Jockey Club Design Institute for Social Innovation





WEBINAR / CPD TRAINING

TRANSITIONAL SOCIAL HOUSING PLANNING WORKSHOP

Architectural Design for Transitional Social Housing by Modular Integrated Construction 26 May 2020

Speaker : Dr. Calvin W. Luk, Project Manager, DISI, PolyU 講者: 香港理工大學 賽馬會社會創新設計院 項目經理 陸永康博士



SYMPOSIUM SERIES 研討會系列



Season 1 TSH Pre-symposium Co-design Workshops & Symposium (9,10/2018) - Summary Report (11/2018) - Technical Advisory Panel (2/2019) Season 6 TSH Pre-symposium Planning Workshops & Symposium (5,7/2020) - Action Projects Consultancy Report (7/2020) 國家鋼結構工程技術研究中心香港分中心 **Research Project** "Relocatable Housing by MiC" (9/2020) For Steel Construction (Hong Kong Branch) POLYU JOCKEY CLUB "OPERATION SOINNO" 理大賽馬會社創「騷·In·廬」 POLYU JOCKEY CLUB OPERATION 50 调渡性社會房屋 顧問報告 **Transitional Social Housing Consultancy Report** 行動項目 Action Project 1: Summary Report on 位於深水埗通州街及欽州街西交界用地 'One from Hundred Thousand' Season 1 Site at the intersection of Tung Chau Street and Yen Chow Street West. Sham Shui Po Transitional Social Housing 行動項目 Action Project 2: 「十萬分一」社創研討會第一季 前聖公會赤柱小學 Former SKH Stanley Village Primary School 行動項目 Action Project 3 馬灣舊村 Ma Wan Old Village

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 - Modular Integrated Construction for Transitional Social Housing
- 2. Key Design Strategies
 - Module design: size, types & configurations
 - Block planning: building clusters (wings)
 - Unit internal layout: kitchen, pantry, bathroom
- 3. Current Research Design Prototype



1. Introduction - Modular Integrated Construction: Terminology and Basic Concept



"factory assembly followed by on-site installation"

Prefabricated Building and Construction Prefinished Volumetric Construction



Possible Hybrid?



Precedents Low income social housing examples (low rise)



La Courneuve Social Housing, France













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PANEL



WHY Modular Housing System?

Benefits to building industry and society:

- > QUICK DELIVERY Shorten construction time on site
- **CONSTRUCTION SAFETY & HEALTH** Enhance occupational safety on site
- **BIM** APPLICATION improve integration of design, manufacture & installation
- > ADAPTABLE Modular system can respond to varying site, environmental conditions and operational needs
- ENVIRONMENTAL & ECONOMICAL reduce building material consumption & wastage, modules are relocatable & reusable
- SOCIAL IMPACT direct response to pressing social needs e.g. manpower decline
- MiC DEVELOPMENT global trend to widen adoption to multiple sectors

For Transitional Social Housing

- Relocatable & Reusable to suit land tenure, site availability & efficient life cycle costing
- **Optimum scale of economy** unit types to modular units ratio (>1:50)
- Adaptable flexible modular unit combinations to respond to changing society needs e.g. different demographic groups in different districts and future time







		M. 14/DAN		
Project	Hong Kong Council of Social Services (Operator - Tung Wah Group)		"Ladywell" Pop Up Scheme for	Homeless Families
Location	202-220 Nam Cheong Street, Shum Shui Po, H	Kowloon, Hong Kong	Lewisham Council, London UK	
Time Program	"Design & Built" Contract 4/2019 – Q2/2020 Land tenure overall 5 years (2017-2022)	(365 days+)	Design, construction 2 years (2014-2 Land tenure 4 years (2017-2020)	2016)
Structure	4 storey steel framed (2.5m wide modules)		4 storey timber framed	
Unit type	1 person, 2 persons, 3 persons flat@13.36 - 20 - 26.73 sqmrespectively (total 89 nos.)		4 person (2 bedrooms) flat @80 sqm approx. (total 24 nos .)	
No. of occupants	150 approx. @> 7.5 sqm approx.		96 approx. @ 20 sqm approx.	
Construction	HKD\$ 400,000/ unit approx.		£ 1,200/sqm.	
cost	(total project HKD\$ 37.5mil)	EEDRODM	(total project £ 4.98 mil)	
Redeployed	Not known, Design life to 20 years		5 more times, Design life 60 years	

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MiC Building Components



SINGLE MODULE



STAIRS – OPEN / VENTILATED ACCESS CORRIDOR – SINGLE / DOUBLE LOADED





(ROOF, PASSIVE SOLAR - CUSTOM DESIGN)

(ARCHTECTURAL FAÇADE – CUSTOM DESIGN)











2. Key Design Strategies- Module size & Configurations

Occupants needs

- **Privacy** to be balanced with social interactions.
- Daylight and ventilation adequate fresh air and sunshine
- **Social Interaction** connection with the wider community
- Noise, odors, crowdedness mitigate to reduce stress levels and negative perception of density.

