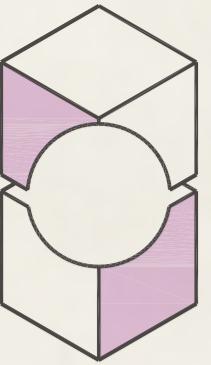


IN-BETWEEN

ALAN KONG WAI LUN  
10587806

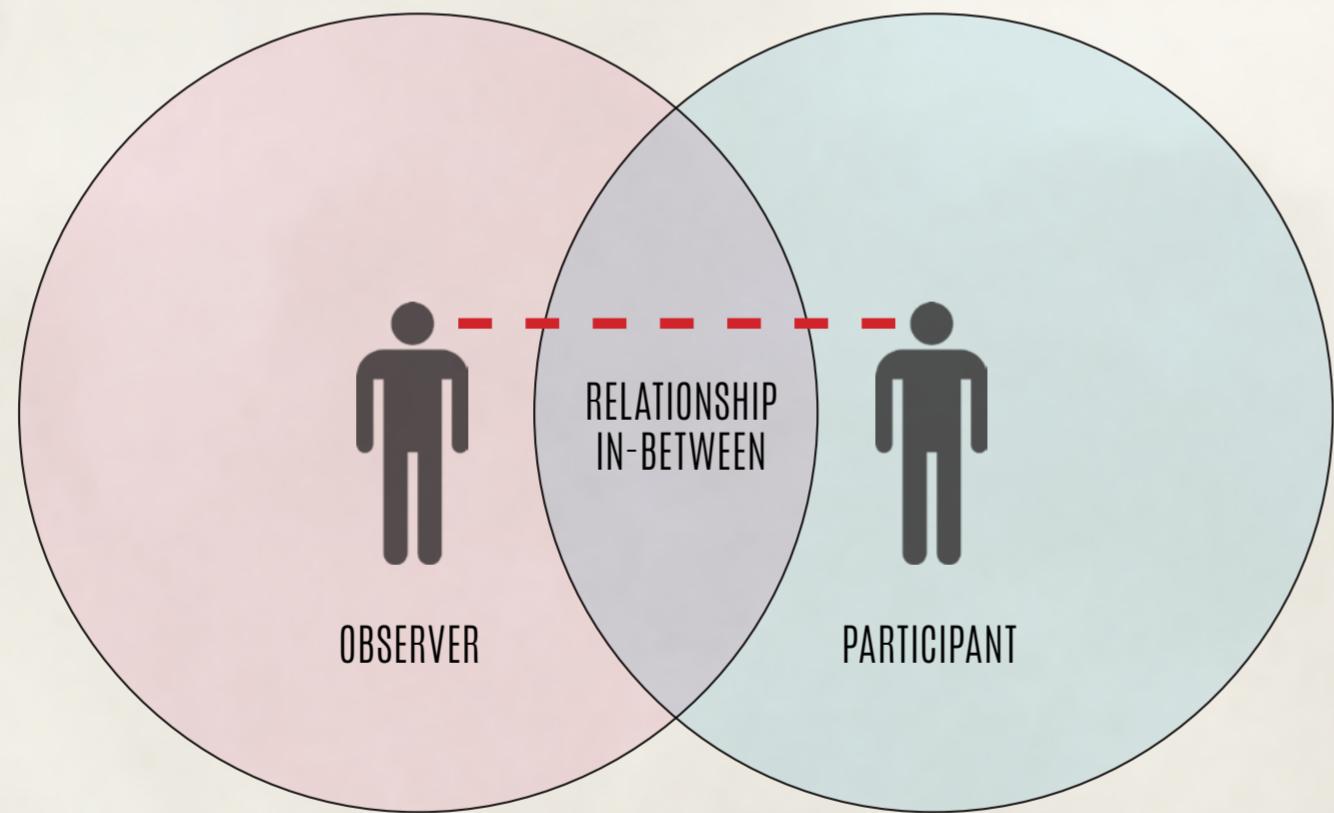


# ABSTRACT

## DESIGN CONCEPT

WHEN PEOPLE TRAVEL, THERE ARE 2 CHARACTERISTICS OF TOURISTS, OBSERVER AND PARTICIPANT, THEY ARE OBSERVING AND ALSO BEING OBSERVED BY OTHERS.  
THIS PROJECT IS TO STUDY ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP IN-BETWEEN OBSERVER AND PARTICIPANT. BY STUDY THE CONNECTION IN-BETWEEN EACH OTHER.

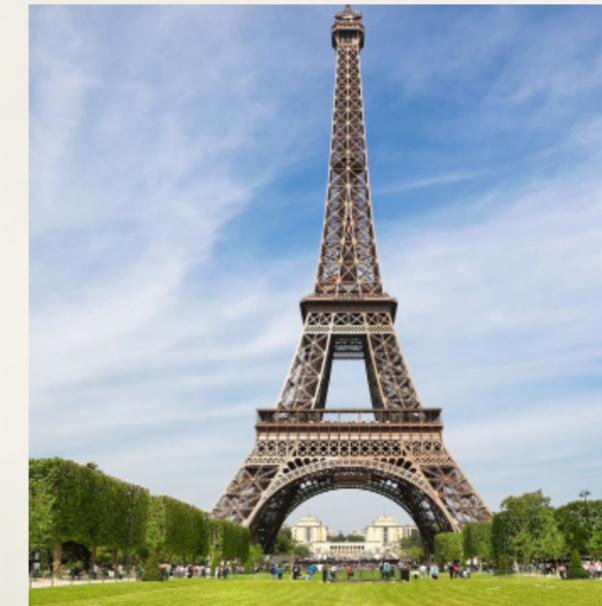
## Characteristic of tourists



D1. Great Wall In China



D2. Great Wall In China In Reality



D3. Eiffel Tower



D4. Eiffel Tower In Reality



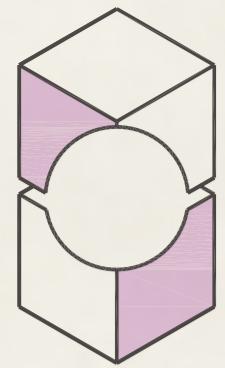
D5. Pisa Tower



D6. Pisa Tower In Reality

## Photo Reference:

- D1. <https://dreambigfilm.com/stories/unveiling-the-great-wall-of-china/>
- D2. <https://johnrieber.com/2016/03/21/stranded-on-a-roller-coaster-upside-down-a-great-wall-traffic-jam-chinas-chaotic-crowded-travel-reality/crowded-great-wall-of-china/>
- D3. <https://www.cntraveler.com/stories/2015-04-23/there-is-a-secret-apartment-at-the-top-of-the-eiffel-tower>
- D4. <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/410320216031255105/>
- D5. <https://www.lonelyplanet.com/articles/leaning-tower-pisa-earthquakes>
- D6. <https://ramblingnortherner.com/2017/09/10/a-leaning-tower-youre-taking-the-pisa/>

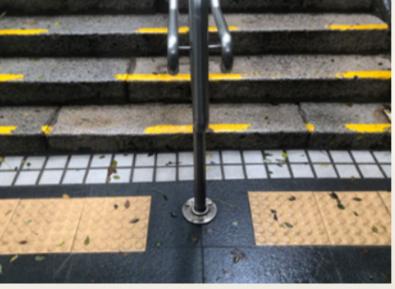
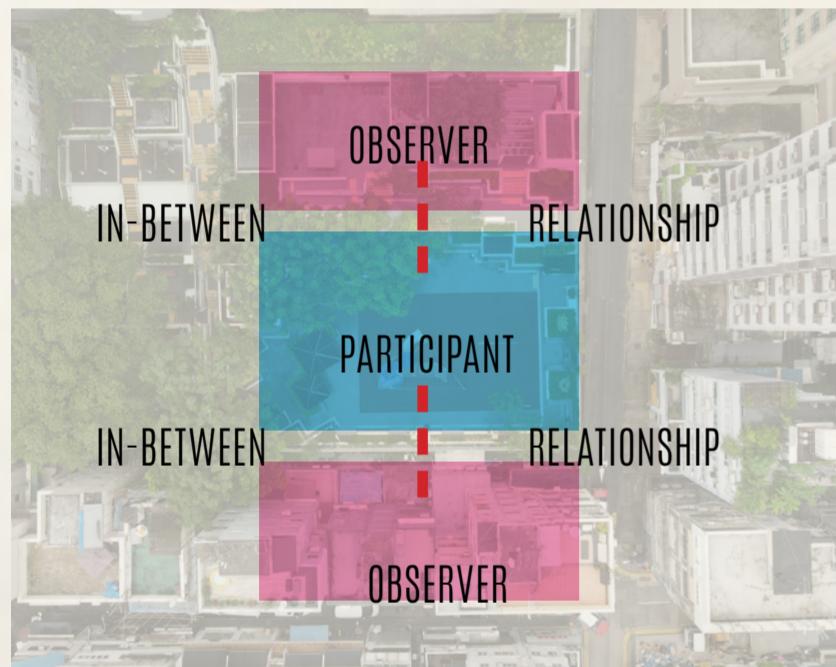
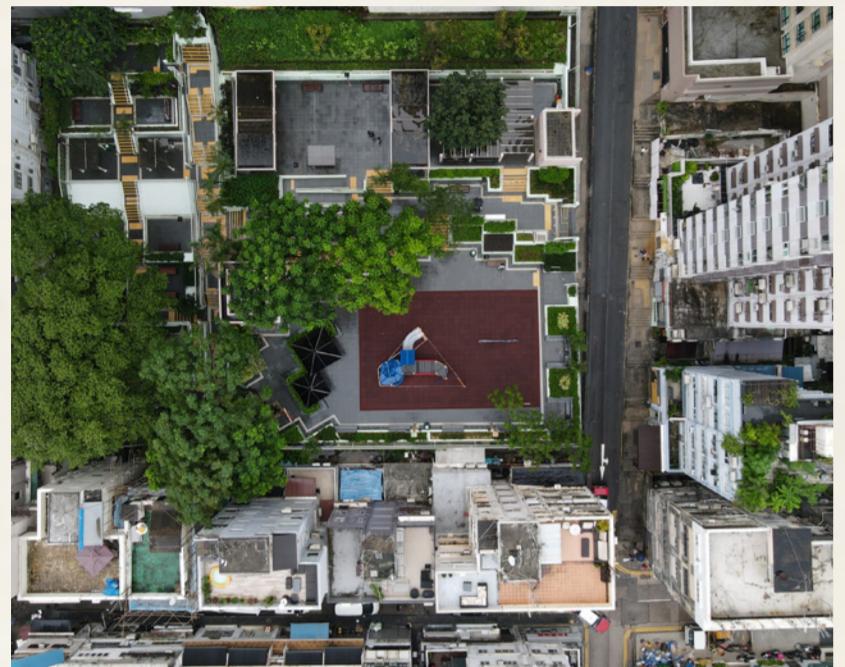


# Module 1 – Analysis through Documentation

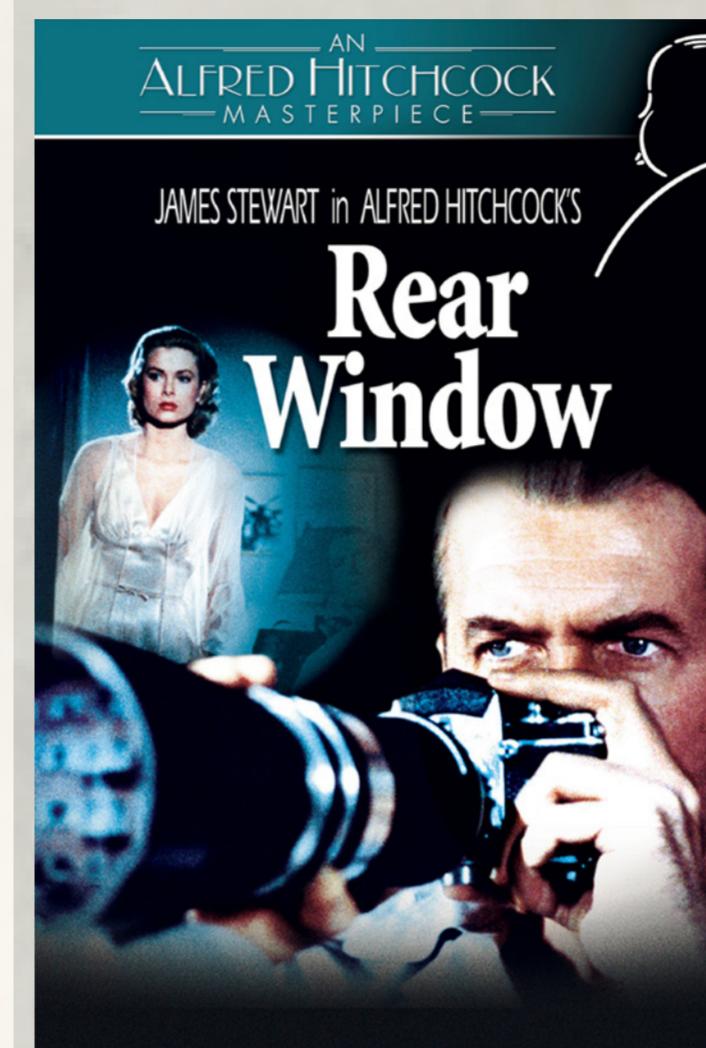
## RELATIONSHIP STUDY

### IN-BETWEEN OBSERVER AND PARTICIPANT

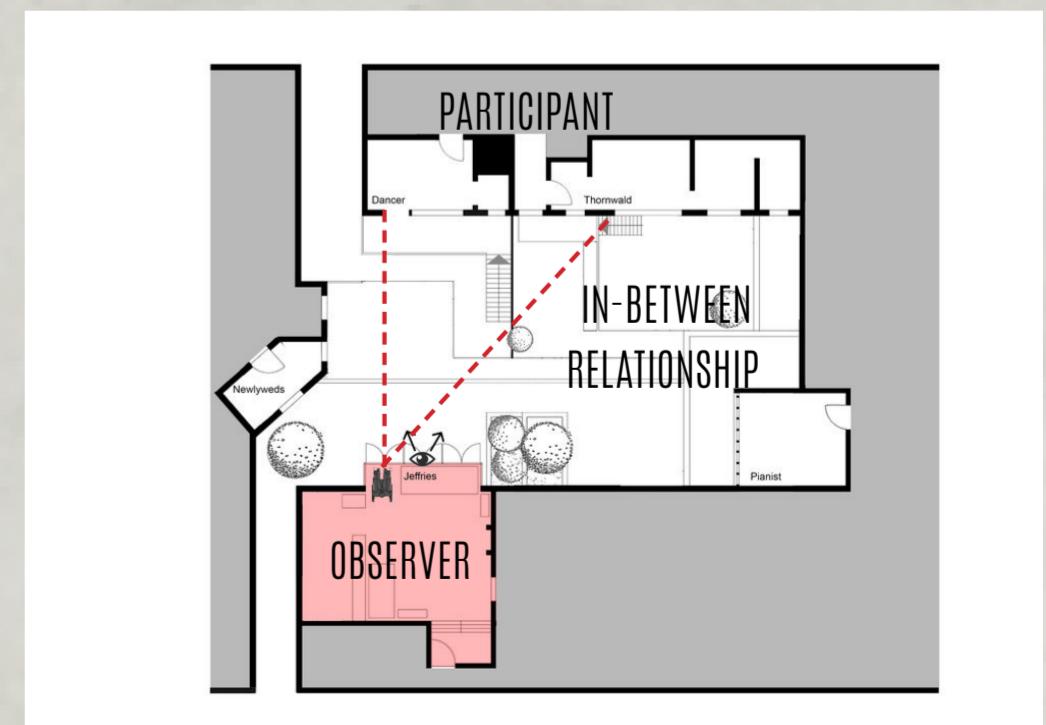
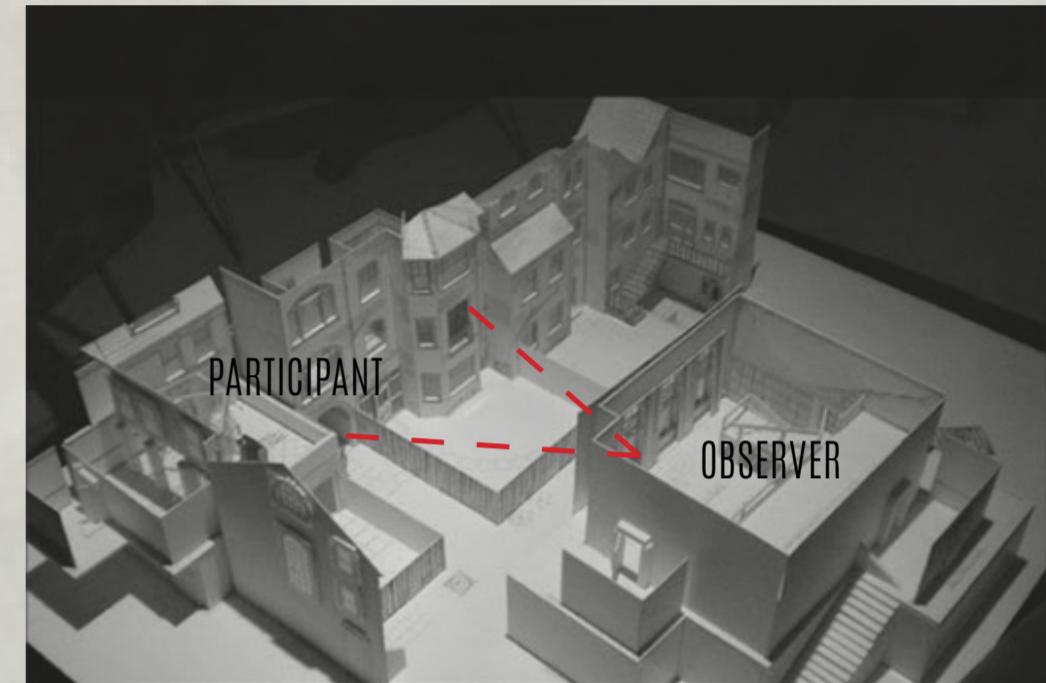
From Site Study at Kwong Hon Terrace

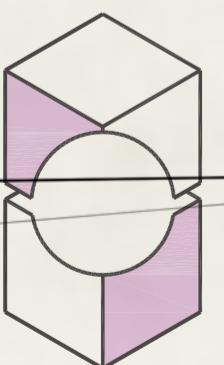


AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PROJECT, THERE ARE STUDIES OF A SITE CALLED KWONG HON TERRACE, AND A MOVIE NAMED “REAR WINDOW” BY HITCHCOCK TO EXPLORE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OBJECT AND THE OBSERVER AND PARTICIPANT.

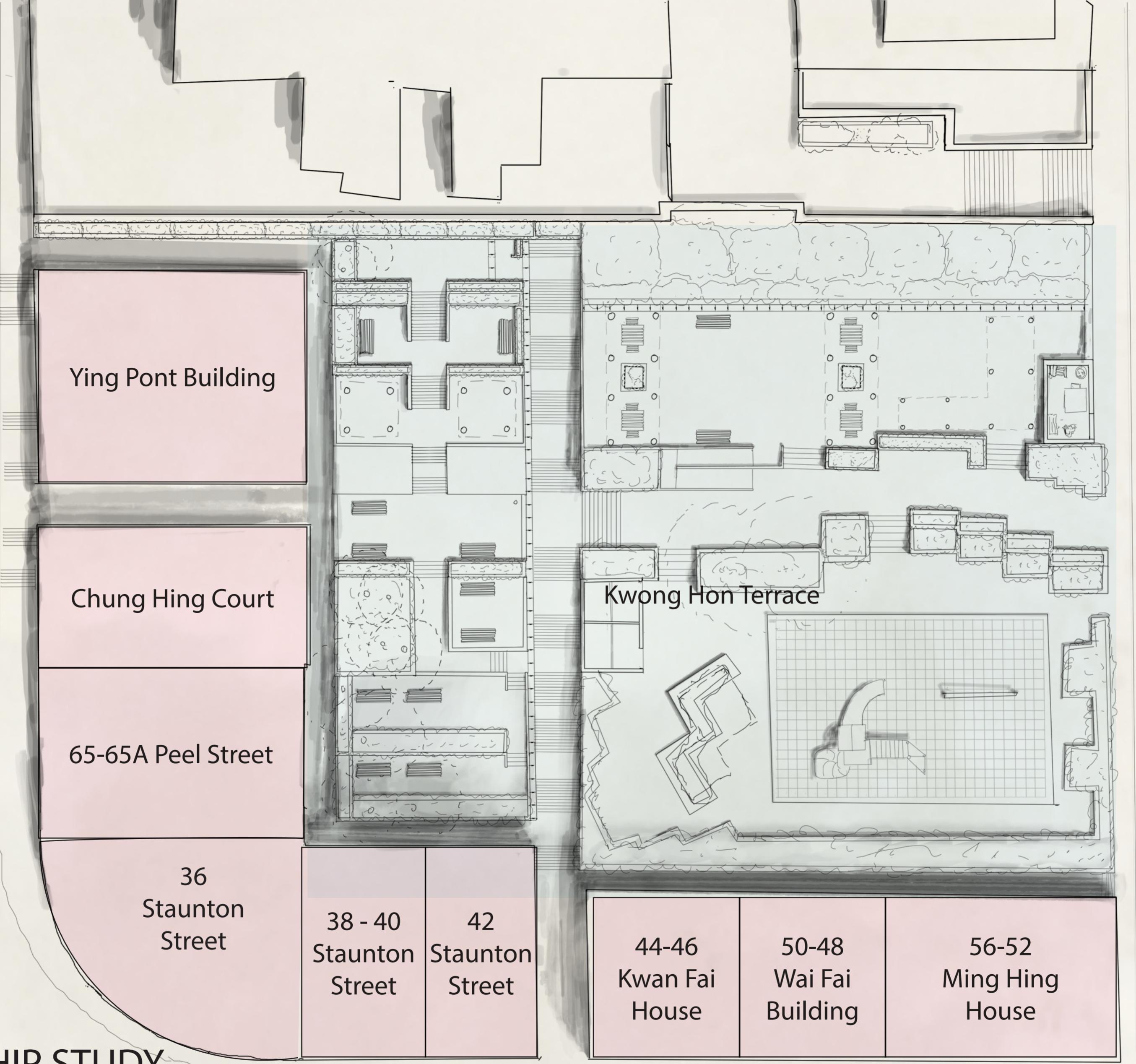


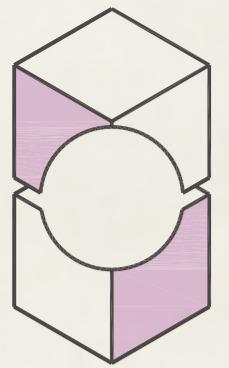
From media article :  
The man between observer and participant, rear window





## RELATIONSHIP STUDY IN-BETWEEN OBSERVER AND PARTICIPANT Module 1 – Analysis through Documentation

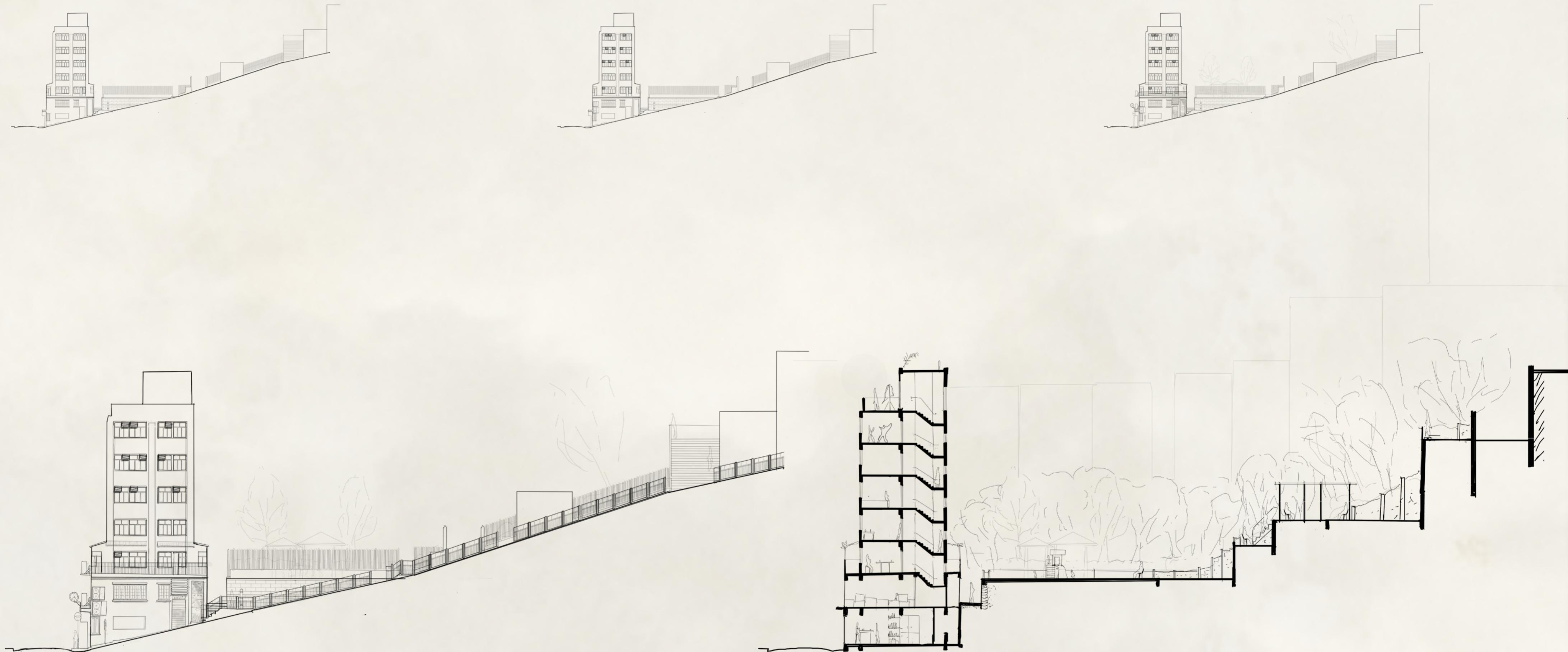




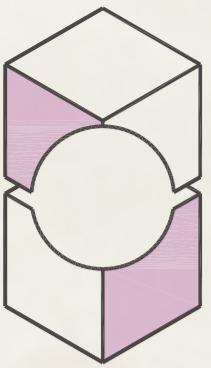
# Module 1 – Analysis through Documentation

