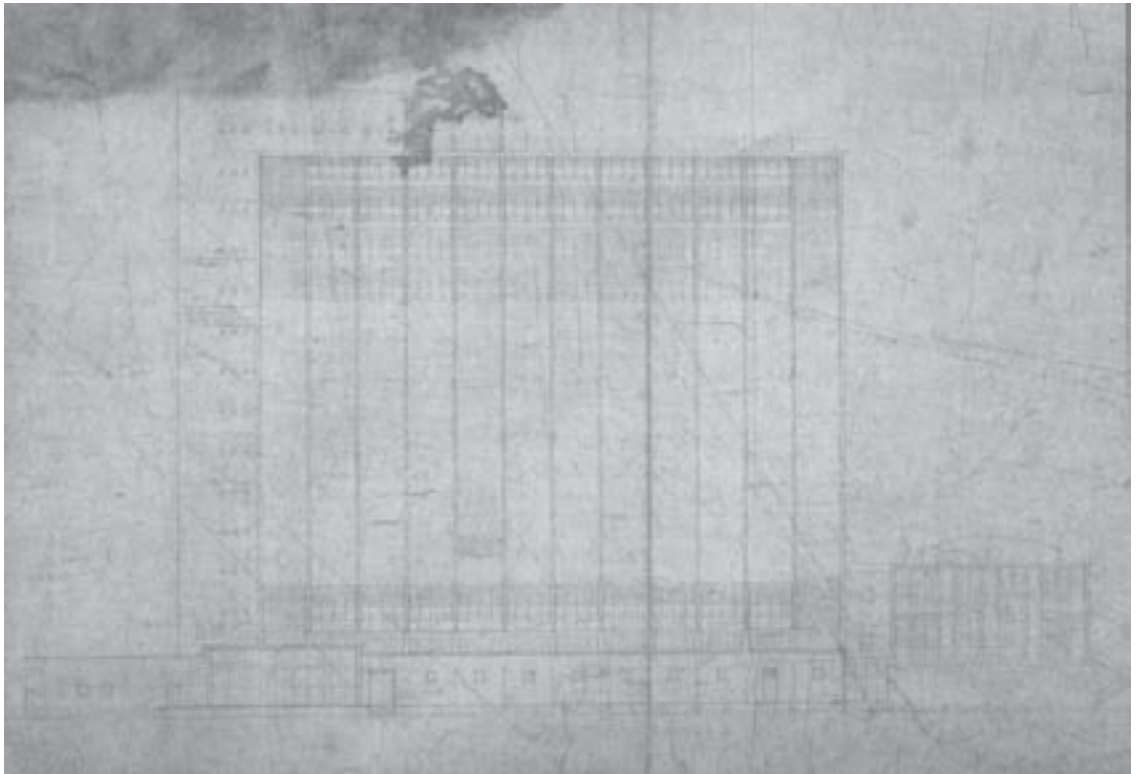
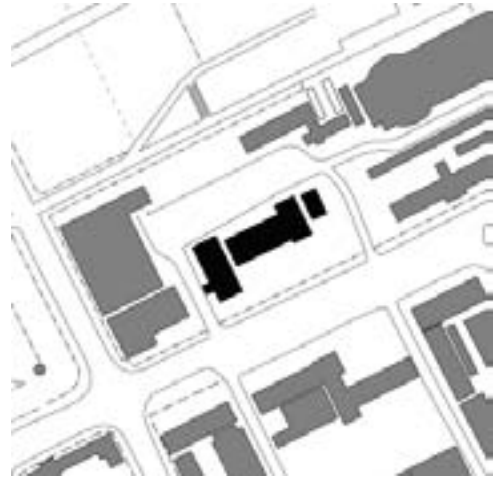
west- elevation





# Office of the president (Harambee House)

**Architect** Ministry of Works  
**Location** Harambee Avenue  
**Date** 1967  
**Use** Government



elevation with sunshading device

# Shell and BP

**Architect** Christopher Archer  
**Location** Harambee Avenue  
**Use** Government





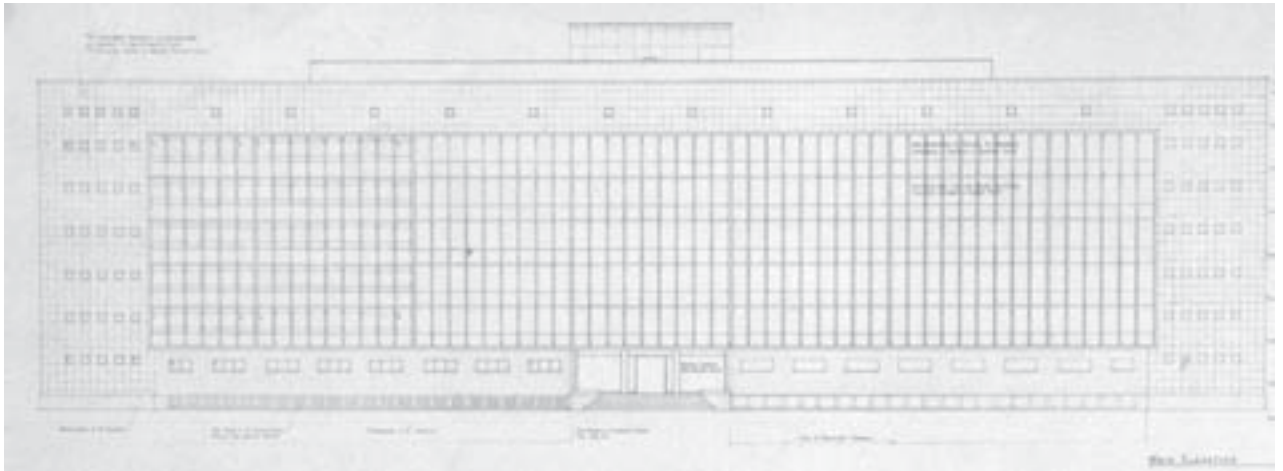
# Vigilante House

Architect  
Location  
Use

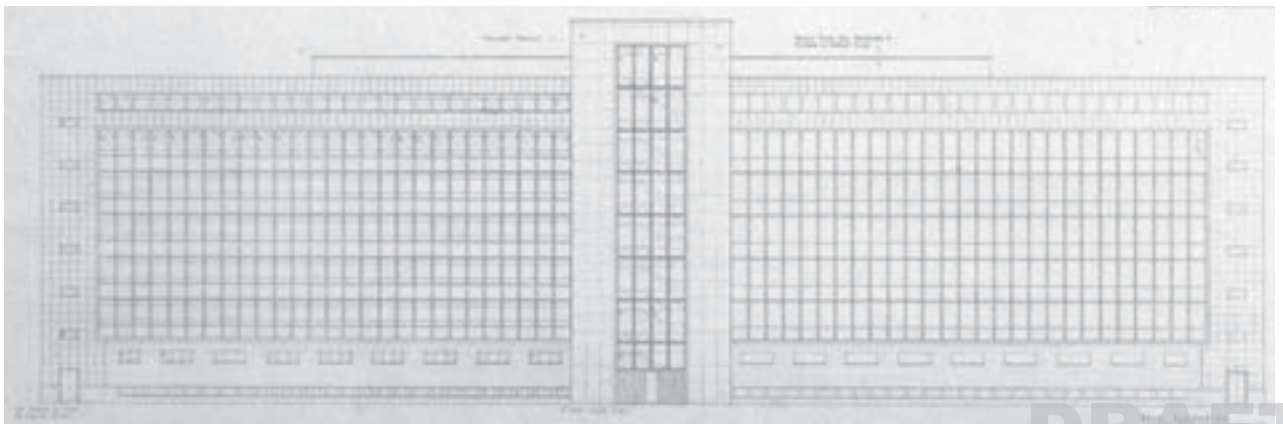
Ministry of Works  
Harambee Avenue  
Government







nord- elevation





AUTOPARTS EAST AFRICA

**DRAFT**  
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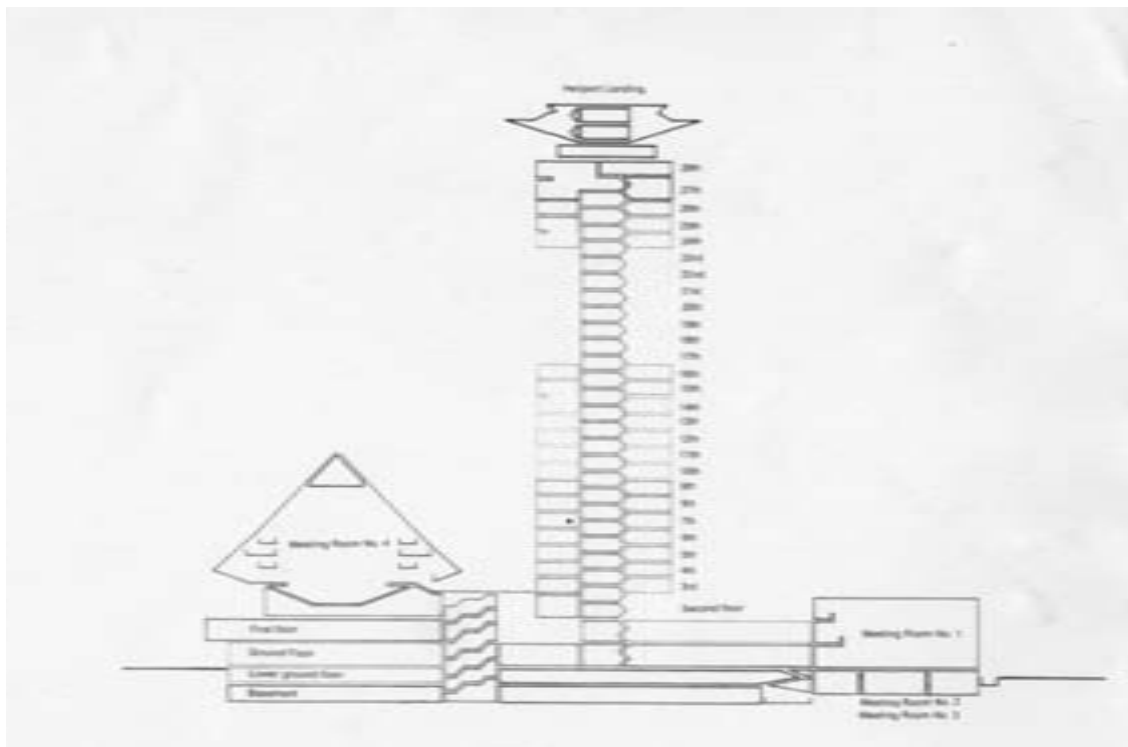
UNIVERSITY OF KUALA LUMPUR  
IN COOPERATION  
WITH THE MALAYSIAN  
ARMY (MAM) CAMPUS



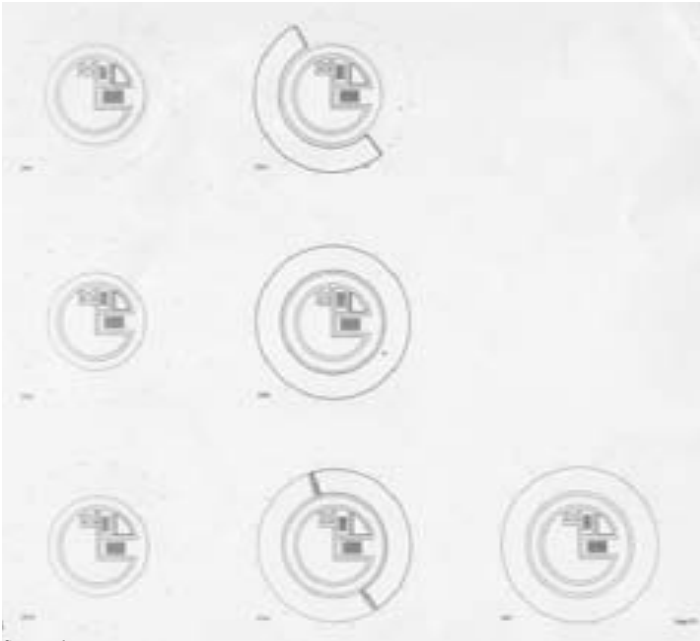
**Architect** Karl Henrik Nostvik (Oslo)  
**Location** Harambee Avenue  
**Date** 1974  
**Use** conference center  
**Height** 105 m

The KICC is the symbol of Nairobi and its Uhuru (independence). Originally it was planned for the leading political party, but then it was turned into a public building, a conference center.

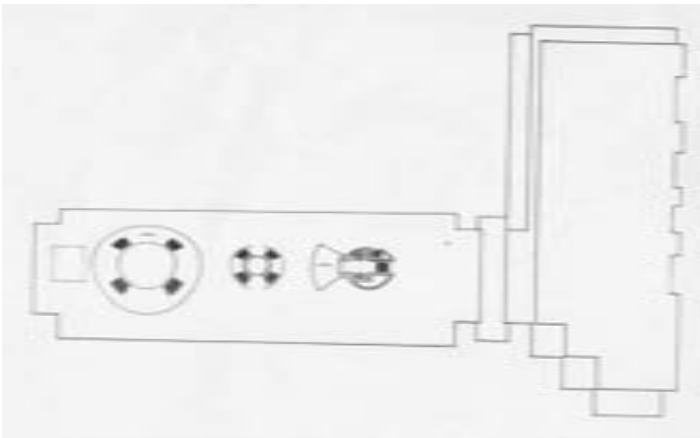
It was planned by a Norwegian architect working for the Ministry of Public Work, Karl Henrik Nostvik. At the time of completion, it was the highest building in East Africa with a turning restaurant on top and the height of 105 meters.



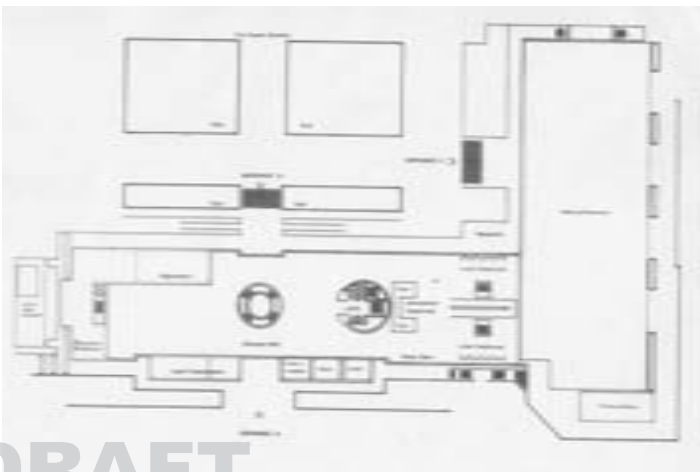
section



floor plans



2nd floor



ground floor







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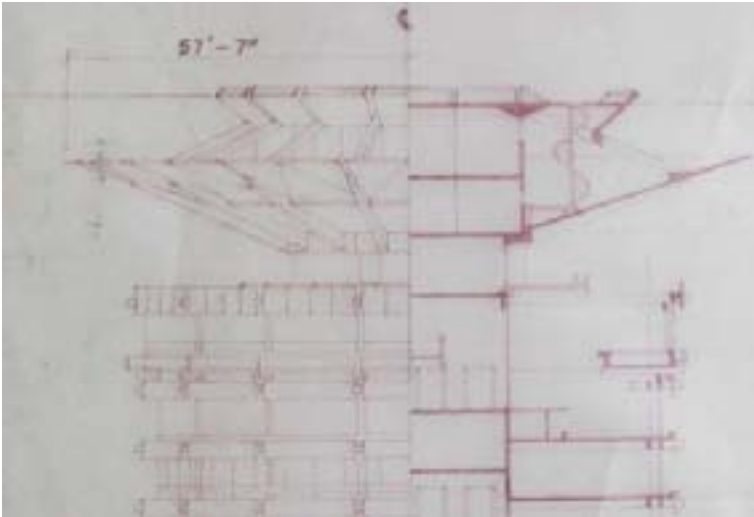




TELEPHONES

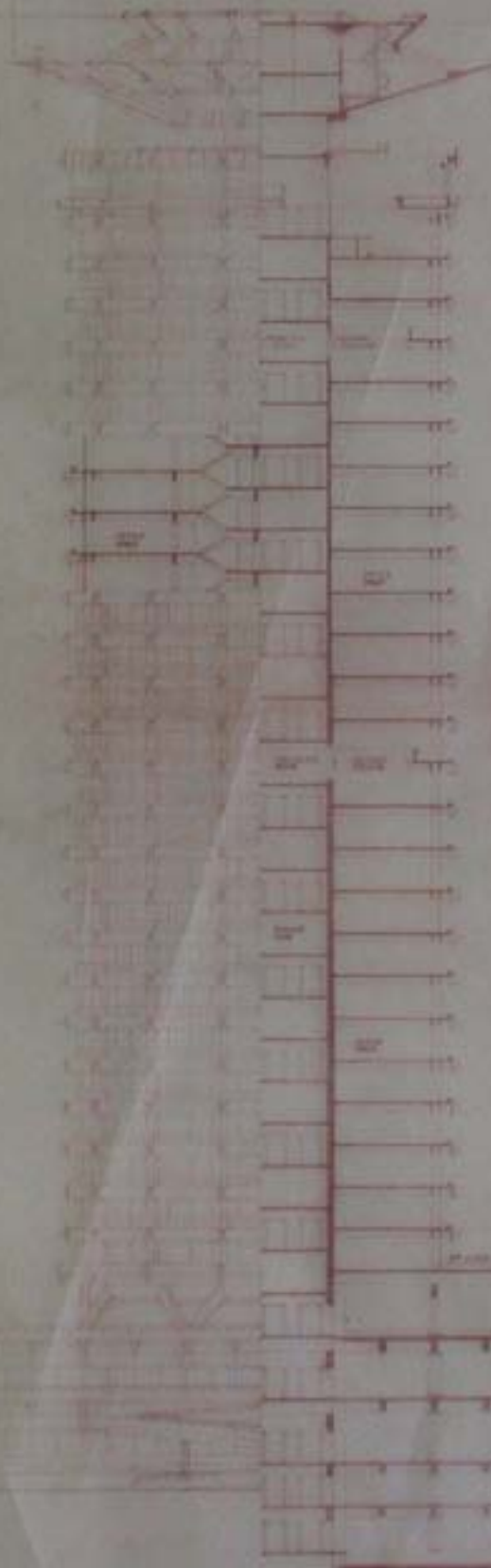
← LADIES GENTLEMEN →





ST-2'

