## The Aga Khan Award for Architecture

## 1998 ARCHITECT'S RECORD

1322.SAU

I.	IDE	IDENTIFICATION				
	Project Title King Fahd Expressway Landscaping					
Street Address King Fahd Road						
	City	Ar Riyadh	Postal Code	Kingdom of <sub>Country</sub> Saudi Arabia		
II.	PER	RSONS RESPONSIBLE				
	A.	A. Architect/Planner Landscape Architects: BW&P, Bödeker.Wagenfeld & Partn				
		Name former: BBW&P Bödeker.Boyer.Wagenfeld&Partner GmbH				
	Mailing Address Bergische Landstrasse 606					
		City_Düsseldorf	Postal Code_40629	Country Germany		
		Telephone 49-211-29 10 60	Facsimile 49-211-2 91 06 2	0.e-mail: bwp-duesseldorf@t-online.d		
	B. Client					
Name ADA Arriyadh Development Authority  Mailing Address Post Office Box 94501						
		CityArRiydh	Postal Code 11614	Kingdom of Country <u>Saudi Arabia</u>		
		Telephone 966-1-4883331	Facsimile 966-1-488 21 47	Telex		
	C.	Project Affiliates				
Please list those involved in the project and indicate their rôles and areas of responsibility (e.g. master craftsmen, other architects, clients, etc.).			bility (e.g. engineers, contractors, economists,			
		Name		Rôle		
		Richard Bödeker	Senior	Landscape Architect		
		Horst Wagenfeld	Senior	Landscape Architect		
		Hein van der Plas		Landscape Architect		
		Gunhild Brandhoff		Landscape Architect		
		Michael Dane		Landscape Architect		
		Joachim Müller		Landscape Supervisor		
		Olaf Bux		Landscape Supervisor		

Appendix

Continued:
II.C Project Affiliates

Construction:
General Contractor: Dumez, Saudi Arabia / France Construction company

Street Engineering:

RRI Rhein-Ruhr Ingenieur GmbH
Burgwall 5
44135 Dortmung

Germany

## III. ARCHITECT'S BRIEF

Please describe the initial project programme.

The King Fahd Road is an urban expressway in the center of ArRiyadh. Before construction of the new road it had divided the city center into two halves for years. The goal of the design concept was to transform this stretch of road into a green corridor, linking the city parts with each other. Insted of being an area hostile to pedestrians, the road landscaping was to supply not only visual screening and micro-climatic improvement, but also small green spaces for urban recreation. The neighbourhoods and commercial activities on both sides of the road were to be connected by pedestrian bridges. Road intersections were to be planted with trees and shrubs following the walkways. Adjacent neighbourhoods were to be incorporated by landscaping stretching up to the houses and in plazas.

## IV. EVOLUTION OF DESIGN CONCEPTS

Please describe the history of the project, from its conception to its final construction and actual use.

How to transform the 5.1 kilometre stretch of road into a green corridor which connects instead of seperating was often a topic of discussion between the team of landscape architects of BBW&P working on the Diplomatic Quarter project and Dr. Mohammed Al Shaikh, former President of the ADA-ArRiyadh Development Authority. The discussion finally gave way to the design for a new road which was to replace an existing design. While providing easy access to the city center and allowing for adequate traffic flow, the road includes a buffer zone to adjacent neighbourhoods made up by tree, shrub and groundcover planting. Pocket parks in the neighbourhoods were created as green fingers reaching out from the street.

$\mathbf{v}$	CONSTRUCTION	DETAILS

		1322.SA		
C	CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
A	Description of Materials (please also indicate if locally produced or imported and whether fabricated on-site or elsewhere)			
	1. Foundations			
	Foundations and structural elements have been coordinated with the needs of landscaping and plants (see also Detail of Tree Pits).  2. Principal Structural Members			
	3. Infill			
	4. Rendering of Façades or Exterior Finishes			
	5. Floors			
	6. Ceilings			
	7. Roofing			
	8. Other elements (please specify)			
	Other elements are pergolas, shaded walkways, playgrounds pavillions and water features (see photographs).	,		
В	Construction Technology Indicate the basic construction technology, methods, details or systems.			
	The vegetation technology applied includes automatic dip irrigatin systems and a special soil mix. Plant material was supplied by the Diplomatic Quarter Nurse			

 Unskilled	Workers

C. Type of Labour Force (please indicate percentage) \_\_\_\_\_\_ Skilled Workers

VI.	TIMETABLE				
	(plea	(please specify year and month)			
	A.	A. Commission7 / 85			
	B.	Design: Commencement 7 / 85 Completion 12 / 85			
	C.	Construction: Commencement 5 / 87 Completion 12 / 90			
	D.	Date of Project Occupancy1991			
VII.	AR	AS AND SURFACES			
	Site	and Building Area (please indicate in square metres)			
	1.	Total Site Area Length of road section 5.1 km, site area 46 ha			
	2.	Total Ground Floor Areaintensive planting area 200,000. m2			
	3.	Total Combined Floor Area			
		(including basement(s), ground floor(s) and all upper floors)			
VIII.	EC	DNOMICS			
		e specify the amounts in local currency. Provide the equivalent in US dollars. Specify the date and the rate of exchange for US dollars at time.			
	at th	Amount in Amount in Exchange Rate Date  Local Currency US dollars			
	Α.	Total Initial Budget			
	В.	Cost of Land			
	C.	Analysis of Actual Costs			
		1. Infrastructure			
		2. Labour			
		3. Materials			
		4. Landscaping			
		5. Professional Fees			
		6. Other			
	D.	Total Actual Costs (without land) $389,000,000$ SR $103,733,333$ $1US$ = $3.75$ SR (fixed)			
	E.	Actual Cost per sq.m. 845.7 SR US\$ 225.5			
	F.	Cost Comparison			
		Please indicate how the costs of this project relate to typical building costs in the country:			
		Average Above Average Below Average			
	G.	Sources of Funds			
	1. Please indicate the percentage of funds that came from:				
	Private Sources Public Sources				
	2. If funding was public, what percentage was from:				
		Local Sources National Sources International Sources			

IX.	DDATECT	SIGNIFICANCE	AND IMPACT
IX.	PROJECT	SIGNIFICANCE	AND IMPACT

In what way is this project important?

..... More than just a road ......

The King Fahd Road has become a green corridor which connects the parts of the city instead of seperating them. It is the green heart of Arriyadh and by far the largest green area in the city.

Pocket parks which border directly on the roadside planting were created in the neighbouring residential area some of which form part of the historic town of Arriyadh. In this way the road itself has been completely **integrated** within the urban fabric. Parks and green areas have been created on top of the underpasses, they effectively link both parts of the city centre and are well-used by residents.

In the evening the green areas are heavily frequented by the local population.

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Name (please print) RICHARD BÖDEKER

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_ 12 . 19**4**4