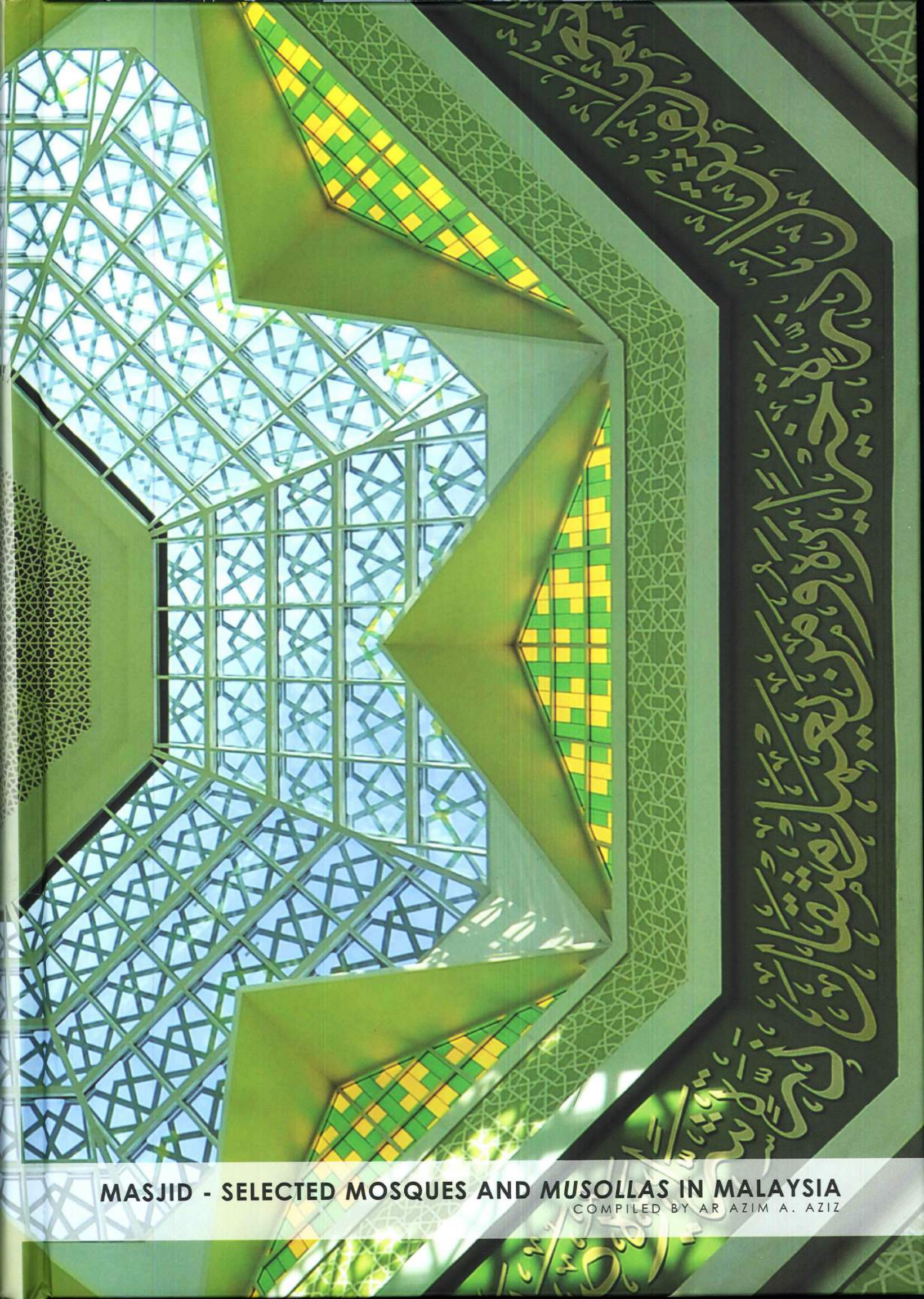




MASJID - SELECTED MOSQUES AND MUSOLLAS IN MALAYSIA

COMPILED BY AR AZIM A. AZIZ

FACT FILE

Location
Cyberjaya, Selangor

Type
Musolla

Architectural Style
Contemporary

Built-up Area
236 sq. m. (2,540 sq. ft.)

