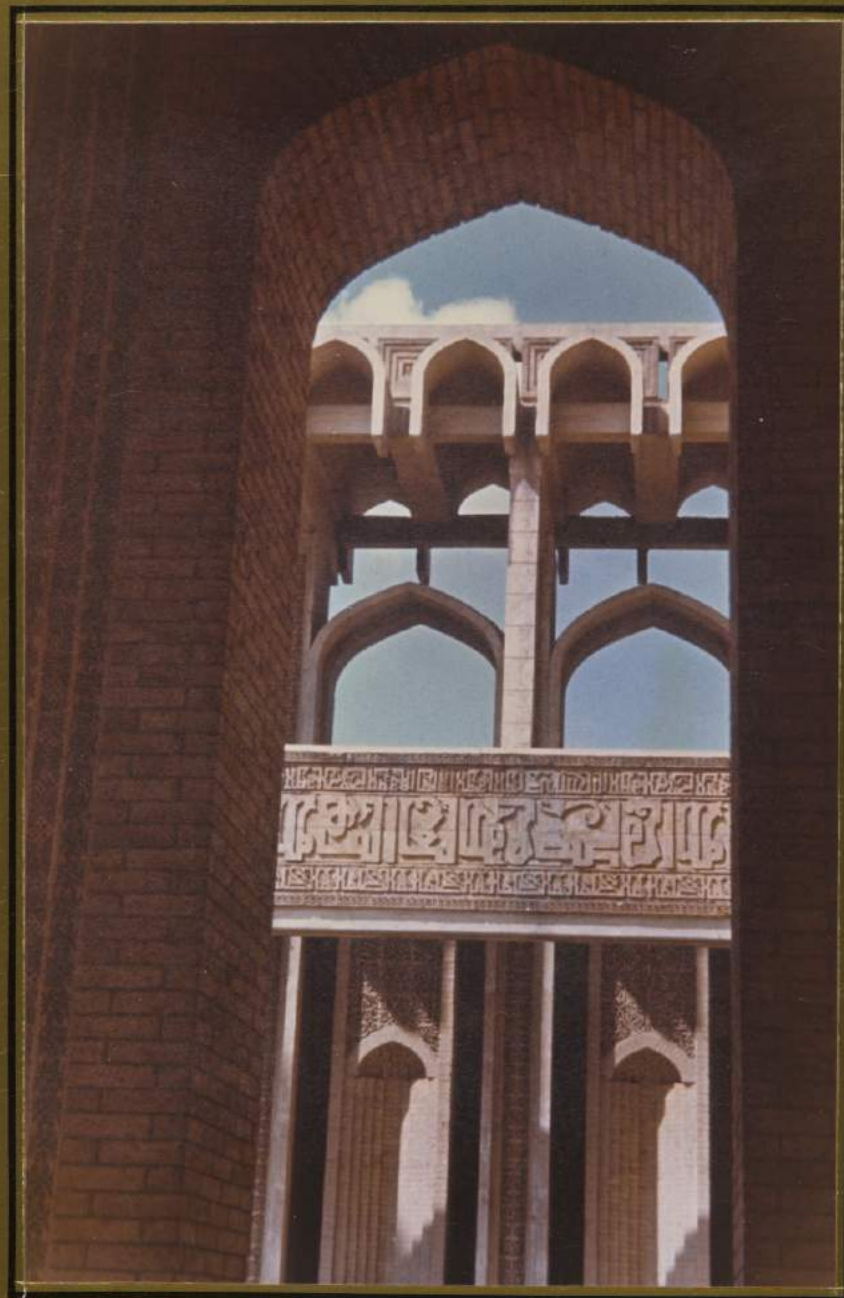


KHULAFI MOSQUE
AND
ENVIRONS PROPOSALS



KHULAFAT MOSQUE AND ENVIRONS
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS



مركز العمارة
Archicentre
Consultant Engineers and Architects

مكة، مسكنة
Makiya Associates
Consultant Planners and Architects

PROPOSAL FOR DEVELOPMENT
OF KHULAFAH MOSQUE
SITE AND ITS
ENVIRONS

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



MAKIYA ASSOCIATES
Consultant Architects and Planners

in association with

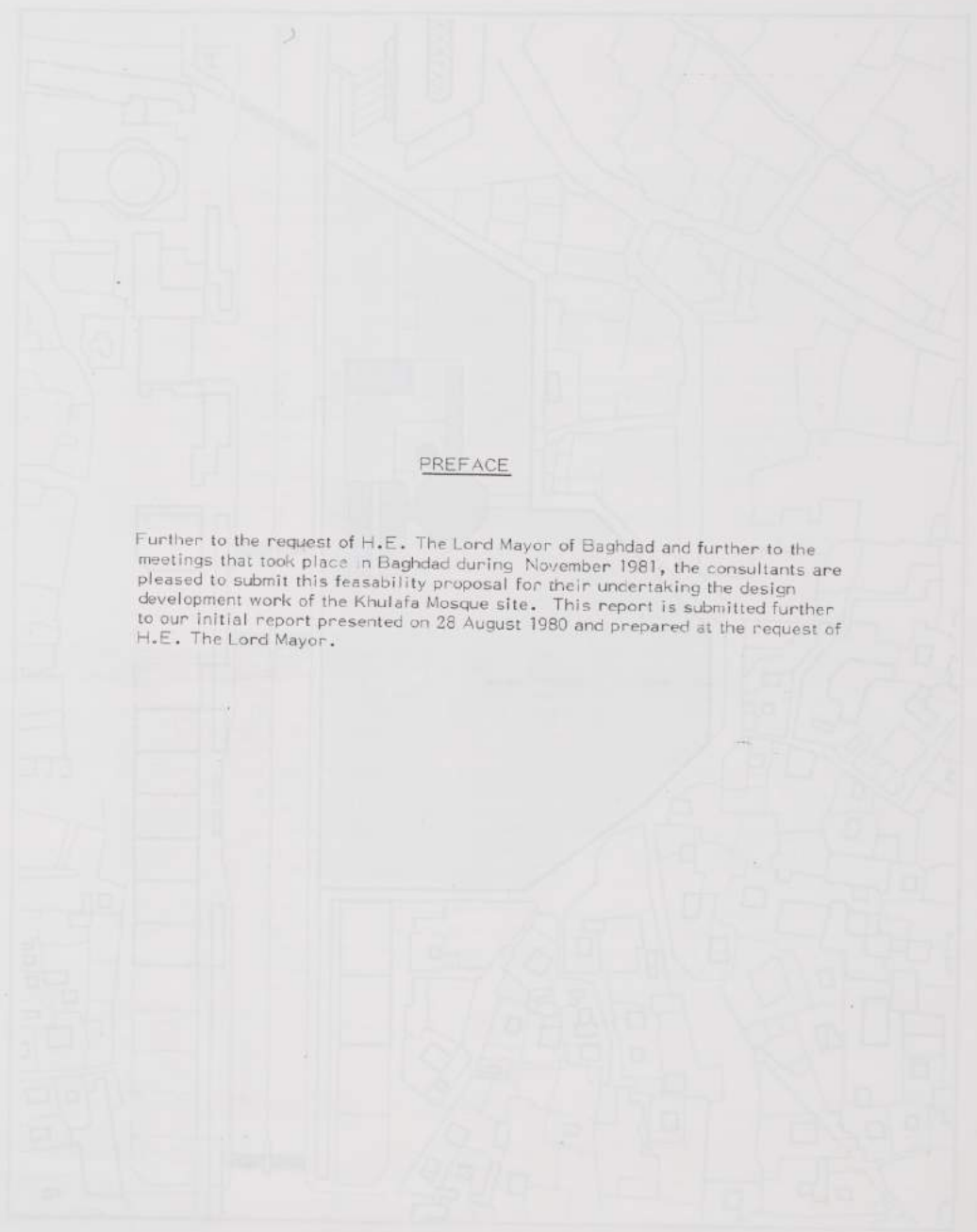
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	Illustrations of Specialist Detail Work From Previous Projects of Makiya Associates of Relevance to the Khulafa Mosque Project.




-  Khulafa Development Site
-  Khulafa Mosque
-  Masjid Approvals, 1963
-  existing Masjid Murat

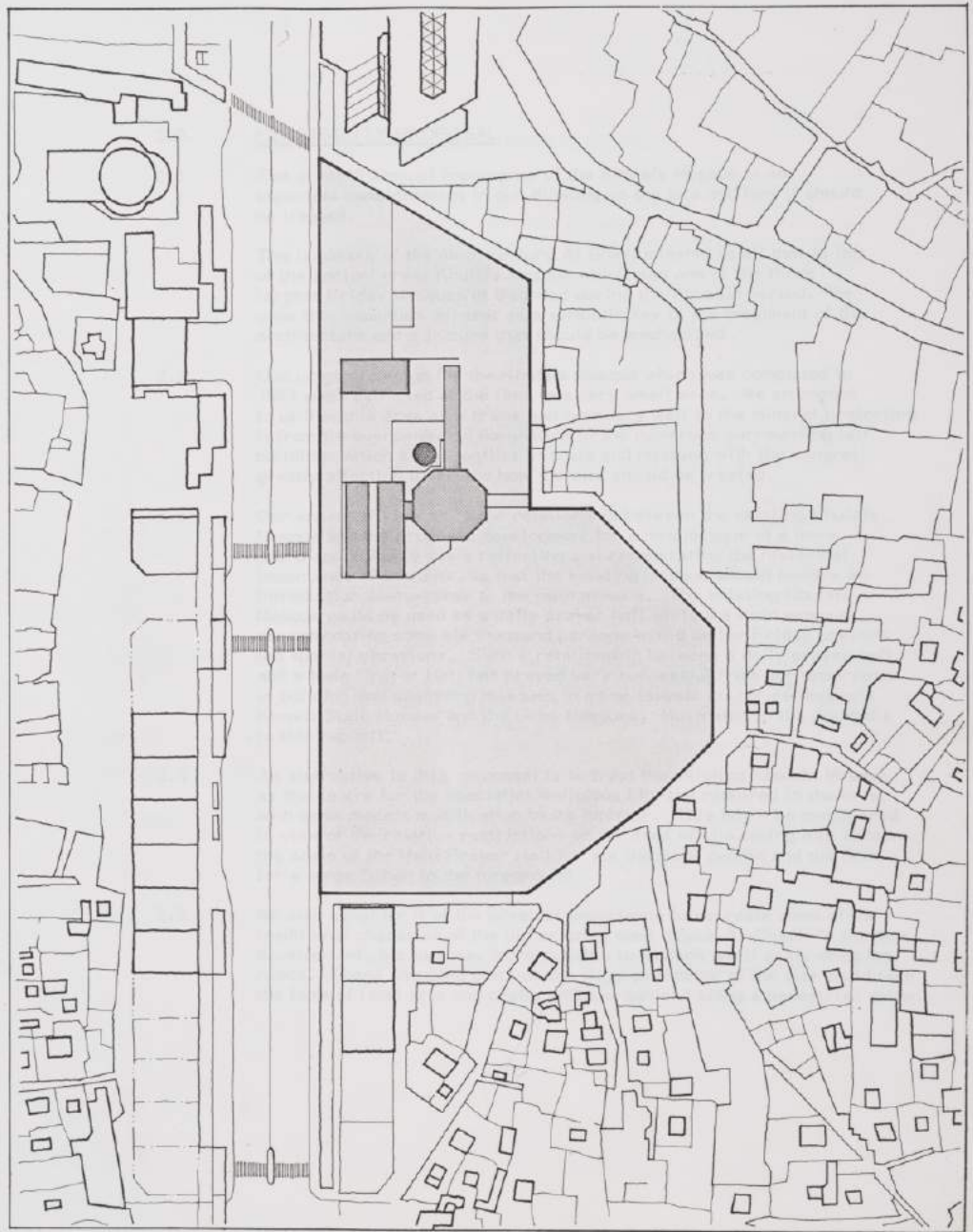
SITE LOCATION PLAN



PREFACE

Further to the request of H.E. The Lord Mayor of Baghdad and further to the meetings that took place in Baghdad during November 1981, the consultants are pleased to submit this feasibility proposal for their undertaking the design development work of the Khulafa Mosque site. This report is submitted further to our initial report presented on 28 August 1980 and prepared at the request of H.E. The Lord Mayor.

-  Khulafa Development Site
-  Khulafa Mosque,
Makiya Associates 1963
-  existing Abbassid Minaret



SITE LOCATION PLAN

1.0 DESIGN BRIEF

1.1 THE SITE

The proposed extent of the site for the Khulafa Mosque project is as shown on the enclosed site location plan provided to the consultants in November.

