



CHAPTER 01: REC·OG·NI·TION

HONG KONG

HISTORY OF HONG KONG



The region of Hong Kong has been inhabited since the Old Stone Age, later becoming part of the Chinese empire with its loose incorporation into the Qin dynasty (221–206 BC). Starting out as a farming fishing village and salt production site, it became an important free port and eventually a major international financial centre. The Qing dynasty ceded Hong Kong to the British Empire in 1842 through the treaty of Nanjing, ending the First Opium War. Hong Kong then became a British crown colony. Britain also won the Second Opium War, forcing the Qing Empire to cede Kowloon in 1860, while leasing the New Territories for 99 years from 1898. Japan occupied Hong Kong from 1941 to 1945 during the Second World War. By the end of the war in 1945, Hong Kong had been liberated by joint British and Chinese troops and returned to British rule. Hong Kong greatly increased its population from refugees from Mainland China, particularly during the Korea War and the Great Leap Forward. In the 1950s, Hong Kong transformed from a territory of entrepôt trade to one of industry and manufacturing. The Chinese economic reform prompted manufacturers to relocate to China, leading Hong Kong to develop its commercial and financial industry. In 1984, the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher signed the Sino-British Joint Declaration, which incited a wave of emigration from Hong Kong. The Handover of Hong Kong on July 1, 1997, returned Hong Kong to Chinese rule, and it adopted the Hong Kong Basic Law. In the 21st century, Hong Kong has continued to enjoy success as a financial center. However, civil unrest, dissatisfaction with the government and Chinese influence, in general, has been a central issue. The planned implementation of Hong Kong Basic Law Article 23 caused great controversy and a massive demonstration on 1 July 2003, causing the bill to be shelved. Citizens expressed displeasure at their electoral system, culminating in the 2014 Hong Kong protests. The proposed Hong Kong extradition bill was seen as another step taken by the Chinese Communist Party to undermine the law and human rights in Hong Kong, instigating multiple protests.

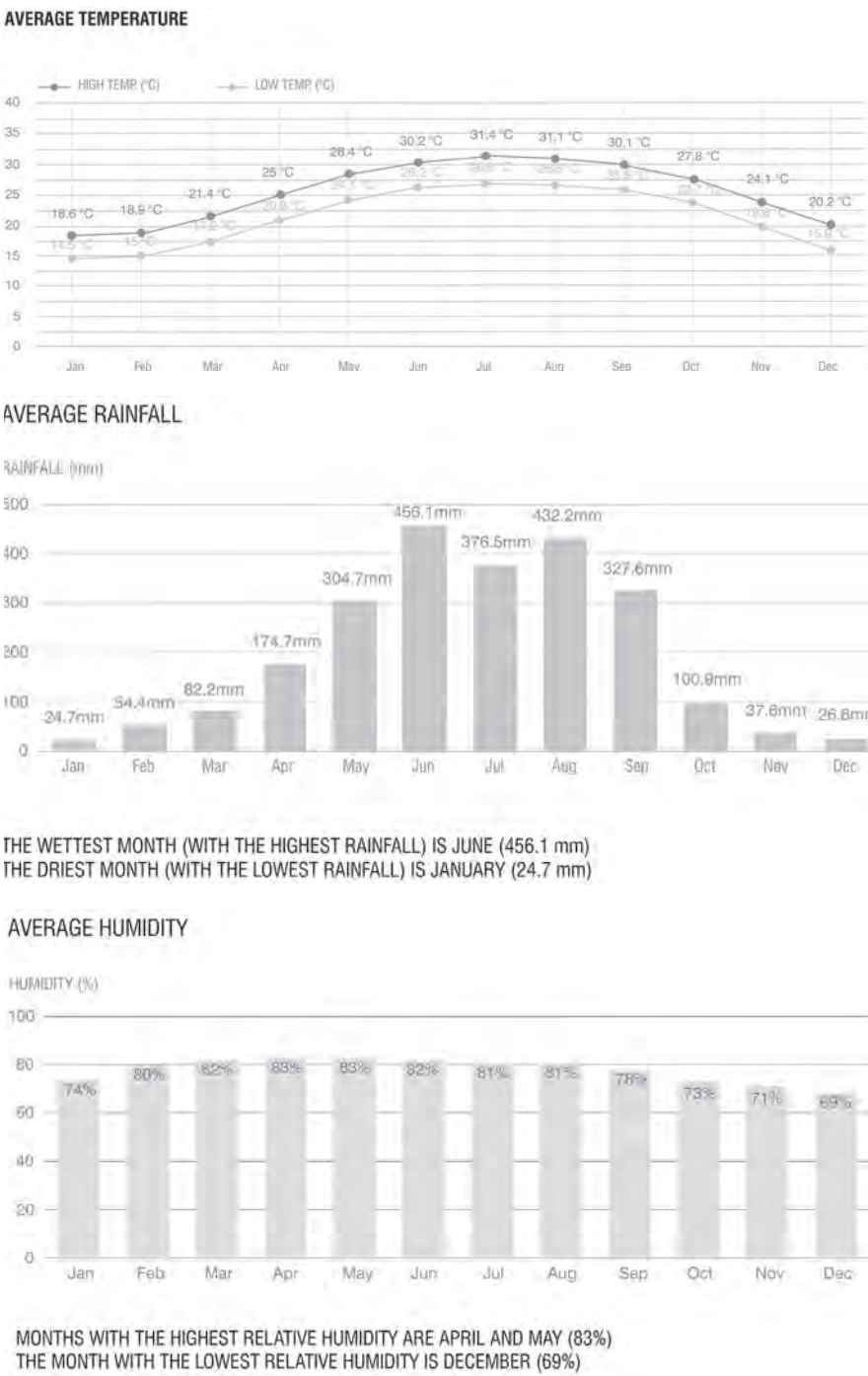
OUR SITE

LOCATION

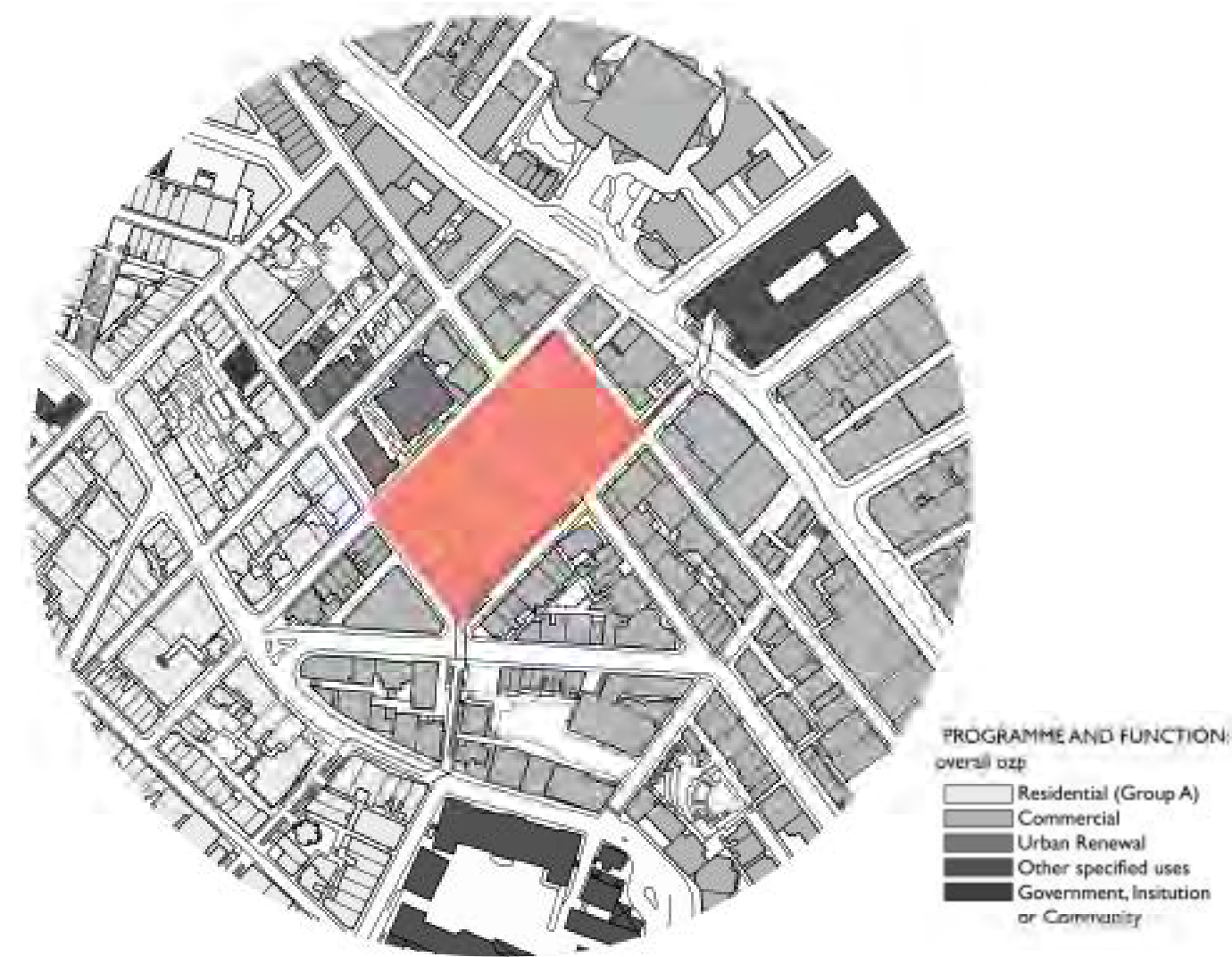
Our site is located within the central part of HONG-KONG, surrounded by tall buildings, art galleries, public markets and commercial stores.



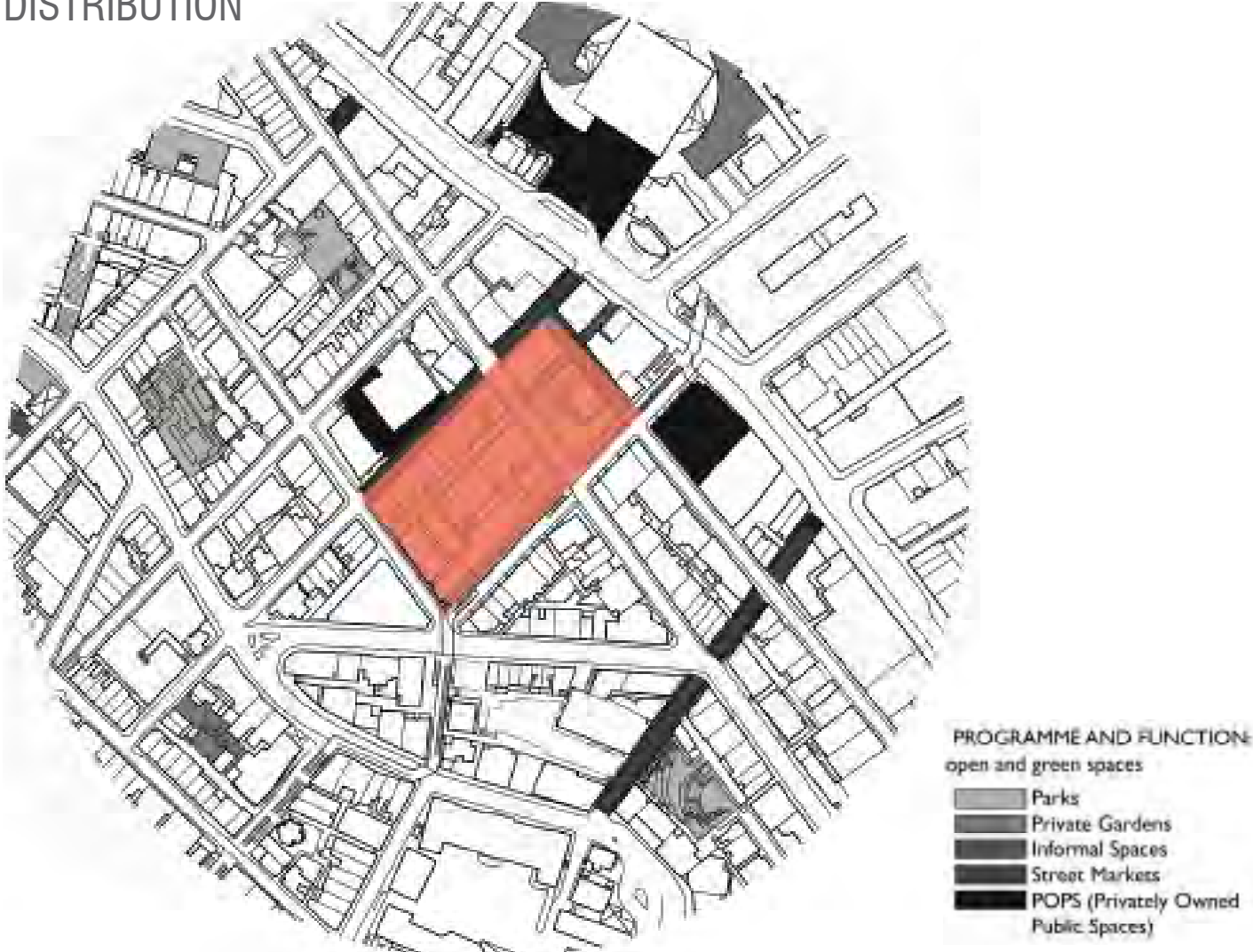
CLIMATIC DATA



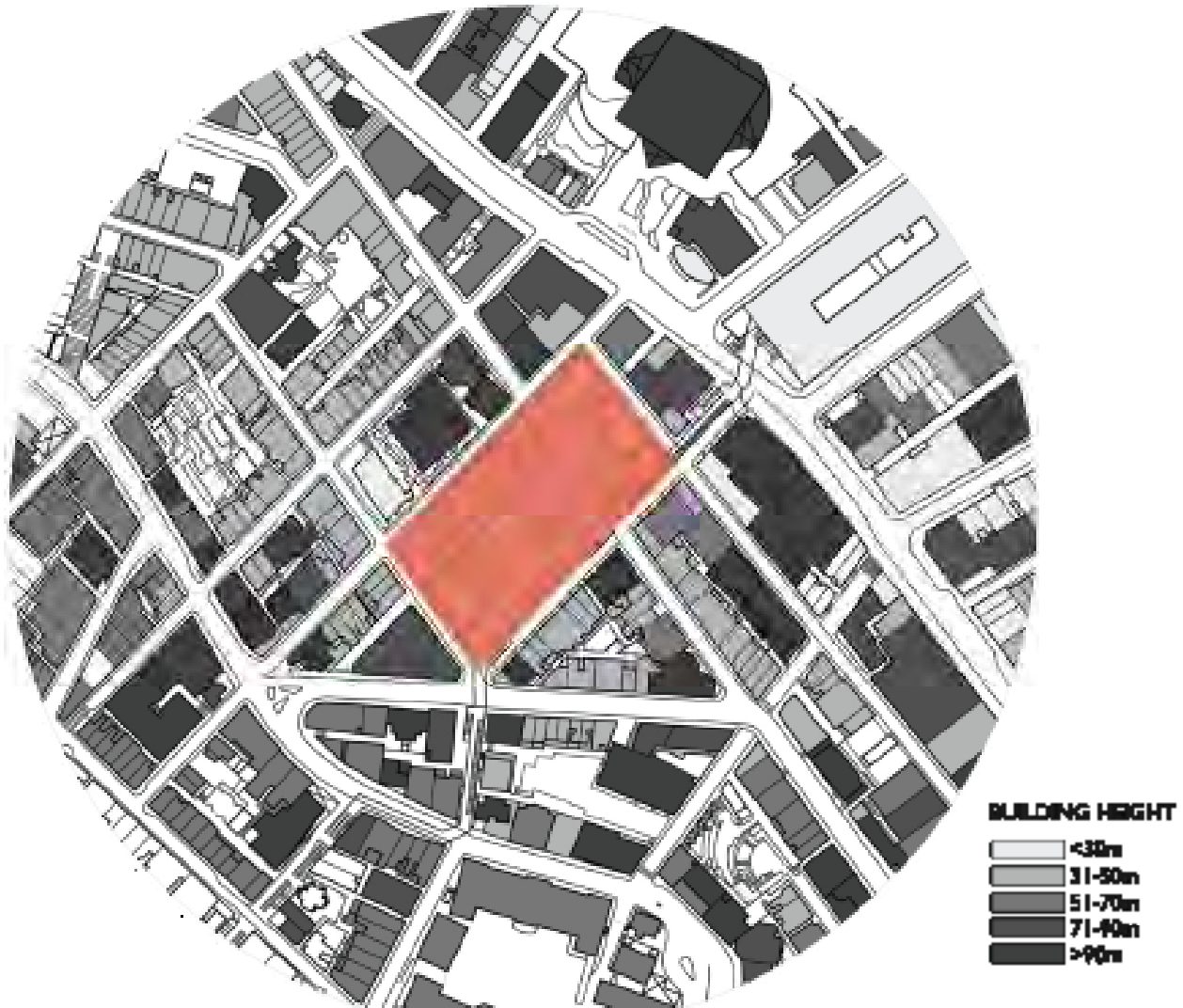
FUNCTIONS



PUBLIC SPACES DISTRIBUTION



BUILDING HEIGHTS



1 STREET MARKETS

Small stalls self orgnised spaces that sell goods



2 POPS

Privately owned public spaces



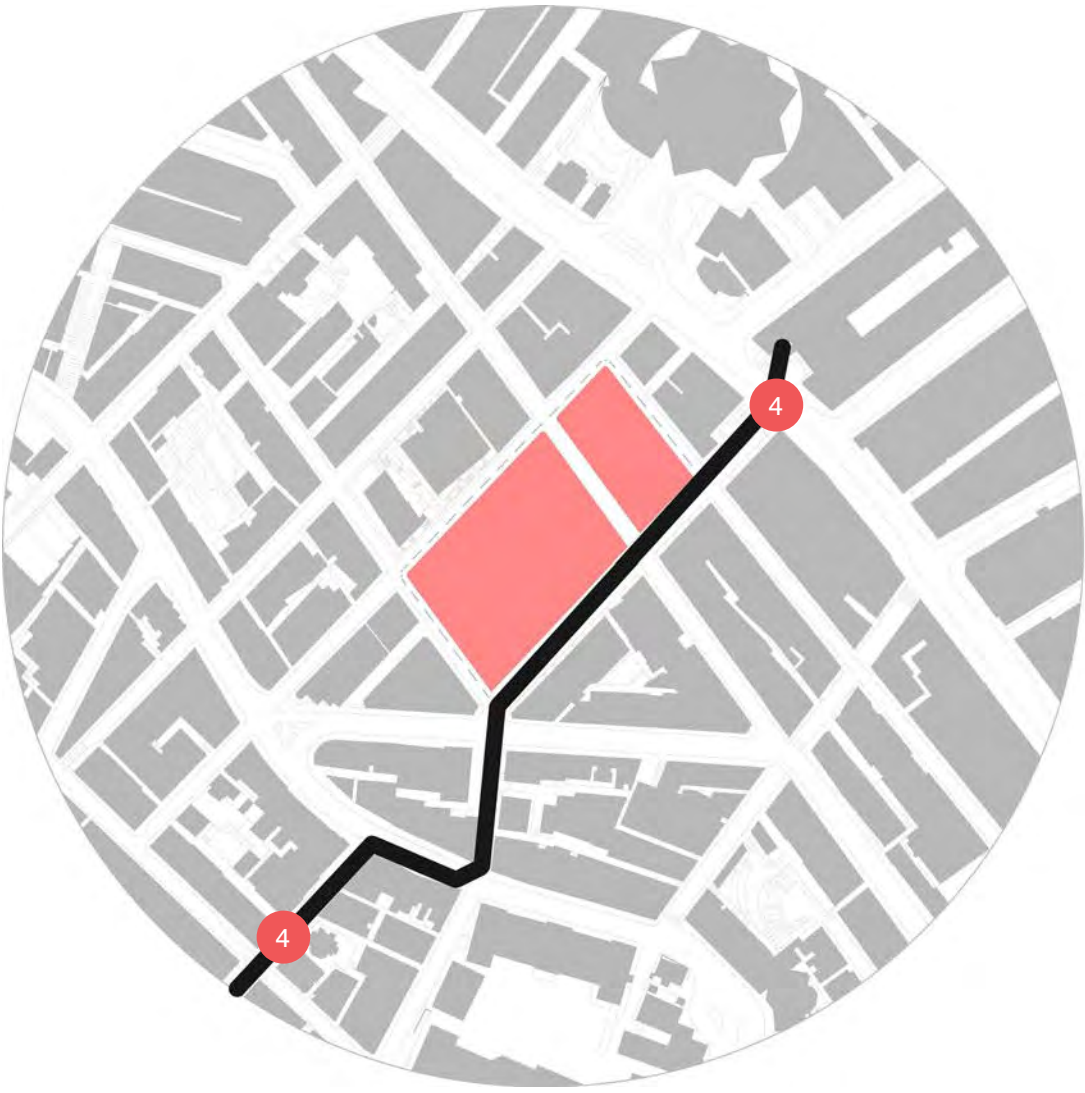
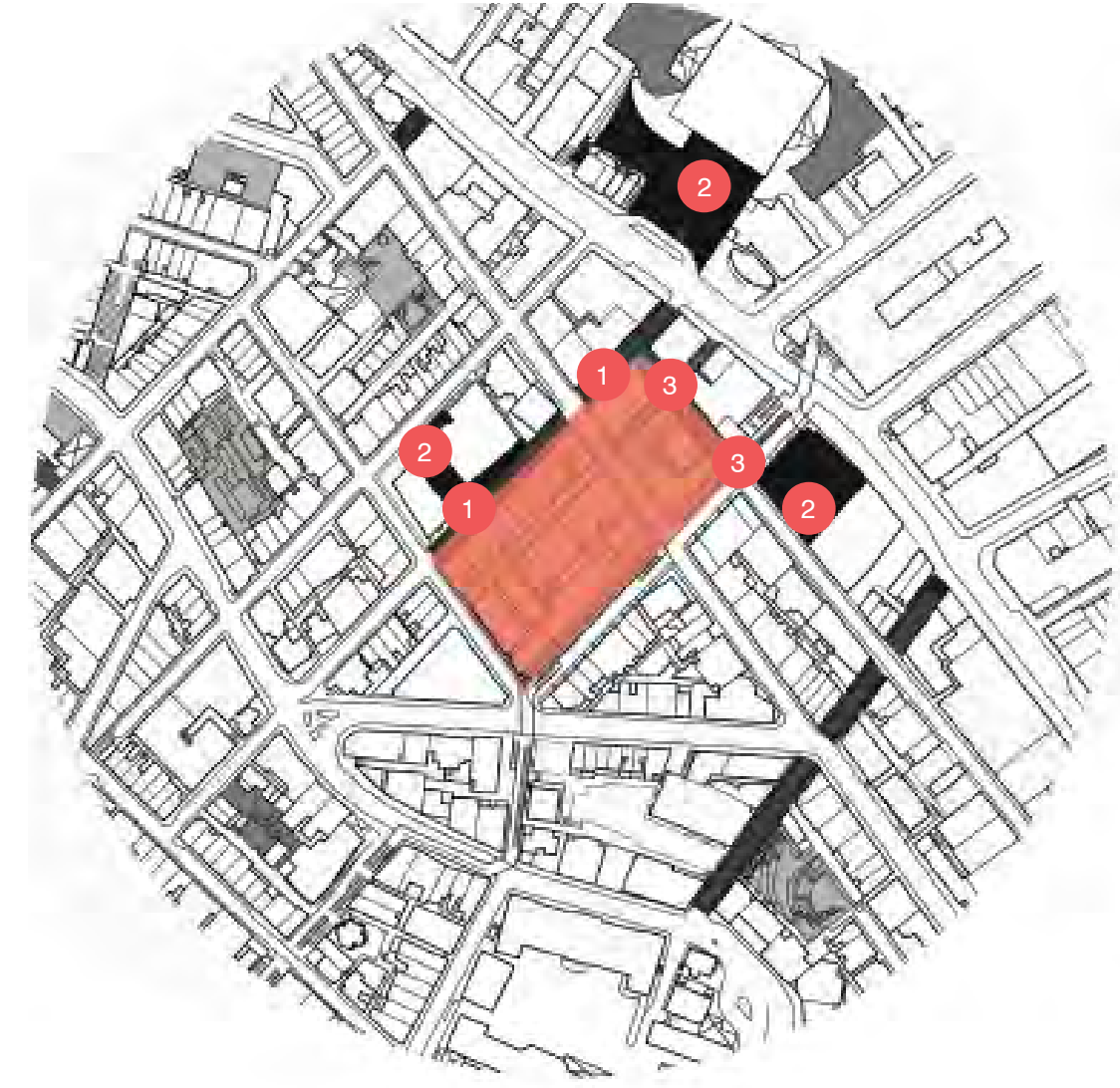
3 INFORMAL SPACE