ST-4'



- 37th FL. HALLWAY
- 37th FL. SERVICE ROOM
- 37th FL. LIFT MACH. ROOM
- 29th FL. TERRACE
- 28th FL. RESTAURANT (REARLAND FLOOR)
- 27th FL. RESTAURANT
- 26th FLOOR



TOWER-BLOCK TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

23 TYPICAL OFFICE FLOOR (A 3' FL. TO FL.)

10-4'



PART FLOOR PLAN

AMPHITHEATRE CONFERENCE HALL

PART ROOF PLAN

SUB-BASMENT

ST-4'

NNW ELEVATION AND VERTICAL SECTION

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TOBACCO SMOKING  
IS PROHIBITED  
IN THIS BUILDING  
AND ITS COMPOUND



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# Jogoo B House

Architect  
Location  
Use

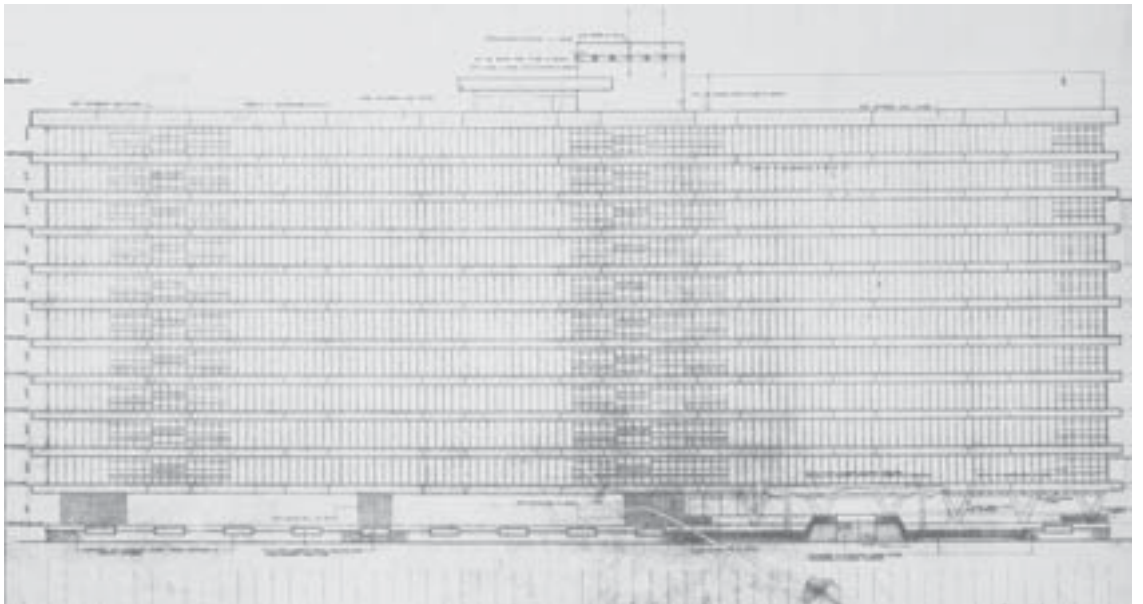
Ministry of Works  
Harambee Avenue  
Government



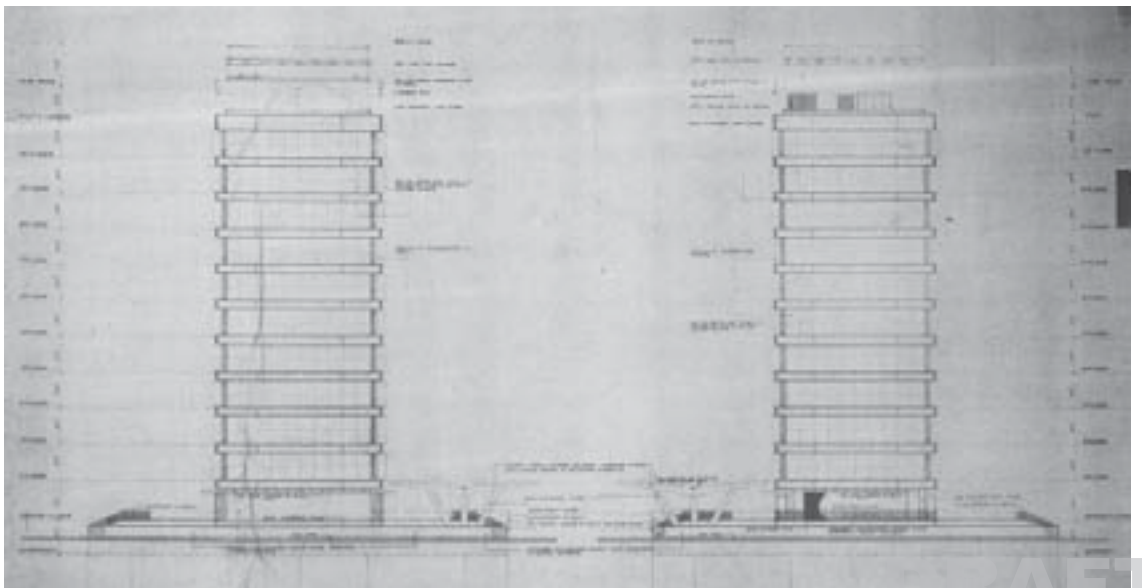


## Drawings

The drawings show the imposing elevation to the Harambee Avenue and its volumetry



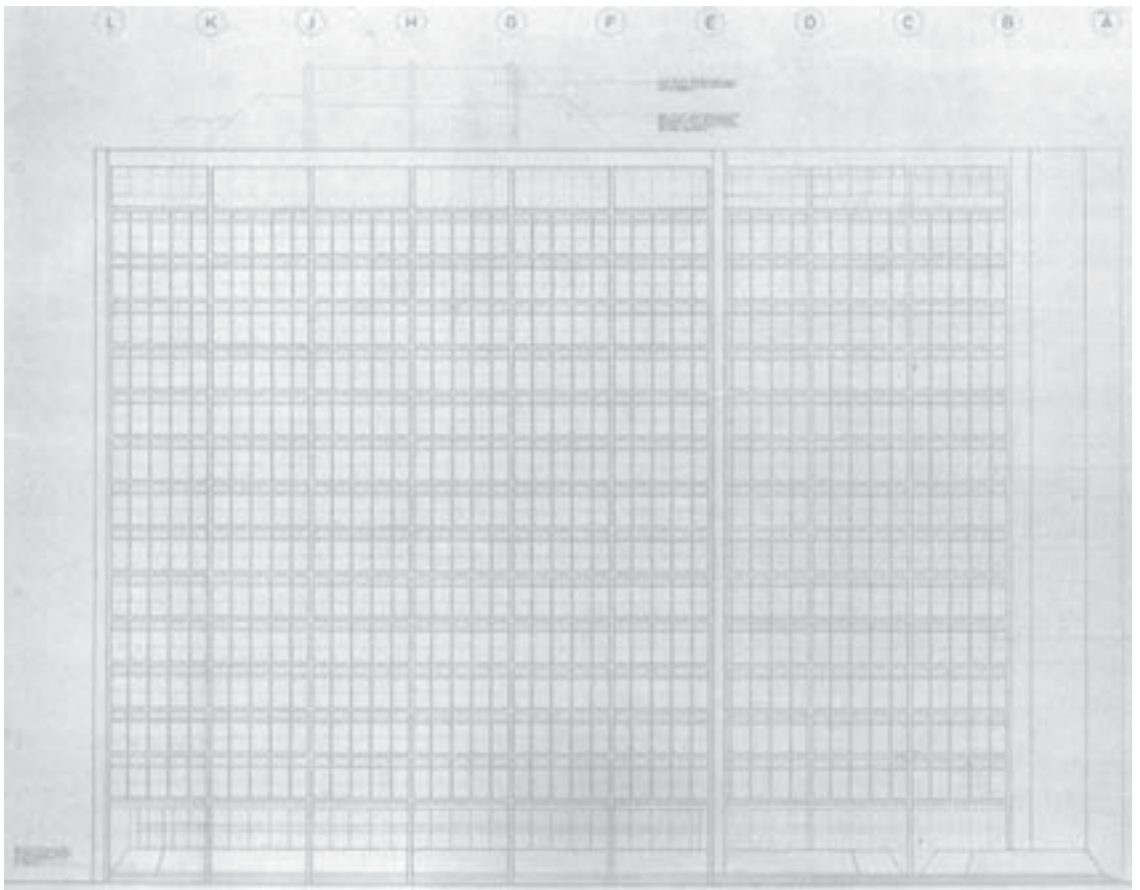
south- elevation





# The Treasury

Architect **MMI**  
Location **Harambee Avenue**  
Date **1980**  
Use **Government**  
Height **48 m**



elevation

# Bima House

Location      Harambee Avenue  
Date          1973  
Height        45 m



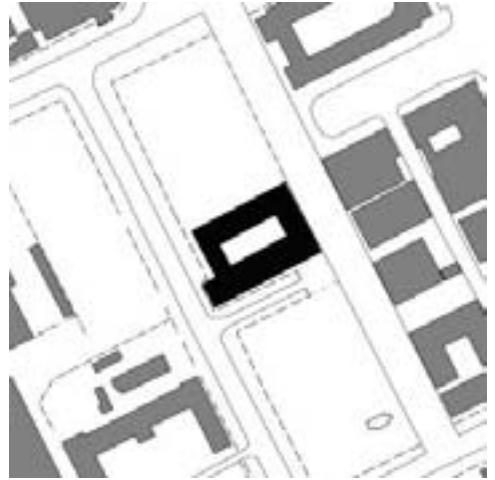
# National Bank

**Architect** Richard Hughes  
**Location** Harambee Avenue  
**Date** 1976  
**Use** Bank  
**Height** 82 m



# Reinsurance Plaza

Architect **MMI**  
Location **Harambee Avenue**  
Date **1982**  
Height **77 m**



# Central Bank

**Location** Harambee Avenue  
**Date** 1972  
**Use** bank



view from the bypass at City Square Post Office

# Zone 5

## South of Haile Selassie Avenue The Kenya Polytechnic Campus









# Zone 6

East of Moi Avenue  
The KPCU Coffee Mills



# Zone 6

East of Moi Avenue  
The KPCU Coffee Mills



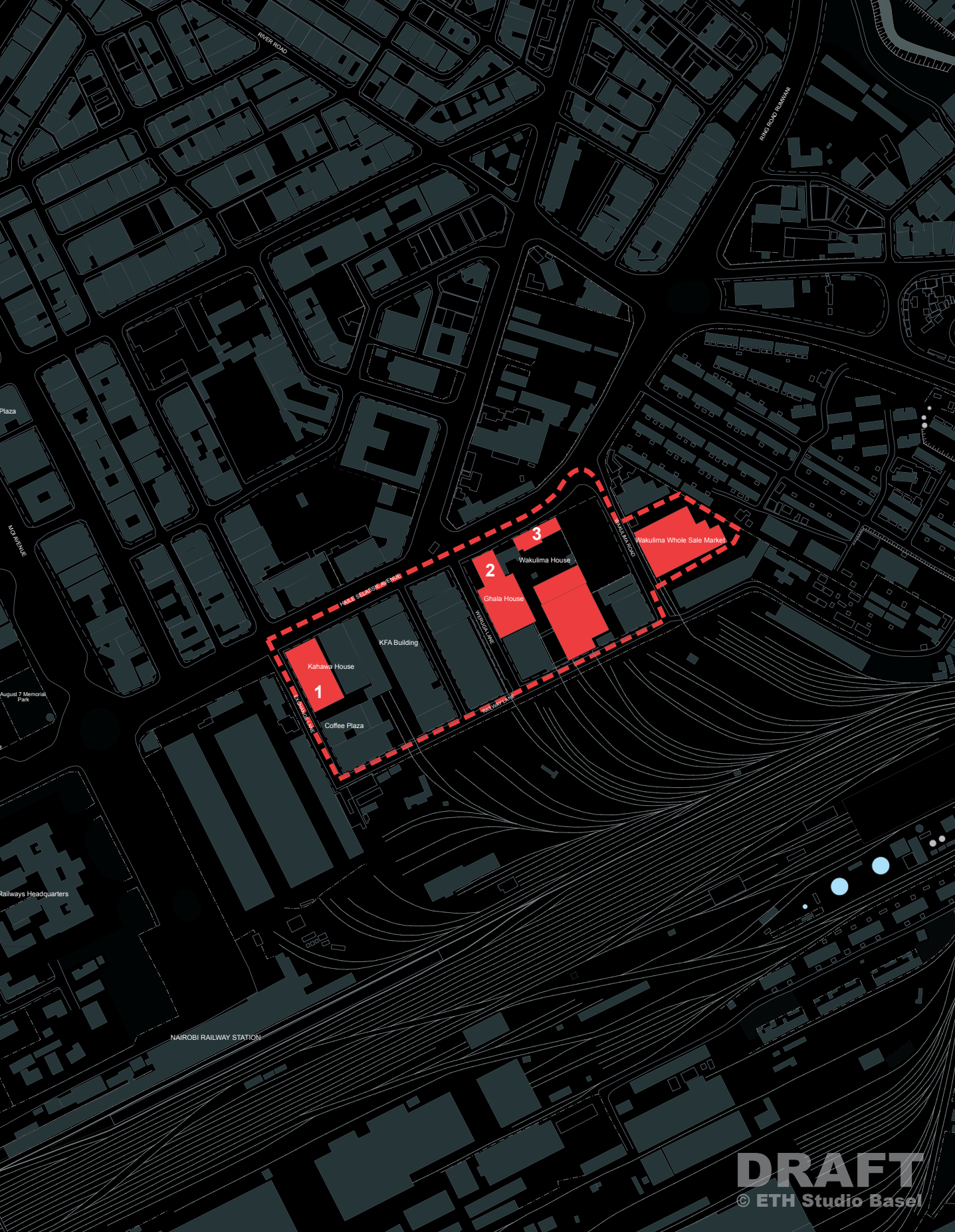
1  
Kahawa House



2  
Ghalu One House



3  
Wakulima House



1

2

3

Kahawa House

Coffee Plaza

KFA Building

Ghala House

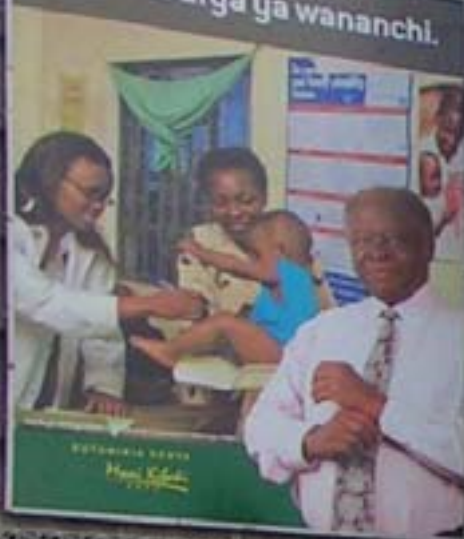
Wakulima House

Wakulima Whole Sale Market

NAIROBI RAILWAY STATION

KAHAWAHOUSE

Kutunza afya ya wananchi.



MFANGANO LANE

**DRAFT**  
© ETH Studio Basel



EE BOARD OF KENYA

**DRAFT**  
Kahawa House  
© ETH Studio Basel



**DRAFT**  
magazine sale on the side of the Kahawa House  
© ETH Studio Basel



# Kahawa House

**Location** KPCU Coffee Mills /  
Haile Selassie Avenue  
**Date** 1960s/70s  
**Use** Industry, coffee factory

The K.P.C.U Coffee Mills is a complex of buildings east of the CBD. There were constructed in the 1970s and represent the fulfillment of Jomo Kenyatta's dream to give the Kenyan coffee industry a strong architectural presence within the context of the capital city. Among other features, it includes storage and redistribution facilities, a coffee stock exchange and an avantgarde penthouse for the building manager, all fully functional up to date.



