REVIVAL OF HOPE

History of St. Theresa Church
Founded in 1935, located at Old Nilai Town, Malaysia. It is in between the states of urban area Kuala Lumpur & Negeri Sembilan. It is a rapid development town in future. The connection in between is Nilai KTM railway station & highway. The church can be seen from the highway or when the train passes by.

In 1st Jan 2012, St. Theresa Church caught on fire. The existing burnt church becomes a ruined building. But the part of the wall remaining. Afterwards, all the existing programme move to the new building at the side of the church.

Religion Communal Hub
The first idea about to give it a new life "Revival of Hope" to this burnt church. Break the traditional concept of church design but remain the memories of the burnt church. As there's a railway station could be a new possibility to connect the peoples to the church. It could be considered for non-Catholics can make use of the building as communal space as well.

Blur the boundaries in between the constraints of life and death, religion and belief. Change the negative perception of the people about death.

A spiritual journey in between the space
This adaptive reuse project about to inject the "Heaven & Underground" for the "Burnt Church". As catholicism believe that life is eternal existence, death is the beginning of eternal life. When Human dead (Burnt Church) the bodies will stay at the earth & the soul will be the heaven. "REVIVAL OF HOPE" represents the new beginning of life for the "Burnt Church". This burnt church seems to die, but it may get a new life. The injection of a floating prayer hall "Heaven" represents the new hope that brings the dead soul (Underground Columbarium) to heaven.

The prayer room at the top can overlook the most beautiful scenery of view to the hill. When people pray, the priest stands in front of them. A beam of light that sown behind him is like a glimmer of hope to the people. The open underground columbarium surrounded by urn box wall. A lively "death" space filled with flowers & greenery. The floating prayer hall at the top metaphor brings the dead soul from columbarium to return to heaven.

How we preserve the historical & story of the building?
As Malaysia over-destroys buildings of historical value not remaining well. To reflect this issue. The injection of a floating block, the old spirit of "Burnt Church" completely remaining. The open building plan & materials are made of rough texture such as wire mesh & steel. It used to continue the soul of the burnt old church. All the cracks, burnt texture & broken part of the burnt church remaining. The triple volume height open steel frame structure continues the soul of the burnt church, give the dead burnt church a new life. The building itself becomes a storey-telling space. People can appreciate the memory of the burnt church. They can feel it, touch it, memorial it. It captures the old spirit of "Burnt Church". Without touching the past. Remain it as a memory of the past. As awareness of preserving the historical building to the public.
In-depth study in nature can evolve the design strategies in built environment through the time. Innovations in nature have shown how to work with sunlight, water and air. Similarly, the building covering will work as a leaf that photosynthesis and cells in a leaf create food for the plant using light. The leaf structure will mimic that leaf organism's structural system. The strength of the nest depends on the leaf structure. Weaver ants tie these components of the building which can be manufactured.

The construction method will mimic that process by developing outcomes sustainable development for the future. Recreational. This programmed development stages will help to fulfill the final ecological. Eventual stage provides more opportunities for education and an opportunity to recognize this place as an inspirational module for the uplifting the community living stranded. The previous stages have provided protections up to a desired level of complexity through a series of interconnected stages, flows and develop with the time.

The study explored and studied the linear process of ball clay mining and processing and its community organisation to bring innovative, sensitive and flexible solutions while enhancing the advantage of having zero waste and zero energy built system within a process. Following bio-mimicry design guidelines and patterns developed on “Biomimicry”: A Design Process for Sustainable, Future City System. Following bio-mimicry design guidelines and patterns developed on “Biomimicry”: A Design Process for Sustainable, Future City System.

The proposed design approaches cover different issues identified in the social, environmental and economic strengths of all, up to a desired level of complexity through a series of interconnected stages, flows and develop with the time. Therefore, this study narrates its’ failures of environmental systems. Economic issues resulted from the human involvement in natural conditions directly affect the social and ecological. The environmental crises have now begun to affect the dependent region has reached the end creating a social, economic and ecological crisis. This situation highlighted the importance of taking precaution actions for the wellbeing of the environment and human.

