

THE UNIVERSITY FOR ALL



Role Of Universities



Rizleen, who has 16 years of experience in talent recruitment, added that effective **communication** is the most important skill for young graduates.



Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman undergraduate Muhammad Shafiq 'Izzat Zarudin values **leadership skills** above other abilities in the work- place.

"I want to be a good **leader** with analytical, critical thinking and communication skills.



"Both **problem-solving** and **communication skills** can be learnt at university to prepare me for the real world," said Muhammad Shafiq.

Amir Hakimi, a planning and commercial head at an oil and gas company, said while the university provides the **environment and opportunity for the student to acquire skills and knowledge**, it is up to him to develop himself.

"At the very most, the university can offer an **updated syllabus that matches requirements of the industry**.

Present Universities Scenario

There are a lot of university operating in this scenario. The university being isolated and confined by tangible or intangible barrier, which end up the real world issues stayed within the society. There are limitation for the society to reach out to the university or students. Hence, students do not get involved in the real issues of the society.



Thesis Philosophy



It's time to break through the old philosophy on how university works! Universities opening up their tangible or intangible barrier enable the society to reach out to the university and students. Universities should allow collaboration from NGO, associations & agencies to create meaningful events & awareness from student's fresh & innovative talent. This enables possible solution to form a better society in the future.

Research Synthesis



The figure is for illustrative purposes only. It is not intended to be a definitive statement on the role of the university in the research synthesis process. It is intended to be a conceptual framework for the research synthesis process.

The triple helix model of innovation refers to a set of interactions between academia (the university), industry and government, to foster economic and social development, as described in concepts such as the knowledge economy and knowledge society. The triple helix model of innovation also blurred the boundaries of the traditional basic roles of university, industry and government.

Additional Potential



Individuals has the empowerment to achieve **FULL POTENTIAL** with the new philosophy, rather than just learning basic knowledge from lecture class. Individuals may need to learn them in different ways; they might specialize in different areas based on strengths and interests.

Case Study

RMIT University

Location: Melbourne, Australia

Architect: Lyons

University Type: public research university

Area: 2000 m²



- RMIT is composed of several ponds and irregular elements, which provide different degrees of shelter, based on the orientation of the building.
- The building serves to identify from the surrounding "Lyons" old Domain, "It's a character and a story".
- A further key objective is for the new building to reinforce RMIT's position and character as an urban campus - a campus in the city and of the city.



University of Cambridge

Location: Cambridge, United Kingdom

University Type: collegiate research university

Area: city of Cambridge



- The university occupies a central location within the city of Cambridge, with the students taking on a significant proportion (nearly 20%) of the town's population and heavily affecting the city centre and river canals along which it is traditional to just to appreciate the buildings and surroundings.
- The university is divided into several areas where the different departments are placed.

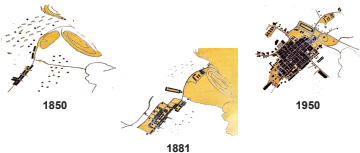


TAIPING

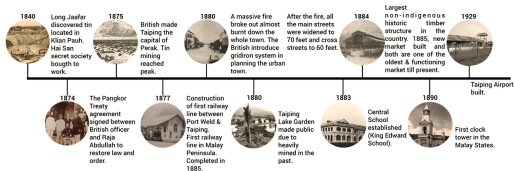
The town of tin, rain, commerce, leisure & heritage.



Urban Morphology Plan



Taiping History



An aerial view taken on 1965 of Taiping Town. The red arrow indicated that only Jalan Lim Tee Hooi has the most rain trees.



On another angle of aerial view, the rich rain trees grown on Jalan Lim Tee Hooi still stand out compared to other roads at Taiping.



Taken at the Kota Road in 1965, the street already be widen by the British back in 1881. This is due to the broke out of a massive fire in 1880 that almost wiped out the whole town.



The original Rest House that served to house visiting British officer. During then, the rest house still a storey building.

Returning Taiping

During the mid-19th century, Taiping being a frontier town built on tin-mining fortunes. When tin production shifted to the Kinta Valley, Taiping turned into a centre of commerce. The derelict mining landscape also found new life as Taiping Lake Gardens. Due to these aspects, it left Taiping with rich cultural heritage and of course tons of heritage buildings. From the image on the right, there a lot of colonial buildings left by the British. Some have been well taken care of but some are total neglected.



