

PRISON / HAVEN OF FREEDOM
2044 HONG KONG



圍

港

警告 告白 注意

WARNING

Disclaimers

1. You are violating the National Security Law of Hong Kong
2. Please remain calm and read this book in a safe place
3. This book is published in 2064 where Hong Kong (the city) no longer exists autonomously
4. This book is based on facts, added with personal experience
5. Please share this book with someone you trust

Part 1: Project		Part 2: Background		Part 3: Self-sufficient	98	Part 4: Project	120
1.1 Disclaimers	1	2.1 History	70	3.1 Self-sufficient City/Habitation		4.1 Concept	122
		2.1a Brief History of Hong Kong	70			4.1a concept and inspiration	
1.2 Prison / Haven of Freedom 2044 Hong Kong	4	2.1c Significant historical events	72	3.2 Precedent of the world showcase	104	4.1b idea's of elavation	
1.2a Prison in Hong Kong Island	6	2.1b Comparison between HK and China	76	opposite ideology		4.1c the imagination	
1.2b A Haven of Freedom	8	2.1d The Hong Kong nationality	82	3.2a Totalitarianism / Authoritarianism	102	4.1d sketches	
		2.1e Uprise timeline	86	3.2ai Beijing	104		
1.3 The Project Introduction	10	2.1g The 2019 Extradition Bill Protest -	88	3.2aii Hong Kong	106	4.2 Design	
1.3a Synthesis	10	A Brief Summary				3.2a The Island	
1.3a Location of the Site	12	The Outcome of the 2019 political	90	3.3 Similar ideology/Indivdualism	108	3.2b Central	
1.3b Context of the Site 2044	14	movement		• Conflict and Space by Lebbeus		3.2c The site	
1.3d Program	18	2.1h Under the National Security Law	91	Woods		3.2d The jail	
1.3e Site Conditions	20			• Exodus, or the voluntary			
1.3f 2044 Historical Event	22	2.2 Hong Kong Identity and Site	92	prisoners of architecture by Rem		4.3 the interior - 2030	1
1.3g Reminders	24	How people and land links together		Koolhaas		3.2a The Island	1
		2.2a The People	94	• The Palace of the Soviets		3.2b Central	1
1.4 People + Land - The size of the prison/ haven	25	2.2b The Land	96	by Le Corbusier		3.2c The site	1
1.4a The scale and population				• West Berlin		3.2d The jail	1
1.4b The capacity							
1.4c The building on site (2025)						4.4 the life of Ah Kwong	1
				3.4 Cultivating section	114	3.2a The Island	1
1.5 Site History	26			Jussieu Library		3.2b Central	11
2.3a 2007 or before	32			Pompidou		3.2c The site	
2.3a 2019	35			Amsterdam Floating House		3.2d The jail	1
				Shipping Module			1
1.6 Local Precedents - identity / typologies	40					Part 5: Conclusion	194
1.5a Density and Morphology	42					5.1 5.1 For the City	196
1.6b Typical Residential Forms	43					5.2 5.2 For Self	198
1.5c Municipal Building - HK City Hall	46						
1.5d The Trace of Fishing Village - Stilt house	50						
1.5e Kowloon Walled City	53						
1.6f Public Housing - Yuen Kwong Chuen	58						
1.6g Bunker - Causeway Bay	62						
1.6g Summary of precedent	66						

The project was accomplished in the year 2044, where the National Security Law has launched for 25 years and the Chinese government was trying to find a land to separate activists/troublemakers with the aim of enhancing a more stable and mono-political agenda, while the rebellious activists were aiming to turn the table around with their own schemes

The architect whom the government entrusted to develop the land to separate activists/troublemakers, although mostly conformed to the authority, has a heart of rebellion. He saw this as an opportunity to fight against the regime, hence he built a double-layered architecture -- A prison to the outsiders, but in reality a Haven/Free Land for the "prisoners" who are confined within this place to work safely and build their own rebellious community from the ground up.

This book acts as a record to reflect the lies told by the architect and the reality of this double-layered compound, where it is both a Prison and a Haven for the political activists in Hong Kong, in the year 2044.

“Not architecture alone but all technology is, at certain stages, evidence of a collective dream.”

Walter Benjamin, The Arcades Project

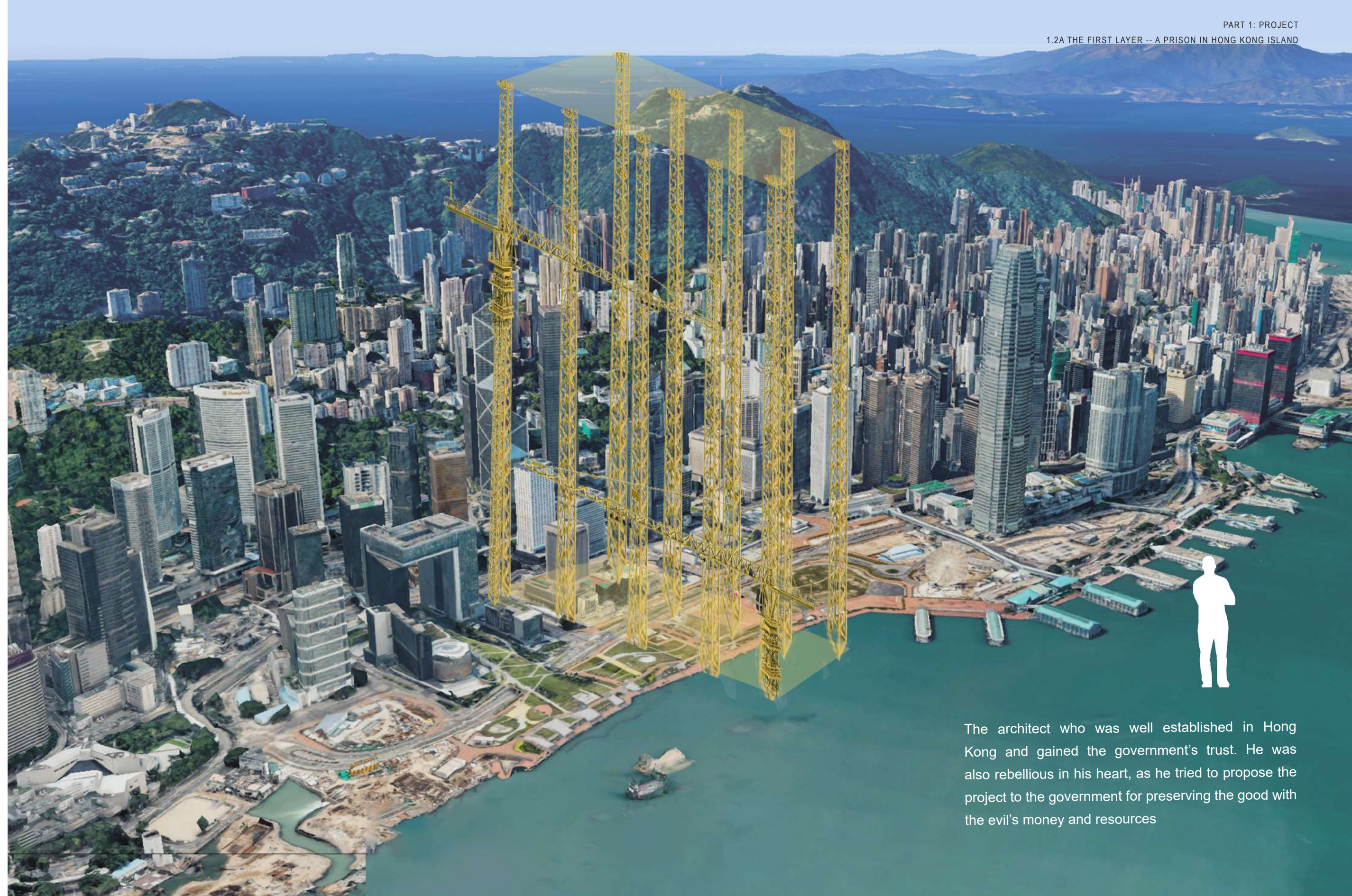
世俗世界

The plan was to build a jail in the middle of Hong Kong Island and kept it confined with military barracks and a dock to lock it out, as the national security law effectively integrated the Hong Kong Police Force and the People Liberation's Army (PLA) of China, hence China's military control is all over Hong Kong's different districts and towns. The military barracks and the fence, which symbolized the China's military, was put up in the site area to control the prisoners within.

It was all due to these factors that the Hong Kong Government believed that the prison is within immediate control and that they had the military force to suppress whatever happens. They thought that the CCTVs were enough to monitor the prisoner's behaviours and daily actions. Thus, the government entrusted the architect to go with the design and designated site area.

However, it was a grave miscalculation on the Government's side, as the architect had his own plans in mind...The architect's goal was never to work with the government. If possible, perhaps he would love to live within this jail too...

The government thought they've built the basic framework and knew everything that they have to know. But in reality, the architect was the person who has control. Now, it was up to the prisoners to assemble the rest.



The architect who was well established in Hong Kong and gained the government's trust. He was also rebellious in his heart, as he tried to propose the project to the government for preserving the good with the evil's money and resources

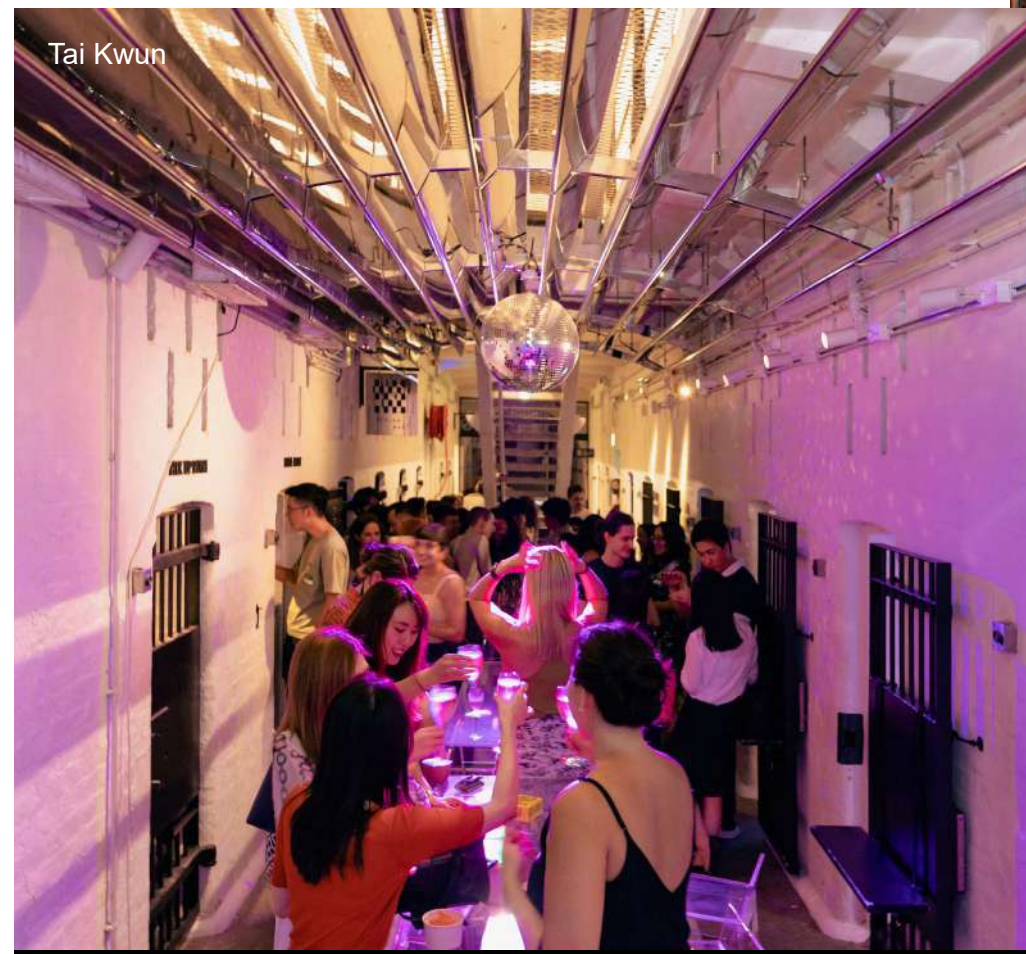
As the old saying goes, “the most dangerous place is the safest”, the remaining Hongkongers purposely put themselves into this jail and built their own community within the building, thus surviving and aiming to rekindle their rebellion behind the walled territory. Indeed, it was a land of freedom with no more restrictions. The life was self-sufficient inside there and this isolated remainder of Hong Kong was the one still with dignity and familiar ideology.

The architect tried to preserve local Hong Kong cultures through this complex, such as typical residential modules, traces of the fishing village that Hong Kong once was, cinemas and printing houses etc...meanwhile secretly trying to connect this dock with international docks for logistics and informational purposes, hence maintaining messages and connections with the international scene.

For the prisoners/activists, they heard about this “prison” from their comrades, a place that is quite indeed the Haven for them to hide from being hunted down by the authorities. They see this place as the final destination, some as breathing point to perhaps leave Hong Kong some day, some as a base of operations to one day fight back against the government with their own political forces...etc

With their own purposes and motivations, people start to gather around this complex, trying to do whatever they must to achieve their goals..

Ahhhhhhh.....
Jeng ah diu (正
呀屌hell yeah)
Get in jail and no
more restrictions



Noah's Ark is a biblical story about a man named Noah who was chosen by God to build an enormous boat to save his family and a pair of every kind of animal from a worldwide flood. According to the story, God saw that the world had become corrupt and decided to start over, but spared Noah and his family because of their righteousness. Noah obediently built the Ark according to God's instructions and gathered the animals, including birds and insects, to ensure their survival. When the flood came, Noah and his family and the animals were safe inside the Ark until the waters receded and they could repopulate the earth.

The project, co-constructed by both the architect and the prisoners, is a complex design consisting of multiple buildings that demonstrate the changes in Hong Kong's historical background and culture.

The design includes the complex's open space, building interior and exterior, spatial quality, program relationship, and infrastructure supporting the city. It also connects the city with the context and the sea. The project's functions include housing, a printing house, a market/shopping mall, a gym, a cinema, a library + study room, a community center, and an international dock. It also includes a temple, church, and its own "surveillance system."

The prisoners utilized this design and gave it meaning. They wanted to build the nationality of Hong Kong and support the rebellious community that resides within it. While the citizens decided to build this "prison" for themselves, they sought to preserve their culture, freedom, pride in their history, and most importantly, the unique identity of being a HongKonger.

**REBELLIOUS
COMMUNITY**

LANGUAGE

CULTURE

TEMPLE

BOOKS

PRINTING HOUSE

**INFORMATION
INTELLIGENCE**

**SURVEILLANCE
SYSTEM**

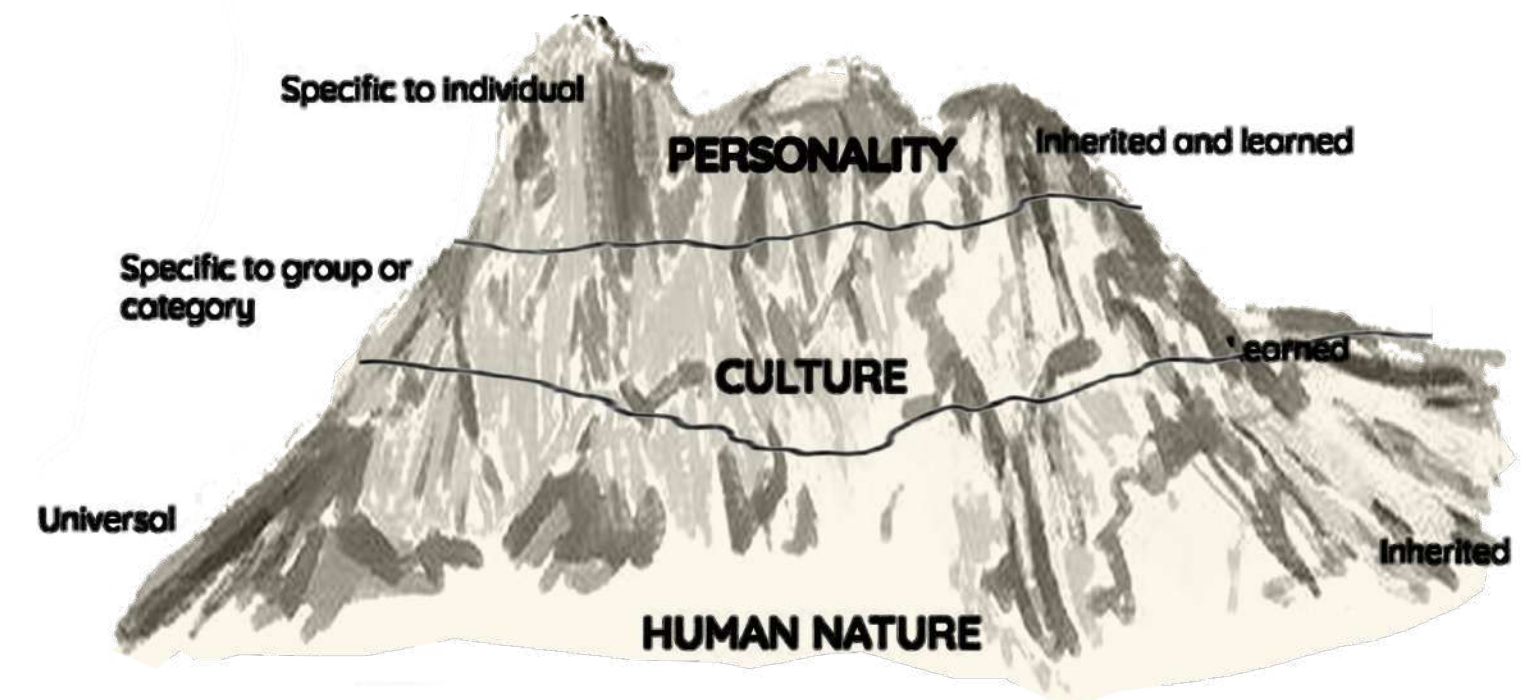
a city of **400,000** that would house society and also cultural values of Hong Kong, because **OTHERWISE THEY WILL BE LOST.**

Under the wall they have limited resources, but now it is **a matter of survival and preserving something greater than themselves.**

A project funded by the government, to build a prison for the troublemakers.

For the prisoners protecting and advancing regional identity and to rebel against the Chinese Communist Party

For the government, the project was a showcase of a stabilized regime that could maintain control and order in Hong Kong, which would please the Chinese Communist Party.



2044 hong kong

Hong Kong is located in Southeast Asia, on the southern coast of China. It is situated on the eastern side of the Pearl River Delta, bordering Guangdong province to the north and facing the South China Sea to the east, west, and south.

The coordinates 22.283274, 114.164802 correspond to a location in the Central district of Hong Kong Island, Hong Kong, China.

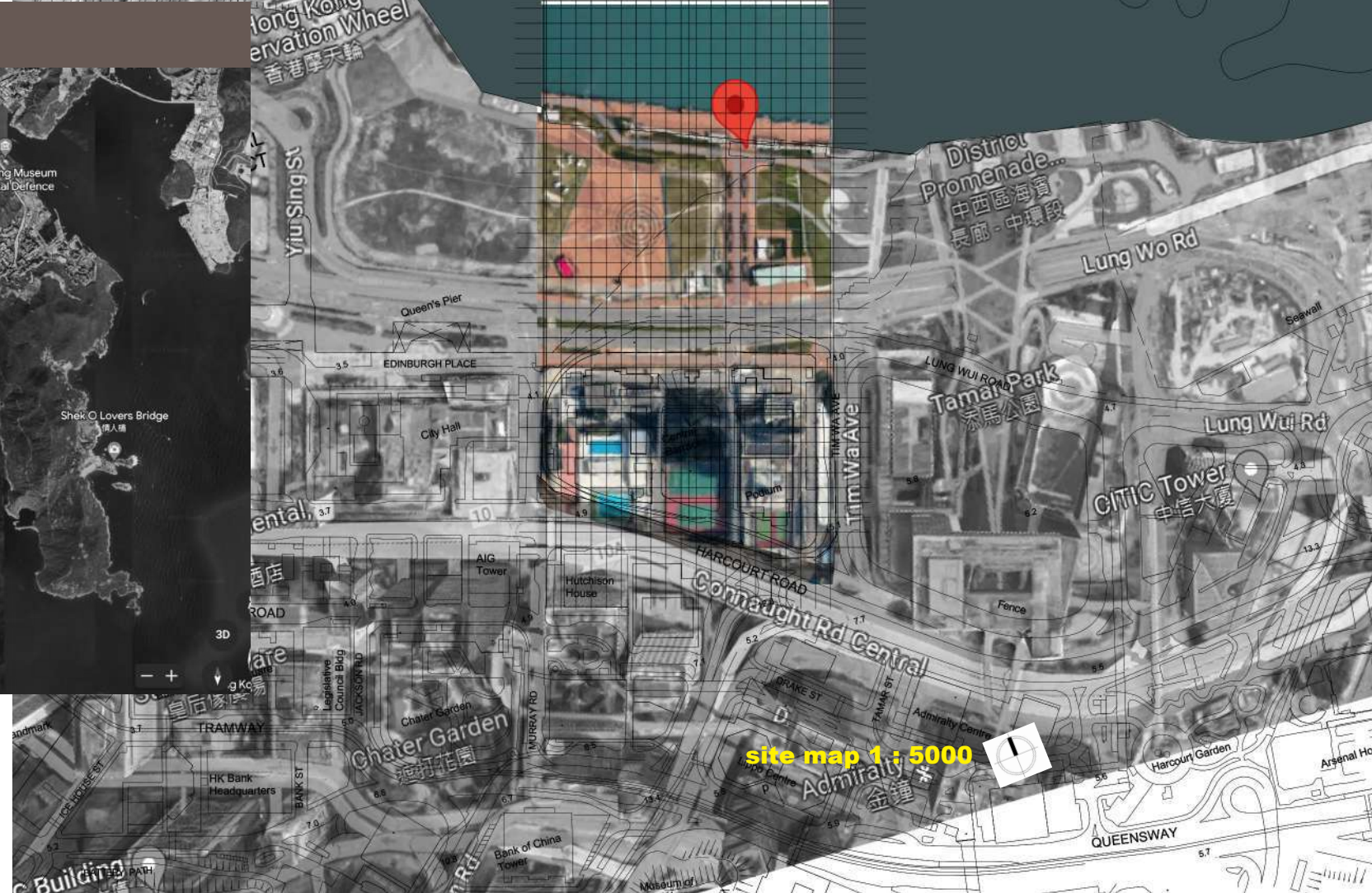
People usually call it Tamar.



Hong Kong



Hong Kong Island



site map 1: 5000



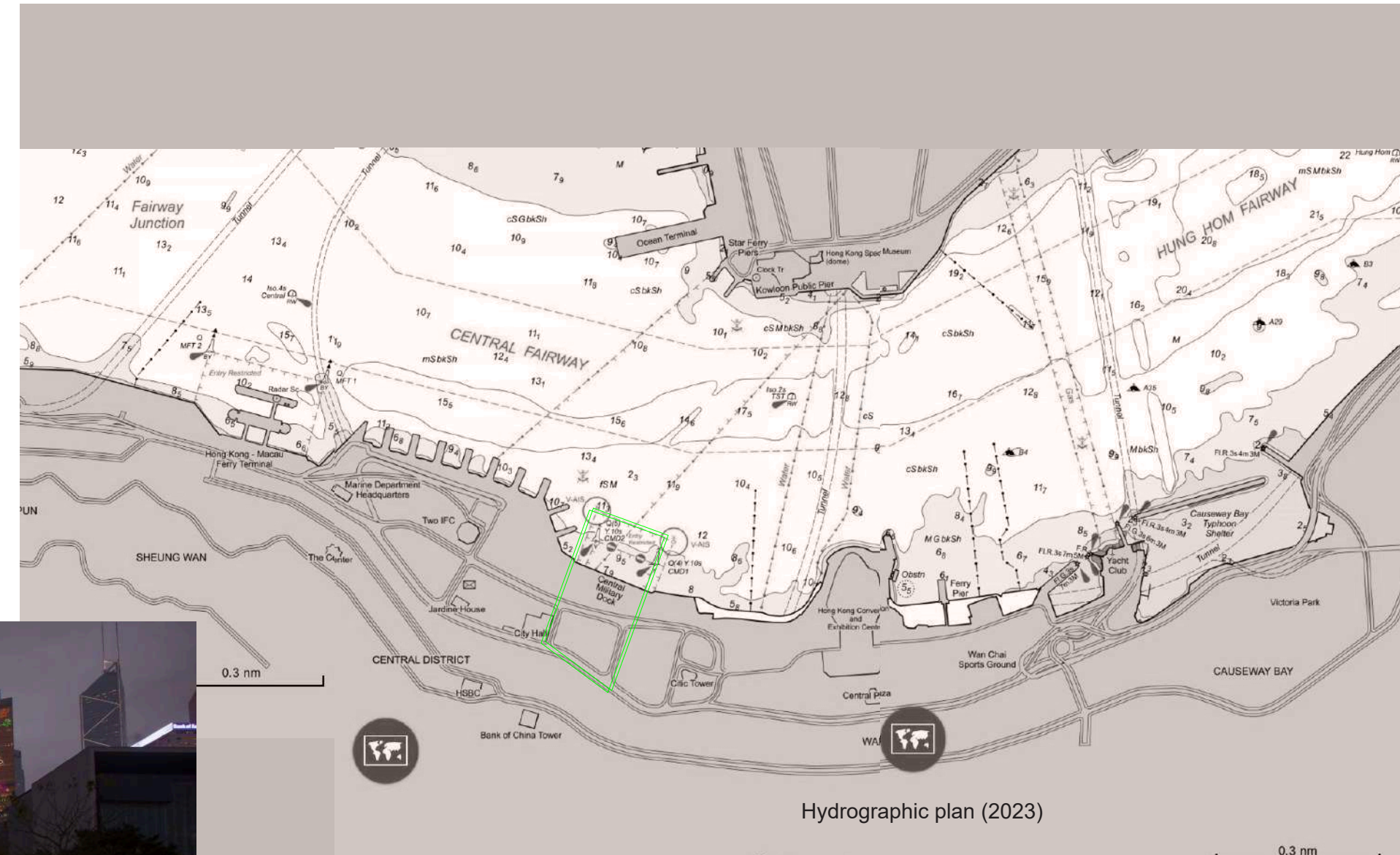
In 2044, Tamar District had developed into a sustainable cultural and recreational area at the forefront, extending the cultural plaza of Central and Western District Promenade - Central Section and attracting visitors from around the world. The district was highly connected, with high-speed trains and autonomous vehicles providing seamless transportation.