A  
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BOARD OF KE



**DRAFT**  
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Kahawa House  
east elevation

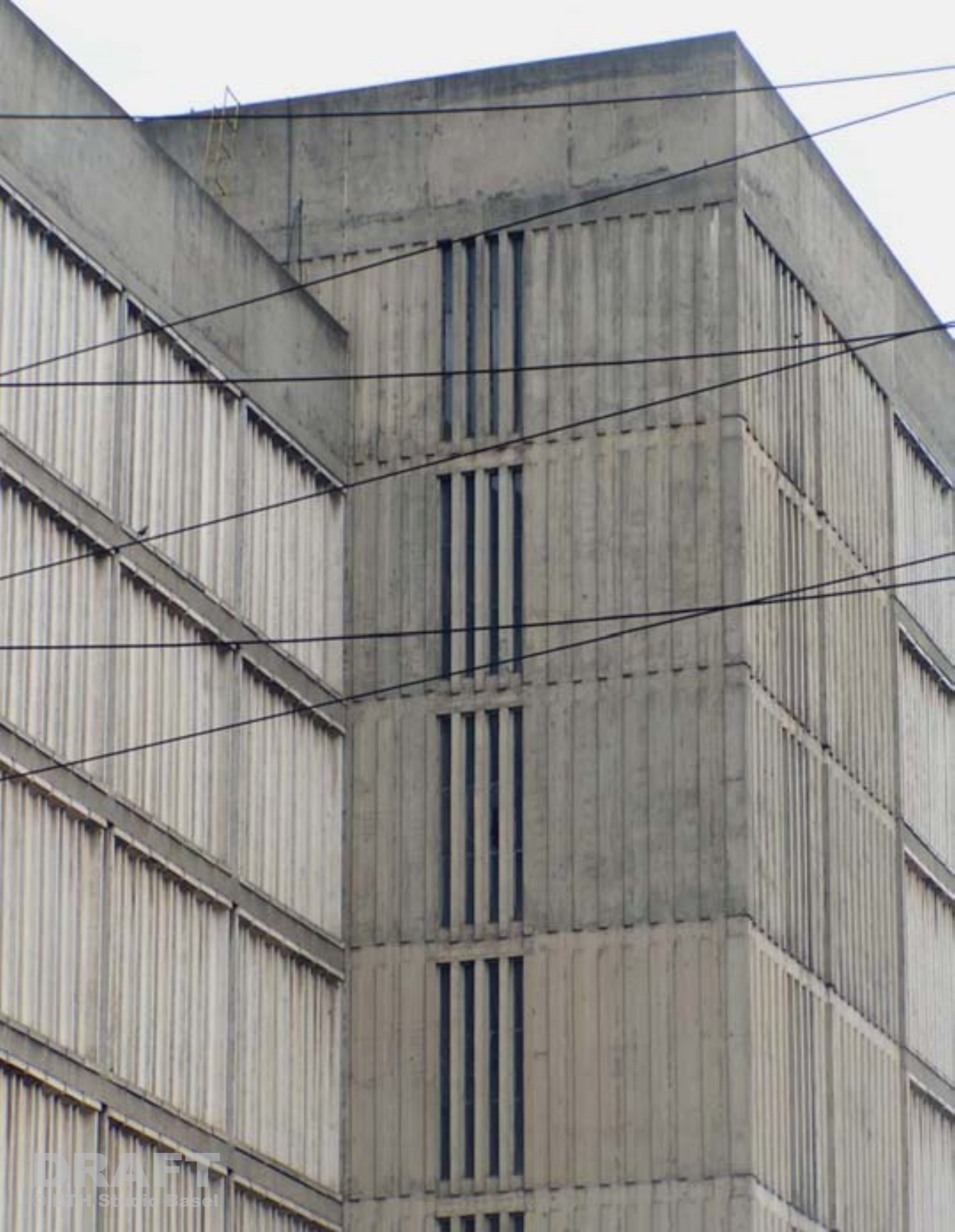


detail of the east elevation





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# Ghala One

**Architect** Triad  
**Location** KPCU Coffee Mills /  
Haile Selassie Avenue  
**Date** 1978



left: view from the Haile Selassie Avenue  
right: detail



A fun for your business



plus  
Something extra for yourself

The Business Plus Loan  
Apply Today!





# Wakulima House

Location      KPCU Coffee Mills /  
Haile Selassie Avenue  
Date            1960s / 1970s  
Use             offices











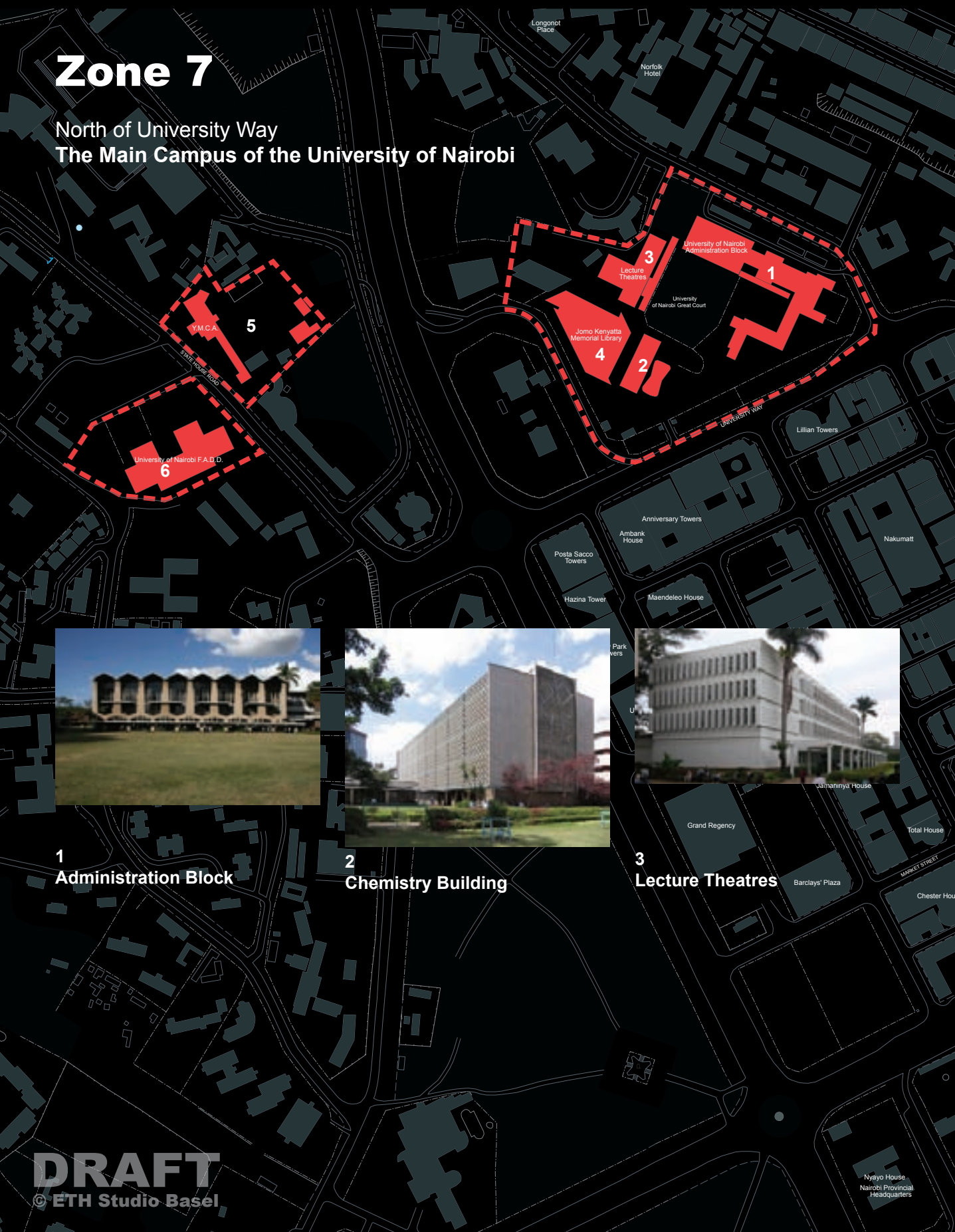
# Zone 7

North of University Way  
The Main Campus of the University of Nairobi



# Zone 7

North of University Way  
The Main Campus of the University of Nairobi



1 Administration Block



2 Chemistry Building



3 Lecture Theatres



**4** Jomo Kenyatta Memorial Library



**5** YMCA Hostel and Chapel



**6** ADD Department of Architecture

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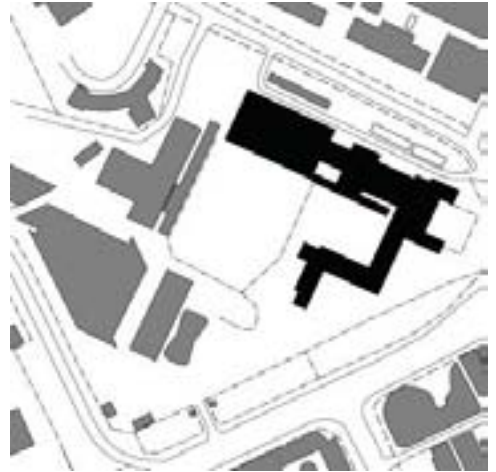




**DRAFT**  
UoN, main campus, administration block  
© ETH Studio Basel

# UoN, Administration Building

**Location** University of Nairobi, main campus  
**Date** 1960  
**Use** Education



front elevation



administration block entrance way

















**DRAFT**  
UoN, main campus, lecture theater  
© ETH Studio Basel



**DRAFT**  
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# UoN Lecture Theater

**Architect** McCollough  
**Location** University of Nairobi,  
main campus  
**Date** 1968- 72  
**Use** Education



nord- east elevation



**DRAFT**

detail of the elevation, sunshading device

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**DRAFT**

© UoN, main campus, chemistry lab

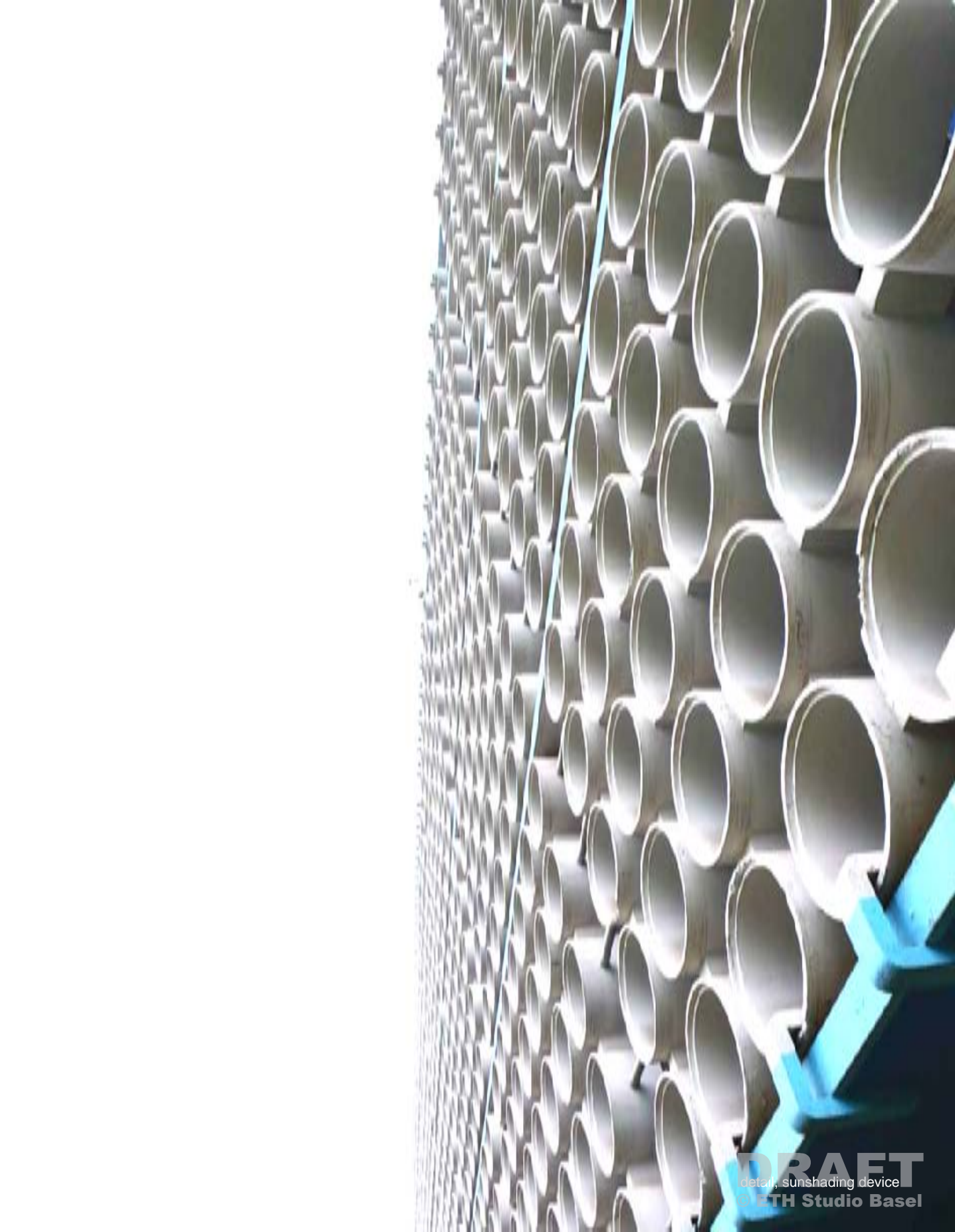


HYSLOP BUILDING

# UoN, Chemistry Building

**Location** University of Nairobi, main campus  
**Date** 1960s  
**Use** Education











# UoN, Library

**Location** University of Nairobi, main campus  
**Use** Education



left: interior  
right: detail

# YMCA Hostel and Chapel

Architect Richard Hughes  
Location Steeple House Road  
Use Hotel, religious



left and right: YMCA elevations





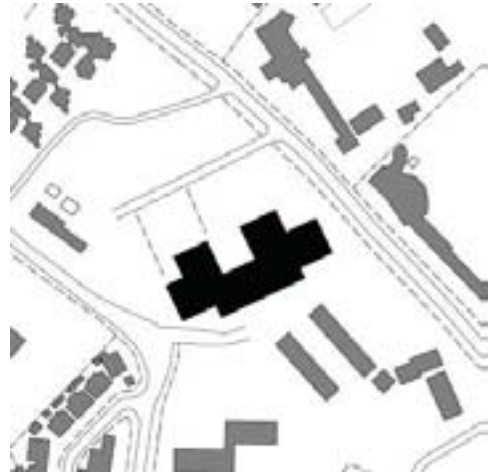


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# ADD- Building

Architect Amyas Connell  
Location State House Road  
Use Education



perspective





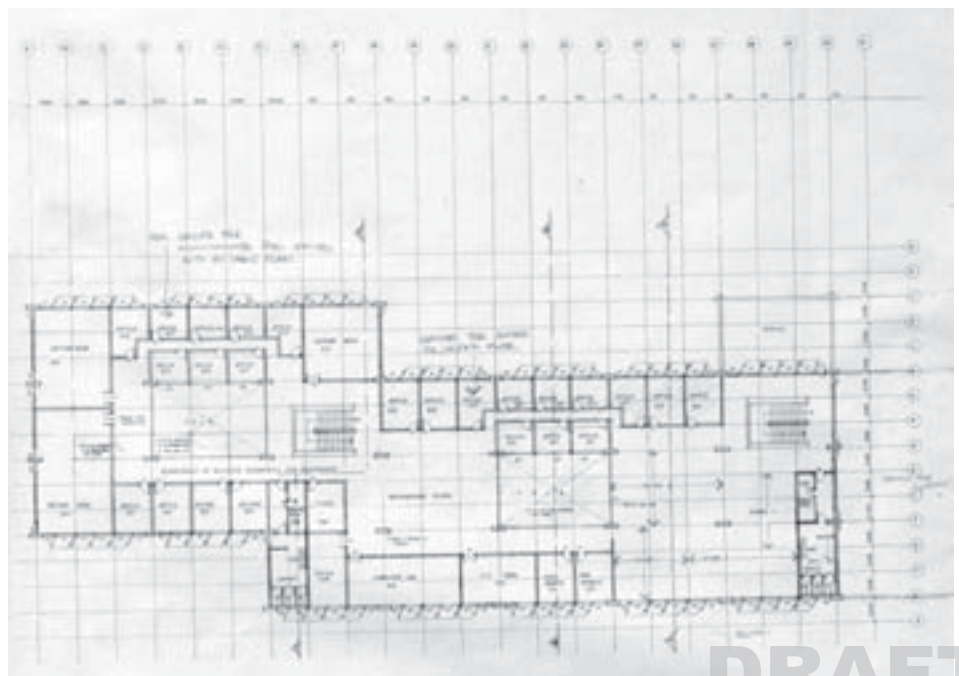


## Drawings

The floor plan shows the situation of the building and its s-shape.

