Hong Kong - Vertical City

According to Emporis, there are 7,650 skyscrapers in Hong Kong, which puts the city at the top of world rankings. It has more buildings higher than 100m (or 150m, or 200m) than any other city. The high density and tall-defile of Hong Kong’s urban area is due to the lack of available space and the high density and tall-defile of the city. The city is becoming a centre for modern architecture. The International Commerce Centre (ICC), at 484 m (1,588 ft) high, is the tallest building in Hong Kong and the third tallest in the world, by height to roof measurement. The tallest building in the world is the Burj Khalifa in Dubai, which stands at 828 m (2,717 ft) tall. Other recognisable landmarks include the HSBC Headquarters Building, an angular-topped Central Plaza with its pyramid-shaped spire, and the Bank of China Building with its sharp, angular façade. Most of the high-defile buildings in Hong Kong are the result of a lack of available space and the demand for dense, high-rise offices and housing. Thirty-six of the world’s 100 tallest residential buildings are in Hong Kong. More people in Hong Kong live or work above the 14th floor than anywhere else on Earth, making it the world’s most vertical city.

As a result of the lack of space and the demand for construction, the skyline has become a symbol of modern architecture. The International Commerce Centre (ICC), at 484 m (1,588 ft) high, is the tallest building in Hong Kong and the third tallest in the world, by height to roof measurement. The tallest building in the world is the Burj Khalifa in Dubai, which stands at 828 m (2,717 ft) tall. Other recognisable landmarks include the HSBC Headquarters Building, an angular-topped Central Plaza with its pyramid-shaped spire, and the Bank of China Building with its sharp, angular façade. Most of the high-defile buildings in Hong Kong are the result of a lack of available space and the demand for dense, high-rise offices and housing. Thirty-six of the world’s 100 tallest residential buildings are in Hong Kong. More people in Hong Kong live or work above the 14th floor than anywhere else on Earth, making it the world’s most vertical city.

Hong Kong - Diversity City

The territory’s population is 7.4 million. In 2009, Hong Kong had a birth rate of 11.7 per 1,000 population and a fertility rate of 12.7 per 1,000 women. Births from non-naturalised Chinese do not have the right of abode in Hong Kong, but they are allowed to enter the territory for family reasons. However, the influx of immigrants from mainland China, up to 45,000 per year, places a strain on Hong Kong’s social services. About 95% of the people of Hong Kong are of Chinese descent, the majority of whom are Cantonese. However, other populations are also present in Hong Kong, including the Hakka, the Hakka, the Hakka, the Hakka, the Hakka, and the Hakka. Hong Kong’s Han majority originates mainly from the Guangdong and Fujian regions in southern mainland China. The remaining 5% of the population is composed of new arrivals. These new arrivals include people from mainland China, which has become a permanent residential destination for Hong Kong. This is due to a combination of factors, including the high living costs in Hong Kong, the availability of jobs in the city’s commercial and financial sector, and the large influx of foreign domestic workers into Hong Kong.

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Traditional Village:
High diversity but occupying too much land.
Village provides its inhabitants various types of sites for building their houses and gardens. The unique character of each site shapes and reflects different lifestyles. However, it occupies too much land resource which should be nature.

Highrise Residence:
Saving land but with low diversity.
In developing cities, pursuing speed and profit, the divisions of personal domains are mostly acting on 2D layers. Repetitive stacking layers provides efficiency and capacity, however, personal domains lose the uniqueness they should have.

Sky Village:
Saving land and with high diversity of individual living space.
Striving to combine the advantages of both traditional village and highrise residence, sky-village applies the 3D plots. It divides the vertical space 3-dimensionally into personal domain to get dense and diversified collective living space.

DIVERSITY VS EFFICIENCY

DIVERSITY + EFFICIENCY