



700 X 300 M HONG KONG ANALYSIS AND TRACING OF HONG KONG SURFACE

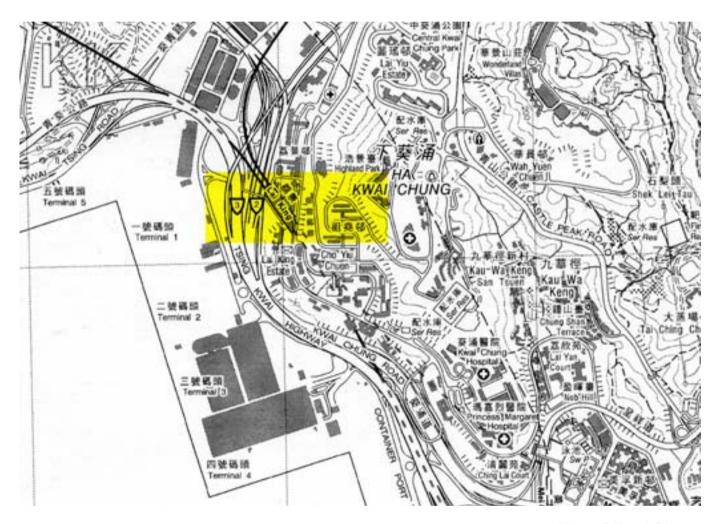
KWAI CHUNG

Kwai Chung is situated in the north west of Kowloon between the harbour and steep mountains. The chosen site contains typical elements of Hong Kong's urban landscape, such as reclaimed land, large infrastructure networks and stabilized hills on few square meters.



The location of the site





Map of Kwai Chung

A YOUNG TERRAIN

30 % of the site is reclaimed land. Reclamation started in this area in the 1960's.

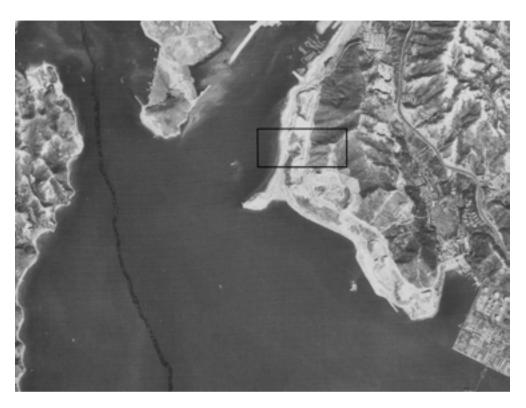


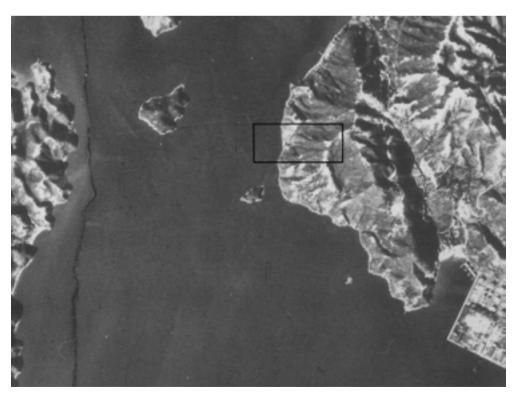
2002



1989







THE SITE





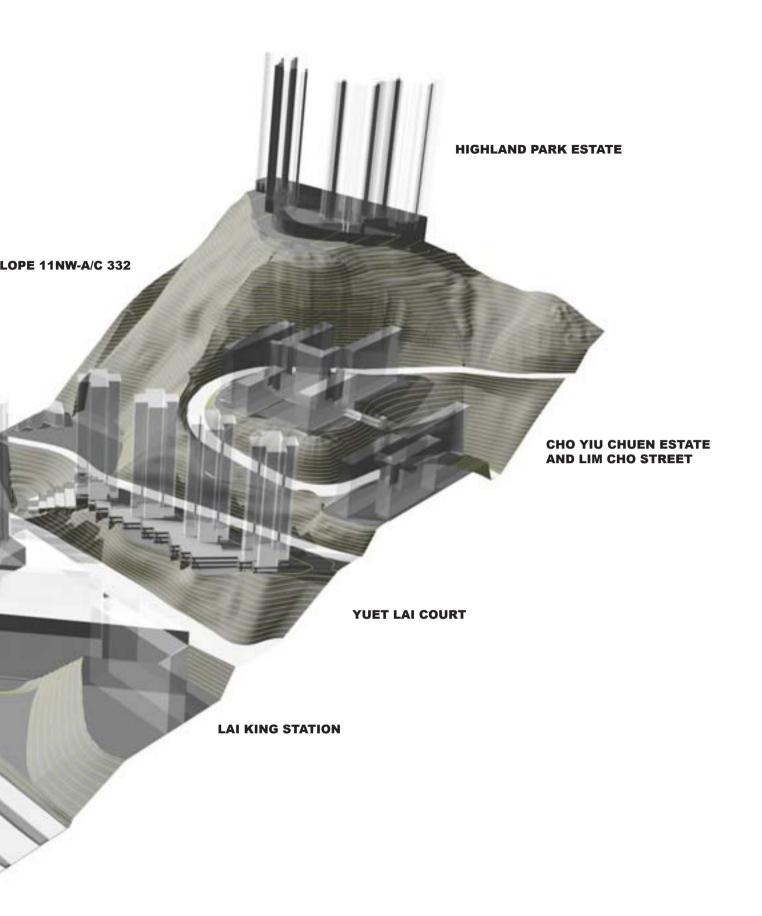


TOPOGRAPHY X

The topography rises from the sealevel up to 160 meters within a distance of 400 meters.