## RELATIONSHIP STUDY

### Site Study at Kwong Hon Terrace



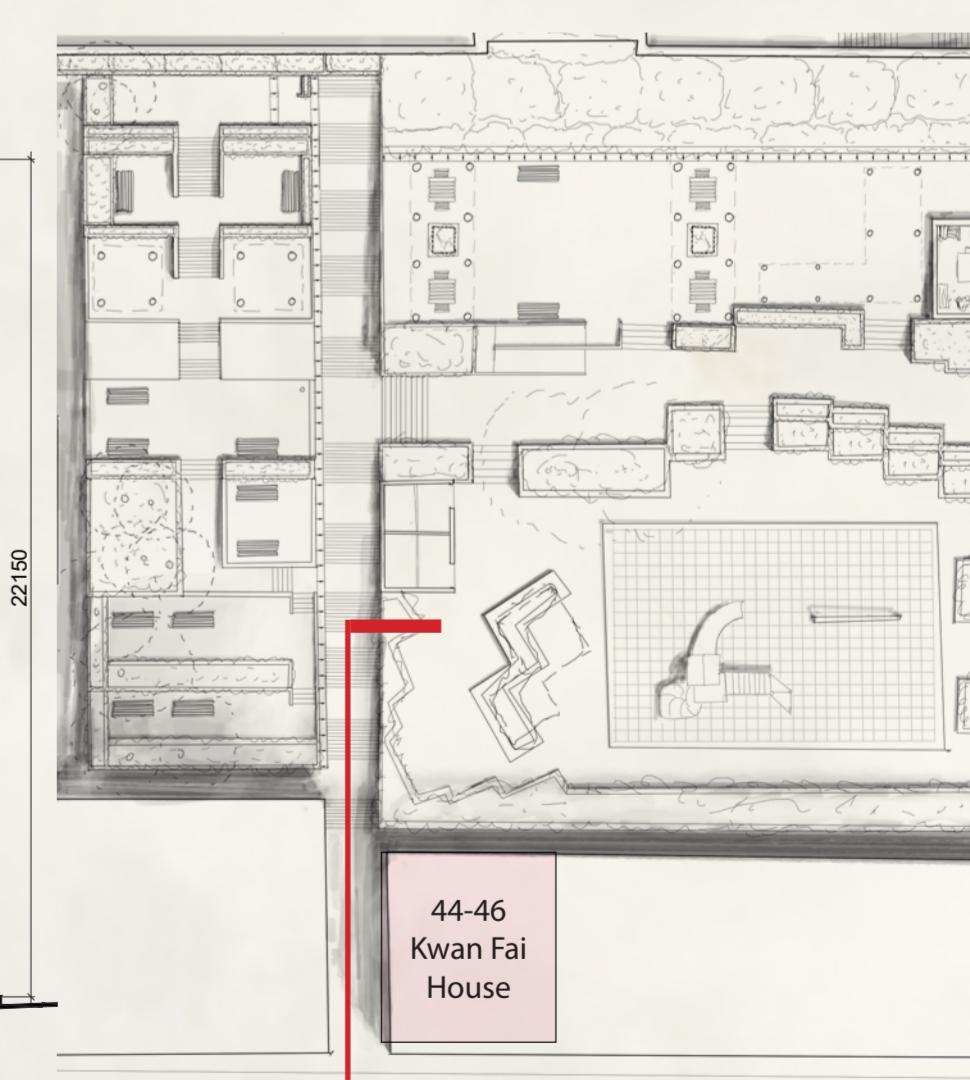
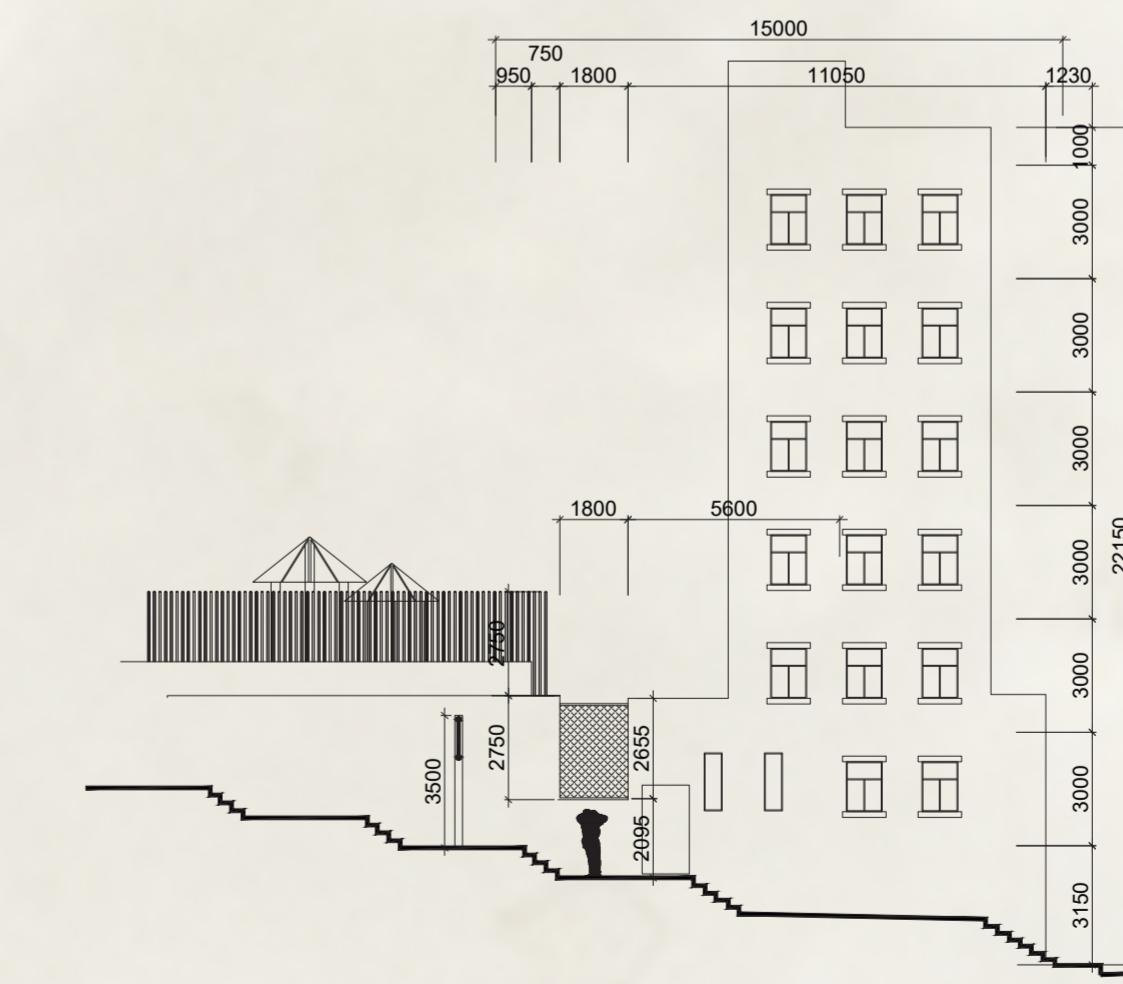
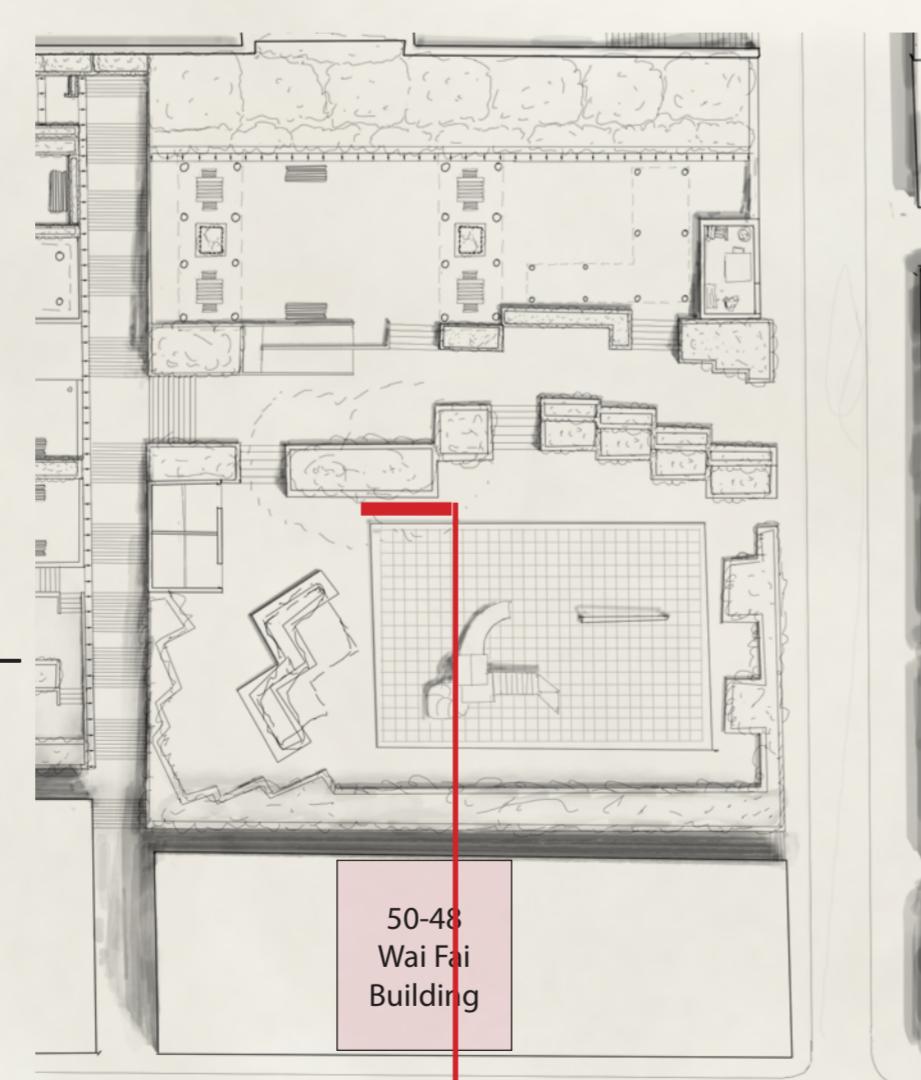
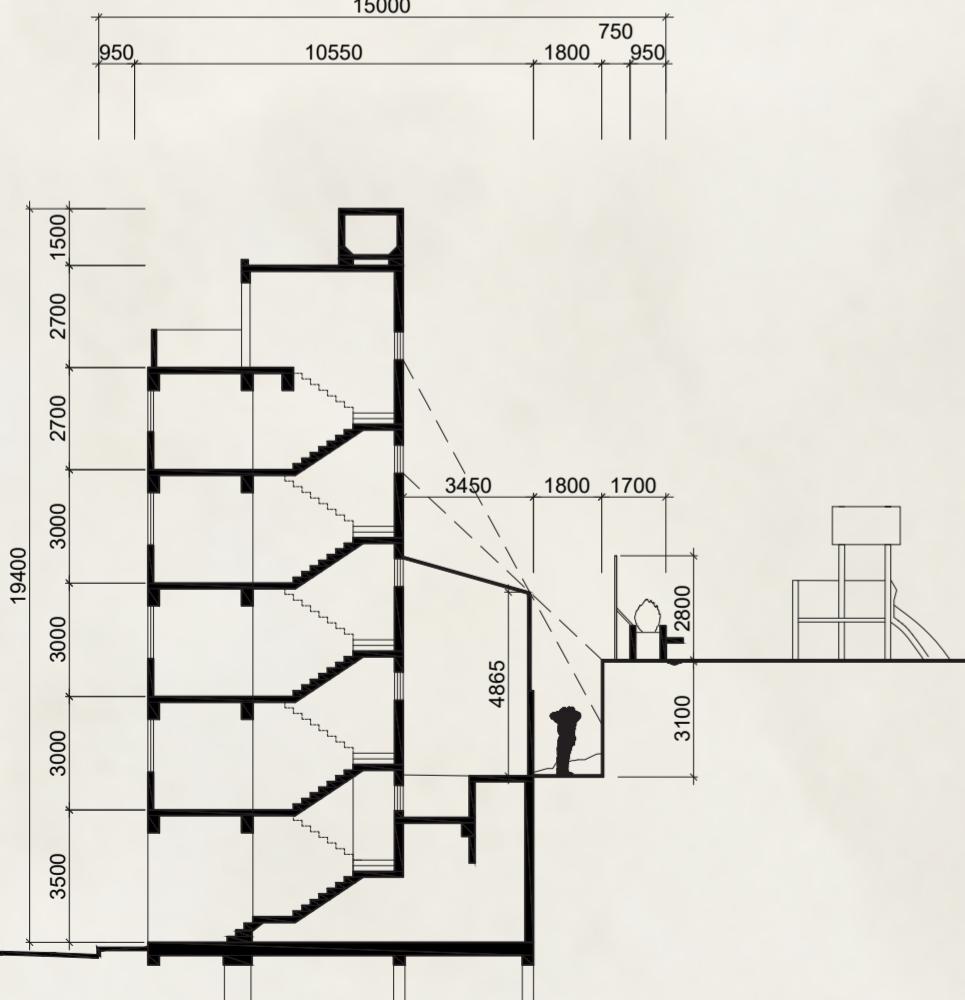
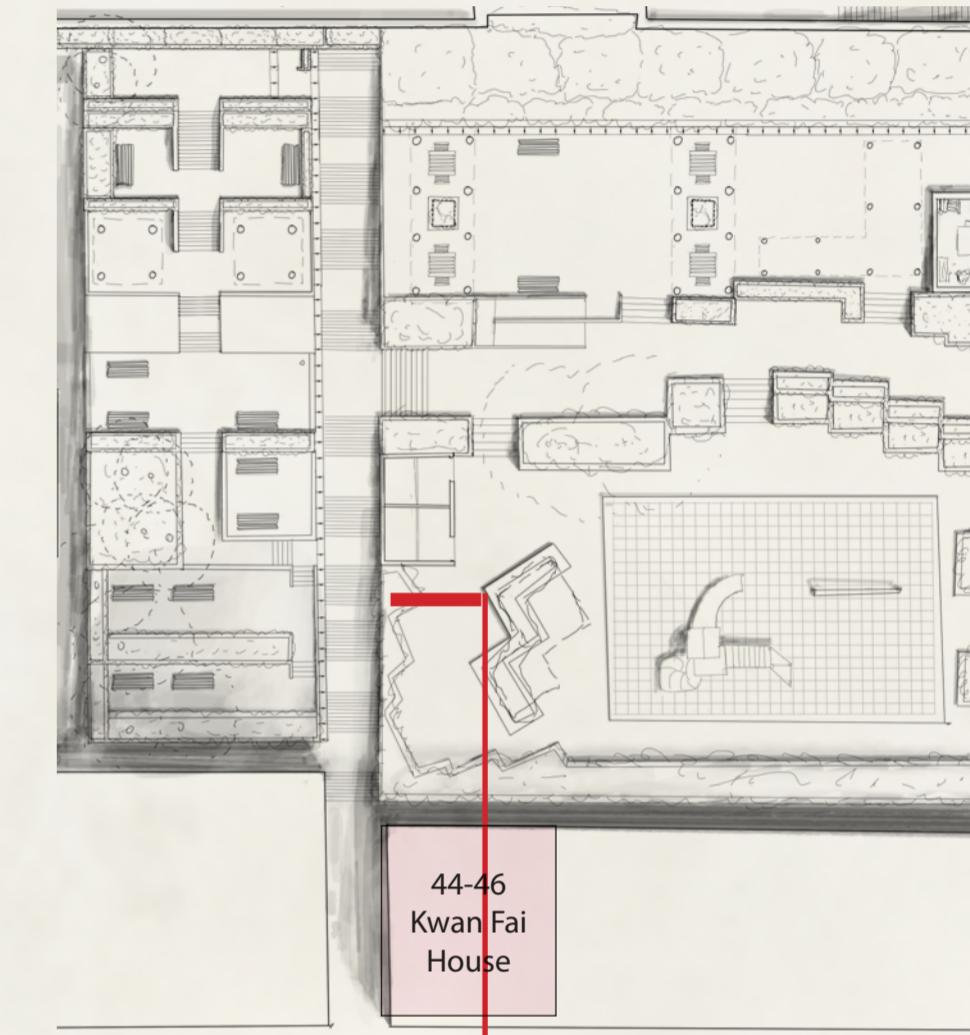
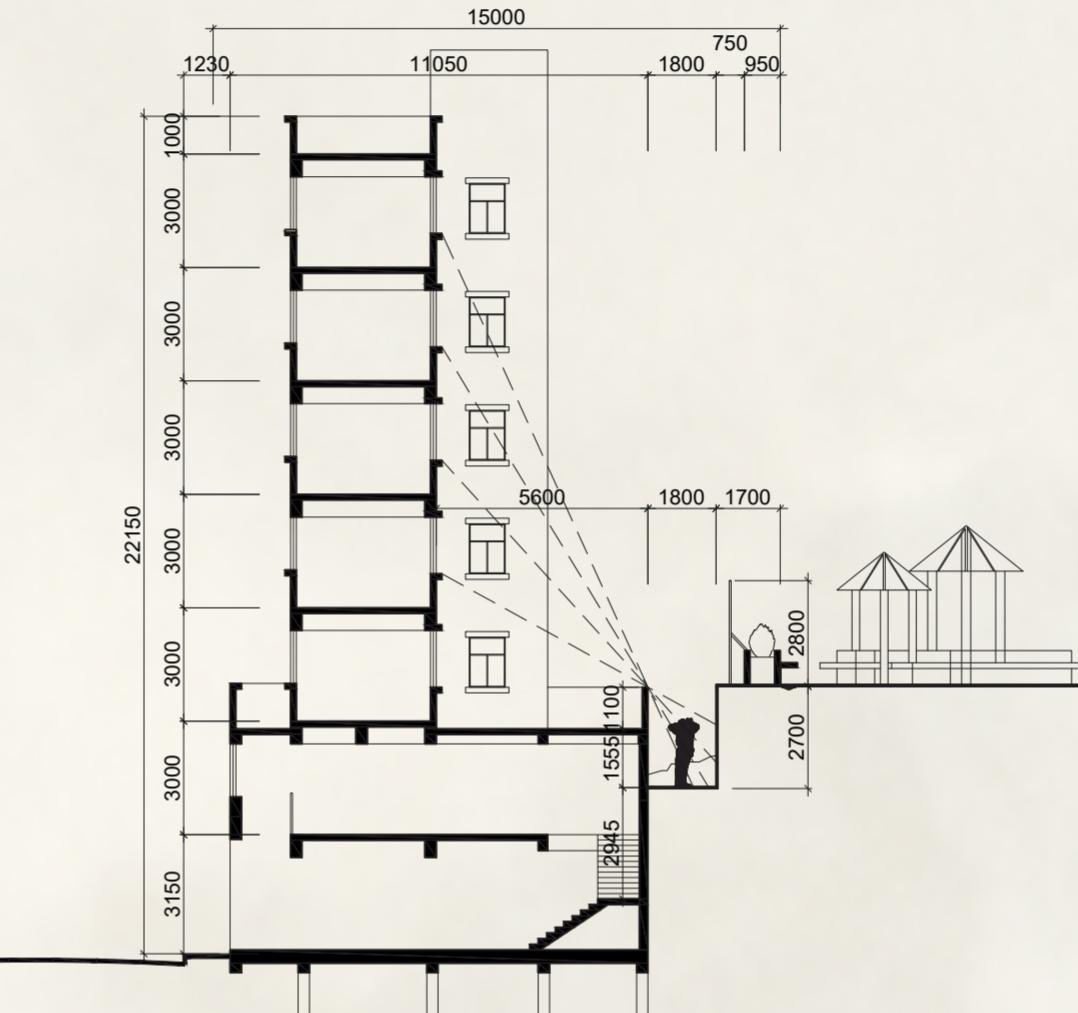
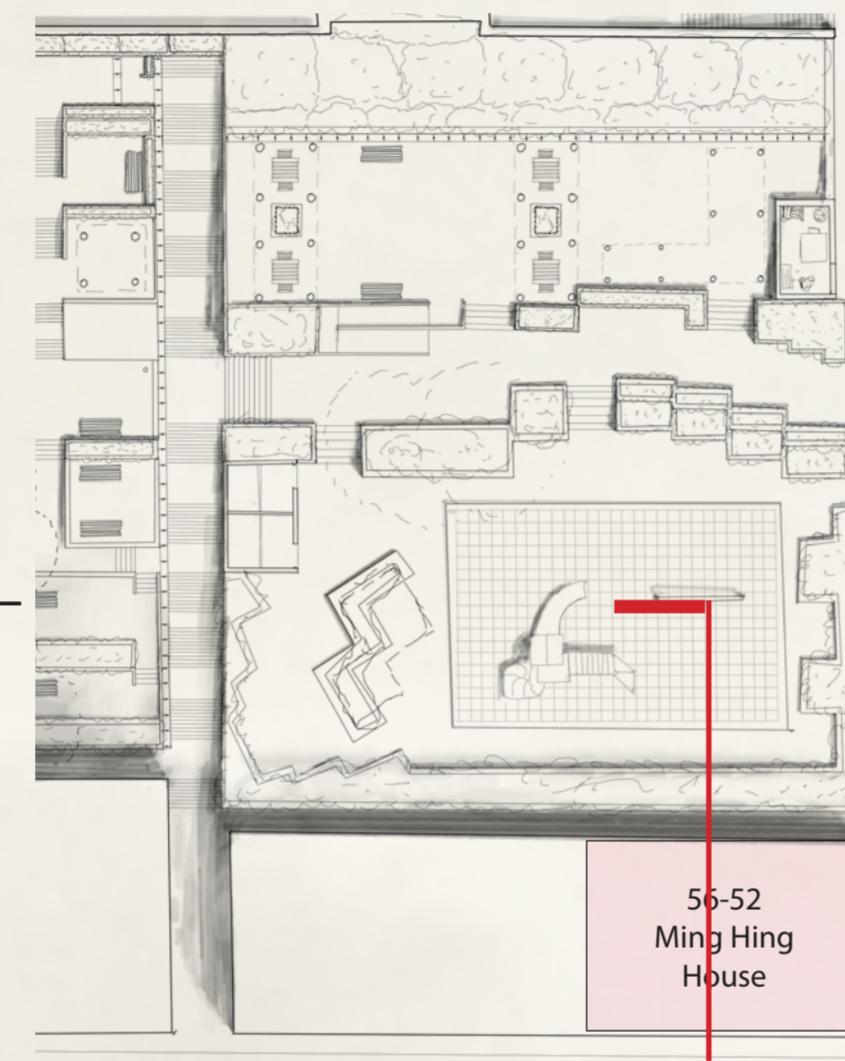
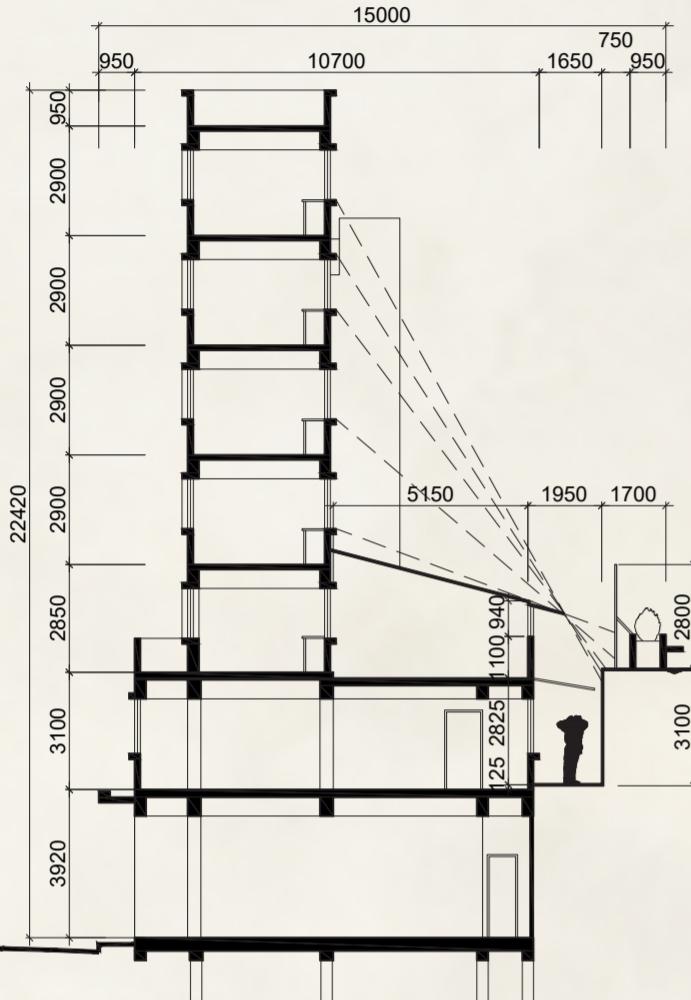
KWONG HON TERRACE IS A PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND WHERE BUILDINGS ARE SURROUNDED BY. THE STUDY ASSUMES KWONG HON TERRACE IS THE PARTICIPANT AND BUILDINGS AROUND AS THE OBSERVERS. BY CUTTING SECTIONS WITH EVERY BUILDING, THE RELATIONSHIP OF BUILDINGS AND KWONG HON TERRACE IS CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED. MOREOVER, THE DOCUMENTARIES OF REAR WINDOW WHICH ALSO DEMONSTRATE THE SAME CONCEPT OF THE RELATIONSHIP IN-BETWEEN OBSERVER AND THE PARTICIPANT.

