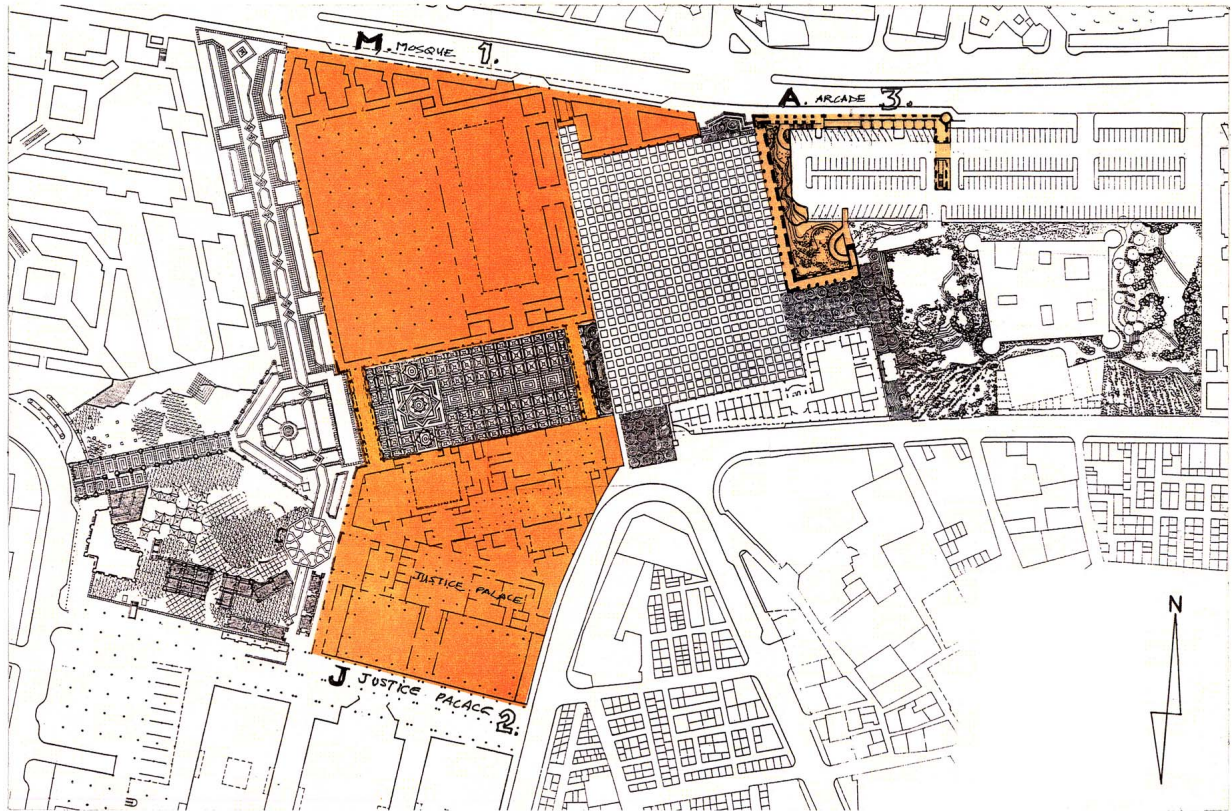


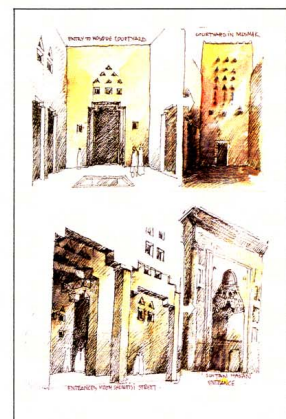
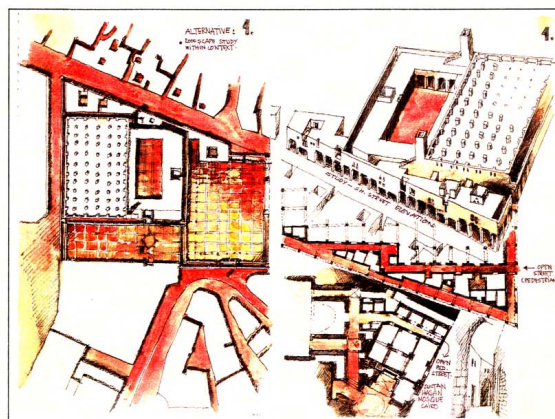
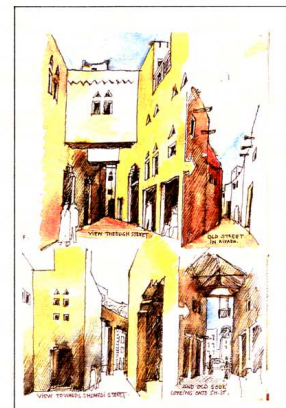
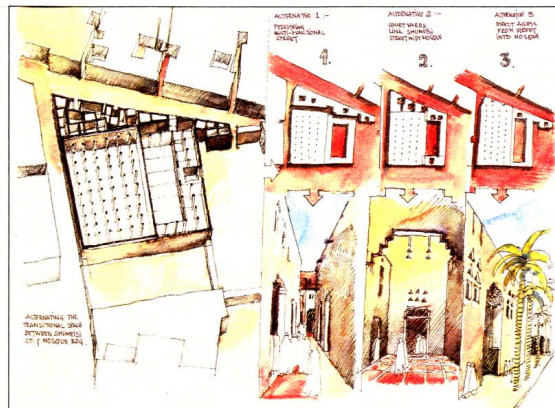
SITE PLAN



1

SOCIAL DIMENSION

THE PHYSICAL INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MOSQUE AND THE SURROUNDING THROUGH TRANSITIONAL ACTIVE SPACES LIKE SHOPS, HOUSING, AND PUBLIC SERVICES.