ROAD-NETWORK CONTAINER PORT UNDERN

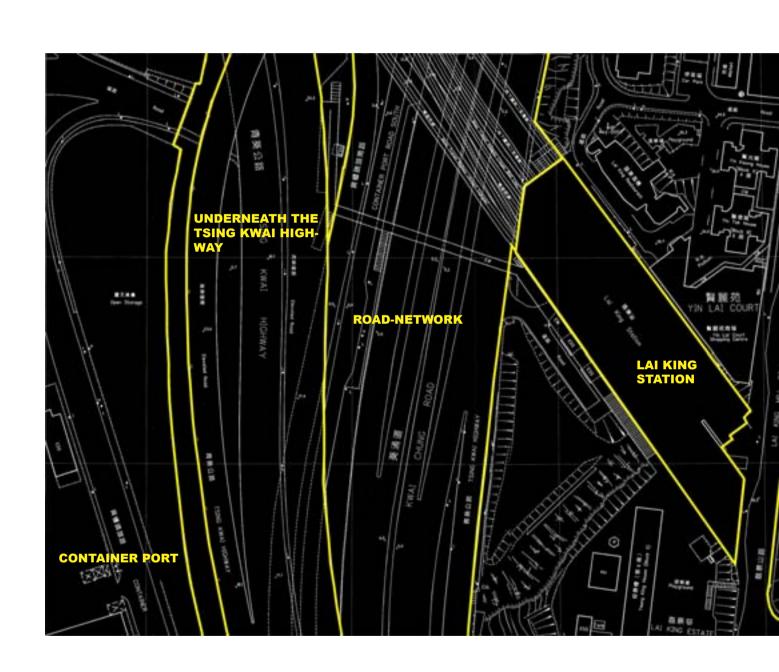
DRAFT
© ETH Studio Basel



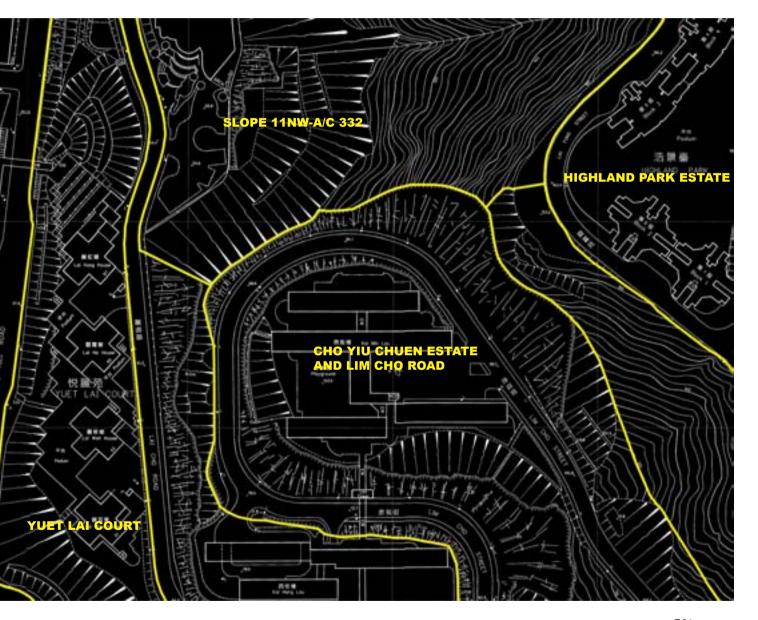
EATH THE TSING KWAI HIGHWAY



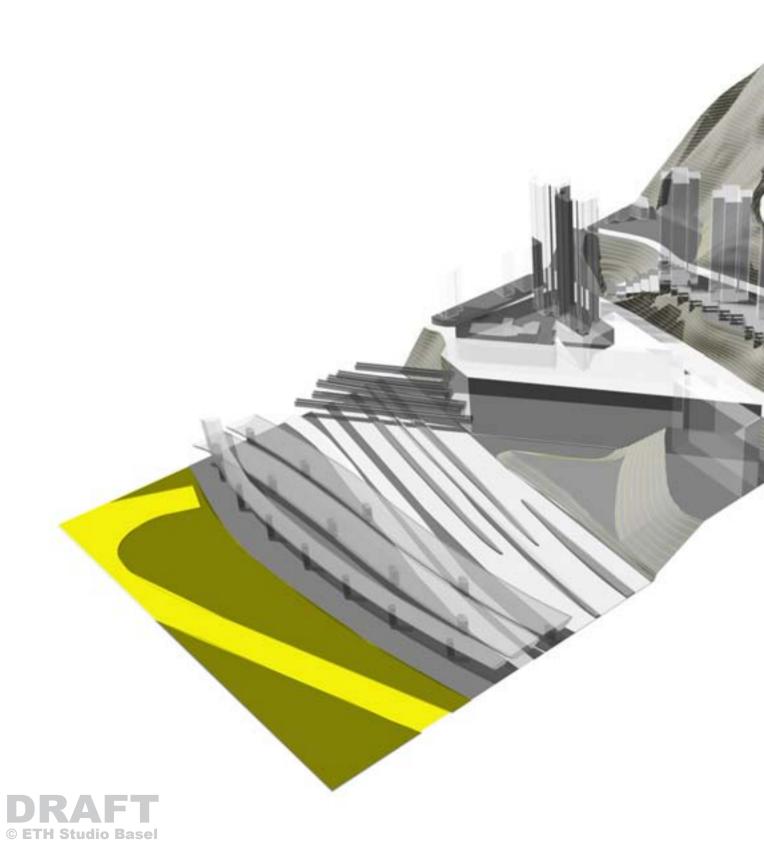
SCANNING A SITE - EIGHT SECTORS





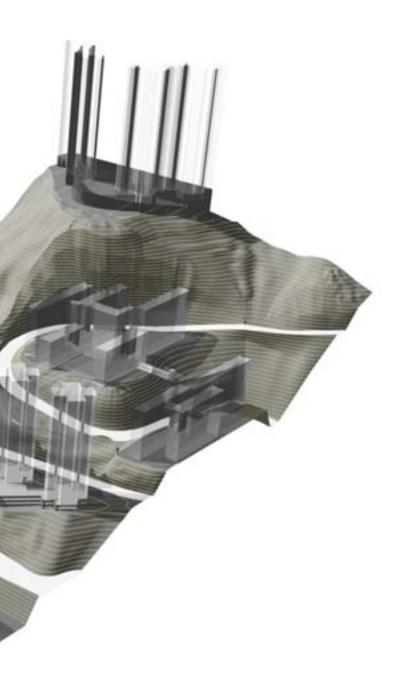


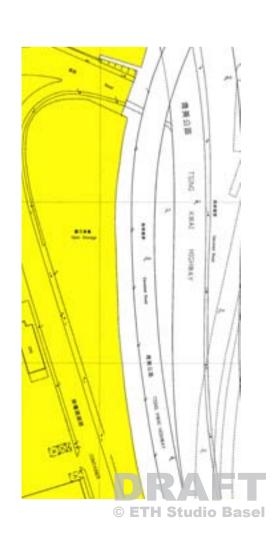
Sitemap



CONTAINER PORT

LAND ON DEMAND

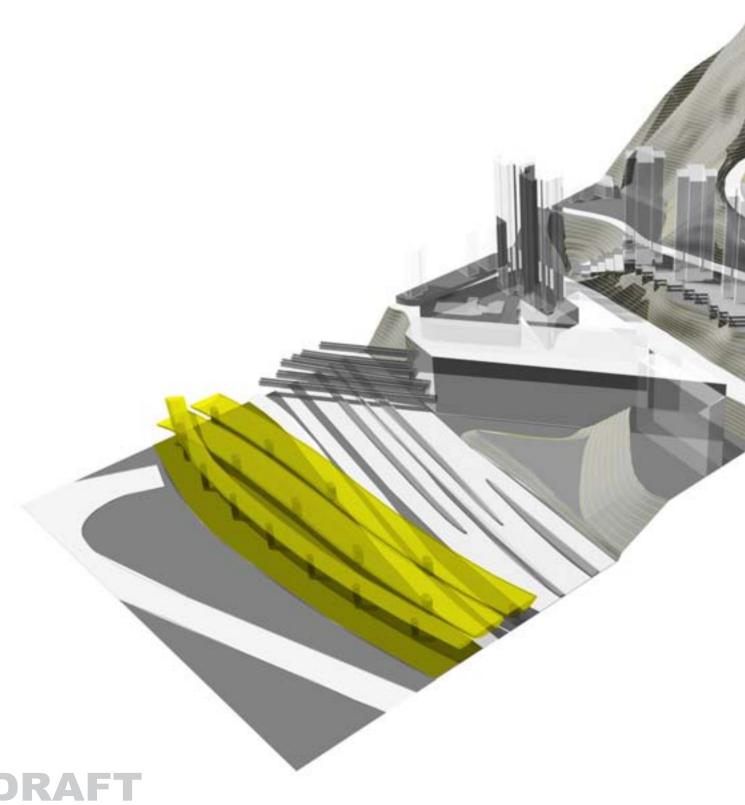




FILLING



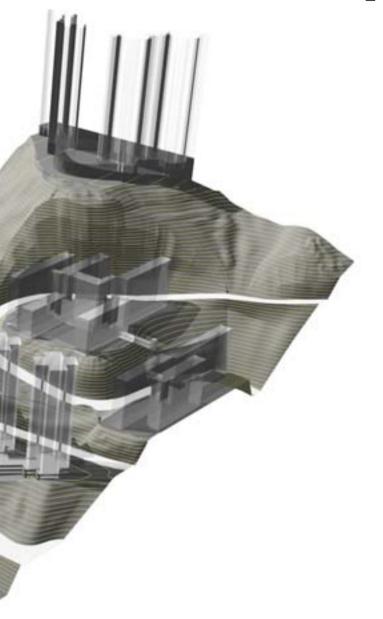


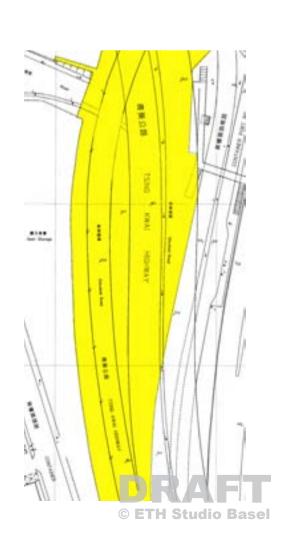


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UNDERNEATH THE TSING KWAI HIGHWAY

USE TO THE MAX



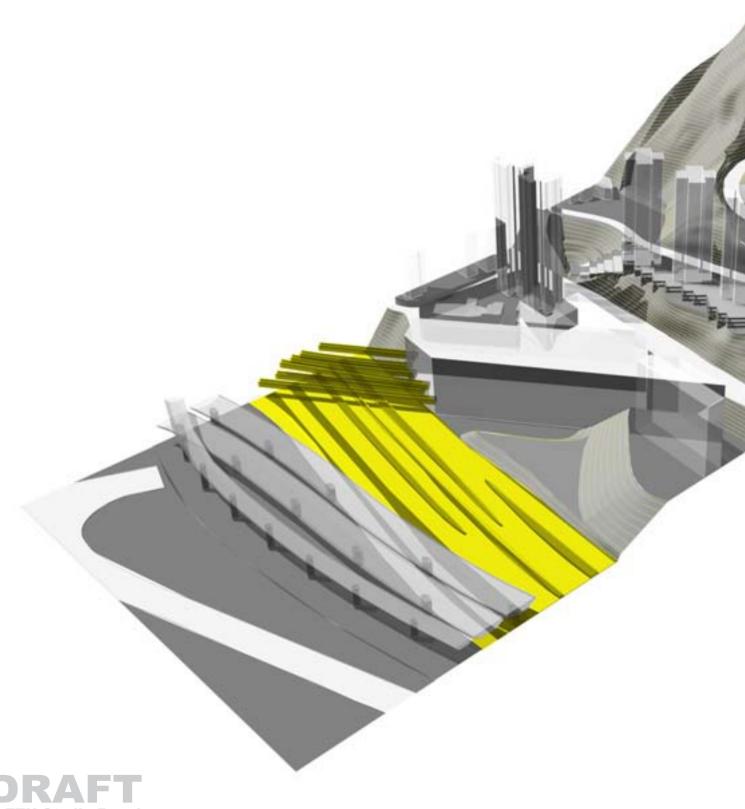


MORE THAN A BYPRODUCT TSING KWAI HIGHWAY CONTAINER PORT ROAD SOUTH **EXIT FROM TSING KWAI HIGHWAY TSING KWAI HIGHWAY** TRUCK CARPARK





