



## LIVING IN STACKED-UP DENSITY HONG KONG | HOUSING

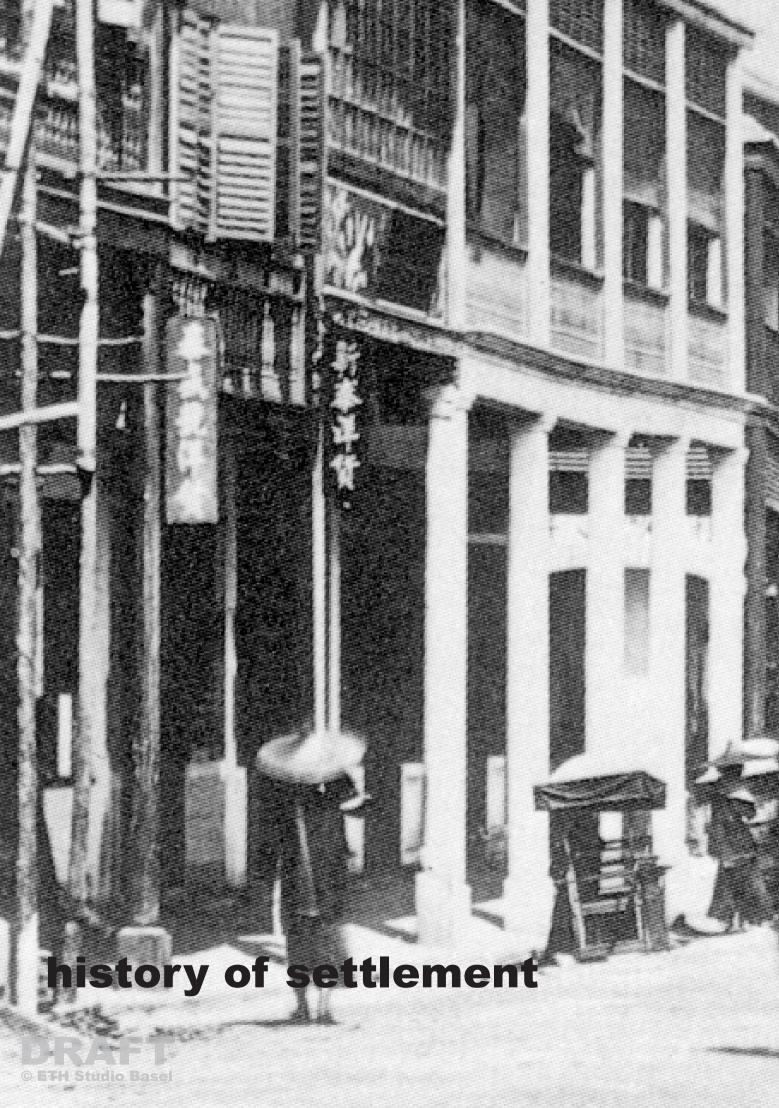
ETH Studio Basel | Institut Stadt der Gegenwart June 2004

Roger Diener Marcel Meili

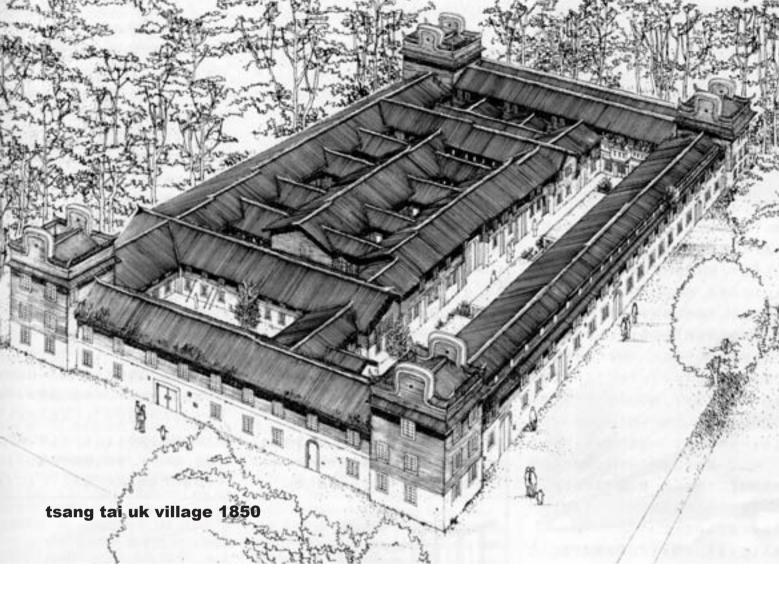
**Emanuel Christ Simon Hartman John Palmesino Nelson Tam** 

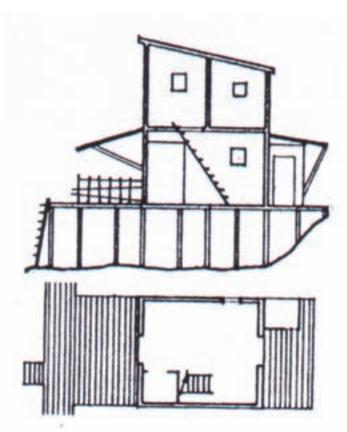
Chantal Baumann Caroline Ting

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Tsang Tai Uk, a walled village, was constructed by the Tsang family in 1850. The village is rectangular in shape (46m x 137m).

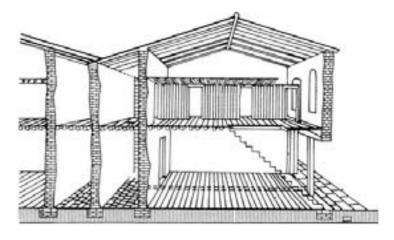
Inside were shops, workspaces, temples etc.

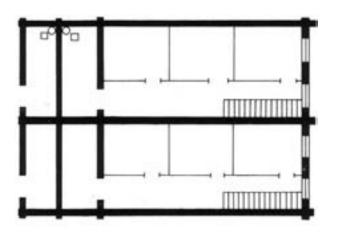
Houses built on stilts over the water form a cluster together.

A stilt house village transformed itself into an organized structure.

The network of pedestrian ways through the village is situated on the water. Within this network the boundary between public and private is ambiguous.







Kirou (veranda type) was a traditional urban building. The ground floor was used as shop- or workspace. The upper floor was for living and storage.