The Prison/Haven of Freedom 2044 was always surrounded by a green oasis, with public parks and bike lanes offering stunning views of Victoria Harbour. The district also boasted an impressive skyline, with iconic skyscrapers showcasing the latest in architecture and engineering.

While the government thought the jail was 100% under control, they recommended citizens and visitors to explore the nearby garden to see the troublemakers' suffering. The government's efforts to promote Tamar District as a political utopia, where those who opposed their vision were imprisoned, resulted in protests and dissent no longer existing in the city. Some dissenters were confined to underground movements and online forums. The government continued to maintain a tight grip on the media and the internet, censoring anything that could be seen as critical of their regime.

On the other hand, a group of activists had come together in The Prison/Haven of Freedom 2044 as the base to start their community, where the prison served as a space for sustainable living. They snuck back into the city for information and created their own intelligence and surveillance system, hosted literature and poetry readings, and shared their stories of struggle and hope among others while working to plan their fight back later.

As Tamar District continued to flourish, the local government poured resources into making it a world-class tourist destination.





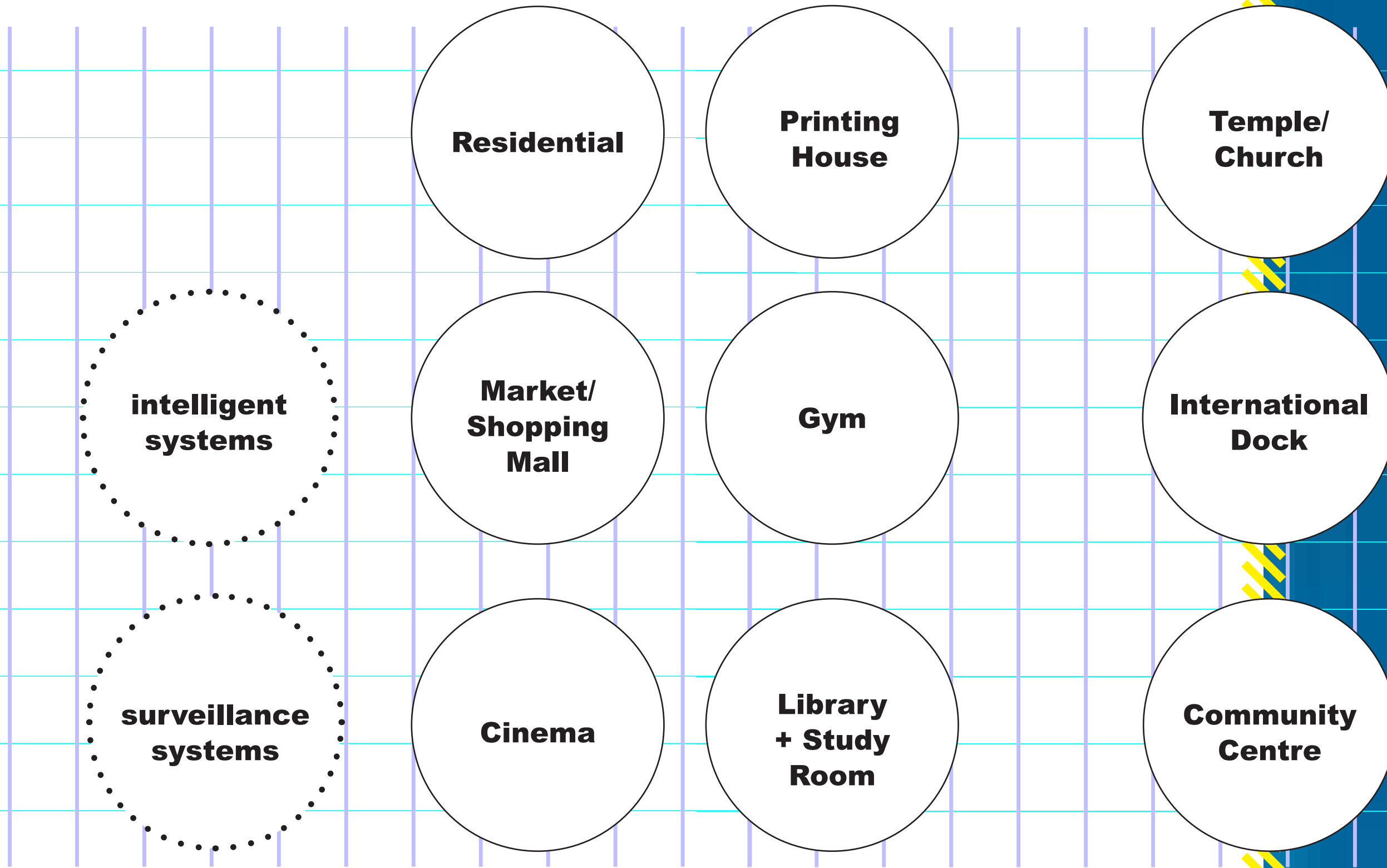
So why was this site chosen?

1. The government headquarters is literally just in its neighbourhood and immediate distance, creating this illusion of safe distance where the government can completely control this area, even using military forces in a split second. As for the architect, the area in which the scheme is located is, currently in 2023, the People's Liberation Army Hong Kong Building. Ironically, as Hong Kong does not have an army of their own, this building belongs strictly to the Chinese Communist Party and is forbidden to all Hong Kong citizens, as it is recognized as a military area for the Chinese Communist Party. The scheme hence aims at turning this irony around, reimagining it as a disguised "political jail" for activists who still fight for Hong Kong's democracy and liberation but in truth acts as a base of rebellion and revolution.

2. The dock and the site is facing the Victoria Harbour, which is extremely wide and deep in depth, connecting to the South China Sea, granting those residing in the complex a strategical advantage. It can serve both logistical and survival purposes, providing the residents with food if necessary through fishing.

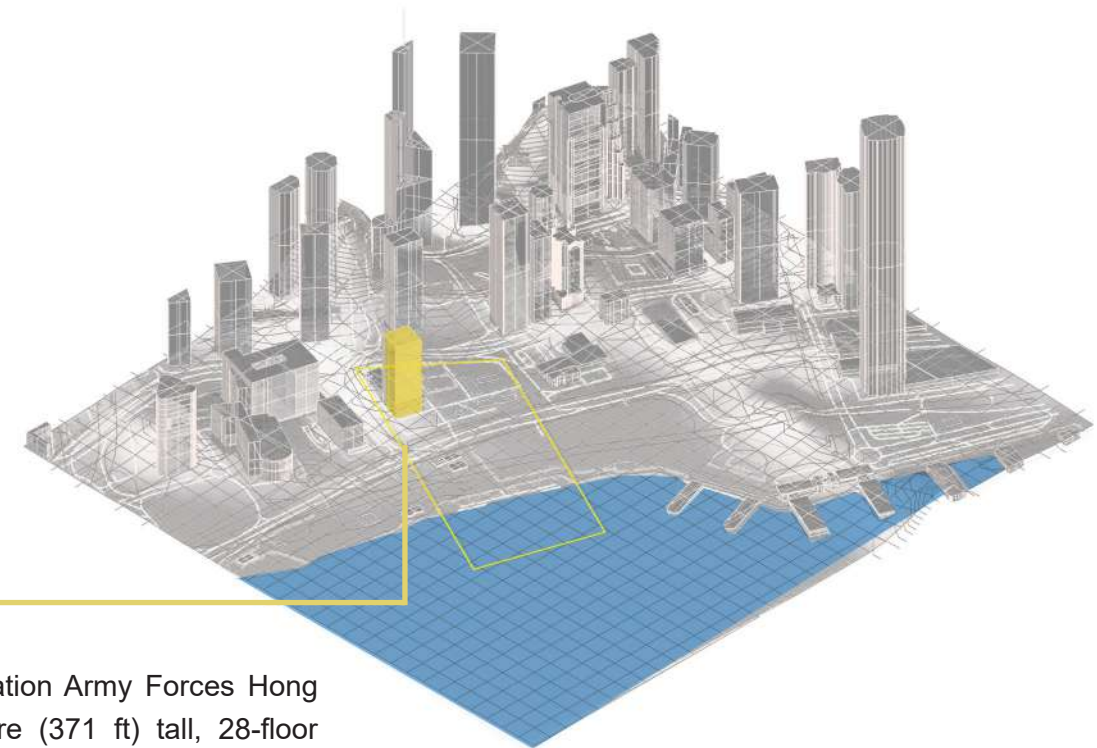
3. The fence (with a height of 450m) surrounding this complex serve two purposes -- to isolate the prisoners and the complex itself from the public eyes, so both the government and the activists feel that they are safe, although ironically through a different perspective.

4. The IFC (International Financial Centre) was once the highest building in Hong Kong island, with an astounding height of 412 meters. However, the prison complex even outshines the financial skyscraper, which is 415m. Indeed, the government is using this complex to brag their security and stability, while also symbolizing the complex as a warning to the citizens -- this tower is always watching you.



Housing : (400,000 ppl) 104655 sq.m
Printing house : (1000 ppl) 9000 sq.m
a market/shopping mall : (1000 ppl) 9000 sq.m
a gym : (1000 ppl) 9000 sq.m
a cinema : (500 ppl) 4500 sq.m
a library + study room : (1000 ppl) 9000 sq.m
a community center : (1000 ppl) 9000 sq.m
an international dock : (1000 ppl) 9000 sq.m
temple : (500 ppl) 4500 sq.m

also including: alley way, gardens, street and roads



The building on site:

The Chinese People's Liberation Army Forces Hong Kong Building is a 113-metre (371 ft) tall, 28-floor building. It is a historical building, it is kept, and built upon it

The barrack surrounded by fence since 1979, with a height of roughly 2m, which will be kept for an extra layer and isolating the whole site from public's view. This effectively makes this whole complex an island within an island – a surrounded and isolated “prison” that is located in Hong Kong Island, further establishing its solidarity.

Green areas are located near the site, as it is next to the Hong Kong Government's headquarters and City Hall. The gardens provide a place for leisure and relaxation to general public while offering views of the harbour.

The site is connected to Victoria Harbour, a natural harbor located between Hong Kong Island and the Kowloon Peninsula, it is part of the Pacific Ocean opens into the South China Sea. The harbor is deep, with an average depth of about 12 meters (39 feet) near the Central area. The depth near the Tamar site is around 9 meters.

The Tamar area in Hong Kong is generally flat, as it is located on the northern shore of Hong Kong Island. The land was created by reclamation. With significant urban development, including the construction of the Prison/Haven of Freedom 2044 Hong Kong, the skyline have altered.

2030 marks the beginning of the concept, envisioned by one architect who despite being trusted by the government, was never a part of the regime. He proposed to build this very complex to jail the activists in Hong Kong.

In the year 2044, Hong Kong had become a dystopian society. After years of political turmoil and protests, the government had finally established a firm grip on the city, and those who opposed the regime were now deemed “activists” and imprisoned without trial. 2044 also marks the year where the construction of this very prison is completed, used to jail those activists.

Despite being labelled and judged, the activists were not defeated. They refused to let their spirits be broken. They banded together and used their collective knowledge and resources to create their own self-sufficient community within the walls of the prison. They set up gardens and farms, recycled and repurposed materials to create new goods, and even developed their own education system to teach the younger generation.

As word of their accomplishments spread, more and more activists were inspired to join their cause. They formed alliances with other oppressed groups and began to plan for a future beyond the walls of the prison. They developed sophisticated communication networks and outsmarted the guards at every turn.

As the years went by, the activists’ movement continued to grow in strength and numbers. Their self-sufficient community within the prison had become a shining example of what was possible in the face of oppression. And their message of hope and dignity began to spread beyond the walls, inspiring a new generation of Hong Kongers to stand up for their rights.

Despite the government’s best efforts, the activists refused to be silenced. They continued to fight for their freedom and the rights of all Hong Kongers, determined to create a better future for themselves and their children.

The story of the activists of 2044 Hong Kong is a testament to the resilience and courage of those who stand up against injustice. It is a reminder that even in the darkest of times, hope and dignity can endure.

2030

The architect initiated the idea of The Prison/Haven of Freedom 2044 and proposed a set of Prison 2044 drawings to the government.



**two set of drawings
two different
meanings**

2033

The government approved the project and gathered 500 political prisoners from other jails to construct it in June 2033.



2044



The project construction went smoothly, and the collaboration between the architect and the activist construction teams was successful. They were happy to build their territory with their own hands and remained critical of the space while keeping a low profile. People from the outside will not have any idea what is happening inside, which might make them feel a bit fearful. Only trusted individuals with connections will receive letters or verbal messages and attempt to gain entry.

2047

The Prison/Haven of Freedom 2044 operated for three years, and more than 300,000 activists visited the jail to welcome the new era when Hong Kong became a part of China without any special identity. This marked the official end of “One Country, Two Systems” and the completion of the 50 years of capitalist system and way of life unchanged. The architect stayed in the city to ensure the government had no doubts about the project, but his heart was always with the alliance in the Haven of Freedom.

There are some core principals that the architects abide from --

1. This complex is not only about culture and freedom but also about community and survival of the crowd. Hence, physical and mental health is of utmost importance. We can see this from the gyms and other entertainment facilities.

2. Education and sustainability. The worst case scenario is that this situation of the rebels being jailed might span across generations, so education and sustainability is also a concern.

3. Materials. Materials used in this complex should reflect Hong Kong's culture and also the history of Hong Kong. Hence, traditional materials used in the old era of Hong Kong should be used, such as galvanised irons p, tiles and terrazo.

This is imaginary under The National Security Law that was launched for 25 years, the story of Hongkongers surviving under the dark age.

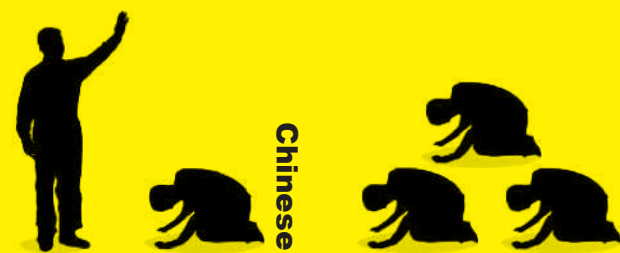
Another renaissance? It is happening inside the wall, people sharing their thoughts, reading poetry and books, producing movies that reflects the dark reality. Worship whatever they want to believe, gathering information, and last but not least, the printing house publish books and magazine, like what you are reading at the moment, and promote critical thinking and discussion.

種
族
清
洗

2019



Hongkongers emigrate to other countries. "Hong Kong's population has dropped for a third straight year, with a net outflow of 60,000 residents contributing to a decline of nearly 1 per cent in 2022." SCMP Feb 2023



Simultaneously, 150 mainland Chinese people are being permanently relocated to Hong Kong every day. Their diverse languages and cultural backgrounds create challenges and conflicts, further eroding Hong Kong's autonomy and identity.

RE-EDUCATION AND ETHNIC CLEANSING -> ->

THE MIND IS FREE AND IDEAS ARE BULLET-PROOF.

自
由



2044

In 2044, Hong Kong citizens were forced to pledge loyalty to the government or face consequences. Protesters went underground or were arrested, leaving other citizens torn between supporting or fearing the loss of autonomy. No trust and community bonding among citizen.

-> ->

1.4a The scale and population

7.508 million of Hong Kong Citizen in 2019
Permanent residents by the end of 2022 for 7,197,200, while mobile residents accounted for

136,000. **Net migration of 113,000** between mid-2021 and mid-2022.

Hongkongers are **moving out** from HongKong, due to emigrant and others country's life boat scheme.

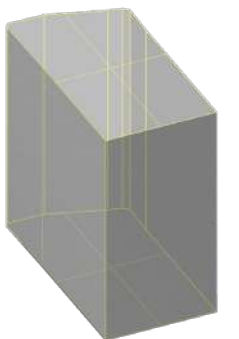
UK: a total of 129,415 grants of out of country BN(O) visas made between 31 January 2021 and 31 December 2022; Canada: Since its launch in 2021, the scheme has received 17,400 applications for Open Work Permit.

1.4b The capacity

The planning of the project is referencing the statistic on 2023, which Hongkong still have more population, to makesure the activist can be all contained in the prison, the capacity is 5% of HongKong ppl of 7.5million, which is **400,000**

The volume: 3sq.m person
Site net area : **99 311sq.m**

Some people communicate through secret media and deliberately get arrested to enter Prison/Haven of Freedom 2044.



SITE HISTORY

The Tamar replaced the HMS VICTOR EMMANUEL as the supply ship of the Hong Kong Navy Dockyard in October 1897 after her refit in Kowloon Dockyard, and since then she has lost her sea-going capability and has been berthed in the Navy Dockyard and Victoria Harbour for many years. She is the office of the Commander of The Royal Navy China Station, and is used for ceremonial parties, as well as firing salutes on important occasions such as the King's birthday or when ships enter or leave the harbour. The Tamar also acts as a court-martial to hear cases of non-compliance by British officers and men. As well as being a nominal supply ship, the Tamar is also a Receiving Ship. The Receiving Ship was used in port to house new recruits or sailors transferred from other ships or shore bases for behavioural correction (as most sailors of the era did not know how to swim and it was difficult to jump overboard without being spotted, this prevented recruits from escaping) and then assigned to other ships or shore bases. As the receiving ship had a definite function in relation to the nominal supply ship, and as many sailors from the Hong Kong Navy Dockyard and the Chinese fleet had yet to experience the Tamar, she became more widely known as a receiving ship and was commonly printed on postcards.

THE WATERFRONT CALLED TAMAR



Prior to 1913, the Tamar was moored in the middle of Victoria Harbour opposite the dockyard and was easily recognisable by her white hull, distinctive three masts and canopy shape, making her a landmark in Victoria Harbour. By 1913, five years after the completion of the Navy Dockyard extension, she was moored to the west of the Dockyard pond and began to live in relative peace for 28 years. The Tamar remained in Hong Kong for 44 years until the outbreak of the Pacific War on 7 December 1941, when Japan declared war on the United States and Britain and immediately invaded Hong Kong across the Shenzhen River.

As the British army could not stop the Japanese in the New Territories and Kowloon, they ordered all the ships that were not capable of fighting and would not be used in the subsequent war to sink themselves. She was towed out to Wanchai, where the British torpedoed her but failed to hit her, and then filled her with water. The hard canopy roof may have been exposed at low tide. After the Japanese occupied Hong Kong, the Japanese may have considered the fact that the masts of the Tamar were still visible in the harbour, and preserving the wreckage of this iconic British ship would be a way to show the prestige of the Japanese army and give them a degree of political publicity.

After the restoration of Hong Kong to British rule, as the British Navy needed to repair the wartime damage to the shore facilities which were not immediately available, a River class frigate, HMS AIRE, renamed HMS TAMAR, was sent to Hong Kong in March 1946 as a nominal supply ship to reflect the re-establishment of the British Navy's base in Hong Kong and to provide temporary accommodation for the base's personnel. In November 1946, she was renamed HMS TAMAR and sank in the South China Sea during a typhoon on her way to Singapore. The former army Wellington Barracks, which had been restored next to the naval shipyard, became the naval base, but the British Navy had changed the custom of using a nominal supply ship to name the shore facility as a warship, treating it as such. The new naval base has been named HMS TAMAR and the general public has since become accustomed to calling it the Tamar naval base.

While the Tamar was being reprovisioned on shore, the wreckage of the Tamar, which was lying dormant in Victoria Harbour, was sold to a private salvage company in 1946-47 and was required to be removed above the seabed by the end of 1947, but the salvage company only succeeded in removing the timber-based parts near and above the water surface. In December 1947, the ship was blown into several sections in an unsuccessful attempt to salvage it from the water. In 1950, the salvage company again used blasting to break the hull into pieces and salvage them.

Former Naval Depot Ship

Wreck Of HMS Tamar To Be Removed

After nearly nine years' peaceful repose on the harbour bed, the remains of a once proud unit of His Majesty's Navy is to be disturbed by gangs of wreck-breakers.

She is HMS Tamar, former Navy depot ship in Hongkong which was scuttled in December, 1941, to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Japanese. She now lies submerged midway between Kellet Island and Wanchai.

It was announced by the

Marine Department yesterday that as from October 7 and until further notice, underwater explosive charges may be detonated during the first fifteen minutes of each hour in connection with the dispersal of the wreck of Tamar at 153° 7.6 cables from Kowloon Clock Tower. Masters of all vessels should give a wide berth and reduce speed when passing.

Tamar had a gross tonnage of 4,500, length of 335 feet, breadth of 42 feet and depth of 27 feet. Built at Millwall and launched in the beginning of June, 1863, she was named, of course, after the famous river of Devon and Cornwall. She was a sailing ship with an ornate figurehead.

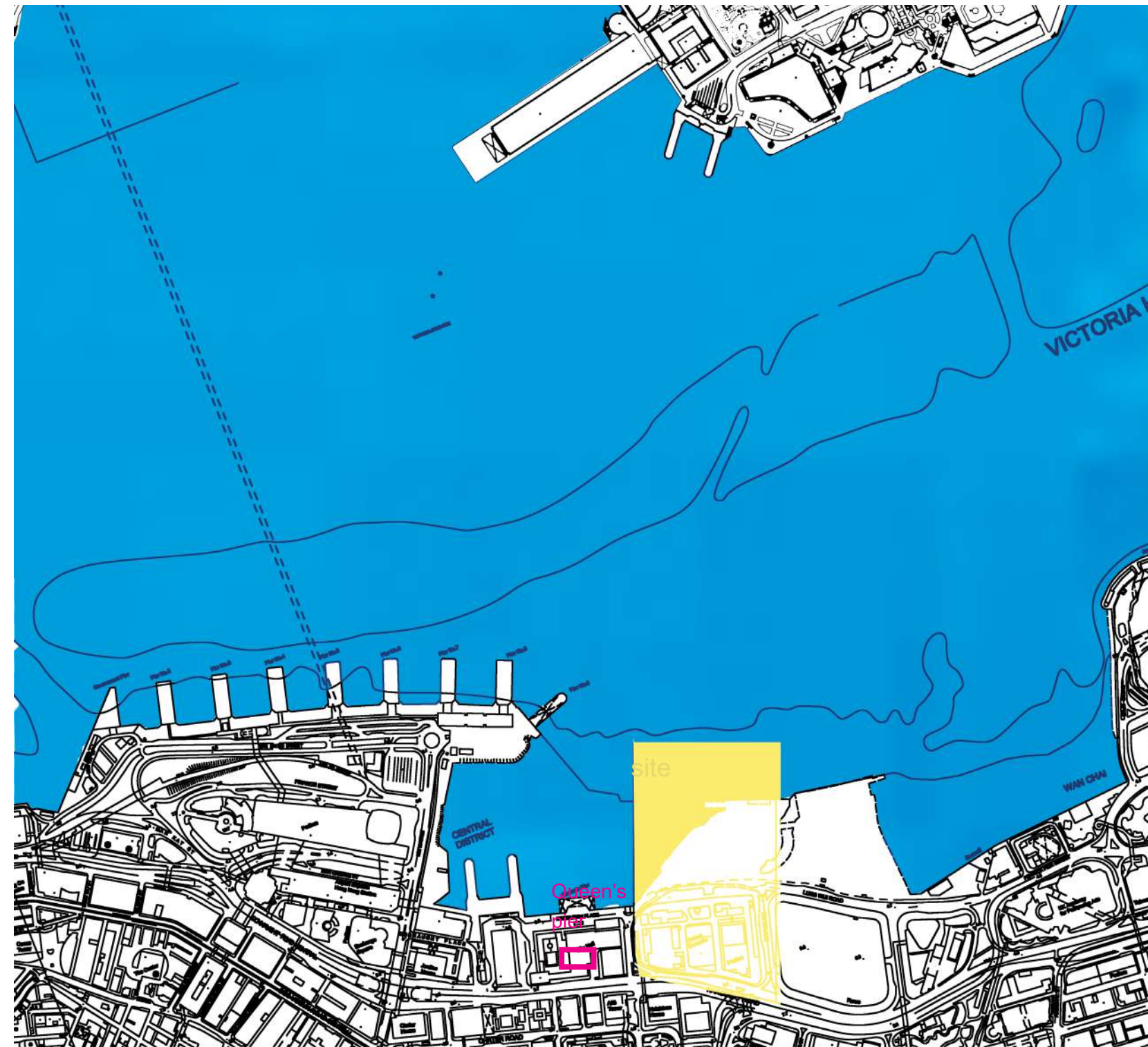
She started on her maiden trip on January 12, 1864, as a troopship, to the Cape and China. Originally she was barque-rigged, equipped with an auxiliary steam engine which gave her a speed of about 12 knots. She paid her first visit to Hongkong in 1878 and came here again in 1886, finally returning in June, 1895, since when she acted as Receiving Ship of His Majesty's Naval Establishment in the Colony. Moored alongside the west wall of the Naval Yard basin, she was occasionally moved for docking.

Following the re-occupation, the flag of HMS Tamar has been flown in Wellington Barracks

On 29 November 1957, the British Government suddenly announced the closure of the Navy Dockyard in Hong Kong after two years, and the Navy implemented the Sandy Fennel Plan at the same time when the Navy Dockyard was cleared. The Tamar Naval Base was relocated from the first generation in the former Wellington Barracks to the second generation in the former Navy Dock. On 4 March 1979, the Prince of Wales (King Charles) inaugurated the newly built Prince of Wales House on the western side of the pond. The following day, the headquarters of the three British forces in Hong Kong was moved from Victoria Barracks to Prince of Wales House, giving the Tamar Naval Base an additional status as the headquarters of the British Army.

With the imminent handover in 1997, the Tamar naval base was relocated to Stonecutters Island in 1994 in preparation for the handover of Prince of Wales Building and its adjacent buildings to the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) in 1997, and the naval base at Stonecutters Island became the third generation of the Tamar naval base until its closure on 11 April 1997. The naval base at Stonecutters Island became the third generation of the Tamar naval base until its closure on 11 April 1997.





Prison / Haven of Freedom 2044 Hong Kong site map in 2007

Queen's pier

A discreet symbol of power

In 1925, Clementi, the 17th Governor of Hong Kong, disembarked at the first Queen's Pier, and it has been an essential stop for the Governor and the British Royal Family since then. However, even though it was classified as a Grade I listed building, the second generation of Queen's Pier was demolished in 2007 due to the Central Reclamation project.