Places where spantaneous and non planned activities happen



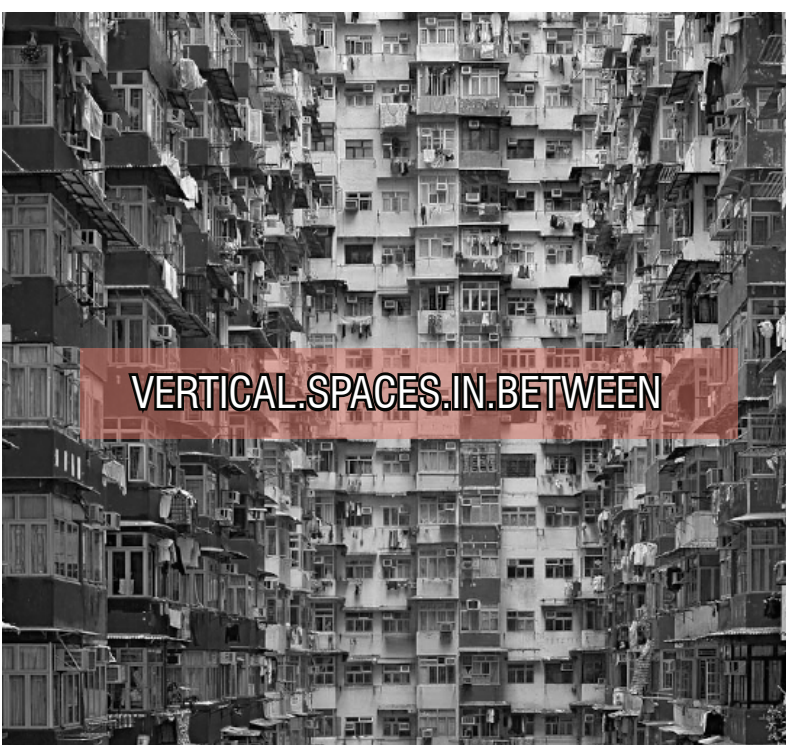
4 SKY-BRIDGE

Sky bridge of central area, is an important conenction from ground to the public areas of blocks in the upper level



A LOOK THROUGH (URBAN SCALE)

Looking in overall, through the data given by our location we can extract outputs that can help us define better the relation of the



INITIAL IDEAS

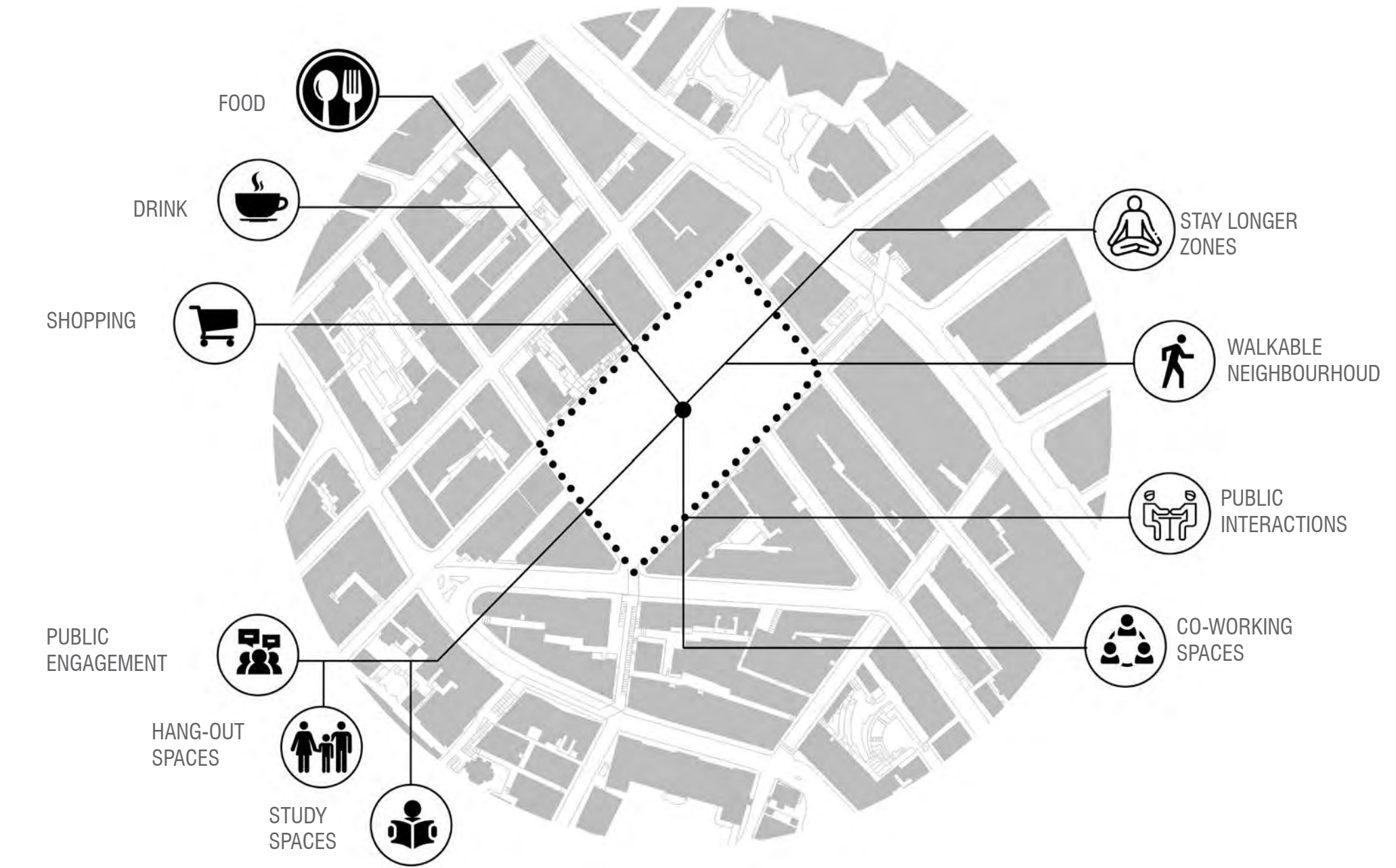
NEED OF GREENERY IN NEIGHBOURHOOD

As it can be seen on the map of greenery distribution in Hong Kong there is not proper porportion of green spaces respect to the neighbourhood, so we invision the city section as green as possible.



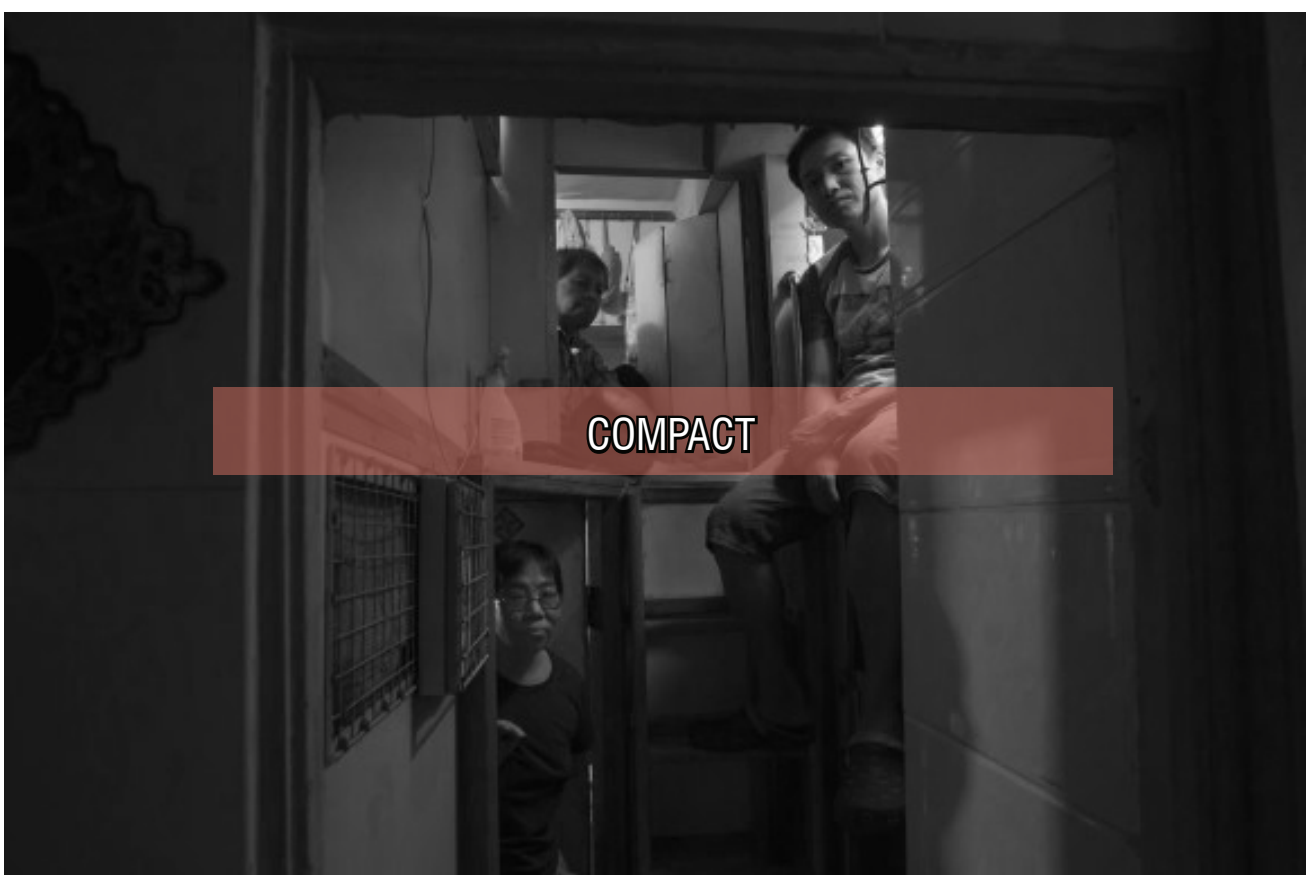
INVISIONING OF SPACE

The way we invision the encounter of our site with the neighbourhood and surrounding was to see a very PERMEABLE and as open as possible ground that can with hold activites and functions supporting those activities in a way that allow maximum engagment of PUBLIC weather this activites are going to be implemented within the site or they already exist in the surrounding.



A LOOK THROUGH (RESIDENTIAL SCALE)

It can be seen from the pictures that the quality of life in residential units in Hong-Kong is at a level where the disturbance of quality spaces has been sacrificed not very well managed due to ratio respecting the density to compactness proportions



INITIAL IDEAS

As it is trending now day, co living can be a suitable idea to fit the context that is Hong Kong, we tried to fan out the key words come to our mind and further more try to make connection and a flow between them within our context to elaborate more the concepts and activities for more clarification.



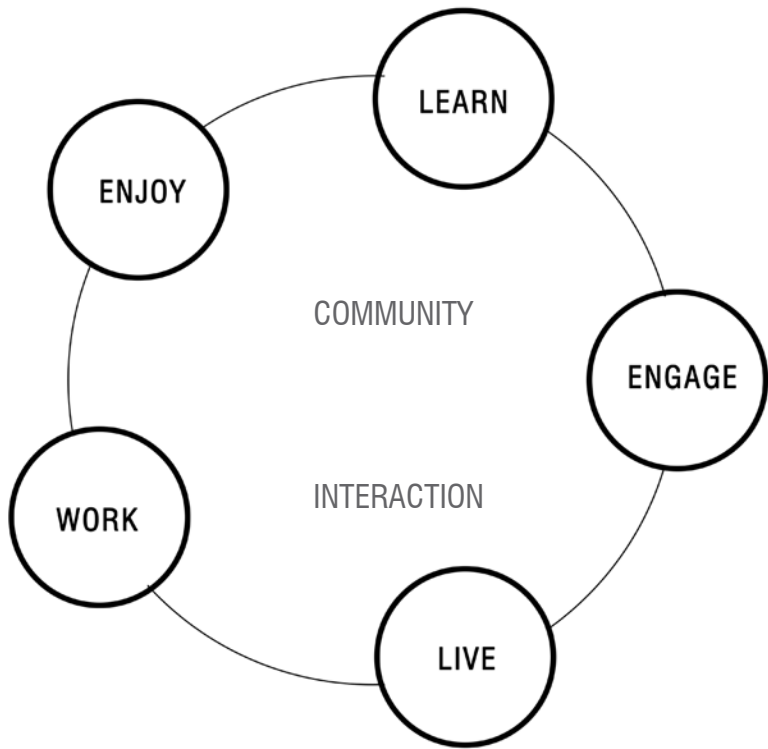
COLLECTIVE-ACTIVITY

Collective action refers to action taken together by a group of people whose goal is to enhance their status and achieve a common objective



CO-LIVING CONCEPT

Co-living style, is generally a way of living which gives you the opportunity to engage with other people in different daily based activities that can be performed within a space that has the potential to contribute quality for a activity that is on the path of same group of people with a certain goal. From the keywords and the definition of co living spaces we reach the diagram below to explain our way of thinking better.





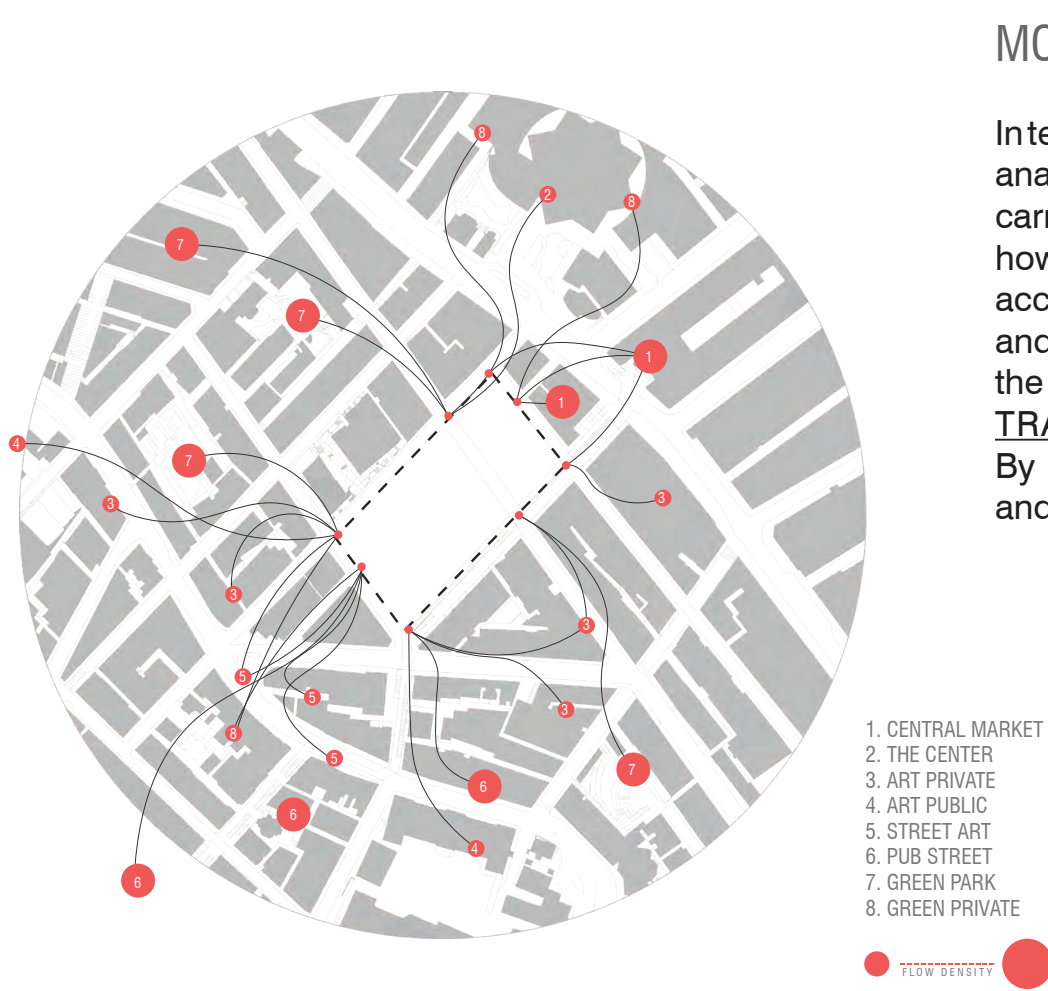
CHAPTER 02: I.MA.GI.NA.TION

URBAN ANALYSIS

Some analysis in terms of accessibility, interface and flow dircetion through the site was carried in order to help us

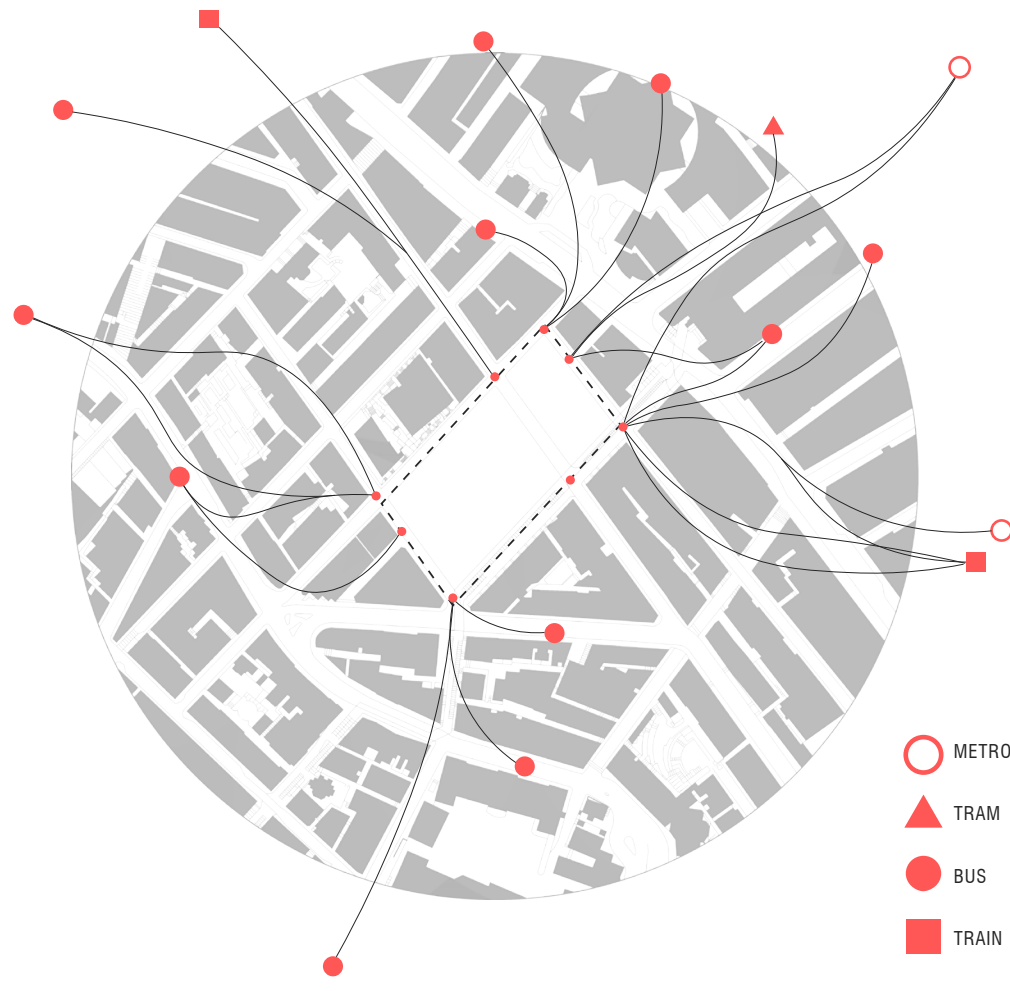
INTERFACE

This analysis shows us how the functions surrounding our location interact with our site in terms of FLOW DENSITY and IMPORTANCE according to distance and the use of function corresponding to INTERSECTIONS and BOUNDRY of the site. It can been seen that the MARKET PLACE and GREEN SPACES and PUBS around the site can dialogue the most with our initial ideas for the site.



MOBILITY

In terms of mobility this analysis was furthure carried to show how is the quality of accessibilty FROM and TO the site by the means of PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION. By bus, tram. metro and trains.



POINTS OF INTREST

After the first two analysis we connect the points of intrests on the border of our site according to intersections and relations with other street and connecting the points to find the NODES whitin our site imagin the concept of FLUIDITY and PERMEABILITY .



CULTURAL / FORMAL CONCEPTS

AGGREGATION

The first goal for our project is to AGGREGATE people in different scale, from urban to residential.

POINT OF INTRESTS



Horizontal mass zoning according to the idea of PERMEABILITY and AGGRAGATION of different scale

HORIZONTAL SCHEMS



BLUE IS THE WARMEST COLOR

The presence of the sky frame and the concept of light in the project is another goal to achieve.
The connection between **MAN**, **SKY** and **NATURE** as it was in the past cultural and urban texture of the old Chinese civillizations.