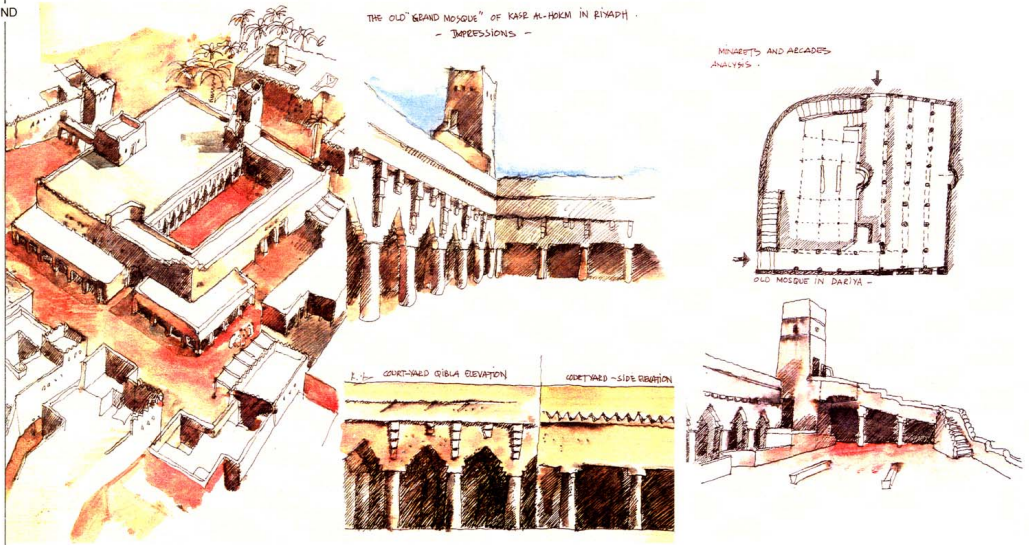
3

HISTORICAL PRECEDENT

- TYPOLOGY OF MOSQUE'S SPACIAL COMPONENTS.
- PHYSICAL & CULTURAL INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE OLD - (DEMOLISHED) MOSQUE AND THE SURROUNDINGS - 1902.
- ANALYTICAL CASE STUDY OF AN EXISTING MOSQUE IN THE REGION OF RIYADH (OLD DARIYA).

The system guiding the mosque's articulation came as a result of an analytical study of some local models built in this region after the model of the mosque of the Prophet, with all its standard spaces; Sahn (courtyard), Riwaq (arcade) and Mussalla (prayer hall).

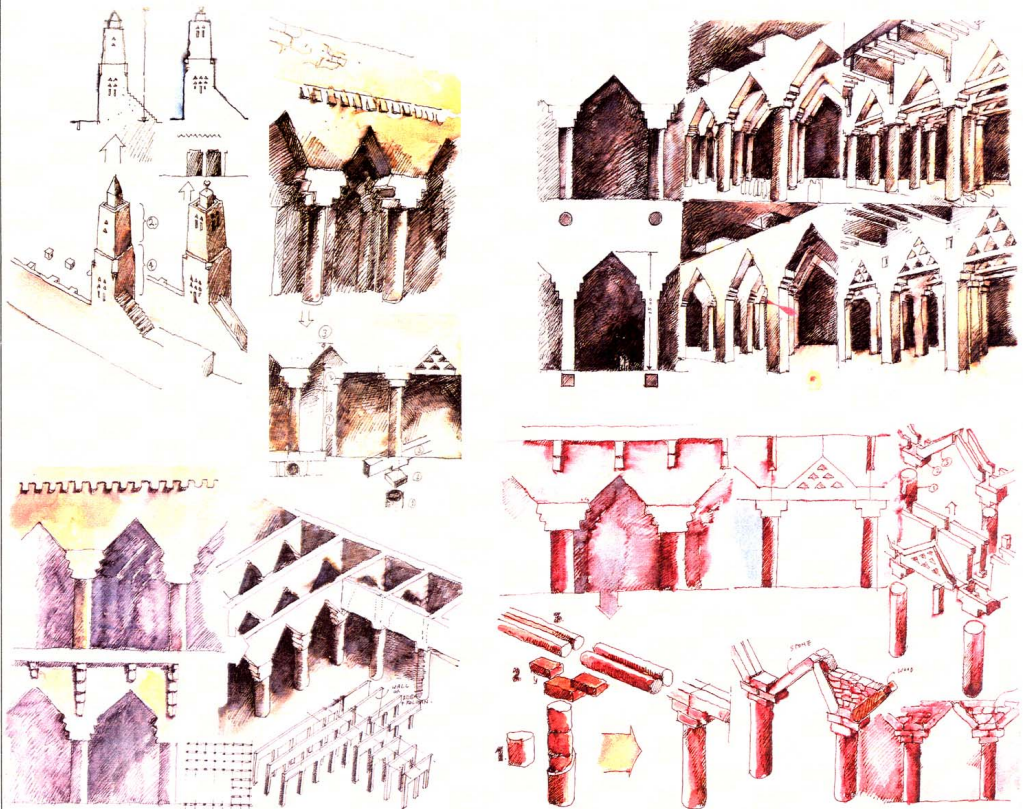
To maintain the memory of the place as conceived in the minds of local people, we adopted the traditional system and developed it to serve contemporary needs.



ARCHITECTURAL CONTENT HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS:

- MINARETS
- STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (BEAMS & COLUMNS)
- ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

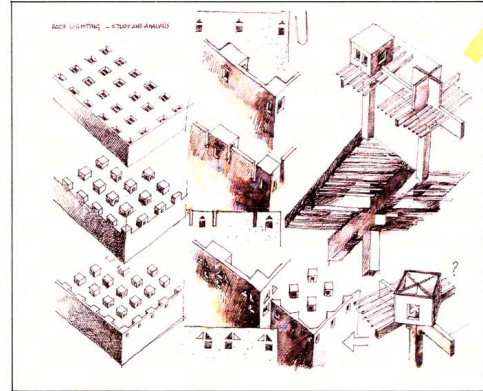
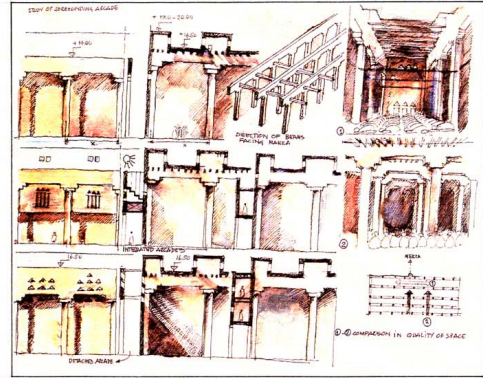
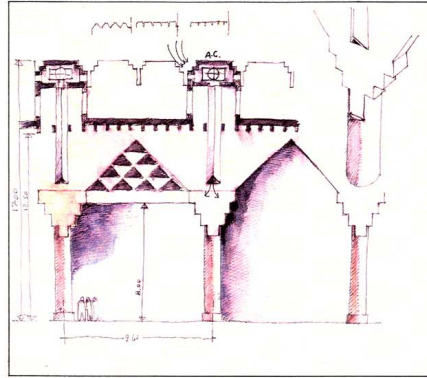
The building systems used in the mosque resemble the framework of knowledge which old mosques were built upon in Najd. This framework can be read to a certain extent as pre-cast systems, taking into consideration the available technology in their times. The pre-cast system used in the prayer hall resembles this informative concept, without repeating its expression. This has offered the building the spirit of its age, avoiding historical confusion and deformation.



