



STONE LOH HENG JOO

architectural | interior design | model making

A creative and innovative architecture student from Tunku Abdul Rahman University College who has eye for detail. Typically inspired by industrial materials such as shipping containers to design sustainable solutions as well as graffiti art for an artistic touch.

EDUCATION

COMPLETED cgpa 3.2

**Diploma
in Architecture**
2017-2020

Tunku Abdul Rahman University College.

Courses taken include Architectural Design Studio, Building Science and Services, Site Surveying, Construction Technology, and Working Drawings.

ONGOING cgpa 3.6

**Bachelor of Science
in Architecture**
2020-2022

Tunku Abdul Rahman University College.

Courses taken include Architectural Design Studio which focusing more on public building, Advanced CAD drawing, building science and Planning studies.

EXPERIENCE

COMPLETED

**Interior design
internship/part-timer**
2019-2020

Ergonomic Designs Solution sdn. bhd.

Designed and planned layout for residential and commercial building project, produced concepts, mood boards, working drawings as well as 3-D renderings.

COMPLETED

**Freelance interior
designer**
Jan - May 2021

KT12 Terrace house, Batu Nilam, Bukit Tinggi Klang.

Lead project discussions and proposed concepts for the client (a soon to be married couple), produced layout plans and 3-D renderings as well as assisted on site, working directly with the contractors to provide the best for the client

ONGOING

**Freelance furniture
design**
May 2021

Cassia Botanic, Bukit Tinggi Klang.

Designed a cabinet for the client's living room to provide more space and create a clean and fresh look the the living room while providing a grand casing to showcase the client's antique collection.



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CAPABILITIES

Negotiation
Team leadership
Project management
Creative thinking
Fast learner

LANGUAGE

English	
Malay	
Mandarin	
Cantonese	
Hokkien	

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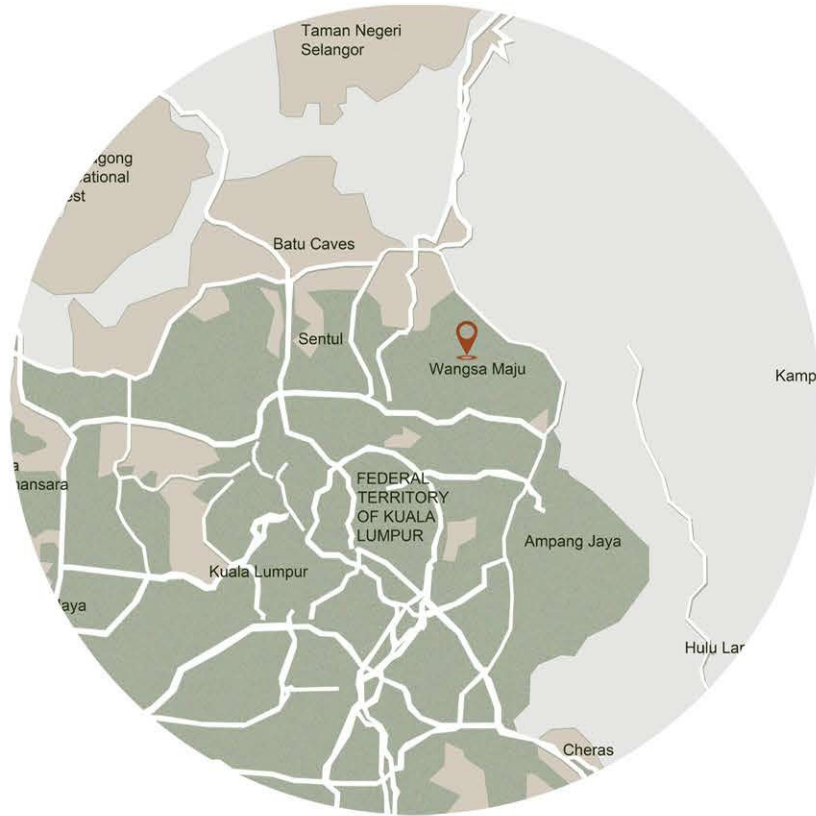
01

Site Analysis [Wangsa Maju]

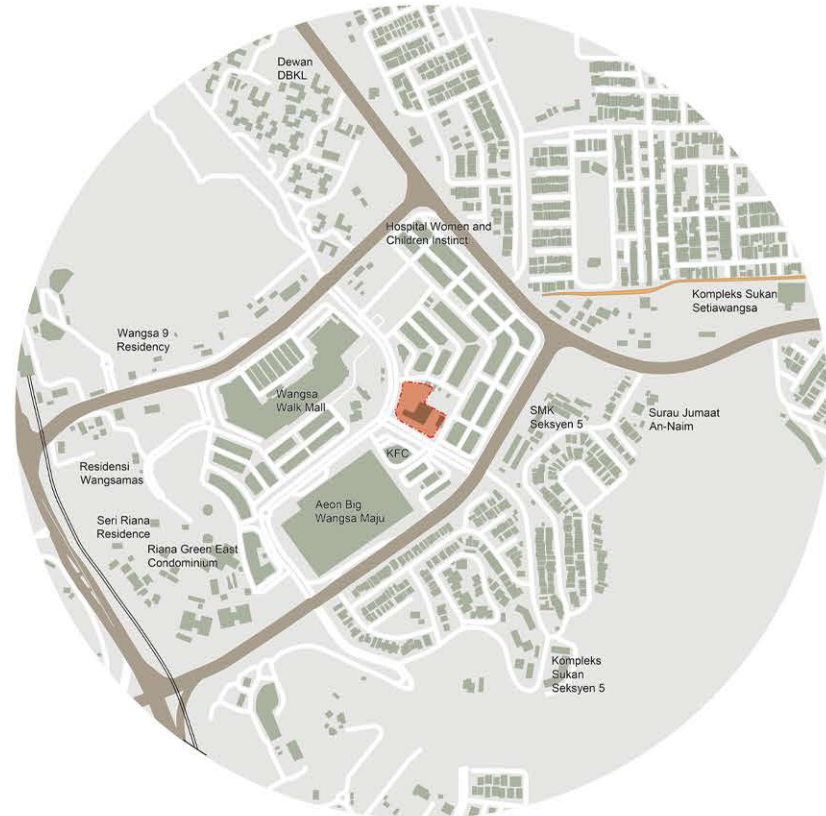
To promote Kuala Lumpur as a world class city, new growth areas (Damansara, Wangsa Maju, Bukit Jalil and Bandar Tun Razak) were developed. Wangsa Maju was part of Setapak rubber estates in the 1900s to 1980s, until the township was formed in 1984. The PGK Sdn Bhd and City Hall aims to build a township with mixed development, comprising medium and high rise condominiums, double-storey terrace houses, semi-detached houses, shops, offices and commercial complexes. The given site location is an island site surrounded by traffic, with one of its corners facing the intersection of Jalan Wangsa Delima and Jalan Wangsa Delima 1. Its surrounding neighbours are generally shoplots and mix use complex such as Aeon Big and Wangsa Walk Mall.







 **Key Plan**
scale n.t.s.



 **Location Plan**
scale n.t.s.

Kuala Lumpur's origin can be traced back to the year 1857 when eighty seven Chinese tin miners settled near the confluence of rivers Gombak and Klang. Kuala Lumpur became the capital of the independent federation of Malaya in 1957 and of Malaysia in 1963.

To promote Kuala Lumpur as a world class city, new growth areas (Damansara, Wangsa Maju, Bukit Jalil and Bandar Tun Razak) were developed. Wangsa Maju was part of Setapak rubber estates in the 1900s to 1980s, until the township was formed in 1984. The PGK Sdn Bhd and City Hall aims to build a township with mixed development, comprising medium and high rise condominiums, double-storey terrace houses, semi-detached houses, shops, offices and commercial complexes.



Historical Timeline

1900s - 1980s

Wangsa Maju was previously occupied by Setapak rubber estates "Hawthornden".

