

# ***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***

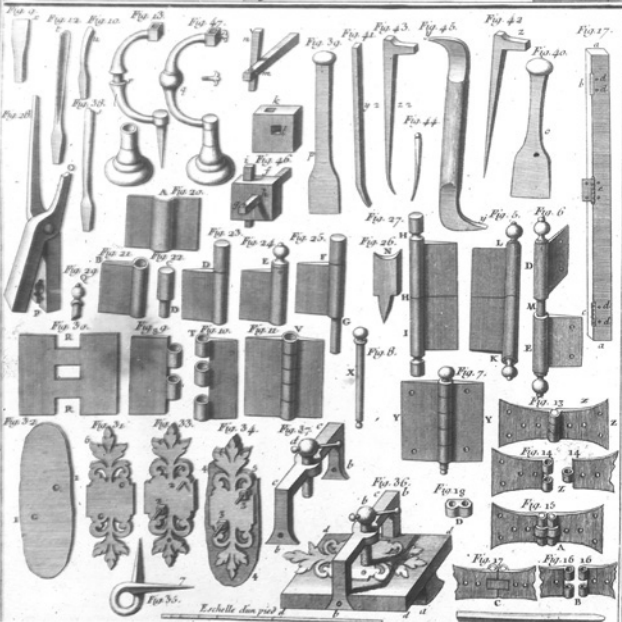
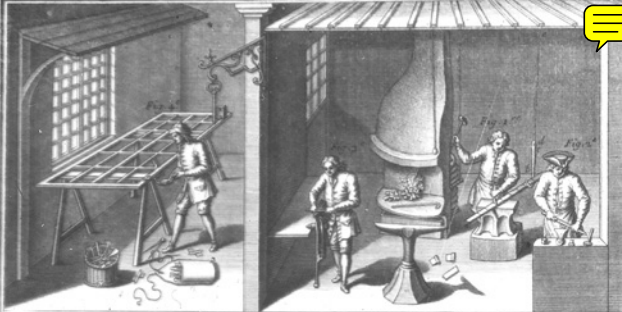
***houses***

***‘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?***

















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

#### PROJECTS

##### 1985

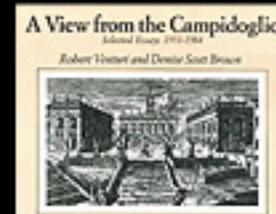
###### SEARCH

#### TIMELINE PROJECTS

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



AIA FIRM AWARD



SEARCH

KEYWORD

lehigh



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 m<sup>2</sup> 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.