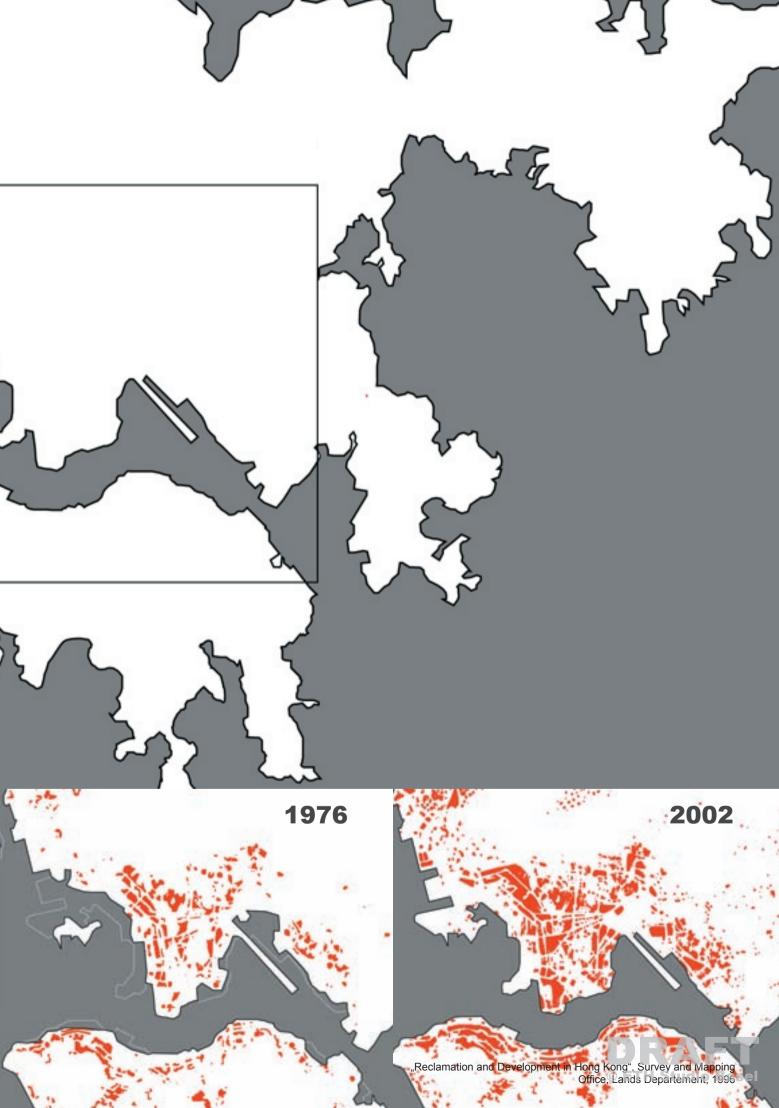
The urban block-structure was modified during the times and still exists nowadays.

Hong Kong's lack of suburban sprawls today is somehow similar to the walled village's conditions against the surroundings.

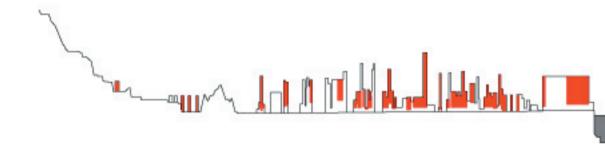
So people have chosen to live in a limited area at high density. Each building can be regarded as a village. The city of Hong Kong consists of the accumulation of such villages.



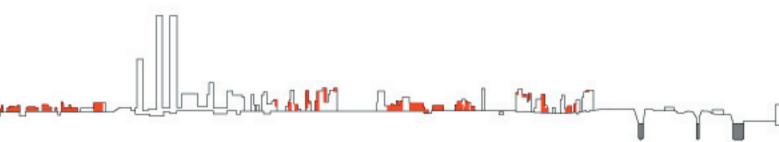




### hong kong

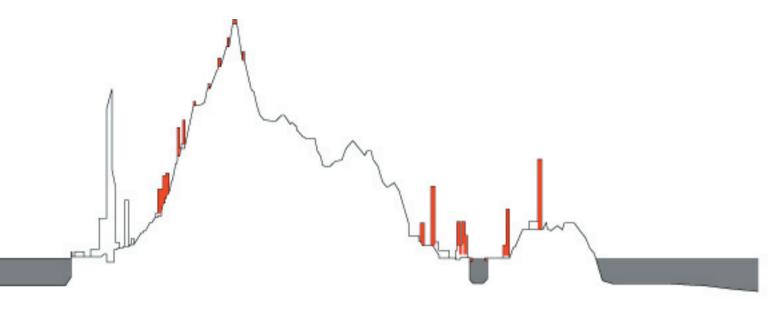


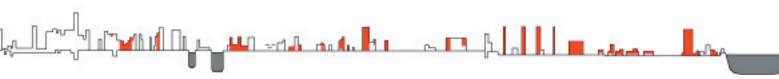
### tokyo



### cross section: density

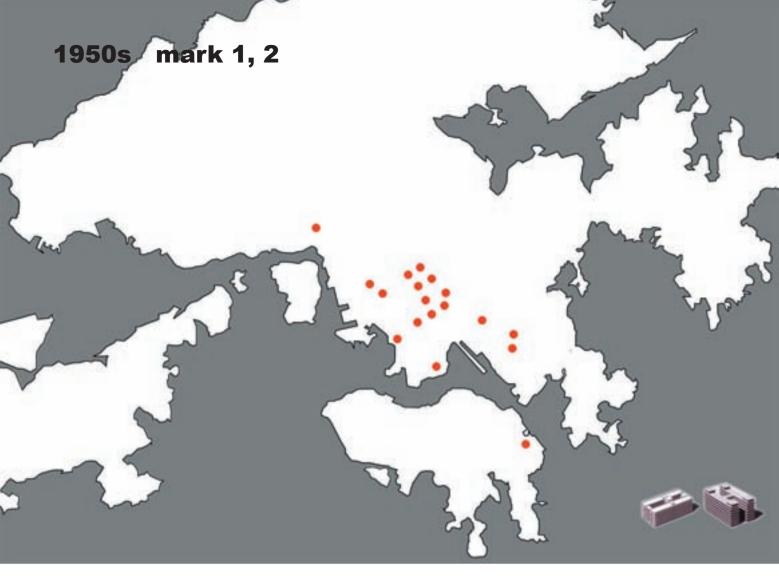


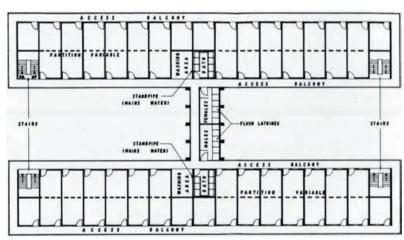




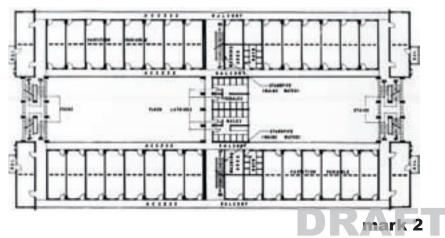
Scale 1 : 40.000 height exageration by factor 6