1.2 DESIGN BRIEF

The activities and user requirements to be incorporated within the site boundaries are as follows:-

- 1.2.1 A new and greatly extended Prayer Hall with a capacity for some six thousand people (gross area approximately 3500 m2).
- 1.2.2 A Grand Sahan of an appropriate scale to the Main Prayer Hall (gross area approximately 3000 m2).
- 1.2.3 A Specialist Library catering for Islamic studies and religious teachings with a maximum capacity of 50,000 books.
- 1.2.4 A religious educational institute for the teaching of the Holy Koran.
- 1.2.5 Dining Hall for 500 persons with facilities and services for the local population resident in the area to include kitchen, storage and food preparation areas.
- 1.2.6 A traditional Arabic souk and shopping mall partially surrounding the project for the sale of local crafts.
- 1.2.7 Landscaped green areas and fountains of a suitable type.
- 1.2.8 Twelve accommodation units for the Imam and other permanent staff resident on the premises.
- 1.2.9 The Consultants will also look into the feasibility of conserving, upgrading and refurbishing the existing traditional houses on the site with a view to adapting their use for some of the requirements given above.

2.0 FEASIBILITY PROPOSAL

2.1 The great historical importance of the Khulafa Mosque is an important consideration in our thinking on the site and how it should be treated.

The landmark of the ninth century Al Ghazl minaret is all that is left of the ancient great Khulafa mosque which was one of the three largest Friday Mosques of Baghdad during the Abbasid period. We view this important minaret as a symbolic key to the treatment of the architecture and a feature that should be emphasized.

2.2 Our original design for the Khulafa Mosque which was completed in 1963 was restricted at the time to a very small area. We attempted to utilize this area as a frame and boundary wall to the minaret protecting it from the overpowering domination of the numerous surrounding tall buildings which sadly conflict in scale and massing with the minaret greatly affecting therefore how the site should be treated.

2.3 Our essential view as to the relationship between the existing Khulafa Mosque and the proposed development for a new mosque of a more grand and suitable scale reflecting and regenerating the historical importance of this site, is that the existing mosque should become an introduction so-to-speak to the main mosque. The existing Khulafa Mosque could be used as a daily prayer hall while the main mosque accommodating some six thousand persons would be for Friday prayers and special occasions. Such a relationship between a daily prayer hall and a Main Prayer Hall has proved very successful from our experience in building and designing mosques in many Islamic countries (example Kuwait State Mosque and the Doha Mosques, illustrated in the Appendix to this report).

2.4 An alternative to this proposal is to treat the existing Khulafa Mosque as the centre for the specialist Religious Library required in the brief with some modest modification to its interior. This might be considered in view of the relative restrictions on the area of site taking into account the scale of the Main Prayer Hall for six thousand people and the need for a large Sahan in the foreground.

2.5 We also consider it of the greatest importance to recreate some of the traditional character of the old existing souk (Souk Al-Ghazl) in the new development, but in a way more suitable to modern small scale shopping needs. These shopping units on the outer perimeter of the site could take the form of local arts and crafts shops organised along a pedestrian spine.

3.0 SPECIAL ARABESQUE FINISHES

3.1 GENERAL

In a sensitive design project of the nature of the Khulafa Mosque development, extreme special care and attention must be given to a special kind of detailing which is in harmony both aesthetically and spiritually with the existing minaret and with the symbolic status of such a project. This field of Arabesque detailing is one in which Makiya Associates have particular and internationally recognised expertise. We have included in this brochure in the Appendix examples from the Khulafa Mosque project itself, designed by Doctor Makiya, and numerous other of our projects in which Arabesque detailing is involved. We would envisage this treatment forming a very important component of the design and that is why a more detailed description of what we consider is involved in this area of work, has been included in this report.

3.2 DEFINITION

It is recommended that in selected strategic locations, of the Khulafa Project including main entrances, the Main Prayer Hall, arcades and around features like fountains etc., a highly enriched artwork finish is employed as the main finish. These finishes would reflect the cultural and artistic heritage of Iraq and the Arab tradition of detail decorative design and would fit in with the vocabulary of detailing already employed in the existing building and historic minaret. They would represent a modern interpretation of traditional Arab and Islamic detailing ideas. They are derived from Arabesque traditions of design and require a quality and originality in use of material and workmanship not normally associated with modern building construction.

Special finishes are worked finishes. They are essentially areas of artwork and sculptural dimensional relief or highly enriched craft-work designed into the very fabric of the building and implemented in the later stages of the construction programme. For this reason it is important for the working drawing programme, and the detail design that will follow the specific approval of the scope of this area of work as arrived at during this stage of the design process. Illustrations of what is meant by Special Finishes are included in a photographic appendix to this report.

3.3 MATERIALS AND GENERAL SPECIFICATION

The main materials utilized for special finishes which are capable of achieving the quality and high standard of finish required are: natural stone; hardwood; custom designed ceramic tiles; 'muarraq' and 'fusaiifusa' type of mosaic treatment; ornamental, tinted, coloured and textured glass; decorative fibrous plaster and cast bronze. Examples of these finishes are shown in the Appendix and a brief description follows for some of the main items:

3.3.1 BRICK AND/OR NATURAL STONE

Many of the floors and walls, including some external walls would be with bonded brick and/or travertine or marble. While there is a natural variation in the colour and patterning of these materials, a further enrichment would be proposed by creating 'Arabesque' patterns and bondings of smaller pieces. Limited areas would, in addition, be carved, profiled, cast or relieved in intricate patterns and designs. Further variations in finish would be obtained by polishing, honing, tooling and texturing the surface.

3.3.2 HARDWOOD

In certain areas simple timber panelling would be used as a basic finish. It is recommended however that some important areas in the Library for example would be embellished with bonded, carved, profiled or pierced hardwood panelling, friezes, screens and window and door panels. Similarly it is proposed that some rooms will have ceilings of hardwood or hardwood veneering plywood with applied Arabesque designs and infill work, influenced by traditional Baghdadi ceilings.

3.3.3 CUSTOM DESIGNED CERAMIC TILES

It is proposed that one of the main colour elements of the interior finishes be achieved by the use of handmade painted and glazed ornamental ceramic work. In limited areas inlays and 'muarraq' mosaic work would be incorporated in intricate designs. Such treatment would also be applied to special fountains in the interior courts and elsewhere in the landscape.

3.3.4 FIBROUS PLASTER

Fibrous plaster relief panels and friezes are proposed for certain ceilings, cornices and friezes. Designs will vary from the comparatively simple raised or sunken panels to intricate Arabesque geometric and floral patterns inspired by Abbasid traditions in plasterwork and the panels designs of Samarra.

3.3.5 ORNATE WROUGHT IRON METALWORK

4.0 STAGES OF WORK AND PROGRAMME

4.1 STAGES OF WORK

The following stages of implementation of the design are proposed:

4.1.1 Stage I: Preliminary Design

This stage would comprise a comprehensive statement of the design concept. The submission would consist of:-

- Site Plan 1:500
- Comprehensive set of design drawings including all plans, elevations and sections at 1:200 scale.
- Selected details of whole bays of the building at 1:500 scale.
- Landscape Master Plan at 1:500
- Landscape details of selected areas at 1:200 and 1:50.
- Design Report including outline of structural concept, services design, special finishes and updated cost estimate.

4.1.2 Stage II: Final Design

This stage would incorporate all amendments and comments raised by the client after detailed discussions and analysis of the Preliminary scheme. The submission would consist of:-

- Site Plan 1:500
- Design Drawings: Plans, sections, elevations 1:200 scale.
- Typical Elevational Bays at 1:50.
- Outline Structural concept drawings.
- Outline Services schematic drawings.
- Landscape Master Plan.
- Landscape details.
- Design Report including the structural design concept, services design, special finishes report and a detailed cost estimate.

4.1.3 Stage III: Working Drawings

A fully comprehensive set of architectural, structural and services working designs will be submitted for approval at the end of the stage. Included in the submission will be a set of special finishes detail drawings for implementation.

4.1.4 Stage IV: Tender Documentation

This stage will include the specification documents, Bills of Quantities and priced Bills of Quantities with Final Design.

4.2 SUPERVISION

This item is left for discussions at a later stage so that a method can be arrived at which is most suitable to the client.

4.3 PROGRAMME

The following working schedule is proposed:-

	<u>Number of Weeks from Final Approval</u>
Stage I: Proposed Design	10
Stage II: Final Design	8
Stage III: Working Drawings	32
Stage IV: Tender Documentation	6

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5.0 FEE PROPOSAL

5.1 The consultant fees inclusive of all stages of the work up to and including Stage V is proposed to be 4.5% of the total cost of the project excluding special finishes.

5.2 The work entailed in the design and documentation of Special Finishes, will be remunerated on the basis of 10% of the total cost of the Special Finishes.

5.3 It is envisaged that the fees will be paid in the following installments:-

Stage I: Preliminary Design	20%
Stage II: Final Design	20%
Stage III: Working Drawings	40%
Stage IV: Tender Documentation	10%
Stage V: General Supervision	10%

5.4 All percentage fees for stage payments shall be based on the current estimate of the total construction cost of work. Adjustments shall be made at each stage for the balance from the previous stage based on the updated cost estimate.

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6. SITE DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Alternative 1

All new functions are located on the proposed extension of the Site for the Khulafa Mosque Project.

Total Site area	.....	16010	M ²
New grand Prayer Hall	.....	5.750	M ²
Grand Sahar	.....	2.600	M ²
Total No of prayers approximately	.....	6.000 - 8.000	
Existing Khulafa Mosque	.....	2.100	M ²
Remaining Area	.....	5560	M ²

6.2 Alternative 2

This alternative enlarges the originally proposed site for the two remaining parts of the forcefully cut blocks a, b, upto the existing covered Suq Al Ghazi streets. This small extension gives not only much better opportunity for visual perception of the Al Ghazi Abbassid Minaret, but much better urban opportunity to create larger open spaces and provide more logical connection with the traditional Arabic Suq.

Total Site area	.....	18400	M ²
New Grand Prayer Hall 2	.....	5.750	M ²
Grand Sahar	.....	2.500	M ²
Existing Khulafa Mosque	.....	2.100	M ²
Remaining area for other functional buildings, open spaces and green areas...	.....	7.950	M ²

6.3 Alternative 3

Demonstrates alternative site usage.

7. LEGEND TO THE SITE PLANS

1. New Grand Prayer Hall
- 1a. Ladies Section
2. Grand Sahar
- 2a. Ladies Sahar
3. Specialist Library for Islamic Studies
4. Dining Hall with Service Facilities
5. Grand Colonnade
6. Religious Educational Institute for Teaching the Holy Quran
7. Administration
8. Open Grand Piazza
9. Traditional Arabic Suq (Suq Al Ghazi)
10. Underground Parking Area (1200 cars and buses)
 - a - entrance
 - b - exit
11. Existing Al Khulafa Mosque with historical Al Ghazi Minaret