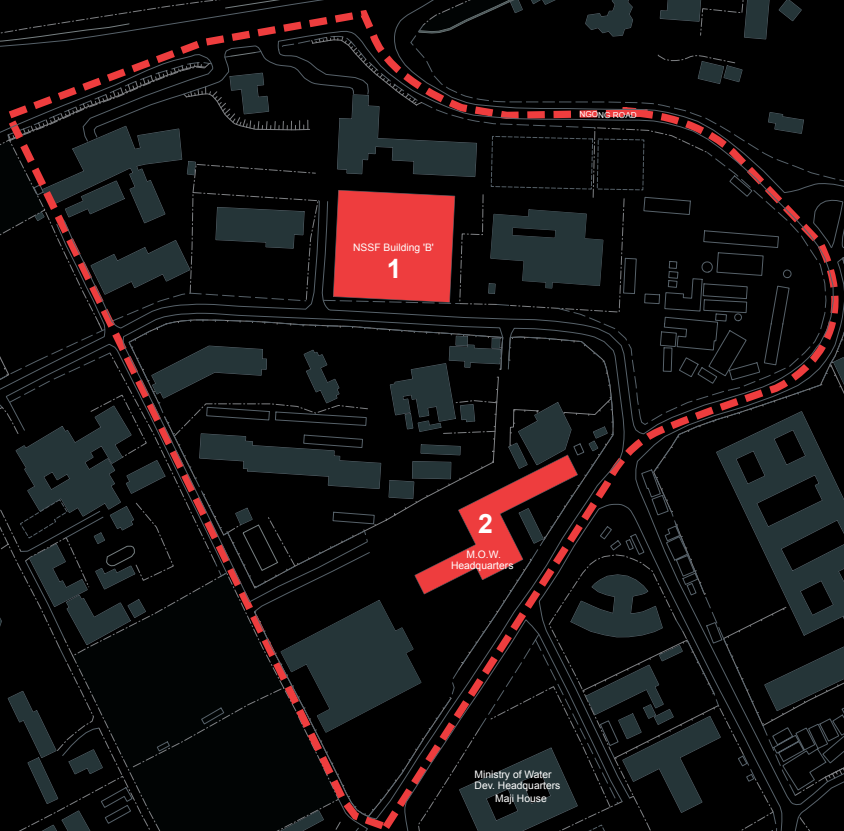


eastern elevation



# Zone 8

West of Uhuru Highway  
Government Hill





1. NSSF Building (1973) height: 103



2. Ministry of Works Headquarters (1968) height: 43 m



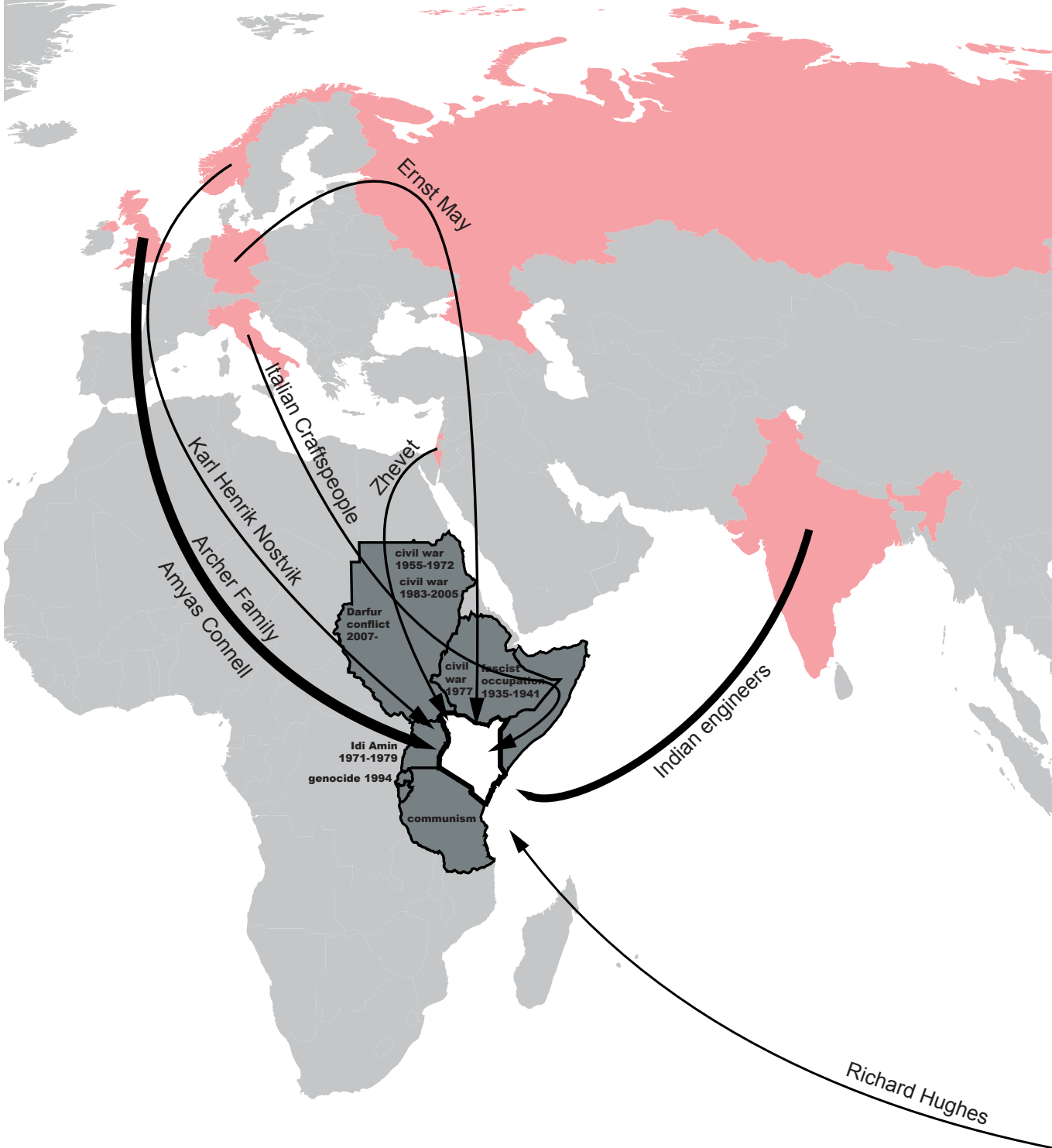


# Characteristics

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# Kenya as an Island in Africa

Continuity vs Discontinuity







### **Relative Stability**

Compared to the often dramatic and violent recent history of its neighboring countries, Kenya has enjoyed a relative political stability.

### **People came to stay (1921)**

Compared to neighboring countries, people coming to Kenya were able to build up their lives and have children who would eventually take over their legacy, as it happened for instance with the Archer family of architects.

### **Around the world with the British Empire**

Through its connections around the world, the countries of the British Empire enjoyed a lot of exchange. For instance, many skilled Indians came to Kenya to build up the railway line from Mombasa to Lake Victoria. Many of these people settled down when their initial task was over.

### **Modernism arrives (1933)**

When German architect Ernst May left Bauhaus that had been closed down by the Nazis, he first went to the Soviet Union but later went on to Africa and designed the first buildings of the modern movement in Kenya.

### **Stranded Italian Craftsmen (1945)**

After the Allies defeated Mussolini's army in Somalia and Ethiopia, many Italians were brought to Kenya as prisoners of war. They were offered a choice either to return to devastated Italy or to stay in the country as workers. Many of them decided to stay and became craftsmen. After twenty years of practice, they became masters of their crafts, right in time to enrich the architecture of the 60s and 70s with their skills.

# “The Big Four”

The most influential architecture practices in the the 60s and 70s

## Amyas D. Connell / Triad Architects

1901 - 1980

Amyas Douglas Connell was a highly influential British architect of the mid-20th century. Having been heavily influenced by the work of Le Corbusier, Connell was an early exponent of the architectural style which came to be described as International Modernism.

Connell was born in Eltham, near Taranaki, New Zealand, in 1901.

His most famous design is probably High and Over - a country house in Amersham.

Built in the shape of a letter ‘Y’, the house was completed in 1929, and is widely regarded as Britain’s first Modernist house. In 1962, it was divided into two separate dwellings in an effort to save it from demolition.

With Basil Ward (a fellow New Zealander) and Colin Lucas, Connell formed the famous Connell, Ward and Lucas architectural practice in 1933.

After World War II he established practices in Tanzania and Kenya, (1963: foundation of Triad Architects) before returning to the UK in 1977.

Connell died in London on April 19th 1980, aged 78.

main buildings:

1958	Aga Khan University Hospital
1959	Norwich Union
1954	Parliament Building
1960	Jubilee House (probably)
1960-79	Sheria House (A.G. Chambers)
1963	Parliament Building extension

## Richard Hughes

born in London 1926

Kenyan architect of English birth.

In 1937 Richard Henry Hughes emigrated with his parents to Kenya and was educated there and in South Africa. He then studied at the Architectural Association, London (1947-53).

After working for a period in the USA with Henry J. Ludorf in Hartford, CT (1953-5), he returned to Kenya and joined Blackburn & Norburn in Nairobi (1955-7) before setting up in private practice in Nairobi (1957-76), interrupted by a brief partnership (1976-8) with Brian Arthur Smith.

His earliest independent buildings were one-family houses, hospitals and schools, produced on spartan budgets and noteworthy for their pared-down, functional design and use of local materials.

In 1953 he published theories on how Kenya’s three races might live together in harmony by way of new and integrated town and rural settlements, and he went on to design several examples, such as the houses (1968) at Moi Estate, Nairobi.

Although he developed projects in other parts of Africa, the bulk of Hughes’s work was executed in Kenya during an important period in the country’s growth.

While he retained a concern for both economic and environmental appropriateness of design, his commercial buildings in Nairobi also reveal his creative skills, from the Television Studios designed in 1962 to the giant, sculptural National Bank of Kenya building (1977), where he used just two materials, dark brown glass and concrete, and once again displayed abrasively economical construction methods.

source: [www.answers.com](http://www.answers.com)

## **David Mutiso / MMI**

born in Machakos, near Nairobi 1932

Kenyan architect and town planner.

He was educated at the University of Sheffield's School of Architecture from 1954 to 1959.

After graduation, he served apprenticeships with J. Womersley, City Architect of the Sheffield Corporation (1959-60), Professor Quaroni in Italy and Richard Hughes in Kenya (1961-2).

Between 1964 and 1974 he was the Chief Architect of the Kenya Ministry of Works, and he was responsible for a number of public projects, of which the Kenyatta Conference Centre (1974) remains the major architectural landmark.

A member of the RIBA and, from 1956 to 1970, of the National Housing Corporation, Mutiso was also a founder-member of the Architectural Association of Kenya in 1967.

Between 1965 and 1974 he was Chairman of the Kenya Board of Registration of Architects and Quantity Surveyors, as well as being an external examiner for the Department of Architecture at the University of Nairobi.

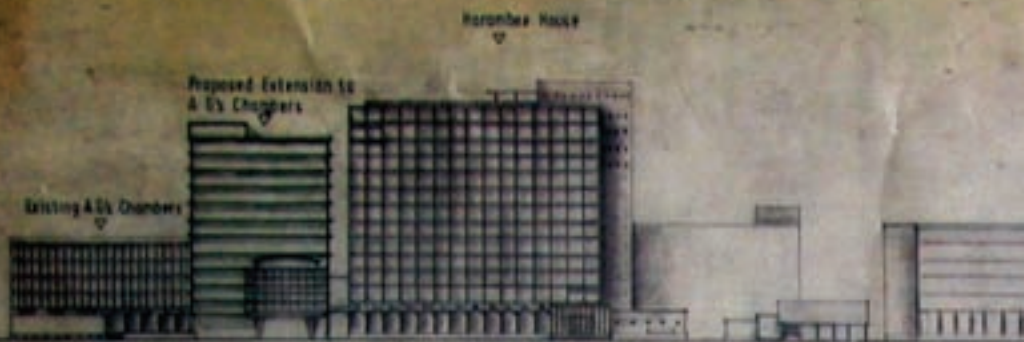
In 1967 he was registered to practise architecture in Kenya.

Mutiso opened his own practice in 1974 and created a portfolio of projects impressive for its range and diversity as well as for the exceptional quality of his buildings and the sensitivity of the siting and landscaping.

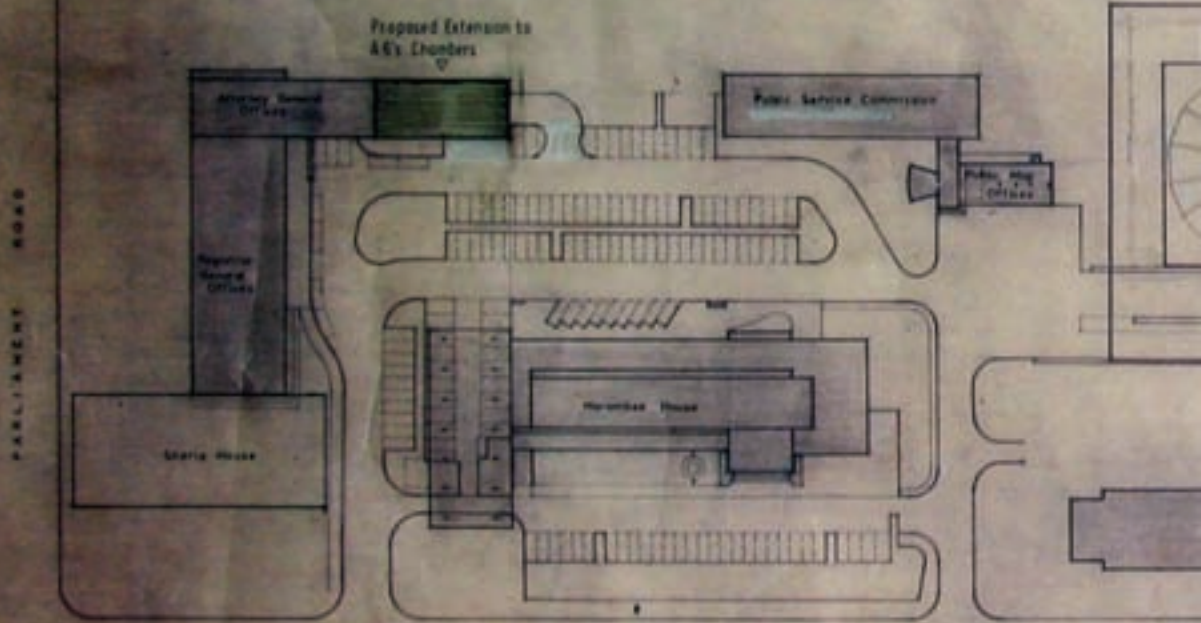
The United Nations accommodation of 1975, comprising the headquarters of the UN Centre for Human Settlements as well as the regional offices of UNESCO and UNICEF, sited on 40 ha of undulating landscape at Gigiri, is remarkable for its interplay of structure and non-structural enclosure planes.

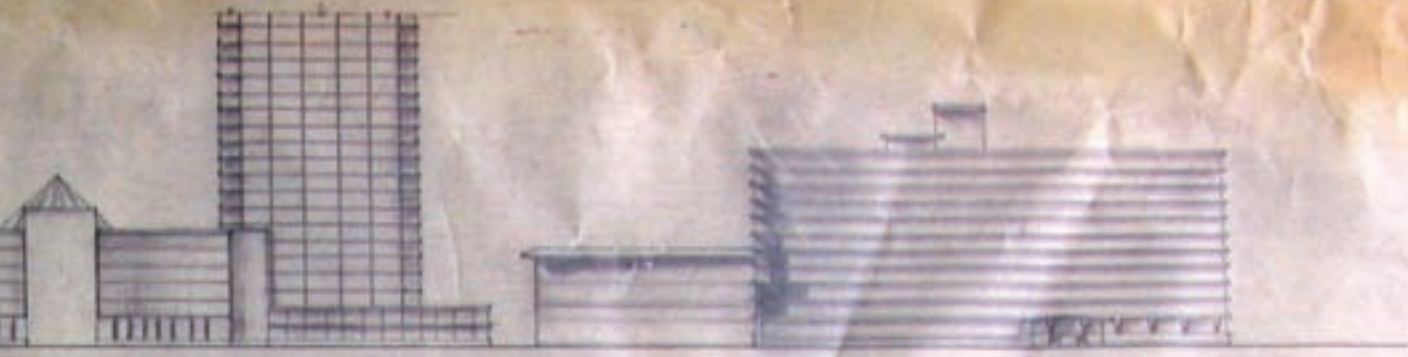
## **Dagliesh / Marshall**

country:	Great Britain
principal architects:	Johnson
main buildings:	1965 Jogoo House B
	1971 International House
	1970s Kenindia House
	Hilton Hotel expansion
	1976 French Cultural Center