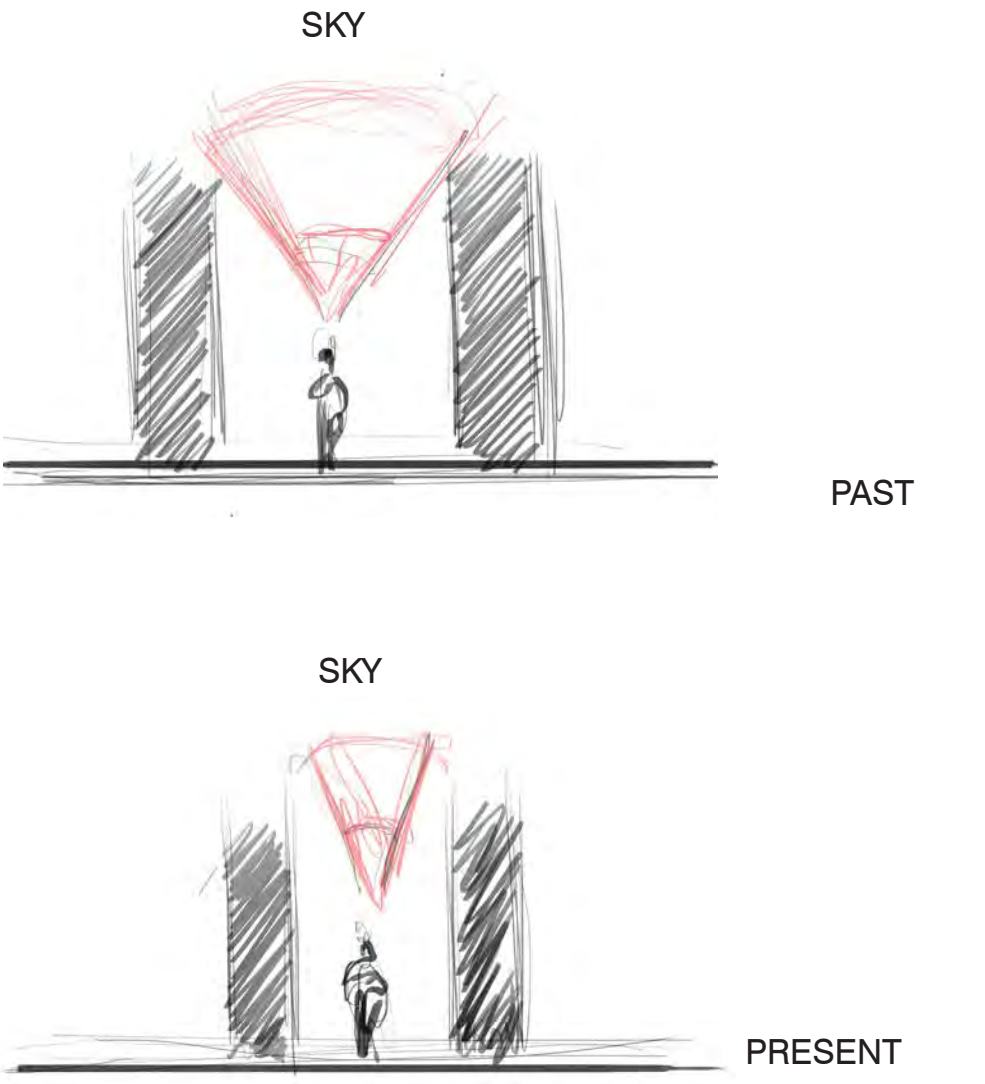
PAST SKY FRAME



PRESENT SKY FRAME

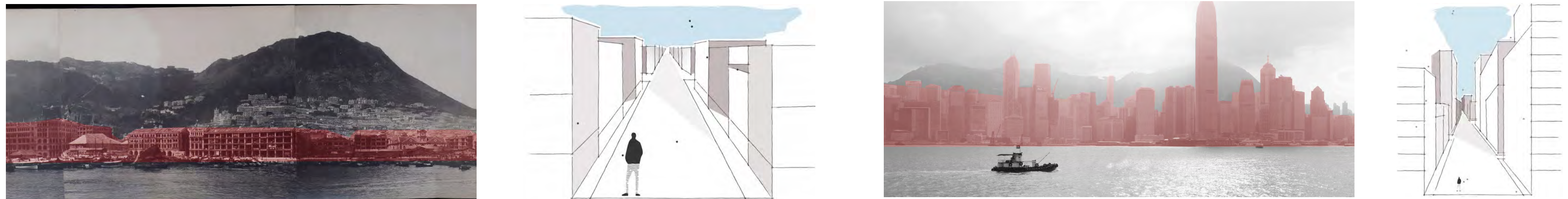


The angle and openness of the the present urabn texture and old urban texture which give more view and frame of **SKY**.



HUMAN SCALE

Design to human scale is refer to pyscological and physical aspect of a urabn enviroment.

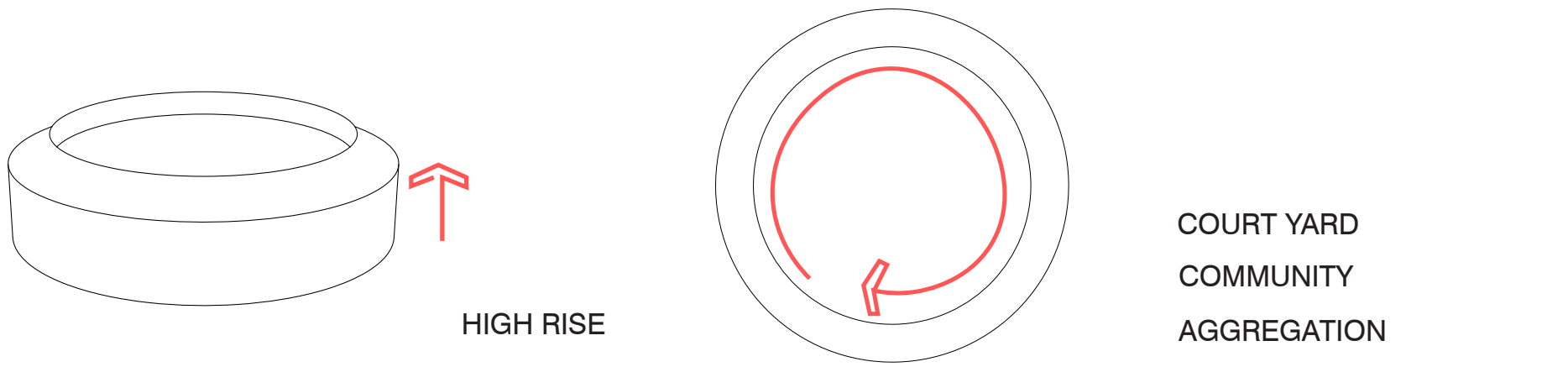


HONG KONG SKYLINE AT THE TIME OF BRITISH INVASION

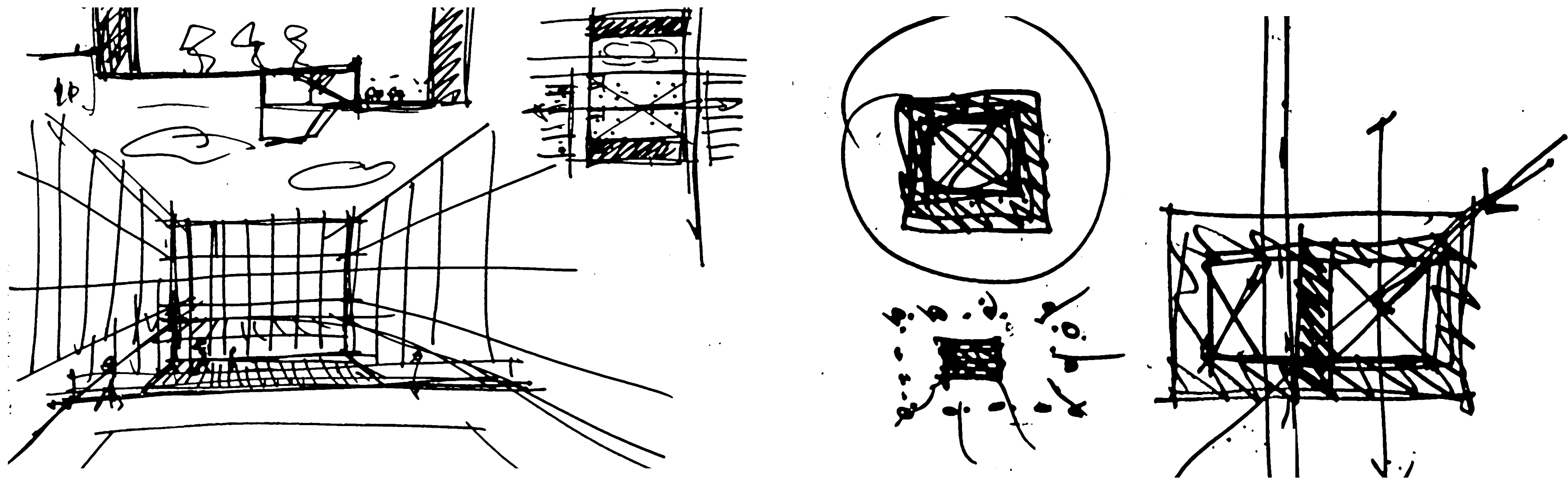
HONG KONG SKYLINE TODAY

TOLOU: A COURT YARD TYPOGOY

A Tulou, is one of the traditional circular buildings peculiar to southeastern China that house **DOZENS OF FAMILIES** in homes centred around an inner **COURTYARD**. Behind their walls,a communal lifestyle,promoted strong ties among the inhabitants



EARLY SKETCHES



INSPRATIONS

PARK ROYAL - WOHA ARCHITECTS

Suspended building from ground - Green layers in between

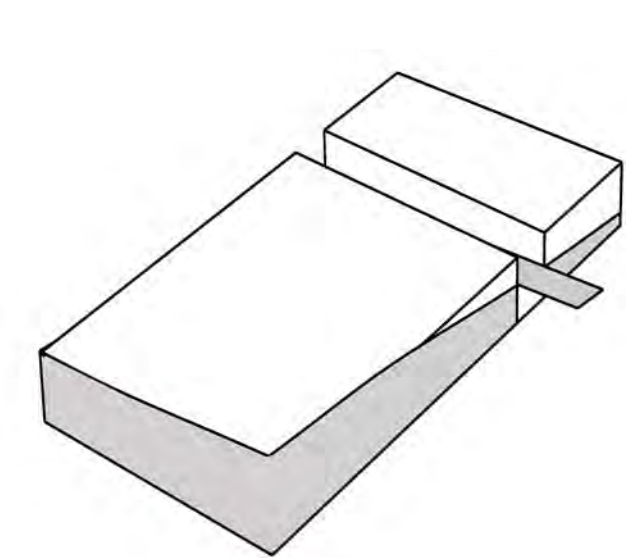


PARKLAND APARTMENTS - MVRDV

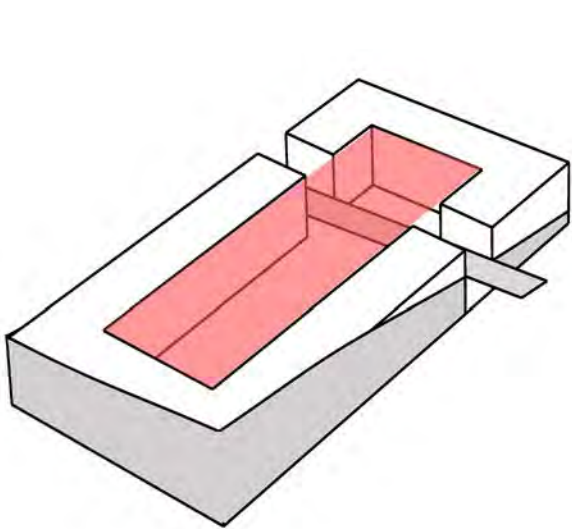
Courtyard typology - Mid rise building



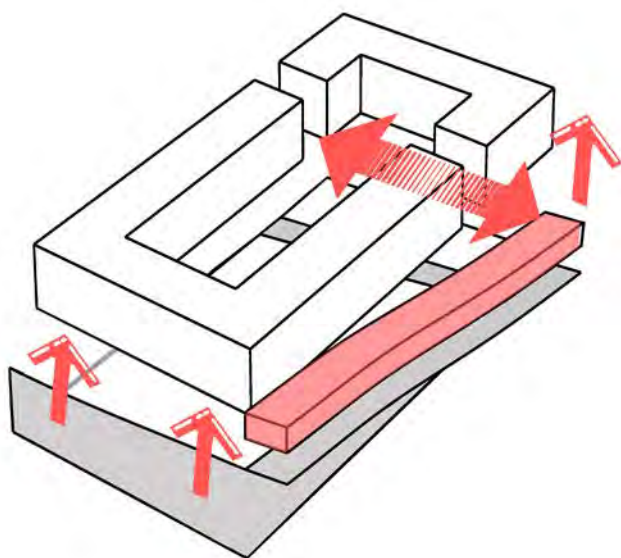
FORM EVOLUTION



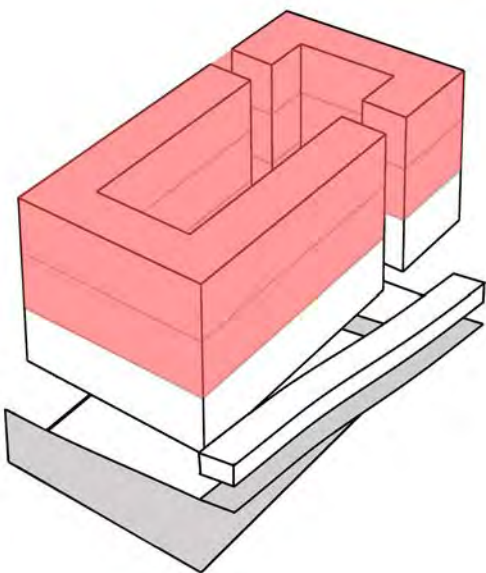
STEP 1 - MASS IMPOSITION-T
WELLINGTON ST. CROSS CUT



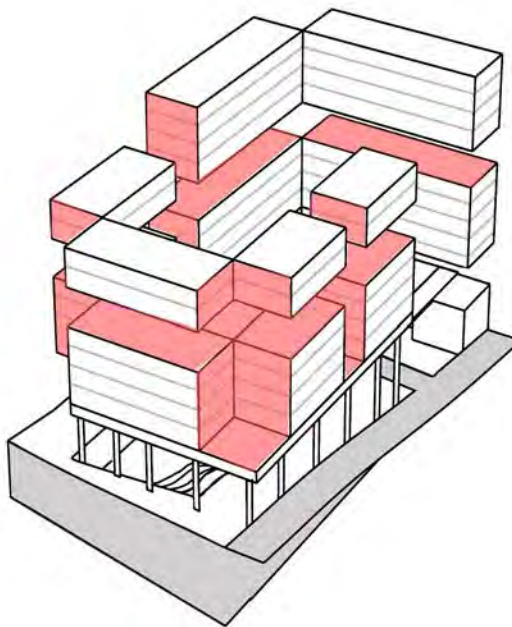
STEP 2 - SUBTRACTION-COURT YARD
TYPOLOGY



STEP 3 - SUSPENSION-SKY BRIDGE
LEVEL AND CONNECTION



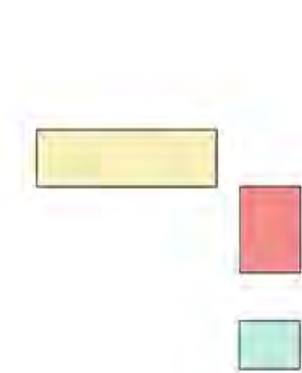
STEP 4- MASS ADDITION-PLOT RATIO
COVERAGE



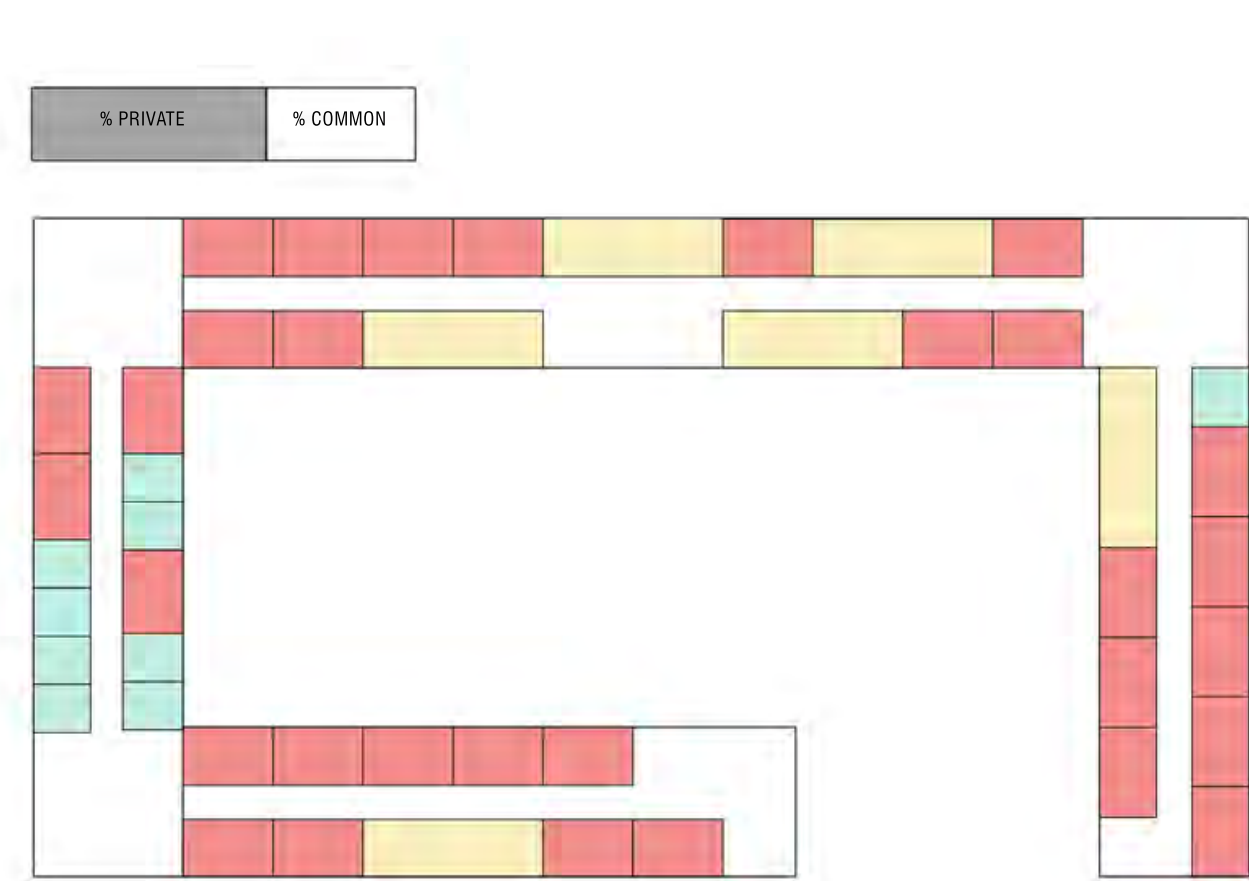
STEP 5 - MASS SUBTRACTION - SEMI
PUBLIC FOR RESIDENTIALS

PLAN EVOLUTION

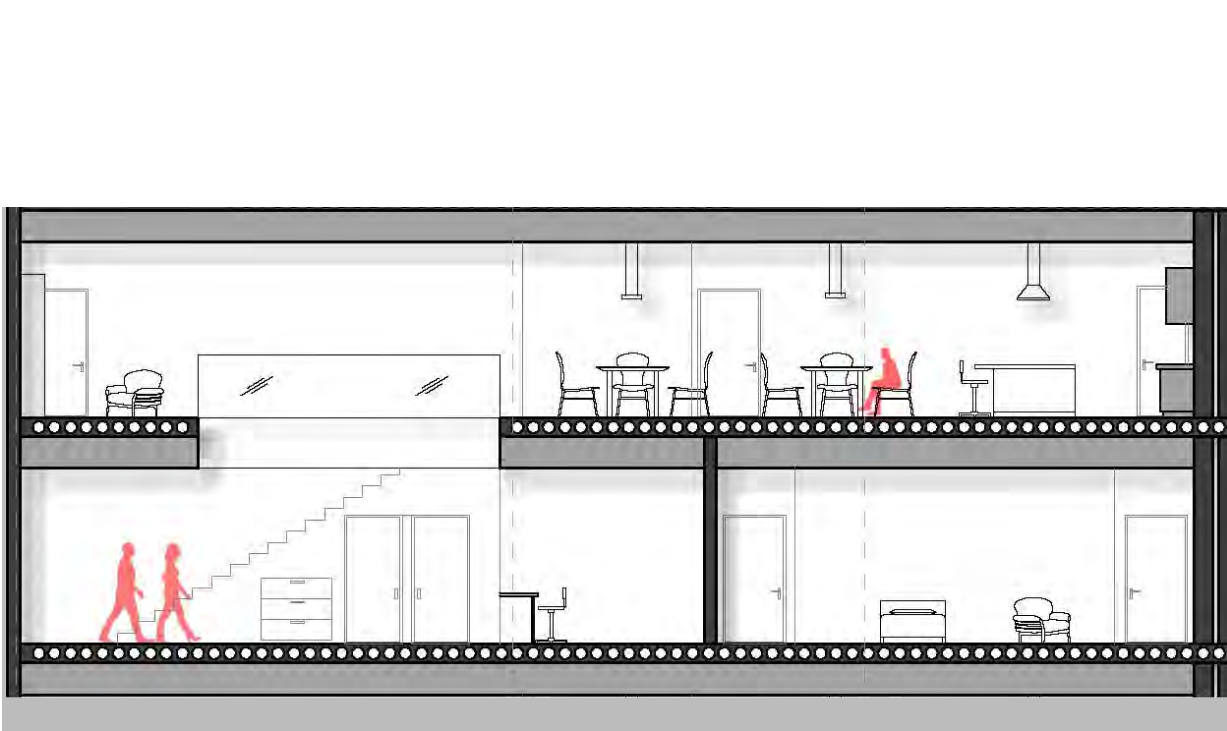
STEP 1 - DEFINE MODULS OF UNITS
REQUIRED