On the other side of Taiping, there are tons of unmaintained, vacant and abandoned shop houses. Some of these shop houses have been demolished and rebuild into model shop lots.

Existing Condition

Some of the 3-4 storey shop lot were once turned into a swift cave. This is due to in the early 20s, the economic of the town was simply not sustaining, so there is an organisation suggested to turn the old shop houses into swift caves. At one period of time, the bird nest business was not bad so more of the shop houses owner turn their property into swift caves. When the bird nest business was being over powered by China's massive production, these shop houses are left with unmaintained and soon become abandoned.

Proposed Client: Quest International University Perak

Quest International University Perak (QIU) is a private and comprehensive research-led university established in the Malaysian state of Perak under the Higher Educational Institutions Act 555 on June 12 2008. It is owned by Global Integrated Training Associates Sdn Bhd (formerly known as Blair Education services Sdn Bhd), and the State Government of Perak has equity participation along with the QIU Group. It is located at Ipoh, Perak.



Strong Context

Taiping allows us an opportunity to explore and design a university that could become a model for other urban universities.

Nostalgia

The presence of old buildings would give us the opportunity to explore a design that would weave the old building with the new.

Well Connected

The site is well connected with eateries, markets, schools, hotels by the well planned urban connectivity.

Located in Heritage Site

Redevelopment of Heritage Areas by preserving, conserving and gazetting old buildings that have unique cultural heritage and architectural history.



Urban Analysis



Landmarks & Nodes

Analysing and identifying the landmarks in Taiping. For example, Taiping Clock Tower, Taiping Old Wet Market, Pusat Penjaja Taiping, School and etc. These places are the major nodes in the town.

To look into potential connection with the selected site with all these aspects.

Green Area & Vegetation

Identifying the greens (padang) in Taiping where it used to be place of congress and place of meeting. Also locating the enormous and historical rain trees in the town that provide long span of shades.

By identifying these two aspects, to decide where the urban landscape can be improved and enhanced.

Urban Connectivity

Identifying both the vehicle and pedestrian path in the town. The town was planned with gridiron system, which created a lot of cross junctions.

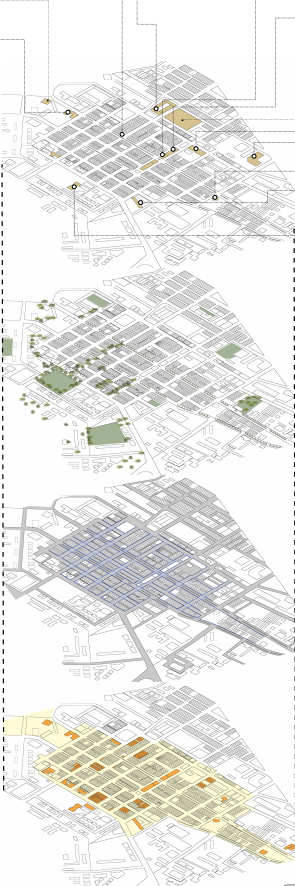
To look into the potential connection of the pedestrian walkway and to enhance the walking experience.



Conservation Area & Selected Heritage Building

Identifying the conservation area and heritage buildings that selected by the M.P.T. Some of these selected heritage buildings are abandoned or dilapidated to very bad condition.

Provided a set of guidelines on these heritage buildings.



Design Principles

Design Concept

Typology

- Group 1: Heritage Building
- Group 2: Abandoned Building
- Group 3: Shop House



Aim : To create an university for all together with rejuvenating and give Taiping a 2nd life through the attraction of places to visit, live, learn, work and have fun.

Objective : To plan the redevelopment of Heritage Areas by conserving, conserving and gazeitng old buildings that have a unique cultural heritage and architectural history. Local characters or features and urban image need to be controlled from destruction while being able to promote heritage and historical tourism.

Design Objectives

- Better Fit**
Contextual & typology
- Better Performance**
Resilient & adaptable
- University for All**
Inclusive & connected
- Better for People**
Safe & comfortable
- Better Working**
Personal effort
- Better Look & Feel**
Engaging & lively



Mrs. Ong, what is the most important in restoring an old shop house?