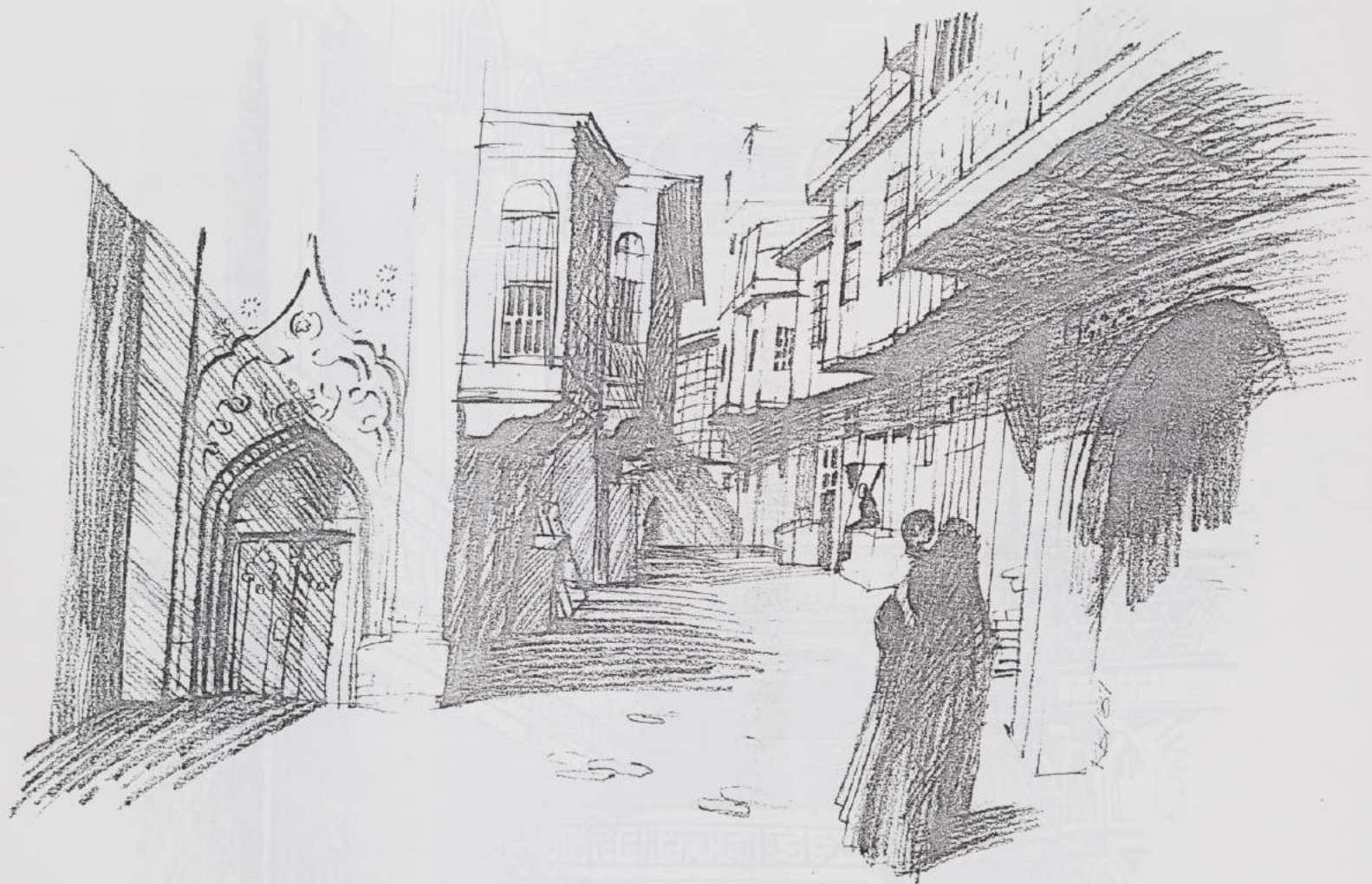
KHULAFI MOSQUE - BAGHDAD • ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY

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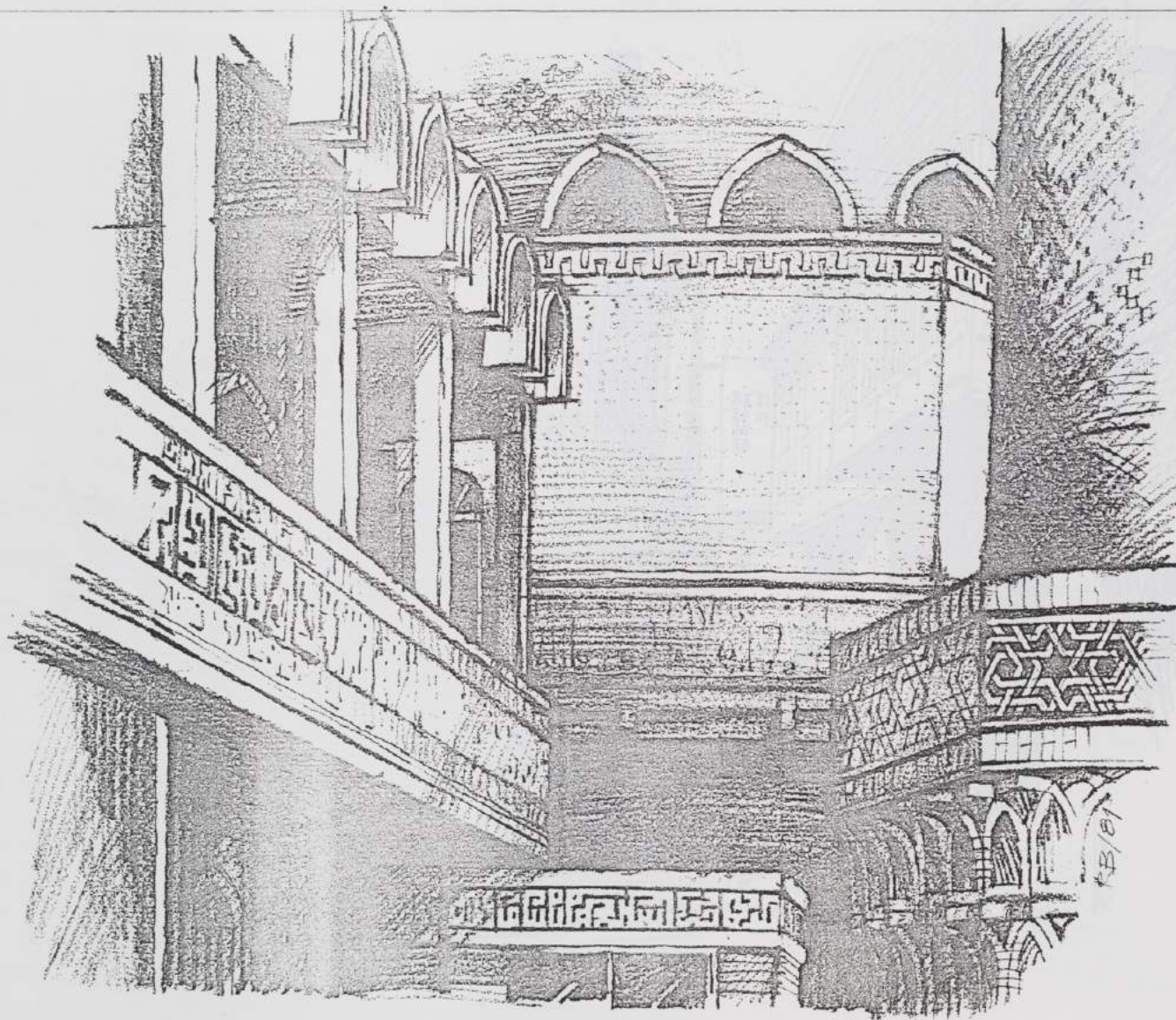


KHULAFI MOSQUE - BAGHDAD
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY

KHULAFI MOSQUE - BAGHDAD - ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY



KHULAPA MOSQUE - BAGHDAD • ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY



KHULAFI IN SOUE - BAGHDAD - INNER SPACE COMPOSITION



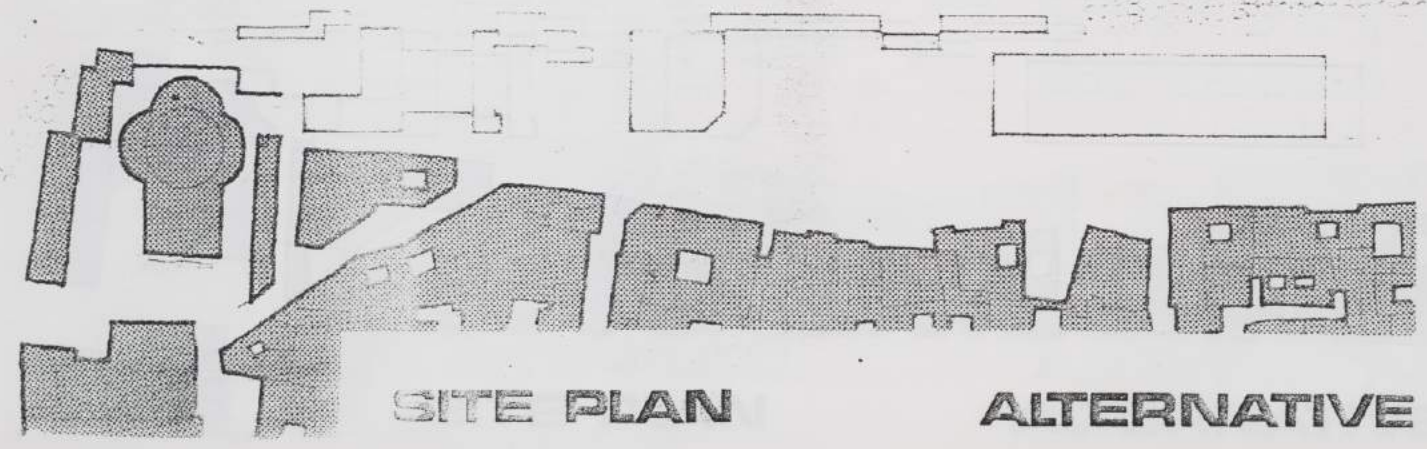
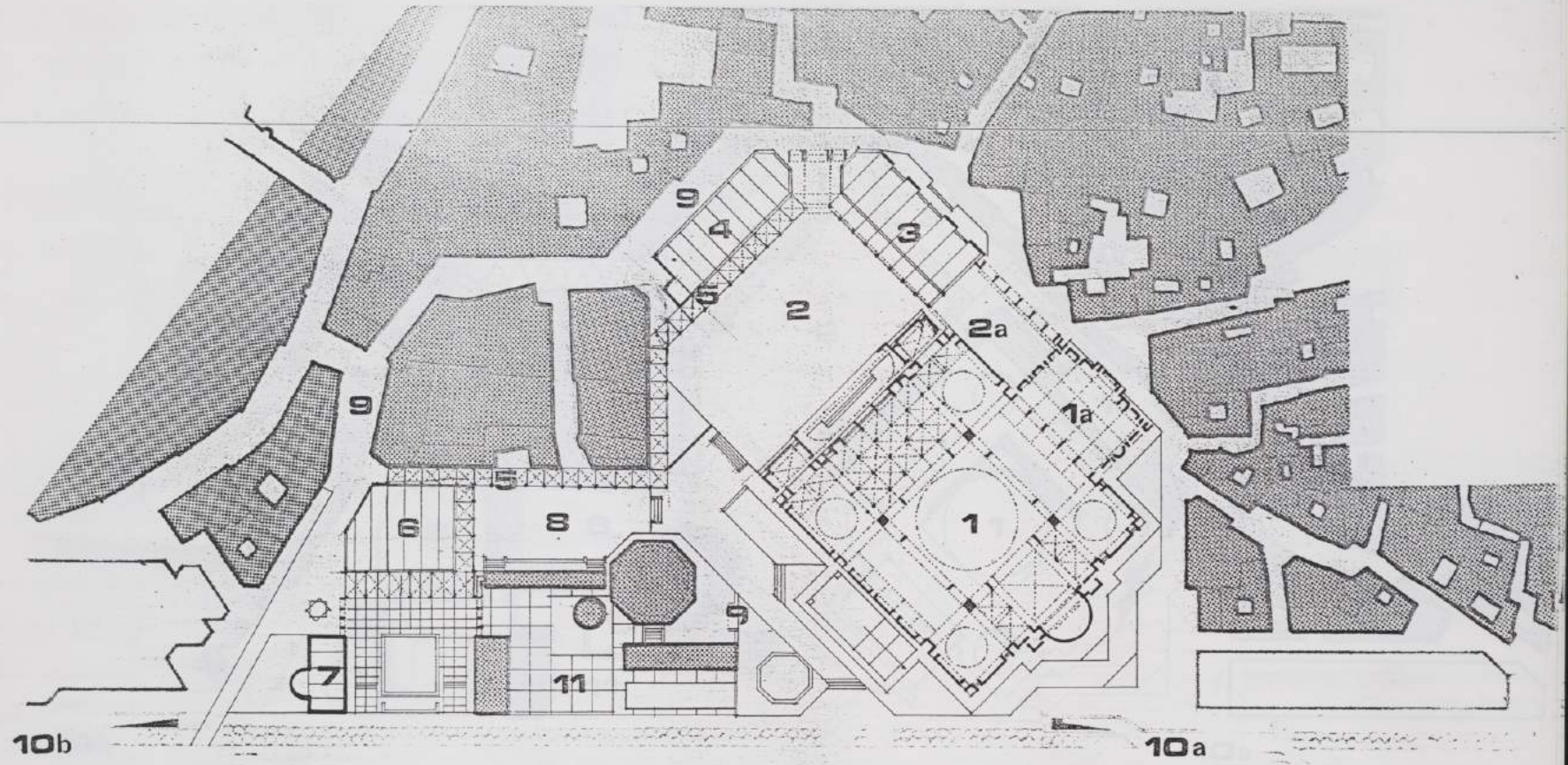
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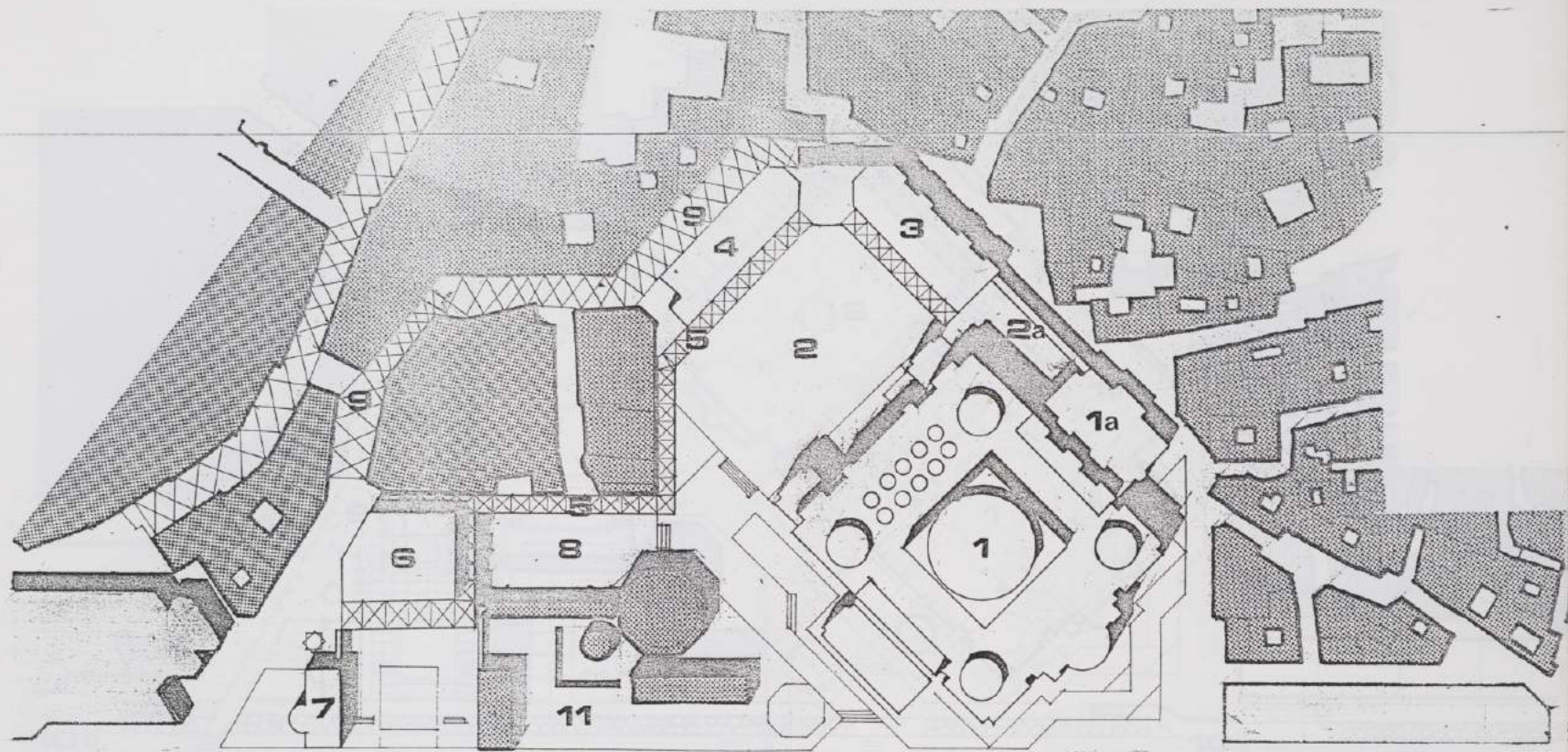