Completion Date
2012

Architect
Chris Wong Chee Seng, Wilson Sng,
Koh Sheh-Ren and Muhammad Reza
Pahlavi Yusop (C'arch Architecture
and Design)

Capacity
90 people

SATELLITE VIEW



SURAU ALI BASHAH NEOCYBER

CYBERJAYA, SELANGOR | 2012

A prayer space is an integral space that Muslims alike identify to conduct their daily prayers. It can be just a four feet x two feet personal space facing the *qibla* or a large congregational space that many can pray together. Beyond the traditional neighbourhood area, a mosque or *musolla* can also be found in many workplaces, offices or commercial areas. Based on this important need, the Surau Ali Bashah is sited within a 21-acre (8.5 hectares), mixed development site called the NeoCyber in Cyberjaya, Selangor.

Conceived as an elegant and simple shelter set within the central garden of NeoCyber, the plan is a composition of uni-directional walls. The walls vary in length used to enclose the main prayer hall and its supporting facilities, creating openings which sometimes are seen as if to be dissolving and becoming part of the layered screens. Its walls are placed in a manner that it creates an interplay of light recesses, giving rise to the solid and void of an otherwise plain wall.



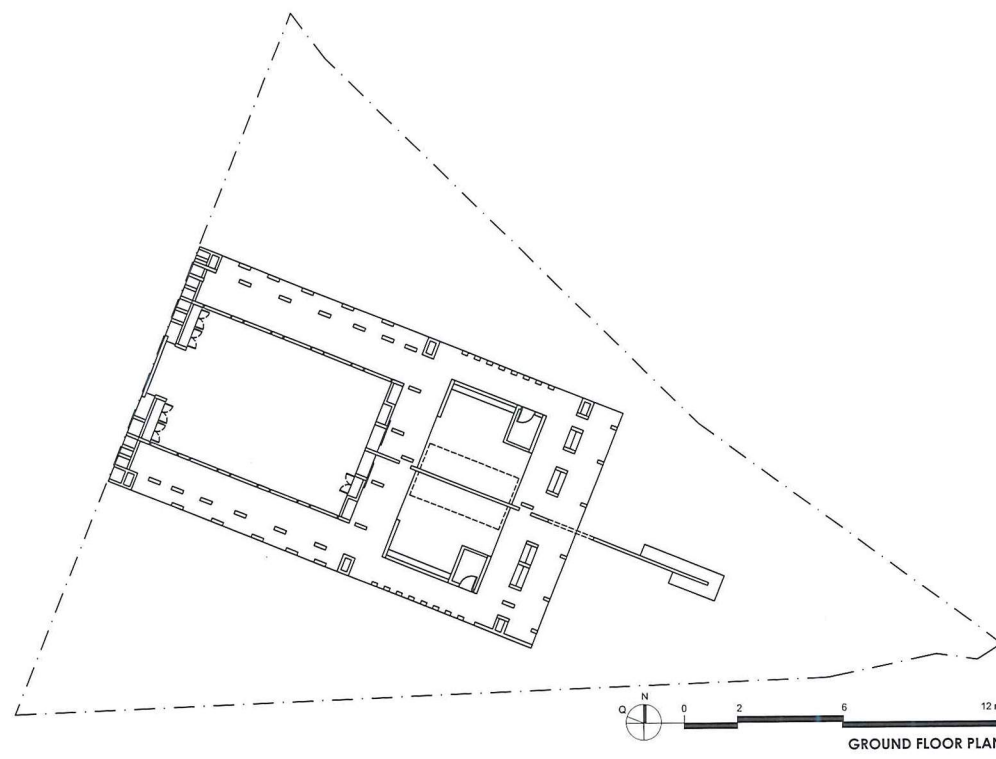
SURAU ALI BASHAH NEOCYBER, CYBERJAYA, SELANGOR
© STAEK PHOTOGRAPHY | C'ARCH ARCHITECTURE



