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METHODS OF DOCUMENTATION AND MEASURED DRAWINGS (ARC60305)

ROYAL SELANGOR CLUB (GROUP 3)

1, Jalan Raja, City Centre, 52100 Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Malaysia

JANUARY – MARCH 2017

Declaration

Royal Selangor Club

1, Jalan Raja, City Centre, 52100 Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Malaysia.

This report is submitted to subject **ARC60305/ARC1215 Methods of Documentation and Measured Drawings** to School of Architecture, Building & Design of Taylor's University to obtain 5 credits for Practicum 1.

It is a group effort by

Team Leaders:

NICOLE FOO SHULI (0325517)

CHUNG HOW CYONG (0324152)

Team Members:

BAKHT JALAL KHAN (0326850)

BRANDON LIAW JUN QUAN (0323467)

CARLSON KO (0319564)

CHONG HAO FOONG (0322343)

CHONG YI HUI (0324404)

CHOO ZI ZHAO (0320498)

FOO JI SUN (0323550)

HOH JEAN MING (0322496)

KHOO ZER KAI (0320500)

LIM JEY SHEN (0319796)
LIM WOO LEON (0322180)
PAU JIN WEI (0323840)
RIVARTHINI A/P CHELIYEN (0325880)
TAY SIEW WEN (0322879)
TEO CHIA YEE (0324705)
YONG AI YI (0321977)

Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Architecture
January 2015
Taylor's University

Supervised by:
Ms. Shazreene Nurjanna

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Lastly, we would like to express our gratitude towards the authorities of Royal Selangor Club to give us permission to run activities for our module project.

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Abstract

This report is showing the discussion and result of our research on the how the culture and architecture style affects on the building discrepancy of spaces. In the beginning, we were assigned into 3 groups to measure the same building - Royal Selangor Club. Our group, in a total of 18 were given selected boundary of site to do our measuring activity and later on to produce work such as drawings, model and report for the project.

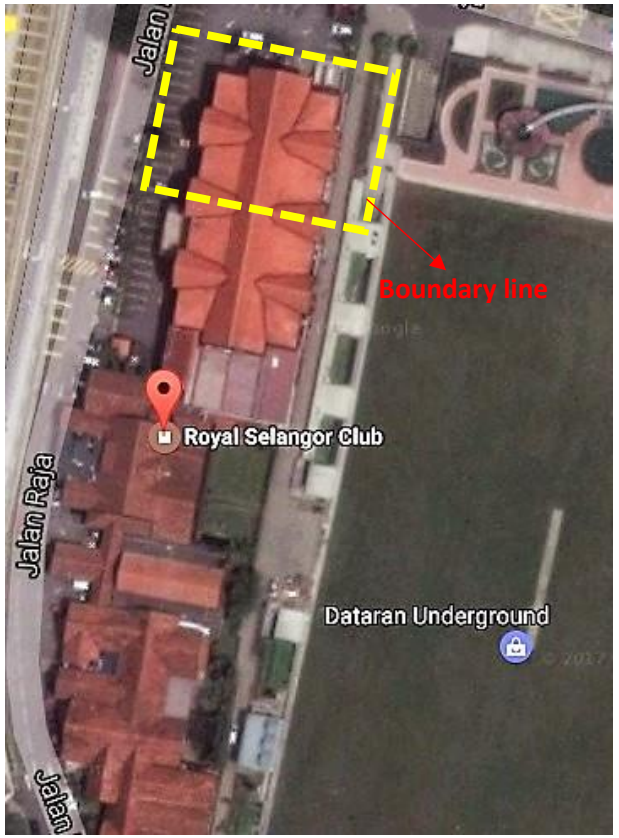

Figure 1: Google Maps of Royal Selangor Club with boundary line (Teo,2017)

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1.1 Module Aims and Objectives

The aim of this module is to help students to develop an understanding of the principles of building preservation and conservation. This is done through presenting the knowledge of application and management of culture and architecture. Documentation methods include measured drawings, written documentation and photographic documentation. This module requires student to carry out fieldworks in which involves measuring techniques such as photographing, sketching, and measuring the given building with various tools. The final outcomes of the module comprises a collection of plans, section, elevations, details and axonometric drawings, detailed model of the given building, accompanied by a short informative video, a photobook and a report that explains about the background, history, concept, style, construction techniques and ornamentation of the building.

1.2 Introduction to Research

This report contains a complete compilation of all research findings of the Royal Selangor Club located next to Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur. The purpose of this report is to relate the architecture of the building to its significance in various aspects such as architectural, historical, culture and mostly the discrepancy of the interior spaces. Discrepancy means an illogical or surprising lack of compatibility or similarity between two or more facts. The discrepancy of spaces here refers to the variance, contrast, inconsistency of spaces in the interior architecture of the Royal Selangor Club when compare to the first impression of the building, which is a Mock Tudor style building. Through a thorough analysis of the relationship between the architecture and significance of this building, this report will justify the inhabitation of the building. This report also includes records of the whole documentation process.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Research:

The objectives of this research are as follow:

1. To analyze the uses of space followed by its interior architectural style.
2. To study the relationship between function of spaces and user experience.
3. To find the difference and similarity of the interior spaces between Royal Selangor Club (RSC) Tudor Revival architecture and other Tudor Revival architecture building.
4. To understand how the architecture of RSC is influenced by British Colonialism.

1.4 Methodology

Method 1 : Tangible

We measured the outdoor and indoor of the building with the aid of tools and materials.

The following list are equipment used in the process of obtaining accurate measurements:

1. BOSCH GLM 80 Professional Digital Laser Distance Meter

Digital laser distance meters were used to measure height that were out of reach more accurately. For example, the distance between the floor and ceiling was measured by placing the device perpendicular to the floor with its laser transmitter pointed towards the ceiling. This device was also used to measure angles of the tilted construction members of the buildings pitched roof.

2. Standard Measuring Tape

This basic measuring tool was used to determine the dimensions of parts of the building that was within reach or reachable by using ladder.

3. Ladder

The ladder was a useful tool to reach certain heights and to gain access to spaces to obtain measurements of more detailed elements of the building. This 3meter high ladder helped by extending our measuring capabilities to anything that was of 4.3 meters height or below.

Figure 1.3(a): BOSCH GLM 80 Professional Digital Laser Distance Meter. (BOSCH, 2017)

Figure 1.3(b): Standard Measuring Tape, 7m and 3m. (Nicole, 2017)

Figure 1.3(c): 3m Aluminium Ladder. (Nicole, 2017)

4. Digital Single-lens Reflex (DSLR) Cameras

DSLR cameras were used to take clear and high quality photos for photographic documentation of all parts of the building. Some pictures were also taken to aid in making measurements of pitched roofs through photogrammetry.

5. Sketchbooks and Graph Paper

Some sketchbooks and graph paper were put to use to record sketches, rough drawings and measurements that are to be translated into technical drawings later on in the process of documenting this building.

6. Calculator

The calculator was utilized when making simple calculations while taking down dimensions of the building to ensure measurements were not miscalculated by exhausted minds.

Figure 1.3(d): NIKON D3400 DSLR Camera. (Nicole, 2017)

Figure 1.3(e): Sketch books and graph paper with sketches. (Nicole, 2017)

Figure 1.3(f): Calculator. (Khoo, 2017)

Method 2 : Intangible

1.Interview session

In order to get extra information for our research, we had interview sessions with following parties:

a. Representative of RSC - We managed to record the changes and maintenance of the building from Mr. Shashi's interview. He mentioned about the aim of forming RSC, the significance of culture and activities of the members in the club.

b. Club members - The club members were sharing their lifestyle and activities in RSC during the interview session. They were satisfied to the facilities and services which are provided by the club.

Figure 1.3(g): Interview session with Mr. Shashi (Nicole, 2017)

2.Journal Documentation

Each of us produced on-site manual drawings about the genius loci, cultural attributes and architectural elements as journals.

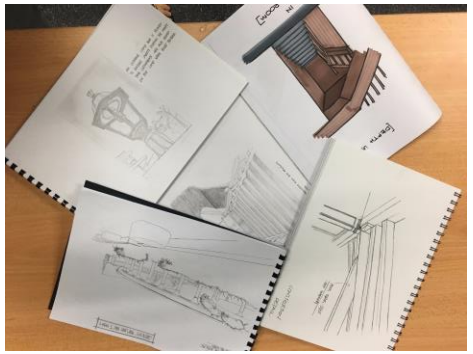


Figure 1.3(h): Journal sketches (Teo, 2017)

Delegation of Tasks

During the site visit for measuring activity, we distributed the tasks into 3 categories. The exterior team is in charge of the elevations, site plan, site section, exterior details while the interior team is in charge of the floor plans, interior elevation and details. Another team is the media team, who take part of the photobook and video. We had also allocated delegation of task for off-site working: model team, report team, drawings team, photo and video team.

Table of job distribution according to off-site work:

Groups	Video	Photobook	Report	Autocad Drawings	Model
Leaders	Khoo Zer Kai	Tay Siew Wen	Lim Woo Leon Teo Chia Yee	Nicole Foo	Chung How Cyong
Members	Nicole Foo Tay Siew Wen	Khoo Zer Kai Nicole Foo	Bahkt Jalal Khan Lim Jey Shen Pau Jin Wei Rivarthini A/P Cheliyen Yong Ai Yi	Brandon Liaw Carlson Ko Hoh Jean Ming Khoo Zer Kai	Chong Hao Foong Chong Yi Hui Choo Zi Zhao Foo Ji Sun Tay Siew Wen

Table1.3(a): Job Distribution (Teo, 2017)

Production of drawings

Each member was required to produce at least one drawing by AutoCAD after surveying the building and the site.

We recorded all the measurements onto drafts on butter and graph papers. We managed to get the proposed floor plans and elevations from the club committee to have reference on the drawings. The AutoCAD drawings are standardize by the AutoCAD team.

Through the drawings, we get to understand the layout, the flow of spaces, organization and circulation of the spaces.

Figure 1.3(i): Measuring Activity (Nicole, 2017)

Figure 1.3(k): Measuring Activity (Nicole, 2017)

Figure 1.3(j) Draft drawings (Teo,2017)

Figure 1.3(l) : Referring to proposed drawing (Nicole, 2017)

Model Making Process

Our model team made a mock up model in 1: 75 scale to test and study the structure of the building before proceeding to make the final model.

Throughout the mock up model making, the team members had figured out the roof structure. It is vital to know the construction of roof because we did not manage to look at the roof construction from the interior of the building. Making a mock up model also allows us understand more about the spaces organization in the building. The structural arrangement of the building allows us to study the relationship between each interior spaces.

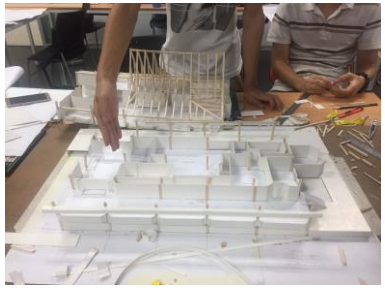


Figure 1.3(m): Mock up model making (Tay, 2017)

Figure 1.3(o): Mock up roof structure. (Tay, 2017)

Figure 1.3(n): Perspective view of mock uo model. (Yong,2017)

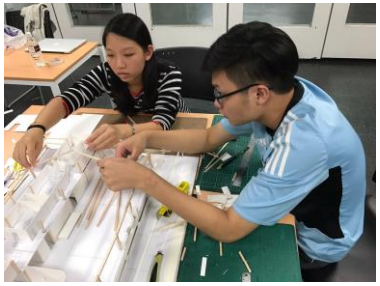


Figure 1.3(p): Model team working on mock up model (Tay, 2017)

The final model in 1 : 75 scale. The model team proceed the final model in 1:75 scale by following steps :

1. Draw all detailing of indoor and outdoor of the RSC in AutoCAD.
2. Set the AutoCAD drawings file into dxf 2000 version.
3. Materials are place under laser cutter to produce the details cutting.
4. Paste the balsa woods together with UHU glue.
5. Complete final model

The material and tools we used for the final model are :

1. Balsa Wood Sheets
2. Balsa Wood Sticks
3. Balsa Wood Rods
4. Acrylic Tubes
5. Acrylic Sheets
6. MDF Board
7. Laser Cutter
8. Cutters
9. Glues
10. Cutting Mats

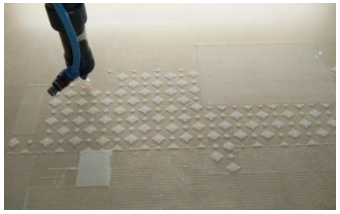


Figure 1.3(q): Laser Cutting on Balsa wood sheet (Tay, 2017)

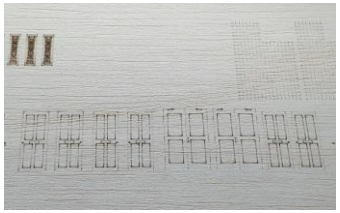


Figure 1.3(r): Details on Balsa wood sheet (Tay, 2017)

Figure 1.3(s): Model Team working on final model (Tay, 2017)

Figure 1.3(t): Furniture model making in 1:75 scale (Tay, 2017)

Figure 1.3(u): Model team cutting plywood (Teo, 2017)

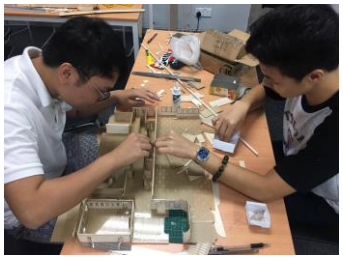


Figure 1.3(v): Model Team working on final model (Teo, 2017)

The graph below shows the timeline of the duration of tasks for this entire module based on each category of tasks:

Task \ Dates	21/1-26/1	27/1-1/2	2/2-7/2	8/2-13/2	14/2-19/2	20/2-25/2	26/2-3/3	4/3-5/3
Site Visit & Site Measuring								
AutoCAD Drawings								
Video								
Report								
Photobook								
Models								

Table 1.3(b) : Timeline of tasks (Teo, 2017)

1.5 Introduction of British Colonialism architecture and culture in Malaysia

During the colonial period, Most of the buildings in Malay Peninsula were remained with the constraint of fire, flood and dirts conditions. Hence, the government planned to rebuild the colonial town and this was the time that they brought in British architecture. Most of the public sector buildings such as government offices, court buildings, schools, station buildings, quarters or human resources and plantations were designed and constructed by the British. In the post-colonial period, the local architects in Malaysia were given opportunity to further architectural studies in U.K during the post-colonial period. Thus, most of them were affected by British culture and architectural style. Later by the middle of 18th century, the local architects started to design buildings in addition of Malaysian characteristics. The architecture in Malaysia during that era was vary in a huge range, from colonial public buildings, Malay village, Chinese shophouses to palaces. Malaysian structures and architecture elements were applied to buildings such as Malay house roof and Islamic arches. Since then, we have distinct buildings adapted by different cultures, both regional and international.

Some examples of influences of British Colonialism architecture to building, styles and motif in Malaysia are as shown on the figures:

Tudor Revival :

Royal Selangor Club, Kuala Lumpur.

Figure 1.4(a): Model Team working on final model (Khoo, 2017)

Neo-Gothic:

Church of Holy Rosarly

Figure 1.4(c): Image of Church of Holy Rosarly (Khoo, 2017)

Neo-Classical :
City Hall, Penang

Figure 1.4(b): Image of City Hall (Khoo, 2017)

Moorish :
Sultan Abdul Samad Secretarial Building, Kuala Lumpur

Figure 1.4(d): Image of Sultan Abdul Samad Secretarial building (Khoo, 2017)

The cultural impacts from British colonial in Malaysia:

1. Language

English is the residue language that influenced by the British. It is now commonly used among Malaysian despite they are in different ethnics and religions.

Figure 1.4(e): U.K. English (Proof reading London, 2017)

2. Leisure lifestyle

During the colonial period, the Europeans had their own clubs and private golf course in Malay Peninsula as their entertainment. This lifestyle was brought into Malaysia, the people nowadays enjoy to spend time for activities in clubs.

Figure 1.4(f): Entertainment in RSC (RSC, 2017)

3. Arts and Crafts

Before the foreign power enters to Malaysia, there was no emphasis on art education. Art education was introduced by the British. This education nurtures students' art and creativity skills. Students also get the chances to show the culture and heritage of the country through their artworks.

Figure 1.4(g): Penang Heritage Street Art (Street Art, 2017)

1.6 Research Issues

The style of Royal Selangor Club is a combination Tudor Revival and a few of Malay vernacular architecture elements. An original Tudor Revival architecture building is known as “country houses”. The prior aim to construct Royal Selangor Club is to gather all of the club members or business partners in a shelter to have meetings and discussions. In these modern days, RSC is not only functioning for formal work but also provide many leisure interior spaces like reading room, bars in the cellar room and game room. There is a contrasting of the architecture in each interior spaces due to their uncommon functions. Consequently, we have emphasized some questions based on our research:

1. How the function of the spaces and interior architecture complement each other?
2. What are the feelings that users will experience based on the architecture of each interior spaces?
3. Why Tudor Revival architecture style is not adapted in each interior spaces whereas the norm of the building is in Tudor Revival architecture style?

1.7 Report Hypothesis

The Royal Selangor Club is a historical landmark which endured many ups and downs before and after the independence of Malaysia. Through this times, the building ages from time to time and is rejuvenated a few times with different architects behind their now rather contradicting interior spaces where the original Mock Tudor or Tudorbethan style of architecture is just mostly adapted on the exterior of the building. However, in the interior spaces of the building, the Mock Tudor style of ambience is scarce to adapt to the modern settings and context. Therefore, the issue here is whether the function of spaces influences the style and interior architecture of the interior space that results in a discrepancy of spaces.

People in the modern lifestyles have greater demands for activities, events and functions, the same goes to the members in RSC. There are more leisure spaces added when they constructed “new wing” building of RSC to create multifunctional spaces under one shelter. Since spaces are categorized in relation to the cultures of members’ activities, we believe that cultures and function of spaces are in a compliment. We assume the result of our researches about the discrepancy of interior spaces are affected by the uses of spaces and it influences the moods and feeling of users.

Chapter 2
Introduction to RSC Architecture

2.1 Introduction to Tudor Architecture

2.2 Culture of Royal Selangor Club

2.3 Comparison of the Past and Present Architecture of RSC

2.4 History of Selangor Club

2.5 Site Context and Orientation of the Building

2.1 Introduction of Tudor Architecture

Present Royal Selangor Club - 2017

In 1975, the building was rebuilt in a greater building height but still remaining the Mock Tudor Style until today as a significant influence in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, remembrance of the British colonies. This also refer to the period of Malaya which was occupied by the British, this is one of the reason the use of materials and design is different and special compare to our era.

Figure 2.1(a): Image of present RSC exterior (RSC, 2017)

First of all, the Tudor Revival identifies the characteristics item such as steep pitched-roofs, half-timbering infilled with herringbone brickwork, tall mullioned windows, jettied first floor above pillared porches, dormer windows supported by consoles and the thatched roofs as well, to give a sense of a striking effects.

The Mock Tudor Style had many evolution such as the “Tudor-Mason style”, “Magpie” or “Yeoman” cottage style, the Half-timbering style, the 20th-century Tudor revival, 20th-century Tudor Revival, etc.

Figure 2.1(b): Sketching of roof design (Pau, 2017)

Meanwhile Royal Selangor Club followed the latest evolution of Mock Tudor Style which is the 21st-century Tudor Revival known as "Tudorbethan". Royal Selangor Club have a half-timbered appearance and was applied decorative features over the real structure, typically wood stud framing or concrete block masonry.

A combination of boards and stucco is also applied. Based on the cultural background and identity, Mock Tudor is an outcome of social relations and at times as we shall suggest elite social groupings, collectivities and historical moments. In conclusion, some of these architecture style may be directly linked to Imperial projects, people also acknowledge that Mock Tudor architecture has also been taken up by certain cultures in more kitsch and non-imperialistic ways.

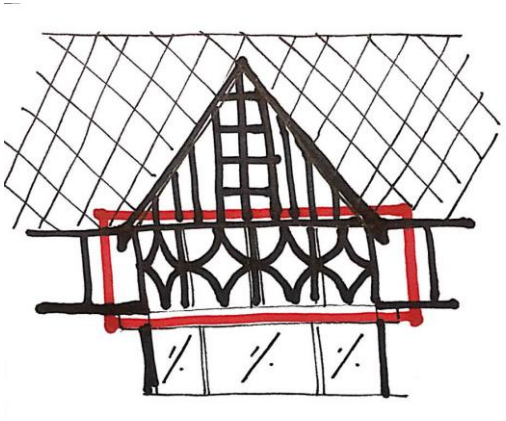


Figure 2.1(c): sketch of the pattern of the half timber (covered with concrete) that is usually used for the "Tudorbethan" style (Pau, 2017)

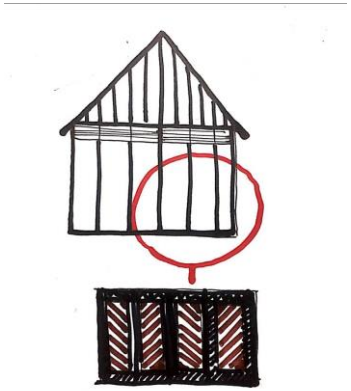


Figure 2.1(d): sketch of the half timber infilled with herringbone brickwork and stucco

2.2 Culture of Royal Selangor Club

Culture of RSC (Past & Present)

In 1910, Arthur Benison Hubback brought in the style of Mock Tudor in it to update the building to its surrounding and catch up its royalty purposes, a bigger size of building in length with addition of a new wing. As in the British culture, the Tudor style represent the imperial style which could contrast the building around the surrounding area with only two floors as it is only for meeting purposes.

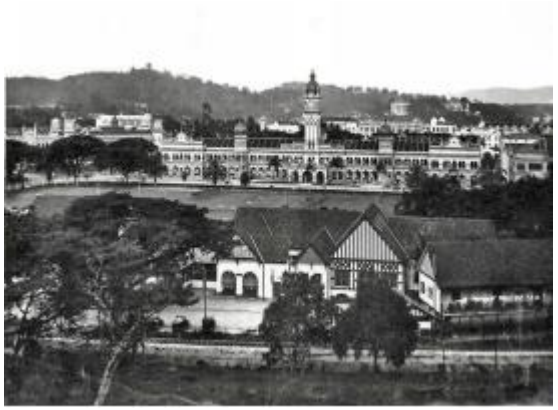


Figure 2.2(a): Image of the site context of the RSC in 1910 (RSC, 2017)

After the Malaysian Independence Day, the committee of Royal Selangor Club decided to redesign the building to a various use of features, which added the machine room (game room), swimming pool, squash room and other leisure activity spaces to spend their free time. So, the building is built bigger in length and also the height which is added two more floors.

Figure 2.2 (b): Image to show the added floors which is the second floor and the basement in the new design of building (Pau, 2017)

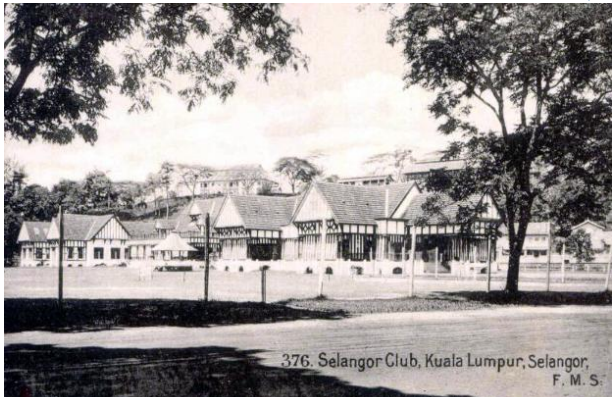
2.3 Comparison of the past and present architecture of RSC

Influenced by Malay house (1884)

Figure 2.3 (a)): Image of Malay House (Pau,2017)

Influenced by Romans architecture (1890)

Figure 2.3 (b): Image of Roman architecture (Pau, 2017)



Influenced by the Mock Tudor Style from British (1910)

Figure 2.3 (c): Image of British Mock Tudor Buidling (Pau,2017)

Maintain the Mock Tudor Style but more facilities and spaces are added along with the influence by the Multi-culture of races in Malaysia (1975)

Figure 2.3 (d): Image of RSC (Pau, 2017)

Development between 1884's and 1890's Royal Selangor Club		
Architecture style	Contemporary Architecture, Focus on shadings and ventilation	Roman Architecture, Newer technologies such as the arch
Materials to build their structures	Using renewable natural materials such as timber and bamboo, the dwellings are often built without the use of metal including nails	The Romans influenced other countries to use concrete, hydraulic cement which has discovered by the romans and has become a commonly used building material.

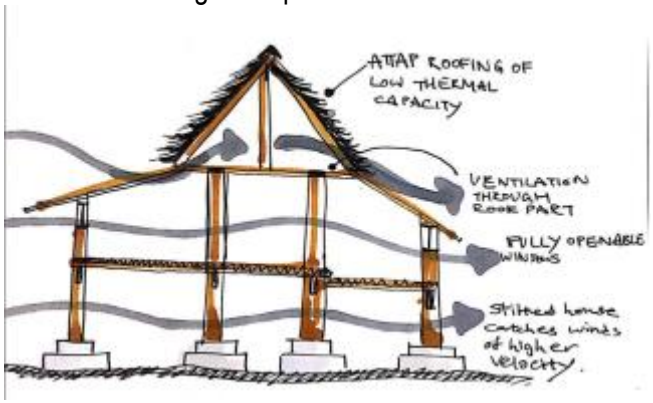
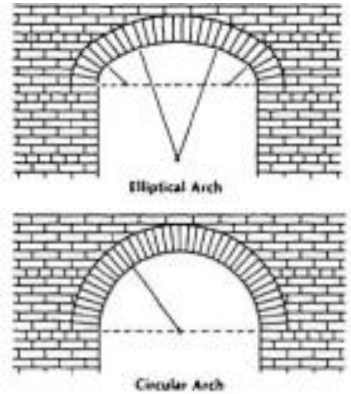
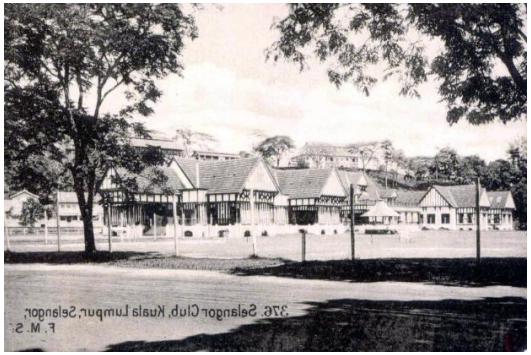
Design of the building	Ventilation through roof part  *Figure 2.3 (e): Diagram showing the ventilation direction (Pau,2017)*	Rounded arch and elliptical arch is formed  *Figure 2.3 (f): Diagrams showing arches forms (Pau,2017)*
Advantages and Abilities	• The attap roof is an excellent thermal insulator. • Glazed areas are seldom found in the traditional Malay house. • Roof spaces in the traditional Malay house are properly ventilated by the provision of ventilation joints and panels in the roof construction. • Roof spaces in the housing estate house are insulated by trapped air instead of being ventilated.	• The design of arches is formed as it has the advantage in reinforced concrete construction. • The principle of the arch is used so as to benefit from the concrete's strength in resisting compressive stress. • Meanwhile, it could also support heavy weight materials such as concrete.

Table 2.3 (a): Comparison between 1884 and 1890 of RSC architecture

Development between 1910's and 1975's Royal Selangor Club		
Architecture style	Tudor Mason Style	Tudorbethan style
Construction details & Materials to build their structures	• Half-timbering infilled with herringbone brickwork • Arches on floor to support the respective floors • Hip rafters act as the main roof structure to support the truss of the both sided roof trusses (covered)	• Half-timbering infilled with herringbone stucco • Jettied floor supported by consoles • Hip rafters act as the main roof structure to support the truss of the both sided roof trusses (exposed)
Design of the building (exterior)	Combination of Mock Tudor Style and the Roman arches to form a different effect. Basic principle of building design as it is the first period under the Tudor style.	External beams to differentiate each floors with dormer windows and mullioned windows to bring in suitable sunlight to the interior. Fused in the concept of ventilation through roof part.

Design of the building (interior)	• Ceiling is covered, interior look small but spaces are organized symmetrically on floor plans according to the basic design of roman architecture. • Simple; less decorative effects. Used of big columns with some ornaments.	• Ceiling is not covered in the ballroom which located at the west side of the building, give the space a greater height and look more royalness. • Very decorative, ornaments can be found usually on the header of walls and some grand rooms.
Building materials (interior)	• Used of Melamine light oak paint as a finishing of the ceiling layer • A simple covering for the wall ; concrete walls painted with white in colour • Used of 800x800 flooring tiles with the colour of wheystone cream to give the interior a sharpen environment with the help of light reflection on it • No fancy furniture is found ; furniture is usually chosen in terms of colour which is usually white	• Used of walnut wood mellowed light paint to finish up the layer of wood ark roof • A formal and romantic wall covering ; Santos Mahogany as the covering of the wall with a shiny cherry paint to give a dim and classic environment to the interior • Most of the interior spaces are covered with carpet with the RSC logo in it, except the lobby area. The lobby have a unique design vitrification Super Glossy Flooring Tiles

Table 2.3 (b): Comparison between 1910 and 1975 of RSC architecture

2.4 History of Royal Selangor Club

Royal Selangor Club was founded in 1884. RSC also known as "The Spotted Dog", which currently located at the "Padang", now known as Dataran Merdeka in Kuala Lumpur. The Club was granted a royal charter by DYMM Sultan Selangor in 1984 and thereafter known as Kelab DiRaja Selangor (Royal Selangor Club).

In search of a communal place away from home where views could be shared, ideas could be exchanged and a place which bore some resemblance to life back home, the Selangor Club was formed. The following 5 individuals were not only responsible for the founding this great Club but also numerous other institution which brought significant changes to the social order in the country.

Became popularly known as “The Spotted Dog” because two Dalmatian dogs belonging to the wife of one of the club founders were left to guard the entrance of the club whenever the founders visited the club. In time, the club was simply referred to as “The Dog.”

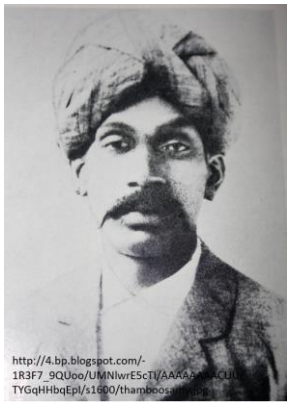
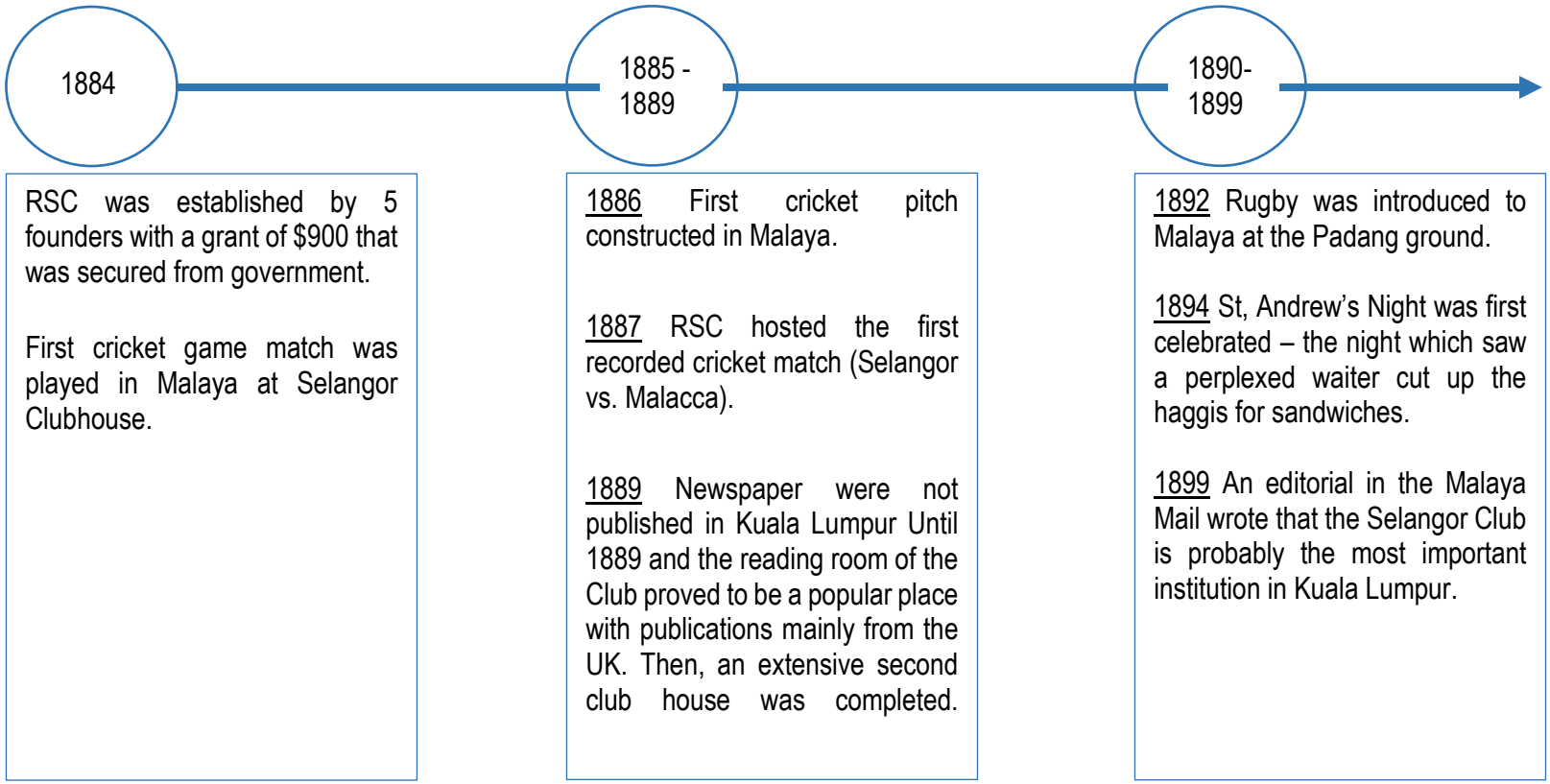
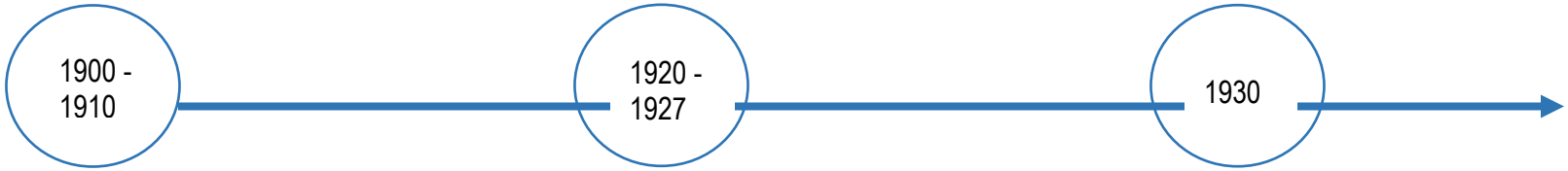


Figure 2.4 (a): Image of RSC founder (Pau,2017)

Figure 2.4 (b): “The Spotted Dog” (Pau, 2017)

History Timeline of Royal Selangor Club :





1900 RSC served as the 'town hall', hosted a series of theatricals and concerts.

1902 The first inter-club march was played between Singapore Cricket Club and Selangor Club.

1907 Electric lighting and fans was introduced to the Club.

1910 The new Tudor style structure is completed.

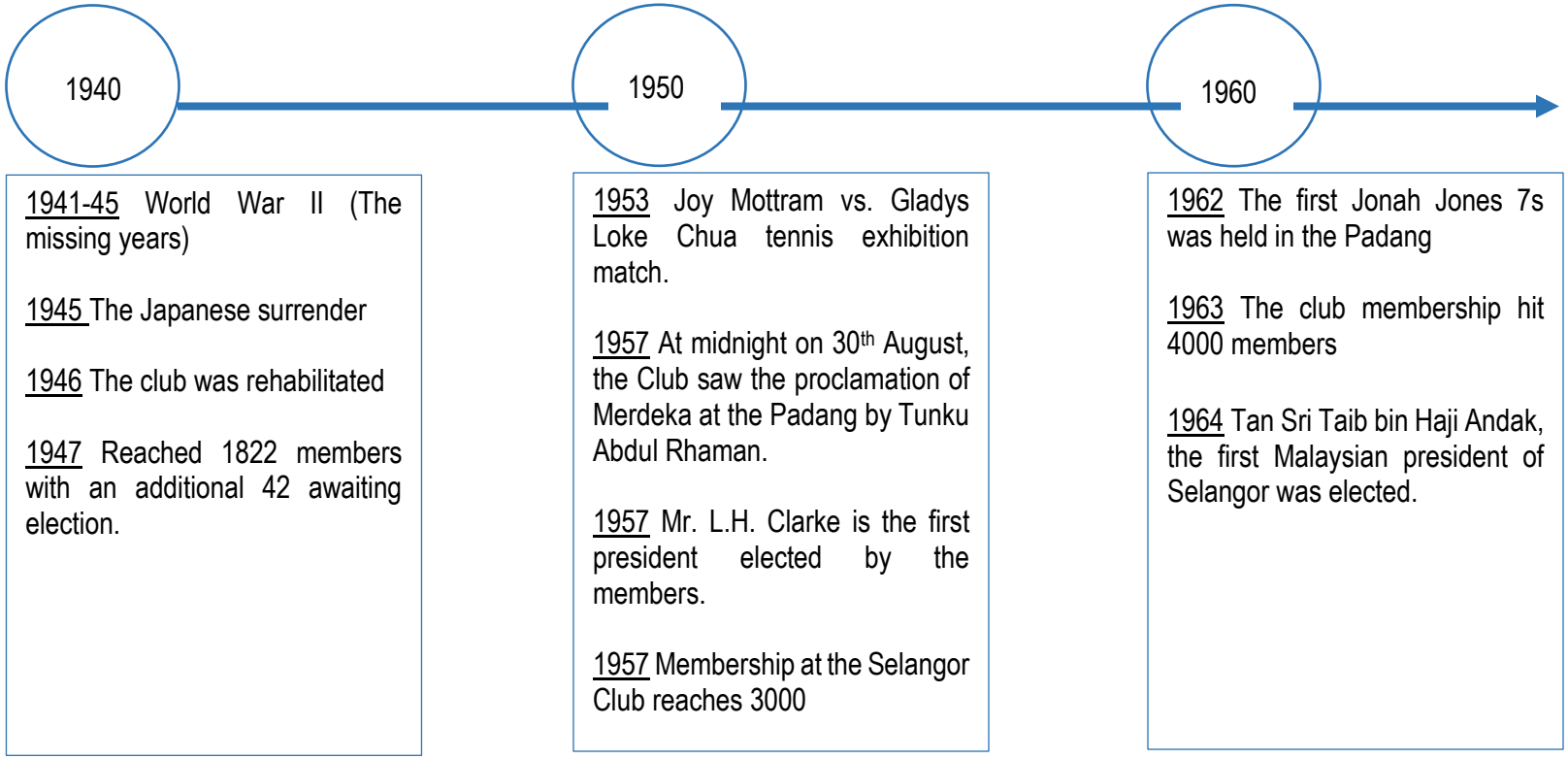
1992 Professional football was introduced in the same year, The Padang hosted the first Malayan Cup (now known as Malaysian Cup)

