

THE ARTIST IN THE ARCHITECT

AN ARTIST'S HAND AND HEART
GUIDES THE CREATION OF
AAMER TAHER'S TROPICAL
'ARCHISCUPTURES'.

TEXT
PROJECT IMAGES
PORTRAIT AND STUDIO PHOTOGRAPHS

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AAMER TAHER CALLS HIMSELF “the accidental architect”. While doing his national service, he came to know several friends who had applied to study architecture at the National University of Singapore (NUS). Taher had originally planned to study a more conventional course such as engineering or business. “They said, ‘It’s quite fun, you should try to get in.’ And so I did,” he says. With his natural talent for drawing, he easily passed the aptitude test required for entry into the course. “So architecture came to me by chance. I did not plan the path of my life. And that’s why it has been so fun,” he laughs.

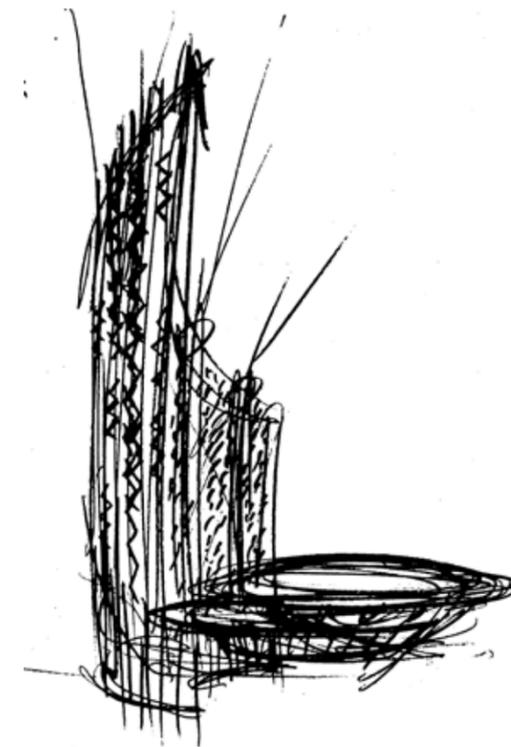
Those friends – Wong Chiu Man, Wong Mun Summ, Sim Boon Yang and Calvin Sim – are now accomplished architects (and designers, in the case of Calvin Sim) and are among those who have led the scene in Singapore for the last decade. Their firms (WOW Architects, WOHA and Eco.ID respectively) have won multiple awards both locally and abroad.

Taher himself resides in this league. An award-winning architect and the designer of many luxury single-family houses, he is known for his sculptural, tropical architecture. His works are tropical in their consideration of, and intimate engagement with, the distinct climate of this region – addressing sun, shade, rain and landscape with elements such

as internal courtyards, verandahs, deep overhangs and screens. The forms he creates are sculptural in their free-spirited spatial and tectonic expressions, which reflect Taher’s keen artistic sensibilities. His methodology is aptly and succinctly defined in the title of his 2011-released monograph *Sculpting Space in the Tropics*.

For example, in the Kheam Hock House (2002), spaces are interwoven with courtyards, which allow the “shifting nuances of nature” to engage with the everyday rituals of the occupants. A glass pavilion is wrapped by a vertical timber (balau) screen, which shields the interiors from the harsh, tropical sun in rhythmic fashion. The Dalvey Estate House (2009), inspired by the indigenous Iban longhouses in Sarawak, features a long timber-screened verandah that functions as both passageway and communal space. Its elliptical shape is juxtaposed with the rectilinear living room module like a piece of abstract art writ large.

The uninhibited employment of fluid lines is a constant parti in Taher’s architecture. Sometimes, they feature as one or two formal elements, such as a staircase. Other times, as in the Siglap Road House (2010), they take over the entire architectural composition; bold, futuristic curves sweep and swirl to become floor, wall and roof, and extend beyond the interiors to function as

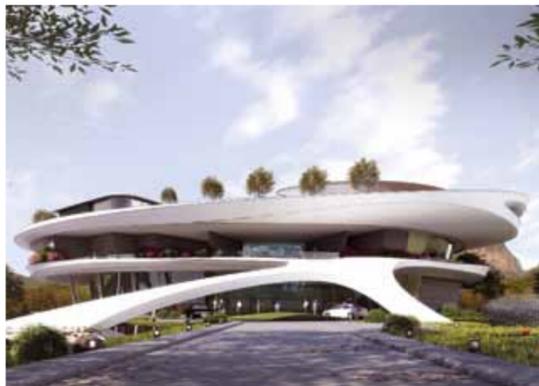


Top: A model of the xxxx House (20xx), among a collection of models displayed in the studio’s meeting room

Bottom: An early conceptual sketch for a high-rise project, drawn by Taher



Left: Amer Taher in the spacious and naturally ventilated lounge area of his studio at Burn Road



Top: The Guilin Golf Clubhouse embodies a curvaceous aesthetic inspired by the natural environment of Guilin.