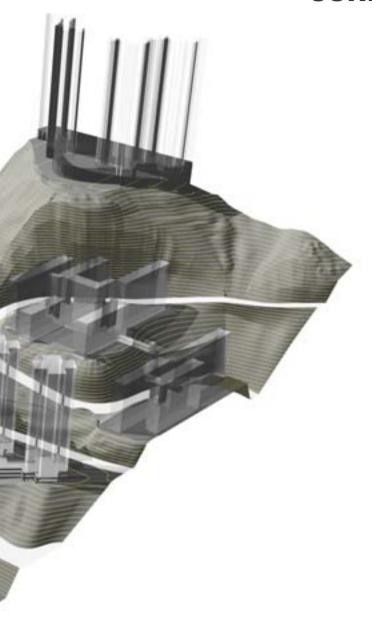


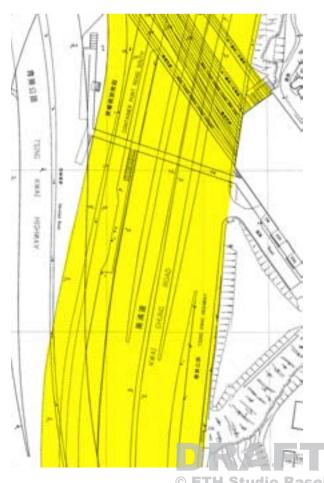


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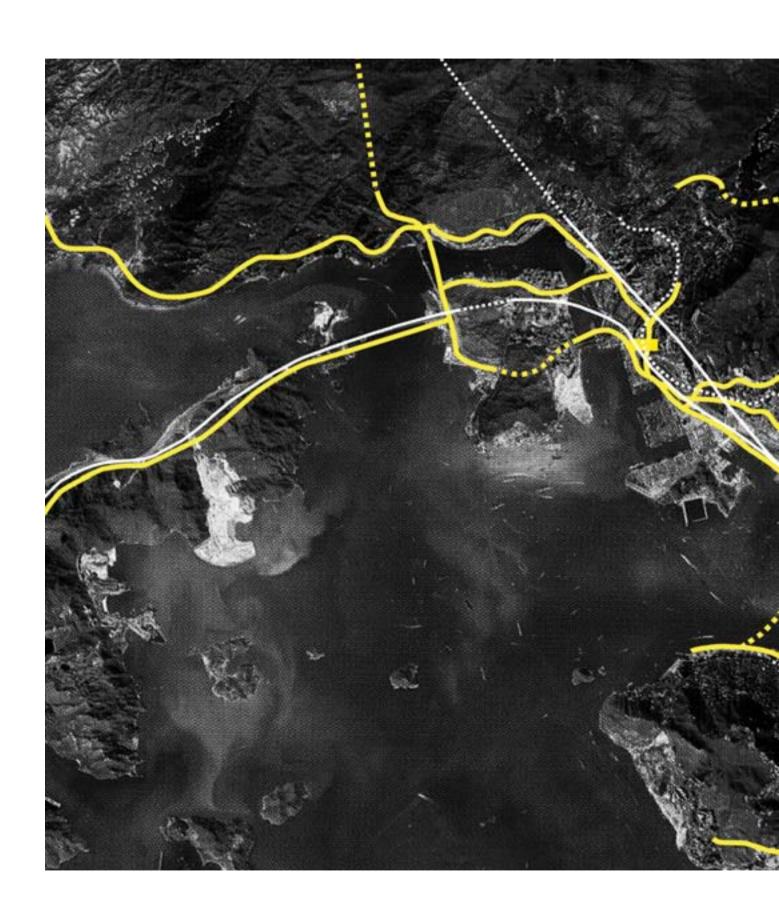
KWAI CHUNG ROAD

CONDENSED INFRASTRUCTURE

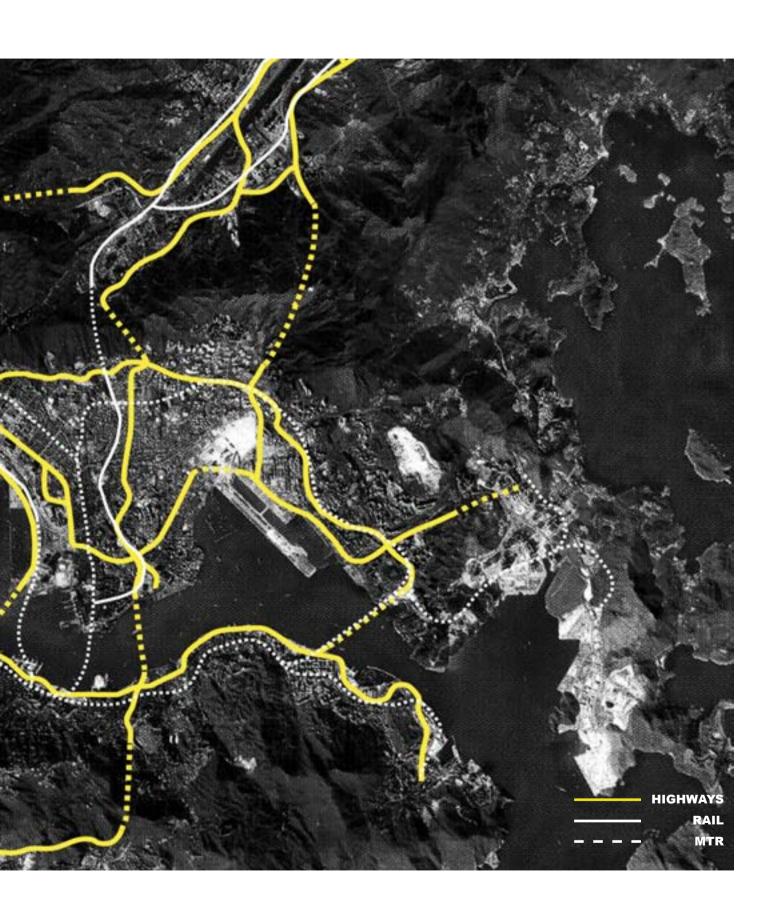




HIGHWAY AND RAIL SYSTEM

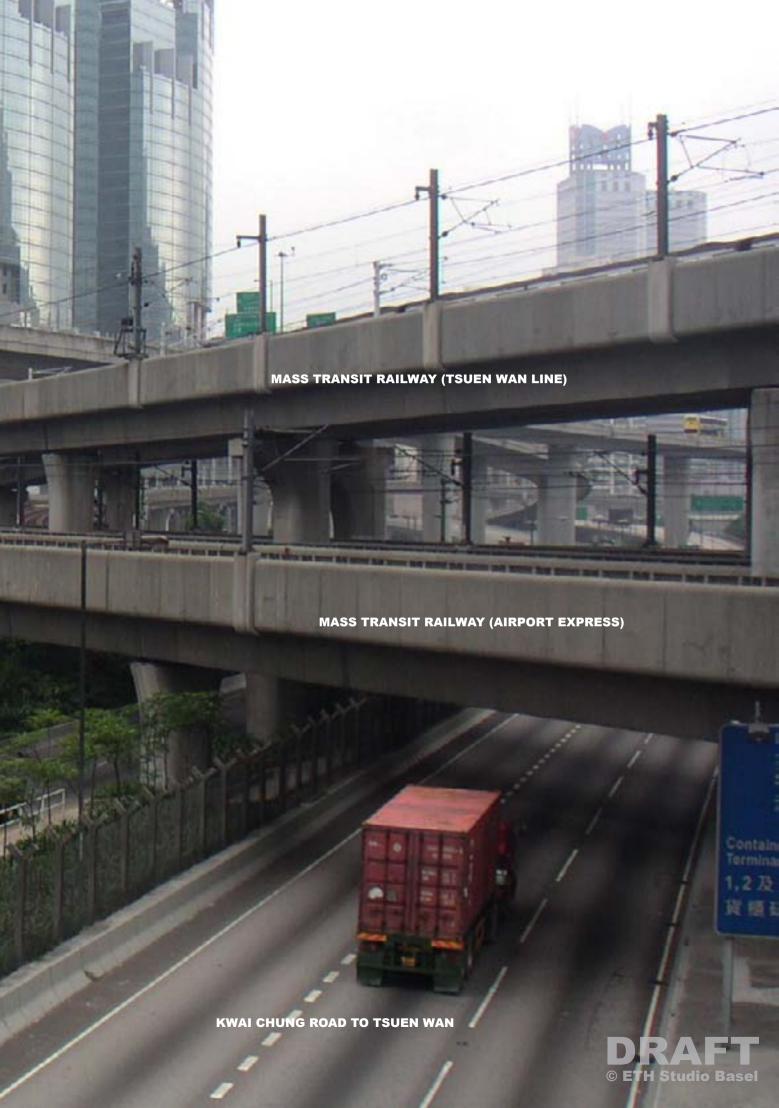














TSING KWAI HIGHWAY

CONTAINER PORT ROAD SOUTH

KWAI CHUNG ROAD TO TSUEN WAN

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IN BETWEEN

Massive concrete structure and artificial greening are the main elements of the in-between-space. The Kwai Chung Road is separeted by a fence.