Vulnerable demographic groups & priorities:

- Low income singles shared space for co-working and co-living
- Single Families & Small Family with Children more space for play and activities.
- Early career youth higher needs of autonomy personally & financially

FOR

- **Elderly** access to natural environments, places to walk, exercise, rest and connect to society.
- **Persons with disabilities** universal accessibility for independent & dignified living.

WHO ?







Traffic Requirement & Module width

Hong Kong

ID Requirement for Wide Load Delivery			
Width of load on Vehicle	Hour		
Width <2.5m	Any time		
2.5m< width <2.8m	Permissible from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm with Wide Load Permit		
2.8m< width <3.5m	Permissible from 8:00 pm to 7:00 am with Wide Load Permit		
>3.5m	Apply with Transport Department		
FPD Requirement for Noise Control			
LI D Requirement for Noise Control			

EPD	Requ	irement	for I	Noise	e Control	

Barge Loading/Unloading				
Preferred Barge Loading Hours	8:00am to 9:00pm			
Cease Barge Loading Activities	11:00pm to 7:00am			
Assumed Sound Power Level				
Lorry	112 dB(A)			
Tower Crane	95 dB(A)			
Basic Noise Levels				
Evening Hours 7:00pm to 11:00pm	65 dB(A) for HKSTP Site			
Night Hours 11:00pm to 7:00am	50 dB(A) for Site in Tai Po			

*TD and EPD Requirement for reference only. And shall be assessed on case-by-case basis

Singapore

* Rear Overhang of Load *

Excess length of load extending beyond rear of motor vehicle or trailer (including any load).

Permit is required when rear overhang is:

- · more than 40% of length of motor vehicle or trailer carrying load; or
- 1.8 metres



From leftmost point to rightmost point of motor vehicle or trailer (including any load).

Permit is required when overall width is :

- · more than 3.0 metres; or
- · more than 2.6 metres when travelling on controlled roads

No single maximum limit for width, length, height, or weight for public roads. Limits would very much depend on proposed route

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Spatial Configuration

MiC module internal floor area (in accordance to PNAP APP-161)







- Spatial layout options and **smart furniture** placement based on respective needs of demographics
- - Parametric **daylight** and **ventilation** to comply with BD regulations.
 - Optimisation of window to wall ratio of MiC modules.



Units types to Module types ratio – enhancing the cost efficiency of MiC



* Depending on scheme

ne (Efficient)

Site B - 21 units (3 unit types)



Total Number of MiC Modules	36
Number of MiC Module Types	9
Number of MiC Modules per Unit Type	3-6
	5-0

(Not efficient)

Tips: To further improve ratio / cost efficiency, avoid mirror layout of same unit type (note: pay-off in coordination of additional piping or deleting pipe ducts entirely)



J.C.D!S 資馬審社 金創新設計院

Block Planning – Optimum building clusters/wings

- Linear or rectangular layout with open corridors for natural lighting & cross ventilation
- Communal space at the corner
- Communal Space : Unit area = range from 8% to 12.5%.
- i.e. 1:8 to 1:12 (typical vs ground floor)



Affordable Housing by Paulett Taggart Architects http://ptarc.com/work/housing/plaza-apartments/

Project	Country/Region	Communal Space (m ²)	Communal Space per unit	Communal Space percentage
Mei Ho House Youth Hostel	Hong Kong	521	4.6	8%
Kaohsiung Social Housing	Kaohsiung, Taiwan	2440	9.96	8%
Plaza Apartments (Affordable housing)	San Francisco, US	63.1	5.26	12%
The Schemerhorn (Affordable housing)	New York, US	1109	5.87	14%
Commonspace (Co-living)	Syracuse, US	162.2	7.7	19%
Carmel Place (Co-living)	New York, US	443.1	8.05	14%
Average			6.9	12.5%







MLP Layout – Optimizing total no. of units

A few MLP configurations based on a 55m by 55m plot have been studied to maximize the number of modules to be placed on site. Further optimization of MLP configuration will be carried to suit specific site attribute and constraints.





Block Planning - Master Layout Plan

The number of units were determined by basic statutory required e.g. EVA and prescribed window, as well as taking wellbeing into consideration. Optimised plot size was determined by maximising the number of unit to be placed within the sit. However, this will subject to actual site attribute and site constraints applicable.





Unit layout – Kitchen, open pantry, bathroom



Priority? Unit living space vs kitchen vs bathroom & communal space

3. Research - "Relocatable social housing by Modular Integrated Construction" Objective : To develop an adaptable prototype design (1) to meet different site conditions and occupancy needs, (2) also fully relocatable, reusable and self-sustainable.