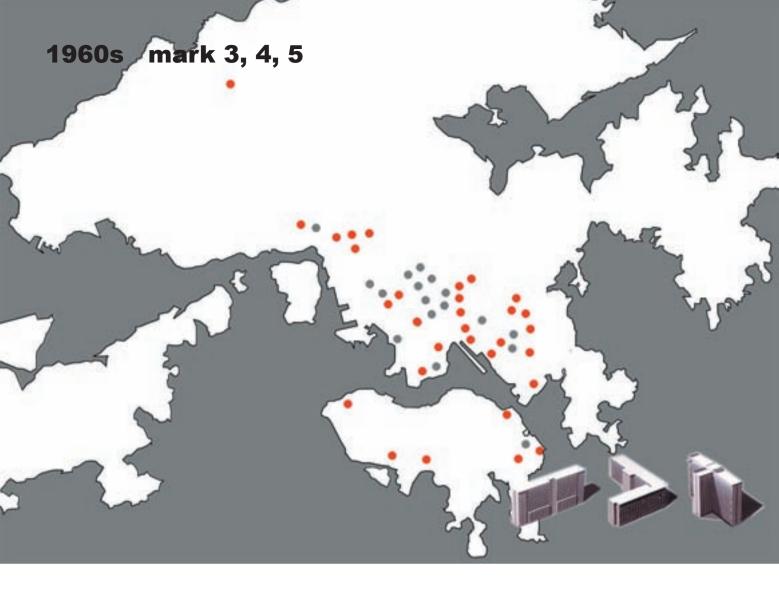
### development of housing types

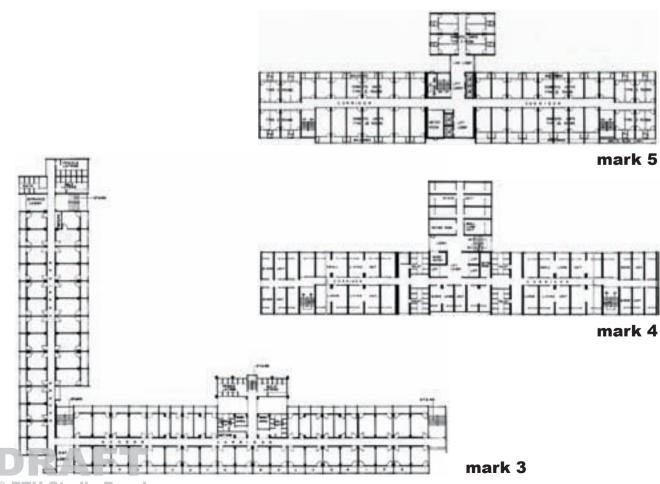


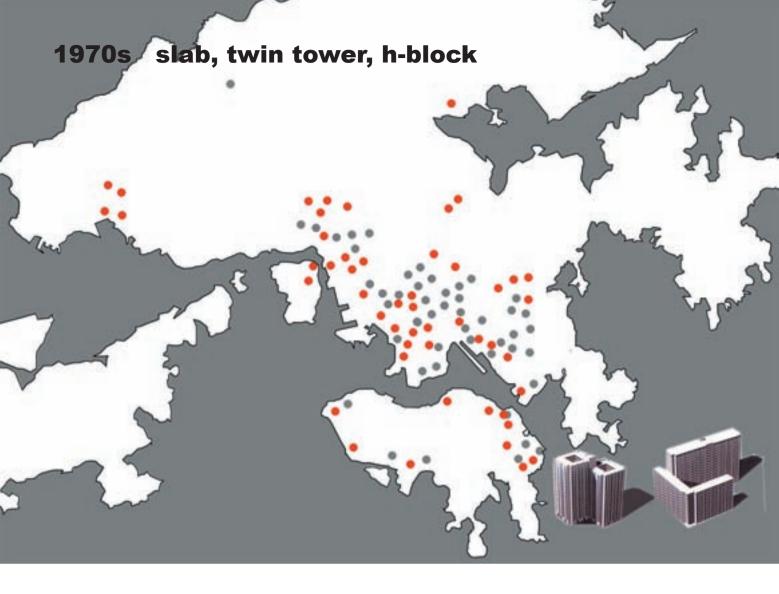


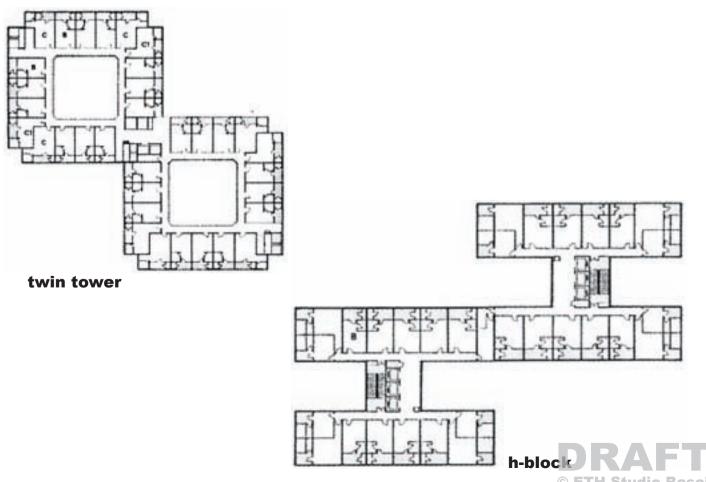
mark 1

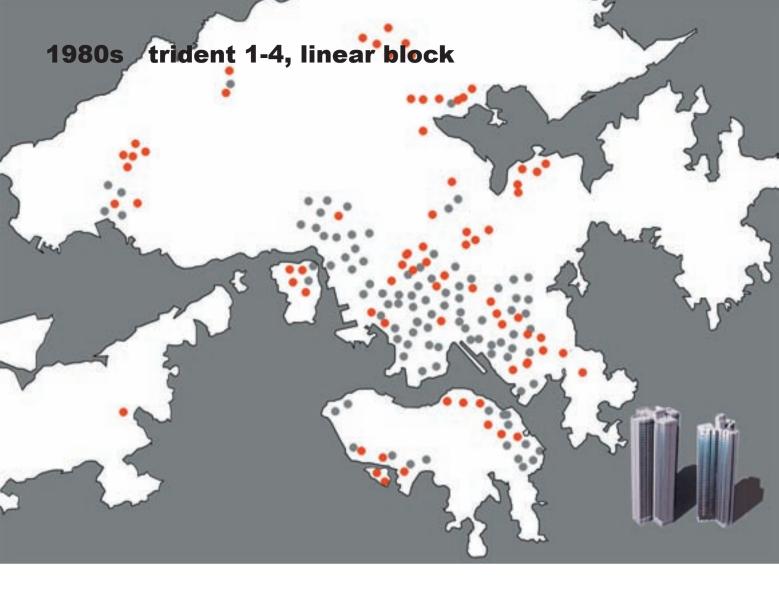


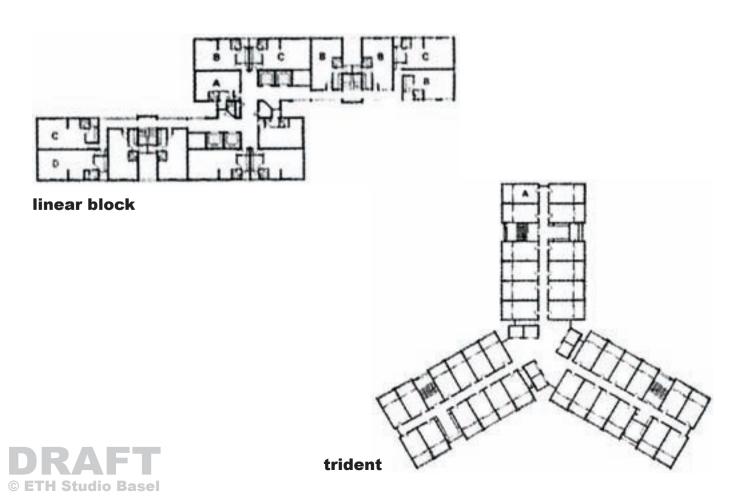




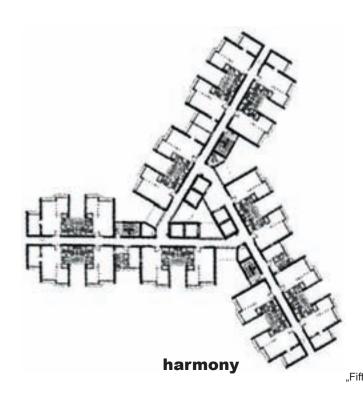


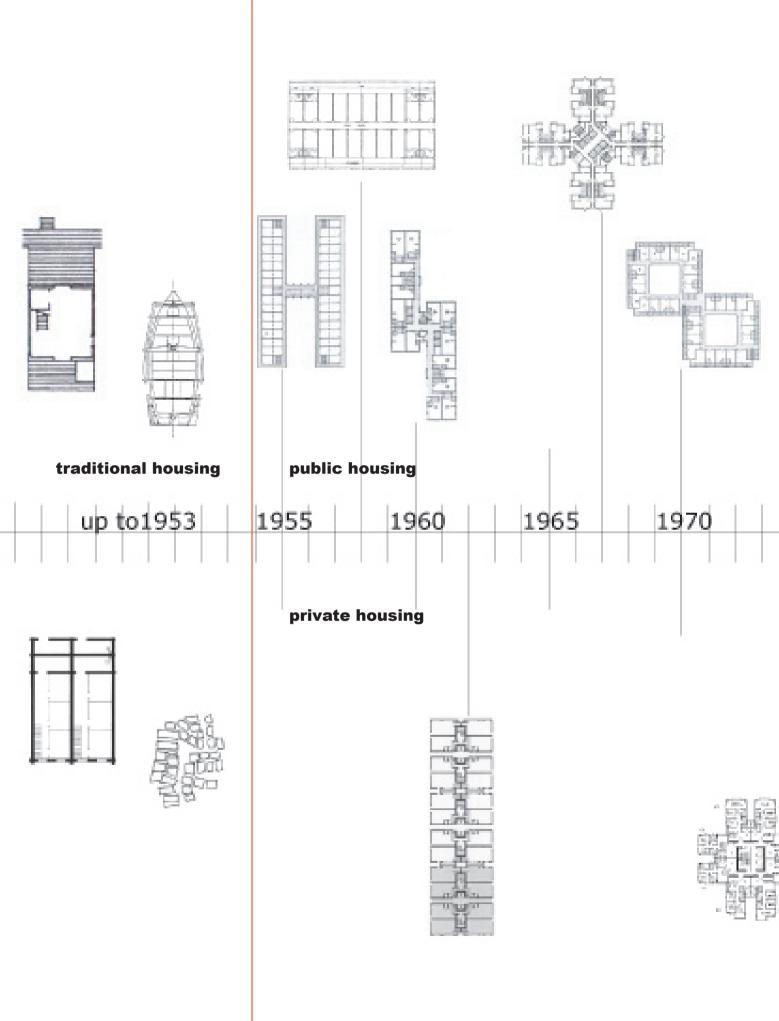












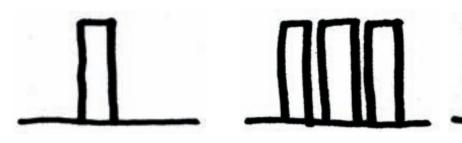


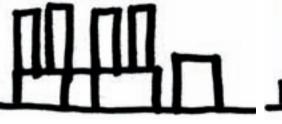
## matrix - housing types

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### stage 1

Shops and stores as well as housing are located on the ground-level. Private spaces are to find inside the housing blocks only. The single building is part of the gridlike urban structure.

### stage 2

Housing is located on the groundlevel together with shops, stores etc. A group of housing blocks form a court which is similar to the existing urban structure.

### stage 3

Shops and stores are located on the public groundlevel. Housing is placed on a podest which provides open spaces with gardens etc. for the residents. Thus the podest is a private open space and serves as entrance level for the housing blocks.

**Example:** 

Shanghai Street
Nong Kok

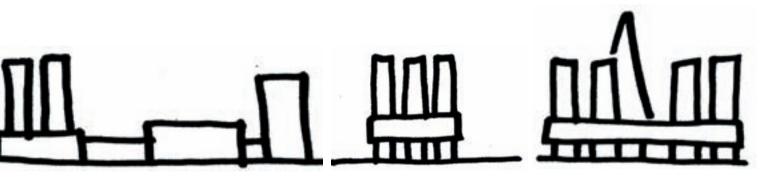