MASS TRANSIT RAILWAY

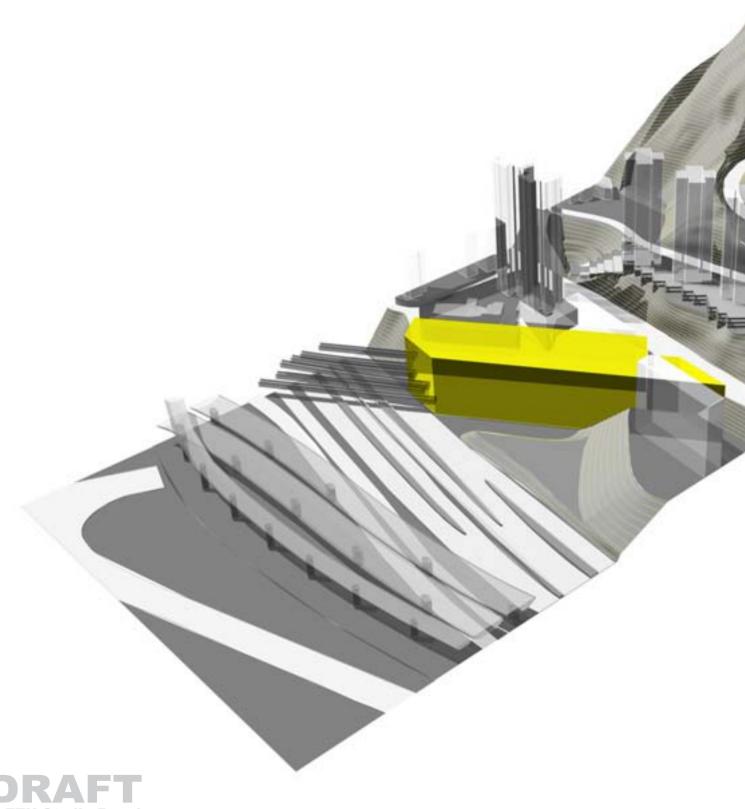
KWAI CHUNG ROAD TO TSUEN WAN

MASS TRANSIT RAILWAY



KWAI CHUNG ROAD TO TSUEN WAN

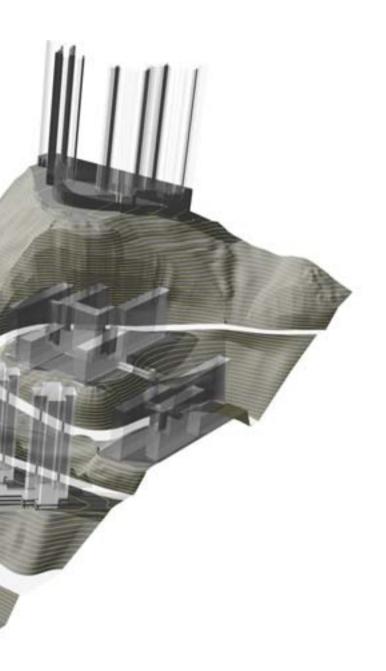


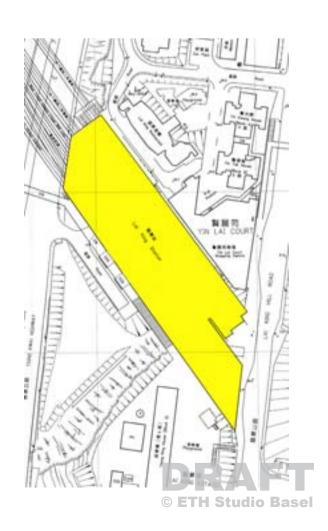


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LAI KING STATION

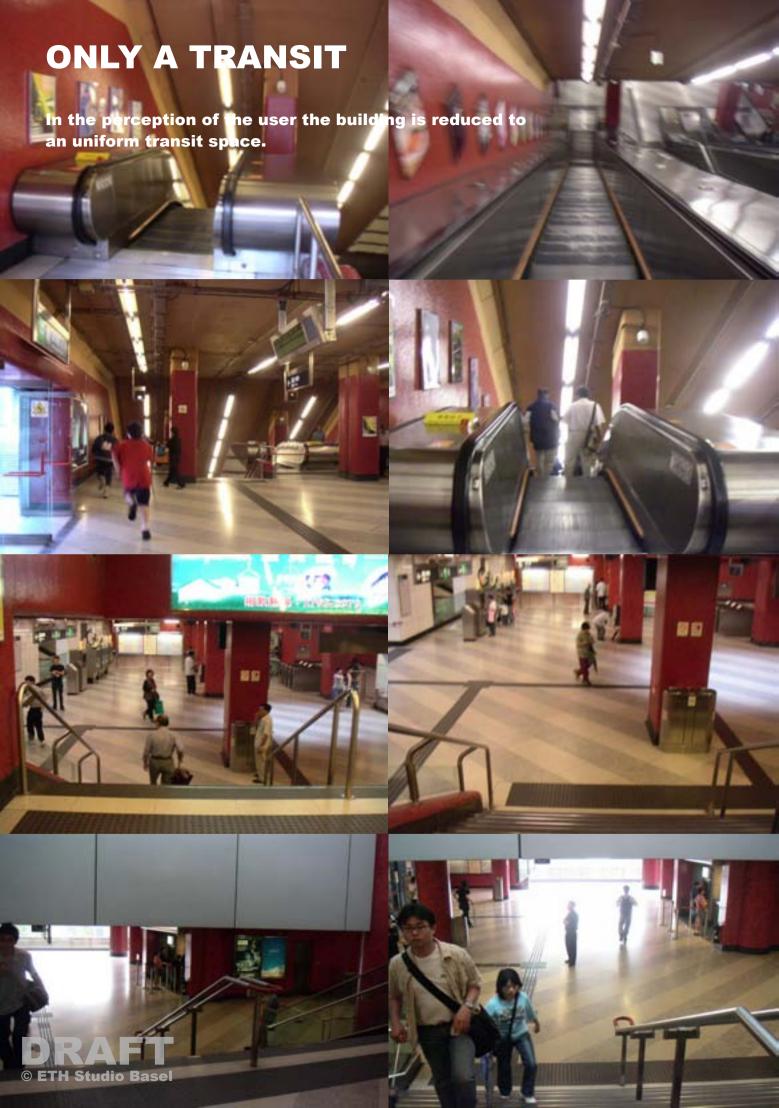
INVISIBLE GIANT

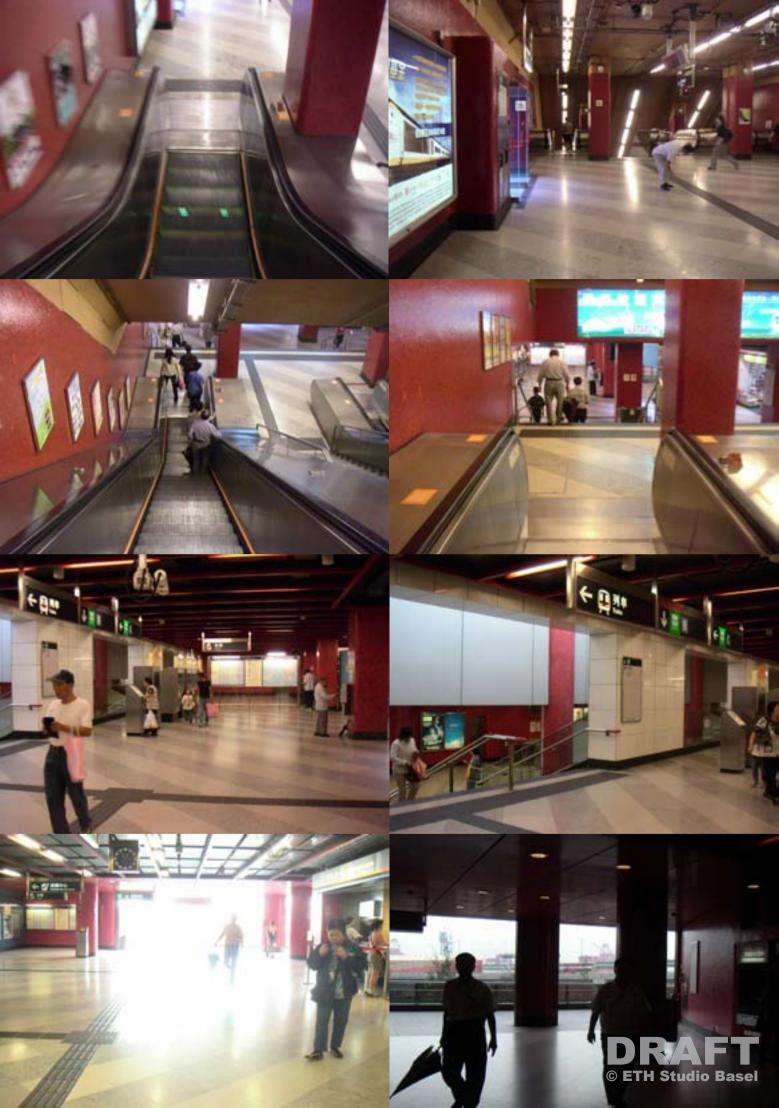


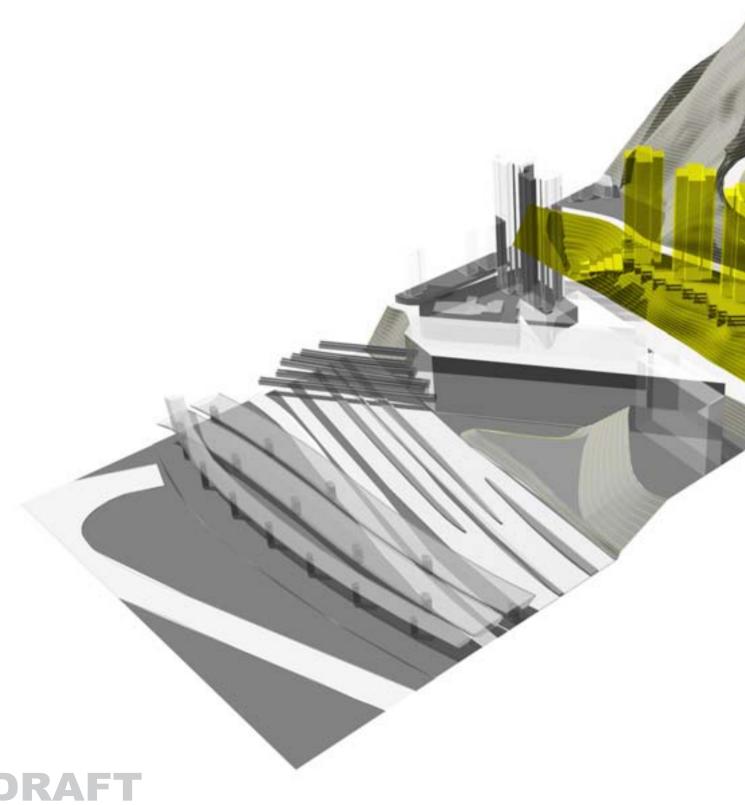










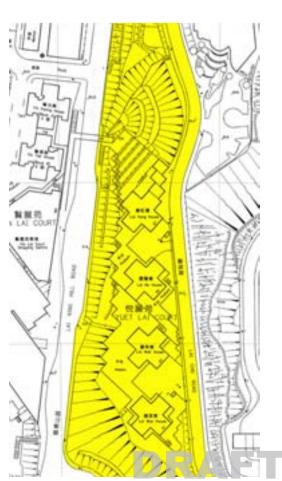


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YUET LAI COURT

FIGHT FOR SPACE

Yuet Lai Court was completed by the Hong Kong Housing Authority in 1981. It consists of four 'non standard' blocks