ECOLOGY

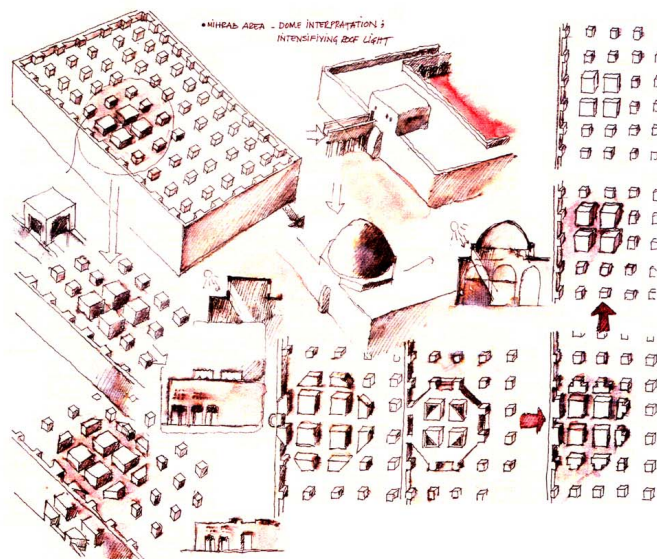
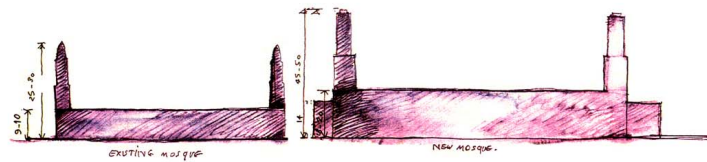
**ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM -
LIGHTING & VENTILATION TOWER
MECHANICAL AIR -
CONDITIONING SYSTEMS**

The natural lighting and ventilation systems are combined in a way resembling the same arrangement in the lighting and ventilation towers of in all building types of traditional architecture. These towers combine the traditional functions with modern ventilation and lighting requirements, using vertical airconditioning ducts in walls and dealing with artificial lighting in the halls. The towers are located over the Jami' columns, so as to act directly, with no need for horizontal airconditioning means, and avoiding suspended ceilings which are usually implemented in such mechanical airconditioning systems. This non-central air conditioning system is distinguished by its low-cost requirements and easy to operate nature regarding the variable zone size occupied by prayers. It has also emphasized the projects building components which resemble traditional building systems.



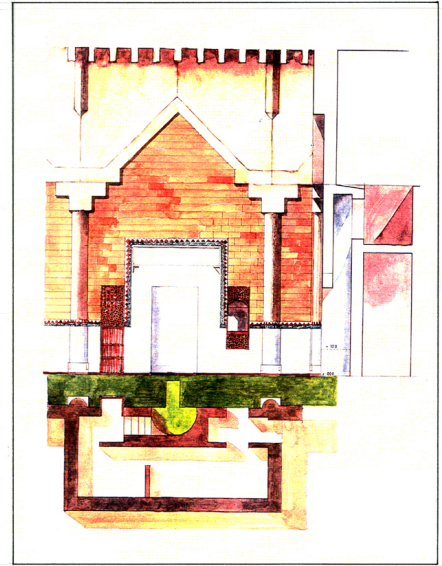
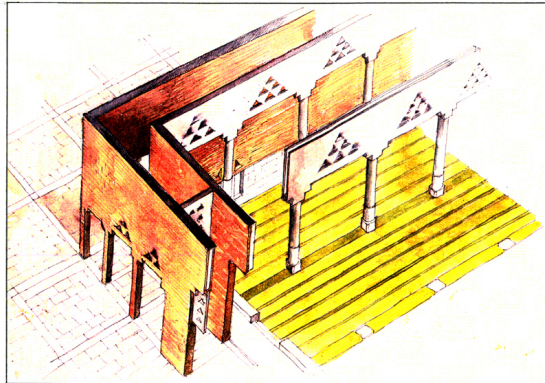
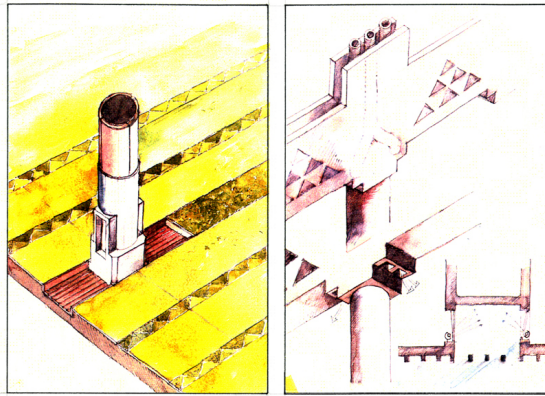
**ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS,
(SYMBOLIC)**

- MINARETS - DIMENSIONS & LOCATION
- DOMES REPLACED BY ROOF TOWERS RESPONDING TO LOCAL CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS



**ARCHITECTURAL
INTERIOR ELEMENTS**

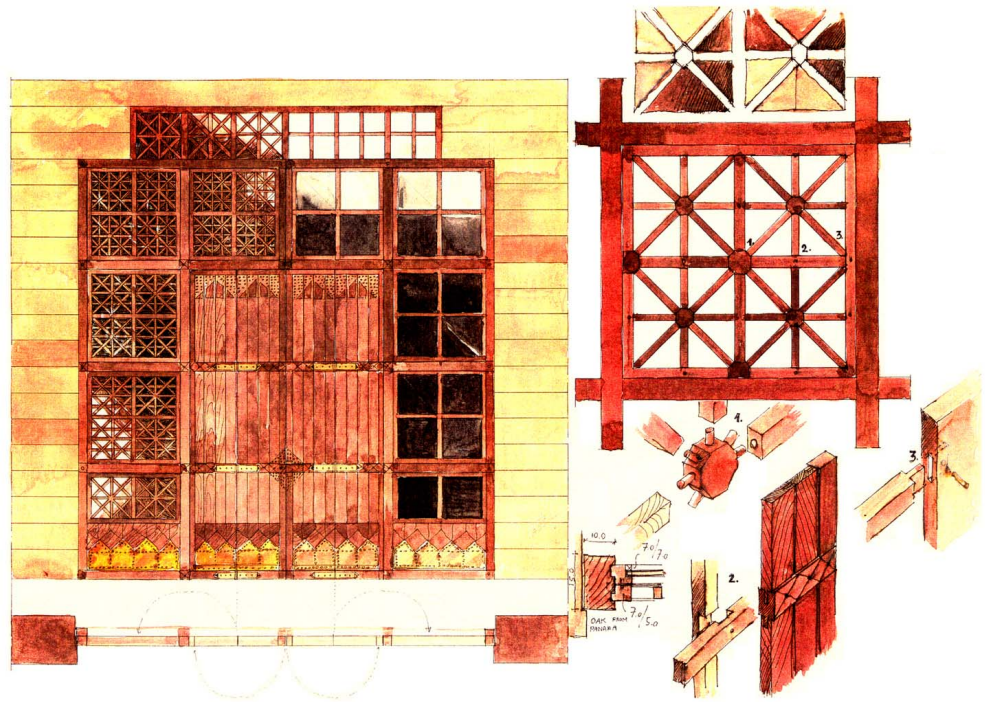
- 1- COLUMN - CAPITAL
- 2- COLUMN - BASE
- 3- COLUMN RAWS
- 4- QIBLA WALL