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**Example:** 

Man Wah Estate 1962 **Example:** 

Mei Foo 1966

### development of private housing courts



stage 4

Housing blocks are combined with shopping malls, office towers, gardens, shops and stores. Whilst the shopping mall is situated under ground level, housing is located on a podest, which is for private use only. Entrances are guarded. Parking space is provided in underground carparks.

stage 5

The court is connected to the MTR by its own station. It also contains shopping malls, gardens, shops, and stores. Housing is located on a podest, which is for private use only. Entrances are guarded. Parking space is provided in underground carparks.

stage 6

The court contains several functions like hotels, housing, office towers, sporting courts, gardens, shopping malls, MTR-station, and carparks. It is being constructed by different developers. It is not possible to enter the court's podests without permission. It is directly connected to public transport.

**Example:** 

Taikoo Shing 1974 **Example:** 

**Telford Garden** 1977

**Example:** 

Kowloon Station under construction

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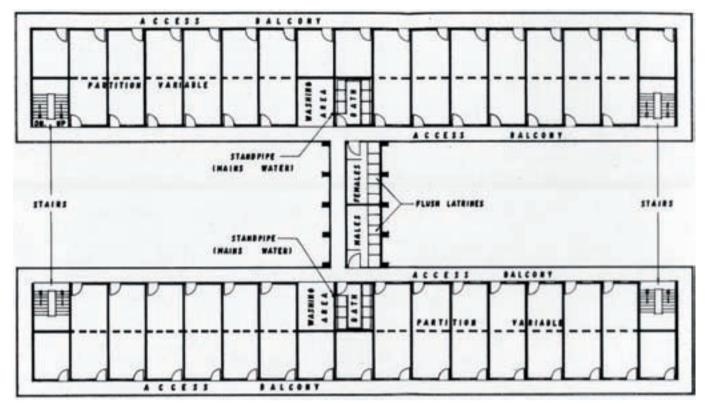
UKAI