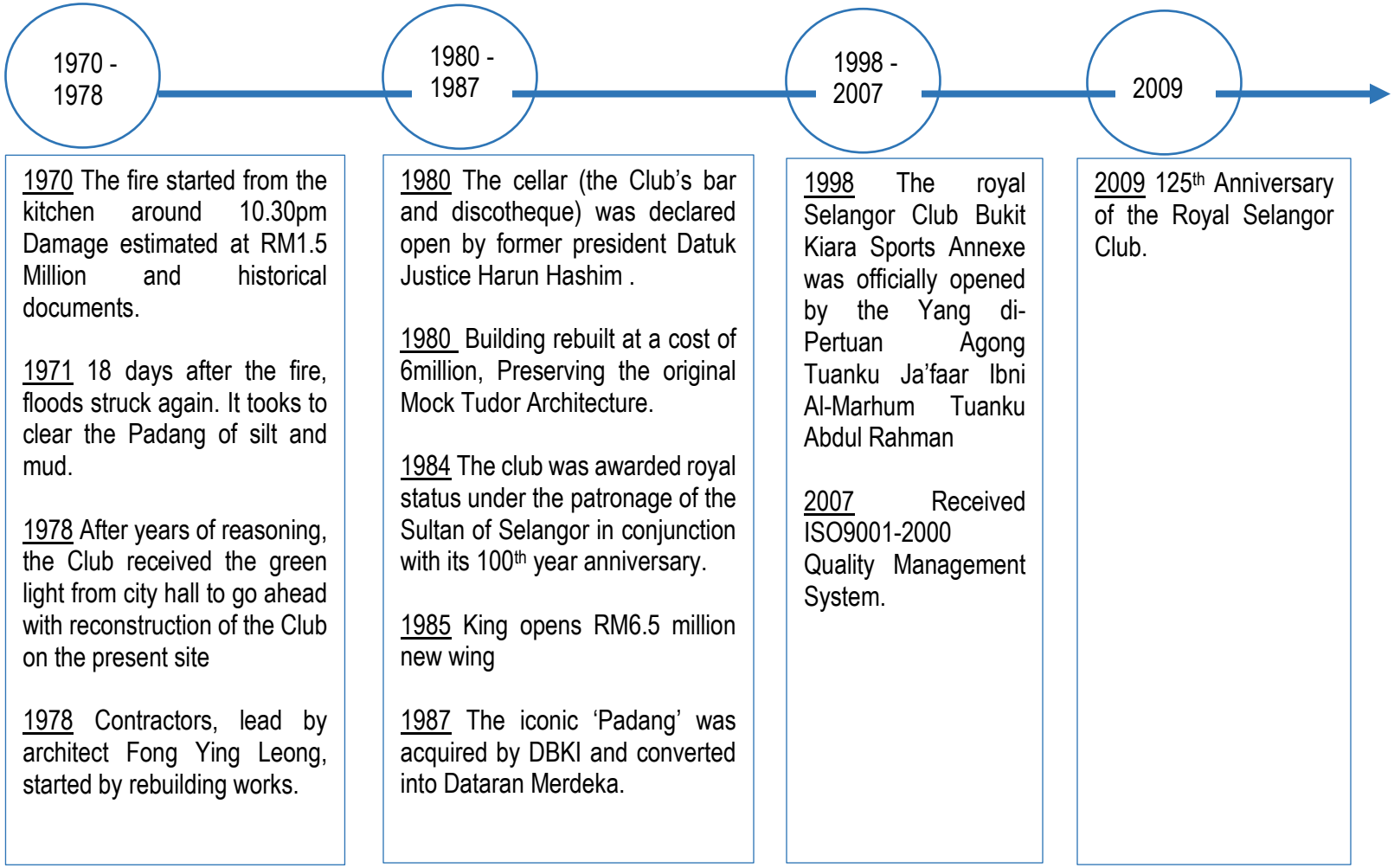
1926 Worst floods to ever hit KI, leaving the city isolated for days. After the water subsided, Club members helped to retrieve bank notes, valued at millions of dollars from the flooded strong room of thee Chartered Bank. The notes were dried in the open near Padang under strict security.

1927 Malaya's first ever win in cricket against another nation, Malaya beat the visiting Australian team by 39 runs.

1936 First major disaster as the staff quarters collapsed, killing one adult and one child.

1938 HHH was established. It originally started across the road in the old rest house (also known as The Selangor Club Chambers).


1940
1950
1960
1941-45 World War II (The missing years)
1945 The Japanese surrender
1946 The club was rehabilitated
1947 Reached 1822 members with an additional 42 awaiting election.
1953 Joy Mottram vs. Gladys Loke Chua tennis exhibition match.
1957 At midnight on 30th August, the Club saw the proclamation of Merdeka at the Padang by Tunku Abdul Rhaman.
1957 Mr. L.H. Clarke is the first president elected by the members.
1957 Membership at the Selangor Club reaches 3000
1962 The first Jonah Jones 7s was held in the Padang
1963 The club membership hit 4000 members
1964 Tan Sri Taib bin Haji Andak, the first Malaysian president of Selangor was elected.


1970 - 1978
1980 - 1987
1998 - 2007
2009
1970 The fire started from the kitchen around 10.30pm Damage estimated at RM1.5 Million and historical documents.
1971 18 days after the fire, floods struck again. It tooks to clear the Padang of silt and mud.
1978 After years of reasoning, the Club received the green light from city hall to go ahead with reconstruction of the Club on the present site
1978 Contractors, lead by architect Fong Ying Leong, started by rebuilding works.
1980 The cellar (the Club's bar and discotheque) was declared open by former president Datuk Justice Harun Hashim .
1980 Building rebuilt at a cost of 6million, Preserving the original Mock Tudor Architecture.
1984 The club was awarded royal status under the patronage of the Sultan of Selangor in conjunction with its 100th year anniversary.
1985 King opens RM6.5 million new wing
1987 The iconic 'Padang' was acquired by DBKI and converted into Dataran Merdeka.
1998 The royal Selangor Club Bukit Kiara Sports Annexe was officially opened by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong Tuanku Ja'faar Ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman
2007 Received ISO9001-2000 Quality Management System.
2009 125th Anniversary of the Royal Selangor Club.

2.5 Site Context and Orientation of the Building

Iconic Buildings that were built and developed in the contextual site :

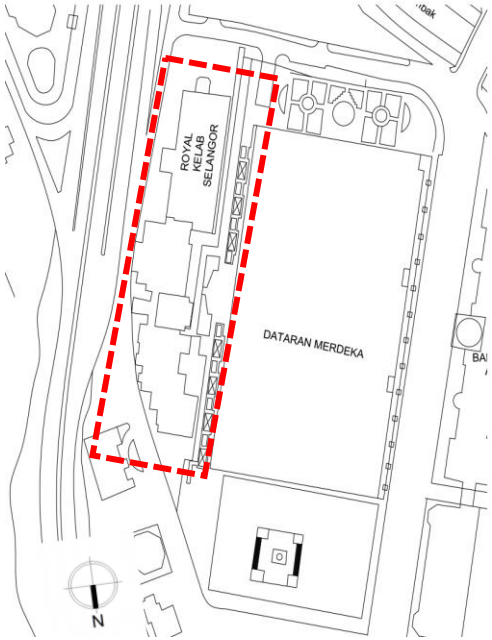


Figure 2.5(a) : Site Plan with Site boundary (Pau, 2017)

Northwest side of RSC :Kuala Lumpur City Gallery

Figure 2.5(b) : Image of KL City Gallery (Pau, 2017)

West side of RSC : Sultan Abdul Samad Building

Figure 2.5(c) : Image of Sultan Abdul Samad Building (Pau, 2017)

South side of RSC: St. Mary's Cathedral

Figure 2.5(d) : Image of St.Mary's Cathedral (Pau, 2017)

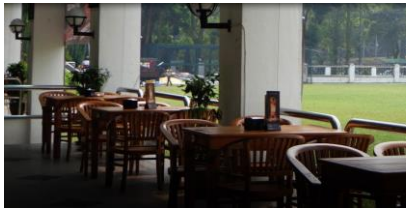


Figure 2.5(e) : View from the long bar to the surrounding context (RSC, 2017)

The orientation of the building contains a "padang" that often organized sport events such as rugby, cricket, soccer, etc. It can be watched and view from the long bar as people could enjoy the game while drinking alcoholic drinks that refer to the British Culture.

Chapter 3
Discrepancy of Interior Spaces

3.1 What Defines a Space?

3.2 Orientation and Organization of Spaces

3.3 Analysis of Interior Spaces

3.4 Analysis Outcome of Discrepancy of Interior Spaces

3.1 What defines a space?

Spaces can be seen in various ways among different groups of people. However, spaces are created for its specific usage in our daily life. A useful space is about the way a space is varied and how users make use of the space in a building.

In an architecture point of view, a space is one of the elements of design, a medium to convey designs from virtual to reality. When it comes to transforming a space, various tools, such as geometry, colours and shapes are used to specify a certain design for a certain function for a type of user. Also, a definite space also defined by the ease of access of people, dimension of a space whether it matches the function of a building, whether the width and length of a space can contain the number of people in the required space. Aesthetic qualities is also another criteria which will then amplify the kind of atmosphere needed to make the space an individual exception from the others, which will define the identity of the space itself based on the user's experience.

Interior Spaces in Royal Selangor Club :

In The Royal Selangor Club, The architects were aware of the changes needed to the spaces in the building with the change in time and setting. They are keen when it comes to providing the various needs of the members of the club ranging from local eclectic motifs to the original mock Tudor style of construction and aesthetics. Each space is cleverly input within a void like a puzzle piece where any unappealing elements are hidden from the members' naked eyes by placing substituting ornaments. All in all, the discrepancies and contradictions of the spaces juxtaposed each other well.

3.1.1 Classification of Spaces

Generally, a space is classified by the function of a space, whether it is social, isolate, private, leisure, work space or even a mixture of both depending on the purpose of the space. In a country club or a gentlemen's club much like the Royal Selangor Club, those spaces are widely emphasis for the well-being of its members.

Royal Selangor Club is a shelter that provides complete facilities and activities for its club members only. Non-membership visitors only allowed entering the shelter with early permit application. Hence, most of the spaces are designed for its club members not only for meeting purpose but also for other activities for leisure and sports.

Since there are different categories of memberships in Royal Selangor Club, meeting spaces for each category of members are distinct according to the sizes of spaces, usage of spaces and architectural elements design for spaces.

Social Space

The social spaces in the RSC are mostly dining spaces but with varied degree of intimacy yet it encourages social interaction between people.

Work Space

In RSC, the workspaces are somewhat neglected as it is located in an enclosed area with exposed trusses. They may face a few risks in the future. However, there is an emergency stairwell is provided at the edge of the office floor as part of their escape plan.

Leisure Space

The leisure space in RSC provides a supplemental place to spontaneously share. Also, it provides entertainment type of leisure with interactive games like darts, cards, pool and etc.

3.1.2 Space Layout

Ground Floor

The entrance is facing the grand staircases and doors access to the ground floor restaurant and reading room. On the left side of the entrance are the male toilets, the members meeting room, and the cellar. The store room can be entered from both cellar and the kitchen.

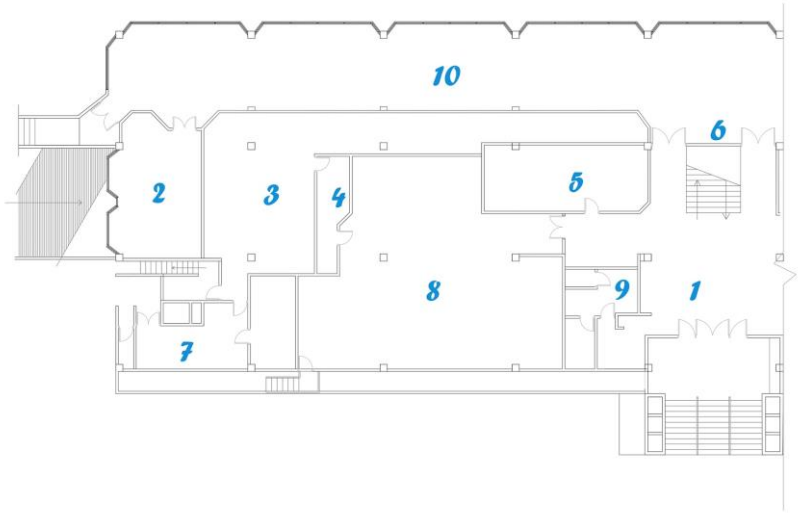


Figure 3.1.2(a) Ground Floor Plan Layout (Measure Drawing Group 3 team, Teo 2017)

Legend	Space
1	Entrance and Foyer
2	Reading Room
3	Kitchen
4	Store
5	Games Room
6	Service Counter
7	Utility
8	Cellar
9	Male Toilets
10	Veranda Coffee House

Table 3.1.2(a) Ground Floor Spaces (Teo, 2017)

First Floor

First floor is basically divided into three main spaces : The ballroom (main dining area), President room (private room) and kitchen.

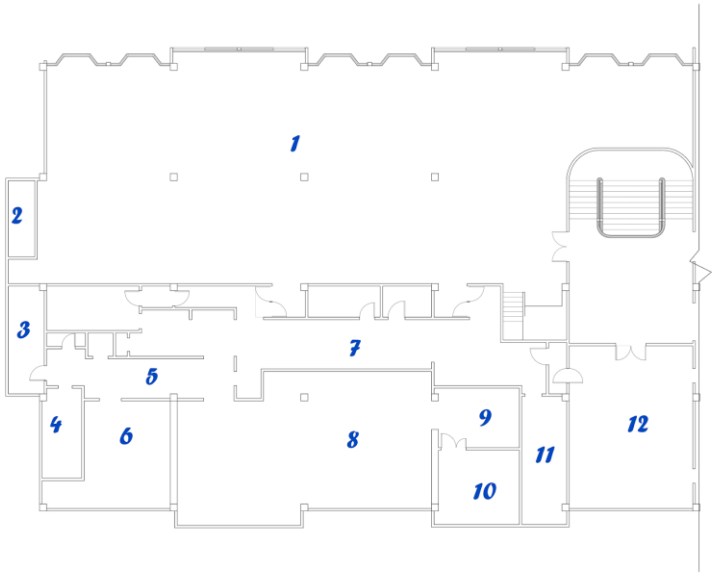


Figure 3.1.2(b) First Floor Plan Layout (Measure Drawing Group 3 team, Teo 2017)

Legend	Space
1	Main Dining
2	Store
3	Store
4	Store
5	Kitchen Lobby
6	Cold Room
7	Main Servery
8	Main Kitchen
9	Wash Up Area
10	Bakery
11	Wine Store
12	Private room

Table 3.1.2(b) First Floor Spaces (Teo, 2017)

Second Floor

Second floor is the highest level of the building. It only occupies a quarter of the space according to the plan. All of the private spaces such as offices, store rooms, M&E room etc. are located on the second floor.

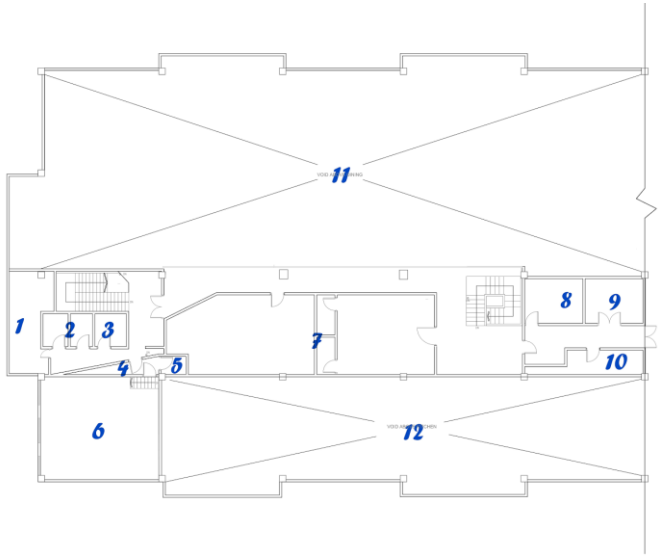


Figure 3.1.2(c) Second Floor Plan Layout (Measure Drawing Group 3 team, Teo 2017)

Legend	Space
1	Store
2	Toilets
3	M&E Room
4	Store
5	Store
6	Store
7	Offices
8	Office
9	Authorized Personnel Only
10	Store
11	Void above Ballroom
12	Void above Kitchen

Table 3.1.2(c) Second Floor Spaces (Teo, 2017)

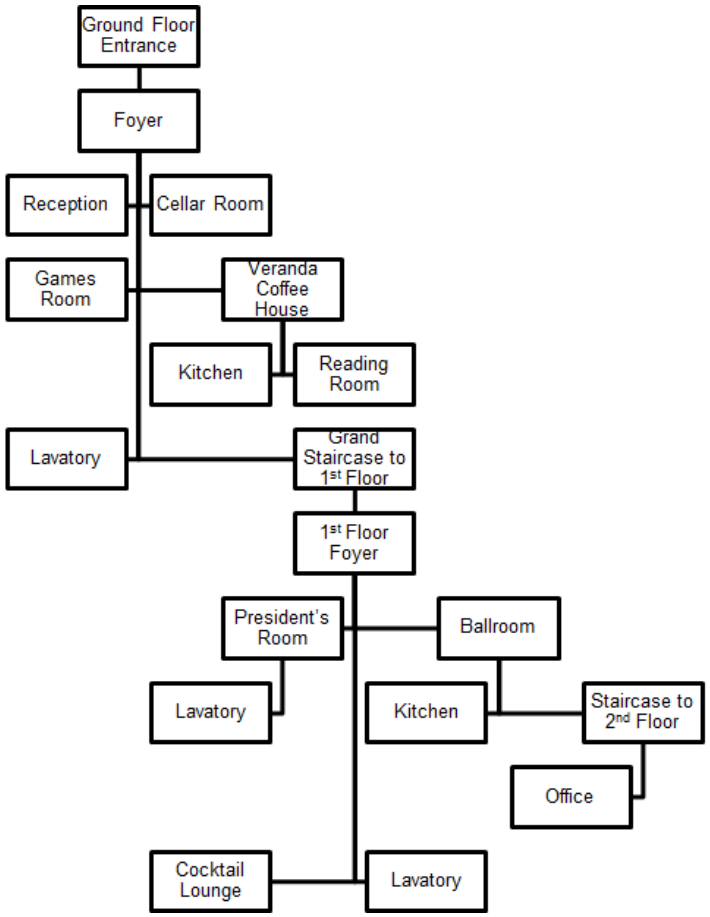


Figure 3.1.2(d) Flow of spaces in the new wing of The Royal Selangor Club

Public and Private Spaces:

The spaces in Royal Selangor Club are divided into different three floor levels according to the use and function of the spaces.

Ground Floor

Daily activities of the members: Restaurant, Kitchen, Meeting Rooms

First Floor

Functional purposes: Ballroom, Private Room

Second Floor

Club's private working area: Offices, Storages

Figure 3.1.2(e) Ground Floor (Measure Drawing Group 3 team, Teo 2017)

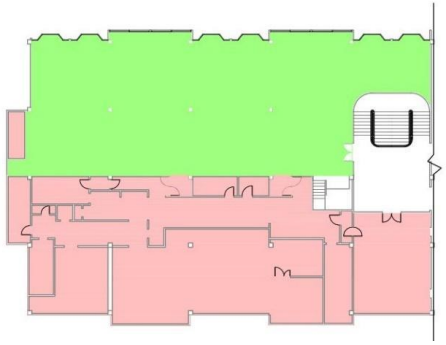


Figure 3.1.2(f) First Floor (Measure Drawing Group 3 team, Teo 2017)

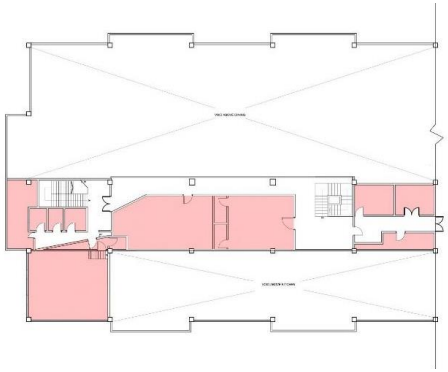


Figure 3.1.2(g) Second Floor (Measure Drawing Group 3 team, Teo 2017)

Public Space

Private Space

3.1.3 Sharing Niche of the Spaces

What?

The niche of spaces refers to the specific type of space not just based on its function and purpose but also due to its capacity, area and mood. The sharing of the niche of space describes the integrated function of spaces between them which will not only be a niche space with its own individuality or identity but also share different functions together as an individual, whether it would be social, work and leisure.

The Royal Selangor Club boasts a variety of shared niche spaces where each and every one of them is individually refined to its own genius loci, where most of its spaces can be social and leisure at the same time.

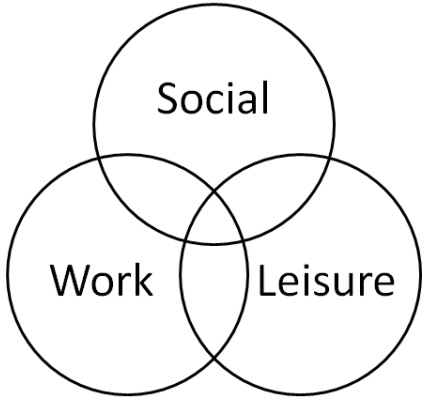


Figure 3.1.3 (a) Diagrammatic spaces relationship (Lim, 2017)

How?

Due to the contradiction of spaces there, they can be easily differentiated by analyzing each of its interior spaces of the club according to its volume, sheer mass and also the interior design of the space individually. Each of these factors may change the type of spaces mostly into different categories of intimacy.

Result

Of course the result would be that there will be variants of spaces for the members of the club to fully utilize the spaces around them but the very primary reason is to segregate the amount of users into their respective desired spaces based on their needs. This will then reduce any over crowdedness of a space when there are many others with similar function but with their own niche purpose.

Classification Table of Each Space:

Interior Spaces	**Function**			**Degree of Intimacy**			
	Social	Leisure	Work	Public	Private	Isolated	Personal
Veranda Coffee House	✖			✖			
Reading Room	✖	✖			✖		
Cellar Room	✖	✖				✖	
Game Room	✖	✖				✖	✖
Kitchen			✖		✖		
Main Serveries			✖		✖		
Ballroom	✖			✖			
President's Room	✖				✖		
Office			✖		✖		

Table 3.1.3 : Classification of spaces (Lim, 2017)

3.1.4 Functions and activities of a Space

Figure 3.1.4 (a) :Image of interior Veranda Coffee House(Tay,2017)

Ground Floor

Verandah Coffee House (**Social-public space**)

The coffee house is located behind the grand staircases. It is built at the edge of the ground floor facing “padang merdeka”. The space is designed in such a way to allow users in the coffee house to have a directed view to the outdoor activities at the field and to allow natural light to enter the verandah. The coffee house serves a large variety of international & local cuisines.

Activities:

- Sharing of Business ideas
- Verbal discussions

Reading Room (**Social - Leisure - private space**)

The reading room is a small and “hidden” space but natural lighting is available from the exterior through the windows for reading lighting. The space for the reading room is only available at a corner of the ground floor. The Reading room is a space that requires silence and its position of space also restrict people from passing through the space frequently to avoid disturbance to the users in the room. It is designed in the restaurant to allow users to take a break after or before they have their meals.

Figure 3.1.4 (b) :Image of reading room(Tay,2017)

Activities:

- Intimate reading pleasure
- Private discussions
- Short breaks before and after meals.

Cellar Room (**Social-leisure-Isolate space**)

The cellar room is a bar where mostly men will have alcohol socialization to improve public relation with one another. This space is dark and lack natural lighting due to the purpose of the space which is used to store wines. It is also located in an isolated corridor which hindered direct viewing from the reception area.

Figure 3.1.4 (c) :Image of cellar room (Tay,2017)

Activities:

- Private discussions
- Short breaks before and after meals.
- Alcohol-socialization
- Wine Storage

Games Room (**Social-personal-Leisure-isolated space**)

The games room is located just next to the cellar room where it is also partly hidden away from normal view. It is a space solely for gamblers to gamble on the slot machines provided by the club for personal leisure.

Figure 3.1.4 (d) :Image of games room (Tay,2017)

Activities:

- Gambling

First Floor

Kitchen (**Private work space**)

The kitchen is the second largest space on the first floor. The humidity is high due to the immense heat from the many cooking activities but it is then ventilated through ventilation shafts provided. There are also various rooms with different functions such as the wash up area, the cold area, the bakery and also the main servery. Those spaces are place within the entire kitchen area which take up about almost a quarter of the new wing.

Figure 3.1.4 (e): Image of kitchen (Tay,2017)

Activities:

- Prepping food
- Washing
- Baking
- Food Storing

Main Servery (**Private Work Space**)

The main servery acts as a bridge between the kitchen and the ballroom where food can be transported to the guest in the ballroom. Therefore the space is directly parallel to the kitchen and the ballroom and is quite elongated to satisfy the capacity of guest in the ballroom.

Figure 3.1.4 (f): Image of main servery (Tay,2017)

Activities:

- Food serving

Ballroom (**Social-public space**)

The ballroom is the 'grand gesture' of the whole club where it has the grandest atmosphere when entering the space itself. It occupies the largest space on the first floor. With exposed trusses, and extended verandah, it is perceived to be a wide room to maximize the number of guest in the ballroom. Therefore, various large public gatherings or parties can be held in there. Natural lighting and ventilation is available in the ballroom.

Figure 3.1.4 (g): Image of ballroom (Tay,2017)

Activities:

- Public Relation
- Public events/ celebrations
- Business Exhibitions/ company dinners

President's Room (**Social - private space**)

It is used for small private functional events or meetings. It is the first room the user will look at after going up to the first floor by the grand staircase because its entrance is facing forwards the staircase.

Figure 3.1.4 (h): Image of president's room (Tay,2017)

Activities:

- Meetings
- Private functions

Second Floor

Office (**Private-Work space**)

Private space for Royal Selangor Club officer.

The offices on the second floor are enclosed, built partly within the trusses of the roof. There is minimal or no natural lighting and ventilation provided. The sources of lighting and ventilation are from electronic devices like LED lights and air conditioners.

Figure 3.1.4 (i): Image of office (Tay,2017)

Activities:

- Meetings
- Administration work

3.2 Orientation and Organization of Spaces

There are two types of spatial relationships in the spaces of Royal Selangor Club: Interlocking spaces and spaces linked by a common space. The question here is whether these relationships will or not affect the movement and activities of its users in terms of its resulted integrated spaces or contradicting spaces.

A. Interlocking spaces

An overlapping space from two vary spaces appear of a zone of sharing space.

B. Spaces linked by a common space

Two separated spaces are connected by a third space. The relationships between the two spaces share a common bond spatially.

Floor Level	Spaces	Common Space / Interlocking Space	Spatial Relationship
Ground Floor	Kitchen, Cellar	Storage	Interlocking Space
Ground Floor	Lobby, Reading Room	Restaurant	Space in Common
First Floor	Private Room, Kitchen	Small Room	Interlocking Space
First Floor	Main Kitchen, Bakery	Wash up area	Interlocking Space
First Floor	Cold Room, Stores, Main Kitchen, Wine Store	Main Survery, Kitchen Lobby	Space in Common
Second Floor	Offices, Toilets , Storage	Corridor	Space in Common

Table 3.2 Analysis of types of spaces (Teo, 2017)

3.2.2 Organization of Spaces

Spatial Organization

Type of spatial organization: Grid Organization

Structural grids with sets of perpendicular lines form a same pattern of intersection points. Then, spaces are formed follow by the repetitive set of grid.

Figure 3.2.2 shows the second floor plan of Royal Selangor Club with same dimensions of grid lines from the center points of each columns from the building form spaces. These spaces are seen as in the position of the grid module.

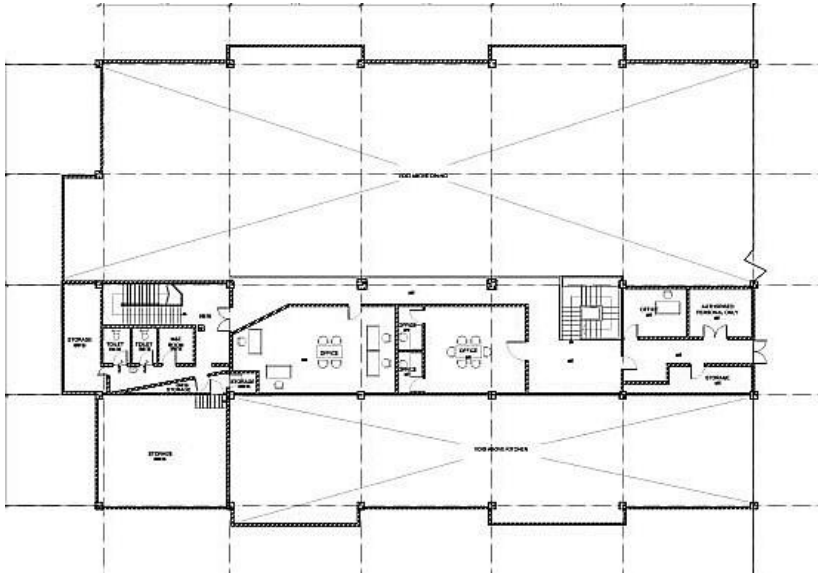


Figure 3.2.2: Second Floor plan with grid lines (Measure Drawing Group 3 team, 2017)

3.3 Analysis of Interior Spaces

As to answer the question why Tudor Styles are used majority on the exterior and not as much as the interior space, we should analyze the interior architecture while taking account into their function, the elements that enhances the user experience of each space, how each element complements each other.

Also, how the niche function of a space affect the interior architecture of the space that resulted in a discrepancy of spaces.

1.Verandah Coffee House

Social - public space

<u>Style</u>

Modern Tudor

The elongated coffee house utilized only a fraction of the Tudor ornamentation to emphasize on modern lifestyle of co-working space where club members able to experience a homelike atmosphere. Column with timber cladding accentuates the modern Tudor ambience whilst utilizing the strength of the concrete column.

Figure 3.3(a): Image of interior Verandah Coffee House (Tay,2017)

Layout

The arrangements of the furniture are lined accordingly at the east side of the space. The space is design to block the view on the west yet focusing on the east side of the space having a line of window where users get to witness heritage landmarks especially the building of Sultan Abdul Samad. On the other hand, experiencing the natural sunlight in the morning penetrating through the windows.

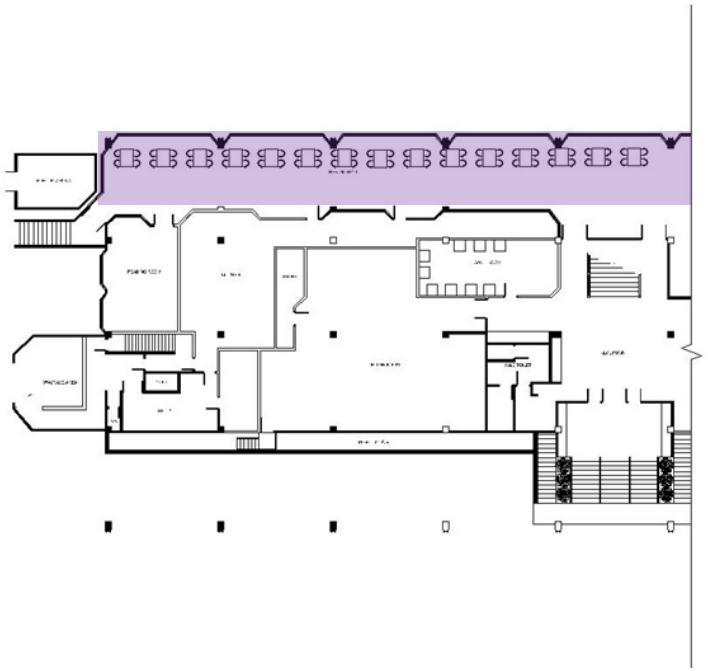


Figure 3.3(b): Image of highlighted ground floor plan (Lim,2017)

Finishes

Half-timber look

The half-timber look is placed on the surface on the edge of countertops and plastered beams in a very minimal fashion to achieve a subtle mixture of Tudor and modern café visual.

Figure 3.3 (c): Image of Verandah coffee house's counter (Lim,2017)

Stones

Pebble stones flooring are laid along the side of the coffee house that function as drainage. Pebbles stones are selected as a flooring material as it is considered to be a decorative element for indoors.

Figure 3.3(d) : Image of pebble stones indoor drainage (Lim,2017)

Furniture

Tudor leather sofas are positioned at a few nodes along the coffee house to compensate the lack of Tudor features. It is a secondary focal point for guest to gather there to make small talks as leather sofas are always present in posh coffee houses.

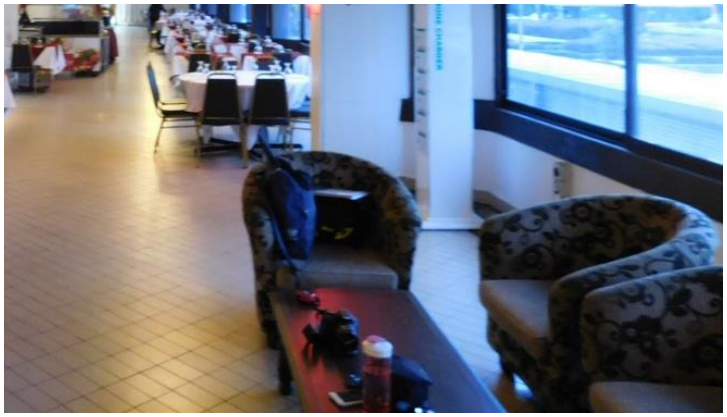


Figure 3.3(e): Image of indoor Verandah coffee house's sofa seats (Lim,2017)

2.Ballroom

Social - Public space

Style

Tudorbethan

The ballroom is the largest event room in the entire club by adopting the Tudorbethan interior architecture. One of the focal point of the ballroom would be the double volume of the whole space where users will experience a grand ambience visually that make the users feel small. The exposed truss is also another unique element that attracts guest to the ballroom. The exposed trusses are notably seen to be a sturdy structural element to be appreciated by people as an entity of the space itself.

Figure 3.3(f) : Image of ballroom's interior (Lim,2017)

Layout

The ballroom is located at the corner of the club which takes up most of the spaces in the new wing. It shares the same reception as the president's room and the cocktail lounge where it is the focal point of the entire 1st floor. The ballroom also occupies the extended jetties to widen the interior space.

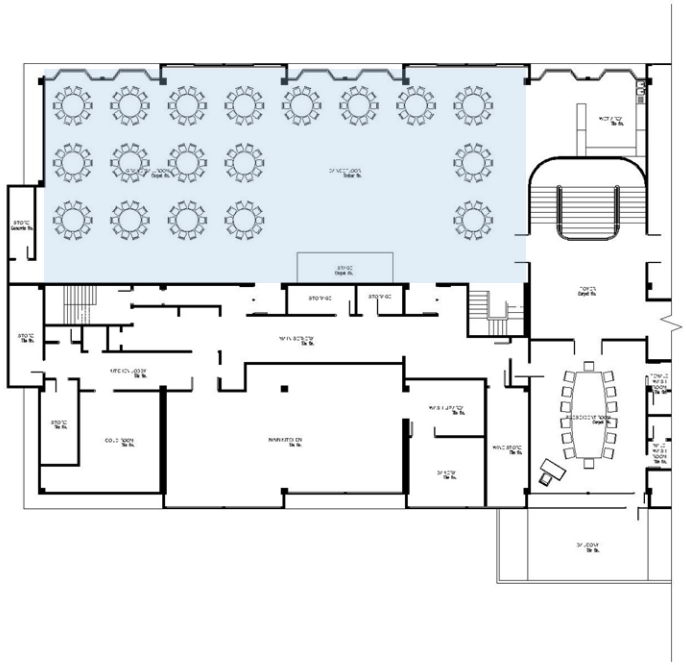


Figure 3.3(g) : Image of highlighted first floor plan (Lim,2017)

Finishes

Timber panels

The timber panels used are the same as the reading room and the president's room covering the walls of the room with a brown hue. Even the stairs leading to the 2nd floor is well covered with timber balusters. These timber balusters are well crafted with detailed forms and motifs to enhance the Tudorbethan style. Also, the wall panels between the ballroom and the reception is also covered completely with ornamented timber panels with repetitive geometric patterns of the Elizabethan style.