9

CRAFTS

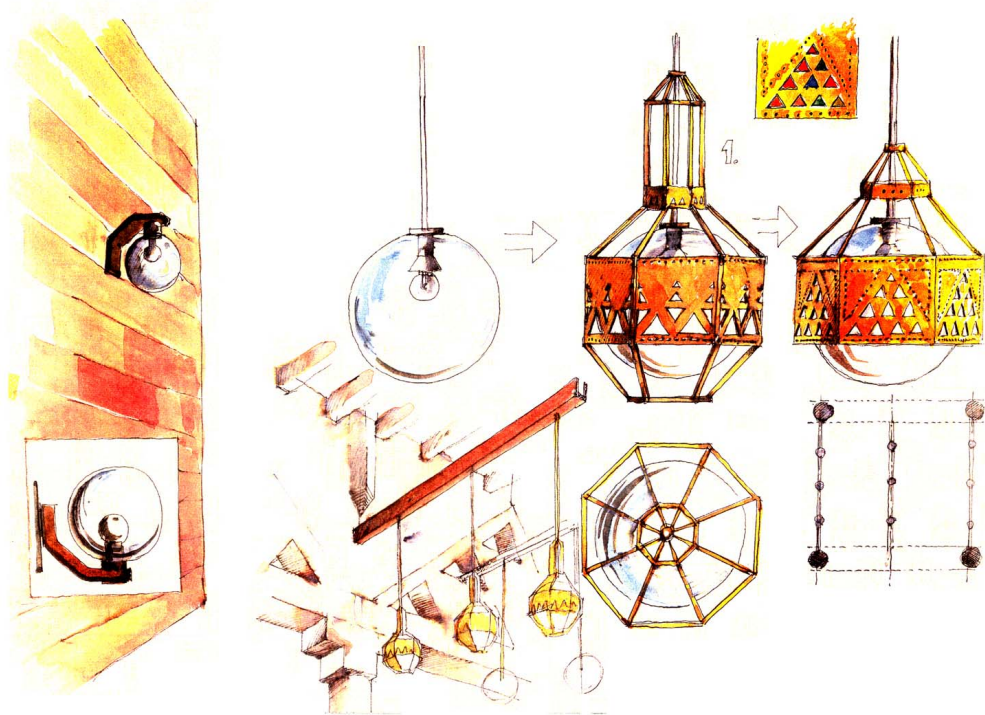
- TYPICAL WOODWORK FOR
DOORS, WINDOWS & SCREENS
INSPIRED BY LOCAL NAJDI
TRADITION.



10

LIGHTING FIXTURES

INTERIOR CONCEPT
 SECOND FLOOR -
 FLOORING PATTERNS
 DEFINING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES
 WITH EMPHASIS ON SPACIAL
 HIERARCHY.



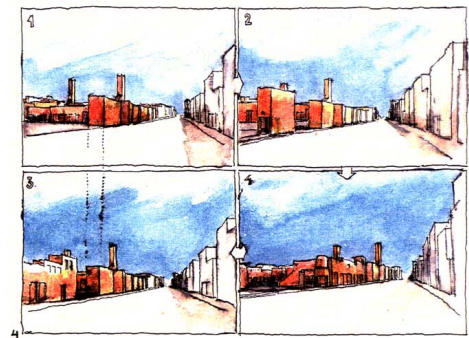
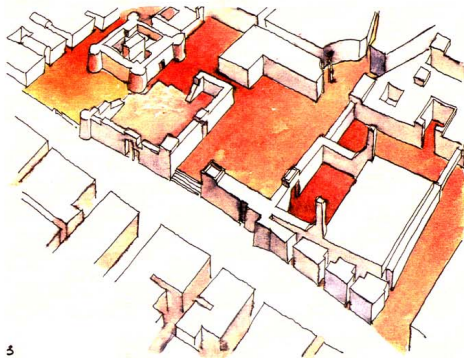
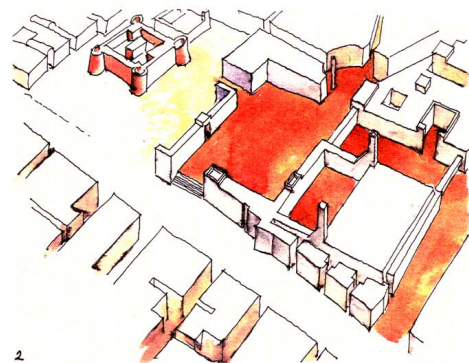
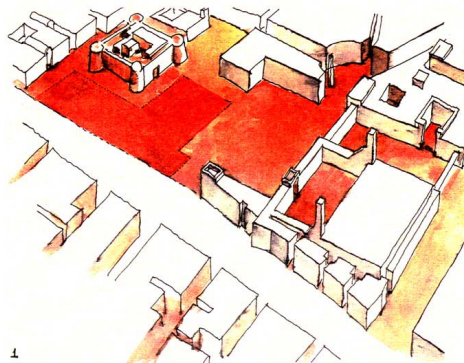
11

**MIDAN AL-SAFAH
 NORTH & EAST ARCADE
 ARCADE AS
 DEFINING ELEMENT
 OF URBAN SPACES**

- 1- UNDEFINED SPACE
- 2- DEFINING GATEWAYS TO
 MOSQUE'S MAIN PLAZA ,
 AND TO AL-MASMAQ
- 3- DEFINING STREET BOUNDARIES
 AND AL-MASMAQ FORECOURT
- 4- URBAN VISUAL STUDIES

