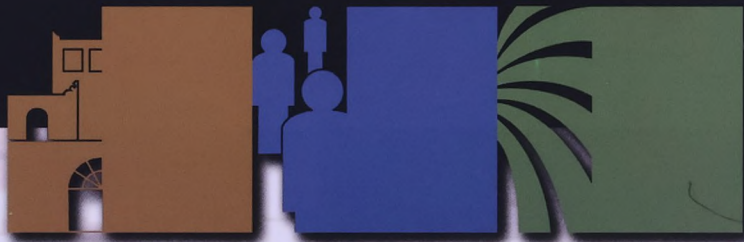


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Ministry of Housing,
Municipalities and
Environment



Hamad Town

General Report on Hamad Town Project



by Ministry of Housing, Municipalities and Environment of the State of Bahrain

in Celebration of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlement - HABITAT II, City Summit



* The State of Bahrain is an archipelago of thirty five small islands located midway down the Arabian Gulf, approximately 24 kilometres east of Saudi Arabia Sea _ board and a little further from the north coast of the peninsular state of Qatar at latitude 26 North.

There are six principal islands in the group, the largest being Bahrain from which the state takes its name.

* Evidence unearthed by archaeologists indicates that Bahrain was first inhabited at least 50,000 years ago and possible as long as 100,000 years ago. Some of the flint tools found on the island suggest that agriculture may have been practiced here as long as 8,000 BC.

The first references to Bahrain in recorded history date to the third millennium BC when it was known as Delmon, the paradise described in the epic of Gilgamesh. That early fame is still celebrated in Bahrain by the various organizations which trade under the name Delmon.

* In 627 AD, the eighth year of the Islamic year of the Islamic Hijra calendar, the

majority of Bahrain's population embraced Islam. Parts of Al Khamis mosque may date from the late seventh century, making it one of the oldest mosques in the region.

* Under the rule of HH the Amir, Shaikh Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, the present government is led by HH the Prime Minister, Shaikh Khalifa Bin Salman Al Khalifa with the support of HH the Crown Prince and Commander in Chief of Bahrain Defence Force, Shaikh Hamad Bin Isa Bin Sulman Al Khalifa. The government has taken every opportunity to develop Bahrain's economy and infrastructure as a progressive, sovereign state, while carefully observing and preserving its heritage and traditions.

* The Ministry of Housing, Municipalities & Environment since its inception in 1975 has accomplished a number of projects and programmes covering various areas of the country. Thousands of dwelling units of various types have been erected in neighbourhoods and urban and rural areas. These projects include among others, Isa Town and Hamad Town which will eventually house 100,000 inhabitants.



H.H. SHAIKH ISA BIN SULMAN
AL KHALIFA
The Amir of the State of Bahrain



H.H. SHAIKH KHALIFA BIN SULMAN
AL KHALIFA
The Prime Minister



H.H. SHAIKH HAMAD BIN ISA
AL KHALIFA
The Crown Prince and Commander-in-Chief
of the Bahrain Defence Force

CENTRE FOR ARAB GULF STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

25 JUL 1997

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The Amir of the State of Bahrain