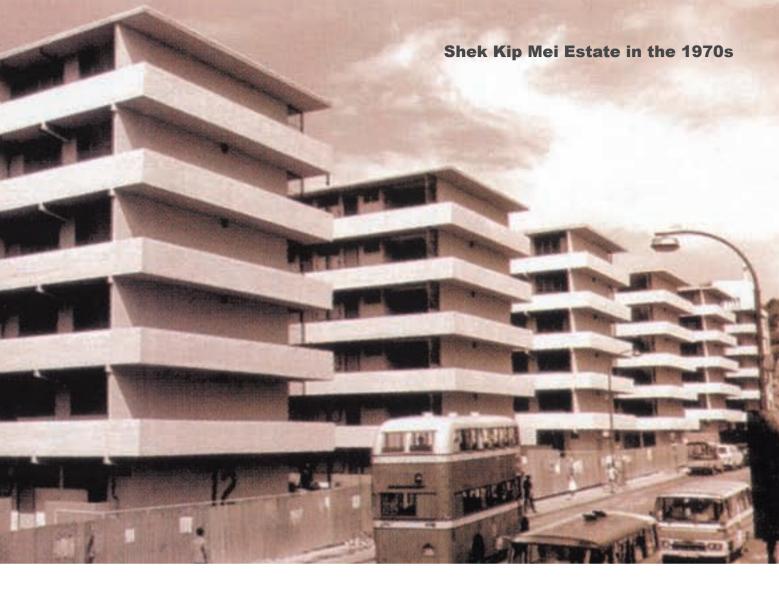
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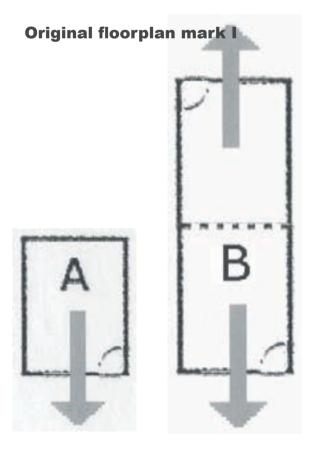




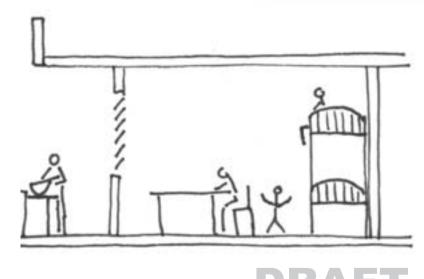
Original floorplan mark I 1955

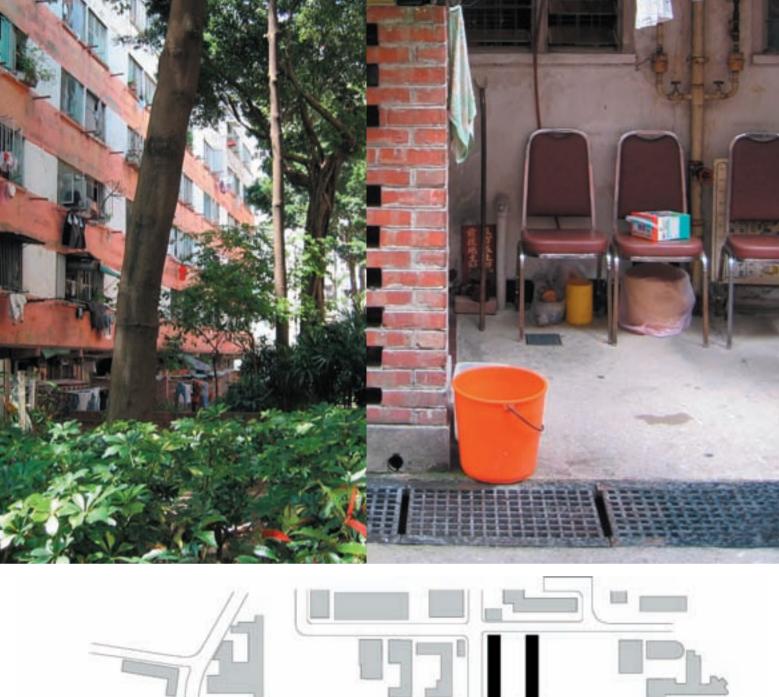


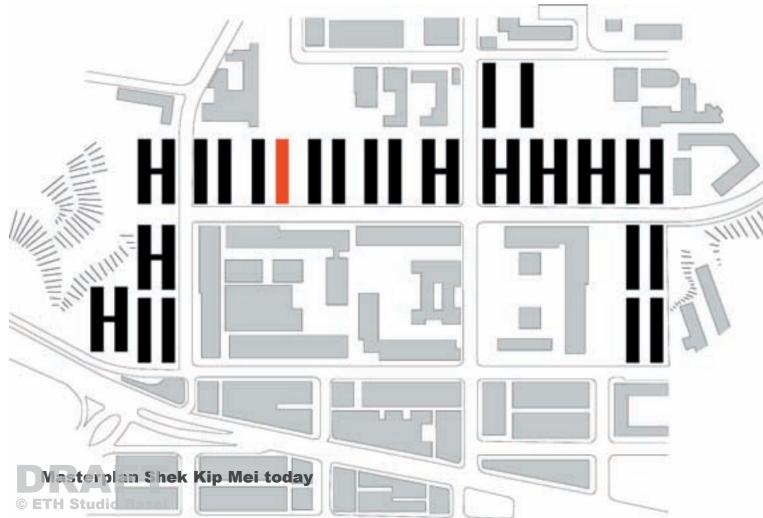




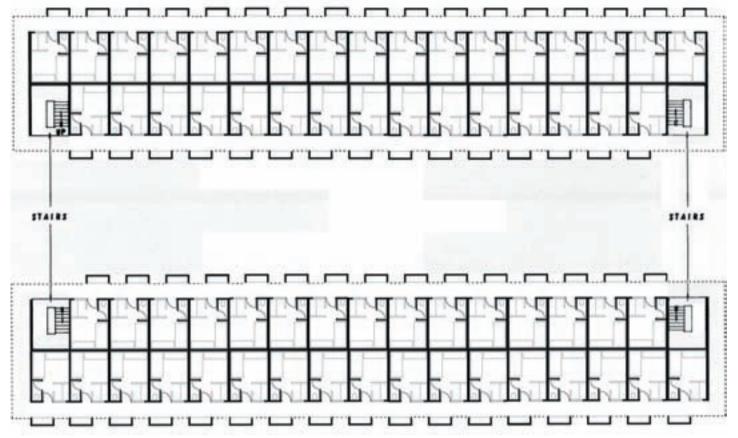
Originally up to six people lived in a 12,2 sqm (A) or 24,4 sqm (B) flat. The toilets were separated from the living space. The kitchen was on the balcony.











The buildings have been modified due to their old structure. Vertical girders now ensure the stability of the buildings.

















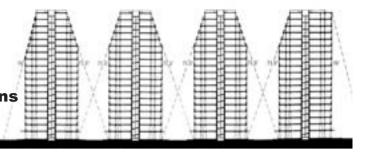




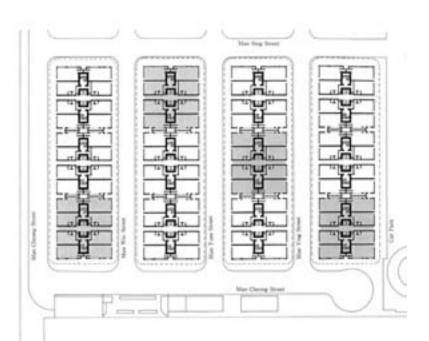
## man wah

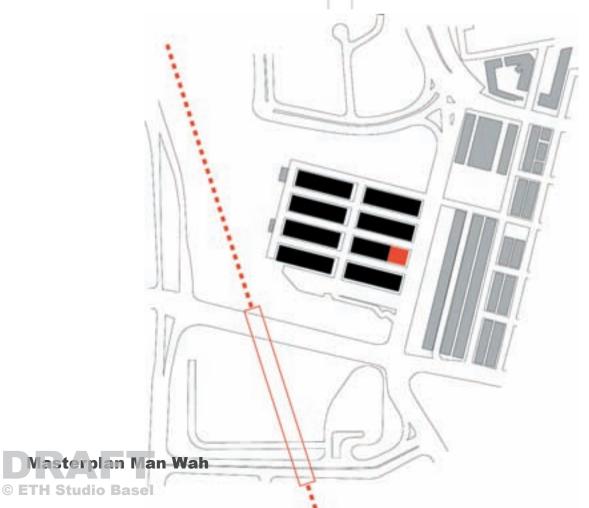
resident population:
median age:
households:
rooms / person:
av. household size:

man ying building 409 units 18 storeys 24 units / storey completion 1964 11436 40 years 3439 1,15 3,1 persons











