URBAN REDEVELOPMENT in the OLD KAI TAK AREA
SHADING KOWLOON CITY

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## Presentation structure

### A. Introduction
- I. Introduction to the site
- II. Kai Tak development

### B. Problem statement

### C. Theoretical research
- I. The image of the city
- II. The whole
- III. Living architecture

### D. Analysis
- I. First impressions
- II. The space in-between
- III. Protocol - mapping Hong Kong
- IV. Site analysis

### E. Design project
- I. Project aims
- II. Concept - materialisation
- III. Design process
- IV. Form
- V. Structure

### G. The market
A. INTRODUCTION
A. Introduction

I. Site

Kowloon City

Kai Tak
A. Introduction

I. Site Characteristics

Area: 1000h  
Population: 374,300  
Density: 36,178/km²

Dwelling: mainly private sector, including old tenement buildings  
Distinctive: mainly by Walled City Park & the relation to Kai Tak

Official website: Kowloon City District Council  
http://www.districtcouncils.gov.hk

The figure is quoted from 'Projections of Population Distribution 2010-2019' published by the Census and Statistics Department on 29 December 2010.
A. Introduction

II. Kai Tak development

speculation:
- controlled zones
- maintenance of the barriers
- new populations in the old districts
- gentrification

highway barrier

concentration of population

controlled public space

only connection point: metro station
B. PROBLEM STATEMENT
B. Problem Statement

- how to manage the image of the whole in the city
design an urban strategy that goes beyond local redevelopment projects

- how to create an architectural product that will absorb any changes in everyday life in the future

- how to prevent the distortion of the qualities of space
- how to define the qualities of urban space

what does it mean to design for the local population

C. theoretical research

the whole

living architecture

D. analysis

mapping Hong Kong
C. THEORETICAL RESEARCH
C. Theoretical Research

III. Living architecture

the second skin applies in living architecture

imitating living organisms in form and structure

to achieve:
- an adaptable architectural product
- flexibility in form, growth, expansion
- possible transformations
- a self repairing structure
D. Analysis
D. Analysis
II. The space in-between

**the space in-between**
fade boundaries between public, semi-private & private space

outdoor living
- lack of space
- street life related to markets

parasite structures

free access to private parts of residential buildings
re-map the identity of the city

mapping technic based on urban prototypes - urban flotsam
Raoul Bunschoten, Urban Flotsam Chora, 010 Publishers, 2001

‘Immersion in the city with new eyes means walking through it, entering its flux, encountering emergent phenomena, recognizing them as manifestations of proto-urban conditions, sorting them into boxes’.
Raoul Bunschoten, Urban Flotsam Chora

-vistas
-agora
-time and space
-the horizon

understand the dynamics of the city
link the layers that constitute the whole
D. Analysis

IV. Site analysis

- the park
- the mall
- the routes
- the rare passages
- the space in-between
- the market
- the vistas
D. Analysis
IV. Site analysis

paracites

market
food market
clothes market
electronics
crafts

main commercial road
D. Analysis

IV. Site analysis

the rare passages:

restaurants
storage
parasites
terases
balconies
D. Design Project
E. Design project

III. Design process

A. urban plan reformation
run by East Kowloon Development Department
re-arrange blocks, circulation, pedestrian passages

B. Nga Tsin road reformation
run by East Kowloon Development Department
construction of the market - poles

C. public space restoration
run by the locals
using funding and/or support by the East Kowloon D.D

1. shelter structures along Nga Tsin road
2. shelter structures along rare passages & on the rooftops
E. Design project

III. Design process - future scenario

- expand rooftop structures
- plant rooftops
- plant rare passage
- expand the shades
- expand the ‘agora’ to Kai Tak
- invade urban space like a virus
E. Design project
V. Structure - study

rythm:
- repetition of basic elements according to old tenaments grid / 4m
- two types of structure
  a. attached to the wall
  b. free standing
G. The market
G. The market
First ideas

the market:

the starting or the ending point of the Nga Tsin shaded passage

a permanent structure - in opposition to the shading shelters

combines outdoor activities with infrastructure for sanitation, electricity, storage
G. The market

Arrangement
G. The market

Climate diagram
G. The market

Views