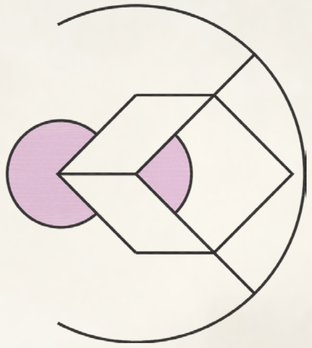


CONE OF VISION

ALAN KONG WAI LUN
10587806

ABSRACT

Design concept statement

To create a visiual interection space for people living together.

by study with -

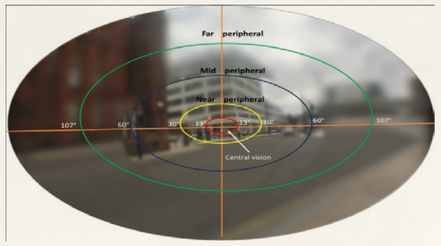
Definintion of Vision

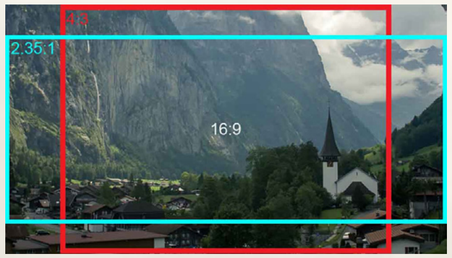
Perspective ration of Vision

Human Vision Method

Human Contect Method

The relationship between human vision and contect method

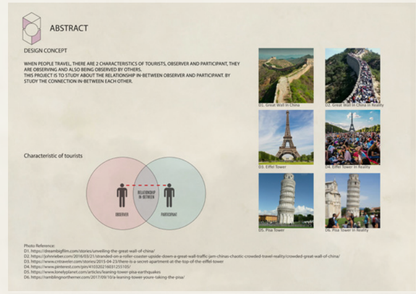


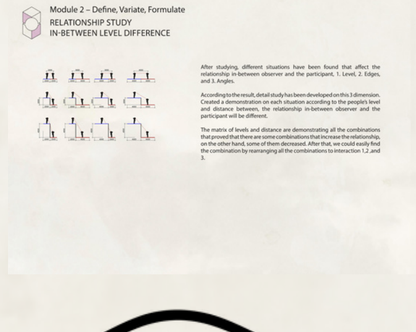


The Origin of the statement

The Design Concept is to change people mind from avoiding people contact to welcome them.

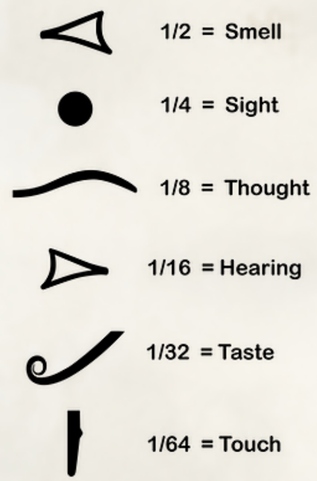
Vision contect is difference with watching, this is orriginally an ation of consideration





Eyes and the body language

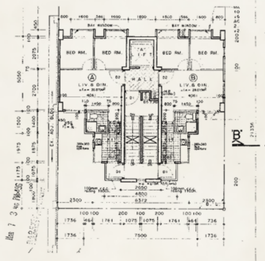
In all instances we use our eyes as a level of communication with the other person. We also avoid a direct look from another person if we have something to hide. The police use it as a means to detect if the person is telling the truth or not. So unless you are a very accomplished liar in most cases you will feel uneasy when you lie! Also sometimes a person feels uncomfortable looking another person in the eye due to shyness. This trait is also present with other signs of shyness such as a slight stammer and sometimes blushing. Otherwise it could just be that the person has a short attention span for anything you have to say.

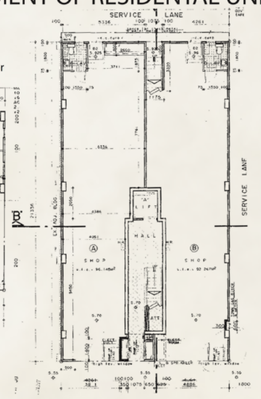


Building Study - Interaction and Vision in our life

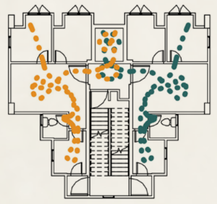
TYPICAL EQUIRTMENT OF RESIDENTAL UNIT IN HONG KONG

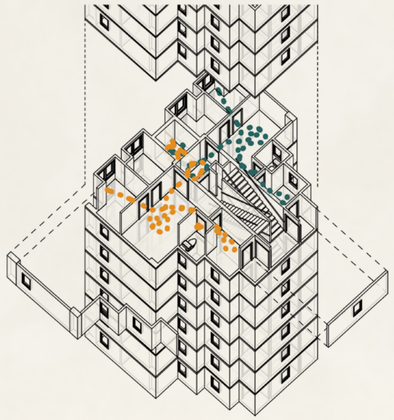
Typical Floor Plan single residental tower





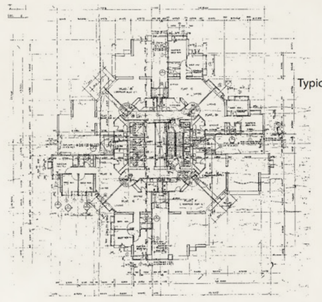
Typical Floor Plan Of 8 Fuk Wah Street

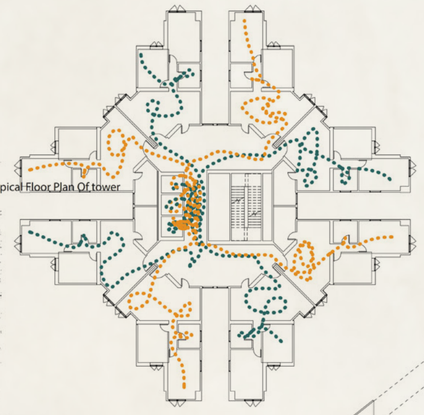


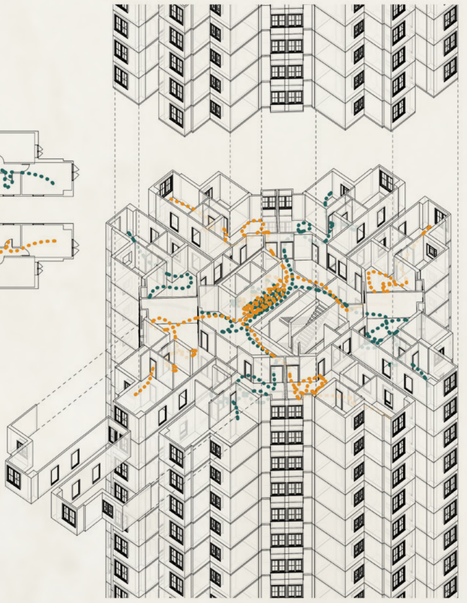


Domestic			
		PRIVATE	COMMON
Tower	Living space	V	
	dining space	V	
	bath	V	
	WC	V	
	sleeping space	V	
	cooking space	V	
	staircase		V
	elevator		V
Services	electric supply		
	water supply		
	flushing water		

TYPICAL EQUIRTMENT OF RESIDENTAL UNIT IN HONG KONG

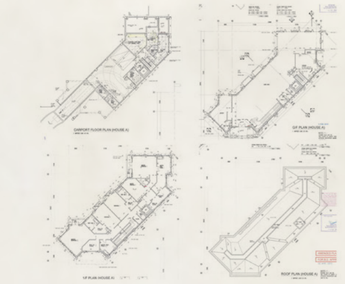




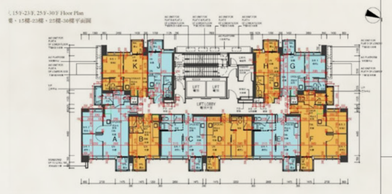


Domestic			
		PRIVATE	COMMON
Tower	Living space	V	
	dining space	V	
	bath	V	
	WC	V	
	sleeping space	V	
	cooking space	V	
	staircase		V
	elevator		V
Services	electric supply		V
	water supply		V
	FS pump room & tank		V
	AHU room		V
	fbe room		V
	flushing water		V
	RSMRC		V
	watchman office		V
carpak	car park	V	V
	loading and unloading		V
residental recreation	clubhouse		V
	garden		V
	pet space		V

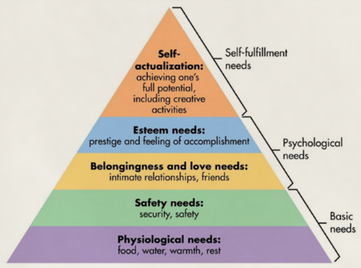
TYPICAL EQUIRTMENT OF RESIDENTAL UNIT IN HONG KONG



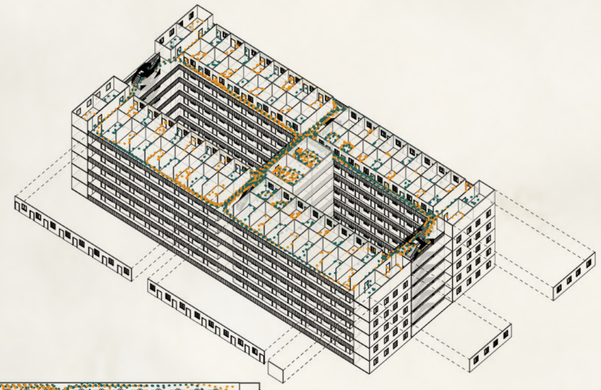
Domestic					Physiological needs:	Safety needs:	Love and belonging needs:	Esteem needs:	Self-actualization needs:
		essential	fair	non essential					
unit	Living space	V			V				
	dining space	V			V				
	bath	V			V				
	WC	V			V				
	sleeping space	V			V				
	cooking space	V			V				
	storage		V			V			
	study space			V					V
	family space			V			V		
	walkin closet			V				V	
	guest room			V				V	
	powder room			V					
	tv room			V					V
	game room			V	V				V
	watchman office		V			V			
	staircase	V			V				
	elevator	V			V				
Services	electric supply	V			V				
	water supply	V			V				
	FS pump room & tank	V			V				
	AHU room	V			V				
	fbe room	V			V				
	flushing water	V			V				
	RSMRC	V			V				
carpak	car park		V					V	
	loading and unloading			V			V		
residental recreation	clubhouse		V						
	garden		V						V
	pet space			V					V

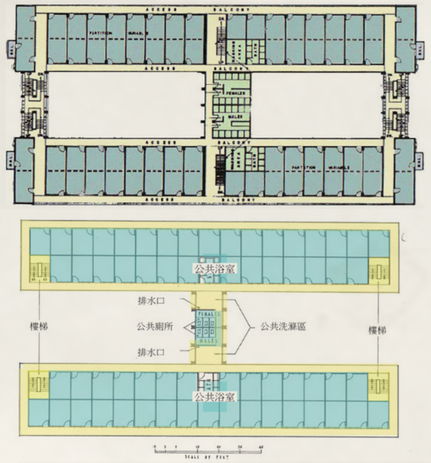


Domestic				
		essential	fair	non essential
unit	Living space	V		
	dining space	V		
	bath	V		
	WC	V		
	sleeping space	V		
	cooking space	V		
	storage		V	
	study space			V
	family space			V
	walkin closet			V
	guest room			V
	powder room			V
	tv room			V
	game room			V
	watchman office		V	
	staircase	V		
	elevator	V		
Services	electric supply	V		
	water supply	V		
	FS pump room & tank	V		
	AHU room	V		
	fbe room	V		
	flushing water	V		
	RSMRC	V		
carpak	car park		V	
	loading and unloading			V
residental recreation	clubhouse		V	
	garden		V	
	pet space			V