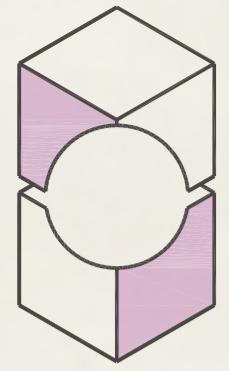


# Module 1 – Analysis through Documentation

## RELATIONSHIP STUDY

### Site Study at Kwong Hon Terrace

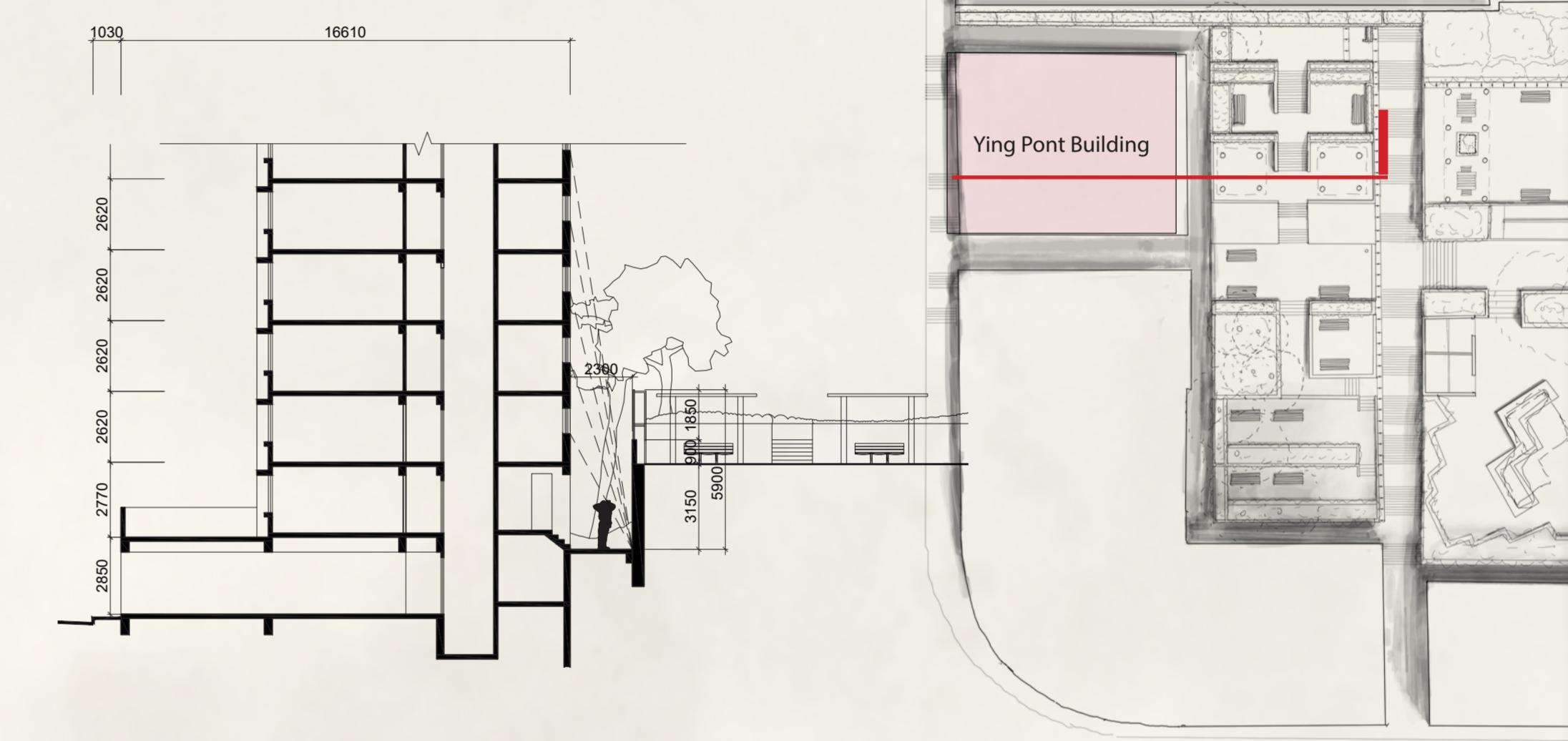
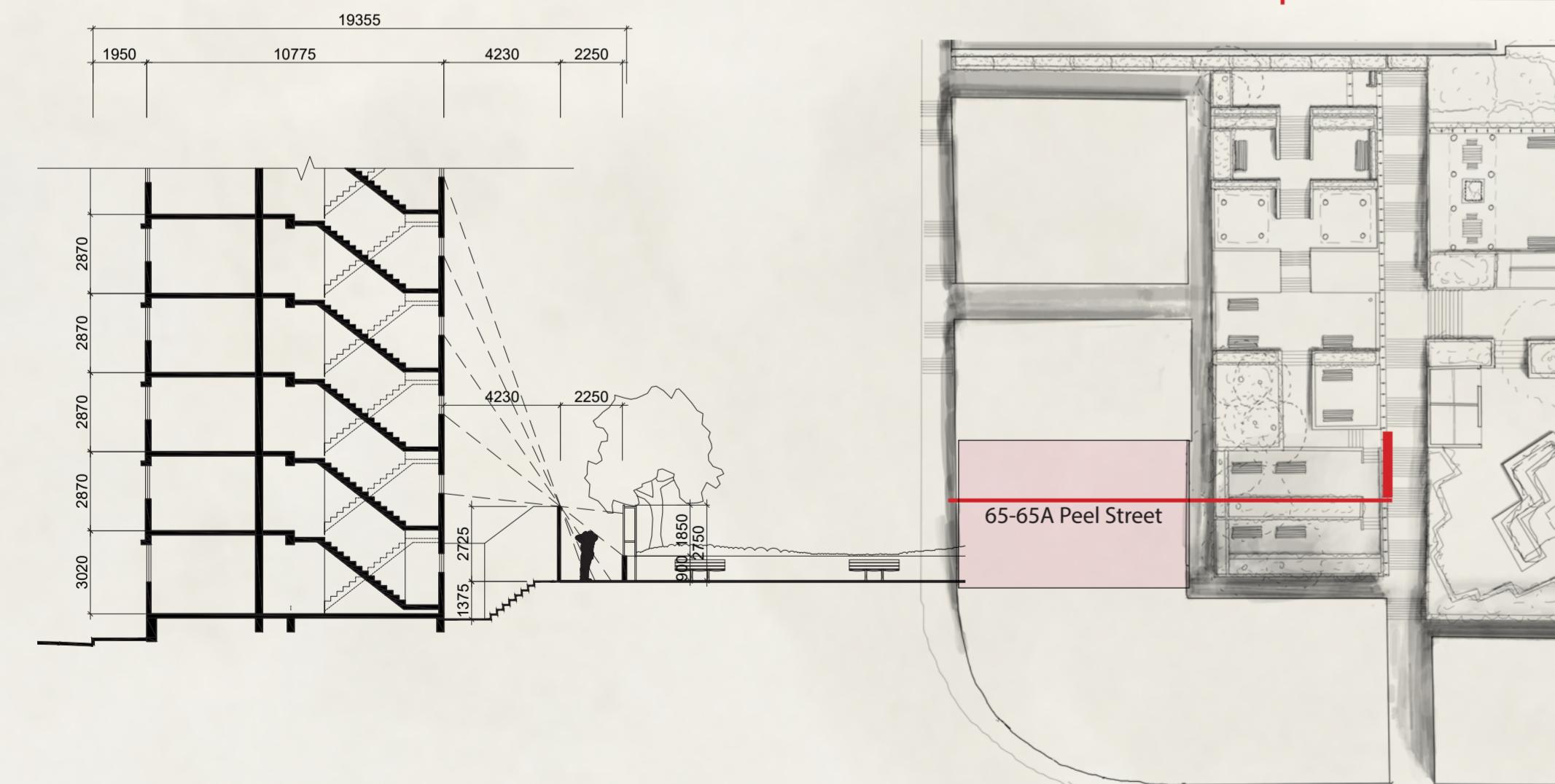
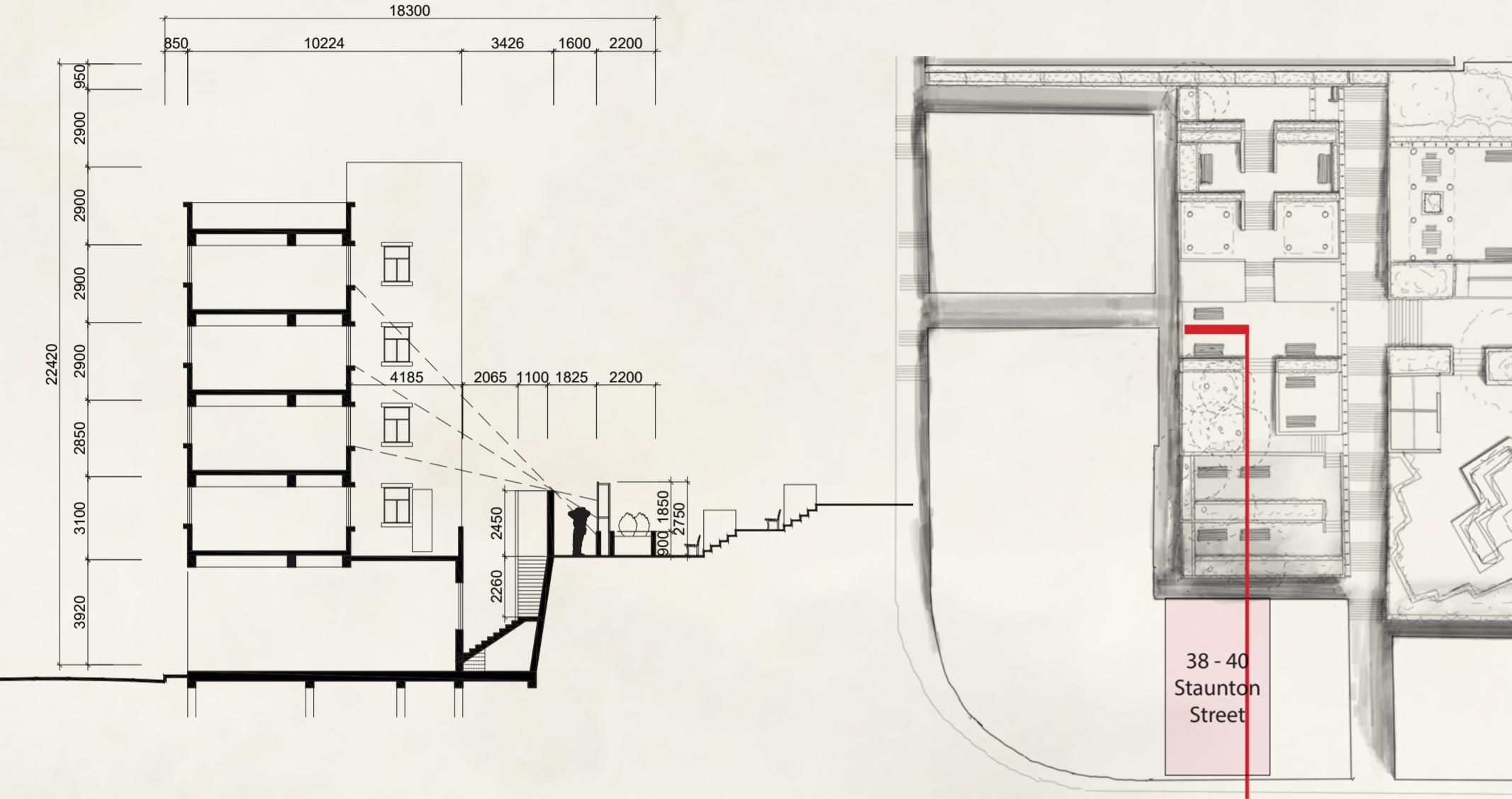




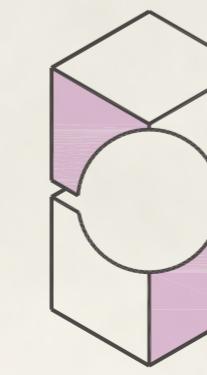
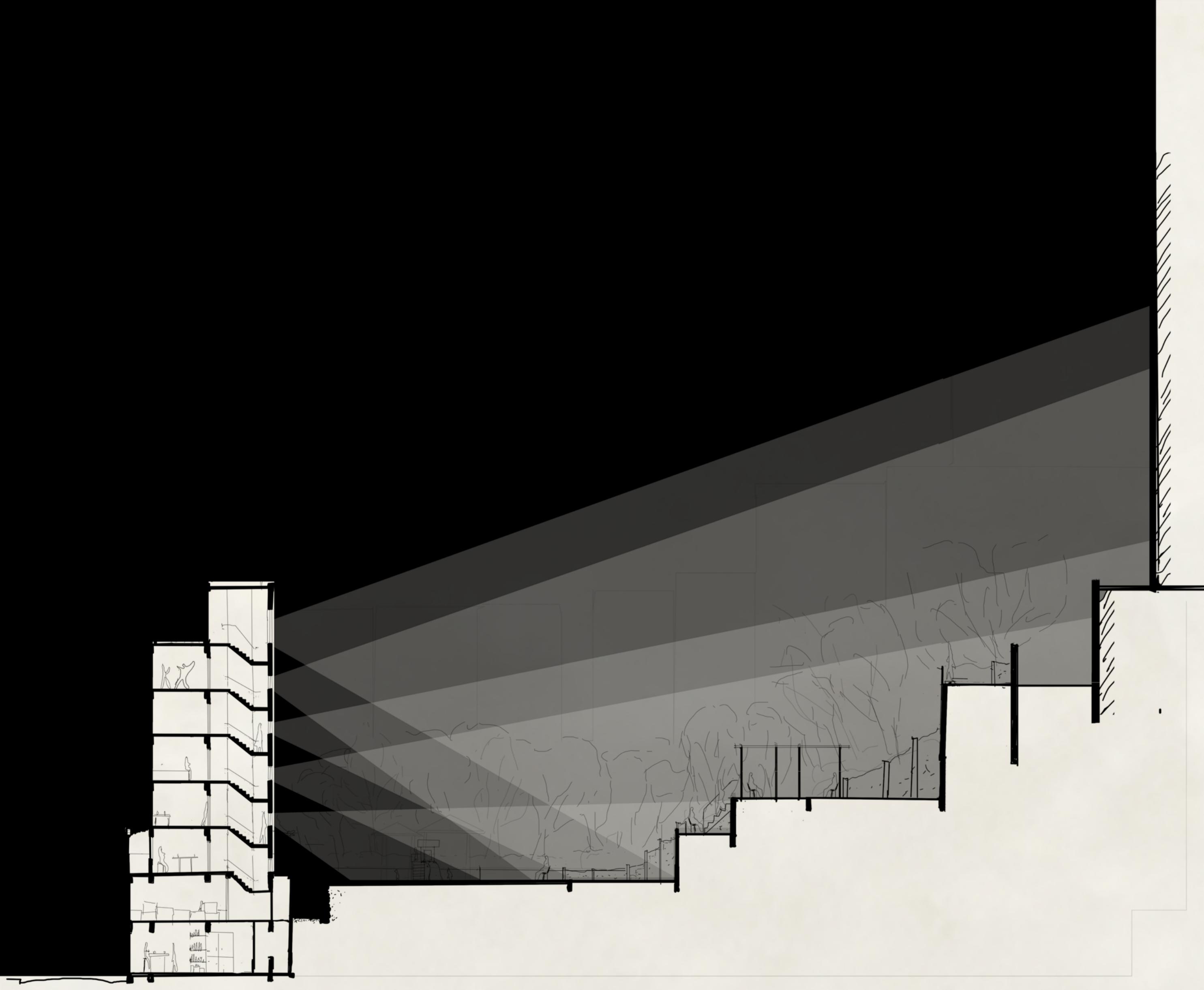
# Module 1 – Analysis through Documentation

## RELATIONSHIP STUDY

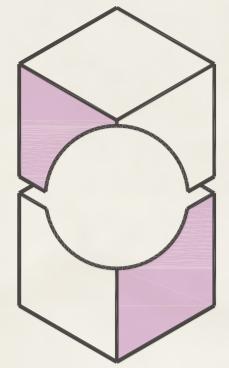
### Site Study at Kwong Hon Terrace



- The conclusion of the study is, there are 3 dimensions that affect the relationship in-between observer and the participant,
- 1. Level,
- 2. Edges, and
- 3. angles.

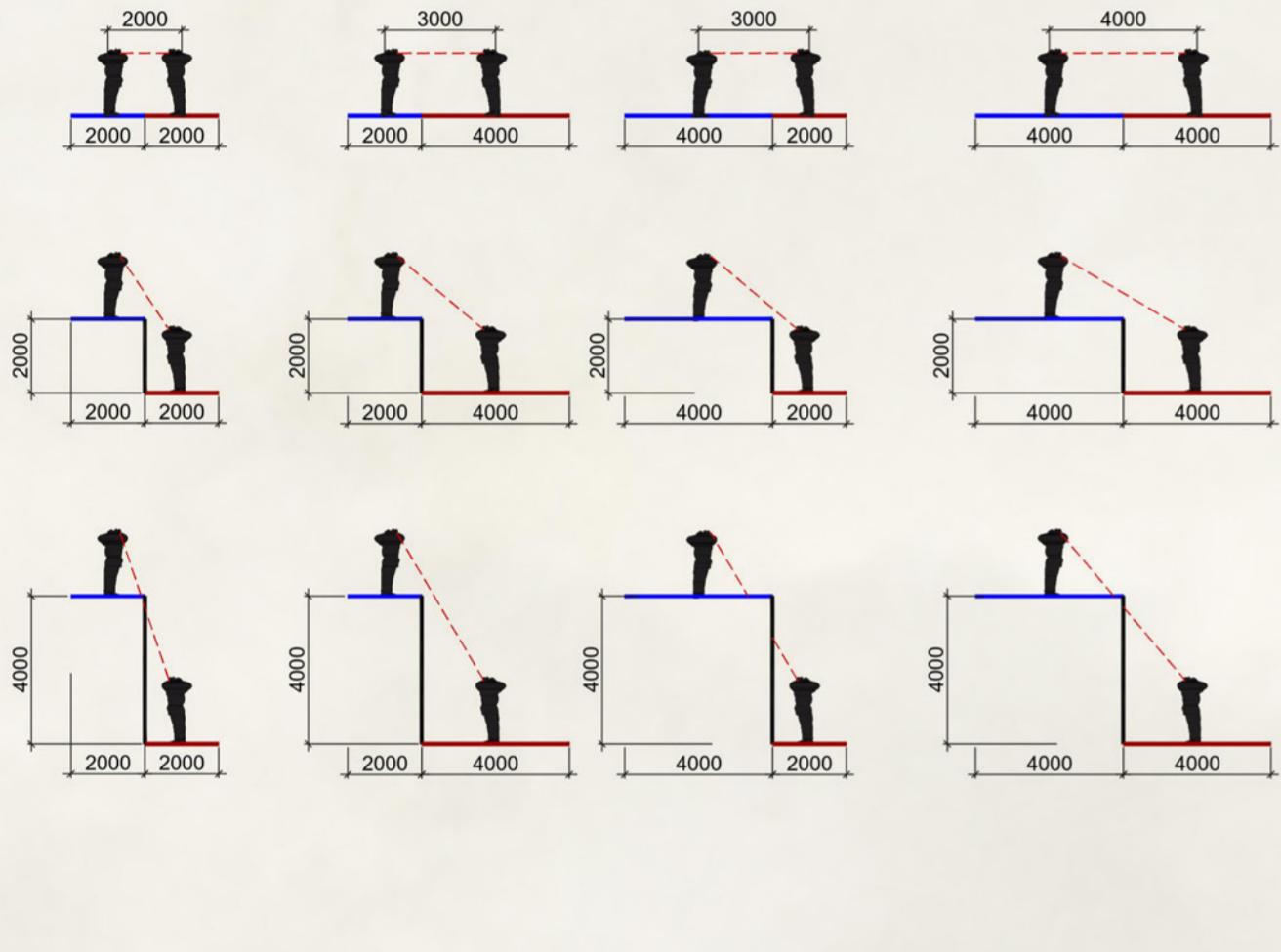


RELATIONSHIP STUDY  
IN-BETWEEN OBSERVER AND PARTICIPANT

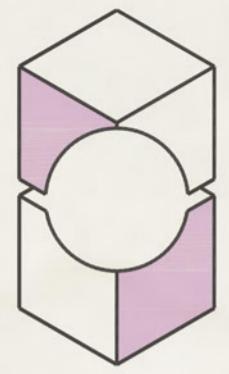


## Module 2 – Define, Variate, Formulate

### RELATIONSHIP STUDY IN-BETWEEN LEVEL DIFFERENCE



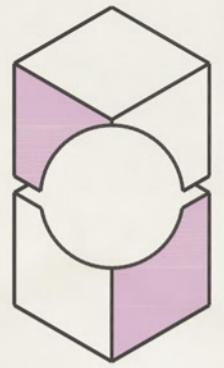
- After studying, different situations have been found that affect the relationship in-between observer and the participant, 1. Level, 2. Edges, and 3. Angles.
- According to the result, detail study has been developed on this 3 dimension. Created a demonstration on each situation according to the people's level and distance between, the relationship in-between observer and the participant will be different.
- The matrix of levels and distance are demonstrating all the combinations that proved that there are some combinations that increase the relationship, on the other hand, some of them decreased. After that, we could easily find the combination by rearranging all the combinations to interaction 1,2 ,and 3.



## Module 2 – Define, Variate, Formulate

### EXPAND THE MATRIX IN-BETWEEN LEVEL DIFFERENCE





## Module 2 – Define, Variate, Formulate

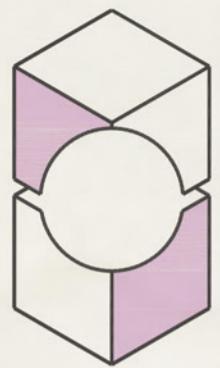
### EXPAND THE MATRIX IN-BETWEEN LEVEL DIFFERENCE

Conclusion:

- more relationship method
- middle relationship method



- less relationship method



## Module 2 – Define, Variate, Formulate

### EDGE STUDY

# edge

(1) (noun) the attribute of urgency in tone of voice; (2) (verb) lie adjacent to another or share a boundary; (3) (verb) advance slowly, as if by inches; (4) (verb) provide with a border or edge; (5) (noun) the boundary of a surface;

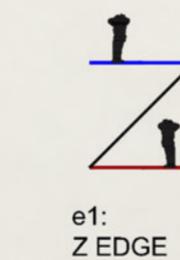
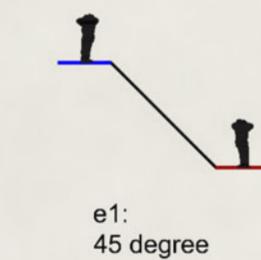
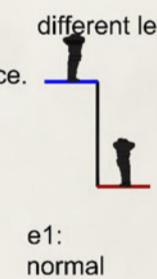
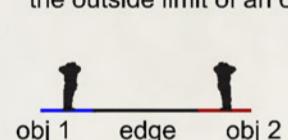
Tip: you can create your own flashcards by adding this video to favourite list

Support me by liking / leaving a comment if it helped you

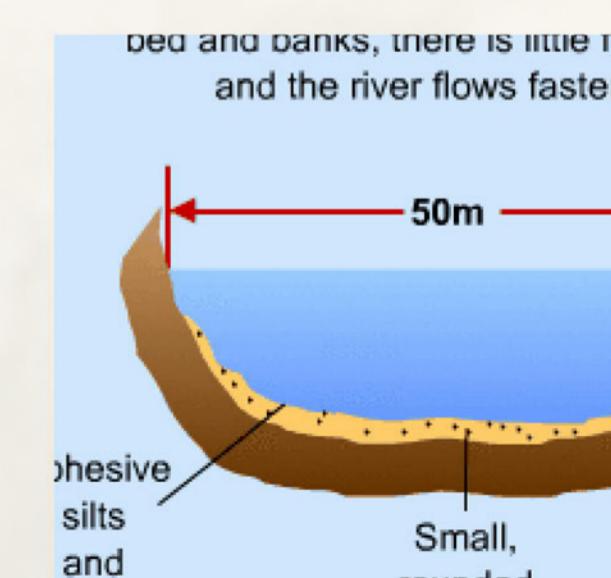
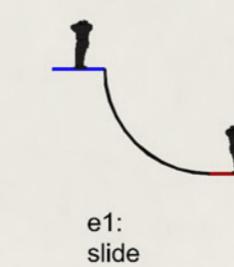
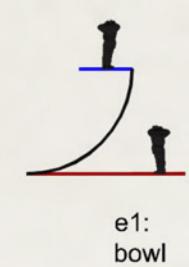
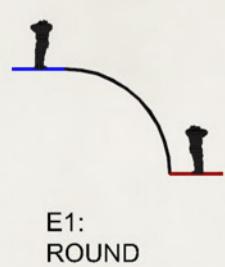
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- Level 1: natural Edge

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



e1:  
Z EDGE



IN-BETWEEN

RELATIONSHIP



OBSERVER

PARTICIPANT

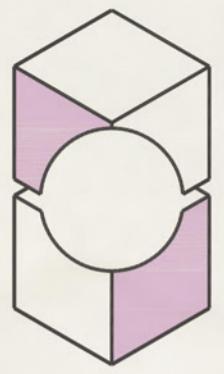


IN-BETWEEN

EDGE



VERTEX



## Module 2 – Define, Variate, Formulate

### THE MATRIX

### IN-BETWEEN VERTEX TO VERTEX (EDGE)

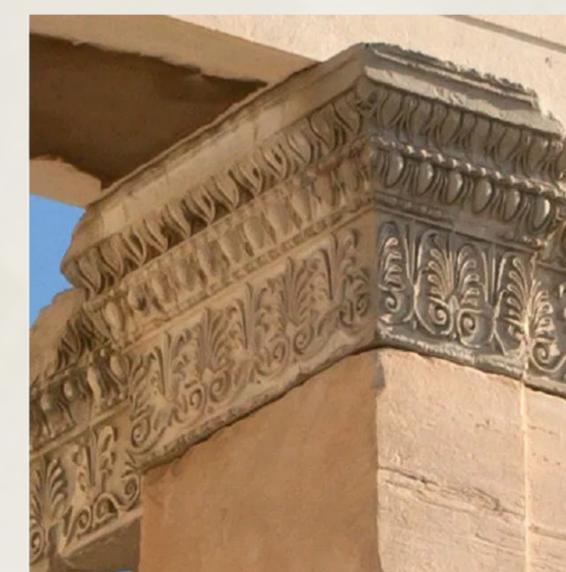
- Level 2: 2 ways edge

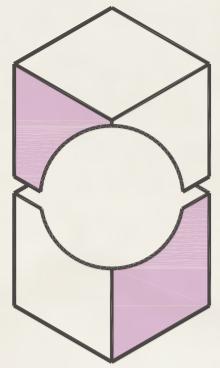


After studying the level difference, we recognized that the relationship in-between observer and the participant is an edge. There were many types of edges on earth, so a further study is about the 8 abstracted edges found in the earth, and how the combinations of them might affect the relationship in-between observer and the participant.

In first, there were 8 types of abstarted edges in between the vertex to vertex. Then, there become 2-ways edge combinations, and moreover, the 8x8x8 edge studies demonstrate some stepping edge to study all the typical edges in the world.

We can design architecture by these studies to adjust the relationship in-between observer and the participant.



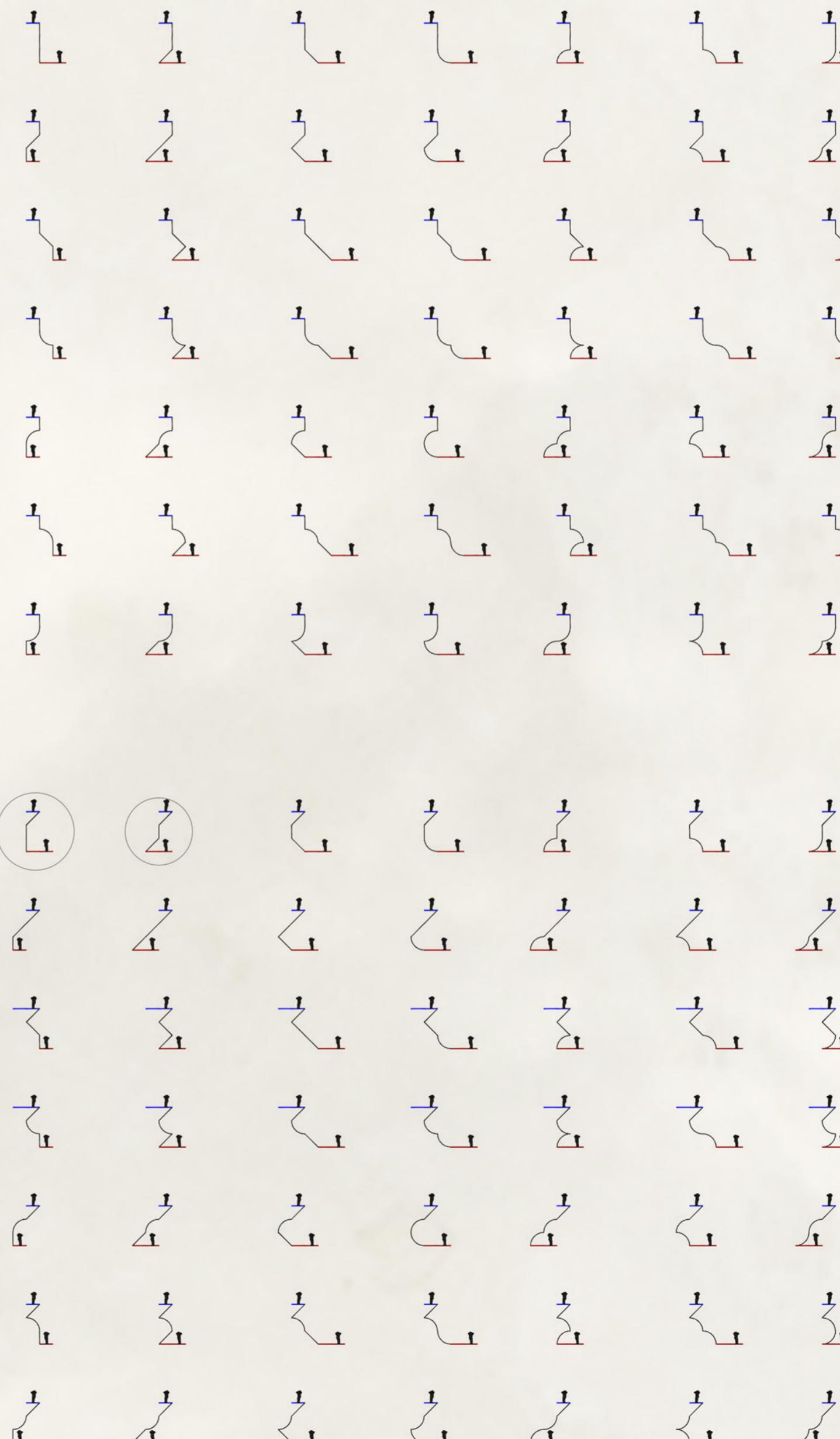
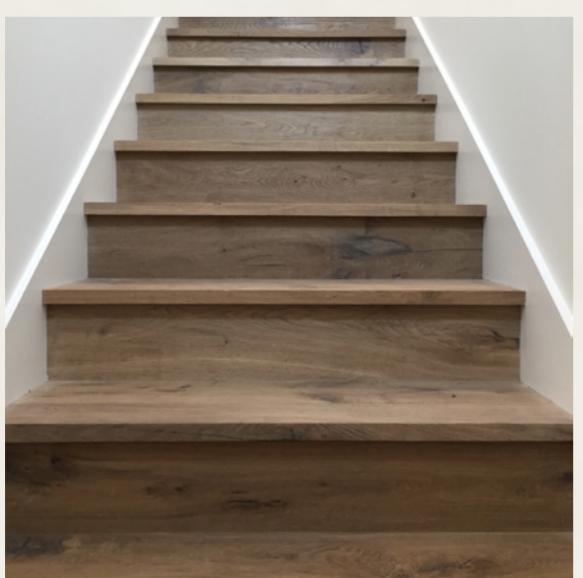


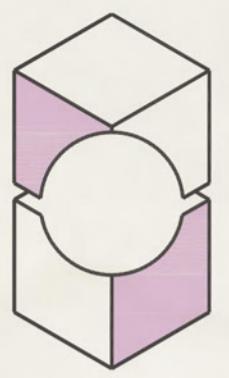
## Module 2 – Define, Variate, Formulate