Bottom: Sunshading fins drape around a transparent living pavilion in the Kheam Hock House (2002), forming the parapet for a roof garden

balconies and overhangs for climate control. “That’s where the sculpting comes in – taking the values of a good tropical house but sculpting it into a new, unique form,” says Taher on a design language he has come to term ‘archisculpture’. “It’s from my artistic background. It’s from the love of pottery. It’s the love of the human form,” he attests. “We are not angular and straight. Nature is not angular and straight.”

When I ask Taher if this curvilinear language has become his signature style, he says in dismissal, “I’m not a stylistic architect. I take design as a chance to do something unique, of course taking into account clients’ preferences and functional requirements.” In other words, there is no copy-and-paste. A project might appear similar to another, but look closer and you will see new points of exploration. Case in point: the curves in the Siglap Road House were a simple exercise in folding planes. And in the recently completed Guilin Golf Clubhouse (designed by Shenzhen-based Wu Aamer Chen Architects, or WACA), they explore more three-dimensional architectural gymnastics.

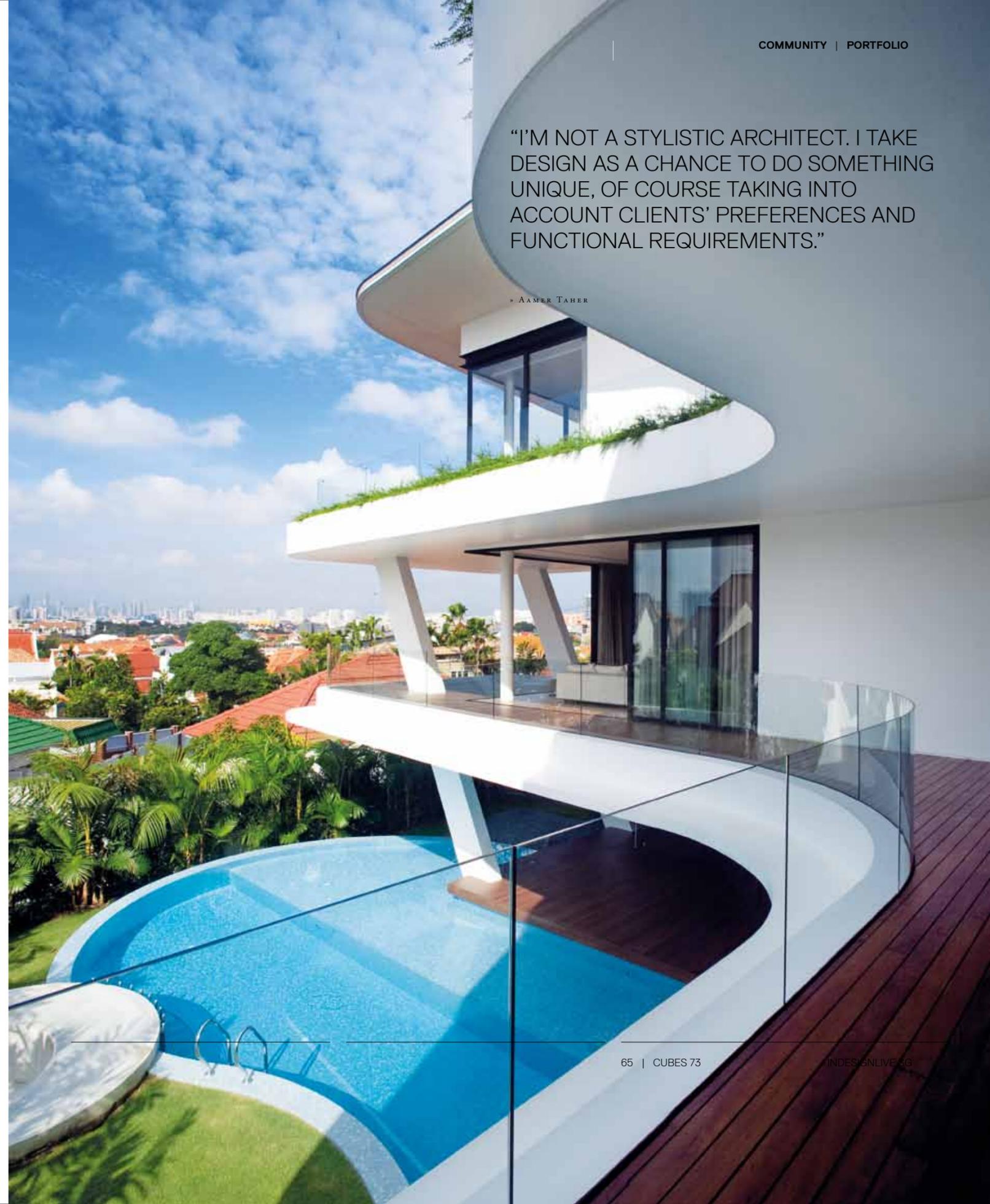
The curve, he continues, is but one way to sculpt a piece of architecture. “I am quite good with straight lines too,” he says good-humouredly. “What I do not want to be is boring. So even if it’s a straight line, it has to be a straight line with meaning – something that excites me and the narrative order, that has a unique experiential quality.” The Saraca Road House (2011), for instance, is what Taher terms a “cubic sculpture”. Inspired by Moshe Safdie’s iconic Habitat 67 apartments in Montreal, it is a cluster of interlocking boxes with resultant terraces, courtyards, balconies and planters that open up the rooms to the exterior.

