

Asian Architecture and Urbanism typologies and civic identity



Stuart Harrison

typology

is about classification and identification

by program

and/or

by appearance

and/or

by density

eg

hospitals

or

art deco apartments

or

low-density supermarkets

contemporary types

airports

train/bus interchanges

shopping centres

DFOs, retail sheds

freeways

theme parks

icon buildings

gateways

office parks

shop/gallery

mediatheques

mixed-use apartments/hotels

traditional types

libraries

train stations

town halls

banks

markets

places of worship

museums

post offices

police and fire stations

hospitals

shop-top houses

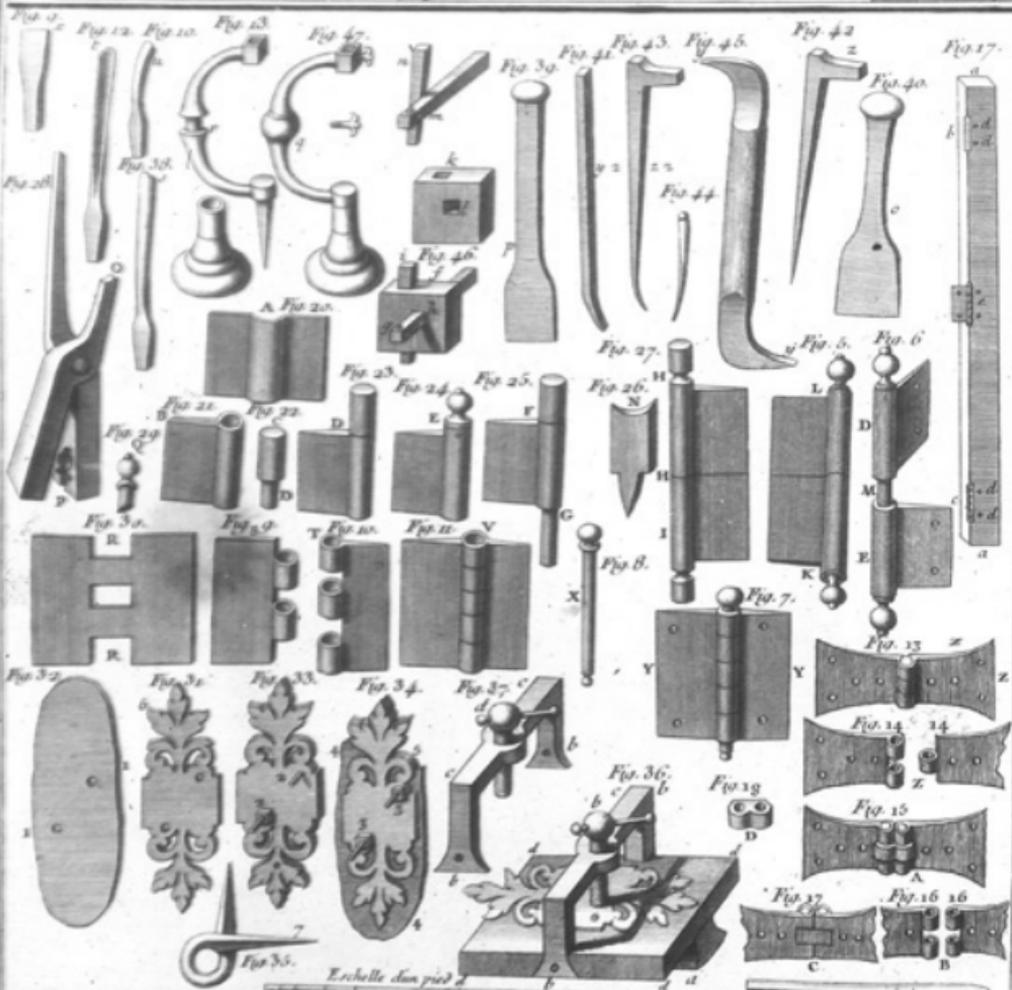
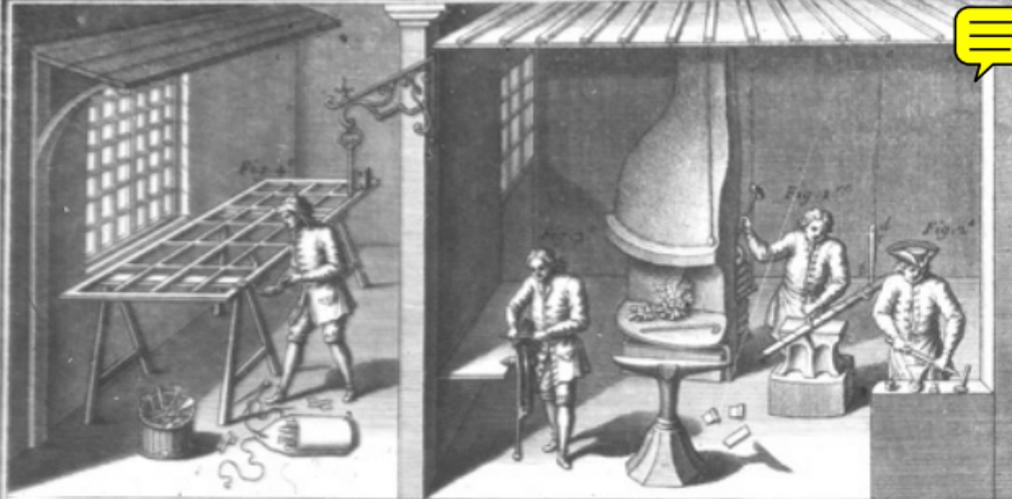
houses