KHULAFI MOSQUE - BAGHDAD - ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY



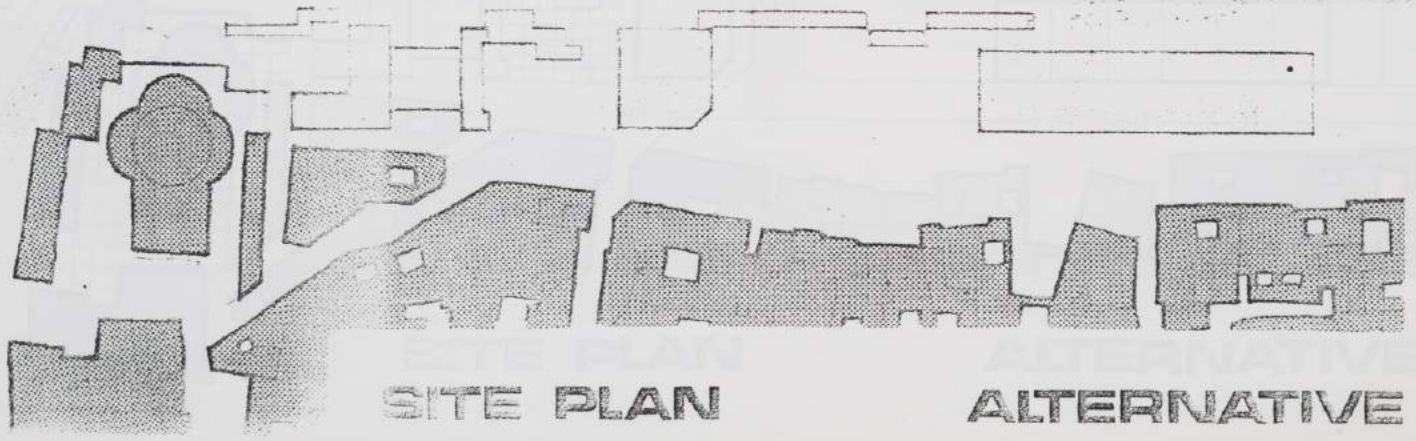
KHULAPA MOSQUE - BAGHDAD • ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY





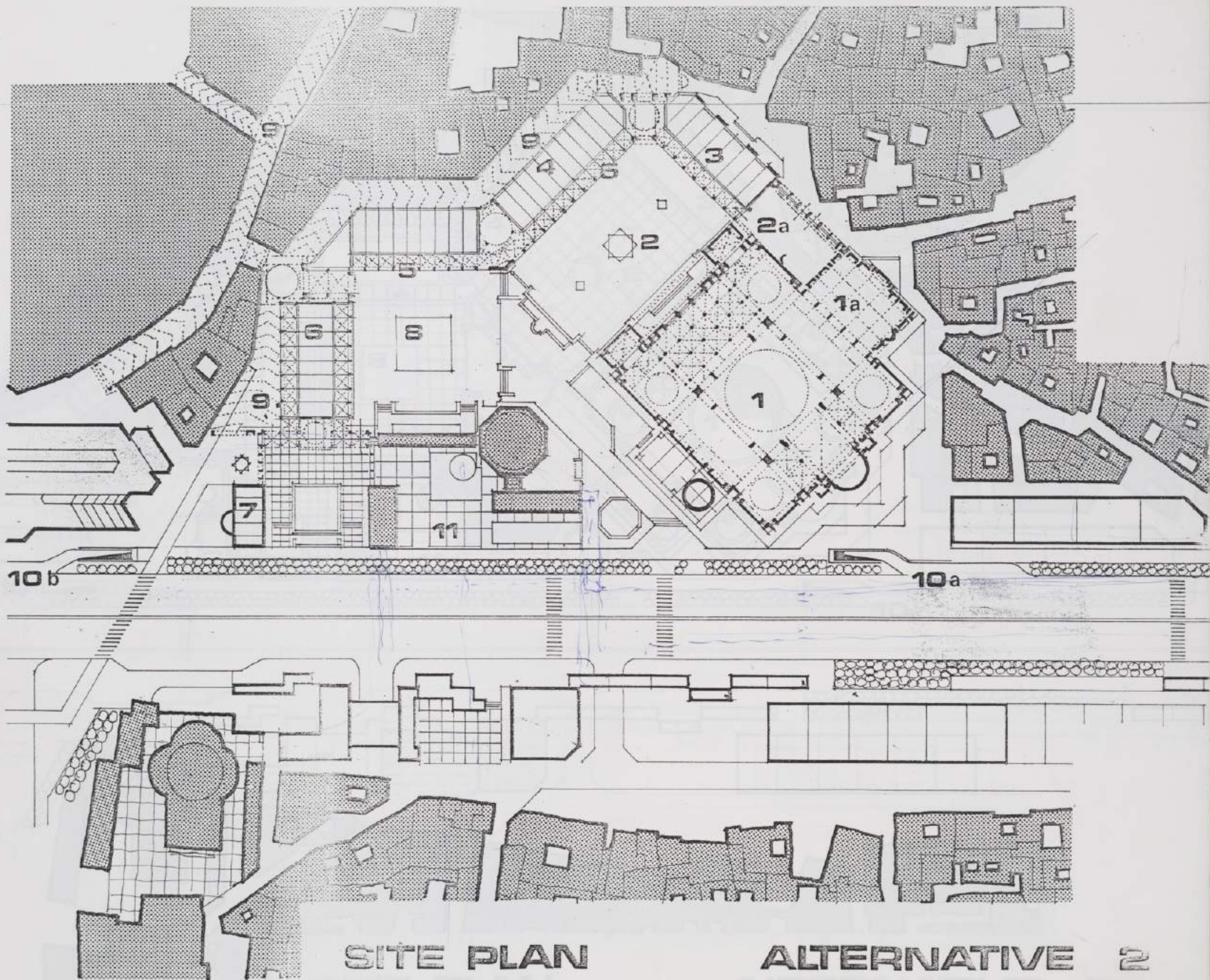
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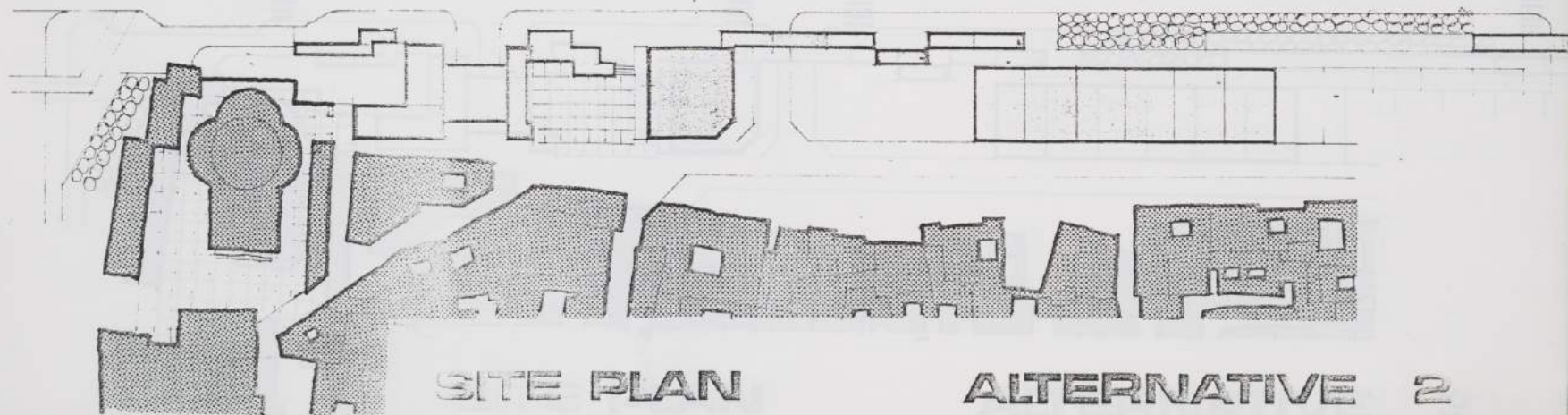
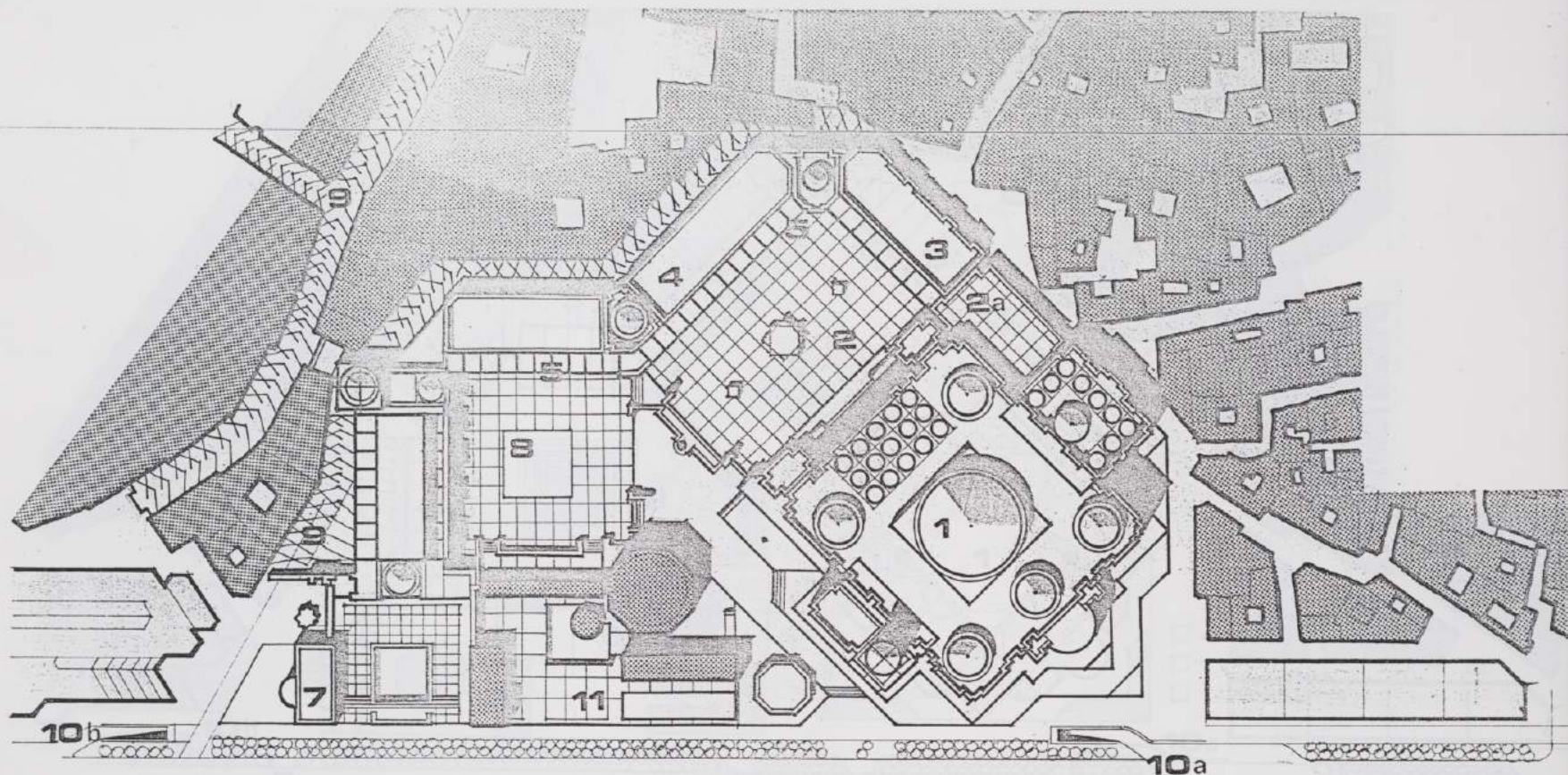
SITE PLAN

