



**Management of Protecting the Side Slopes Adjacent to  
Archaeological Structures at Amman Downtown**

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**This Thesis was Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the  
Requirements for Master Degree of Engineering Project  
Management**

**Faculty of Engineering**

**Isra University**

**May 2018**

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Praise should first be to the Almighty Allah for His most passionate blessings that have assisted me in completing my thesis.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciations to my Supervisor Dr. Orabi Al-Rawi who has encouraged me to choose this subject and supplied me with valuable and insightful comments. His constructive remarks have been the cornerstone upon which the main ideas of the thesis have been built.

I also owe my debt and gratitude to Dr Ibrahim Al-Hadithi and Dr Rami Al-Samara'i for their continuous help, advice and encouragement during the period of my study.

Furthermore, no word can express my deep gratitude to my parents whose encouragement, support, cooperation, and generosity have made me arrive at this stage.

Special thanks are also extended to my instructors and professors who have taught me during the past two years and provided me with useful pieces of advice and references.

Finally, I wish to record my gratitude to the staff of the libraries at Isra University, in addition to Al-Nahrain University, University of Baghdad and University of Technology (Iraq) for their services and facilities they put at my disposal.

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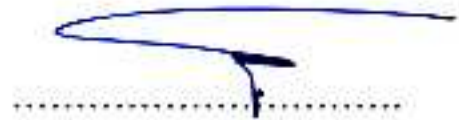
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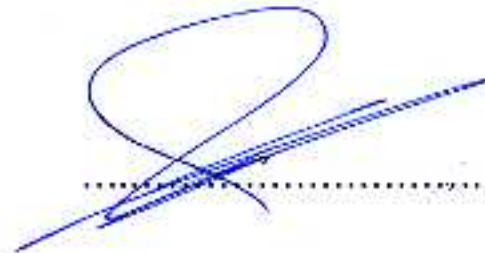
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## **DEDICATION**

*I dedicate my humble efforts in this thesis:*

*To my Parents, as they are the source of my inspirations....*

*To my sisters, for their continuous support....*

*To my friends for their encouragement....*

# *Management of Protecting the Side Slopes Adjacent to Archaeological Structures at Amman Downtown*

## **Abstract**

Running any project successfully requires integration between the processes for each of the engineering design, the engineering project management, and methods of execution for the proposed project.

Al-Qal'ah region, located at Amman downtown, is a national historical site that has been exposed to continuous erosion of side slopes and ground instability. This can be attributed to a number of factors, prominent among which are environmental and climatic conditions, in addition to the existence of different slope characteristics at this region which govern the behavior of these slopes and consequently have considerable effects on the overall stability of this site.

The major aim of this research is to conduct detailed geotechnical and management investigations for the side slopes adjacent to the archaeological site of Al-Qal'ah region, and accordingly to suggest the most appropriate solutions that can be adopted to protect and develop the study area.

The geotechnical part investigated the engineering evaluations for the study area, in addition to proposing and designing a number of engineering alternatives to be performed in developing the overall study area and achieving the required slope stability of this region. Thus, three alternatives are proposed as the most suitable and applicable for protecting and developing the faces of the existing side slopes of the study area, namely gabion retaining wall, reinforced concrete retaining wall, and gravity retaining wall.

In the management part of this investigation, the phases of construction project management were identified. Then the most appropriate and optimal alternative was chosen after conducting the development of the project plan required for each alternative. The cost and duration needed for carrying out each alternative were determined using Primavera Software and calculating the NPV for all alternatives.

The findings of this research revealed that gabion retaining wall proves to be the best alternative in terms of cost, duration, NPV and safety for developing and protecting the first zone of the area under study compared with the other suggested alternatives. As for the second zone, the side slopes can be developed and protected using riprap. In addition, a new sidewalk was proposed to be carried out for the study area. In general, the above suggestions revealed to be helpful in improving the study area, and strengthening the overall stability of the site.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

A	Annual Expenses
ACES	Arab Center for Engineering Studies
$A_i$	Area of Wall Cross Section
B	Width of Base Slab
$C_c$	Cohesion of Cyclopean Concrete
$C_f$	Cohesion of Foundation Soil
EAS	Engineering Axis for Studies
e	The eccentricity of the Resultant Force
F	Future Value
FOS	Factor of Safety
GIS	Geographical Information System
H	Vertical Height of Cut
$i$	Interest rate
$k_a$	Coulomb's Active Earth Pressure Coefficient with Seismic Effect
KN	Kilo Newton
$M_O$	The Overturning Moment
MPa	Mega Pascal= $\text{KN}/\text{m}^2$
n	Years
P	Initial Value
$P_a$	Active Earth Pressure
PEP	Project Execution Plan
$P_h$	Horizontal Component
PMP	Project Management Plan
$P_p$	The Passive Earth Pressure
$P_v$	Vertical Component
$q_{\max}$	Maximum Pressure
$q_{\min}$	Minimum Pressure
$q_{\text{ult}}$	The Ultimate Bearing Capacity
SHA	State Highway Administration
T	Diameter of Reinforcement Bar

$W$	Weight of Gabion
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure
$\gamma_c$	Density of concrete
$\beta$	Angle of backfill slope
$\phi_2$	Friction angle for the foundation soil
$\phi_1$	Friction Angle for the backfill soil
$\Sigma v$	Normal components
$\sum F_d$	Sum of the horizontal forces driving the wall to slide
$\sum F'_R$	Sum of the horizontal forces that withstand sliding
$\Sigma M_r$	Sum of the moments due to forces tend to withstand overturning the wall about the toe, basically the soil backfill and the concrete forces.
$\Sigma M_o$	Sum of the moments that resulted from forces tend to overturn the wall
$\gamma_g$	Unit weight of a gabion wall
$\gamma_1$	Unit weight of the backfill Soil
$\gamma_2$	Unit weight for the foundation soil
$\alpha$	Wall slope angle from horizontal
$\delta$	Angle of friction between soil and wall