with totally 704 flats and was planned as public housing estate. The flats size is between 39 - 48m² and are sold for 90'600 - 122'300 \$.

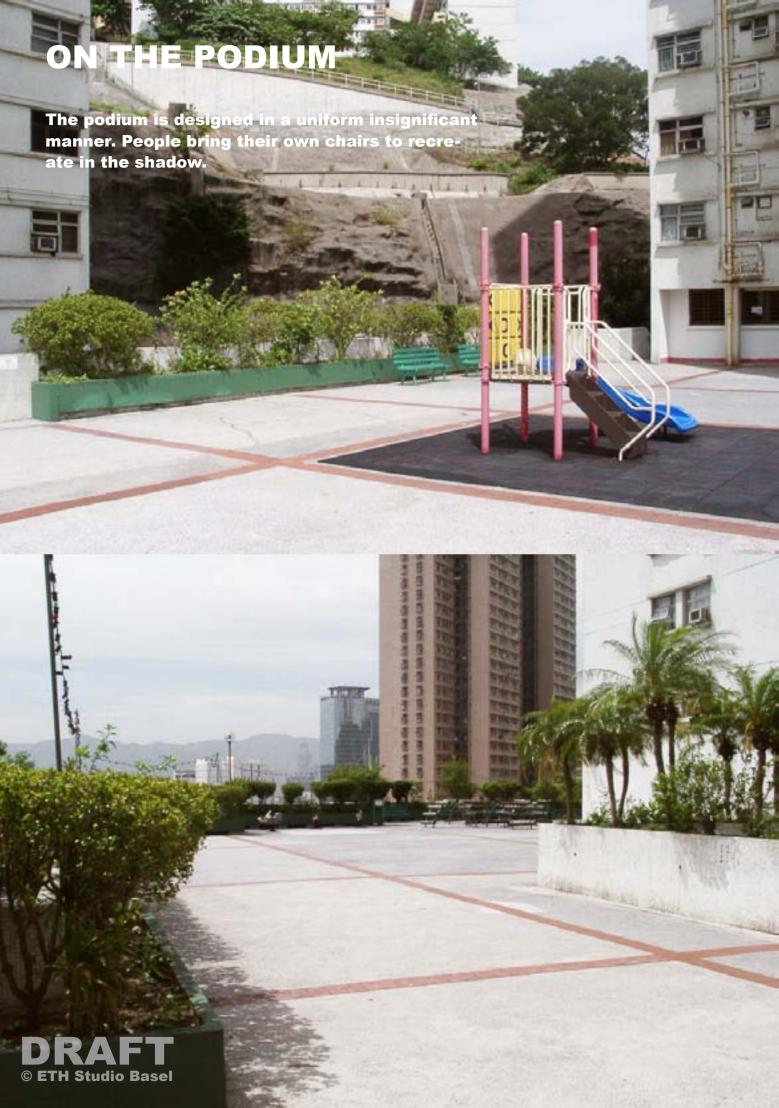












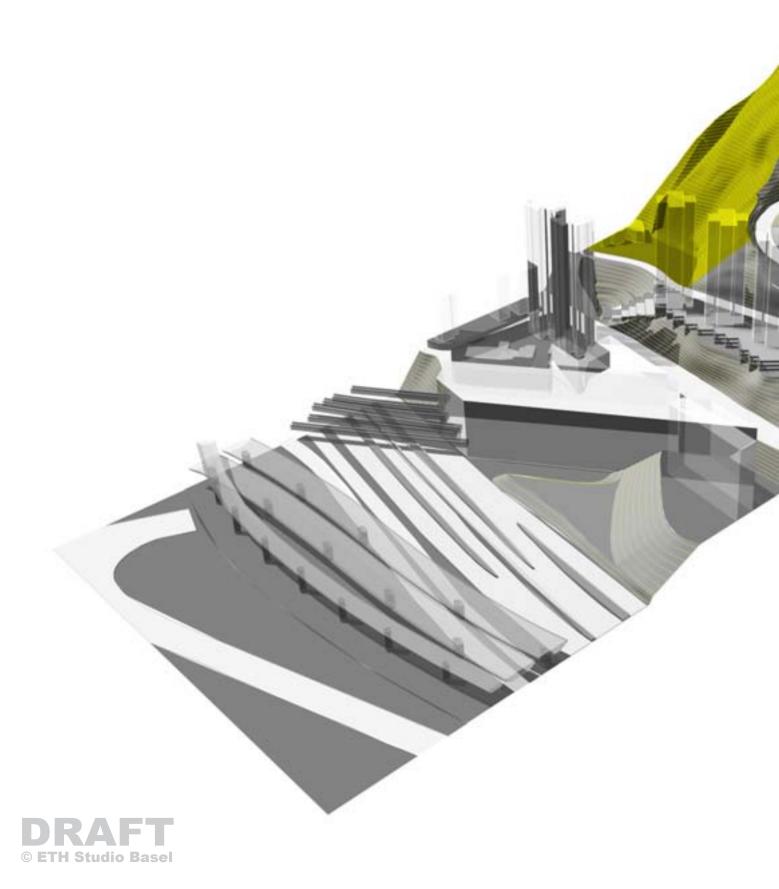






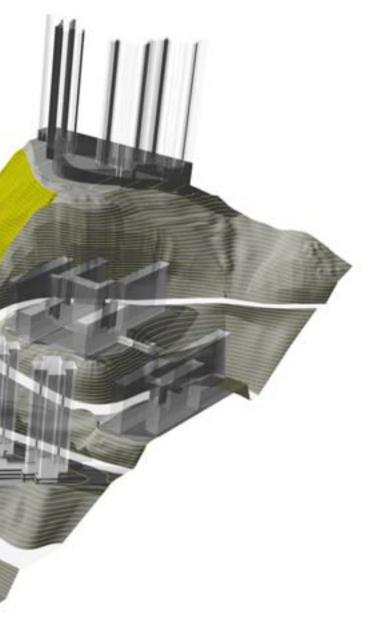


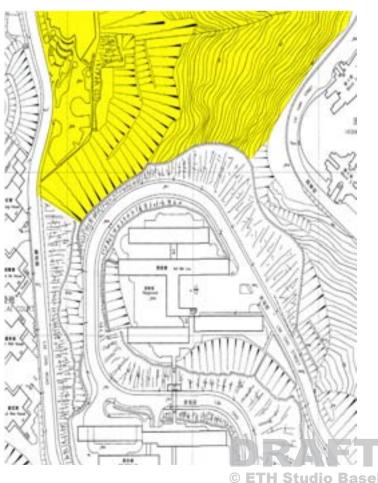




SLOPE 11NW-A/C 322

THE GREEN WALL





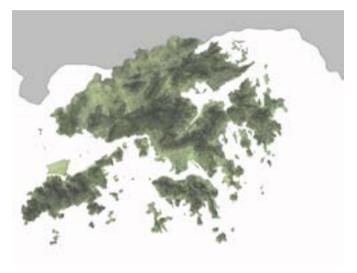




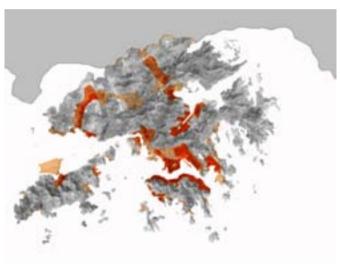
DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

Hong Kong's topography is formed by special climatic and geomorphical conditions. Intensive rainfalls, hilly terrains and a sandy type of soil effects a huge number of landslides every year.