In the 2000s, it was decided that the new Queen's Pier would be demolished together with the Star Ferry Pier after the opening of the new Central Pier in November 2006, because the deadline for demolition of the Queen's Pier was longer than that of the Star Ferry Pier. On 24 December 2007, a number of groups held a candlelight vigil in Edinburgh Place at 8pm on Christmas Eve, calling on the Hong Kong government to restore the Edinburgh Place Pier and to fight for the preservation of the Queen's Pier. On 27 July 2007,

three pier preservationists announced an indefinite sit-in and hunger strike starting at 4.30pm on the same day until the Hong Kong government promised to preserve the Queen's Pier in situ.

In the afternoon of 30 July 2007, the Lands Department sent officers to the railings of the Queen's Pier to post the following notice, stating that the protesters sleeping on the pier were illegally occupying government land and asking them to leave by 12 midnight on 1 August.

LAND (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ORDINANCE

Chapter 28 of The Laws of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region)
NOTICE UNDER SECTION 6(1)
LOCATION Government Land at Queen's Pier, Central, Hong Kong.

TAKE NOTICE that the Authority designated pursuant to section 3 of the above Ordinance HEREBY REQUIRES occupiers of the land upon which this notice is posted, TAKE NOTICE that the Authority designated pursuant to section 3 of the above Ordinance HEREBY REQUIRES occupiers of the land upon which this notice is posted, begin unleased and occupied otherwise than under a licence, deed or memorandum of appropriation, to cease such occupation before 1st August 2007.

Dated 30th July 2007
Time 3:00pm
(signed) (Franklin TANG) for Director of Lands



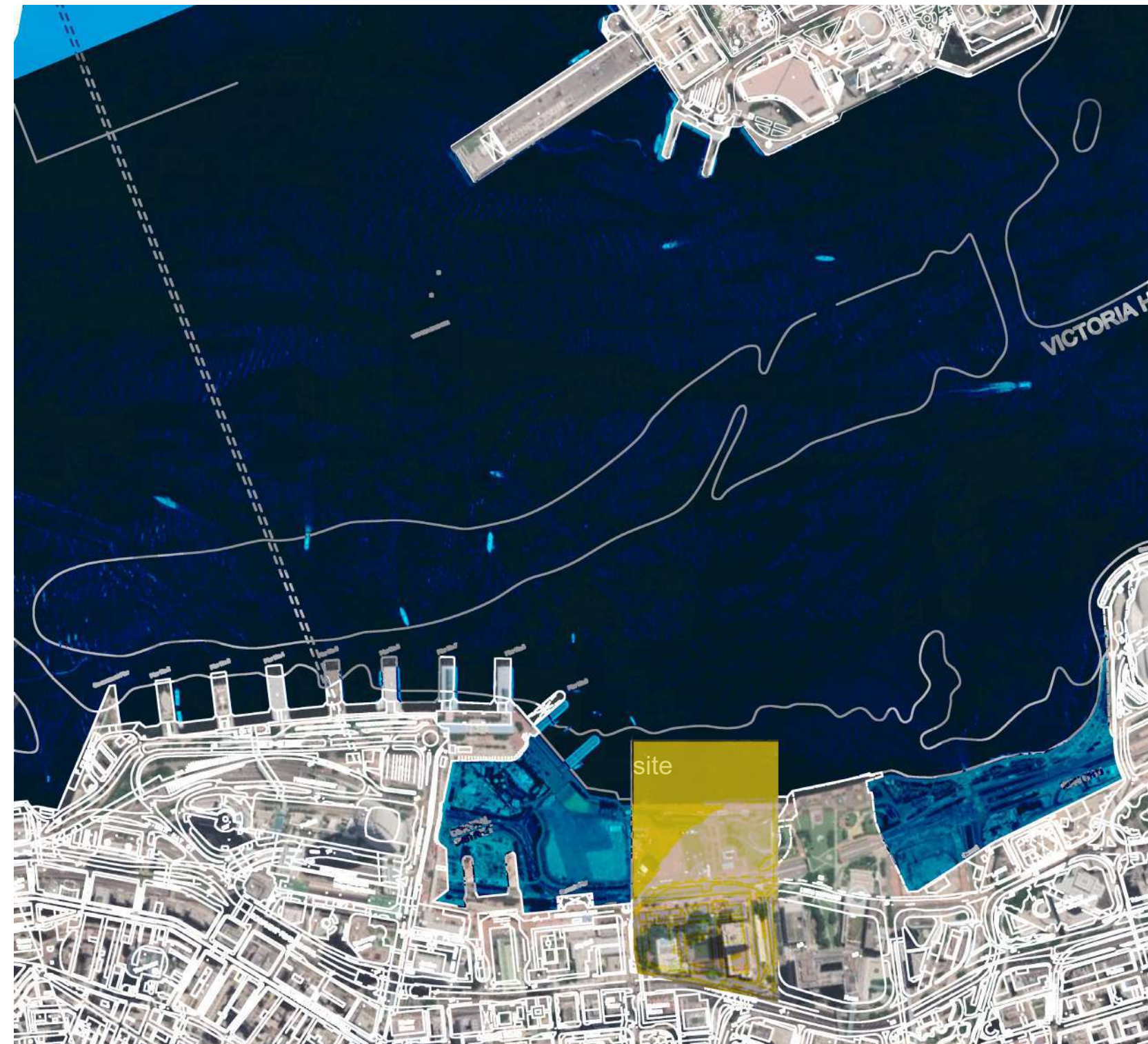
In April 2008, the Planning Department released the Stage 2 Public Engagement for the Urban Design Study for the New Central Harbourfront, proposing two options for the re-provisioning of the Queen's Pier: one is to re-provision the Queen's Pier between Piers No. 9 and 10 to restore its marine function; the other is to re-provision the Queen's Pier in-situ to maintain its relationship with the Hong Kong City Hall, but the marine function will be lost.

On 8 May 2008, the Hong Kong Government said that the components of the Queen's Pier were safely stored in the Government Explosives Depot at Kau Shat Wan, Lantau Island, Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Government plans to build a temporary indoor warehouse with temperature and humidity regulation to properly house the Queen's Pier components, especially its roof, so that the Queen's Pier can be preserved in its original form as far as possible when it is formally re-provisioned in the Central area, except that the staircases on both sides of the Queen's Pier may have to be removed when the Queen's Pier is re-provisioned midway between Central Piers No. 9 and No. 10 to avoid affecting the operation of Central Piers No. 9 and No. 10. [17][18][19]

In 2013, the Government made a private decision to build the pier without going through the consultation process. When Paul Chan was appointed as Secretary for Development, the TPB even violently prevented the public from raising objections legally when the management of the pier lot was given to the PLA unit.

It was only in March 2016 that the Government launched consultation on the re-provisioning of the Queen's Pier, but without prior consultation with the Antiquities Advisory Board to provide options for in-situ re-location. Three options for re-locating the Queen's Pier at Piers 9 and 10 were proposed in the questionnaire survey. Of these, 1011 people (52%) chose Option C as the lowest cost option, while 37% chose the other options. [20] However, as of January 2019, the government said that "detailed studies are underway and there is no concrete timetable.

In a public dialogue with conservationists in 2007, the then Secretary for Development, Mrs Carrie Lam, stated on behalf of the SAR Government that consideration would be given to rebuilding the Queen's Pier and the clock tower of the original Star Ferry Pier [21], and that this would convince the conservationists and protesters occupying the pier to leave so that demolition could begin [22]. After the opening of the Central-Wan Chai Bypass in January 2019, the Government has not yet been able to rebuild the piers. There are no plans to rebuild the Queen's Pier or the clock tower of the original Star Ferry Pier, and the scattered parts of the pier are still stored in the Government Explosives Depot at Kau Shat Wan on Lantau Island[23].



Prison / Haven of Freedom 2044 Hong Kong site map 2007(line) and 2023(reclamation finish) showing the reclamation of the new harbourfront in tamar area

Central and Wan Chai Reclamation is a project launched by the government of Hong Kong since the 1990s to reclaim land for different purposes. This includes transportation improvements such as the Hong Kong MTR station, Airport Express Railway & Central-Wan Chai Bypass, as well as public recreation space such as the Central Harbourfront Event Space, Tamar Park and the Hong Kong Observation Wheel.

In 2019, the issue surrounding the PLA pier in Tamar, Hong Kong, was a source of controversy and tension between the Hong Kong government and pro-democracy protesters.

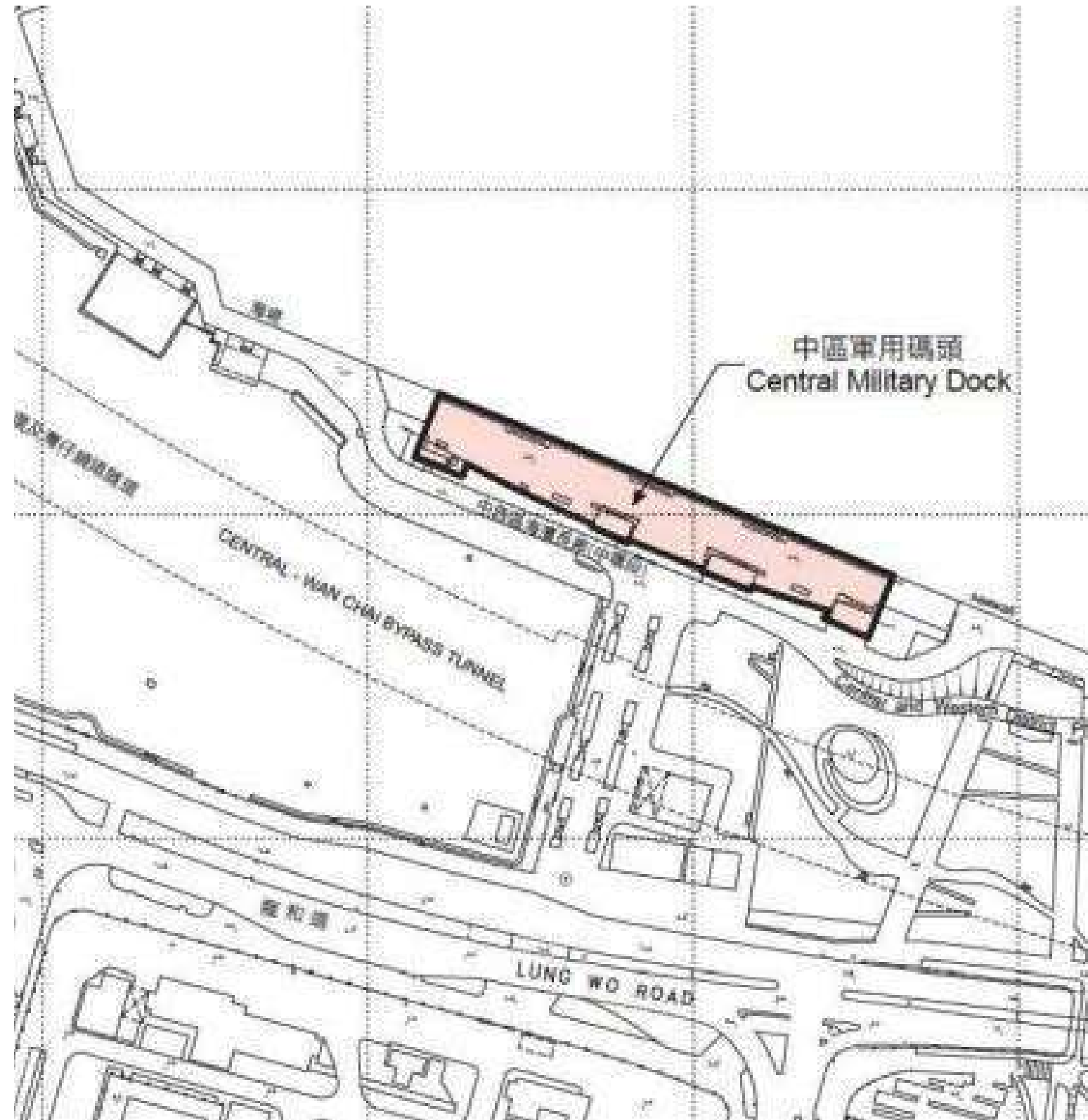
Carrie Lam(Hong Kong Chief Executive)“The HKSAR government has to leave free 150 meters of the eventual permanent waterfront at a place close to the Central Barracks for the re-provisioning of the Military Dock for the Hong Kong Garrison upon completion of the reclamation works in Central,” (CGTN, 2020)

The PLA pier was a newly constructed dock located near the Hong Kong government headquarters, which was intended to be used by the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) of China. The pier raised concerns among Hong Kong residents who feared that the PLA would use it to intervene in the city’s political affairs.

On June 30, 2019, the 22nd anniversary of Hong Kong’s handover from British to Chinese rule, thousands of protesters surrounded the government headquarters and the PLA pier to express their anger towards the extradition bill proposed by the government. The protests turned violent, with clashes between protesters and police leading to injuries and arrests.

The PLA pier became a symbol of the Hong Kong government’s close relationship with the Chinese government, which many protesters viewed as a threat to Hong Kong’s autonomy and democracy. The controversy surrounding the PLA pier continued to fuel tensions between the government and pro-democracy activists throughout the year.





2044
the barrack in

The significant on this land in central?

1. looking for a plot in the waterfront in Central
2. accessible by walk and ferry
3. an important land which means sth

LOCAL
PRECEDENTS

IDENTITY

/

TYPOLOGIES

1.5 Local precedents – identity/typologies

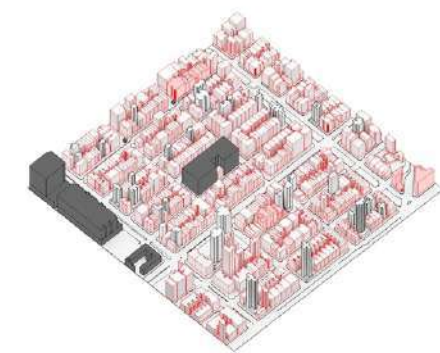
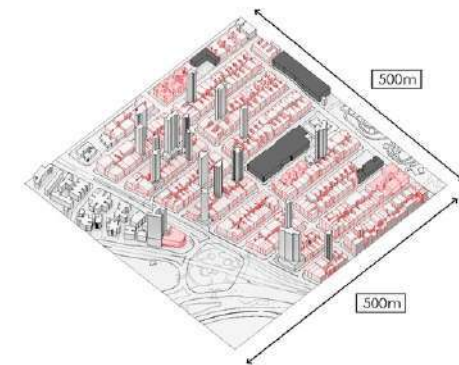
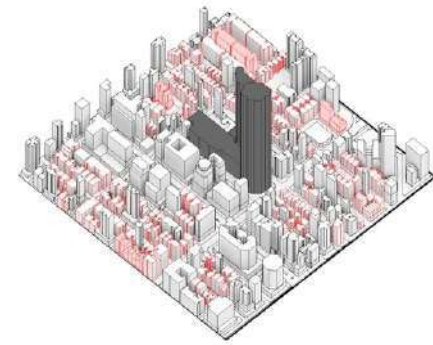
1.5a Density and Morphology

The architect and the prisoners, aiming to preserve Hong Kong's own political and cultural identity as opposed to the integration of Mainland China, chose to isolate several traditional architectural Hong Kong elements and re-establish them within the prison. This session aims to discuss why these particular elements were perceived as critical and significant to the Hong Kong identity.

Generally speaking, vertical density, the highly-densed skyscraper fabric, exible and multiple functions all exhibits Hong Kong's characteristics. Out of all these characteristics, which should be kept in the complex and what is more peripheral?

The followings are investigations of critical local typologies, the selected projects represent a perspective of Hong Kong that should be respected/retained. One should also bear in mind the morphology of Hong Kong, which is a lot of mountains, figure ground and topographic analysis.

The down town of hong kong is somehow facing the urban decay,
2,755.03 sq.km(2020Feb) - 1,648.22(sea surface
1,106.81 sq.km ~



©hku

CITY



according to the plot ratio of , the bottom part are 100% site coverage, which usually approx 3 storey of

RURAL

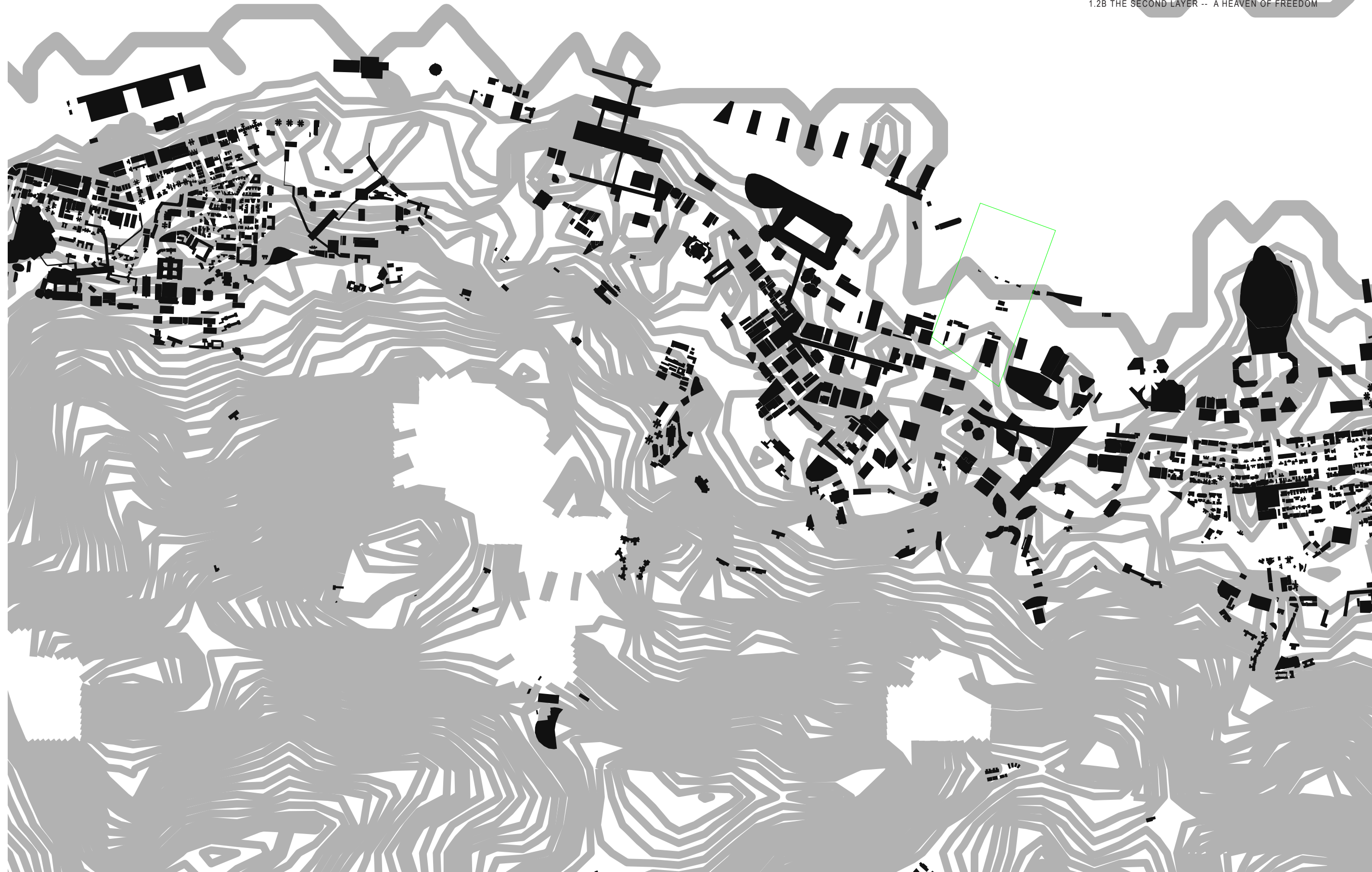


©wikipedia



©hong kong Tourism Board

1970





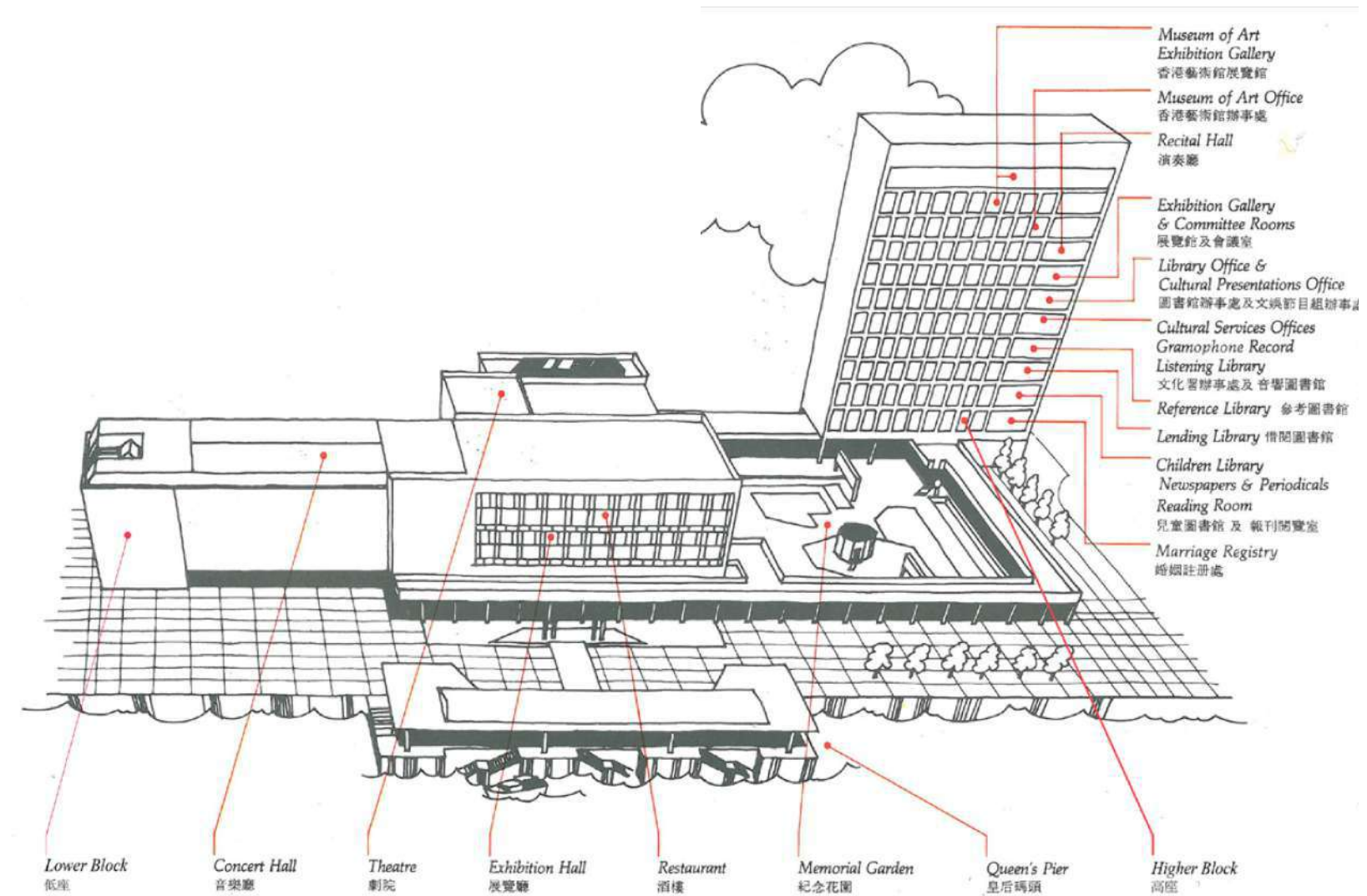
The Hong Kong City Hall is a building complex located in Central, Hong Kong. The complex consists of two main buildings, the High Block and the Low Block. The design of the City Hall was a collaborative effort between the architectural firms of Ron Phillips and Alan Fitch, and the government's Architectural Services Department.

The High Block, which is the taller of the two buildings, stands at 107 meters tall and has 28 floors. It houses the City Hall's offices, council chambers, and a theatre that seats 1,200 people. The design of the High Block is characterized by its sleek, modernist style, with clean lines and a simple color scheme of white and blue.

The Low Block, on the other hand, is a four-story building that houses a public library, an art gallery, and exhibition halls. The Low Block's design is more traditional and ornate, featuring a Chinese-style roof and decorative elements such as traditional Chinese lattice work.

One of the most distinctive features of the City Hall complex is the open-air courtyard that sits between the two buildings. This space is used for outdoor performances, exhibitions, and other public events, and is often referred to as the City Hall Courtyard.

The design of the Hong Kong City Hall is a blend of modern and traditional architectural styles, reflecting the city's unique cultural heritage and its position as a hub of commerce and innovation in Asia.





大澳棚屋

©2012 antwer
©2012 antwer



Stilt house - Pang uk

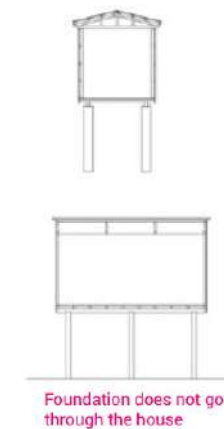
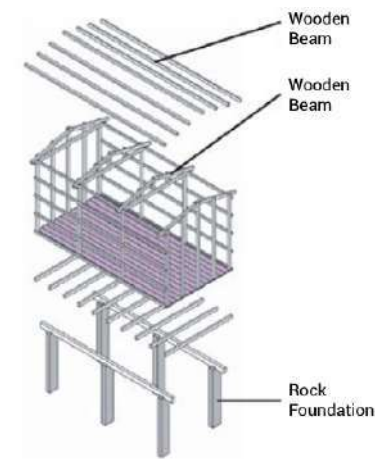
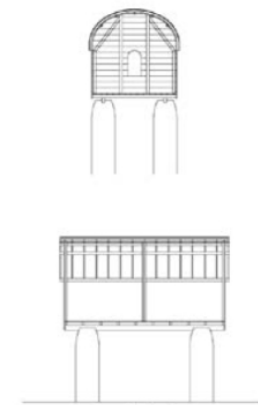
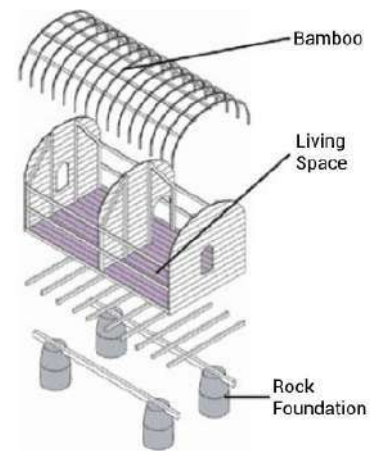
Hong Kong is a fishing village in 1841, it is the root and fundamental living style of the old Hongkongers. Stilt House is a typology of preserved the living history located in Tai O.