'crisis' of typology:

***should you be able to tell
what the program of a
building is based on its
appearance?***

in Asian urbanism:

how do European ideals of typology play out? What different types have evolved? How is Asian urbanism better? Is it?





SAVING
DOLLARS
ON
PET CARE

SAVING
DOLLARS
ON
PET CARE

Scoop Away
Scoop Away
Fresh Step
Fresh Step

MultiCat
MultiCat
Cat Food
Cat Food

MultiCat
MultiCat
Cat Food
Cat Food

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MultiCat
Cat Food
Cat Food







JANUARY 8, 1979

\$1.25

TIME

IRAN
Violence and
Chaos

U.S. Architects

Doing
Their Own
Thing

Philip Johnson

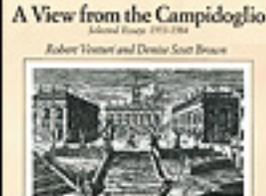


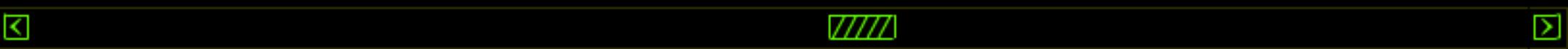
VSBA WHO WE ARE POINTS OF VIEW ON THE BOARDS **TIMELINE** A-Z LIST BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH

VENTURI, SCOTT BROWN AND ASSOCIATES

- TIMELINE PROJECTS
- ACADEMIC
- CIVIC
- COMMERCIAL
- RESIDENTIAL
- PLANNING
- PROGRAMMING
- DECORATIVE ARTS
- EXHIBITIONS
- SOME MILESTONES

1985

 PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA HALL	 PRINCETON ECONOMICS	 SWID POWELL CANDLESTICK	 AIA FIRM AWARD	 SEATTLE ART MUSEUM	 MEMPHIS CENTER CITY PLAN
 MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART SAN DIEGO	 TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE	 PRESIDENTIAL AWARD DESIGN EXCELLENCE	 HOUSE IN STONY CREEK, CT	 LOWBOYS FOR ARC	
 BEN FRANKLIN	 NATIONAL GALLERY	 CAMPIDOGLIO TRAY	 EAST HAMPTON HOUSE	 A View from the Campidoglio	 20th CENTURY DESIGN HIGH STYLES WHITNEY
 HOUSE IN MAINE	 FINE ARTS LIBRARY U. PENN	 PENN CLINICAL RESEARCH LAB	 ALESSI LIBRARY	 HOUSE IN GLEN CO	



SEARCH



Sorry, no result for your selection. Try again

PART A3 CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

A3.2 Classifications

Buildings are classified as follows:

Class 1 amended by BCA 2005

Class 1:

one or more buildings which in association constitute—

(a) **Class 1a** —a single dwelling being—

(i) a detached house; or

(ii) one of a group of two or more attached dwellings, each being a building, separated by a *fire-resisting* wall, including a row house, terrace house, town house or villa unit; or

(b) **Class 1b** —a boarding house, guest house, hostel or the like—

(i) with a total area of all floors not exceeding 300 m² measured over the enclosing walls of the Class 1b; and

(ii) in which not more than 12 persons would ordinarily be resident,

which is not located above or below another dwelling or another Class of building other than a *private garage*.

Class 2:

a building containing 2 or more sole-occupancy units each being a separate dwelling.