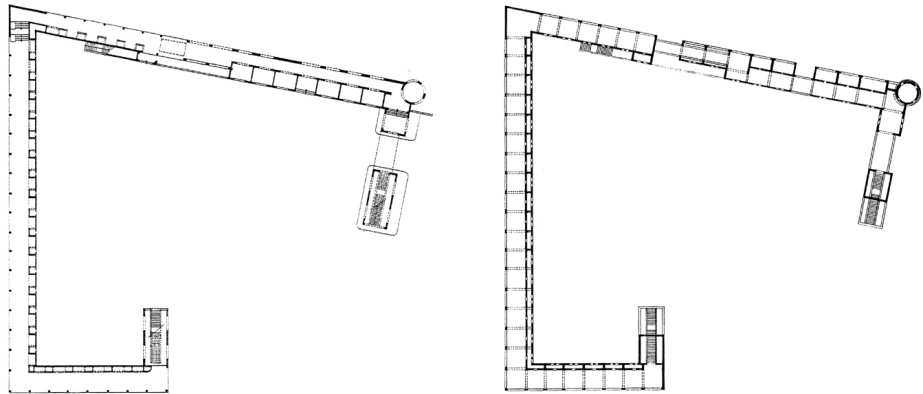
The proposal for the grand mosque and Justice Palace initially included a third building which is the cultural center. This building was conceived as an integral part of the whole scheme within the comprehensive framework of the city center, including the spiritual place (The Jami) , the place of knowledge (The Cultural Center) and the place of physical and material concerns (the Justice Palace). This comprehensive framework was disturbed when the cultural center was later cancelled by the client, creating a gap between the mosque and the palace on one hand, and the rest of the city on th other hand. This vacuum was treated through the inclusion of an urban envelope which re-introduces the desired heirarchy of transitional zones in the form of public plazas, courtyards and gateways which tie this project in its outer limits into the urban fabric of the city.

This envelope defines the external plazas and establishes the transitional zone between the Justice Plaza and the historic part of the city (Al-Masmak), and emphasizes the relationship between the project and Al-Masmak. It stresses the dialogue between past and present while creating spaces for certain functions such as parking , and events such as festivals, friday market , and even amusement parks.



**MIDAN AL-SAFAH
NORTH & EAST ARCADE**

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



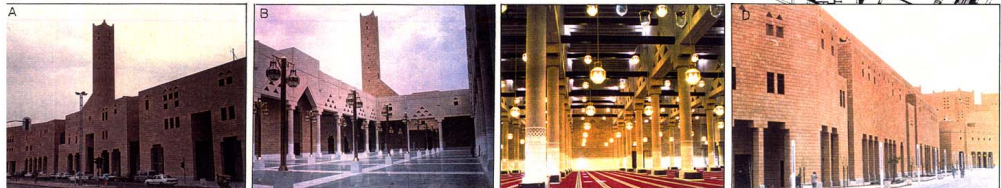
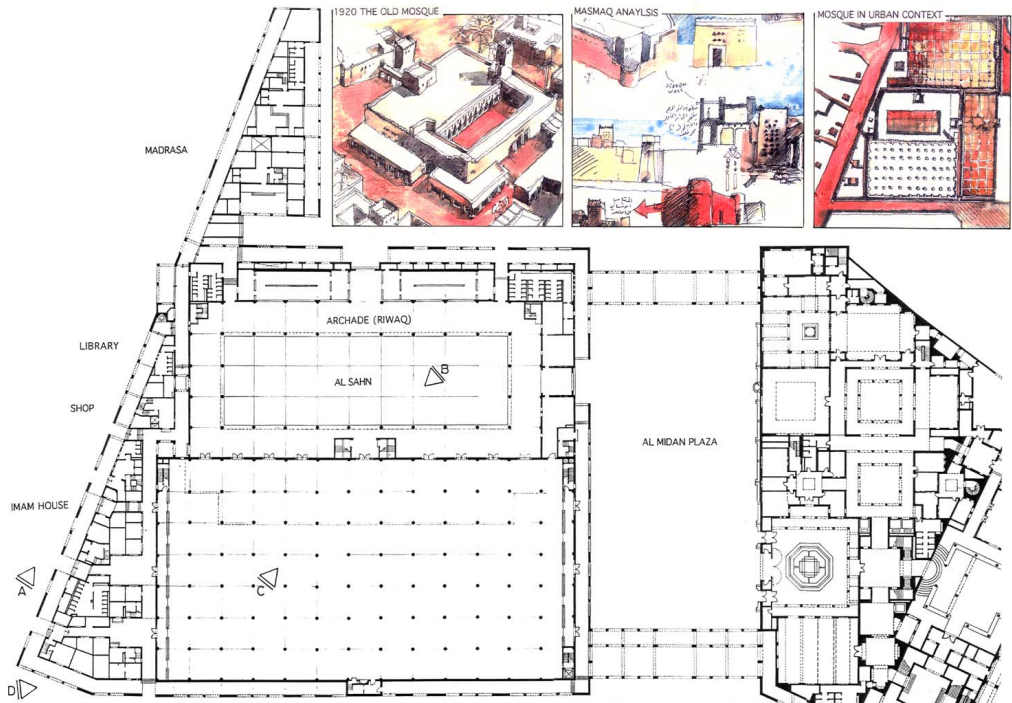
Scale 1:600

**Imam Turki Bin
Abdullah Mosque**

Imam Turki Bin Abdullah Street
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

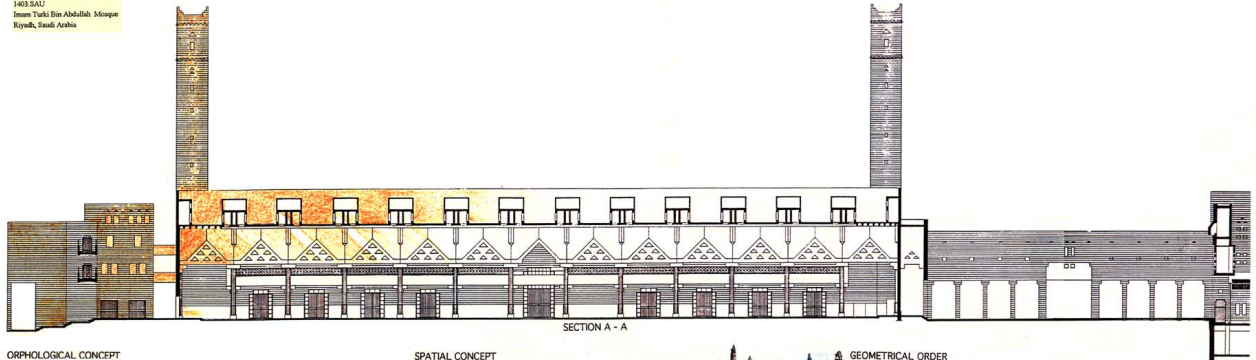
Architect	Rasem Badran Amman, Jordan
Client	Arriyadh Development Authority Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Commission	1985
Design	1985 - 1986
Construction	February 1987 - October 1991
Occupancy	February 1992
Site	16800 m ²
Ground Floor	16800 m ²
Total Floor	30000 m ²
Costs	
- Land	210700000 USD 602000000 SAR USD = 2.86 SAR (Dec. 85)
- Global	73500000 USD 210000000 SAR USD = 2.86 SAR (Dec. 85)
- per m ²	1750 USD 5000 SAR USD = 2.86 SAR (Dec. 85)
Currency	Saudi Arabian Riials