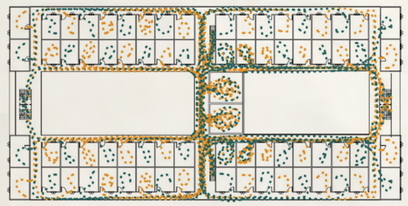


TYPICAL EQUIRTMENT OF RESIDENTAL UNIT IN HONG KONG





第一型大廈標準平面圖。連接兩翼中間的樓扇用作公共廁所和廚房。由於每個單位沒有獨立廚房和廁所，居民不得不共用公共衛生設施，這不僅導致漫長的等待，也導致使用期間的矛盾和爭吵。 © 香港房屋委員會

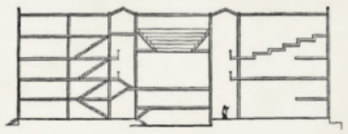


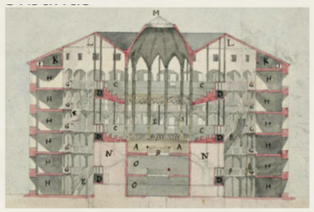
common area

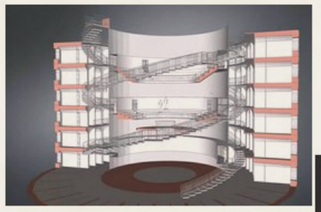
- the common kitchen andpublic bath in old residental building

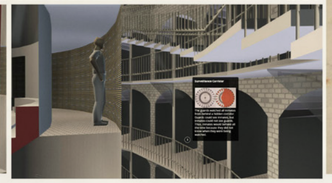
he panopticon is a type of institutional building and a system of control designed by the English philosopher and social theorist Jeremy Bentham in the 18th century. The concept of the design is to allow all prisoners of an institution to be observed by a single security guard, without the inmates being able to tell whether they are being watched.

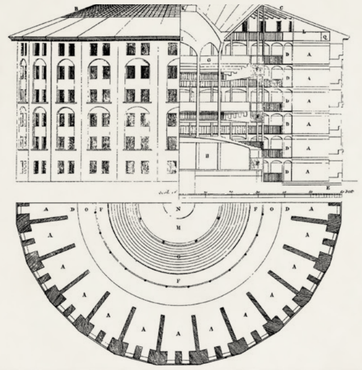
Although it is physically impossible for the single guard to observe all the inmates' cells at once, the fact that the inmates cannot know when they are being watched means that they are motivated to act as though they are being watched at all times. Thus, the inmates are effectively compelled to regulate their own behaviour. The architecture consists of a rotunda with an inspection house at its centre. From the centre, the manager or staff of the institution are able to watch the inmates. Bentham conceived the basic plan as being equally applicable to hospitals, schools, sanatoriums, and asylums, but he devoted most of his efforts to developing a design for a panopticon prison. It is his prison that is now most widely meant by the term "panopticon".

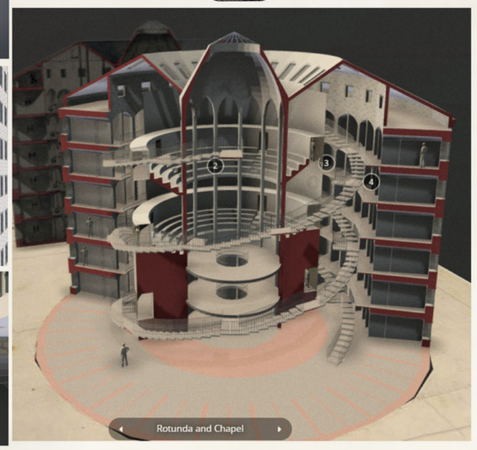












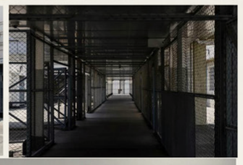
Hong Kong Prison

Stanley Prison (c. January 1937, previously known as Hong Kong Prison at Stanley) is one of the six maximum security facilities in Hong Kong.

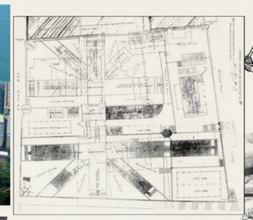
Built in 1937, Stanley Prison is currently the oldest institution still in service (the oldest prison built in Hong Kong was Victoria Prison, which ceased operation on 24 December 2005[2]) and houses both male adult convicted prisoners and male adult remand prisoners. It was set up by the then Prisons Department, and is now administered by the Correctional Services Department. The maximum capacity of the prison is 1,511 and it has over 800 staff and officers. Stanley Prison, at the time of its construction, was considered to be one of the finest prisons in the British Empire. It was a modern structure built of stone, concrete and steel and consisted of six cell blocks set behind an 18-foot wall. It was originally designed to house 1,500 prisoners.

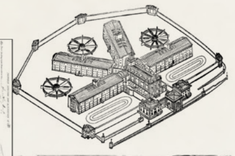
Before Hong Kong officially abolished the death penalty in 1993, Stanley Prison had been a place of execution that saw the execution of criminals between 1946 and 1966. Although the law did not change until 1993, the last execution that was carried out in Stanley Prison was in November 1966.[3] (This figure (122) does not include the large number of prisoners who were killed by the Japanese during the occupation of Hong Kong in World War II—see below.) The area which once housed the gallows has now been replaced with the prison hospital.

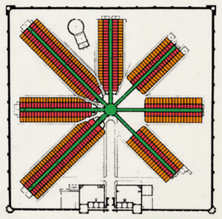
HOUR	MINIMUM	MEDIUM	CLOSE
Morning			
5:00	sleep	wake up	sleep
6:00	wake up	breakfast	wake up
7:00	breakfast/travel to work site	travel to work site/work	breakfast/go to work in prison
8:00-10:00	work		
11:00	30 minutes for lunch	30 minutes for lunch	work
Afternoon			
12:00	work	work	30 minutes for lunch
1:00-2:00	work		
3:00	work/travel to prison	travel to prison/off duty	work day ends/time on prison yard
4:00	off duty/time on prison yard	time on prison yard	return to cell
5:00	30 minutes for supper		
Evening			
6:00-7:00	time for religious and specialized programming such as religious services, narcotics anonymous, anger management		
8:00	return to dorm	return to dorm	return to cell/block
9:00-10:00	remain in housing area		
11:00	lights out, go to sleep		
12:00-4:00	lights out; sleep		



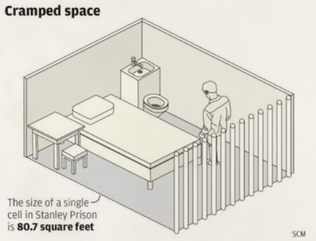
CONE OF VISION







Cramped space

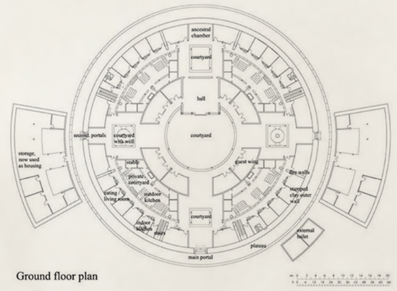


Tulou Collective Housing, Nanhai, Urbanus

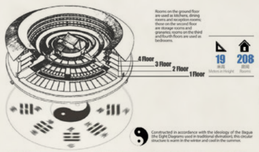
Mostly built between the 12th and the 20th centuries, the Tulou are large fortified buildings representing a specific and traditional housing type of the Fujian province of Southern China. Their recurring layout is made up of a thick enclosure wall, rectangular or circular, which hosts the living and storage areas and a central courtyard with a small building in the middle used for ceremonies. With a height between three and five stories, a Toulou can house up to 80 families and contains in itself all the feature of an entire village.

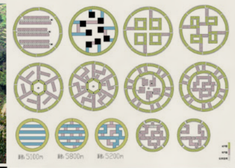
The type was born mostly for defensive reasons since armed bandits plagued southern China from the 12th to the 19th centuries and it proved to be really effective against armed attacks. The Tulou have commonly been built by the Hakka populations, immigrants from northern China who settled in the southern provinces. The peripheral walls of the fortified structure, with a thickness of up to 1.8 m, are usually built of rammed earth, mixed with stone, bamboo with a lumber framework and other materials available on-site, providing the building of good insulation as well as natural ventilation. The last floor is covered by a cantilevered slate rooftop and there is usually only one gate serving as an entry to the building.

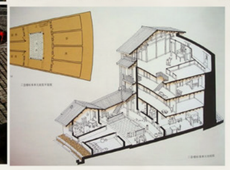
All the rooms in the living areas share the same size and level of decoration: there's no hierarchy in the units as there is no real hierarchy in the community of people inhabiting each Toulu: everybody usually belongs to the same clan, a group of up to 80 families. The inhabitants share the same conditions and mutualise several features in the building: common areas, bathrooms, washrooms as well as water wells and even the farmed land around is common property. Each family has two or three superposed rooms, connected through wooden stairs. On the ground floor is usually located the kitchen, opened on the patio; on the first and/or second floor are the bedrooms, and on the higher floor there are the communal stored food, clothes and valuables.

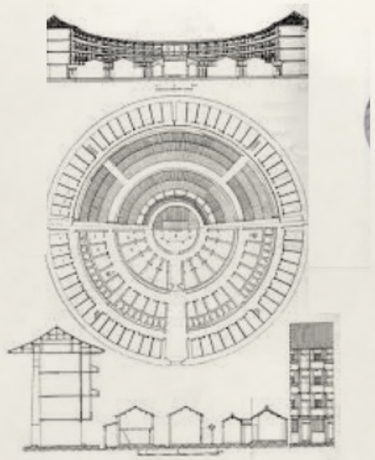


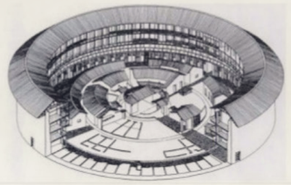
Ground floor plan

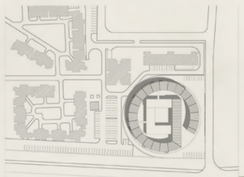






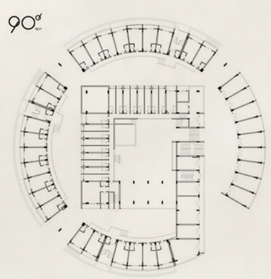


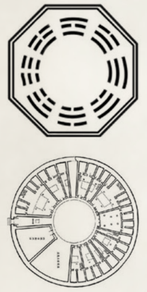


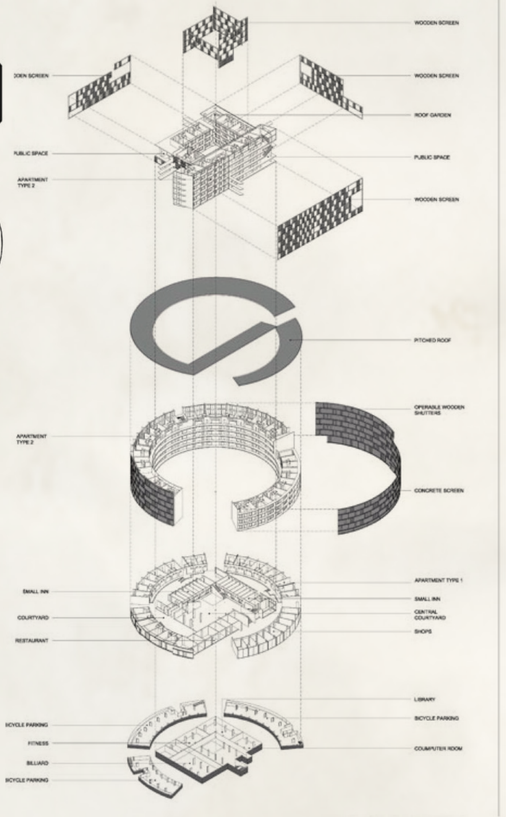


Tulou Collective Housing, Nanhai, Urbanus

Low-income housing apartment is a general concern in the Chinese modern cities. For Guangzhou and its neighbouring areas, the influx of migrant labors has triggered the rise of real estate price but yet the question that was rarely asked is: how are these cities going to accommodate the people who have given them their wealth? Teaming up with China Vanke, one of the country's leading real estate developers, the Chinese architecture practise URBANUS came up with a creative solution of China's contemporary collective housing, "The urban Tulou", which is located on the border between Guangzhou and its neighboring city of Foshan and is targeted for low-income workers. "We were designing a rental apartment building for people whose monthly income is below 1,500 yuan (USD 219) and who would be very reluctant to spend more than 200 yuan to stay at any place," Liu Xiaodu, founder and director of URBANUS said.