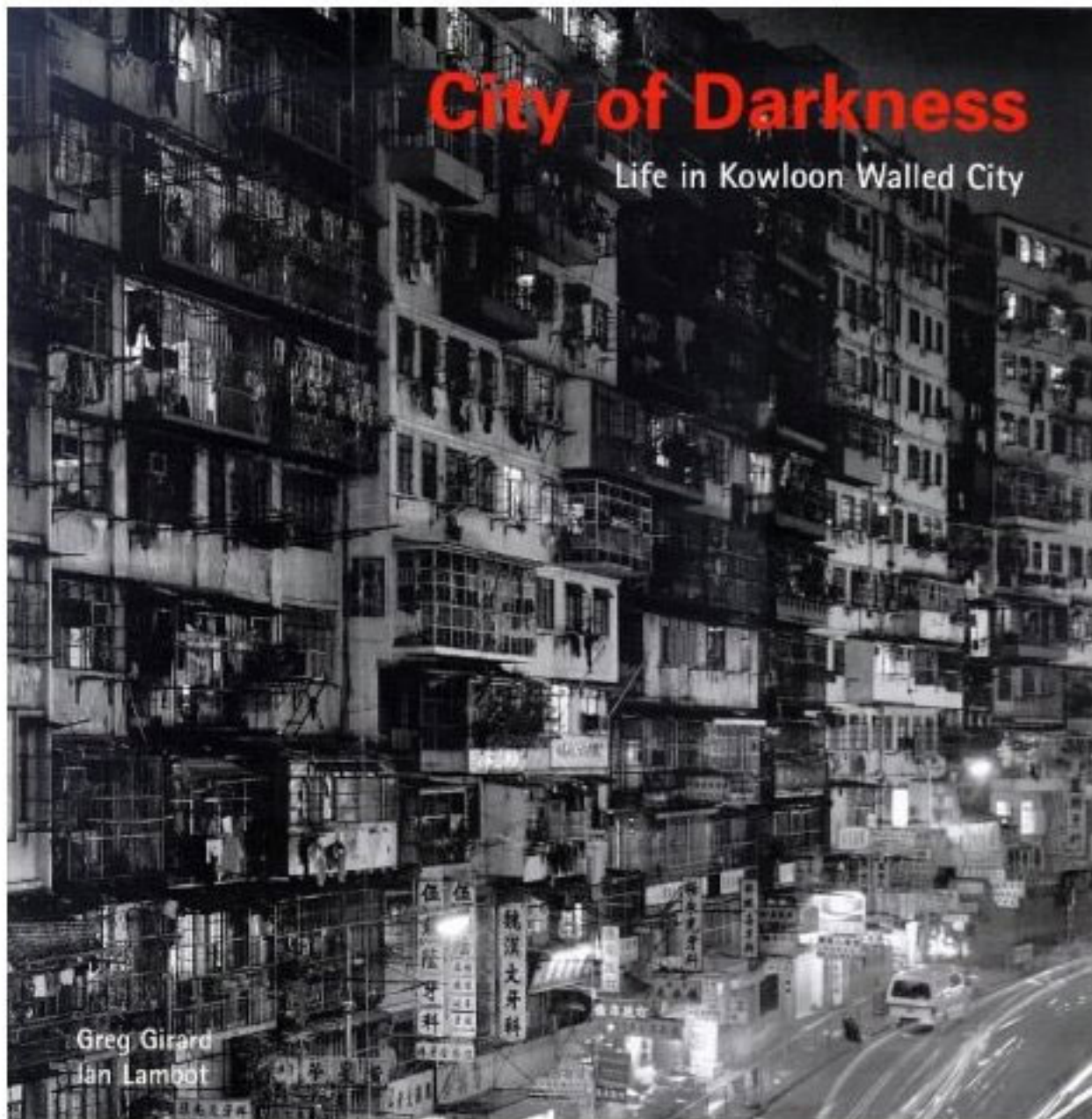




# City of Darkness

Life in Kowloon Walled City

Greg Girard  
Jan Lambot









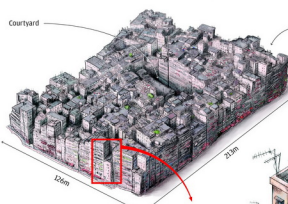




# City of anarchy

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 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.

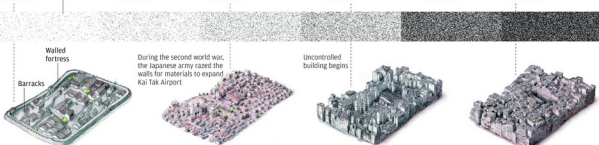
**KOWLOON WALLED CITY**  
**HONG KONG**

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	1940	1950	1973	1980	1990
700 inhabitants	2,000 inhabitants	5,000 inhabitants	10,000 inhabitants	30,000 inhabitants	50,000 inhabitants



Sources: The Darker City: Life in Kowloon Walled City - Greg Girard and Ian Lamont, Leisure and Cultural Services Department

**40sq ft**  
per person

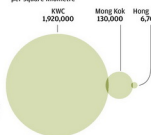
The area's interconnected high-rise towers were built without architects and engineers, and unregulated by Hong Kong's building and sanitation regulations.

