



WISMA ANGKASAPURI

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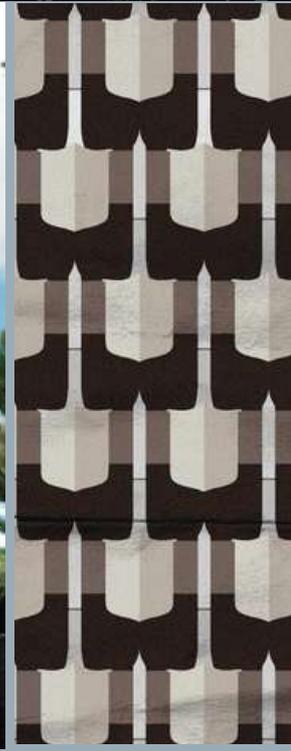
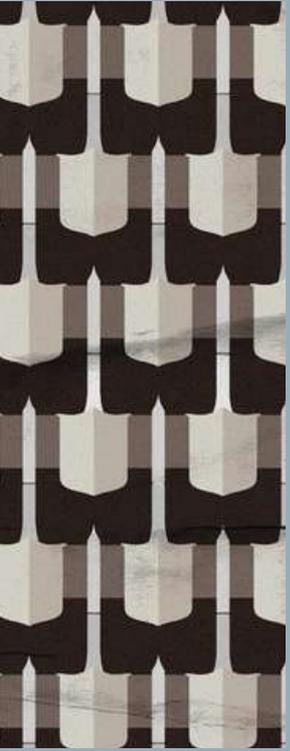


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PROJECT 1: ANALYSIS REPORT

WISMA ANGKASAPURI

INTRODUCTION

Angkasapuri is the main governmental building for Malaysia's Ministry of Information, and it is also the headquarters for Radio Television Malaysia (RTM) in Kuala Lumpur. It is an iconic landmark in Kuala Lumpur and has been a center of broadcasting excellence for several decades. The building is famous for: "International style" and slightly of Malay architectural influence

The complex was built in the 1960s and has since undergone several upgrades and renovations. It features several buildings, including the iconic main tower, which stands at 132 meters tall and houses RTM's broadcasting facilities.

Apart from broadcasting, Angkasapuri also houses various other facilities such as production studios, editing suites, and administration offices. It is a significant landmark in Malaysia's media industry and has played a pivotal role in shaping the country's broadcasting landscape.



BUILDING NAME

Wisma Angkasapuri



BUILT YEAR

1968 Modernism period



LOCATION

Pantai Dalam, Kuala Lumpur



ARCHITECT

Nicholas James Pappas



FUNCTION

Headquarters for Radio Television Malaysia (RTM) + event spaces

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THE ARCHITECT

Nicholas James Pappas

- Canadian
- Founder and senior partner of N.J. Pappas and Associates, an Architectural and Engineering Consulting firm
- Completed his studies at Sir George and McGill University
- The first chief engineer of International McCurdy Radio Industries, Limited, Tontoro



Sir George and McGill University

TIMELINE

joined the engineering division of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

1944

received his degree in physics from Sir George Williams University, Montreal

1952

started his own private engineering practice as a one-man operation in Montreal Suburb

1965

1951
became supervising engineer

1953
left the CBC for private industry

FAST FACTS

01



Angkasapuri was officially opened by the first Prime Minister of Malaysia - Tunku Abdul Rahman on 17 January 1968 (modernism period).

02



Consists of 4 main blocks:

- Bangunan Rentak 50
- Wisma Angkasapuri (Main building)
- Wisma TV
- Wisma Radio

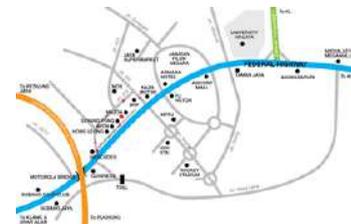
03



The shading panels were inspired by human tongue, but may also resemble the horseshoe crab or a traditional Malay shield.

THE FACADE OF WISMA ANGKASAPURI IS COVERED UP WITH REPETITIVE HORSESHOE CRAB, SHELL-LIKE SHADING PANELS.

04



The administration building is a 10 storey office block perched on the extreme northern edge of the plateau overlooking the Federal Highway connecting Kuala Lumpur and Petaling Jaya.

05



Angkasapuri is situated mid-way between two major centres of the population: Petaling Jaya and Kuala Lumpur.

06

Angkasapuri, a complex of six buildings was built in two stages.

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Two Stages

06 *Angkasapuri, a complex of six buildings was built in two stages.*

Angkasapuri is a complex of six buildings that serve as the headquarters of Radio Television Malaysia (RTM). The complex was built in two stages:

1. **Stage One:** This stage involved the construction of three buildings, which were completed in 1968. The three buildings were the main office block, the studio block, and the technical block.
2. **Stage Two:** This stage involved the construction of the remaining three buildings, which were completed in 1984. The three buildings were the New Wing, the Auditorium, and the Annexe block.

So, the six buildings in Angkasapuri were built in two stages, with the first stage completed in 1968 and the second stage completed in 1984

RADIO BLOCK



TV BLOCK



Site Plan



1 Left:
Wisma Tv,
Reception Hall,
Administration Building

2 Right:
Wisma Radio,
Auditorium



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WISMA ANGKASAPURI

HISTORY OF ANGKASAPURI

1966

- Malaysia's new broadcasting centre, named "Angkasapuri" began construction.

Jan 17th 1968

- Angkasapuri was officially opened by the first Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj Ibni Almarhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah

Feb 1968

- Construction complete

Oct 6th 1969

- Broadcast operations then moved office to Angkasapuri Complex which began its telecast. Radio and Television were merged under the Ministry of Information.

Nov 6th 1969

- Wisma Televisyen, or Wisma TV, housing RTM's TV division opened

Nov 17th 1969

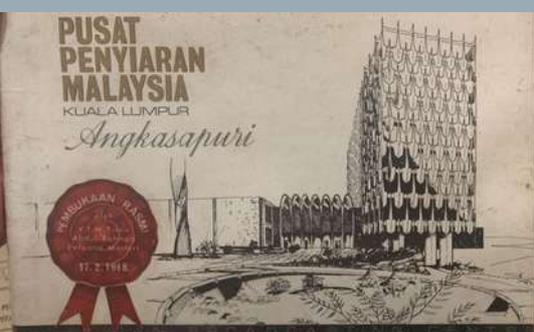
- The growth of the first channel, Rangkaian Satu encouraged the second channel to be established. It was in Angkasapuri Complex that rapid development in broadcasting for both radio and television began.

Jan 1st 1988

- Angkasapuri created history when a giant national flag measuring 85.3 meters long and 24.3-meters wide, using 60 rolls of fabric was unfurled by 500 employees of the Ministry of Information. The giant flag was raised for 10 minutes starting at 09:00 local time and it was witnessed by 5000 of the ministry's staff.