Figure 3.3(h) :Image of ballroom's interior with standing tables (Lim,2017)

Chandeliers

The ballroom ceiling is wide enough to hold a few Tudor chandeliers to accentuate the Tudorbethan ambience. The chandeliers are lighted with modern lighting which mimic the form of the traditional Tudor chandelier.

Figure 3.3(i): Image of modern chandelier (Lim,2017)

Glass panels

The transparent glass panels installed on the edge of the walls also plays a role by visually perceiving a continuation of spaces, making the space appears longer.

Figure 3.3(j): Image of glass panels on wall (Lim,2017)

Tiles

The tiles used at the corner of the ballroom are glazed Tudor tiles to determine the wet area of the ballroom. The contrasting motifs also play a role at differentiating spaces where the carpet finishing is more elegant and subtle whereas the other is rigid. The tiles follow the geometric Tudor patterns by intersecting various lines together as a whole.

Figure 3.3(k): Image of floor tiles (Lim,2017)

Carpet

The carpet is a complementary element to match the idea of the Tudorbethan style interior. The motifs used are the fleur-de-lis motifs that are common in Tudor ornamentation.

Figure 3.3(l): Image of carpet (Lim,2017)

Doors

The door to the ballroom is also ornamented with art deco glass motifs and also handles and locks that portray the bouquet or anthemion motif. These elements may act as a tool to provide a first impression of the ballroom to the users.

Figure 3.3(m): Image of door to ballroom (Lim,2017)

Door handles

The door handles and door locks to the spaces within the club were made off mostly floral motifs and patterns and are made of brass. Instead of having a Tudor motif, its distinct motif would be the anthemion or bouquet motif at the border tip of the door handles and lock. The bouquet design consist of a number of radiating petals, developed by the ancient Greeks from the Egyptian and Asiatic form known as the honeysuckle or lotus palmette. It is now mostly used in ornament architecture. It symbolizes 'welcoming and hospitality' which explains the purpose of the design and orientation of the bouquet motif.

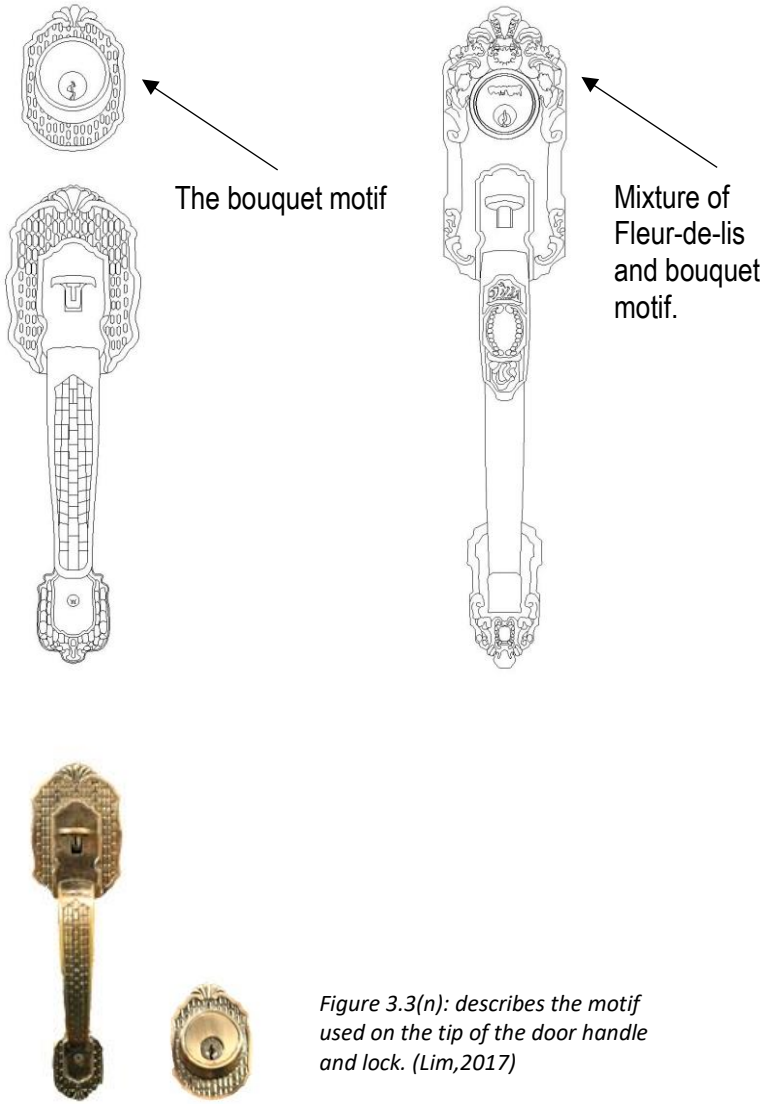


Figure 3.3(n): describes the motif used on the tip of the door handle and lock. (Lim,2017)

Volume

The sheer volume of the ballroom is a supporting factor that provides an old English charm to the space due to the exposed trusses which allows a wider vision. The user can easily identify the features that attract them whether it is the finishes or its ornaments. It is a strategy to redirect the visual direction of its users to attract them into the ballroom.

Figure 3.3(o):Image of ballroom (Lim,2017)

3.President's Room

Social - public space

Style

Tudor and Local

The interior architecture of the president's room is a mixture of Tudor and local Malaysian style. The notable features of the tudor feature would be the common timber panels with simple ornamentation. As for the local style, it also utilise the common floral motif of the malay house as a layer of ornamentation on to the timber panels. Both elements complement each other well as they are laid out at both sides of the president's room.

Figure 3.3(p):Image of president's room (Lim,2017)

Layout

The president's room share the common space of the reception with the ballroom and the cocktail lounge. It is placed between them as it is consider as a small event room when compared with the other rooms. It sits in directly in the center of the whole new wing of the club. It is also the first room a member would see when coming up from the grand staircase.

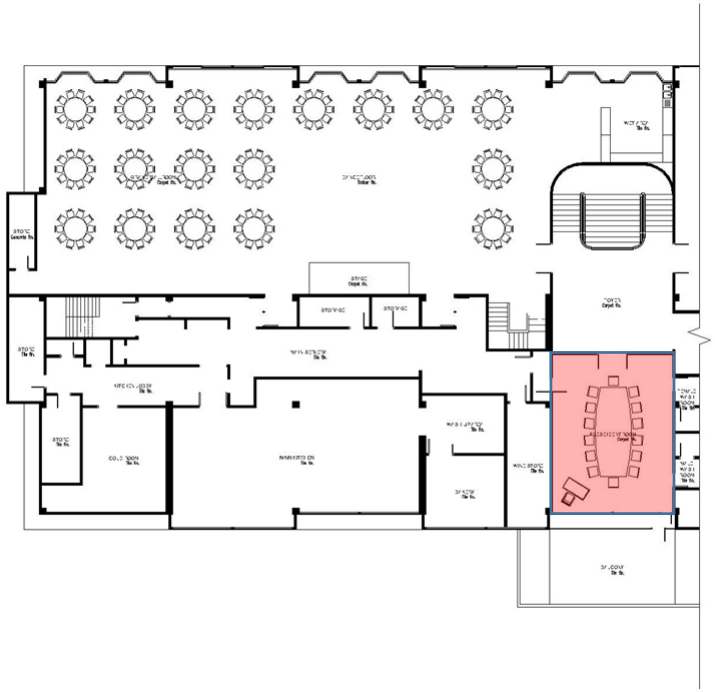


Figure 3.3(q): Image of highlighted first floor (Lim,2017)

Figure 3.3(r): Image of ornamentation in president's room (Lim,2017)

Finishes

Ornamented Timber Panels

The president's room is where a unique timber ornament would be presented with a local motif. The sunflower motif is carved within the timber panels and laid out on each sides of the room. In common representation, the sunflower symbolize adoration, loyalty and longevity. In Malaysia within the Malay culture, floral motif is the main element in any piece of woodcarving (Wan Mustafa, 2009) in any Malay house. The repetitive arrangement directs movement to the place that evokes a welcoming vibe.

Furniture

Speech stand

The speech stand defines the space as a private area that only a group of people can enter the president's room. It is a tool that represents formality and thus evokes a sense of formality to the space as well.

Figure 3.3(s): Image of speech stand in president's room (Lim,2017)

Volume

The small room clearly defines the space preferably for small events or business meetings.

Figure 3.3(t): Image of president's room (Lim,2017)

4.Reading Room

Social - leisure - private space

Style

Tudorbethan

The reading room can be considered as a fully furnished and decorated Tudorbethan leisure space where every timber finishes and furniture arrangements complement each other with great aesthetic pleasure.

Figure 3.3(u): Image of reading room (Lim,2017)

Layout

The reading room sits easily at the edge of the coffee house as a rest area for before and after meals. It is not a common room for people to access easily from the entrance. Through observation it is a place that allows its users to indulge in a Tudor like room.

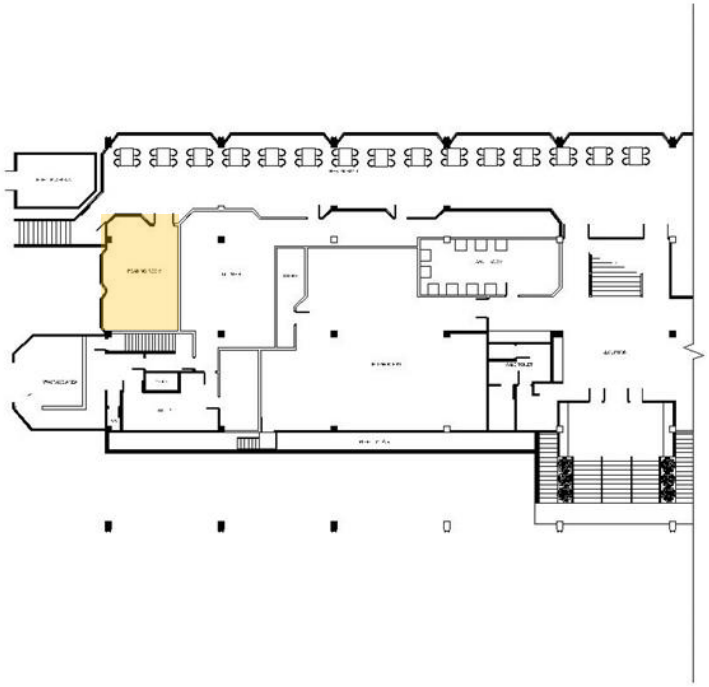


Figure 3.3(v): Layout of highlighted ground floor plan (Lim,2017)

Finishes

Timber panelling

The room is well covered with timber panel finishes to cover any flaws or any unappealing concrete surfaces. It is also considered being a main ornament in the reading room and also for the whole interior spaces of the building.

Figure 3.3(w): Image of reading room (Lim,2017)

Timber panelled fireplace

This unique feature is added to mimic a Tudor library to let its users to perceive the space as a real Tudor library. Although it is a non-working fireplace, it is still a clever strategy used by the architect to accentuate the old Tudor vibe.

Furniture

Tudor furniture

The reading room is completed with a mixture of timber Tudor chairs and also leather sofas for the comfort of its users. Tables are also prepared to place reading materials for the club members.

Figure 3.3(x): Image of reading room (Lim,2017)

Lighting

The room is moderately lit to a suitable level for reading and for short naps by using small chandeliers that hung at the center end of the rom above the fireplace which follows the common Tudor library.

Figure 3.3(y): Image of reading room (Lim,2017)

Volume

Compare to a Tudor library which has enormous height for storing books, the reading room in the club is built at a standard floor to ceiling height as it does not require much space for storage.

Figure 3.3(z): Image of book stand in reading room (Lim,2017)

5.Cellar Room

Social-leisure-isolate space

Style

Modern

The cellar room is designed solely for common drinking events or alcohol socialization and therefore utilize a modern touch to its interior architecture. It uses minimal ornamentation and finishes to convey the modern atmosphere in the room. However, they also apply simple techniques to enhance the space within the cellar room such as mirrors.

Figure 3.3(aa): Image of cellar room (Lim,2017)

Layout

The cellar room is well placed within hindsight to isolate them with the other public spaces as it is considered to be a private room but users can still enter them freely within a time frame.

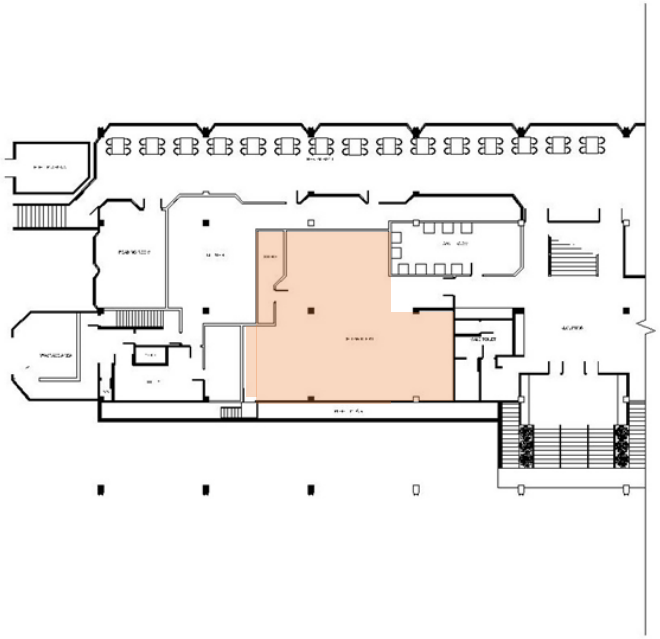


Figure 3.3(ab): Layout with highlighted ground floor plan (Lim,2017)

Finishes

Black timber panels

The important element in the cellar room would be the black panels which cover the entire wall, floor and ceiling of the room. It imitates the look of a traditional cellar room which is always dark and gloomy in nature. However, it poses as a disadvantage due to the fact that a dark room will lead people to perceive them as narrow and crowded making the room seem small.

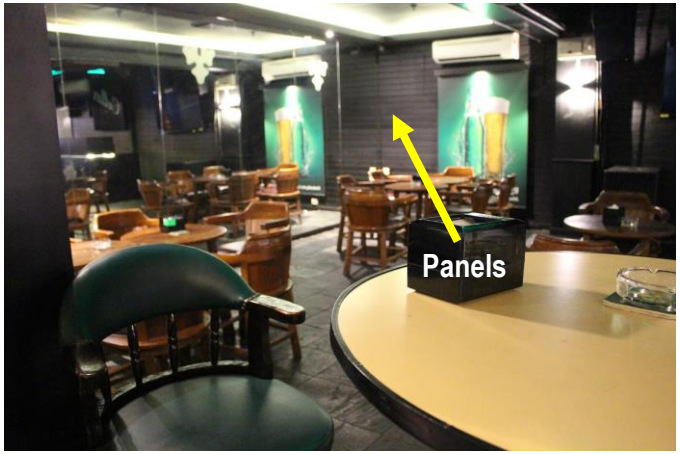


Figure 3.3(ac): Image of cellar room (Lim,2017)

Mirror

To counter the use of black panels would be the use of floor to ceiling mirrors. They are placed mainly on one side of the room. They provide a better visual to reflect light around the cellar room to lighten the gloomy ambience of the room. Also, it is a strategy to visually widen the space with those mirrors to subdue the sense of claustrophobia.

Figure 3.3(ad): Image of cellar room (Lim,2017)

Volume

The cellar room is built with a wide surface area between the kitchen and the game room. Also, its petite furniture arrangement and contrasting tall bars provide an advantage by widening the gap between the ceiling and the floor. It provides a false perception as if the room is still quite open even though the dark atmospheric visual says otherwise.

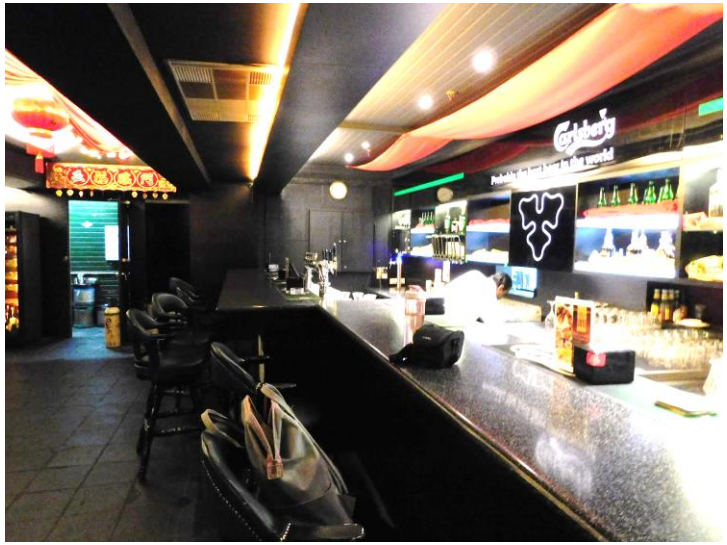


Figure 3.3(ae): Image of cellar room (Lim,2017)

6.Games Room

Social - personal - leisure - isolated space

Style

Modern

The game room is exactly the same as the cellar room with modern simpler furnishings and finishes to reenact an adult entertainment room like a casino to enhance the leisure purpose of the game room. However, it contradicts the cellar room in terms of lightings and colour scheme. The space is moderately lit with artificial lightings to provide intimacy between the gamblers.

Figure 3.3(af): Image of game room (Lim,2017)

Layout

Similar to the cellar room, it is accessible within an isolated corridor hidden from sight. It resembles a typical rectangular room with simple arrangements of slot machines for gambling.

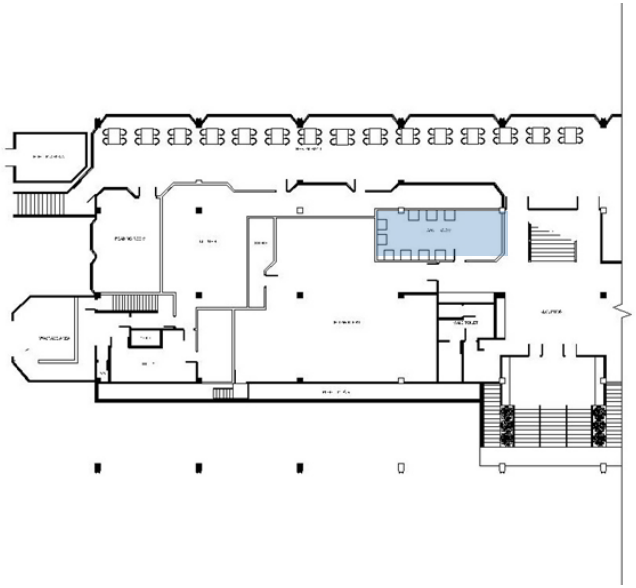


Figure 3.3(ag): Layout of highlighted ground floor plan (Lim,2017)

Finishes

Wallpaper

The wallpapers are repetitively arranged to enclose the area with one of the signature spade like motif. This pattern is a representative of the deck of spades for gambling. The elegant look also provides a contrast between the dynamic machinery of the slot machines to the subtle background of the wallpapers to enhance concentration for its users.

Figure 3.3(ah): Image of wallpaper in game room (Lim,2017)

Electronics

Slot machines

The slot machines are placed individually side by side each other around the room for individual and personal leisure.

Figure 3.3(ai): Image of game room (Lim,2017)

Furniture

The game room provides modern furniture for gamblers to rest and socialize intimately. The modern furniture and wallpaper motifs juxtapose each other dynamically to enhance the ambience of a gambler's haven.

Figure 3.3(aj): Image of game room (Lim,2017)

7.Kitchen

Work - private space

Style

Modern kitchen

The kitchen is designed solely based on its function as a typical restaurant kitchen with many workspaces and countertops to do prep work. It is modern with simple planes as their main structure. There are also a few safety features installed within the kitchen as a safety measure for its kitchen crew.

Figure 3.3(ak): Image of kitchen (Lim,2017)

Layout

The kitchen area in the club is placed right next to the ballroom and the Verandah Coffee House hidden away from the public. It is always enclosed with walls and are not easily accessible unless permitted to. The arrangement of the kitchen is strategically thought off with a wash up area, bakery, main server and a cold room to fully utilize the entire space.

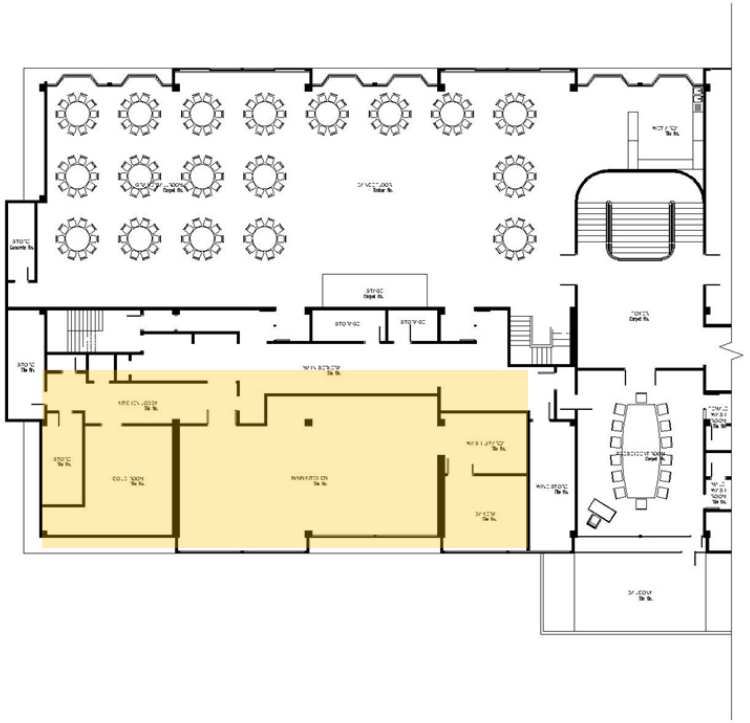


Figure 3.3(al): Layout of highlighted ground floor plan (Lim,2017)

Finishes

Glazed wall tiles and floor tiles:

The tiles are common in terms of its light hue to accommodate a better working environment for the staffs similar to the plastered white wall and gypsum ceiling board. This bright colour ensures the safety of the staff members through visual correctness. Also, the glaze white tiles absorbs heat lesser than any other colour which will lower down the humidity and heat of the kitchen.

Figure 3.3(am): Image of kitchen (Lim,2017)

Relationship between Design Architectural Elements and Functions

Interior Spaces	**Function of Space**			**Degree of Intimacy**			
	Social	**Leisure**	**Work**	**Public**	**Private**	**Isolate**	**Personal**
Verandah Coffee House	Specific furniture arrangements acts as focal point and type of furniture			Bright Natural Lighting and Elongated volume of space			
Reading Room	Layback Arrangement of Furniture and type of furniture	Warm ambience from the Fire place Feature			Minimal Accessibility		
Cellar Room	Modern style with Subtle and simple atmosphere					Space layout	

Games Room	Arrangement of Furniture	Slot machines				Location and Orientation	Individual setting position of furniture
Kitchen and Main servery			Arrangement of specific work spaces		Lack of furniture		
Ballroom	Wide span of furniture arrangement and inviting ambience through ornamented fixtures			Double Volume space and lighting			
President's Room	Welcoming ambience of ornamentation				Low volume of space and formal ambience from a speech stand.		

Table 3.3 : relationship between design architectural elements and functions

3.4 Analysis Outcome of Discrepancy of Interior Spaces

The analysis of the interior spaces of the club enabled us to identify the reasons that brings out the discrepancy of spaces in terms of its interior architecture style. The presence of Tudor and non-Tudor style of architecture is definitely the first factor that determine its contradiction. However, when further analysis is done to its respective function in their respective interior space through classification of shared functions and its degree of intimacy, they are all in contradiction with each other. For example, a space can share the same function of social and leisure spaces but they differ in terms of intimacy (public, private, isolated and personal). In such a way, the interior architecture will also greatly be affected in terms of style, finishes, size and volume, furniture, safety regulations and et cetera. Therefore, the discrepancy of spaces happen not just because of the usage of Tudor elements but also due to the sharing of niche spaces.

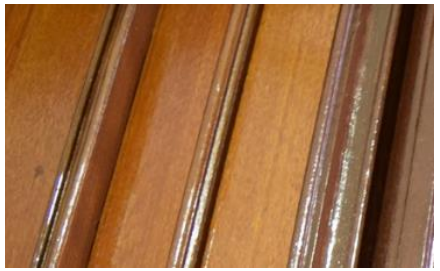
Chapter 4
Materials and Maintenance

4.1 Introduction to Materials

4.2 Exterior Elements

4.3 Interior Elements

4.1 Introduction to Materials

Space	Function	Mood setting	Material
Ballroom Lounge	Cladding Finishes	Classic Luxurious	Timber  *Figure 4.1(a): Image of material(Riva,2017)*
Basement	Beam Column Slab	Raw Natural	Concrete  *Figure 4.1(b): Image of material(Riva,2017)*

Kitchens Toilets	Wall Flooring	Clean Elegant	Ceramic  *Figure 4.1(c): Image of material(Riva,2017)*
Lounge Ballroom Lobby	Window Wall Panel	Clean Pure	Clear Glass  *Figure 4.1(d): Image of material(Riva,2017)*

Table 4.1: Materials of each spaces (Riva,2017)

4.2 Exterior Elements

4.2.1 Roof

The roof tiles are U-shaped Terracotta tiles. Terracotta is made of clay, either unglazed or glazed ceramic, where the fired body is porous.They are typically hollow, formed by pressing clay into a mould, by hollowing out portions of a solid, or by extruding it.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Fade proof	Breakable
High insulating ability	High installation cost
Low Maintenance	Requires extra support

Table 4.2.1: Advantages and disadvantages of roof (Riva,2017)

Figure 4.2.1(a): RSC roof (Riva,2017)

Figure 4.2.1(b): RSC roof tiles (Riva,2017)

4.2.2 Roof Truss

Timber, a common material used in frameworks of buildings. The timber king post roof trusses provide a flexible, practical, simple-to-erect engineered solution for roofing requirements. As they can use up to 40% less timber than a traditionally formed roof, they're not only more suitable, but can be more affordable.

Advantages	Disadvantages
High thermal insulation	Condensation risk
High sound insulation	Not fire resistant
Ease of construction	Rot & Beetles

Table 4.2.2: Advantages and disadvantages of roof truss(Riva,2017)

Figure 4.2.2(a): Ballroom rafters (Riva,2017)

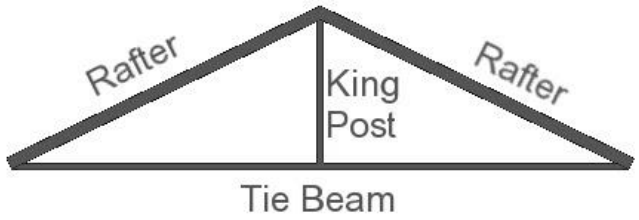


Figure 4.2.2(b): King Post roof trusses (Riva,2017)

4.2.3 Walls

Concrete is made up of three basic components which is aggregate (rock, sand, or gravel), water and Portland cement. Cement, usually in powder form, acts as a binding agent when mixed with water and aggregates.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Very strong	Shrinkage
Durable	High form cost
High resistance	Uncertainty of final strength

Table 4.2.3: Advantages and disadvantages of walls (Riva,2017)

Figure 4.2.3(a): Exterior walls (Riva,2017)

Figure 4.2.3(b): Painted concrete wall (Riva,2017)

4.2.4 Window

Clear glass windows - The exterior windows are made up of clear glass. Glass is designed to meet specific requirements related to solar control, decoration, security, acoustics, and architecture.

Figure 4.2.4: Exterior wall (Riva,2017)

Advantages	Disadvantages
Transparency	Fragile
Insulation	Maximum light

Table 4.2.4: Advantages and disadvantages of windows (Riva,2017)

4.3 Interior Elements

4.3.1 Ceiling

Some of the ceilings at Royal Selangor Club is made of Gypsum Plasterboard. Gypsum is an inert, non-toxic material, which makes it absolutely harmless for human being, no matter whether it is produced from a natural deposit or through desulphurisation in TPPs. Due to the two combined water molecules in the gypsum formula, it has also the ability to improve the air quality in premises, as well as to accumulate small quantity of heat, thus additionally benefitting the indoor climate.

Figure 4.3.1 : Ceiling (Riva,2017)

Advantages	Disadvantages
Fire resistant	Slightly soluble in water
Durable	Non exterior use

Table 4.3.1: Advantages and disadvantages of ceiling (Riva,2017)

4.3.2 Walls

Concrete walls – Concrete is easily and readily prepared and fabricated in all sorts of conceivable shapes and structural systems. Its great simplicity lies in the fact that its constituents are ubiquitous.The use of concrete walls inside the building is to regulate the temperature of the building as concrete has high thermal mass. This material has the ability to absorb, store and release heat.

Figure 4.3.2(a): Concrete wall (Riva,2017)

Advantages	Disadvantages
High thermal mass	Low tensile strength
Fire resistant	Less ductile

Table 4.3.2(a): Advantages and disadvantages of walls (Riva,2017)

Wall Tiles – Ceramic white tiles are used in the kitchen for a brighter and aesthetically pleasing space. These glazed ceramic tiles has a protective layer, making them impervious to water and stain penetration, also easy maintenance.

Figure 4.3.2(b): wall tiles (Riva,2017)

Advantages	Disadvantages
Corrosion resistant	Weak in tension
Low density	Poor shock resistance

Table 4.3.2(b): Advantages and disadvantages of wall tiles (Riva,2017)

Wallpaper installations – paper that is pasted in vertical strips over the walls of a room to provide the wall with textured surface. They are used in bathroom for a clean finish, hiding imperfection of walls. This wallpaper last up to 15 years or more. It lasts 3 times longer than normal paint.

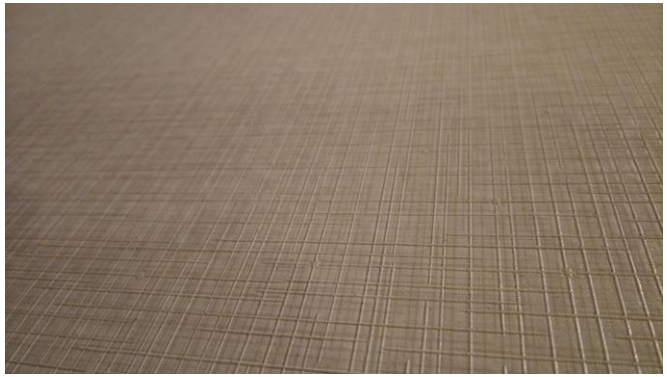


Figure 4.3.2(c): wallpaper (Riva,2017)

Advantages	Disadvantages
Cost-effective	Tedious to remove
Hides wall imperfections	Time consuming application

Table 4.3.2(c): Advantages and disadvantages of wall tiles (Riva,2017)

4.3.3 Doors

Ballroom door – The wooden door is durable due to its fire and noise resistant. Low maintenance and less likely to dent unlike steel frames. The ornamentation of the door provides the entrance with luxurious, visual appealing sensation.

Figure 4.3.3(a): Double Pre-hang grand door (Riva,2017)

Door Swing: One way swing, made of stainless steel. A swing door has special double-action hinges that allow it to open inwards, and is sprung to keep it closed.

Figure 4.3.3(b): Door swing (Riva,2017)

Tudor Glass: The glass Tudor pattern on the door is made of textured glass. It is translucent, transmitting diffused light while maintaining privacy. It offers a wide selection of alternatives, meeting both functional and aesthetic requirements

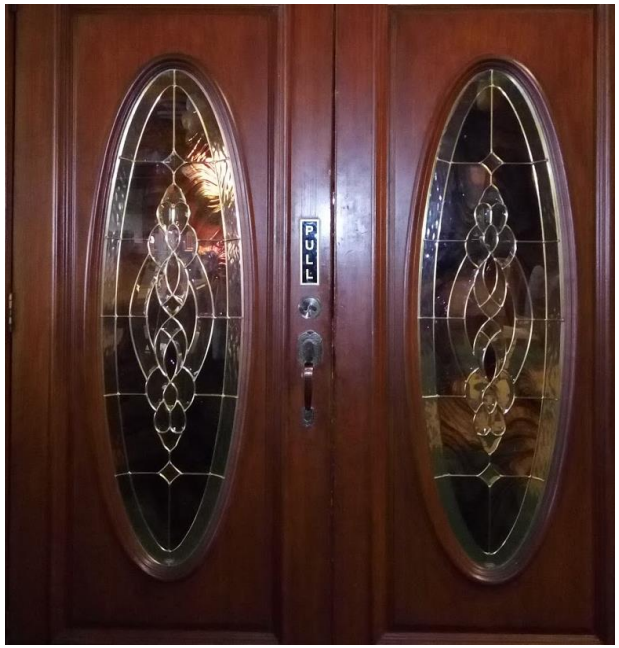


Figure 4.3.3(c): Tudor Glass Style (Riva,2017)

Glass door – The use of glass door at the entrance of Royal Selangor Club conveys a modern welcome. The minimalistic yet elegant entrance is perfect for the classy building. The semi tinted doors allow minimum light to excess the building, controlling the temperature of inside the building. Glass doesn't corrode or even rust. It is not susceptible to woodworm as well. The frame of the door is made of timber and the door puller is stainless steel. Hence, the long lasting door.

Figure 4.3.3(d): Entrance Glass Door (Riva,2017)

Door Handle - The glass door's handle is made up of stainless steel. The advantage of using a stainless steel handle is that it doesn't rust.

Figure 4.3.3(e): Door Handle (Riva,2017)

Door frame - The frame of the door is made of timber and painted with dark wood stain. It is to produce an aesthetically pleasing finish.

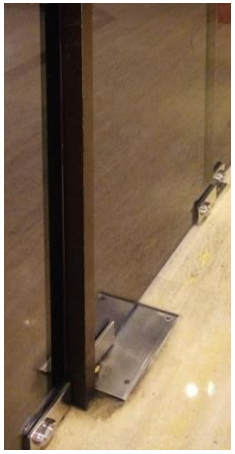


Figure 4.3.3(f): Door Frame (Riva,2017)

4.3.4 Stairs

Grand Tudor Stairway

The Grand stairway of the Royal Selangor Club is significant as part of the Tudor Revival architecture.

The grand stairway is an important feature in the entrance hall that welcomes the club member and representing the royalty of the club.

Figure 4.3.4(a): Grand Staircases (Riva,2017)

Timber Stairs (Ballroom)

Timber staircase in the ballroom gives a warm feeling towards the user.

It welcomes the user with visual aesthetic of the significant Tudor Revival style of the Royal Selangor Club.

Low rise of the steps and double quarter landing of the stairs giving a sense of effortless in walking up the stairs.

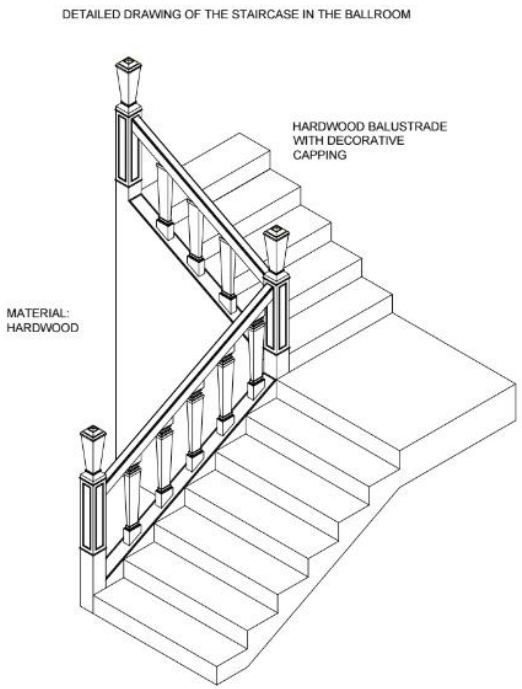


Figure 4.3.4(b): Axonometric drawing of timber staircases (Tay,2017)

Figure 4.3.4(c):Image of Timber Staircases (Riva,2017)

Concrete Stairs (Fire Escape Stairs)

The concrete stairs is able to withstand heavy load to evacuate people from the building quickly.

Concrete is the best material for constructing fire escape staircase.

Resistance to fire and flood made concrete a safety material to function as a fire escape staircase as it connects from the top floor to the ground floor.