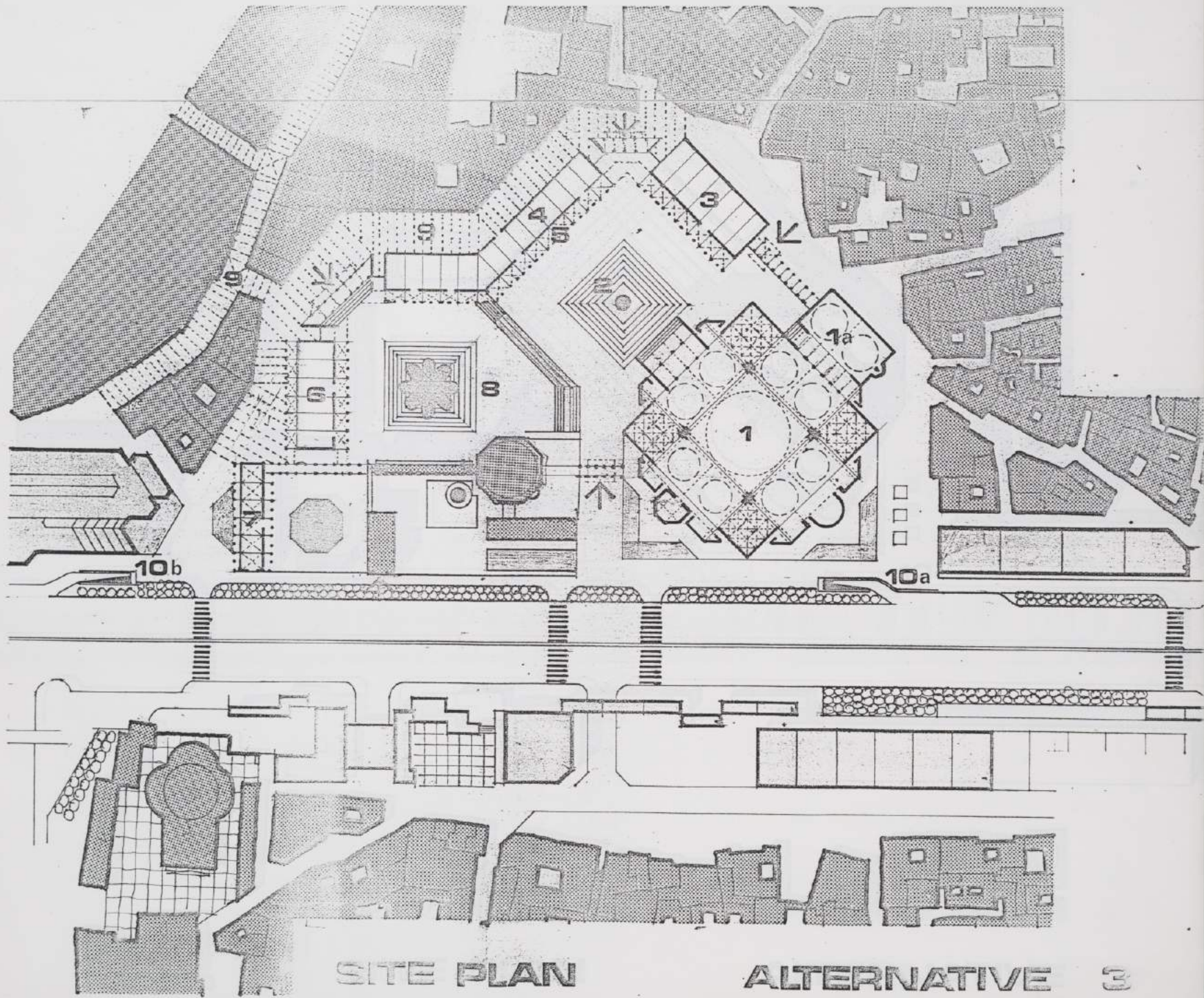
ALTERNATIVE 1



SITE PLAN

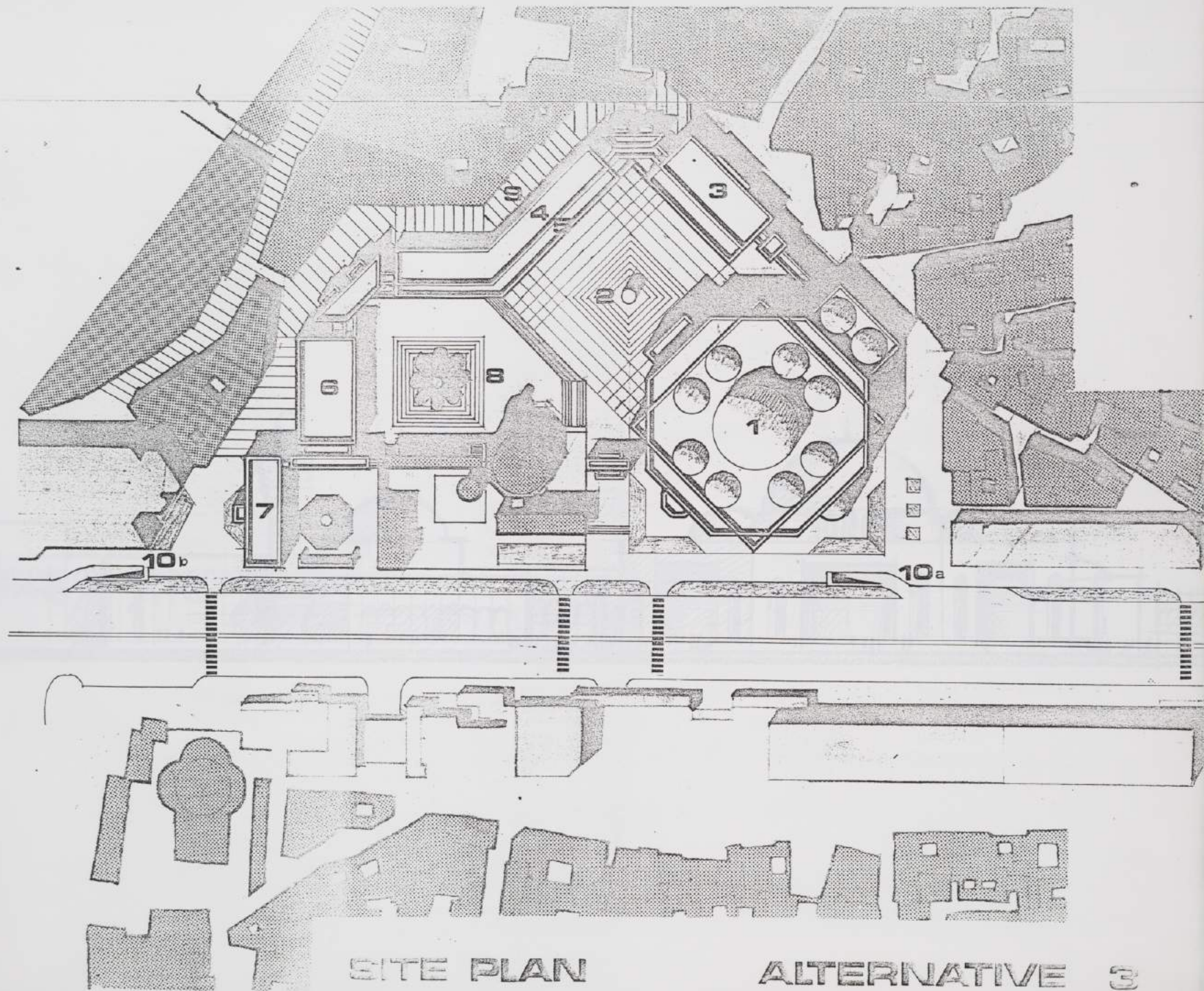
ALTERNATIVE 2





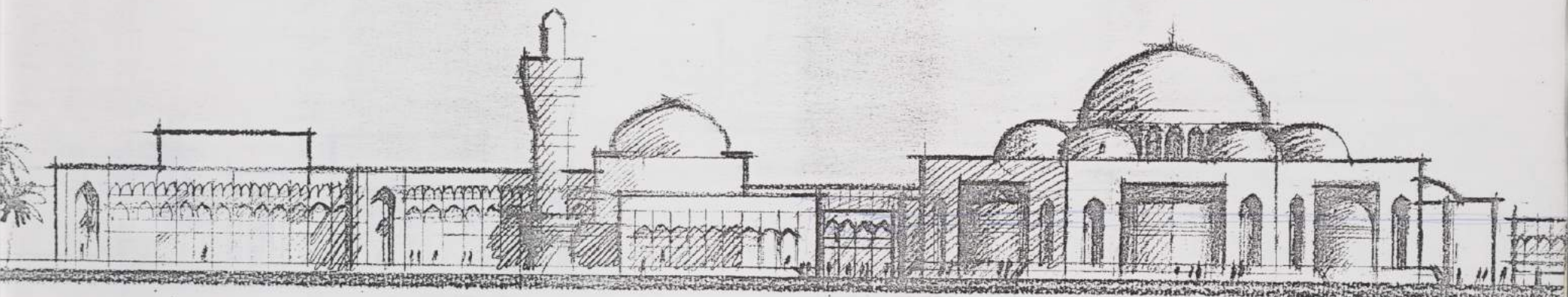
SITE PLAN

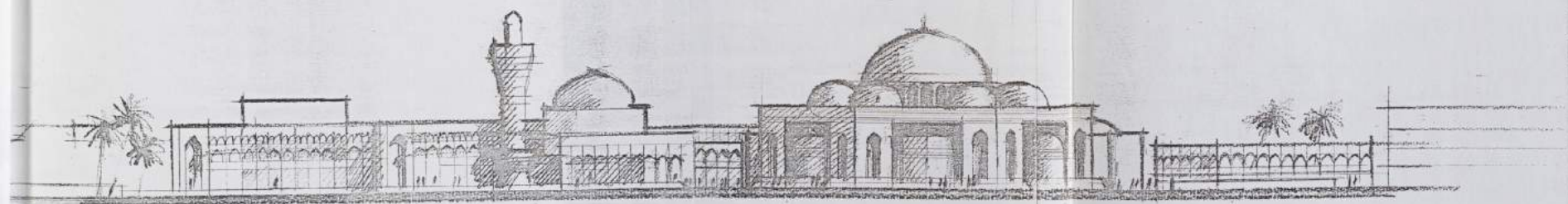
ALTERNATIVE 3



SITE PLAN

ALTERNATIVE 3





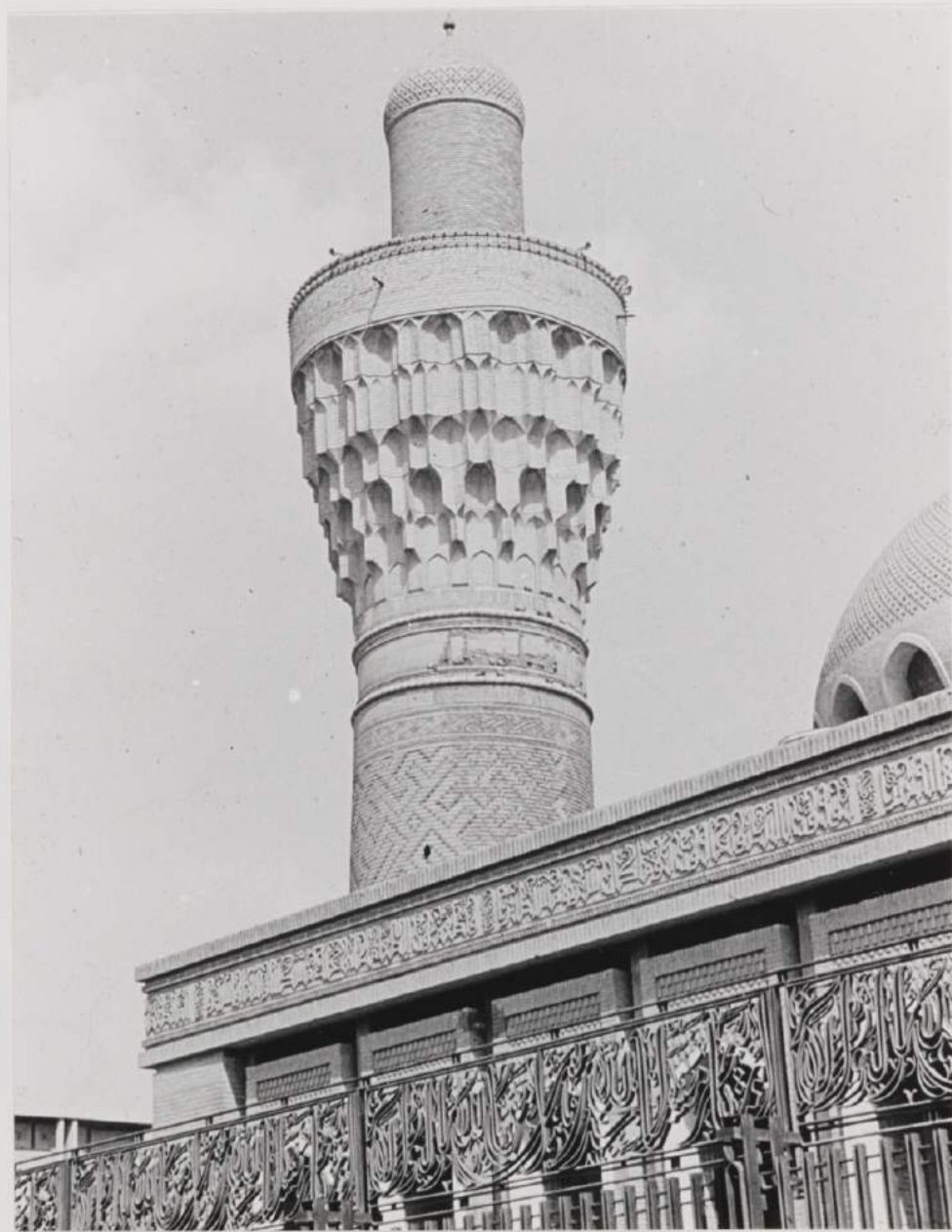
APPENDIX

Examples of typical office work:-

1. Khulafa Mosque
2. Existing Characteristic Traditional Buildings in the Development Area.
3. Kuwait State Mosque
4. Siddique Mosque, Doha, Qatar.
5. Party Headquarters Building, Baghdad.
6. Special Finishes Designs for Diwan Al Amiri, Abu Dhabi.
7. Landscaping Detail Design, Bahrain.
8. Restoration of Traditional Architecture, Muscat.