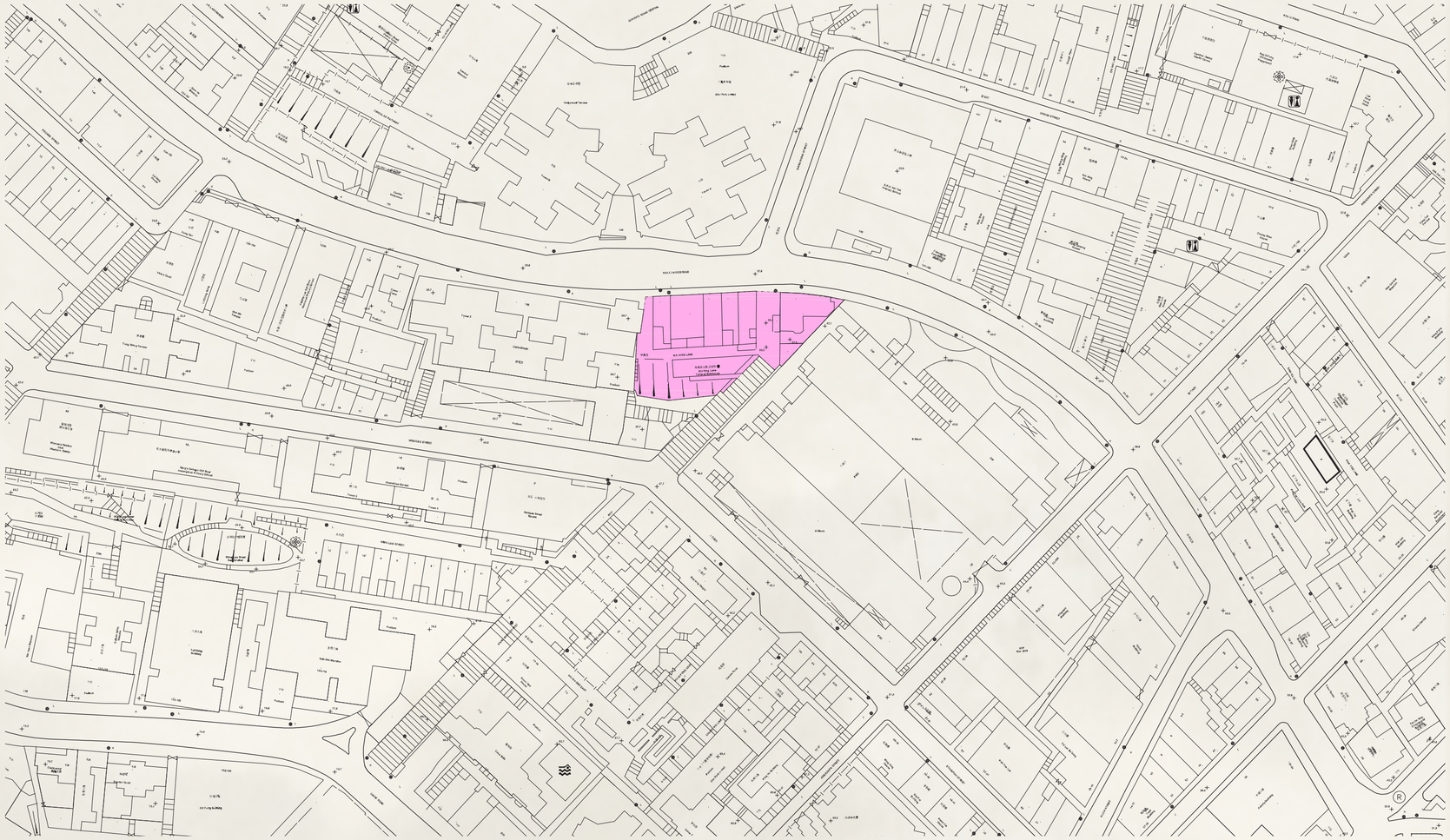




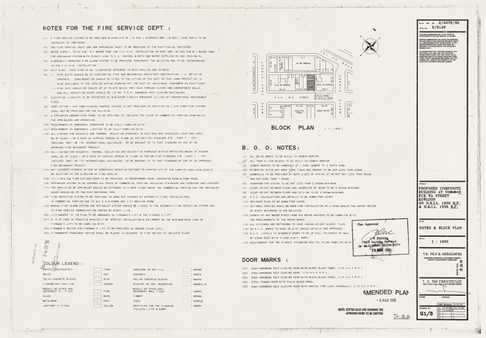


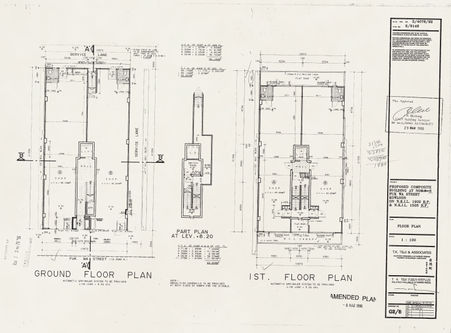
SITE PARAMETERS

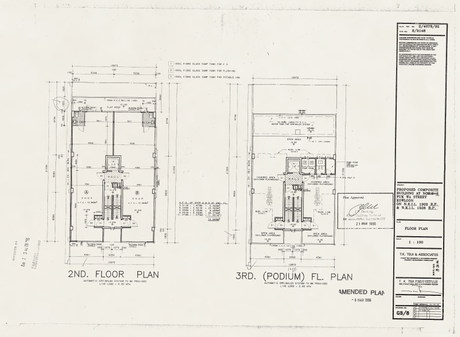
UNDER LEASE / Town Plan		
Site Area:		1,100 m2 / 11,840 ft2
Zoning :		Residential (Group A)8
Max Total G.F.A. :		5,500 m2 / 59,200 ft2
Max P.R. :		5
Max, Site Coverage :		42.0%
Max, Building Height:		120M
UNDER BUILDINGS ORDINANCE		
Site Classification:		Class A
Mean Street Level:	(Subject to Survey)	32.0 mPD
Max. Plot Ratio (Domestic) :		8 (Domestic)
Max. Plot Ratio (Non-Domestic) :		15 (Non-Domestic)
Max, Site Coverage (Above 15m):		42%

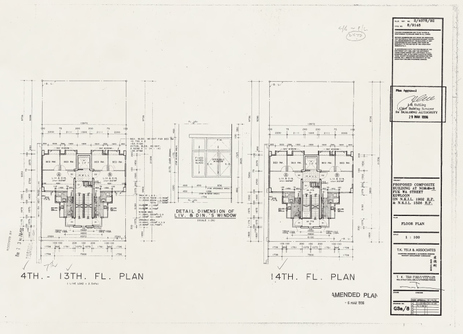


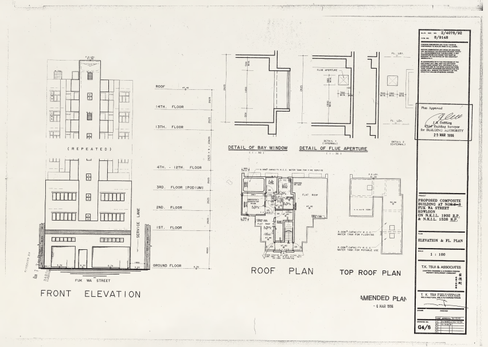
EXISITING BUILDING RECORD

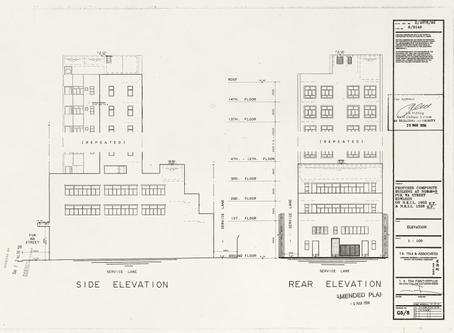


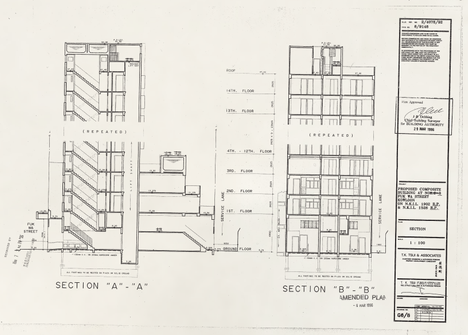


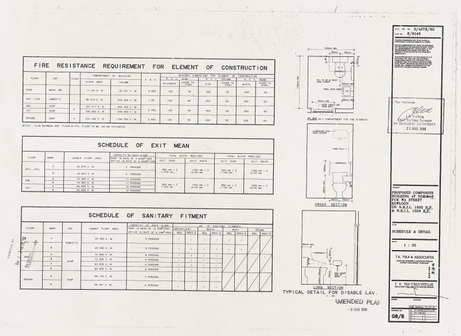




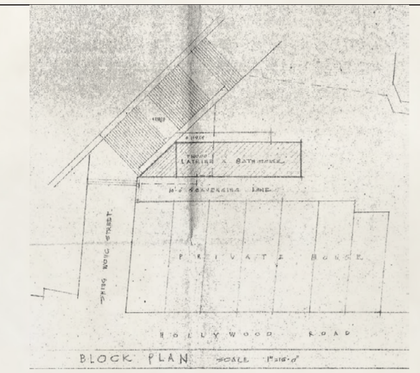


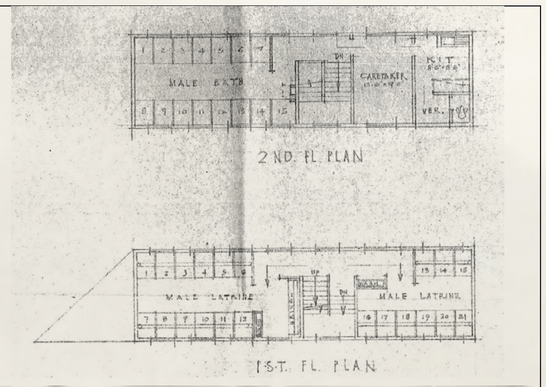






e) Plans and sections:





(Source: "Proposed Wa Hing Lane Latrine and Bath-house", 17 January 1955. HKRS No. 156-1-4411)

f) Photos:

(i) Elevation facing Staunton Street. Entrances open to Shing Wong Street.

(ii) Phased-out T-shaped street name of Shing Wong Street.

(iii) Angled elevation on lower floors towards Shing Wong Street and a chimney stack.