June 6th 2012

- 2012 saw the addition of Wisma Berita RTM, containing RTM's newsroom, to the Angkasapuri complex. It was inaugurated by the then-Malaysian Minister of Information, Communication, Arts and Culture, Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim.



ANGKASAPURI 1968



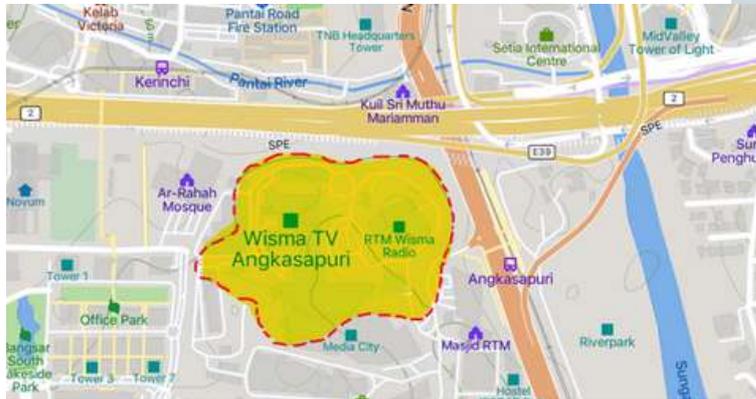
ANGKASAPURI 2020

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WISMA ANGKASAPURI

ARCHITECTURAL LAYOUT

The architectural layout of Wisma Angkasapuri is designed to accommodate various broadcasting functions, such as radio and television production studios, transmission facilities, administrative offices, and public spaces; while also providing a welcoming public space for visitors.

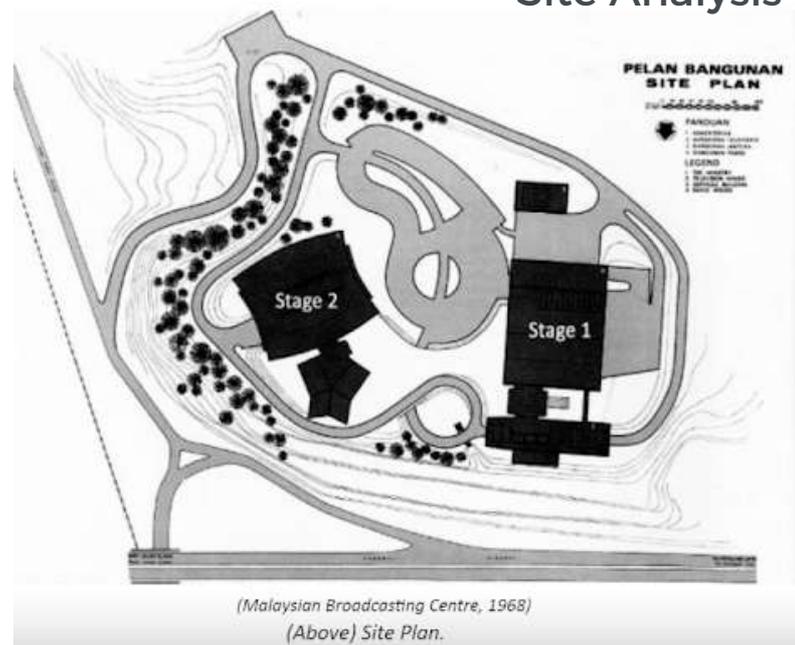


Location map

- Located on Jalan Pahang, Kuala Lumpur. This location provides easy access for visitors and staff, as well as good visibility for the building.
- Topography: The site is relatively flat, which made it easier to construct the building and surrounding infrastructure. Additionally, the building is oriented towards the north, which provides good natural light and minimises heat gain.

- Triangular plot of land bounded by Jalan Pantai Baharu, Jalan Pantai Dalam, and Jalan Bukit Angkasa.
- The immediate area is well-connected, consisting primarily of other prominent commercial and office buildings. - several parks and public spaces located within walking distance of the building, which provides opportunities for outdoor recreation and relaxation.
- The building is adjacent to the RTM Studios, a major broadcasting hub for Malaysia.
- Within the building's vicinity are several landmarks and notable buildings.

Site Analysis



Istana Negara, Jalan Duta



Petronas Twin Towers, Kuala Lumpur



Mid Valley Megamall, Kuala Lumpur



Menara Telekom (Telekom Tower)

The site plan of Wisma Angkasapuri is designed to integrate with the surrounding urban context, which contributes to a functional and aesthetically pleasing complex. The linear formation of the first stage of the complex corresponds with the main road and the urban fabric of the area; the circular formation of the second stage offers a distinct identity for the complex. The open spaces and landscaped gardens demonstrate a pleasant outdoor environment for visitors and employees of the complex, and the covered walkways create a sense of continuity between the buildings.

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WISMA ANGKASAPURI

Accessibility

The building is situated near major transportation routes; it is accessible through the Federal Highway and the New Pantai Expressway.



Additionally, the site is can be accessed by means of several public transportation options, including bus and train stations.



The Kerinchi LRT station and Abdullah Hukum LRT station are also located nearby.



Circulation

- Federal Highway
- Angkasapuri
- Bus Stop
- LRT (Kerinchi Link Bridge)

INTERNAL VERTICAL



Central atrium

A large, open space that extends vertically through the building, connecting the various floors and wings. A key feature of the building's circulation system.



Staircases and elevators

Provide vertical circulation between the floors and are located in strategic locations, making it easily navigatable.

HORIZONTAL



Corridors

Easy to navigate, wide and well-lit, with clear signage that provides easy access to office spaces.



Entrances and exits

The main entrance is located at the front of the building, with several secondary entrances and exits located around the building, making it easy to enter and exit from the surrounding area.

EXTERNAL



Pedestrian walkways

A series of walkways and footpaths connect the various buildings within the complex. These walkways make it easy for visitors and staff members to move between buildings.

Drop-off and pick-up areas

Located throughout the complex, allowing visitors and staff members to easily access the buildings without having to walk long distances.



Parking facilities

Ample parking facilities are available, including a multi-level car park and an outdoor car park. These facilities can accommodate a large number of vehicles, to account for the high volume of visitors and staff members that come and go from the complex each day.