The architecture stands on top of the ocean, supported by wooden columns/concrete/rock foundation, which makes people adapt the living of fishing and also living on the ground.

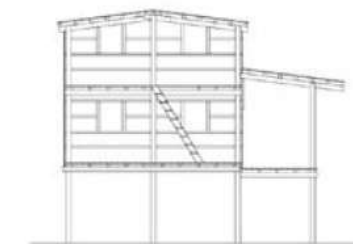
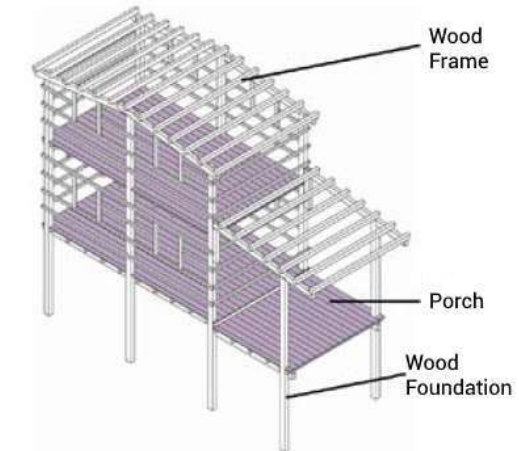
The structure is elevated from the water and the interior space is like a duplex, high ceiling, the upper floor for sleeping and the ground floor is the living room, bathroom and kitchen.

How does it relate to design?

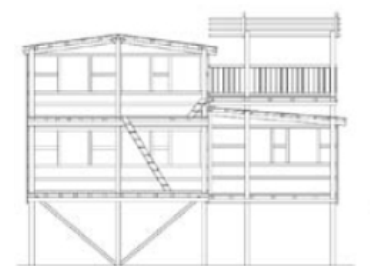
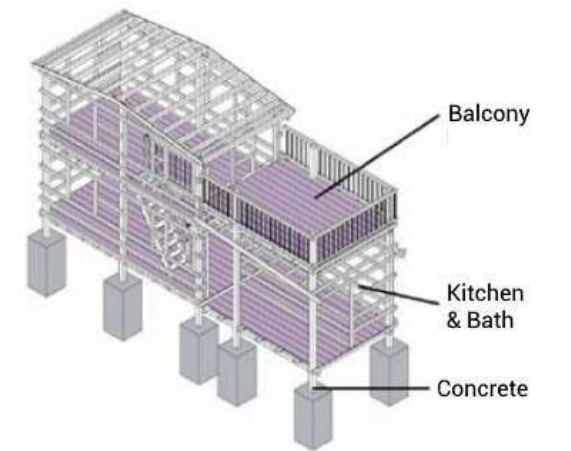
The design of the dock in the prison can be traced back to the fishing village of Hong Kong, connecting the dock to the water and international seas.



Foundation does not go through the house



Foundation as part of the house frame, more sturdy.



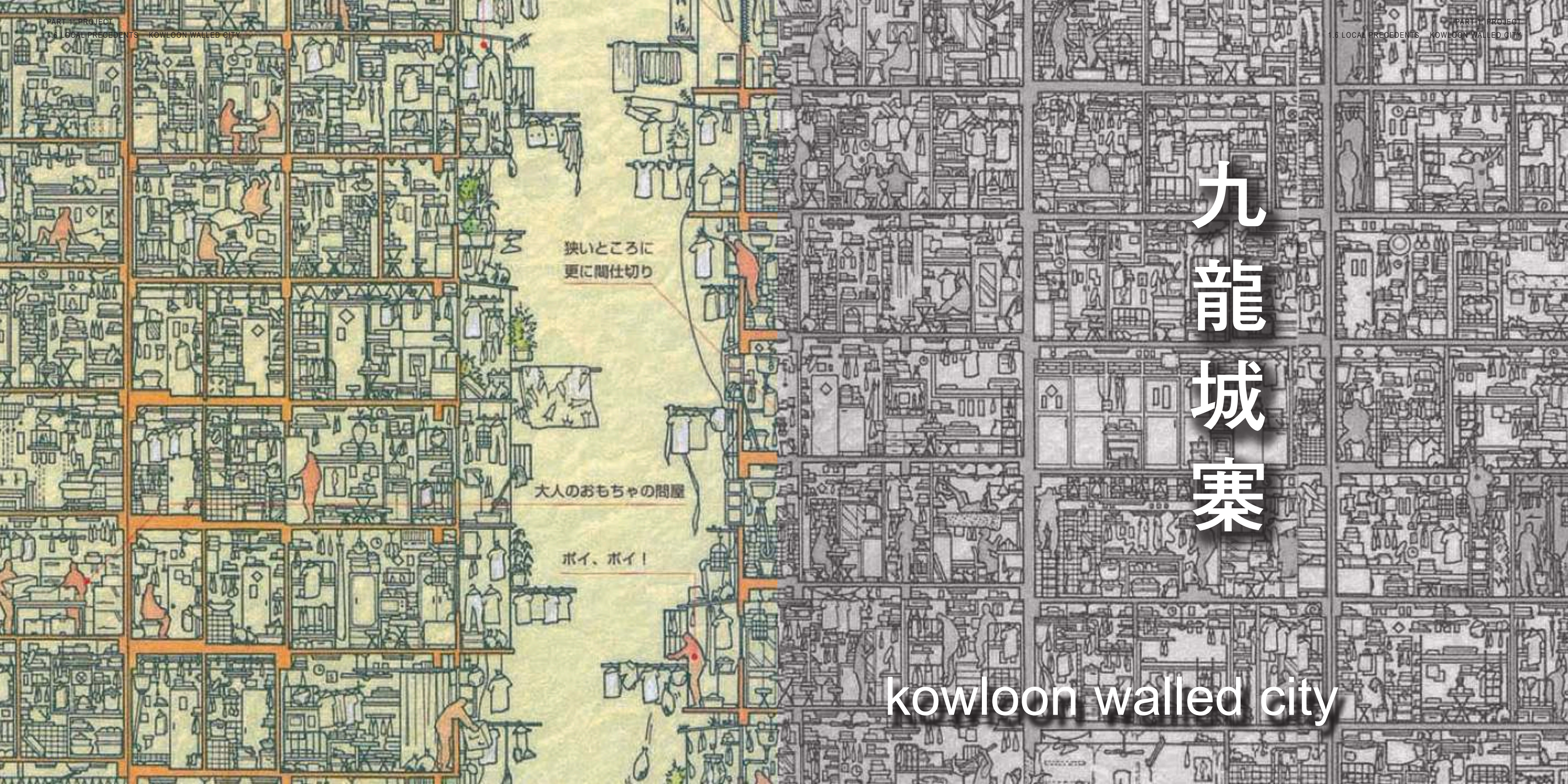
九龍城寨

狭いところに
更に間仕切り

大人のおもちゃの間屋

ホイ、ホイ!

kowloon walled city



- Capacity = **33000 – 50000, 2.5 hectare**
 - High-density settlement: built upon the other building
 - Bottom-up: the people can extend the structure by themselves
 - Mixed use: the program in kowloon walled city is chaotic, including dentist clinic, food factory and casino all in one place
- 350 interconnected high-rise buildings
No road/street

How does it relate to design?

The design of the Kowloon Walled City is a high density residential area, oddly similar to the prison/haven complex. However, the Kowloon Walled City was a disaster in terms of space and clutter as it was very chaotic and the boundaries between private and public space was blurred. The prison/haven complex aims at improving from these perspectives and provide a safer and more comfortable living area for the residents.





漁光村

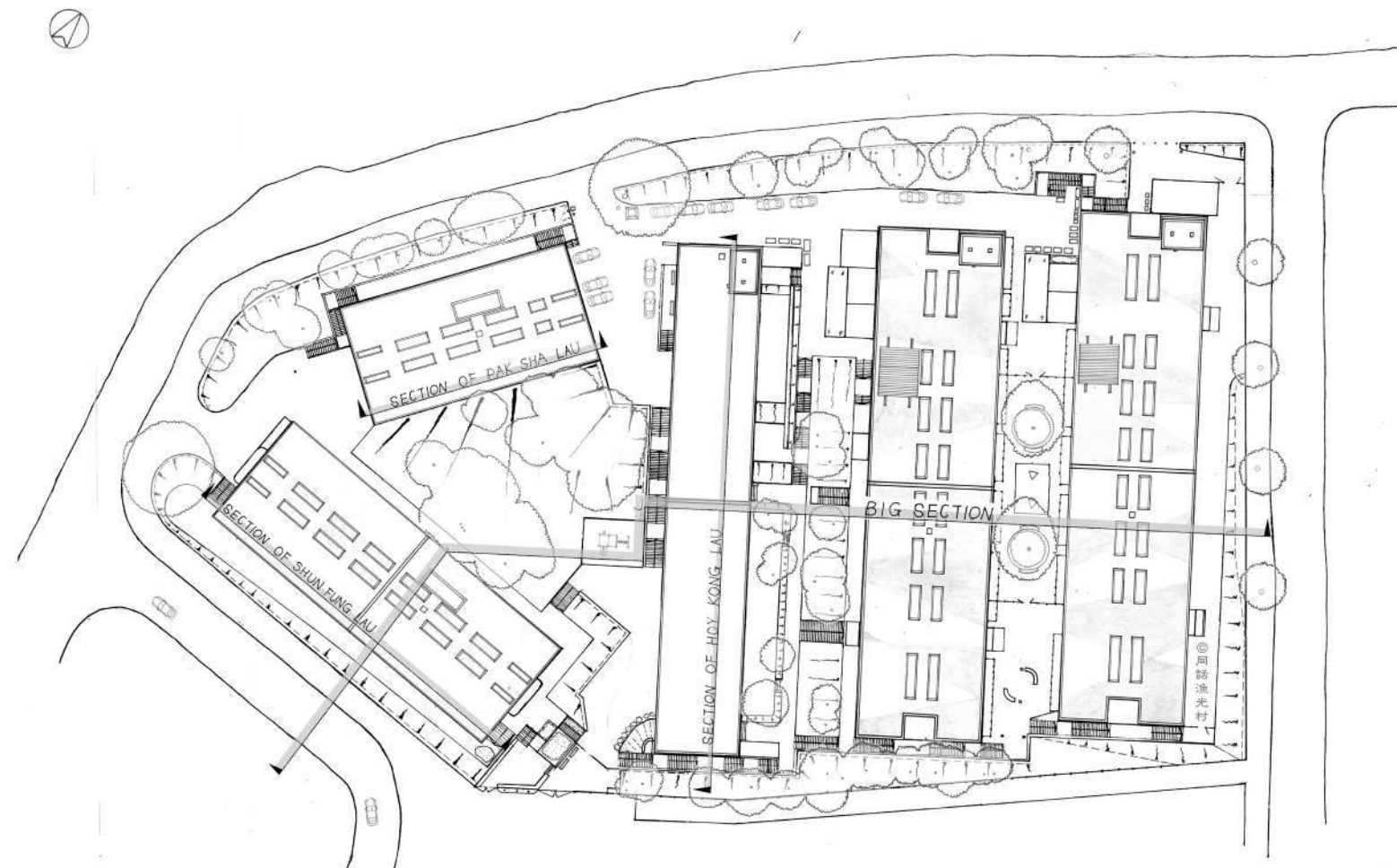
Yue Kwong Chuen

Yue Kwong Chuen is a humanity living space, built against the foot of a hill. Natural ventilation and lighting is considered. It was removed in 2025 but remains a good design of Hong Kong's public housing, designed by Hong Kong residents.

The layout is a double-loaded corridor with lightwells, hence allowing for semi-private areas in the entrance of every apartment, which residents usually use as shoeboxes or planting areas.

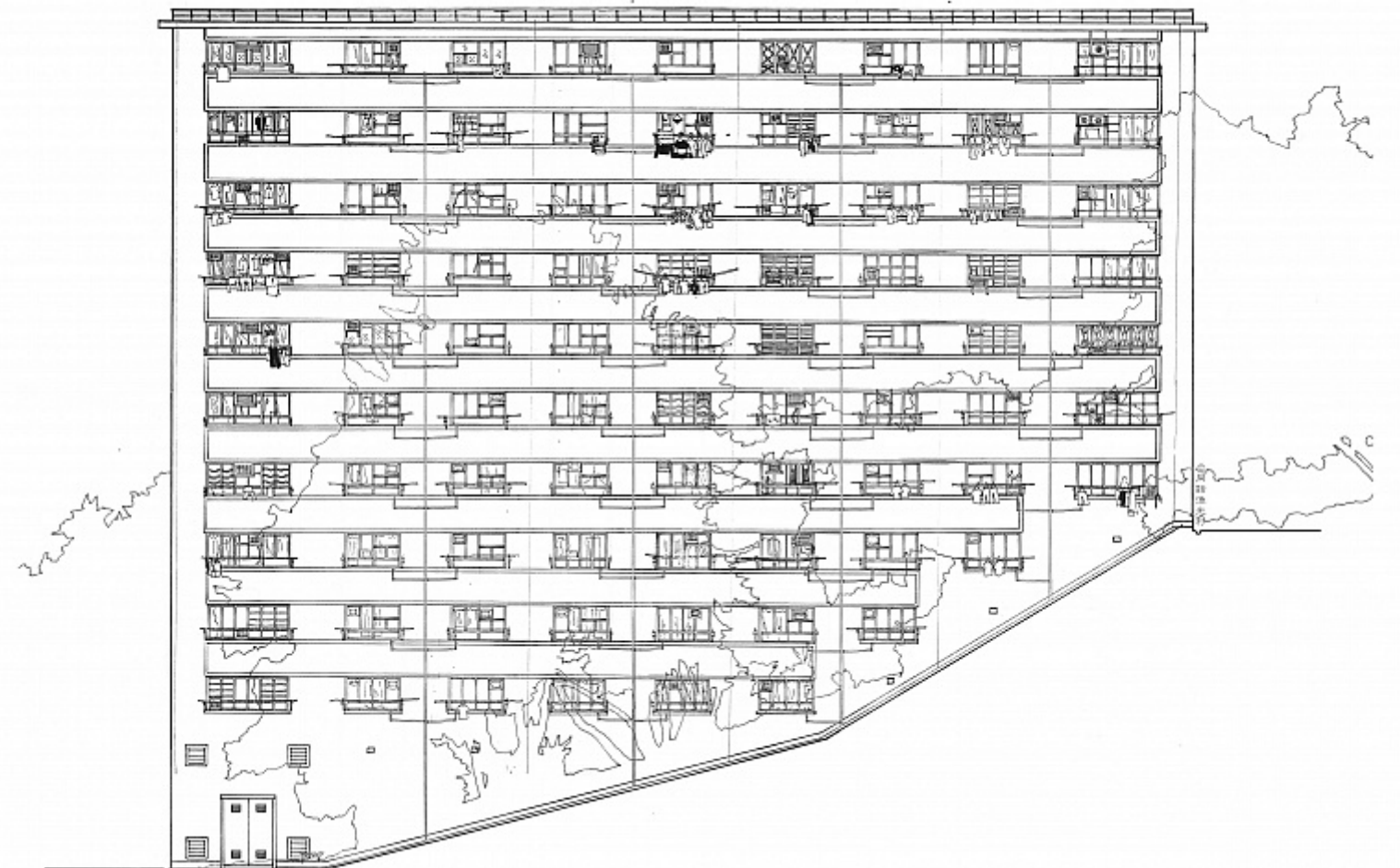
The whole layout of the village(five buildings) drew inspiration from a small boat, hence making it a good candidate for fishermen to change their lifestyle and move to the inland area.

Lots of public area (gardens and places to hang clothes) are included, where schools are also present within the perimeter.



How does this relate to design?

The consideration of ventilation, hygiene and sunlight could be referenced from this precedent. Despite it being a Prison, it is hoped to preserve the rebel's dignity and provide them with a comfy living space. Yue Kwong Chuen is definitely a good referecing point.





地下堡壘



HK URBEX

URBEX

CWB WWII BUNKER



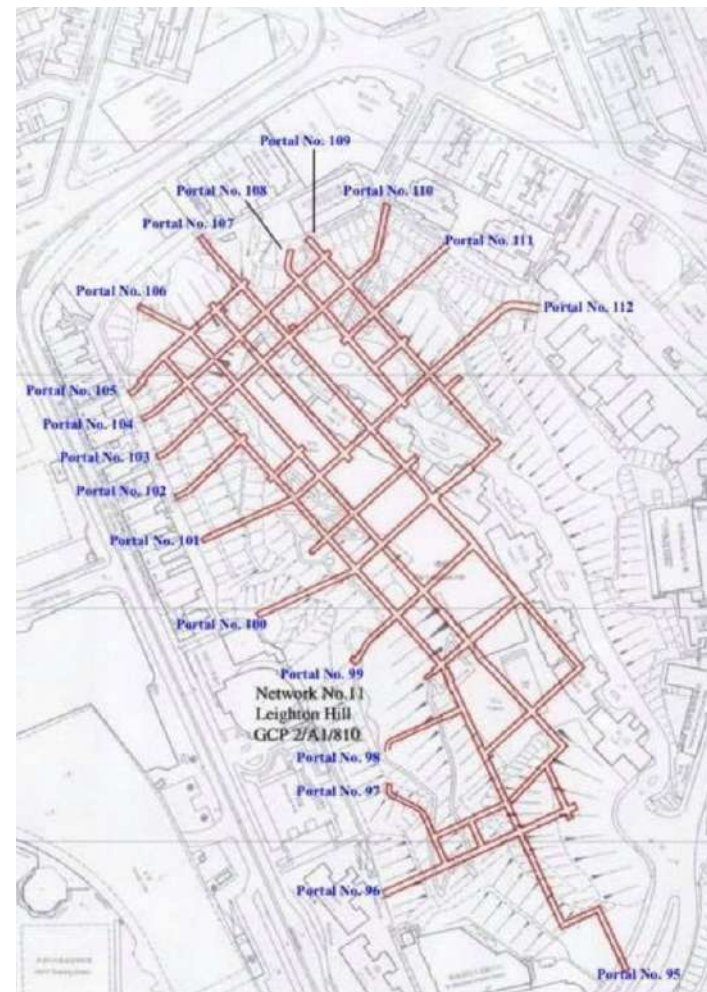
the bunker was not just a simple underground space, but a complex of buildings that were likely constructed for a specific purpose. However, over time, many of the exits from the bunker have become inaccessible due to the construction of buildings on top of the bunker, which may have blocked or closed off the exits.

A rusty iron door behind the Sports Mansion at the junction of Wong Nai Chung Road and Leighton Road. The door is sealed off, but the local may still remember that behind the iron door is a huge underground complex, the Causeway Bay underground air-raid shelter, which was built more than 80 years ago.

Although it is called a “shelter,” the 2.5-kilometer-long air defense work actually connects the entire Leighton Hill and extends outward like a spider web, with the mountain as its center. The tunnels are not very spacious, but also not as narrow as people imagine, which can accommodate more than one or two people walking side by side. The air-raid shelter was built in 1940, just one year before the 1941 “Defense of Hong Kong” campaign. Considering the tense engineering and construction techniques at that time, it was still impressive to achieve such a scale.

In 2009-2010, the government proposed to build a pedestrian tunnel in Causeway Bay to connect Happy Valley to Victoria Park, and eventually proposed the grand plan of the “Wan Chai Underground City” in the midst of the bustling development of urban underground spaces. However, the plan was mired in a five-year parliamentary tug-of-war after that. After the completion of the second phase of public

participation in August 2019, the government stopped the plan’s advancement citing social events, and since then, the underground city has ended up without substantial progress. Similarly, as a “pioneer” of Wan Chai’s underground space, the Causeway Bay underground air-raid shelter has been sealed off for safety reasons and can only be reminisced in photos.



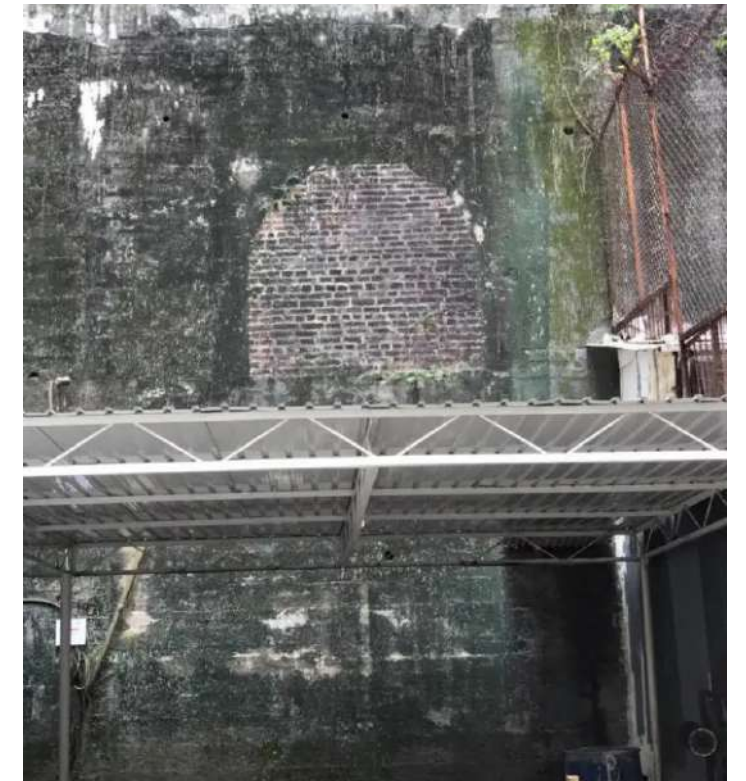
How does it relate to design?

The interior of the prison/haven complex is dark at times to avoid excessive lighting. The bunkers relate to the complex through passages and hallways, which are everywhere in this 415m skyscraper. The thick walls and the hidden entrance of the bunkers can also be related to the complex through the atmosphere they all convey -- somewhat eerie and unwelcoming.

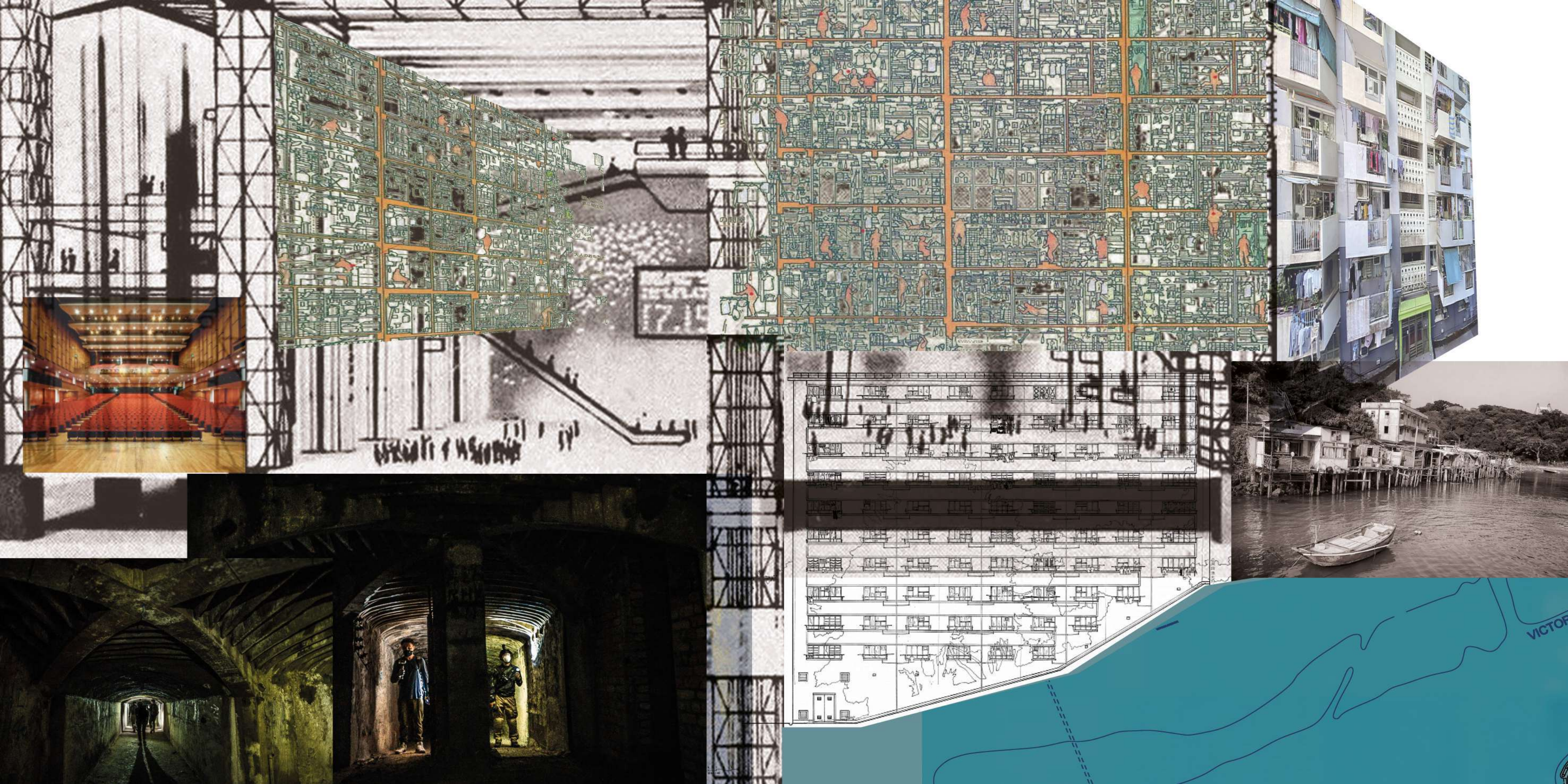
FORTIFICATION



The ceiling of the air-raid shelter is in a strip-shaped arch, with a distinct European style



Exit of air-raid shelter No. 111.



BACKGROUND

Nation: Hong Kong

- Established in 1841, an archipelago area with 260+ islands, with East meet West background, people influenced by both cultures, and embraced both

- Hong Kong is unique, in terms of culture, economic, political, languages

City development – in Chronological Order

(power and authority timeline diagram to be draw)

1. before 1841: small fishing village

2. 1841 - 1898 : The City of Victoria

3. 1899 - 1945 : post WW2

4. 1946 - 1968 : foundation of the Global city

- 4(a): 1949 – Republic of China established

- 4(b): 1984 - Sino-British Joint Declaration :

United Kingdom and China signed in 1984 setting the conditions in which Hong Kong was transferred to Chinese control and for the governance of the territory after 1 July 1997.

