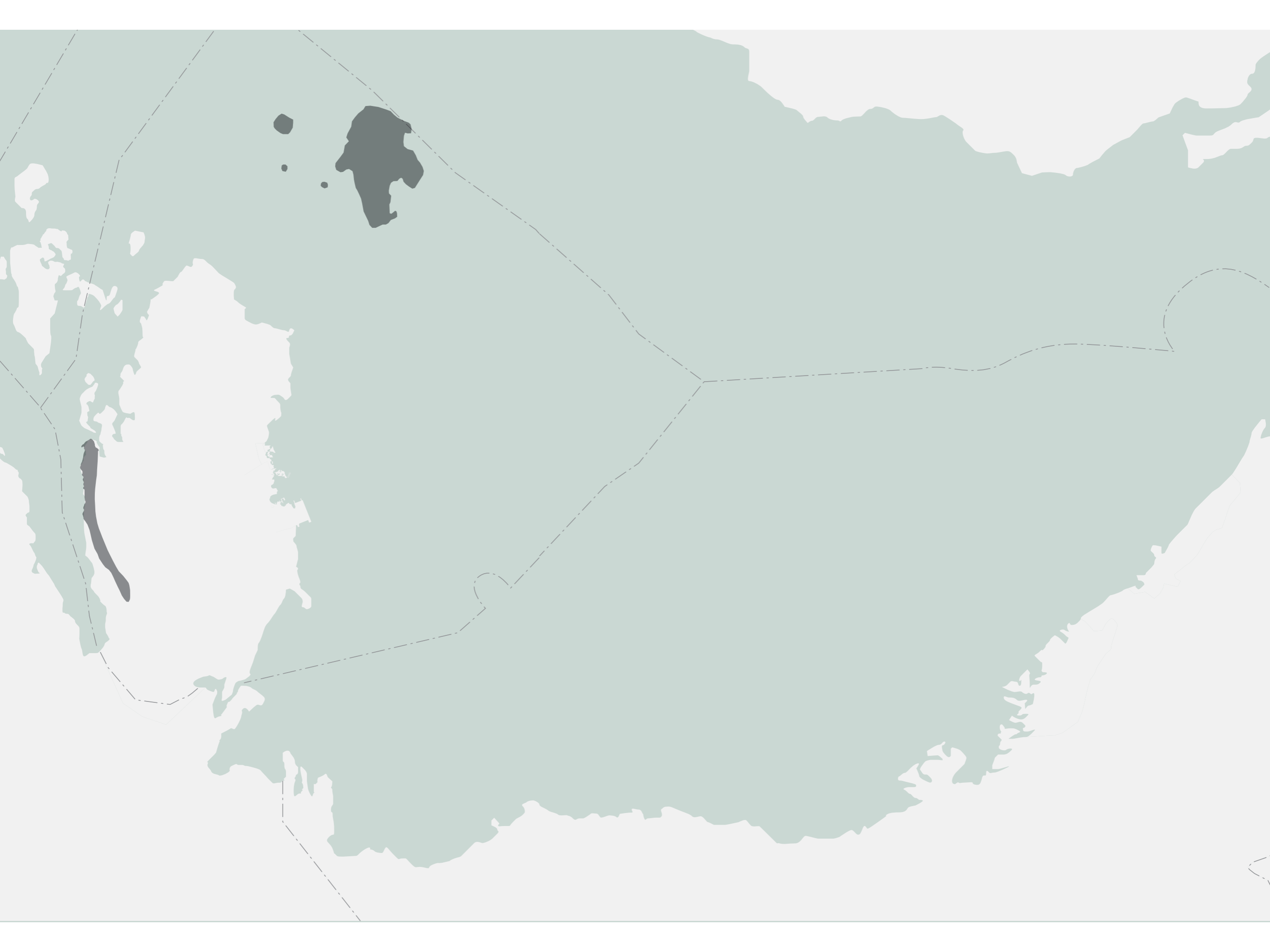
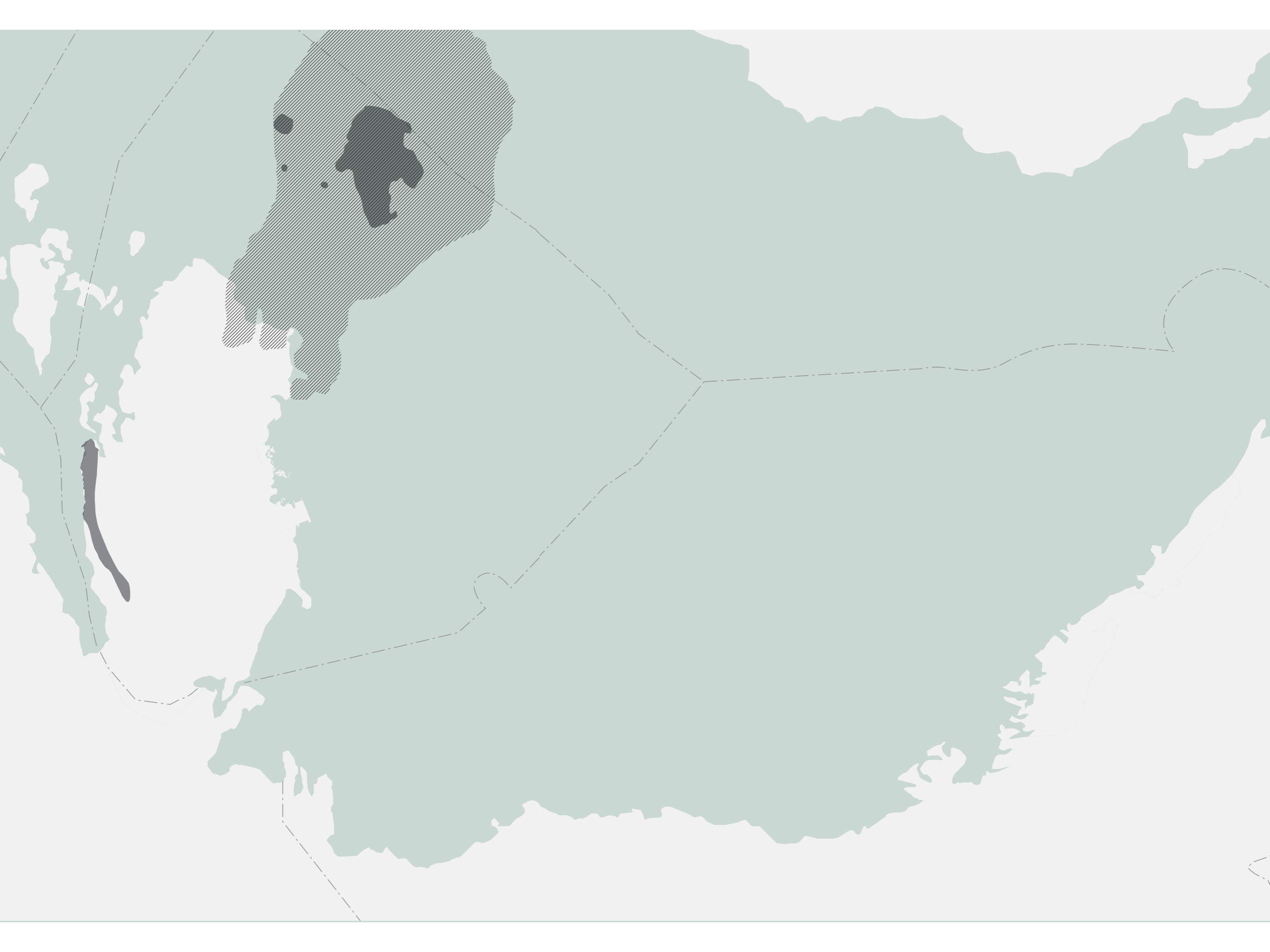