Figure 4.3.4(d):Image of concrete stairs (Riva,2017)

4.3.5 Floor

Floor tiles – Glazed and unglazed ceramic tiles covers 40% of the flooring of Royal Selangor Club. These tiles are fire resistant and the glazed ceramic tiles prevent water and stain from penetrating through. They are long lasting and easily maintained.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Corrosion resistant	Weak in tension
Low density	Poor shock resistance

Table 4.3.5(a) : Advantages and disadvantages of floor tiles (Riva,2017)

Figure 4.3.5(a): Glazed Ceramic tiles in kitchen (Riva,2017)

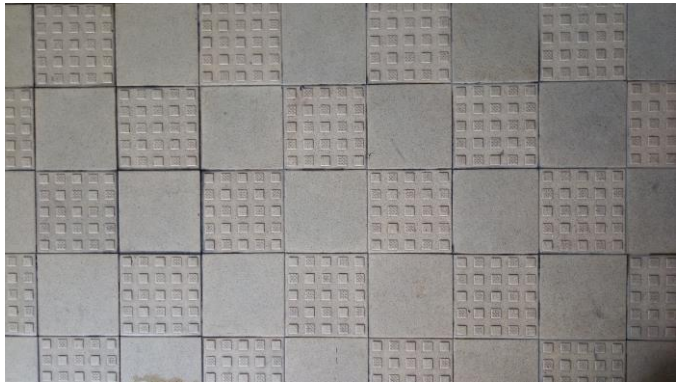


Figure 4.3.5(b): Unglazed ceramic tiles in ballroom kitchen (Riva,2017)

Cork flooring - Cork flooring is made from the bark of the Cork Oak tree. The cork is sustainably harvested. About every 10 years or so the bark can be harvested from the tree, and then it grows back.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Natural insulation	Easily stained
Hides imperfections	Limited colours

Table 4.3.5(b) : Advantages and disadvantages of cork flooring (Riva,2017)

Figure 4.3.5(c): Cork flooring in lobby (Riva,2017)

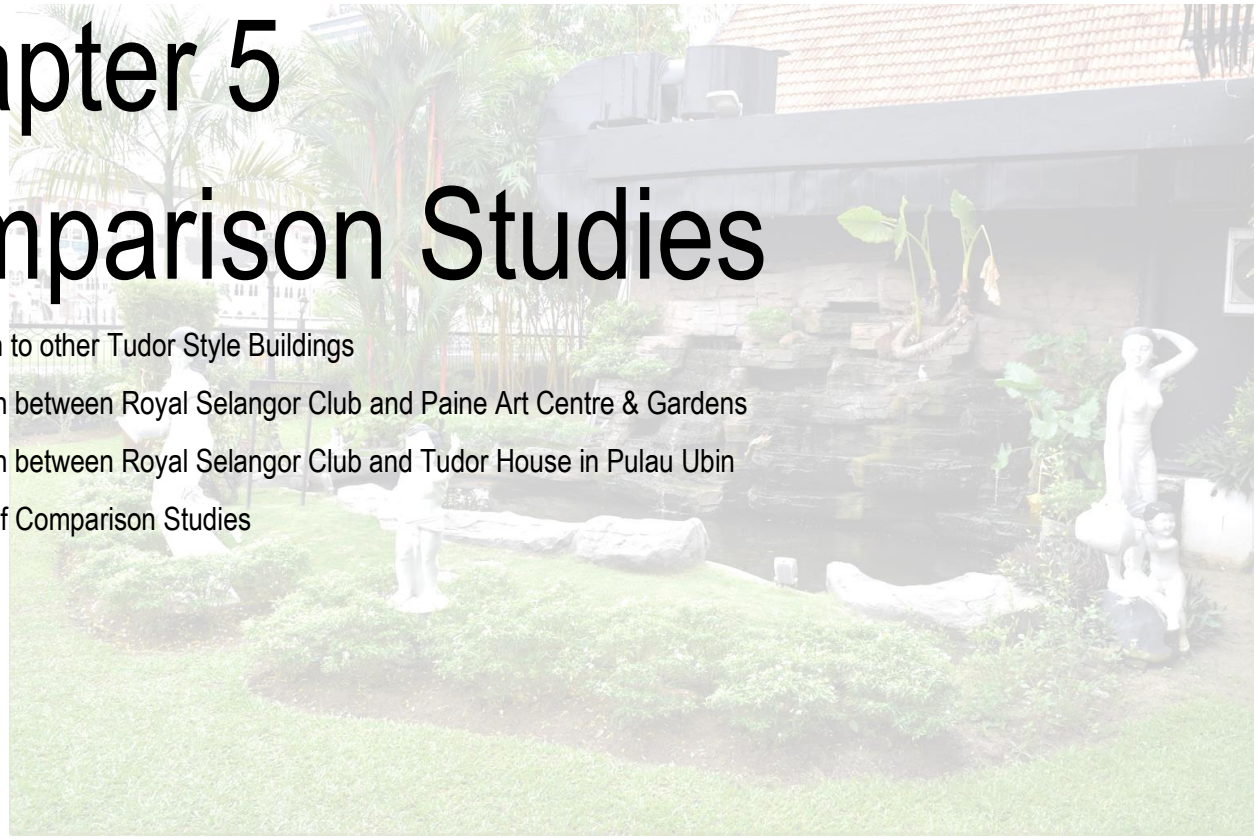
Carpet installation – The rest of the 60%of the building has carpet installed on the floor at areas like, the ballroom, the president's room and the staircase. It is aesthetically pleasing and portrays a very rich and classy look.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Comfort	Sensitive to moisture
Aesthetics	Easily stained

Table 4.3.5(c) : Advantages and disadvantages of carpet installation (Riva,2017)

Figure 4.3.5(d): Carpet floor in ballroom (Riva,2017)

Chapter 5
Comparison Studies



5.1 Introduction to other Tudor Style Buildings

5.2 Comparison between Royal Selangor Club and Paine Art Centre & Gardens

5.3 Comparison between Royal Selangor Club and Tudor House in Pulau Ubin

5.4 Summary of Comparison Studies

5.1 Introduction to other Tudor Style Buildings

Tudor architecture was developed in England. This architecture style emphasis more on simplicity and rustic kind of design. There are many Tudor buildings in the world but not all of them have the same characteristics and design elements. Influence of culture in certain country brings out different kind of Tudor architecture style. In this chapter, there are two Tudor building that will be compared with Royal Selangor Club. These two buildings are located in different places, one from England and another from South-East Asia. The Three Tudor buildings pictures are as shown on the right.

Paine Art Center and Gardens

Figure 5.1(a) : Paine Art Center and Gardens (Yong,2017)

Royal Selangor Club

Figure 5.1(b) : Royal Selangor Club (Yong,2017)

Tudor-style home in Pulau Ubin

Figure 5.1(c): Tudor Style home in Pualau Ubin (Yong,2017)

5.1.1 Paine Art Center and Gardens

The Paine Art Center (PAC) and Gardens is a historic estate with a mansion and gardens located in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. It includes public art galleries and botanic gardens, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It was designed by Bryant Fleming, an architect from Ithaca, New York. The Paine Mansion was built for lumber baron Nathan Paine and his wife, Jessie Kimberly Paine. But unfortunately the Paine's family never lived in the house due to the workers of the lumber company threatened to bomb the building because all work was halted in 1932 as the Great Depression crippled the Paine Lumber Company. The construction of this Tudor mansion began in 1927 and the exterior was completed in 1930.

Figure 5.1.1: Image of Paine Art Center and Gardens (Yong,2017)

5.1.2 Tudor-style home in Pulau Ubin

This building is located at Pulau Sekudu and mainland Singapore.It was variously called as the English Bungalow/Cottage and House No. 1. A delightful home under pine trees, with its own jetty. It was built in the 1930s by the then Chief Surveyor, Langdon Williams, as a holiday retreat. But there are rumours said that it was originally a vacation home for the resident British medical officer and later it was taken over by a rubber company and the local rubber estate manager stayed in it. The architecture style of this building is Tudor-style.Since 2007, it now serves as the Chek Jawa Visitor Centre.

Figure 5.1.2: Tudor-style home in Pulau Ubin (Yong,2017)

5.2 Comparison between Royal Selangor Club and Paine Art Centre and Gardens

5.2.1 Comparison among exteriors of RSC and PAC

5.2.1.1. Exterior (Similarities)

There are many similarities between Royal Selangor Club and Paine Art Centre (PAC). By looking at the exterior of two buildings, the most obvious ornamentation we can see is that both of the building have half-timbering decoration. Moreover, the structure of the roof for both buildings have the same type of roof structure which is steep pitched-roofs. Other than the roof type, both of the building also have the same roof materials which is clay roof tiles. Besides that, both the building have tall mullioned, narrow windows and also small window panes. The arrangement of windows for both buildings are mostly placed in groups.

Last but not least, the other similarity of Royal Selangor Club and Paine Art Centre is the use of consoles. RSC uses consoles in the exterior part while PAC uses it in the interior part.

Paine Art Centre and Gardens

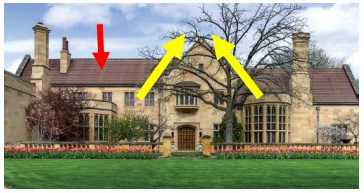


Figure 5.2.1.1(a) : Image of Paine Art Centre and Gardens (Yong, 2017)

Figure 5.2.1.1(b) : Image showing window types (Yong, 2017)

Figure 5.2.1.1(c): Image showing construction details (Yong,2017)

Royal Selangor Club

Figure 5.2.1.1(d) : Image of Royal Selangor Club (Yong, 2017)

Figure 5.2.1.1(e) : Image showing window types (Yong, 2017)

Figure 5.2.1.1(f): Image showing construction details (Yong,2017)

5.2.1.2 Exterior (Differentiation)

Even though both of them are design in Tudor style but it does not mean that they possess the same design elements. From the picture below, RSC has repeated steep pitched-roofs on both sides of its facade. While for PAC, it has a random arrangement on both sides and are not balance. Besides that, the use of colour palette for both of the building are hugely different. PAC has a yellowish and brownish colour while RSC emphasizes on 3 colors which are black, white and orange. From the aspects of materials used, Kasota limestone was widely used in PAC while RSC uses more concrete. Other than that, Tudor buildings in England consist of high chimney while RSC do not consist of any chimney since Malaysia has only tropical season all year long that does not require a chimney to keep warm.

Figure 5.2.1.2(a): Image of Paine Art Centre and Gardens (Yong,2017)

Figure 5.2.1.2(b): Image of Royal Selangor Club (Yong,2017)

5.2.2 Comparison among the interiors of RSC and PAC

5.2.2.1 Interior (Similarities)

From the interior part of RSC, Elizabethan panelling is mostly used on the walls as shown in the picture below. The panels are rectangular in shape, repeated along the walls. It can be found in the Ballroom, reception area, reading room, president's room and grand staircase. This type of panelling is more on minimalistic and rigid style. Compare to Paine Art Centre, the appearance of Elizabethan panelling is lesser than RSC. Walnut panelling is hugely decorated in the Library area. In PAC, Elizabethan panelling are mostly used in semi - private spaces such as the library and dining room which creates a sense of enclosure.

Figure 5.2.2.1(a): Image of ballroom in RSC (Yong,2017)

Figure 5.2.2.1(b): Image of library area in PAC (Yong,2017)

As mentioned earlier, RSC does not have a chimney, but in the reading room it has a fireplace that acts as a decoration. Due to British colonial influence, it brings out western culture by placing a fake fireplace to make the reading room feel more home like. Compare to PAC, the building consist of chimneys in the three main spaces which are located in the Living room, dining room and library. Besides that, the use of Tudor wood furniture in the RSC's reading room and PAC's library is quite similar. Moreover, the interior colour scheme used for both building is brown where the feeling of warmth is enhanced.

Paine Art Centre and Gardens

Figure 5.2.2.1(c): Image of interior of PAC (Yong,2017)

Figure 5.2.2.1(d): Image of interior of PAC (Yong,2017)

Figure 5.2.2.1(e): Image of interior of PAC (Yong,2017)

Royal Selangor Club

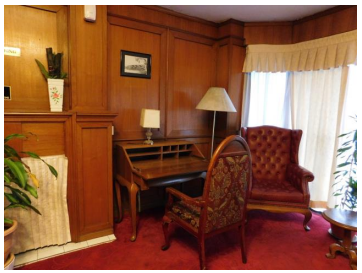


Figure 5.2.2.1(f): Image of ballroom in RSC (Yong,2017)

5.2.2.2 Interior (Differentiation)

In the interior of RSC, the design of some of the spaces are not related to each other. By looking back to the history of Royal Selangor Club, this building had been renovated and reconstructed a few times due to flood and fire. Some parts of this building was added later, such as the Cellar and the games room. The design of the Cellar room is more modernized compare to the other spaces where most of it still remains old. Compare to Paine Art Centre, the interior space was well designed, each spaces have different function but the Tudor design is still linked from space to space.

Paine Art Centre and Gardens

Figure 5.2.2.2(a): Image of interior of PAC (Yong,2017)

Figure 5.2.2.2(b): Image of interior of PAC (Yong,2017)

Figure 5.2.2.2(c): Image of interior of PAC (Yong,2017)

Royal Selangor Club

Figure 5.2.2.2(d): Reading room in RSC (Yong,2017)

Figure 5.2.2.2(e): Cellar room in RSC (Yong,2017)

Figure 5.2.2.2(f): Game room in RSC (Yong,2017)

The purpose of both buildings are different so the function of interior spaces are quite different. The Royal Selangor Club focuses more on big groups of people. This building provides more spaces for people to have meetings, parties and group activities. For example, ballroom and president room. On the other hand, The Paine Art Centre has a smaller area of interior spaces since this building was originally built for a small family. Most of the spaces in PAC are quite private compare to RSC. In this building, the first floor rooms were designed to impress and entertain visitors. For example, an art gallery that opens to the public. Upper floors were reserved for private family activities and sleeping rooms. These spaces were typically closed to all but the closest friends and family.

Paine Art Centre and Gardens

Figure 5.2.2.2(g): Art Gallery of PAC (Yong,2017)

Figure 5.2.2.2(h): Sleeping room in PAC (Yong,2017)

Royal Selangor Club

Figure 5.2.2.2(i): Ballroom in RSC (Yong,2017)

Figure 5.2.2.2(j): President's room in RSC (Yong,2017)

5.3 Comparison between RSC and Tudor Style House in Pulau Ubin

5.3.1 Comparison among the exteriors of Pulau Ubin Tudor House and RSC

5.3.1.1 Exterior (Similarities)

The design of this building is much similar to the design of The Royal Selangor Club on the exterior. From the picture below, both buildings have the same colour palette and also decorative half-timbering. Moreover, both of the buildings were designed with Tudor's steep pitched roof. It is a strong evidence to show how western culture influence the design of the building. Refer back to the history, this kind of roof are well suited for temperate regions such as North America that endure lots of rain and snow. That's why many Tudor homes in this country show up in the Midwest, Northwest, and along the East Coast.

Figure 5.3.1.1(a): Image of Tudor House in Pulau Ubin (Sandys photography,2017)

Figure 5.3.1.1(b): Image of Royal Selangor Club (Yong,2017)

Besides that, clay roof tiles was used in both buildings which provide warmth to the buildings. Another Tudor architecture elements that can be found in this two building are side gables. Those side gables was originally created for aesthetic purpose and complemented with a slope to let snow and rain to fall off the roof. This roof form is useful for both of the building since Malaysia and Singapore have high rate of rainfall. Moreover, windows for both buildings were mostly arranged in groups with black metal frames so that it matches the colour of decorative half-timbering.

Figure 5.3.1.1(c): Image of Pulau Ubin Tudor house with highlighted part (Yong,2017)

Figure 5.3.1.1(d): Image of Royal Selangor Club with highlighted part (Yong,2017)

5.3.1.2 Exterior (Differentiation)

This Tudor house in Singapore is the only house that has a working chimney in the ground floor while Royal Selangor club has no chimney but a non-working decorative fireplace in the reading room. Other than that, the Tudor house in Pulau Ubin used granite for walling. This technique of interlocking stones give the building strength. Compare to Royal Selangor Club, the Tudor house in Pulau Ubin has a more rustic kind of exterior while RSC has a flat modern concrete surface.

Tudor House in Pulau Ubin

Figure 5.3.1.2(c): Image of Pulau Ubin Tudor House (Yong,2017)

Figure 5.3.1.2(d): Image of zoomed-in chimney of Pulau Ubin Tudor House (Yong,2017)

Royal Selangor Club

Figure 5.3.1.2(e): Image RSC (Yong,2017)

The arrangement of windows and side gables of the Royal Selangor Club is tidier than the Tudor house. The picture shown below shows that the side gables and windows are neatly repeated in groups which is pleasing to the eye. Compare to the Royal Selangor Club, the Tudor house did not arranged it in order even the size of the windows and side gables are not the same which creates a sense of abstractness. Besides that, Tudor house has Tudor-arched doorways that evokes an inviting atmosphere. RSC only applied contemporary style of glass doors and staircases.

Tudor House in Pulau Ubin

Figure 5.3.1.2(f): Image of Pulau Ubin Tudor House (Yong,2017)

Figure 5.3.1.2(g): Image of Tudor-arched doorway in Pulau Ubin Tudor House(Yong,2017)

Royal Selangor Club

Figure 5.3.1.2(h): Image of RSC (Yong,2017)

Figure 5.3.1.2(i): Image of Entrance of RSC (Yong,2017)

5.3.2 Comparison among the Interiors of Pulau Ubin Tudor House and RSC

5.3.2.1 Interior (Similarities)

The same Tudor elements that can be found in this two buildings in the interior space is that both has a fireplace but the fireplace for Royal Selangor Club is for decorative purpose only while the Tudor house has a real fireplace. The fireplace of the Tudor house is located in the living room. Other similarities can be found is both of the building which has exposed beams and ceiling. Tudor house has black timber frames and joints were exposed while RSC has exposed truss where it also works as a decorative elements for interior spaces.

Pulau Ubin Tudor House

Figure 5.3.2.1(a): Fireplace in Pulau Ubin Tudor House (Yong,2017)

Figure 5.2.2.1(b): Exposed black timber frames in Pulau Ubin Tudor House (Yong,2017)

Royal Selangor Club

Figure 5.2.2.1(c): Fireplace in reading room of RSC (Yong,2017)

Figure 5.2.2.1(d): Exposed beams in RSC (Yong,2017)

5.3.2.2 Interior (Differentiation)

The Royal Selangor Club emphasizes more on grand and royal like interior while the Tudor house emphasizes more on simple and rustic style. The use of flooring is important in order to bring out different mood for each space. The Royal Selangor Club uses flat shiny wooden flooring in the ballroom that make the room seems clean while the Tudor house uses terracotta tiles for flooring to evoke a sense of ruralness.

Pulau Ubin Tudor House

Figure 5.2.2.2(a): Image of flooring in Pulau Ubin Tudor House (Yong,2017)

Royal Selangor Club

Figure 5.2.2.2(b): Image of flooring in RSC (Yong,2017)

5.4 Summary of Comparison Studies

The Table below shows the summarized similarity and difference among Malaysia Tudor Style Architecture (RSC), Tudor Style Building in the U.S (PAC) and Tudor Style building in Asia (Tudor House in Pulau Ubin):

Elements/Building	Paine Art Centre	Royal Selangor Club	Tudor House in Pulau Ubin
Exterior	-steep pitched roofs -clay roof tiles -side gables and dormer windows -massive brick or stone chimneys -decorative half-timber framing -tall, narrow multi-paned windows in groups -Tudor entryways	-steeply pitched roofs -clay tiles roof -side gables -concrete wall -decorative half-timber framing -tall, narrow multi-paned windows in groups -contemporary entryways -Black metal-frame windows	-steeply pitched roofs -clay tiles roof -side gables and dormer windows -stone chimneys -decorative half-timber framing -tall, narrow multi-paned windows in groups -arches -Black metal-frame windows -Granite Quoins and masonry
Interior	-Tudor-arch doorways - fireplaces -warm color scheme -ornate wood furniture	-exposed beam and ceiling -fireplace -warm color scheme -ornate wood furniture	-exposed beam -fireplace -terracotta tiles

Table 5.4: Summary of Comparison Table (Yong,2017)

Chapter 6 Conclusion

6.1 Reflection

From this practicum 1 of architectural studies, we had introduced to Tudor Revival architecture. Through the projects, we have completed the work together in time despite the group members are formed among students from different semesters. Some of us only knew each other in the beginning of this practicum but we managed to work as a team. We gained a lot of knowledge through our researches, better skills are trained with practices in AutoCAD drawings, and the most priceless lesson is we experienced new things and learn from the mistakes we made in this module.

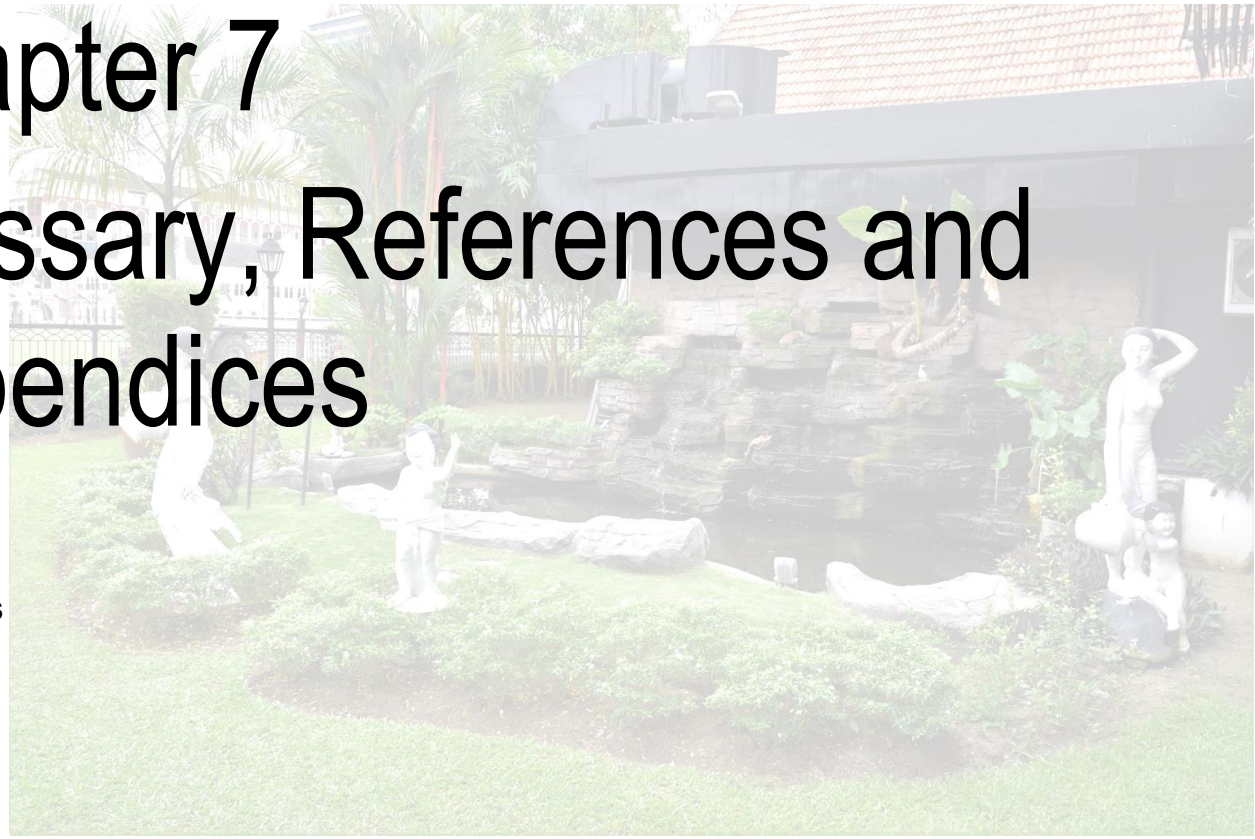
Figure 6.1(a): Image of RSC Group 3 tutor and members (Lim,2017)

Figure 6.1(b): Group Photo image in RSC (Nicole,2017)

6.2 Summary

Royal Selangor Club is a historical and significant building in Kuala Lumpur. After the studies in our research, we can conclude that architecture, history, culture and people are related to each other when it comes to the identity of a building, a place or a country. Moreover, spaces, functions and the architecture elements are the reason that the user's experiences are vary in different space. Every coin has two faces. Discrepancy of spaces allows users to experience more than one architectural style in a shelter but they may feel confused by the inconsistency of interior spaces.

Chapter 7
Glossary, References and Appendices



7.1 Glossary

7.2 References

7.3 Appendices

7.1 Glossary

Accentuates

to make (something) more prominent or noticeable

Anthemion

a flat ornament of floral form (as in relief sculpture or in painting). In an architectural perspective, it refers to a type of ornamentation common in Tudor or Greek architecture.

Attap

Thatch made in SE Asia from palm fronds. It is from a flowering palm tree of South Asia found in saline coastal habitats

AutoCAD

AutoCAD is a computer-aided design (CAD) program used for 2-D and 3-D design and drafting. AutoCAD is developed and marketed by Autodesk Inc. and was one of the first CAD programs that could be executed on personal computers.

Balusters

An object or vertical member (as the leg of a table, a round in a chair back, or the stem of a glass) having a vaselike or turned outline. It is also common to describe the legs of the staircase railings as balusters in an architectural point of view.

Cellar room

In the context of the RSC, the ‘cellar room’ refers to the name of a bar. It explains the interior space of the Royal Selangor Club which mimic the ambience of an underground cellar.

Claustrophobia

State of abnormal dread of being in closed or narrow spaces.

Consoles

It refers to an architectural member projecting from a wall to form a bracket or from a keystone for ornament.

Discrepancy

It explains the quality or state of disagreeing or being at variance.

Dormer

Window set vertically in a structure projecting through a sloping roof.

Eclectic

It refers to a variety of composed elements drawn from various sources.

Fleur-de-lis

It is a conventionalized iris in artistic design and heraldry in Tudor designs.

Genius loci

The pervading spirit of a place.

Haggis

A traditionally Scottish dish that consists of the heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep or a calf minced with suet, onions, oat meal, and seasonings and boiled in the stomach of the animal

Half-timbering

Construction of wood framing with spaces filled with masonry

Herringbone

A pattern made up of rows of parallel lines which in any two adjacent rows slope in opposite directions

Rafters

Any of the parallel beams that support a roof

Impervious

not permitting penetration or passage; impenetrable:

Intangible

Unable to be touched or grasped; not having physical presence

Jetty

(Architecture) A part of a building that jets or projects beyond the rest, and overhangs the wall below.

Juxtapose

To place (different things) side by side (as to compare them or contrast them or to create an interesting effect)

Kasota limestone

It is dolomitic limestone found in southern Minnesota. This sedimentary rock is part of the Oneota Dolostone Formation of southern Minnesota and is approximately 450 million years old

Kitsch

Something that appeals to popular or lowbrow taste and is often of poor quality

Mock Tudor

(Mock) refers to mimic or imitate. (Architecture) mock Tudor is the Revival of Tudor architecture.

Moorish

Characteristics of the Moors which (Architecture) refers to Moorish architecture in Malaysia.

Mullion

a slender vertical member that forms a division between units of a window, door, or screen or is used decoratively

Neo-gothic

Relating to, or constituting a revival or adaptation of the Gothic especially in literature or architecture

Nodes

A point at which subsidiary parts originate or center

Padang

'Padang' is a Malay term for fields.

Patronage

The support or influence of a patron

Petit

Having a small and attractively dainty build.

Post-colonial

The political or cultural condition of a former colony.

Quoins

In Western architecture, both the external angle or corner of a building and, more often, one of the stones used to form that angle. These cornerstones are both decorative and structural, since they usually differ in jointing, colour, texture, or size from the masonry of the adjoining walls (Britannica,1998)

Stucco

a material usually made of portland cement, sand, and a small percentage of lime and applied in a plastic state to form a hard covering for exterior walls (W. Merriam, 2017)

Sultan Abdul Samad

The fourth Sultan of Selangor. His reign lasted 41 years from 1857 until his death in 1898.

Tangible

Perceptible by touch.

Terracotta

A hard, fired clay, brownish-red hue when unglazed, which is used for architectural ornaments and facings, structural units, pottery, and as a material for sculpture.

Truss

Composed of beams or rods commonly of steel or wood lying in a single plane. A truss usually takes the form of a triangle or combination of triangles, since this design ensures the greatest rigidity.

Tudor

Relating to the English royal house that ruled from 1485 to 1603

Tudorbethan

(of a contemporary house or architectural design) imitative of Tudor and Elizabethan styles.

Veranda

A usually roofed open gallery or portico attached to the exterior of a building

Vitrification

The process of using heat and fusion to convert dental porcelain to a glassy substance.

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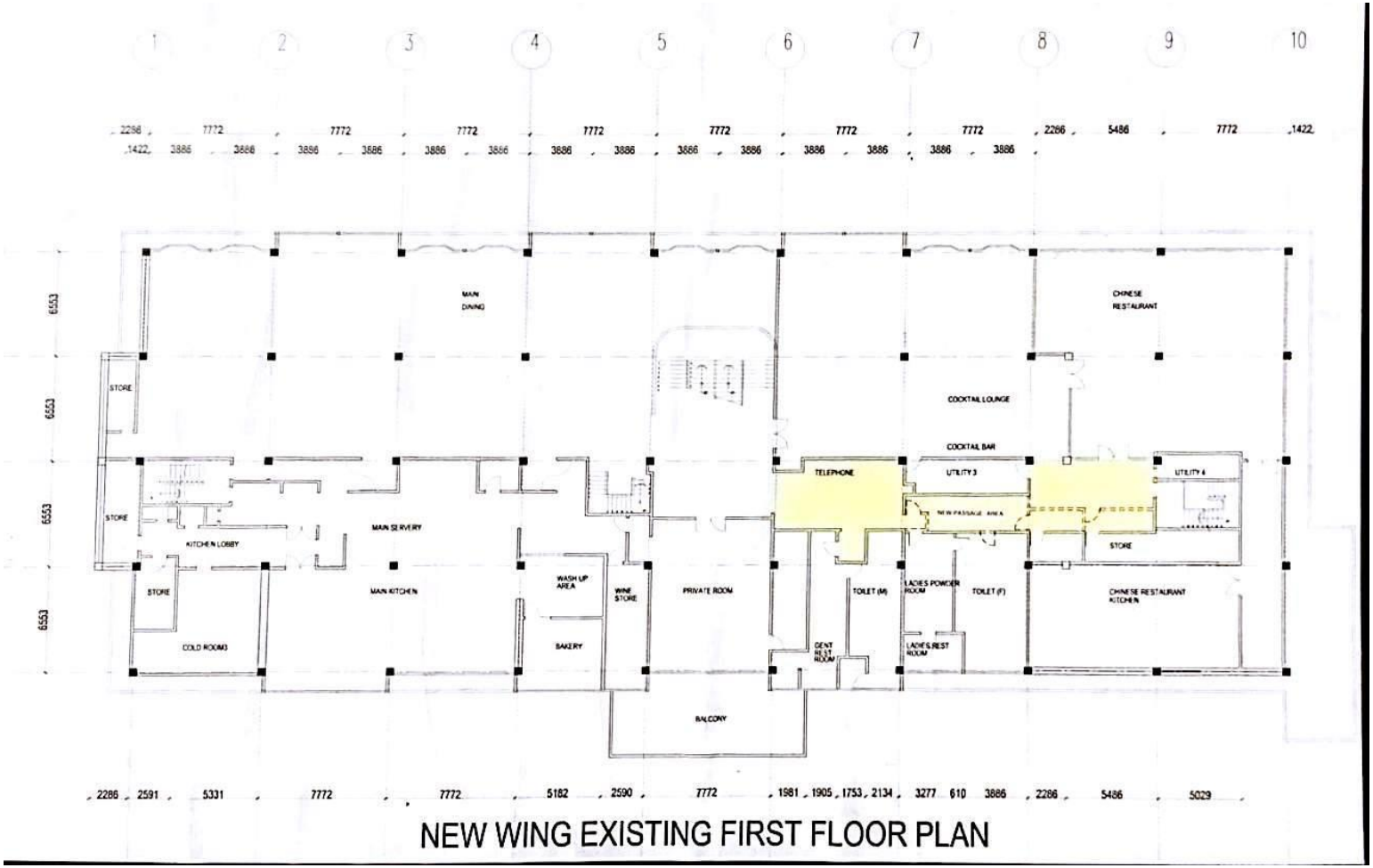
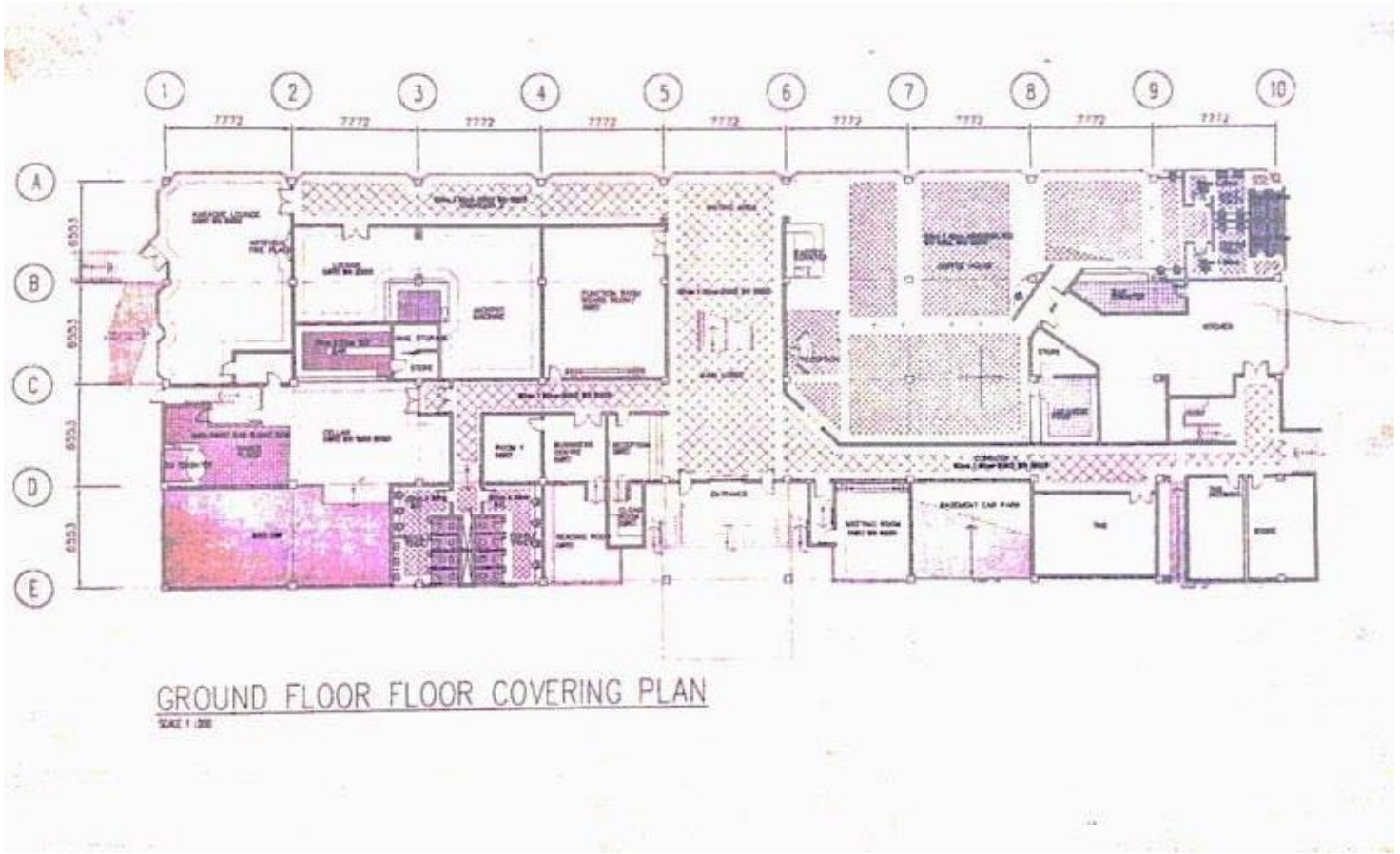
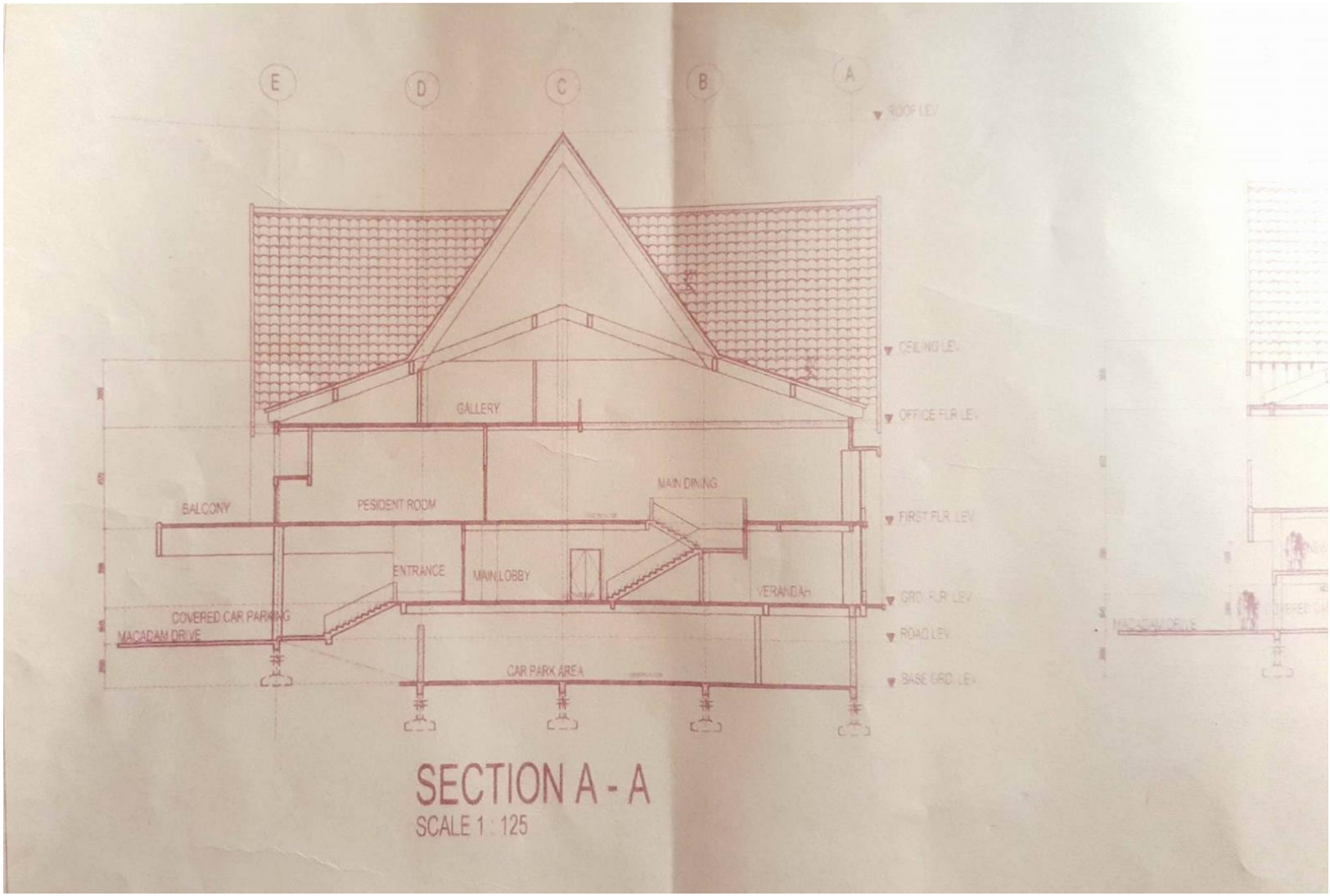
7.3 Appendices



First Floor Plan of RSC as reference



RSC Proposed ground floor (floor covering plan)



RSC Proposed sectional drawing

RSC Interview Full Transcript

Interviewee: Mr Shashi [M]

Interviewers

- Yi Hui [Y]
- Esther [E]
- Shreya [S]

Duration: 17 minutes

E: Good morning Mr. Shashi.