The multifaceted expressions in Taher’s architecture simply reflect a curious mind at large. He tackles new forms, and also more traditional ones, such as the black-and-white colonial bungalow (Maryland Drive House, 2012) and the pitched roof of the Malay kampong house (Thomson Heights

Right: The Siglap Road House (2010) won the Singapore Institute of Architects (SIA) Architectural Design Award in 2011. Photo by Patrick Bingham-Hall

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Above: At colonial-style the Maryland Drive House (2012), large verandahs extend the interior spaces outward

Right, top: The Saraca Road House (2011) is a composition of interlocking volumes and is based on an offset grid. Photo by Albert KS Lim

Right, bottom: Taher's artwork is featured on a wall of the Tan Sim Boh House (20xx)



House, 2012). Like an artist, each work is an opportunity to test a new brush or style of painting.

Taher uses the word 'artist' to describe himself more often than the term 'architect'. Some of his paintings adorn the walls of his office – a lofty space in an industrial building in Burn Road that embraces nature with a naturally ventilated lounge area and a canvas of greenery at the balcony. Sometimes, his art also adorns the walls or screen elements in the houses of his clients.

His artistic sensibility, while already part of his person, was further honed in London where he did his post-graduate studies. This episode, he points out, is another in his life that happened "by chance". After graduating from NUS, he undertook his internship at SAA Partnership where he came to meet the Singaporean business magnate Ong Beng Seng. "He liked me and I think he had this spirit in him to help the underdog. He wanted to send me to the best architecture school of my choice anywhere in the world. I ended up at the Architectural Association (AA) in London. I never imagined I could study there!" says the self-proclaimed "boy from the 'hood" (or in this case, the kampong).

The AA's atypical unit system of teaching promoted diversity in schools of thought and methods. "The AA helped me develop my thinking because it was very out of the box," he says. There, Taher was also told by a unit master to forget all that he had learned before. "That really

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[enlightened] me – to not approach a building as a building, as a set of rules, as a given, but to think of it as the opportunity for a new idea.” At the AA, he was also exposed to Austrian painter Egon Schiele’s figure drawings, as well as a more experimental way of thinking, which took his penchant for sculpting forms and spaces to a new level. A whole six months devoted to the learning of pottery after graduation further developed his artistic side.

Taher returned to Singapore in 1990 after a stint at Michael Hopkins’ firm. He continued to practice at SAA Partnership while teaching architecture part time in NUS, eager to pass on what he had learned at the AA. “I wanted to bring that [unconventional learning approach] to NUS, to help the school evolve,” he says. At SAA Partnership, Taher also came under the mentorship of Argentinean architect Ernesto Bedmar, who later co-founded Bedmar & Shi. While the architectural influences may be more indirect, Taher credits Bedmar for reining in his ‘wild’ side, which was useful for an artist but not so for developing a professional architecture career. Chuckles Taher, “I was a very playful kid. Ernesto taught me discipline in life; to get somewhere, you’ve got to be focused.”

