The Aga Khan Award for Architecture

1998 ARCHITECT'S RECORD

2029.PAK

I. IDENTIFICATION

Project Title: GADDAFI STADIUM

Street Address: FEROZEPUR ROAD

City: LAHORE Postal Code: Country: PAKISTAN

II. PERSONS RESPONSIBLE

A. Architect / Planner

Name: NAYYAR ALI DADA

Mailing Address: 8-F/3 NEW MUSLIM TOWN

City: LAHORE Postal Code: 54600 Country: PAKISTAN

Telephone: 092-042-5864191 Facsimile: 092-042-5830745 Telex:

B. Client

Name: PAKISTAN CRICKET BOARD

Mailing Address: GADDAFI STADIUM

City: LAHORE Postal Code: Country: PAKISTAN

Telephone: 092-042-5754737 Facsimile: 092-042-5711860 Telex:

C. Project Affiliates

Please list those involved in the project and indicate their roles and areas of responsibility (e.g. engineers, contractors, economists, master craftsman, other architects, clients, etc).

Name	Role
M/S. AL-AMEEN CONSTRUCTION CO.	CONTRACTORS
M/S. MECATECH	HVAC CONSULTANTS
M/S. PHILIPS PAKISAN LTD.	FLOOD LIGHTS

Please cite addresses, telephone nembers and other project affiliates separately.

III. ARCHITECT'S BRIEF

Please describe the initial project programme

For the big occassion of 1996 Cricket World Cup, Lahore was chosen as a venue. For paucity of funds and only one year remaining for the occassion it was decided that the old Stadium, built in 1960's, would be remodelled for the occassion. The project was a difficult assignment with lots of limitation of an outdated structure. The consultants and builders managed to complete the project successfully, the stadium was totaly revamped for the occasion.

The original capacity was of 30,000 with only 15% seats, the rest were tiers without seats. The capacity was increased to 35,000 with 25,000 regular comfortable seats of fibre glass. Sixty percent of the stadium is covered by fibre glass roof on a cantilevered steel space frame. Facilities for home and visiting teams were to be enhanced with improved dressing rooms, lockers and wash rooms. Gym facilities are also provided for players. In the central grandstand almost newly built facilities of media facilities for 400 personal along with 30 large hospitality boxes were required. Lighting facilities for night cricket was to be provided for the World Cup and similar prestigious fixtures for the future. In the periphery a two storeyed shopping cum commercial block was required to generate funds to finance the project.

IV. EVOLUTION OF DESIGN CONCEPTS

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

Gaddafi Stadium was originally built in 1960. In 1993 the new project was started for renovations, additions and alterations on the old existing structure for the 1996 Cricket World Cup. In the context of 3rd World countries remodelling jobs are important due to monitory limitations and constraint of time, revamping was the obvious choice. The architect produced a proposal which generated 8 million dollars from advance rental income of the additional commercial space on the periphery. There was a dual challenge posed to the architect to design a modern cricket stadium with day and night facility, catering for the high international standards of a sports building. The other challenge was to produce a building worthy of the occasion for Pakistan and Lahore, displaying its identity and relevance to its place. Also the building stood next to the cultural complex with a strongly established form and character.

The interior of the old stadium was improved and enhanced. A high tech steel space frame roof covered with fibre glass was added to cover half depth of the stadium. Since cricket is played in winter in Pakistan only half of the stadium was covered . the uncovered half enjoys direct sunlight, while the covered half enjoys filtered warm sun-light through the translucent fibreglass. Three dimensional steel pipe frame produced a dynamic structure in true spirit of a modern sports building. The high tech quality of the inside transformed to formal and traditional order in front to respond to the identity of the locale, culture; and sensitive to the neighbourhood. Powerful masses of brick carry the floating light fibreglass roof. A combination not only logical but also very pleasing.

The commercial additions on the periphery are sensitively added to raise money. The signage, and individual air-conditioning are carefully designed to avoid future masacre by arbitrary signage. Inspite of all the provisions the architect is fighting with the management for not following the perimeters of signage. The main stand has luxurious facilities of hospitality boxes, press and T.V. coverage facilities.

The exterior of the structure evokes Lahore's, architectural tradition; use of arches and bricks create a harmonious ambience. Alongwith Art Gallery and Open Air Theater next to it, the stadium blends very well into the total area instead of just an individual building statement. The project is treated as an overall area development of a sports and cultural enclave with ample parking and green areas, it has added an excellent facility to the city of Lahore.

V. CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

A. Description of Materials
(please also indicate if locally produced or imported and whether fabricated on-site or elsewhere)

1. Foundations

LOAD BEARING BRICK WALLS WITH R.C.C. FRAMED STRUCTURE FOR ARCADE / STEEL STRUCTURE AND INTER FLOORS.

2. Principal Structural Members

LOAD BEARING WALLS R.C.C. COLUMNS, BEAMS AND R.CC. STEPPED SLABS.

3. Infill

HAND MADE CLAY BRICK WALLS.

4. Rendering of Facade or Exterior Finishes

EXPOSED BRICK WORK IN LIME AND SURKHI MORTAR.

5. Floors

CERAMIC TILES FOR SEATING STEPS / TERRAZO TILES FOR SHOPS AND CONGLOMERATES FLOORS FOR WALK WAYS.

6. Ceilings

PLASTERED CEILING.

7. Roofing

R.C.C. CANTILEVERED FLOOR FOR MAIN PAVILION STEEL TRUSSED ROOFING WITH FIBER GLASS COVERING FOR ALL AROUND SEATING STEPS.