- 4(c): 1989 – 4th June, Massacre of the Tiananmen Square

5. 1997 - 1997: The Handover of Hong Kong

7. 1998 - 2019: Under China Control, but retain High Autonomy

- 7(a):2017 - China gov said Sino-British Joint Declaration was a historical document, no longer has meaning

- 7(b): 2019 – The Extradition Bill Protest

- 7(c): 2020 – The passing of the National Security Law

8. 2020 - Now: seen as a part of China

- 8(a): 2030 - Hong Kong no difference to China

-- 8(b):2047 - “the one country two system”
Officially over

History (Authority/ Sovereignty)

本土

1A. Political- What is the difference between a nation and a state? 1Ai. British colonial – BNO

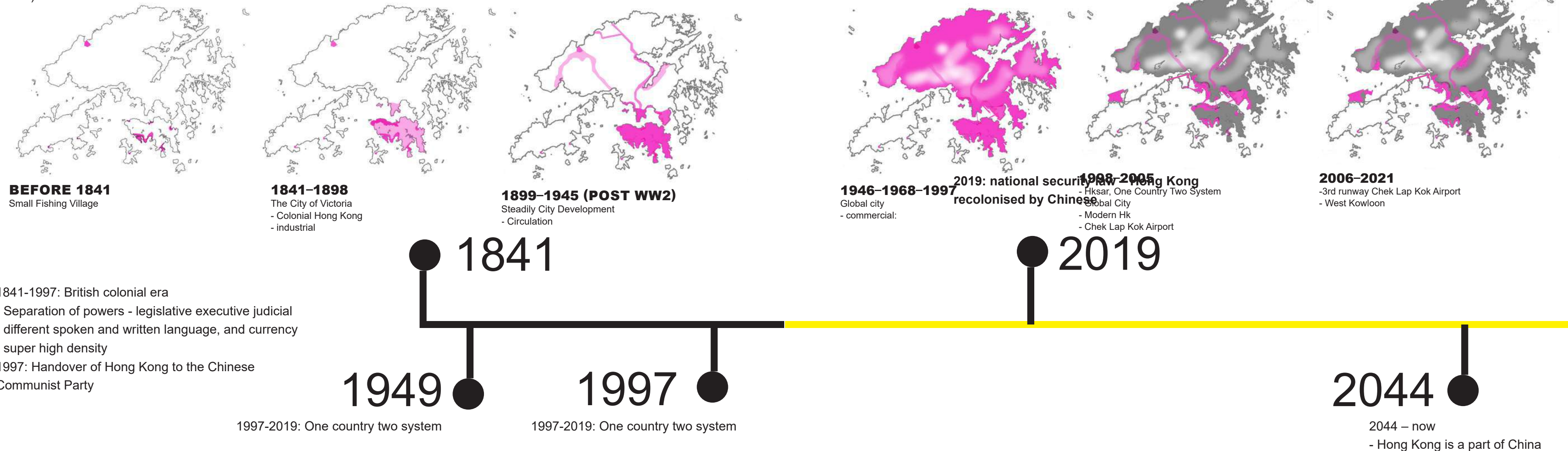
Since 1841

1Aii. Special Administrative Region – from 1997

PRChina - 1949

1B. Geographical - Port City (Location/ South China Sea)

Events (Political)



In the year 2044, Hong Kong has become a city that is not so much different than mainland China. Naturally, the population in Hong Kong has decreased because the Communist Party has complete control over the place, resulting in an increasing number of emigrants. There used to be five ports and train stations connecting Hong Kong and Mainland China (Luo Hu Port, Lok Ma Chau Port, Shenzhen Bay Port, Huanggang Port and Shekou Port) back in 2022, but in 2044 there are seven ports connecting the two places. The main language spoken in Hong Kong has changed from Cantonese to Mandarin. The internet and freedom of speech, press and assembly has all been taken away by the authority.



2044
The City of
- China Colonial
-
- population decline

The Hong Kong basic law ensure hong kong residents to have freedom of speech, press, publication, association, assembly, demonstration, right, form and join trade unions, and to strike.

Hong Kong retains her high autonomy under the one country two system until June 2019, where the extradition bill protest begins.

However, all is changed under the National Security Law, which overrides the basic law...

A. freedom of speech, of the press and of publication; B. freedom of association, of assembly, of procession and of demonstration; c. and the right and freedom to form and join trade unions; and to strike.”

The infographic for China's system is set against a red background. At the top, a Venn diagram shows three overlapping circles labeled 'Legislative', 'Executive', and 'Judicial', with 'CCP' in the center. Below this, the text 'China's system.' is followed by 'CHINA' in large white letters. At the bottom, a white banner with red Chinese characters '爱党爱国' (Loves the Communist Party & Country) is shown between two red fence-like structures. Below the banner, the text 'The street banner in China. (Loves the Communist Party & Country)' is followed by 'CHINA' in large white letters.

The infographic for Hong Kong's system is set against a teal background. At the top, a diagram shows three circles labeled 'Legislative', 'Executive', and 'Judicial' connected by lines, with 'People' in the center. Below this, the text 'Hong Kong's system.' is followed by 'HONG KONG' in large yellow letters. At the bottom, a white banner with black Chinese characters '天滅中共' (God will destroy the Chinese Communist Party) is shown between two teal fence-like structures. Below the banner, the text 'The street banner in Hong Kong. (God will destroy the Chinese Communist Party.)' is followed by 'HONG KONG' in large yellow letters.

The Hong Kong basic law ensure hong kong residents to have freedom of speech, press, publication, association, assembly, demonstration, right, form and join trade unions, and to strike.

Hong Kong retains her high autonomy under the one country two system until June 2019, where the extradition bill protest begins.

However, all is changed under the National Security Law, which overrides the basic law...

The Hong Kong basic law ensure hong kong residents to have freedom of speech, press, publication, association, assembly, demonstration, right, form and join trade unions, and to strike.

Hong Kong retains her high autnomoy under the one country two system until June 2019, where the extradition bill protest begins.

However, all is changed under the National Security Law, which overrides the basic law...



Freedom of expression



Freedom of expression

Socio-Cultural differences

There are several socio-cultural differences between Hong Kong (HK) and China,

Language Differences: Hong Kong primarily uses Traditional Chinese characters, while China uses Simplified Chinese characters. This difference in written language reflects the different histories and cultural backgrounds of the two regions. Although both languages are mutually intelligible, the use of different characters can lead to some confusion for those who are not familiar with both systems.



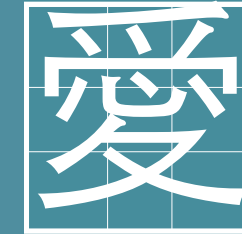
CHINA : Simplified Chinese
There is no heart(心) in their love.
(the 'Love' character in Simplified Chinese)



China uses Chinese Yuan.
CHINA



Hong Kong uses Hong Kong Dollar.
HONG KONG



HONG KONG : Traditional Chinese
Hong Kong keep traditional culture in the character.
(the 'Love' character in Traditional Chinese)



some of which are listed below:

Currency: The official currency of China is Renminbi (RMB) and the official currency of Hong Kong is Hong Kong Dollar (HKD). Although both currencies are used interchangeably in some places, their exchange rates are different, reflecting the different economies and financial systems in the two regions.

Mindset Differences: The mindset and values of people in Hong Kong and China can differ in various ways. Hong Kong has a more Westernized and cosmopolitan outlook, while China has a more traditional and hierarchical social structure. Hong Kong people tend to value individualism, freedom, and democracy, while many people in China place greater emphasis on social harmony, collective identity, and economic development.

These socio-cultural differences can impact various aspects of life in both regions, including business practices, social norms, and political values. Understanding and navigating these differences is important for anyone who is seeking to live, work, or do business in Hong Kong or China.

Social Media: China has strict internet censorship policies and operates a "great firewall" that blocks many foreign social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, while promoting domestic platforms like WeChat and Weibo. In contrast, Hong Kong has a more open and free internet environment with access to a wider range of social media platforms.

Nationality: Hong Kong identity

Political- What is the difference between a nation and a state?

British colonial – BNO

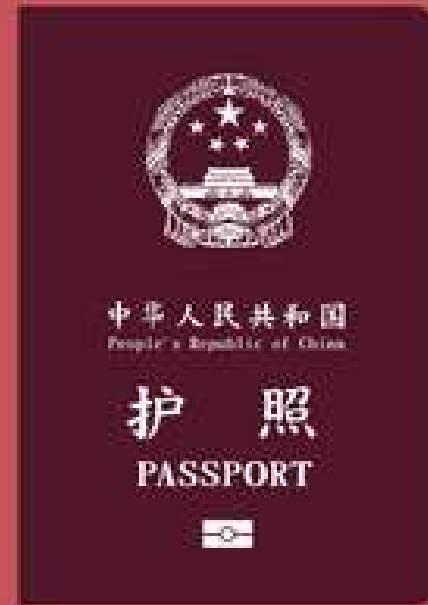
Special Administrative Region – from 1997

The differences in Nationality causes a huge difference in attitude between HongKongers and the Chinese towards their respective governments

BNO (British National Overseas) passport is a type of travel document that was issued to Hong Kong residents who were British Dependent Territories Citizens before Hong Kong’s handover to China in 1997. The BNO passport allows its holders to visit the UK for up to six months without a visa, and to apply for work or study visas in the UK.

In contrast, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) passport is a travel document issued to residents of Hong Kong who hold Chinese nationality. HKSAR passport holders can visit over 150 countries without a visa or with visa-on-arrival privileges. However, the visa-free access is subject to change, and some countries may require a visa for HKSAR passport holders.

Life Boat scheme



Chinese can only keep Chinese passport, which is dismissed by the Chinese as worthless.

CHINA



Hongkongers have the right to have more than one passport.

HONG KONG

Nationality: Hong Kong identity

Political- What is the difference between a nation and a state?

British colonial – BNO

Special Administrative Region – from 1997

The differences in Nationality causes a huge difference in attitude between HongKongers and the Chinese towards their respective governments

BNO (British National Overseas) passport is a type of travel document that was issued to Hong Kong residents who were British Dependent Territories Citizens before Hong Kong’s handover to China in 1997. The BNO passport allows its holders to visit the UK for up to six months without a visa, and to apply for work or study visas in the UK.

In contrast, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) passport is a travel document issued to residents of Hong Kong who hold Chinese nationality. HKSAR passport holders can visit over 150 countries without a visa or with visa-on-arrival privileges. However, the visa-free access is subject to change, and some countries may require a visa for HKSAR passport holders.

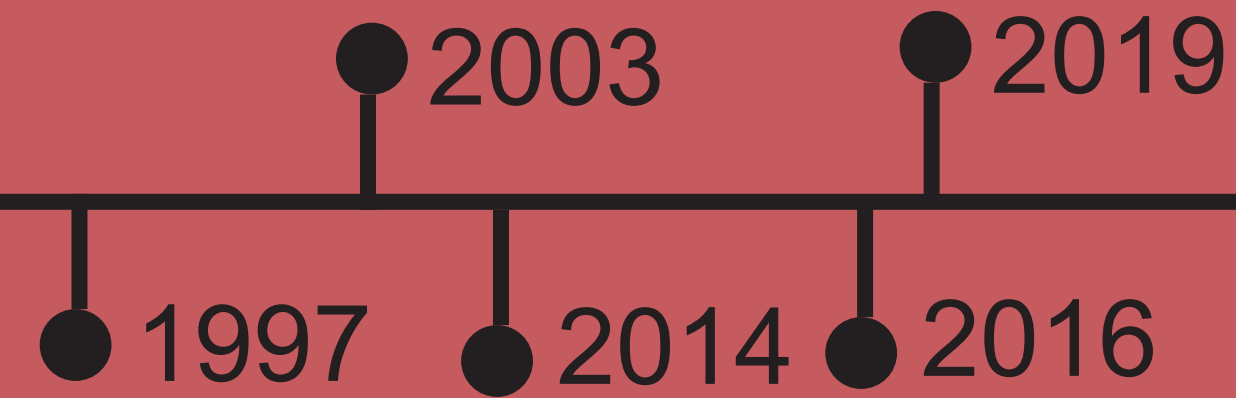
Life Boat scheme

Hong Kong was different from China



由治及興

text



信政府唔驚 In the government we trust

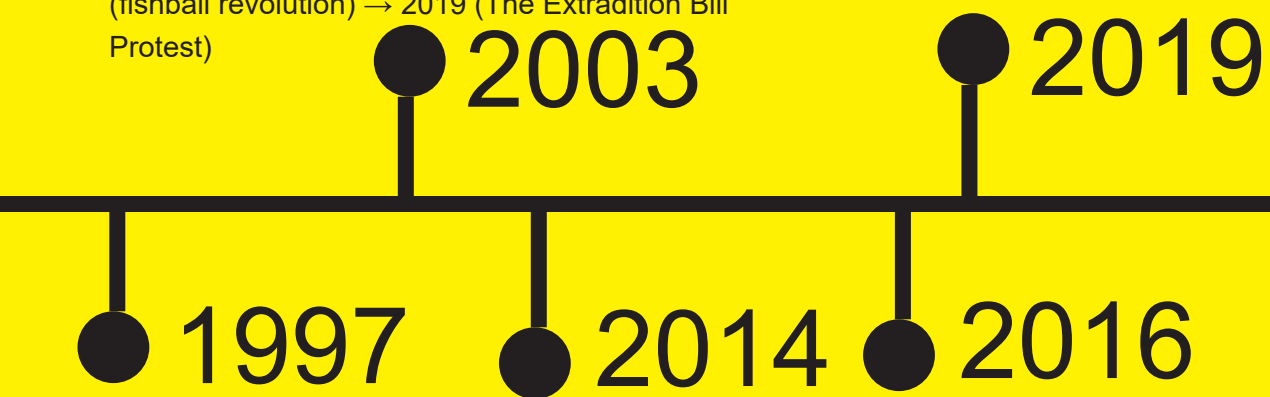
pro-china



2.1f Up-rise Timeline

(up-rise - people timeline diagram to be draw)

2003 (oppose the anti-subversion Hong Kong Basic Law Article 23) → 2014 (umbrella revolution) → 2016 (fishball revolution) → 2019 (The Extradition Bill Protest)



Up-rise (People)

2003 (oppose the anti-subversion Hong Kong Basic Law Article 23) → 2014 (umbrella revolution) → 2016 (fishball revolution) → 2019 (The Extradition Bill Protest)

The black-coloured texts indicate the rebels' events

The red-coloured texts indicate the pro-governments' perspectives



anti-communist

2.1g The 2019 Extradition Bill Protest -- A Brief Summary

It was peaceful at the beginning
Turns out some of the protesters was injured by police brutality

The government calls the protestors as cockroach
Various youngsters wearing Black clothes (as a symbol of the protest) was arrested just for wearing full-black attire

How they treat student as upcoming harmful power
Police Brutality - They used guns and blue water canon against the protestors who were merely using Yellow umbrella

Protestors were forced to become much more radical because of the unequal levels of weaponry
Protestors feel hopeless because peaceful procession and assembly were insignificant and failed to change the society, as the government acknowledged none of their demands

The society was henced polarized, with the Government introducing the National Security Law in the end and arresting thousands of Protestors
But it was not the end of the uprising of Hong Kong, not yet...



2.1iThe outcome of the 2019 political movement

- Hong Kong was still not 100% China

The National Security Law, which was enacted in Hong Kong by the Chinese government in June 2020, has been criticized by some as limiting certain freedoms in Hong Kong. The law criminalizes acts of secession, subversion, terrorism, and collusion with foreign forces, and carries severe penalties, including life imprisonment. Critics have raised concerns that the law could be used to suppress dissent and limit freedom of speech, press, and assembly.

Since the enactment of the law, some pro-democracy activists, journalists, and politicians have been arrested or charged under the law. Media outlets have reported self-censorship and fear of retribution among journalists and commentators.

However, the situation in Hong Kong is complex and nuanced, and there are differing views on the impact of the law on freedoms in the city. Supporters of the law argue that it is necessary to maintain national security and stability, while critics argue that it undermines the autonomy and freedoms guaranteed to Hong Kong under the “one country, two systems” principle.

It is important to note that Hong Kong has a long tradition of political and civil freedoms, and many residents continue to enjoy a high degree of personal and economic freedom. However, the impact of the National Security Law on these freedoms remains a subject of ongoing debate and security.

**DO NOT SPEAK
OUT
EVEN THINK
CAN BE ILLIGAL**

*Hong Kong's national
security law launched*

in 30 June 2020

*established four particular crimes
of secession, subversion, terrorism,
and collusion with foreign
organisations; any open speech,
verbal promotion or intention of
Hong Kong's secession from China is
considered a crime as well.*

**ABOUT THE HONG
KONG IDENTITY
AND THE SITE -
HOW PEOPLE AND
THE LAND LINKS
TOGETHER**

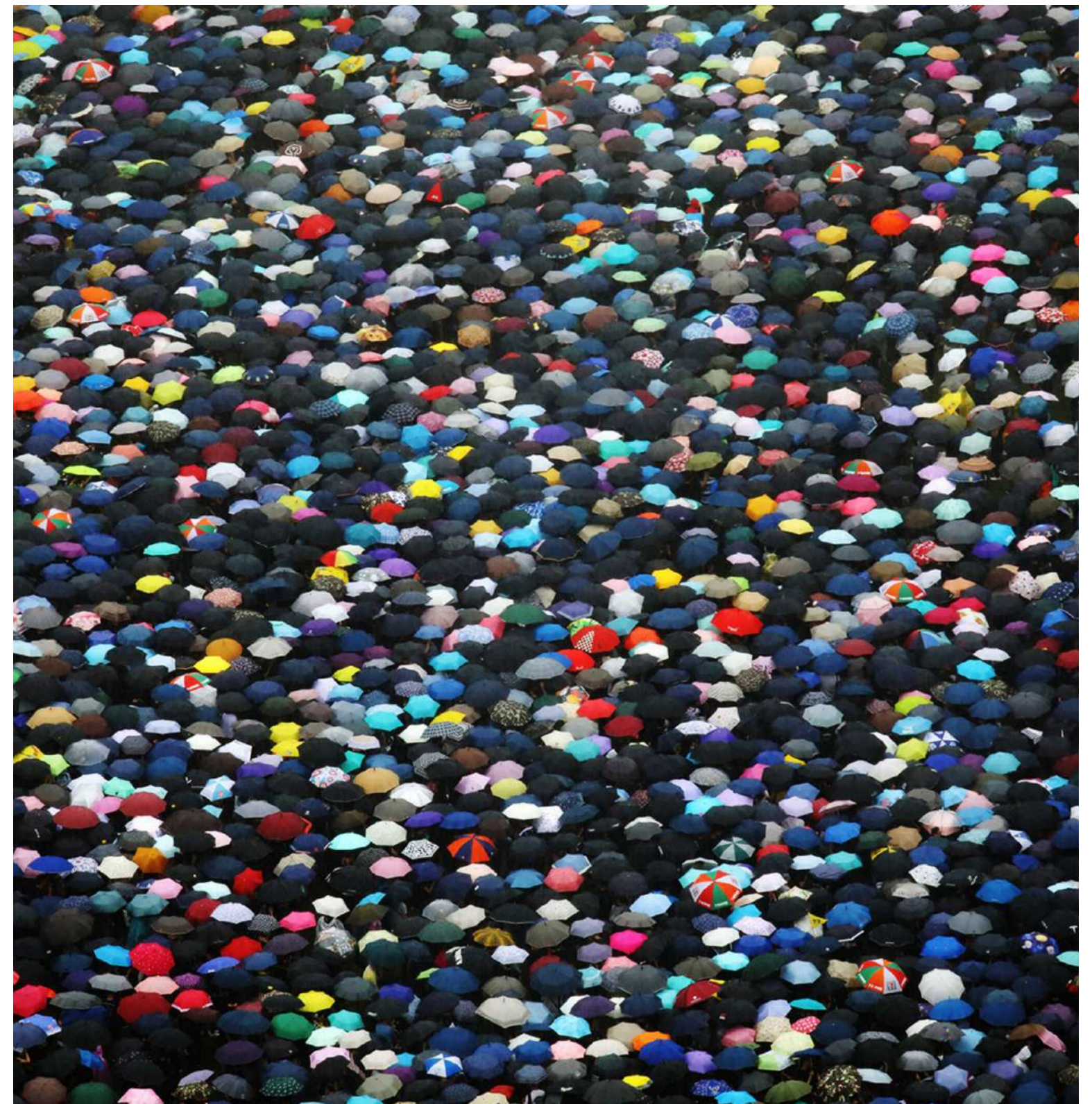
BOUNDAR Y
BO ND ING
U ARMY

2.2a The People -- HongKonger Identity

After the National Security Law and the extradition bill protest, the political stances among Hongkongers become more diverse, generally divided into **yellow and blue: the rebellious like-minded people (Symbolized by the yellow colour) support human rights, democracy and freedom and others, where the others (Symbolized by the blue colour) support authoritative control and are pro-establishments, viewing the stability and agreeing with the government as their beliefs.**

The HongKonger identity is thus at risk, as both stances claim to base their beliefs on the “betterment of Hong Kong” but are polar opposite to each other. This book however, takes the stance that the core value of a HongKonger identity rests on the uniqueness of Hong Kong, be it our cultural values or historical significance, which will all be lost if the Chinese Communist Party takes full control over Hong Kong.

Hence, based on the 1. collective memory of Hongkongers who have gone through the 1997 British Handover, 2019 extradition bill protest, and; 2. the universal values of freedom, democracy and human rights, in addition to the fact this book is published and developed in the Haven 2044, this book would take the side of the Yellow Coloured Hongkongers as the core values of the HongKonger Identity and seek how the rebellious group fight their way through the oppressive era of government authoritative control.



2.2b The Land -- Hong Kong Island and the Site

Hong Kong is divided into three parts - New Territories, Kowloon and Hong Kong Island, with Hong Kong island being the most traditional and culturally preserved area. The land, which is isolated from the main town, can be seen as an island on island (Hong Kong). Hong Kong Island is the biggest island of 260+ island in Hong Kong, this is a unique location, symbolize the financial, administration and historical the island respects the natural environment, rocks and it also means isolated.

Through the Haven 2044 and how the traditional lifestyle of the HongKongers are relived and re-established in the site, a sense of community is formed and HongKongers are able to trust each other again as comrades and a part of the same community that they all share and live in. Through this mutual trust and ideologies, the HongKongers can again go back to the state where everyone share a sense of identity. They can all indeed be seen as family even they are not connected by blood. And this is how the land, with its legacy and tradition, brings back the identity of a HongKonger.



Hong Kong Island drawing

PART 3
SELF-
SUFFICIENT

These are the key concepts and fundamental characteristics of self-sufficient city. These concepts are not only essential for the resident's physical health (water, food...etc) but also are responsible for their mental health (nature, waste...etc). The complex aims at fulfilling these sustainable concepts with the aim of constructing a city that is self-sufficient in her own.

resources

food waste

energy connects to the gym water

sun ventilation

money nature service



TOTALITARIANISM / AUTHORITARNISM

OPPOSITE STANDS
Nooooo..... We cant say
that in 2064

COMMUNIST is the
GOOD-EST, yea,
goodest is konglish
meaning "Best"



China Beijing

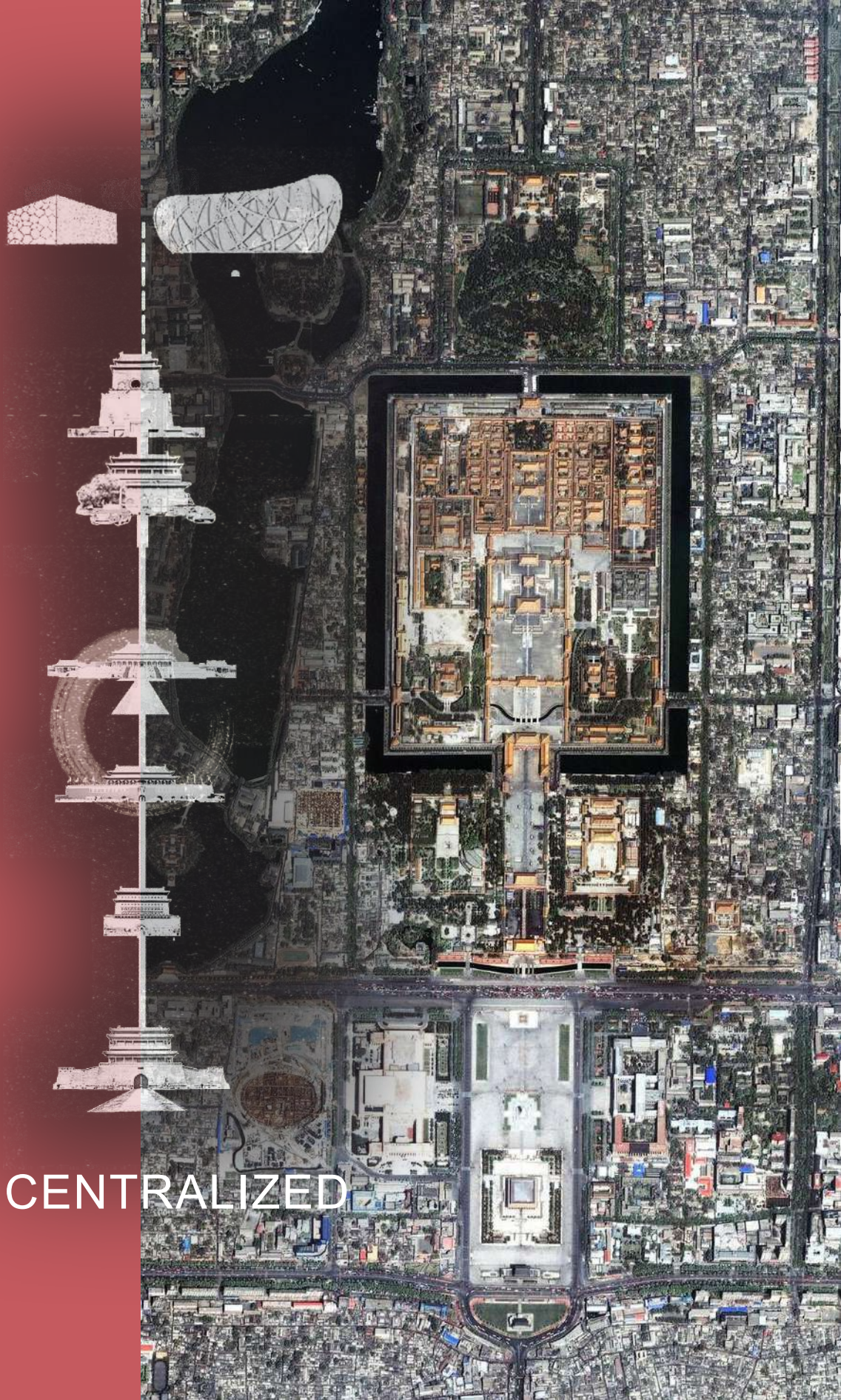
Hong Kong

Beijing, as the capital city of China, symbolizes its centralized power in the form of a central axis that goes through the whole city. This central axis cuts through various iconic features and buildings in the main city, spanning from historical Chinese architecture to modern buildings, including Bird's nest built for the 2008 Beijing Olympic, The Forbidden City back in the dynasty periods, the Tian'anmen Square where students died in 4th June 1989 in a protest and some other gates that opens up the whole city.