The main aim of the masterplan is to create a university for all together with rejuvenating the town in terms of giving second life to this second/third tier town. The vision also aim that more shop house owners would like to either be part of the university or collaborating with the university with their existing programs for the university to utilise. In return, the community can utilise the facilities provided by the university and participate in the programs provided by the university. Last but not least, stimulate the economy of the town by bring in new user group to the town. Supply and demand are both important for the economy because they impact the prices of consumer goods and services within an economy.



Students directly learning from the local community.

The organisation planning aim to break away from the traditional planning where the university management has the biggest building. At the main building the planning consist of the university, student and community. Opening part of the university facilities to the community. Secondly, breaking down the hierarchy of the position in the university, the management not longer to the top hierarchy whereby the position of the student are place at the same level with the management architecturally.

All the shop houses that going to get involved are encourage to open up the ground floor to the community whereby levels above are the classrooms.



The two anchor buildings of the university create a central axis that connecting all other spines of the site. Using the advantage of the vegetation (rain trees) along this axis as naturally shades for the pedestrian.



Accessible deck extended from the side walk to create pocket spaces or pop up spaces along the main axis. Using the vegetation (rain tree) as naturally shading. The function on the deck can change based on the needs of the user, it can seating, bike parking, exhibition spaces and etc.



Activate the back lanes connecting the shop houses. Act as a secondary entry to the shop houses and also a short cut for the pedestrian. The back lane can add in seating that create pop up spaces for small group meeting.



5 Years



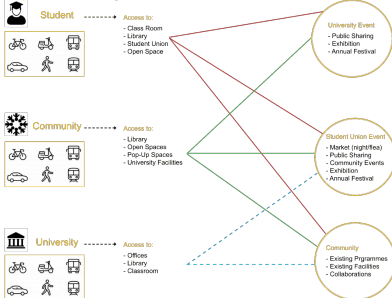
10 Years



15 Years



Program Planning

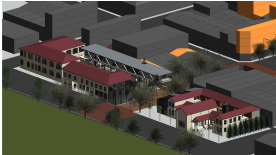


KEY PLAN
SCALE: N.T.S.



LOCATION PLAN
SCALE: N.T.S.

Design Development



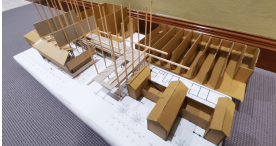
Schematic stage design. Link bridge have not connect the two building at this stage.



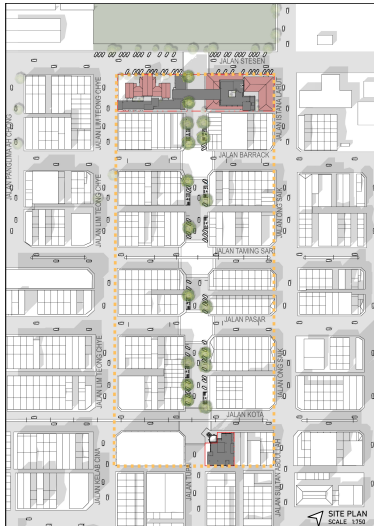
Design development stage. Proposed link bridge connecting two building, totally rebuild the space behind the rest house.



Proposed to demolish the Old Labour Office and having two link bridge connecting the two building.



After considering the heritage history of the Old Labour Office, proposed to build on top the existing building with minimum demolished of the office.



SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1:350

TPOLOGY 1

- Heritage Building
- Owned by NPT
- Reason for strategy :
Heritage character
- Design principles to apply:
Preserve heritage values,
adhere to conservation principle
& adaptive reuse
- Function / Anchor Program:
Administration, Library, Public
Gathering Space



Condition of the Old Labour Office.



Condition of the Public Work Department Office.



Internal condition of the PWD Office.



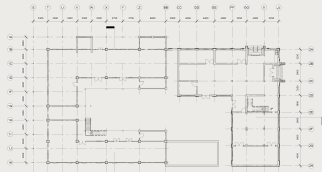
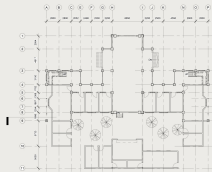
Dilapidated section of the Old Labour Office.



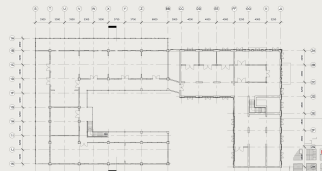
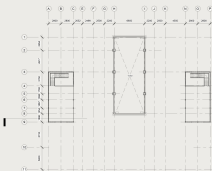
Second floor of the Old Labour Office.