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



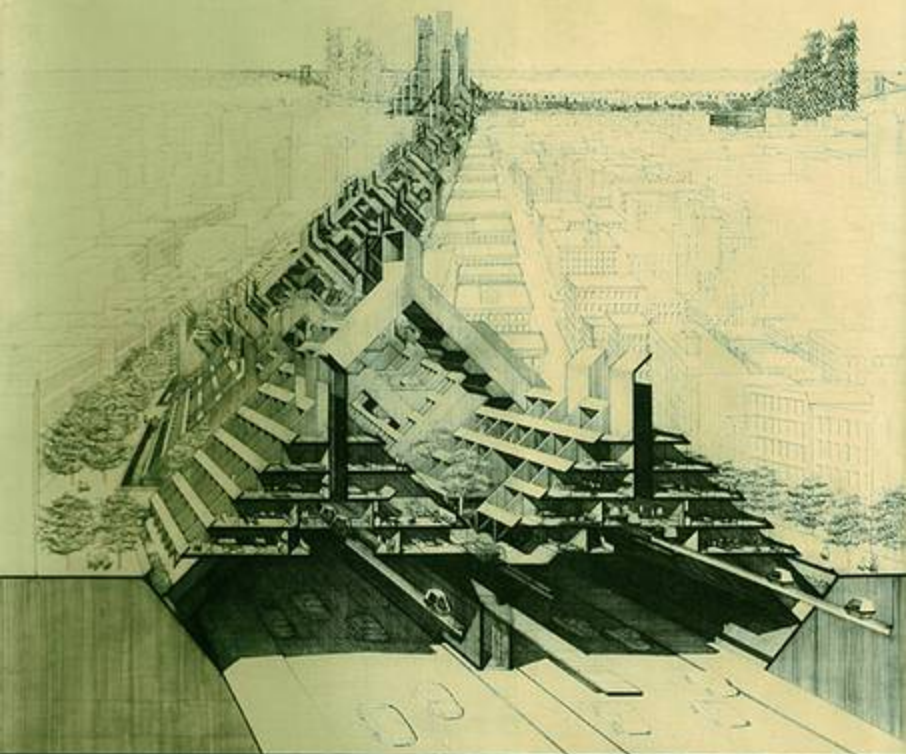
## Fresh start

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.