9. Completed Special Finishes Used in Muscat.
10. Courtyard Details in Another Restored Building, Muscat.
11. Private Offices, Bahrain.
12. Interior of Private Villa Using Special Finishes.

Modern Iraqi Artist's Work Used for Door Design, Bahrain.





KHULAFQA MOSQUE
Original Abbasid Minaret with New Mosque, Portico,
Riwaq.
Entrance Arcades Showing Successful Juxtaposition
of Contemporary and Traditional Design.



Base of Original Minaret Looking Toward
Entrance Arcade.



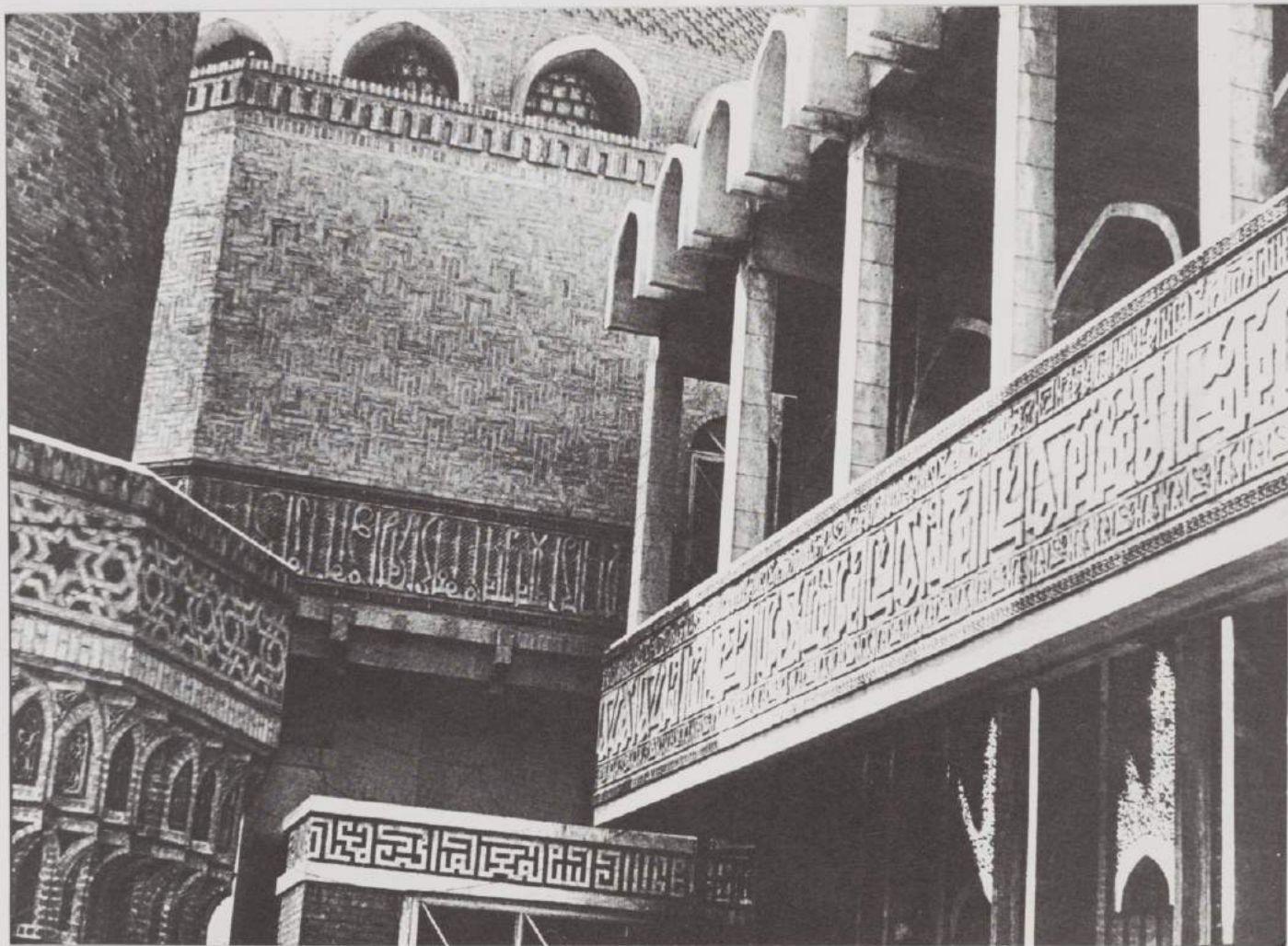
PORTICO



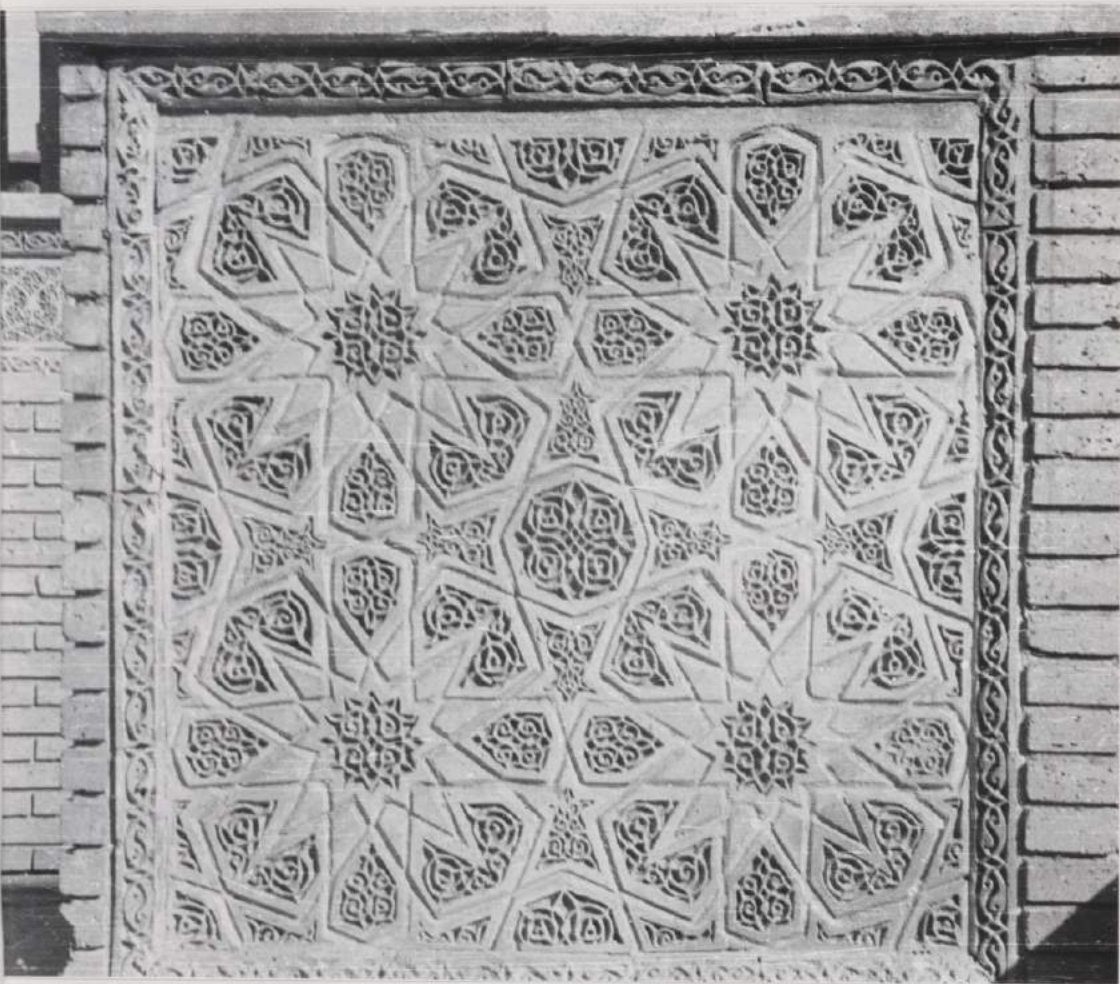
RIWAQ



Careful Detailing From the Largest Form to
the Smallest Elements and Junctions Leads to
a Harmonious Overall Experience.