1984

Rubber plantation was transformed into terraced housing to meet the housing demand of students population from TARC and Malaysian Institute of Art and Wangsa Maju was formed.

2008

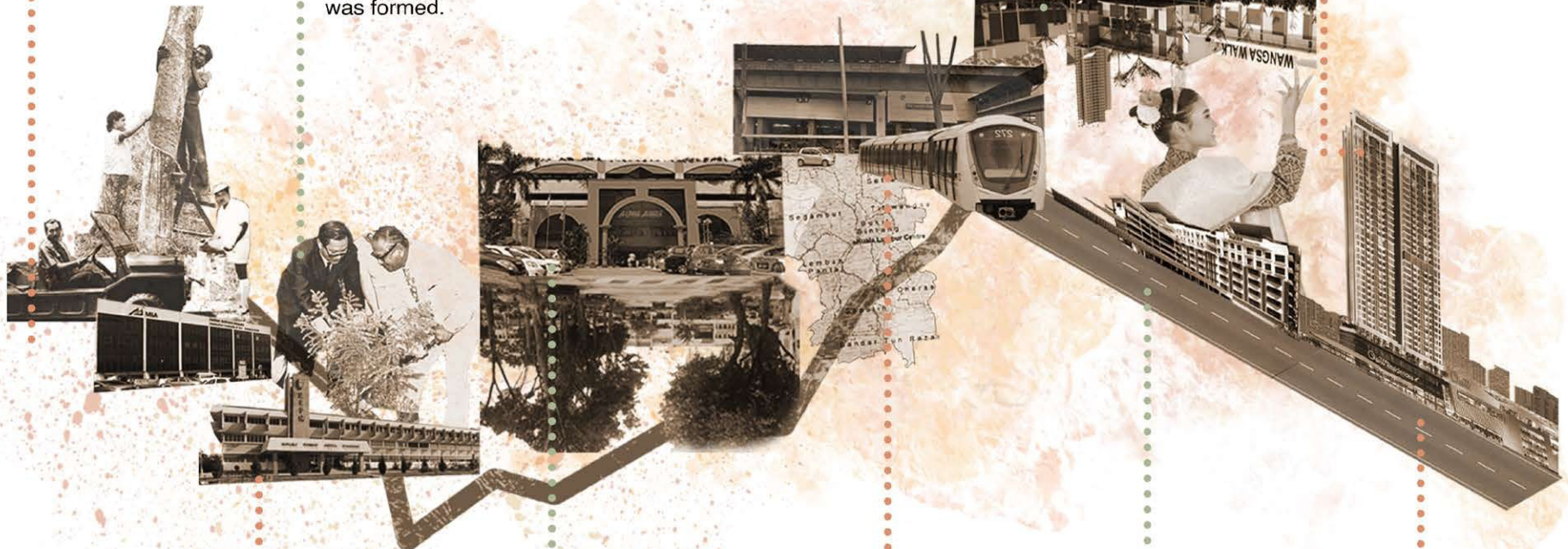
Masjid Usamah Bin Zaid was first mosque in Wangsa Maju areas to provide relief for the people.

2009

Wangsa Walk Mall is built to satisfy the long overdue need of residents of Wangsa Maju.

2010

Development of KL spread further outwards, thus LRT Sri Rampai and more high rise condominiums were constructed to cater the increasing urban population.



1967 - 1976

Malaysian Institute of Art (MIA) and Tunku Abdul Rahman University College (TARUC) were founded as a pioneer of art and learning in Wangsa Maju.

1992

Jaya Jusco (later renamed as Alpha Angle Shopping Mall) was built to boost businesses in Wangsa Maju.

1999

Wangsa Maju Light Rail Transit station was established. That attract more visitor to visit.

2019

A former art place "Dominus Arts Venue" was opened to connect people through performing arts.

2021

The Setiawangsa Pantai Express (SPE) Highway was constructed to serve few areas including Wangsa Maju.

Site Situation



1. The west site would be better design possibilities for main facade view.



2. South corner with mixed of man made and natural elements as design challenge.



3. Potential view of Bukit Dinding to be utilize in design intention.

Site's Landmarks

1. Quinn Residence Showroom

A single storey showroom unit with copper and aluminum coloured facade located at the corner of Jalan Wangsa Delima and Jalan Wangsa Perdana intersection. A building that shows the PAC site is close-by.

2. DBKL Branch

Located at the corner shoplot with a high roof profile which includes its signage. Notable corner while coming from Jalan Wangsa Delima.

3. Wangsa Walk Mall

Local Mall houses multiple shops and a supermarket under a roof. The walking distance to the mall is short, allowing visitors to spend time while waiting.

6. Shell Petrol Station

Local petrol station to refuel vehicles. Besides providing fuel or rest stops for visitors, it's also a guide for the next junction to site.

7. KFC/Pizza Hut Restaurant

A 2 in 1 restaurant building heavily clad with aluminum corrugated panels at a corner lot alone attracts driving customers to dine in or take away. This allows PAC visitors to have food after or before their visit to the PAC.



os, restaurants and Lotus
ll from the site allows the
ng for events in the PAC.

4. AEON Big Wangsa Maju

An older supermarket compared to wangsa walk mall. Attractive colours from the huge massing leads visitors from the south side along Jalan 34/26 towards the site.

5. Platz Setapak

Outstanding facade finish of an office lot which can be seen from a distance. Thus it informs visitors coming from the north side of Jalan 6/27a.

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ng for events in the PAC.

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8. SMK Seksyen 5 Wangsa Maju

Closest Government school to the site. Opportunity to attract young talents and provide them a better training space under a walking distance away from school.

9. Westlink Hotel

A modified shophouse hotel to allow foreign visitors to stay overnight at Wangsa Maju. Maximise use of aluminum strips facade outshines its neighbouring shophouses. Opportunity to allow invited foreign performers or audiences to conveniently stay within a walking distance from PAC.



Neighbourhood Context

1. Shoplots

Major landscape of the surrounding site, design considerations to stand out or blend into context.



3. Storm Water Drain

Potential main water discharge drain. Deep depths could prevent possible floods.



4. Burger King

Subtle stand alone for different fast



ne drive-tru restaurant
food options.

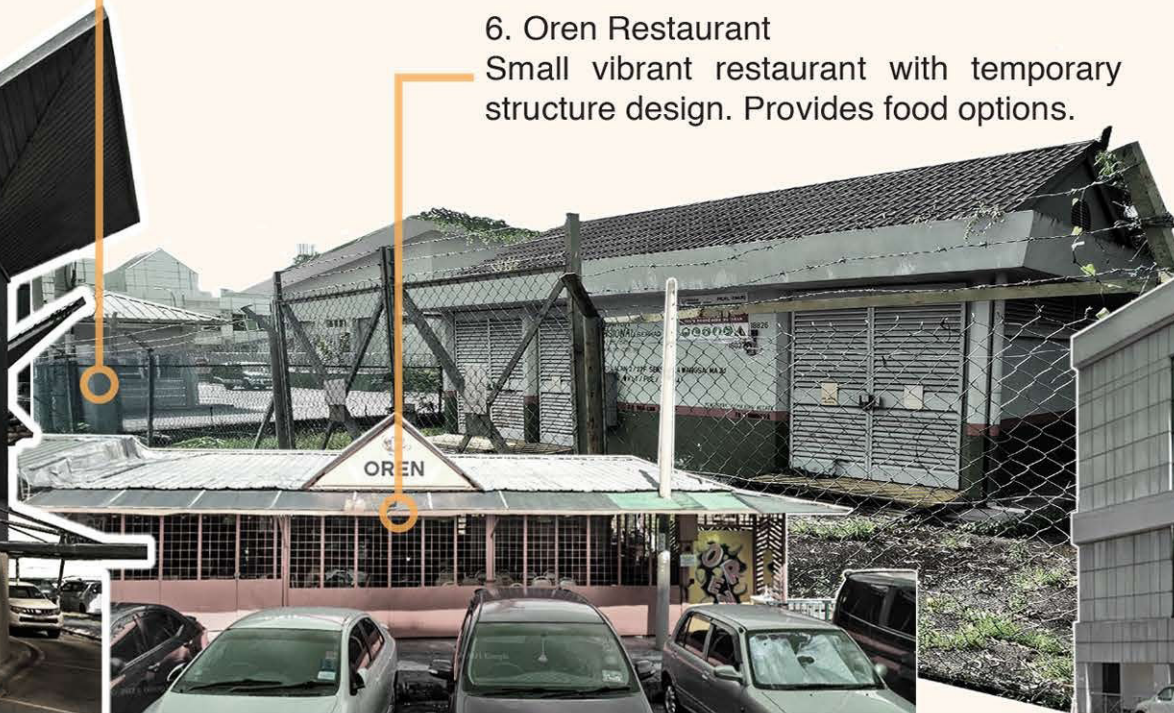


2&5.TNB Substations

Potential electrical source, but safety
design measures need to be aware

6. Oren Restaurant

Small vibrant restaurant with temporary
structure design. Provides food options.