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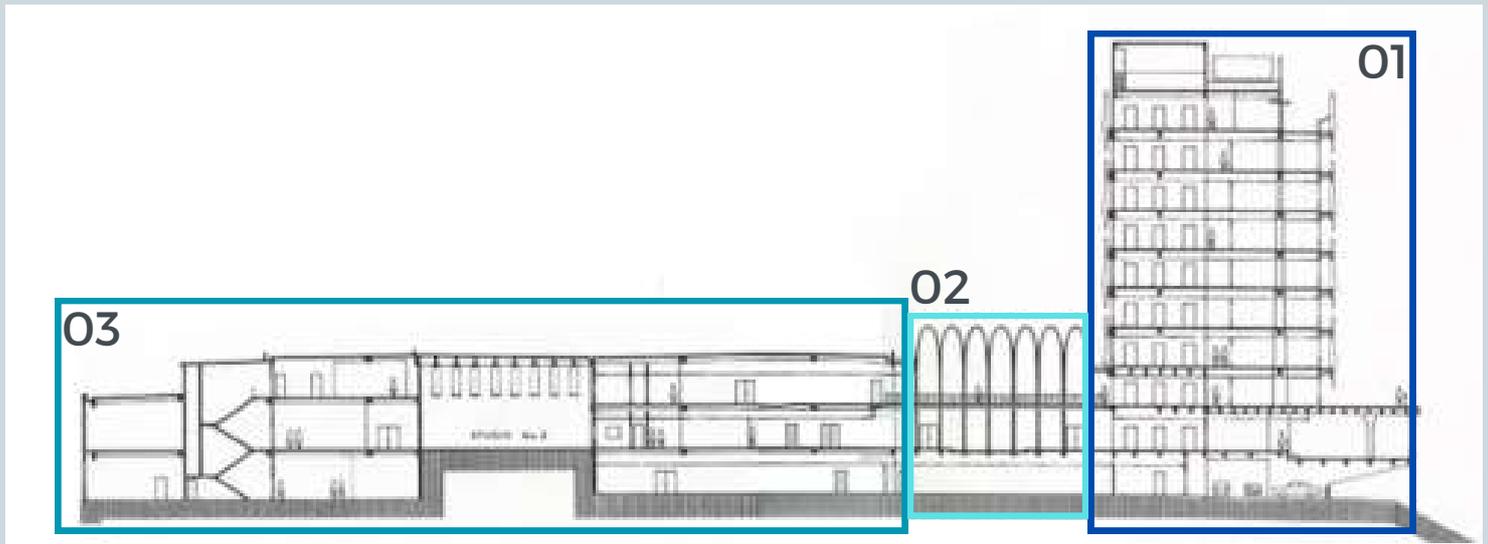
WISMA ANGKASAPURI

Plan-to-Section Analysis

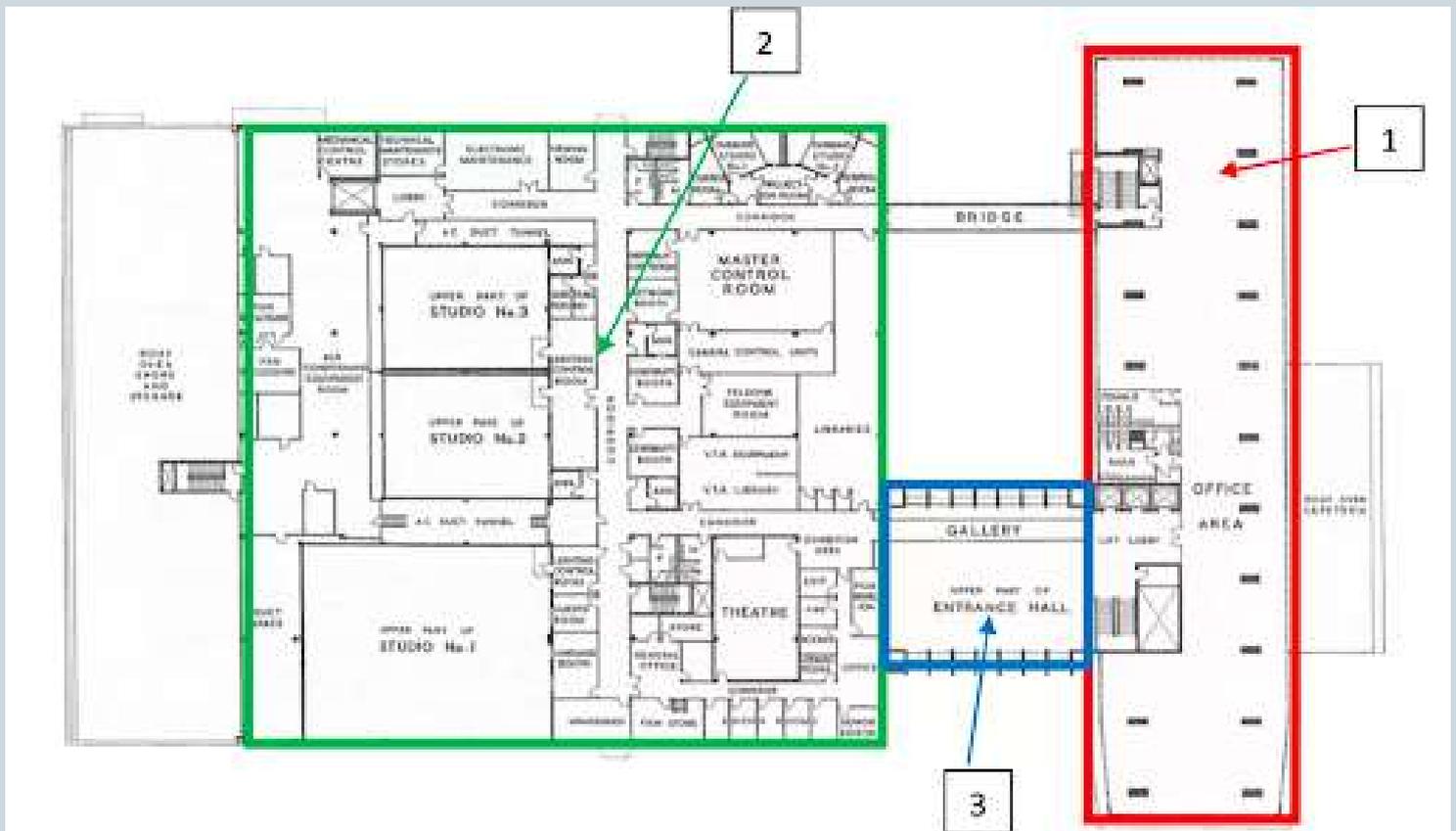
Main Building (Stage 1)

The building is mainly divided into three (3) parts.