Class 3 amended by Amdt No. 11

Class 3:

a residential building, other than a building of Class 1 or 2, which is a common place of long term or transient living for a number of unrelated persons, including—

(a) a boarding-house, guest house, hostel, lodging-house or backpackers accommodation; or

(b) a residential part of a hotel or motel; or

(c) a residential part of a *school*; or

(d) accommodation for the aged, children or people with disabilities; or

(e) a residential part of a *health-care building* which accommodates members of staff; or

(f) a residential part of a *detention centre*.

Class 4:

a dwelling in a building that is Class 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 if it is the only dwelling in the building.

Class 5:

an office building used for professional or commercial purposes, excluding buildings of Class 6, 7, 8 or 9.

Class 6:

a shop or other building for the sale of goods by retail or the supply of services direct to the public, including—

(a) an eating room, cafe, restaurant, milk or soft-drink bar; or

(b) a dining room, bar, shop or kiosk part of a hotel or motel; or

(c) a hairdresser's or barber's shop, public laundry, or undertaker's establishment; or

(d) market or sale room, showroom, or *service station*.

Class 7 amended by Amdt No. 11

Class 7:

a building which is—

(a) **Class 7a** —a *carpark*; or

(b) **Class 7b** —for storage, or display of goods or produce for sale by wholesale.

Class 8:

a laboratory, or a building in which a handicraft or process for the production, assembling, altering, repairing, packing, finishing, or cleaning of goods or produce is carried on for trade, sale, or gain.

Class 9 amended by BCA 2004

Class 9:

a building of a public nature—

(a) **Class 9a** —a *health-care building*; including those parts of the building set aside as a laboratory; or

(b) **Class 9b** —an *assembly building*, including a trade workshop, laboratory or the like in a primary or secondary *school*, but excluding any other parts of the building that are of another Class; or

(c) **Class 9c** — an *aged care building*.

Class 10:

a non-habitable building or structure—

(a) **Class 10a** —a non-habitable building being a *private garage*, carport, shed, or the like; or

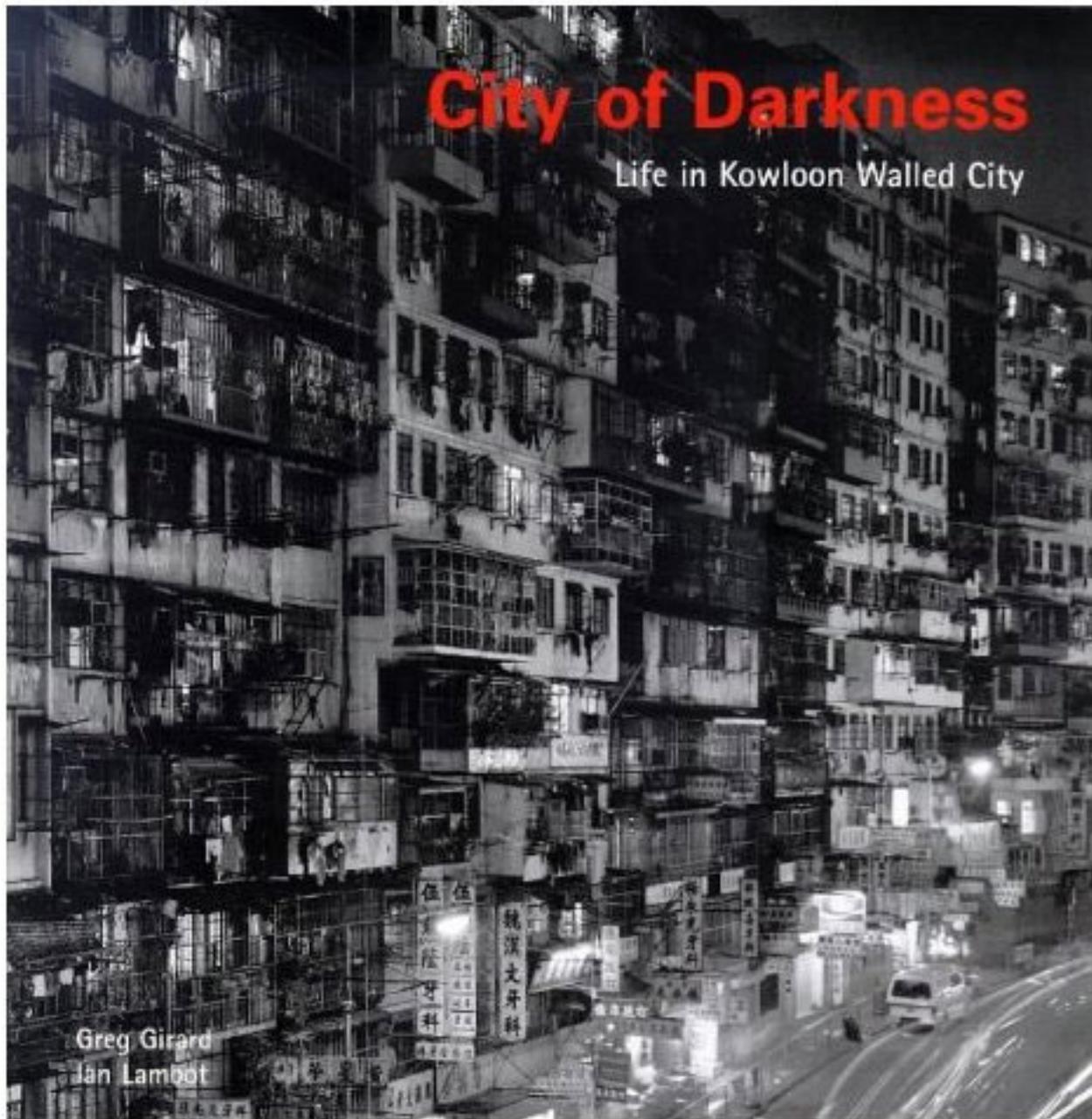
(b) **Class 10b** —a structure being a fence, mast, antenna, retaining or free-standing wall, *swimming pool*, or the like.