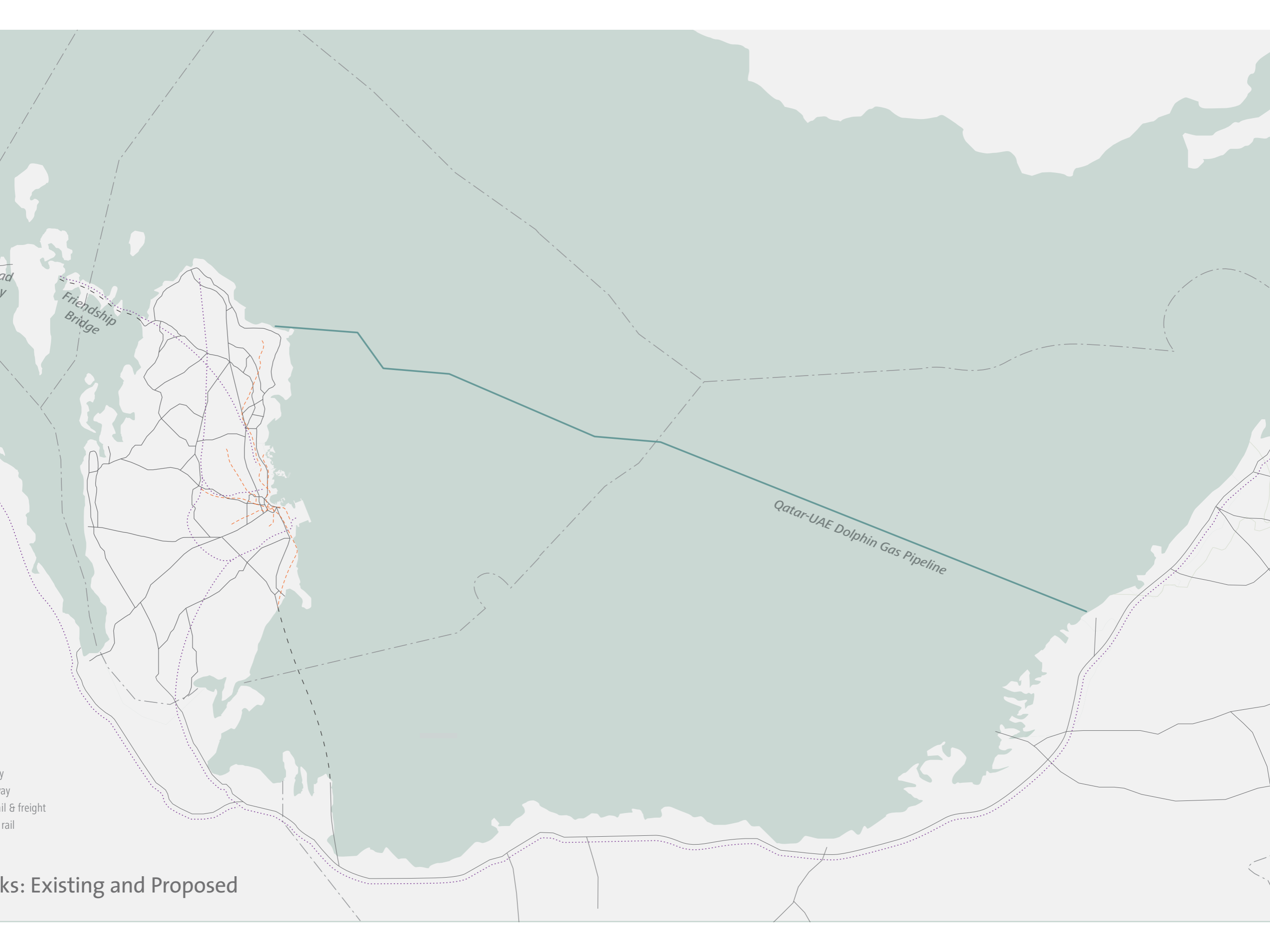