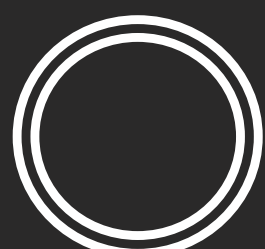


STEP 2 - TYPICAL LAYOUT OF CORRIDOR



STEP 3 - CONNECTION IN VERTICAL TO
CREAT CLUSTER FLOORS



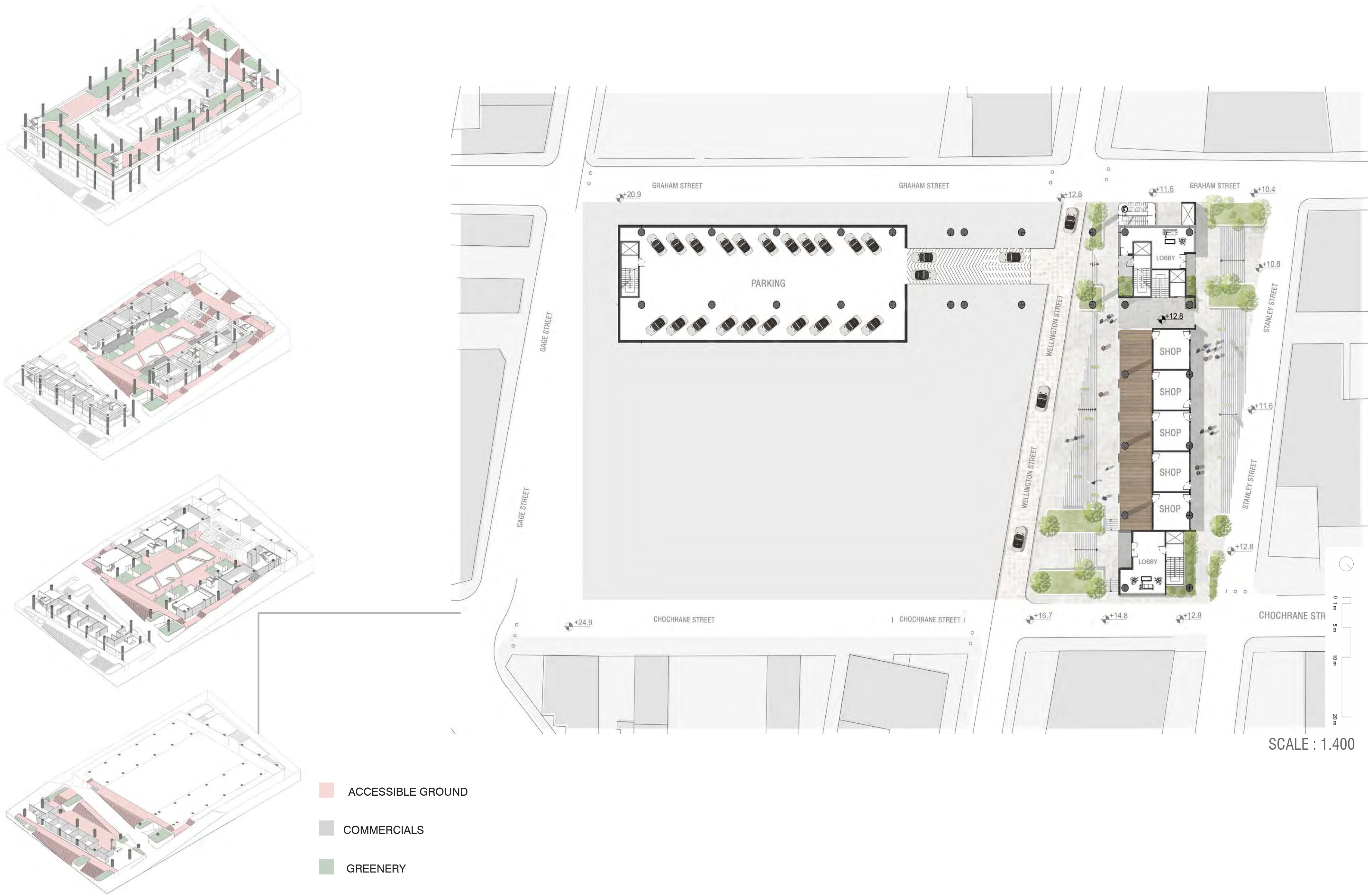


CHAPTER 03: RE·AL·I·ZA·TION

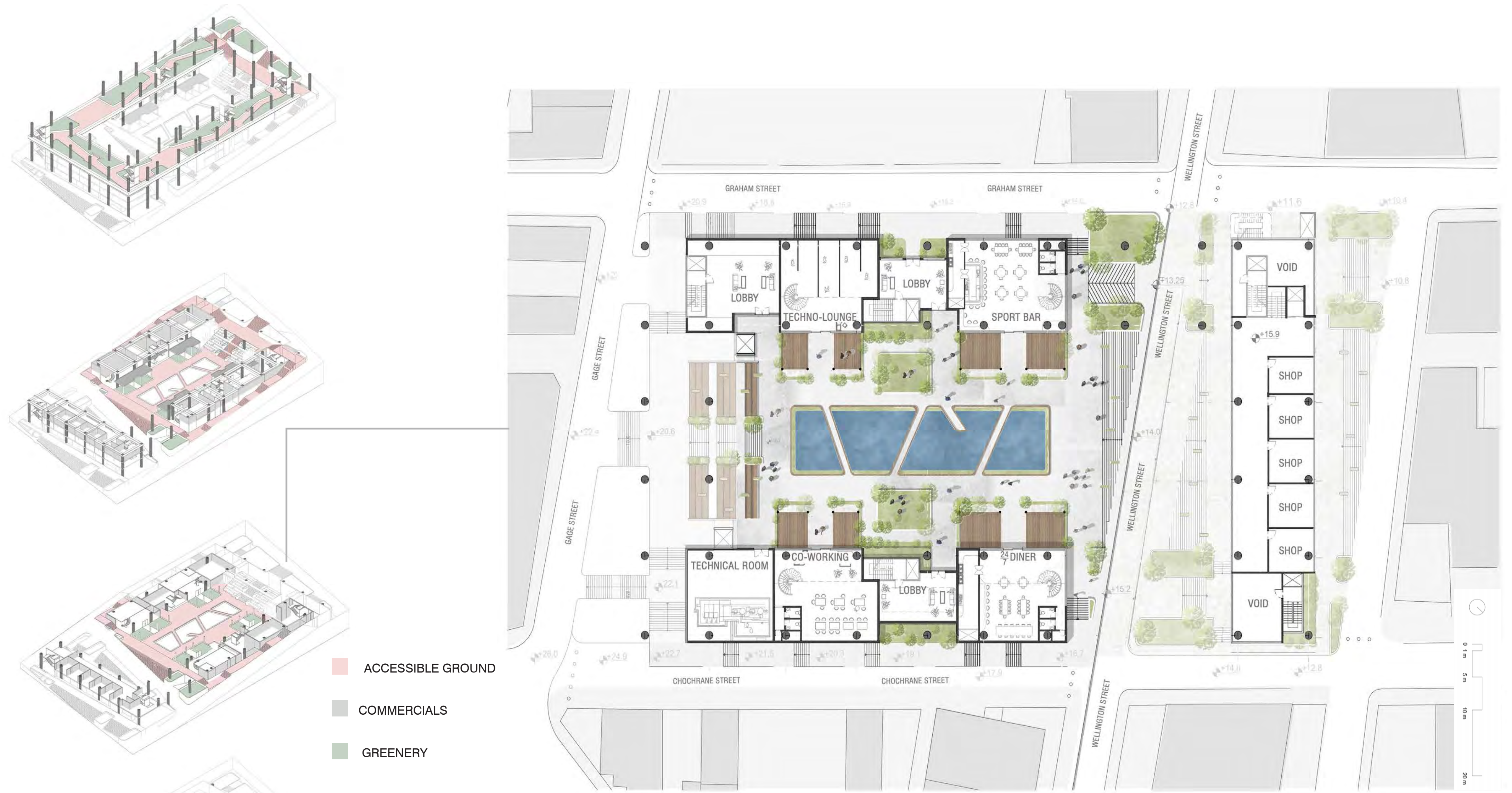
MASTER PLAN - SC 1.500



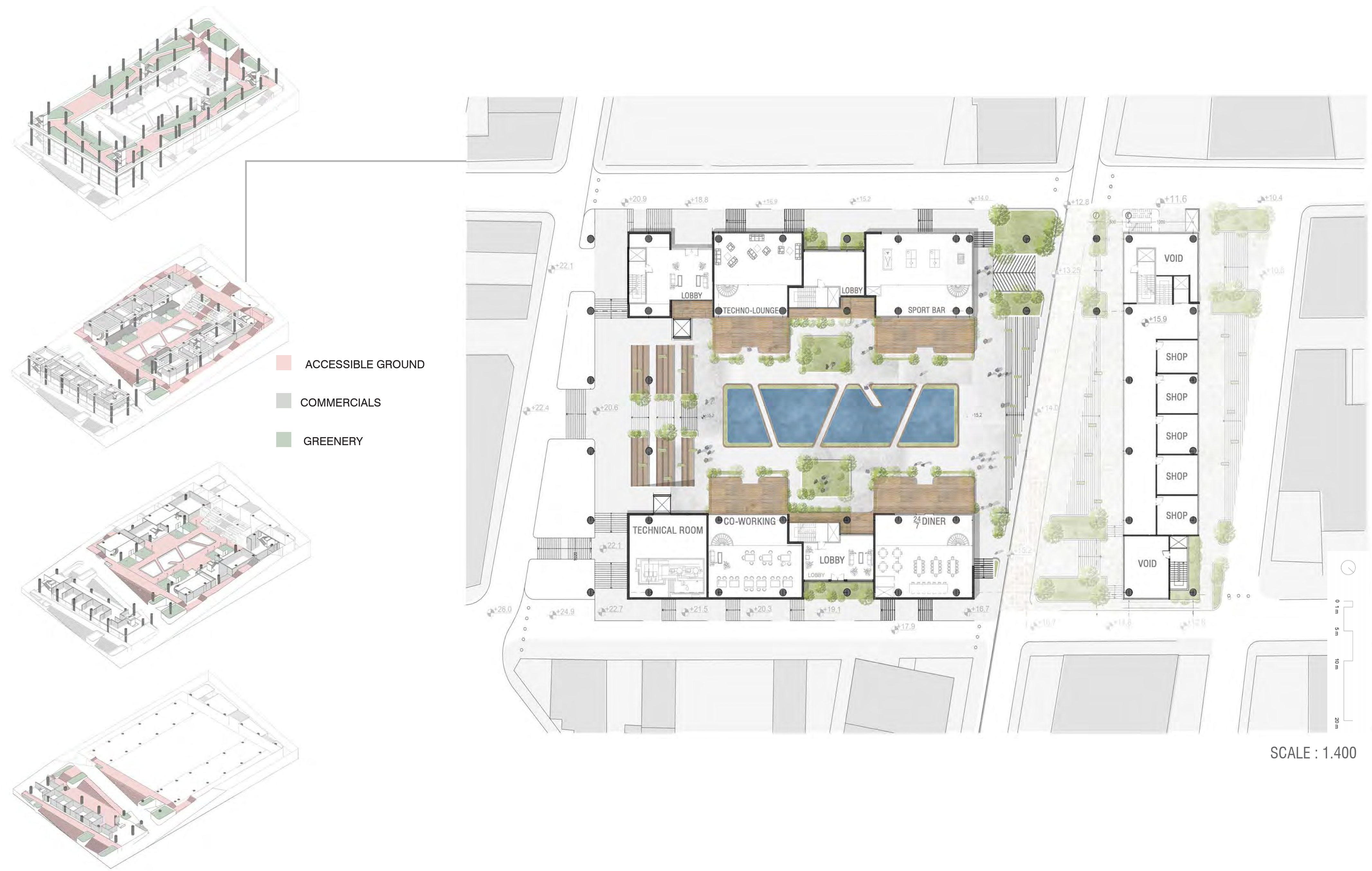
MASTER PLAN - LEVELING



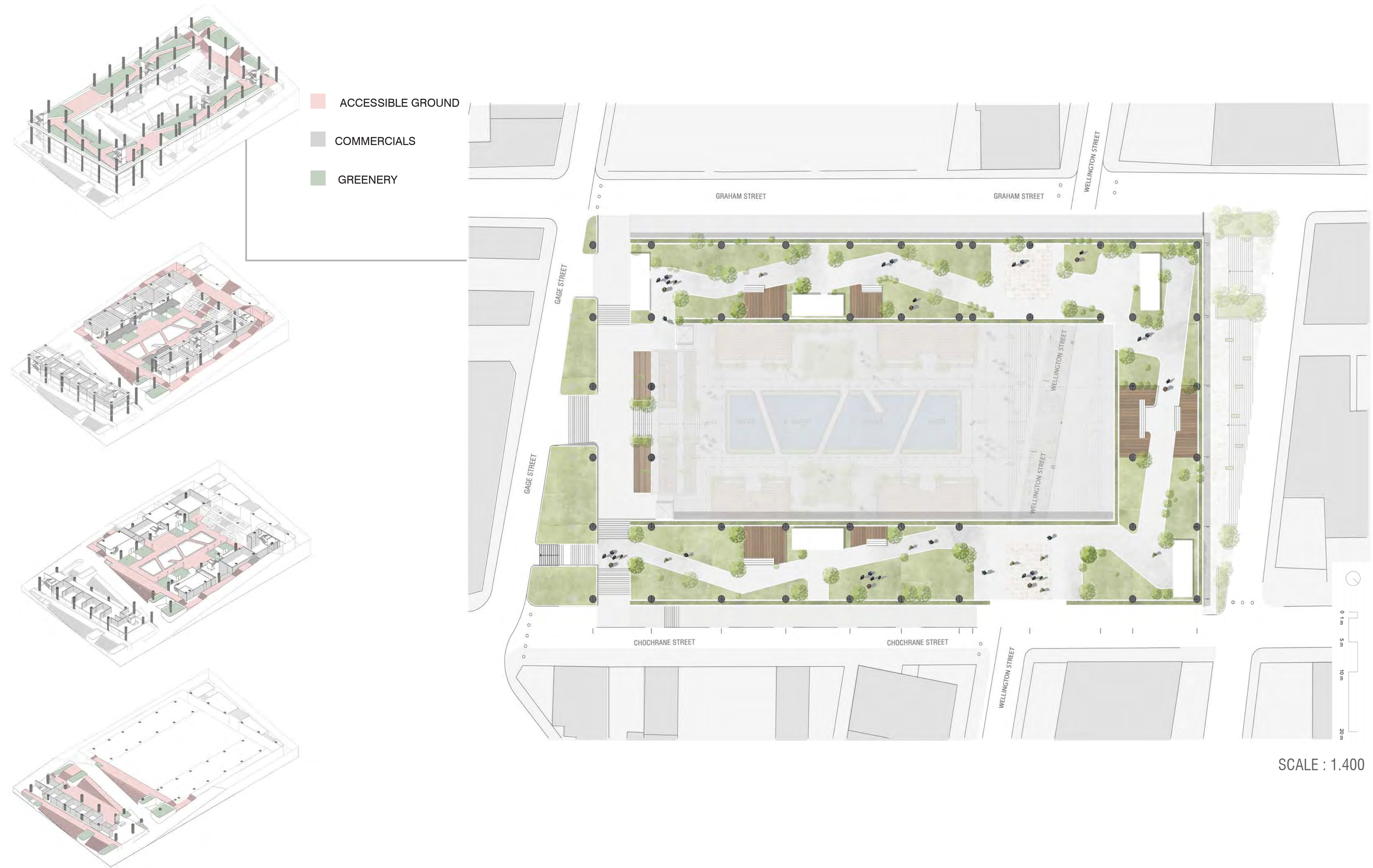
MASTER PLAN - LEVELING



MASTER PLAN - LEVELING



MASTER PLAN - LEVELING

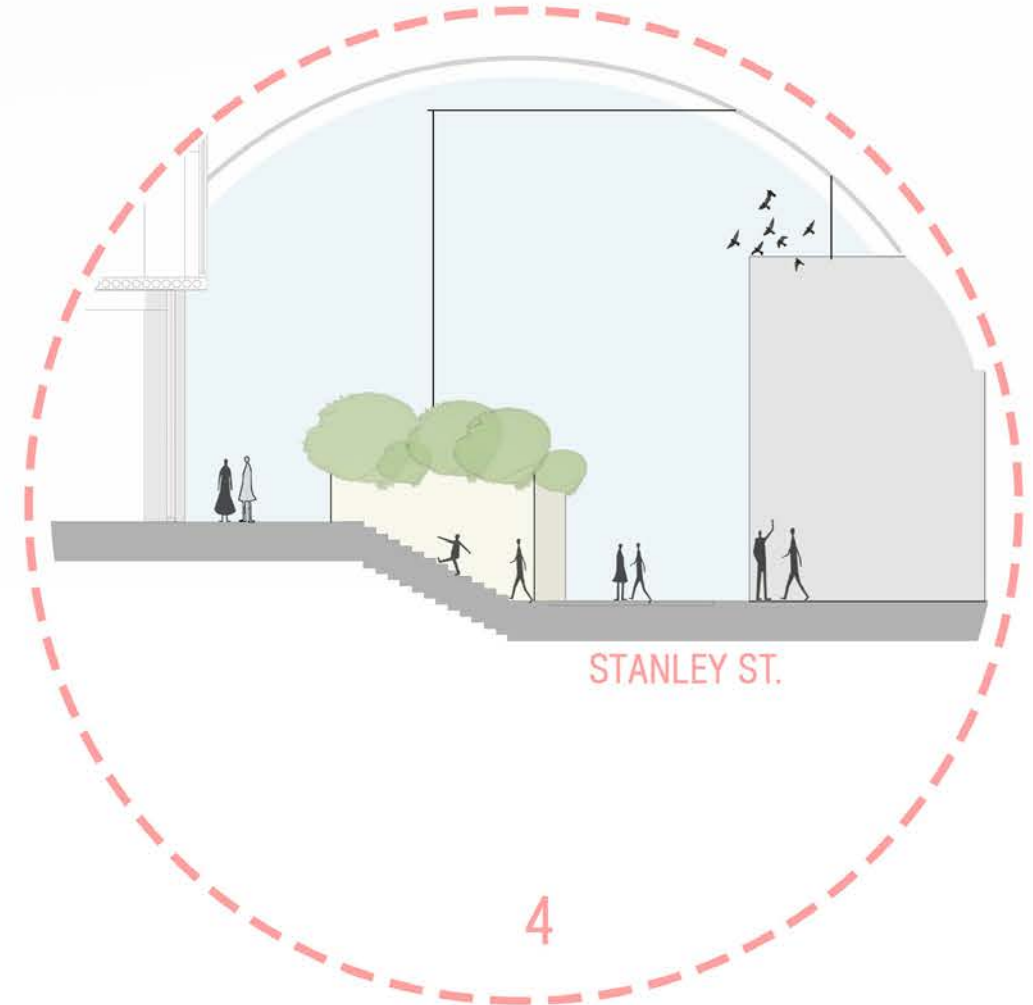
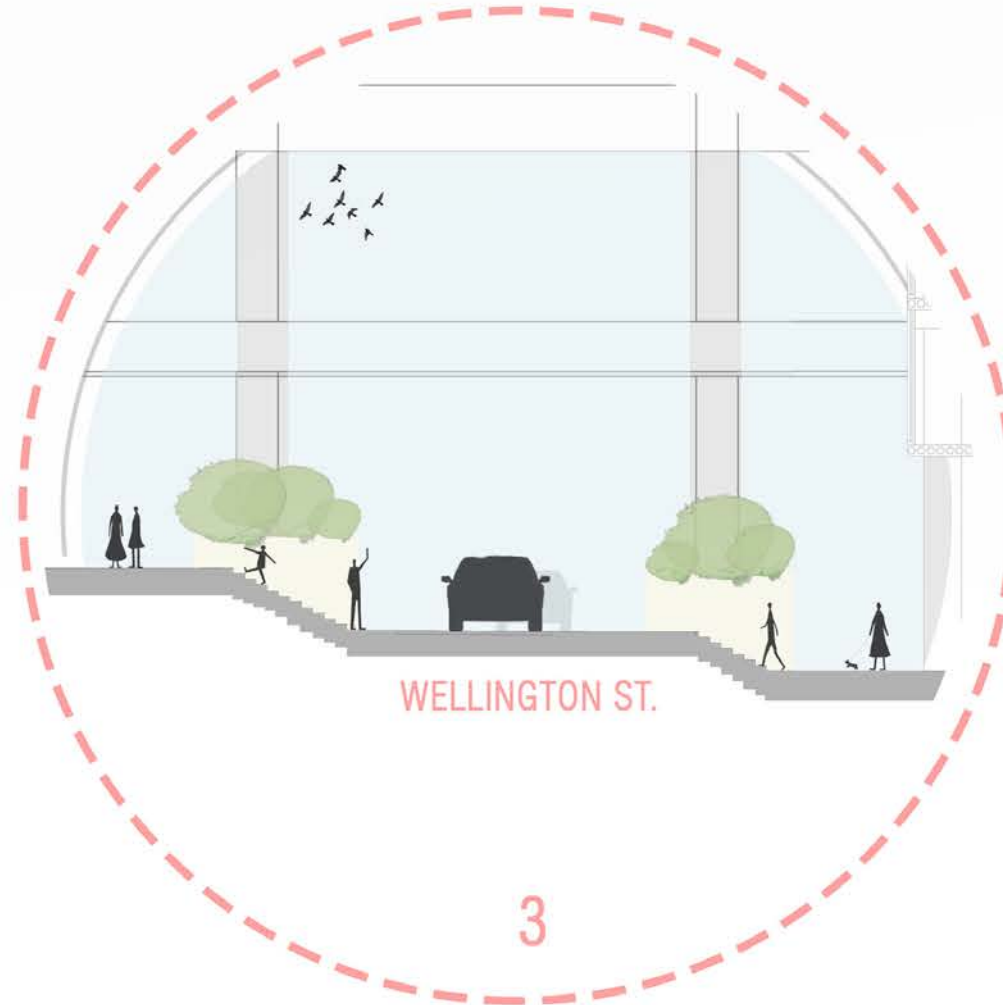
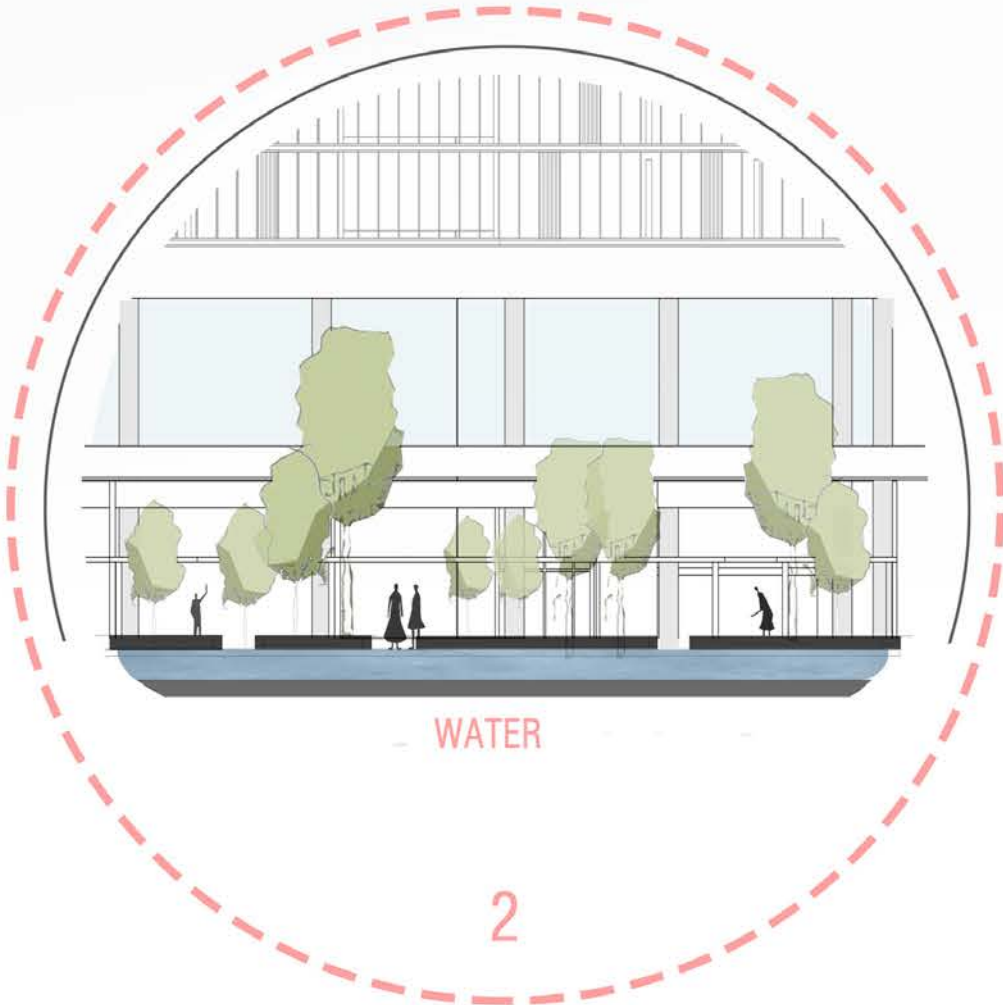
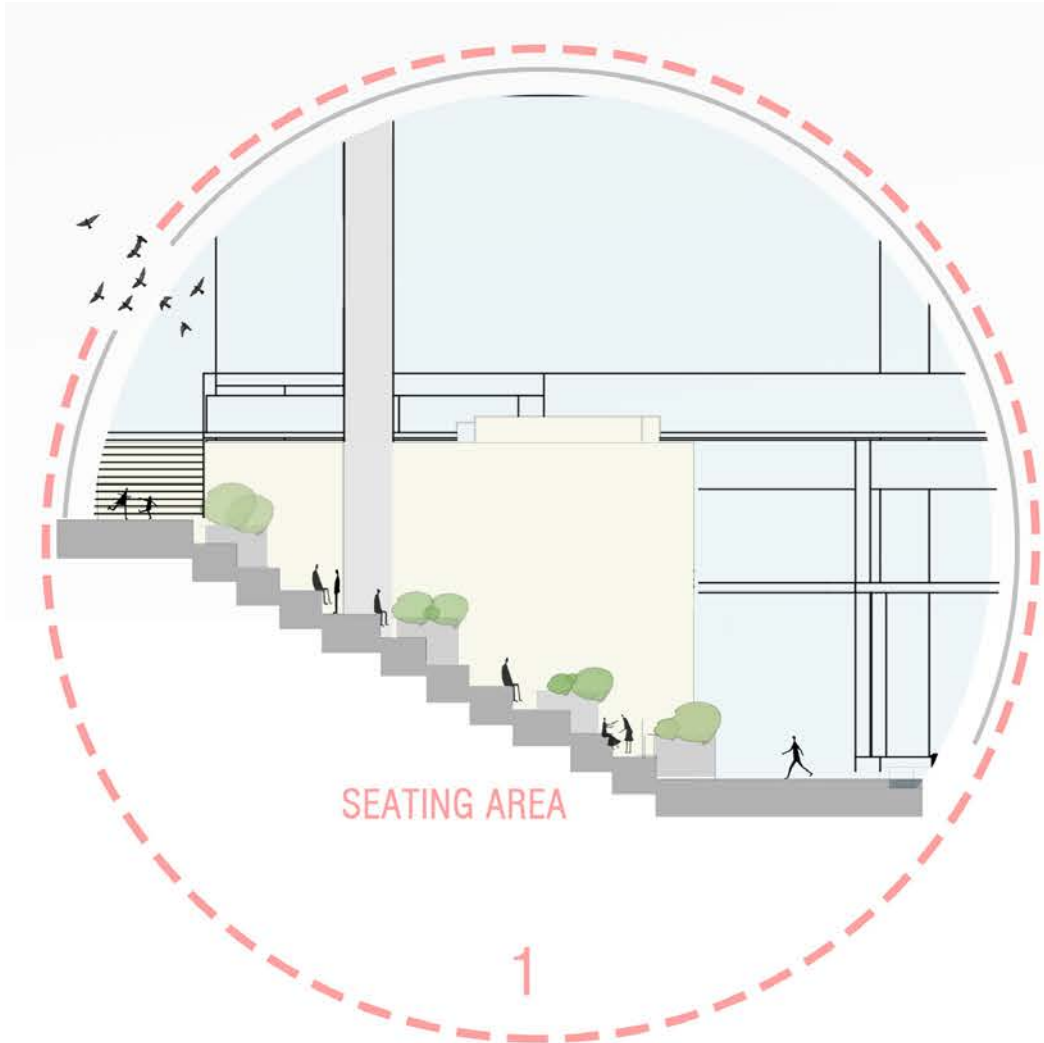


