

Section Title:

Public Housing Design

VO:

Over the years

design of public housing has seen continuous improvements

Super:

H Blocks of the 1950s

The old Shek Kip Mei Estate (now demolished)

VO:

Resettlement blocks of the 1950s

were of six or seven storeys high

Residents had to share toilets, bathrooms and tap water
in the middle section of each floor

Super:

Slab Blocks of the 1960s

Choi Hung Estate

VO:

Slab Blocks of the 1960s were 16 storeys high
with lift access for every three floors

Super:

Twin Tower Blocks of the 1970s

Wah Fu (II) Estate

VO:

Twin Tower Blocks of the 1970s were over 20 floors high
with lift access to all levels

Super:

Trident Blocks of the 1980s

Chuk Yuen North Estate

VO:

Trident Blocks of the 1980s were generally 35 storeys in height with three separate wings connected by a lift lobby in the centre

Super:

Harmony Blocks of the 1990s
Tin Shui Estate

VO:

Harmony Blocks of the 1990s were mainly in cruciform shape and of 40 floors high
Major improvements have also been made in flat layouts

Super:

Resettlement Blocks (1950s)

VO:

Flats in earlier resettlement blocks were small in size and without any partitions or provisions

Super:

Slab (1960s) and Twin Tower Blocks (1970s)

VO:

Flats in Slab Blocks and Twin Tower Blocks were equipped with self-contained washrooms and kitchens or balconies for cooking

Super:

Trident Blocks (1980s)

VO:

A multi-room design was first adopted for Trident Blocks
There were windows in both the living room and bedrooms and also window ledges for air-conditioners

Super:

Harmony Blocks (1990s)

VO:

The Harmony Blocks were also of a multi-room design but with bigger windows for better ventilation and more day-light

Super:

Eco-lighting

Natural ventilation

VO:

Today, construction of public housing is site-specific with flexible non-standard design and green concepts integrated to foster an eco-friendly living environment

Super:

Solar Power Generating Systems

Zero Irrigation Planting Systems