8. Other elements (please specify)

INTERLOCKING PAVERS IN THE FORECOURT.

B. Construction Technology
Indicate the basic construction technology, methods, details or systems.

IN SITU R.C.C. CONSTRUCTION WITH STEEL PIPE SCAFOLDING AND STEEL PLATE SHUTTERING, EXPOSED BRICK WORK INFILL WALLS. STEEL TRUSSED ROOFING FOR SEATING STEPS COVERED WITH FIBER GLASS.

C. Type of Labour Force (please indicate percentage) 40% Skilled Workers 60% Unskilled Workers

D. Origin of Labour Force ✓ Domestic ——— Foreign

VI. TIMETABLE

(please specify year and month)

A. Commission: MARCH, 1993

B. Design: Commencement: APRIL, 1993 Completion: SEPTEMBER, 1993

C. Construction: Commencement: NOVEMBER, 1993 Completion: JANUARY, 1995

D. Date of Project Occupancy: JANUARY, 1995

VII. AREAS AND SURFACES

Site and Building Area (please indicate in square metres)

1. Total Site Area: 360 KANALS 150,500 m2
2. Total Ground Area: 250,000 SFT. 23,234 m2
3. Total Combined Floor Area: 430,000 SFT. 39,963 m2
   (including beasement(s), ground floor(s) and all upper floors)

VIII. ECONOMICS

Please specify the amounts in local currency. Provide the equivalent in US dollars. Specify the date and the rate of exchange for US dollars at that time

	Amount in Local Currency PKR	Amount in US Dollars	Exchange	Date
A. Total Initial Budget	150,000,000	416,666	USD=36.00 PKR	JANUARY, 1995
B. Cost of Land	STATE LAND			
C. Analysis of Actual Costs				
1. Infrastructure	2,000,000	55,555	USD=36.00 PKR	JANUARY, 1995
2. Labour	75,240,000	2,090,000	USD=36.00 PKR	JANUARY, 1995
3. Materials	112,860,000	3,135,000	USD=36.00 PKR	JANUARY, 1995
4. Landscaping	25,667,000	712,972	USD=36.00 PKR	JANUARY, 1995
5. Professional Fees	6,525,000	181,250	USD=36.00 PKR	JANUARY, 1995
6. Other (Flood Lights)	60,000,000	166,666	USD=36.00 PKR	JANUARY, 1995
D. Total Acutal Costs (without land) (Without Flood Lights)	222,292,000	6,174,777	USD=36.00 PKR	JANUARY, 1995
E. Actual Cost per sq.m	5,562.00	154.51	USD=36.00 PKR	JANUARY, 1995

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

Gaddafi Stadium, Lahore, Pakistan

IX. PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT

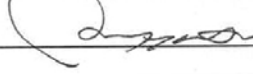
In what way is this project important ?

Gaddafi Stadium due to consideration of economy and tight schedule, was remodeled, on an existing poorly built stadium of 1960. The significant thing about the stadium is its response to its surroundings and its relation to form and character with the architecture of Lahore. A continuation of search for identity in post colonial architecture of a Muslim country. This continuity of thought process allows this building to contribute in the area development.

All the three buildings in the group, Alhamra Cultural Complex, Art gallery and Gaddafi Stadium relate to each other and create a large cultural space for cultural activities where both outdoors and indoors interact with each other. The area has nourished the cultural and sports activities of the city and is extremely popular amongst users. The bold forms and consistently used brick texture relates to the past and the future. The height tech imagery of the steel space frame with translucent, fiber glass roofing sits on sturdy pylons. If the forms make sense, old and new can merge harmoniously. Apart from architectural language, use of economical traditional material and appropriate technology; the aesthetic scale and proportions have clicked together.

The space shall hopefully grow further with more activity in harmony with the existing structure. The building presents a humble lesson in appropriate and sensitive architecture looking after the desired economical buildings in a third world country. The building also responds to the rich past and contributes to the overall embellishment of this area of the city. Spaces between the building are gracious enough to provide possibilities of outdoor, festivals and adequate space for parking. Pedestrians are provided, fair amount of consideration by developing arcades and forecourts to hold different melas and annual festivities.

Name (please print) NAYYAR ALI DADA

Signature  Date 7th Feb, 199

GADDAFI STADIUM

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The stadium is a true celebration of the blending of the modern and the indigenous . The pragmatic and the poetic.

Gaddafi Stadium, Lahore, Pakistan

GADDAFI STADIUM

FACILITIES

The original capacity of 30,000 with only 15 percent seat s, the rest were tiers without seats.

The capacity was increased to 35,000 with 25,000 regular comfortable seats of fibre glass.

Sixty percent of the stadium is covered by fibre glass roof on a cantilevered steel space frame.

Proper guiding rails and turn styles have been provided for disciplined ticketing , entries and exists.

Facilities for home and visiting teams have been enhanced with improved dressing rooms , lockers and wash rooms . Gym facilities are also provided for players.

In the central grandstand almost newly built facilities of media facilities for 400 personal along with 30 large hospitality boxes have been provided .

Administration block is located in the central grandstand with proper secretariat facilities.

Lighting facilities for night cricket has been provided for the World Cup and similar prestigious fixtures for the future.

On the periphery a two storeyed shopping cum commercial block has been added to generate funds to finance the project.

The signage and air-conditioning in these units has been carefully and independently conceived to retain a dignified exterior.

Gaddafi Stadium, Lahore, Pakistan