ARIAL VIEW



SITE PLAN SECTION - SC: 1.300

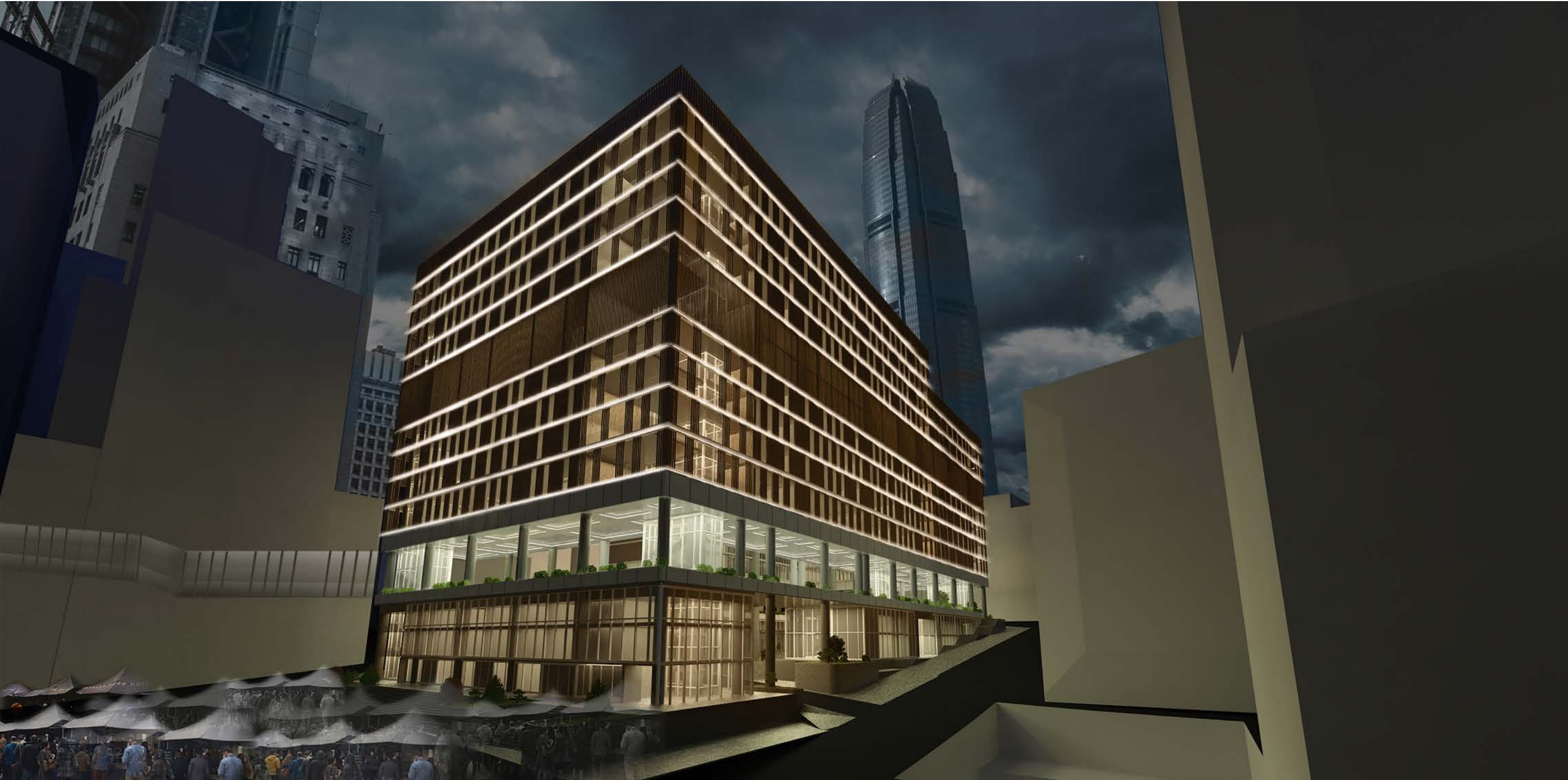
Public zone in this project as mentioned earilier has been divided to three main parts **THE COURT YARD** , **THE PUBLIC FUNCTIONS** and **THE OPEN LOOP PUBLIC SPACE** at the level of **SKY BRIDGE**.



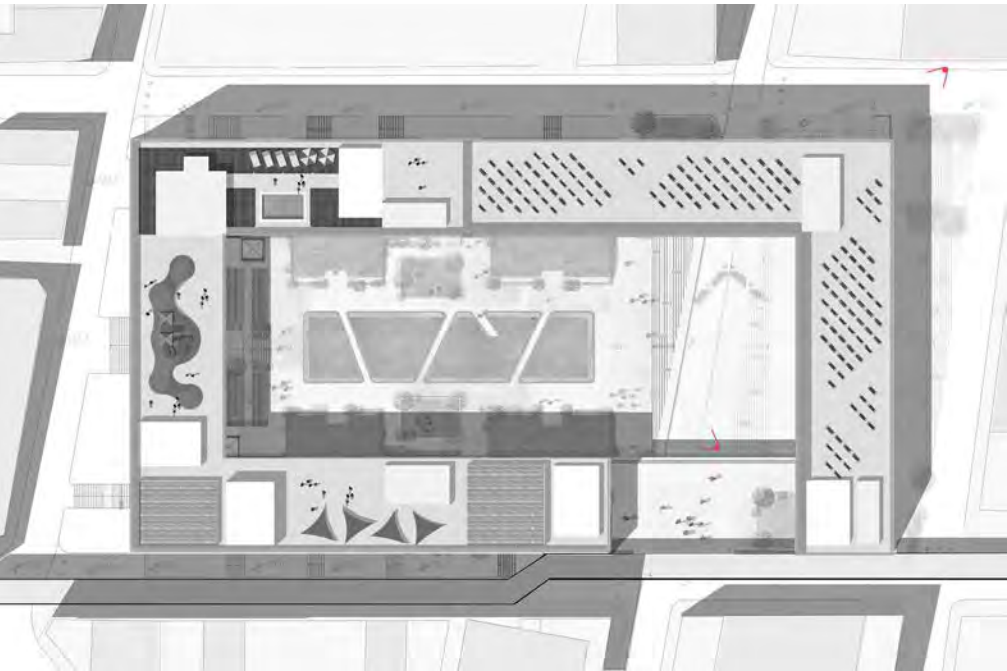
COURT YARD VIEW



STREET VIEW



KEY PLAN



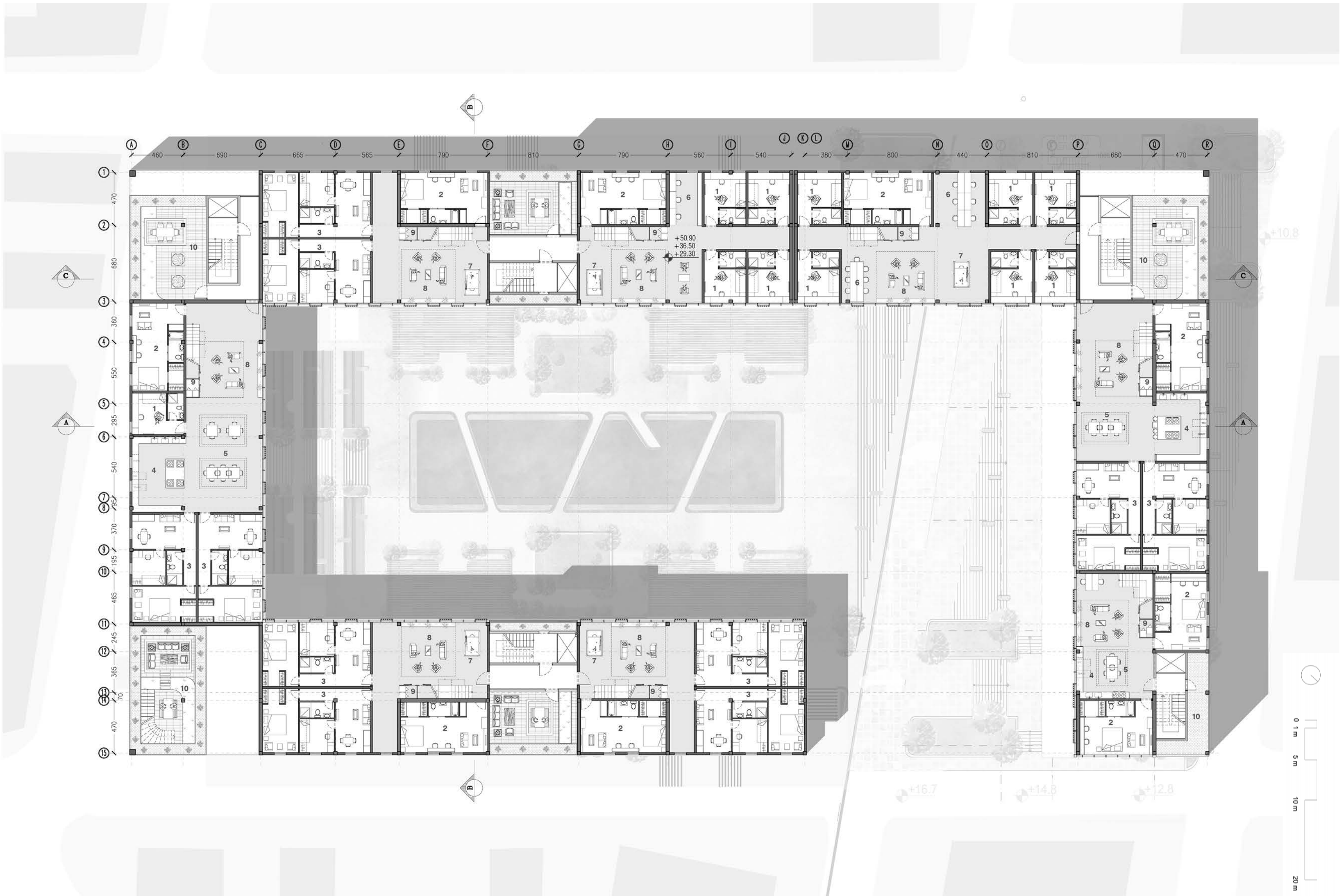
PLANS (RESIDENTIAL ZONE) SC: 1.300



PLANS OF THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE CLUSTER. CONTAIN THE UNITS AND THE COMMON AREAS, WORKING SPACES, AND COMMON FACILITIES FOR RESIDENCE

LEGEND

- 1. 15sqm UNITS
- 2. 35sqm UNITS
- 3. 55sqm UNITS
- 4. KITCHEN
- 5. DINNIG SPACE
- 6. WORKING SPACE
- 7. ENTERTAINMENT
- 8. LIVING SPACE
- 9. LAUNDRY & STORAGE
- 10. BALCONY



PLANS (RESIDENTIAL ZONE) SC: 1.300



PLANS OF THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE CLUSTER. CONTAIN THE UNITS AND THE COMMON AREAS, WORKING SPACES, AND COMMON FACILITIES FOR RESIDENCE

LEGEND

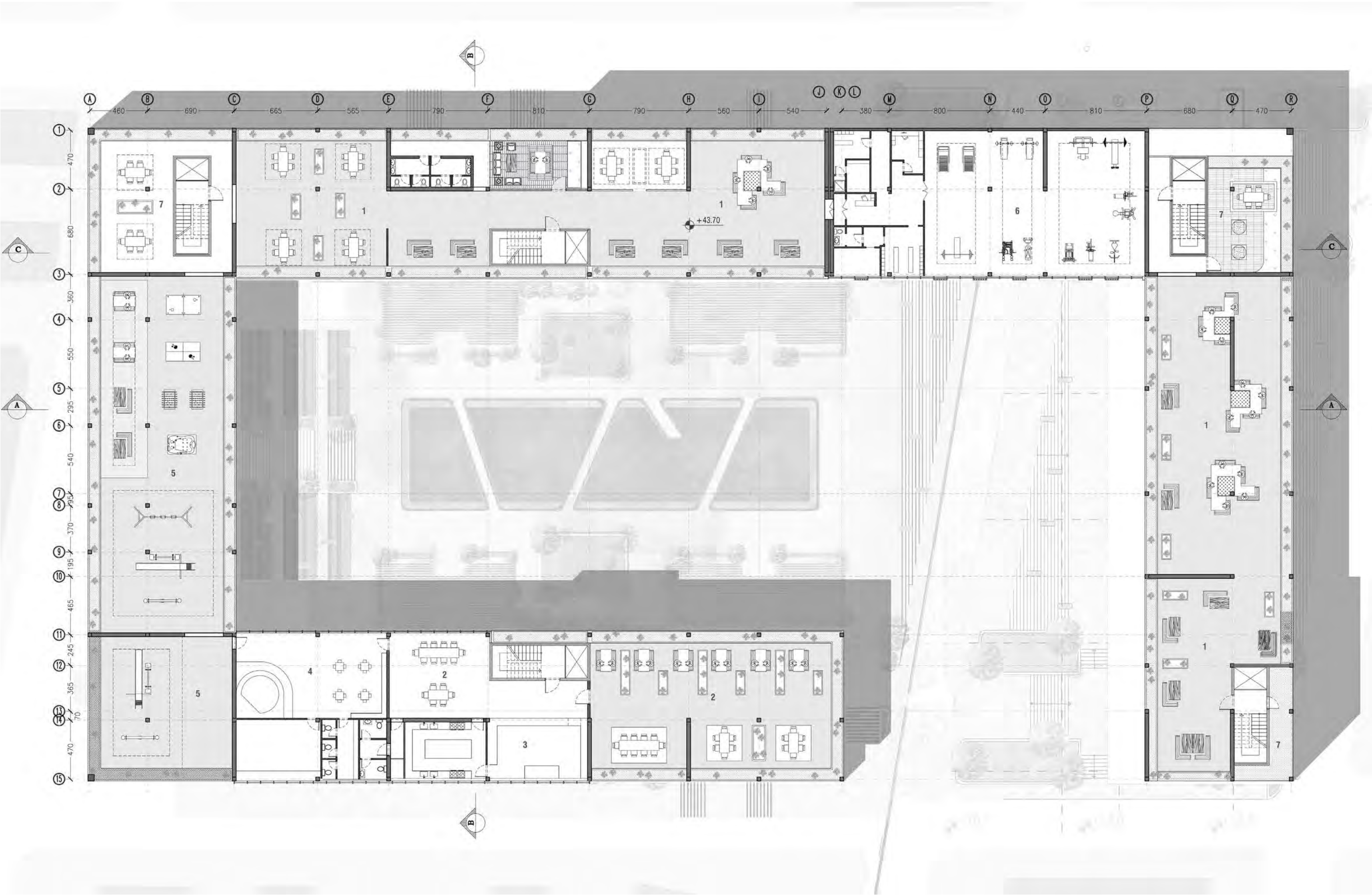
- 1. 15sqm UNITS
- 2. 35sqm UNITS
- 3. KITCHEN
- 4. DINNIG SPACE
- 5. LIBRARY
- 6. WORKING SPACE
- 7. ENTERTAINMENT
- 8. LIVING SPACE
- 9.BALCONY



PLANS (RESIDENTIAL ZONE) SC: 1.300



PLANS OF THE IN BETWEEN
RESIDENTIAL ZONE PUBLIC
SPACE WHICH CONTAINS
FUNCTIONS AND SPACE
TO AGGREGATE PEOPLE IN
ACTIVITIES AND SOCIALIZING.



LEGEND

- 1. COWORKING SPACE
- 2. RESTAURANT
- 3. KITCHEN
- 4. CHILD CARE
- 5. ENTERTAINMENT SPACE
- 6. GYM
- 7. BALCONY



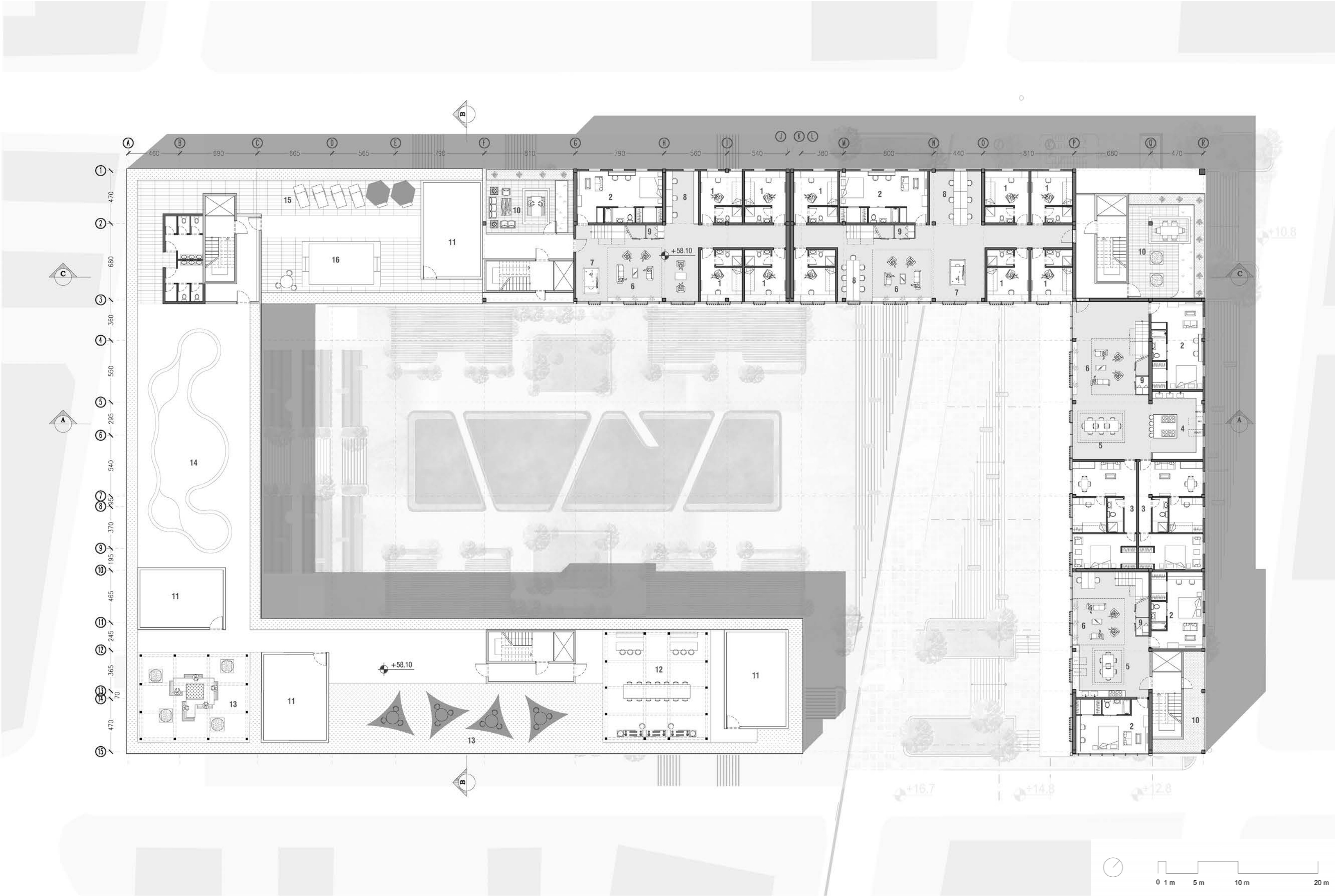
PLANS (RESIDENTIAL ZONE) SC: 1.300



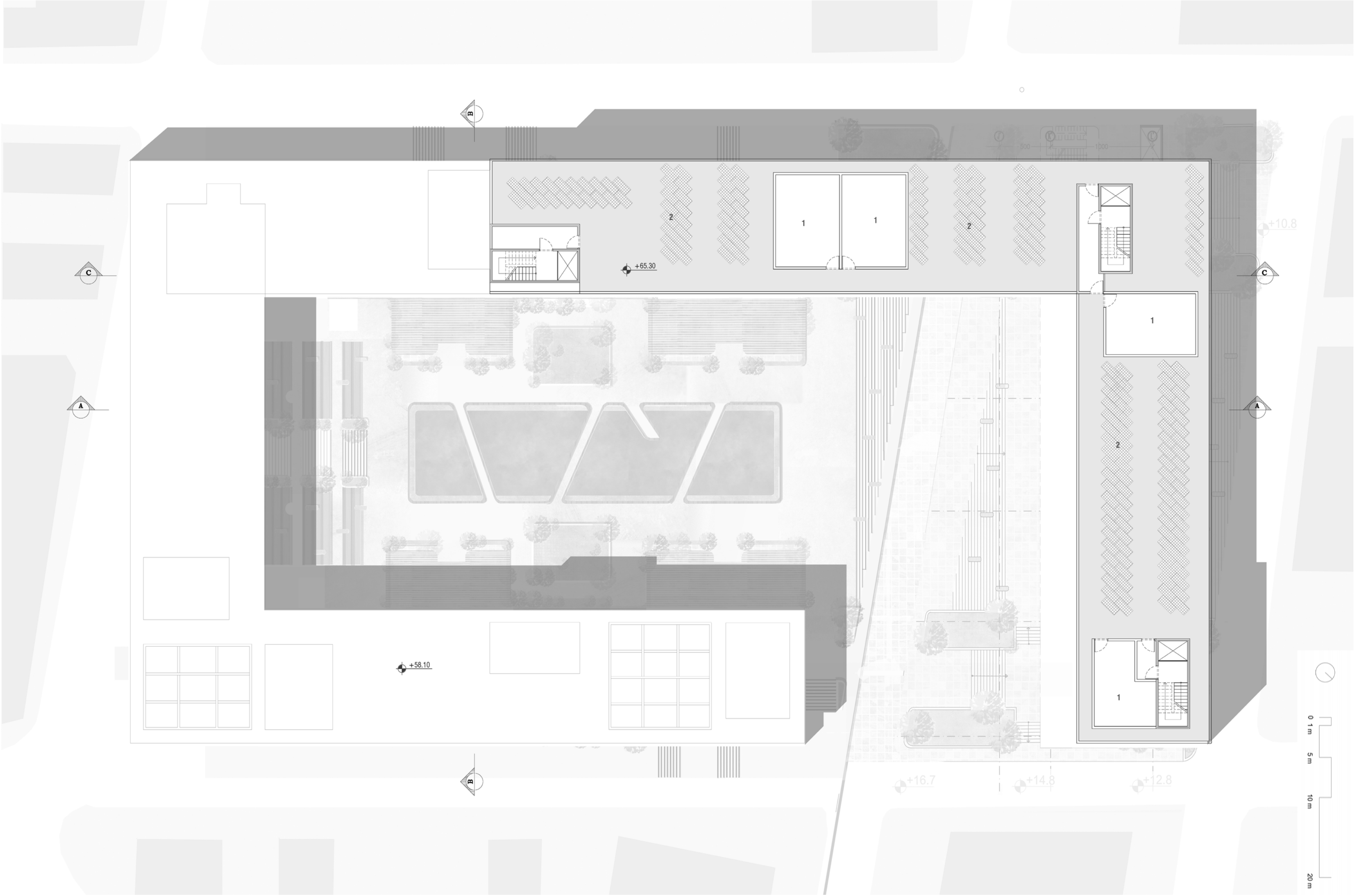
PLANS OF THE FUNCTION OF THE ROOF AND OF THE CLUSTER. CONTAIN OPEN SPACES AN SEMI OPEN SPACES FOR GATHERING AND ACTIVITIES.