### THE MATRIX

### IN-BETWEEN VERTEX TO VERTEX (EDGE)

- Level 3: mulipe-ways edge



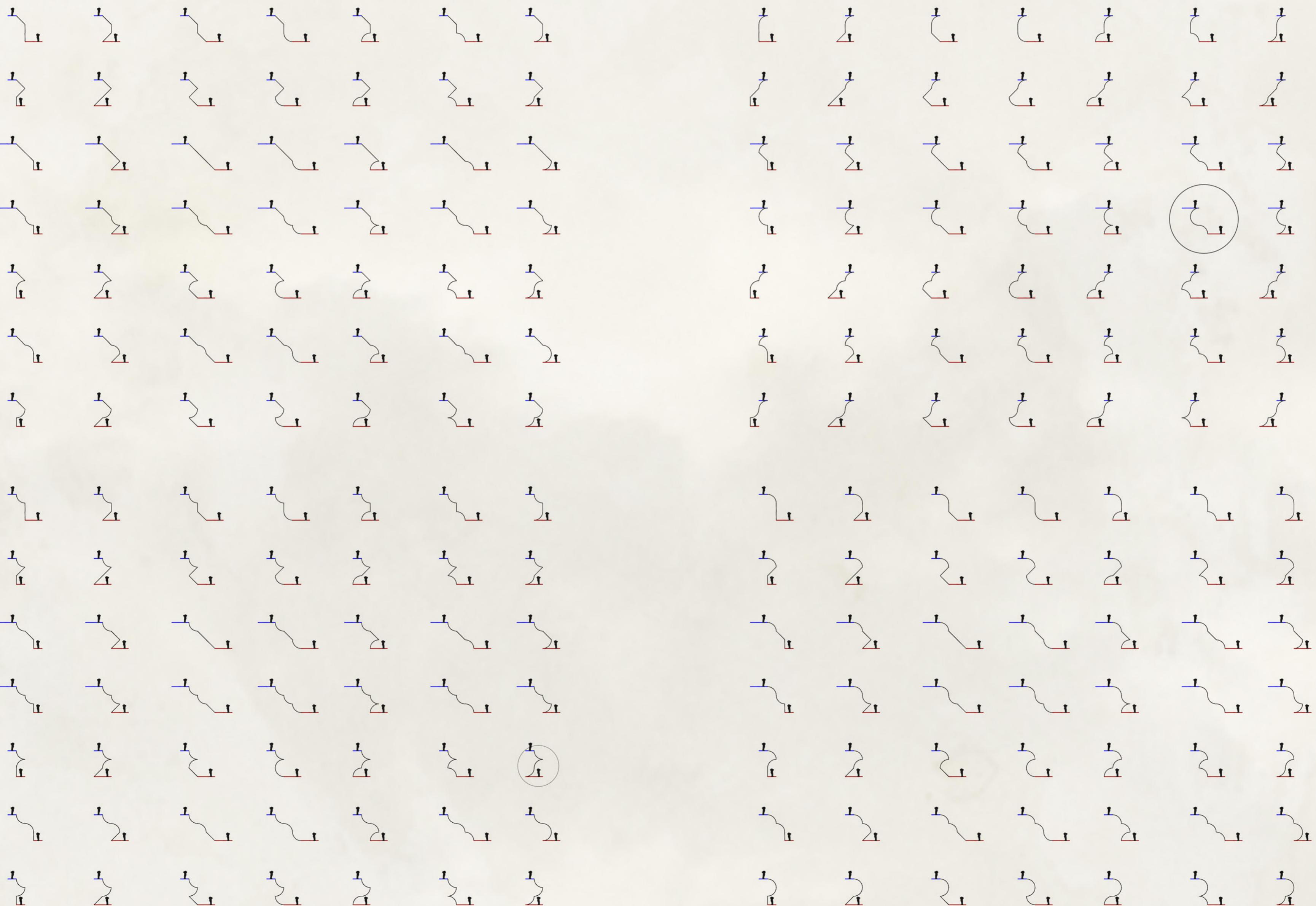


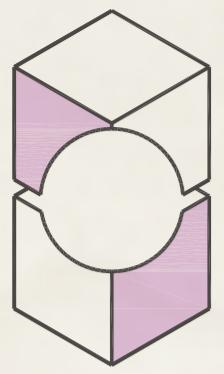
## Module 2 – Define, Variate, Formulate

### THE MATRIX

#### IN-BETWEEN VERTEX TO VERTEX (EDGE)

- Level 3: mulipe-ways edge

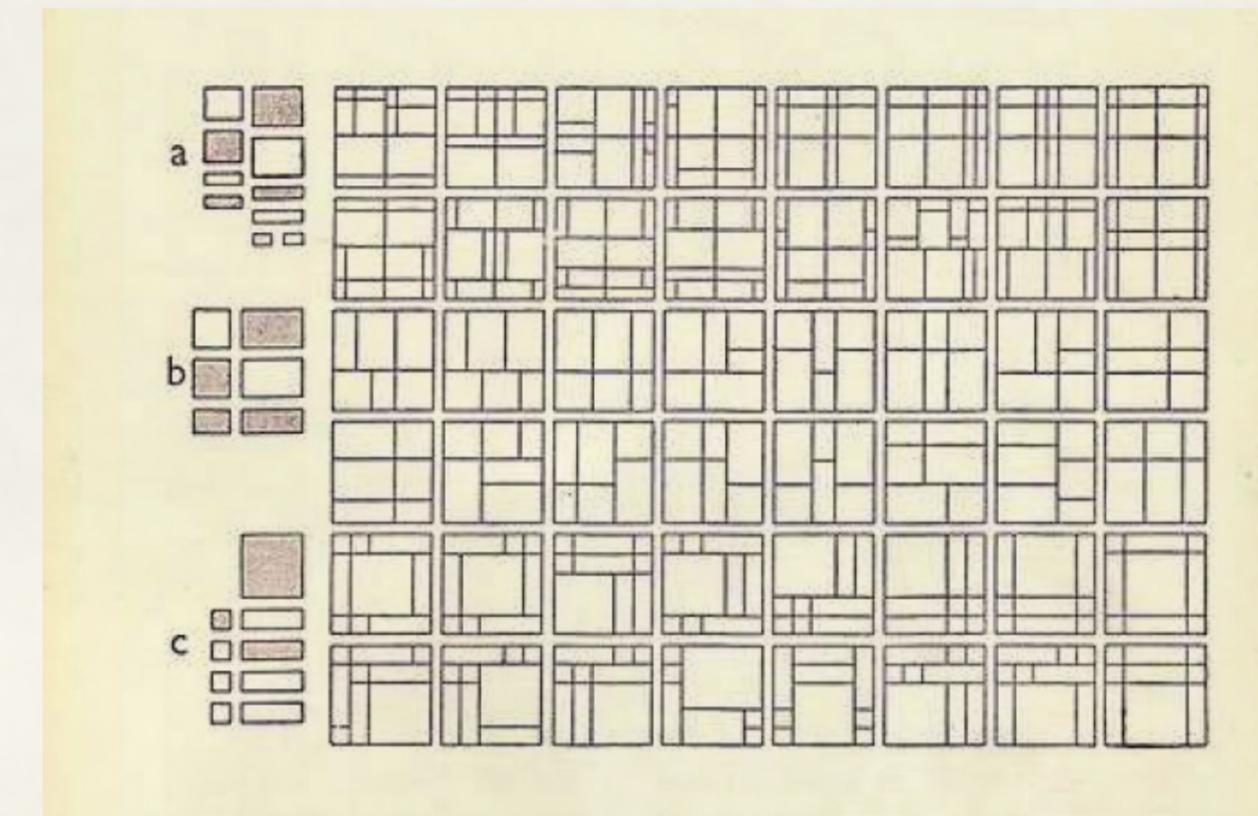
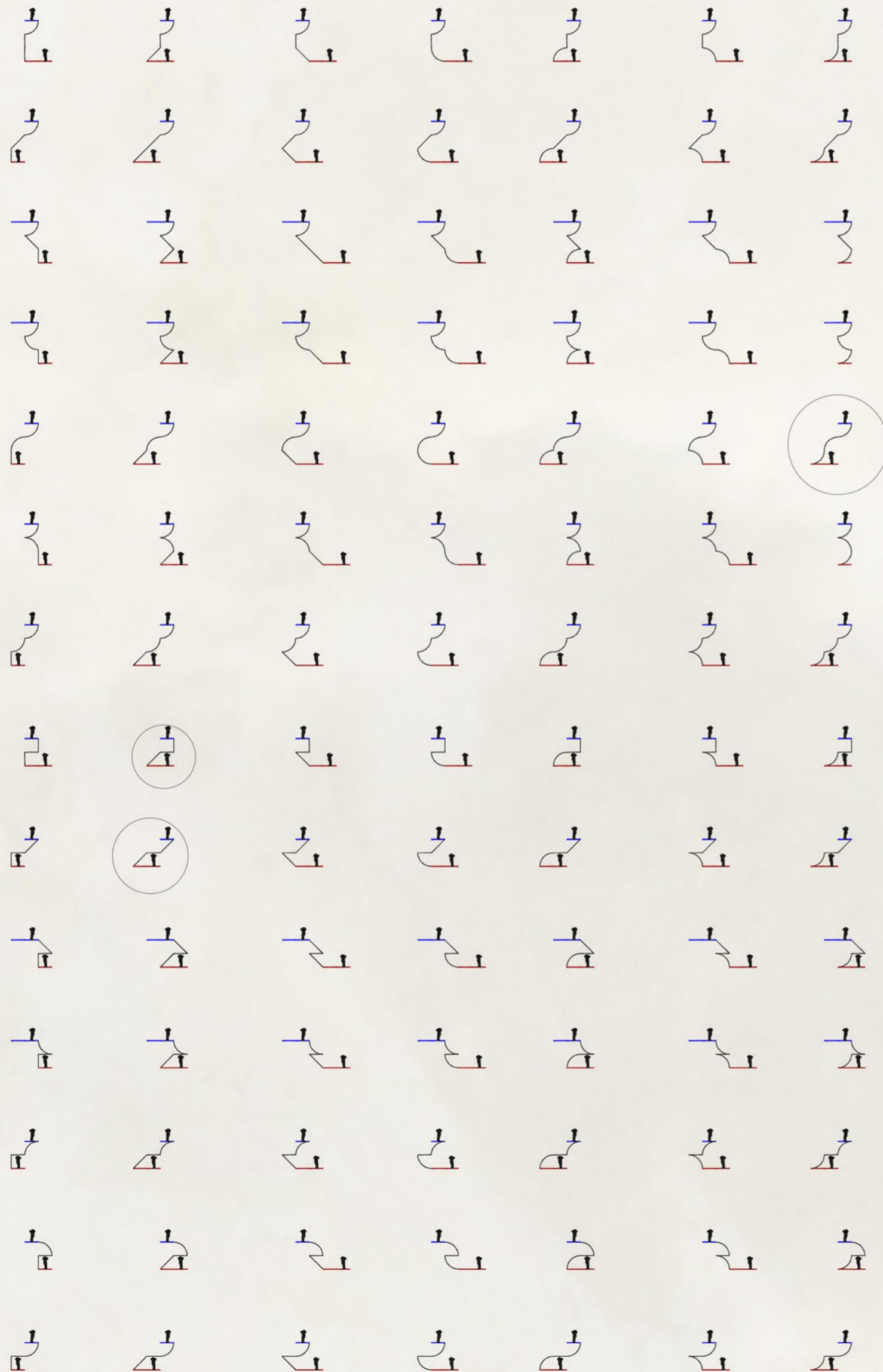




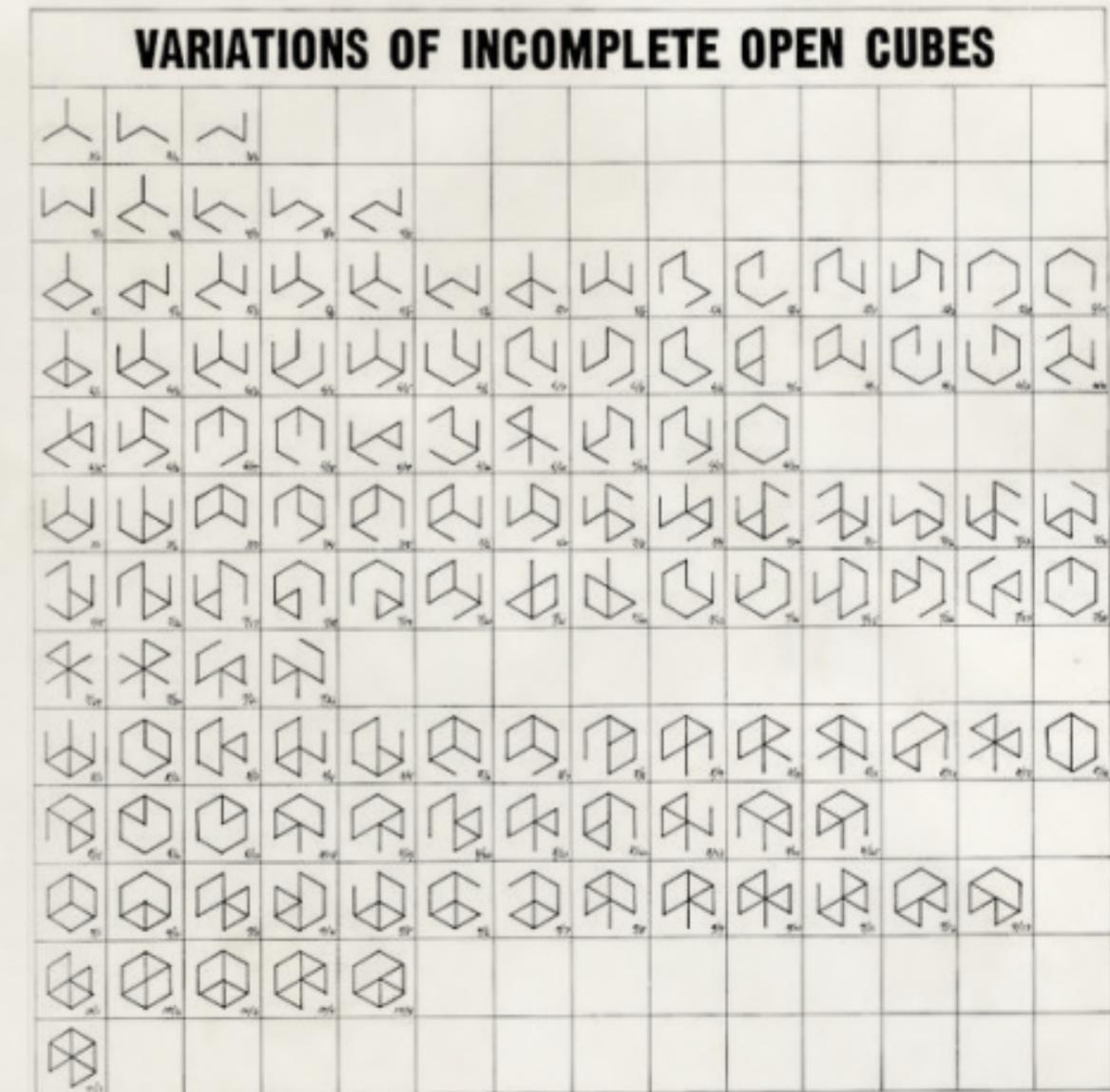
## Module 2 – Define, Variate, Formulate

### THE MATRIX IN-BETWEEN VERTEX TO VERTEX (EDGE)

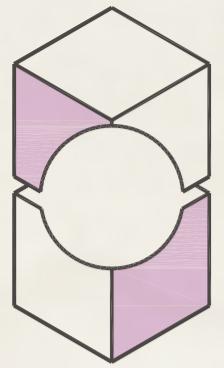
- Level 3: multiple-ways edge



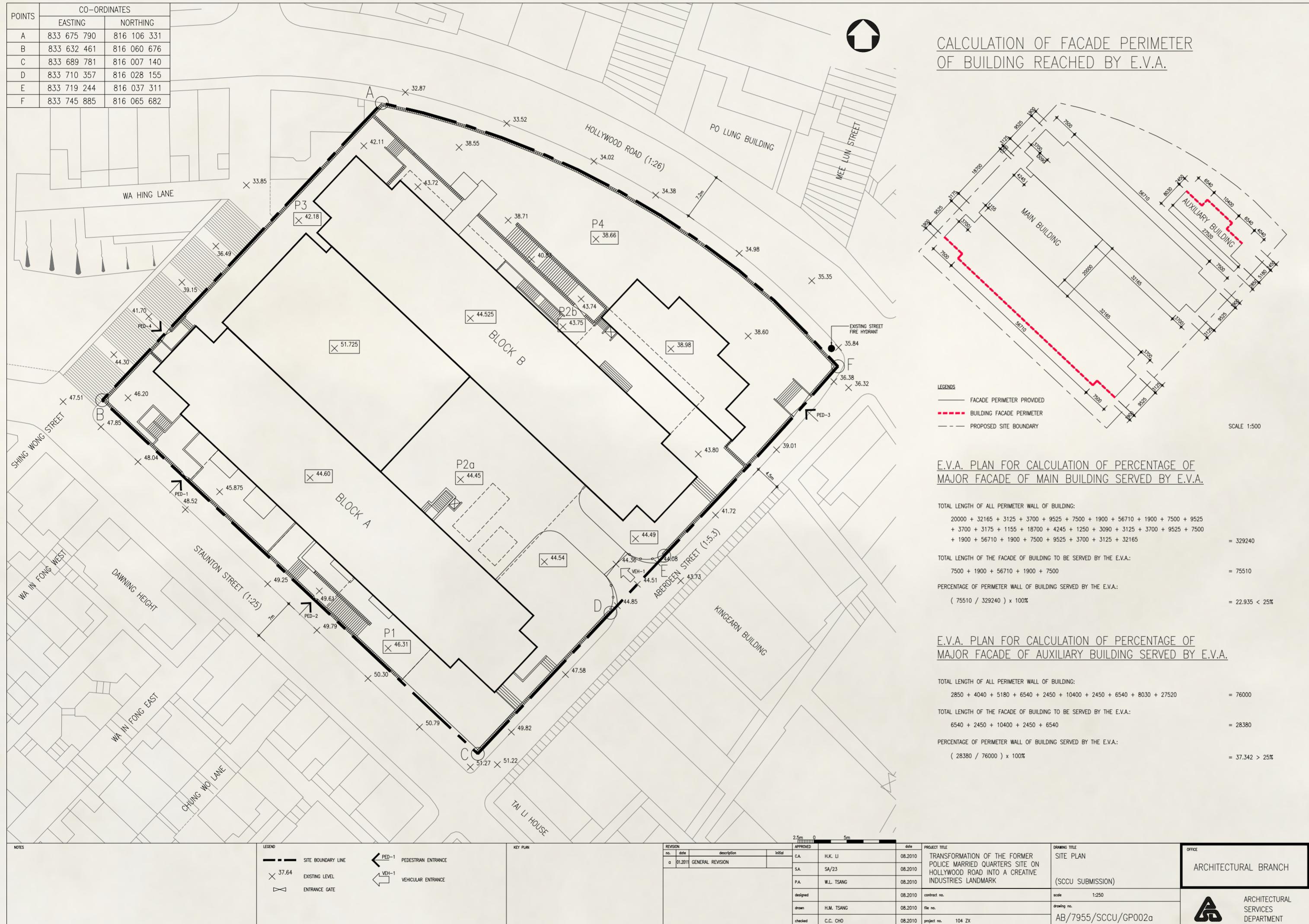
The Modulor: Le Corbusier.



Variations of Incomplete Open Cubes: Sol Lewitt.

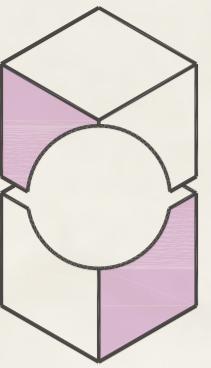


# Module 3 – Planning by Interposition SITE STUDY

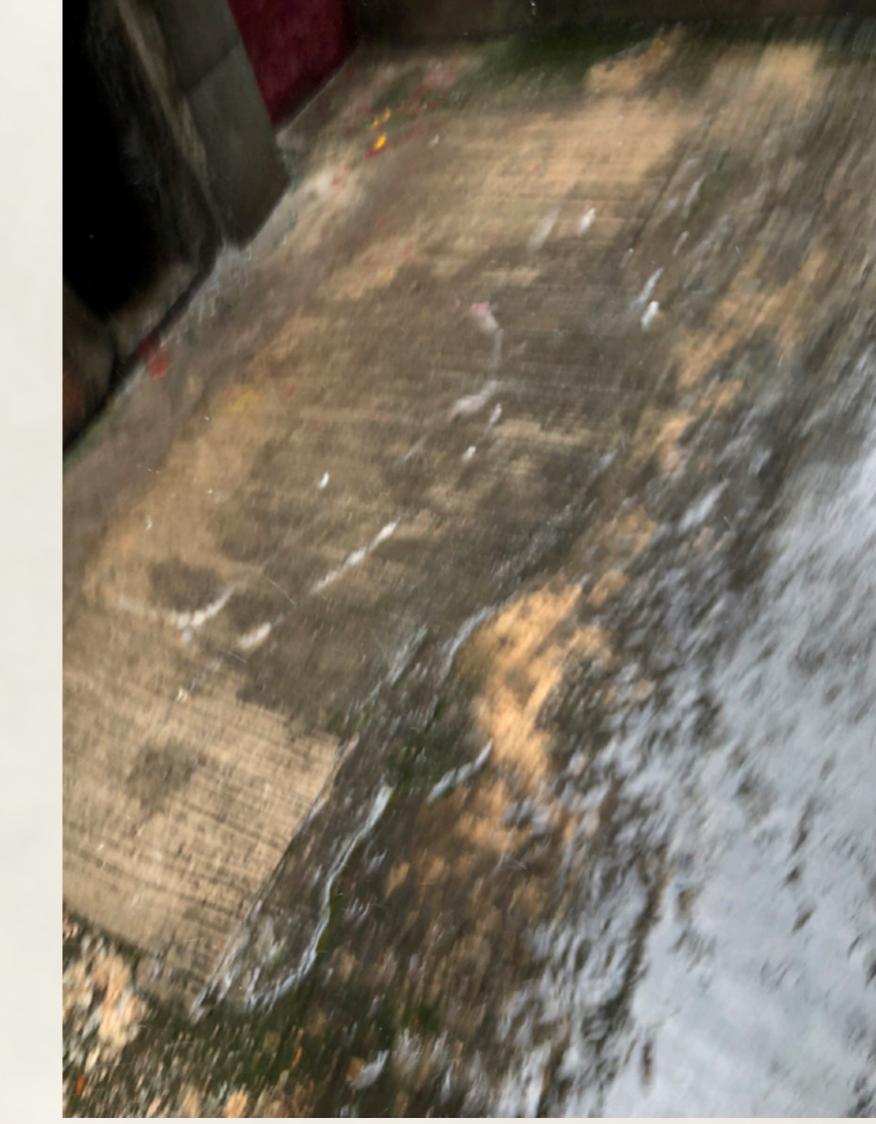
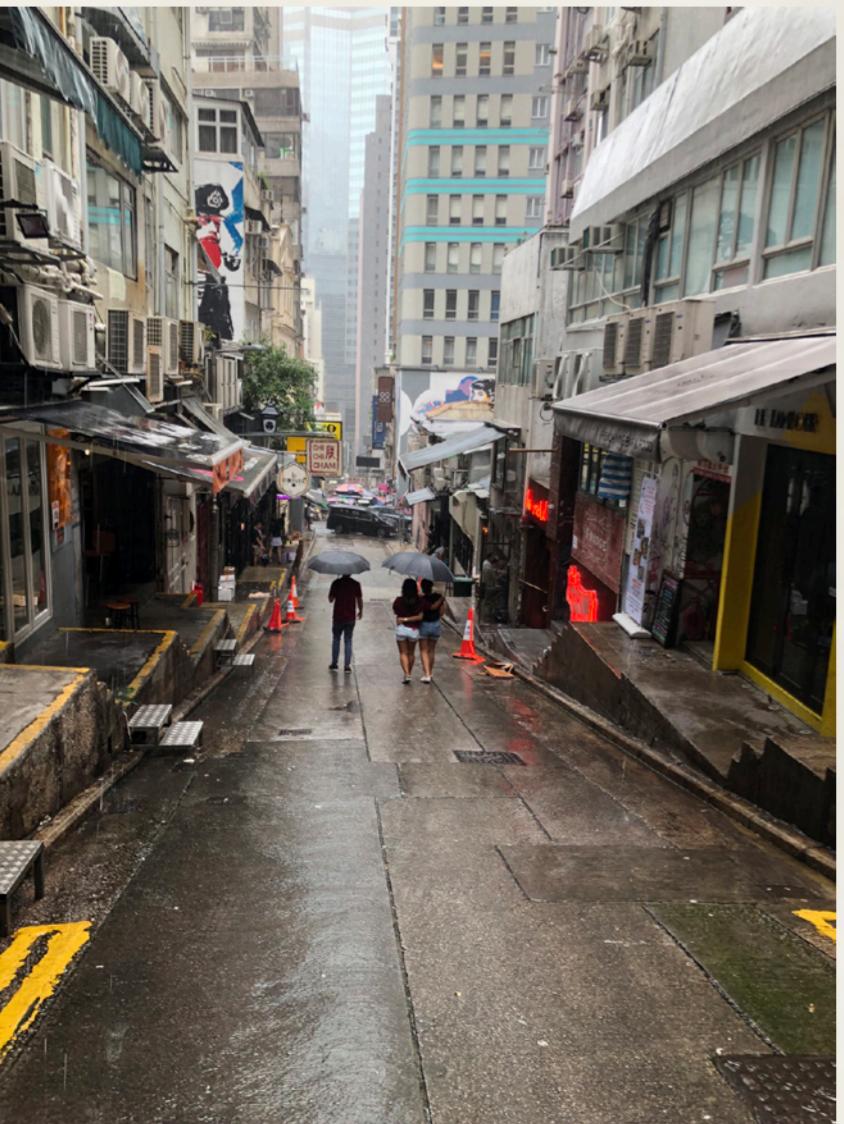
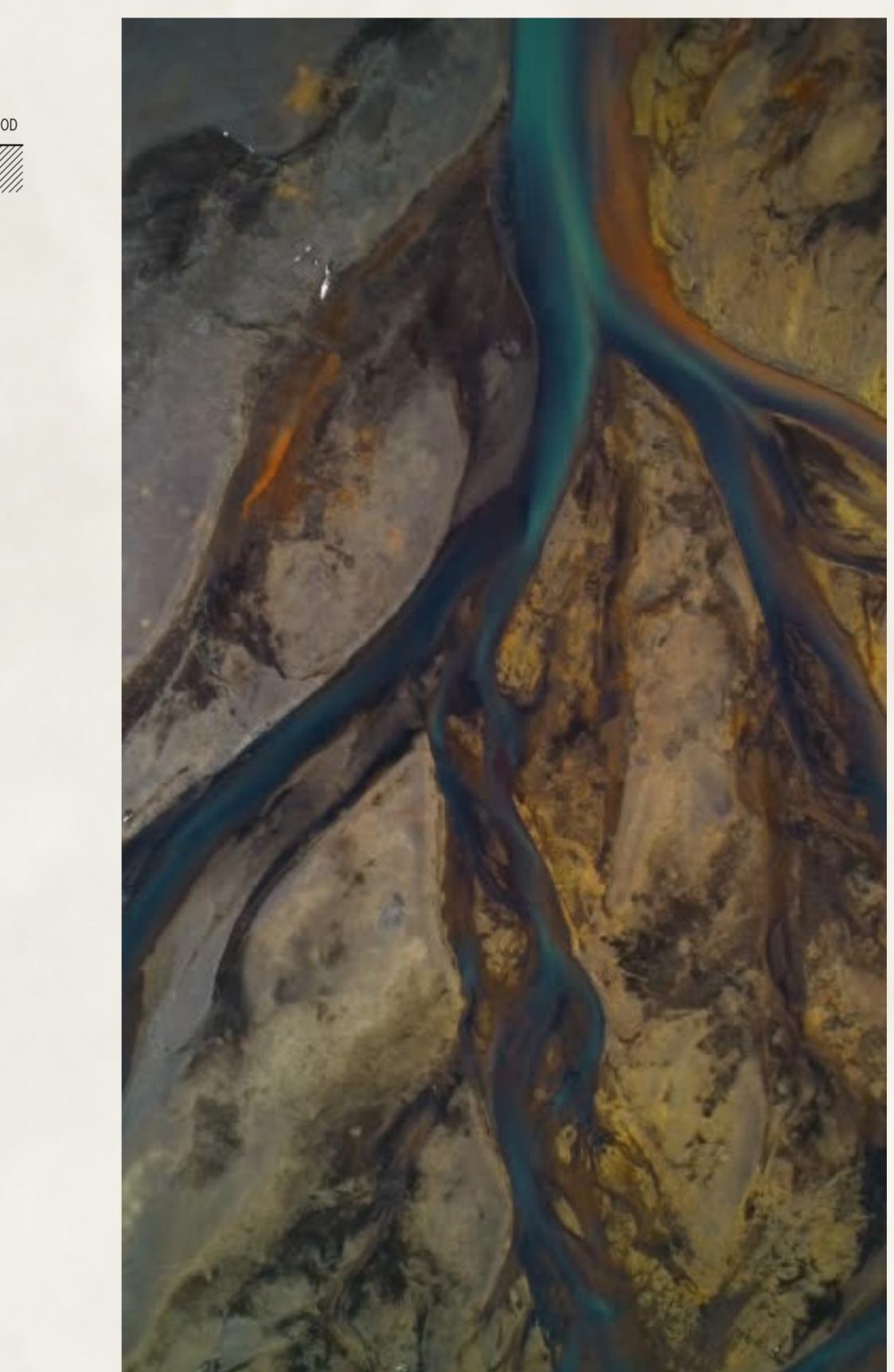
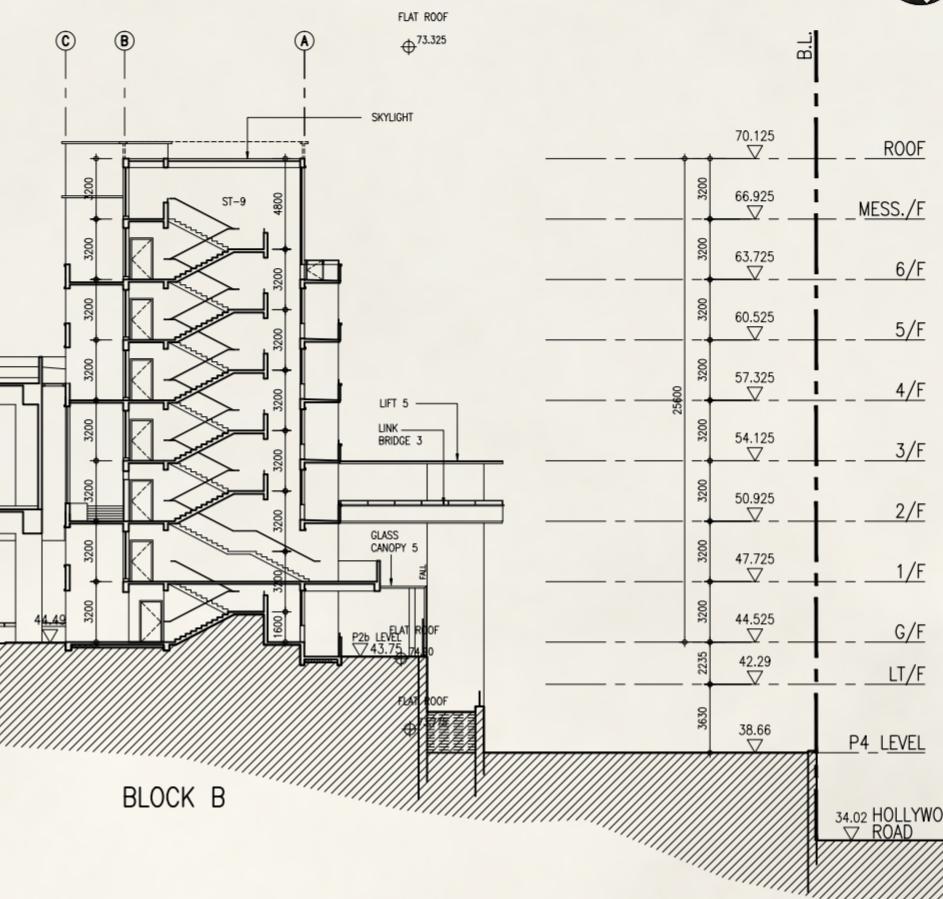
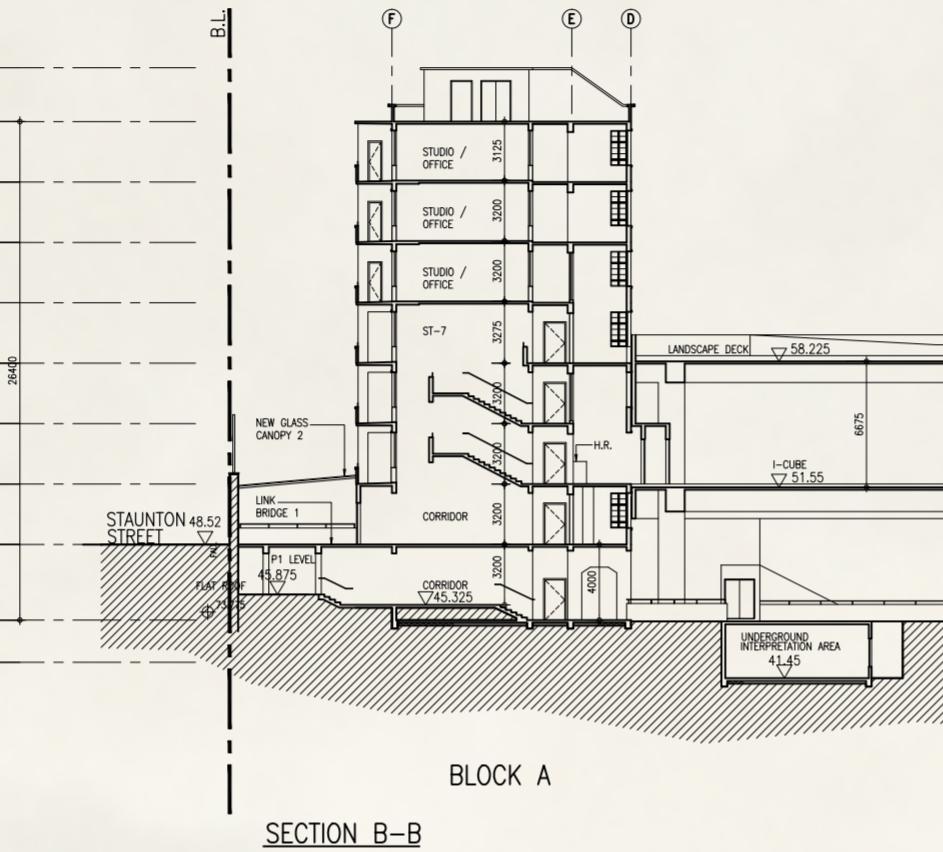
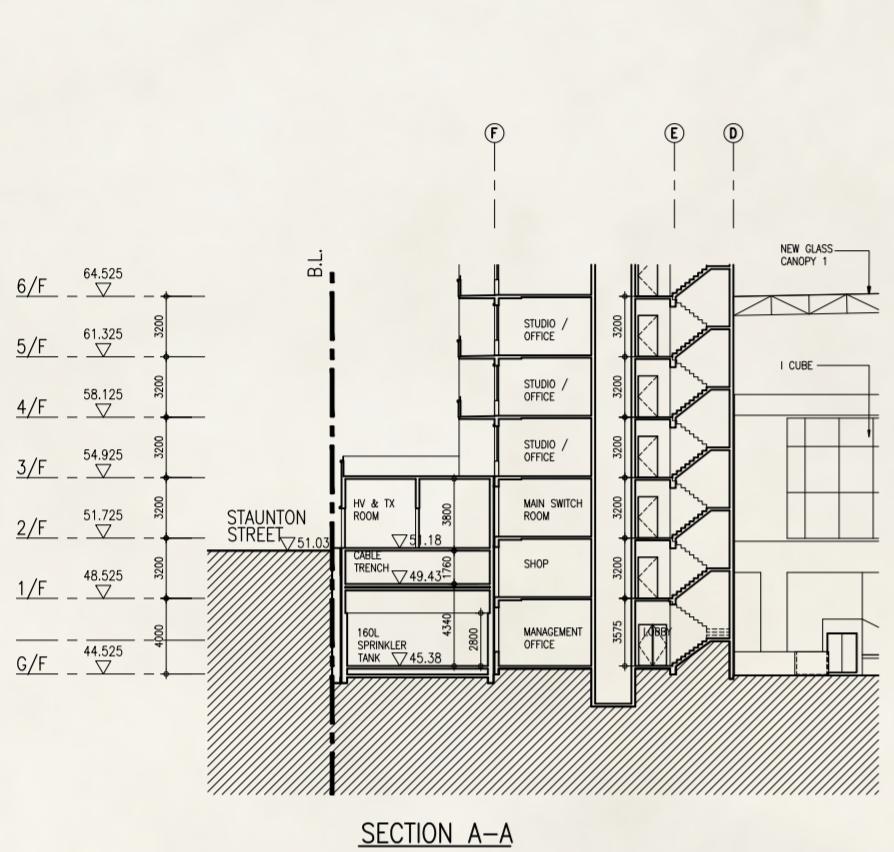