Programme The Great Mosque is a focal point in the larger redevelopment of downtown Riyadh. The central prayer hall accommodates 10000 faithful, with external prayer space for an additional 5000 worshippers. The women's prayer hall accommodates 2000 worshippers. A madrasa, library, and residence for the Imam are also part of the project.



Building Type 612
1995 Award Cycle 1403.SAU

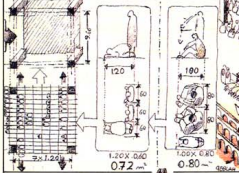
1403 SAH
Imam Turki Bin Abdullah Mosque
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia



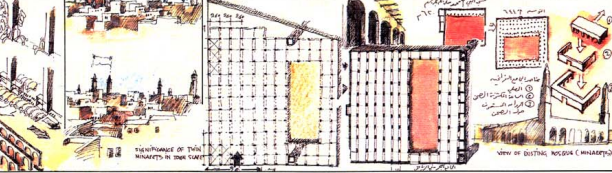
ORPHOLOGICAL CONCEPT



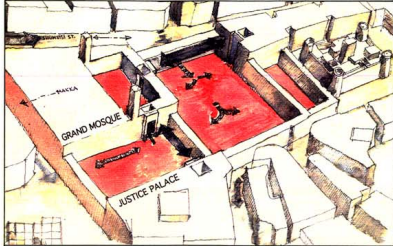
SPATIAL CONCEPT



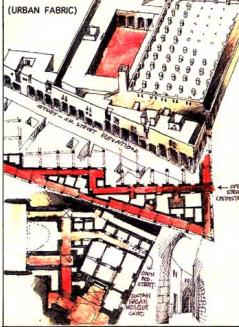
GEOMETRICAL ORDER



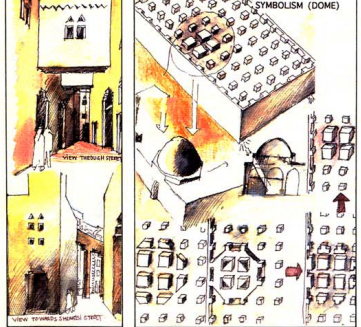
CULTURAL IMPACT FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS



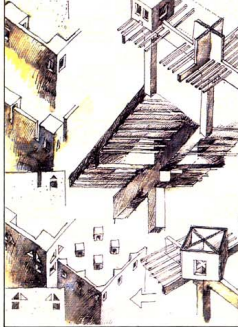
SOCIAL IMPACT (URBAN FABRIC)

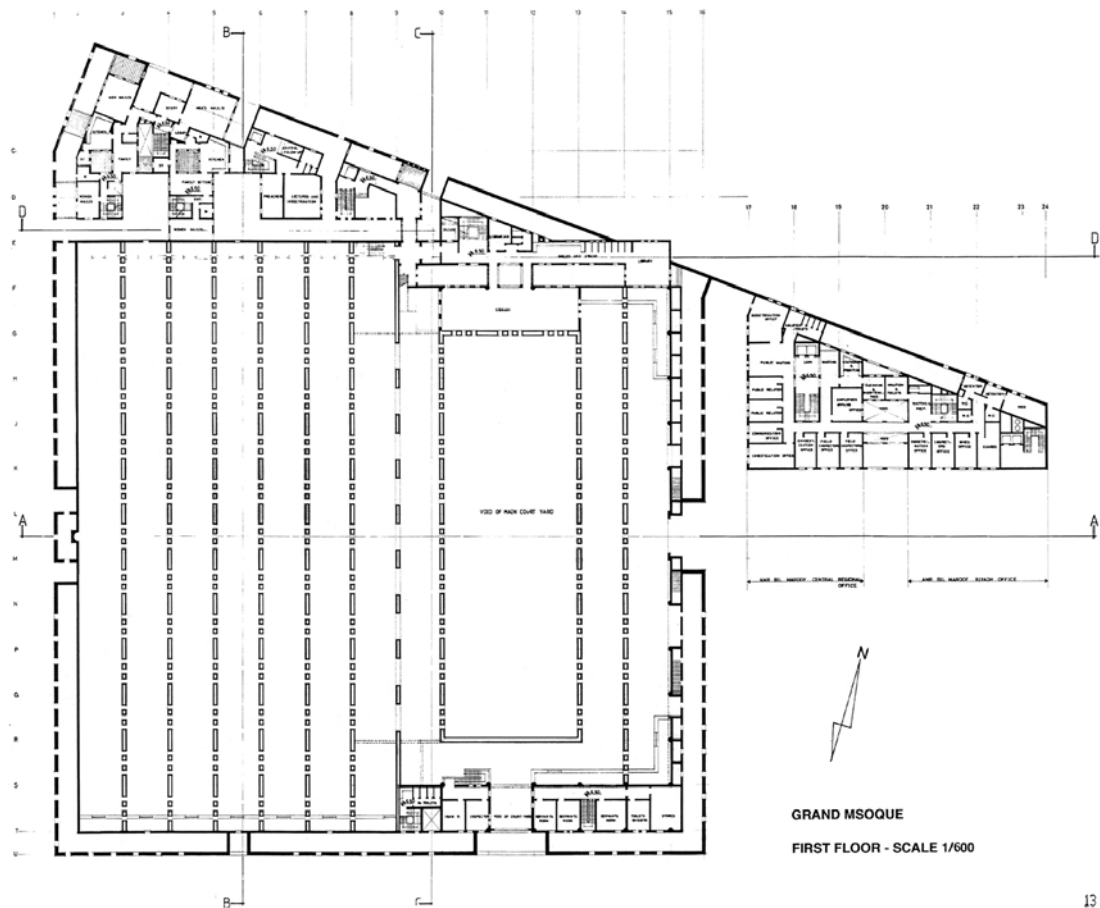
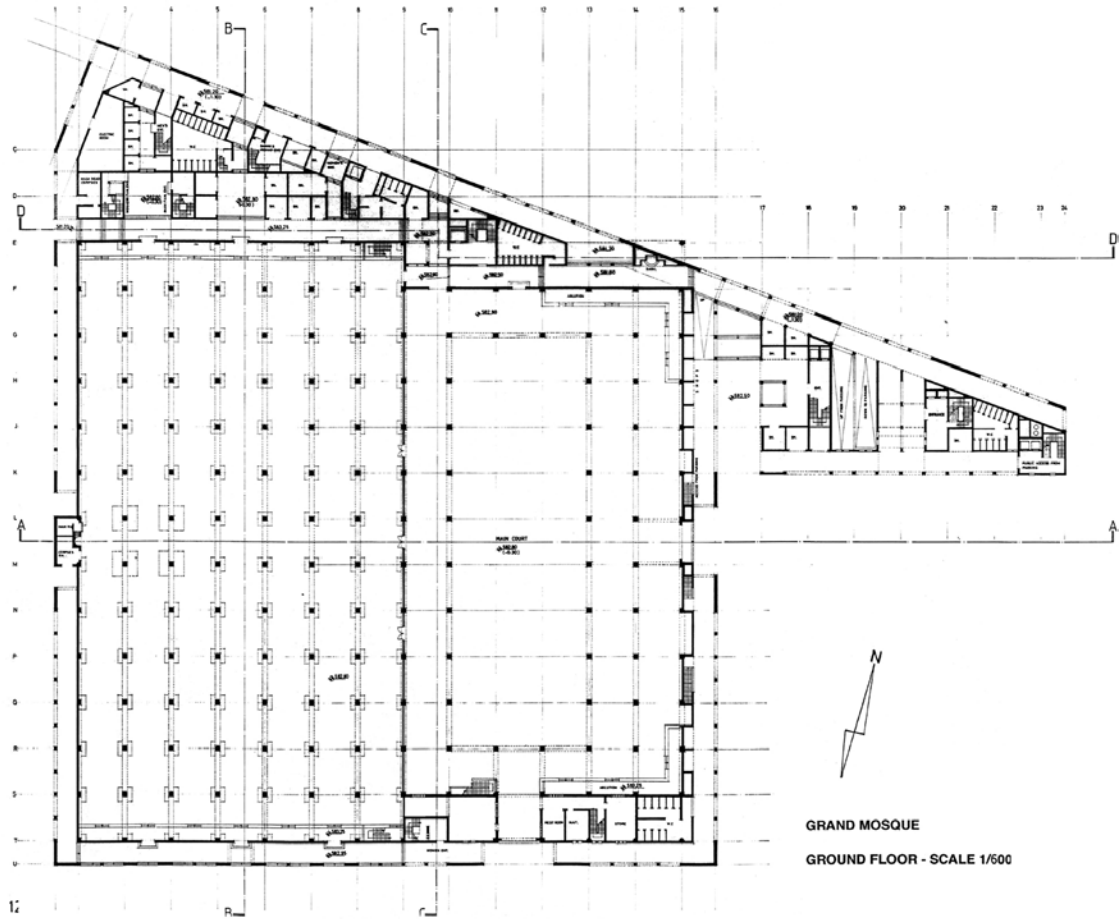