Powerful Combination of Special Finishes.

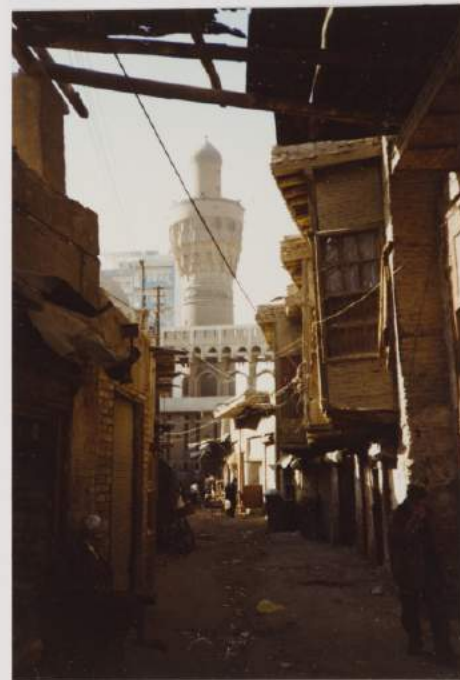


Traditional Design in Contemporary
Materials.

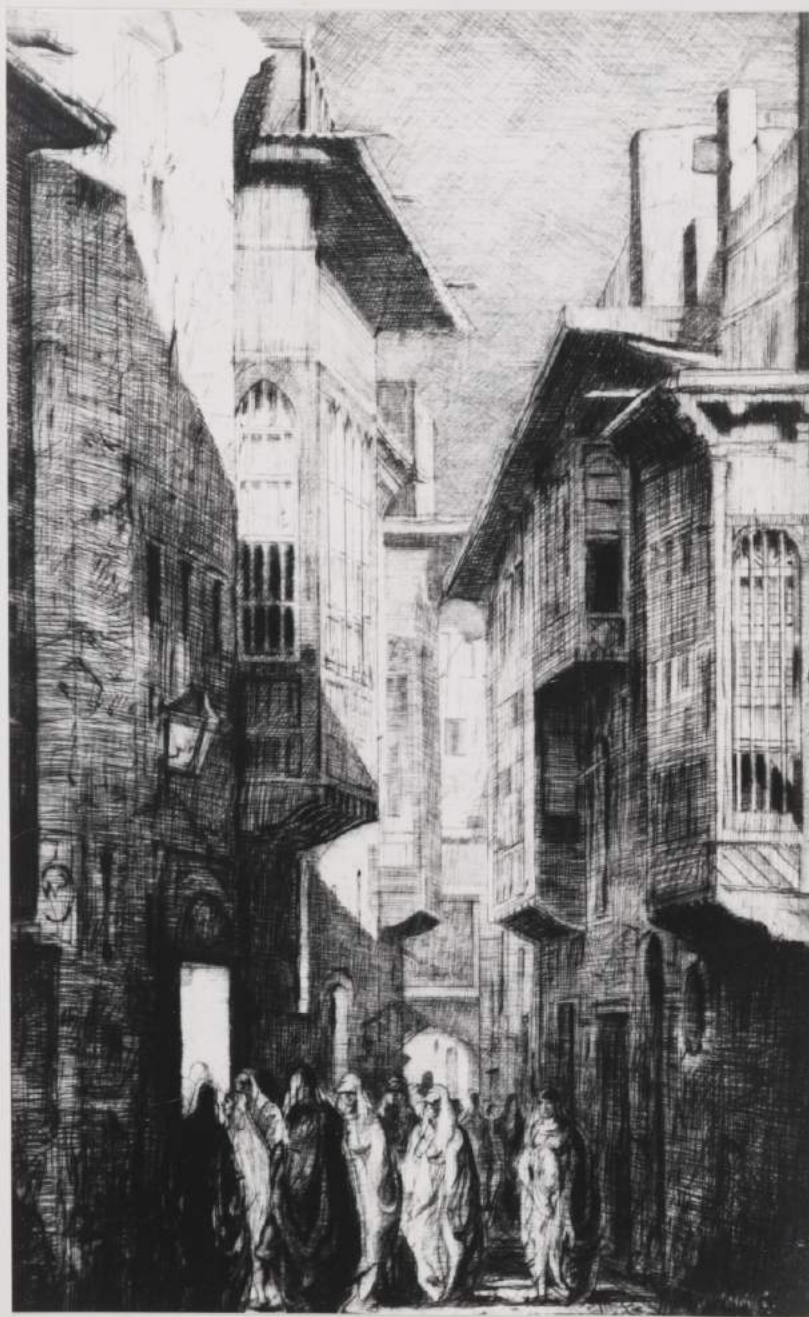




Rear View of Riwaq. The Fine Detailing Will Form An Important Feature in The New Development When Shanty Constructions are Removed.



The Abbasid Minaret Seen As A Landmark At The End Of A Street, A Feature Worth Preserving.



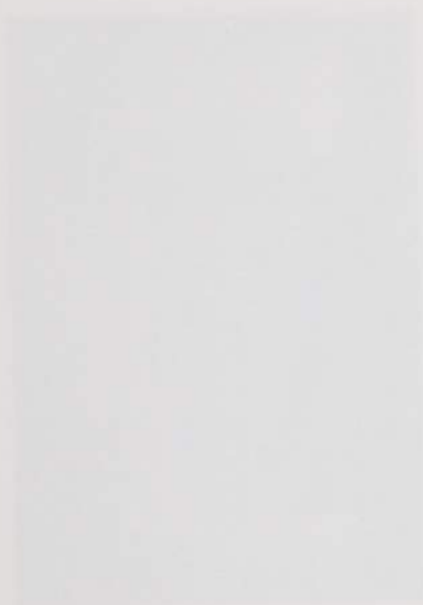
Reproduction of an Old Etching of a Traditional Baghdad Street and a Typical Street Suitable For Restoration.



Examples of the Fine Architectural and Craft Heritage Within Or Close To The Development Area in Urgent Need of Preservation.



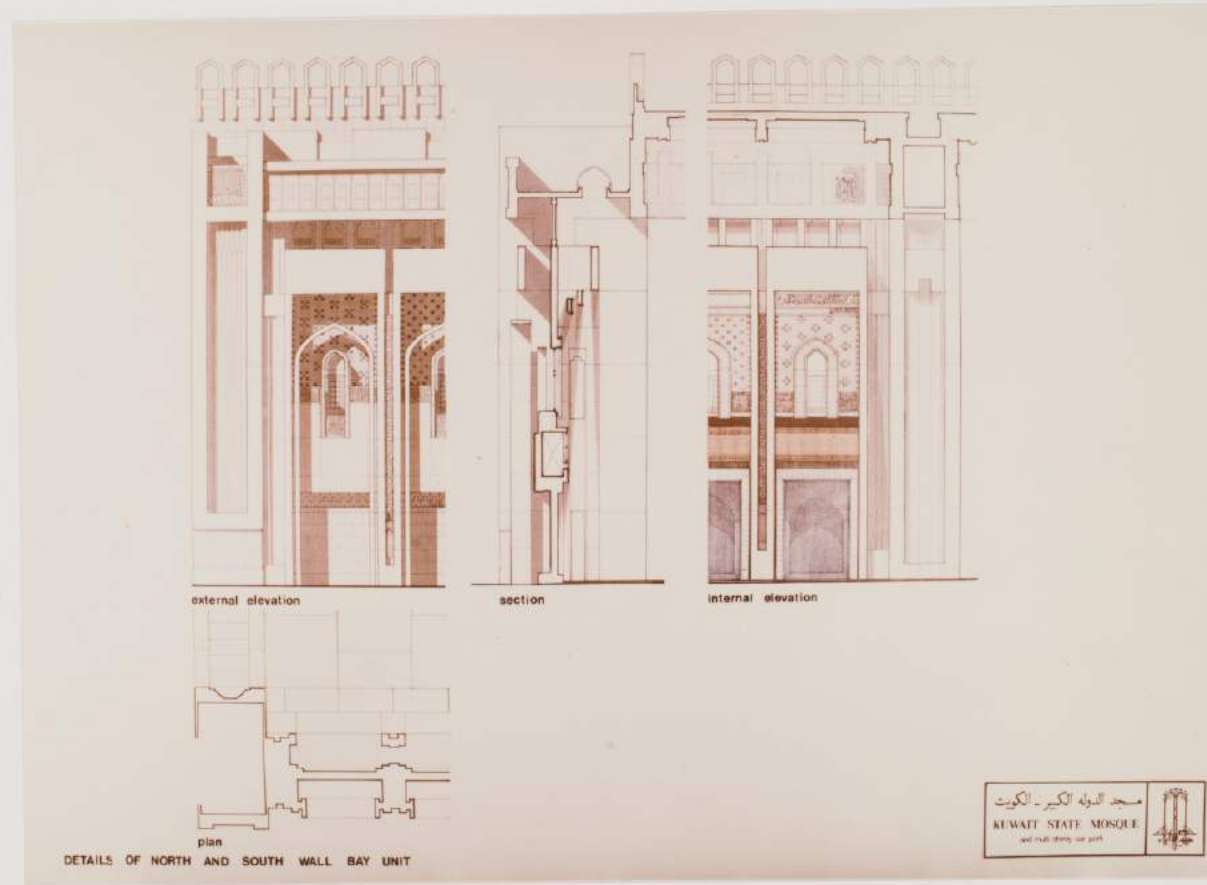
KUWAIT STATE MOSQUE - Due To Be Completed In 1982. Perspective of Original Competition Entry and View of Model of Revised Design.



Main Entrance To Grand Sahan.



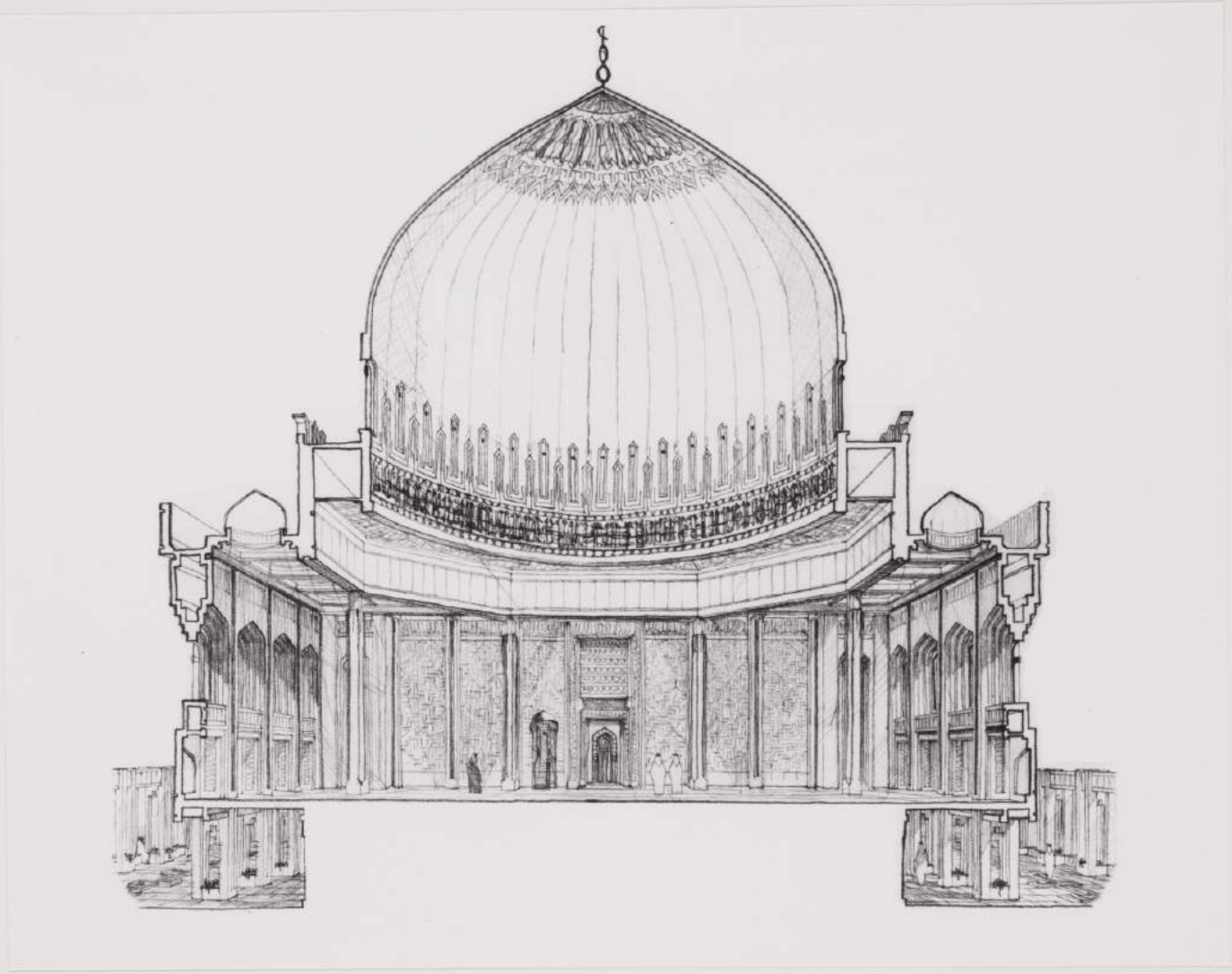
Model and Drawing Showing Special Finishes
of Main Wall Bay.



