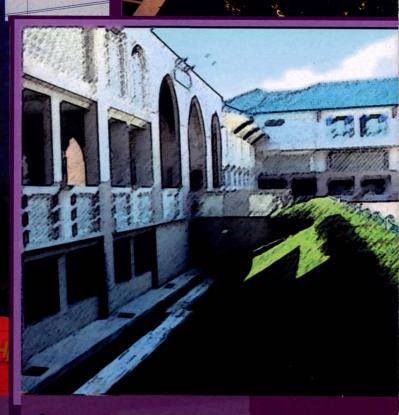


Aida Ke<mark>suma Azmin</mark>





**IIUM PRESS** 

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

# **QUALITIES IN ARCHITECTURE**

### AIDA KESUMA AZMIN

Assistant Professor Department of Architecture, Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design.



### Published by: IIUM Press International Islamic University Malaysia

First Edition, 2011-12-18 ©IIUM Press, 11UM

All rights reserved. No part of this paublication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without any prior written permission of the publisher.

Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia

Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Aida Kesuma Azmin

Qualities in Architecture

Aida Kesuma Azmin

ISBN: 978-967-418-033-1

Member of Majlis Penerbitn Ilmiah Malaysia – MAPIM (Malaysian Scholarly Publishing Council)

Printed by: IIUM PRINTING SDN. BHD.

No.1, Jalan Industri Batu Caves 1/3
Taman Perindustiran Batu Caves
Batu Caves Centre Point
68100 Batu Caves
Selangor Darul Ehsan

## **CONTENTS**

Preface		iii
Table of contents		vii
List of Figures		vi
Introduction		X
CHAPTER 1:		1
	CULTURE AND BEHAVIOUR IN THE BUILT ENVIROR Zaiton Abdul Rahim	NMENT
CHAPTER 2:		8
	CULTURE AND TRADITIONAL HOUSES  Zaiton Abdul Rahim	
CHAPTER 3:		19
	CULTURAL FACTORS IN TRADITIONAL MALAY HOU Zaiton Abdul Rahim	J <b>SE</b>
CHAPTER 4:		27
	CULTURE AS A STRUCTURE: TRANSFORMATION, CHANGE AND EVOLUTION Aida Kesuma Azmin	
CHAPTER 5:		38
	THE PROCESS OF TRANSFORMATION TOWARDS VI MANIFESTATION OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT Aida Kesuma Azmin	SUAL

CHAPTER 6:		47
	A BENGALI HOUSE: THE DWELLING CULTURE IN BENGAL DELTA Md Mizanur Rashid	
CHAPTER 7:		55
	ARE INSTANT CITIES DESIGNED FOR THE RICH? Fadzidah Binti Abdullah	
CHAPTER 8:		66
	PUBLIC SPACE FOR EXPERIENCING PUBLIC LIFE Sufian Hamat	
CHAPTER 9:		71
	CHANGES IN PUBLIC LIFE AND ITS IMPACT ON PUBLIC PLACES Sufian Hamat	
CHAPTER 10:		77
	SHOPPING MALL AS A PLACE OF LEISURE Sufian Hamat	
CHAPTER 11:		83
	ROLES OF SERVICE DESIGNERS TOWARDS ENHAN QUALITY OF DESIGN PROJECTS SERVICE PROVISION Mond Suhaimi Ismail	
CHAPTER 12:		92
	ELEMENTS OF LAYERS AND HYBRIDITY IN ARCHIT A CASE STUDY OF CENTRAL FIRE STATION, SINGA Md Mizanur Rashid	

## ELEMENTS OF LAYERS AND HYBRIDITYIN ARCHITECTURE: A CASE STUDY OF CENTRAL FIRE STATION, SINGAPORE

#### Md Mizanur Rashid

Department of Architecture
Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design
International Islamic University Malaysia

#### **ABSTRACT**

The focus of this paper is on the introduction of the western Edwardian architecture into Singapore and the alterations done to this architectural entity according to the local context, which are found in the Central Fire Station. However, due to restriction of protocol, limited resources and reference available for the Central Fire Station, the paper will primarily examine the layers of the Central Fire Station on an observational basis. Thus, the building will be analyzed mostly by using comparisons with other elements and personal interpretations will be included in identifying the hybridity of this building.

Keywords: Layers, Hybridity, Colonial Architecture, Singapore

### INTRODUCTION

Central Fire Station, located at the intersection of Hill Street and Coleman Street, is a western colonial building of Edwardian architecture style. The building was built in year 1908 during the British colonial period. Its significance includes the strong Edwardian baroque brickworks, of which the materials were imported from the Britain, and the alternate red and white plastering on its façade.

It is the oldest local fire station with a watch tower 30 metre high above the ground, which was once the highest viewing point in that area of that time. The tower once acted as a lookout point for fires before fire alarms were installed in 1915, however, in present days, it lost its function to the fire alarms and its higher surrounding buildings, and is inaccessible due to the erosion of the wooden structure hidden inside the brick exterior.

During the construction, the building materials such as steel I-beams cladded in bricks were imported directly from the Britain, and the building style was quite similar to those of Britain, with some local aspects assimilated into the design. The approach of alternate plastering and exposure of brick also contributes the very prominent identity of this building.