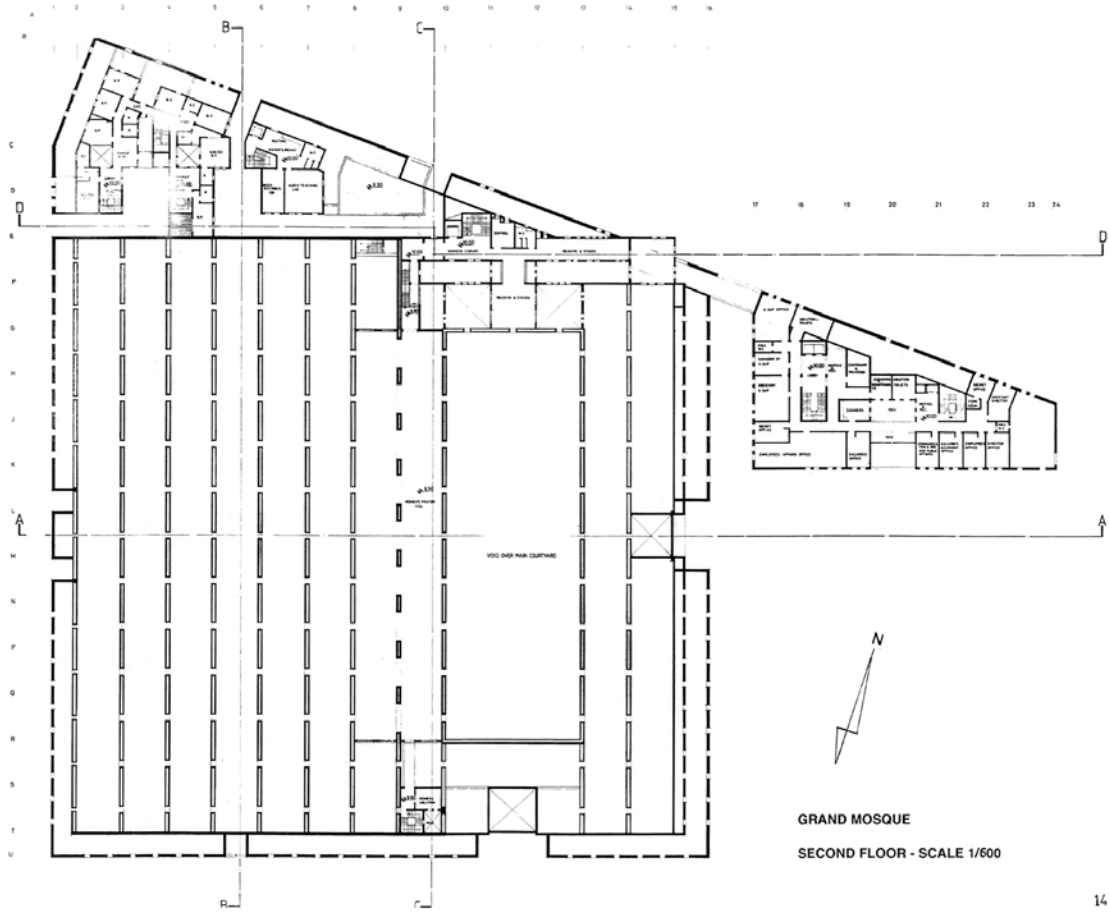
METAPHORICAL IMPACT SYMBOLISM (DOME)