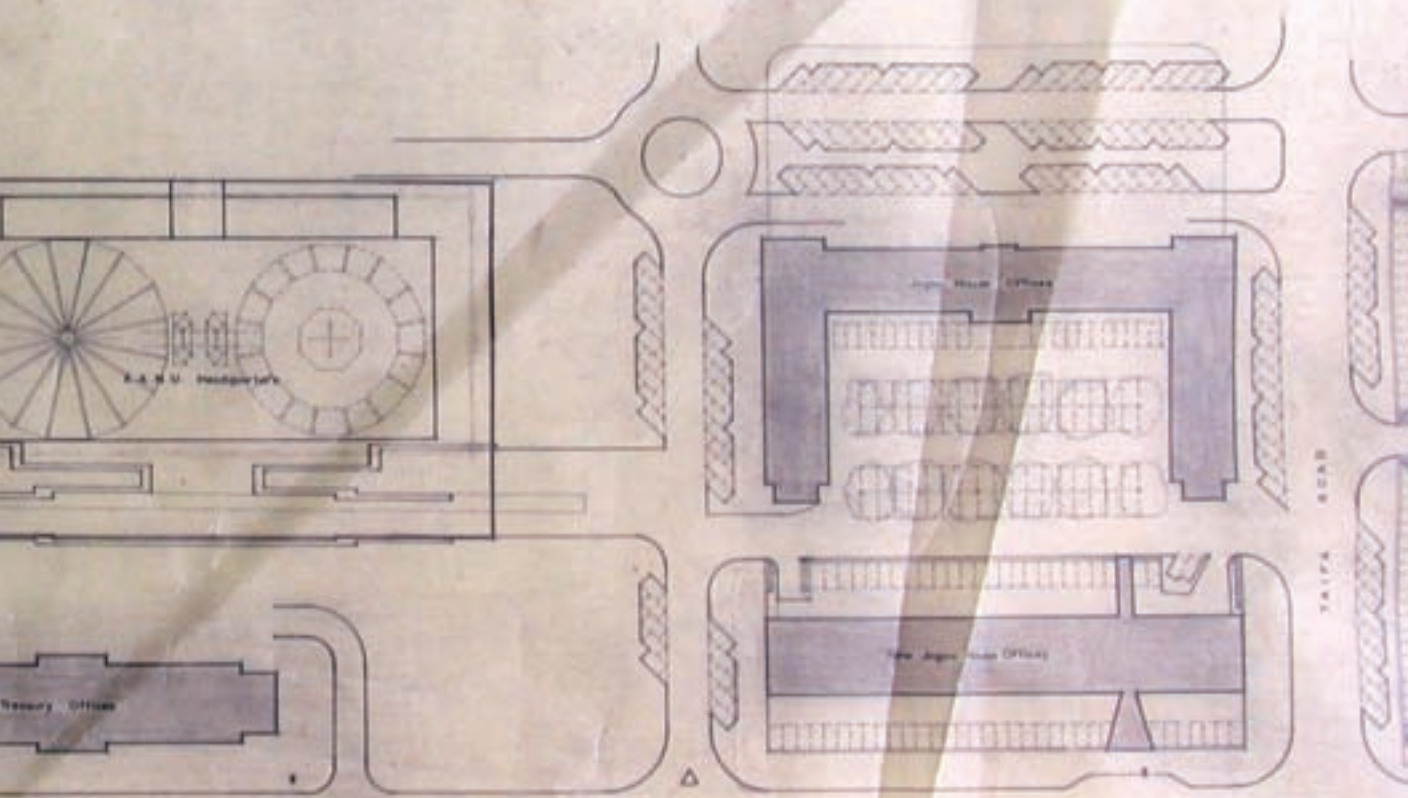


Government Offices View from

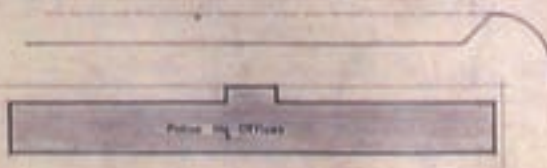




Harambee Avenue

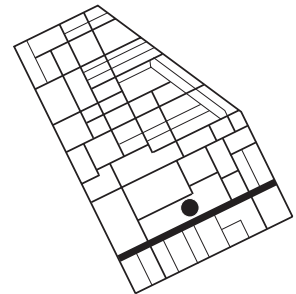


HARAMBEE AVENUE



# The Ministry of Works

Architect and client in one.



Harambee Avenue and KICC

## Client = Architect

1963 brought the need for many new government buildings as Nairobi became the capital of an independent country.

In this period, the Ministry of Works (MoW) became the largest investor in the building sector.

The MoW did not hire architects, but employed them directly, thus creating a situation where the architect and the client sometimes were the same person. This way, architects enjoyed quite an amount of freedom in their designs, but also worked almost anonymously in teams. This way new influences could be integrated into the new national architecture in a collective way, forcing all individual actors to search for consensus.

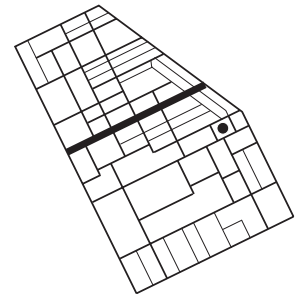
## Copy/Paste

When the MoW published its project for its own headquarters on Harambee Avenue, President Jomo Kenyatta liked it so much, that he declared the building his own, the contemporary Office of the President.

The MoW was resituated to the new government buildings complex at Government Hill, but the design of the building was simply copied

# Hotels and Banks

## The Role of the private economical sector



Kenyatta Avenue and Hilton Hotel

### Economy and Tourism

Not only the government profited from the smooth transition to independence. Due to political and economical stability, investors preferred Nairobi to other cities, making it a major hub in East Africa.

Ongoing Safari tourism further increased the need for new accomodation space.

Kenyatta Avenue became the first address for new striking hotel designs

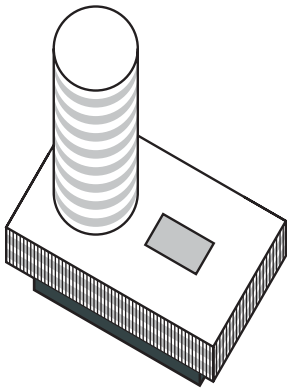
### Hilton vs KICC

Both the public KICC and the private Hilton Hotel were planned at the same time as iconic round towers standing on podiums. The similarities in general layout as well as in detail show the ambitious level of design within the private sector, challenging even new government landmarks.

While the Hilton was made for Western clients, KICC was originally lanned as KANU headquarters and only later renamed KICC and redesigned for the public.

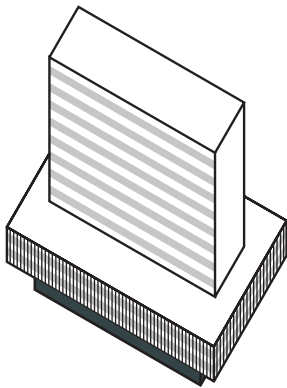
## Tower with Podium

A Nairobi leitmotif



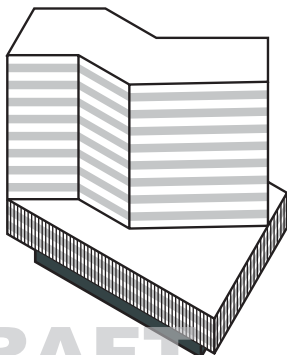
### Podium with round tower

Hilton Hotel  
KICC  
Nation Center  
Lilian Towers



### Podium with tower slab

Nacico Co-op Chambers  
Total House  
Utalii House  
Six-Eighty Hotel  
Bruce House  
City Hall Annex



### Podium with free form tower

Chester House  
ICEA Building

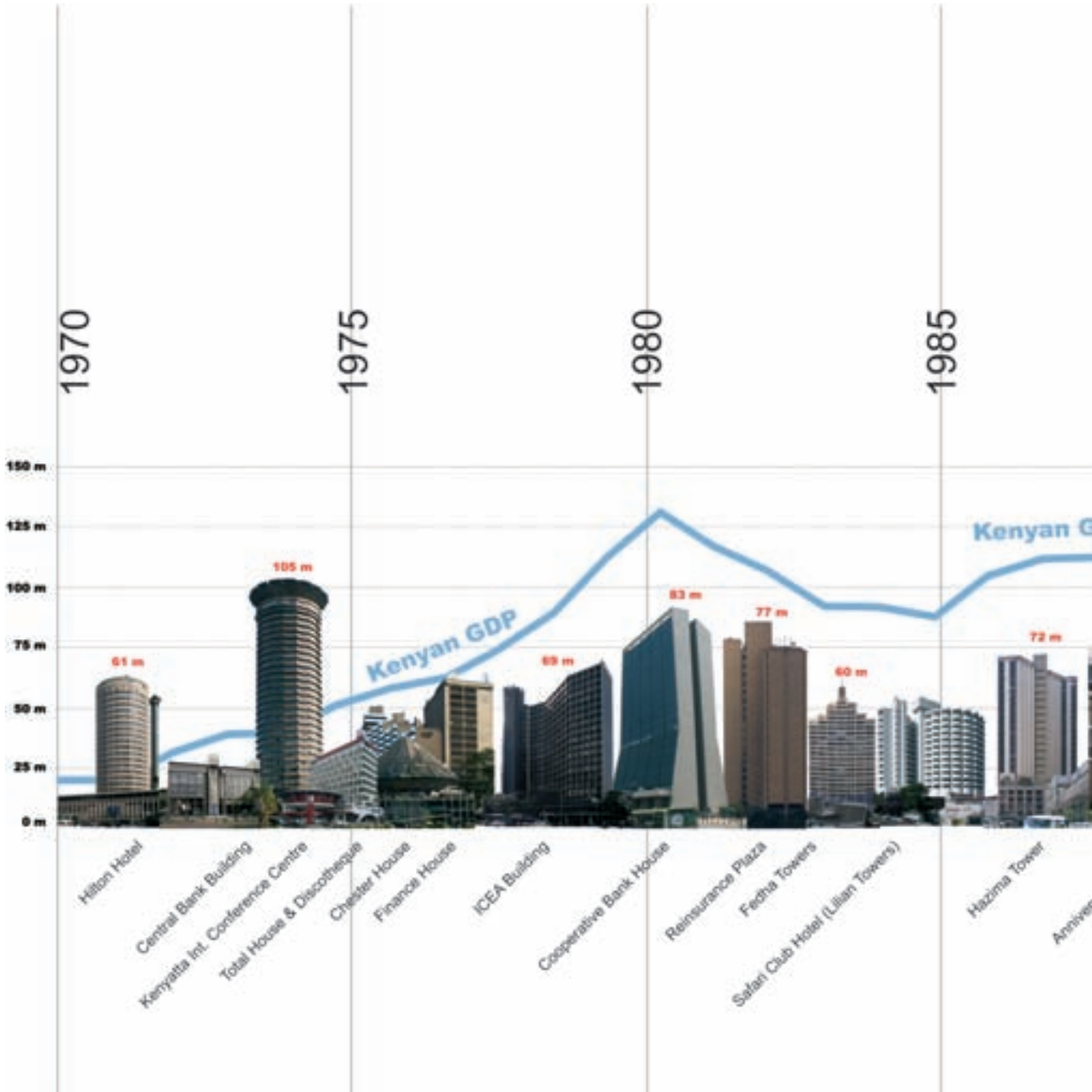


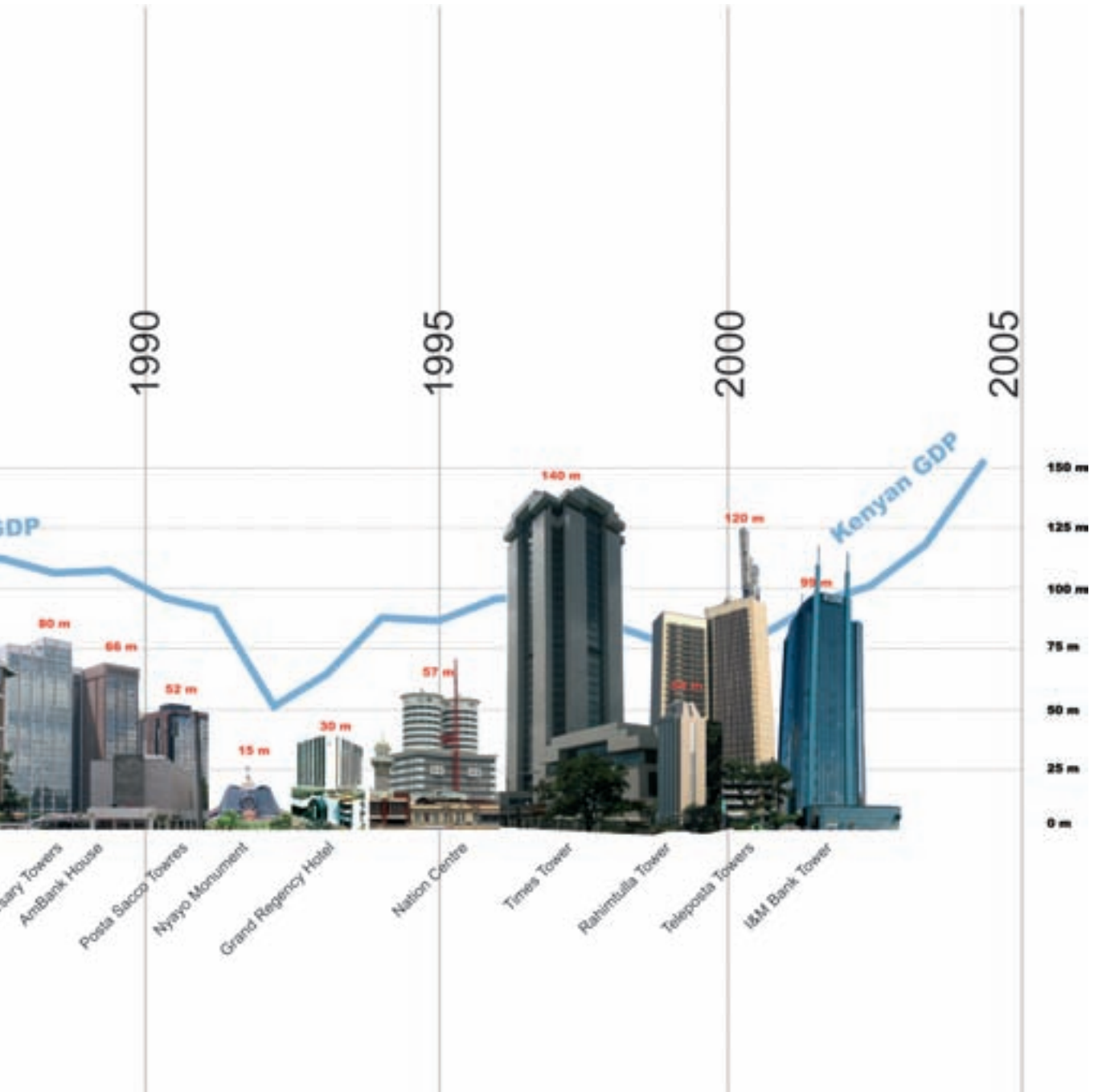




# GDP vs Towers

Economic performance vs building heights 1970 - 2005





# Climatic awareness

## The Orientation of the Building

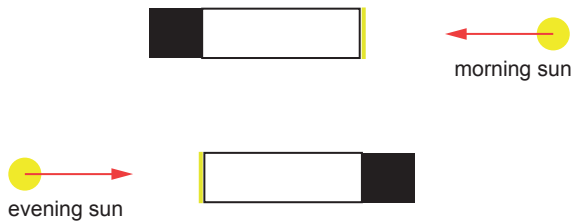
### Tropical architecture

Climatic awareness was a major topic in the late 60s, especially in southern countries, where architects tried to solve problems of lighting, heating or humidity control with passive measures, i.e. an intelligent architectural layout should avoid the necessity of air conditioning to control the climate.

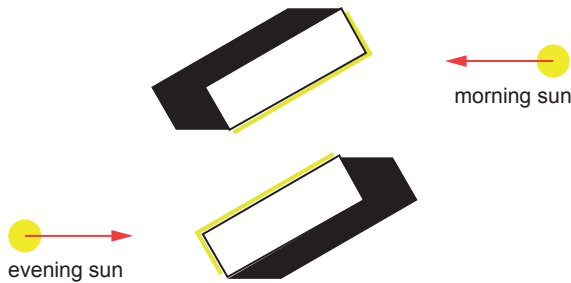
### Situation in Nairobi

Nairobi's climate is very moderate with temperatures of 25° all year and a cloudless sky most of the time outside rainy seasons.

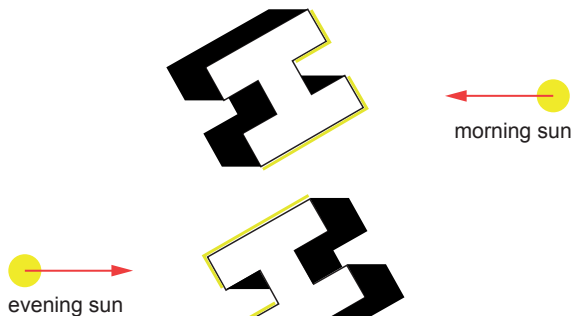
So the facades should be protected against the direct impact of the sun. This goal can be reached by an intelligent orientation and the application of sun shading devices.