Ironically, the Tian'anmen Square, while being the venue where students used to protest against the environment, is now used solely as a place for the flag-rising ceremony to show off the country's stability and centralized power of the Chinese Communist Party. The students that used to gather around the place is no more as the Party silenced them through means of force and military.

Moreover, while the Forbidden City and the other drum/bell towers all existed before the Chinese Communist Party and are a product of the historical background of China, The Party tries to take them as their own, dreaming of equating themselves with the vast culture and history of China's dynasties which existed long before the Party themselves.

CENTRALIZED



Unlike the central axis of Beijing, the circulation design of Prison/Haven of Freedom 2044 aims to provide more options for movement within the structure. The design was inspired by the concept of a huge elevator core, using diagonal structures to bear the loading and withstand strong winds from the harbor. The core serves as the backbone of the structure, providing vertical access from ground level to 450 meters high. It is like a giant machine, around the size of a room, allowing people to travel within the vertical city.

Furthermore, the project also incorporates the scissor staircase as a circulation design feature. The slabs of the structure always have a bigger gap on 4 or 6 stories, and the scissor staircase or ramp interlocks the spaces together, creating a seamless flow between different areas of the complex.

SPLIT LEVEL
WITH SCISSORS
STARIRCASE / RAMP
+
CORE

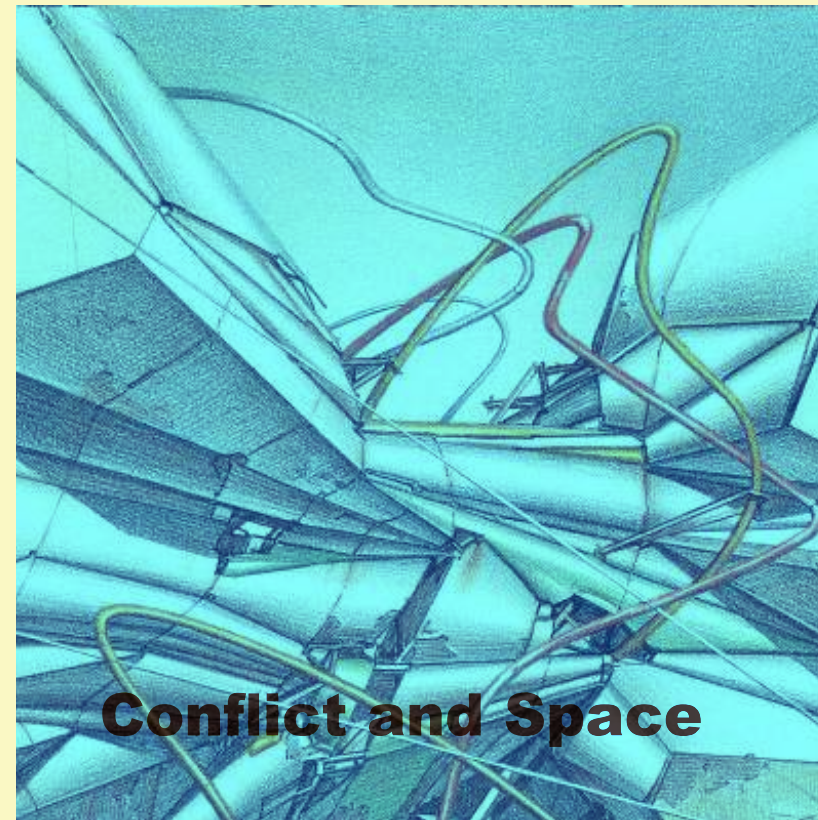


The HK gov become puppet, the headquarter moved
near to the site
8aii01. Hong Kong legislative council
The relationship with 2014 & 2019
The pot bottom: symbolic of the up-rises, wish to meet
up there once the communist
government collapses

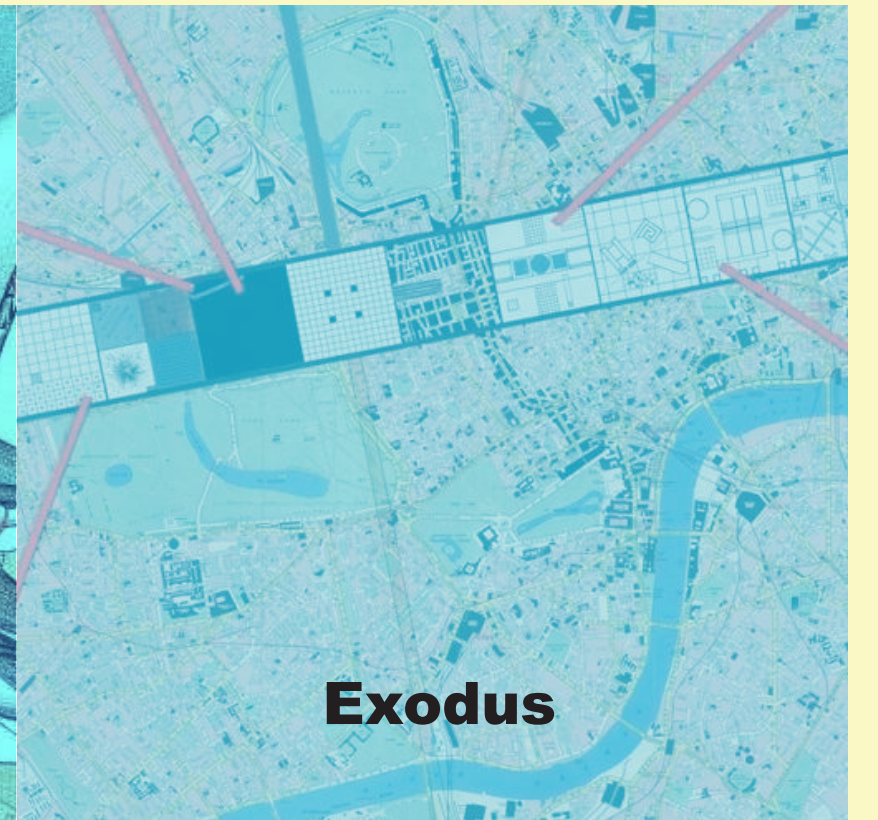
hong kong



SIMILAR IDEOLOGY



Conflict and Space



Exodus



The Palace of the Soviets



West Berlin

3.4b(I) Worldwide Anti-authoritarian thematic projects . ideology/program

8b01. Conflict and Space by Lebbeus Woods

Drawings: perspective x 5

- form
- - icon, index and symbol - the gesture
- -with context
- -the structure representing unstable/parasite

“Conflict and Space” is a book by the American architect and artist Lebbeus Woods. The book was published in 1999 and contains a series of essays and drawings that explore the relationship between architecture, war, and political conflict.

Woods’s work is characterized by his interest in the impact of political and social conflict on the built environment. He is known for his highly experimental and conceptual approach to architecture, which often incorporates unconventional forms and materials.

In “Conflict and Space,” Woods examines the ways in which political conflict and violence can shape and transform urban spaces. He argues that architecture has an important role to play in mediating and responding to these conflicts, and that architects have a responsibility to engage with the social and political issues of their time.

The essays in the book cover a wide range of topics, from the impact of war on urban infrastructure to the relationship between technology and conflict. The drawings and illustrations in the book are highly abstract and often depict surreal and fantastical landscapes and structures.

Overall, “Conflict and Space” is a significant work in the field of architectural theory, and it reflects Woods’s interest in exploring the relationship between architecture, politics, and social conflict. The book has influenced many architects and designers, and it continues to be studied and debated today.

3.4b(II) Exodus, or the voluntary prisoners of architecture by Rem Koolhaas

Drawings: plan, section, elevation

- - voluntary prisoner
- - wall and segregation

The title, “Exodus: Voluntary Prisoners of Architecture,” suggests a provocative and critical view of architecture as a tool of control and social conditioning. The book argues that architecture is not simply a neutral backdrop to human activity, but rather an active participant in shaping our experiences and behaviors.

The essays in the book cover a wide range of topics, from the history of architecture to contemporary urbanism, and the collages and drawings present a fragmented and layered view of the built environment. Koolhaas and his colleagues challenge conventional ideas about space, form, and function, and argue for a more experimental and flexible approach to architecture.

Exodus

3.4b(III) The Palace of the Soviets by Le Corbusier

Drawings: model photos

- -form
- - the distorted body
- - the layout
- -with history background

The Palace of the Soviets

3.4b(IV) West Berlin

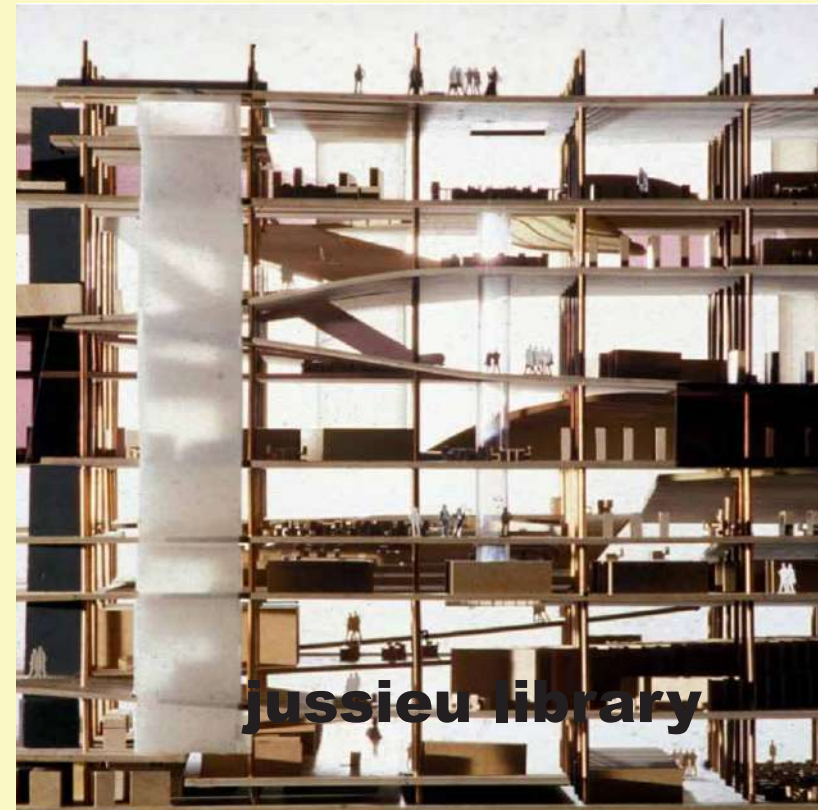
- -isolated
- -"island of freedom"

West Berlin

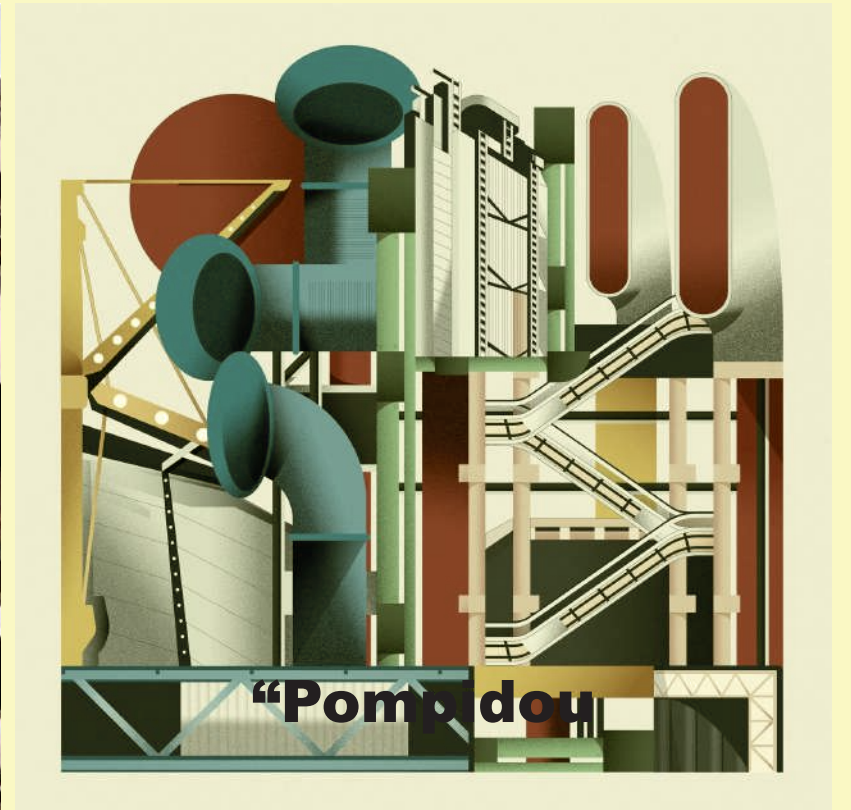
The title, "Exodus: Voluntary Prisoners of Architecture," suggests a provocative and critical view of architecture as a tool of control and social conditioning. The book argues that architecture is not simply a neutral backdrop to human activity, but rather an active participant in shaping our experiences and behaviors.

The essays in the book cover a wide range of topics, from the history of architecture to contemporary urbanism, and the collages and drawings present a fragmented and layered view of the built environment. Koolhaas and his colleagues challenge conventional ideas about space, form, and function, and argue for a more experimental and flexible approach to architecture.

CULTIVATING SECTION



jussieu library



"Pompidou"



**amsterdam
floating house**



shipping module

The Jussieu Library, designed by the architectural firm Office for Metropolitan Architecture (OMA), is a significant project located in Paris, France. Completed in 1992, the library is situated on the Jussieu Campus of the University of Pierre and Marie Curie.

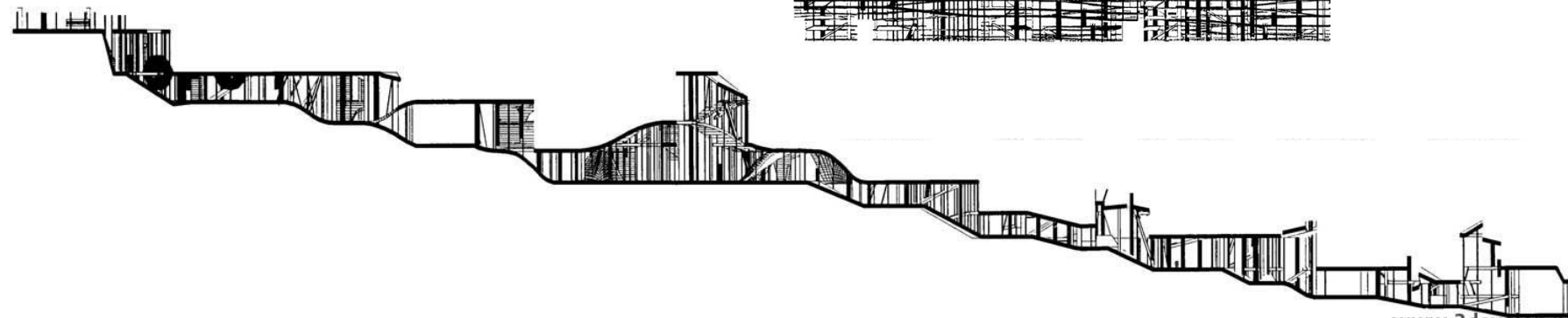
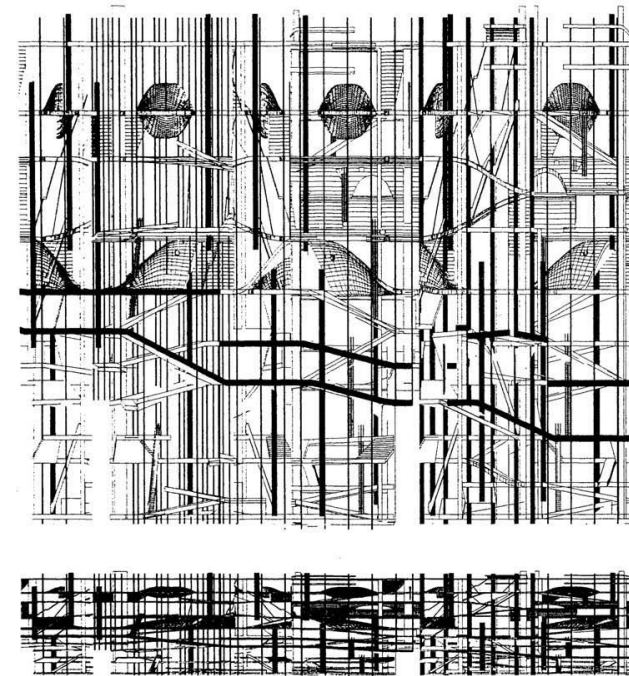
The OMA design team, led by Rem Koolhaas, envisioned a modern and innovative library that would cater to the evolving needs of users and reflect the changing nature of information dissemination in the digital age. The library's design is characterized by its distinctive four towers, each housing different library collections, and a central atrium that serves as a communal space for readers and researchers.

The Jussieu Library's architectural concept aimed to create a sense of transparency and interaction between users and the library's vast collection. The towers are connected by a network of elevated walkways, allowing easy access to different sections and fostering a dynamic environment for knowledge exchange.

The library's design garnered attention for its unconventional approach, challenging the traditional notion of a library as a static repository of books. The incorporation of open spaces, natural light, and flexible layouts offered a new model for libraries, embracing the idea of a social and intellectual hub.

While the Jussieu Library received praise for its architectural vision, it has also faced challenges over the years. The building's unconventional design posed maintenance and accessibility issues, and its infrastructure required renovations to adapt to modern technological requirements. As a result, discussions and plans have emerged for potential updates or even the construction of a new library facility at the Jussieu Campus.

Overall, the Jussieu Library by OMA remains an important architectural landmark, recognized for its innovative design and influence on the concept of contemporary library spaces.



The “Pompidou pipes” refer to the exterior mechanical systems of the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris, France. The building, designed by architects Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers and completed in 1977, is known for its unique and unconventional design, which features the building's structural and mechanical systems exposed on the exterior of the building.

The use of exposed mechanical systems on the exterior of the building was a deliberate design choice, intended to create an innovative and modern building that would challenge conventional notions of architecture. The building's design is often cited as an example of high-tech architecture, a movement that emerged in the late 1960s and early 1970s and emphasized the use of advanced technology and industrial materials in building design.

The Centre Pompidou has become an icon of modern architecture, and the pipes that run along its exterior are one of its most recognizable features. The building continues to be a popular tourist destination and cultural center, and it has had a significant impact on the field of architecture and design.

The colours of the “Pompidou pipes” on the exterior of the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris, France, were chosen for functional purposes, rather than for any specific symbolic or emotional meanings.

The pipes were color-coded based on their function, with blue indicating air conditioning, green indicating plumbing, yellow indicating electrical systems, and

red indicating elevators and escalators. The bright and bold colours were chosen to create a striking and memorable visual impact, and to highlight the building's innovative and unconventional design.

While the colours of the Pompidou pipes do not have any inherent symbolic or emotional meanings, the use of bright and bold colours in architecture can have a powerful psychological impact on viewers. Studies have shown that colours can affect mood, perception, and behavior, and that different colours can be associated with different emotions and meanings in different cultures. However, in the case of the Pompidou pipes, the colours were primarily chosen for their functional purposes in indicating the different mechanical systems housed within the building.



Floating houses in the Netherlands, also known as “waterwoningen,” have become increasingly popular in recent years as a sustainable and innovative housing solution. The Netherlands, with its extensive waterways and delta regions, has a long history of water management and has embraced the concept of floating architecture to address urban density and climate change challenges.

Floating houses in the Netherlands are typically constructed on concrete pontoons, which provide stability and buoyancy. These houses are designed to withstand the changing water levels and tidal movements, and they are often equipped with sophisticated systems for wastewater management, heating, and energy generation.

One notable example of a floating house in the Netherlands is the Schoonschip project in Amsterdam. This residential development consists of 46 floating homes built along a canal, and it is one of the largest sustainable floating communities in Europe. The homes in the Schoonschip project are designed to be energy-efficient and equipped with solar panels, heat pumps, and other green technologies.

The floating house concept in the Netherlands offers several advantages over traditional housing solutions. First, it provides a unique living experience, with stunning waterfront views and direct access to water-based activities such as boating and swimming. Second, it offers an innovative solution for addressing urban density and land scarcity challenges, particularly in areas with high flood risk. Finally, floating houses have a lower environmental impact than traditional houses, as they require less land and can be designed to be energy-efficient and

sustainable.

However, there are also challenges associated with floating houses, including the need for regular maintenance and the potential for environmental damage if not properly managed. Overall, the concept of floating houses in the Netherlands represents an innovative and sustainable approach to housing design, which has the potential to offer a unique living experience and address pressing environmental and urbanization challenges.



in IJburg

Shipping modules, also known as shipping containers, have gained popularity in recent years as a material for architectural design due to their durability, modularity, and cost-effectiveness. These modules are typically made of steel, which is a strong and long-lasting material that can withstand harsh environmental conditions.

Using shipping modules as a material for architectural design offers several advantages. First, the modular nature of these containers allows for easy assembly and disassembly, making them an ideal choice for temporary or mobile structures. Second, the standardized dimensions of shipping containers make them easy to transport, stack, and adapt to different configurations. Third, the cost of shipping modules is relatively low, making them an affordable option for various architectural projects.

Architects and designers have used shipping modules to create a wide range of structures, from housing and office buildings to art installations and pop-up shops. The modular design of shipping modules allows for flexibility in design, enabling architects to create unique and customized structures that meet specific functional and aesthetic requirements.

One of the challenges of using shipping modules in architectural design is their limited size, which can pose constraints on the interior space and require creative solutions for maximizing functionality. However, designers have found ways to overcome this limitation by connecting multiple containers, stacking them vertically, or adding extensions and modifications to create additional space.

Overall, shipping modules offer a versatile and sustainable material option for architectural design that has the potential to revolutionize the way we approach building construction and design.



PROJECT

DESIGN -

CONCEPT

10a. Concept and inspiration

morphology

Goes with the diagram of site boundary putting Hong Kong Fabric, shum Shui Po and Vinohrady Studies one of the dense neighbour in Hong Kong, Shum Shui Po, the Sham Shui Po is a densely populated district located in the northwestern part of Kowloon Peninsula, Hong Kong. According to the data from the Hong Kong government 2016, the population density of Sham Shui Po is around 43,000 persons per square kilometer, making it one of the most dense districts in Hong Kong.

Not only because the district's high-rise buildings and a limited land area, but also illegal settlements of subdivided housing and quartered roof top of the tenement buildings.

In comparison, Vinohrady is a district located in the central part of Prague, the capital city of the Czech Republic. The population density of Vinohrady is around 15,000 persons per square kilometer, according to the latest available data from the Czech Statistical Office. This is lower than the population density of Sham Shui Po, and it can be attributed to the fact that Vinohrady has a lower concentration of high-rise buildings and a larger land area than Sham Shui Po.