boundary







Friendship Bridge

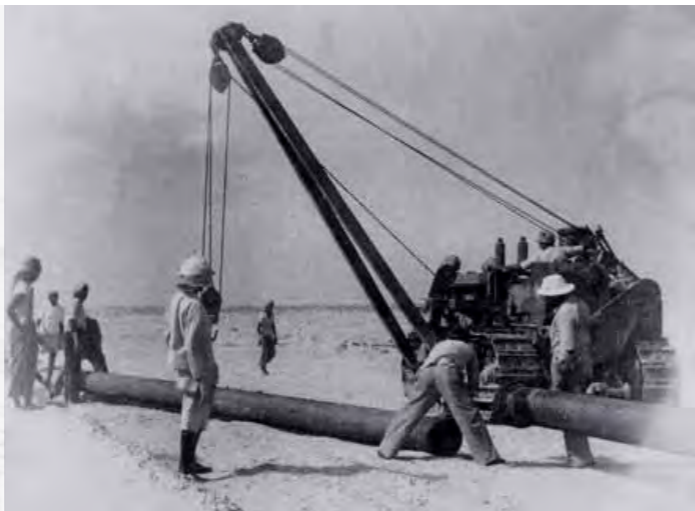
Qatar-UAE Dolphin Gas Pipeline

y  
ay  
oil & freight  
rail

ks: Existing and Proposed



**Pearling**  
pre-1950



**Oil**  
1950-1970



**Gas**  
1970-current



**Education, Sports & Culture**  
current









2010 Coastline

1947 Coastline



The village is a series of small settlements clustered between Al-Koot Fort and Doha Bay.



The first paved roads emerge, and a small airstrip is built. Modest docks are built into the bay.



The town expands along the coast and into the desert. New streets are built to accommodate the automobile.



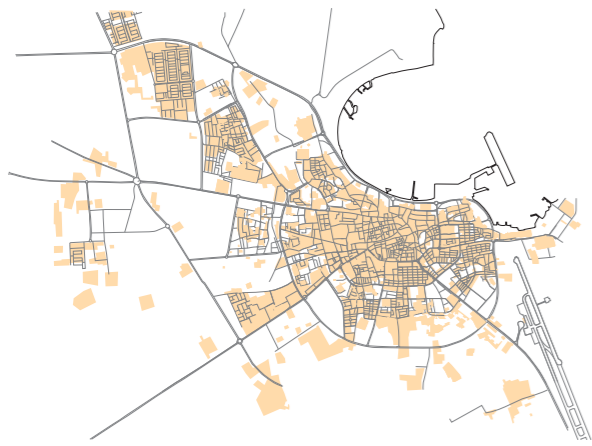
The concentric settlement patterns continue as the city pushes out and along the shore.



The Corniche Road is begun, as is the port of Doha.