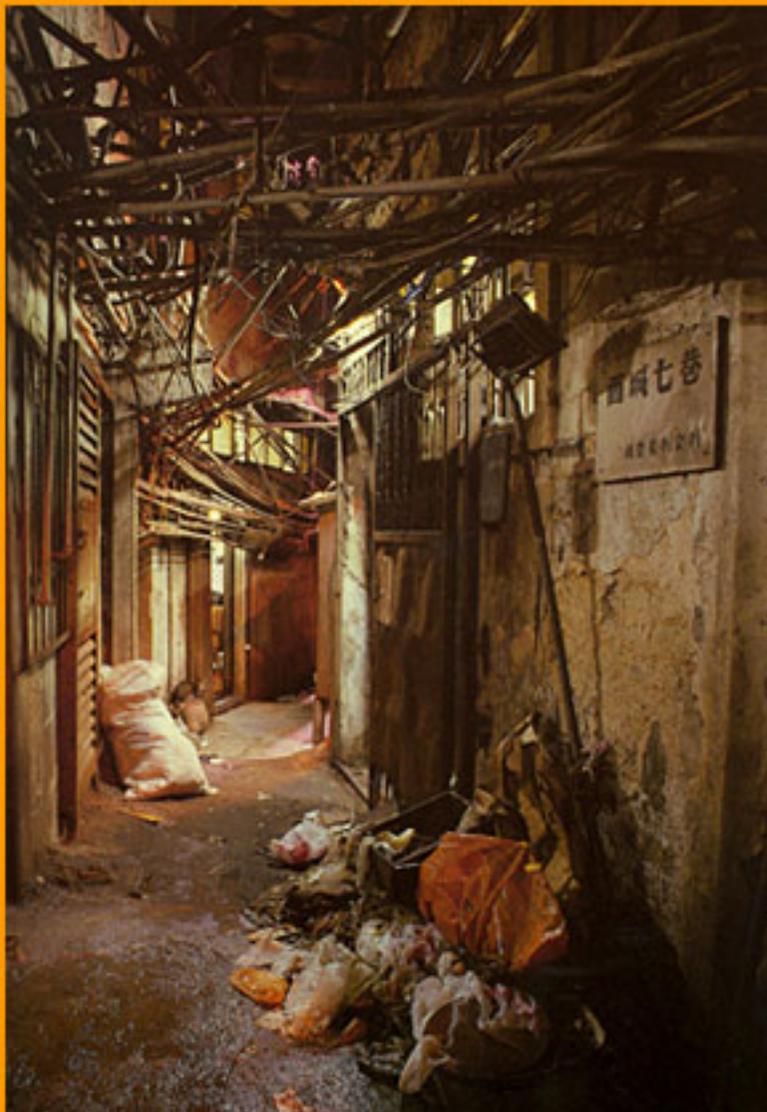


City of Darkness

Life in Kowloon Walled City

Greg Girard
Jan Lambot



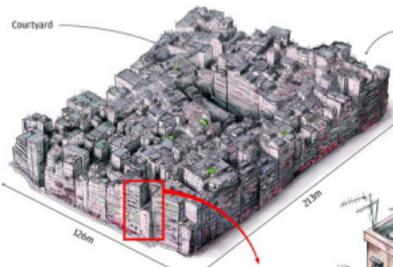






City of anarchy

Kowloon Walled City, located not far from the former Kai Tak Airport, was a remarkable high-rise squatter camp that by the 1980s had 50,000 residents. A historical accident of colonial Hong Kong, it existed in a lawless vacuum until it became an embarrassment for Britain. This month marks the 20th anniversary of its demolition.