M: Good morning, yes.

E: We're representing students from Taylor's University, we're architecture students, thank you for giving us this opportunity to investigate the building, as well as interview you. So before we begin with the questions, can you give us a short introduction of yourself?

M: My name is Shashi, I am the maintainance manager of this club, I've been working here since four years only. We have two clubs, which is here in Dataran Merdeka and one in Bukit Kiara. So I'm maintaining both clubs, for the operation and the [inaudible] practice.

Y: So i'll be asking the first question.

M: So you'll be starting first, alright.

Y: Are there any external influences that resulted in the architecture of the building?

M: The current design? Yeah there is. Since it was designed and built during the British (colonization), we need to maintain after the independance as well, so no any facades to be changed, and it's already considered as a historical building, so we need to maintain it as it is, so no changes need to be done. Only allowed changes inside the building. Theres also certain locations set, Long Bar, Long Bar is considered a historical building, a historical place, so we cant change any tiles and anything inside, as to maintain the design.

S: I'll be asking the second question, after building the historical building, we got to know that from the original building,

M: ok

S:there s alot of new changes are being _____.

M: ok

S: So, when we went we heard about ___ are looking for other location as well, but you choose to stay at the same. So what areyour reason to stay at the same place and then how does the location benefit you.

M: ok, this is.. If you notice this is the center of heart of kl, so the most strategic place. So it has to be if that this club is built, then those ____, and behind was police station, and definitely theres a church there, and under government _____ around here. So at those time when the club was built, the population of this ___ was getting minimum. Ok, so everything was nearby there. So there was a railway back around this _____. So those people who live here ___ nearby and those aaa.. First ____ who want to ____ place to __ stages need to ___ and then there was cinema. and everything is near. So it is next to trailway, they just go one round. And then just____. So evrything was strategic. So the field was here, so when there is the church that definitely they gonna be here. The club inside. So when there is a club they will expose _____. This way we have this field here. This is the most strategic place and everything is connected, you just stay at this place.

S: _____ changes now? 'Cause this _____

M: ok, yeah there is changes. __ well, i move everything change. So aa.. The extend of the __ was the beginning of the previous _____ and the very beginning _____- there is the small part. And then, they extend the club make it bigger, more sections, more games ___ cricket, rugby, and then there is ___ game which is started in this club, cricket and rugby which is they call it at that time ____ doesnt represent _____ The Dogs, so, The Dalmations. So at those time umm.. the games was started with cricket, rugby and then _____. So they extend the club, so then there was the old wing here, _____. Maybe there is also the burndown and then they rebuilt again. So _____ just regarding this so...mmm… thats all.

E: what is the original design of the Royal Selangor Club and the purpose? reason and purpose.

M: reason and purpose is to make connection between old people to live, ____ live Kuala Lumpur. _____ they unite,

E: so like one malaysia ?

M: yeah, one malaysia and then aa.. Those business friends, they come here they have their time, they have their ____ here, share idea, share business. So they just be, being connected. So it is also to be a ____ to be known in a society as well. They get famous as well,

E: through the club?

M; through the club. And then at the same time they are active in sports, so they will sign up in one of the section, it has 19 sections. And then they will.. And at the same time they will enjoy the benefit of the club. And they will be active on sports.

S: alright, thank you.

M: welcome.

Y: does the field on front of the club, does it belongs to royal selangor club to use for your activities also?

M: umm.. ok.. umm.. _____. This is the royal selangor club, and then the field is under royal selangor club. ___ so, umm.. since this place is ___ under DBKL, as well as this royal selangor club, so they..they been umm.. ____ us a replacement place, which is called the Bukit Kiara, royal selangor club sports annexe, it is in bukit kiara next to equestrian club. So this field at the beginning they had a stage and evrything but now ots been already tourist attraction place, no games had be held here, and then the field has been taken by DBKL ____. And this previously royal selangor club dataran merdeka is currently on list. So they have been extended for 10 years. So every 10 years every 20 years they extend the ___ so we still maintain here and it seems our most our members are highly infl..

Y: influencial ?

M: influenced, so they.. They are they able to get list aa.. List ___ to extend the list 10 years.. 20 years.. So that to maintain the club. So ___. They dont want to leave this club. ‘Cause the whole members they are since here since they are teenage ago. So they not, very not prefer to go bukit kiara. But we still maintain 2 clubs, this club is just getting extended and extended . once we give up this place, we dont know

what will happen to the club. There will be no more club here maybe in _____ musium, _____, sure, they still maintain here. Since this is a strategic place, even current situation, yup, thanks.

S: _____, according to plans to me, since i _____ (too soft cant hear.)

M: ok, umm.. Since this is a pioneer club saying ___ to the people as well, so, im ___ member so, they are getting older and older, __ will notice this place when oyu look around and all, you dont have to.. _____ most members are.. ___ maybe 20% of them are on wheelchairs, unable to climb upstairs, having difficulties to ___ and evrything, _____ so you will see ___ to come out ___ need to climb upstairs actually, __ they need escalator. So we plan to install a lift, a pessenger lift, aa.. From the basement, up to the lobby, to here lounge, to the ballroom. So this will be convinient for those aa.. Umm.. older members, so part of that we'll also planning to aa.. Create the facility of the interior, of the club, the outlets, such as the cellar, if u notice the cellar we have a ____, the outlook of the facade of it. So for a better ambience, the more different environmen that they feel like more attractive. ___ keep on changing. But if you see cocktail lounge we just maintaining it since it has been looks very ___ aa.. Very stunning looking, so..

S: the antique..

M: the antique look, so we just leave it as it is. Thats why we just maintain it just a minor minor touch up and thats it. I think thats it.

E: whats the biggest challenge in maintaining the lounge and ____

M: mmm!, i think all of their _____in my perspective i think all of the _____ is big challenge for me. So, since aa.. Yopu know its aa.. Old building, and before i came in was the building was not well maintained _____ was been done from the day ___ so there is ___ effects here, especially when it rains, it leaks aa.. From the roof, from the roof and.. Umm..and.. _____, so it is the ___ of the roof la and then the roof ___, it get ___. If its heavy rains, it goes from the roof garden _____ . so what we have done is aaa.. At the squash __ at the old wing squash __ and ___ we have changed the roof pattern, and roof type. _____ has been done 2 years back which causing us evryday ___. We have find _____ where sealing the holes of roof tile and gaps and everything but we are unable to ___ so we have just make the choice to get rid if the existing timber pattern, and then install a new organised __ design of _____. So at the same time if you

see we dont have a centralised ___ air condition in this club, ___ we have ___ single ____ the whole club. We have about 150 old air conditioner. Thereby i didnt umm.. Train myself to.. Practise myself to.. ___ those air conditioning unit service so.. ___ simply use up the ___ stuff, to service the whole unit. ___ to repair by this _____. Till today the routine was so we have the rules that aaa,, lets say we have service this unit to be so after next 3 months we have the base _____ its all maintain. And another challenge is you see.. Aaa.. especially the basement, _____. So umm.. Most of the wiring and the main office wiring, and all this building old wiring, it is hazardous to __ as well. So theres no proper method aa.. Protection for the electrical switch as well. So, at the same time we are working on re improving _____ yeah, this the wiring to use switchboard which now is been using ___ for __ ___ new system now which is more ___ and more ____. And umm..thats all.

E: so mean __ its like because if the old system has been __.

M: yes, umm.. So yup. __ system. And it is hazardous so it is better to get ourselves ready than we see evrythng else _____ and we can see the basement carpark. This place has been flooded twice.

E: yeah, we saw that.'

M: so the basement carpark is more lower level of flooring so we have ___ there. Whatever is ___, so the water problem will go down to the basement. So the pump is not working and get flooded___. So we ___ we need to check the pump and then we need to ____ to see the _____

E: thank you so much

Y: did the building contribute or did it relate to the independance if Malaysia ?

M: yea, it is. Exactly. So, um..during british occupation, this club was taken all by the british. So, they was having their meeting, their all those umm.. _____. So yeah, this, those members from the.. indian , chinese, malay they unite here, they discuss here, they have their meeting to protest against british and japanese which that they ____. So everyone just _____ they have evrything here.. _____ this is the way how they get _____ also.

S:

M: mmhmm.. (agree)

S: we can see that __ the style _____ when it comes to _____.

M: yes

S:

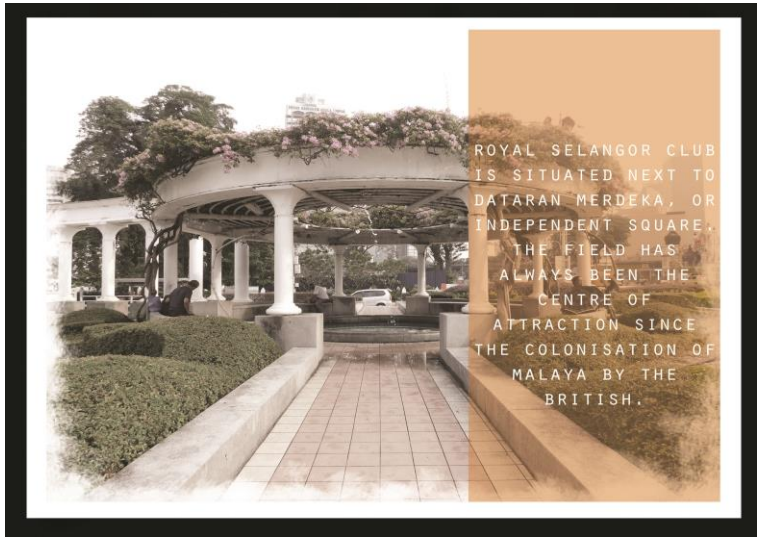
M: ok, yup. Umm.. if you noticed we have 3 different type of __ here, one is verandah the one they usually using whereby we have a malay _____ where theres nasi lemak, chicken rice and umm.. Nasi goreng kampung all those malay food which venue at verandah. And the same thing we see at chinese restaurant at the right beside this cocktail lounge, theres all the chinese food. And the far end you see the banana leaf at the foodcourt area, so theyre all indian food. So these 3 different races lunch aa.. Food available in this club whereby you can see those chinese and malay at the .. the verandah, and malay chinese indian all those 3 races, 3 different type of food restaurant. So this also they will like.. They believe that they will get to know more umm.. _____, they will get aa..____ other culture's food and evrything.

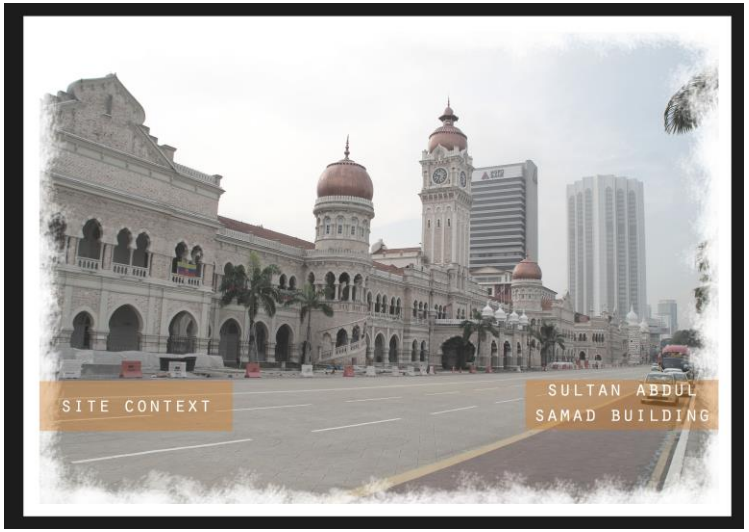
Y: any other except food to bring culture culture _____?

M: any other..except food.. To bring culture.. Ok, we have sports. sports where you.. You.. bcause sports they dont see any race, colours and skin tones as unite team to achieve the golds. So and then we have sports which is ___ and soccer, ___, cricket, hockey, umm.. Tennis.. Umm.. theres a lot of sports are _____ and evrything. So these people they ____ all kind of different reasons from the british, american, malay, chinese, ___ all those ____. So they have this interclub __ and evrything. So they all work in a team. They all challenge ___, its all part of the unite_____.

S: thank you so much for the ___

M: oh, thats all, thank you very much

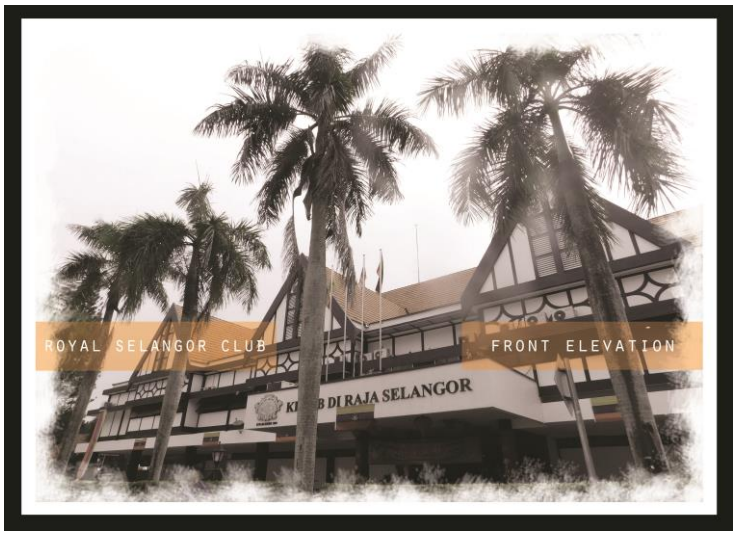

ROYAL SELANGOR CLUB IS SITUATED NEXT TO DATARAN MERDEKA, OR INDEPENDENT SQUARE. THE FIELD HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION SINCE THE COLONISATION OF MALAYA BY THE BRITISH.


SITE CONTEXT
SULTAN ABDUL SAMAD BUILDING

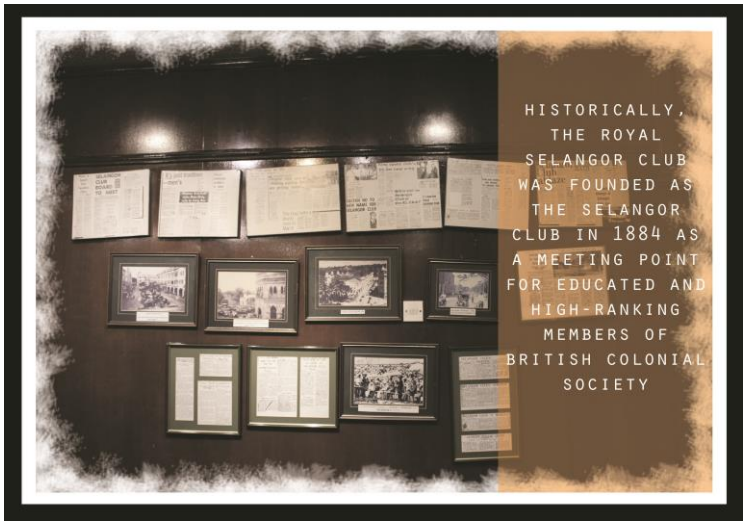

SITE CONTEXT
35 km/j
ROYAL MALAYSIAN POLICE HQ


ST MARY'S CHURCH


ROYAL SELANGOR CLUB

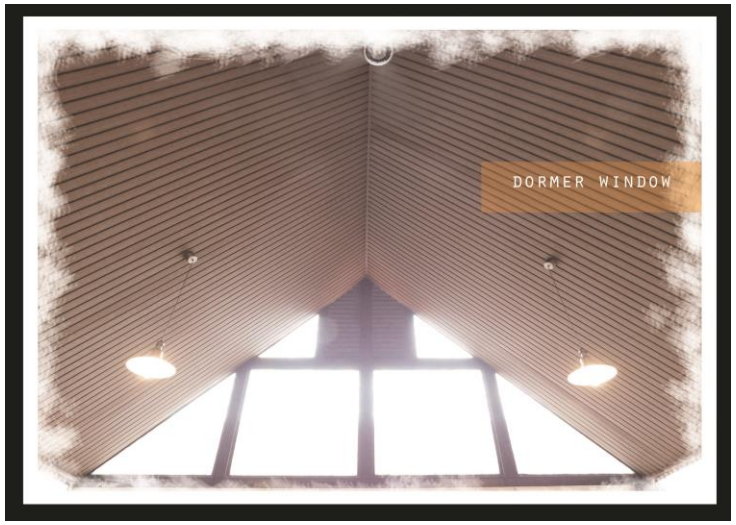

ROYAL SELANGOR CLUB
FRONT ELEVATION


ROYAL SELANGOR CLUB
BACK ELEVATION

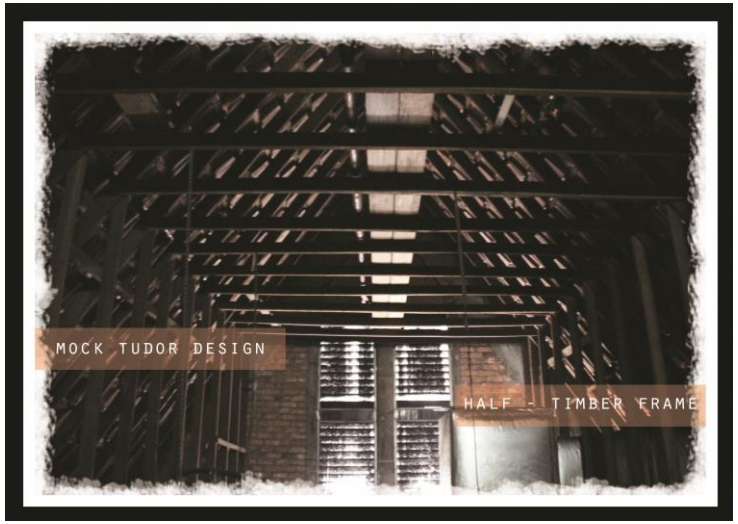

HISTORICALLY, THE ROYAL SELANGOR CLUB WAS FOUNDED AS THE SELANGOR CLUB IN 1884 AS A MEETING POINT FOR EDUCATED AND HIGH-RANKING MEMBERS OF BRITISH COLONIAL SOCIETY


MOCK TUDOR FACADE DESIGN


JETTIED FLOOR SUPPORTED BY CONSOLES


DORMER WINDOW

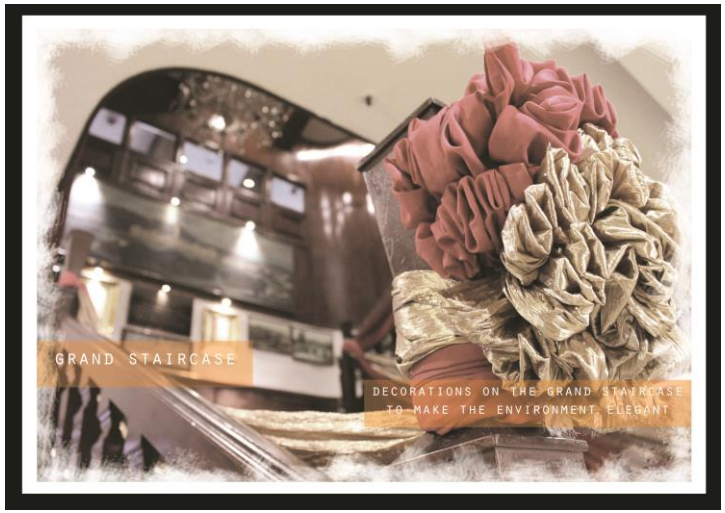

ROOF STRUCTURE

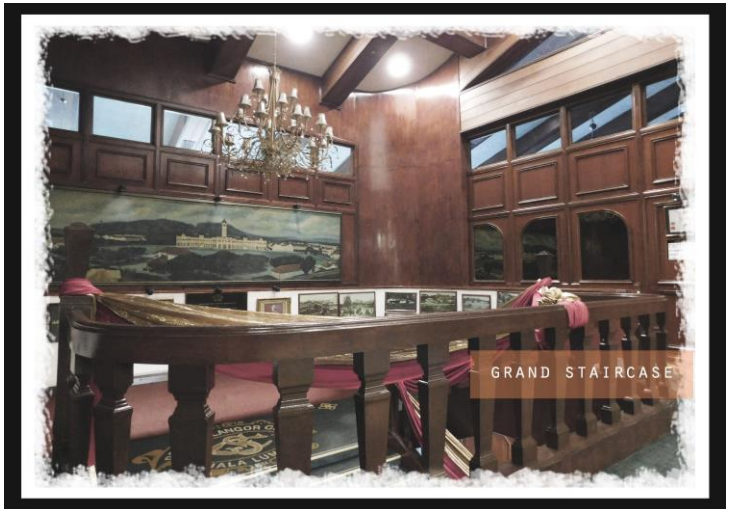

MOCK TUDOR DESIGN
HALF - TIMBER FRAME


ROYAL SELANGOR CLUB
ENTRANCE


ROYAL SELANGOR CLUB
ENTRANCE


GRAND STAIRCASE


GRAND STAIRCASE
DECORATIONS ON THE GRAND STAIRCASE TO MAKE THE ENVIRONMENT ELEGANT

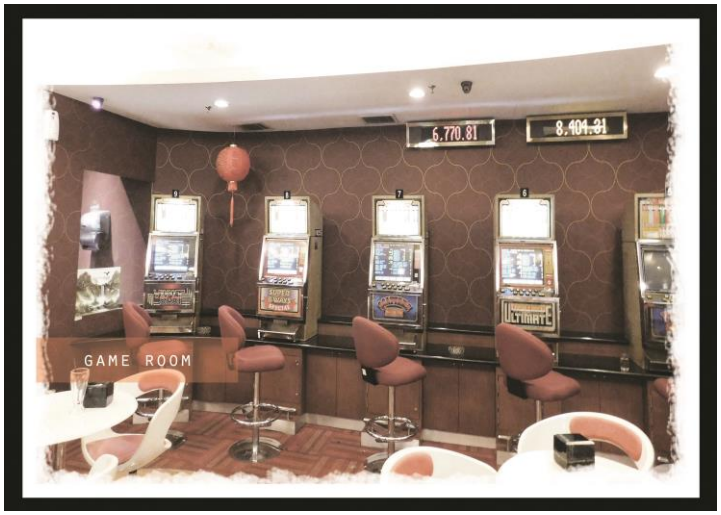

GRAND STAIRCASE


Carlsberg
CELLAR
A PLACE TO CHILL


Cellar
CELLAR

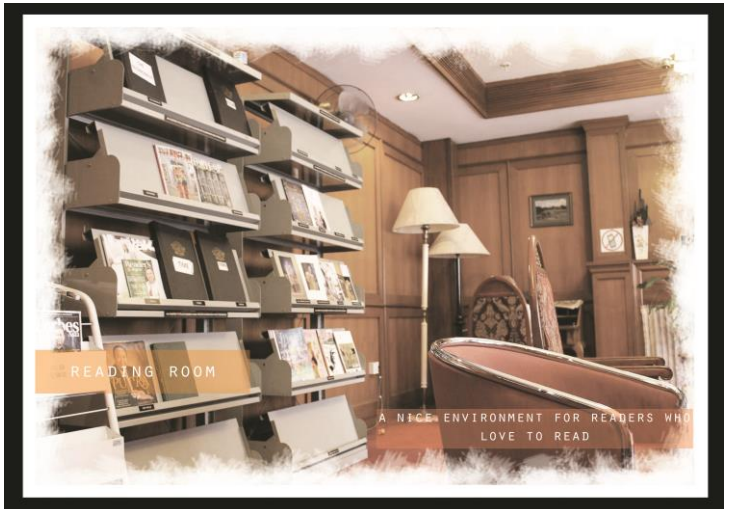

Carlsberg
Probably the best beer in the world
CELLAR
BAR


CELLAR


6,770.81
8,404.21
GAME ROOM


JAPANESE RESTAURANT


JAPANESE RESTAURANT


READING ROOM
A NICE ENVIRONMENT FOR READERS WHO LOVE TO READ


READING ROOM


READING ROOM

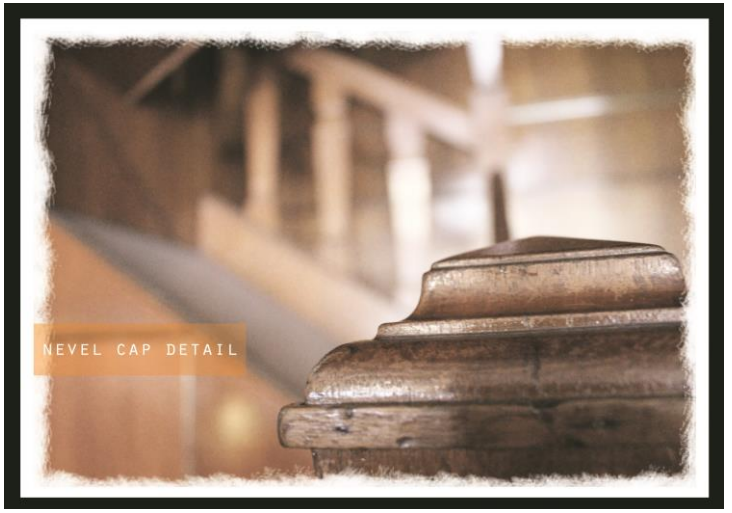

BALLROOM
A FUNCTIONAL ROOM THAT CAN ACCOMODATE AROUND 180 PEOPLE


BALLROOM

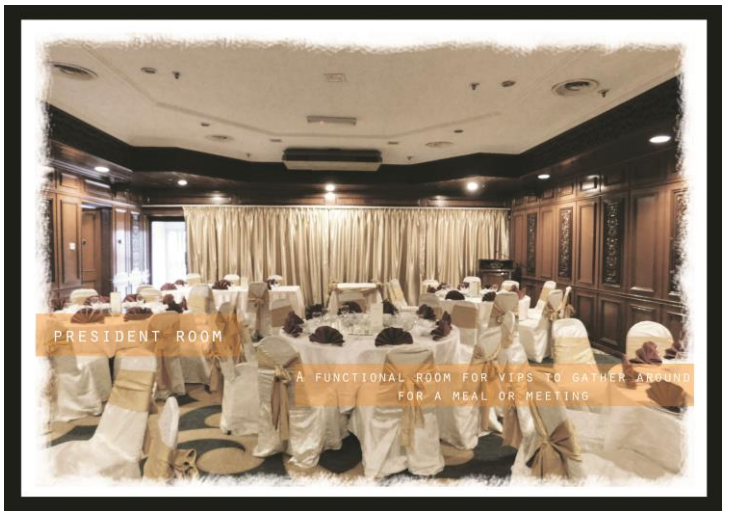

BALLROOM
ROOF CONSTRUCTION

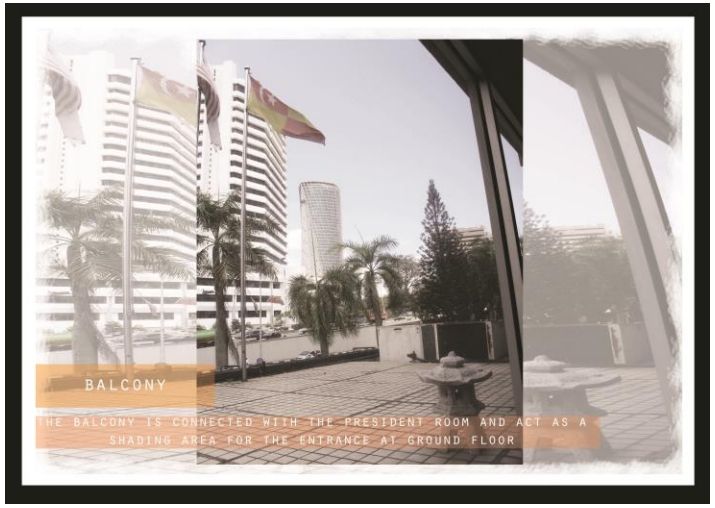

ROOF CONSTRUCTION


BALUSTER DETAIL

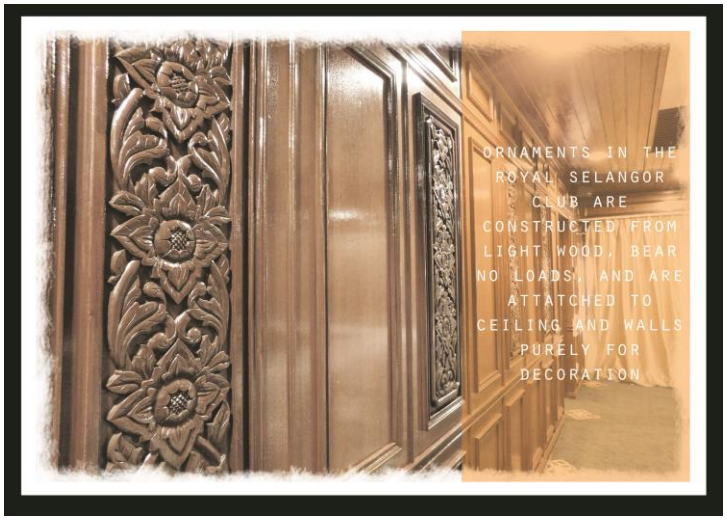

NEVEL CAP DETAIL

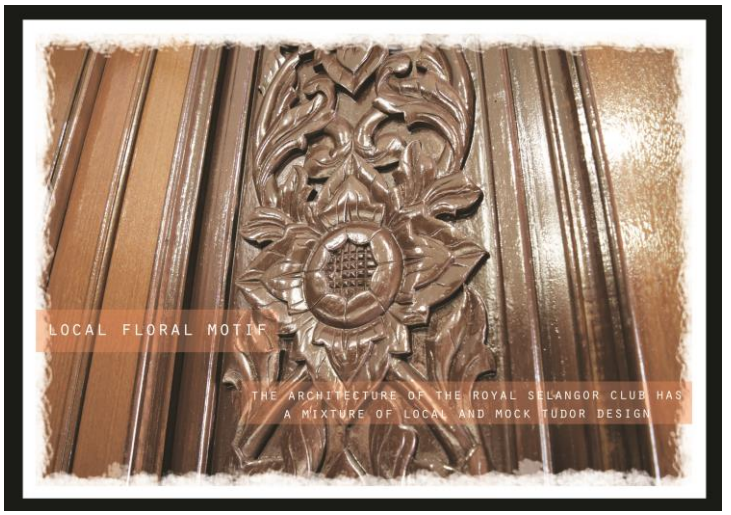

A QUICK GLIMPSE OF THE SURROUNDING OF ROYAL SELANGOR'S
CLUB THROUGH THE WINDOW IN THE BALLROOM

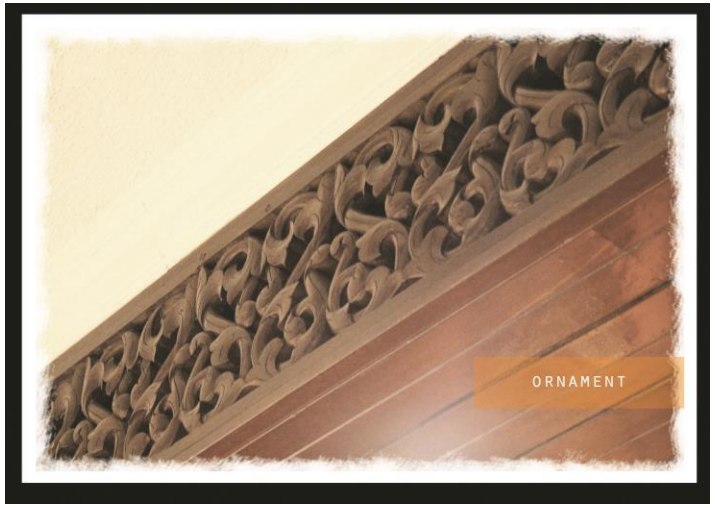

PRESIDENT ROOM
A FUNCTIONAL ROOM FOR VIPS TO GATHER AROUND
FOR A MEAL OR MEETING

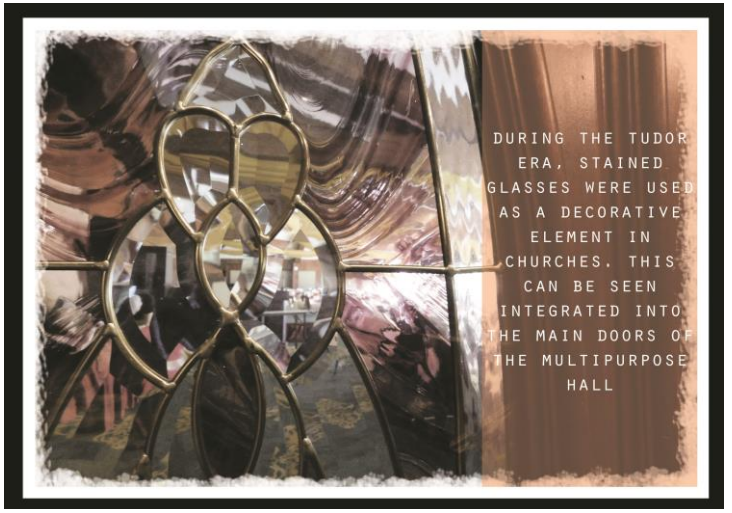

BALCONY
THE BALCONY IS CONNECTED WITH THE PRESIDENT ROOM AND ACT AS A SHADING AREA FOR THE ENTRANCE AT GROUND FLOOR

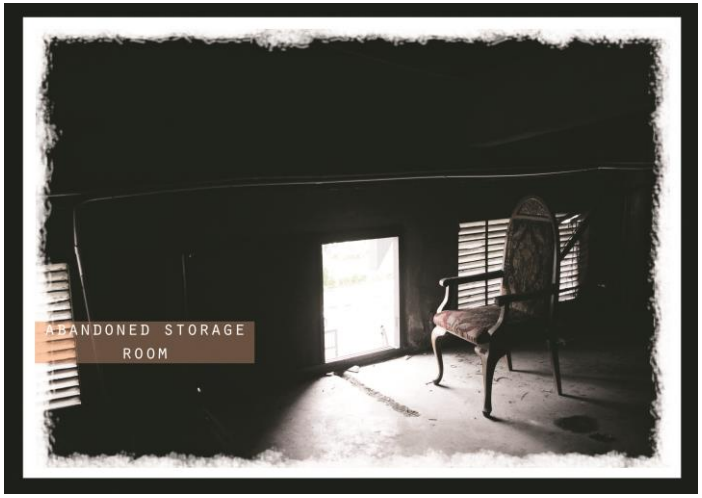

BALCONY


ORNAMENTS IN THE ROYAL SELANGOR CLUB ARE CONSTRUCTED FROM LIGHT WOOD, BEAR NO LOADS, AND ARE ATTATCHED TO CEILING AND WALLS PURELY FOR DECORATION

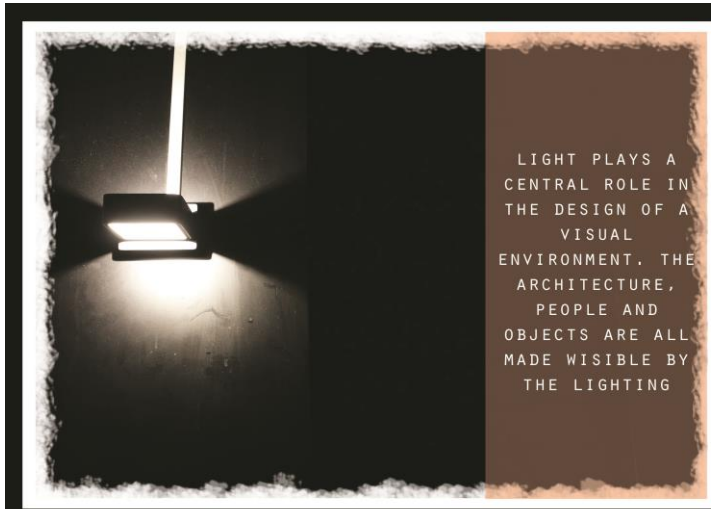

LOCAL FLORAL MOTIF
THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE ROYAL SELANGOR CLUB HAS A MIXTURE OF LOCAL AND MOCK TUDOR DESIGN


ORNAMENT

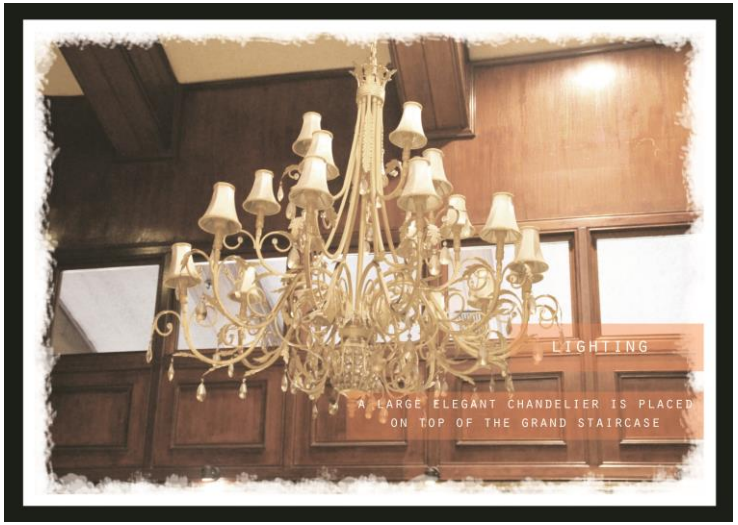

DURING THE TUDOR ERA, STAINED GLASSES WERE USED AS A DECORATIVE ELEMENT IN CHURCHES. THIS CAN BE SEEN INTEGRATED INTO THE MAIN DOORS OF THE MULTIPURPOSE HALL

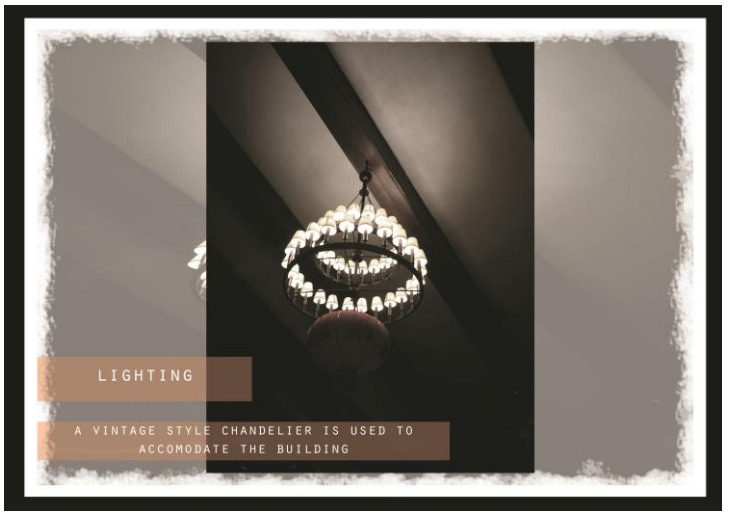

ABANDONED STORAGE ROOM

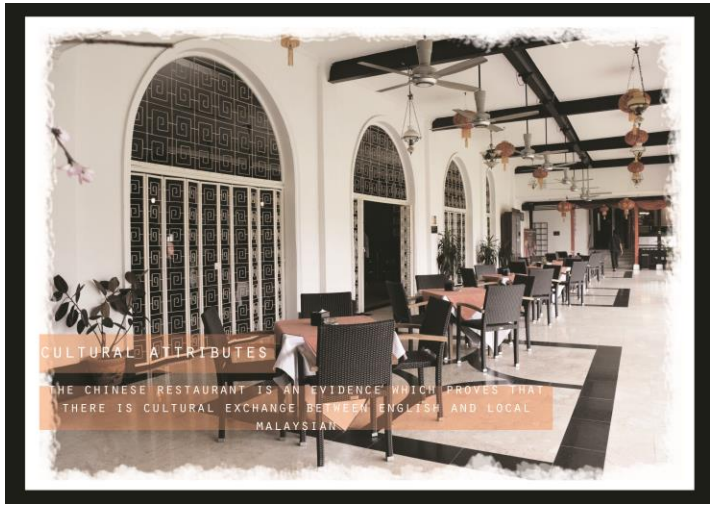

ABANDONED STORAGE ROOM

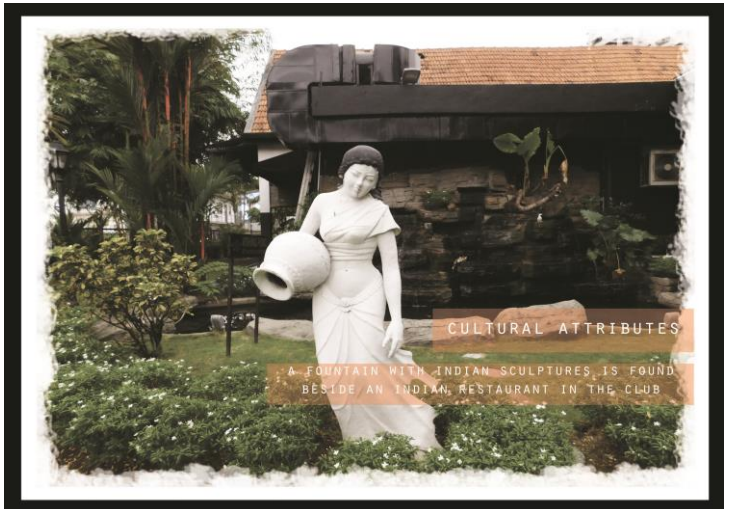

LIGHT PLAYS A CENTRAL ROLE IN THE DESIGN OF A VISUAL ENVIRONMENT. THE ARCHITECTURE, PEOPLE AND OBJECTS ARE ALL MADE WISIBLE BY THE LIGHTING


LIGHTING


LIGHTING
A LARGE ELEGANT CHANDELIER IS PLACED ON TOP OF THE GRAND STAIRCASE


LIGHTING
A VINTAGE STYLE CHANDELIER IS USED TO ACCOMODATE THE BUILDING


CULTURAL ATTRIBUTES
THE CHINESE RESTAURANT IS AN EVIDENCE WHICH PROVES THAT THERE IS CULTURAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND LOCAL MALAYSIAN.