Internal condition of the Old Labour Office.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1:200 on A0 paper



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1:200 on A0 paper



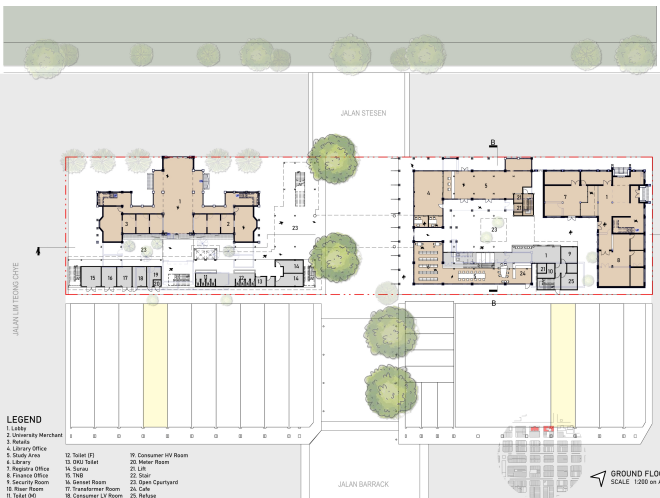
SECTION AA
SCALE 1:200 on A0 paper



SECTION BB
SCALE 1:200 on A0 paper



FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1:200 on A0 paper



LEGEND

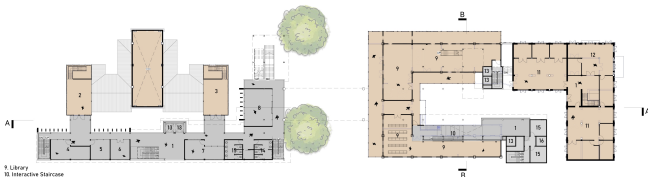
1. Lobby
2. University Merchants
3. Retail
4. Library Office
5. Study Area
6. Library
7. Registrar Office
8. Finance Office
9. Security Room
10. Riser Room
11. Toilet (M)
12. Toilet (F)
13. DRU Toilet
14. Sanaru
15. TND
16. General Room
17. Transformer Room
18. Consumer LV Room
19. Consumer HV Room
20. Meter Room
21. LRT
22. Stair
23. Open Courtyard
24. Cante
25. Refuse

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1:200 on A0 paper



LEGEND

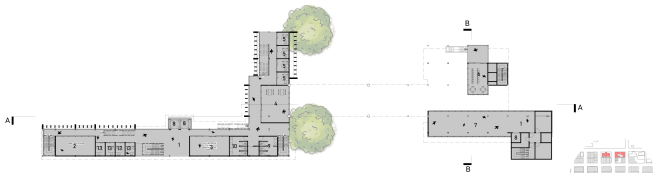
1. Lobby
2. Foyer
3. Lounge
4. Management Office
5. IT Support Office
6. Group Corporate Affairs
7. Game Room
8. Student Lounge
9. Library
10. Interactive Staircase
11. Faculty Office
12. Meeting Room
13. L/R
14. Toilet (M)
15. Toilet (F)
16. ODU Toilet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1:200 on A0 paper

LEGEND

1. Lobby
2. Meeting Room
3. Volunteer & Civil Engagement Center
4. S.A & Student Support
5. Student Leader Office
6. Learning Pod
7. Multi Purpose Hall
8. L/R
9. Toilet (M)
10. Toilet (F)
11. ODU Toilet
12. Riser Room
13. Office



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1:200 on A0 paper

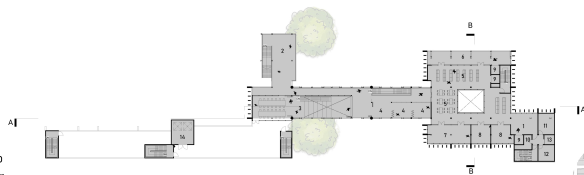




LEGEND

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Lobby | 9. Student President |
| 2. Chancellor Office | 10. Meeting Room |
| 3. V. Chancelor Office | 11. Auditorium |
| 4. SVC Office | 12. Gallery |
| 5. Marketing Office | 13. Library |
| 6. Logistic Office | 14. Discussion Pod |
| 7. Student Development Center | 15. Lift |
| 8. Archive Room | 16. Rear Room |
| | 17. Toilet (M) |
| | 18. Toilet (F) |
| | 19. OKU Toilet |