H.H. SHAIKH KHALIFA BIN SULMAN
AL KHALIFA
The Prime Minister



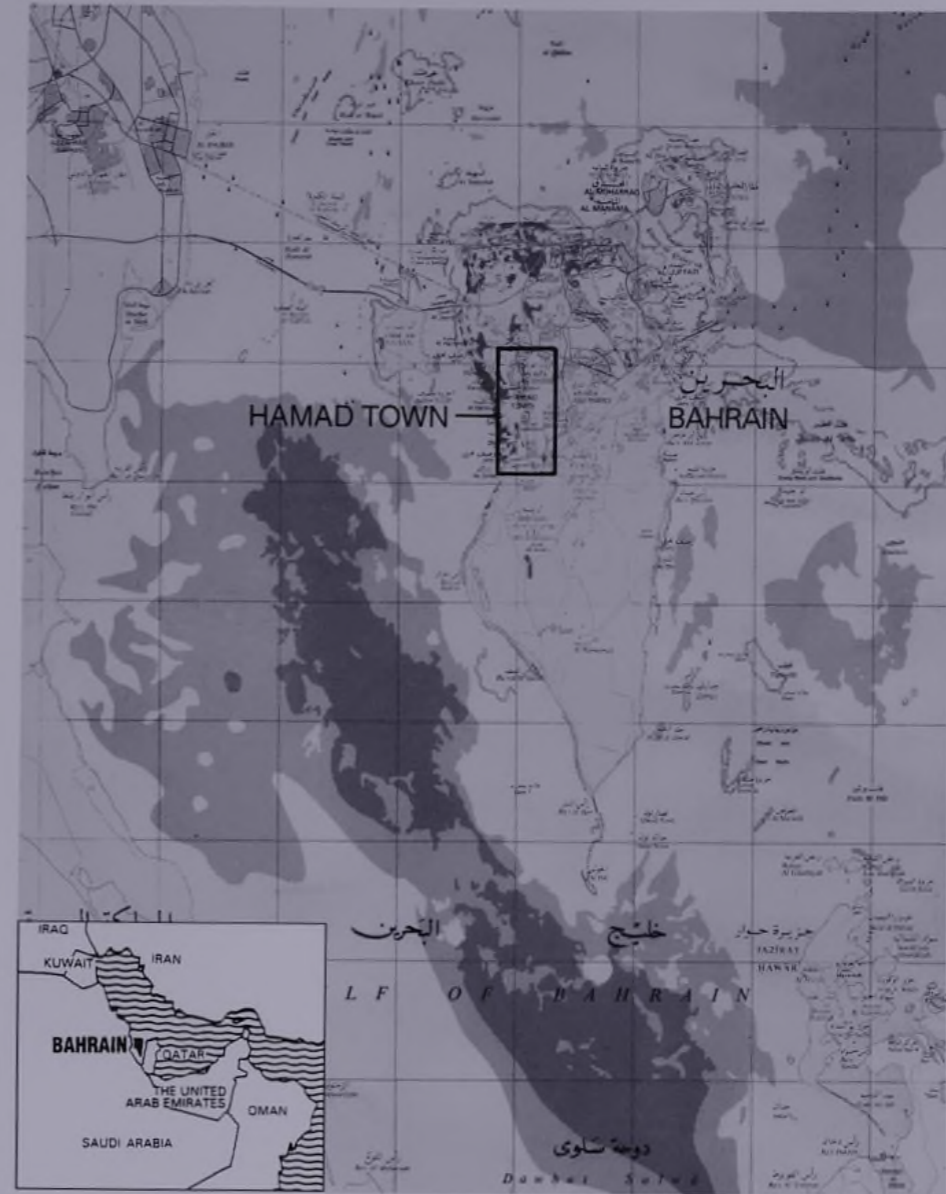
H.H. SHAIKH HAMAD BIN ISA
AL KHALIFA
The Crown Prince and Commander-in-Chief
of the Bahrain Defence Force

HAMAD TOWN

Hamad Town is one of the most modern towns in the Arabian Gulf. It is divided into four districts comprising three to four neighbourhoods. Every neighbourhood is served by a commercial center, a Friday mosque, schools, health and social centres, shops and recreational areas. The natural contours and elements were used for landscaping and draining the rain water collected from surrounding roads.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- H.H. the Amir, Shaikh Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa laid the foundation stone in 1982.
- Located to the south west of Manama Town.
- The Town was inaugurated in 1984.
- The total target population is 50 - 60 thousands.
- The total area of the Town is 1241 ha.
- The total area for residential purposes is 665 ha.
- Total Number of Housing units built by the Ministry is 6922 units.
- Housing units density is 13 - 15 units / ha.
- Total number of gift plots is 2747 plots.



GENERAL LOCATION

THE URBAN STRUCTURE OF HAMAD TOWN

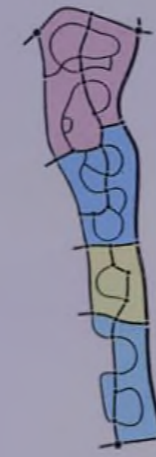
The Master Plan of Hamad Town consists of four major districts namely Al Lawzi, Al Rowdha, Al Wadi and Al Nuzha, each one is formed of two to four neighbourhoods.