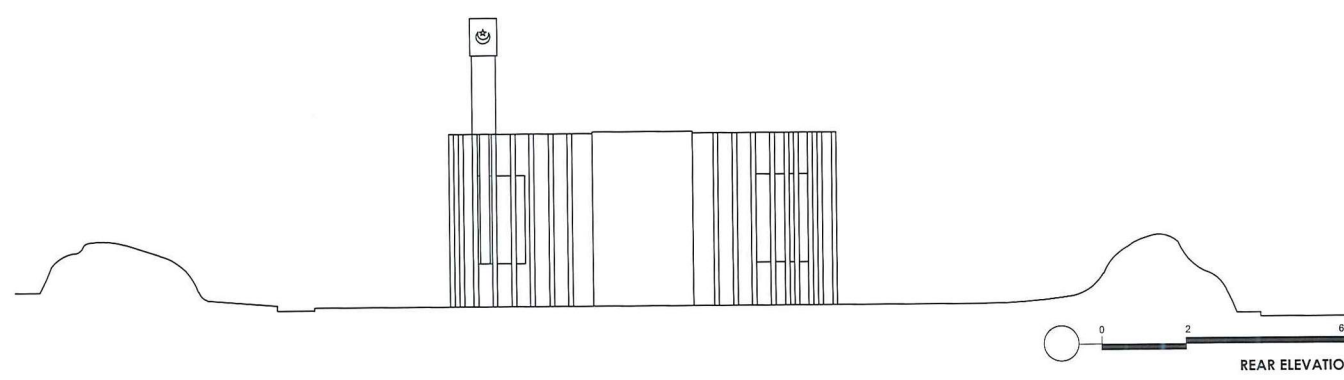
EAST VIEW OF THE FRONT FACADE AND THE FEATURE WALL © STAEK PHOTOGRAPHY | C'ARCH ARCHITECTURE

The vertical planes that create the walls have contributed to the strong cubical form which is set like a sculpture in the middle of a green space. A series of vertical planes has generated a visible volume that generously lights the space inside. The *musolla* sits on a triangular site on the corner of a central park that incorporates an inner courtyard with landscaped features and surrounded with open green spaces.

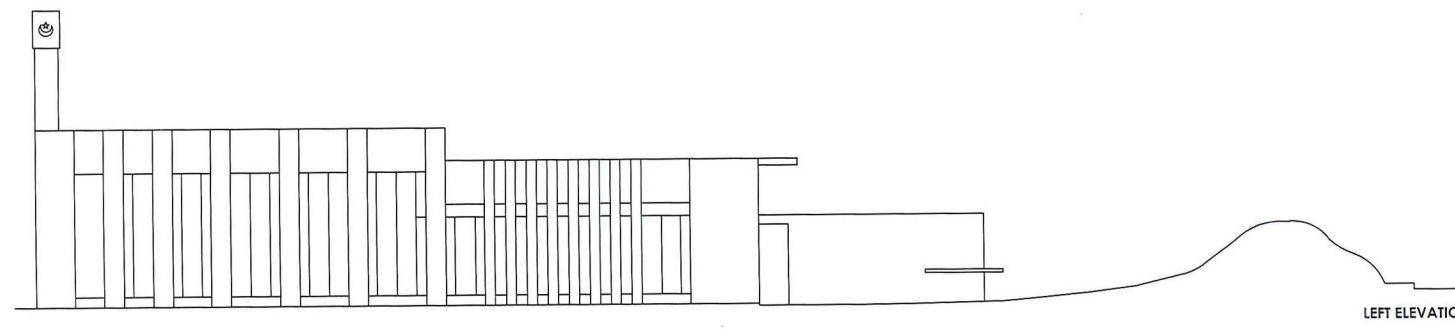
The simplicity of the plan is reflected in the representation of the building. Materials employed are brick and plaster, stripped away of all adornments or decorative components, where fenestrations are mere gaps in walls, providing a façade that responds to where openings or privacy are required. It has enabled natural lighting to enter through various openings and glass windows needed to light up the prayer hall.