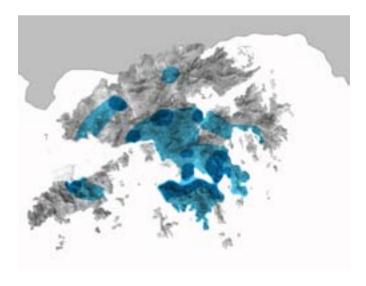
The fast increase of the population during the 20th century and the lack of space to expand, Forced the urban developers to deal with this threat. The measures to protect the building and infrastructure sites from the danger of landslides, creates an artificial landscape of manmade slopes and afforrested terrain.



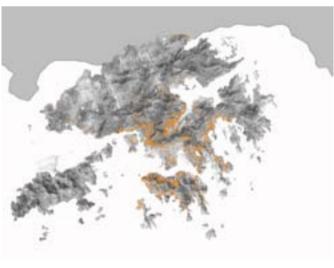
Geografic relief of Hong Kong



Dense urban areas, 2000

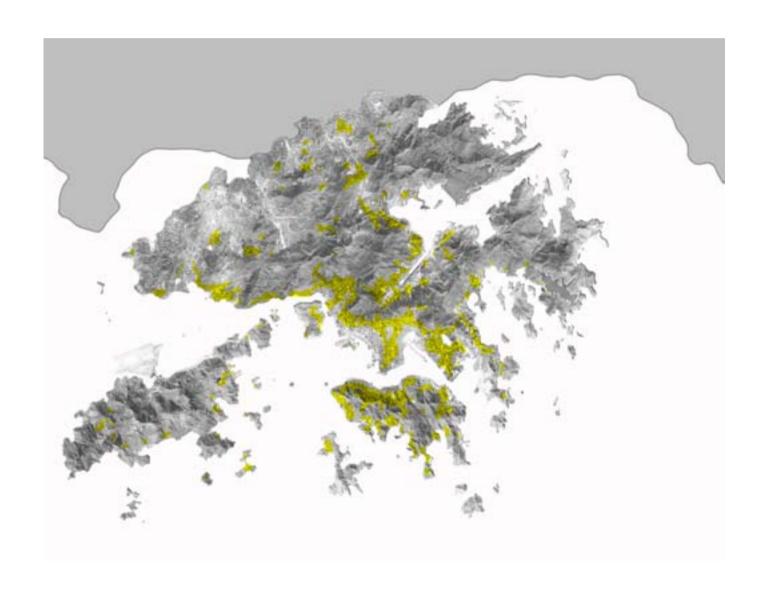


areas with intense rainfall incidence (1979-1995) — >70mm p.h.



landslide incidence in hong kong area, 1994-1998





Slope areas, 57 000 registered secured slopes

DANGER OF LANDSLIDES

"If you imagine 200 years ago, this is just small fishing village at the coast of china. When the British came in 1840, Hong Kong harbour was a wonderful port to use as base. If your're starting town and country planning today with a green field site, this is, my view, one of the last places in the world you would try to build a city of five million people, because there is not much flat land."





"I think Hong Kong is unique. It's the only city in the world, with such an extensive steep development on these types of slopes. Rio de Janeiro, Caracas or some european cities also got some areas of the urban development on steep slopes, but not to the same extend as Hong Kong."

"So the impact of landslides and soil erosion is more direct in terms of consequence in this urban area than in another city in the world. That's why we afford a very strong governmental control on these slopes."





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"The population was only half a million at the end of Second World War. Now it's nearly seven million. So landslide incidence starts to become a big problem. Through the 50, 60 and 70'ties, we started to have landslide disasters."

"This is one of the famous ones in 1972, when part of the hillside at mid-levels area felt down and knocked down housing, about 67 people were killed that day. On the same day, under intense rainfall another 71 people were killed when a big loose fill slope collapsed. In one day we had 138 people killed in 1972."





"For the last 30 years nearly, Hong Kong government has a very strong control over really three main things. First of all is checking new building site formation projects, to make sure, that people, who form new slopes by cutting and filling, build the slopes to modern standards. The second main thing in the governmental plan is to start a long term program of stabilizing the old cut and fill slopes and retaining walls to bring them up to modern standard. We're currently spending at least 100 000 000 US\$ a year upgrading all these thousands and thousands of old slopes. And the third thing was this try, starting to encourage all slope owners, the people who form the slopes to maintain the slopes, cause slopes are like your own body or a car, they need to be looked after."

Mr. R. P. Martin
Chief of the Geotechnical Engineering Office



CONTROLLED LANDSCAPE

57.000 slopes in the Hong Kong region are registred in an online database. The website is provided by the Geotechnical Egineering Office, which is responsible for the maintenance and planning of the slopes.





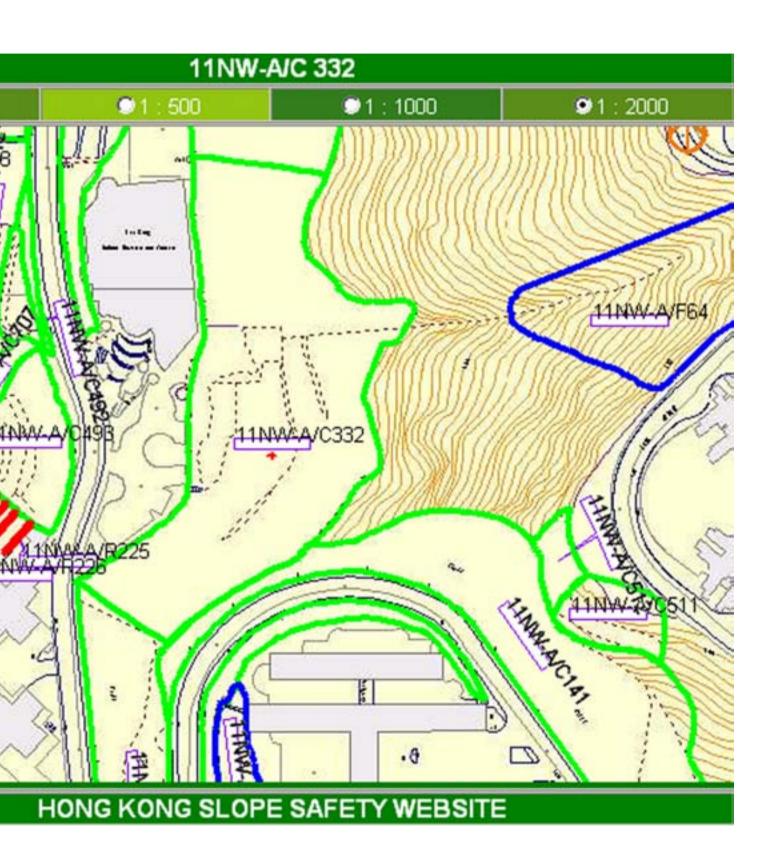


03 Dec 1999

Photo 1: General View









SLOPE CONSTRUCTION

The stabilisation of the terrain is usally made with soil nails. Therefor a 15 meter deep hole is drilled into the slope. The drill bits are screwed together in order to reach the requiered deepness. The distance between the drill holes averages one to two meters.