(iv) Elevations towards Hollywood Road and Ladder Street.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

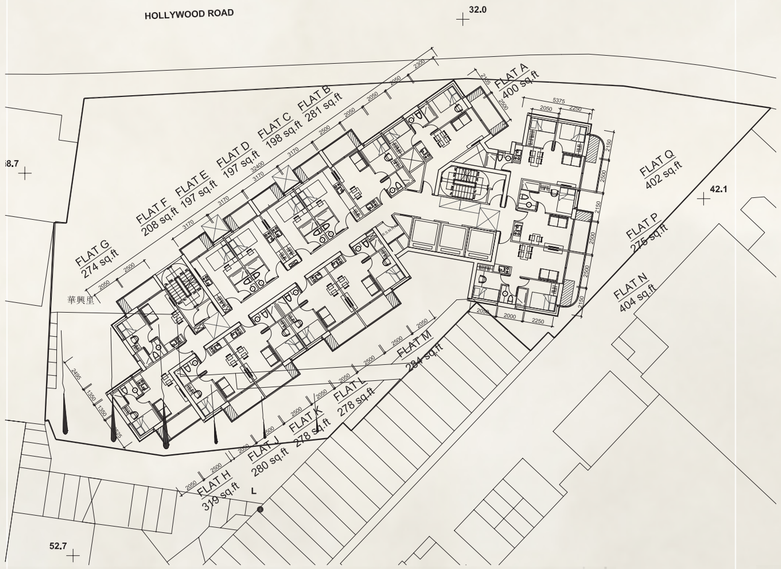
PROPOSED OPTION 1 -MAX SITE COVERAGE 16 UNITS

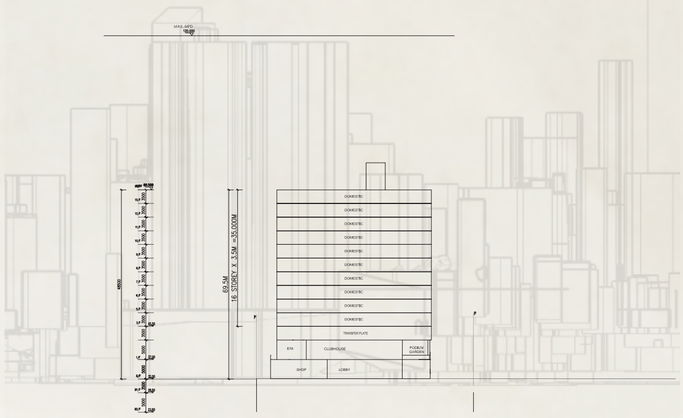
Area of Typical Storey: 462 x 10 = 4,620m2(D.P.R. 4.2)

Remaining GFA of non-domestic: (8 - 4.2) / 8 x 15 = 7.125

GFA of G/F Retail: 880m2 (0.8) < 7.125

4.2 + 0.8 = 5





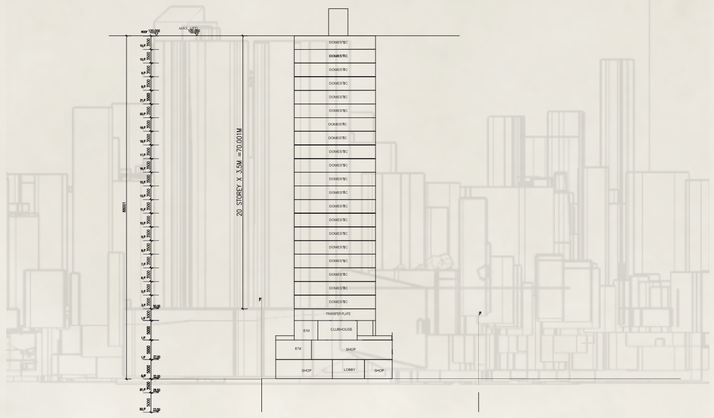
PROPOSED OPTION 2 - MAX BUILDING HEIGHT - 8 UNITS

Area of Typical Storey: 240 x 20 = 4,800m2(D.P.R. 4.4)

Remaining GFA of non-domestic: (8 - 4.4) / 8 x 15 = 6.75

GFA of G/F Retail: 660m2 (0.6) < 6.75

4.4 + 0.6 = 5



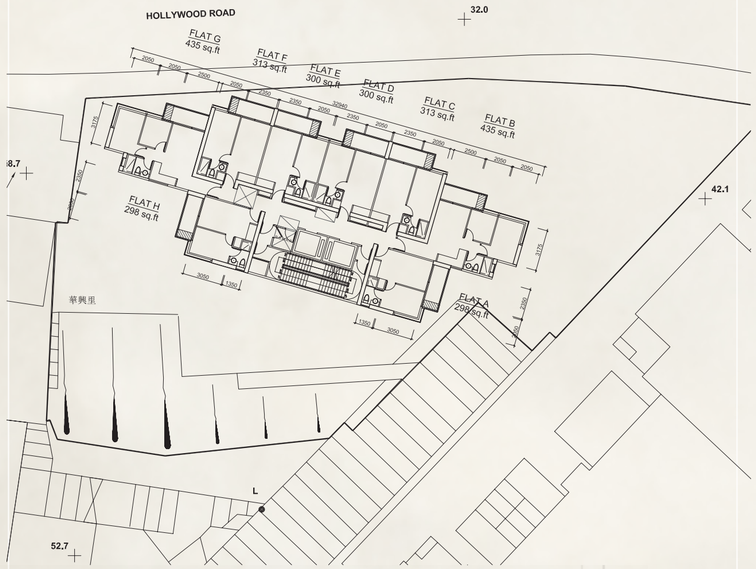
PROPOSED OPTION 3 - 10 UNITS

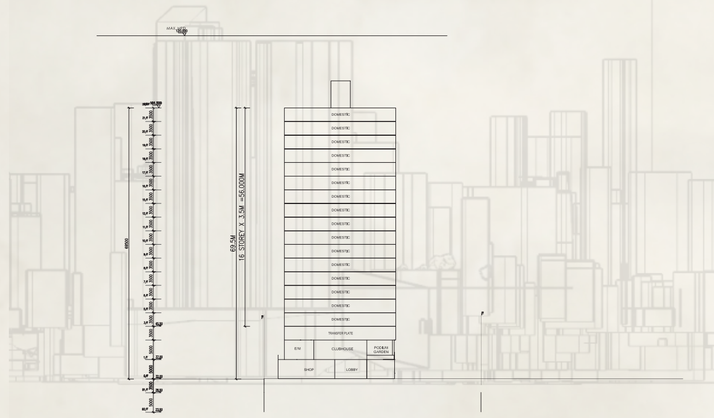
Area of Typical Storey: 300 x 16 = 4,800m2(D.P.R. 4.4)