500
Buildings built into 2.7 hectares

Without municipal services, there was no rubbish collection. Old television sets, broken furniture, discarded mattresses and other bulky items were hauled to the roof and abandoned.

Other rooftops were used for exercise, playgrounds, relaxing and even pigeon racing.

There were 77 wells inside the city some 90 metres deep. Electric pumps delivered water to big tanks on rooftops. From there, water was funnelled through narrow pipes to the homes.

HK\$35
monthly room rent

Despite its daunting, inequid appearance and reputation for lawlessness, many of Kowloon Walled City's former residents remember it fondly. It may have been the City of Darkness to outsiders, but to thousands who called it home, it was a friendly, tight-knit community that was poor but generally happy.

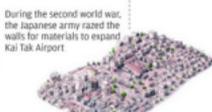
Electric wires were placed outdoors to prevent fires.

The street-level shops were a mix of unlicensed dentists and doctors, market stalls and cafes that often included dog on the menu. Fish balls, barbecued and roast meat and other foodstuffs were manufactured in premises with little or no sanitation.

From fortress to park

The Walled City underwent a dramatic transformation in the final decades of the 20th century

1898 700 inhabitants	Each point is an inhabitant	1940 2,000 inhabitants	1950 5,000 inhabitants	1973 10,000 inhabitants	1980 30,000 inhabitants	1990 50,000 inhabitants
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Fresh start

In March 1993, the settlement was demolished and a park that looked like a typical Chinese garden was built in its place. But it kept a few original elements from the Walled City, such as old cannons and remnants of the South Gate and its entrance plaques

40sq ft
per person

The area's interconnected high-rise towers were built without architects and engineers, and unregulated by Hong Kong's building and sanitation regulations.

There were several schools and kindergartens, some of them run by organisations such as the Salvation Army.

Tiny metal fabrication shops made up a good number of the 700 or so industrial premises. Most were found between the ground and fifth floors.

There were many heroin dealers but they were untraceable. Police could only arrest non-residents.