The soil nails are inserted into the hole and it is filled up with concrete. Often the treated terrain will be covered by a concrete surface for better drain and to prevent soil liquification. This process is called 'shotcreting'.





drill bits

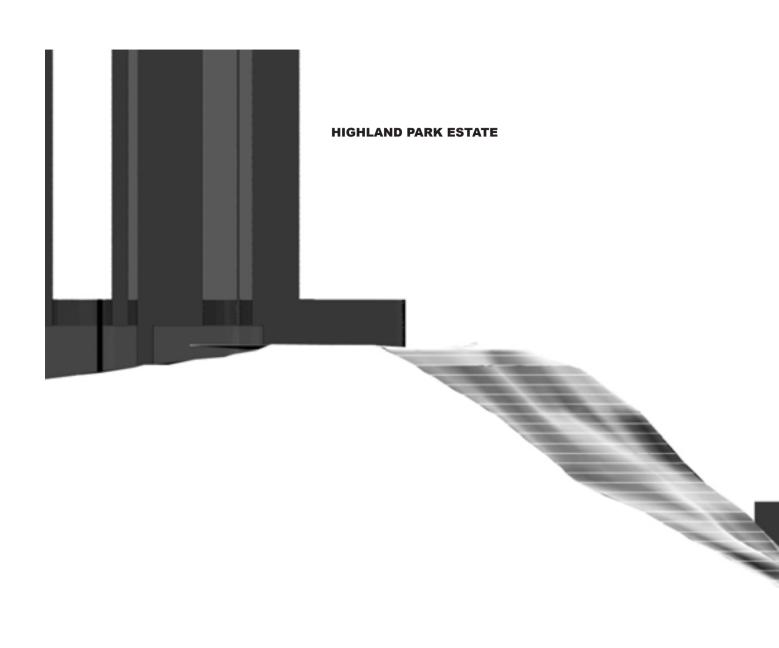






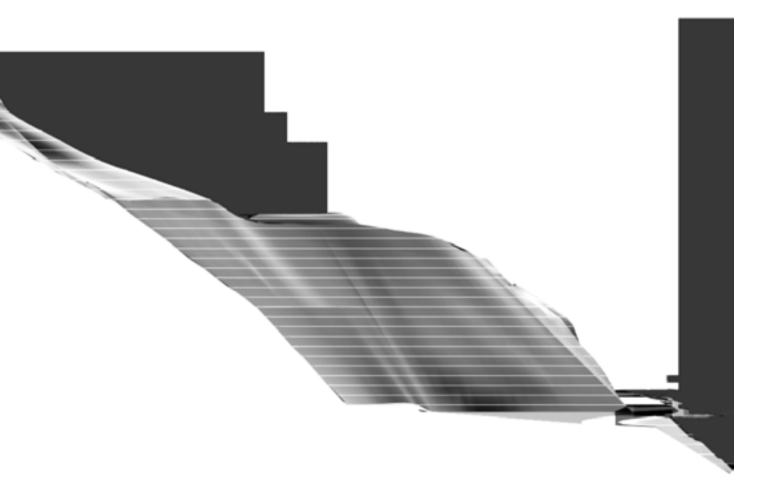


SECTION OF SLOPE 11NW-A/C 332





YUET LAI COURT KAI MIN LAU BUILDINGS



























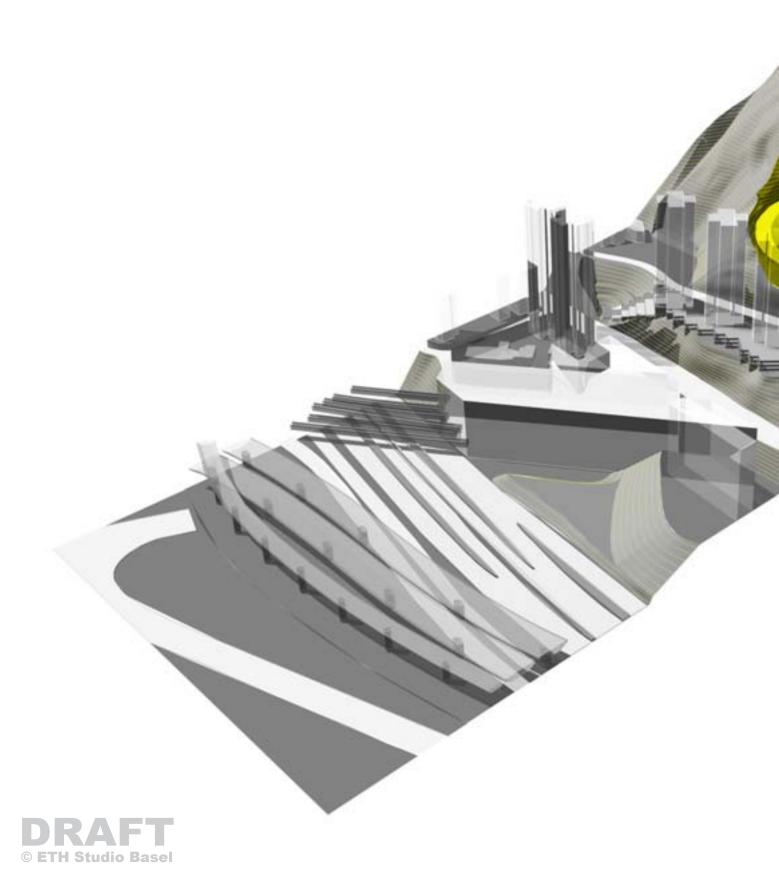






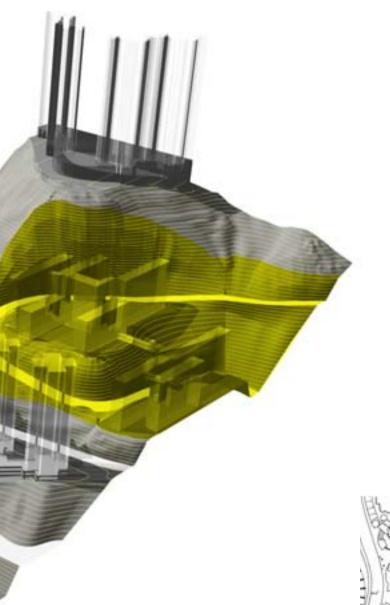


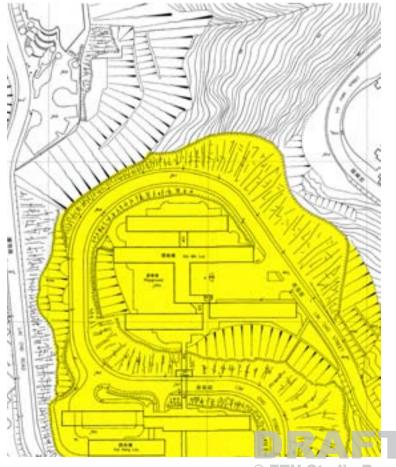




LIM CHO STREET

CUSTOMIZED TOPOGRAPHY



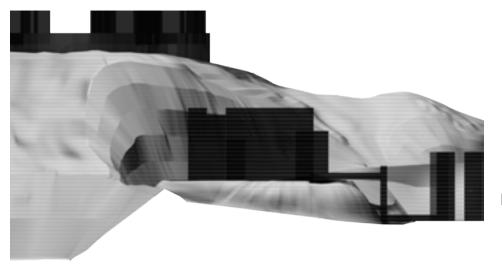


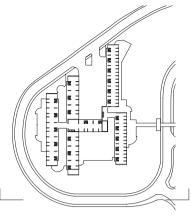
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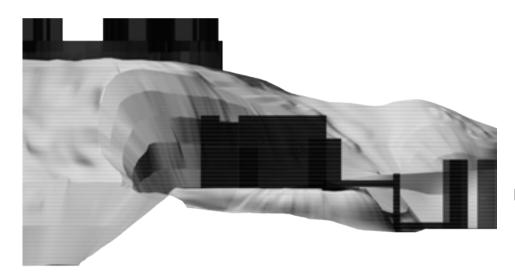


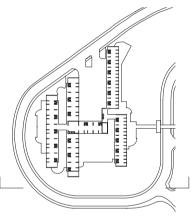
LIM CHO STREET



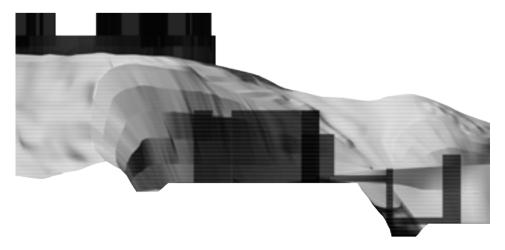


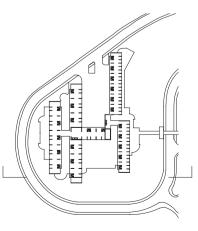
section 1





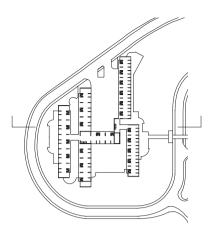
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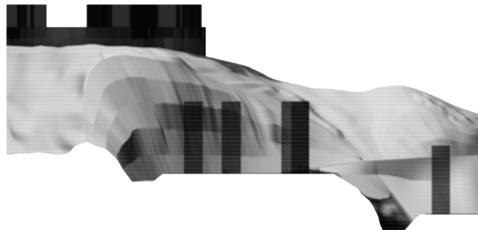




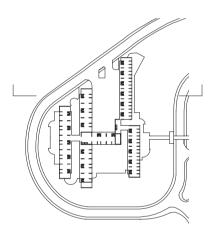
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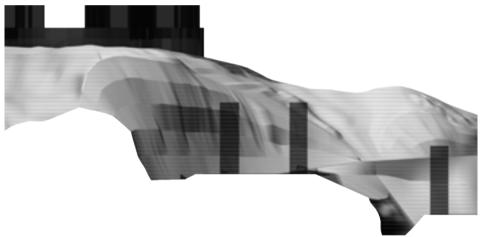