It's worth noting that population density is influenced by a range of factors, such as the size of the population, the amount of land available for development, the type of housing and infrastructure, and cultural and societal factors. Therefore, it's important to consider a variety of factors when comparing the population density of different regions.



site boun + ssp



site boun + vinohrady

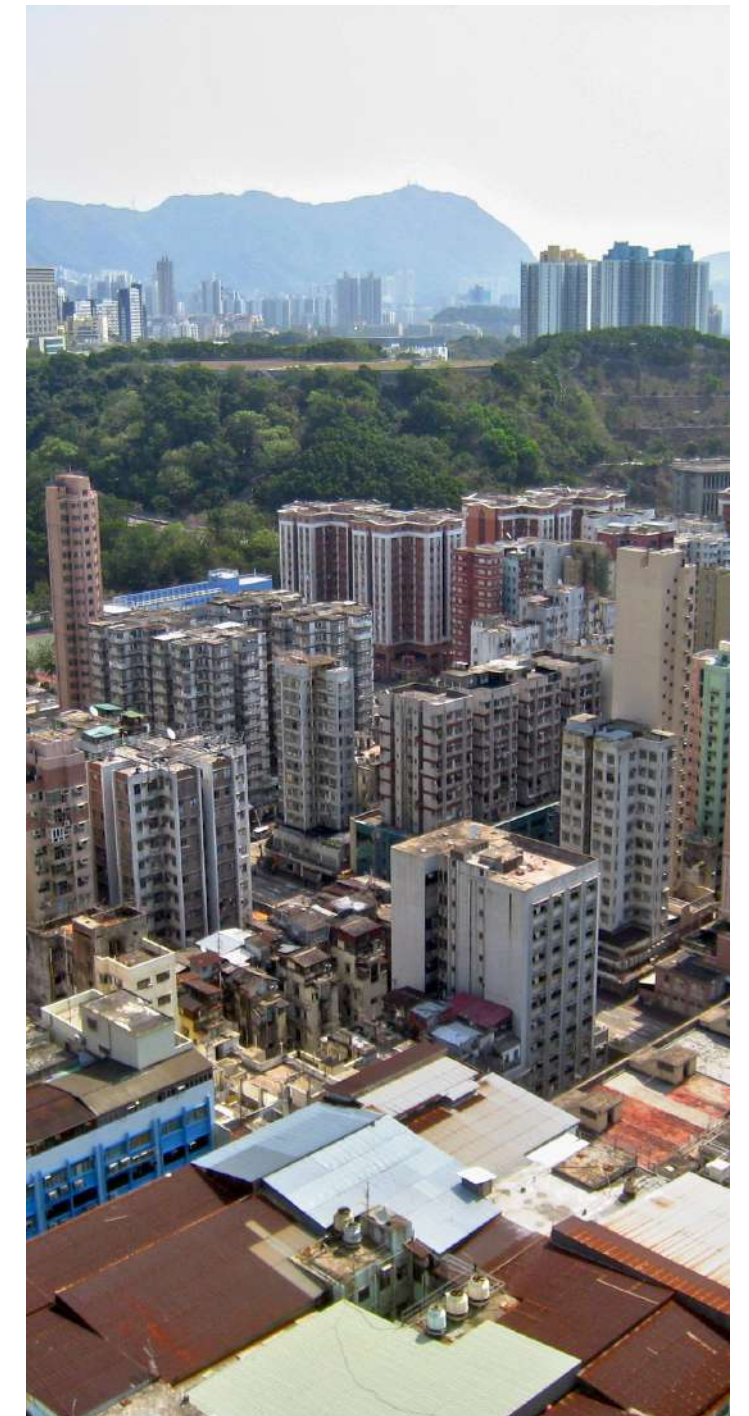
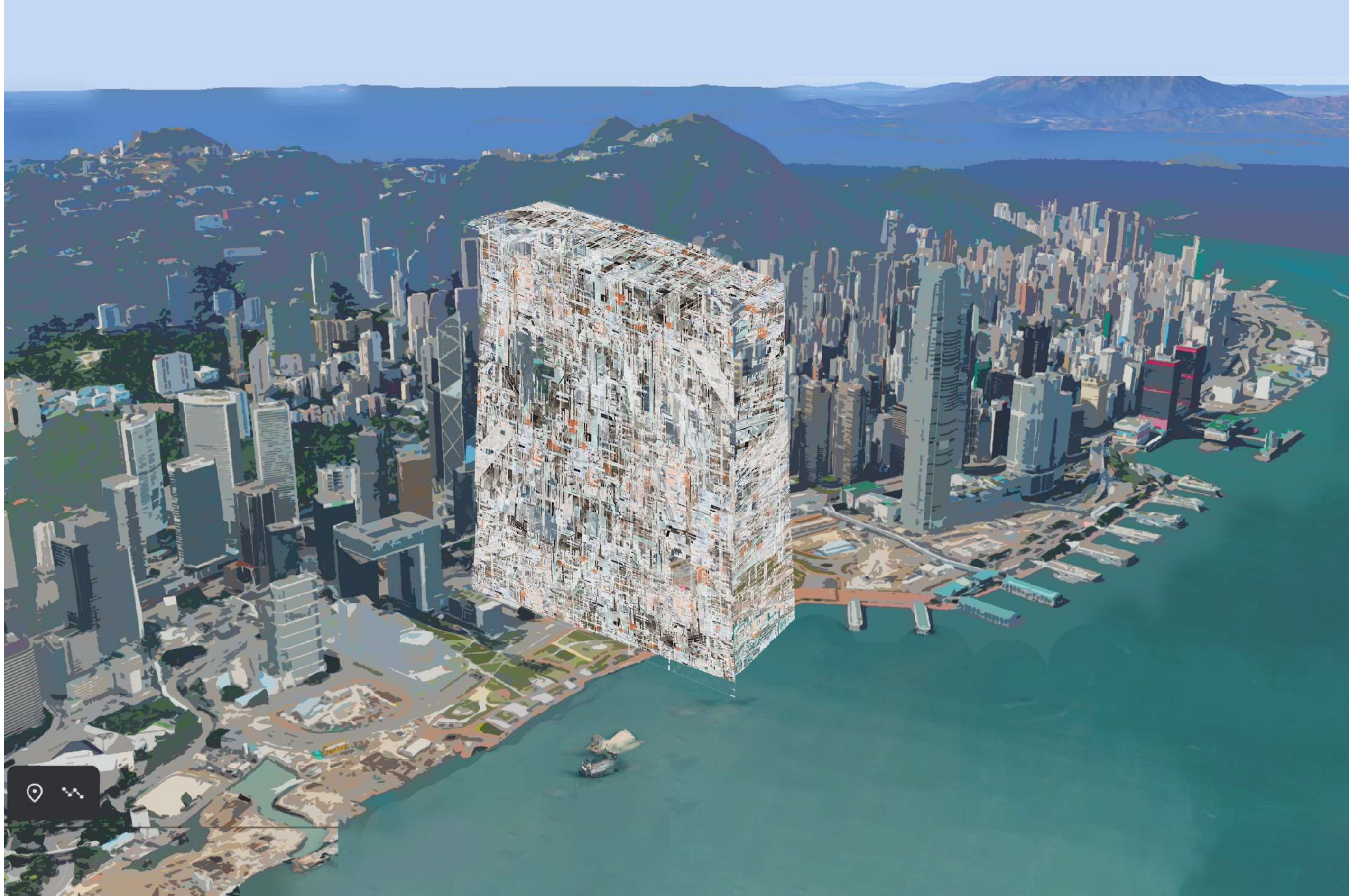


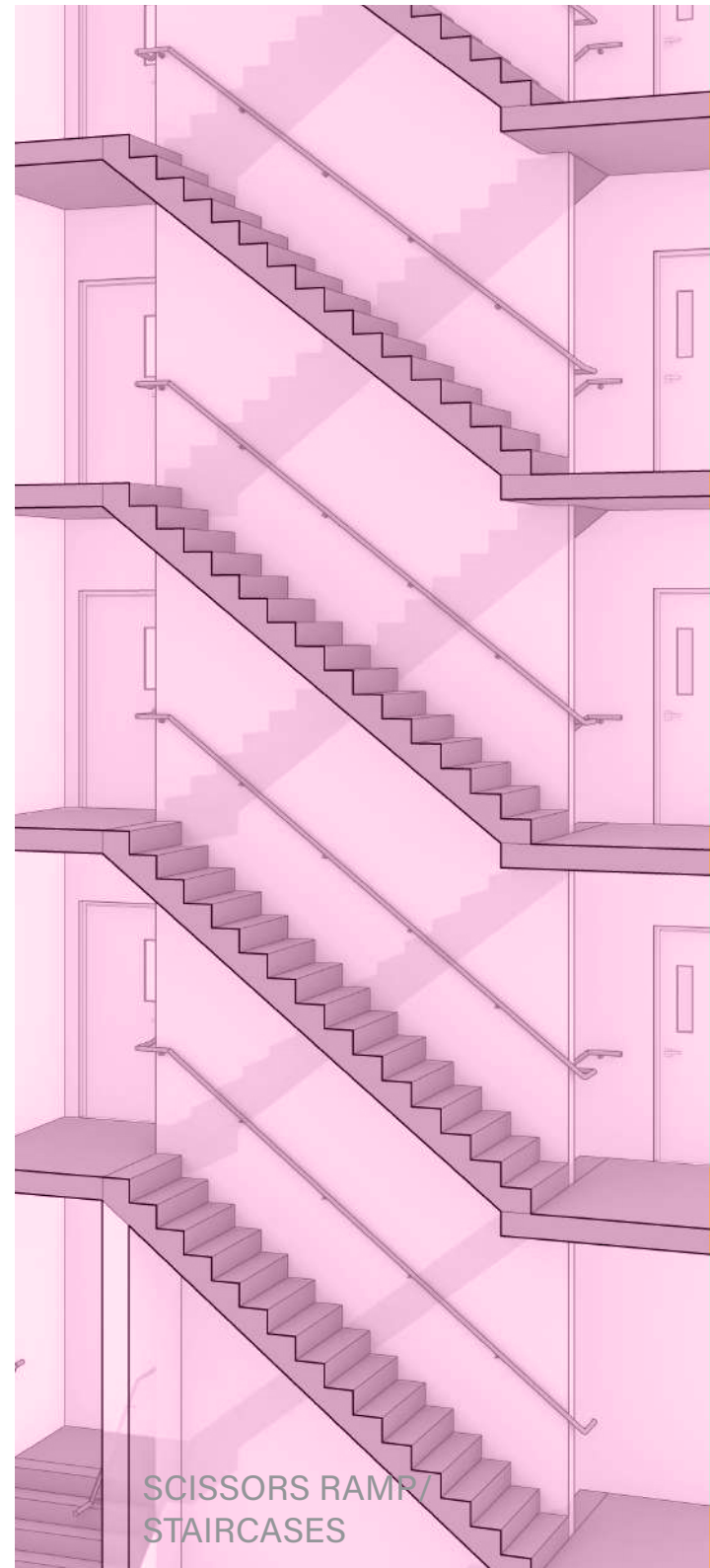
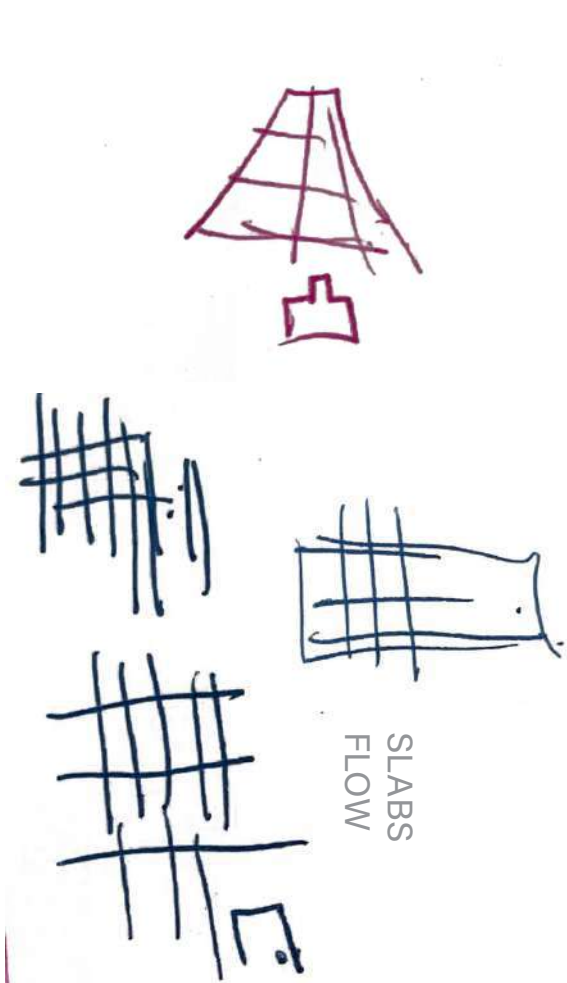
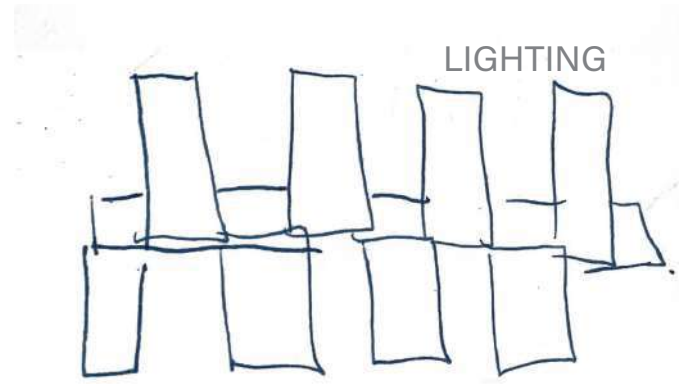
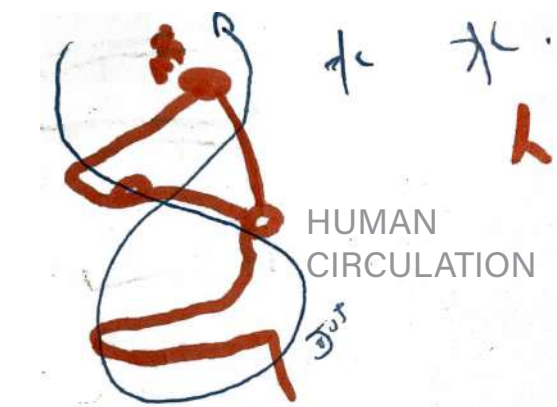
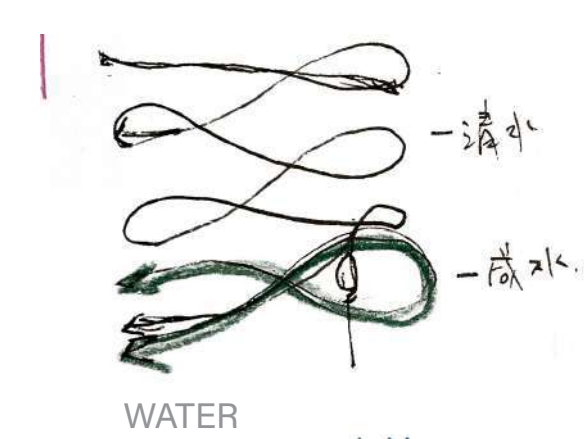
photo of the old model

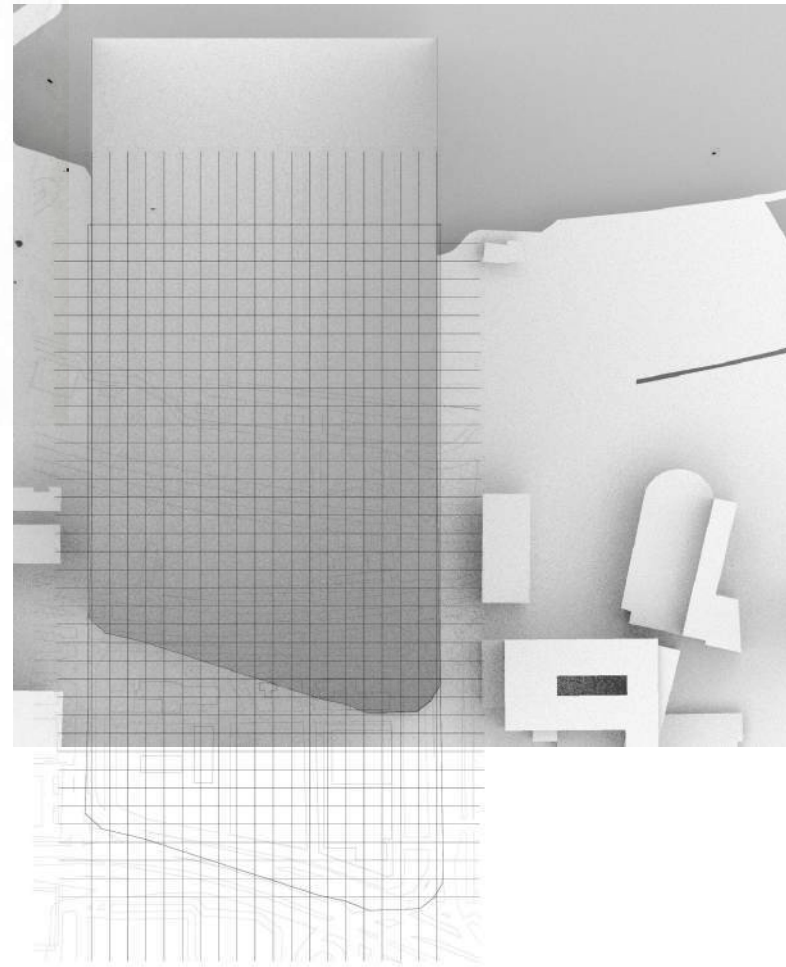
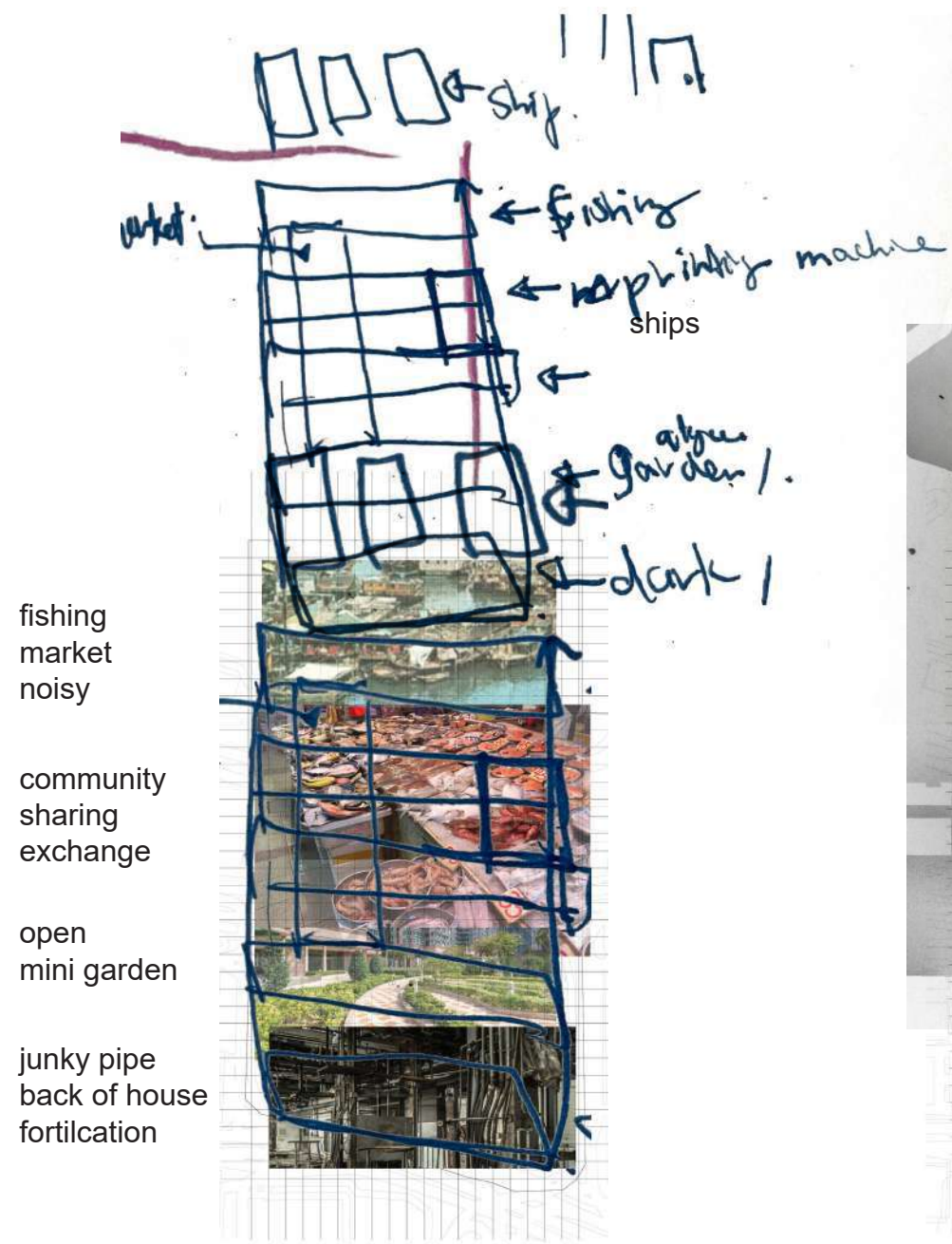
the feelings
UNSTABLE
VIBRANT
air con condenser
ventilation
gas
water(fresh)
water pipes - ocean
electricity

The four facades in this building all serves different purposes. The first façade is the outer layer, the one which the public sees. Hence, it serves as a fortification of the inner building to produce a sense of eeriness and weight to the mass public by air-conditioner condensers and pipes (water/electricity wires). Quite indeed, the façade evokes the feeling of an unstable and vibrant place, aligning with the stern and forbidding nature of a prison.

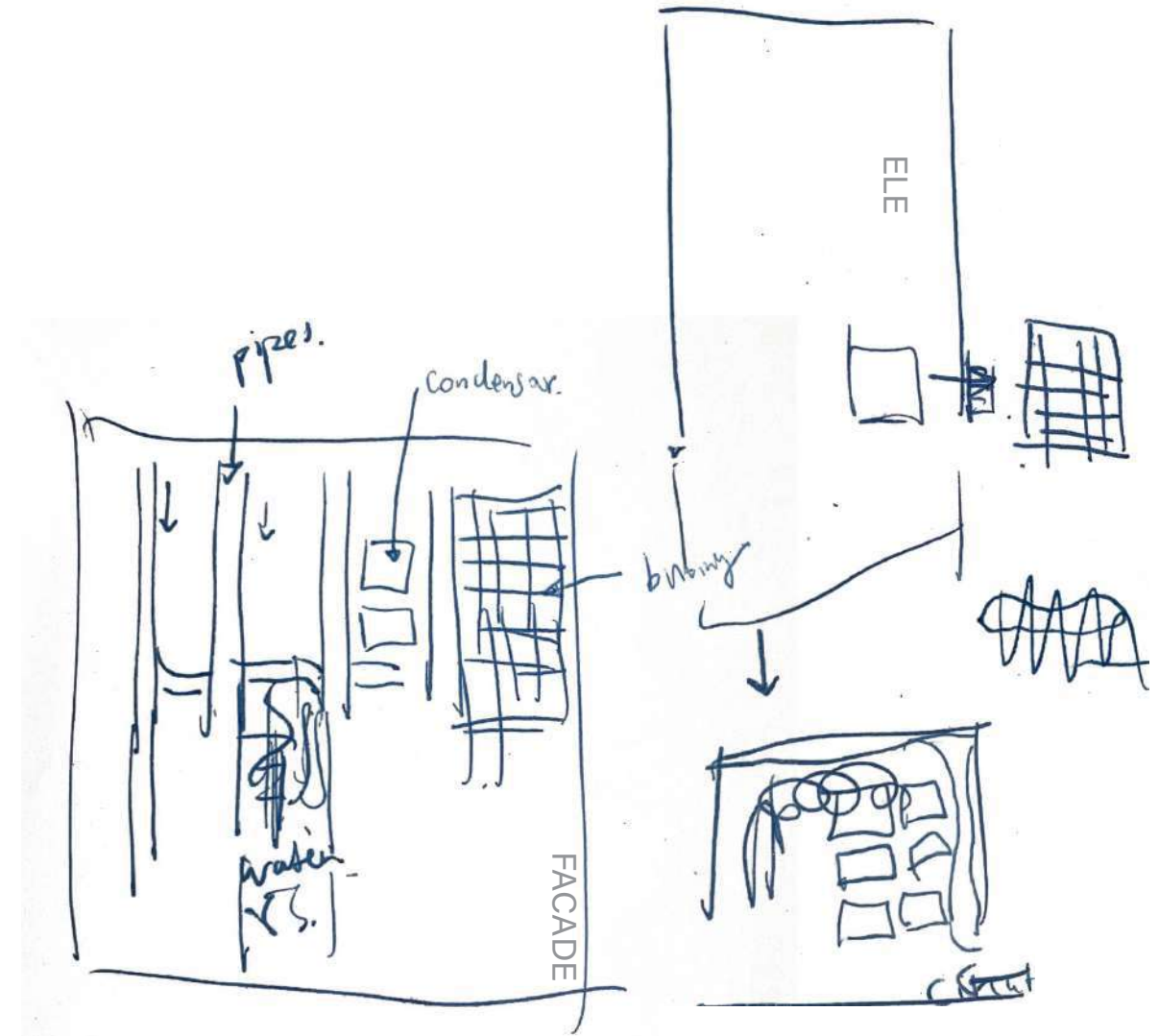








working with grid
big core and elevator



DESIGN - GENERAL



通花鐵閘 or “pierced iron gate” was a common architectural feature in old Hong Kong, especially in buildings constructed during the colonial period.

These gates were typically made of wrought iron and featured intricate patterns and designs that were created by piercing the metal with small holes or cutting away sections of the metal to create empty spaces. The patterns could be purely decorative or could incorporate motifs such as flowers, vines, or other natural elements.

These gates were used in a variety of settings, including as entrance gates to buildings or homes, as balcony railings, or as window grilles. They were a popular choice in colonial architecture and helped to add a sense of elegance and refinement to the buildings they adorned.

Today, many examples of these gates can still be seen in older neighborhoods of Hong Kong, although they are becoming increasingly rare as the city continues to modernize and redevelop

Hong Kong-style tiles refer to a specific type of ceramic tile commonly used in Hong Kong’s older buildings, particularly in the 1950s and 1960s. These tiles are often referred to as “Tang Lung” tiles in Cantonese, which translates to “sugar dragon” tiles due to their distinctive texture and color resembling sugar crystals.