With this newfound focus and an opportunity from a client, Taher established Aamer Architects in 1994. His first project, the Telok Kurau House (1998), featured an eye-catching collage of shapes “with quirky splashes of sunshiny yellow in the facade of the house... to represent the lives of the children [who lived within].” It also triggered the start of an obsession with “freeing up” the semi-detached typology – something he continued to pursue in later projects.

“I don’t like that the semi-detached plot is attached to the neighbour via a party wall. I think



Above: The ‘detached semi-detached’ Thomson Heights House (2012) won the SIA Architectural Design Award in 2013. Photo by Sanjay Kewlani

Right: The Thomson Heights House draws on the longhouse typology, and incorporates an overhanging gable roof and natural ventilation. Photo by Sanjay Kewlani

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it becomes a reluctant twin. By separating and pulling the main building block from the party wall, a semi-detached house breaks free. Not only does this formally and aesthetically liberate the house from its neighbour, it creates a fissure into which light and air can penetrate into its interiors,” he explains. In these fissures, TaHER sometimes takes the liberty of creating internal courtyards, as he did in the Thomson Heights House. “Herein lays the beauty of the house – a space that is at once sheltered yet connected to its environment. Such is the simple delight of tropical living,” TaHER describes poetically.

‘Freedom’, or the will to be ‘free’, comes up often in our discussion – in reference to architectural manoeuvres as well as TaHER’s life pursuits. In 2008, he toyed with the idea of early retirement from architecture to focus on art, “to be free from the mundaneness of having to handle real work and real clients; that obstructed my creativity. I really enjoyed that sense of freedom without responsibilities while in London just doing pottery.”

A long-time friend and engineer Peter Eimers stepped in, “spoiling his plans” as TaHER jokes. Explains Eimers, “Aamer is an artist. An artist should not be troubled by the mundane things in life – contracts, administration, finance. I had worked with contracts for about 20 years and one day I thought, ‘Am I going to continue to do this for the rest of my life?’ So I told Aamer, ‘I’m quitting my job and joining you, because you’re doing good work and there’s a lot more potential.’”

With Eimers taking control of the business aspects of the firm, TaHER was free to focus on design. This partnership proved to be ideal, for the firm has had a steady growth since. Single-family houses still make up the bulk of the Aamer Architects portfolio, but other kinds of projects are being explored. The landmark, for example, is a mixed-use development with a 40-storey tower due for completion in



Top: Peter Eimers, the CEO/ General Manager of Aamer Architects, pictured with Aamer TaHER in their office

Bottom: A rendering of Alias Villas – an upcoming cluster of semi-detached houses due for completion in 2016

Right: PS Café in Dempsey (2006) emerged from the conversion of an aged structure into restaurant that celebrates its lush green setting



Penang this year; a group of strata-titled semi-detached houses in Singapore (Alias Villas) is under construction; and then there is the aforementioned golf clubhouse in Guilin, China.

The overseas projects are being undertaken in partnership with the Kuala Lumpur-based AA-GAS, which Taher set up with Wu Eng Loong (an acquaintance from his London days), and WACA, which was established with Wu and Chen Fei. The latter takes care of the projects in China from its Shenzhen base. This growth is organic, but not undesired. It allows Taher to test his preoccupations at larger scales and with more complex programmes.

What remains constant is Taher's yearning to achieve a sense of beauty in his work. "We are very conscious that our buildings have to be beautiful.

They have to cross into the realm of art beyond fulfilling the functions of a building. So we try different forms, different ways of doing things," he says. After all, he adds, "[A]rchitecture is art and craft. The craft part we keep refining, so now we know how to do more complex forms because we have the experience. But the art side is a very inward, soulful discovery. In my journey as an artist, I keep finding new ways to invent even more complex forms. This journey of discovery is what keeps me going, and I would not want to give that up for anything."

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Top: The Jalan Remis House (2014) also explores the enhanced detachment of the semi-detached house type, creating a funnel-like space. Photo by Sanjay Kewlani

Bottom: The Landmark is a mixed-use development currently under construction in Malaysia. The skewed tower grants all units a view of the sea or city