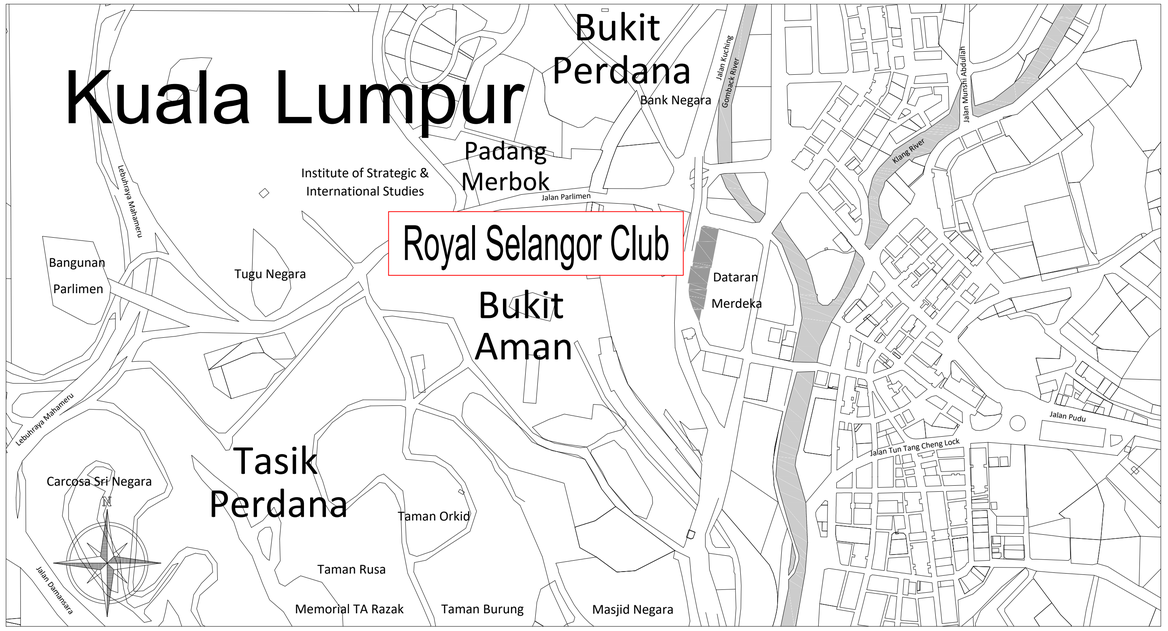

CULTURAL ATTRIBUTES
A FOUNTAIN WITH INDIAN SCULPTURES IS FOUND BESIDE AN INDIAN RESTAURANT IN THE CLUB

DRAWINGS

	NO.	LIST OF DRAWING	DRAWING NO.
A	001	KEY,LOCATION,SITE PLAN	A001–A003
	002	SITE PLAN, SITE SECTION	A004–A005
	003	SITE ELEVATIONS	A006–A007
B	004	BASEMENT PLAN	B001
	005	GROUND FLOOR PLAN	B002
	006	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	B003
	007	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	B004
	008	GROUND FLOOR FLOOR FINISHES LAYOUT	B005
	009	FRIST FLOOR FLOOR FINISHES LAYOUT	B006
C	010	INVERTED CEILING PLAN – BASEMENT	C001
	011	INVERTED CEILING PLAN – GROUND FLOOR	C002
	012	INVERTED CEILING PLAN – FIRST FLOOR	C003
D	013	WEST ELEVATION	D001
	014	NORTH ELEVATION	D002
	015	EAST ELEVATION	D003
E	016	SECTION A–A'	E001
	017	SECTION B–B'	E002
F	018	AXONOMETRIC DRAWING	F001
G	019	WINDOW SCHEDULE	G001
	020	DOOR SCHEDULE 1	G002
	021	DOOR SCHEDULE 2	G003
	022	DOOR SCHEDULE 3	G004
	023	DOOR SCHEDULE 4	G005
	024	DOOR SCHEDULE 5	G006
H	025	ROOF DETAIL	H001
	026	RECEPTION DETAIL	H002
	027	STAIRING DETAIL	H003
	028	WALL PANEL DETAIL	H004

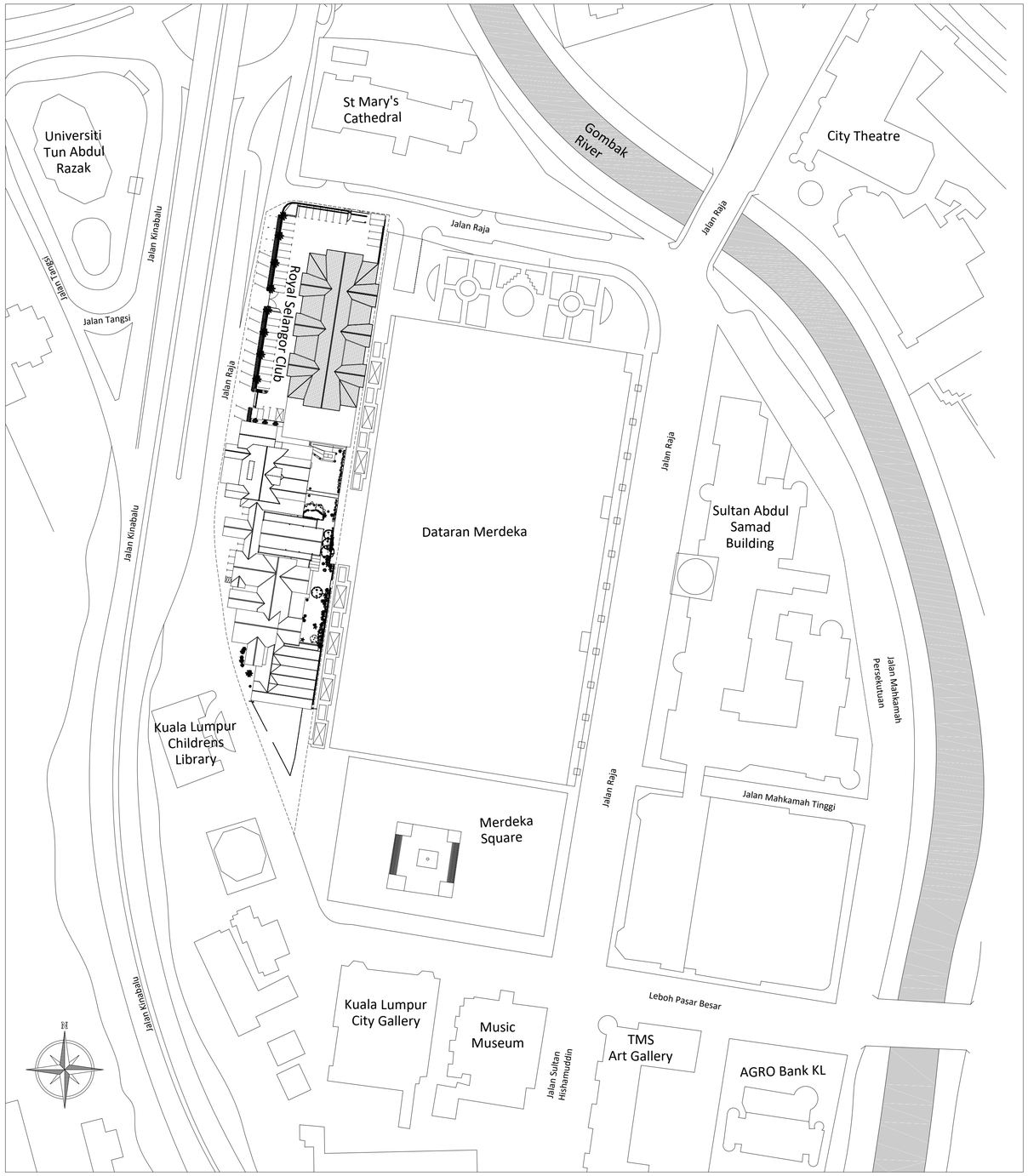
A 001 KEY PLAN

NOT TO SCALE



A 002 LOCATION PLAN

NOT TO SCALE



A 003 SITE PLAN

SCALE 1:1000

Jalan Raja

Dataran Merdeka

S

S'

Royal Selangor Club

Jalan Raja

Kuala Lumpur Childrens Library

SITE PLAN

A 004

1 5 15 M

KL GROUP 3'S SITE

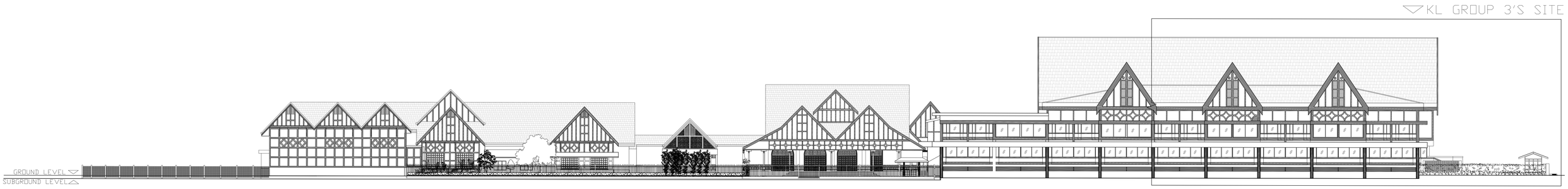
SITE SECTION S-S'

A 005

1 5 15 M

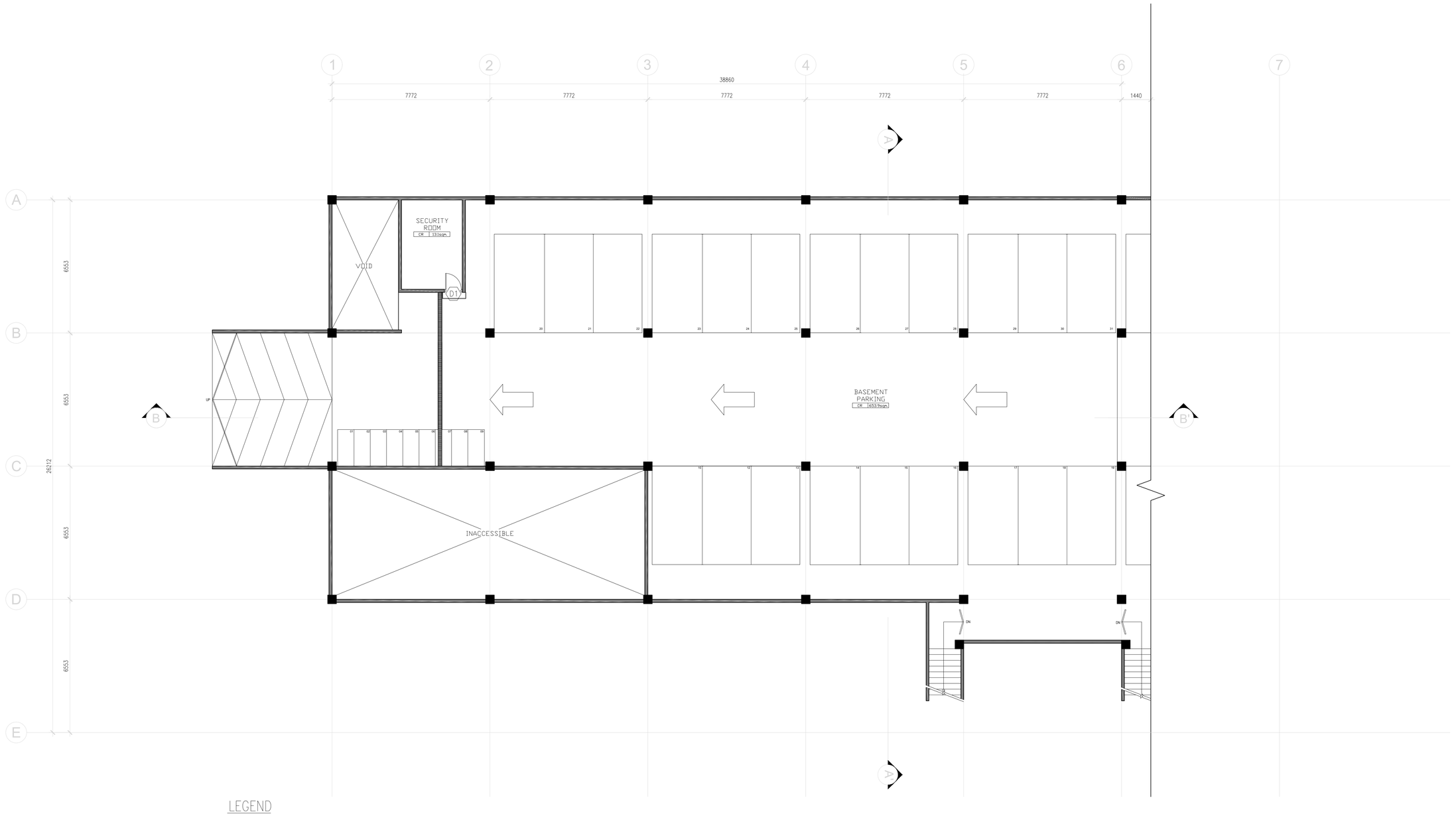
A 006 WEST ELEVATION

1 5 15 M



A 007 EAST ELEVATION

1 5 15 M



LEGEND

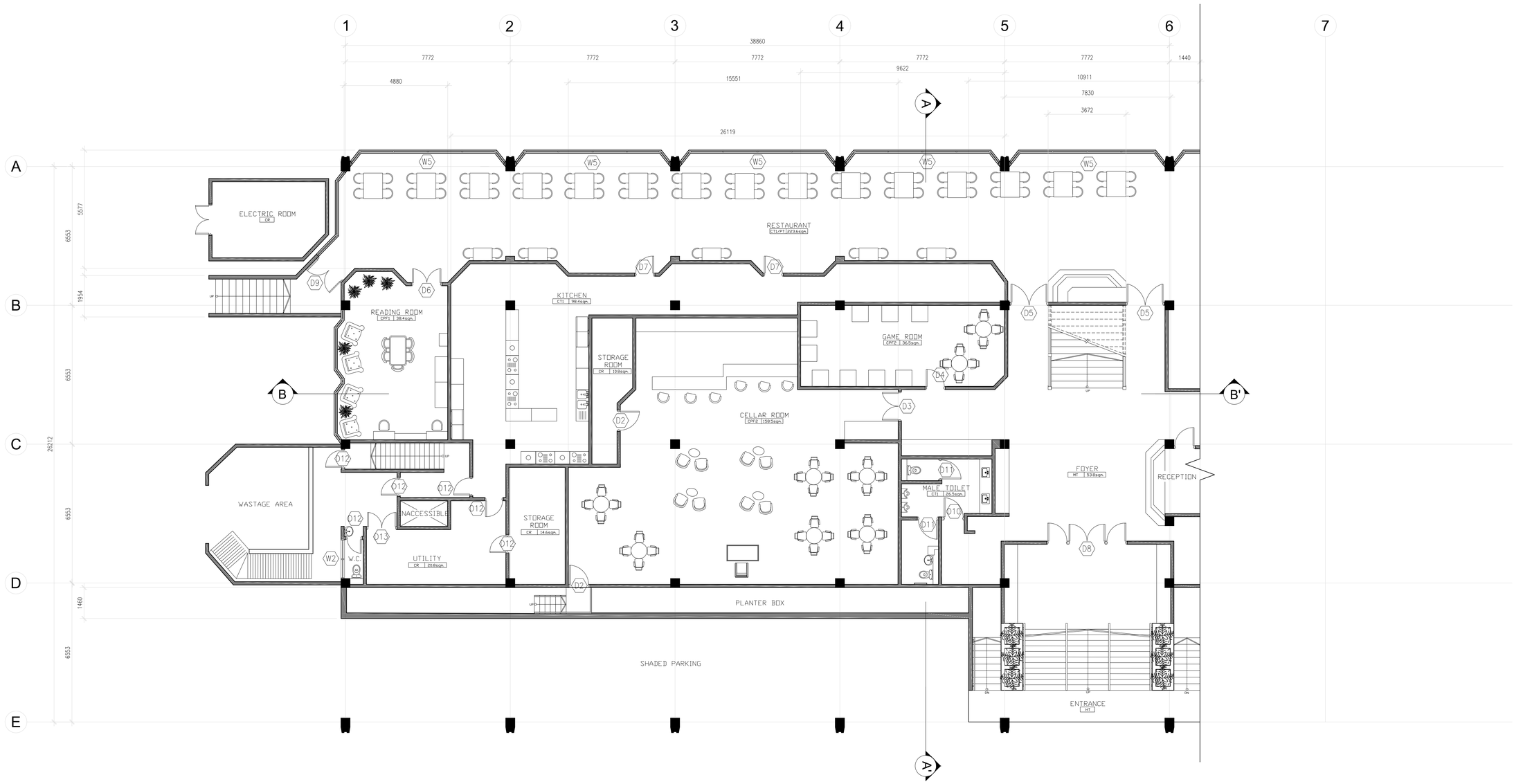
LEGEND CODES	
FLOOR FINISHING	AREA

FLOOR FINISHES

CR – CEMENT RENDER

B 001 BASEMENT PLAN

SCALE 1 : 100



LEGEND

LEGEND CODES

FLOOR FINISHING	AREA

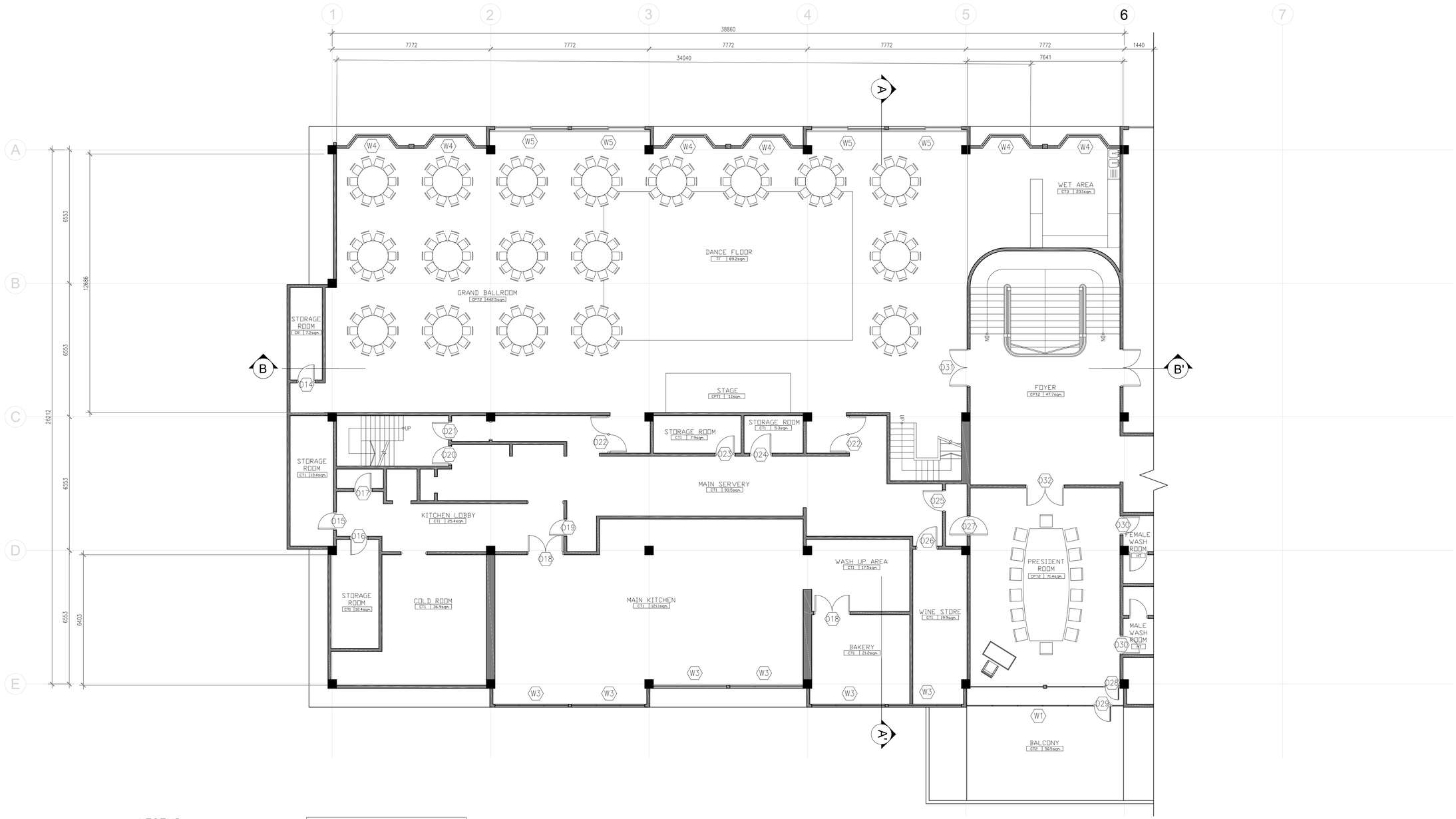
SPACES
W.C. – WATER CLOSET

FLOOR FINISHES

CR – CEMENT RENDER
MT – MARBLE TILES (600MM X 900MM)
HT – NON-SLIP HOMOGENEOUS TILES (150MM X 150MM)
CT1 – CERAMIC TILES (100MM X 200MM)
CT2 – CERAMIC TILES (300MM X 300MM)
CPF1 – CARPET FINISHES
CPF2 – CARPET FINISHES (WITH PATTERN)
PT – PEBBLE TILES

B 002 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

1 5 15 M



LEGEND

LEGEND CODES

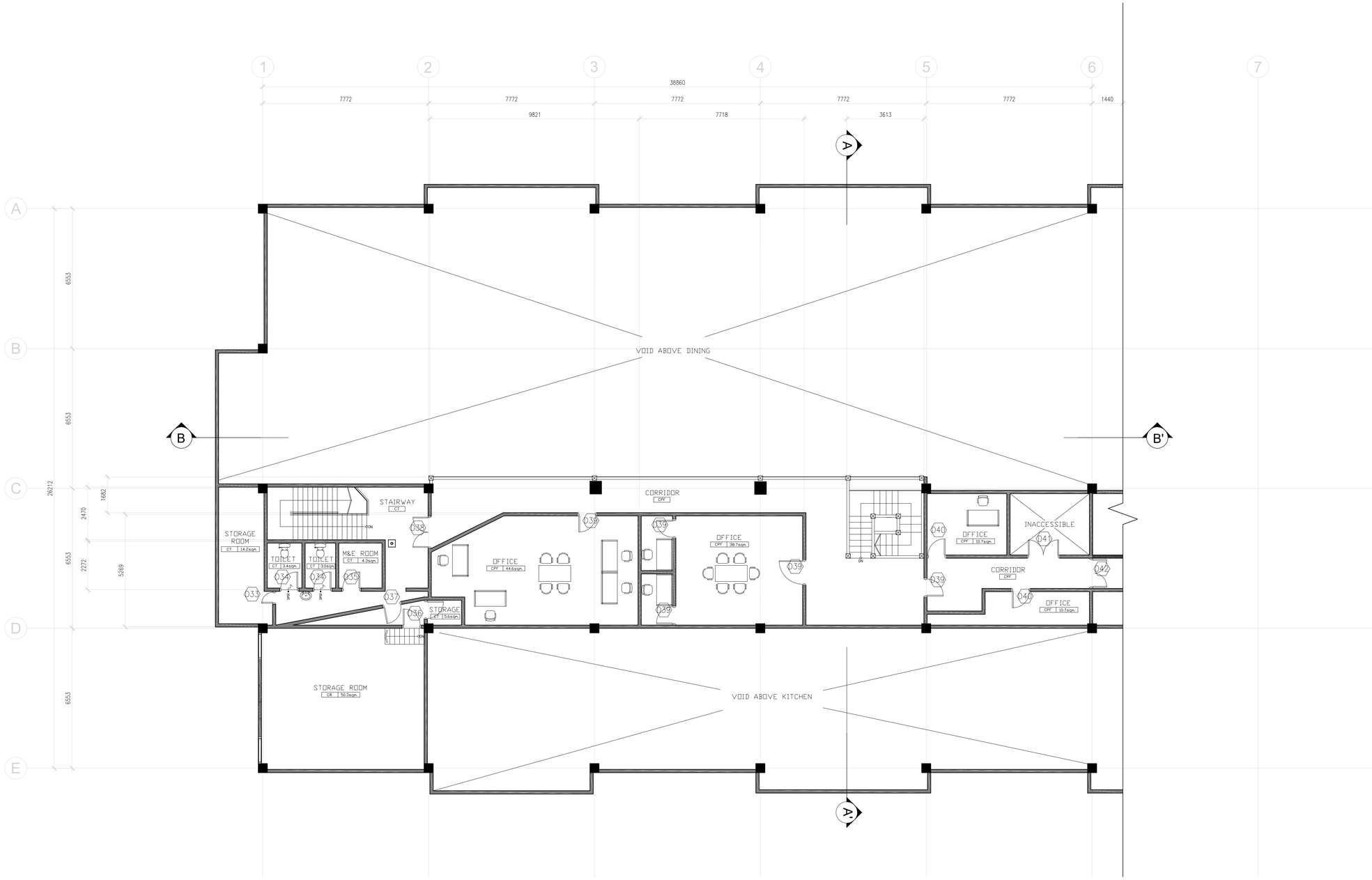
FLOOR FINISHING	AREA

FLOOR FINISHES

CR – CEMENT RENDER
TF – TIMBER FLOOR FINISHES
HT – HOMOGENEOUS TILES
CT1 – CERAMIC TILES (200MM X 200MM)
CT2 – CERAMIC TILES (100MM X 100MM)
CT3 – CERAMIC TILES (300MM X 300MM)
CPT1 – CARPET TILES
CPT2 – CARPET TILES (WITH PATTERN)

B 003 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1 5 15 M



LEGEND

LEGEND CODES

FLOOR FINISHING	AREA

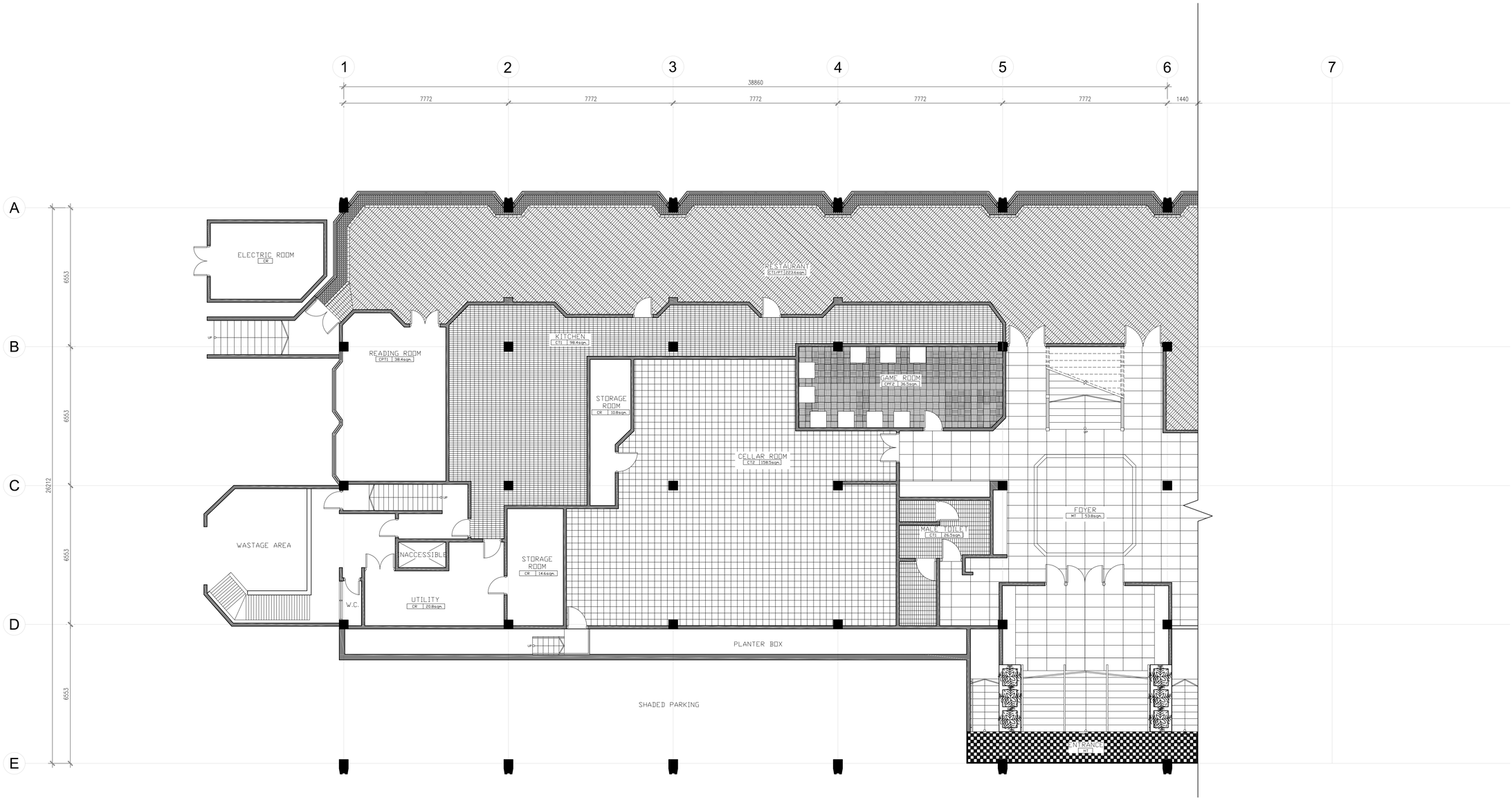
FLOOR FINISHES

CR – CEMENT RENDER
CT – CERAMIC TILES
CPF – CARPET FINISHES

B
004

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1 5 15 M



LEGEND

LEGEND CODES

FLOOR FINISHING	AREA

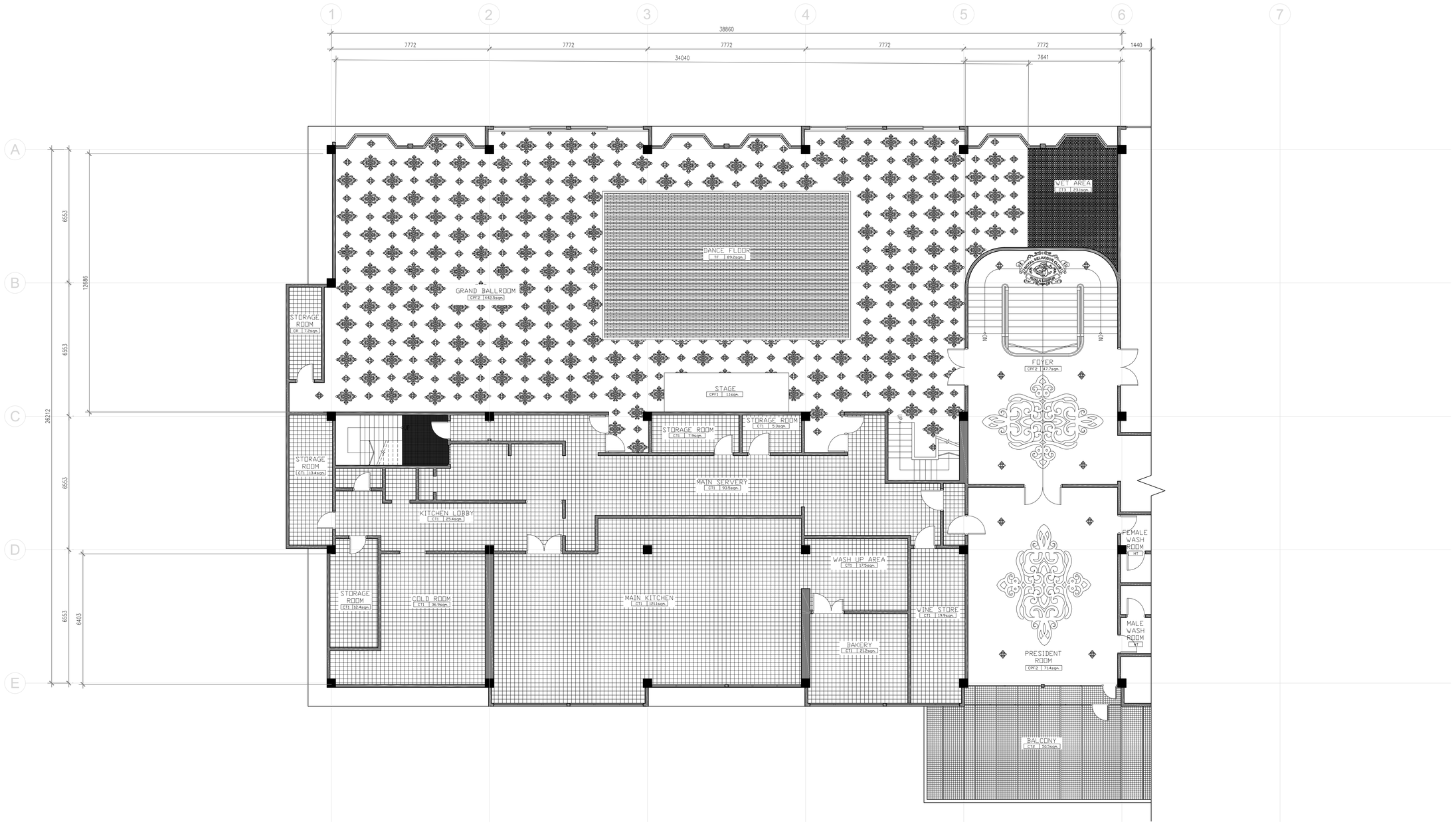
SPACES
W.C. – WATER CLOSET

FLOOR FINISHES

CR – CEMENT RENDER
MT – MARBLE TILES (600MM X 900MM)
HT – NON-SLIP HOMOGENEOUS TILES (150MM X 150MM)
CT1 – CERAMIC TILES (100MM X 200MM)
CT2 – CERAMIC TILES (300MM X 300MM)
CPF1 – CARPET FINISHES
CPF2 – CARPET FINISHES (WITH PATTERN)
PT – PEBBLE TILES

