

HONG KONG

XAVEER DE GEYTER
STUDIO ETH

FS 2017

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Hong Kong is built on steep slopes and landfills. What appears to be solid subsoil was formerly mostly water. Given the topography and narrow conditions, the city lacks a common ground that interconnects other mega-cities. Urbanism in HongKong is the result of a combination of top-down planning and bottom-up solutions that can be experienced in three-dimensional space. Pedestrian bridges and escalators, which have grown over time, form an extensive, overlapping network. What makes the city seem chaotic at first, has a remarkable functionality and summarizes long distances in a geographically compact fashion. During rush hours the working crowds move quickly through the city and develop a remarkable dynamic.

March 17–26, 2017

Category F (max.2200.-)

12–16 students

Introduction:

8 March 2017, 12 am, HIP C11

The costs include Transportation, Accommodation, 1 Dinner, Entrances, Guides and Reader

Next we will visit the rapidly growing city of Shenzhen, a prototypical Chinese new city at the mouth of the Pearl River, where almost none of its present-day fabric is older than 35 years. The metro network dates back from 2004. Our attention will concentrate on the qualities of public space : instant urbanity in Shenzhen, three-dimensional networks in Hong Kong.