- 1.Administration Tower
- 2.Entrance Hall
- 3.Television House



Section of Wisma Angkasapuri



Floor plan of Wisma Angkasapuri

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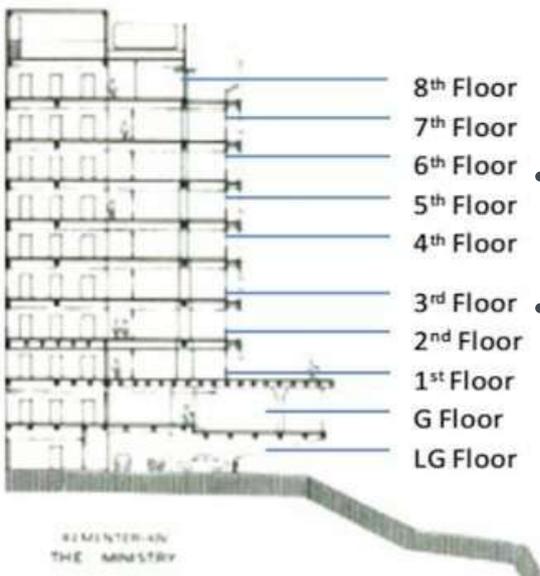
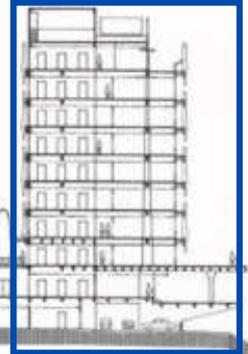
WISMA ANGKASAPURI

Plan-to-Section Analysis

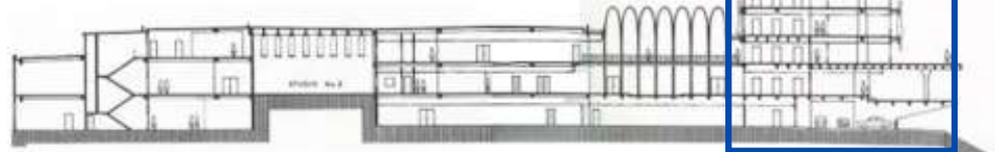
Main Building (Stage 1)

01 ADMINISTRATION TOWER

- The main building of Wisma Angkasapuri, with the highest level of privacy due to accessibility only reserved for employees.
- A 10-storey building within the Wisma Angkasapuri complex
- Houses the administrative offices of RTM and other media-related organisations

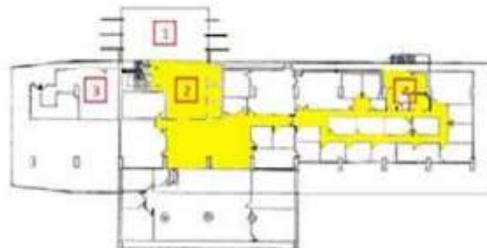


8th Floor
7th Floor
6th Floor
5th Floor
4th Floor
3rd Floor
2nd Floor
1st Floor
G Floor
LG Floor



- Connected to the right of the Entrance Hall via a covered walkway, which provides shelter from the tropical weather and creates a sense of continuity between the buildings.
- Modern design with a glass facade and provides a panoramic view of the surrounding area.

Ground floor plan of Administration Tower



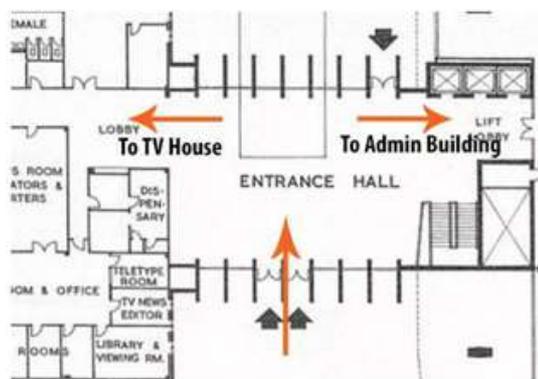
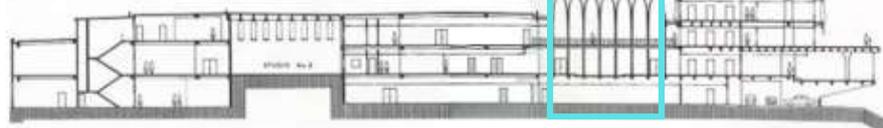
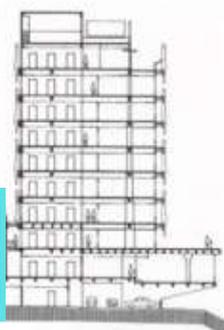
Legend

1. Entrance hall
 2. Lobby
 3. Surau
 4. Fire escape
- Primary circulation path

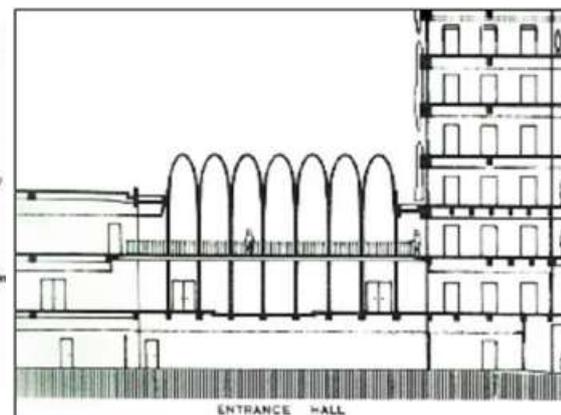
Section of Administration Tower

02 ENTRANCE HALL

- Acts as the main entrance to the building and is entirely open to the public
- Defined by a series of rectangular pillars that support the roof structure, creating a sense of rhythm and order.
- Features a combination of materials, such as glass, steel, and concrete, which create a modern and minimalist aesthetic.
- Provides access to the building's facilities and services, such as the reception area, security checkpoints, and elevators.
- Buildings are arranged in a linear formation along the main road, with the Entrance Hall acting as the focal point of the complex.



Floor plan of Entrance Hall



Section of Entrance Hall

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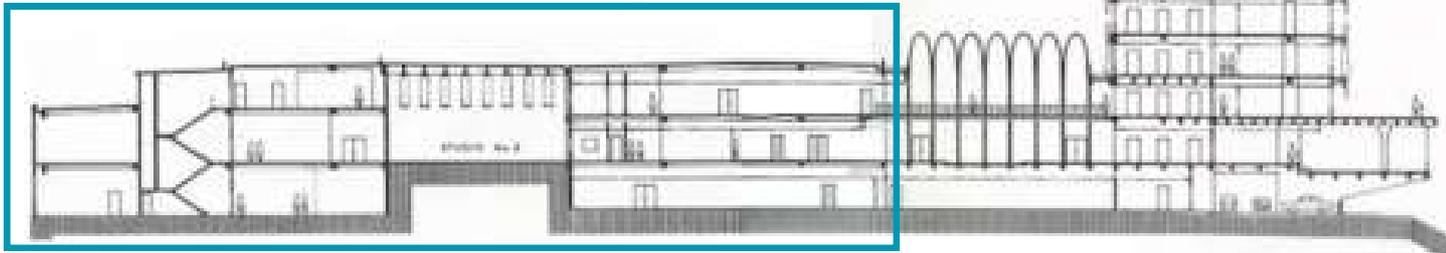
WISMA ANGKASAPURI

Plan-to-Section Analysis

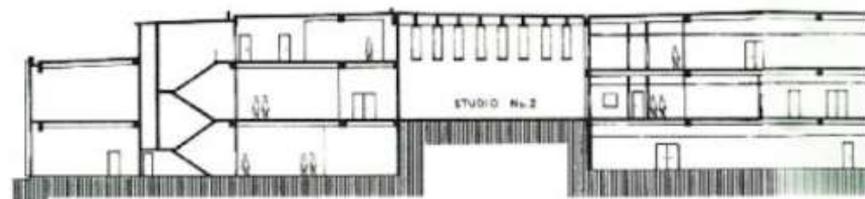
Main Building (Stage 1)