Population density

per square kilometre

KWC 1,520,000

Mong Kok 130,000

Hong Kong 6,700

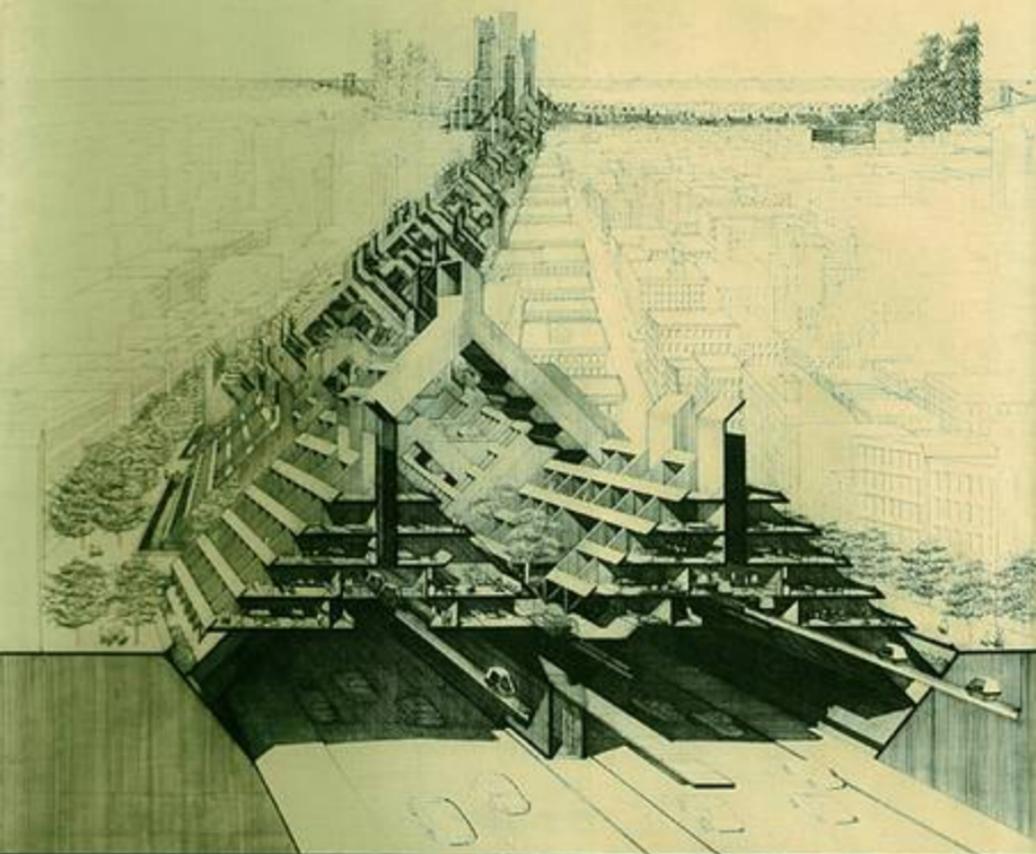


Brothels and gambling dens operated with impunity.

Residents carried umbrellas to shield themselves from constantly dripping water pipes above the narrow alleys.

Authorities installed eight freshwater standpipes – one inside the city, and the others outside its perimeter.

REYNER BANHAM



Megastructure

URBAN FUTURES OF THE RECENT PAST





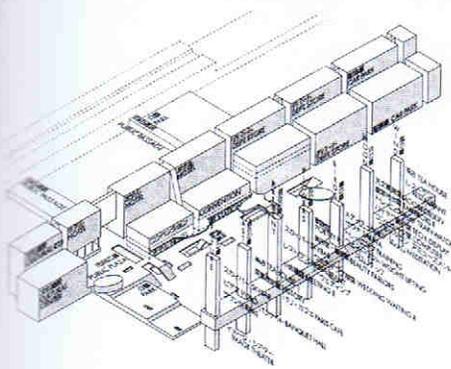
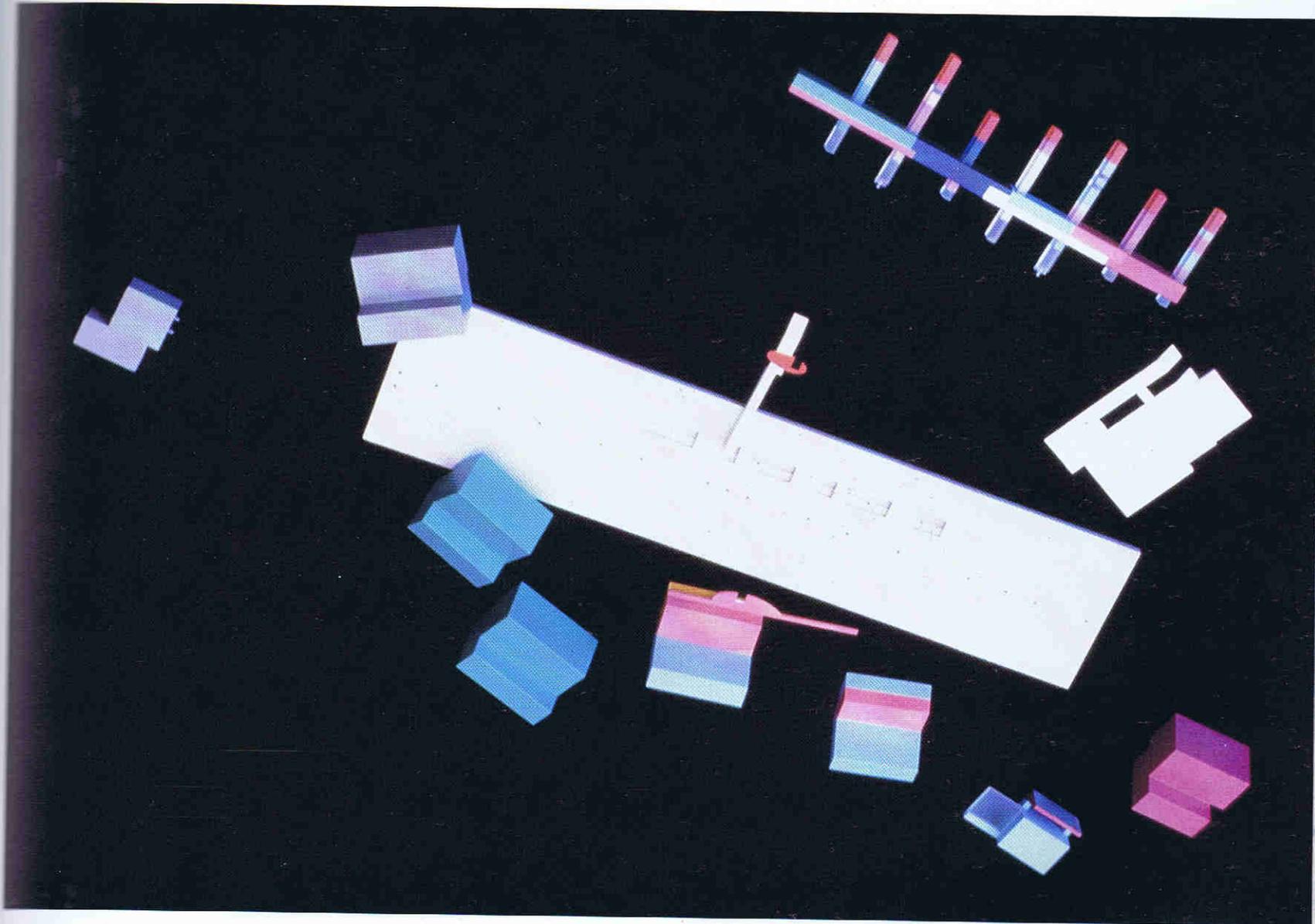
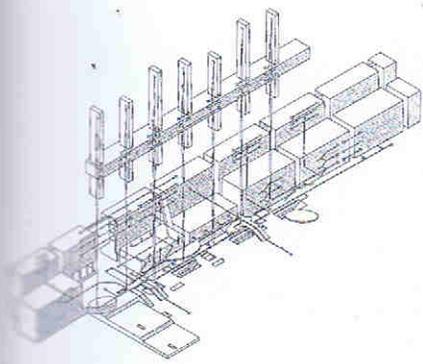
D2