Main challenges 主要挑戰

- Multiple land use (Open car parking)
 一地多用 (地面泊車)
- o Road transport restriction 路運限制
- o Scale of economy 經濟規模
- o Technical burden on NGOs 建築設計支援

Expected results 預期成效

- Adaptable/expandable on site 高適應度
- Bulk purchase w/customization 批購+定制

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Supply chain install-maintain-relocate service 供應鏈串聯服務



Research Project Relocatable Housing by MiC (Modular Integrated Construction) in Hong Kong

Interim Design Report

Dec 2019

RESEARCH FUND

DESIGN TEAM





國家鋼結構工程技術研究中心香港分中心 Chinese National Engineering Research Centre For Steel Construction (Hong Kong Branch) **Objectives**

Propose a versatile MiC building system prototype for Hong Kong context:

- I. Fully relocatable, reusable and environmentally self-sustainable
- 2. Time and cost efficient low-rise structural and building system
- 3. Built-in flexiblity to meet different occupants' needs

Concept

Expandable MiC prototype module

- Overcome road transportation limitation packaged to 2.5m wide & transported during daytime.
- **Expand on-site** to 4.5m to 4.9m wide create efficient unit layout optimized for living to meet different occupants' needs.
- **Volumetric** construction minimize in-situ works
- Allow maximum potential for **future reuse**



鋼結構

- 運輸吊放-輕巧易搬
- 安裝拆卸-简單
- 環保材料-再用率高



Module Standardisation

L&C

In order to achieve cost effectiveness, all modules are fabricated in the concept of fitting **purpose-built submodules** on two sides of **a standardised main frame modules**. The cost effectiveness can be further increased by eliminating the need of mirrored units in order to reduce the variation of submodules.



Module Combination Matrix

L&O



Co-living Unit (2P) Layout

HIGHLIGHTS

- shared unit for **2 people**
- Bedrooms can be separated for **private living space.**
- Share bathroom, living room & open kitchen.









CO-LIVING 2P - TYPE 1 (LOWER PART) Family Unit – Type 1 (3-4P) Layout

HIGHLIGHTS

- Versatile unit for young couple with I-2 kids
- Fold-up furniture: Couch/Double bed and TV Shelf/Single bed – create more clear space to be both a bedroom and a living room.







Family Unit – Type 2 (3-4P) Layout

HIGHLIGHTS

- Also designed for young couple with I-2 kids.
- Slightly larger to allow **partitioning of rooms** for increase privacy.
- Fold-up furniture: Couch/Double bed and TV Shelf/Single bed – create more clear space to be both a bedroom and a living room







Accessible Unit (2-3P) Layout

HIGHLIGHTS

- Designed for assisted living of **older couples with one care giver**.
- Fully wheelchair accessible (bed space, kitchen, shower, cabinets) + elderly friendly/Universal Design features
- Fold-up Furniture Couch/Double bed and TV Shelf/Single bed enables more clear space to be both a bedroom and a

living room







Communal Kitchen Layout

HIGHLIGHTS

3

- As all living modules only provide small pantry with portable electric cooktops, it is required under BO that a communal kitchen shall be provided due to non-provision of kitchen within unit. Similarly a smaller Laundromat module will also be provided.
- Features multiple electric worktops to allow spontaneous use, with shared appliances incl. fridge, microwave, oven, etc.
- Flexible table arrangement (1-8 pax) encourage social interactions among residents.







COMMUNAL KITCHEN

Wellness Unit Layout

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Wellness Unit is designed to provide **communal space** for leisure that fosters **interactions within neighborhood**.
- Flexible seating arrangement to encourage a variety of uses/spaces for different groups up to 7-8 people also accessible to all residents including wheelchair-bound users.
- **Furniture:** Bookshelves, newspaper racks, board games, water pitchers/snacks, plants







COMMUNAL (WELLNESS)

Structural Configuration

Expandable MiC Superstructure

- Freestanding 4 storey building (or taller subject to ground bearing capacity and integration w/lateral resisting structural elements such as staircase and lift core)
- Volumetric module of Structural Steel Portal Frame w/slide-out sub-module & fold-out balcony (optional), galvanised for outstanding corrosion protection
- Fully demountable module connection
- Relocatable precast concrete foundation (spreader mat & base slab with maximum bearing pressure 100 kPa for 4 storey bldg)





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Max bearing pressure under Dead Load + Wind X = 110kPa

Upper layer - precast concrete spreaders with couplers and dowel bar connecting to the bottom layer

Bottom layer - precast concrete spreaders forming the **base mat** (footing) PAGE | 29

Block & MLP Layout – Possible Configuration











Thank you !

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JCDISI Website