LEGEND

- 1. 15sqm UNIT
- 2. 35sqm UNIT
- 3. 55sqm UNIT
- 4. KITCHEN
- 5. DINNING SPACE
- 6. LIVING SPACE
- 7. ENTERTAINMET SPACE
- 8. WORKING SPACE
- 9. LAUNDRY & STORAGE
- 10. BALCONY
- 11. MECHANICAL ROM
- 12. BBQ SPACE
- 13. SEATINGS
- 14. PLAYGROUND
- 15. RELAXING SPACE
- 16. HOT TUB



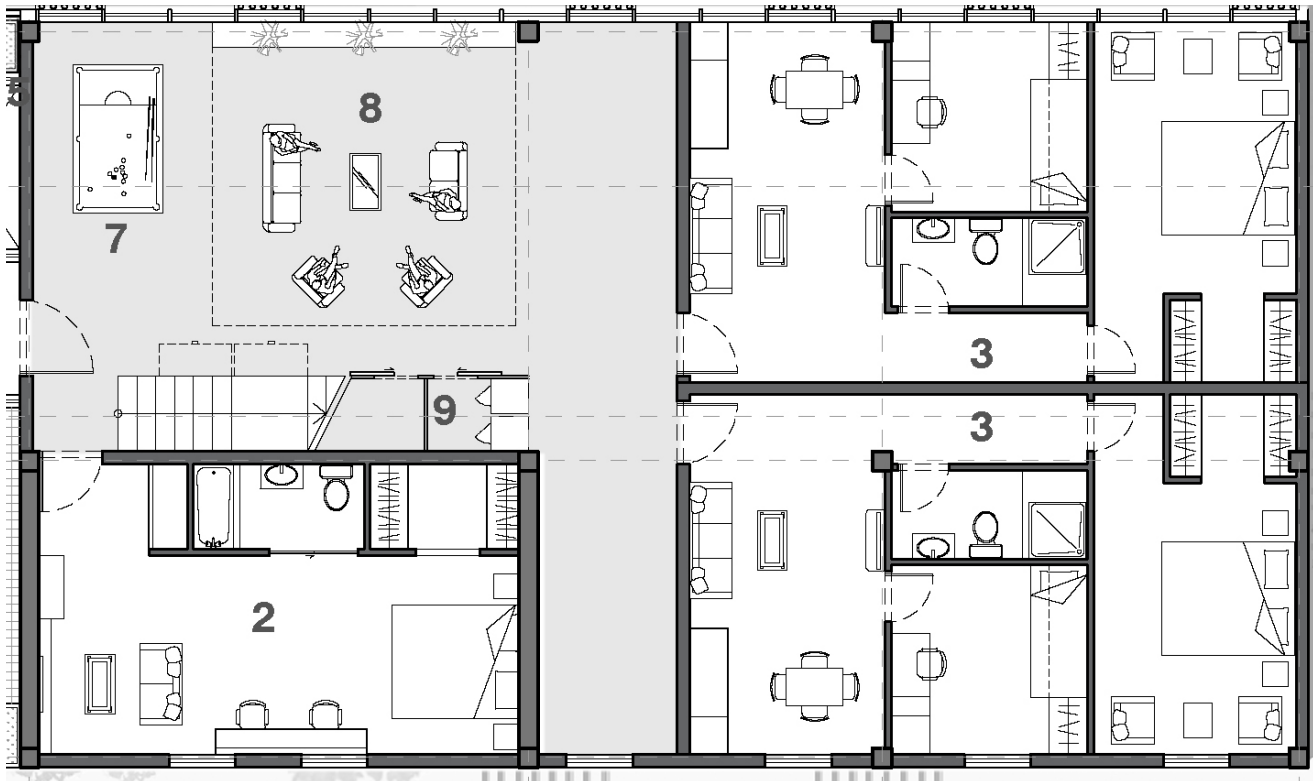
PLANS (ROOF) SC: 1.300



- LEGEND
- 1. MECHANICAL ROOM
 - 2. PV PANELS

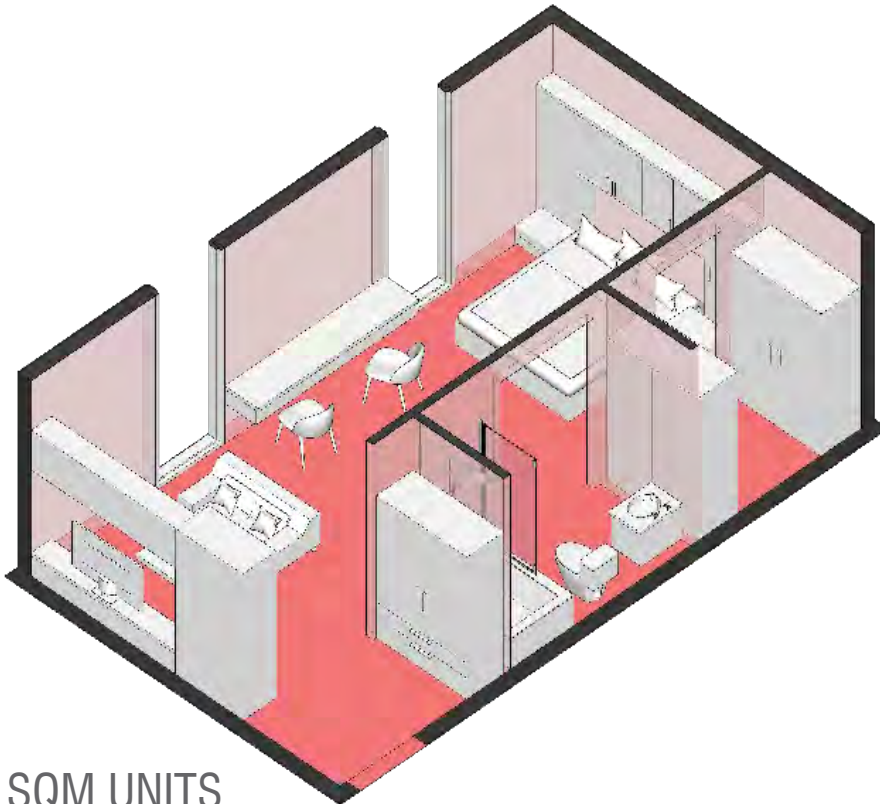
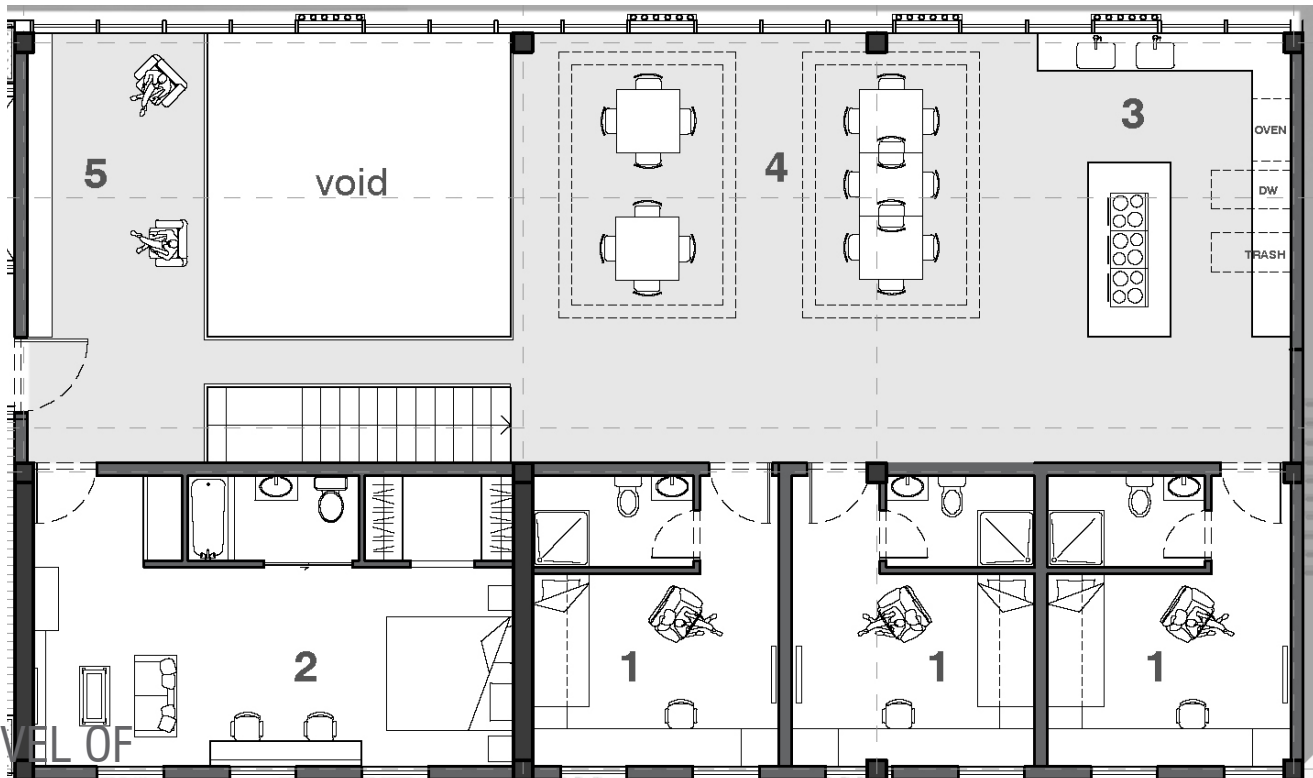
PLANS (UNITS TYPOLOGY) SC: 1.100

PLANS OF FIRST LEVEL OF CLUSTER



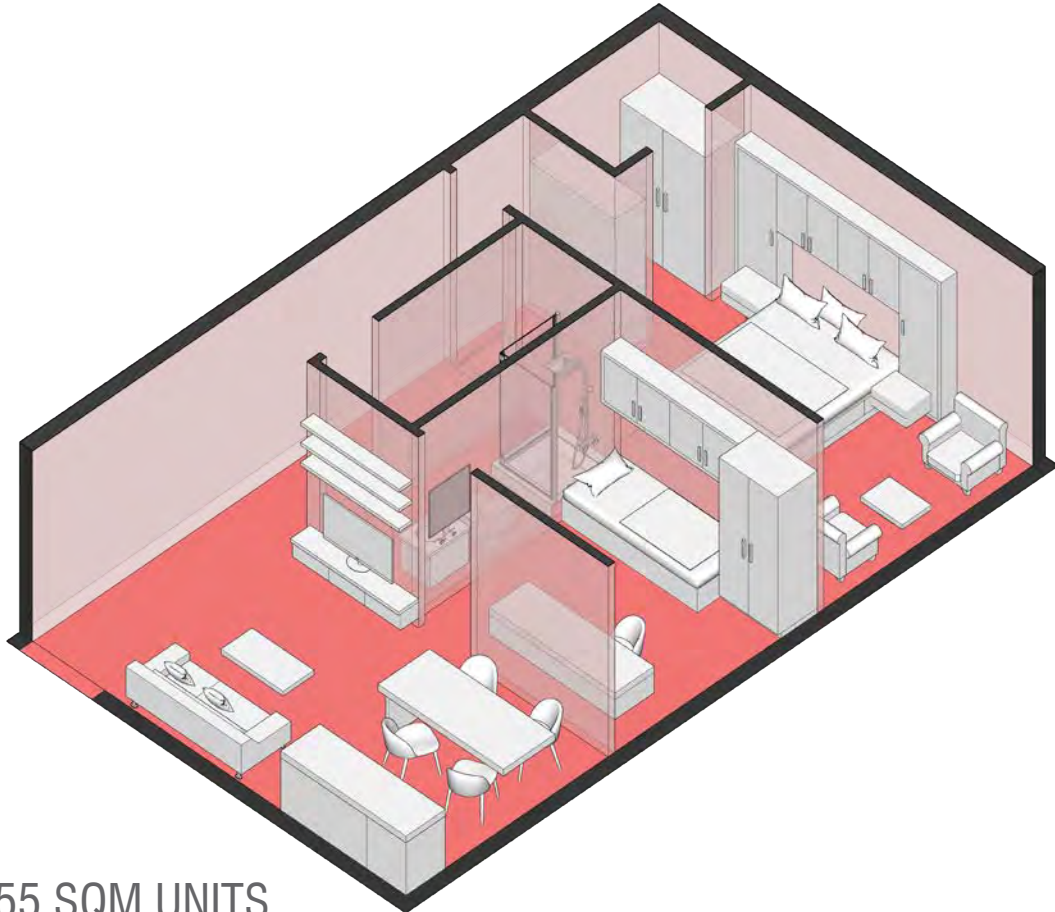
15 SQM UNITS

PLANS OF FIRST LEVEL OF CLUSTER



35 SQM UNITS

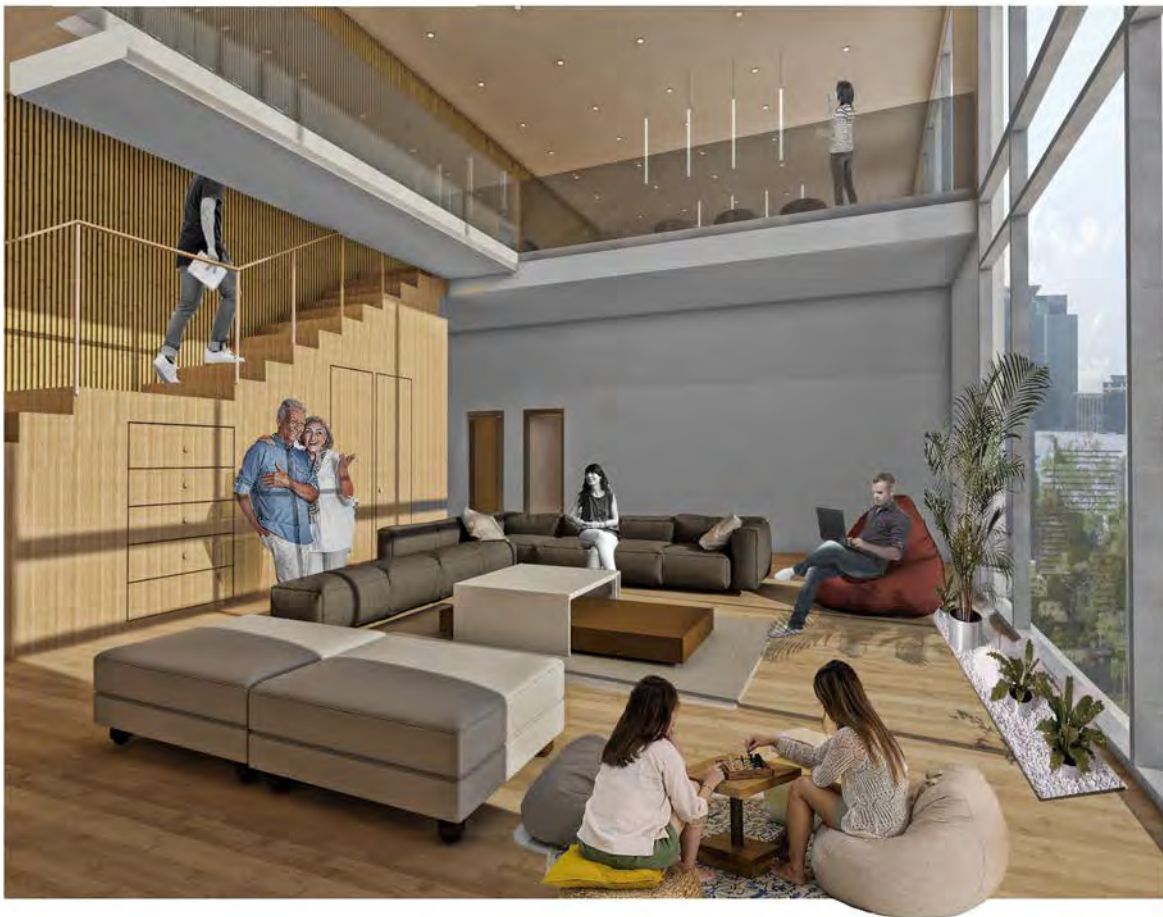
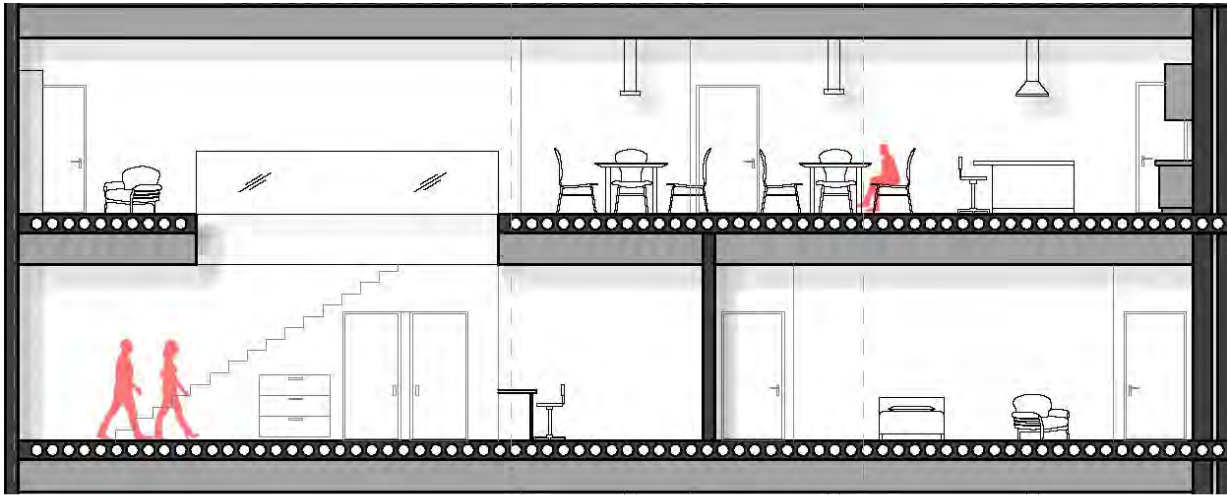
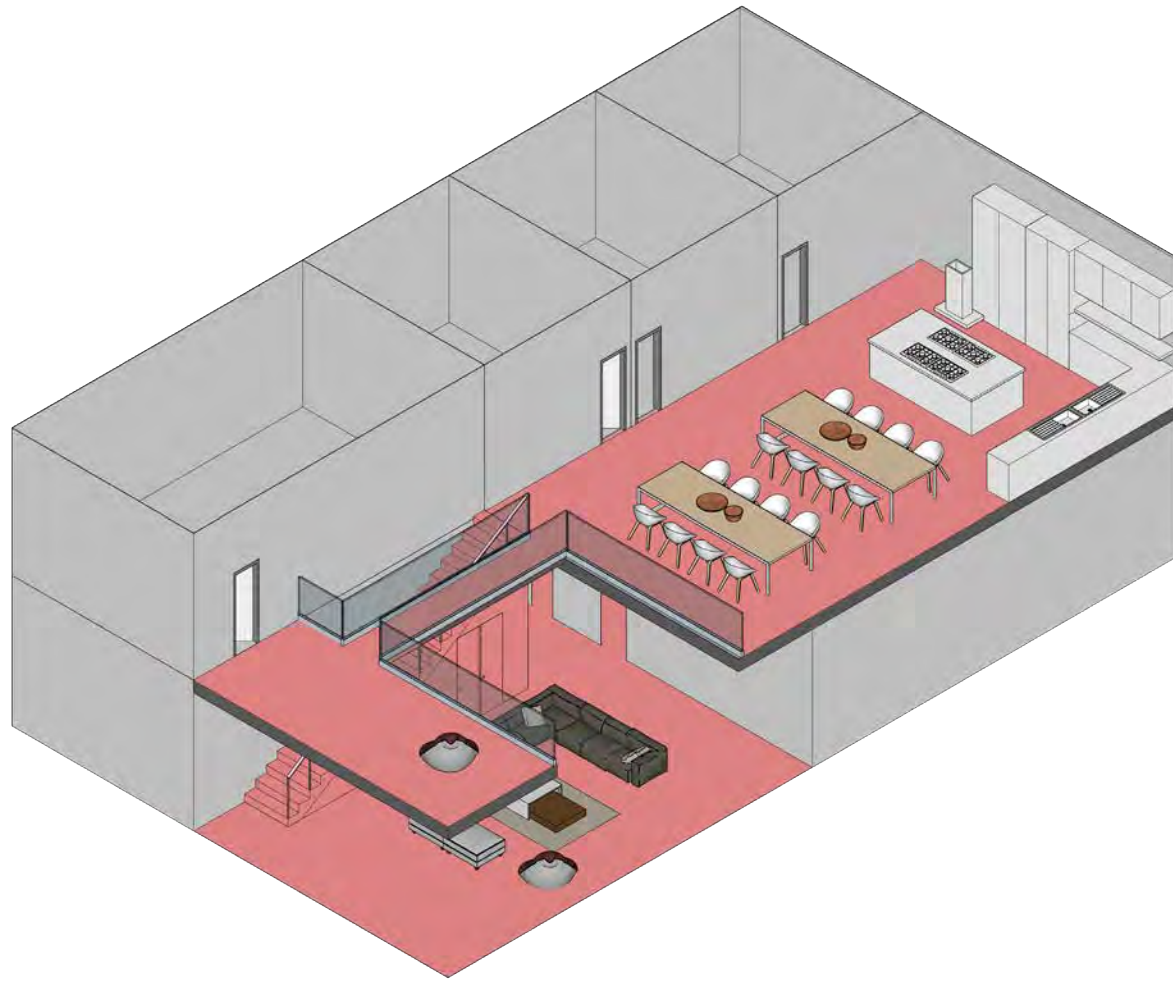
PLANS OF FIRST LEVEL OF CLUSTER