03 TELEVISION HOUSE

- The Wisma Angkasapuri Television House is one of the main buildings within the Wisma Angkasapuri complex, and is the primary location for media production and broadcasting by RTM (Radio Televisyen Malaysia).
- Connected to the Entrance Hall via an open-air courtyard, which provides natural light and ventilation to the interior spaces.
- Designed to provide optimal lighting and sound conditions for television production and broadcasting
- High ceiling, sound-absorbing panels

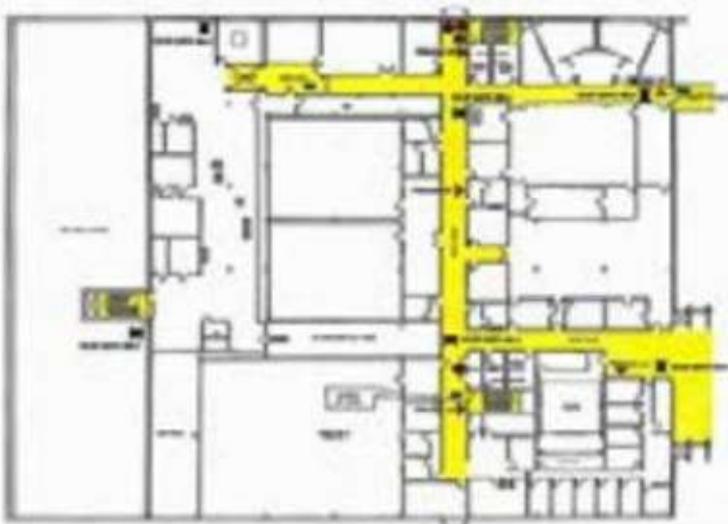


- Houses a multitude of facilities related to television production and broadcasting, including studios, control rooms, editing suites, and many others. The building is also equipped with advanced audio and video equipment, as well as specialised lighting and staging capabilities.



BANGUNAN TALIVISHEN
TELEVISION HOUSE

Section of Television House



First floor plan of Television House

- The first floor of the TV House is where the main production studios are located
 - Contains three large studios, including Studio 1, which is the largest studio in the complex. It also contains control rooms and editing suites for each of the studios, as well as support facilities like makeup and dressing rooms.
- The floor plan layout of the TV House is designed to provide a comprehensive range of facilities and support functions suited for television production and broadcasting.

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WISMA ANGKASAPURI

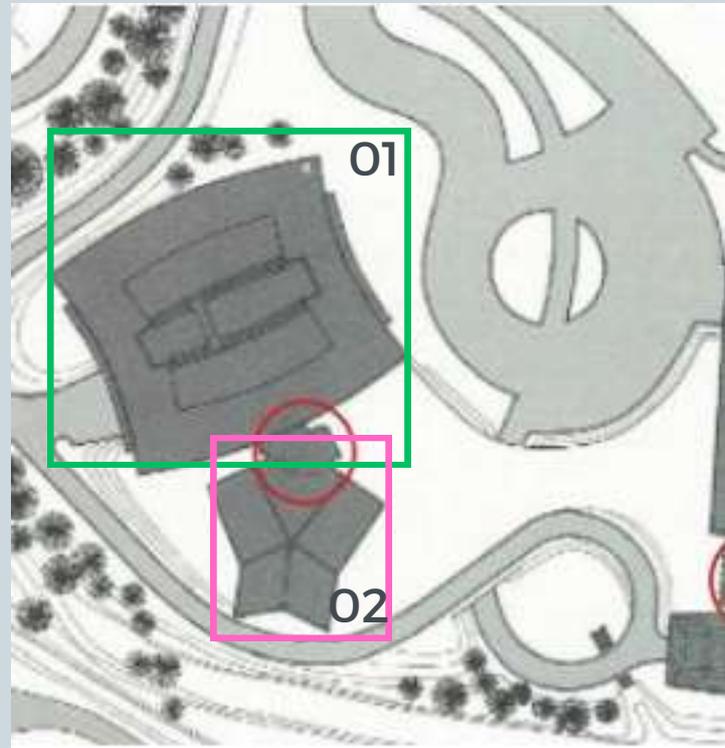
Plan-to-Section Analysis

Stage 2

This building is arranged in a circular formation, creating a distinct contrast to the linear formation of the first stage.

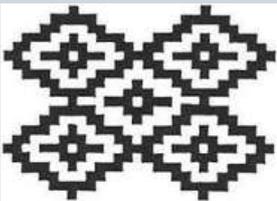


Stage 2 Building top view
(Sourced from Google Earth)



01 RADIO HOUSE

- 10-storey building that houses the broadcasting and production facilities of Radio Televisyen Malaysia (RTM)
- Contrasts the modernist aesthetic of the original Wisma Angkasapuri building, featuring a more traditional style that incorporates elements of Malaysian architecture.
 - Features a combination of traditional Malay patterns and motifs, such as the "songket" weaving pattern and the "kerawang" floral motif, alongside modern materials such as



- designed to be acoustically isolated to ensure high-quality sound production and broadcasting.
- connected to the Angkasapuri Auditorium via a covered walkway, which provides a sheltered link between the two buildings.

02 AUDITORIUM

- Adjacent to Radio House
- a star-shaped structure with a capacity of up to 800 people
- modern and minimalist design, with a circular stage and a surrounding seating area that is arranged in a semi-circular fashion
- located at the centre of the circular formation and is surrounded by a landscaped garden, which provides a pleasant outdoor space for visitors and employees of the complex.

Conclusion

Overall, the architectural layout of Wisma Angkasapuri is characterized by a functionalist approach, with an emphasis on efficiency, order, and flexibility. The use of modern materials, such as glass, steel, and concrete, creates a sense of lightness and transparency, while the careful arrangement of spaces and functions ensures a smooth and efficient workflow for the building's occupants.

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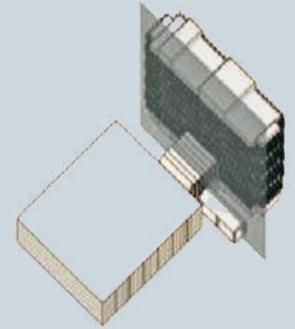
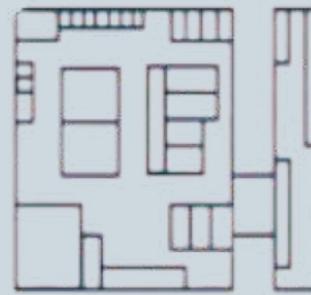
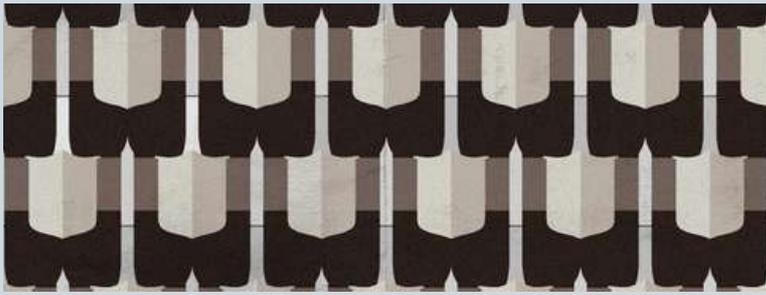
ORGANISATION ANALYSIS

The building's design incorporates several architectural principles that contribute to its functionality and aesthetics.