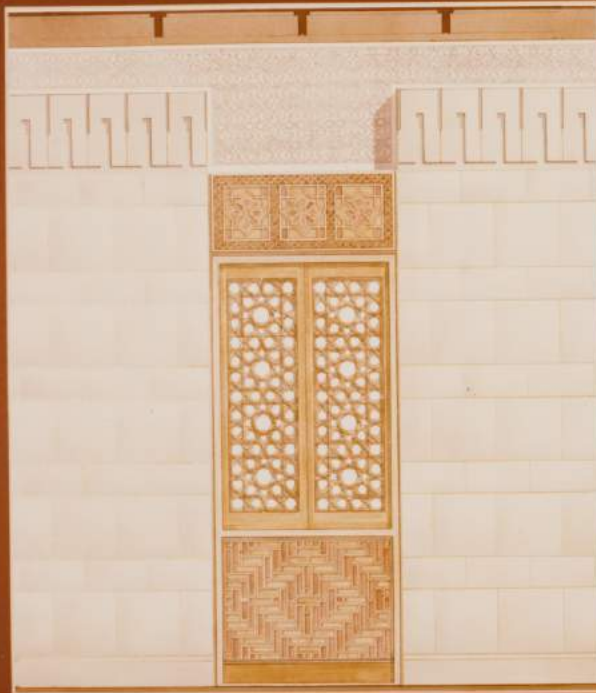
Artists Impression of Interior of Mosque Looking Toward Ladies Gallery.



Perspective of Winning Design of Mosque in Doha Due To Be Completed 1981.

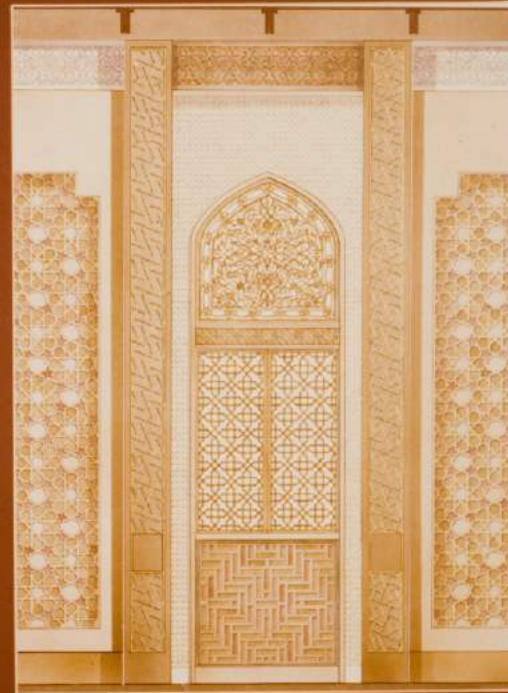


Section Perspective Looking Toward Mihrab.



Typical Office Presidential Suite

Presidential Suite



Supreme Council Conference Room

Window and Wall Details

Special Finishes



H.H. Room Typical Door

H.H. Meeting Room Typical Window

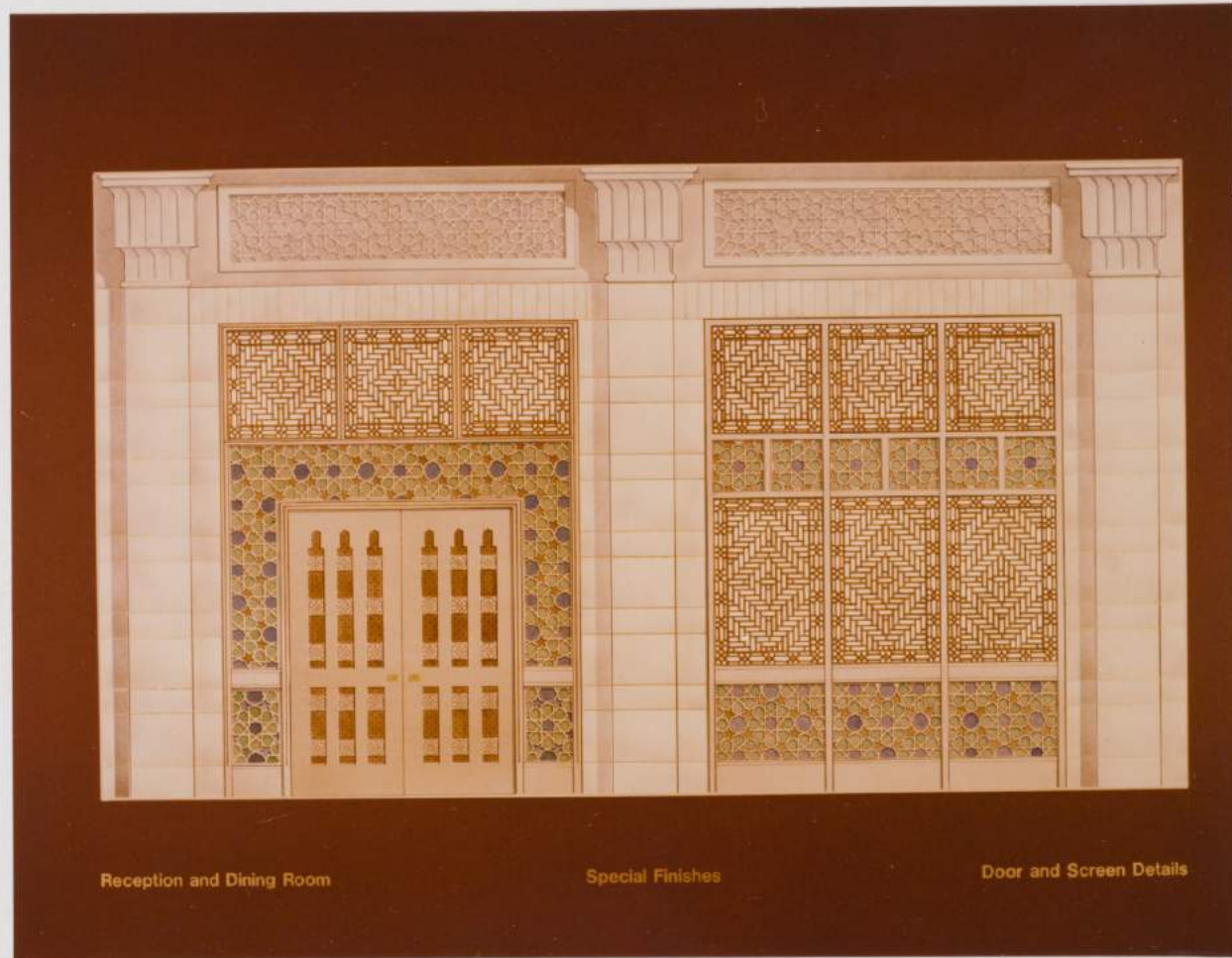
Presidential Suite

Special Finishes

Window and Door Details



Example of Special Finishes and Details

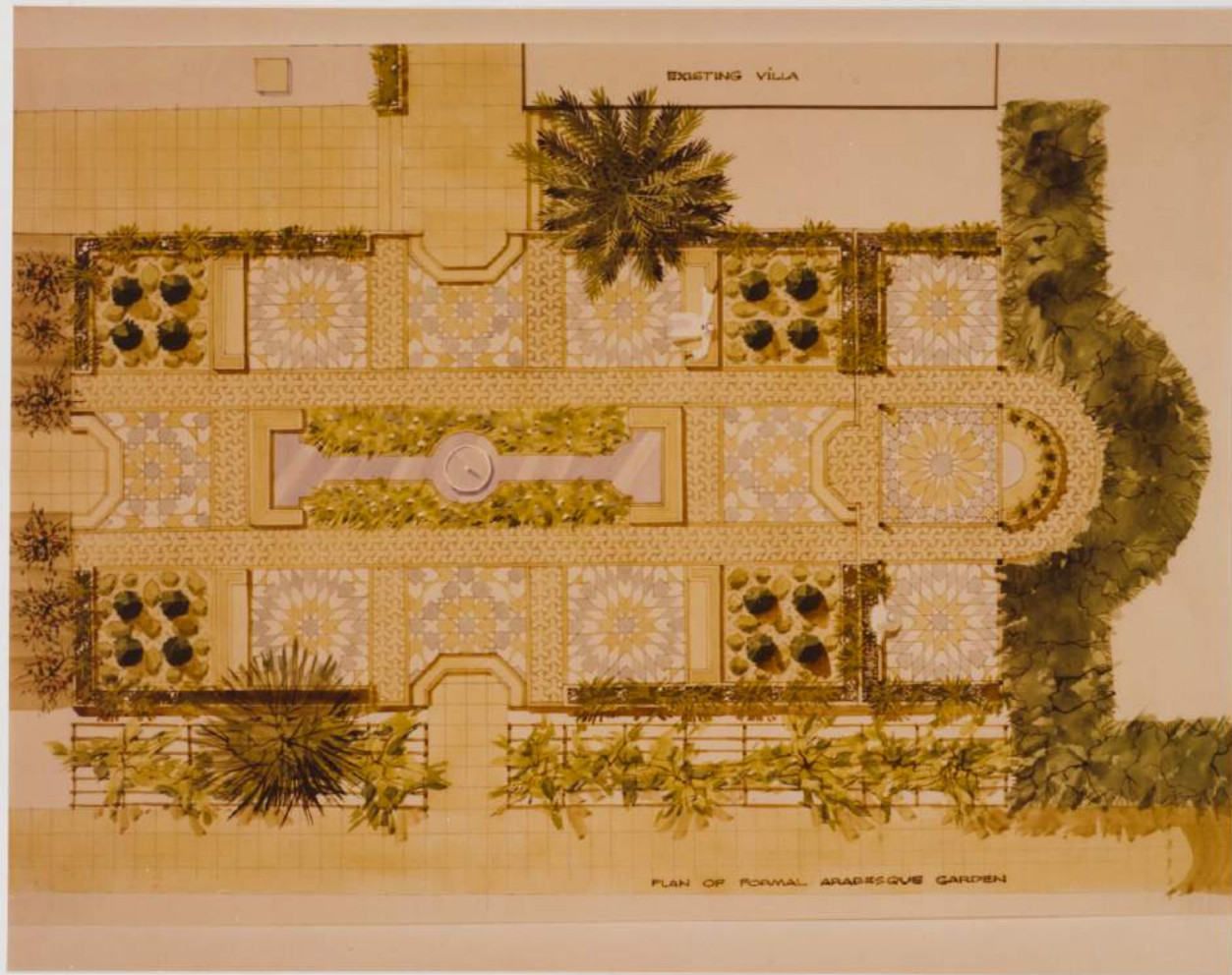


Reception and Dining Room

Special Finishes

Door and Screen Details

Interior Detailing – Diwan-Al-Amiri, Abu Dhabi.



Landscape Detail, Bahrain.



Restoration of Traditional Building, Muscat
For Royal Guest House of Sultan of Oman.



Window Details of Royal Guest House.



Interior Details of Royal Guest House.



Courtyard Details of Restoration of Traditional House, Muscat.



Private Office Complex, Bahrain.



Interior of Private Villa, Bahrain.