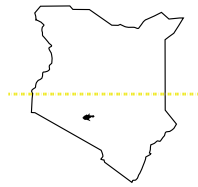
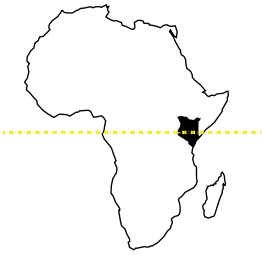
ideal orientation:  
the thin side of the building is facing the sun in Nairobi, this orientation would be east-west



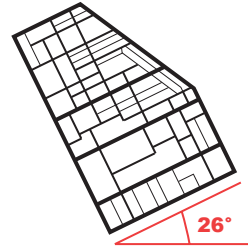
typical orientation:  
as a result of the CBD's street grid, the buildings are rotated 26° CCW to the equator



Nyayo House:  
the H-shape of this building helps to cast some shadow on itself



evening sun



morning sun

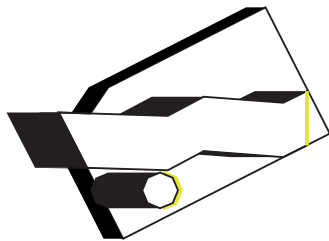


morning sun

Shell and BP House:  
the Z-Shape of the building casts shadows upon itself

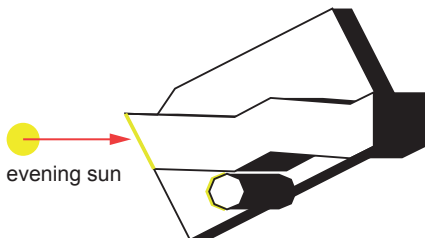


evening sun



morning sun

ICEA building  
the orientation of the tower plate is aligned to the equator as opposed to the podium, which respects the street grid  
the tower plate itself is 'crooked', casting shadows upon itself



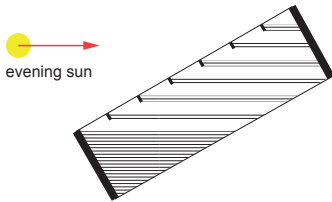
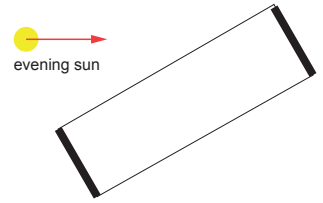
evening sun

# Climatic awareness

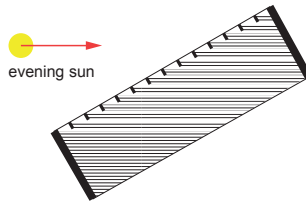
## The Sun Shading Device - horizontal

Basically, the quality of the sun shading device depends on 3 factors:

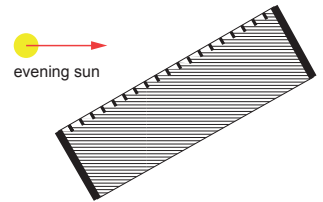
1. depth
2. angle
3. distance



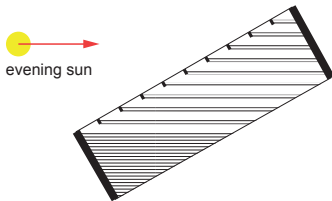
large distance



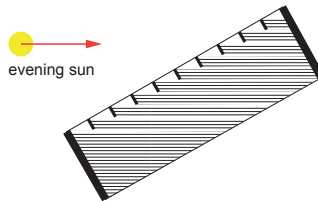
medium distance



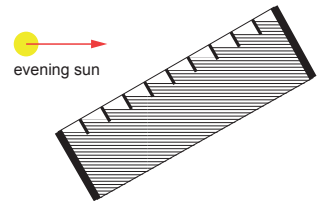
small distance



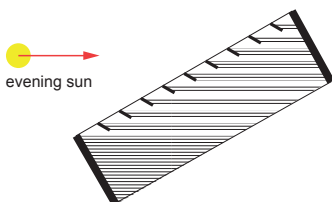
low depth



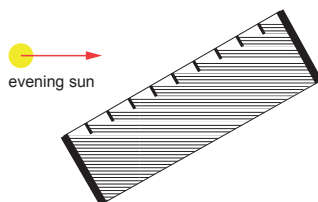
medium depth



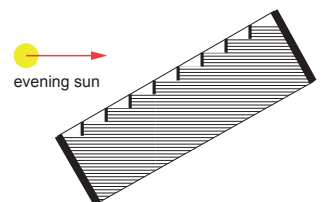
high depth



flat angle



medium angle

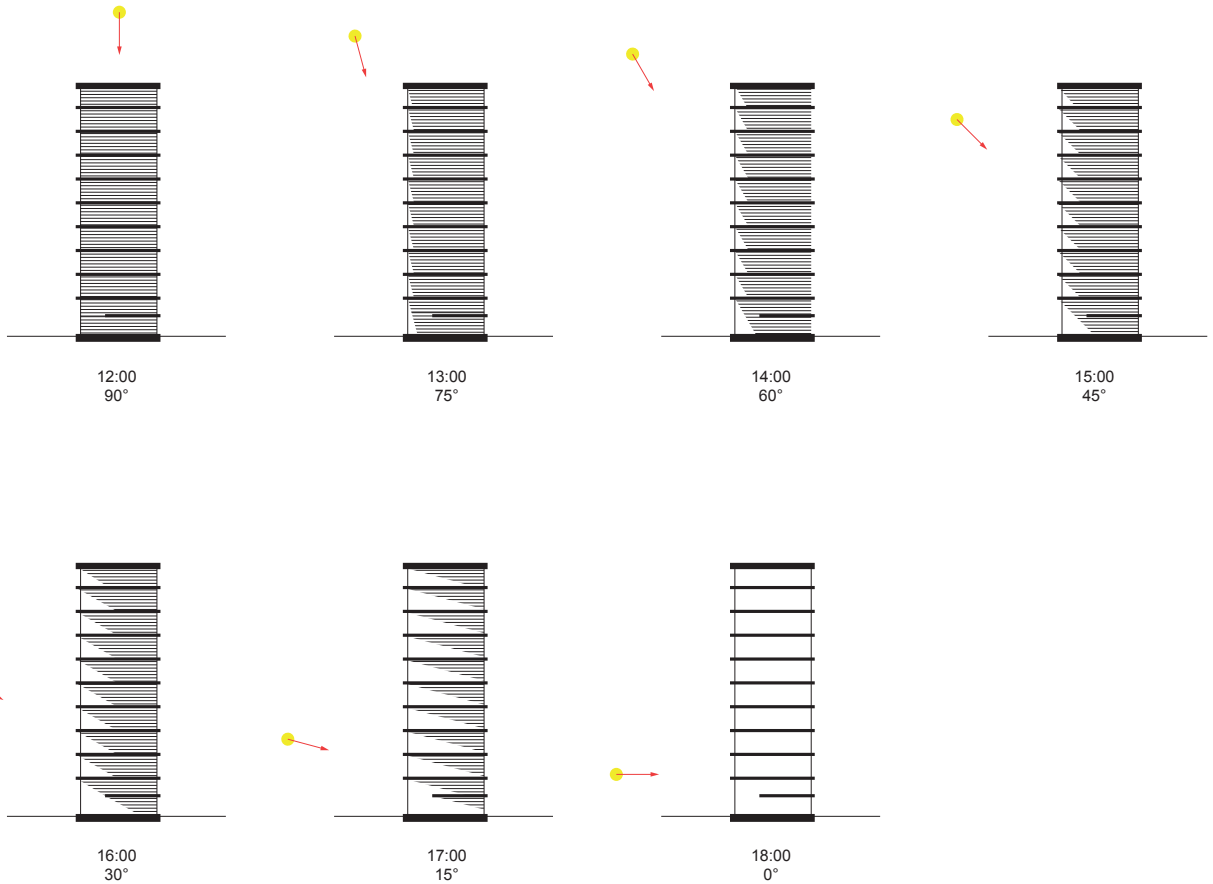


steep angle (90° to the sun rays)

# Climatic awareness

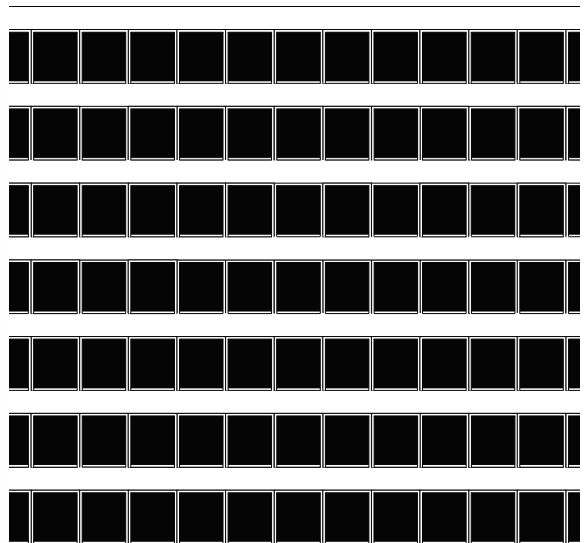
## The Sun Shading Device - vertical

As the hottest time of the day is the early afternoon until about 3pm, it can be wise to pull out the floor plates and use them as additional sun shading.

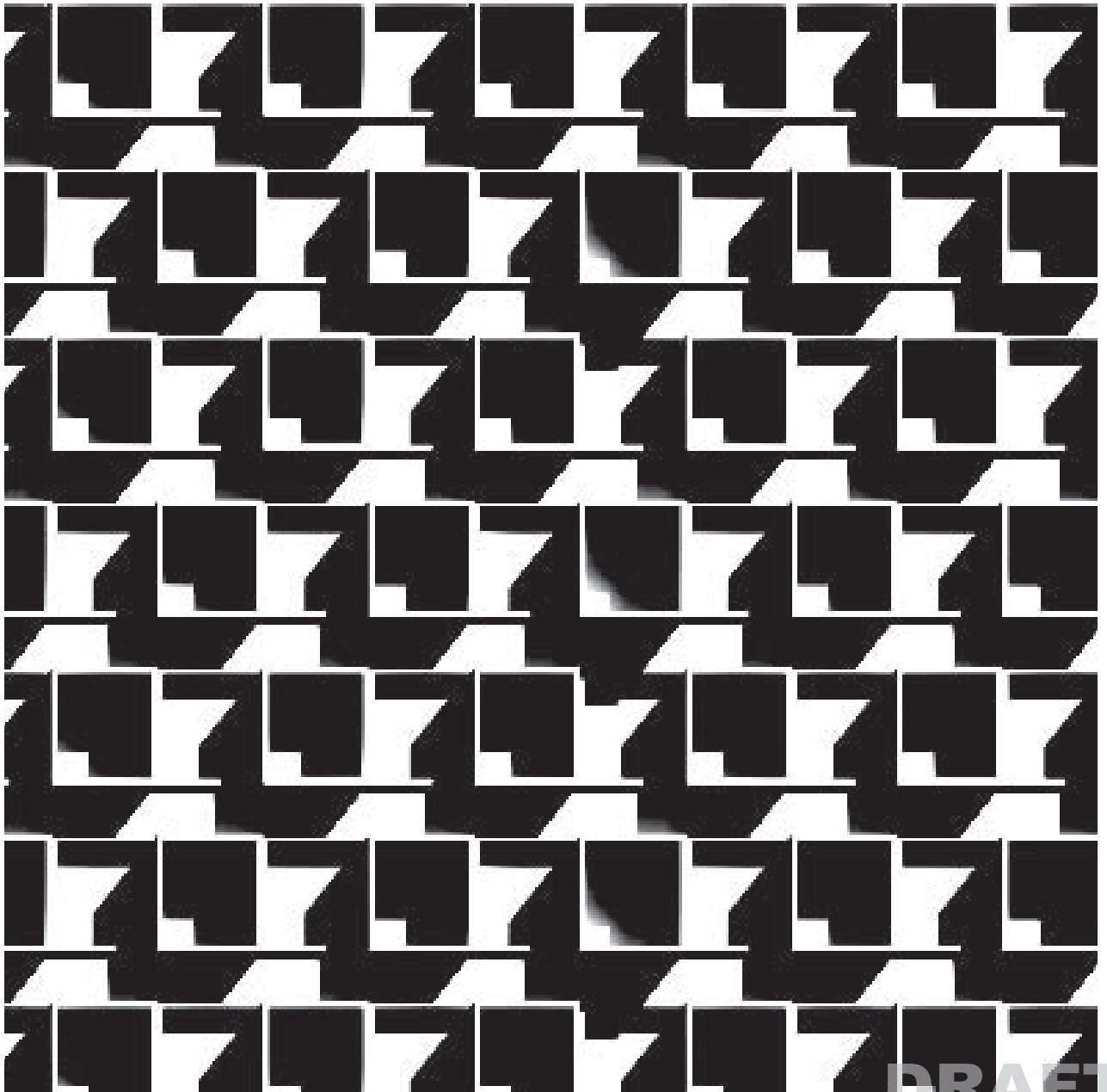


# Shadow study

Total House

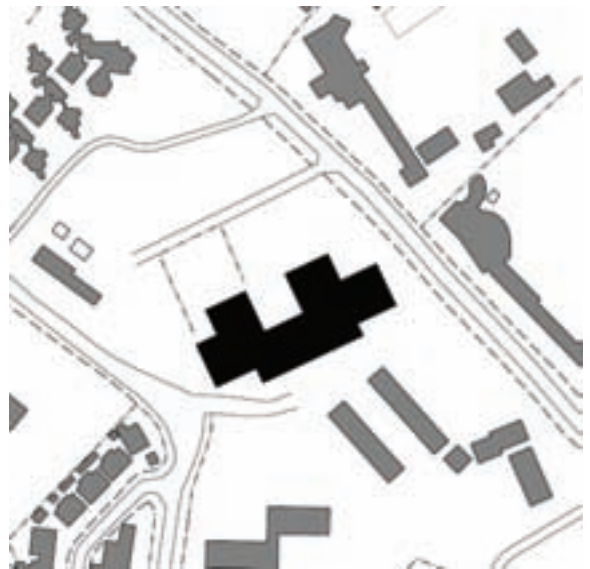
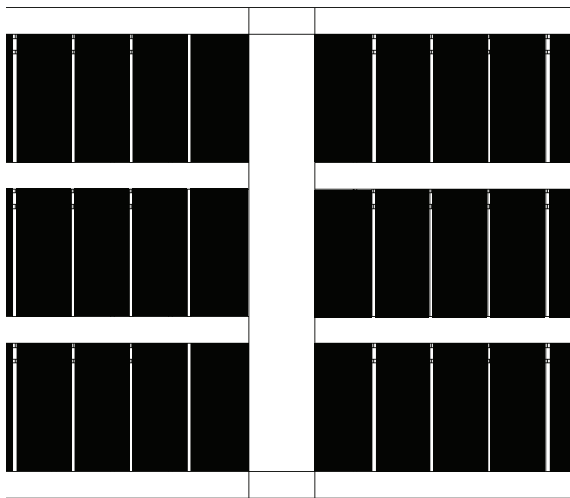




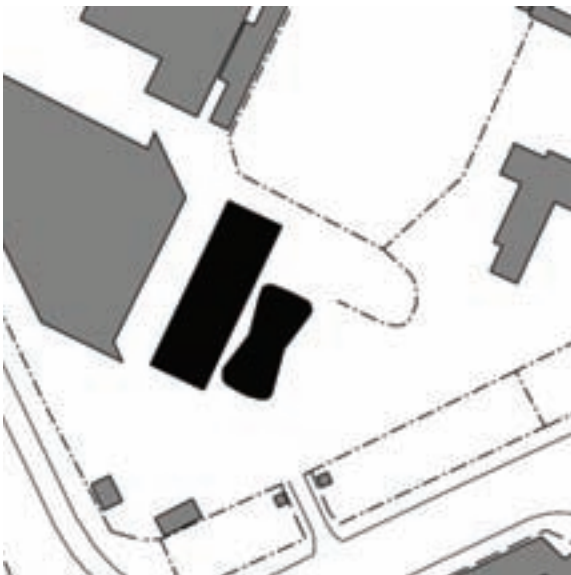
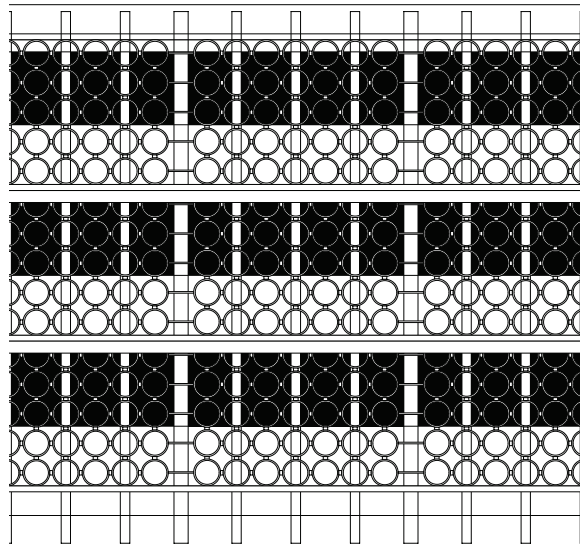