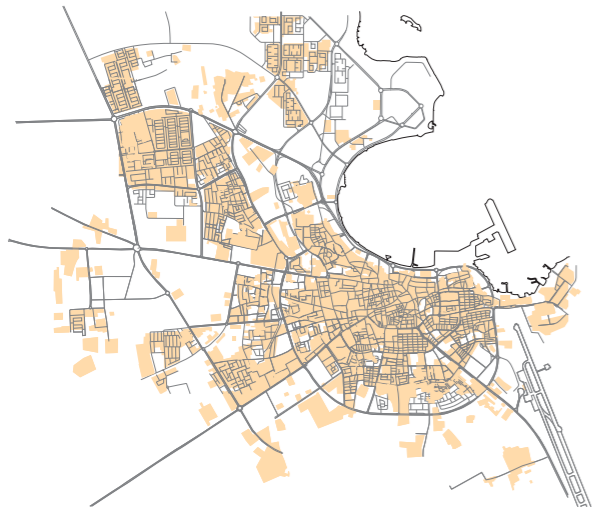
1971





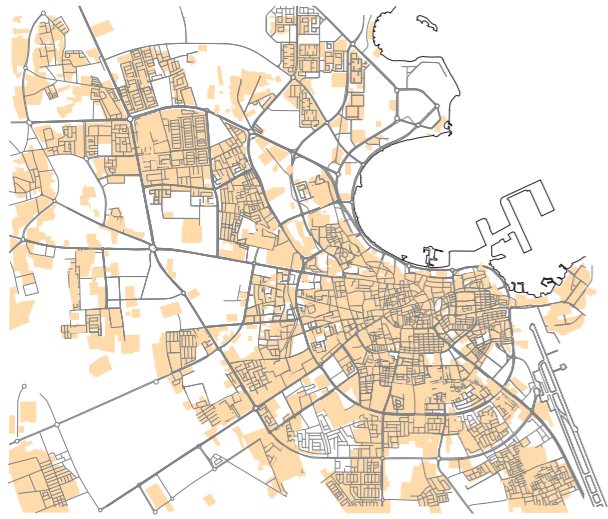
1977

Expansions to the seaport and the airport commence as the city begins to densify. Grand Hamad Street is cut through the dense old city, and land reclamation begins in Dafna.



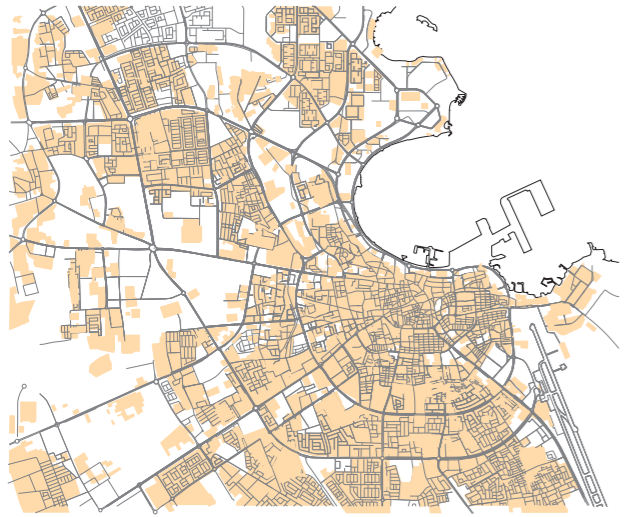
1988

The C Ring Road is completed, and the al-Shamal Road connects the capital to points north.



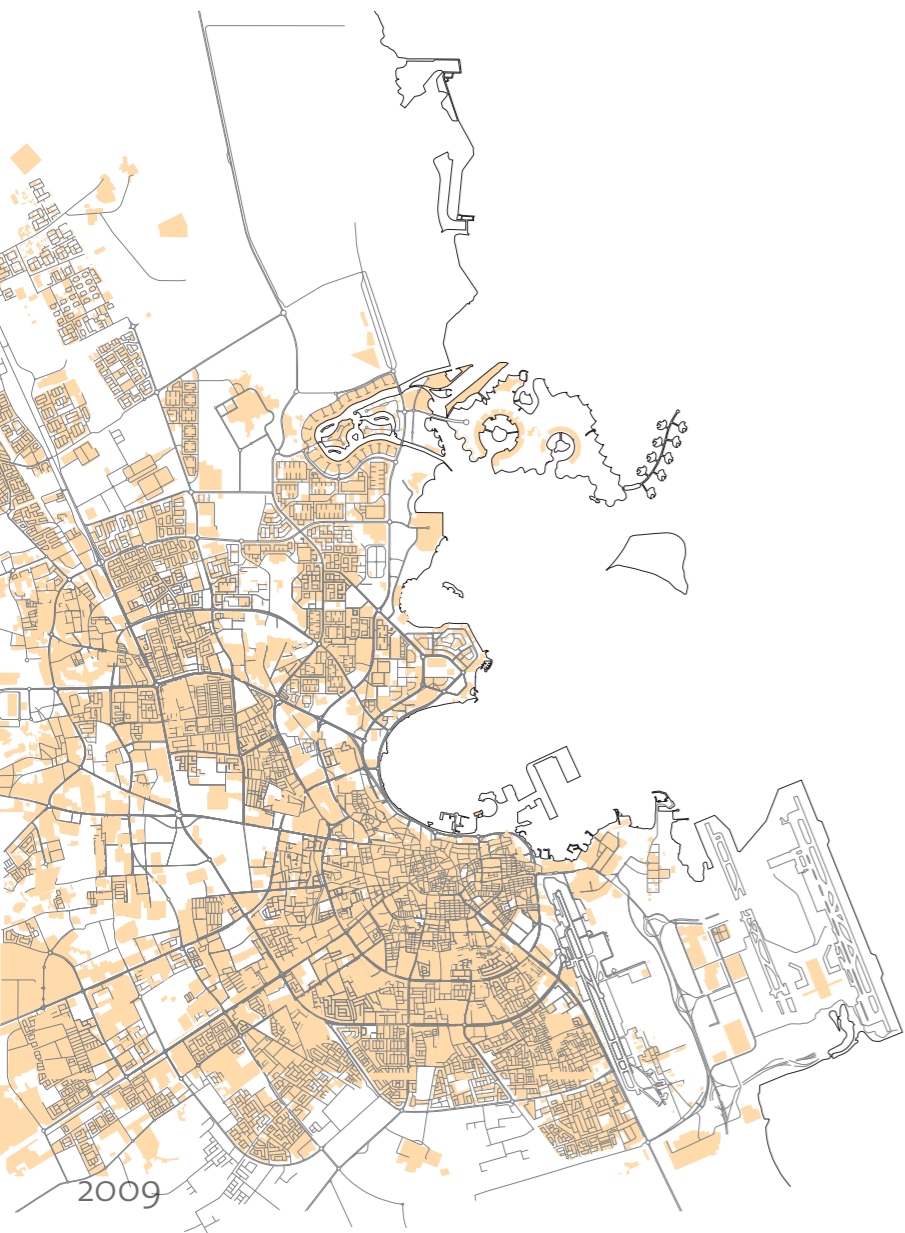
Settlement towards the west and southwest represents the evacuation of Qataris from the densifying center towards the periphery.