The four districts are connected by a major road (Shaikh Hamad Road) which is considered to be the main spine of the town. It begins in the north at Crown Prince Road and ends in the south at Zallaq Highway. From the spine road branches a network of distributor roads which branch to access roads serving the various residential areas.

The natural contours and valleys have been utilised to accommodate roads and to drain rainwater along the western edge of the town.

The town is fully equipped with modern public utilities such as electricity, water, sewerage, drainage and telephone networks.

The major services such as education, health, culture, recreation, commercial and religious places have been allocated in a pyramidal hierarchy, starting from small local centres, which are distributed at locality levels containing some shops and daily-prayers mosques followed by a "neighbourhood centre containing a primary school, Juma Mosque, commercial areas and a kindergarten. The district centres; at the top of this hierarchy contains intermediate and secondary schools, Grand Friday Mosque, social and cultural centres and other places for technical assistance.



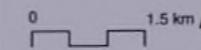
AL LAWZI

AL RAWDHA

AL WADI

AL NUZHA

HAMAD TOWN DISTRICTS



GENERAL MASTER PLAN OF HAMAD TOWN

LAND USE (RESIDENTIAL)

Due to social and cultural considerations in the State of Bahrain, the houses are built as independent units on separate plots. The houses in Hamad Town are divided into two categories, the first are built by the Ministry and the second by the citizens on gift plots.

The design of residential areas has taken into consideration the optimum mix of social and economic objectives. The basic city design concept emphasizes the grouping of different income groups so as to integrate their community structure.

The pattern of housing areas is centred around mosques, gathering people for prayers. Visually and socially, mosques play an extremely distinguished role in the definition of the identity of residential areas.

The contribution of the inhabitants in keeping up their well landscaped environment is very significant. This has also contributed to the alleviation of any potential monotony.



GRAND MOSQUE



PRIVATE HOUSES DEVELOPED BY CITIZENS.





**HOUSING UNITS IN
HAMAD TOWN**



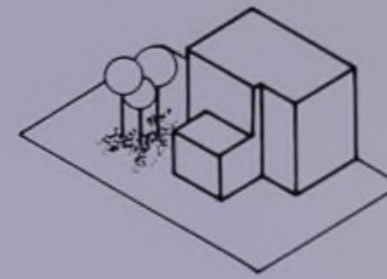
**LANDSCAPING IN
HAMAD TOWN**



HOUSING UNITS

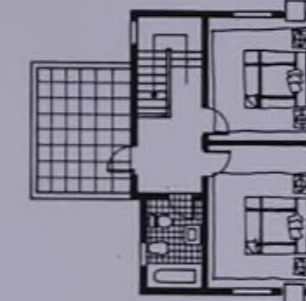
Unit Data

- Initially constructed at 1982
- Two storey height
- Plot area : 300m²
- Built up area : 157m²
- built up ratio : 52%
- Ground floor area : 85m²
- First floor area : 72m²
- Construction method : wall Baring



UNIT MASS

0 1 2 3M



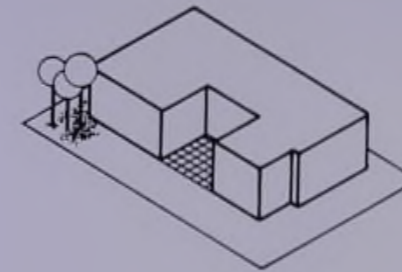
FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

Unit Data

- Initially constricted at 1984
- One story height
- Plot area : 372 m²
- Built up area : 166m²
- Built up ratio : 45%
- construction method : wall Baring



UNIT MASS

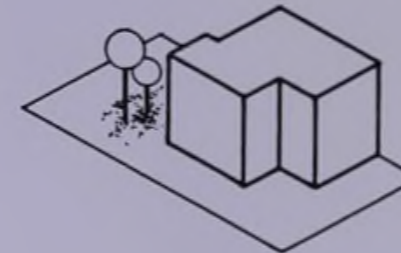
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GROUND FLOOR

Unit Data

- Initially constructed at 1982
- Two story height
- plot area : 300m²
- Built up area : 168m²
- Built up ratio : 56%
- Ground floor area : 90 m²
- First floor area : 78m²
- construction method : wall Baring