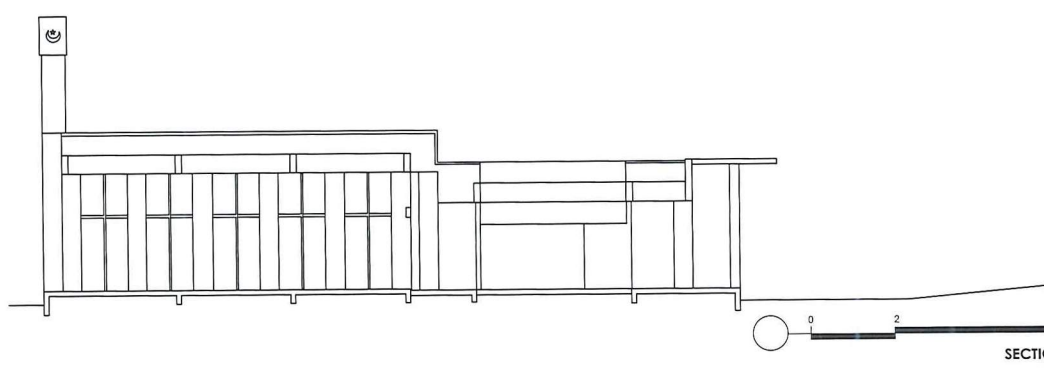
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



REAR ELEVATION

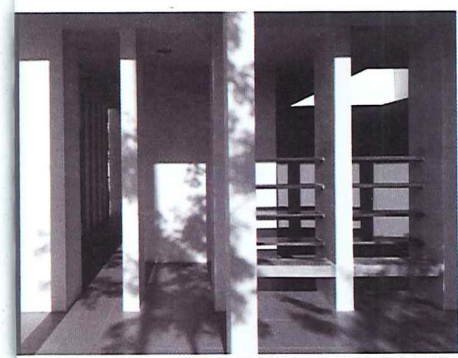


LEFT ELEVATION



SECTION

REPRODUCED FROM © C'ARCH ARCHITECTURE



VIEW INTO THE OPEN VERANDA-WAY
© STAEK PHOTOGRAPHY | C'ARCH ARCHITECTURE



VIEW OF THE ABLUTION WALL
© STAEK PHOTOGRAPHY | C'ARCH ARCHITECTURE



VIEW FROM THE ROAD OF THE MUSOLLA © STAEK PHOTOGRAPHY | C'ARCH ARCHITECTURE



VIEW FROM THE MAIN PRAYER HALL TOWARDS THE ABLUTION AREA © STAEK PHOTOGRAPHY | C'ARCH ARCHITECTURE



VIEW OF THE MIHRAB WALL © STAEK PHOTOGRAPHY | C'ARCH ARCHITECTURE

The building comprises a main prayer hall, a separate ablution area and toilets for male and female worshippers and is separated by an inner courtyard. Built-in shoe storage facilities are located within the structural supports and further complemented by a unique structural outdoor seating. The facilities are linked to the prayer hall with a flat roof that wraps the *musolla* seamlessly.

The corridor linkage provides a veranda space around the main prayer hall. It acts as a buffer space that shades the interior space from the excessive sunlight and rainwater; it is often used as an overspill prayer space. At night, electrical accent lighting is used to project light from the ceiling above, with additional lighting and glass windows placed at the *mihrab* on the *qibla* wall. The *qibla* wall in the front comprises a built-in wardrobe and a *mihrab*. It is built without a *mimbar*.

A symbolic square base minaret with the star and crescent symbol marks its intended use as a *musolla*. The slender minaret is attached to the *qibla* wall right to the *mihrab*, visible from outside of the *musolla* and seen from the adjacent buildings identifying it as a *musolla*.