1995

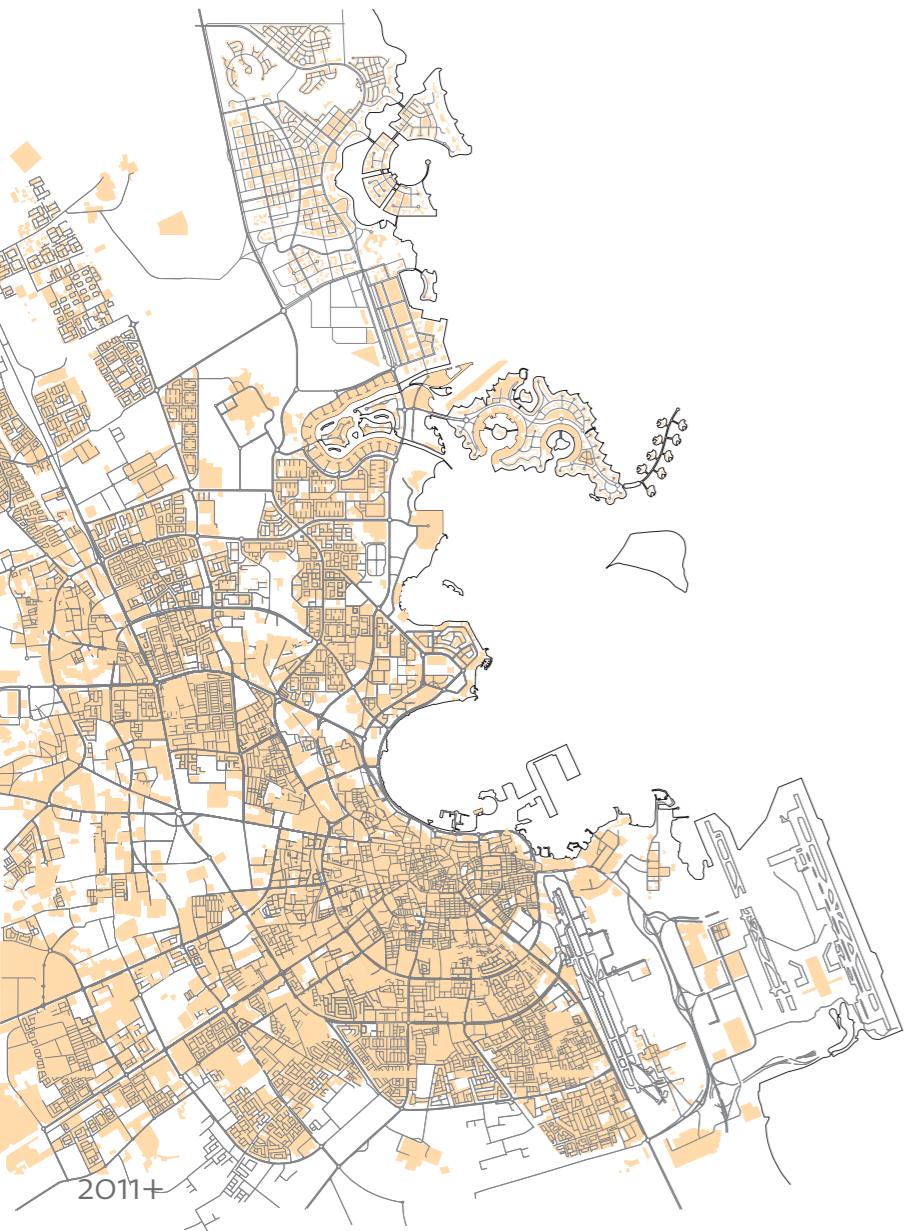


The D Ring Road is completed, connecting with the al-Shamal Road and allowing for increased settlement along the edges.