UNIT MASS

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FIRST FLOOR

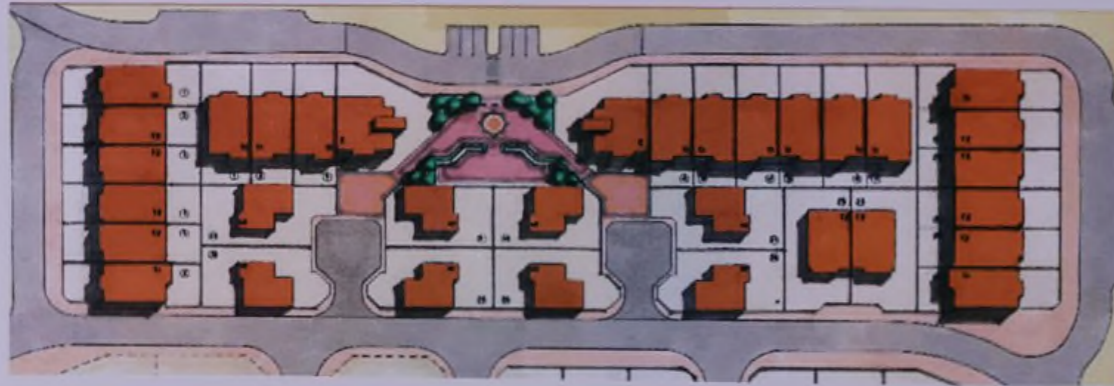


GROUND FLOOR

TOWN HOUSES

The introduction of town houses by the Ministry started in 1991. This was to comply with the emerging socio economic changes which were thoroughly analysed. They were designed to resemble the Bahraini local architecture and to satisfy family needs.

Site plans applied planning methods aiming to maximize the use of the land, economy in spaces and the increase of the population density. Consideration was given to provide public services and open spaces to create a complete urban environment. A close look at these plans shows that the building density is meant to reach 25 housing units / ha which is a higher density compared to densities in other neighbourhoods in Hamad Town.



NEW HOUSING UNITS (42 UNITS), AL NUZHA DISTRICT



Services

Hamad Town population is expected to house 50,000 to 60,000. To provide public services for this number of citizens the following standards are applied:

1. Commercial services:

- * 20 Groups of shops, each group consists of 7 shops totaling to 140 shops.
The standard is 400 people / shop
- * 10 Groups of shops, each group consists of 10 shops totaling to 100 shops.
The standard is 570 people / shop
- * Two petrol station
The standard is 28,000 people per petrol station.

2. Educational services:

- 18 primary schools, rates at 3000 people / school
- 9 intermediate schools, rates at 8000 people / school
- 9 secondary schools, rates at 19000 people / school

3. Health services:

- One health centre / 28000 people.

4. Religious services:

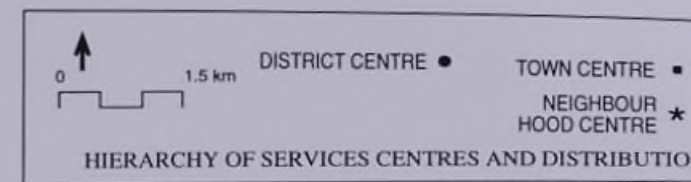
- 22 daily prayer mosques, rating at 2500 people / mosque.
- 8 Juma mosques, rating at 8000 people / mosque, including a grand mosque to serve the town.

5. Social services

- 7 Kindergartens; rating at 8000 people / K
- 5 children centers, rating at 1000 people /C.C.
- One social center and one elderly home to serve the town.

6. Recreational services

- 10 sports clubs and playgrounds, rating at 5700 people /S.C and P.G.
- 80 children play grounds, rating at 700 people/C.P.G.
- Two public parks, rating at 2800 people /P.P.







وزارة الإسكان
والبلديات
والبيئة



مدينة حمد

تقرير عام عن مشروع مدينة حمد

تقدمه وزارة الإسكان والبلديات والبيئة من دولة البحرين

بمناسبة مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة للمستوطنات البشرية - الممثل 2