7. Affin Bank WM

Silver aluminum cladded shoplot building
that provides design inspiration.



Analysis Conclusion

After analysis and investigation, it can be concluded that Wangsa Maju has the potential to propose a performing arts center, due to its location which is surrounded by residential area and educational zone. The demographic shows that the people here would enjoy the performing facilities well and it is near to the main city of Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur.

Also to highlight that the issue where Wangsa Maju is facing is lack of urban identity, the architecture here is too bland. This city shines due to its exuberant business activities, but no iconic building or structure would get people to remember this area. So, the presence of the performing art center would be possible to serve as one of the iconic elements from this Wangsa Maju city in the future.

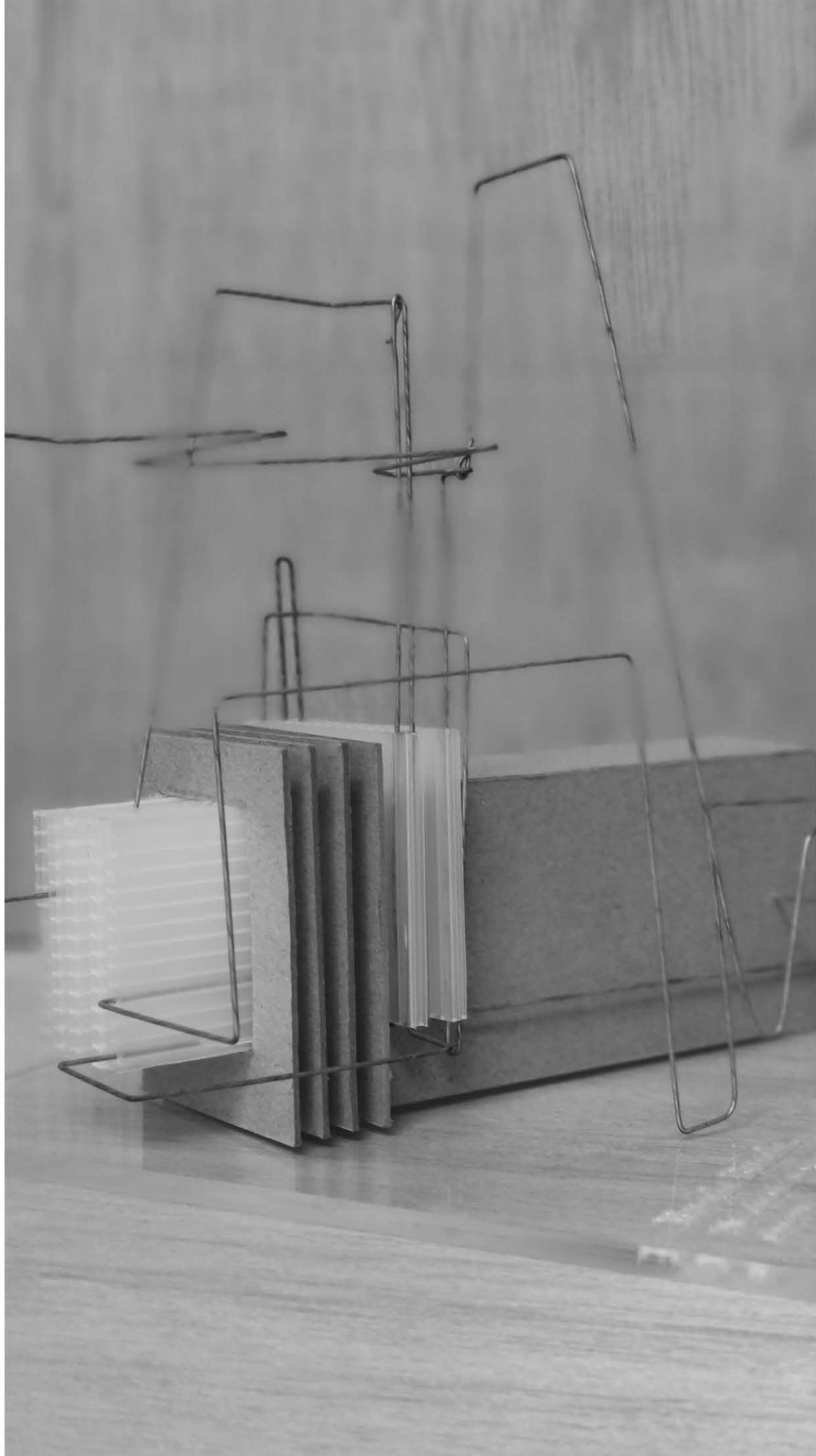
02

Touchstone [Project Hiruk Pikuk]

"The chaotic movement of human life juxtapose the building organise structure."

The touchstone model express the feeling of an individual person to the site. As Wangsa Maju is an exuberant city, the hustle bustle life is happening inside the architectural edifice / building.





03

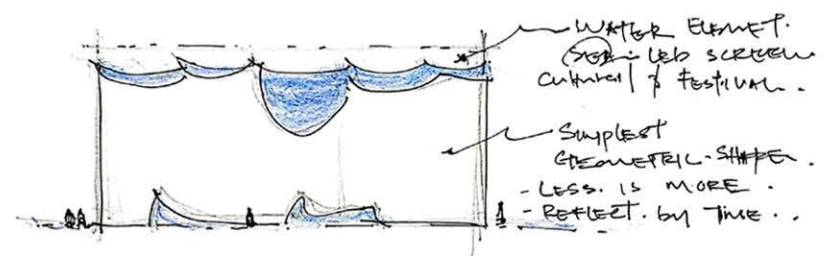
Precedent Study [Encore Melaka]

With a total area of 28300m², serves as a theatre with 4 mesmerizing stages. Serve as an iconic building located next to the Straits of Malacca, as this was an important historical trade route between East and West, and their influence is apparent in the many heritage sites left in Melaka today.

The external marine blue walls + contrasting white façade represents one of the main items traded between China and the Malay Peninsular in the 15th century – Blue & White Porcelain.







Design concept are Encore, as Malacca was born because of this sea, and this building was built accordingly. It is seeply cultivated, mysterious and restrained. The building aesthetic is in simplest geometric shape, but it is constantly changing based on time & surrounding environment. In terms of cultural, Encore Melaka feature a multi-ethnicity and cultural diversity of Melaka. The architect designed an uncomplicated yet sophisticated theatre as he believes less is more.



Precedent Conclusion

A simple geometric form, contain tons of meaning behind of it:

Location

Next to straits of Melaka, important trade route between East and West.

Urban Identity

Enhanced the existing identity as historical site, with mainly perform the cultural issue of Melaka from past to present.

Facade

Intention from the main trade item between Malaya and China - Blue white Porcelain. Reflection of the facade material as a mirror to reflect the surrounding environment, and blend into the sky in the day.

Form

A simple cube form with wavy cut out, to follow suit the straits.