滞在時間30分以外は、
観覧は入れません。



*OPPOSITE: Structural system
ABOVE AND LEFT: Movement and organisation of
the space with disassembled concept model
OVERLEAF: Model*



JR 京都 Kyoto Station







京都劇場

KYOTO

歩車分離信号機

歩車分離信号

歩車分離信号

京都ビルP

歩車分離信号











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STARBUCKS
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道頓堀店

道頓堀極楽商店街

Sammy EBISU Plaza

CLUB SEGA

自動車

春の
タリバガ
を
屋

道頓堀極楽商店街

aria blu

SEGA



BIG ECHO

カラオケ

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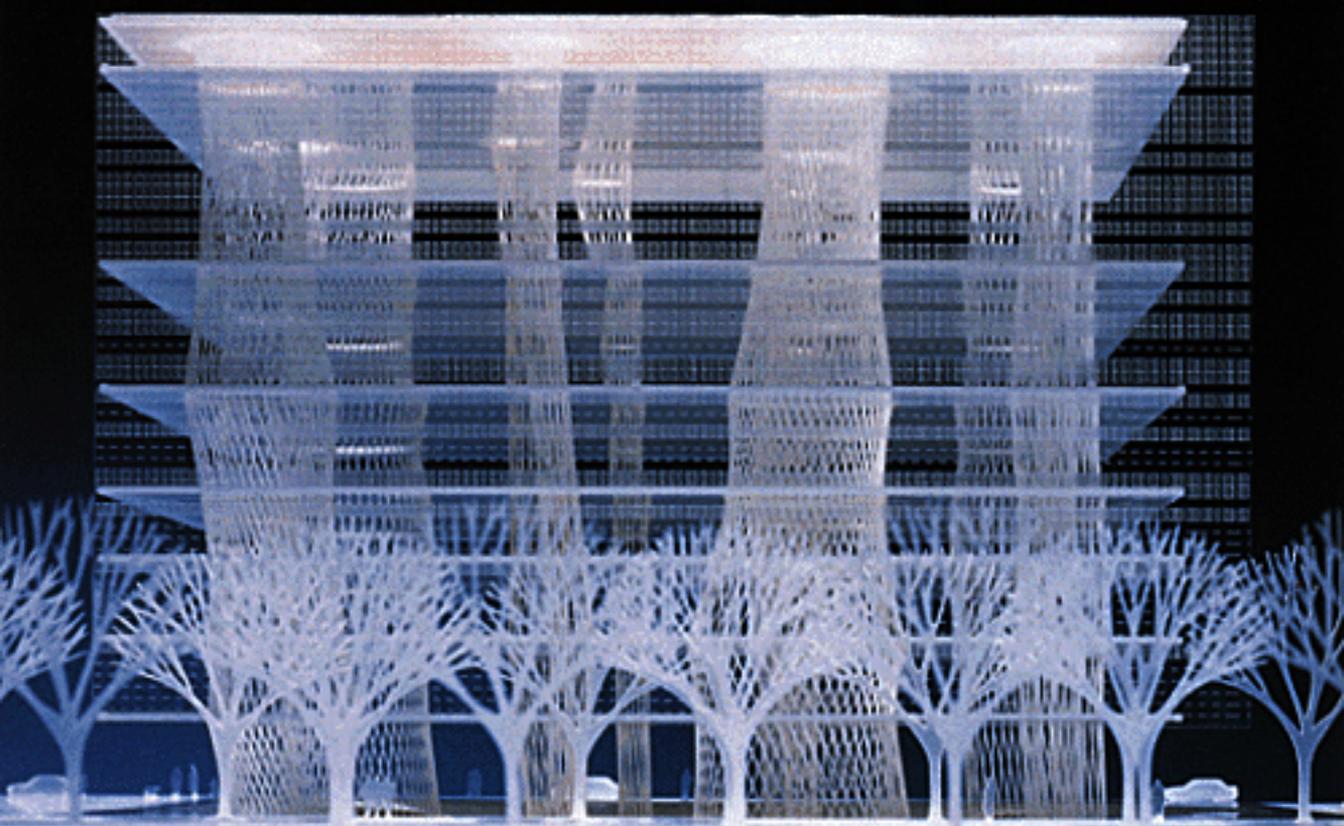
和民