2003



Further development occurs along the outside edge of the new highways, much of which can be characterized as sprawl.



Earthwork on the West Bay Lagoon, the Pearl, and the new airport are largely complete. Construction at Lusail has just begun.



1971  
120,000

Demographics



1986  
369,079

Demographics





1997  
522,023

Demographics



2004  
744,029

Demographics



2010  
1,699,435

Demographics



4/5 of Qatar's total population is expatriate. There are fewer than 300,000 nationals living in the country.



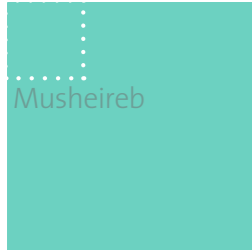
40% of Qatar's total workforce is engaged in the construction sector.



Musheireb

Location	Central Doha
Size	1.65 ha
Population	24,000
Density	789 persons/ha
Status	Under Construction



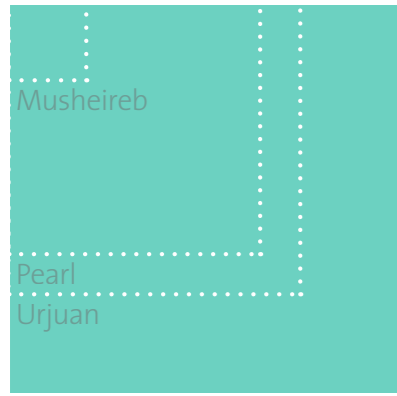


Musheireb

Pearl

Location	West Bay
Size	400 ha
Population	41,000
Density	103 persons/ha
Status	Continued Construction



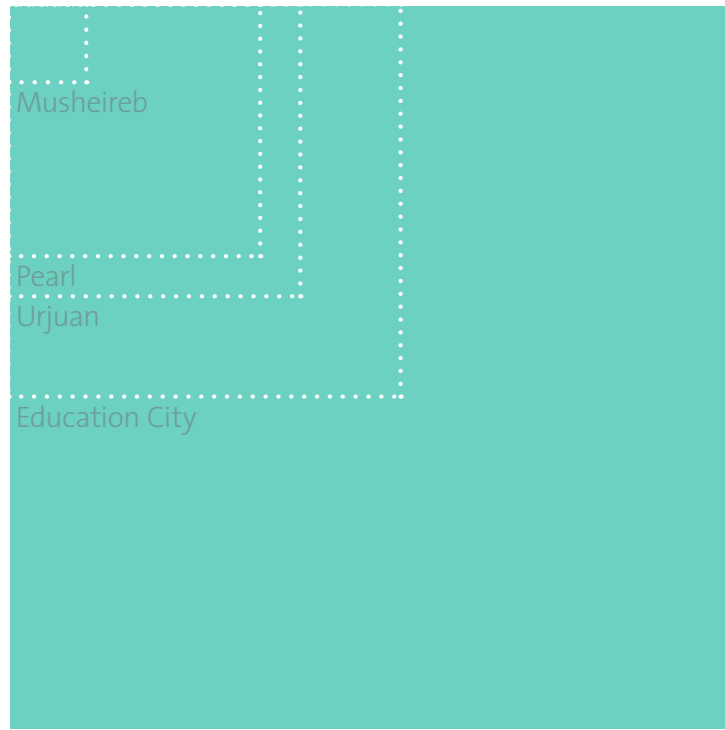


Education City

Location	Al Rayyan
Size	1,000 ha
Population	10,000
Density	10 persons/ha
Status	Continued Construction