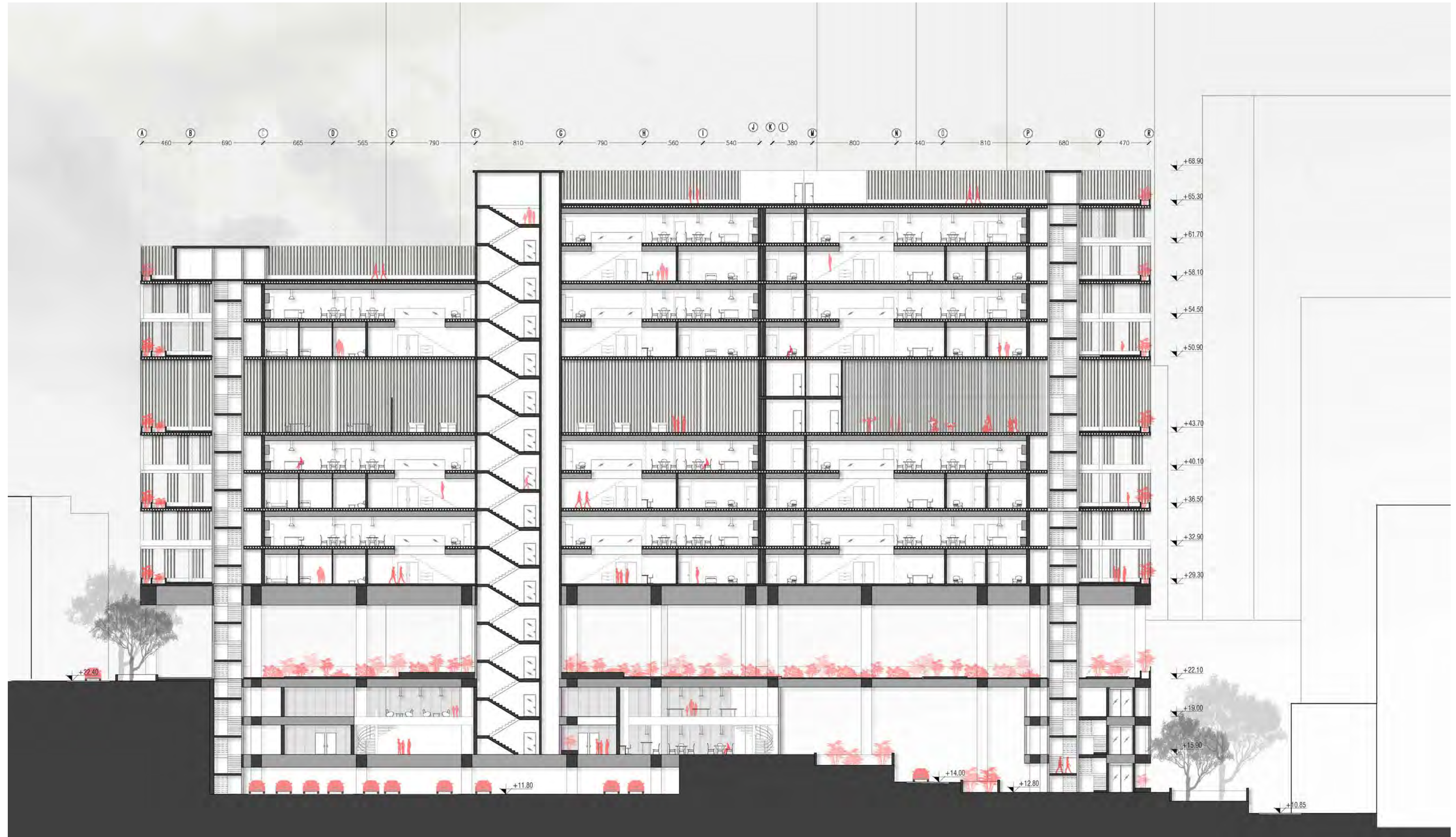
55 SQM UNITS

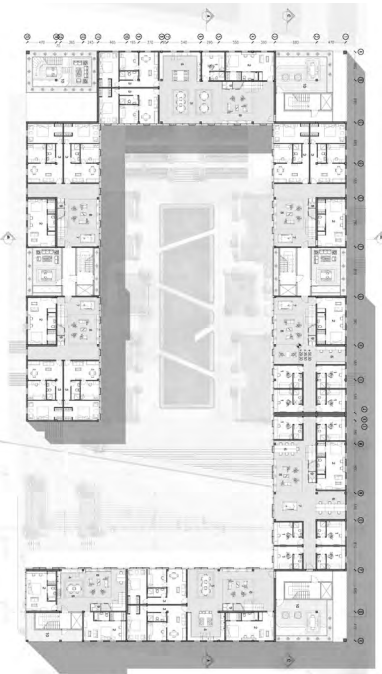
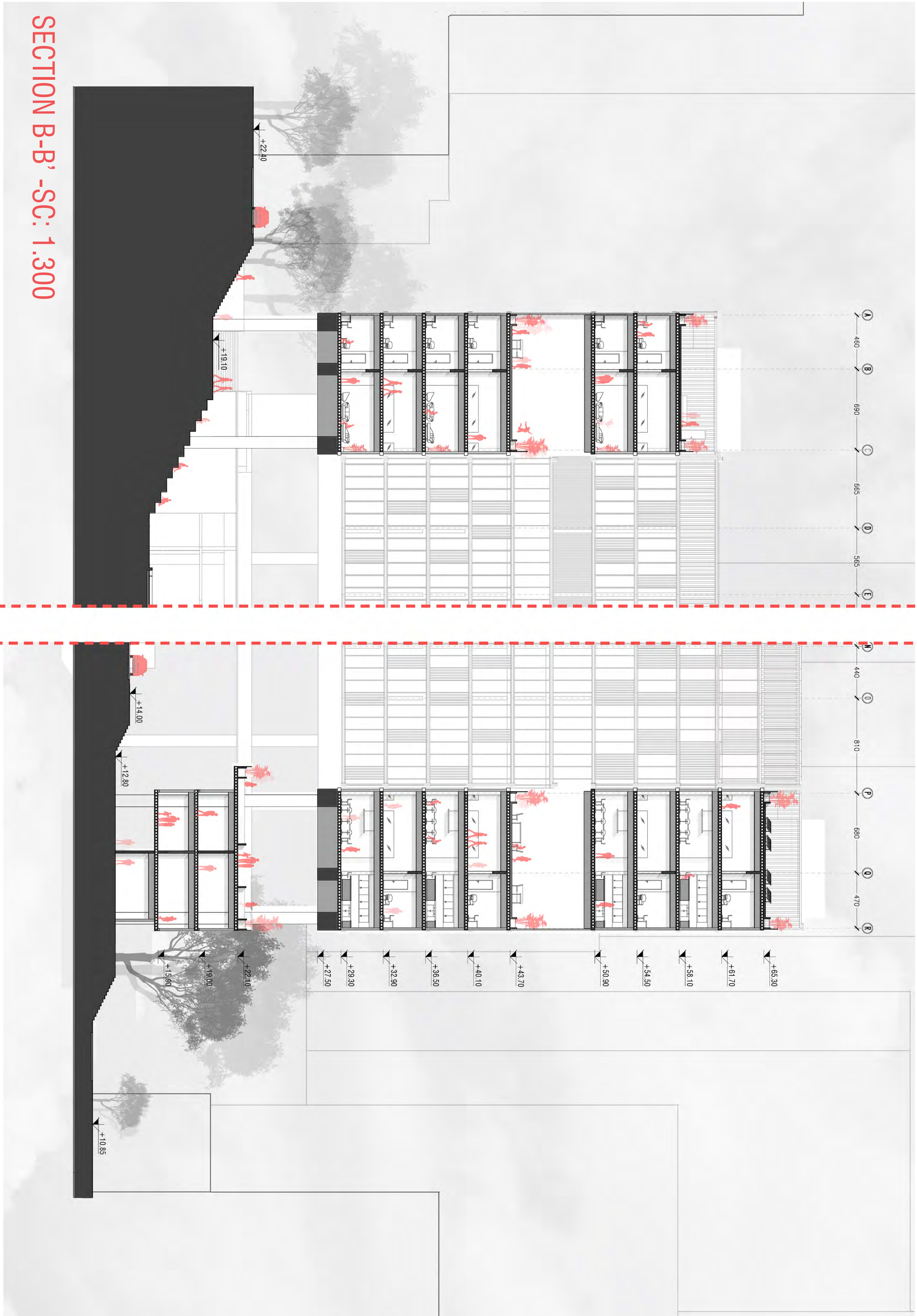
COMMON AREA VIEWS

FORMATION AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE CLUSTER AND THE CONNECTION WITH STAIRS

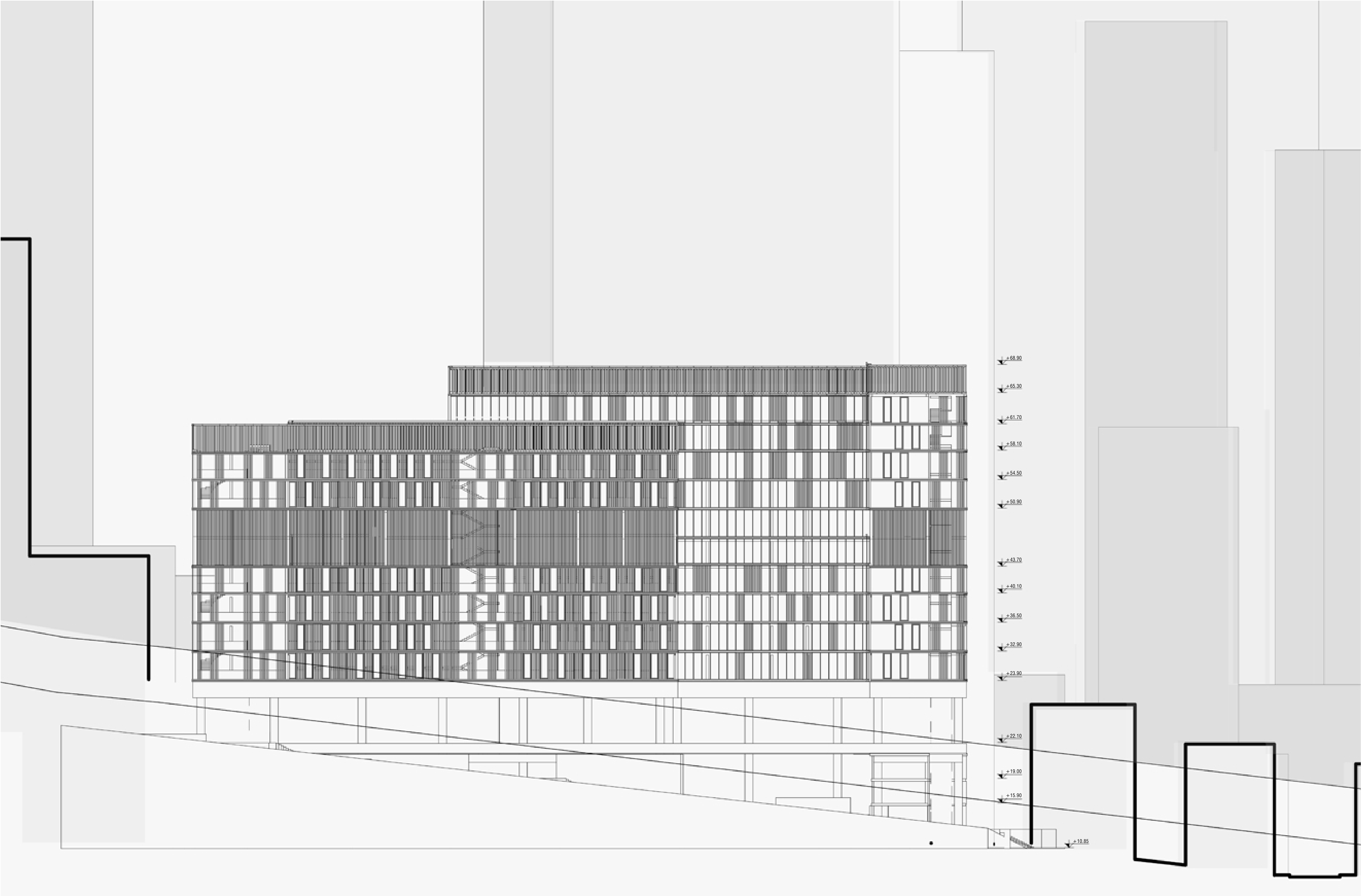


This architectural floor plan illustrates the 10th floor of the National Convention Center. The layout features a large central hall with a complex, multi-lobed shape, surrounded by numerous smaller rooms, corridors, and service areas. The plan is detailed with room numbers, furniture placement, and structural elements like walls and doors. The overall design is symmetrical, with a central core and wings extending outwards.