Symmetry and balance

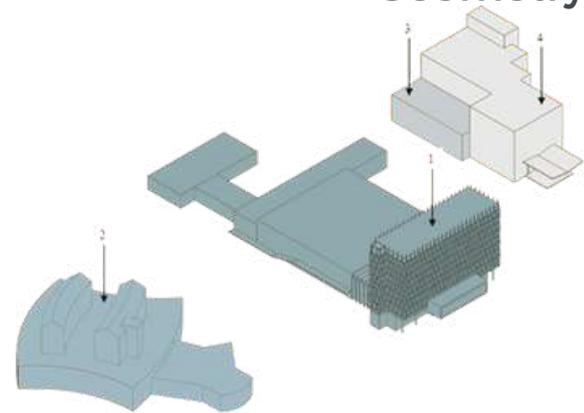
The building's facade features a balanced arrangement of windows and panels. The building's central courtyard is a symmetrical space that is bordered by identical wings on either side.

- **Asymmetry:** varying heights of the smaller wings surrounding the central tower, and the irregular placement of windows on the facade create visual interest and adds to the building's sense of dynamism

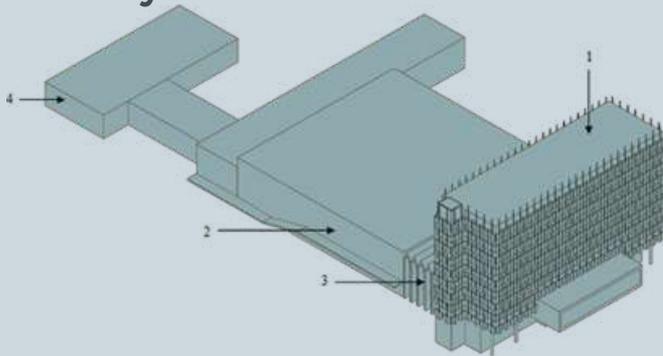


Geometry

1. **Rectangular shapes:** Rhythmic pattern of rectangular shapes, which creates a sense of order and symmetry. It also allows for a more efficient use of space.
2. **Triangular shapes:** Creates a dynamic silhouette; it is functional as it allows for installation of broadcasting antennae
3. **Circular shapes:** central tower features circular shapes, which creates a sense of unity and harmony.
4. **Angled lines:** Creates a sense of movement and direction; it is functional as it allows for the installation of broadcasting antennae at specific angles to optimise signal strength.



Hierarchy



1. **Tall towers and columns:** Gives the building a sense of grandeur and formality, as well as contributing to its functionality as a broadcasting tower.
2. **Central atrium:** the heart of the building, connecting the various floors and wings of the building; designed to be open and welcoming, with a grand staircase that creates a sense of importance.
3. **Main entrance:** The building's main entrance is designed to be imposing and impressive, with a large canopy and reflective surfaces (reserved for VIPs and dignitaries, reinforcing the building's status as a national landmark.)
4. **Floors:** divided into two distinct parts
 - a. **Upper:** houses the technical facilities and equipment for broadcasting and media production, serving as the primary spaces for broadcasting and production; high level showcases its importance.
 - b. **Lower:** for maximising space and resources to create support spaces such as offices, meeting rooms, and storage areas; they are essential components of RTM's operations.

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WISMA ANGKASAPURI

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

Fig . 1

International Style architecture was developed in response to the growing need for functional commercial and civic structures in industrialized societies. This style emphasizes simplicity and functionality, with clean lines, rectilinear forms, and plain surfaces to maximize floor space.



Fig . 1

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION & MATERIALS

Fig . 2

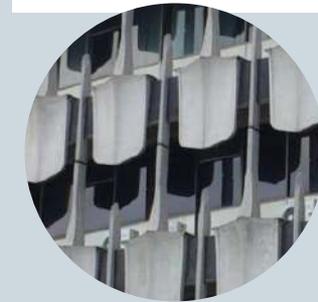
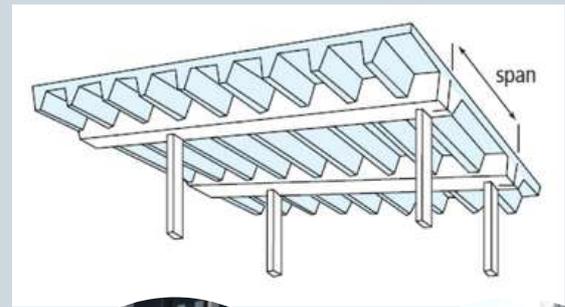
The administration office tower block and Wisma Television were built in the mid-20th century using reinforced concrete, a composite material composed of steel bars embedded within concrete to resist stress and carry loads. Reinforced concrete is known for its durability, cost-effectiveness, and ability to be molded into complex shapes, making it ideal for constructing large, industrial buildings. The seven barrel vaulted entrance hall, between the administration tower block and Wisma Television, is an example of reinforced concrete cast on site with customized formworks, which allowed for intricate and precise detailing.



Precast concrete components, such as slabs, beams, girders, columns, and wall panels, were crafted in factories and transported to the construction site to be assembled as durable, sturdy elements. These units are made of normal-density, lightweight concrete, and prestressed to achieve greater structural efficiency, resulting in longer spans, reduced weight, and shallower depths. The use of precast concrete components allowed for faster construction, higher quality control, and cost savings.

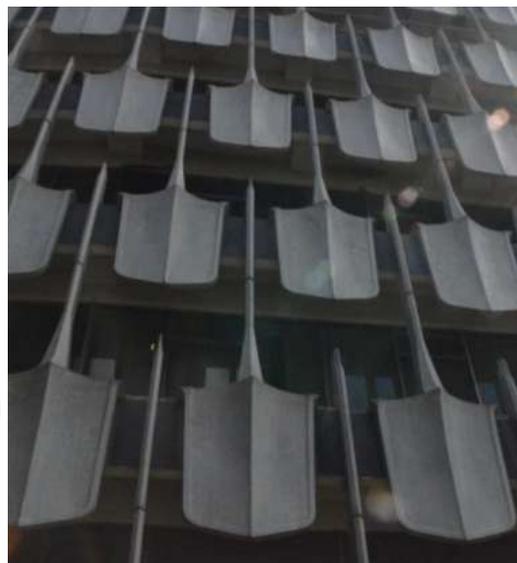
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The administration office tower block employs a one-way slab flooring system, with a uniform thickness reinforced in a single direction, and cast integrally with parallel supporting beams. The floor slab is supported by load-bearing walls and beams on two sides, with the beams bolstered by columns or girders. This structural system is efficient and allows for long spans with minimal use of materials.