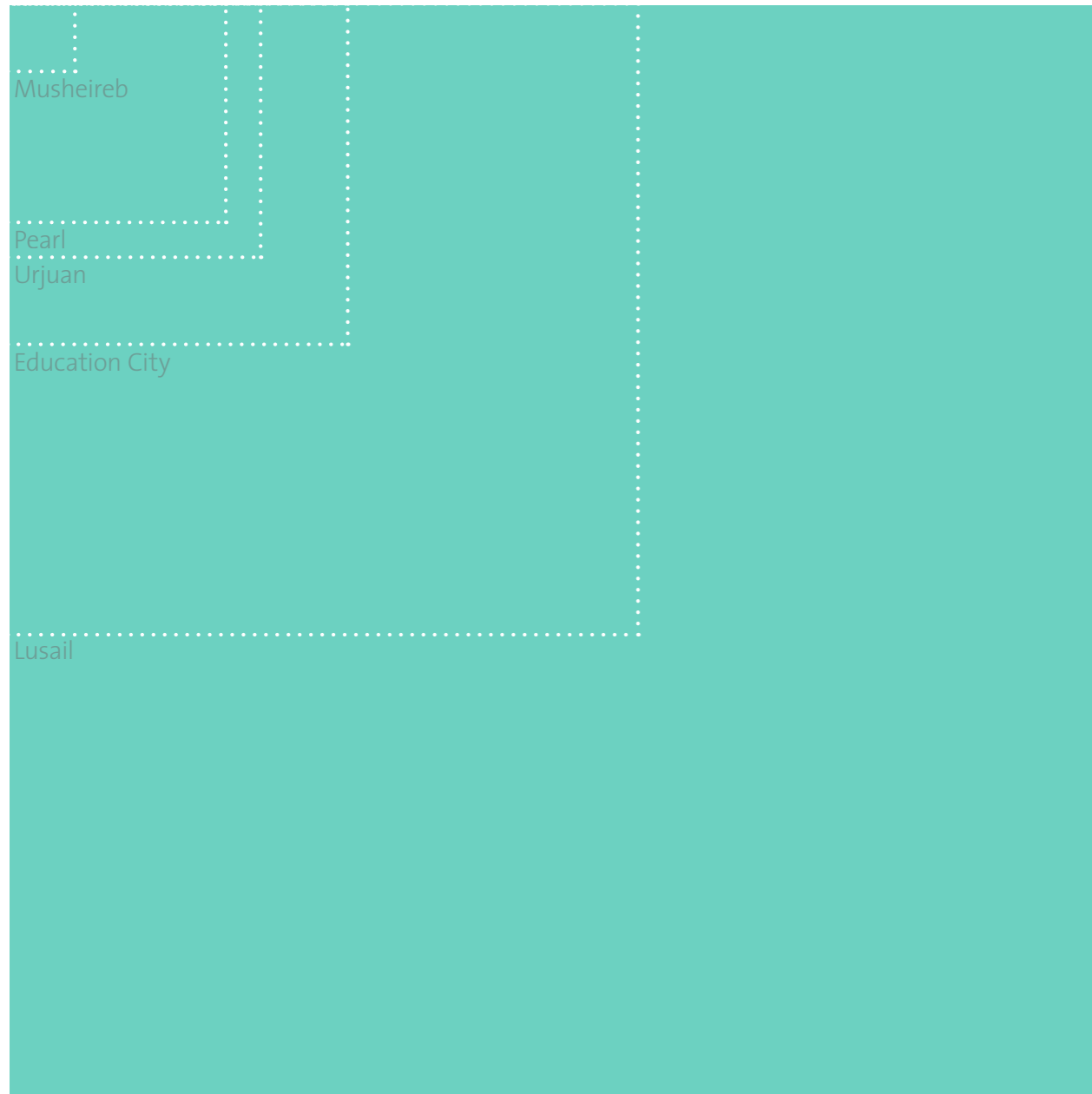




Lusail

Location	Lusail
Size	3,500 ha
Population	350,000
Density	57 persons/ha
Status	Under Construction





Musheireb

Pearl

Urjuan

Education City

Lusail

Industrial City

Location	Ras Laffan
Size	10,600 ha
Population	135,000
Density	57 persons/ha
Status	Continued Construction





# A NEW LANGUAGE OF ARCHITECTURE

## THE SEVEN STEPS:

## الخطوات السبع: لغة معمارية جديدة

The architectural process is a series of steps that lead to the final design. The process is iterative and involves a lot of collaboration and communication. The seven steps are: 1. Research, 2. Concept, 3. Schematic Design, 4. Design Development, 5. Construction Documents, 6. Construction Administration, and 7. Post-Occupancy Evaluation.

7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1



معمارية جديدة  
لغة التصميم







---

*“Qatar has weathered the global financial crisis exceptionally well. Growth has rebounded, and is projected to accelerate to 20 percent in 2011...”*

*Qatar—2010 Article IV Consultation Concluding Statement of the IMF Mission*

---





Average Monthly Income in Qatar	\$2,137 USD
Average Monthly Income for a Migrant Laborer in Qatar	\$175 USD
Average Monthly Income in India	\$66 USD