SCMP Graphics, Adolfo

REYNER BANHAM



# Megastructure

URBAN FUTURES OF THE RECENT PAST

















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観覧は入れません。

未来の櫓

過去の櫓

花の櫓

鳥の櫓

月の櫓

国の櫓

新橋シアター

スカイフレーム

スカイラウンジ  
パンケット

101・カフェ

新橋駅  
新橋駅  
新橋駅

レストラン  
フライブルグ

フエディング  
フエディング

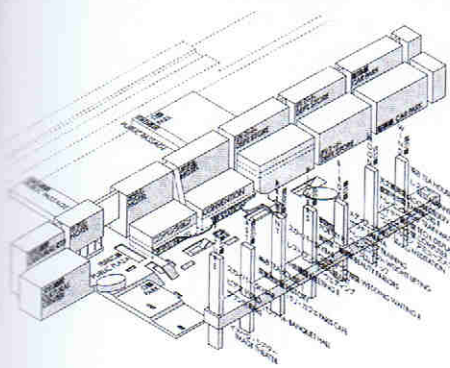
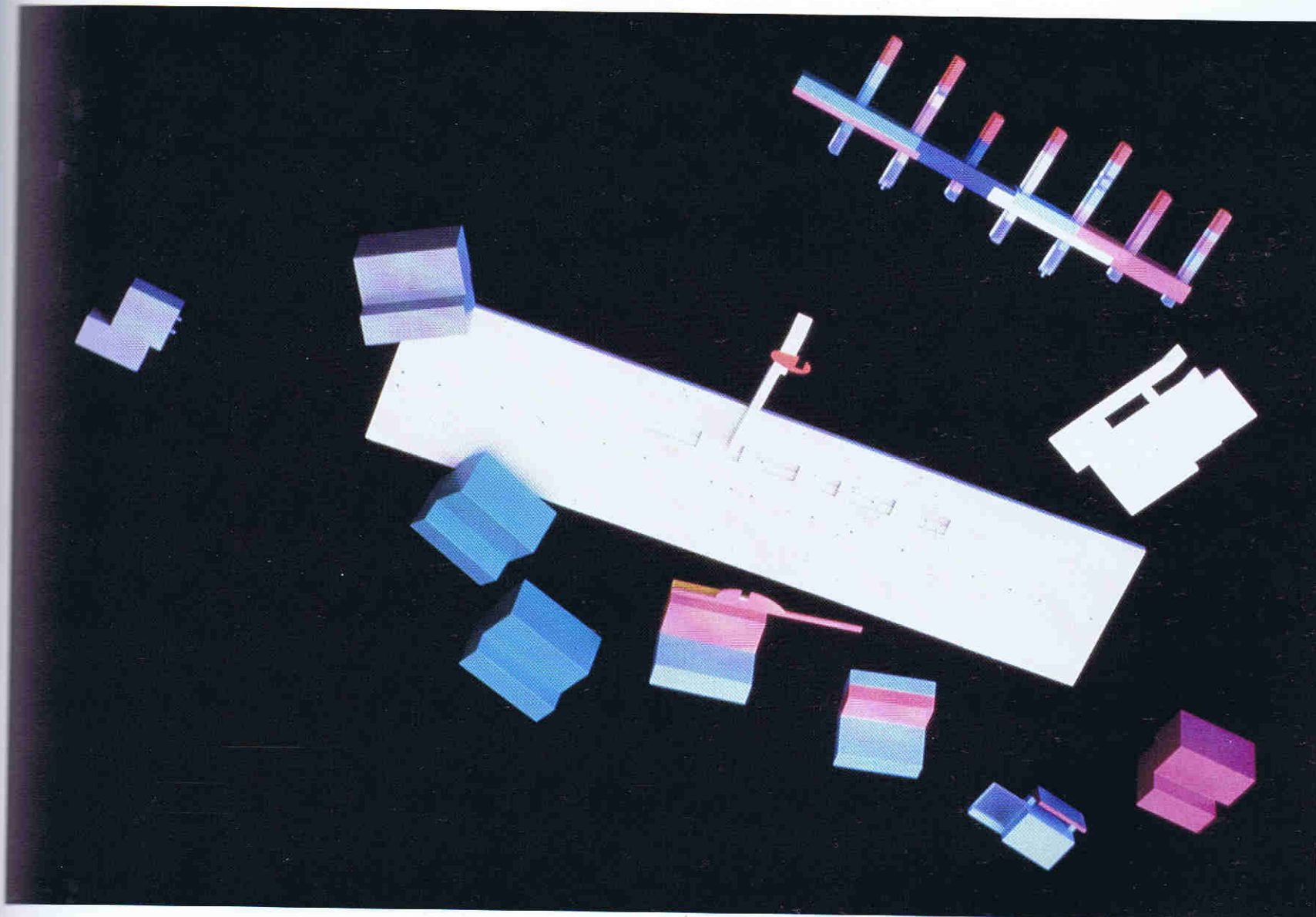
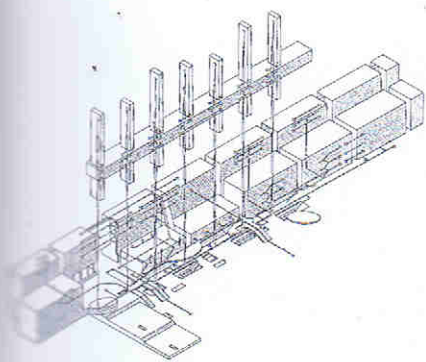
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OPPOSITE: Structural system  
 ABOVE AND LEFT: Movement and organisation of  
 the space with disassembled concept model  
 OVERLEAF: Model