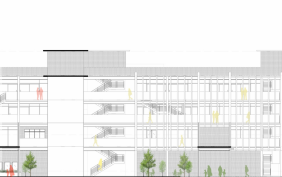
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1:200 on A0 paper



LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Lobby | 9. Lift |
| 2. Roof Garden | 10. Rear Room |
| 3. Auditorium | 11. Toilet (M) |
| 4. Function Room | 12. Toilet (F) |
| 5. Library | 13. OKU Toilet |
| 6. Outdoor Study Area | 14. Lift Motor Room |
| 7. Multifunction | |
| 8. Discussion Pod | |

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1:200 on A0 paper



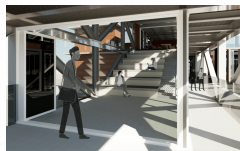
SECTION AA
SCALE: 1:100 on A0 paper



SECTION BB
SCALE: 1:100 on A0 paper



Informal gallery on the bridge that connected two building. This area showcases the collaboration works of students and community. This area also showcase the history of Taiping



Aluminium powder coated fin to shade off sun light.



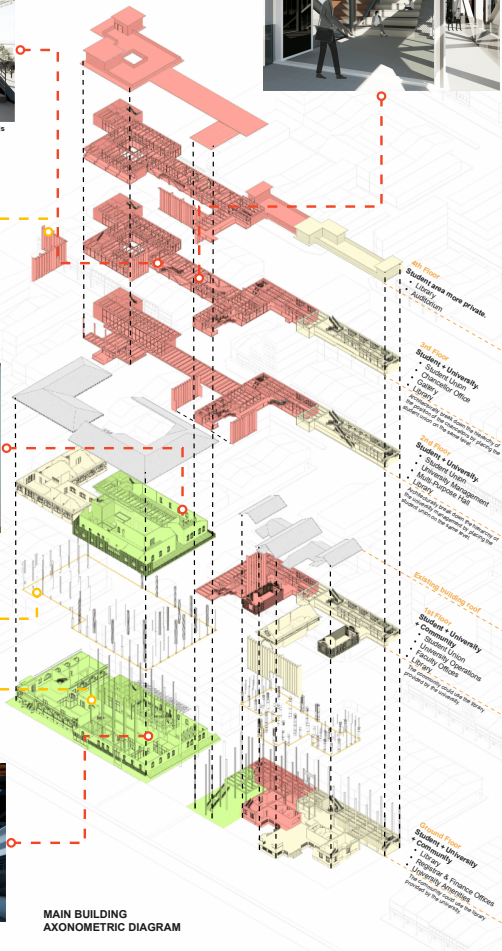
Informal reading area in the library where accessible by the public. This also showcase juxtaposition of old and new element in one building.

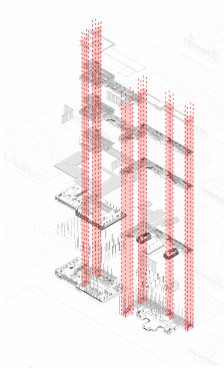
Remain existing structure with minimal removal.

Remain existing structure with minimal removal.

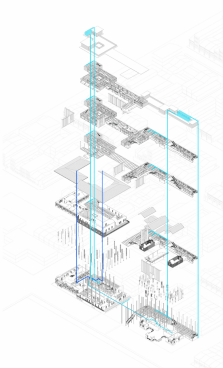


The courtyard in the library(old labour office). Becoming an informal space for students and public to interact and learn.

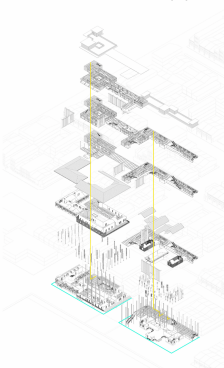




Fire Escape Diagram



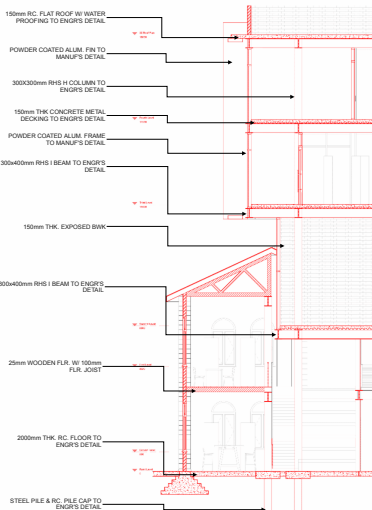
Water Supply & Rain Water Harvesting Diagram