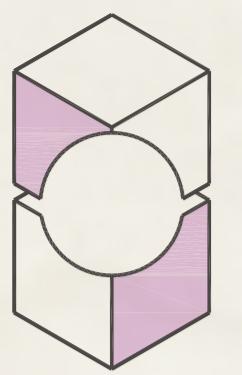
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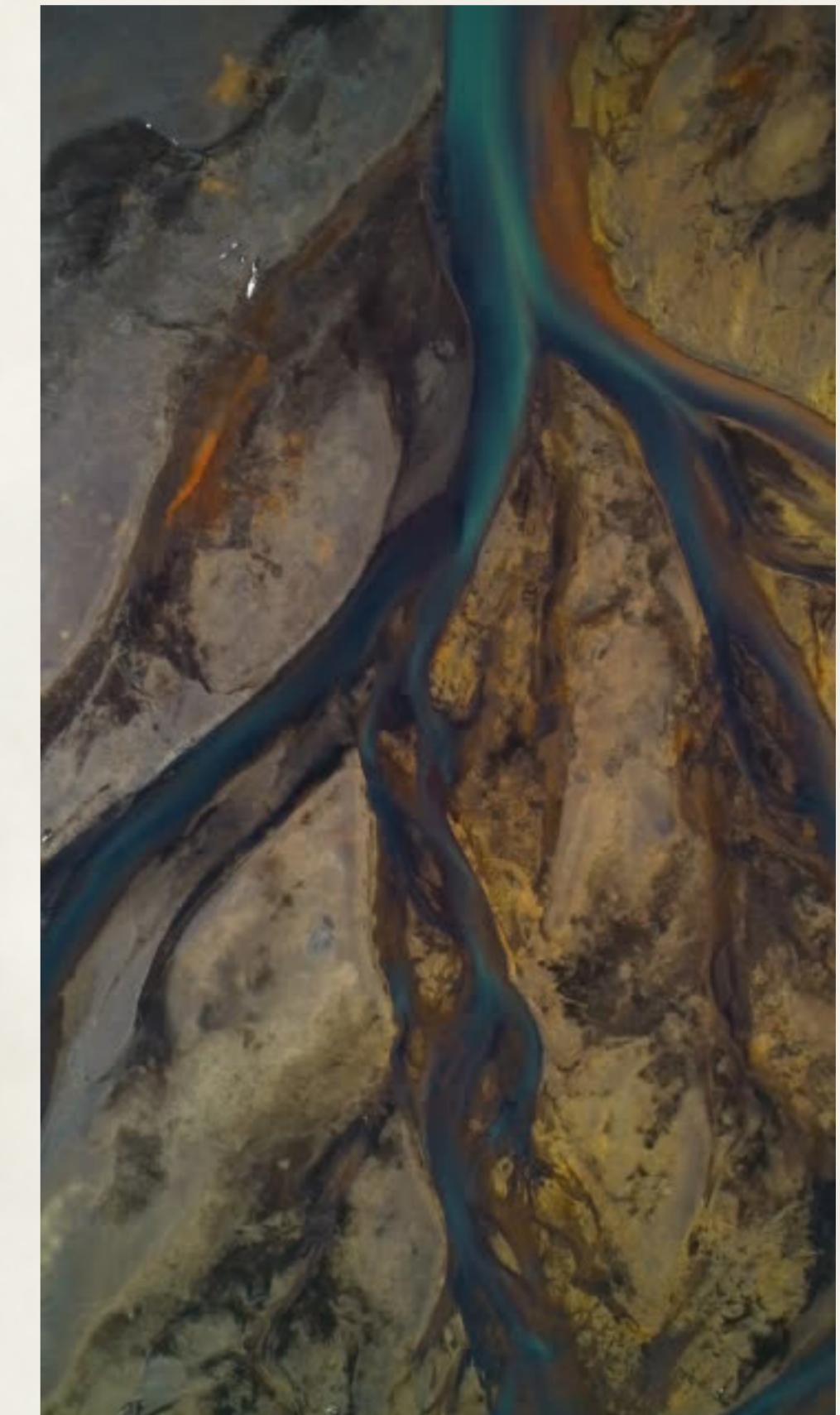
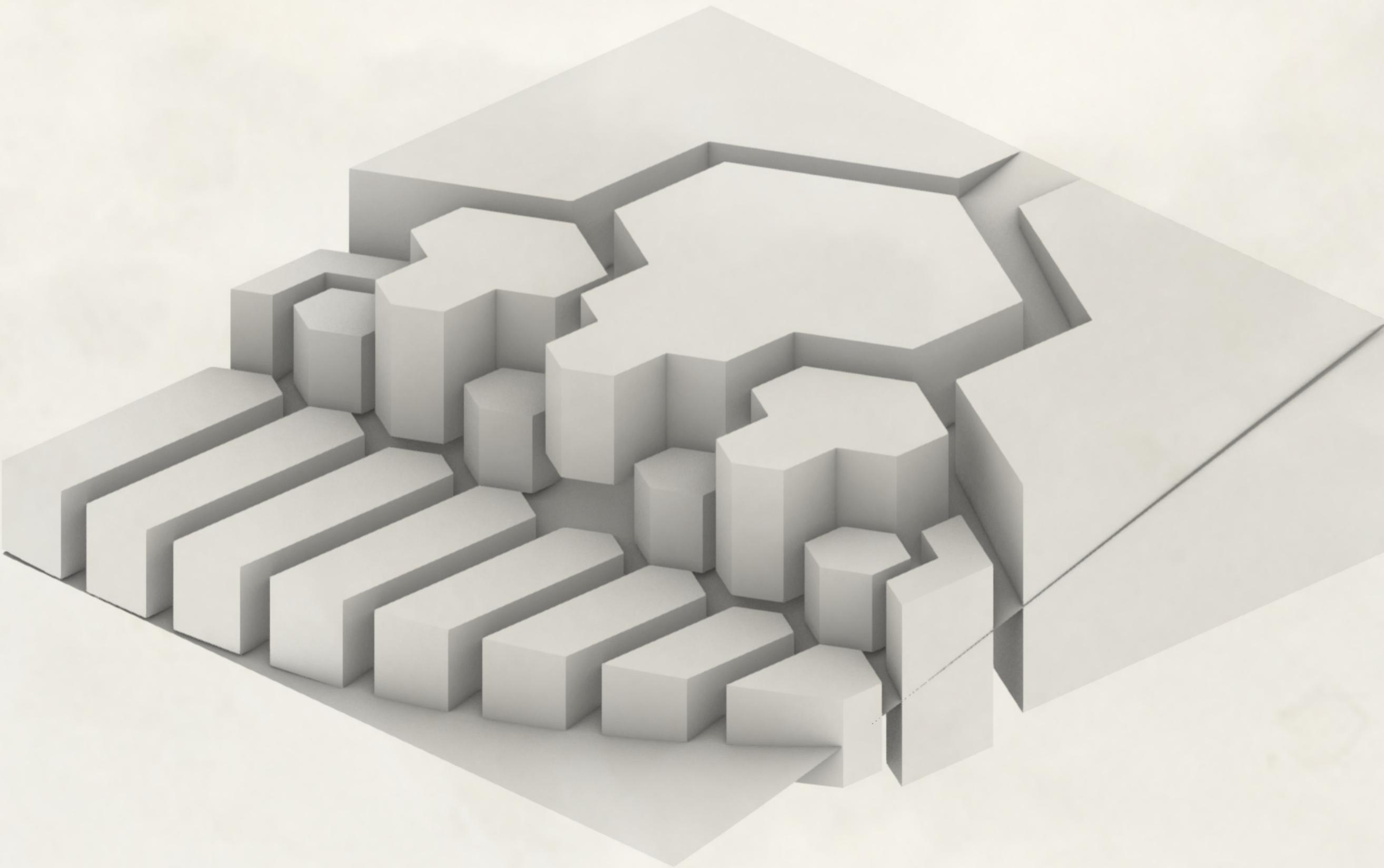
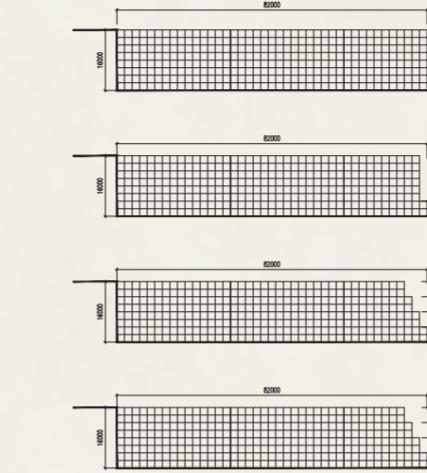
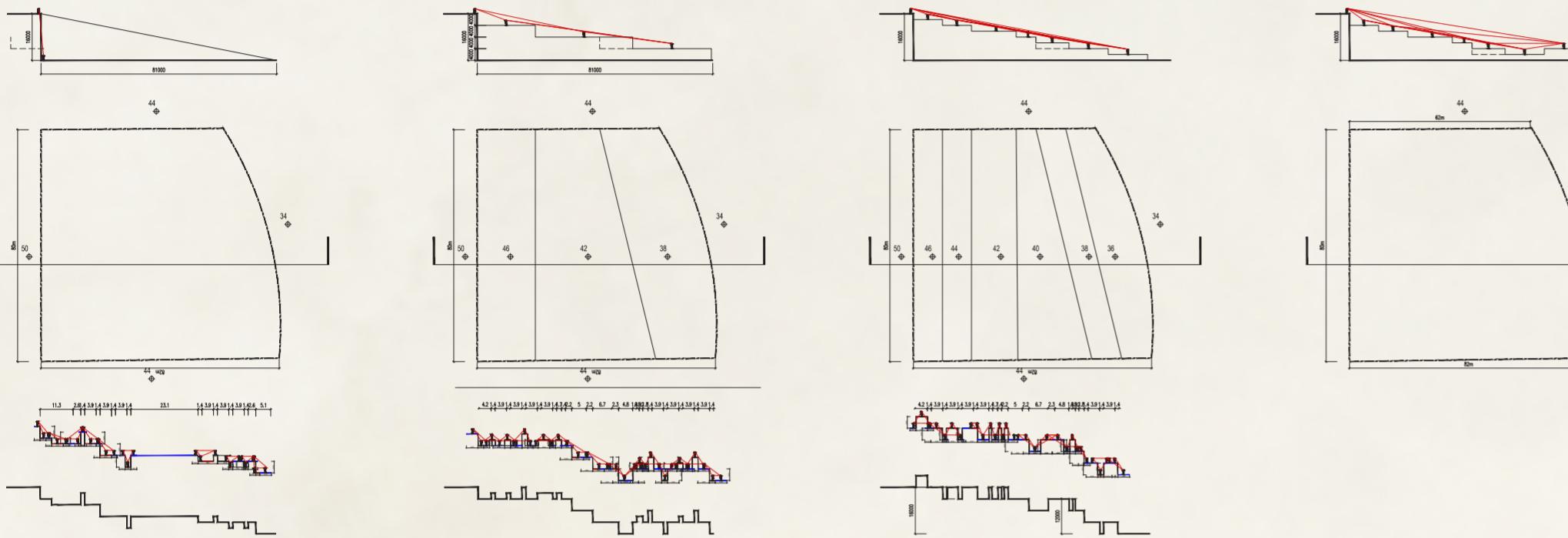
# Module 3 – Planning by Interposition SITE STUDY

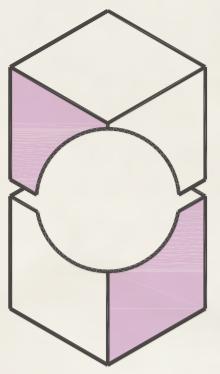




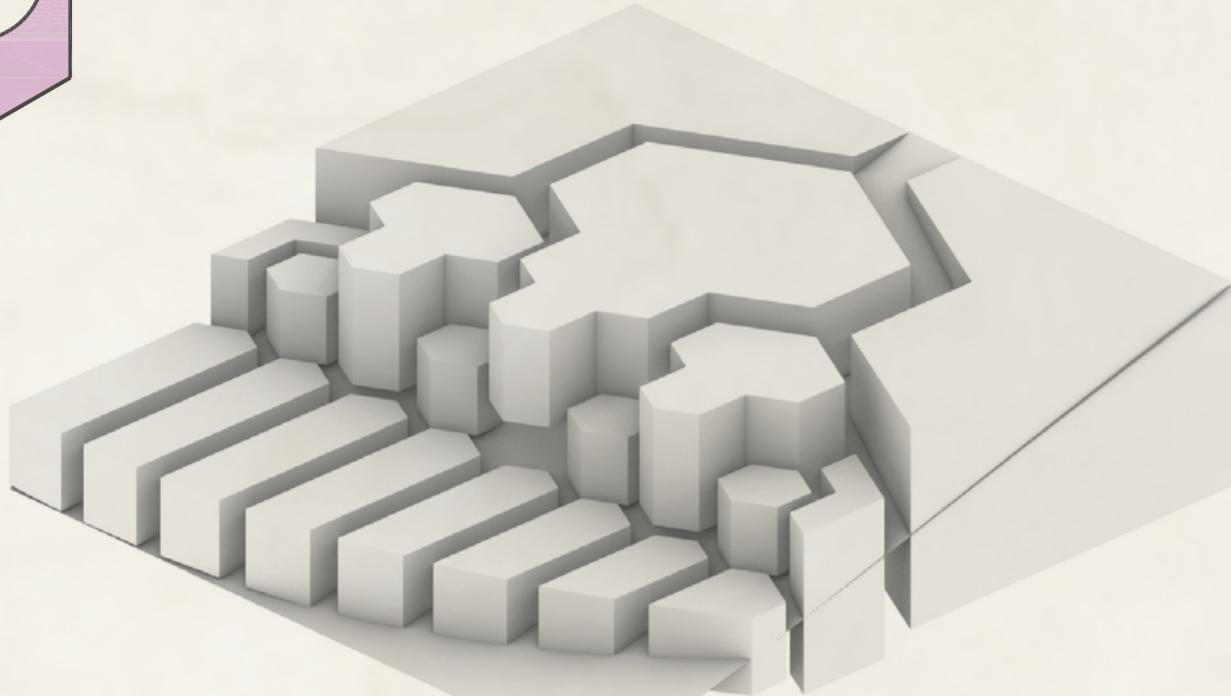
# Module 3 – Planning by Interposition

## SITE STUDY

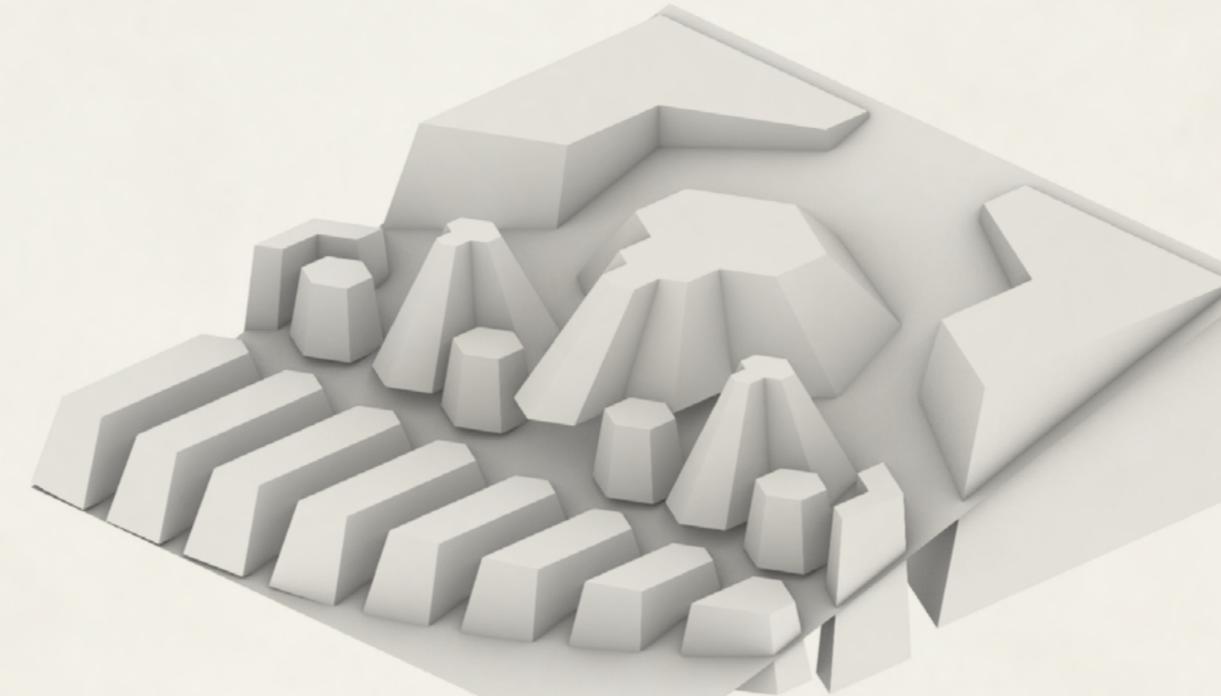




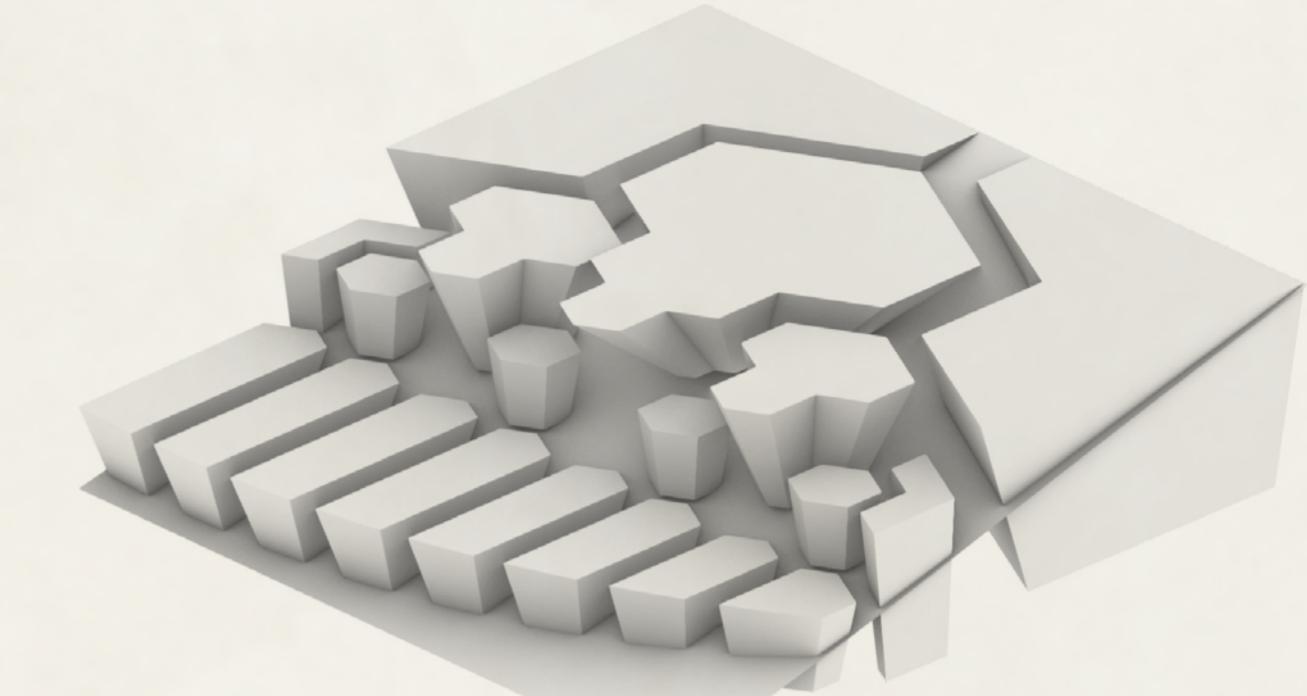
## Module 3 – Planning by Interposition MASSING DESIGN