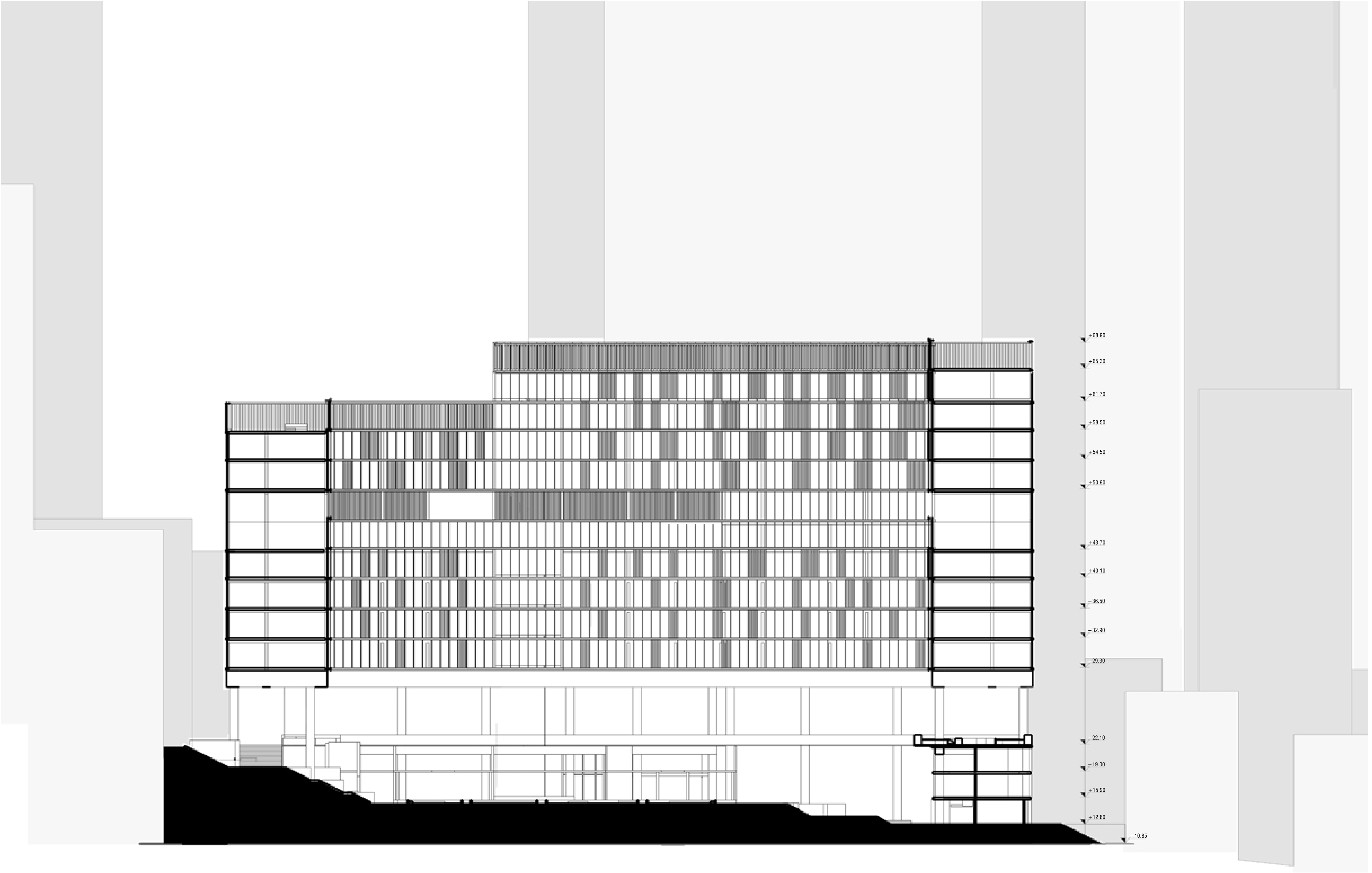




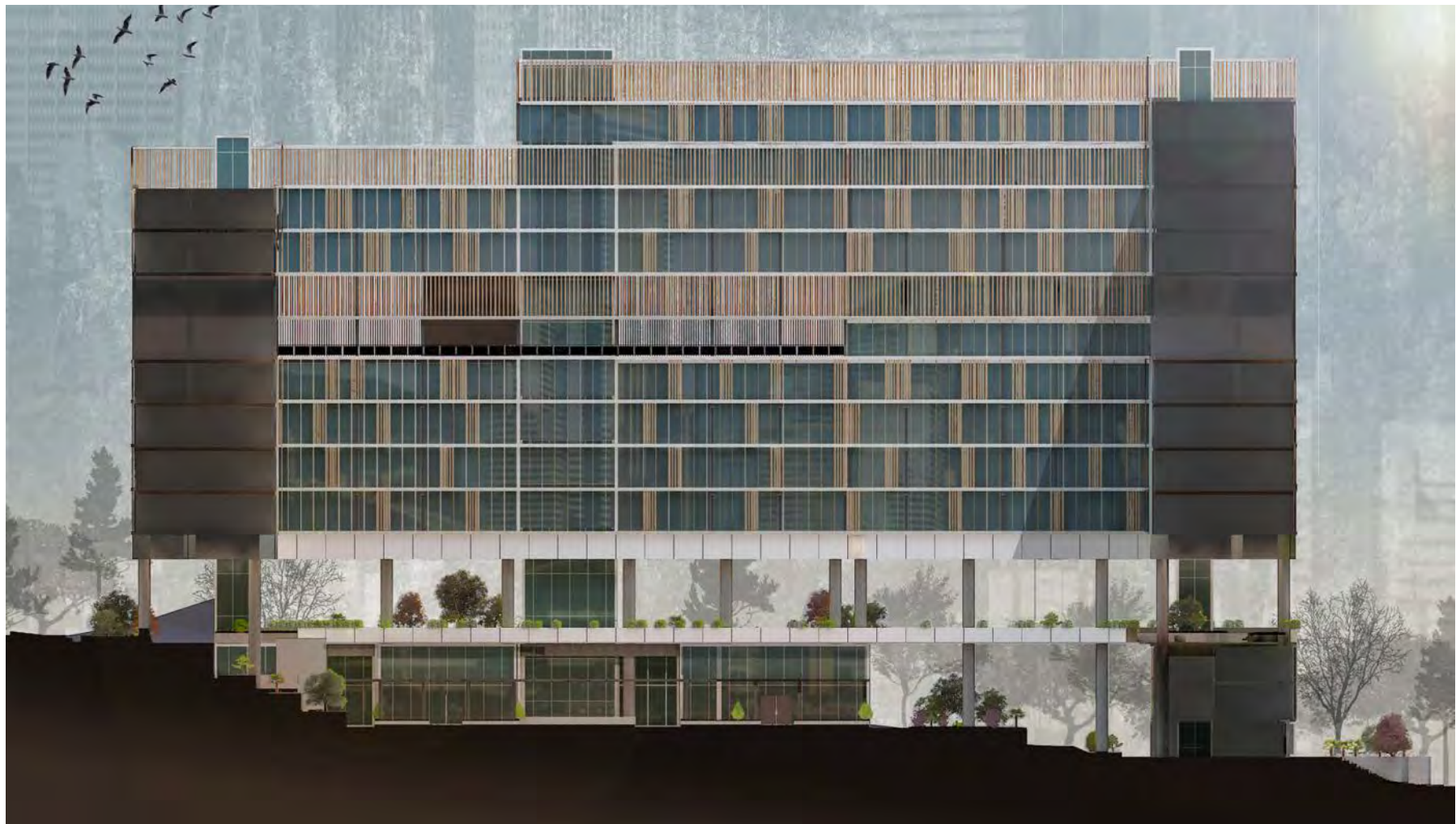
EAST ELEVATION (RESPONSING TO THE EXTERIOR OF COURT YAD) SC: 1.300



EAST ELEVATION (RESPONSING TO THE INTERIOR OF COURT YAD) SC: 1.300



EAST ELEVATIONS

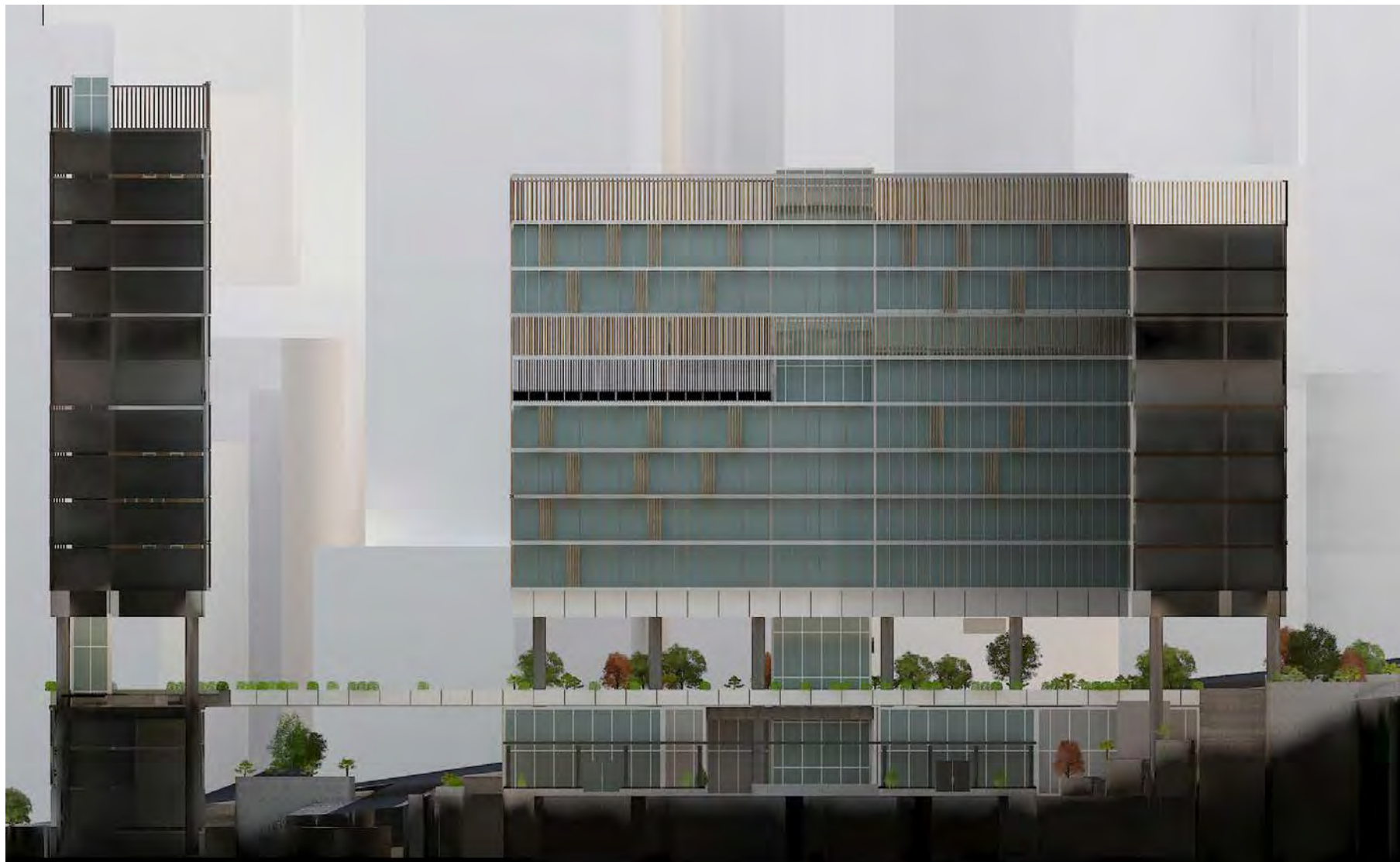


INTERIOR OF COURT YARD

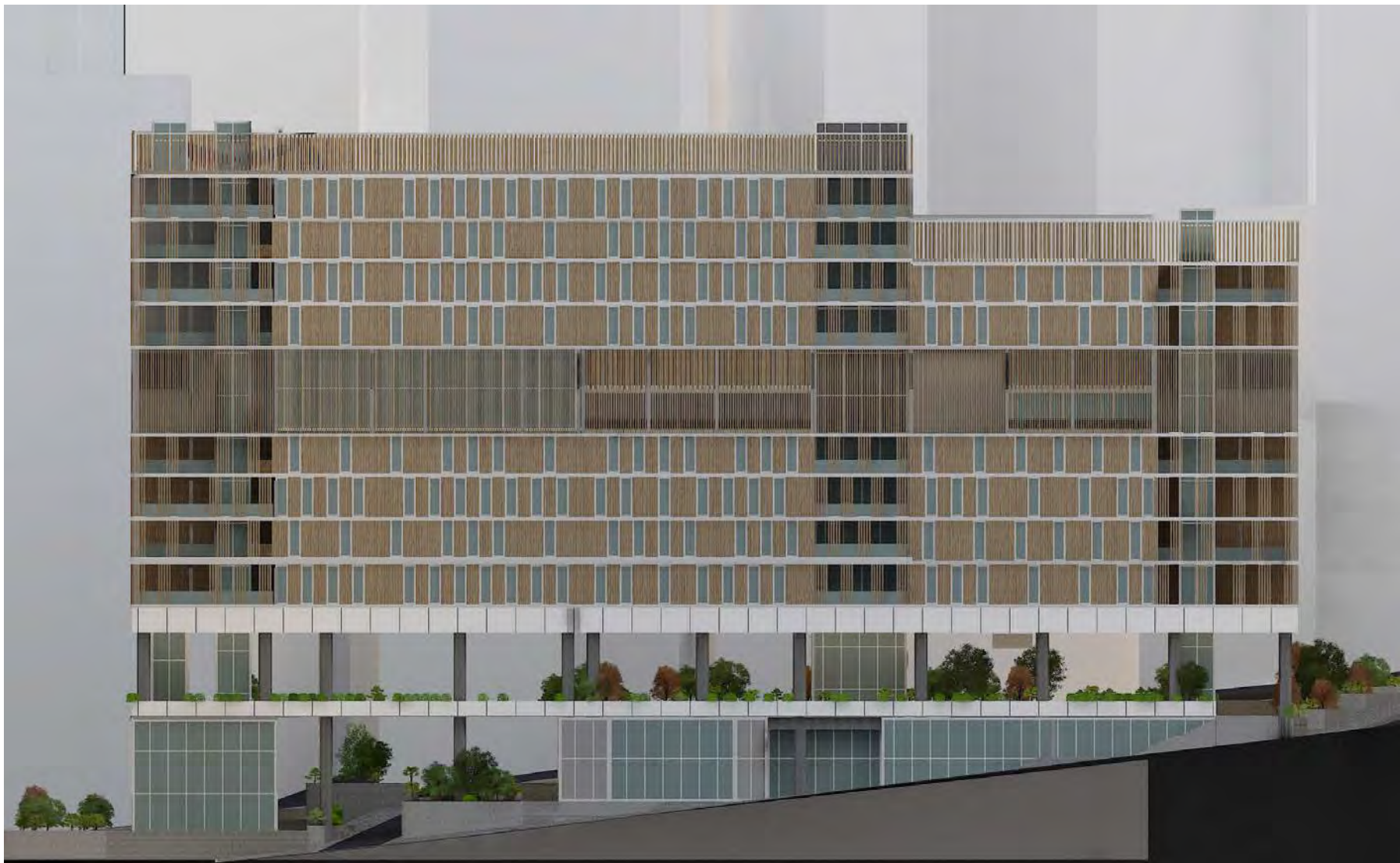


EXTERIOR OF COURT YARD

WEST ELEVATIONS



INTERIOR OF COURT YARD



EXTERIOR OF COURT YARD

EAST ELEVATIONS



INTERIOR OF COURT YARD



EXTERIOR OF COURT YARD

WEST ELEVATIONS

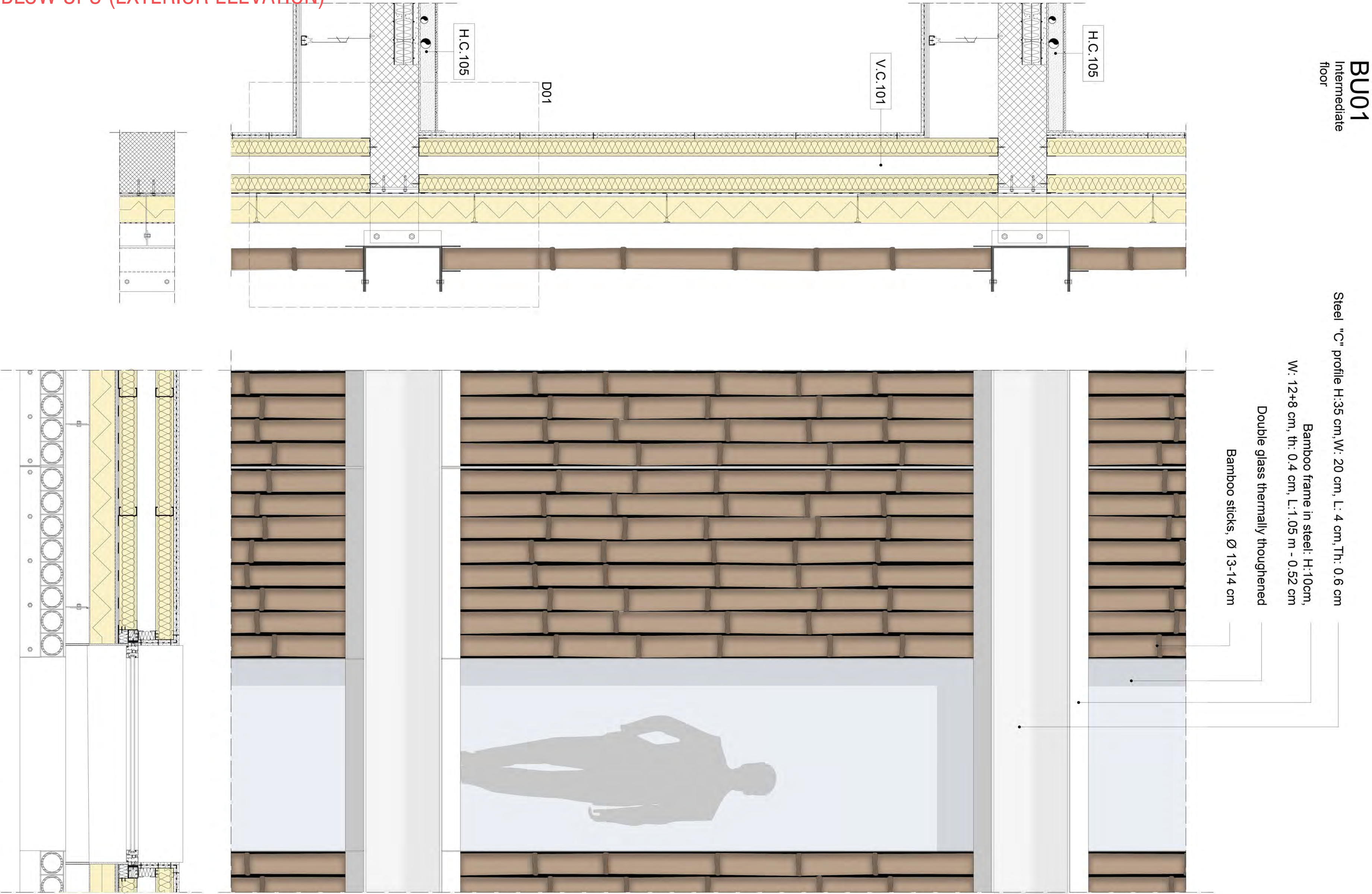


INTERIOR OF COURT YARD

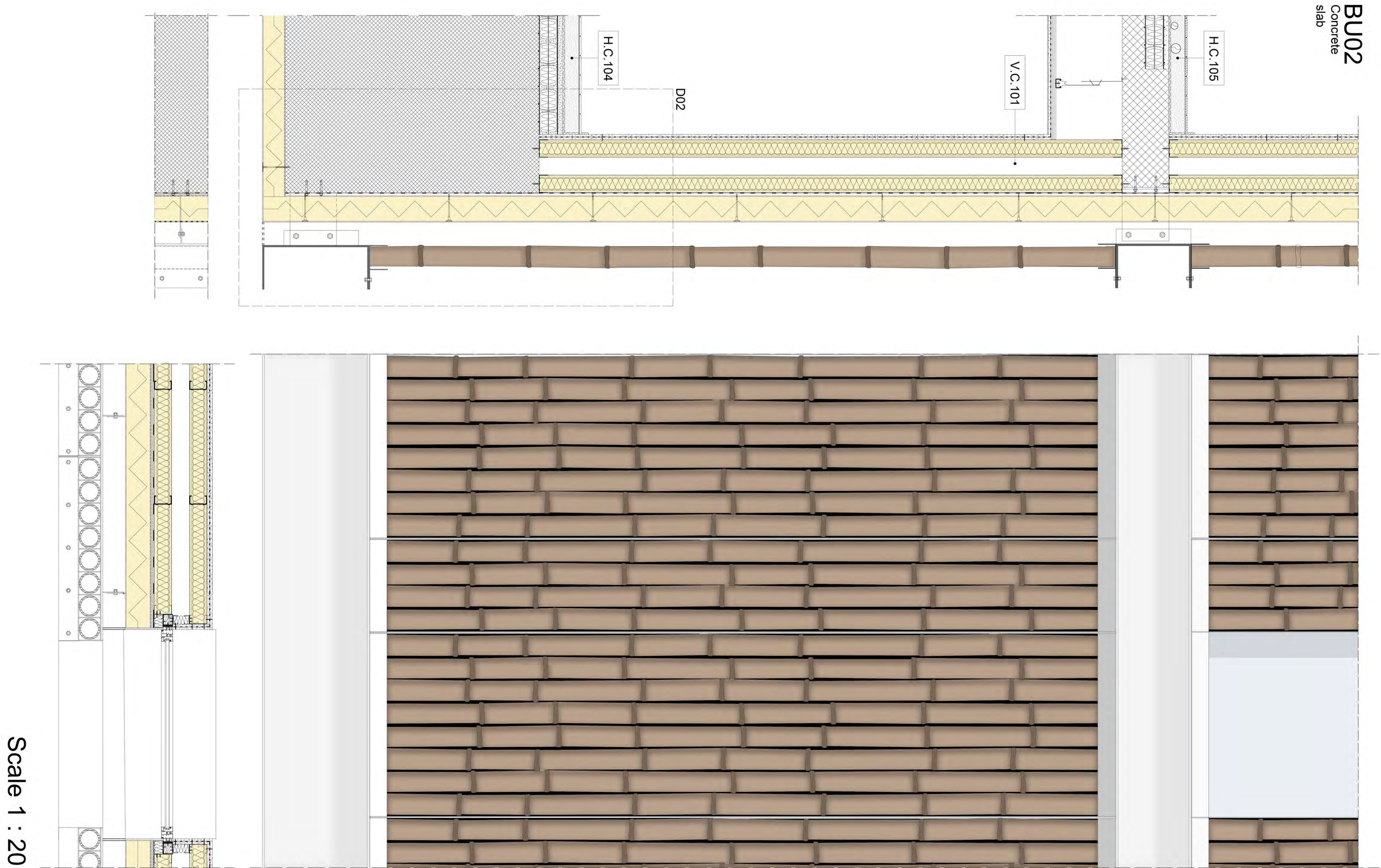


EXTERIOR OF COURT YARD

BETWEEN SLABS BLOW UPS (EXTERIOR ELEVATION)

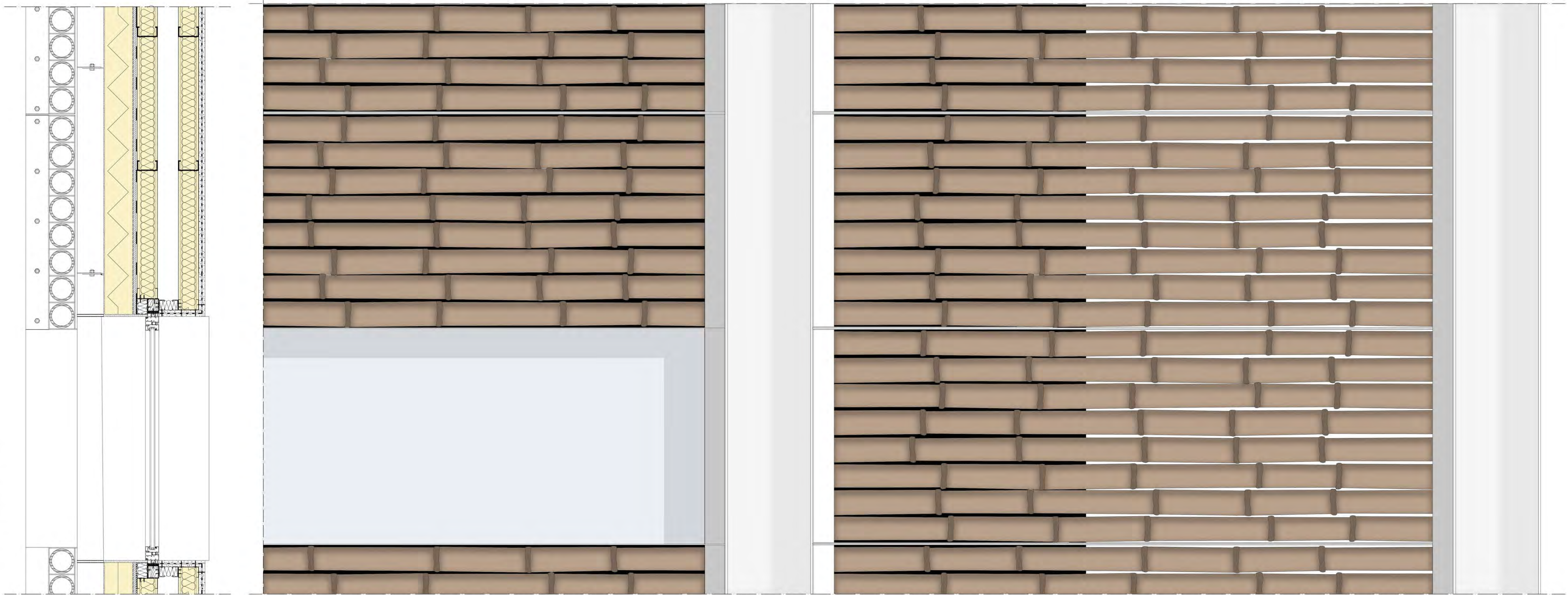
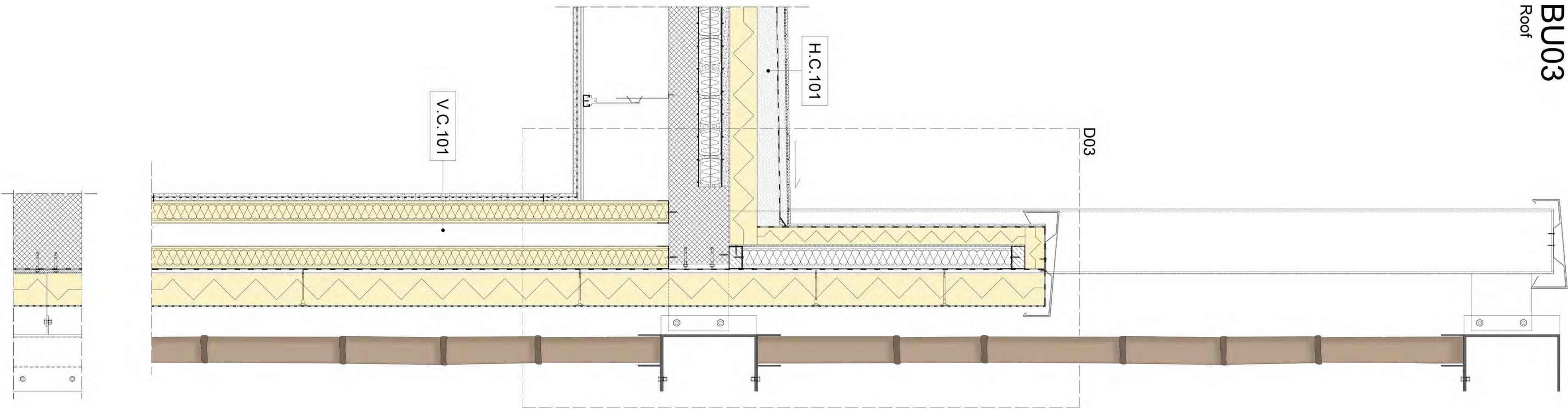


PLATFORM SLABS BLOW UPS (EXTERIOR)



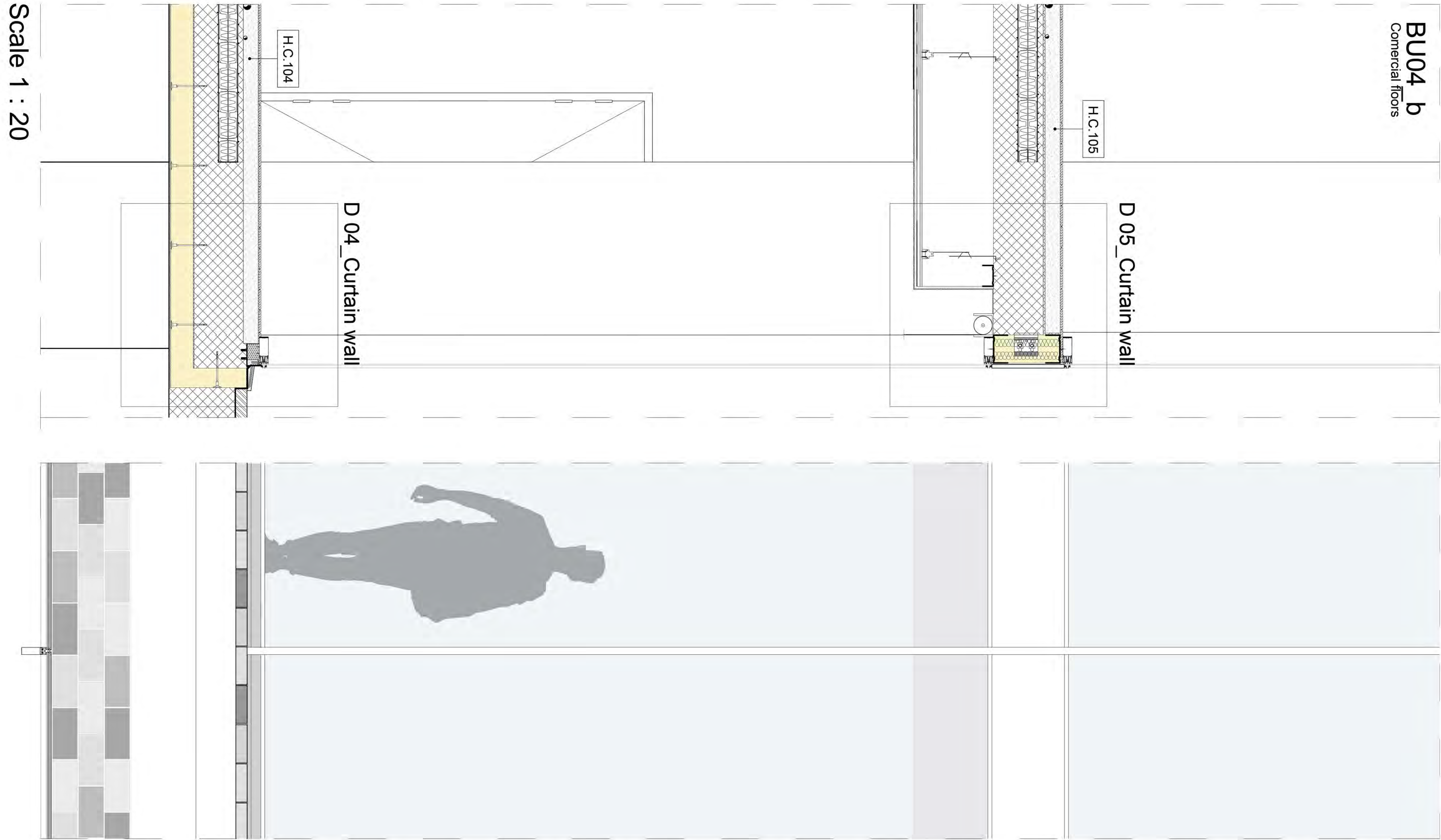
ROOF BLOW UPS (EXTERIOR ELEVATION)

BU03
Roof

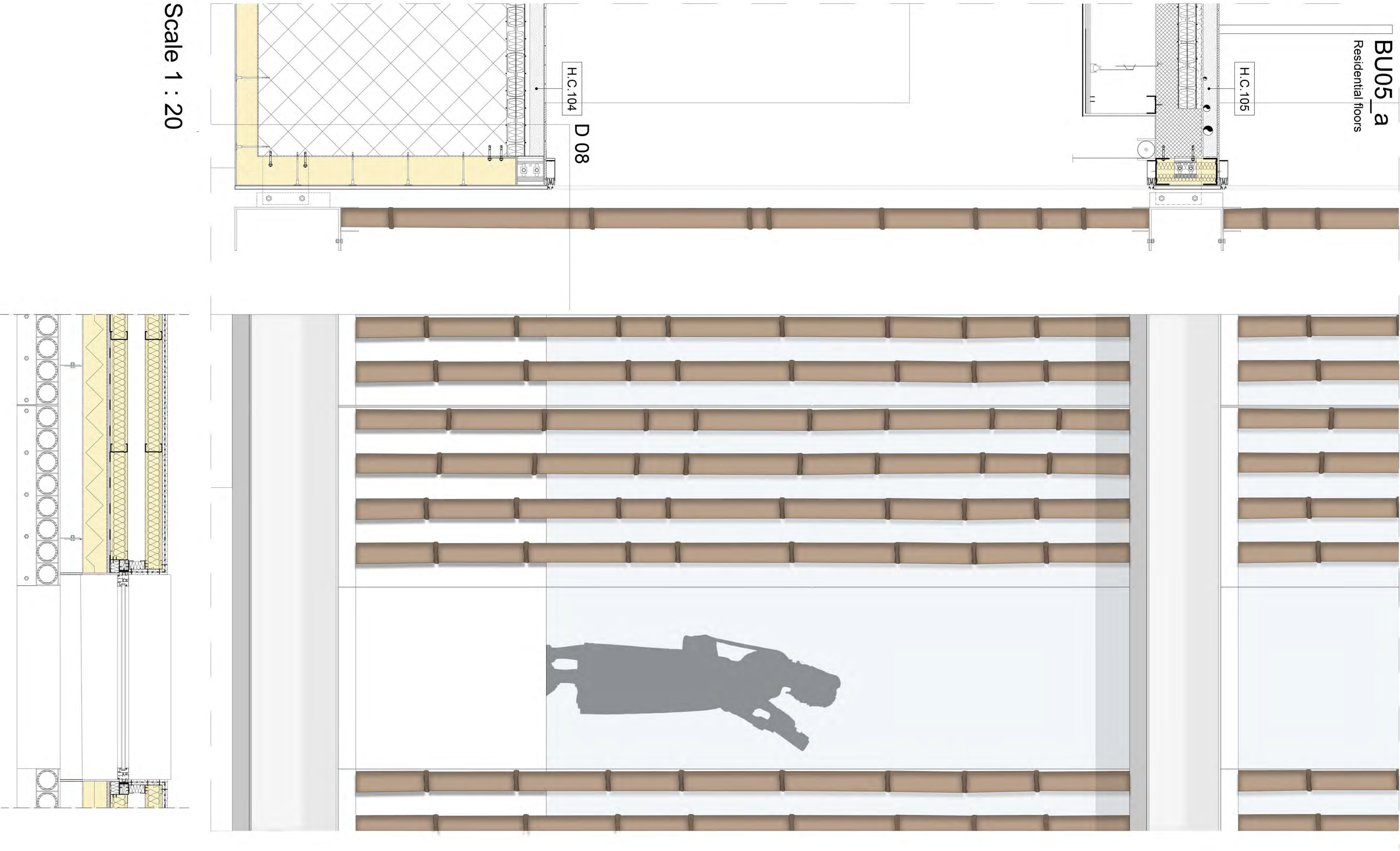


Scale 1 : 20

CURTAIN WALL GROUND CONNECTION BLOW UP



CURTAIN WALL /CLADDING CONNECTION BLOW UP (INTERIOR ELEVATION)



CURTAIN WALL /CLADDING CONNECTION ROOF BLOW UP (INTERIOR ELEVATION)