Drainage & Sewerage Diagram



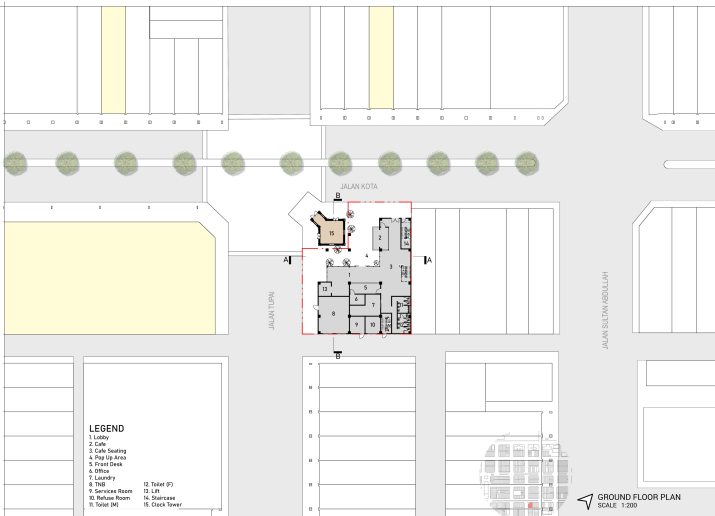
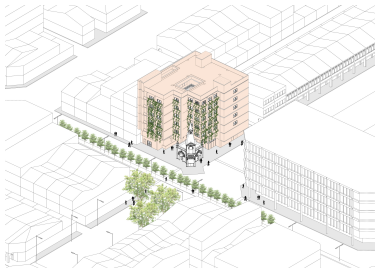
SECTIONAL
PERSPECTIVE



DETAIL SECTION
SCALE 1:80

➤ TYPOLOGY 2

- **Abandoned** Building
- Owned by private owners / GLC
- **Reason for strategy** :
Dilapidation survey /
feasibility study
- **Design principles to apply**:
Flexible floor plan / modular
system / next to clock tower
(contextual)
- **Function / Anchor Program**
Accommodation





2nd FLOOR

- LEGEND**
- 1. Common Area
 - 2. Game Room
 - 3. Living Room
 - 4. Room
 - 5. Toilet
 - 6. Shower Area
 - 7. Staircase



3rd FLOOR

- LEGEND**
- 1. Common Space
 - 2. Unit
 - 3. Living Room
 - 4. Room
 - 5. Toilet
 - 6. Shower Area
 - 7. Staircase



4th FLOOR



5th FLOOR

- LEGEND**
- 1. Common Space
 - 2. Unit
 - 3. Living Room
 - 4. Room
 - 5. Toilet
 - 6. Shower Area
 - 7. Staircase



6th FLOOR

- LEGEND**
- 1. Common Space
 - 2. Unit
 - 3. Living Room
 - 4. Room
 - 5. Toilet
 - 6. Shower Area
 - 7. Staircase



7th FLOOR



ACCOMMODATION BUILDING PLANS
SCALE 1:200



FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1:200



LEFT ELEVATION
SCALE 1:200



SECTION AA
SCALE 1:100



SECTION BB
SCALE 1:100

Group 3

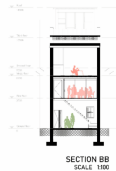
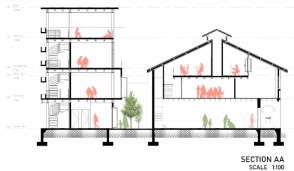
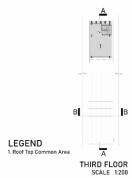
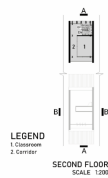
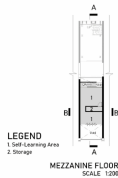
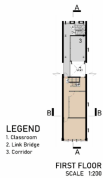
Shophouse

Owned by private owners

Reasons for strategy:
Heritage characters & great quality

Design principles to apply:
Adaptive reuse, build & support economic system

Function / Anchor Program
Classroom, Studio, Hospitality, Café, Restaurant, Hotel



Fire Escape Travel Distance