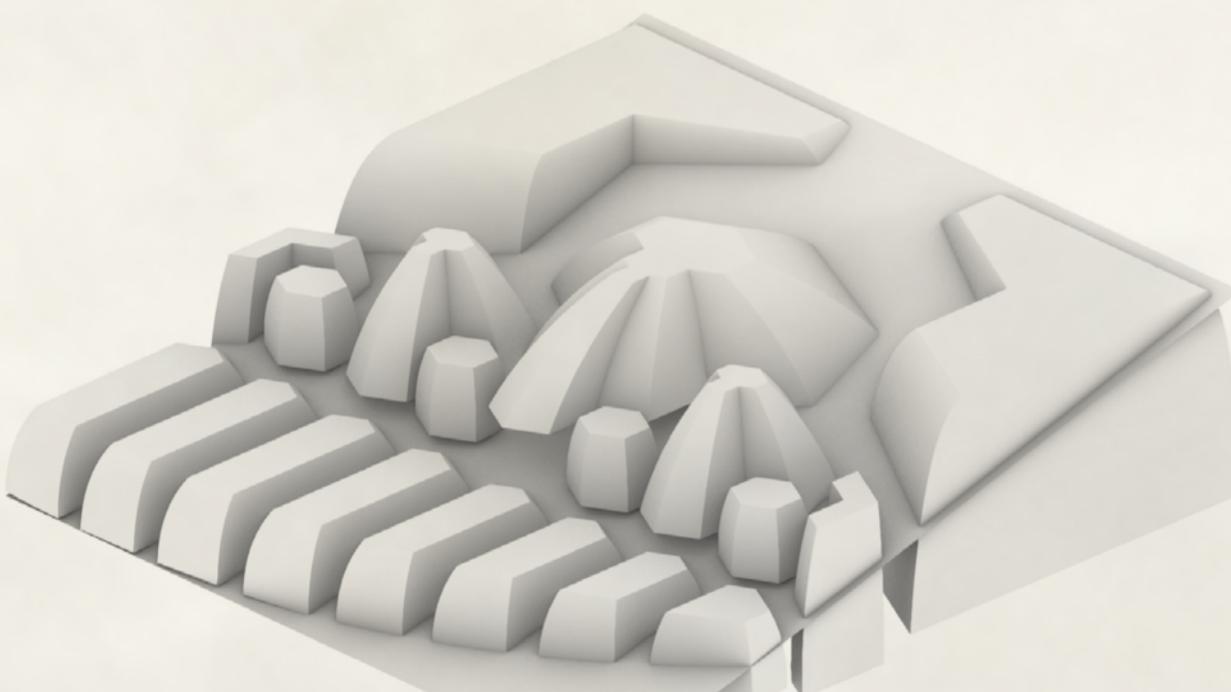
STRAIGHT



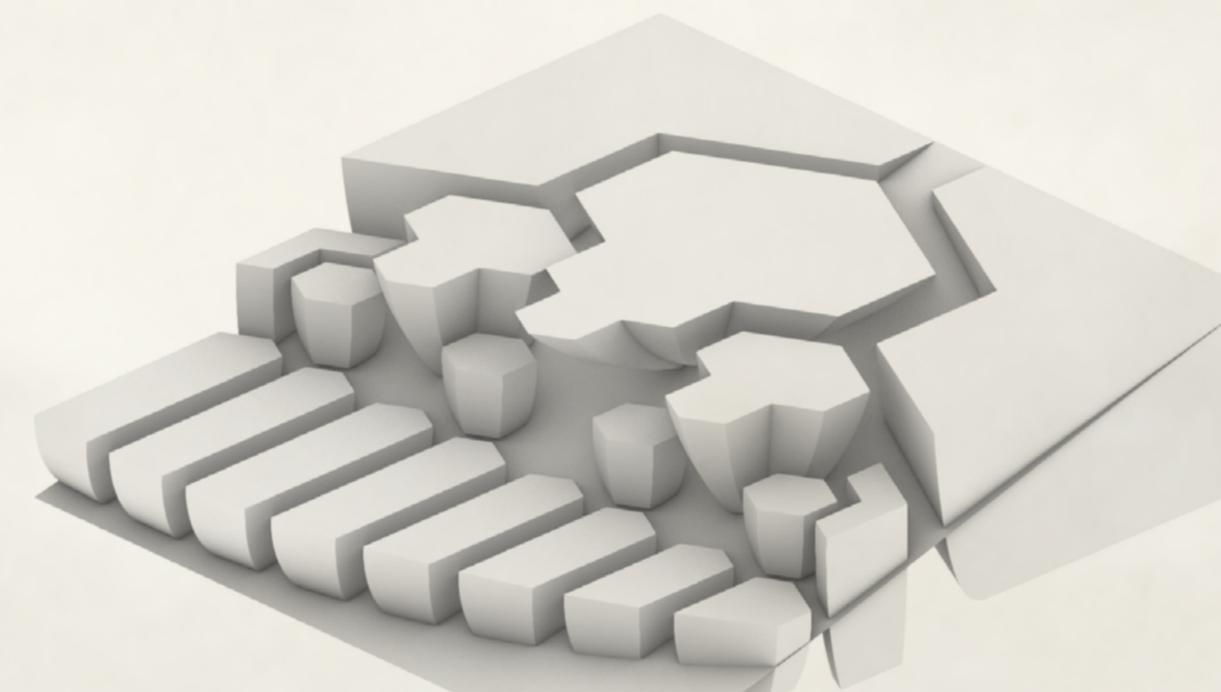
SLOPE



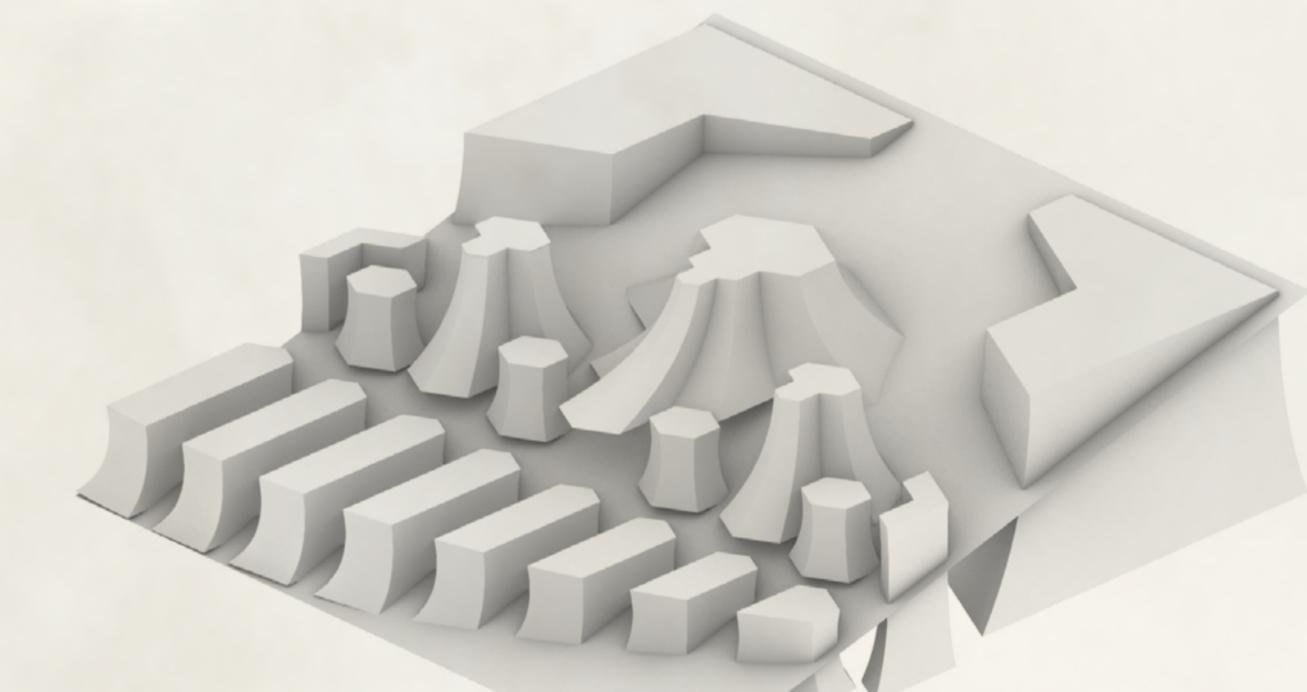
BLADE



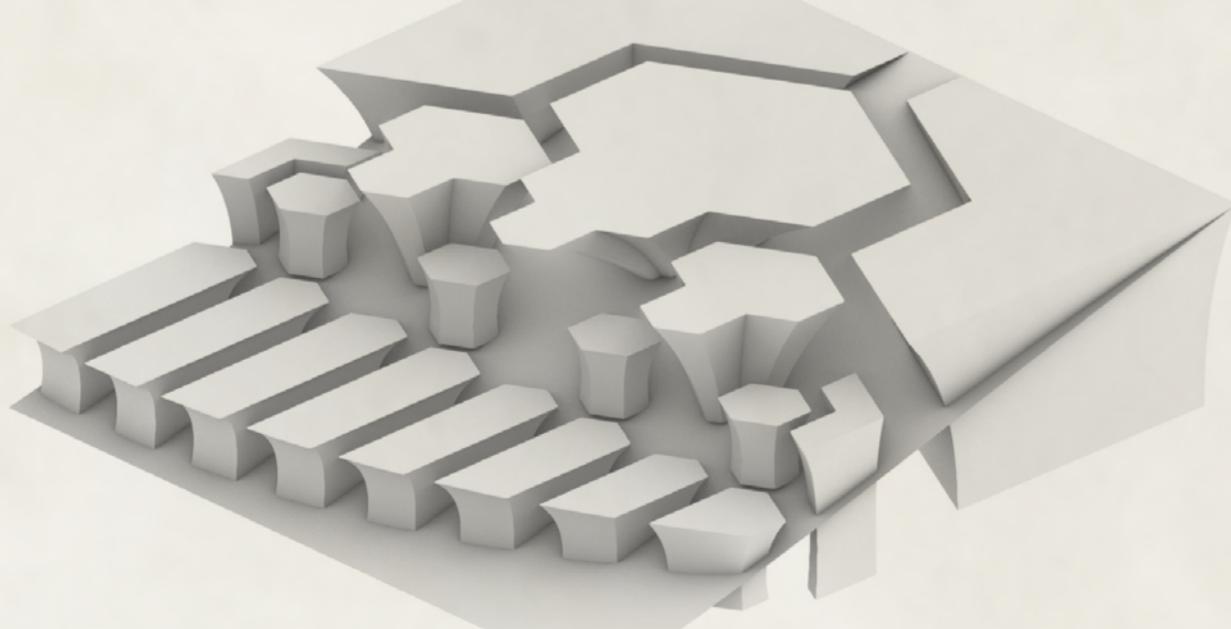
MOUNTAIN



BOWL



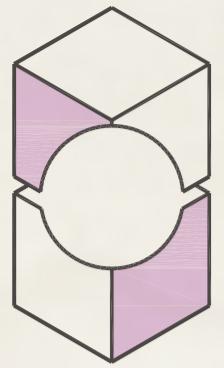
SILDE



CLIFF

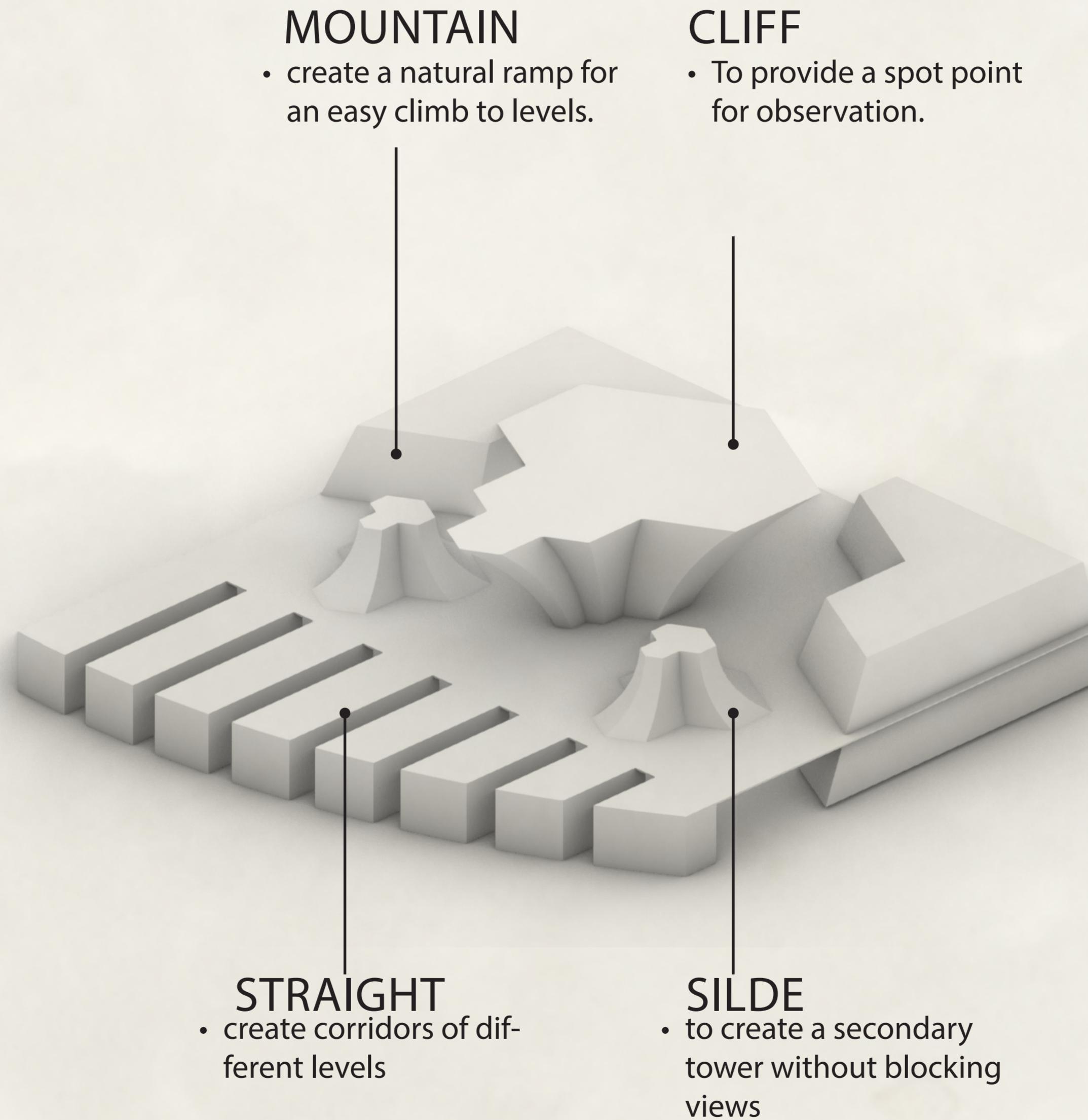
After the edge study, we have conditions for the massing design of the site which is a highly level difference site. During summer time, the heavy rain might fall from the sky, and stream from the top to the bottom, like a river, so the river liked massing design has been created, than, we tried to apply all of the edge study on the massings, we discovered that that were a high differen between the relationship in-between observer and the participant.

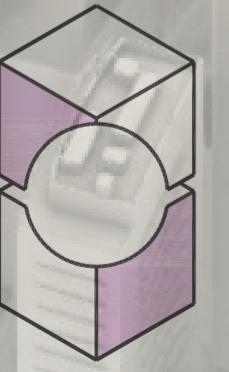
According to different situations, we provide different edges for massing.



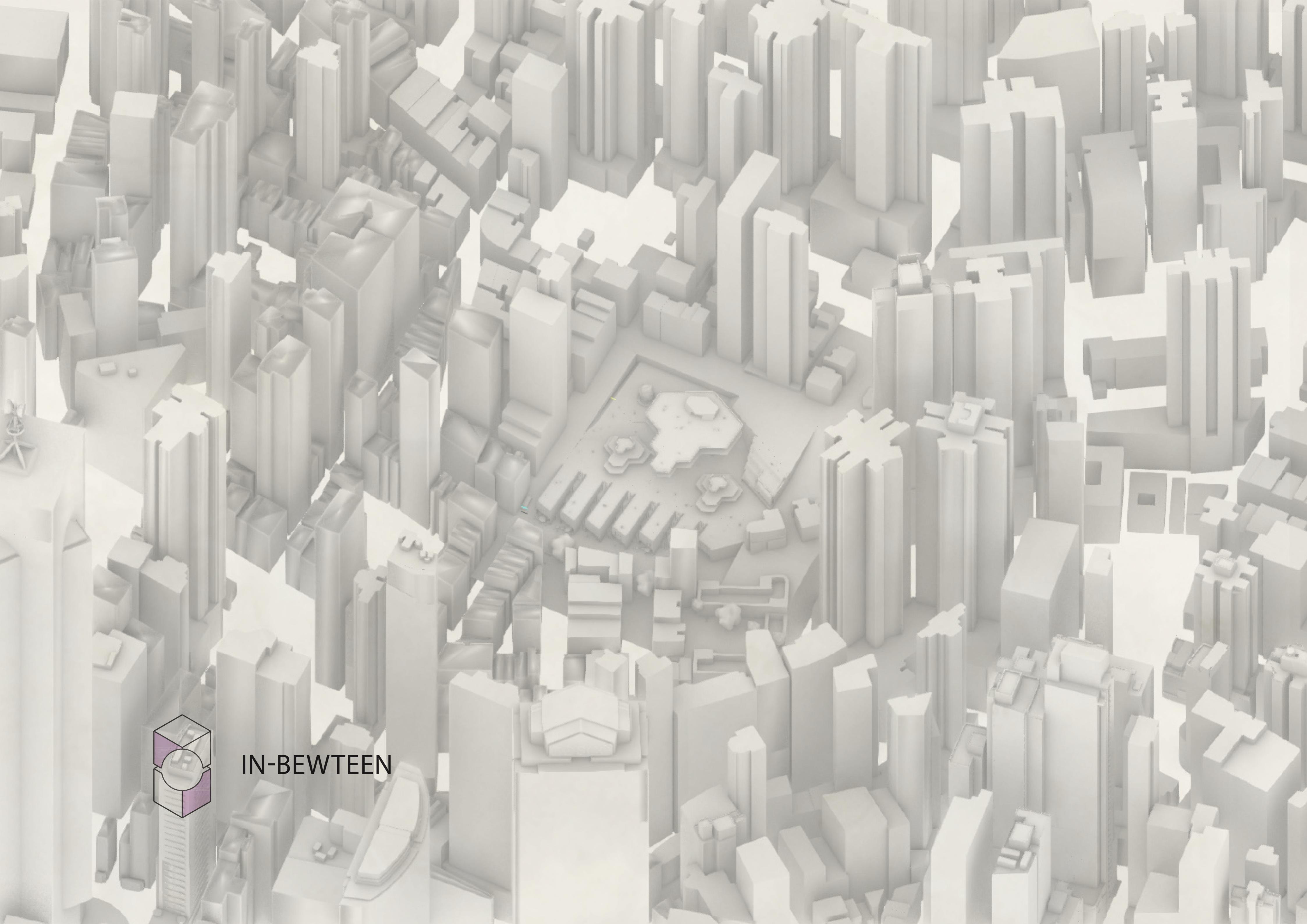
## Module 3 – Planning by Interposition

### MASSING DESIGN



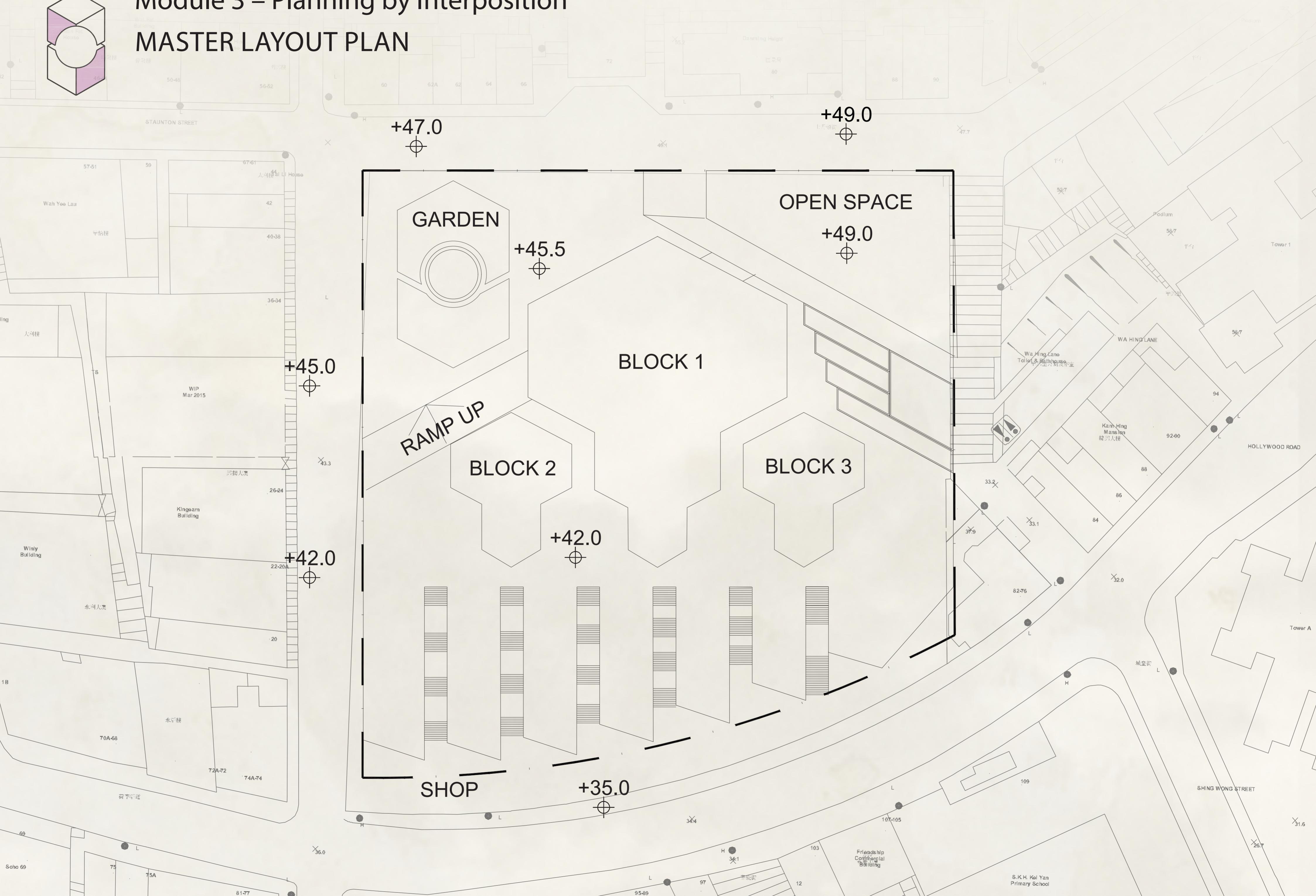
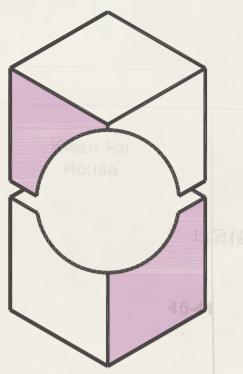


IN-BEWTEN



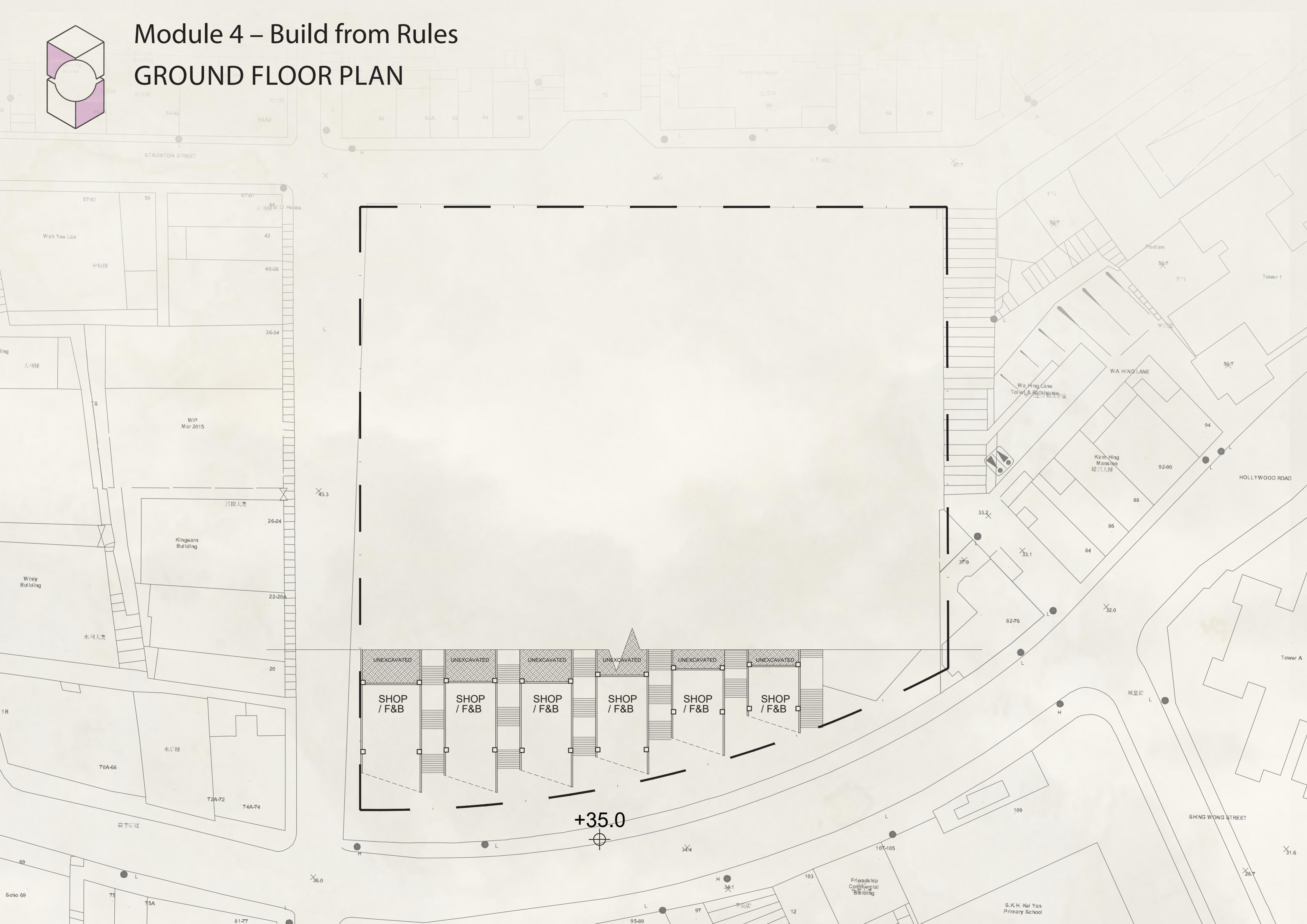
# Module 3 – Planning by Interposition

# MASTER LAYOUT PLAN



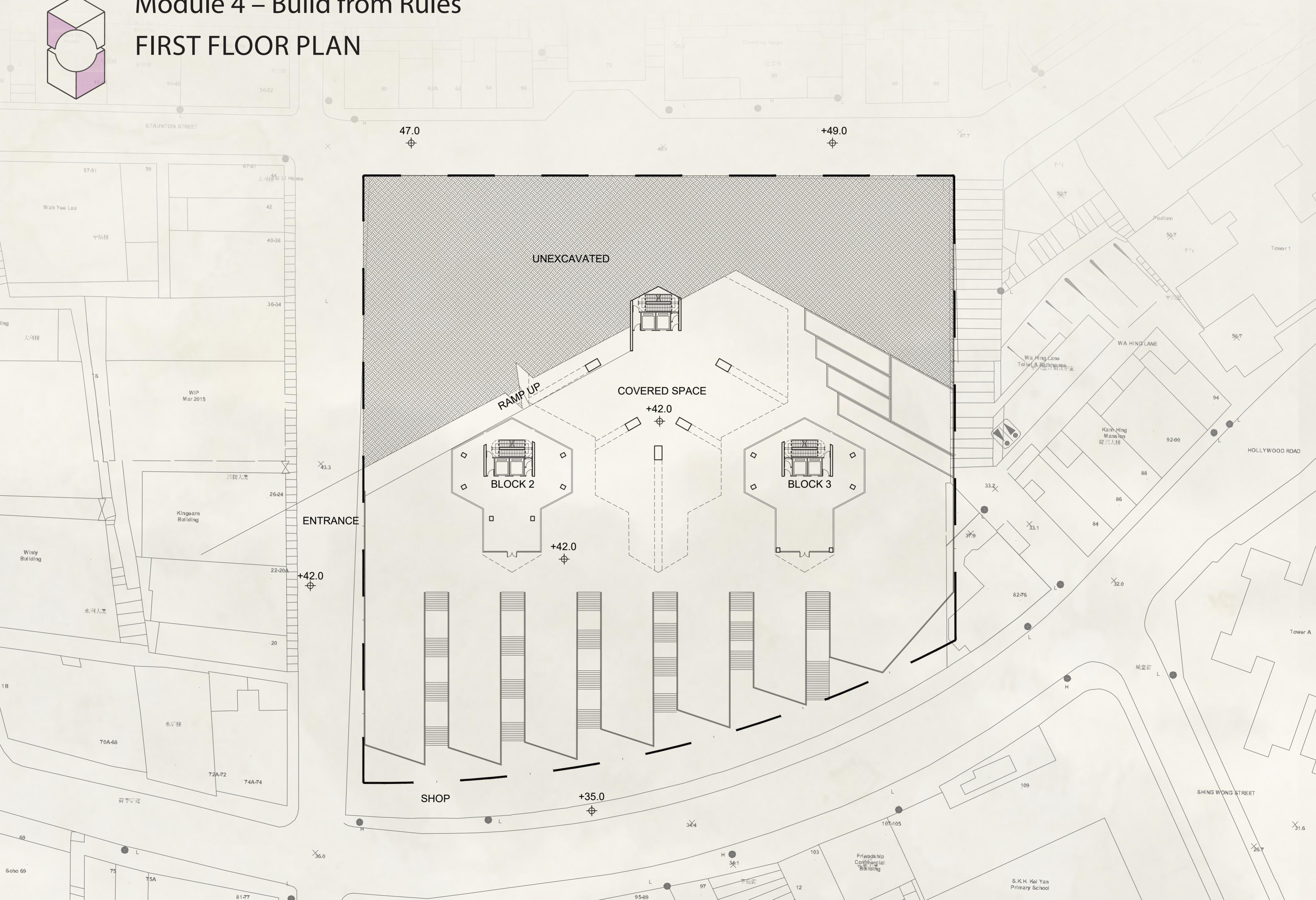
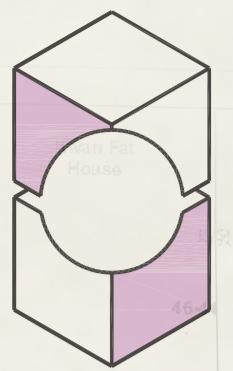
# Module 4 – Build from Rules