Reinforced concrete and glass were used as primary building materials due to new building technologies. The availability of mass-produced iron and steel rendered masonry construction outdated, with steel-reinforced concrete and glass completing the modern building technology. The use of glass allows for ample natural light and views, while reinforced concrete provides structural stability and fire resistance.



The construction of the administration office tower block included the installation of precast terrazzo concrete "shields" on the exterior of the building, shielding rows of tinted glass windows from direct sunlight and heat. Terrazzo concrete is a type of composite material made of chips of marble or other stones embedded in concrete. Tinted glass windows were used in both the administration office tower block and Wisma Television, including the barrel vaulted roofs of the entrance, to reduce heat from direct sunlight. The glass is infused with chemicals that absorb some of the radiant heat and visible light, making the buildings more energy-efficient.

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Fig . 3



MATERIALS

Fig . 3

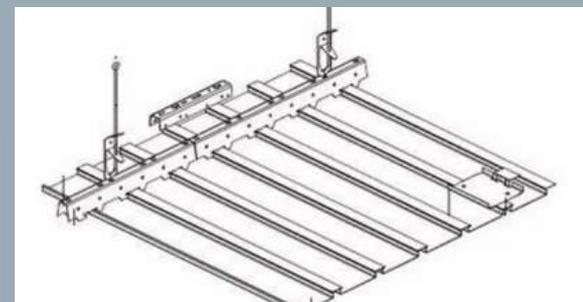
Reinforced concrete is a composite material composed of steel bars embedded within concrete to resist stress and carry loads. The steel bars share the load with concrete, preventing buckling under pressure. Small diameter steel ties reinforce the structure and prevent cracking.

Fig . 4

Other materials used in the construction include aluminum, which was used for framing of tinted glass windows, sunscreen of curved glass windows, and decorative purposes. Aluminum is lightweight, corrosion-resistant, and easy to fabricate. Ceramic tiles were used in different parts of Wisma Television for cladding, flooring, and lining curved edges

Fig . 4

ALUMINIUM



ALUMINIUM STRIP CEILING



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ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

Facade

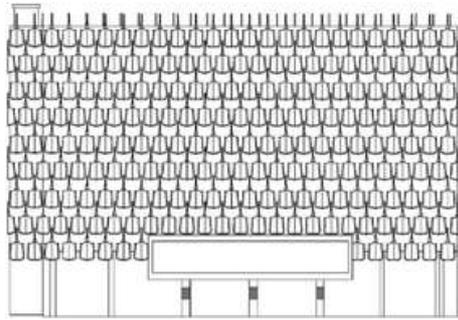


Fig. 1

Angkasapuri's facade is identifiable by its rectangular shape with a flat roof and a series of rectangular windows. This gives the building a sense of order and stability, while the flat roof emphasises the building's horizontality. The rectangular windows are arranged in a regularly across the facade, reinforcing the building's geometric aesthetic.

The building's structure is designed to offer shade and shelter from the heat, which is crucial in Kuala Lumpur's hot and muggy atmosphere. The Regular pattern, which consists of "shield-like" planes, improves the complex's aesthetic appeal while reducing solar heat gain and glare. This shading system was influenced by the use of precast terrazzo paneling on the Bangunan Parlimen Malaysia Building as seen on Fig.2.



Fig. 2

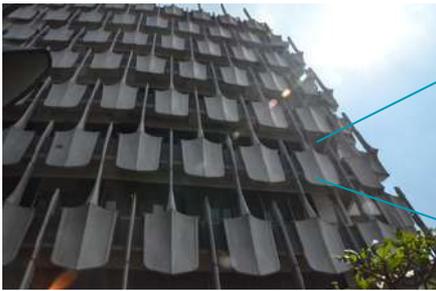
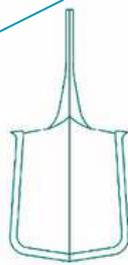


Fig. 3



The 'pineapple skin'-inspired sun shading panels on the façade is a successful combination of Western canonical influences and local modern contextual architecture in response to local climactic sensitivities enriching the architecture language and fabric of Malaysian Modern architecture

Roof

The concrete and steel barrel vaulted sloping roof has a dynamic, sculptural aspect that distinguishes it from other buildings in Kuala Lumpur. The unique protruding eaves is a noticeable characteristic. The eaves extend beyond the edge of the roof and shade the building's windows and walls. This contributes to the building's energy efficiency by reducing heat gain.



Fig.4

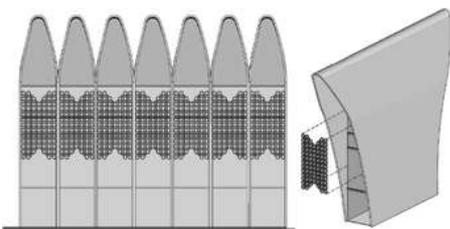


Fig.5

Fig5. The concrete barrel vault of the Entrance Hall connecting Wisma Angkasapuri and Television House. The glazed façade allow for an abundance of natural light while a metal grill in repetitive circular patterns protect the glass from direct sunlight

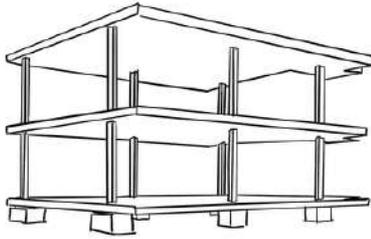
Fig4. Angkasapuri's roof is flat, which is typical of modernist construction. The flat roof emphasises the horizontality of the structure and generates a clean and basic silhouette. The roof is composed of reinforced concrete, which is a long-lasting and sturdy material that is well-suited to Malaysia's environment. Another critical feature of the roof is its drainage system. The flat roof is slanted to allow for effective rainfall drainage. It also has a number of scuppers, which are holes in the roof that allow water to escape into the building's drainage system.



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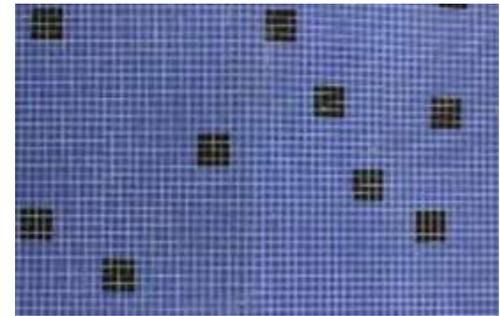
WISMA ANGKASAPURI

Pilotis



Vertical columns called pilotis support the building above the ground, enabling covered parking and outdoor areas beneath the building. Some of the columns are patterned with tiles to create a grid-like facade, built of reinforced concrete, and taper towards the base.