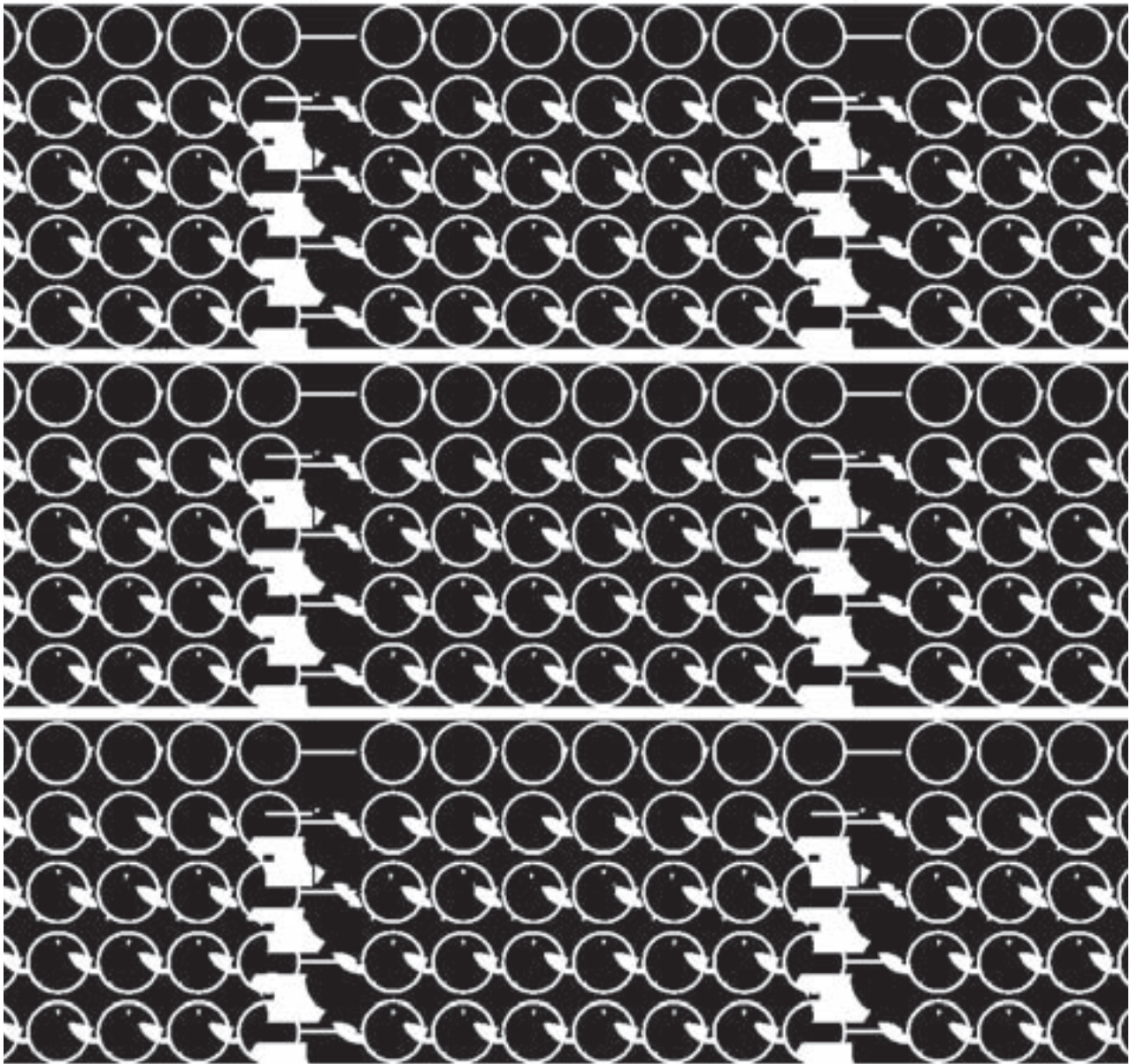
**Shadow study**  
ADD Building

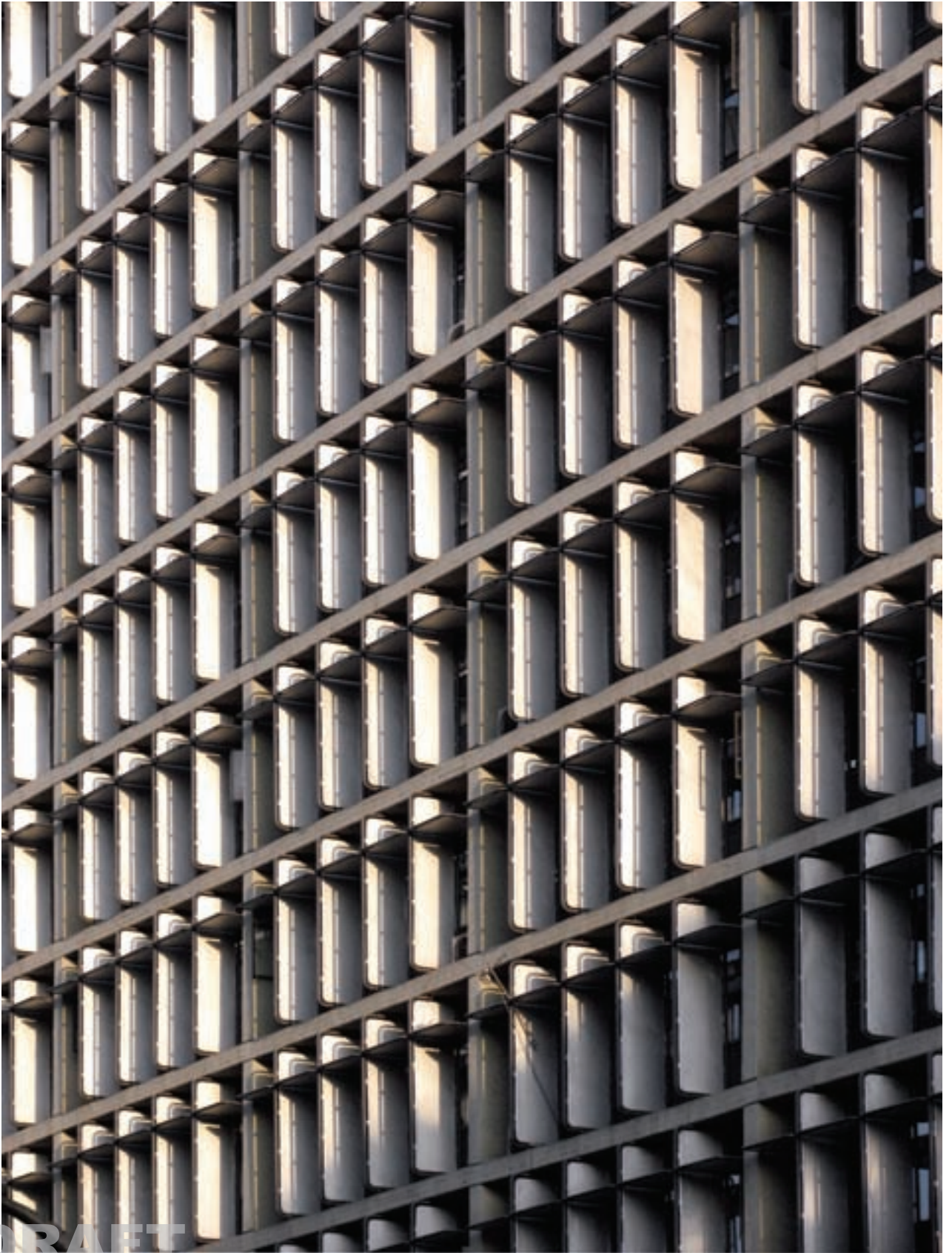




**Shadow study**  
UoN Chemistry Building





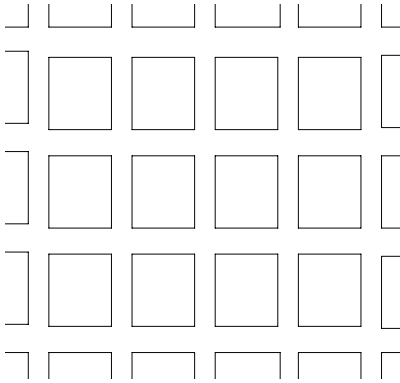


## **Facades Gallery**

The variety of sun shading devices

# Facades Gallery

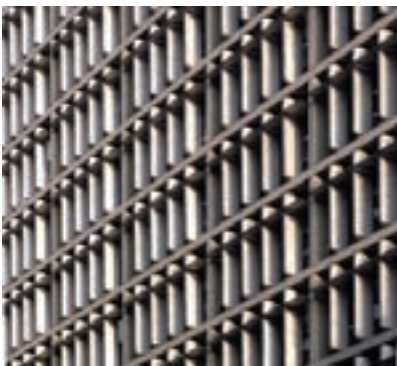
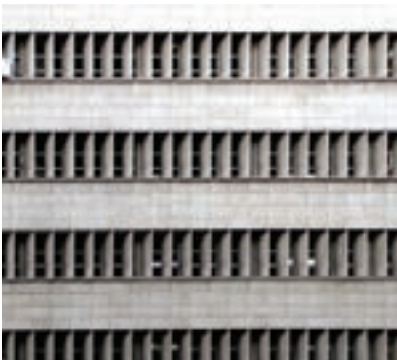
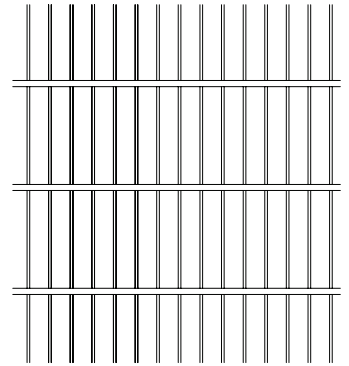
Grid/frame type





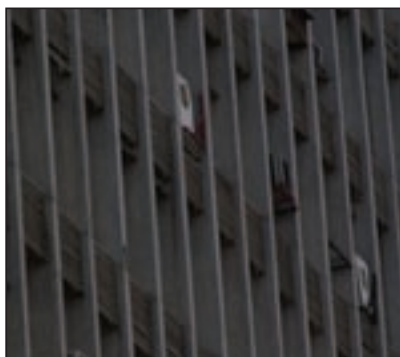
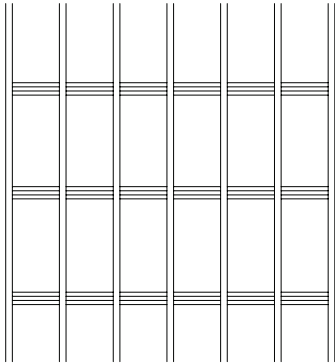
# Facades Gallery

vertical type



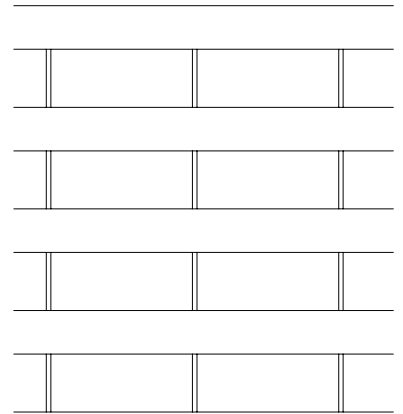
# Facades Gallery

combined type



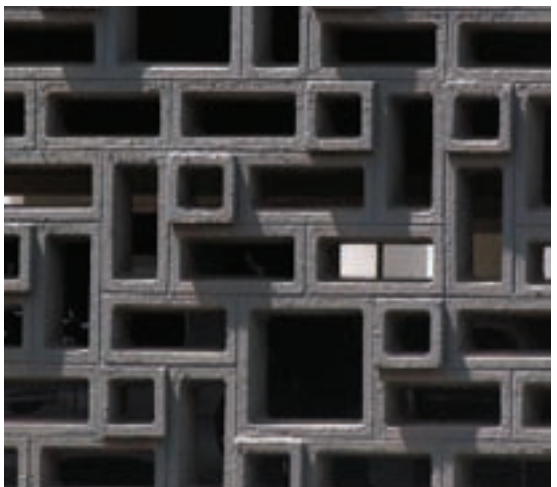
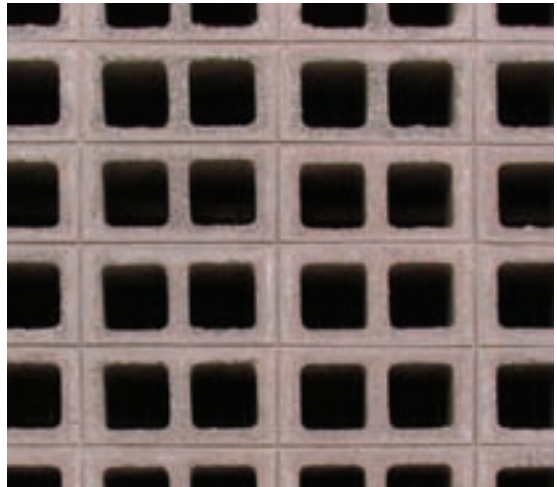
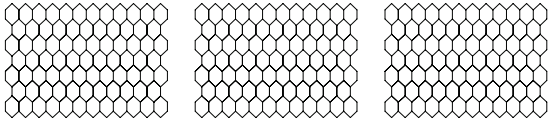
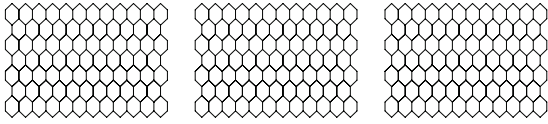
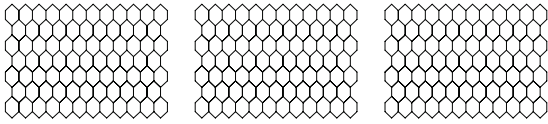
# Facades Gallery

horizontal type



# Facades Gallery

geometric patterns

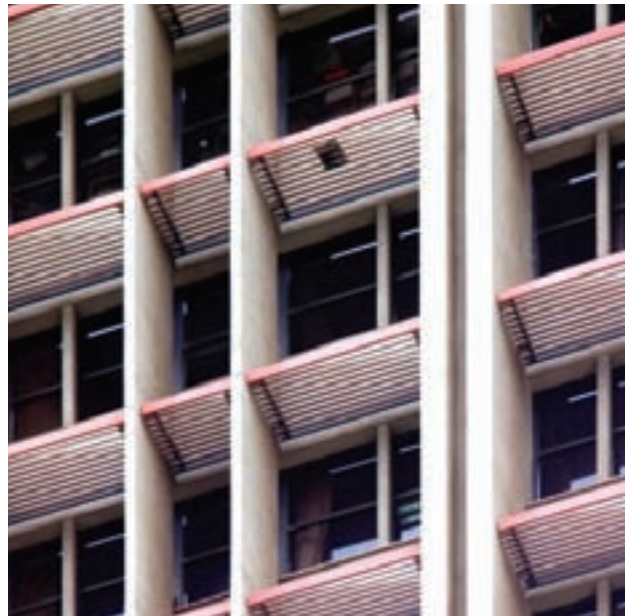




**Facades development**  
from the 60s until today



1960s  
**Brutalist sun shading device**  
rough and pure concrete (béton brut)  
UoN Lecture Theatres



1970s  
**Lighter sun shading device**  
combination of concrete and aluminium  
Kenindia House (Dalgliesh/Marshall)



1980s  
**flexible light sun shading device**  
National Bank of Kenya (Richard Hughes)  
first building with a double glass all

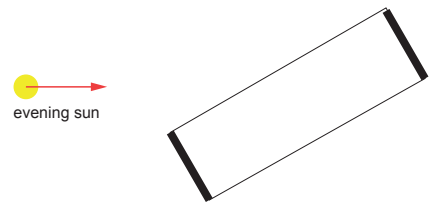
1990s - today  
**no shading device**  
double glass facade with reflecting glass  
Posta Sacco Tower





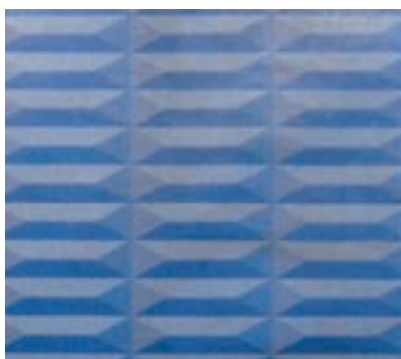
# Facades gallery

## Patterns

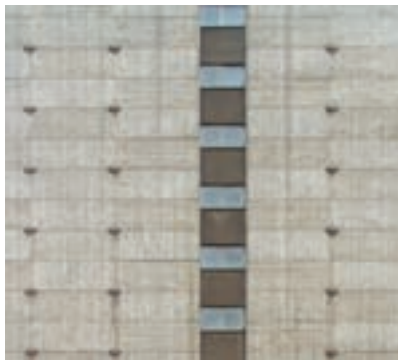


If a building is oriented correctly, it offers two slim facades without windows,  
huge urban canvases ready to be painted

**Facades gallery**  
flat ornament



**Facades gallery**  
plastic ornament



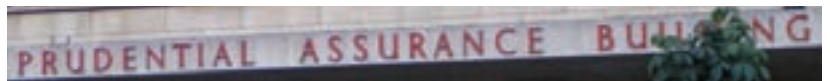
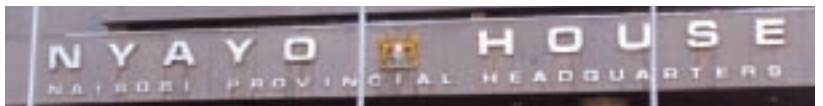
**Facades gallery**  
relief ornament

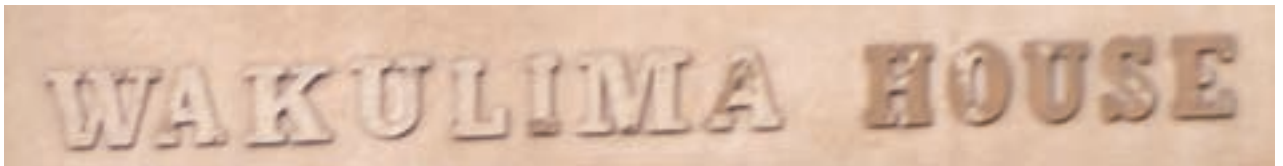


# Zigzag gallery typical concrete canopies



**My name is ...**  
Building name tags





# Modern Heritage in Africa

## Comparison with other Cities

### Abuja (Kenzo Tange)

Similarities: distinct architecture from the 60s and 70s

Differences: city planned by one man



### Lagos (Nigeria)

Similarities: very large scale

Differences: no real center  
recently very fast development

### Lubumbashi (DRC)

Similarities:

Differences:



### Johannesburg (South Africa)

Similarities: very large scale  
CBD with highrises

Differences: built under the apartheid system



## Bujumbura (Burundi)

Similarities: some interesting buildings from the 60s and 70s

Differences:



## Asmara (Eritrea)

Similarities: compact center with high density of modern architecture

Differences: mostly built in the 1930s-50s by Italians



## Dar Es Salaam (Tanzania)

Similarities: large city

Differences: very distinct phases of history (ruptures in continuity)  
German colony  
British mandate  
Socialism

## Maputo (formerly Lourenço Marques)

Similarities: founded 1876

Differences: Portuguese colony until 1975  
Pancho Guedes: architect with a very personal style  
civil war 1977-1992



# Conclusion

## Identity?

How “Kenyan” were the 60s and 70s?