04

Thematic Essay [Urban Context & Urban Design -
Shaping urban identity through facade]

Abstract

Wangsa Maju remains and continues to shine due to its exuberant business activities ranging from mom-and-pop shops, retail shops to a host of shopping malls that cater to residents' daily needs. Beside, its proximity to institutes of learning, complete amenities and forest or nature reserve. The presence of the performing art centre is not just a mirror to its surrounding urban identity, but a mirror that enhances the side that it considers hustle and bustle by the everyday lay-man turning it into a structured arrangement of a clear organisation of the services and ducting through the knowledge of architectural design. This paper will discuss Wangsa Maju current urban identity, demonstrate how a building facade gets influenced by the surrounding urban condition, and how the performing art centre serves as an iconic building to enhance the urban identity of Wangsa Maju.

Keywords: *Urban identity, iconic, facade design, enhancement.*

Problem statement

With the new architectural and urban formation process, we often come across with a problem that our city is losing its original identities. Citizens lose their live perception and reminiscence of the place while the continuously changing and regenerating of the city loses their readability. Therefore, in those societies the feelings of the inability to belong to that city or to own that city grow. As a result, the city will start to lose its identity and become hard to preserve the local originalities, cultural heritage in the process of change.

Introduction

The notion of urban identity reflects people's desire to experience a place while still feeling unique from all of it. Urban identity is a collection of meanings inspired by a city's surroundings. Throughout time, the physical

environment will have an impact on the social life and perception of the city. As a result, such a dynamic process has an impact on the concept of metropolitan identity. The city identity is obtained by their original characters, which may be found in a variety of components such as façade design, space design, landscape design, and even road design. However, some cities lose their original architectural and urban qualities over time, leaving the population unsure of its identity (Habitat Magazine, 2016).

Wangsa Maju shines because of its burgeoning economic operations, which range from various types of stores to a slew of shopping complexes that cater to the society's everyday requirements. Apart from that, it is close to educational institutions, utilities and amenities, and is located near a green lush forest/nature reserve. Despite being a busy city, the architecture of Wangsa Maju is just designed for commercial reasons and hardly any aesthetic, with all this faceless architecture dominating Wangsa Maju leading to the issue of underwhelming.

A strong urban identity, in general, emphasises the significance of local urban elements, which motivates individuals to engage in urban activities. Urban identity should be emphasised in the immediate environment, where it may have a direct influence on human behaviour and, as a result, help individuals feel a sense of belonging to that community. The significance of urban identity may become a tremendous magnet for the community in an unforeseen way.

Facade shaping Urban Identity

In the point of a designer, the ability to create an unique and innovative design that reflects the neighbourhood's actual identity while also attracting people or visitors is a crucial skill. Thus, the study attempted to find the visual elements that influence the impressions of the performing art centre's facades.

In an urban identity context, the building facade is an

important aspect in enhancing urban identity. A successful building facade design encourages and attracts people to use the building with a new experience. Encore Melaka theatre as shown in figure 1 is one of the examples in which the design of the building is influenced by the Identity of the city - historical site. The designer's goal is to create an iconic structure close to the Straits of Melaka, which served as an important historical commerce route between East and West, and whose impact can still be seen in Melaka's various cultural monuments.



Figure 1: Encore Theatre, Melaka.

On the facade, the external marine blue walls and the contrasting white façade represents one of the main items traded between China and the Malay Peninsular in the 15th century - Blue & White Porcelain. In figure 2, the curvature form of the LED panel signifies the movement of the sea waves adjacent to the building, and the reflection material used on the facade are other possibilities to illustrate the urban identity of Malacca.



Figure 2: The LED panel signifies the sea water moment.

Urban redefine through building facade

Façade is the face of the building that reveals its value and structure. It is the connection between inner and outer space that imposes considerable impact on the city image. Huxtable mentioned that even the scale around a building is specified with its facades. Urban space is characterised by building façade, neighbouring building facades, streetscape, and environment (Huxtable, 2004). As a result, the building facade has an impact on all elements of its environment and demonstrates its significance in connection to city imagery. A building façade provides visitors with a variety of experiences and is frequently used in the evaluation of a city's image. In fact, visitors' judgments of a building's image are based on its aesthetic components.

The structure's playfulness challenged staid, and colourful air ducts and elevators positioned on the building's exoskeleton creates a vivid aesthetic impression. The Centro Pompidou - big urban toy in figure 3 is disobedience is located in Paris city, the building is highly noticeable compared to the surrounding bland building design with almost the same design outcome and building height. Despite the fact that many people complained that it didn't blend in with the historic neighbourhood when it was first built, the Pompidou helped to revitalise the region by becoming a globally recognised monument after that.

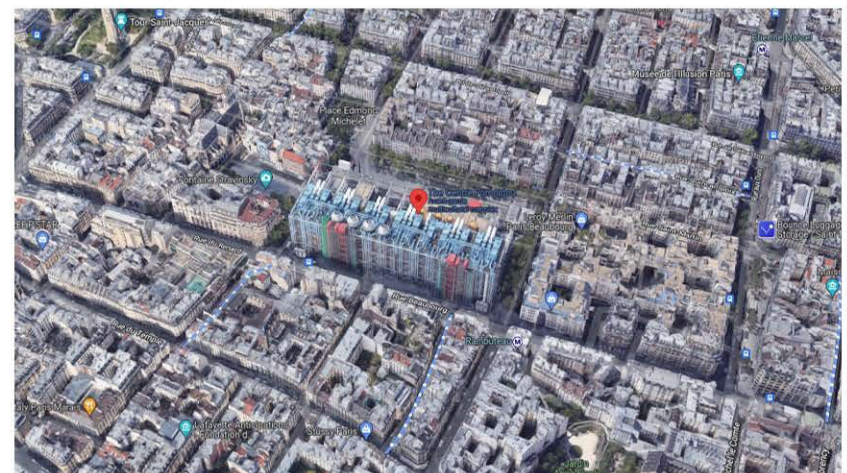


Figure 3: Centro Pompidou in Paris city.

Centre Pompidou's structural system is visible through its facade, which is braced and exposed steel superstructure. External utilities offer dimension and complexity to the façades, while lifts and escalators celebrate mobility and access. As a result, the building is very expressive and strongly articulated, and it has become a Parisian icon. The result at Beaubourg, however, is as much urbanistic as it is architectural. The structure and large public space were designed to revitalise a run-down part of Paris. The effectiveness of the Pompidou's function as a catalyst for urban renewal can be seen in the neighbouring Marais area, which is currently dynamic and multicultural.

Hustle and bustle

The facade of the performing art centre is focused on the concept of hustle bustle which reflects the feeling of the people with different age ranges. Facade is an essential part of the performing art centre which is a strong element in the architectural and aesthetic form of a city and plays an important architectural role in the indoor emotional and comfort experience. Furthermore, a higher level of forgiveness towards poor environmental conditions can also be associated with spaces perceived as more pleasant. It reduces the natural tension and conflict in disadvantaged urban environments, in particular. It also has a significant impact on providing the community with a variety of visual experiences. There are several aspects that can be used as a guideline in facade design to create an urban identity to be more effective and lively.

Having to say that the idea of my performing art centre is to flip the ordinary concept of a building both inside out as well as outside in. Turning the veins and bones of a building into the exterior facade, incorporating the idea of messiness and structure into one. A high level of contrast between the idea of aesthetic and ugly, mixing both the side that not an ordinary public would see such as the main services

area like piping and ventilation ducting and the clean facade clashing in an orderly manner. Challenging the normal that we think of as messy and ugly into aesthetically pleasing. The building structure and mechanical services will be visible on the exterior of the building. Colour coding the certain types of piping and ducting into its own sets of colours. As the concrete wall sets as the background of the elevation facade the colours from the services will contrast the grey backdrop of the concrete wall.



Figure 4: The proposal of the facade idea of performing art centre on interim 2.