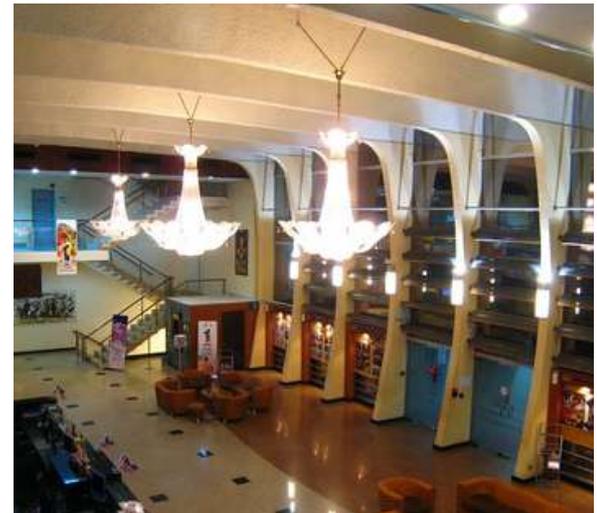
At Angkasapuri, the usage of pilotis increases the amount of useable space on the site while also producing an impact that is visually appealing and lively. The pilotis exemplify the modernist aesthetic of the era in which it was constructed, exuding a sense of lightness and openness and encouraging utility and efficiency. Overall, the Angkasapuri pilotis are an important and eye-catching design feature that enhances the building's aesthetic appeal and practicality.



Ceiling

Instead of having acute angles where the ceiling meets the wall, the concave ceiling has curved edges. This is constructed utilising curved frame or mouldings. The coves begin at the top of the main wall and go all the way to the ceiling.

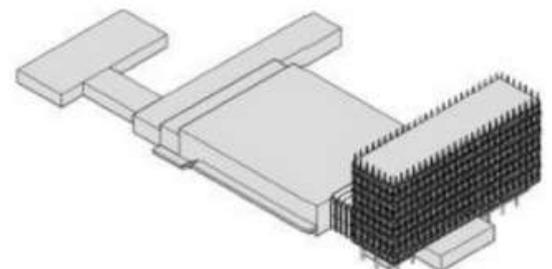
Hexagonal panels are organised in a grid pattern and hung from the ceiling by metal rods in the Angkasapuri's main lobby space. In addition to reflecting the modernist aesthetics of the era in which the building was created, the hexagonal form of the panels and the choice of a light material diminish the ceiling's apparent mass and give the space a feeling of openness.



The ceiling also features circular light fixtures, providing a contrast to the hexagonal shape of the panels and adding to the dynamic effect of the space. Overall, the ceiling of Angkasapuri is a significant and striking component of the building's design, both visually interesting and functional in its design.

Form

The form of Angkasapuri is characterized by a modernist style, with clean lines and geometric shapes. Influenced by the concept of functionalism, one of the principles of international style. Angkasapuri building has a simple rectilinear form which gives a sense of simplicity and modernism. The design of Angkasapuri is notable for its use of space and light.



The complex features a central courtyard that allows natural light to filter into the buildings, while the sloping roof creates a sense of movement and dynamism. The use of exposed concrete and steel also gives the complex an industrial feel, which is appropriate for a broadcasting facility.

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Ornamentation

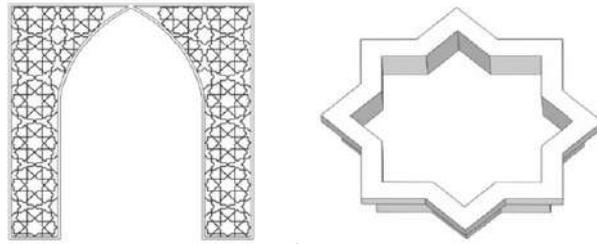


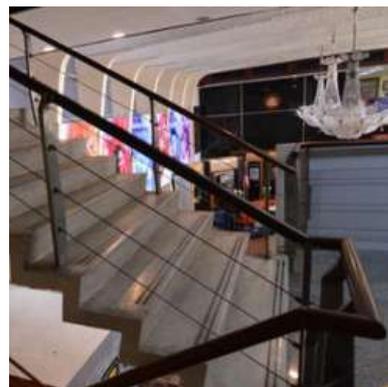
Fig.6

The building also has an impressive amount of ornamentation, retaining elements of traditional Malay architecture. An example of this is the decorative metalwork present on the doors and windows. It features repetition of circles and squares, which is reminiscent of the patterns used in traditional Islamic art. Wood carvings on the wall are designed with Malay elements to reflect the characteristics of Malaysia designed buildings. These elements place emphasis on the uniqueness of traditional Malaysian architecture while compromising with a foreign design style. This works to reflect the importance of Malaysian identity and encourage a sense of nationalism. The design of the column beam from the pathway also strengthens the influence of Islamic design, counter-balancing the international style of the building.

Fig. 6 The ornamental grills applied to the pathways around the courtyard, as well as the design of the fountain, illustrate a different application of Islamic geometric patterns, in contrast to the contemporary architecture language found in the Entrance Hall's barrel vault and metal grill.



Stairs



The stairs at Angkasapuri are an important part of the building's vertical circulation. They are both useful and aesthetically pleasing. To guarantee longevity and safety, the steps are often composed of reinforced concrete or other strong materials.

In terms of design, the stairs at Angkasapuri are generally distinguished by clean lines and a minimalist aesthetic, in keeping with the modernist style of the structure. Stair materials are often chosen to match the overall design of the interior rooms.

Walls

Angkasapuri's walls serve both utilitarian and decorative reasons. They provide structural support and separate areas, determining the building's internal plan.

Depending on the individual needs of each region, the walls are often built using reinforced concrete or other appropriate materials. They are intended to provide stability and longevity while still fitting the building's architectural ambition.

In terms of aesthetics, the walls of Angkasapuri frequently show a mix of smooth and textured textures. The finishes and materials used in different portions of the building, such as the lobby, corridors, or individual rooms, may change.



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CONCLUSION

To conclude, the Wisma Angkasapuri building has played a crucial role in Malaysia's cultural heritage and broadcasting history. It has served as the administrative centre of Malaysia Radio Television (RTM) for many years and plays an important role in the country's media sector. Angkasapuri has broadcasted a myriad of news reports, entertainment programs and cultural programs that have influenced Malaysian culture and endorsed technological developments over the years. The structure has evolved into a landmark due to its distinctive architecture and importance in the country's collective memory. It serves as a symbol of national identity. Angkasapuri's achievements as a pillar of Malaysia's broadcasting industry continue to be cherished, and although his broadcasting responsibilities have been transferred to modern facilities, Angkasapuri's significant contribution to the country's media environment advances to this day. It is meant to serve as future generations' reminder of the building's significant contribution to the nation's media landscape.



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