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

歩車分離信号



















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COFFEE

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AMO'S  
STYLE

SHEELD



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3F

白木屋

2F

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白木屋

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白木屋

白木屋

道頓堀店

道頓堀極樂商店街

Sammy EBISU Plaza

CLUB SEGA

自動車

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タリバカ  
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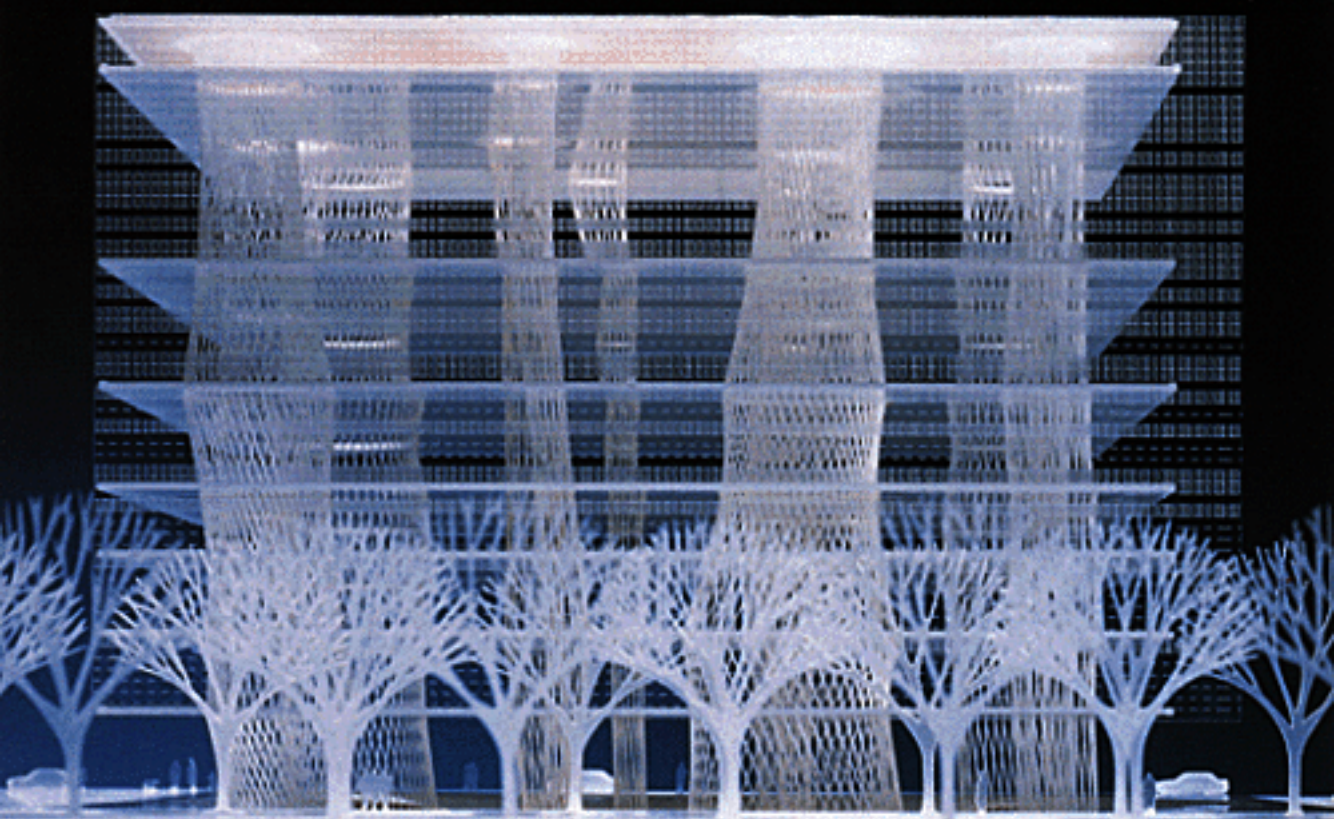
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ナチュラルフード  
カフェ・レストラン  
BROWN RICE  
CAFÉ  
  
30m手前  
神宮前5-1-17  
5778-5416

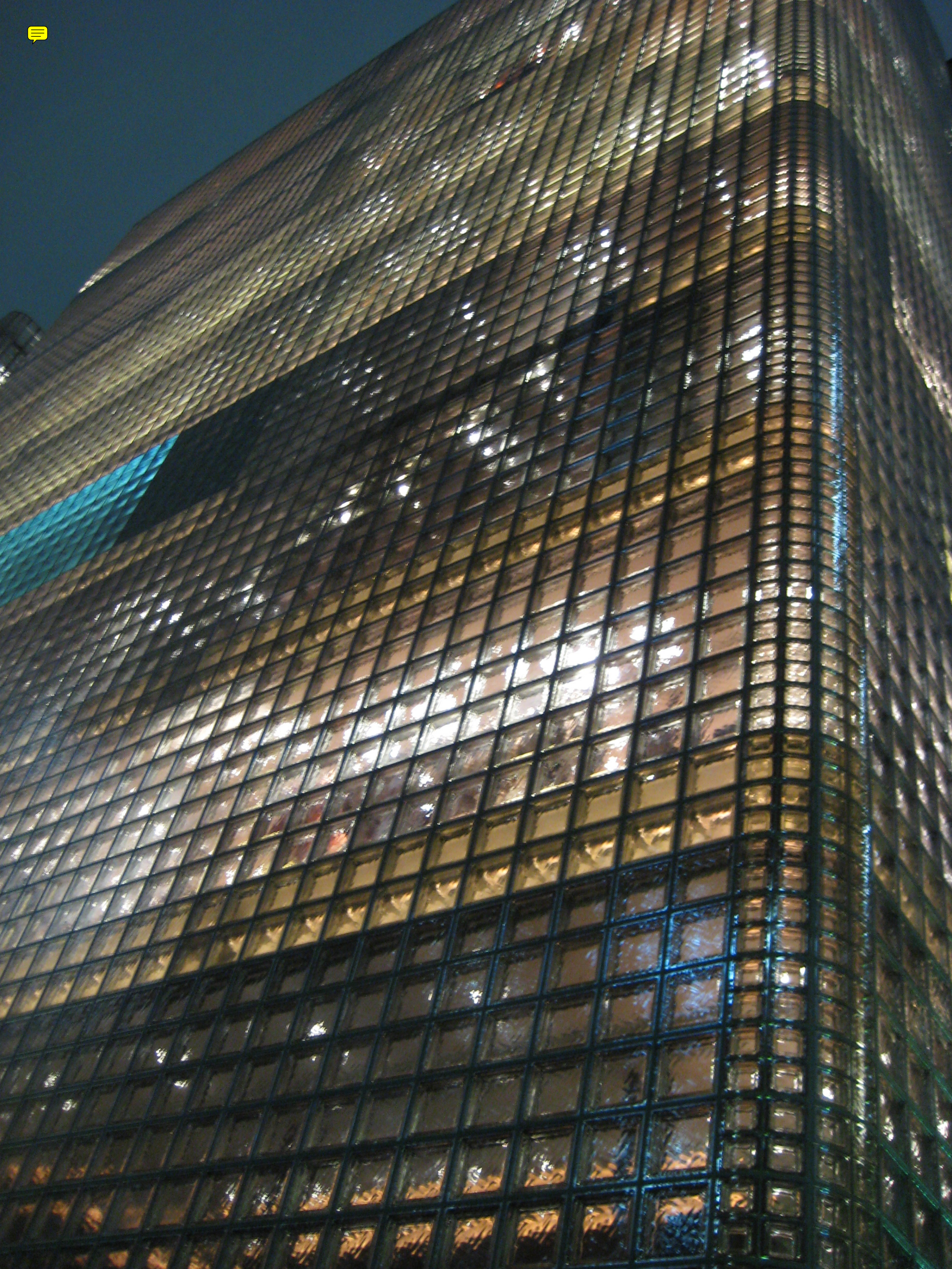
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神経科