B / 005 GROUND FLOOR FINISHING LAYOUT

1 5 15 M



LEGEND

LEGEND CODES

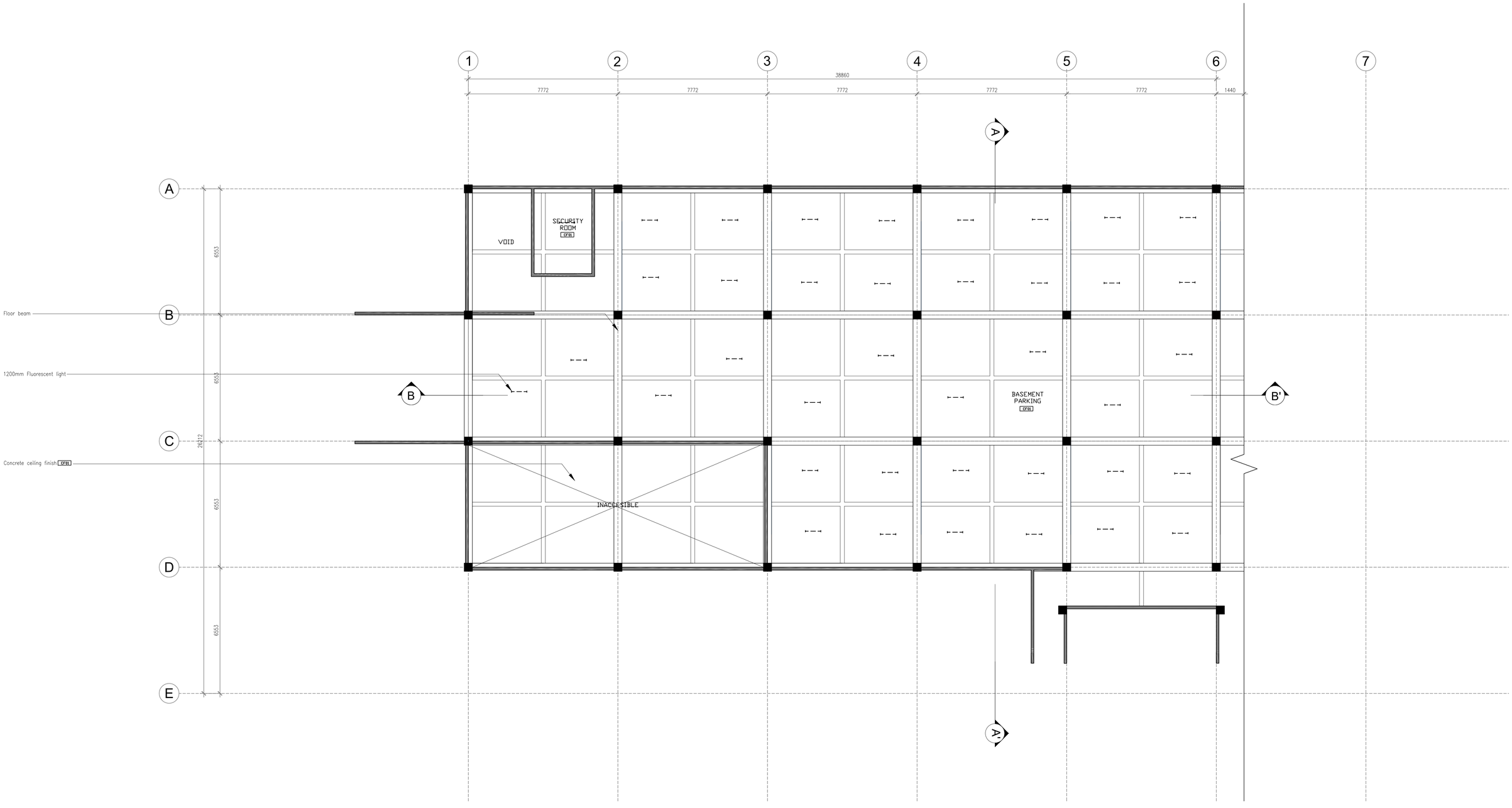
FLOOR FINISHING	AREA

FLOOR FINISHES

- CR – CEMENT RENDER
- TF – TIMBER FLOOR FINISHES
- HT – HOMOGENEOUS TILES
- CT1 – CERAMIC TILES (200MM X 200MM)
- CT2 – CERAMIC TILES (100MM X 100MM)
- CT3 – CERAMIC TILES (300MM X 300MM)
- CPF1 – CARPET FINISHES
- CPF2 – CARPET FINISHES (WITH PATTERN)

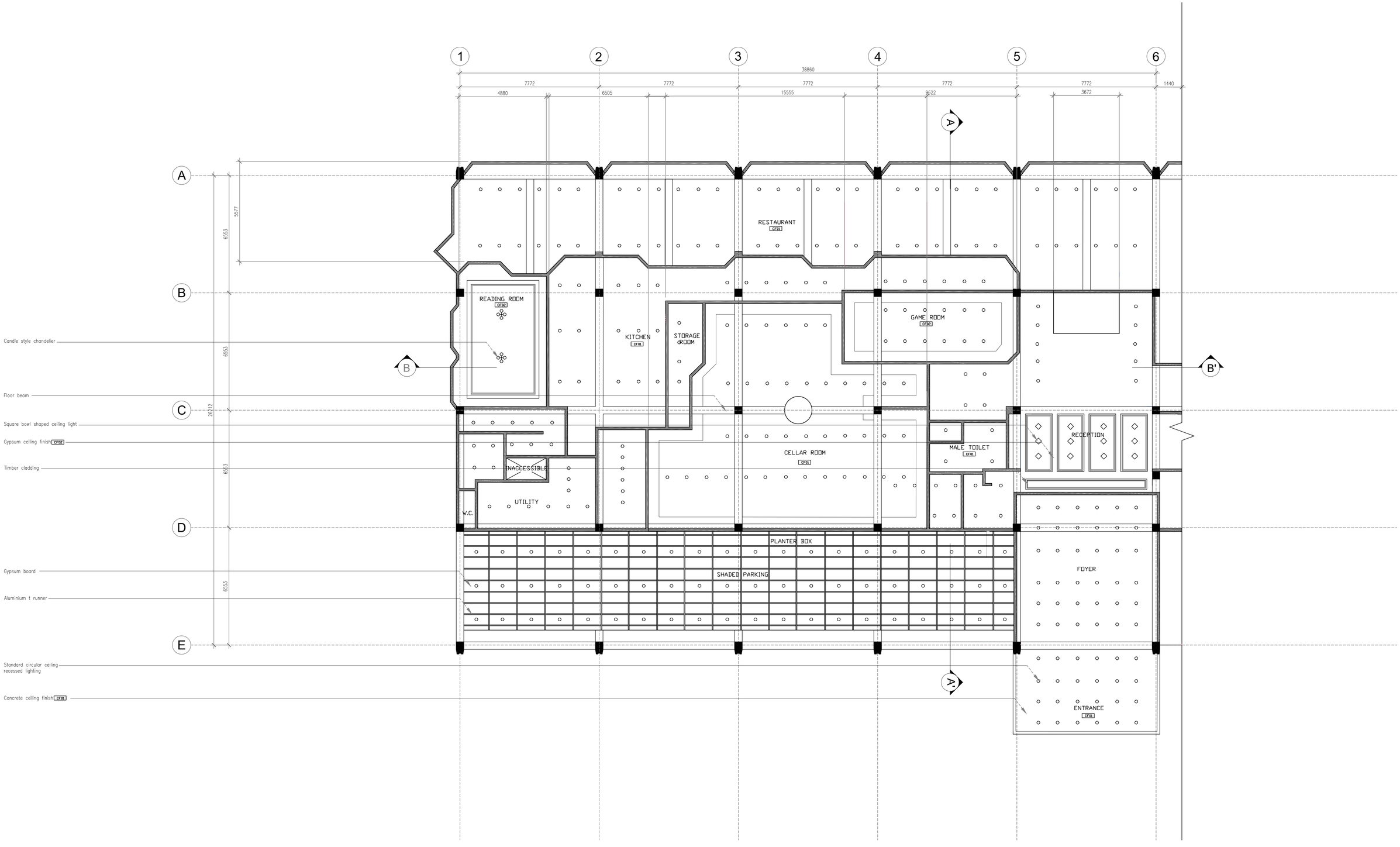
B 006 FIRST FLOOR FLOOR FINISHING LAYOUT

1 5 15 M



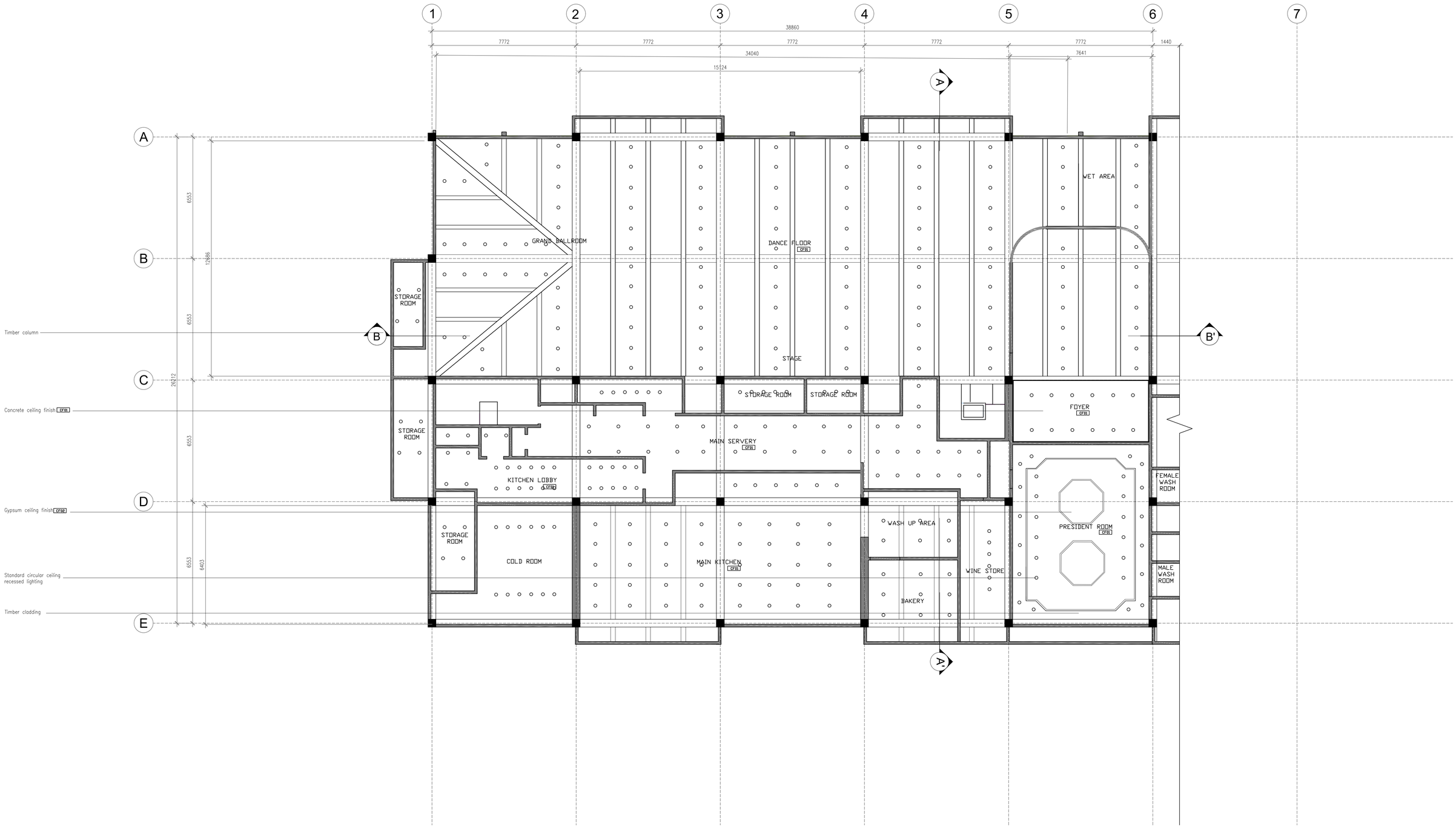
C 001 BASEMENT INVERTED CEILING PLAN

1 5 15 M



C 002 GROUND FLOOR INVERTED CEILING PLAN

1 5 15 M



C 003 FIRST FLOOR INVERTED CEILING PLAN

1 5 15 M

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

38860

7772 7772 7772 7772 7772 1440

2700 1000

3800 6110 2065 2020 2025

SITE BOUNDARY

Ventilation louvers with aluminium frame to manuf's detail.

Selected Roman Clay roof tiles at 55° pitch.

R.c column to engr's detail

SECOND FLOOR LEVEL

110mm thk. brickwall with 20mm thk. cement plastering on bothsides with painted finish

150mm thk r.c coping to engr's detail

FIRST FLOOR LEVEL

Horizontal sunshade louvers with aluminium frame.

GROUND FLOOR LEVEL

GROUND LEVEL

BASEMENT

10150 6501 3166 4743 14560 3650 3401 2740 1651 3000 1140

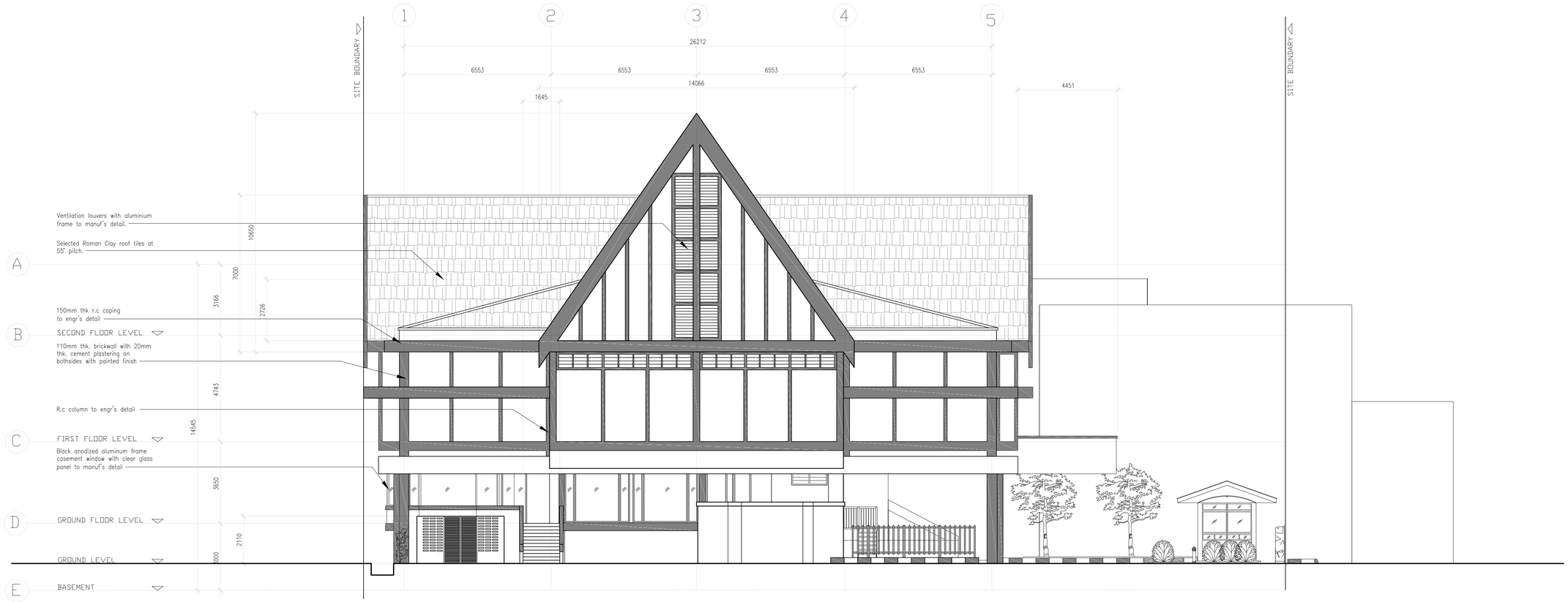
Black anodized aluminum frame casement window with clear glass panel to manuf's detail

3790w x 2200h mm Metal frame quadruplet Leaf decorative glass door.

KELAB DI RAJA SELANG

D/001 WEST ELEVATION

1 5 15 M



D/002 NORTH ELEVATION

1 5 15 M

7 6 5 4 3 2 1

38860

1440 7772 7772 7772 7772 7772 5648

SITE BOUNDARY

Selected Roman Clay roof tiles at 55° pitch.

Ventilation louvers with aluminium frame to manuf's detail.

10150 6501 3166 4743 14560 3650 2110 3000

A

B SECOND FLOOR LEVEL

110mm thk. brickwall with 20mm thk. cement plastering on bothsides with painted finish

150mm thk r.c coping to engr's detail

Silver anodized aluminum framed sliding door to manuf's detail

C FIRST FLOOR LEVEL

Black anodized aluminum frame casement window with clear glass panel to manuf's detail

R.c column to engr's detail

D GROUND FLOOR LEVEL

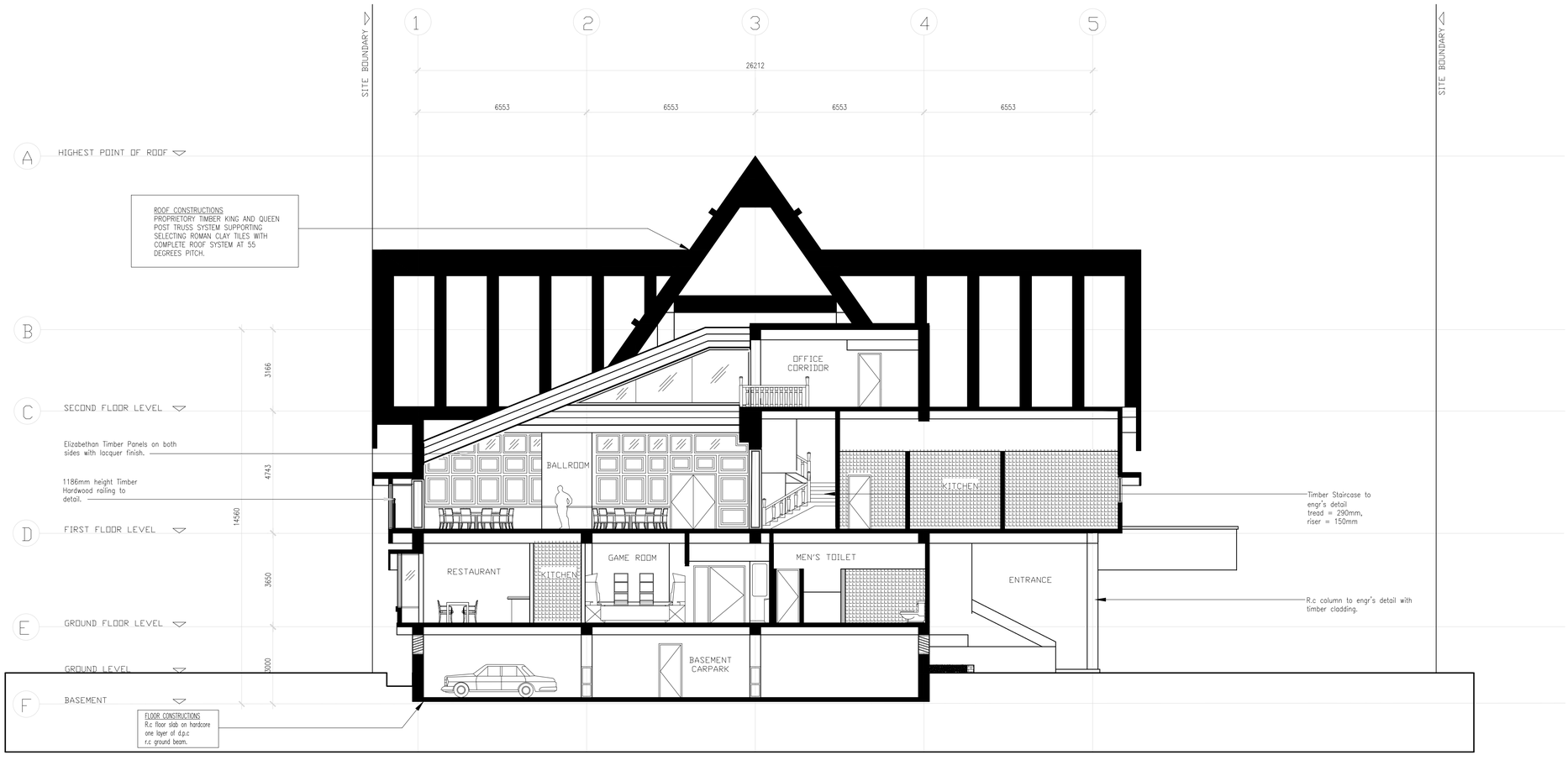
Horizontal sunshade louvers with aluminium frame to manuf's detail.

GROUND LEVEL

E BASEMENT

D 003 EAST ELEVATION

1 5 15 M



E 001 SECTION A–A'

1 5 15 M

1 2 3 4 5 6

38860

7772 7772 7772 7772 7772

SITE BOUNDARY

A HIGHEST POINT OF ROOF

B

C ROOF BEAM LEVEL

D FIRST FLOOR LEVEL

E GROUND FLOOR LEVEL

GROUND LEVEL

F BASEMENT

3166 4743 14560 3650 3000

ROOF CONSTRUCTIONS
PROPRIETORY TIMBER KING AND QUEEN POST TRUSS SYSTEM SUPPORTING SELECTING ROMAN CLAY TILES WITH COMPLETE ROOF SYSTEM AT 55 DEGREES PITCH.

1186mm height Timber Hardwood railing to detail

R.c beam to engr's detail

200mm ø Flat Angular PVC drain to engr's detail

FLOOR CONSTRUCTIONS
R.c floor slab on hardcore one layer of d.p.c r.c ground beam.

R.c column to engr's detail timber cladding.

Black anodized aluminum fra sliding door to manuf's deta

Elizabethan Timber Panels or sides with lacquer finish.

Timber Staircase to engr's detail tread = 325mm, riser = 145mm

READING ROOM

KITCHEN

CELLAR ROOM

BALLROOM

FOYER

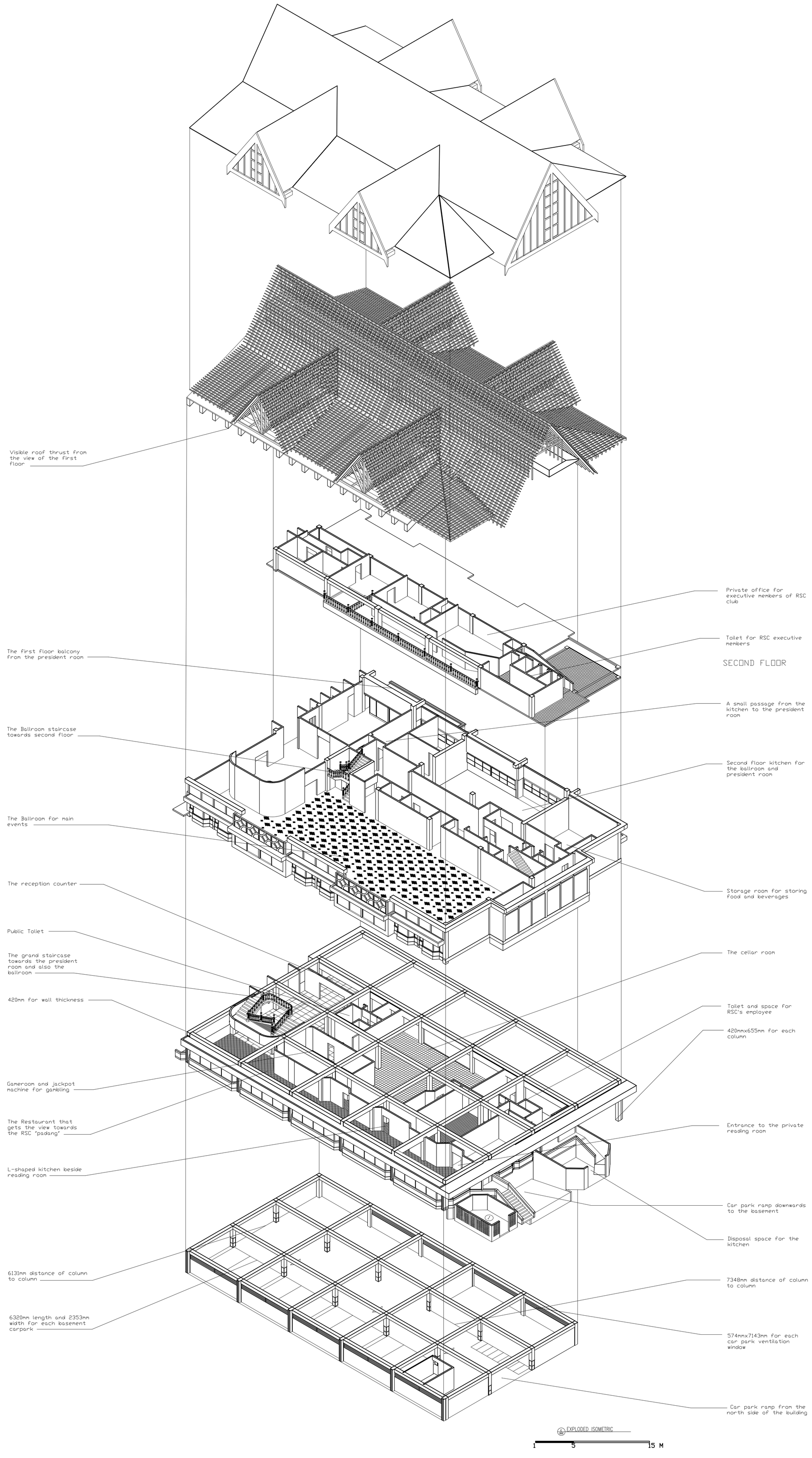
CORRIDOR

RECEPTION

BASEMENT CARPARK

E/002 SECTION B-B'

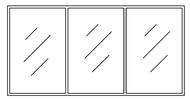
1 5 15 M


Visible roof thrust from the view of the first floor
Private office for executive members of RSC club
Toilet for RSC executive members
SECOND FLOOR
The first floor balcony from the president room
A small passage from the kitchen to the president room
The Ballroom staircase towards second floor
Second floor kitchen for the ballroom and president room
The Ballroom for main events
Storage room for storing food and beverages
The reception counter
Public Toilet
The grand staircase towards the president room and also the ballroom
The cellar room
420mm for wall thickness
Toilet and space for RSC's employee
420mmx655mm for each column
Gameroom and jackpot machine for gambling
The Restaurant that gets the view towards the RSC 'padang'
Entrance to the private reading room
L-shaped kitchen beside reading room
Car park ramp downwards to the basement
Disposal space for the kitchen
6131mm distance of column to column
7348mm distance of column to column
6320mm length and 2353mm width for each basement carpark
574mmx7143mm for each car park ventilation window
Car park ramp from the north side of the building
EXPLODED ISOMETRIC
1
5
15 M

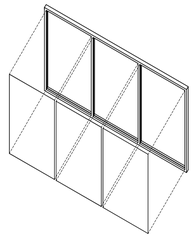
WINDOW SCHEDULE

PLAN
SCALE 1:65

ELEVATION
SCALE 1:65



ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:70



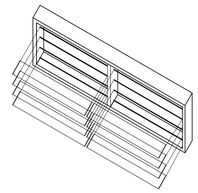
W1

DIMENSION	1280w x 19000h mm
QUANTITY	5
DESCRIPTION	ALUMINUM FRAME WITH A 10MM THICK GLASS.

PLAN
SCALE 1:30

ELEVATION
SCALE 1:30

ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:30

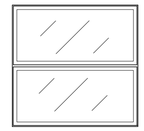


W2

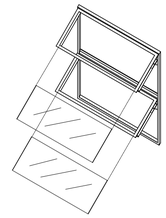
DIMENSION	1720w x 465h mm
QUANTITY	1
DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME WITH LOUVERED WINDOWS

PLAN
SCALE 1:30

ELEVATION
SCALE 1:30



ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:40

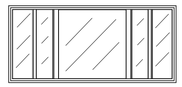


W3

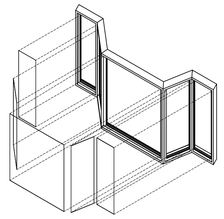
DIMENSION	1230w x 1190h mm
QUANTITY	18
DESCRIPTION	ALUMINUM FRAME WITH AWNING WINDOWS

PLAN
SCALE 1:65

ELEVATION
SCALE 1:65



ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:75

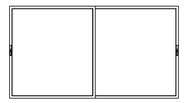


W4

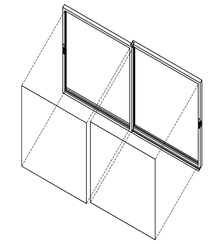
DIMENSION	3551w x 1630h mm
QUANTITY	5
DESCRIPTION	SYMMETRICAL ALUMINUM FRAME WITH ANGLES OF 128 DEGREES

PLAN
SCALE 1:65

ELEVATION
SCALE 1:65



ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:70

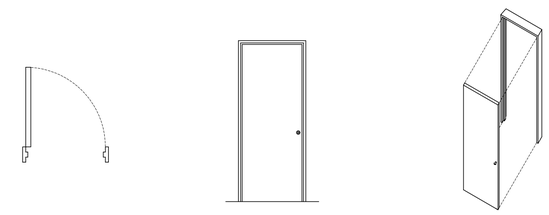


W5

DIMENSION	3581w x 1950h mm
QUANTITY	14
DESCRIPTION	ALUMINUM FRAME WITH THICKNESS 10MM GLASS AND A SLIDING MECHANISM.

DOOR SCHEDULE

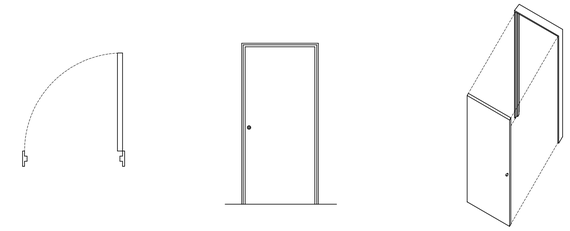
PLAN SCALE 1:30 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



D1

DIMENSION	880w x 2100h mm
QUANTITY	1
DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF FLUSH DOOR.

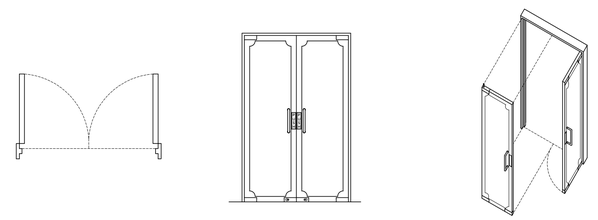
PLAN SCALE 1:30 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



D2

DIMENSION	1000w x 2100h mm
QUANTITY	2
DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF FLUSH DOOR.

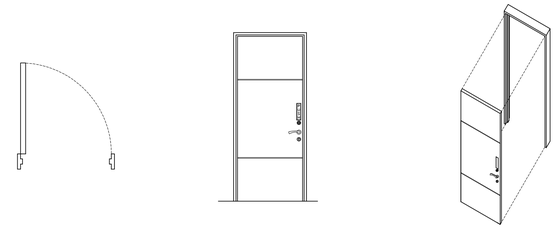
PLAN SCALE 1:30 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



D3

DIMENSION	1419w x 2200h mm
QUANTITY	1
DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME DOUBLE LEAF DECORATIVE GLASS DOOR.

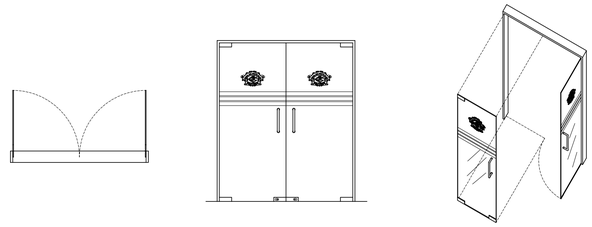
PLAN SCALE 1:30 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



D4

DIMENSION	950w x 2200h mm
QUANTITY	1
DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF DECORATIVE FLUSH DOOR.

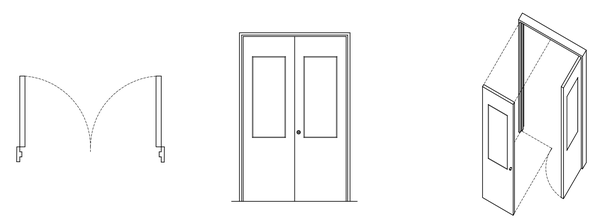
PLAN SCALE 1:40 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



D5

DIMENSION	1802w x 2100h mm
QUANTITY	2
DESCRIPTION	METAL FRAME DOUBLE LEAF DECORATIVE GLASS DOOR.

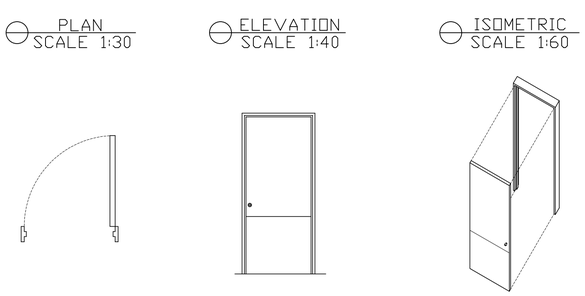
PLAN SCALE 1:30 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



D6

DIMENSION	1445w x 2200h mm
QUANTITY	1
DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF PANEL DOOR W/ GLASS PANEL.

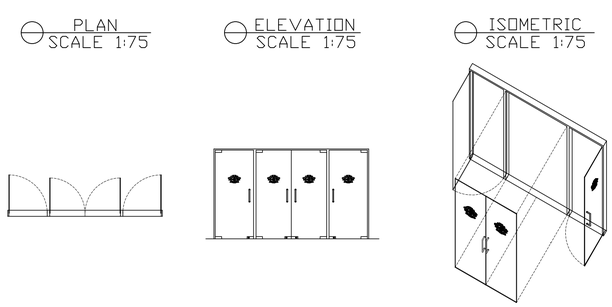
PLAN SCALE 1:30 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



D7

DIMENSION	950w x 2100h mm
QUANTITY	2
DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF FLUSH DOOR W/ METAL PROTECTIVE SHEET.

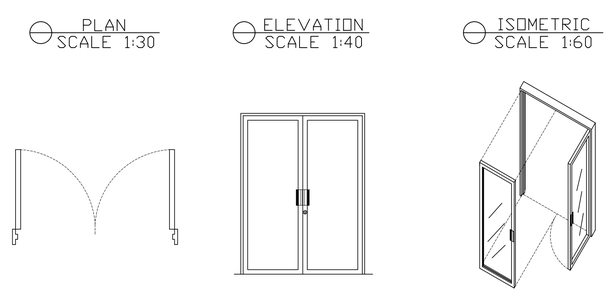
PLAN SCALE 1:75 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:75 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:75



D8

DIMENSION	3790w x 2200h mm
QUANTITY	1
DESCRIPTION	METAL FRAME QUADRUPLE LEAF DECORATIVE GLASS DOOR.

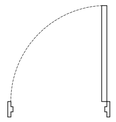
PLAN SCALE 1:30 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



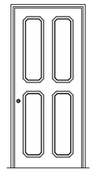
D9

DIMENSION	1618w x 2100h mm
QUANTITY	1
DESCRIPTION	METAL FRAME DOUBLE LEAF DOOR W/ GLASS PANEL.

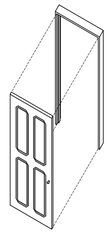
PLAN
SCALE 1:30



ELEVATION
SCALE 1:40

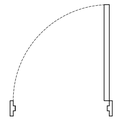


ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:60

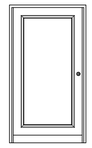


D10		
	DIMENSION	1000w x 2200h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF PANEL DOOR.