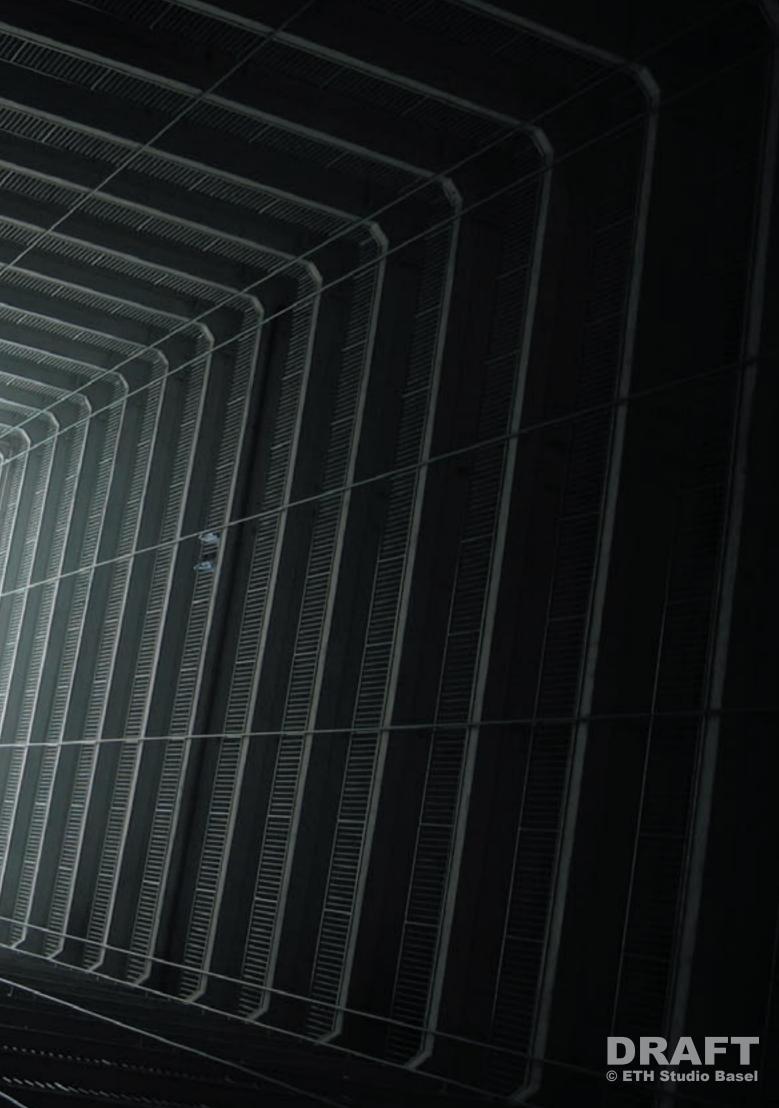








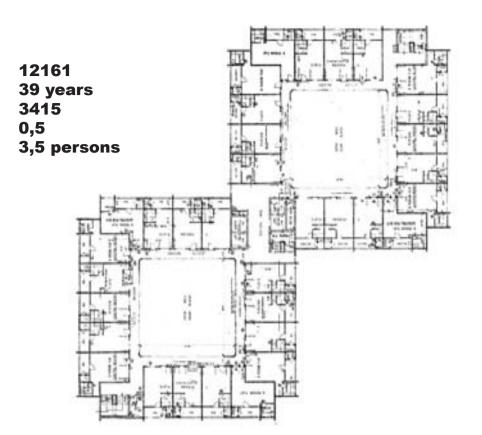


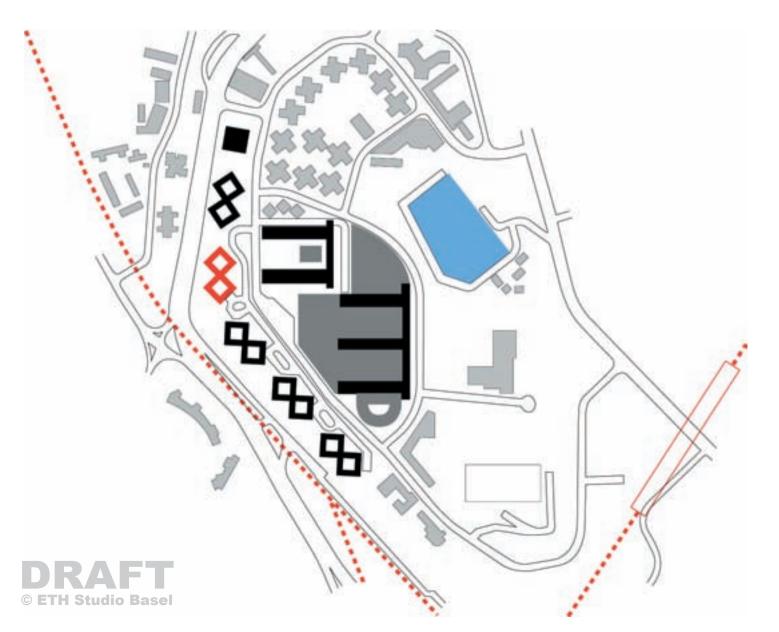


## oi man estate

resident population : median age : households : rooms / person : av. household size :