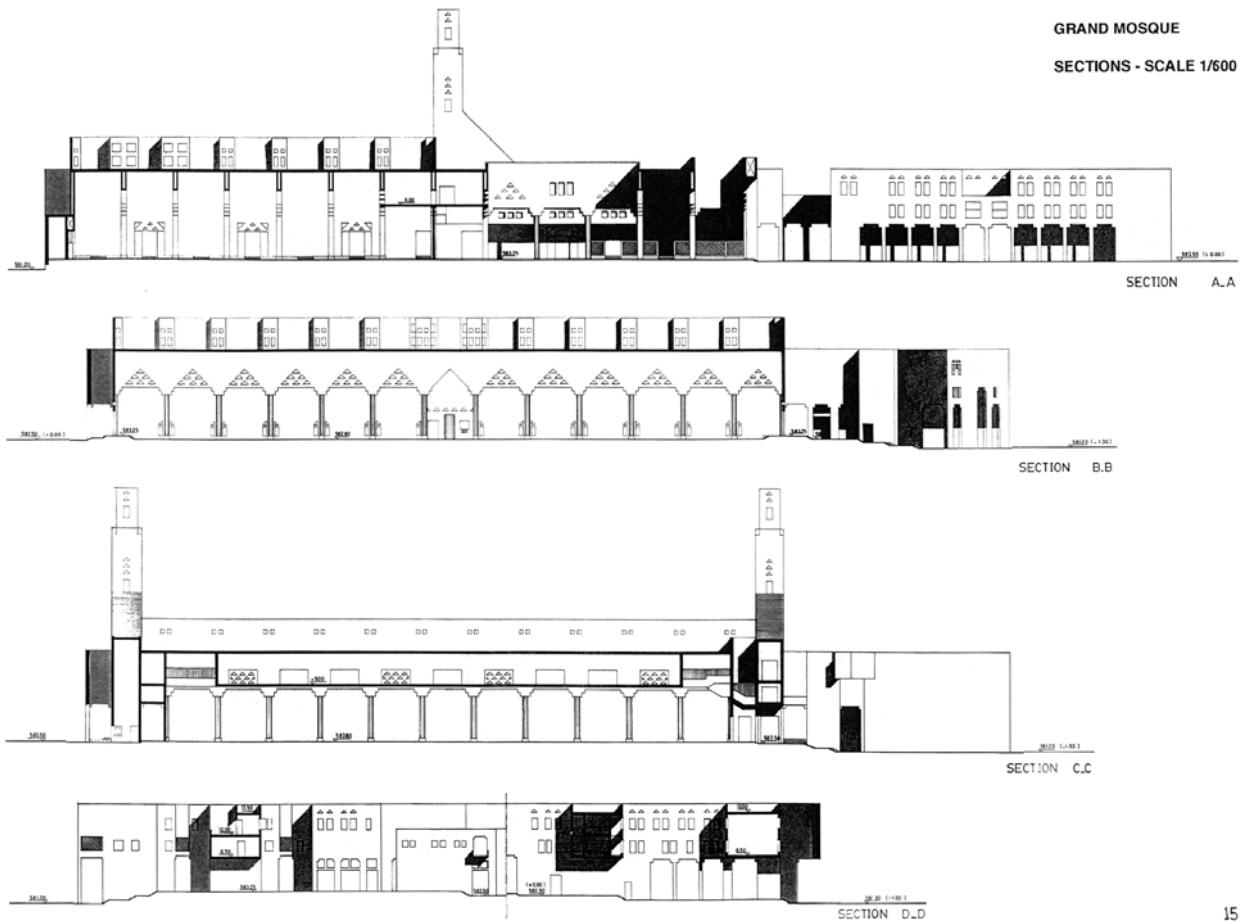
ECOLOGICAL IMPACT





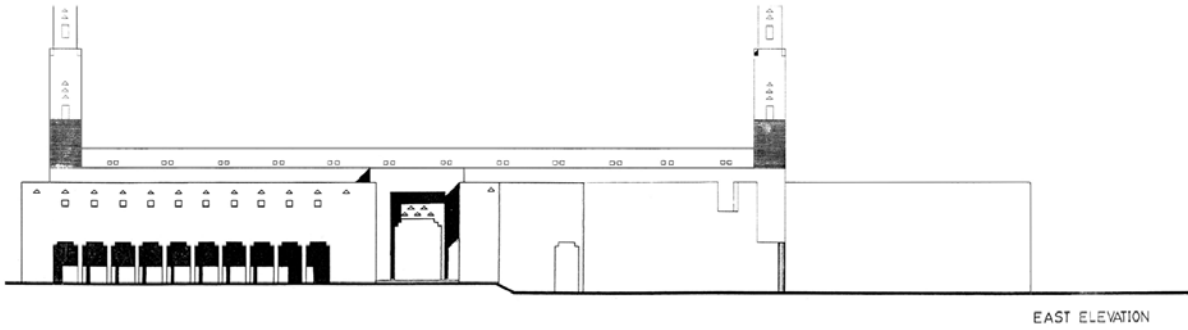
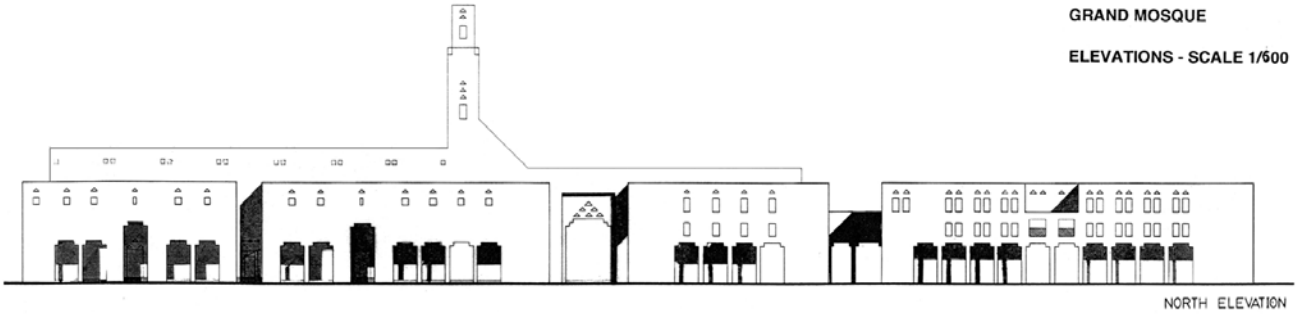


14



15

GRAND MOSQUE
ELEVATIONS - SCALE 1/600



GRAND MOSQUE
ELEVATIONS - SCALE 1/600