ECOLOGICAL REHABILITATION PARK
Where the Nature Mind You.
DRIVE-THRU MARKET

No place for motorbike:

Motorbike has a long history serving Vietnamese in every aspect of daily life, as a result of tiny roads and alleys zoning. Their convenience led to a motorbike boom in Vietnam, especially in big cities like Hanoi and Saigon. Despite their advantages, motorbike acts as an obstacle for city development, since its enormous population restrains public transport, exhausts the infrastructure and pollutes the environment. Recently, government has proposed plans for banning motorbike in 2025 and improve public transport network with the metro system and better bus stations, all are under construction. A future without motorbike undoubtedly will change the cities completely.

To a place for bicycle:

"The United States may have invented the drive-through restaurant back in the 1930s, but nowhere is it as diversified as Vietnam" [...] "From banh mi bread rolls and drive-by karaoke to rice paddy snacks served direct from the field, savvy vendors recognize the advantages of catering to the endless river of rolling consumers."

("Drive-through dining, Vietnam style" – CNN Travel, Bruce Foreman, 1 November 2012)

Ba Chieu Market is well known to local dwellers as one of the liveliest markets in Ho Chi Minh city. This market serves people from all around Binh Thanh district coming to this place, from food such as fresh fish delivered daily, vegetables, spices to clothes and cooking utensils. But if we have to pick what is most characteristic of this place, it will be the trading culture. People just stop by their favourite kiosks, get their goods, and go. It is hard to believe that scenery will soon disappear as soon as the motorbike banning law goes into effect.

Our design is redesign the marketplace for future city without losing its convenience. To make up for the lack of motorbike, we come up with an alternative: bicycle. The structure of the main market hall is still in good condition, there is no need to demolish the whole structure. We enhance the ideas of riding bicycle by create a gradually sloped ramp for cycling, wrapping around the old structure up to the roof. Different shops will be located along the ramp. This idea is inspired by the current façade of the building, which is an attempt to conserve the feeling of this historic site. At ground level, we remove the walls to welcome both the light and visitors to the market hall, also create bicycle-only lane and provide sunshades for them. Moreover, this "ribbon façade" makes the entrances to the bicycle ramp more visible from outside, provide an unsegment experience for users, even if they need to buy something quickly or enjoy a nice bicycle ride, as riding to the rooftop level of this building and enjoy the view is something worth sweating.

In this project, we want architecture is not just some ornaments for the urban fabric, but a true component of society, especially for a city in that rapid pace of development like Saigon.

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"Buildings replace the land. That is architecture's original sin. The memories that we built up around that particular place also disappear. In their place is a structure that is new, if only for a moment, and that aspires to have a perfect form, function and appearance. In all cases, a building is one thing above all else: not the land."

The project is built on the various alterations/additions done to Garden Hill in Sham Shui Po, Hong Kong over the course of the past few decades, the site for this project. It is a museum of memory and memory: after the destruction of Garden Hill by the North Kowloon Magistracy, the large-scale infrastructural projects by the government, the urbanisation and colonisation of nature, and the permanent memory of the infrastructural change that is Garden Hill.

The project is hence a museum that explicitly exposes the absurdity of the mountain. It calls for an attention to altered topography and its implications. What had been completely changed when the site of the North Kowloon Magistracy cut into the profile of the mountain? And when the Shek Kip Mei No. 2 & 3 reservoir was built that chopped off the whole mountain top? How do infrastructures, hidden from plain sight, work as a system? What are the real implications of building infrastructures, silently declaring its war against the landscape?

Garden Hill needs a monument. It needs a scar to remember the damage done, the ever-conflicting situation between man and nature. The scar is a memoir of the past, and also a connection towards future opportunities - it runs through SCAD (Savannah College of Art and Design) towards the Shek Kip Mei No. 3 Reservoir, converting infrastructural spaces into vibrant theatres and installation art exhibitions.