The proposed site is considered an island site, surrounded by purely commercial function building which is hardly aesthetic. The intention of the facade as shown in figure 4 are same as the centro botin mentioned above, an “urban machine” within Wangsa Maju, standing in the centre and stands out from the surrounding. When users perform in it, this building also becomes a performer, while the surrounding buildings as audiences.

Cultural regeneration

As the site currently is still considered as a commercial plot under the planning and zoning authority. The performing art centre will have a mission and vision for contributing to the society and adding culture into the urban context and socioeconomics of Wangsa Maju. Below is how a performing art centre can contribute to a society like Wangsa Maju.

Self expression and willingness to be more open minded.

Theatrical, dance, and other forms of performing arts may help people learn how to communicate successfully and give a way of communication for people with impairments. Many performing arts students are timid when they first start school, but as they learn to speak, they acquire confidence. The performing arts promote not just self-expression but also self-awareness and understanding in society. By revealing current attitudes and mindsets, theatre and the performing arts strive to educate society about itself. It might be a method of alerting people about their present situation.

It helps with creativity.

Above all, the performing arts are about being inventive. A society without a creative voice may die on the inside, and a creative social group is more likely to be tyrannical and authoritarian than a force for good. It should go without saying that having people in society who are able to express themselves artistically is essential. According to scientists, the development of creativity is the most important stage of human development, and society cannot flourish without creative people. Almost every social group offers classes in the performing arts, whether it's learning how to perform traditional dance or speaking Shakespeare in Stratford-upon-Avon. What matters is that the performing arts be promoted and encouraged.

Conclusion

In conclusion, urban facades could be characterised as a major part of the physics of the city as it can directly affect the physical urban identity. Nowadays, most buildings in Malaysia are created using the same building technologies, materials, and architectural style, which has caused the structures to lose their readability over time and harmed citizens' perceptions of the city and sense of belonging. Thus,

facades shall be properly designed and implemented with the urban environment in order to restore the identity of the physical parts of the urban areas.

Few recommendations to strengthen and preserve the physical identity in Wangsa Maju such as integrating the environmental components and urban facades with each other, organising the newly designed urban facades with the old facade texture and historical architecture and also preserving and strengthening the historical buildings and monuments in relation to new buildings. Lastly, it can be declared that the physical identity and the urban facades can be achieved through the proper management to enhance the vitality and livability of urban spaces and places.

05

Performing Art Centre [Project Dekad Detik]

A place to relax, to make firends, experience, to get involved, to share and more. Dekad Detik Performing Art Centre - decade for a moment, the best to describe performers. This centre give more focus on busking (street performing) programme, provide space for the busker to present themself to the public.



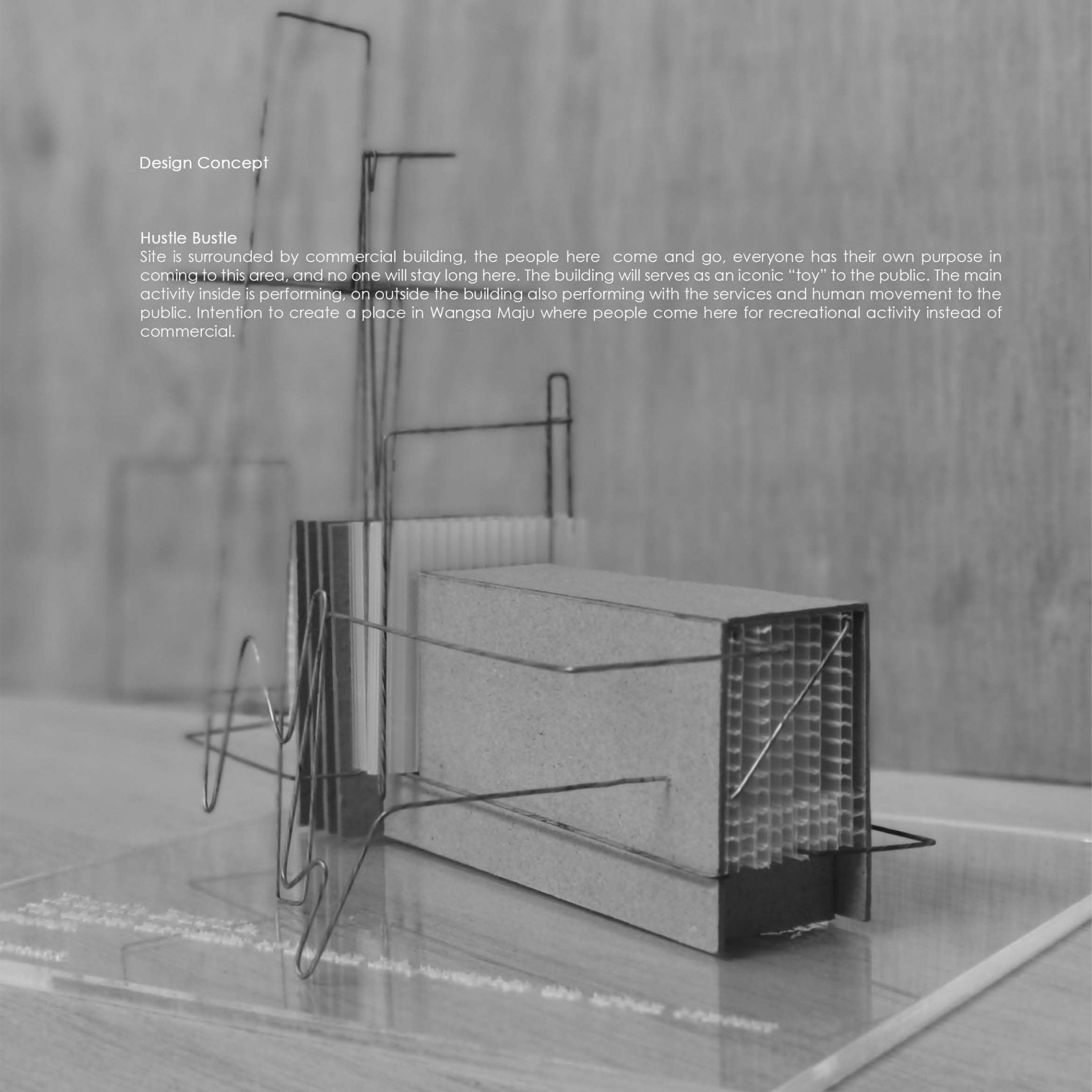
PERFORMING
ART
CENTRE



Design Concept

Hustle Bustle

Site is surrounded by commercial building, the people here come and go, everyone has their own purpose in coming to this area, and no one will stay long here. The building will serve as an iconic "toy" to the public. The main activity inside is performing, on outside the building also performing with the services and human movement to the public. Intention to create a place in Wangsa Maju where people come here for recreational activity instead of commercial.



②

Fragments (columns & beam).