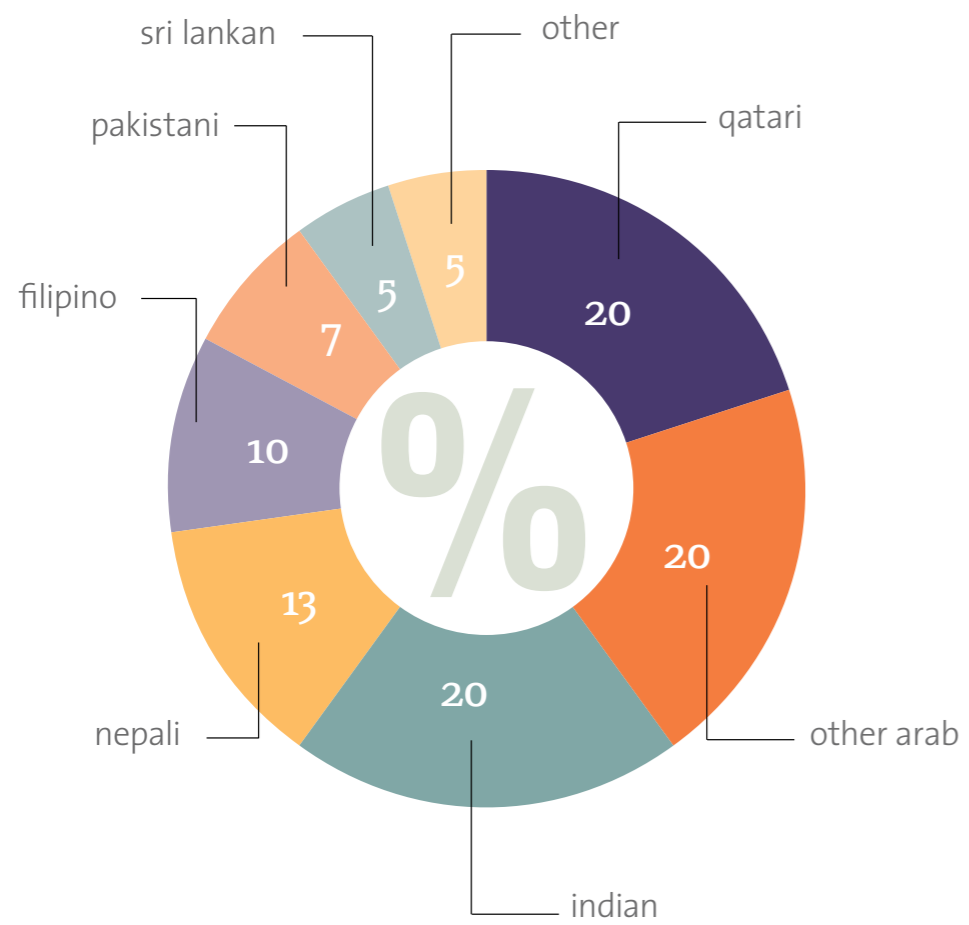


---

*“The country’s population is predicted to  
double by 2030 to about 3.2 million.”*

*“Doha’s Race to Improve Transport,” MEED Qatar Project Supplement*

---





---

*"...the high temperature, strong winds, low rainfall and low nutrient availability of the soil mean that recovery of the terrestrial ecosystems from disturbance is very slow. This makes the Arabian peninsula and Qatar in particular one of the most hostile environments on earth, and one of the most fragile."*

*—Renee Richer, Weill Cornell Qatar*

---





---

Qatar's per capita electricity consumption is the highest in the Gulf and has now surpassed the levels of developed Western nations such as the US, growing by over 4% per annum between 1990-2003.

---

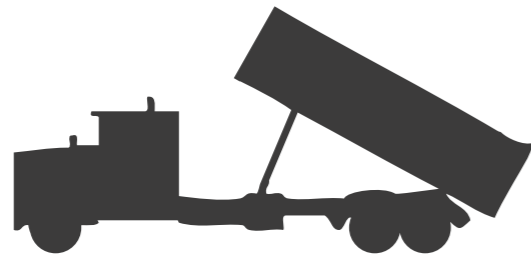




---

Qatar has less than 200 cu metres of water per person per year, placing it well below the internationally recognized barrier for a water-poor country of 1000 cu metres per person per year.

---



---

Dr. Yousef Alhorr, Chairman and Managing Director of Barwa and Qatar Diar Research Institute (BQDRI), said around 20,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste was produced in Qatar daily—which amounts to 7.3 million tonnes a year—as a result of the extensive construction and demolition activities in the country.

---



HUMAN



SOCIAL



ECONOMIC



ENVIRONMENTAL

# Qatar National Vision Plan 2030



1987



2009



- 01 The Sheraton Hotel & Conference Centre
- 02 Burj Qatar
- 03 Qatar General Petroleum Corporation Headquarters
- 04 General Post Office
- 05 Doha Art Foundation & Guest Villas
- 06 New National Library
- 07 Qatar National Theatre & Ministry of Information Complex
- 08 General Administration of Civil Defence
- 09 Qatar State (now Rumailah) Hospital
- 10 Alkoon & Peter Smithson State Hospital Competition Entry
- 11 National Photography Museum
- 12 Sheikh Mohammed bin Hamad al-Thani House
- 13 al Koot
- 14 Souq Waqif
- 15 Government House
- 16 Ministry of Finance & Petroleum Affairs Expansion
- 17 Qatar National Bank Headquarters
- 18 Museum of Islamic Art
- 19 Sheikh Abdulra bin Jassim al-Thani House / National Museum
- 20 Abu Bakr al Siddiq Mosque
- 21 The Doha Club
- 22 The Gulf Hotel

- Built
- Renovated
- Demolished
- Unrealized





2003



2005





2009



2011