“Kenya has no one culture that identifies it. With such diverse regional peoples such as the Swahili along the coast, several pastoralist communities mainly in the North and the different communities in Central and Western regions, having a mutually acceptable cultural identification is difficult“

Wikipedia



“You can’t ignore these buildings, wether you like them or not”

Adnan Mwakhoulomba

“This architecture is a part of you, when you live in the city.  
But to people from the countryside it takes time to empathize with it.“

Tom Anyamba



“The Loita Towers should not have come to place!”

Adnan Mwakhoulomba

“I have more empathy for the 1960s.  
I am not amused with what is happening now!”



Tom Anyamba

“The recent attempts at coming up with a national dress testifies to the difficult nature of Kenyans’ cultural identity. The top-down formula employed rendered the entire process irrelevant as it only involved the urban areas hence the better educated and wealthier segments of society. The result was basically a restricted set of pre-approved national dresses and outfits with questionable aesthetic appeal to the majority of Kenyans.”

Wikipedia



“The majority of the Kenyan people think these buildings are our buildings. You know, a key issue is it’s permanence! Aesthetics are not so important to them.”

Adnan Mwakhoulomba

## What can we learn from the 60s and 70s?

The role of the architectural legacy today

“The quality of the buildings is, that they control the heat.”

*Musau Kimeu*



“Today, buildings should be environmentally friendly  
To have low costs, low maintenance and good lighting is our goal.”

*Philipp Sika, Chief Architect MoW*



“There is definitely a trend to go back.”

*Tom Anyamba*

“In the 80s, there was the uprising of the glass towers. The clients or developer wanted a building which looked like the one on the picture of L.A. But these were people that didn't have any idea about the climate.”

*Musau Kimeu*





“According to a linguistic study, there is no translation for the word maintenance in any African language.”

*Antony Kisilo Kitaka*



“We also teach the students to avoid the glass box.”

*Tom Anyamba*

“The coastal architecture is rather what you would Kenyan identity.

I don't look at the 60s and 70s buildings as heritage. For me, if a building works, I can enjoy it.

*Adnan Mwakhoulomba*



“Architecture is not just about putting up buildings.

Today, people are again interested in buildings sensitive to the climate.”

*Musau Kimeu*



## How can we protect the heritage?

A talk with UNESCO and a student project for the ADD



“UNESCO has adopted a new guideline, the so called global strategy. It’s idea is to advance countries that do not have so many world heritage sites yet, as well as to help identify and protect modern heritage sites.

But UNESCO can not do anything without the initiative of the state party. In your case, it is the Kenyan government that has to decide if and how it would like to apply for UNESCO World Heritage Site. And it is the country’s government that has to develop a strategy to protect it’s heritage sites”

*Fumiko Ohinata, UNESCO Cultural Heritage Kenya*





“You can try a UNESCO application, I think it’s a good idea. But also think of what we really can do or influence.

For instance, look at the ADD Building: It’s great architecture and typical for the 1970s in Nairobi, which are actually late sixties in their spirit, just that they were finished in the 70s.

Even when they are fucked up, these buildings look good. I think you students should do something to help the ADD building get back into shape. It would be a great symbol for architecture in Kenya.”

*Jacques Herzog*

I completely agree!

Yet, that is going to be difficult. There have been attempts some years ago, but...

*Cabdulfatax Xussein, student of architecture UoN*



# Appendix

**DRAFT**  
© ETH Studio Basel

# Architects and Offices Index

## Christopher Archer

country: Great Britain  
main buildings: Central Bank  
Shell and B.P. House  
Kenyatta Hospital  
remarks: Brother of Jim Archer

## James Archer / Planning Systems

country: Great Britain / Kenya  
founded: 1978 (as Planning Systems)  
principal architects: James Archer, Trevor Andrews (founders)  
main buildings: 1960 Commonwealth House  
1978 Old Mutual  
1983 Fedha Towers  
1987 Nation Center (with Henning Larsen)  
1990 Lonrho House  
1997 Hilton Hotel Fire Escape  
1998 City Bank  
1999 Rahimtullah Trust  
2001 IM Bank Tower

## Karl Henrik Nostvik

country: Norway  
main buildings: KICC (with some participation of MMI)  
remarks: apart from being the architect behind KICC, almost nothing is known about this architect

## Amyas Douglas Connell

1901 – 1980

country: Great Britain (New Zealand)  
founded: 1933 Connell, Ward and Lucas  
1963 Triad Architects  
main buildings: 1958 Aga Khan University Hospital  
1959 Norwich Union  
1954 Parliament Building  
1960 Jubilee House (probably)  
1960-79 Sheria House (Attorney General Chambers)  
(Jim claims it was some Dane/Norwegian)  
1963 Parliament Building extension

# Architects and Offices Index

## Triad Architects

country: Kenya  
founded: 1963  
principal architects: Amyas Connell and Graham McCullough (founders)  
David Briston  
main buildings: 1989 Barclays' Plaza  
1993 Ambank House  
1982/85 Longonot Place  
1978 Ghala One House (David Briston)  
double Wall; cool air to ventilate coffee beans (see section)  
1985 Corner House (David Briston)  
Norfolk Tower (David Briston)  
1997 Times Tower  
remarks: Musau Kimeu worked for David Briston

## Graham McCullough

main buildings: Lecture Theatres  
St. Andrews Church  
Hyslop (Geography) - UoN  
remarks: co-founder of Triad  
remarks:

## Richard Hughes

born 1926  
country: Great Britain / Kenya  
founded: 1957 his own practice in Kenya  
principal architects: Richard Hughes  
main buildings: 1962 Television Studios  
1977 National Bank: first building with double glazing  
1981 ICEA building  
UoN Hall 14  
Ufungamano: thick walls, no direct light  
Chapel at the YMCA  
remarks: today, Richard Hughes lives in London  
Tom Anyamba worked for Richard Hughes

# Architects and Offices Index

## Dalgliesh / Marshall

country: Great Britain  
principal architects: Mr. Johnson  
main buildings: 1960s Jogoo House B  
1971 International (Life) House  
1970s Kenindia House  
1976 French Cultural Center

## Zhevet

country: Israel  
main buildings: 1969 Emperor Plaza (?)  
Hilton Hotel  
Kencom (with some guy from Triad)  
remarks: They closed down (in Kenya?), most of the material was dumped

## MMI (Mutiso / Menezes)

country: Kenya  
founded: 1974 (MMI)  
principal architects: David Mutiso (\*1932)  
Menezes  
main buildings: 1974 KICC (working at MOW with Karl Nostvik)  
1975 United Nations Campus in Gigiri  
1978 Kenya Technical Teachers College in Gigiri  
1979 HFCK Bank (Housing Finance Company of Kenya)  
Uchumi House  
1980 Treasury  
1983 Reinsurance Plaza  
1983 United Nations Campus in Gigiri (second phase)  
1984 Jomo Kenyatta Memorial Library  
2000 Victoria Towers (2000)

contact: Mutiso Menezes International  
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Kenya  
Tel: 3742710/1/2  
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# Architects and Offices Index

## Mruttu Salman

main buildings: early 1990s Posta Sacco Towers  
contacts: Mruttu Salman & Associates  
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## Space Creators

main buildings: 1989 Hazima Tower  
1989 View Park Tower  
remarks: only four years in Nairobi, then went to Botswana (see Musau's thesis)

## Hughes & Polkinghorne

main buildings: Anniversary Towers (1992)  
British High Commission offices (1997)

## Dennis Laufer

main buildings: 1989 Ufundi Plaza

## Henning Larsen

main buildings: 1988-92 Nation Center (with Planning Systems)

## Chuddha International

main buildings: 1994 Grand Regency  
remarks: projects in the coastal region and Uganda  
office has closed recently

## Sir Herbert Baker

born: 1862  
country: Great Britain  
main buildings: Law Courts (1935)

## Ernst May

country: Germany  
main buildings: Ernst May House and Studio (1939-1951)  
Delamare Flats (designed 1938-39, built 1947-1951)  
remarks: May worked at the Bauhaus. During WWII he emigrated to the Soviet Union and later to Africa

# Buildings Index

	building name	architect	year	height	floors	function	location
<b>A</b>	ADD					education	UoN
	Aga Khan University Hospital	Amyas Connell	1958			hospital	Parklands Avenue
	AmBank House	Triad	1993		22	bank	CBD University Way
<b>B</b>	Ambassadeur						CBD
	Anniversary Towers	Hughes & Polkinghorne	1992	80	26		CBD north-west corner
	Bank of India (original Colonial Parliament)		1930s			bank	CBD Kenyatta Avenue
	Barclays Plaza	Triad	1989		15		CBD
	Bima House		1973	45	13		CBD Harambee Avenue
<b>C</b>	Bruce House		1970s/early 80s		15	offices	CBD
	Catholic Bookshop					bookshop	CBD
	Catholic School					school	CBD
	Central Bank of Kenya (Banki Kuu Ya Kenya)	Christopher Archer	1972			bank	CBD Haile Selassie Avenue
	Chester House	Covell Mathews Partnership	late 60s/early70s			mixed use	CBD
	Cianda House						CBD
	City Bank					bank	
	City Hall (1st extension incl. Bell tower)		1950-1957			government	CBD City Square
	City Hall (original building)		1934			government	CBD City Square
	City Hall Annex		1981	60	13	government	CBD
	City Market		1950s?			retail	CBD
	Commonwealth House	James Archer	1960s			offices	CBD
	Consolidated Bank House					bank	
	Cooperative Bank House		1981	83	25	bank	
	Corner House	Triad	1985		18		CBD
Cotts House							
Cultural House (French Culture Center)	Dalgliesh Marshall	1976				CBD	
<b>D</b>	Delamare Flats	Ernst May	1939/1951			housing	
	Development House, West Tower		1972	39	12		
<b>E</b>	Electricity House		1974	60	18		CBD Harambee Avenue
	Ernst May House and Studio	Ernst May	1939/1951			housing	
<b>F</b>	Fedha Towers	Planning Systems	1983		20		CBD
	Finance House		1970s				CBD
<b>G</b>	Forway Towers						
	Ghala One House	Triad	1978			offices	KPCU Coffee Mills
	Government Office Conference Hall		1972	98	32		
	Graffins College?						CBD
<b>H</b>	Grand Regency Hotel	Chuddha International	1994			hotel	CBD
	Harambee House		1962	40	12	government	CBD Harambee Avenue
	Hazima Tower	Space Creators	1989		24		CBD north-west corner
	HFCK Bank (Housing Finance Company of Kenya)	MMI	1979		11		CBD Kenyatta Avenue
	Hilton Hotel	Zevet Architects	1969	61	20	hotel	CBD
	Holy Family Basilica Cathedral		1960			religious	CBD
	Hotel Intercontinental					hotel	CBD west
<b>I</b>	Hughes Building		1960s				CBD Kenyatta Avenue
	I & M Bank Tower	Planning Systems	2001	99	18		CBD
	ICEA Building	Richard Hughes	1981	69	19	bank	CBD Kenyatta Avenue
	International (Life) House	Dalgliesh Marshall	1971	66	17		CBD
	IPS Building	Triad?	1967		12	offices	CBD
<b>J</b>	Jamahiriya House (Libyan Embassy)		1960s or 70s				CBD
	Jamatkhana (Khoja) Mosque	Virji Nanji Khambhaita	1921			religious	Moi Avenue
	Jamia Mosque		1899?			religious	
	Jogoo House B	Dalgliesh Marshall	1960s			government	CBD Harambee Avenue
	Jomo Kenyatta Mausoleum		1978			government	
	Jomo Kenyatta Memorial Library	MMI	1984			education	UoN Main Campus
<b>K</b>	Jubilee House		1960s				CBD
	Kahawa House		1960s/70s	42	14	industry	KPCU Coffee
	KCS House		1975	38	13		
	Kencom House						
	Kenindia House	Dalgliesh Marshall	1970s			offices	CBD
	Kenya Polytechnic		1961			education	Kenya Polytechnic Campus
	Kenyatta National Hospital	Christopher Archer				hospital	Government Hill
	KICC (Kenyatta International Conference Center)	Karl Henrik Nostvik	1968-1974	105	32		CBD
	Kimathi House						CBD



# Buildings Index

<b>L</b>	Law Courts	Sir Herbert Baker	~1925			government	CBD City Square
	Lonrho House	Planning Systems	1990	80	22		CBD
<b>M</b>	Maendeleo House		1960s			offices	CBD
	Maji House	MMI	1980		6	government	Government Hill
	McMillan Memorial Library		1931			education	CBD
	Ministry Of Works Building		1968	43	14	government	Government Hill
<b>N</b>	Nacico House						
	Nairobi Museum		1935			education	
	Nation Centre	Planning Systems / Hening Larsen	1988-92		17	offices	CBD
	National Archives (former Bank of India)		1931			education	Moi Avenue
	National Bank	Richard Hughes	1976	82	21	bank	CBD
	NHC House		1975	40	13		
	Norfolk Hotel		1904			hotel	UoN
	Norwich Union		1959			offices	CBD
	NSSF Building		1973	103	28	government	Government Hill
	Nyati House		early 1970s				CBD
	Nyayo House (Provincial Headquarters)		1982	84	27	government	CBD
	Nyayo Monument		1988			government	
<b>O</b>	Office of The President		1967	43	14	government	CBD Harambee Avenue
<b>P</b>	Parliament	Amyas Connell	1954			government	CBD Harambee Avenue
	Parliament Extension	Amyas Connell	1963			government	CBD Harambee Avenue
	Posta House		1960s				CBD
	Posta Sacco Towers	Mruttu Salman	early 1990s			offices	CBD north-west corner
	Postbank House		1985			bank	
<b>R</b>	Prudential Assurance						
	Rahimtulla Trust Tower	Planning Systems	1999		18		Government Hill
	Railway Headquarters		~1925			infrastructure	Railway
	Railway Station		1913			infrastructure	Railway
	Ratansi						
	Rehema House						CBD
	Reinsurance Plaza	MMI	1982	77	20		
<b>S</b>	Safari Club Hotel (Lilian Towers)		1984		15	hotel	CBD
	Shell and BP House	Christopher Archer					CBD Harambee Avenue
	Sheria House / Attorney General Chambers (former Crown Law Offices)	Amyas Connell	1960-1979			government	CBD Harambee Avenue
	Six-Eighty Hotel	Dalgiesh Marshall	1972	47	14	hotel	CBD
	Stanbank House	Roberts?	1970s				
<b>T</b>	Teleposta Tower		1999	120	27	government	
	Times Tower (New Central Bank Tower)	Triad	1997	140	38	bank	CBD Halle Selassia Avenue
	Total House / Chai House (incl. New Florida Discotheque)		1960s/1970s	33	11	mixed use	CBD
	Town House						
	Transnational Plaza						
	Treasury Building	MMI	1980	48	15	government	CBD Harambee Avenue
<b>U</b>	Uchumi House (Nairobi Cinema)	MMI	1972	71	21		
	Ufundi Cooperative Plaza		1989		14		
	Uni Afric House					education	UoN Main Campus
	Union Towers		1977	48	14		CBD
	UNON United Nations Campus	MMI	1975 / 83				UN Gigiri
	UoN Administration Block		1952-1956? or ~1960?			education	UoN Main Campus
	UoN building (name??)		~1960			education	UoN Main Campus
	UoN Lecture Theaters	McCullough	1968-72			education	UoN Main Campus
	Utalii House		1970s				CBD
	UTC High Parking					infrastructure	CBD
<b>V</b>	View Park Towers	Space Creators	1989		20		CBD north-west corner
	Vigilance House					government	CBD Harambee Avenue
<b>W</b>	Wakulima House		1960s/70s			offices	KPCU Coffee Mills
	Wakulima Whole Sale Market		1960s/70s			retail	KPCU Coffee Mills
<b>Y</b>	Yaya Towers		1986		16		
	YMCA chapel	Richard Hughes				religious	UoN
	YMCA hotel	Richard Hughes				hotel	UoN