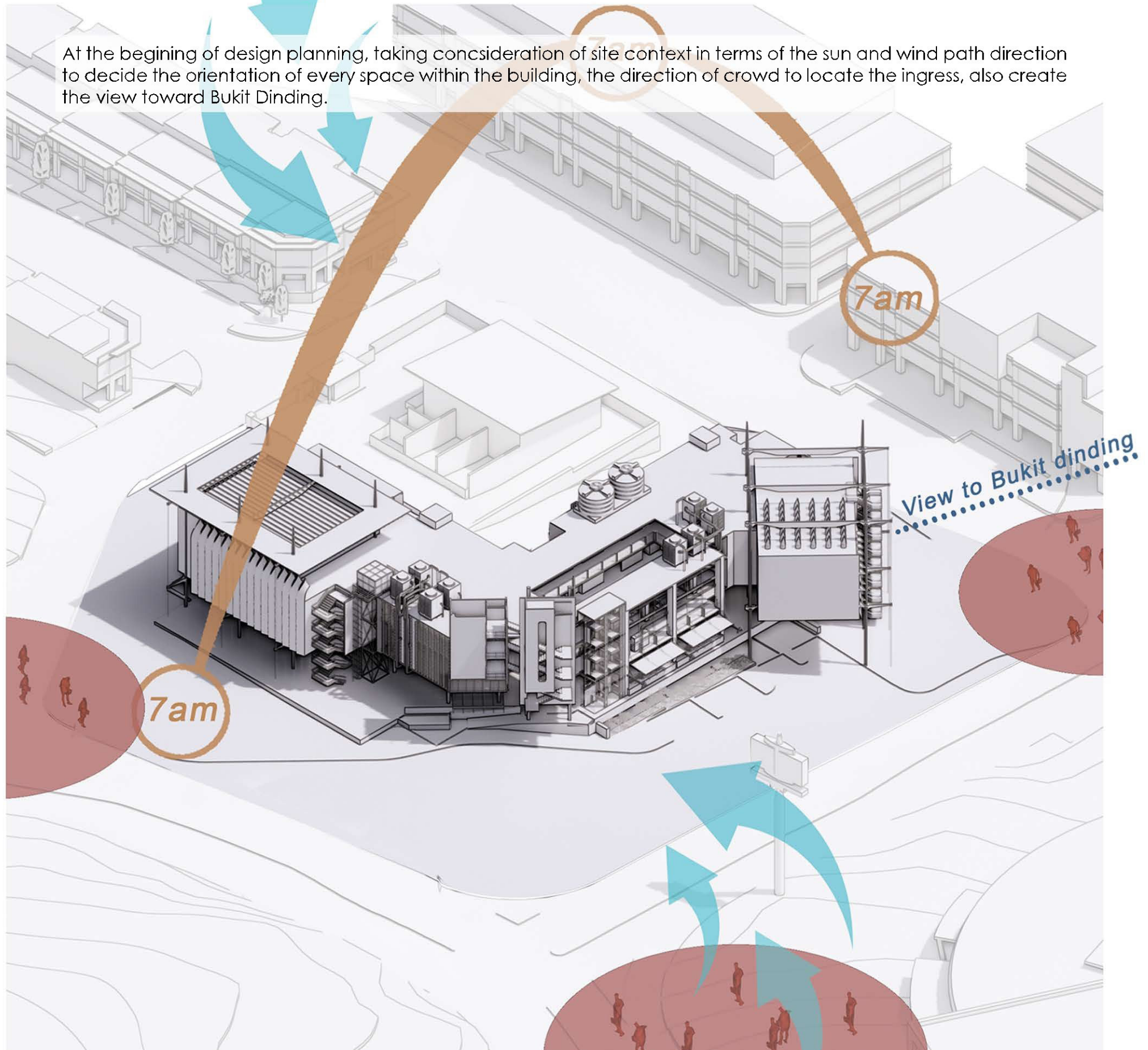
finishing.

* Shape form based on the given boundary

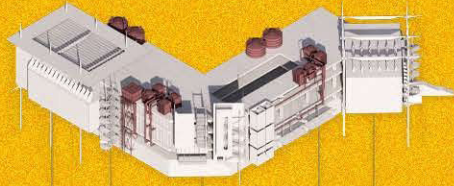
* Boring the back at hanger to
front is like boy street down
out over uncliquant

Site Response

At the beginning of design planning, taking consideration of site context in terms of the sun and wind path direction to decide the orientation of every space within the building, the direction of crowd to locate the ingress, also create the view toward Bukit Dinding.



Design Development



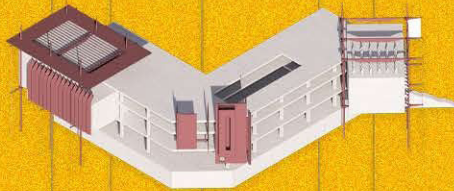
Services

Services ducting & piping are exposed as represent to bring the underground to the public.



Facade

Exposed staircase and elevator to visible the human's movement.



Identity

Entrance design based on Dekad Detik's logo, the column beam serve as iconic features of building.



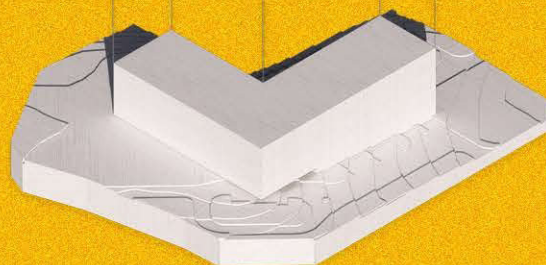
Juxtaposed

Blackbox, theatre & entrance are juxtaposition on the form.



Tectonic

Exposed beam & column. Create path from south direction.



Massing form

Based form are following the site boundary.