# GROUND FLOOR PLAN



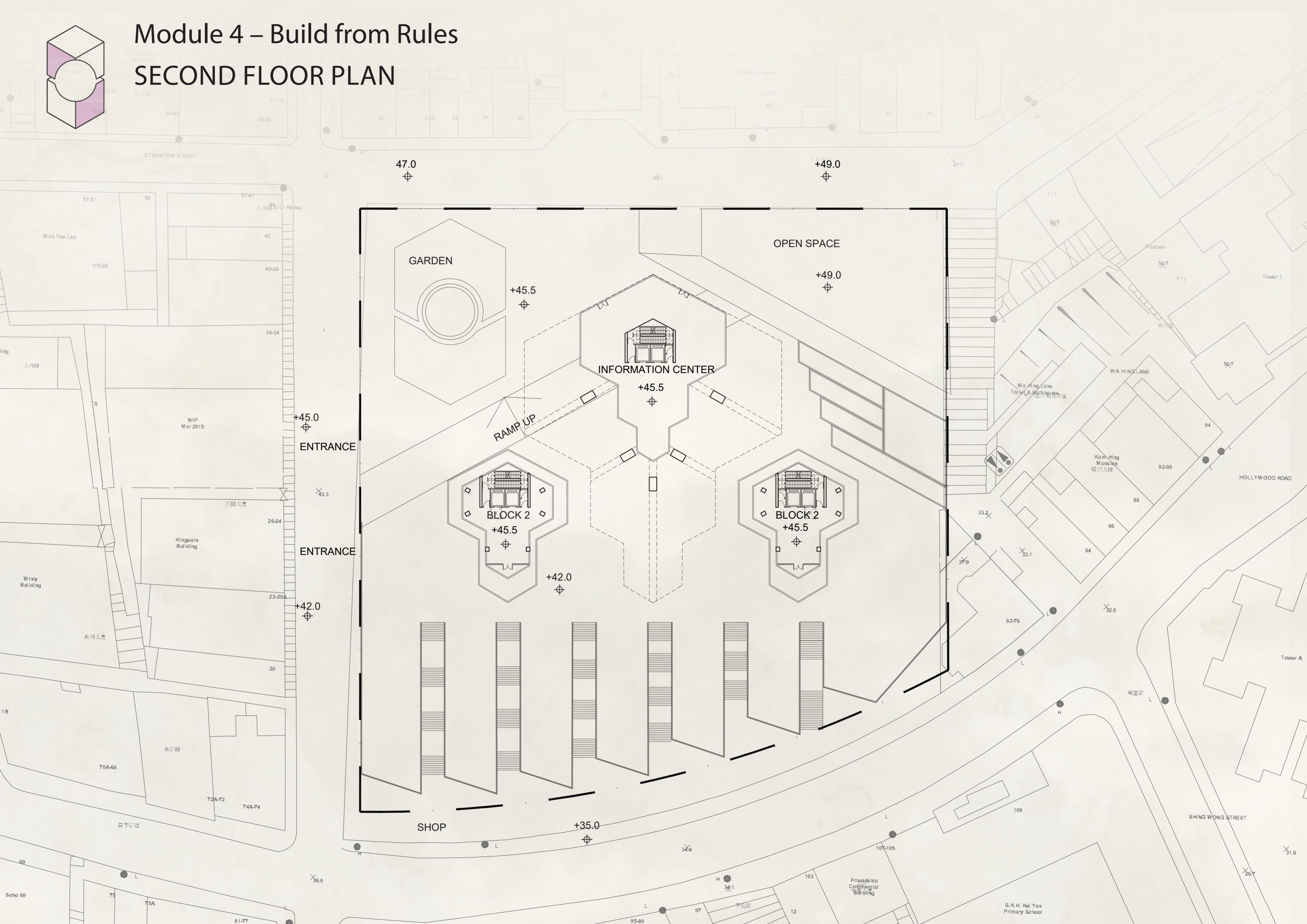
# Module 4 – Build from Rules

# FIRST FLOOR PLAN



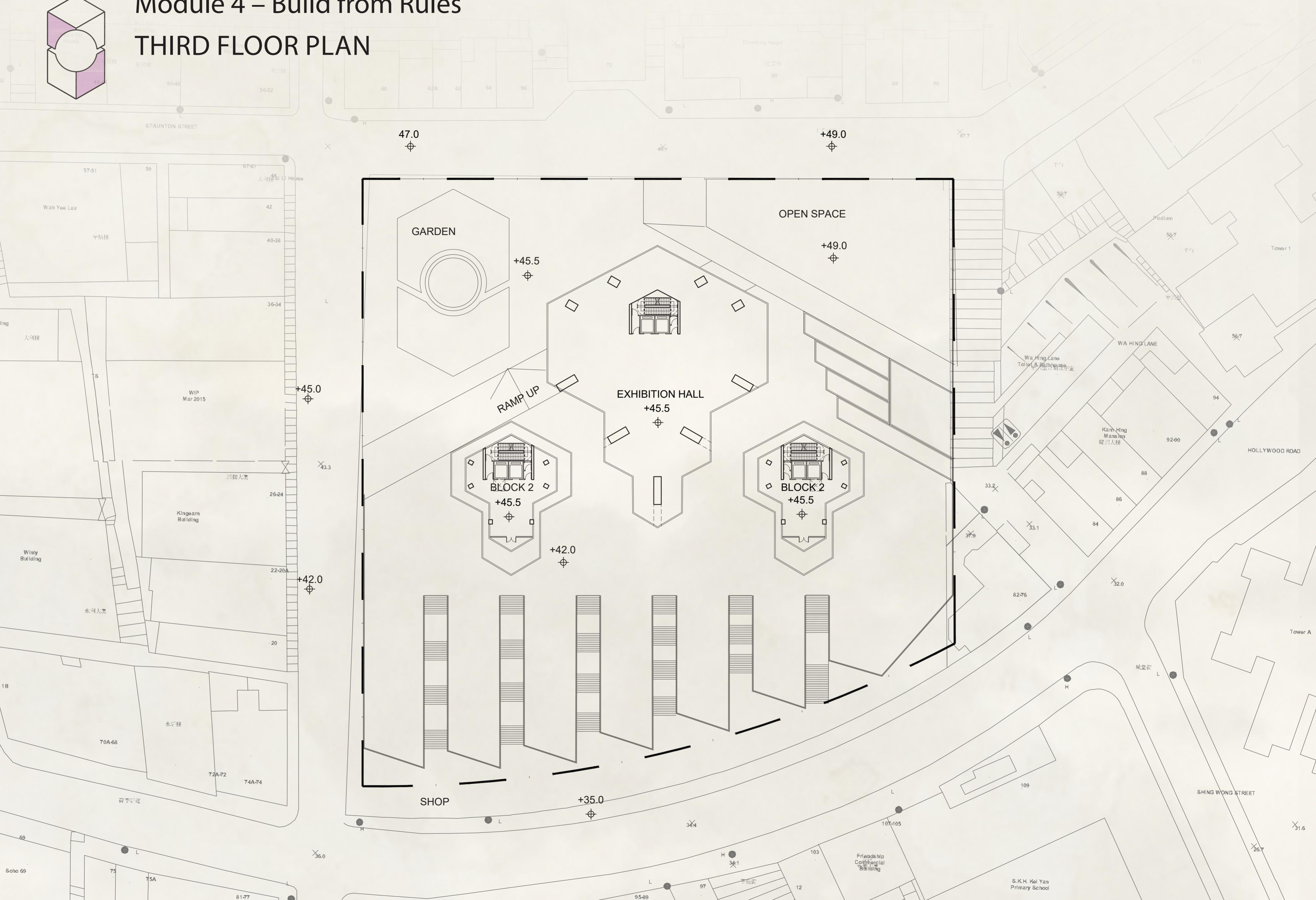
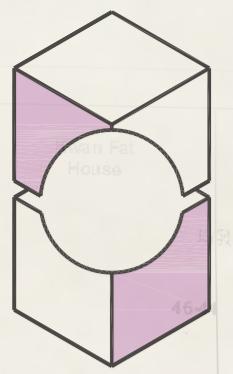
# Module 4 – Build from Rules

## SECOND FLOOR PLAN



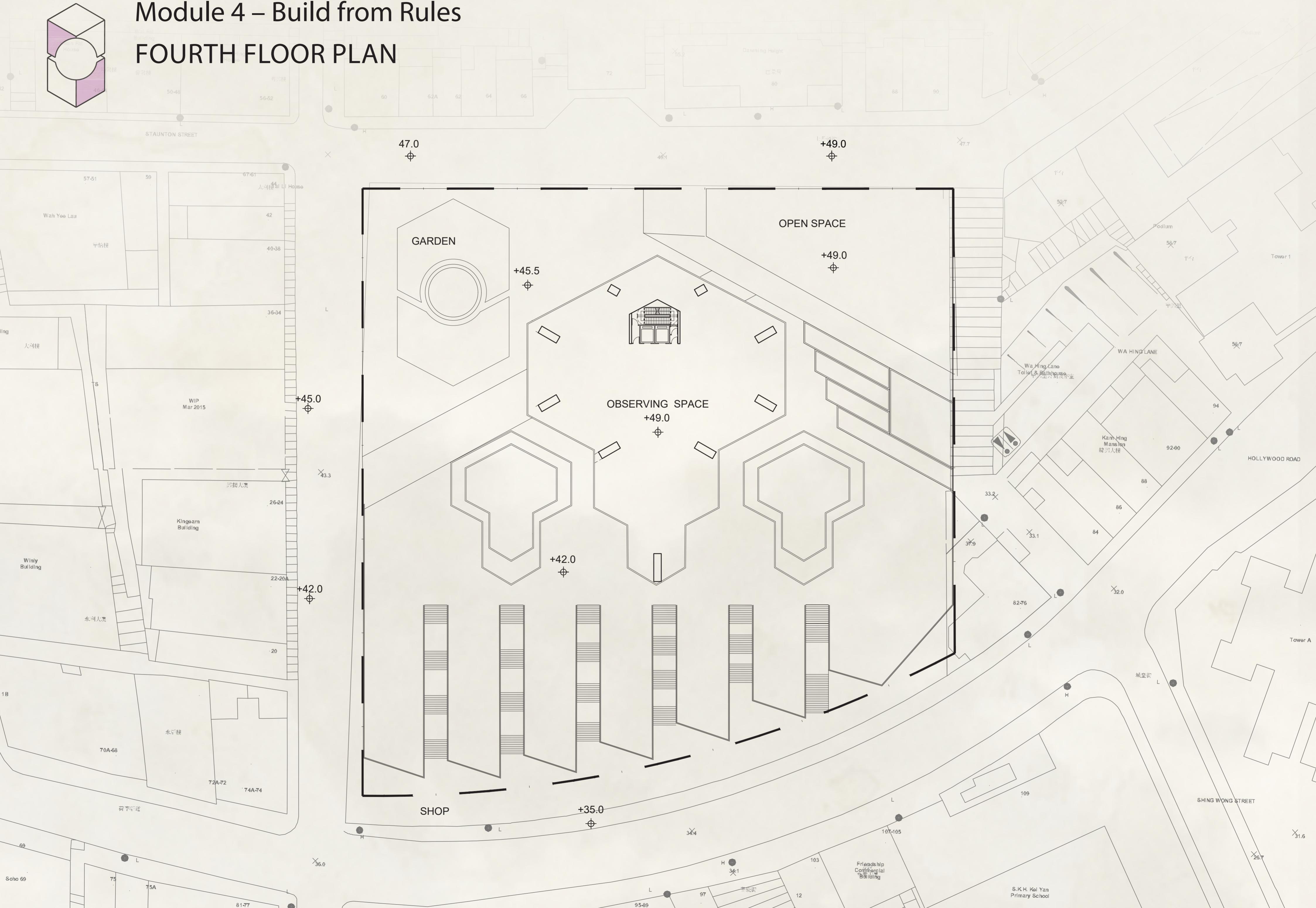
# Module 4 – Build from Rules

# THIRD FLOOR PLAN

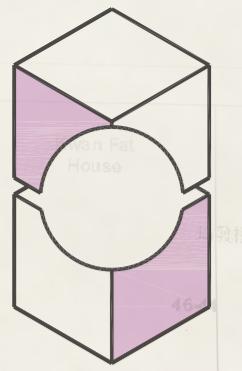


# Module 4 – Build from Rules

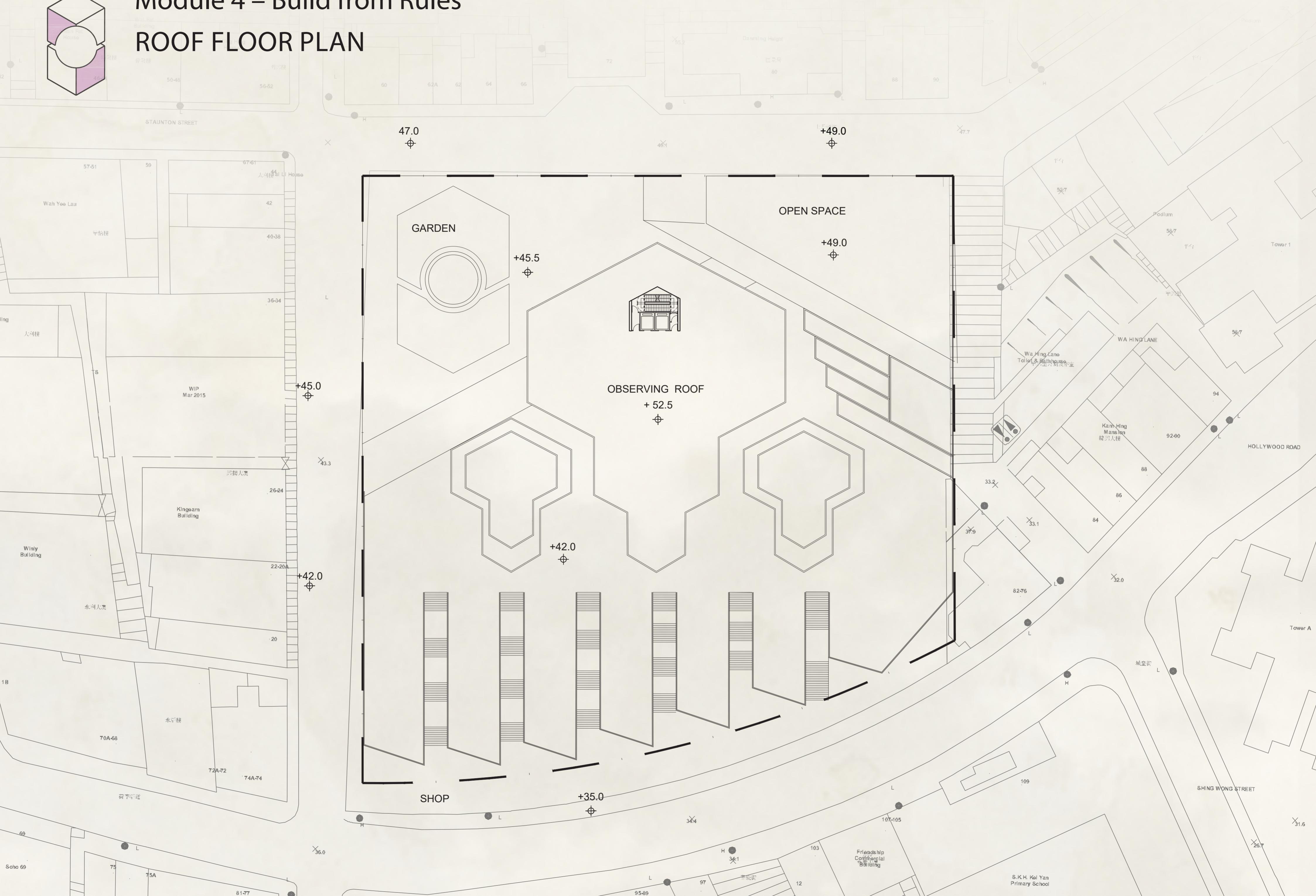
## FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

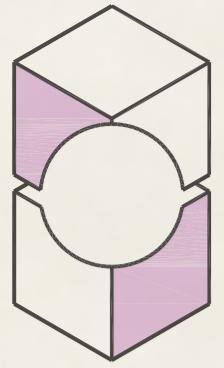


# Module 4 – Build from Rules



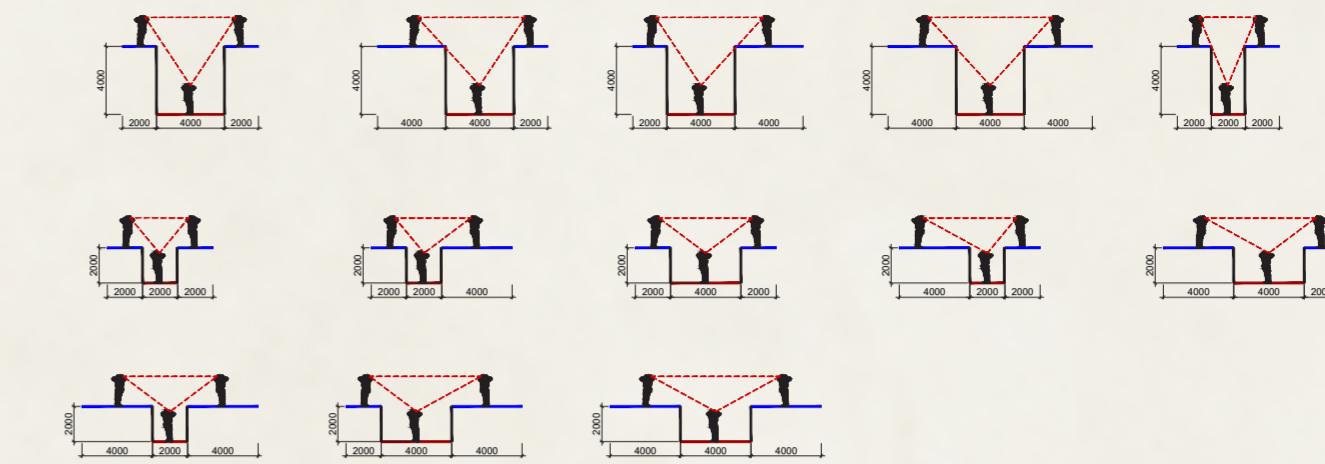
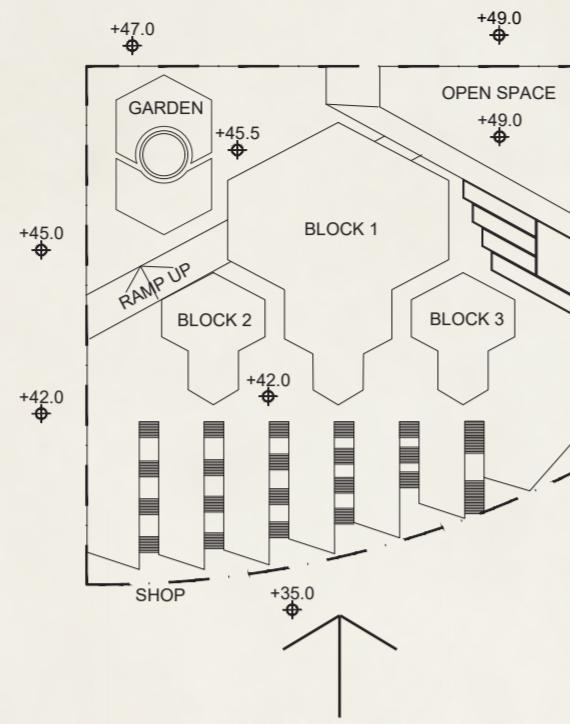
## ROOF FLOOR PLAN



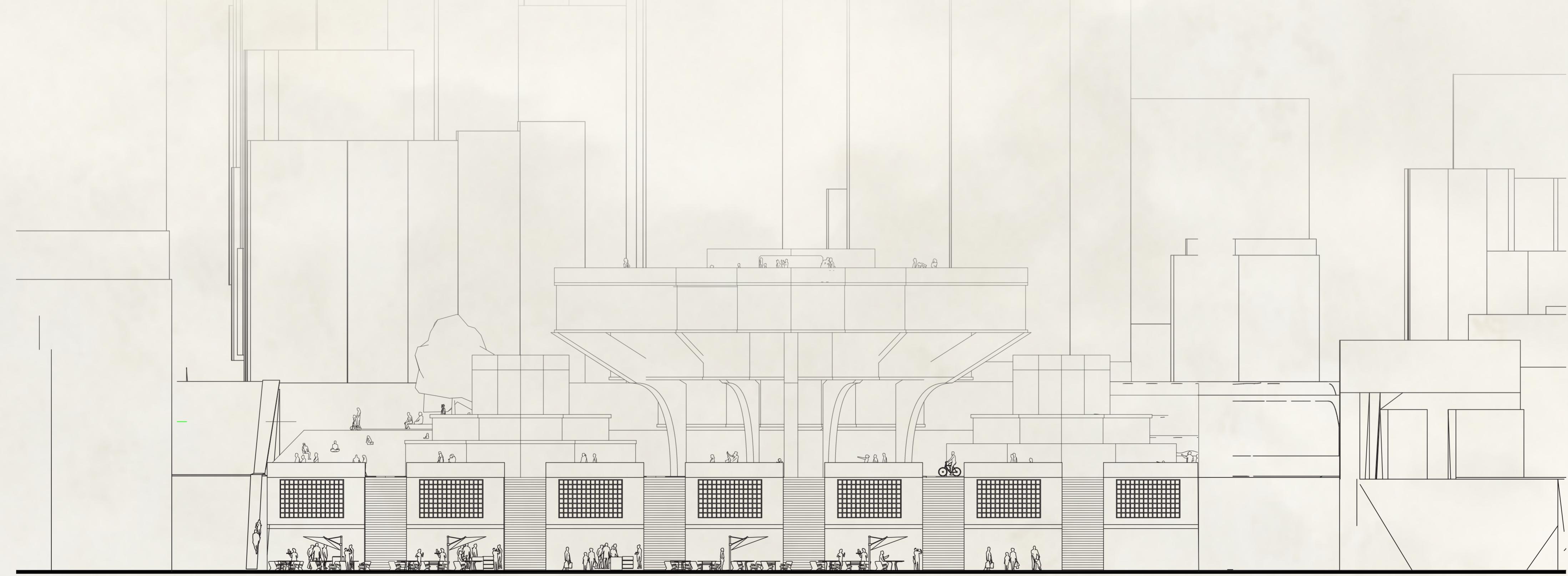


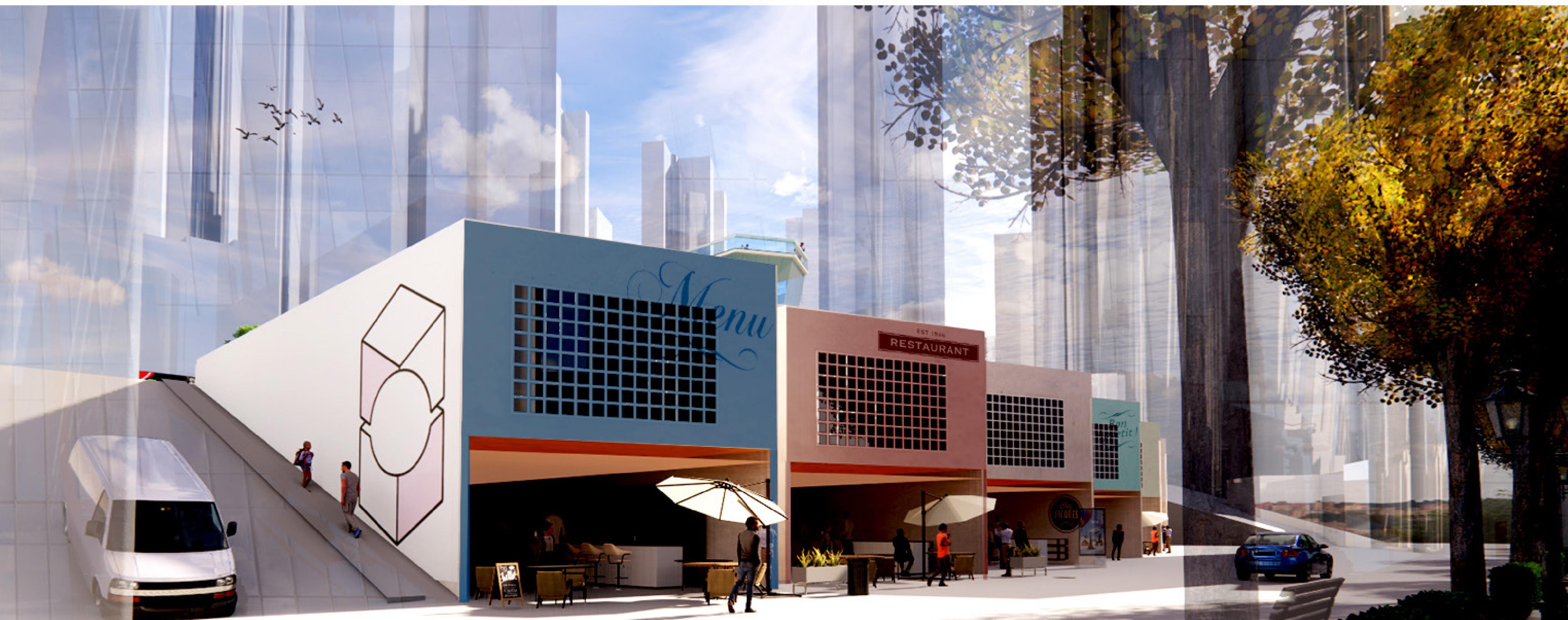
## Module 4 – Build from Rules

### ELEVATION



Finally, the design languages have been defined and the architecture design is created according to the studies, provided different areas by different edges, to design the best place for tourists to observe each other by different levels of relationship in-between the observer and participants.