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5th FLOOR
OPENING 26 Jan 2009











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 CAFE**

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 神宮前5-1-17
 5778-5416

表参道
 神
 怪
 科

開業時間
 10:00-18:00
 曜日
 全日

P
 24H 100

IL PALAZZINO









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花果山大道下穿陇海铁路立交桥工程











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Cambodia types:

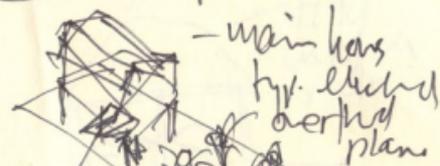


table
under
ealiv
sleep in

mat

sublural

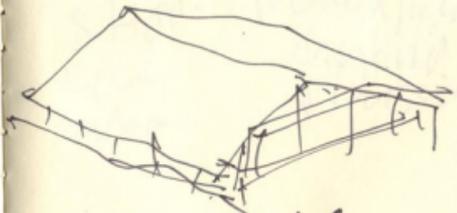
frank buck
flexity
shop/a
Zuk
steel-lis



Conty



animals: 



conty
pit.
industrial, warehouse



Urban



French classical

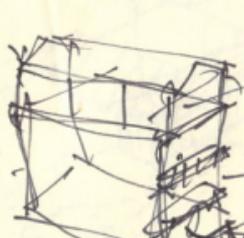


modern

any

modern, but modern

Urban



core and
ribbed

balcony

Public

typical

SHOP.
Living
area

french/cont
hybrid
classical.





SAING CHAN SUI SEIKO

SAING CHAN SUI SEIKO
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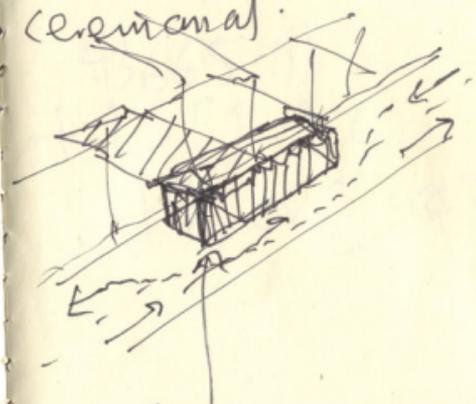




[Faint, illegible handwritten notes on the left page]



(ceremonial)



temporary
tent set up in street
taking up half width
weddings
gold cloth on tent ext
+ seats inside.





សុភមង្គល ដល់គូរស្វាមីភរិយា
និមិត្តស្នេហាសុខគ្រប់ប្រការ



មា វិទ្យាស័ក្ខ

JAPAN'S No. 1 BEER



How is (traditional) Asian urbanism better?

-informality

-street occupation

-ability to change quickly

-no zoning

-not car based

How do European ideals of typology play out?

-Through importation and replication of types: podium/towers, shopping centres, zoning. This is then open to adaptation, and re-working, but often destroys traditional Asian urbanism.

What different types have evolved?

- uncontrolled megastructures***
- vertical housing solutions, shop tops***
- flexible use street urbanism***
- infrastructural urbanism***

And what about Typology and Civic Identity?

- Asian urbanism is currently a hybrid of traditional, informal and street-based models with imported 20C western models that are generally poor (in both the West and Asia)***
- Civicness is not as clearly tied to type in the contemporary Asian context, and is this way is similar to the West.***