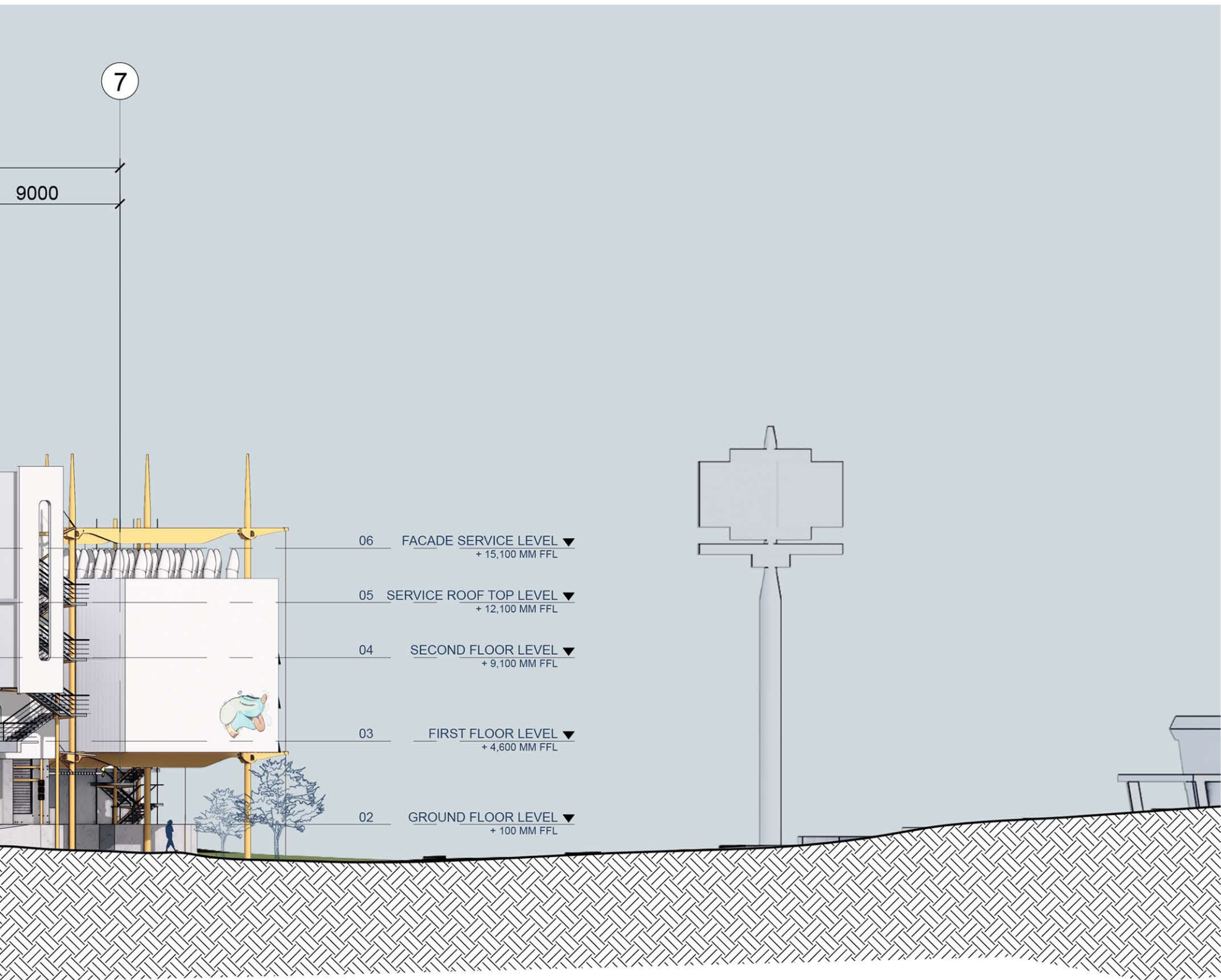




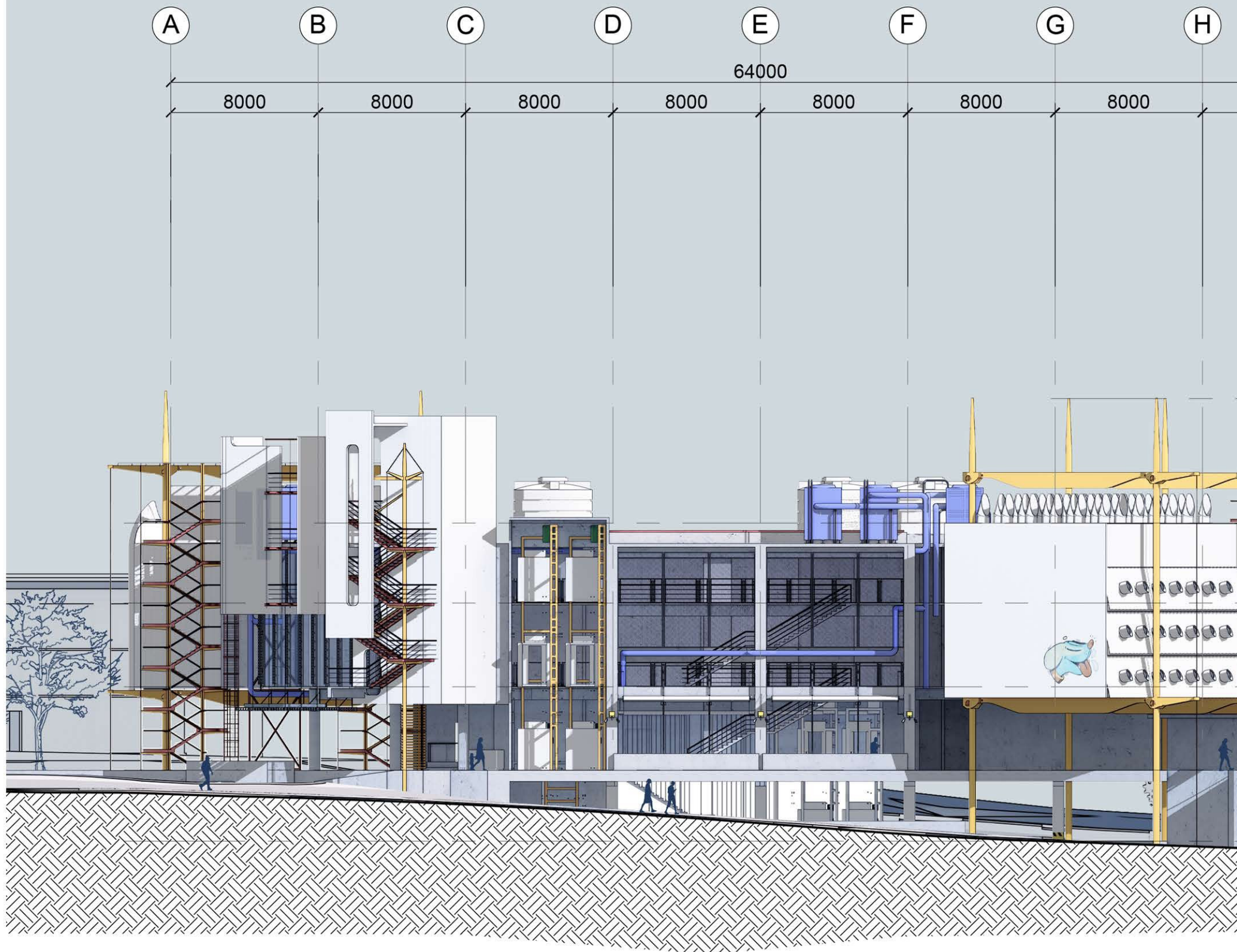


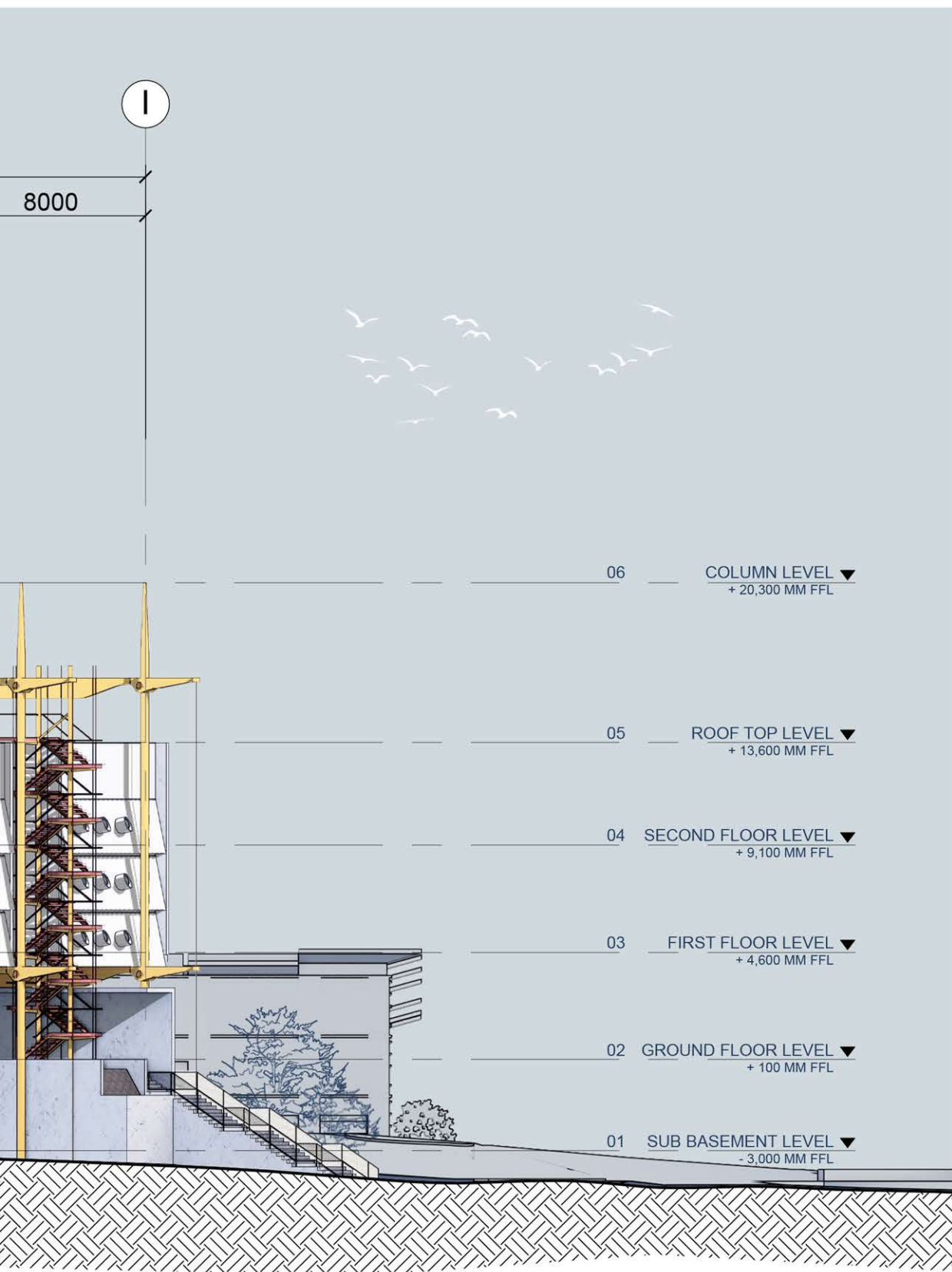
Front Elevation