Remaining GFA of non-domestic: (8 - 4.4) / 8 x 15 = 6.75

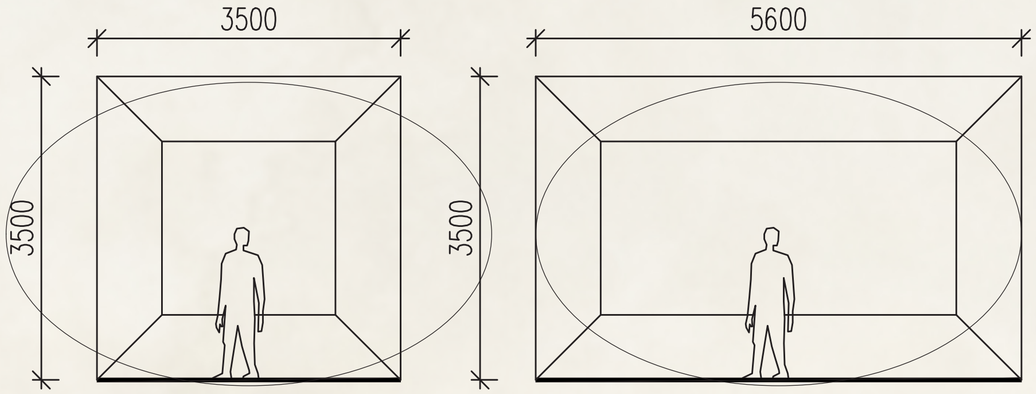
GFA of G/F Retail: 660m2 (0.6) < 6.75

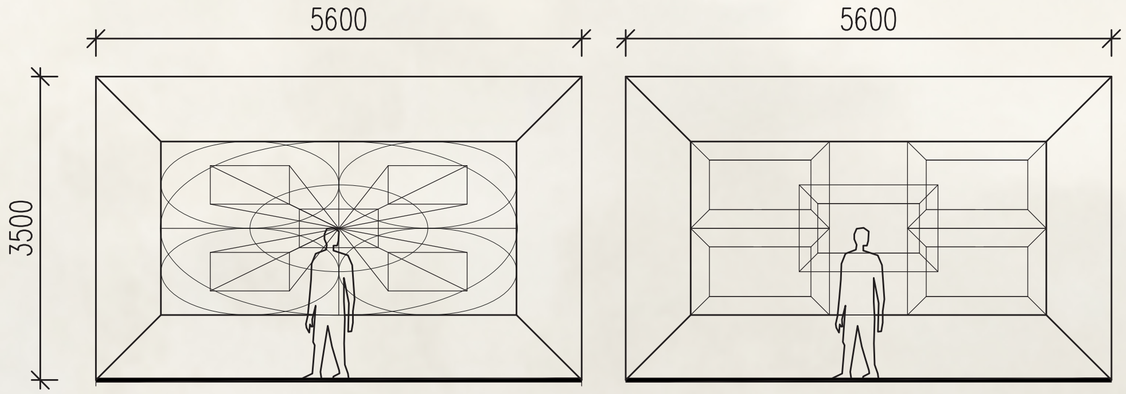
4.4 + 0.6 = 5

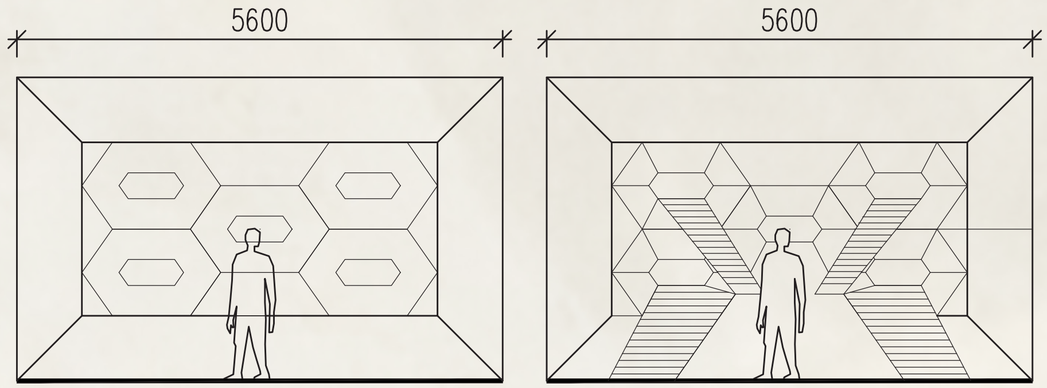


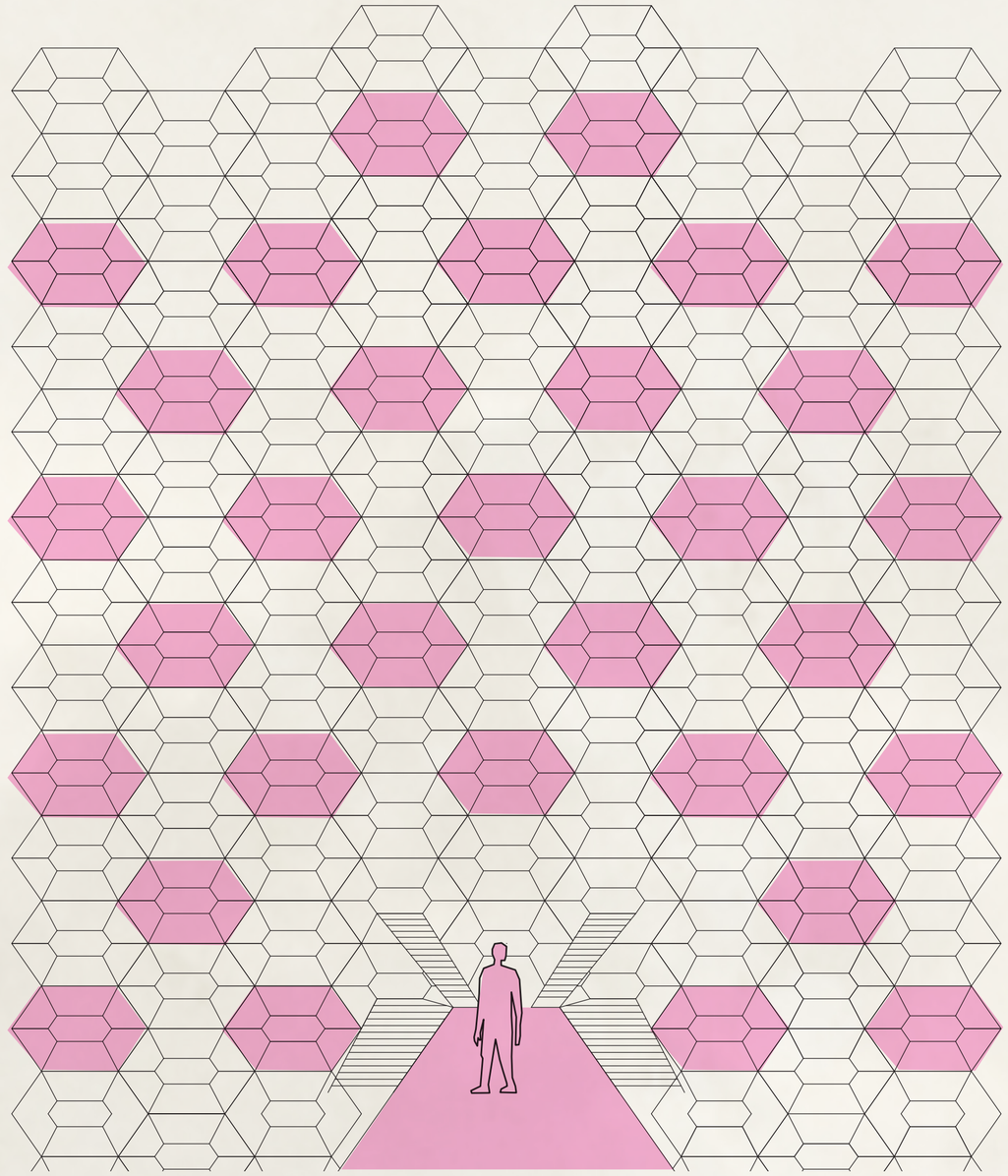


ARCHITECTURE DESGIN CONCEPT



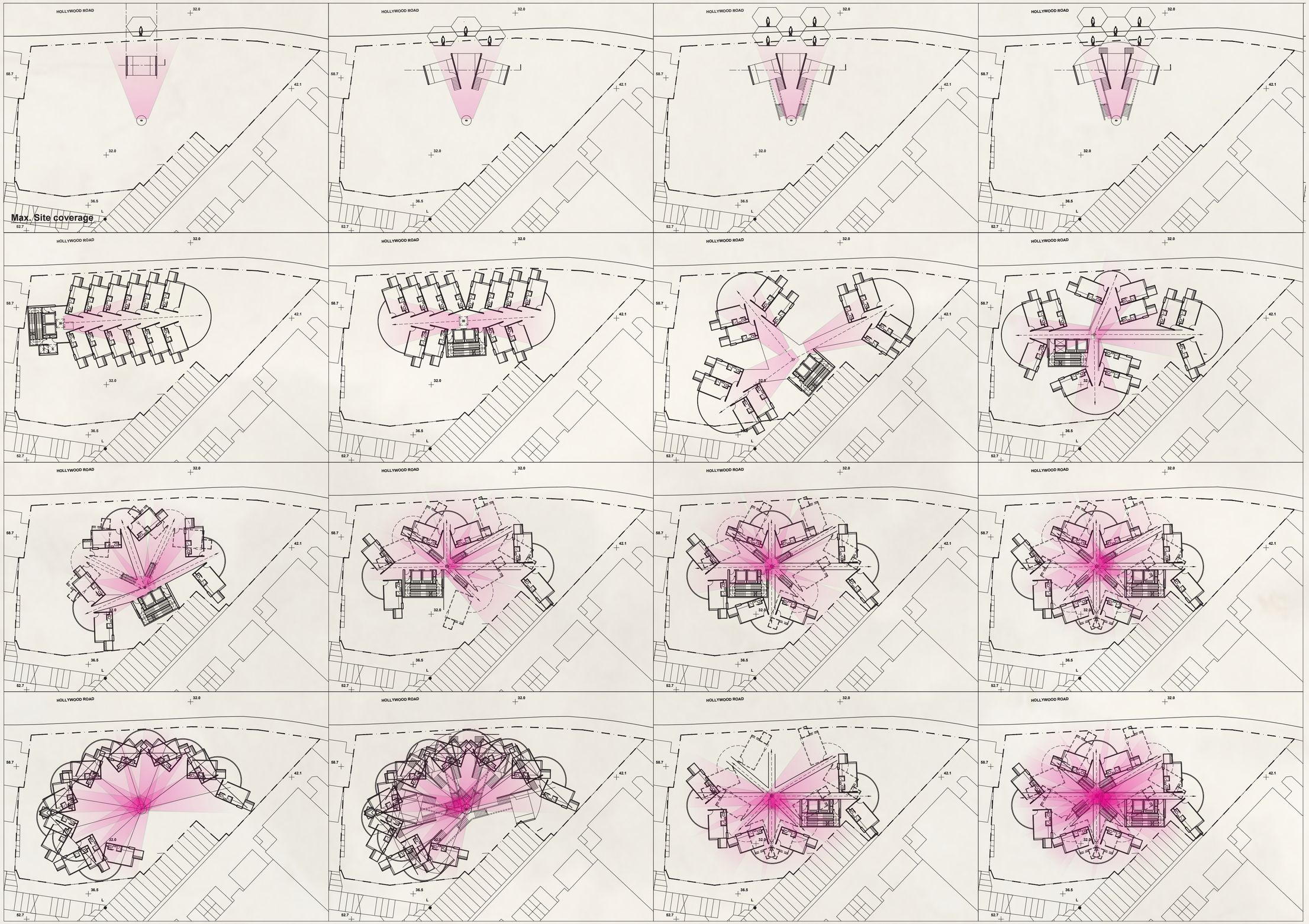




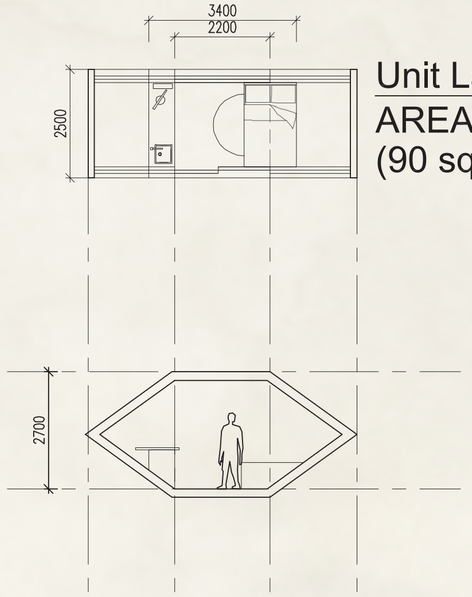


CONE
OF
VISION

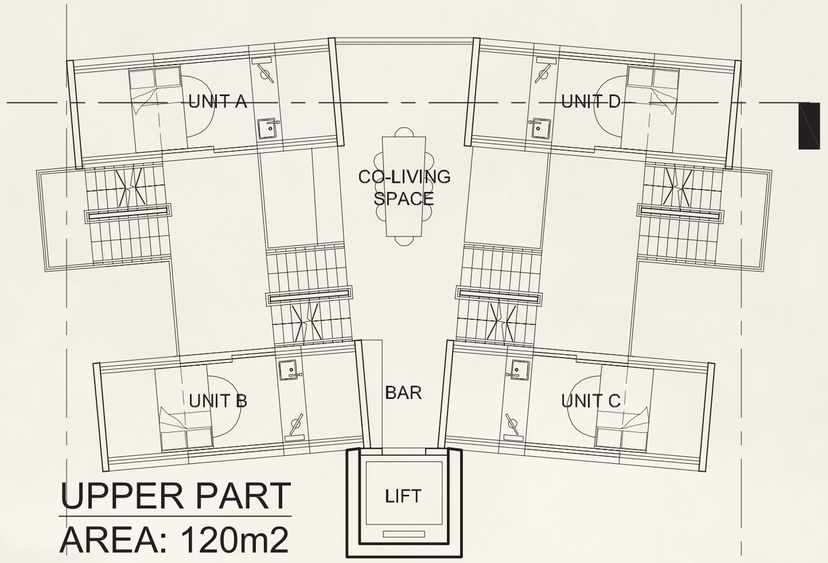
VISION AND VIEW STUDY



CO-LIVING MODULE UNIT LAYOUT

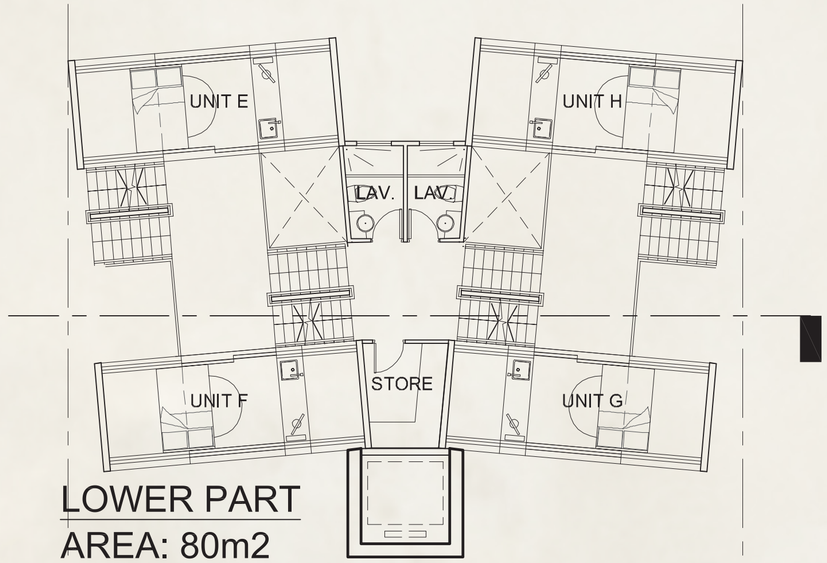


Unit Layout
AREA: 8.5m2
(90 sq.ft)

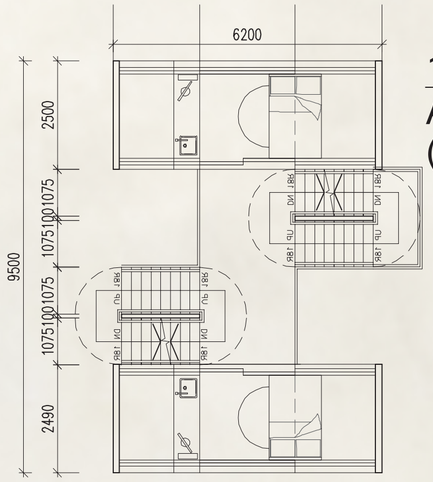


UPPER PART
AREA: 120m2

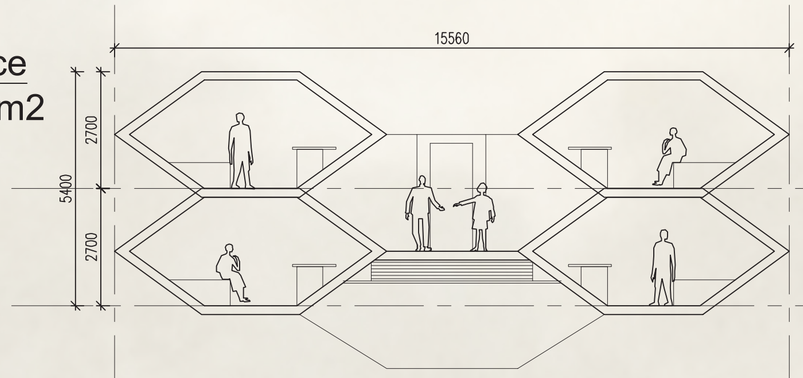
1/8 Co-Space
AREA: 200m2
(2,150 sq.ft)