tun man house 680 units 23 storeys 34 units / storey completion 1975











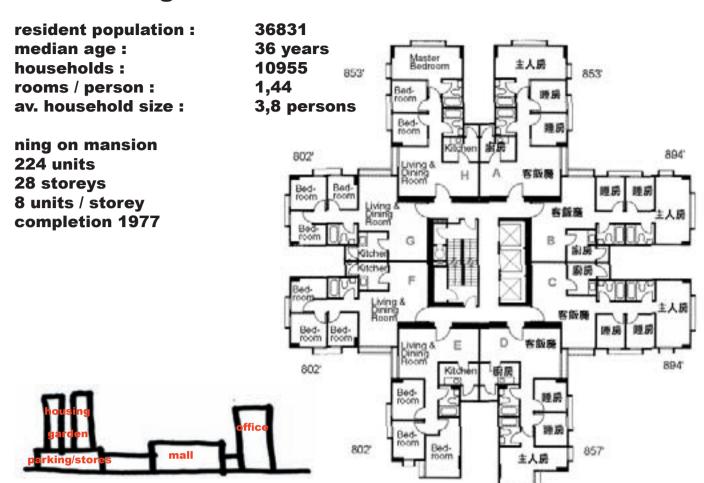


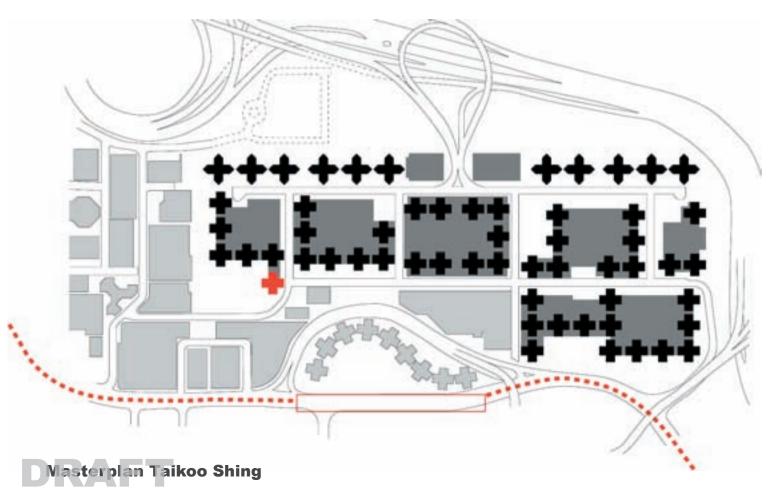






## taikoo shing























## telford garden

resident population:

median age:

households:

rooms / person :

av. household size:

block 02 76 units 11 storeys 8 units / storey completion 1981

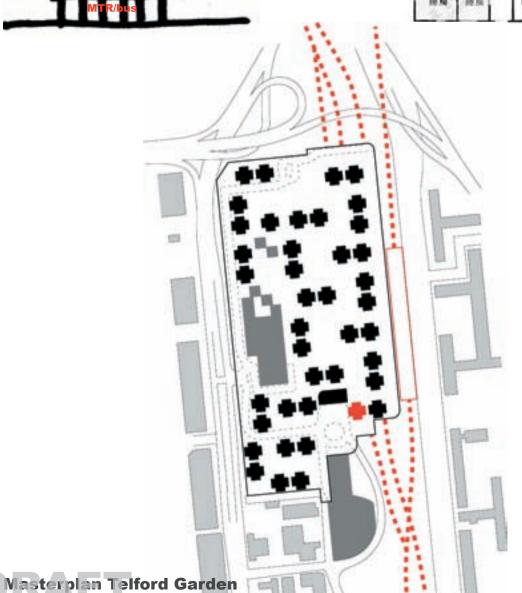
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15027 36 years