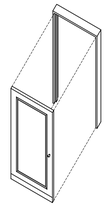
PLAN
SCALE 1:30



ELEVATION
SCALE 1:40

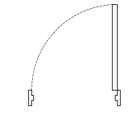


ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:60

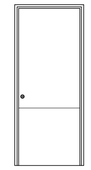


D11		
	DIMENSION	1000w x 1800h mm
	QUANTITY	2
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF PANEL DOOR.

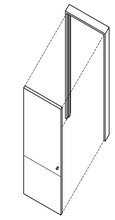
PLAN
SCALE 1:30



ELEVATION
SCALE 1:40



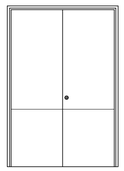
ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:60



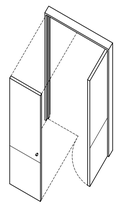
D12		
	DIMENSION	900w x 2100h mm
	QUANTITY	6
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF FLUSH DOOR W/ PROTECTIVE METAL SHEET.

PLAN
SCALE 1:30

ELEVATION
SCALE 1:40

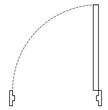


ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:60

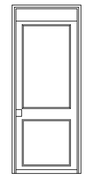


D13		
	DIMENSION	1445w x 2100h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME DOUBLE LEAF FLUSH DOOR W/ PROTECTIVE METAL SHEET.

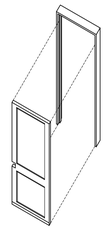
PLAN
SCALE 1:30



ELEVATION
SCALE 1:40

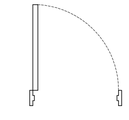


ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:60



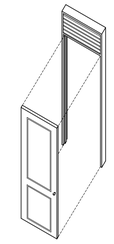
D14		
	DIMENSION	900w x 2200h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF PANEL DOOR.

PLAN
SCALE 1:30



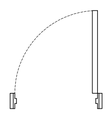
ELEVATION
SCALE 1:40

ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:60



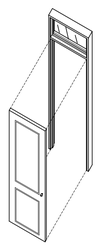
D15		
	DIMENSION	900w x 260h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF PANEL DOOR W/ LOUVRE VENT.

PLAN
SCALE 1:30



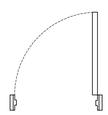
ELEVATION
SCALE 1:40

ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:60

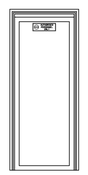


D16		
	DIMENSION	900w x 2600h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF PANEL DOOR.

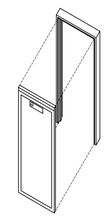
PLAN
SCALE 1:30



ELEVATION
SCALE 1:40



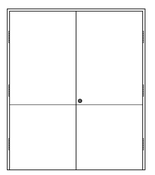
ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:60



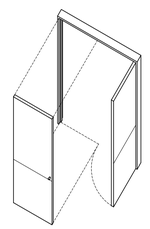
D17		
	DIMENSION	3790w x 2100h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF PVC DOOR.

PLAN
SCALE 1:40

ELEVATION
SCALE 1:40

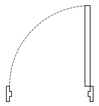


ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:60



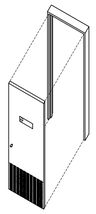
D18		
	DIMENSION	1800w x 2100h mm
	QUANTITY	2
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME DOUBLE LEAF FLUSH DOOR W/ PROTECTIVE METAL SHEET.

PLAN SCALE 1:30



ELEVATION SCALE 1:40

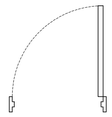
ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



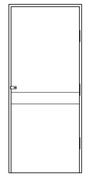
D19

DIMENSION	850w x 2100h mm
QUANTITY	1
DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF FLUSH DOOR W/ PROTECTIVE METAL SHEET.

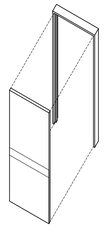
PLAN SCALE 1:30



ELEVATION SCALE 1:40



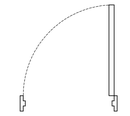
ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



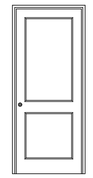
D20

DIMENSION	950w x 2200h mm
QUANTITY	1
DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF FLUSH DOOR W/ METAL STRIP.

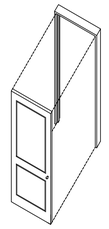
PLAN SCALE 1:30



ELEVATION SCALE 1:40



ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



D21

DIMENSION	950w x 2200h mm
QUANTITY	1
DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF PANEL DOOR.

PLAN SCALE 1:40

ELEVATION SCALE 1:40

ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60

D22

DIMENSION	1840w x 2200h mm
QUANTITY	2
DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME DOUBLE LEAF PANEL DOOR W/ GLASS PANEL.

PLAN SCALE 1:30

ELEVATION SCALE 1:40

ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60

D23

DIMENSION	1000w x 2000h mm
QUANTITY	1
DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF FLUSH DOOR W/ GLASS PANEL.

PLAN SCALE 1:30

ELEVATION SCALE 1:40

ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60

D24

DIMENSION	1100w x 2200h mm
QUANTITY	1
DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF FLUSH DOOR W/ GLASS PANEL.

PLAN SCALE 1:30

ELEVATION SCALE 1:40

ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60

D25

DIMENSION	1100w x 2200h mm
QUANTITY	1
DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF PANEL DOOR.

PLAN SCALE 1:30

ELEVATION SCALE 1:40

ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60

D26

DIMENSION	1100w x 2100h mm
QUANTITY	1
DESCRIPTION	METAL FRAME SINGLE LEAF FLUSH DOOR.

PLAN SCALE 1:40

ELEVATION SCALE 1:40

ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60

D27

DIMENSION	1000w x 2100h mm
QUANTITY	1
DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF FLUSH SWING DOOR W/ GLASS PANEL.

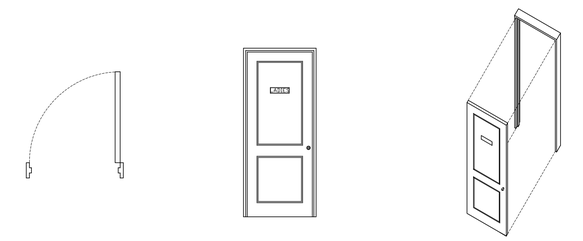
PLAN SCALE 1:30 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60

D28		
	DIMENSION	700w x 2000h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	METAL FRAME SINGLE LEAF DOOR W/ GLASS PANEL.

PLAN SCALE 1:30 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60

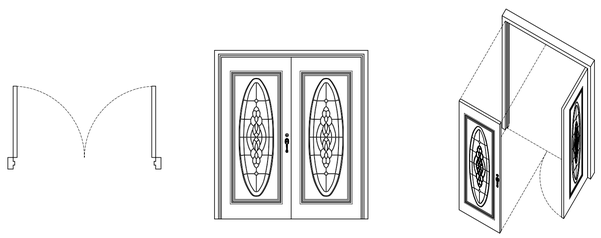
D29		
	DIMENSION	2000w x 1900h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	METAL FRAME SINGLE LEAF DOOR W/ GLASS PANEL.

PLAN SCALE 1:30 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



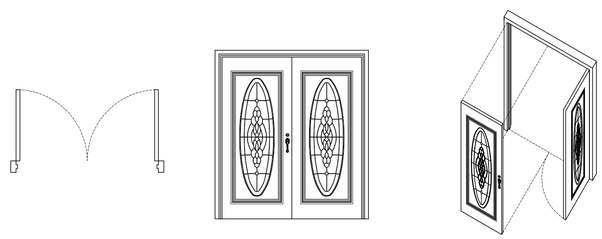
D30		
	DIMENSION	950w x 2200h mm
	QUANTITY	2
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF PANEL DOOR.

PLAN SCALE 1:40 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



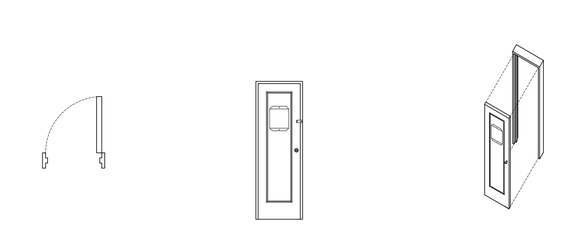
D31		
	DIMENSION	2000w x 2200h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME DOUBLE LEAF DECORATIVE DOOR W/ GLASS PANEL.

PLAN SCALE 1:40 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



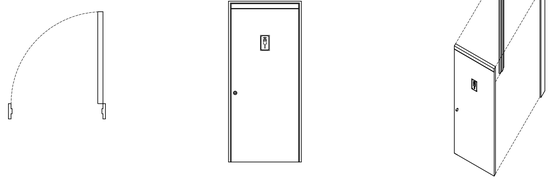
D32		
	DIMENSION	2000w x 2200h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME DOUBLE LEAF DECORATIVE DOOR W/ GLASS PANEL.

PLAN SCALE 1:30 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



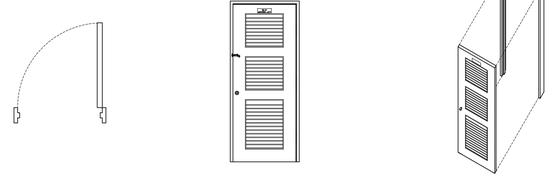
D33		
	DIMENSION	610w x 1800h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF PANEL DOOR.

PLAN SCALE 1:30 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



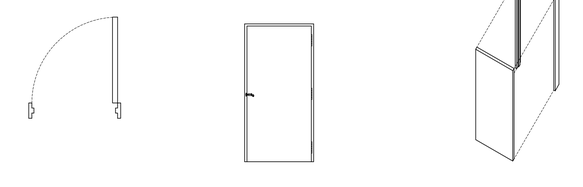
D34		
	DIMENSION	950w x 2100h mm
	QUANTITY	2
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF FLUSH DOOR.

PLAN SCALE 1:30 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



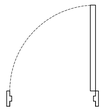
D35		
	DIMENSION	900w x 2100h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF PANEL DOOR W/ LOUVERS.

PLAN SCALE 1:30 | ELEVATION SCALE 1:40 | ISOMETRIC SCALE 1:60



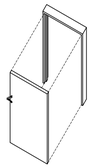
D36		
	DIMENSION	900w x 1800h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF FLUSH DOOR.

PLAN
SCALE 1:30



ELEVATION
SCALE 1:40

ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:60

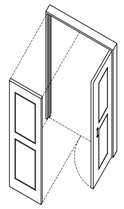


D37	DIMENSION	900w x 1400h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF FLUSH DOOR.

PLAN
SCALE 1:30

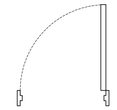
ELEVATION
SCALE 1:40

ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:60

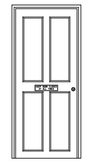


D38	DIMENSION	1520w x 2100h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME DOUBLE LEAF PANEL DOOR.

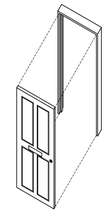
PLAN
SCALE 1:30



ELEVATION
SCALE 1:40

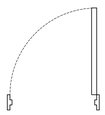


ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:60

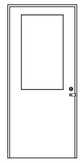


D39	DIMENSION	900w x 2000h mm
	QUANTITY	5
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF PANEL DOOR.

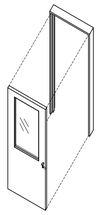
PLAN
SCALE 1:30



ELEVATION
SCALE 1:40



ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:60

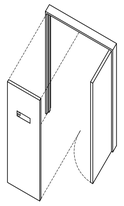


D40	DIMENSION	900w x 2000h mm
	QUANTITY	2
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME SINGLE LEAF PANEL DOOR W/ GLASS PANEL.

PLAN
SCALE 1:30

ELEVATION
SCALE 1:40

ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:60

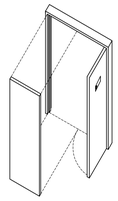


D41	DIMENSION	1520w x 2000h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME DOUBLE LEAF FLUSH DOOR.

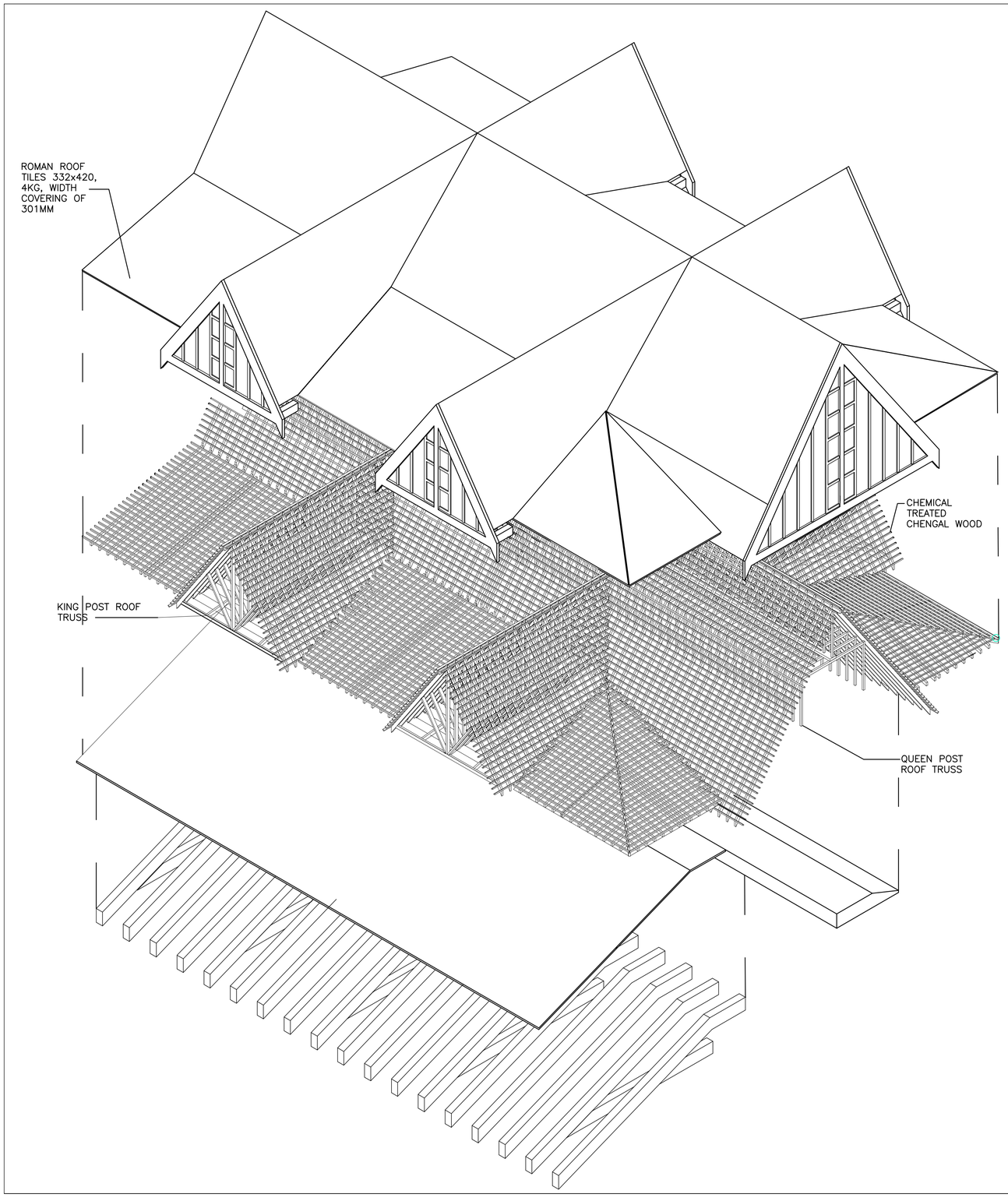
PLAN
SCALE 1:30

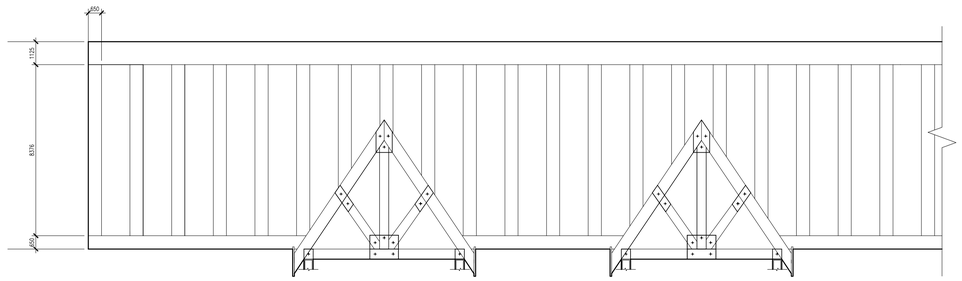
ELEVATION
SCALE 1:40

ISOMETRIC
SCALE 1:60

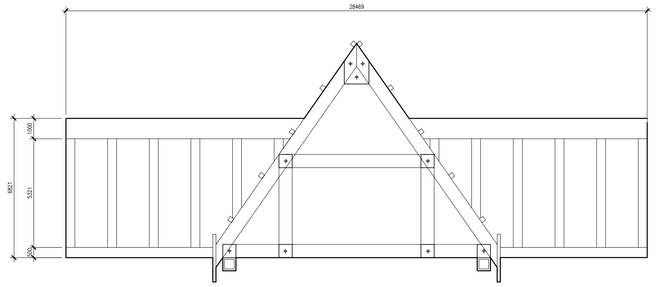


D42	DIMENSION	1418w x 2000h mm
	QUANTITY	1
	DESCRIPTION	TIMBER FRAME DOUBLE LEAF FLUSH DOOR.



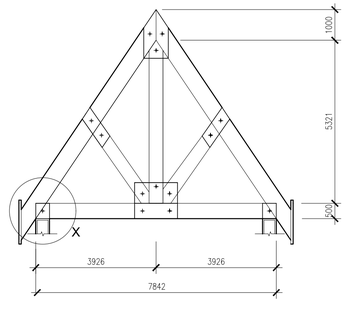


T1 ROOF TRUSS DETAIL AT FRONT ELEVATION

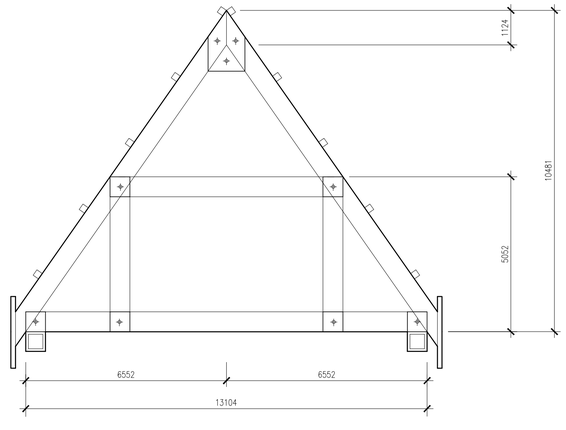


T2 ROOF TRUSS DETAIL AT SIDE ELEVATION

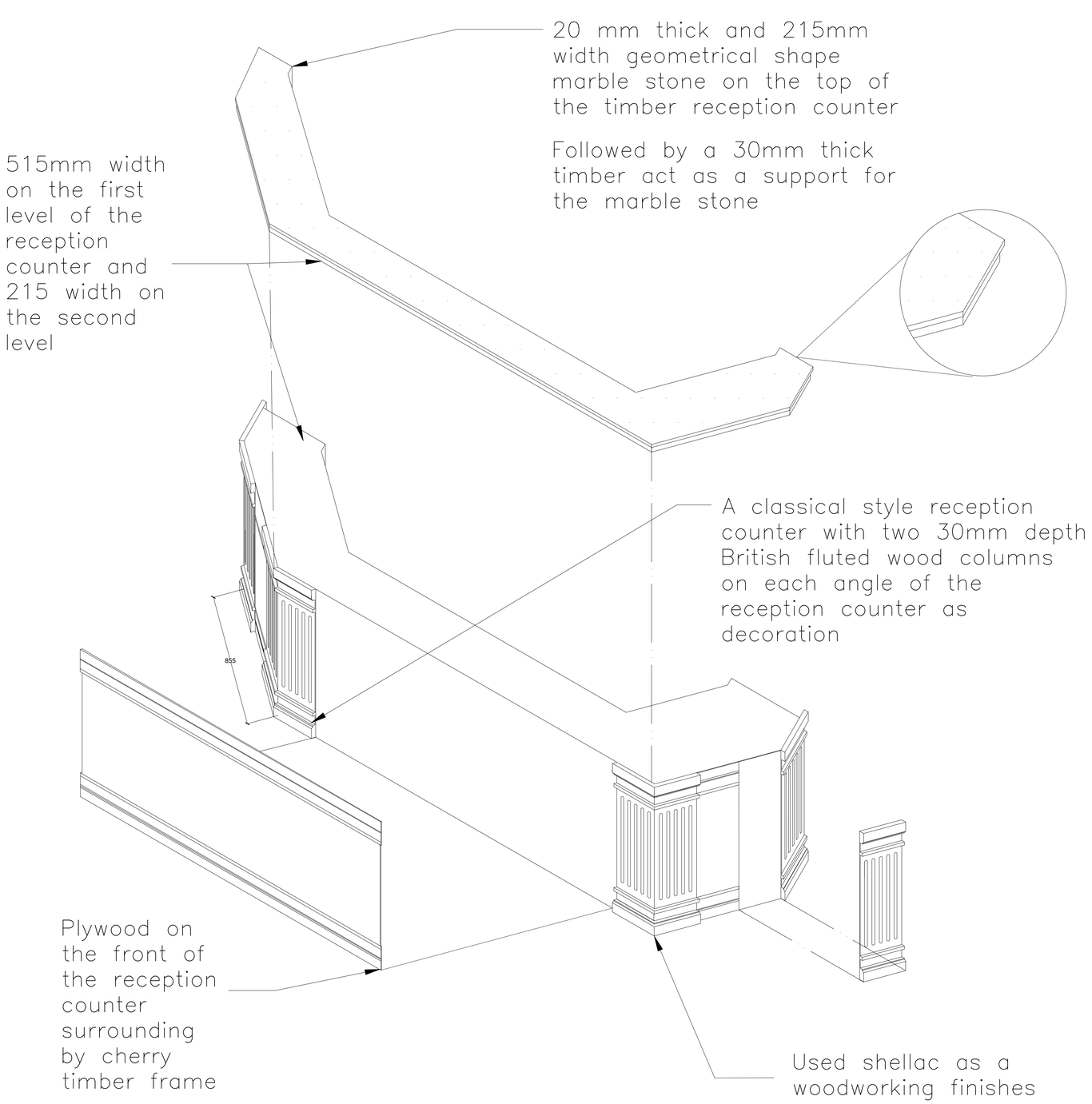
DETAIL X

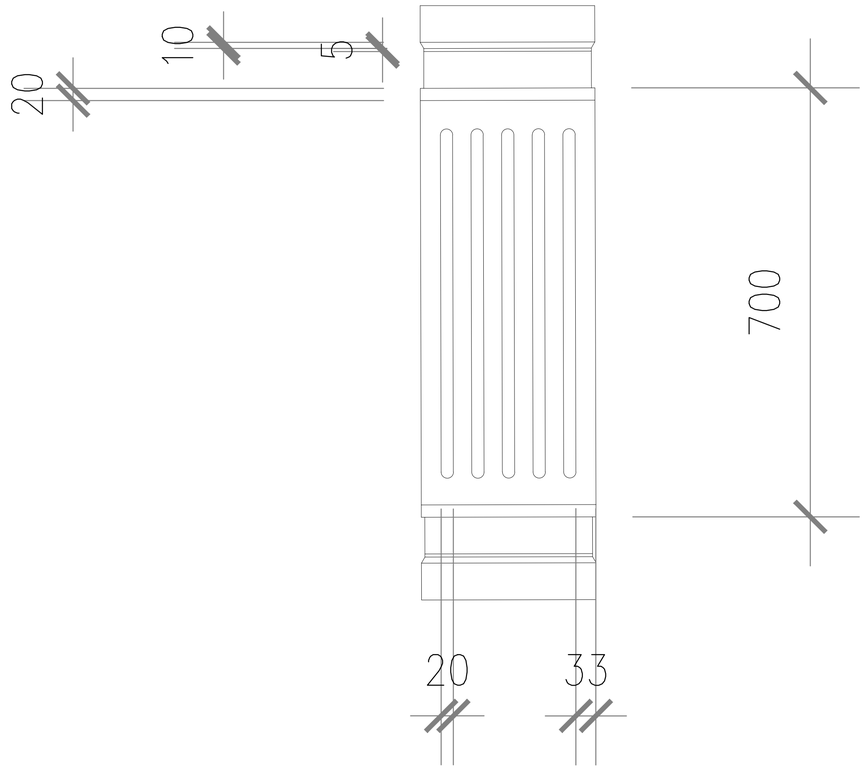


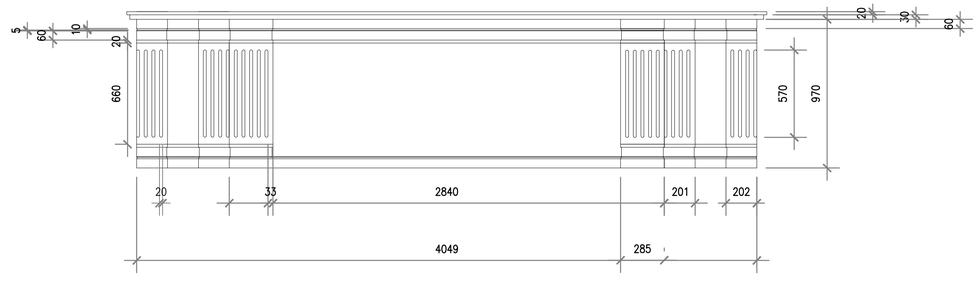
T1 ROOF TRUSS DETAIL



T2 ROOF TRUSS DETAIL







FRONT ELEVATION

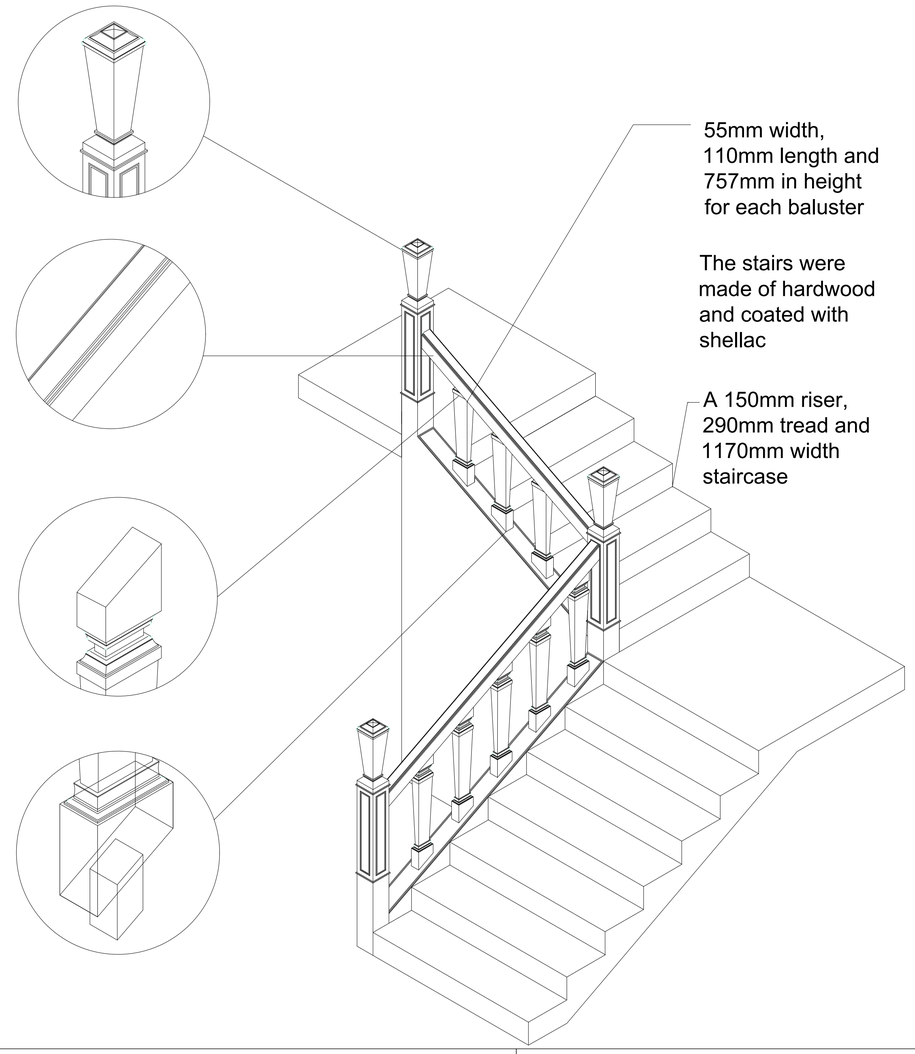
Hardwood balustrade with traditional timber staircase decorative capping

120 mm width 120mm length, 1522mm in height for each newel

70mm width and 85mm in height width handrail

The top of the balusters are cut into half according to the angle of the downwards handrail

Timber joints were used to attach the balusters to the top and bottom rail



55mm width, 110mm length and 757mm in height for each baluster

The stairs were made of hardwood and coated with shellac

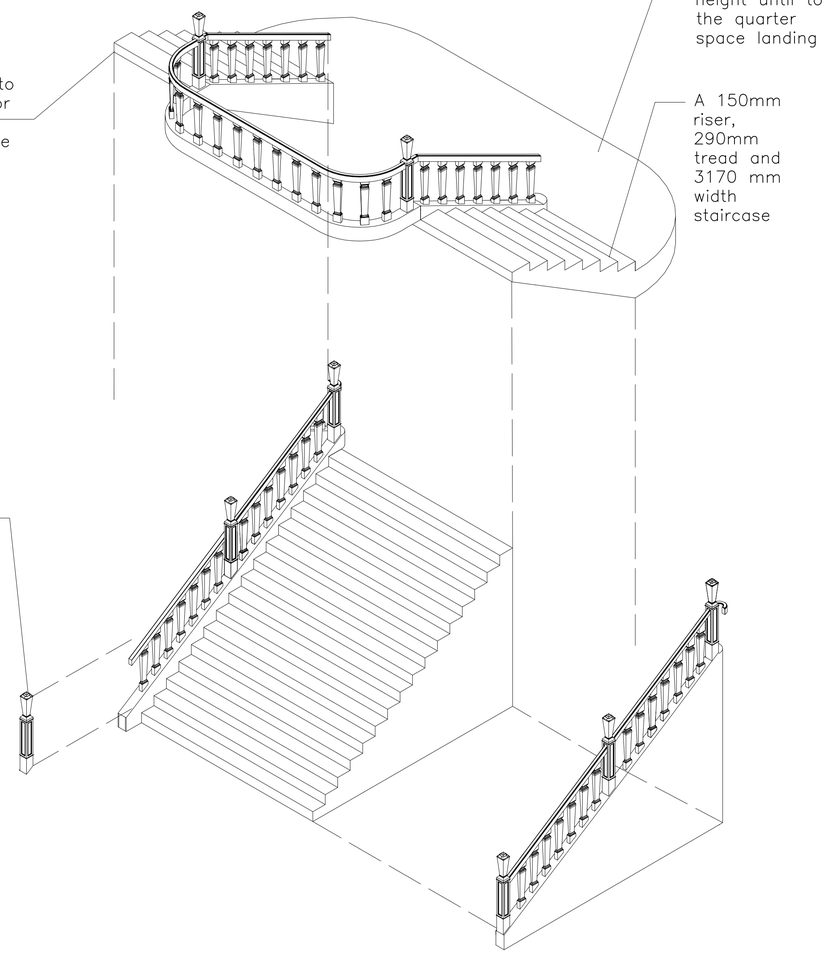
A 150mm riser, 290mm tread and 1170mm width staircase

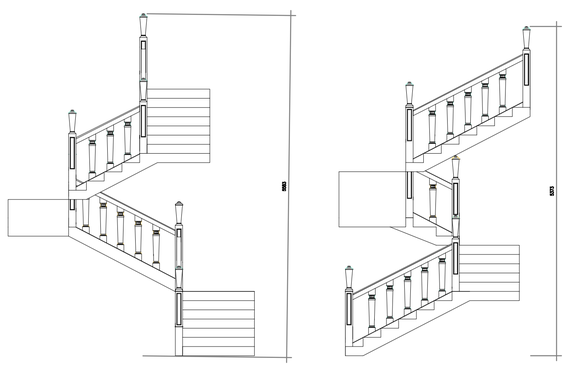
1030mm in height until to the first floor from the quarter space landing

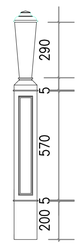
1935mm in height until to the quarter space landing

A 150mm riser, 290mm tread and 3170 mm width staircase

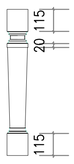
The design for each newel and baluster are the same accoring to the ballrroom staircase



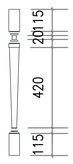




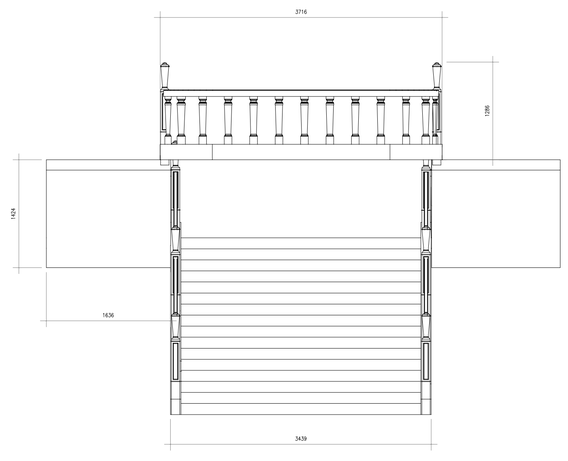
NEVEL



BALUSTER

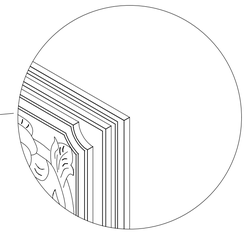


SIDE ELEVATION OF BALUSTER



10mm thick timber frame sticking on the 20mm thick wood wall panel in order to act as a support for the wall panels to be aligned together

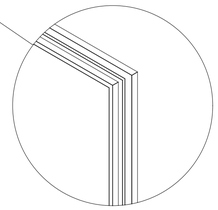
Each wood panel are 20mm thick, 568mm width and 2710mm in height

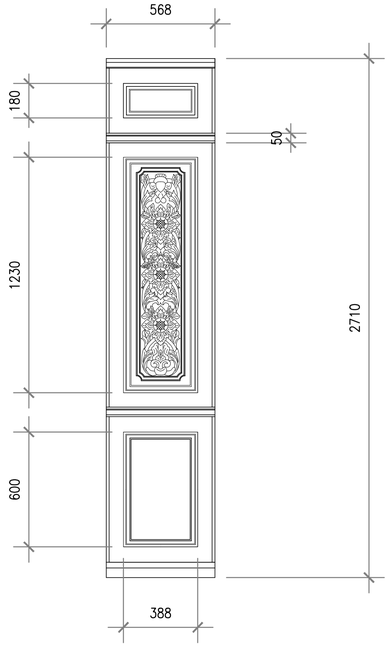


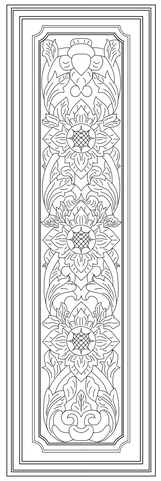
Used shellac as a woodworking finishes

10mm thick and 254mm width hand carved butternut wood wall panel, superbly detailed and also a true hand carved work of art as decoration for president room.

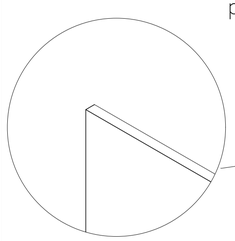
Used classical British style geometrical shape as a fine art of a luxury Traditional English Manor for the President Room



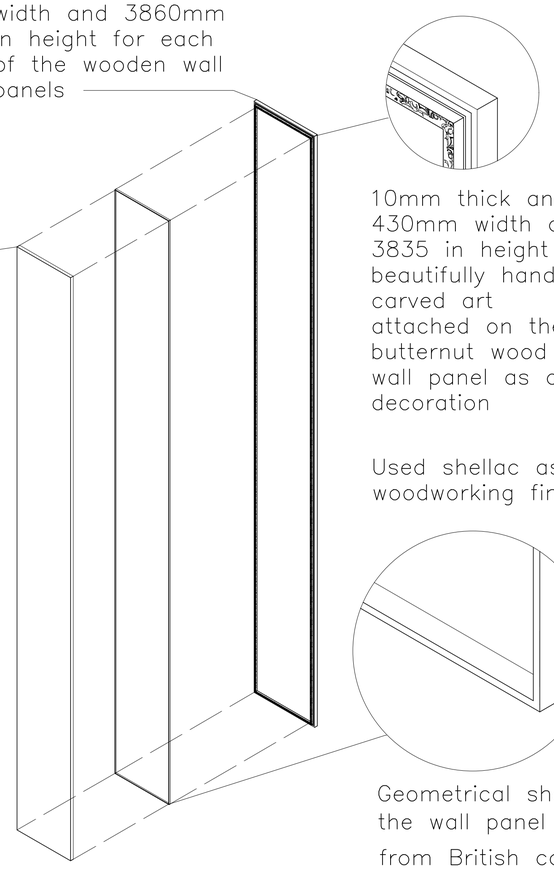




20mm thick 458mm width and 3860mm in height for each of the wooden wall panels



A 20mm thick, 403mm width and 3806mm in height granite attached on the wooden wall panels



10mm thick and 430mm width and 3835 in height beautifully hand carved art attached on the butternut wood wall panel as a decoration

Used shellac as a woodworking finishes

Geometrical shape of the wall panel origins from British colonial