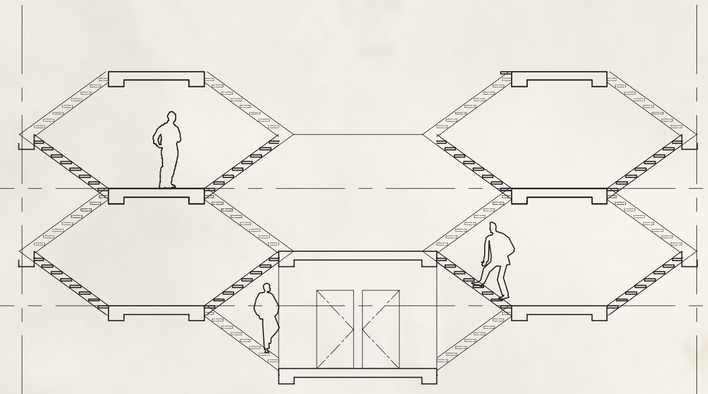
LOWER PART
AREA: 80m2



1/2 Co-Space
AREA: 28.0m2
(300 sq.ft)



Section 1



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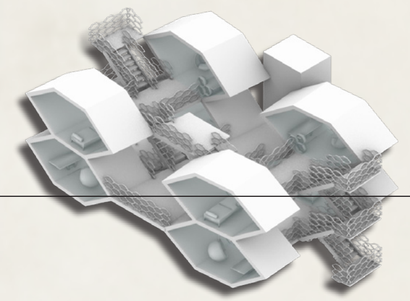
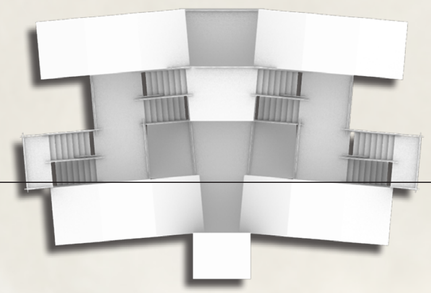
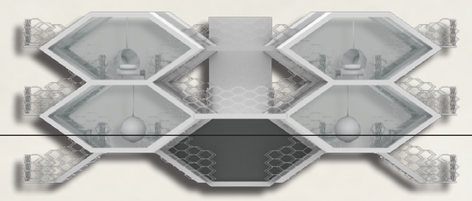
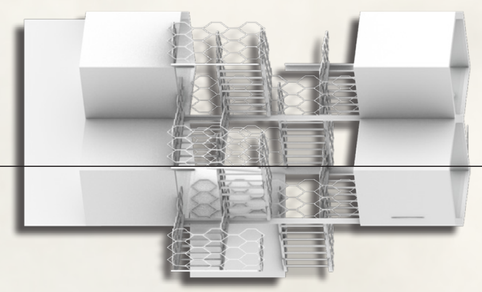
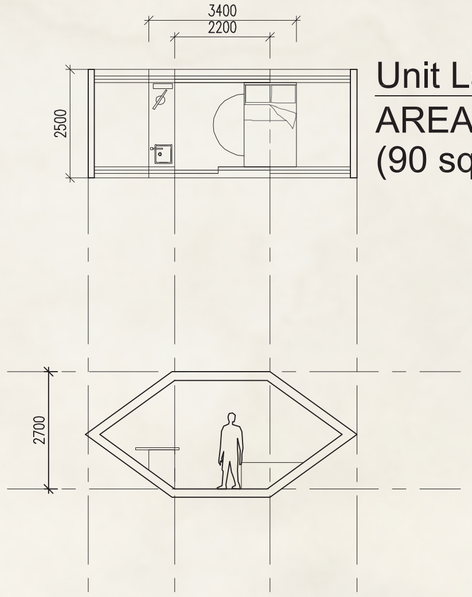




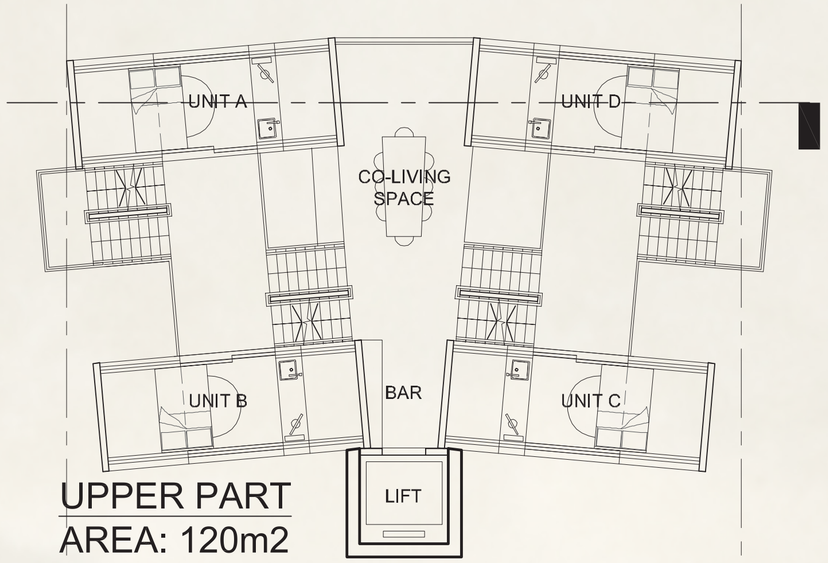




CO-LIVING MODULE UNIT LAYOUT

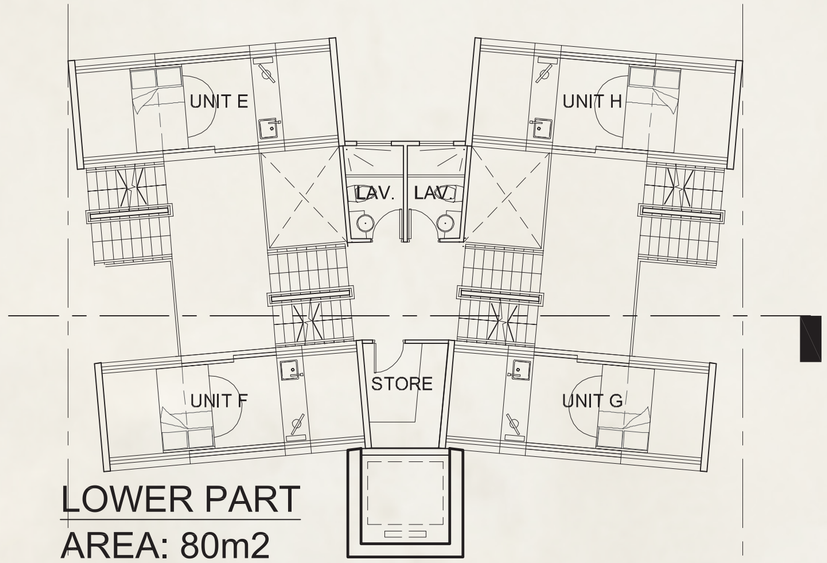


Unit Layout
AREA: 8.5m2
(90 sq.ft)

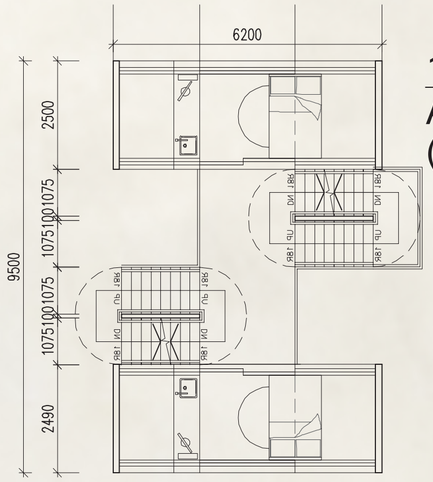


UPPER PART
AREA: 120m2

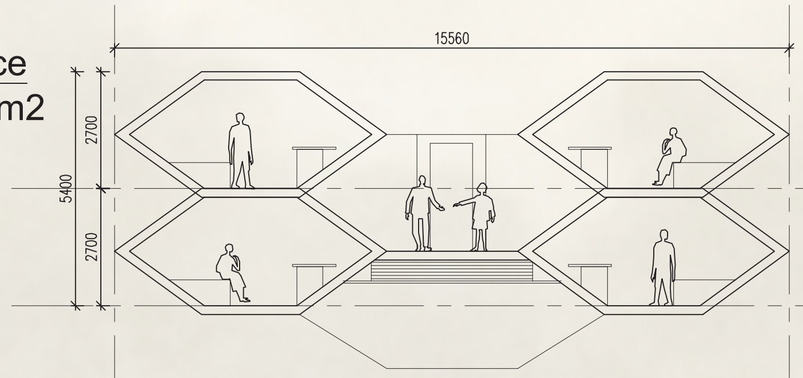
1/8 Co-Space
AREA: 200m2
(2,150 sq.ft)



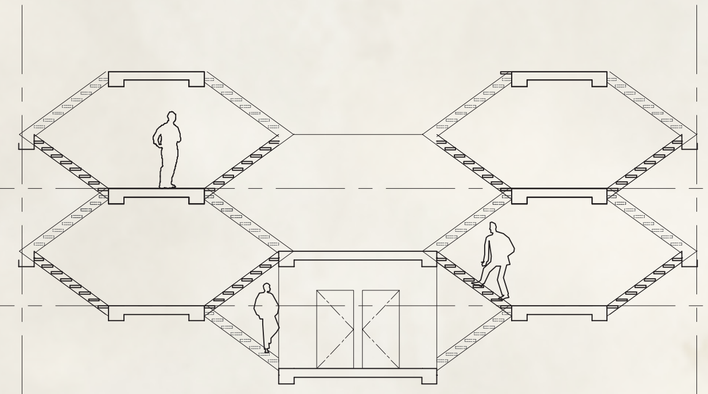
LOWER PART
AREA: 80m2



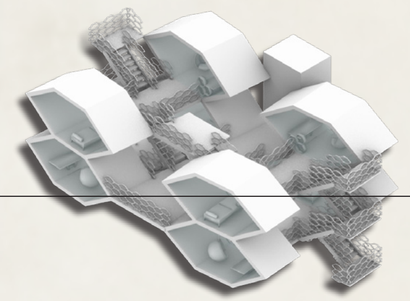
1/2 Co-Space
AREA: 28.0m2
(300 sq.ft)