診療時間  
10:00-18:00  
曜日  
10-12:00

  
24H 100

IL PALAZZINO

















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# 盐阜饭店

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# 花果山大道下穿陇海铁路立交桥工程





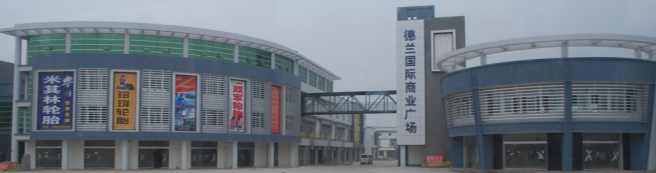












德兰国际商业广场

米其林轮胎

玲珑轮胎

双喜轮胎

双喜轮胎





游客的房东!  
8234 1666

八一市场

威特  
WITE

白云宾馆  
博業宾馆

源末愛医药

喜满堂婚庆!

博業宾馆



之韵

大新裤行

老字号

大新牛仔休闲专卖

大新裤行

20-40

万人迷

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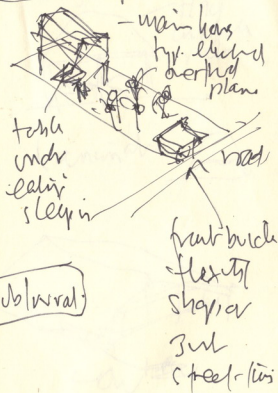








Cambodian types:



sub/wral





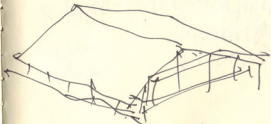


Country



Hay  
inside  
roof

animals:



can ~~the~~

not  
material, where







Urban



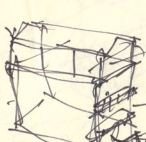
French classical



French classical

modern, but classical

Urban



core and  
ribbed

balcony

Public

typical

SHOP.  
Living  
area

French/cont  
hybrid  
classical.





















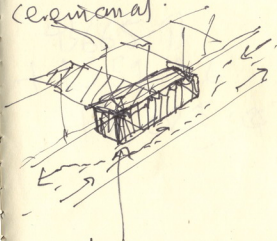








(ceremonial)



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







សុភមង្គល ដល់គូរស្វាមីភរិយា  
នេះតែសេចក្តីសុខគ្រប់ប្រការ

មា វិទ្យាស័ង្ខេប

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 in this way is similar to the West.***