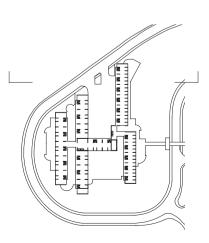


section 4





section 5





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section 6

TEXTURES

Different states of artefact and nature create divers textures







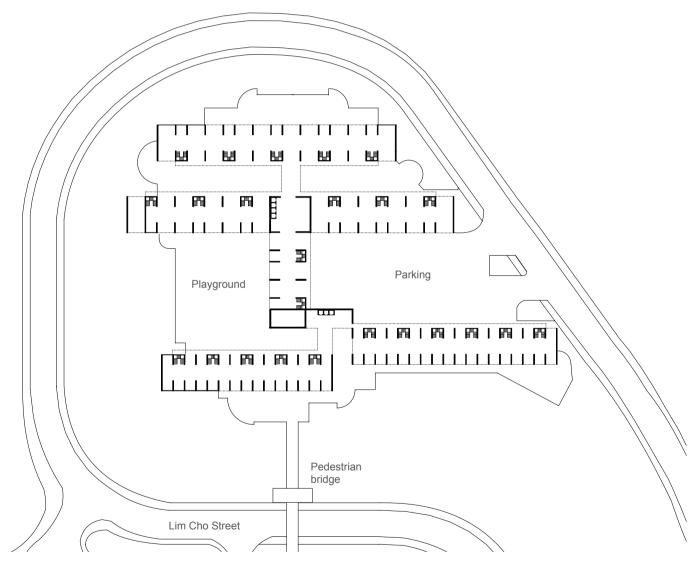


WEEPHOLE DRAIN WATER SEDIMENTS
COLOURS SURFACE SOIL NAILS ROCK SLOPE TH Studio Basel



KAI MIN LAU BUILDINGS

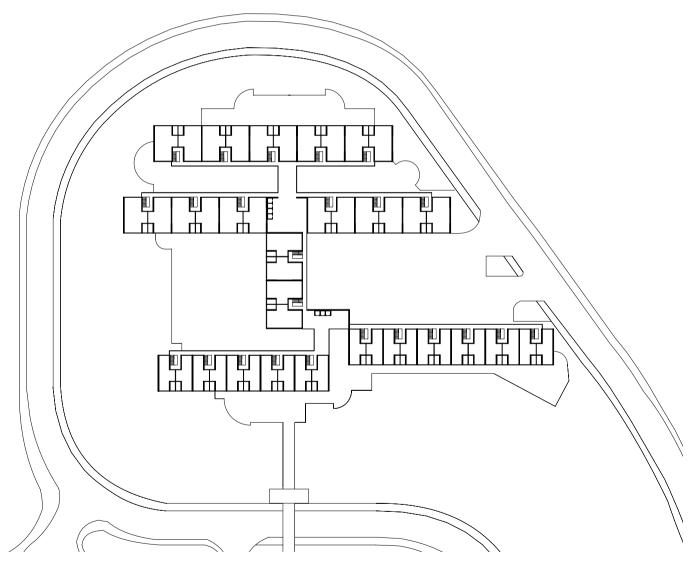
The construction of Cho Yiu Chuen Estate was started in 1977 by the Hong Kong Housing Society and completed with Kai Min Lau Buildings in 1981. The form of the buildings belong to the 'Slab type'. Lim Cho Street seperates Kai Min Lau from Cho Yiu Chuen Estate and its surroundings like an island. The only direct connection is the pedestrian bridge with elevator.



Podium level







Third floor





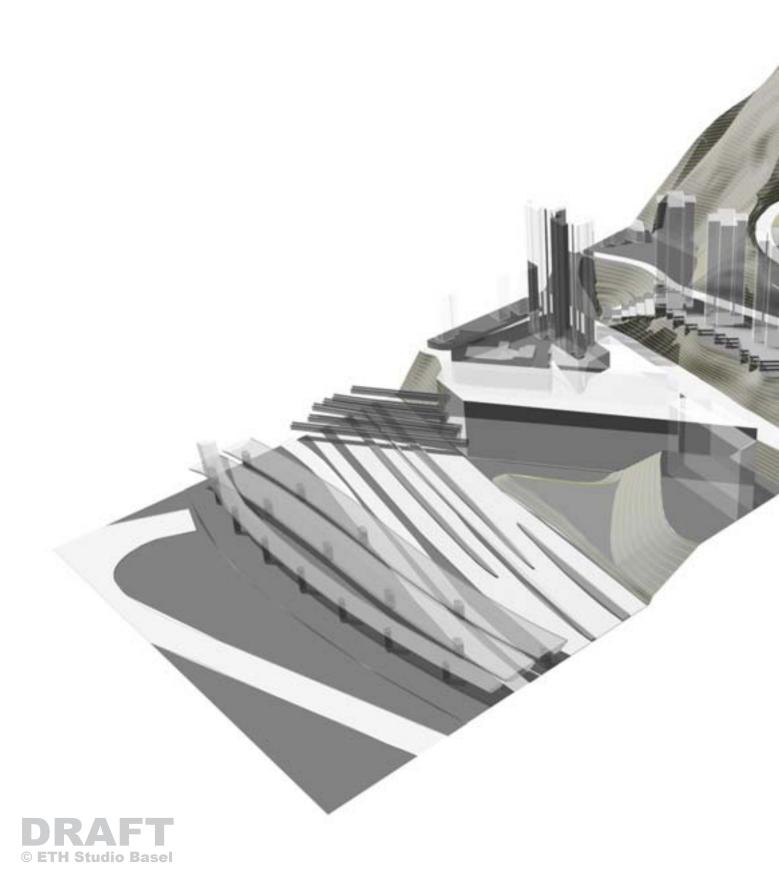






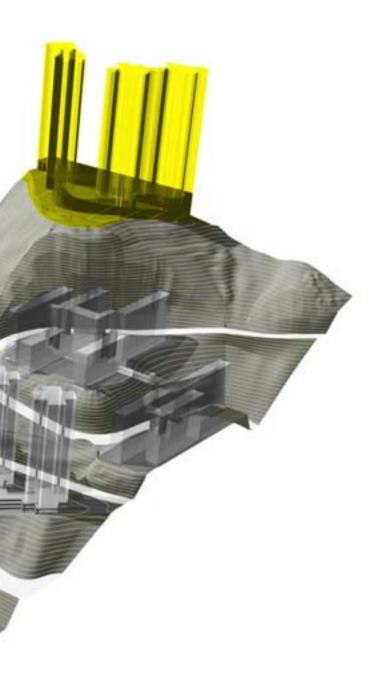


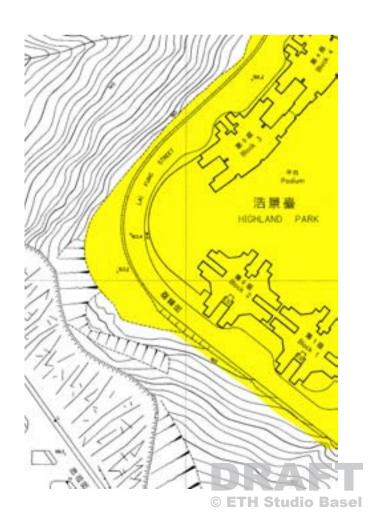




HIGHLAND PARK ESTATE

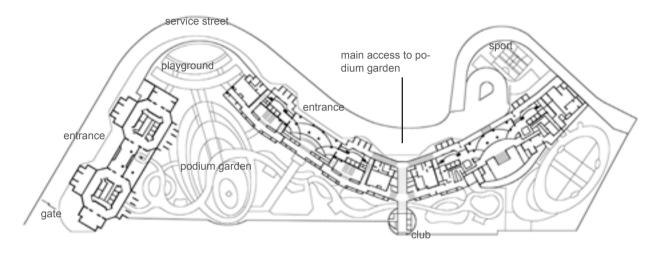
PRIVATE HILL



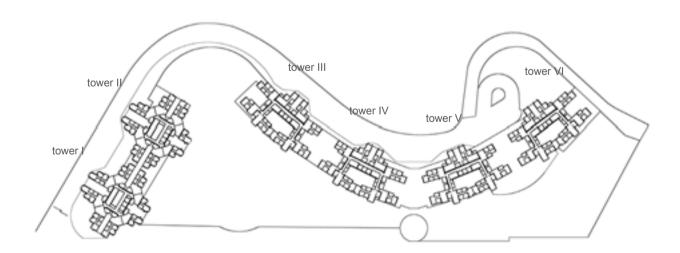


HIGHLAND PARK ESTATE

Highland Park Estate was completed in 1999 and is one out of 13 built estates that belongs to the Sandwich Class Housing Scheme. In the early 90's, the Society was invited by the Government to develop properties for sale at concessionary prices to eligible middle-income families.



Podium level



Flat level



















internet websites:

Lands Department: http://www.info.gov.hk/landsd/

Highways Department: http://www.hyd.gov.hk/welcome/index.htm

Planning Department: http://www.info.gov.hk/planning/

MTR Hong Kong: http://www.mtr.com.hk/prehome/index.html

Hong Kong Slope Safety: http://hkss.ced.gov.hk/hkss/index.htm Slope Information System: http://hkss.ced.gov.hk/hkss/eng/slopeinfo/siswelcome.asp

Hong Kong Housing Authority: http://www.housingauthority.gov.hk/en