Existing view

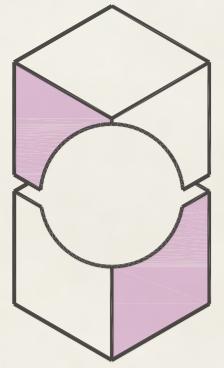


Sheung Wan Street atmosphere



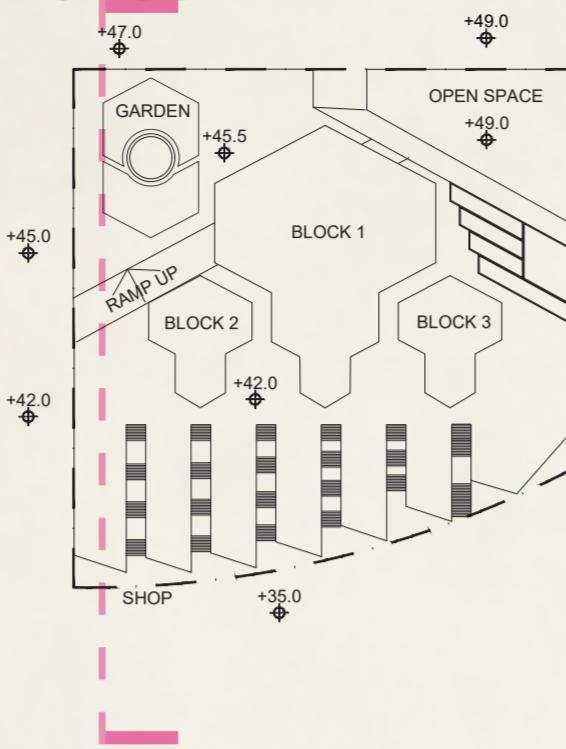


Sheung Wan Street atmosphere



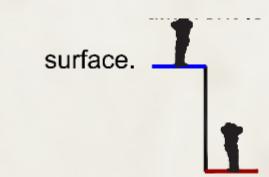
# Module 4 – Build from Rules

## SECTION 1



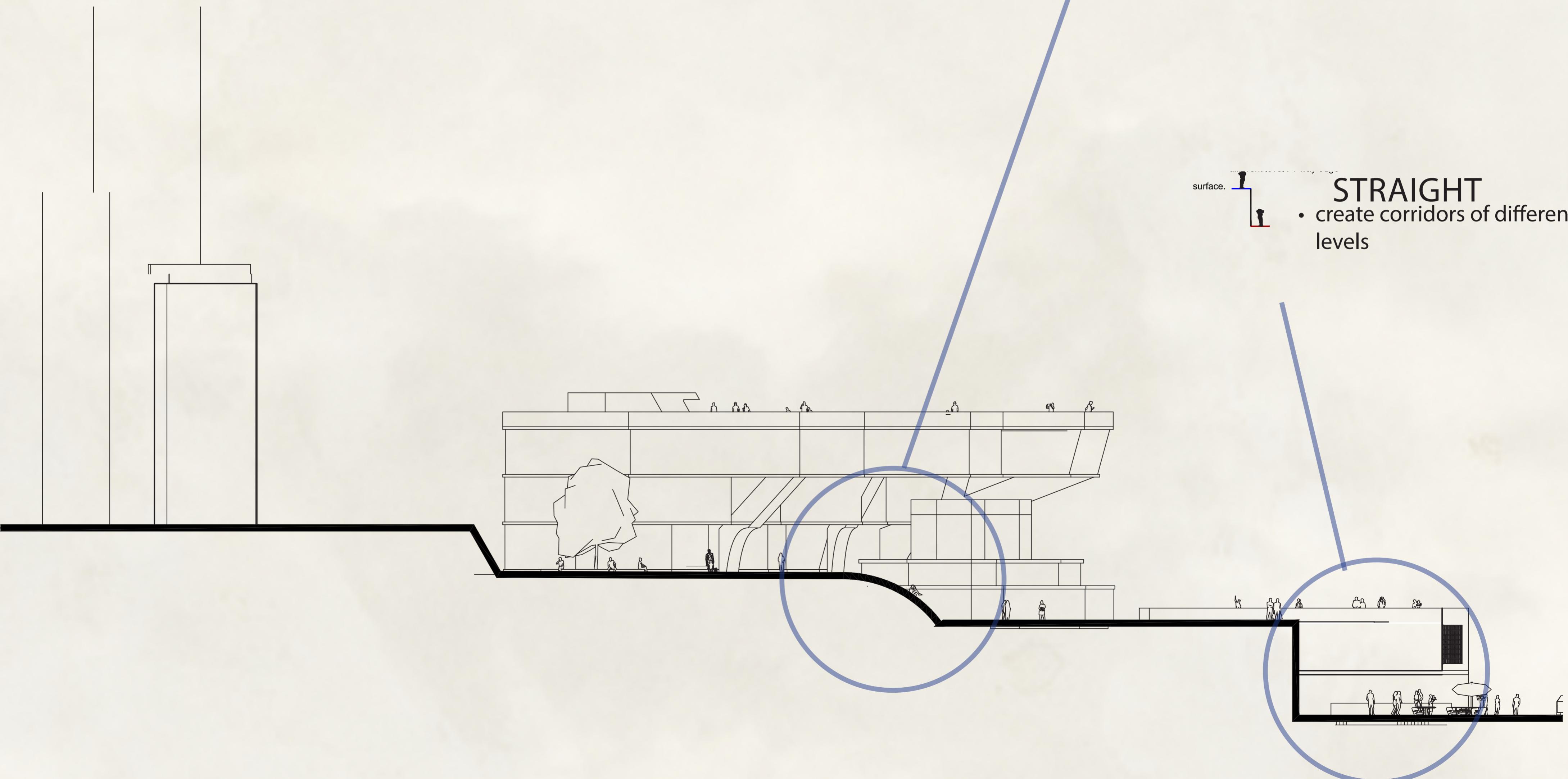
### MOUNTAIN

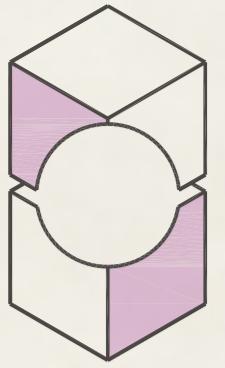
- create a natural ramp for an easy climb to levels.



### STRAIGHT

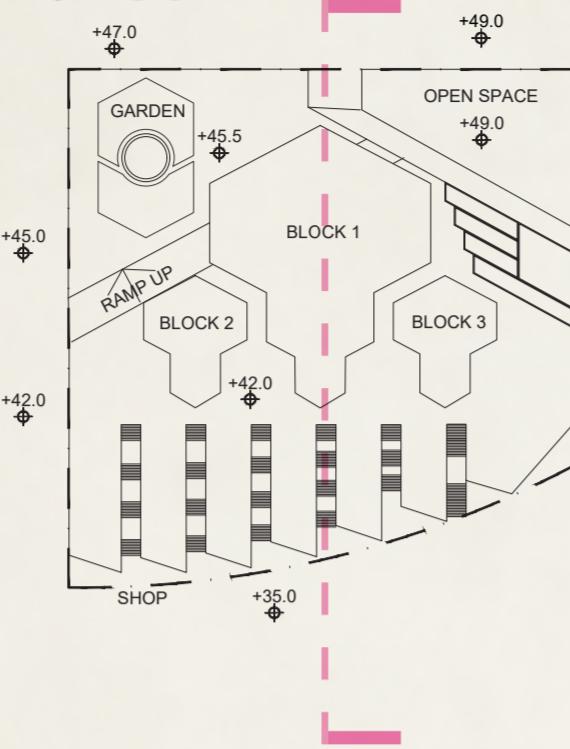
- create corridors of different levels





## Module 4 – Build from Rules

### SECTION 2

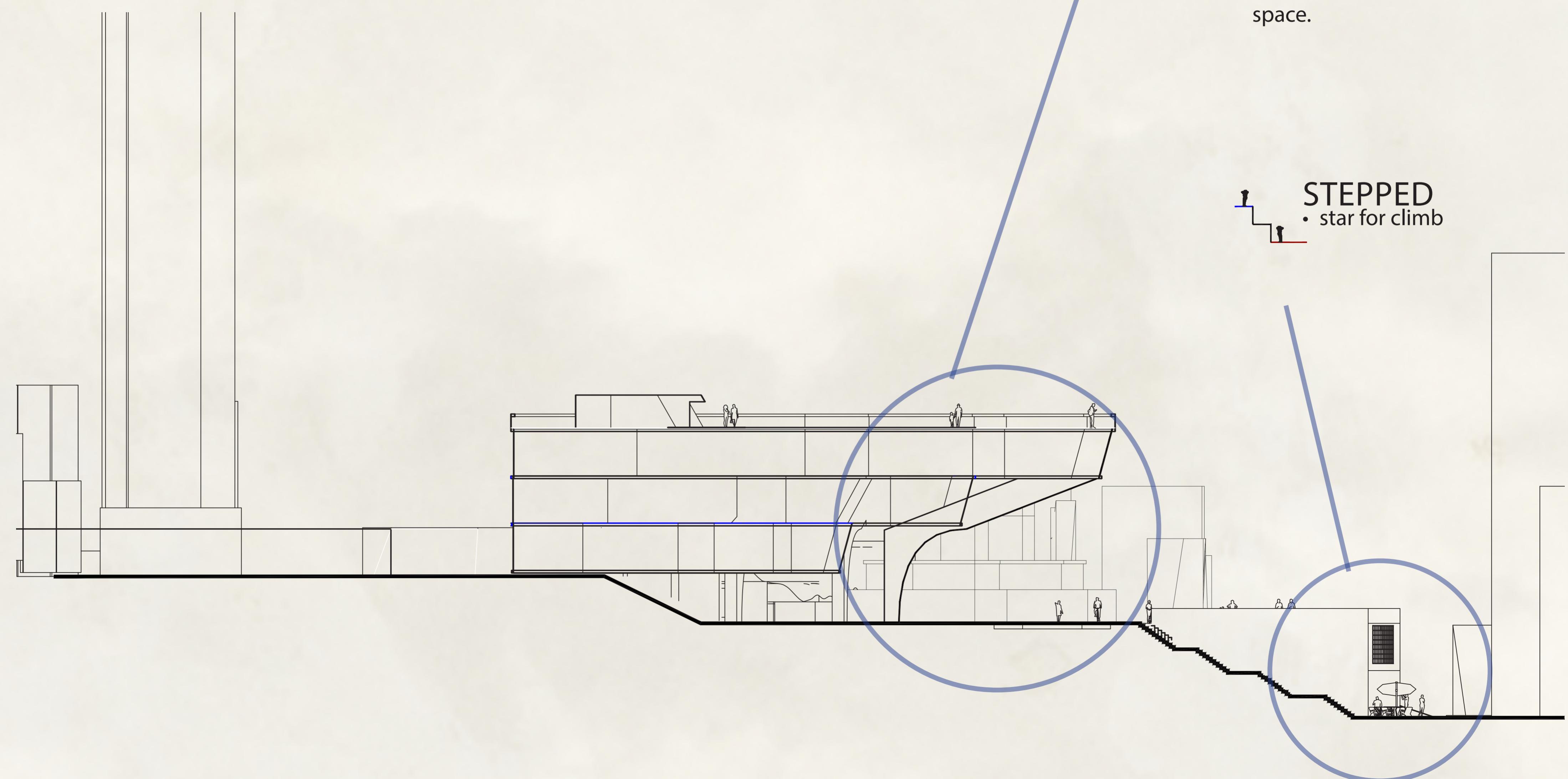


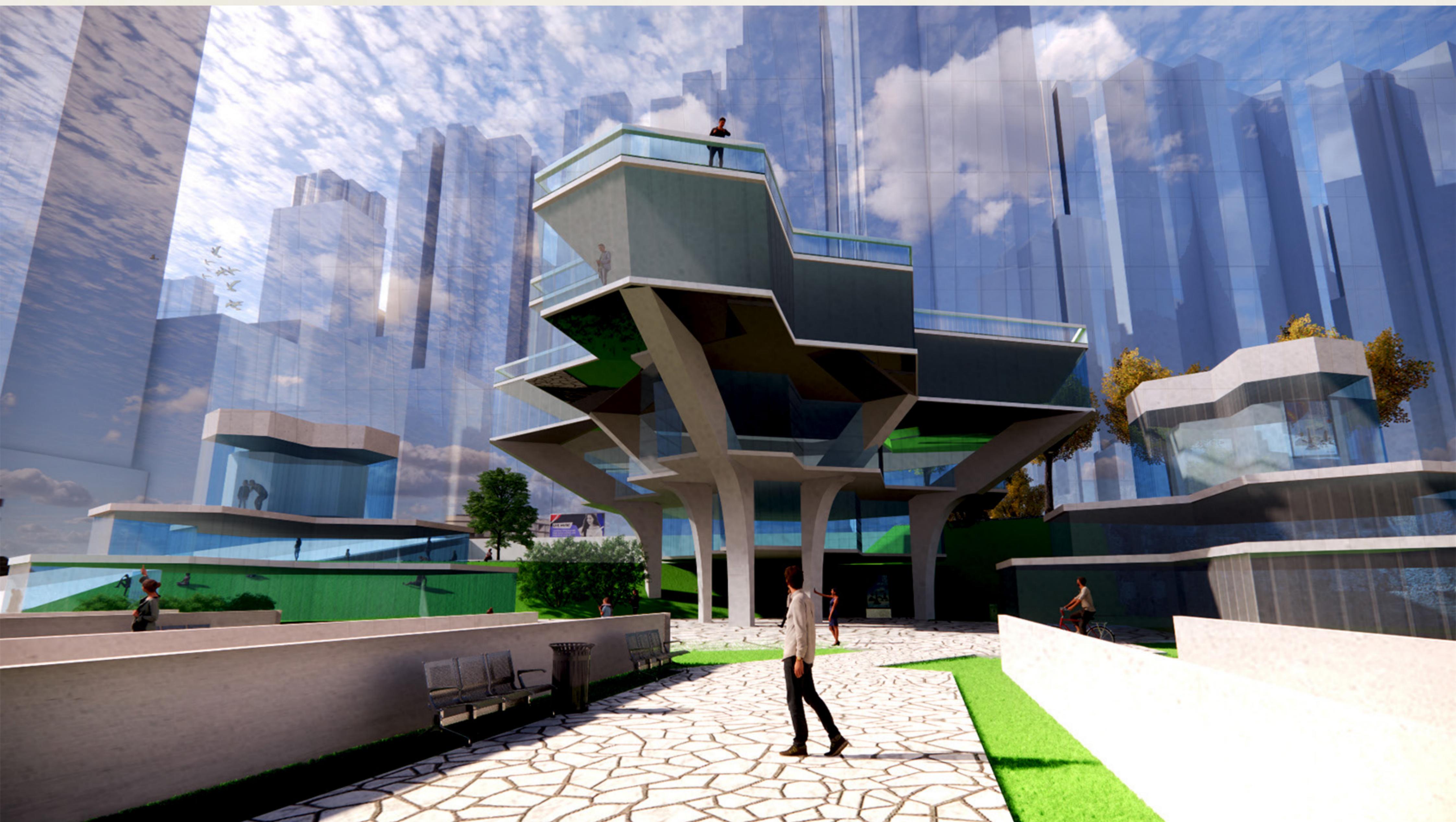
#### TRIPLE- CHIFF-BLADE

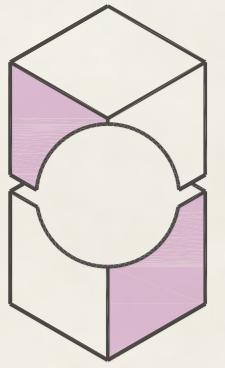
- create best spotting point and semi-open space.

#### STEPPED

- star for climb

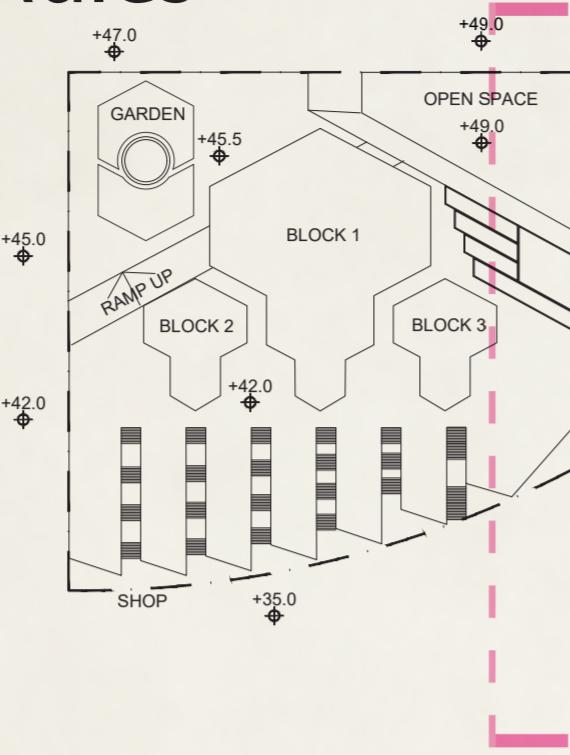






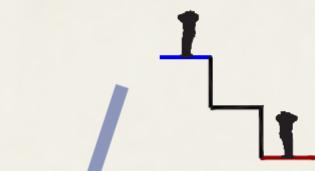
## Module 4 – Build from Rules

### SECTION 3



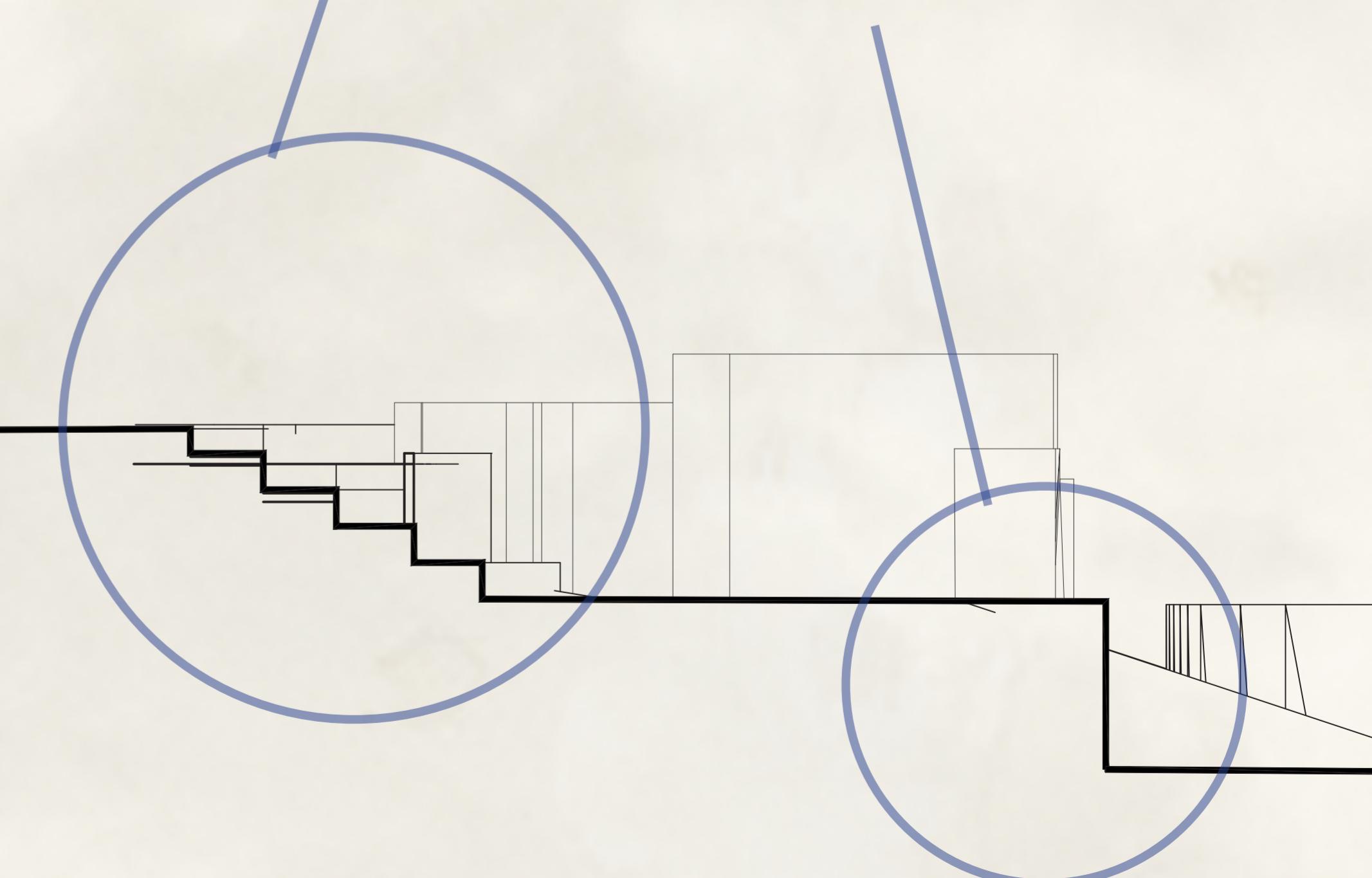
#### STEPPED

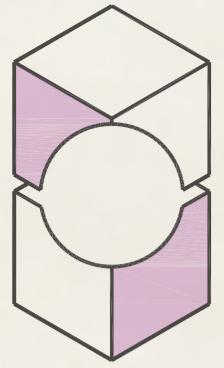
- create water feature



#### STEPPED

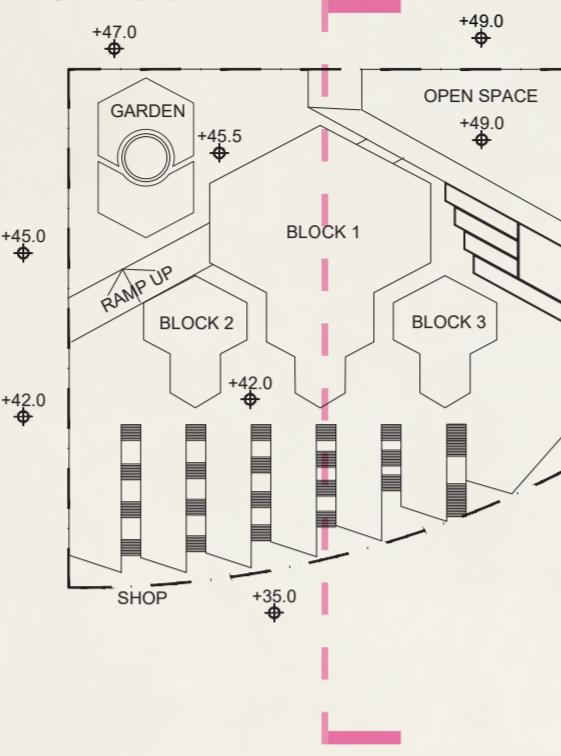
- stair for climb



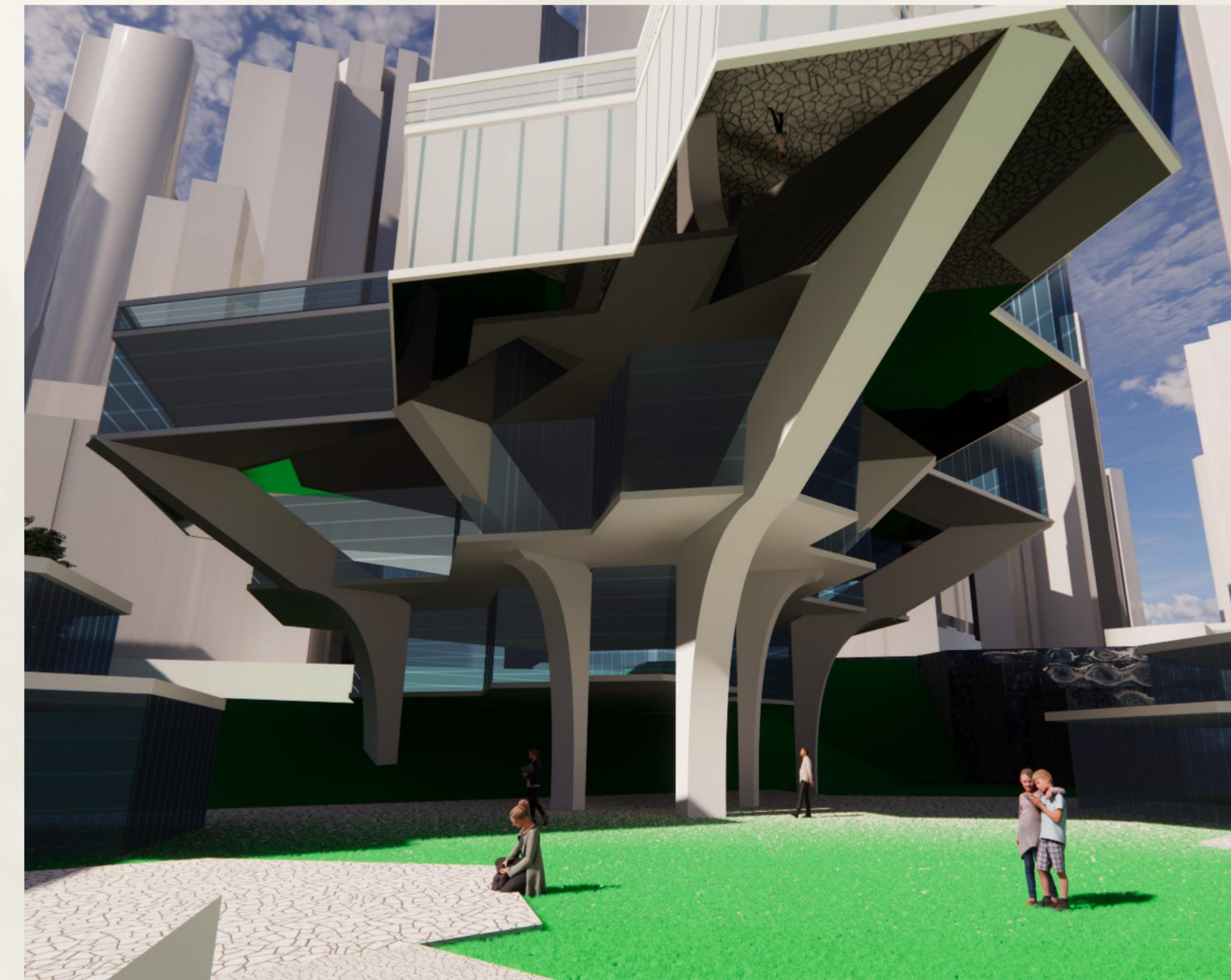
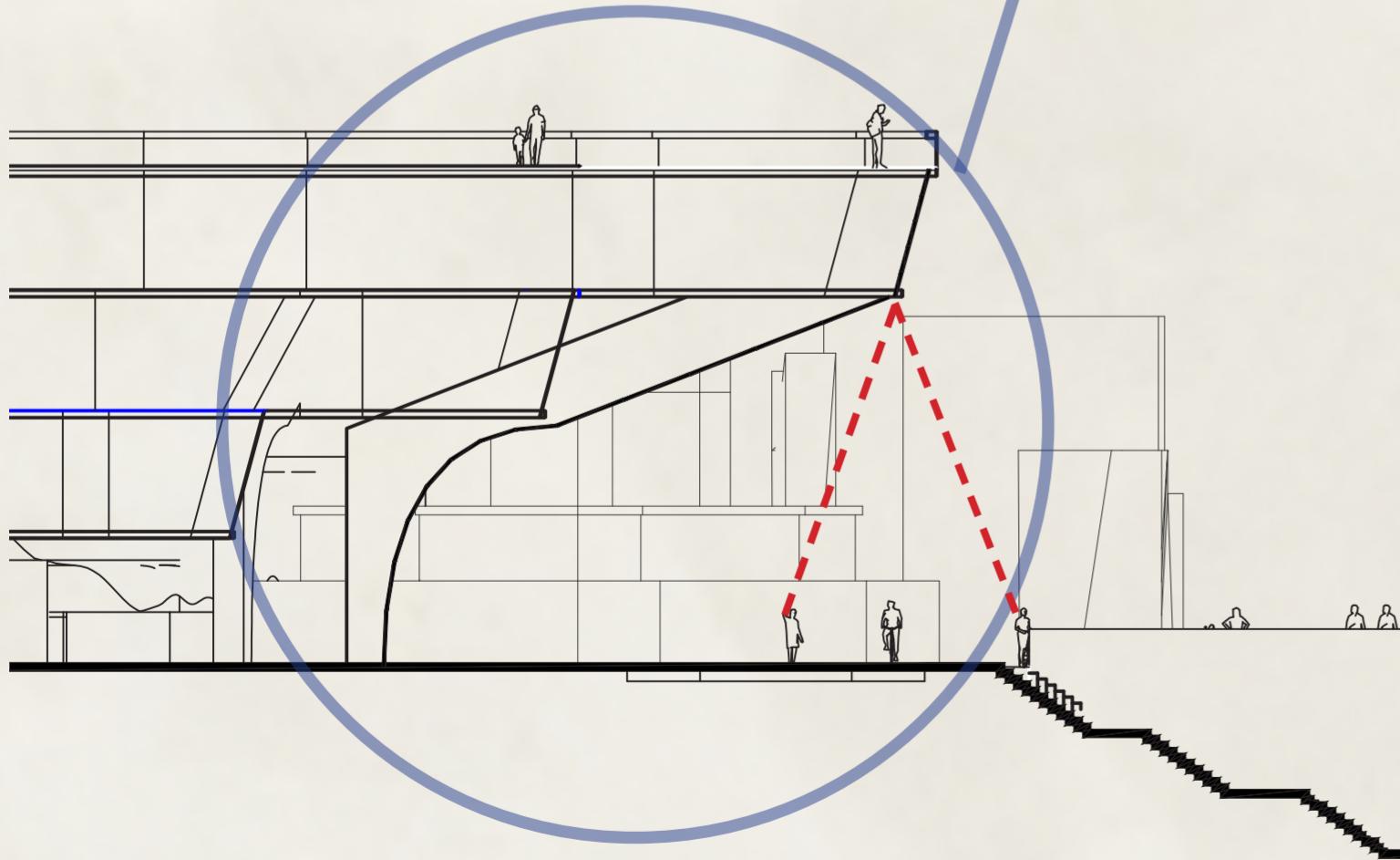


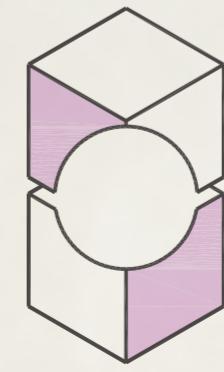
## Module 4 – Build from Rules

### SECTION 4



- mirror also create a interaction bewteen people to people





IN-BEWEEN