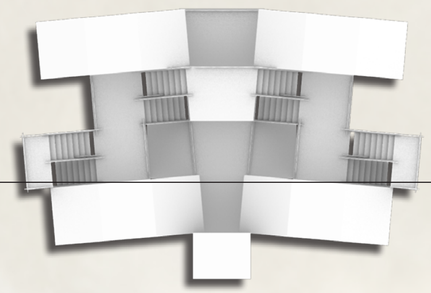


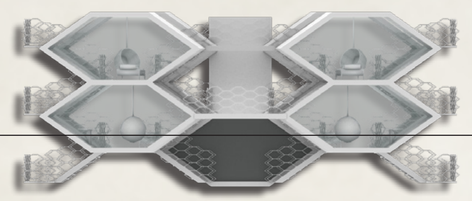
Section 1

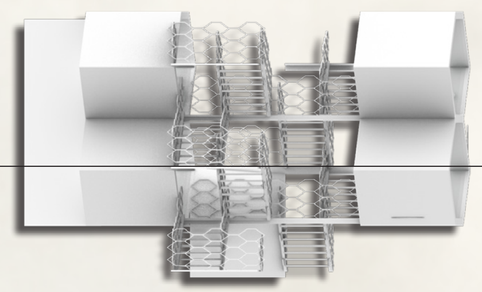


Section 2









MARSTER LAYOUT PLAN

Master Latout Plan

CONDITION OF SITE -

Class of site : Class A

Site Area:1100m2

Proposed Builcding Heigth = 53.1m

Permissible Site Coverage (According to Brief)
= 42%

Proposed Site Coverage

= 120m2 x 3 blocks
= 360m2 / 1100m2
= 32.3% < 42%

Permissible Plot Ratio (According to Brief)
= 5
Permissible GFA
= 1100 x 5 = 5500m2

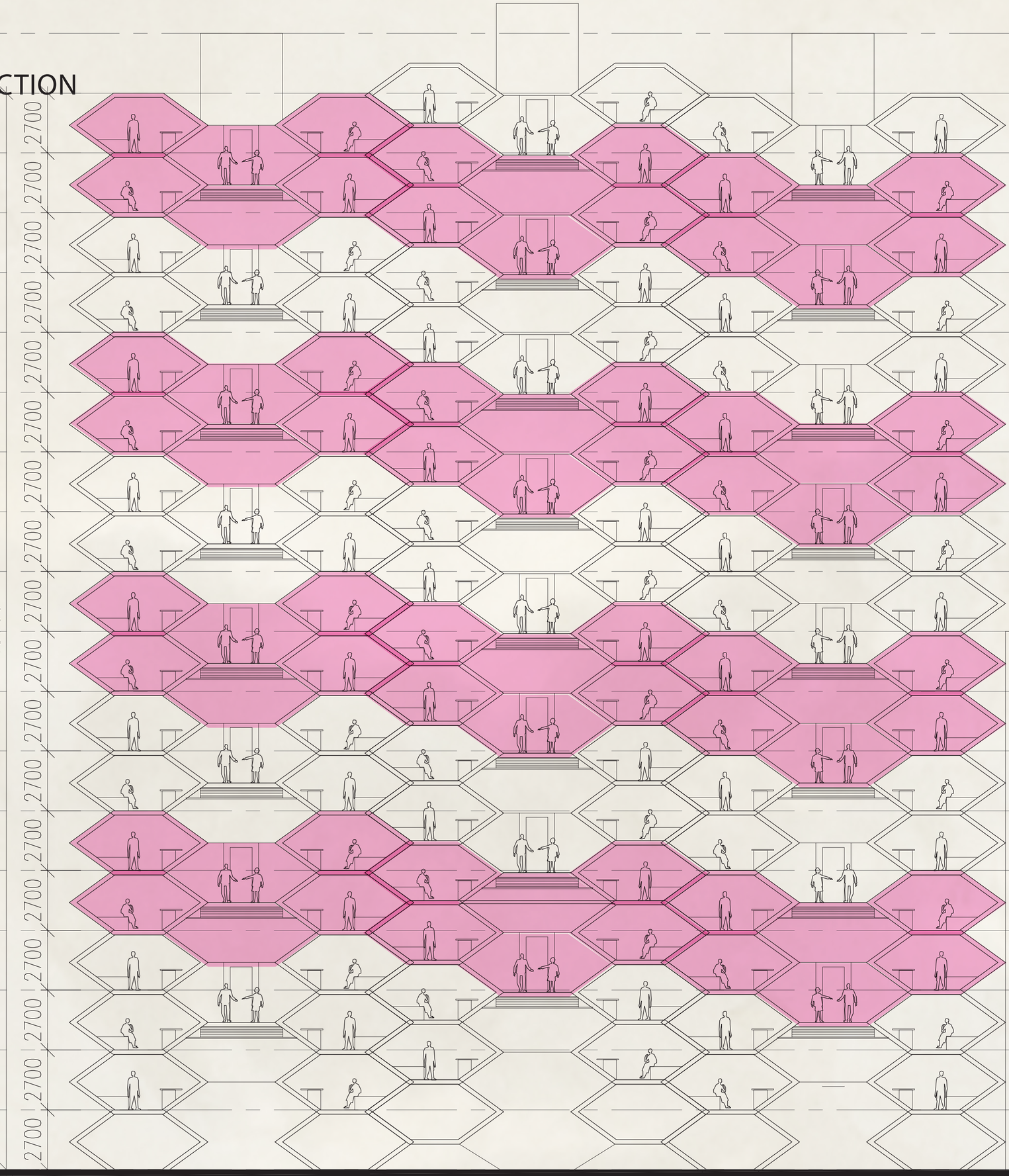
Proposd GFA
Area of Module x storey x block
= 200 x 9 x 3
= 5400 m2