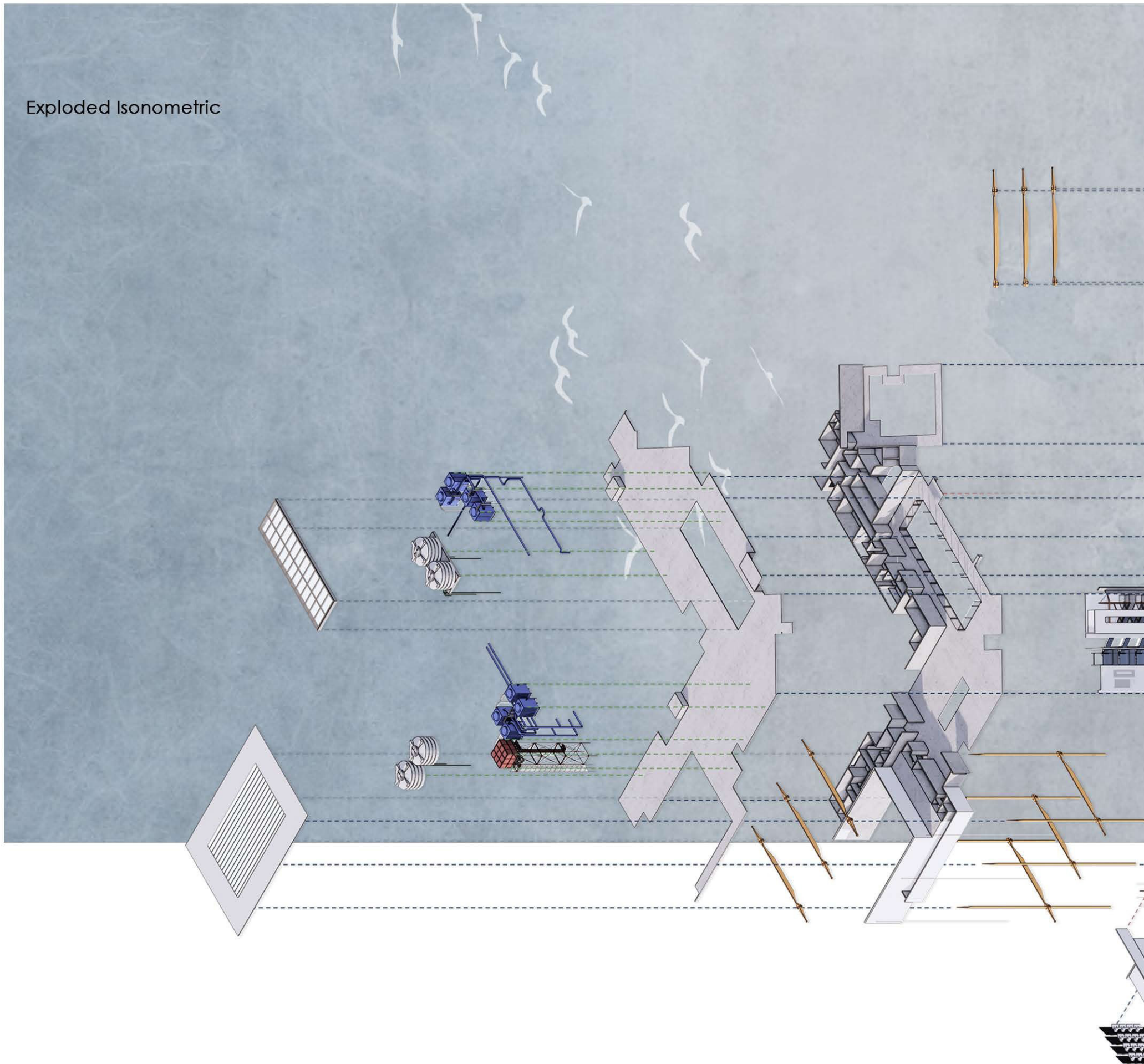


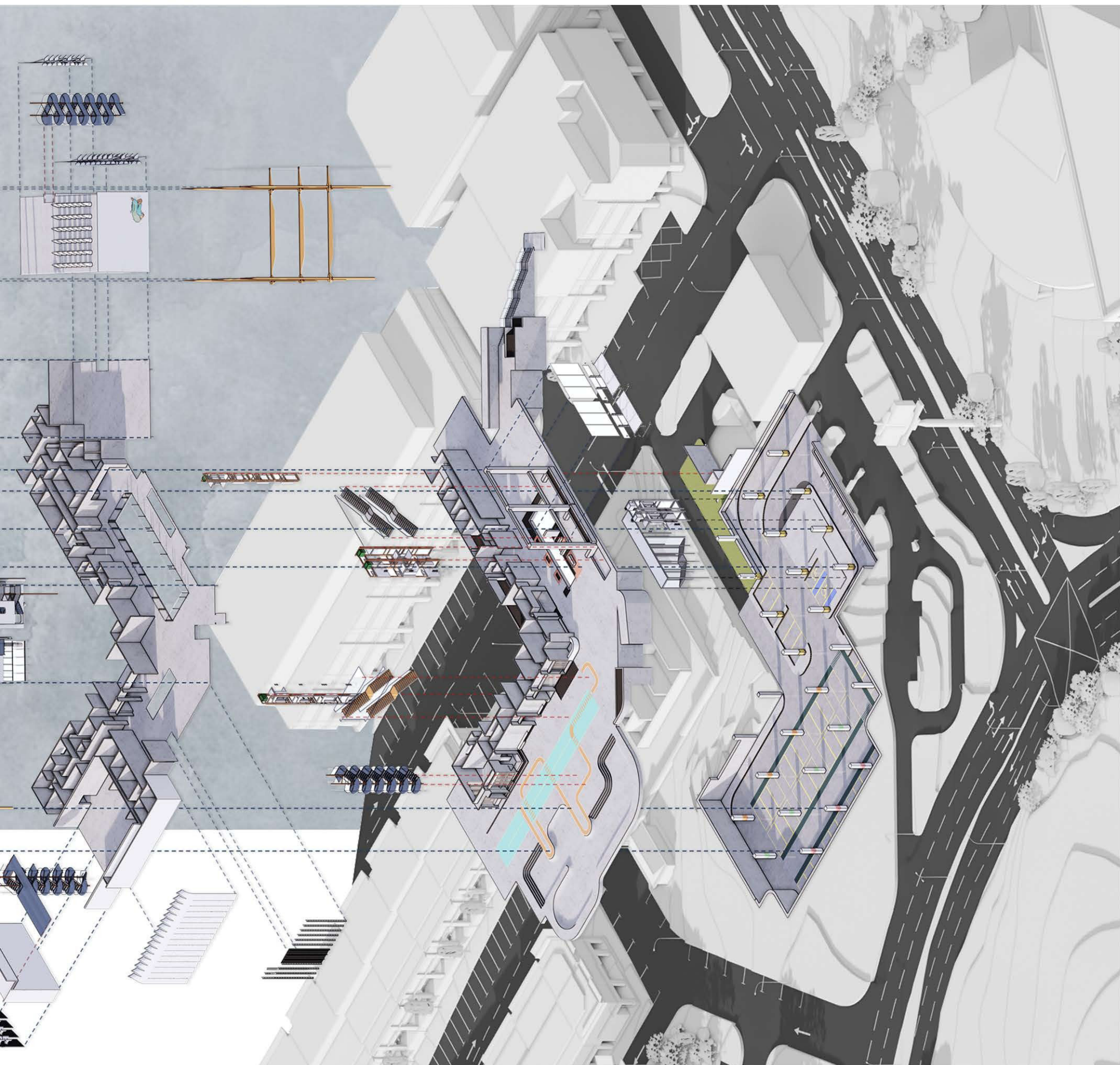
Right Elevation





Exploded Isonometric







<https://lohhj-wv17.wixsite.com/mysite>