The exhibition sequence, hence, exemplifies this duality, winding up the hill and crossing through the central canyon which goes increasingly deeper inside the hill. The artificial (east) wing houses the excavated main exhibition halls, showing the massive backside of retaining walls, structures and soil nails during the 1960s when the government attempted to conquer the landscape. In the natural (west) wing various sunken parks are dug on the surface, which exposes the soil and the soft retaining measures. It represents later stages when less intrusive methods were adopted to inflict less damage towards nature. At last, the patron enters a concrete tower cast from a mound of excavated soil from this project. It is a temple, a place of remembering: the original topography of the mountain, the marks left by the lost soil on concrete, the rite of emerging from the history buried underground to the reality above ground. It concludes the journey through this palimpsest of the infrastructural history of Garden Hill.

Architecture is at its roots an action of colonizing a part of nature. Hence, we can never propose a 'solution' to the conflict between man and nature using the means of architecture; we can only build monuments for ourselves to remember what had been done in the past, and lead us to what we shall do in the future by opening new and creative possibilities for infrastructural spaces to blend with daily life.
REBRIDGE – A place for resolution

If there is magic on this planet, it is contained in water.

Water – an element in nature that life is constantly surrounded by, an element that has given birth to life on Earth and continues to support it. Although we made our shift to land, our bond with water still remains significant as ever. The life on Earth is today plagued by adverse climate changes, global warming, the increasing toxic emissions, rising population, and scarce land resources. With various countries, such as Holland, fighting rising water levels for decades and with the current trends, it is now time to brace ourselves against the unseen future and design solutions to cope with the ever-changing paradigms of nature. Today, the discourse of 'smart cities' has overtaken every conversation discussing the future of architecture. It is a glaring question as to how are we going to address the equation between the contrasting aspects of ecological crises and technological advancement for building our futures.

Covering 71% of the Earth, it is now time to look at the water again as a harbinger of life in the near future, a place where human life can again thrive in its original glory. Creating living spaces on water will soon become a need to survive as a community on Planet Earth.

Concern - Rapid urban growth and growing inequality has created a global crisis in housing that increasingly segregates the rich from the poor. Though not fully understood, there is a clear and parallel relationship between the size of a city and its level of socio-economic disparity: the larger the city, wider is this socio-economic gap. Physical and social segregation, which reflects and perpetuates socio-economic disparity within a city, is a growing concern in cities worldwide - including Mumbai. The long-term success of a city depends on the collective well-being of all its inhabitants.

Site context: Land which was consumed in water. The community looked upon it reminiscing how it nourished their riverside settlements into cities with impressive skylines. It is time to build a new reality, bringing back people to the primal uses of the river. Only this time, it's not around it, but above it. Fixity of land has been taken over by the fluidity and movement of aquatic surface.

Project: This is a journey from urban shoots and physical constraints to ideas, an exploration of possibilities. The pathway of this journey is the narrative of the fluidity and movement of aquatic surface. The essay on water is the essay on life as it is a constant with the rhythm of the flow, move, and its movement. It is the water body as an essential life support system that has shaped urban development as a whole. The ongoing and fluidity in the arrangement of the aquatic surface is the inspiration to bring to live environments to be able to engage with it and create its context. The bridge here, a cultural, urban water body, becomes a connector, nearing the past.

REBRIDGE - A place for resolution

Water is a precious energy. The strong forms of an architectural form are in proportion to the flow of water. The Ride is redefined by the creation of the new form that maintains the link with the movement of water. The movement of water is the movement of life.

Concept: The bridge is an extension of the river. The form of the bridge is taken from the movement of waves. The form is dynamic and fluid, resembling the movement of the aquatic surface. The bridge is a sponge, the media that absorbs, transforms, and filters water. The bridge is a bridge that is a culture that is a part of the cultural community and is the center of the community. The bridge is a place that is a place of life, a place of connection, a place of interaction. The bridge is a place of life, a place of connection, a place of interaction. The bridge is a place of life, a place of connection, a place of interaction. The bridge is a place of life, a place of connection, a place of interaction.