Area of Groud Floor Lobby
= 100 m2

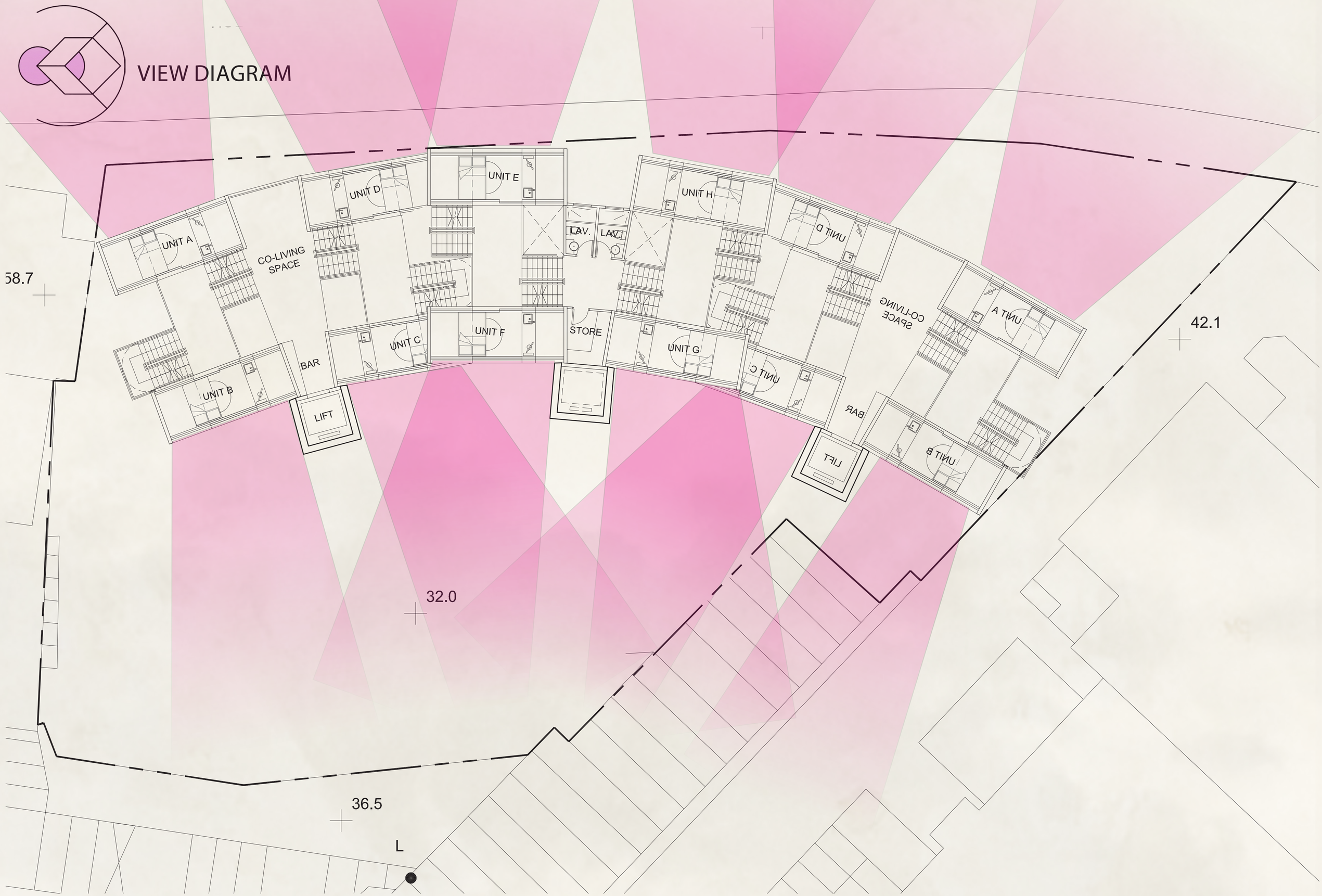
Total GFA
5400 + 100
= 5500 m2

Proposed Plot Ratio
= 5500 /1100
= 5

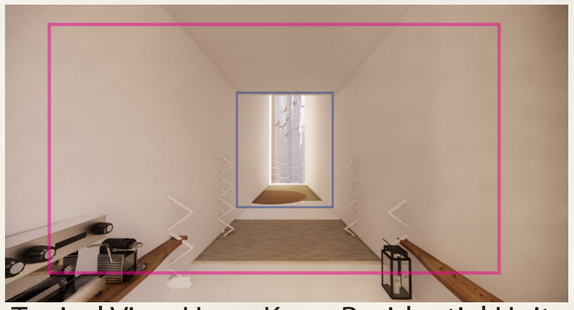
MARSTER SECTION



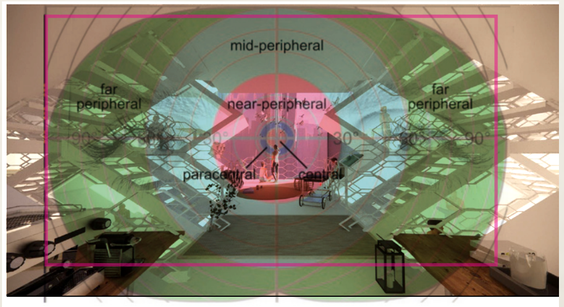
VIEW DIAGRAM



CONE OF VISION



Typical View Hong Kong Residential Unit



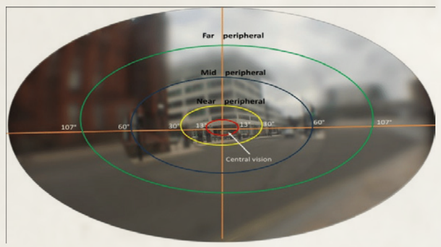
Definintion of Vision

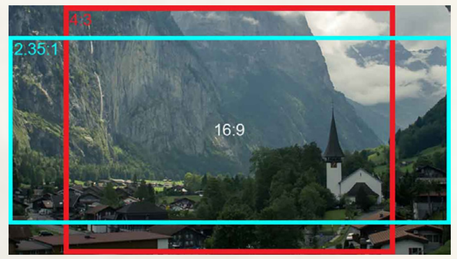
Perspective ration of Vision

Human Vision Method

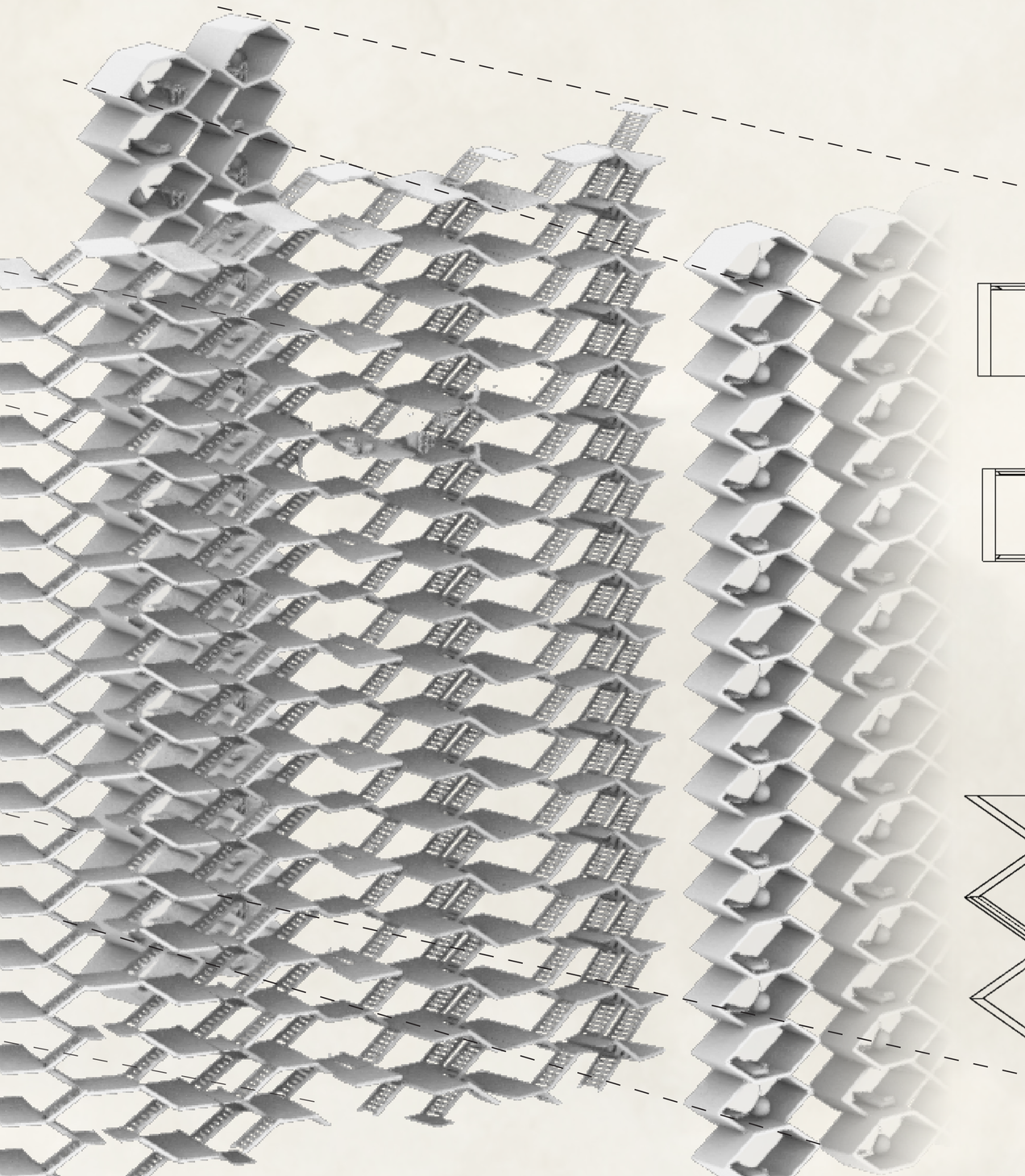
Human Contect Method

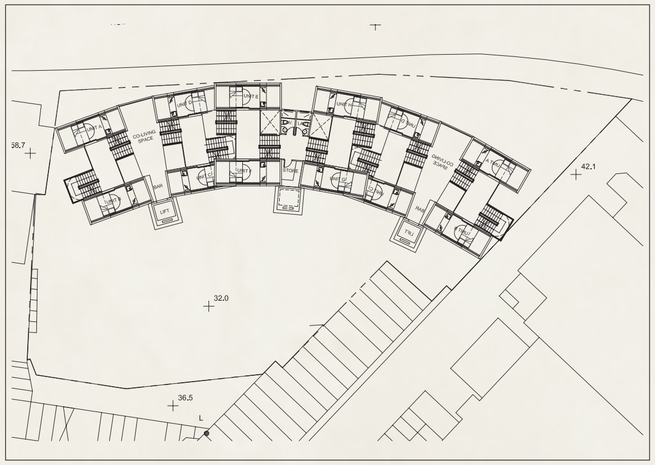
The relationship between human vision and contect method



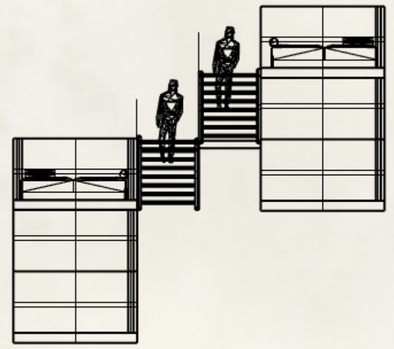


STAIRCASE SYSTEM DESIGN

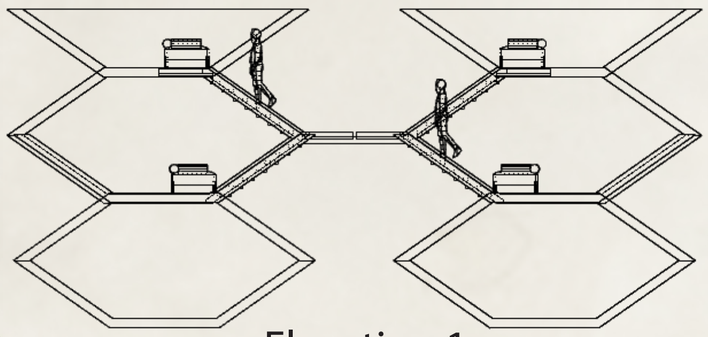




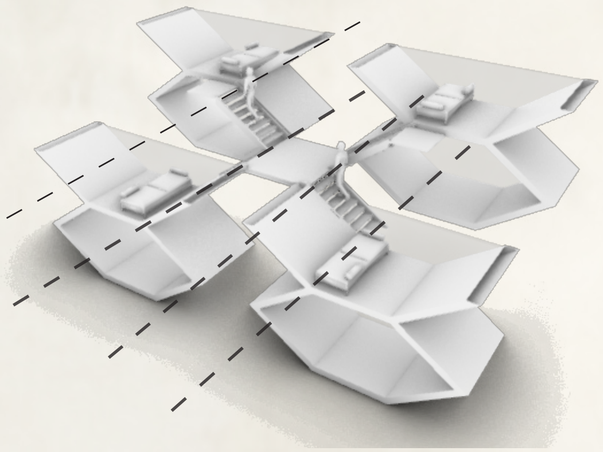
Plan view



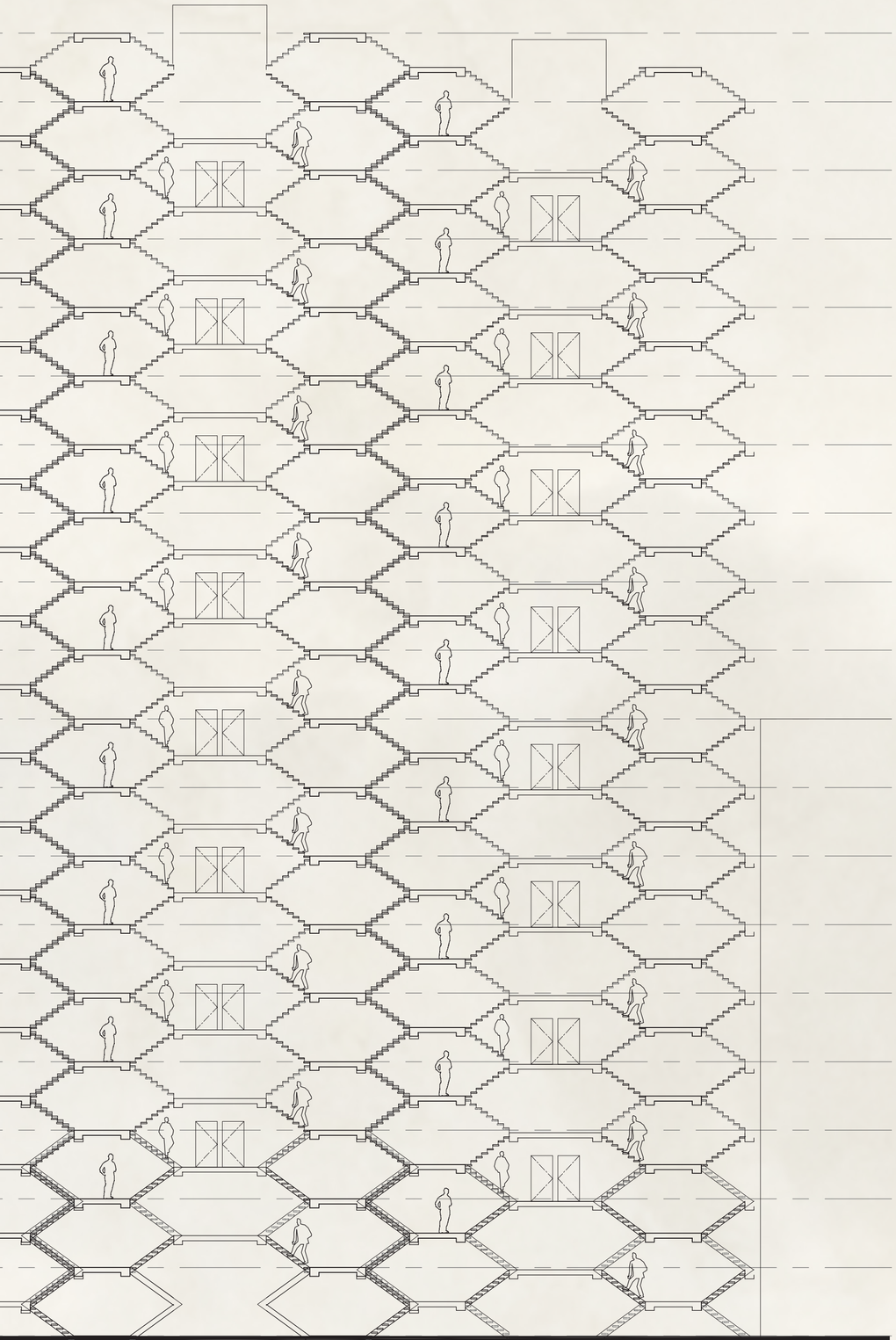
Elevation 2



Elevation 1



STAIRCASE SYSTEM DESIGN



GROUND FLOOR LAYOUT PLAN

BLOCK 3
ENTRANCE

BLOCK 2
ENTRANCE

BLOCK 1
ENTRANCE

COVERED
COMMON SPACE

COVERED
COMMON SPACE

LIFT

LIFT

LIFT

LANDSCAPE AREA

58.7

42.1

32.0

32.0

32.2

32.4

32.6

32.8

33.0

33.2

33.4

33.6

33.8

34.0

36.2

36.0

35.8

35.6

35.4

35.2

36.5

36.5

SLOPE / SITTING AREA

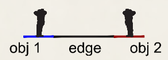
SLOPE / SITTING AREA

LANDSCAPE AREA

L

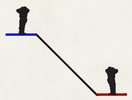
SECTION 2

EDGE STUDY:
Definition of edge
the outside limit of an object, area, or surface.

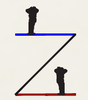


different level : 1 way edge

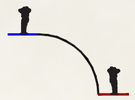
e1:
normal



e1:
45 degree



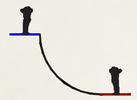
e1:
Z EDGE



E1:
ROUND

e1:
bowl

e1:
cliff



e1:
slide

CONE OF VISION