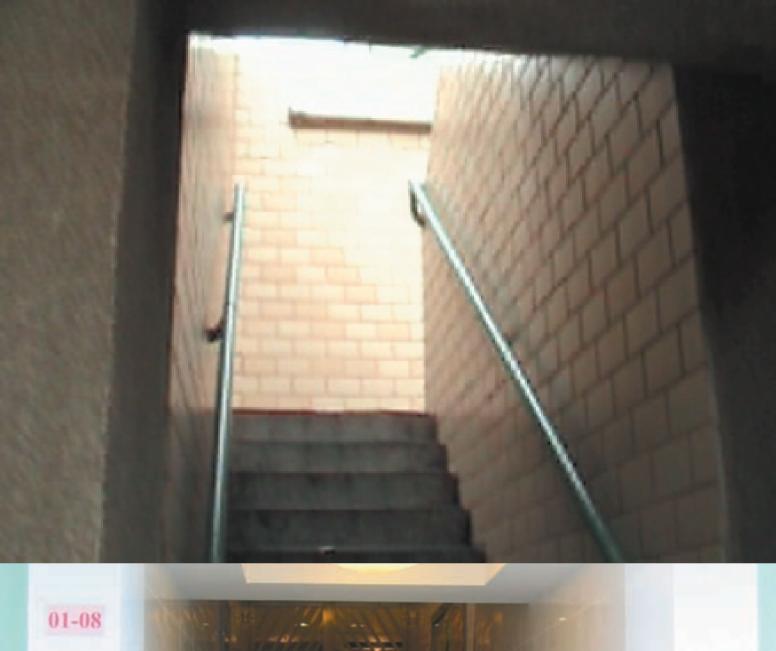
4723 1,12

3,1 persons











DRAF

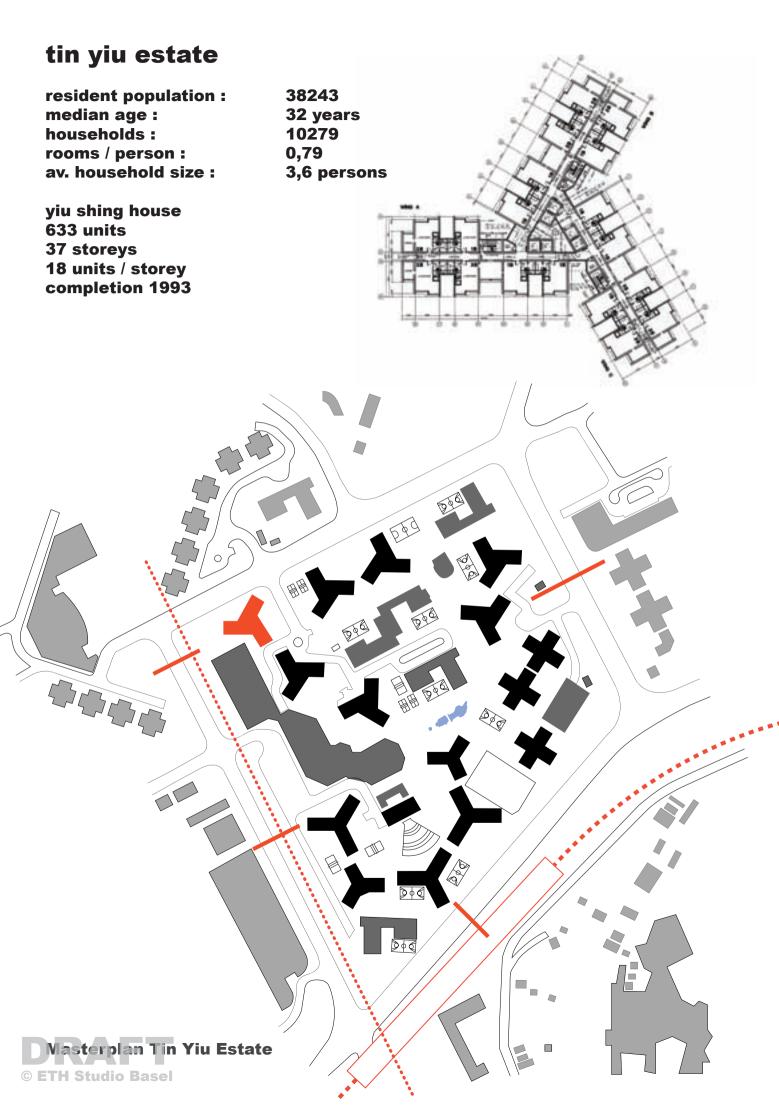












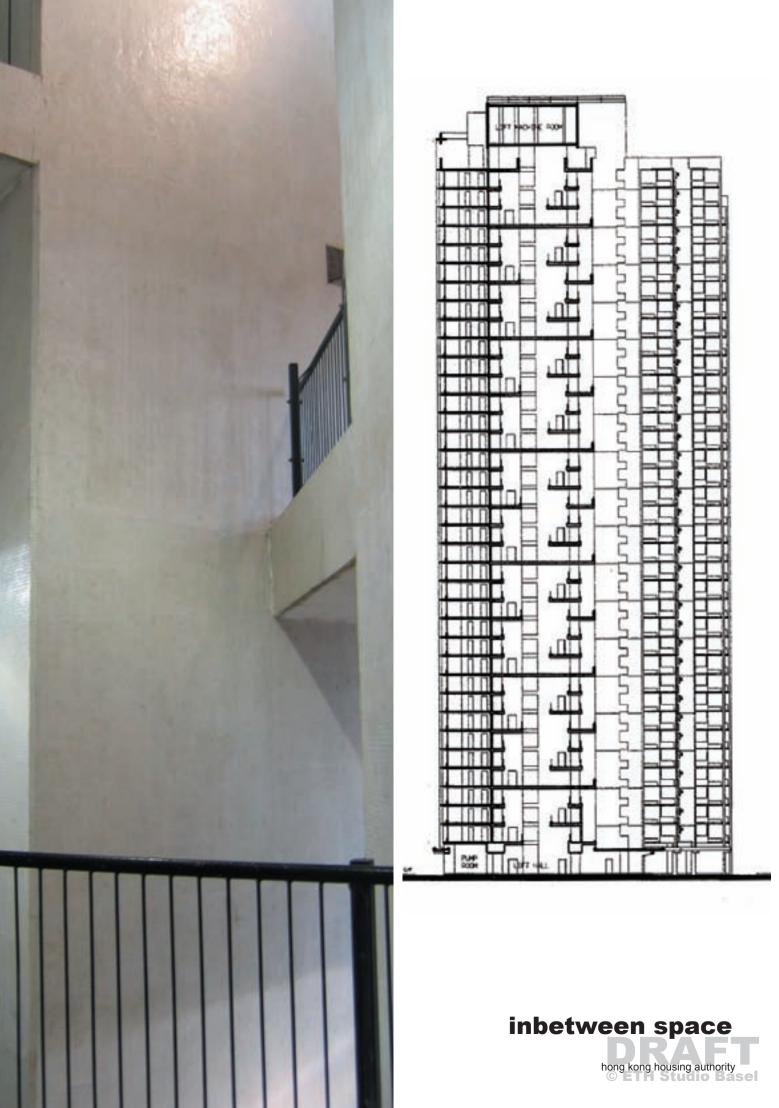




















## ha wo che village

resident population: 2252 median age: 38 years

households: 712 rooms / person: 1,17

av. household size : 3,0 persons

no. 401

2-room house





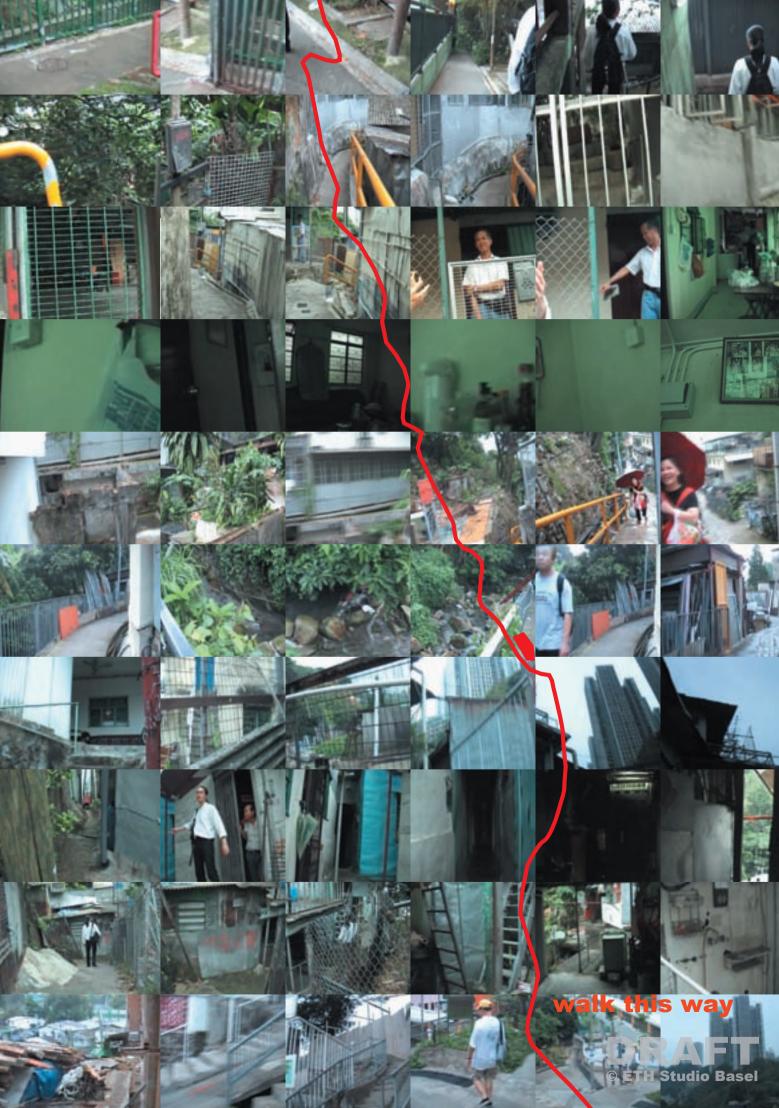






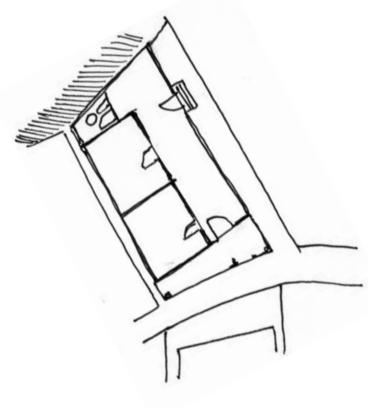












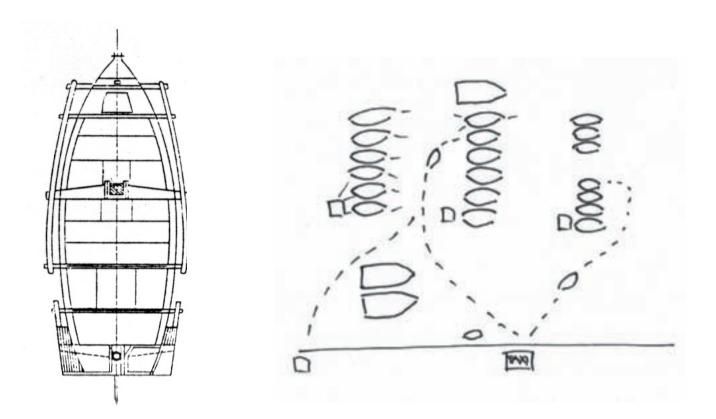


















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## photos and video footage thanks

every photo and video footage not stated with a footnote was taken by Chantal Baumann or Caroline Ting. during this project a lot of people helped us with our research. We would hereby sincerely like to thank everybody involved for their passion and effort.