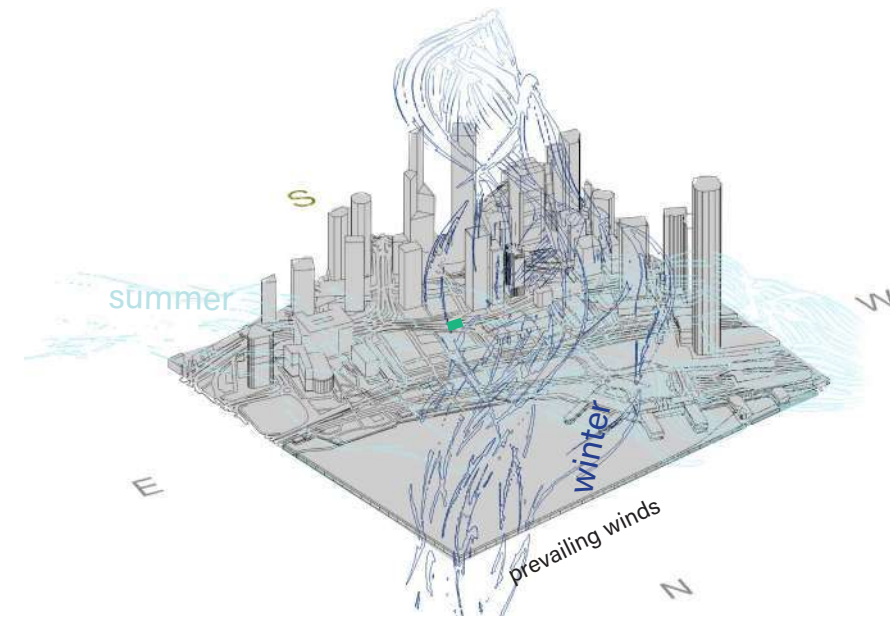
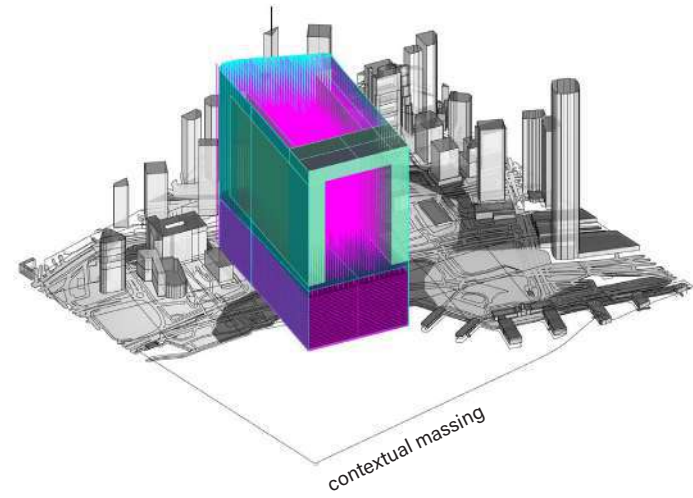
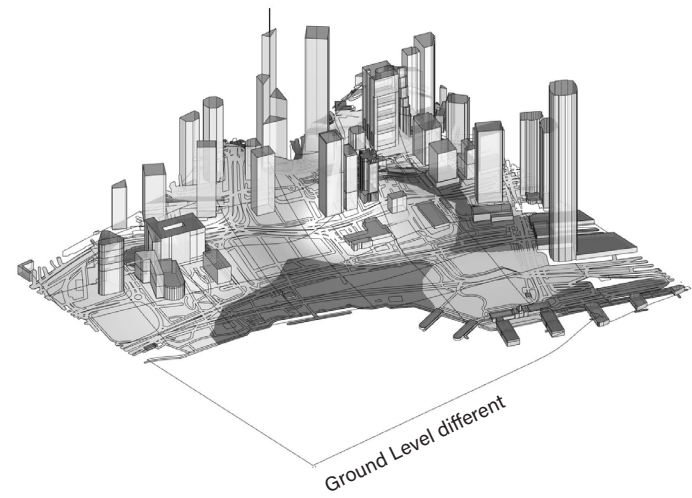
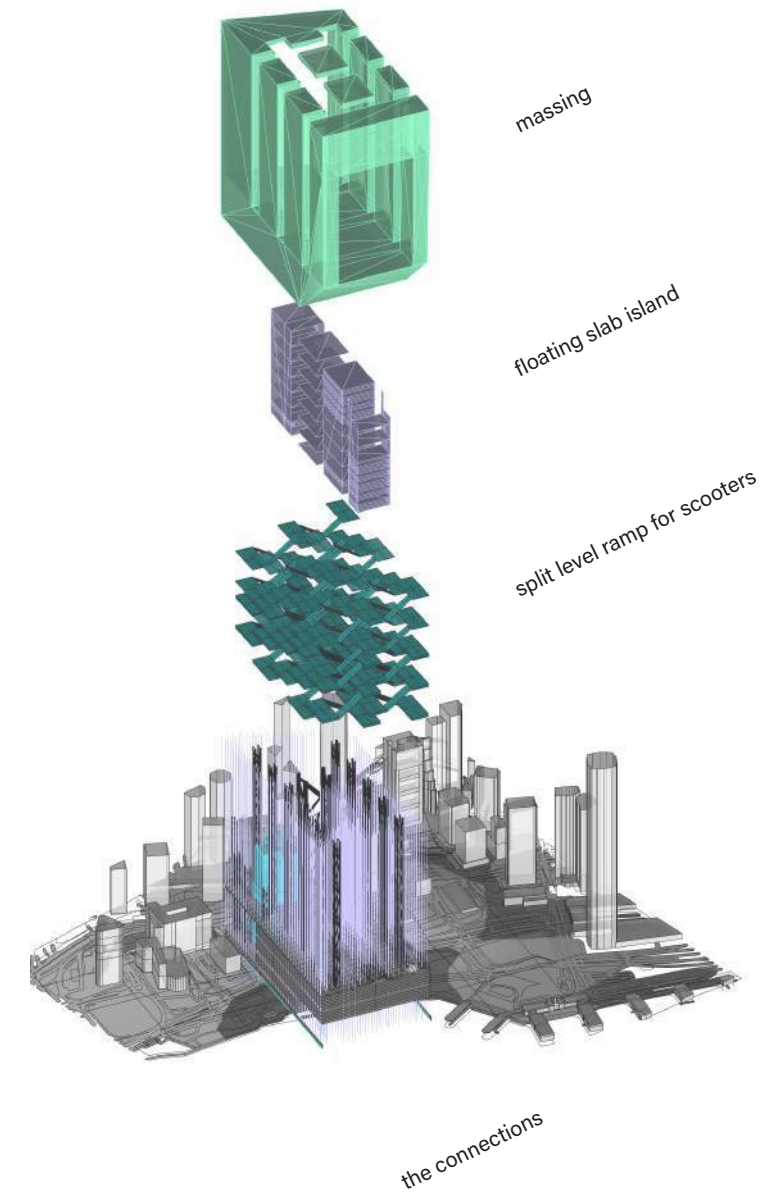
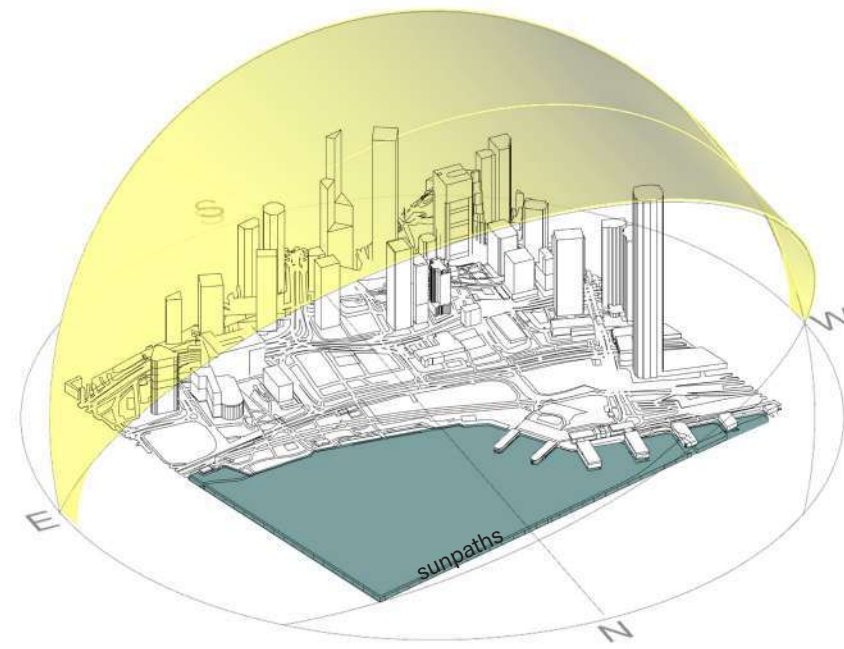
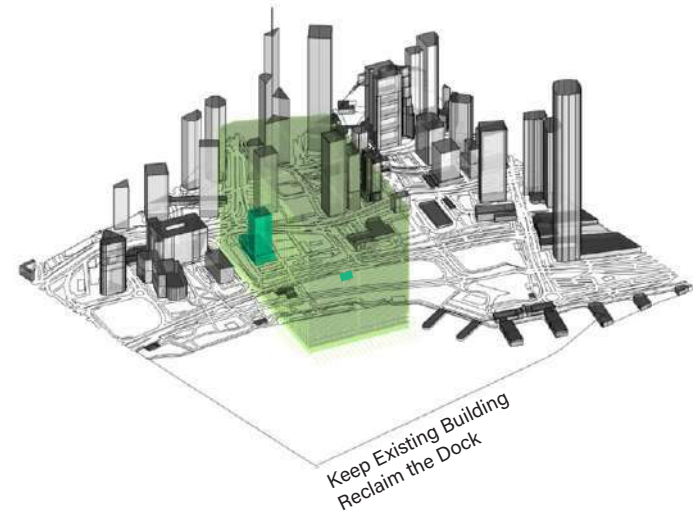
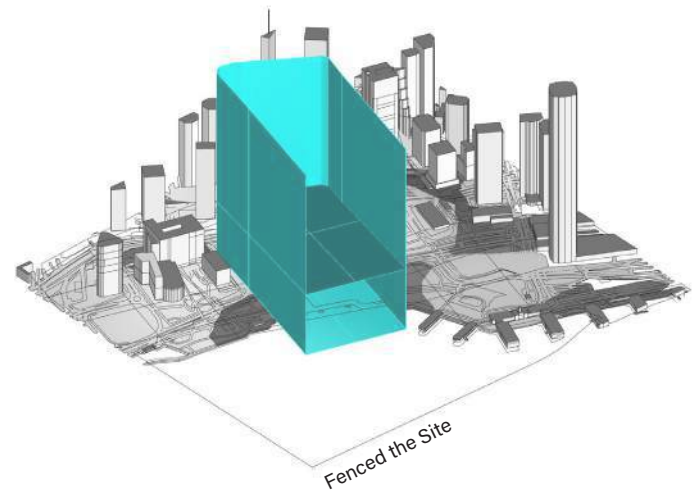
Hong Kong-style tiles are usually square or rectangular in shape, with a glazed surface featuring a speckled or textured pattern. The tiles were typically used for both

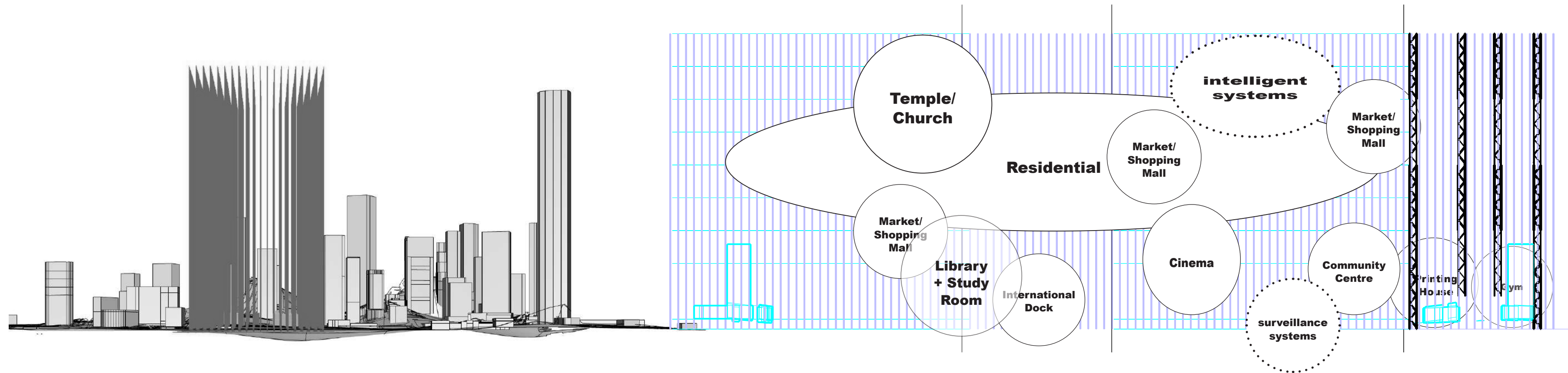
interior and exterior applications, such as walls, floors, and roofs, and were often used in public buildings, including government offices, schools, and hospitals.

Today, Hong Kong-style tiles are considered a cultural icon of the city’s unique architectural heritage, and some buildings that feature these tiles have been designated as heritage buildings by the Hong Kong government. The tiles have also inspired contemporary designers and artists, who have incorporated the distinctive patterns and colors into their work.

Terrazzo is a type of flooring material that is made by mixing chips of marble, granite, quartz, or glass with a binder, such as cement or epoxy resin. The mixture is poured and smoothed onto a concrete or other stable base, and then left to cure and harden. Once the terrazzo is cured, it is ground and polished to a smooth, shiny finish.

Terrazzo was a popular flooring material in Hong Kong’s older buildings, particularly in the mid-20th century. Many of the city’s public buildings, such as schools, government offices, and hospitals, feature terrazzo floors. Today, terrazzo is still used in some modern building designs and renovations as a durable and stylish flooring option.





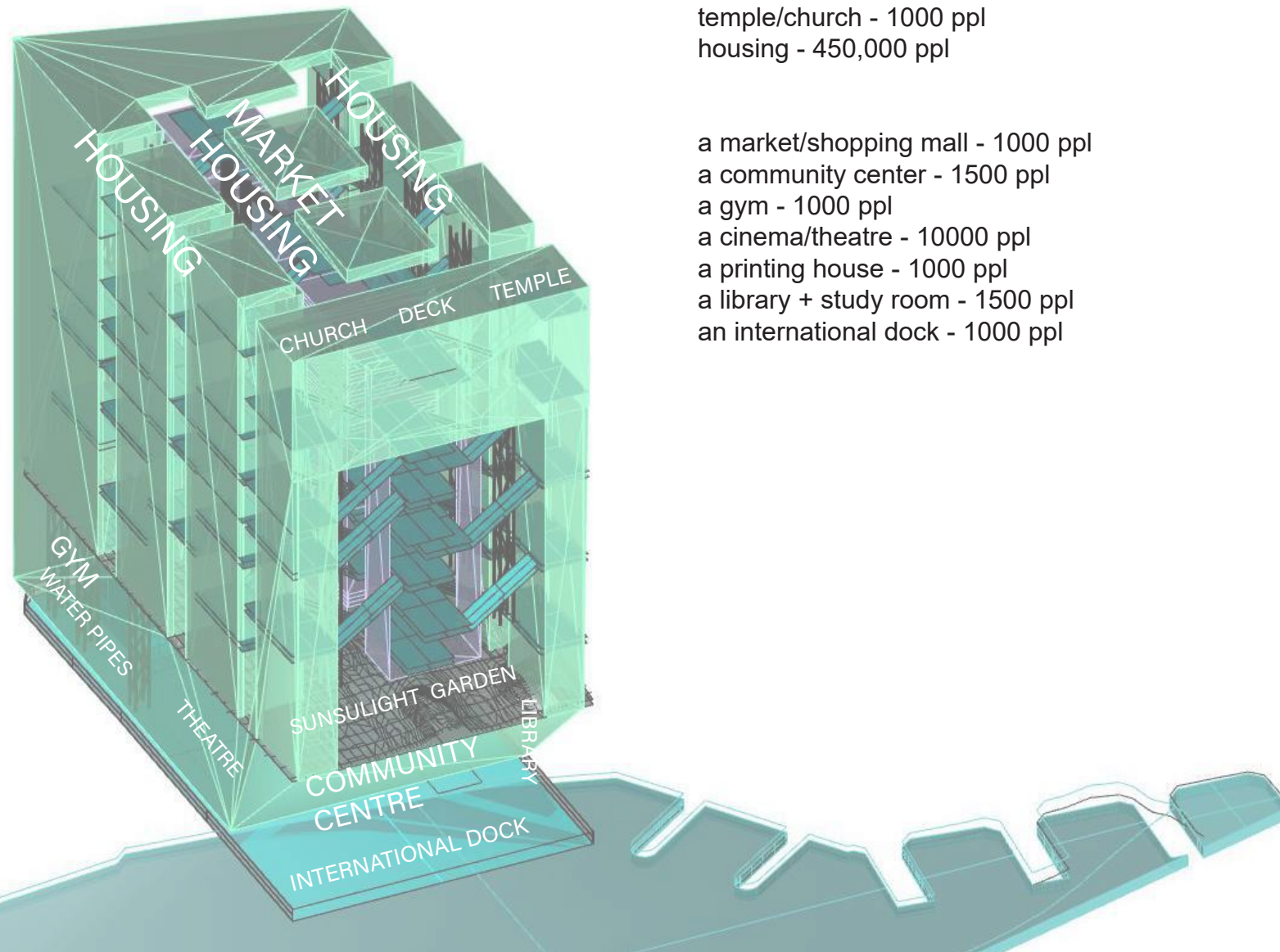
450m tall
simple / pure
fenced
IFC: 415m

temple/church
housing,
a market/shopping mall,
a community center
a gym,
a cinema,
a printing house,
a library + study room,
an international dock

projected 1
2m x 12m grid to the site

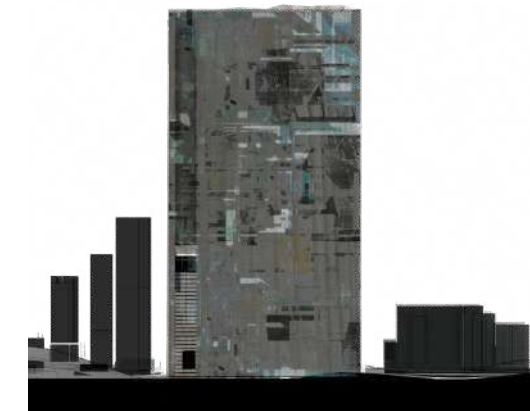
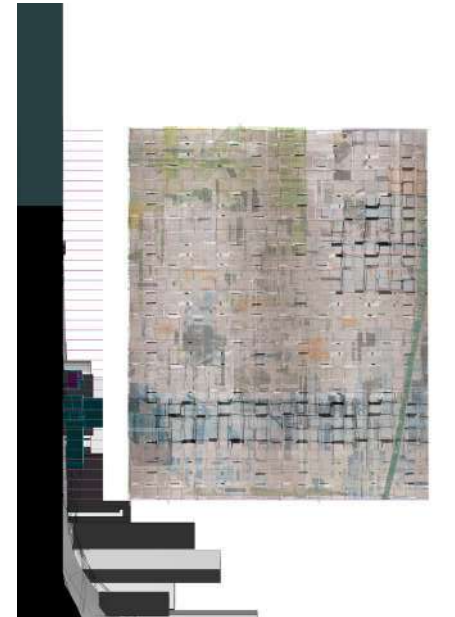
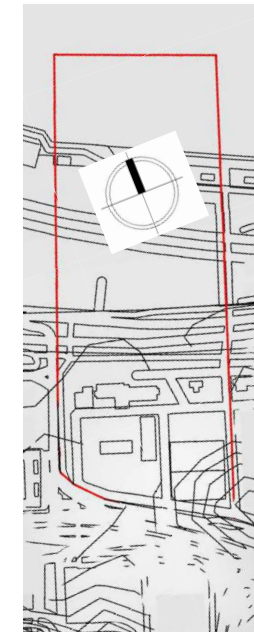
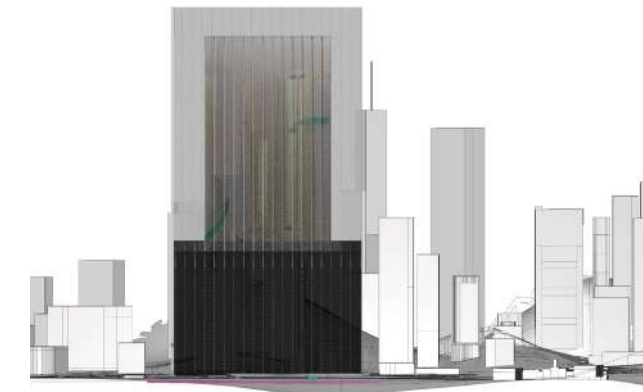
layout the heavier and bigger program,
where is spatial quality is more solid



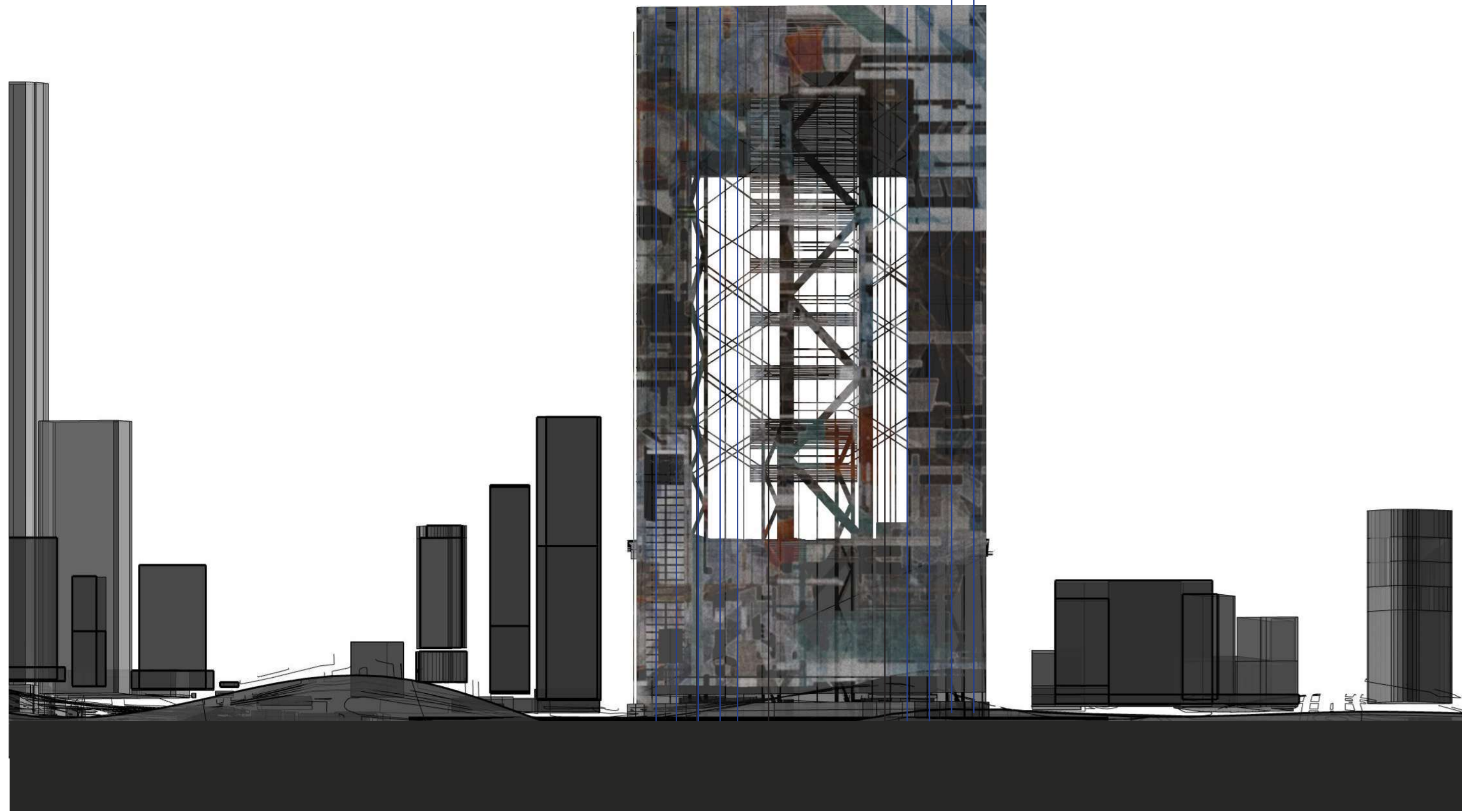


temple/church - 1000 ppl
housing - 450,000 ppl

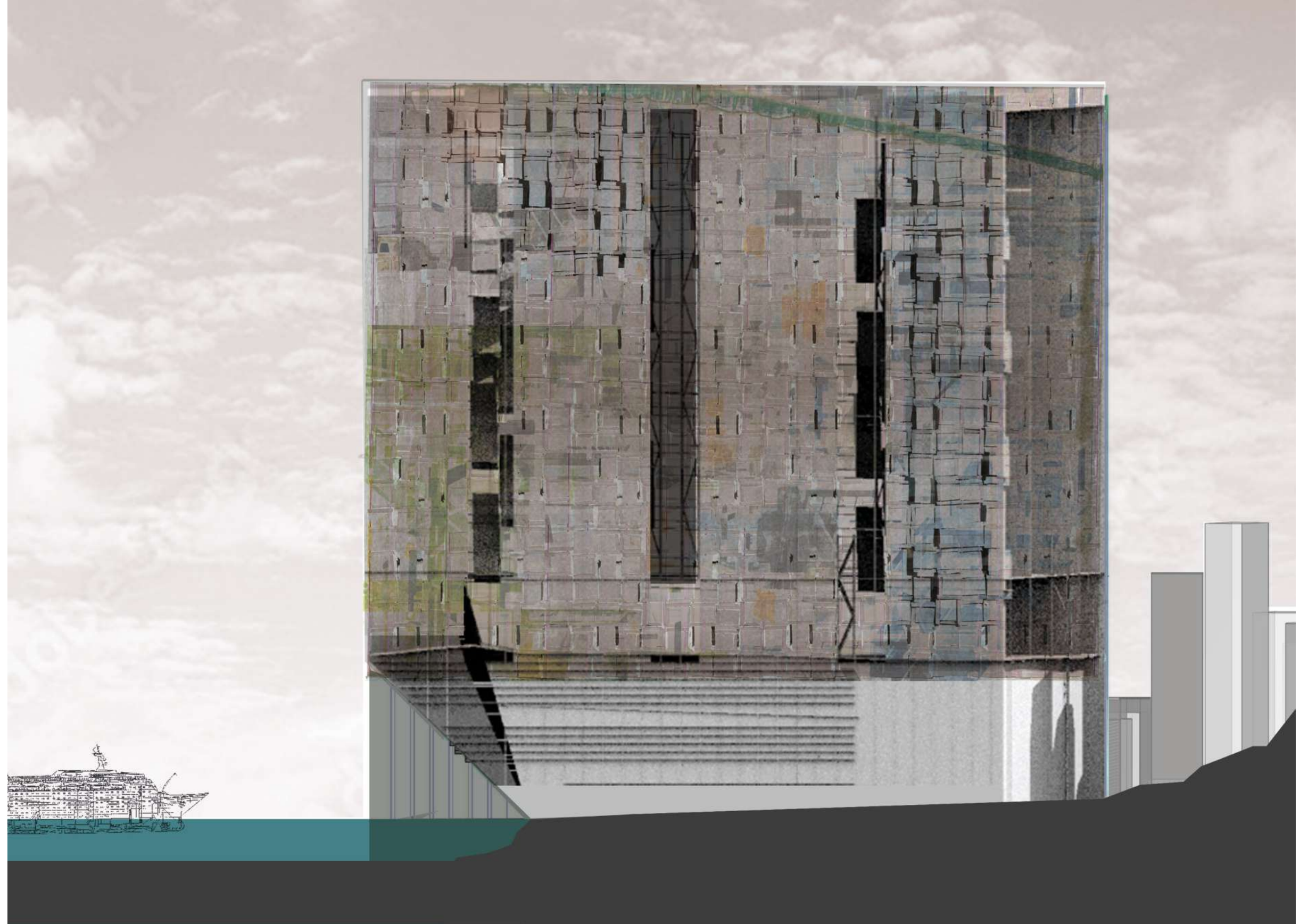
a market/shopping mall - 1000 ppl
a community center - 1500 ppl
a gym - 1000 ppl
a cinema/theatre - 10000 ppl
a printing house - 1000 ppl
a library + study room - 1500 ppl
an international dock - 1000 ppl



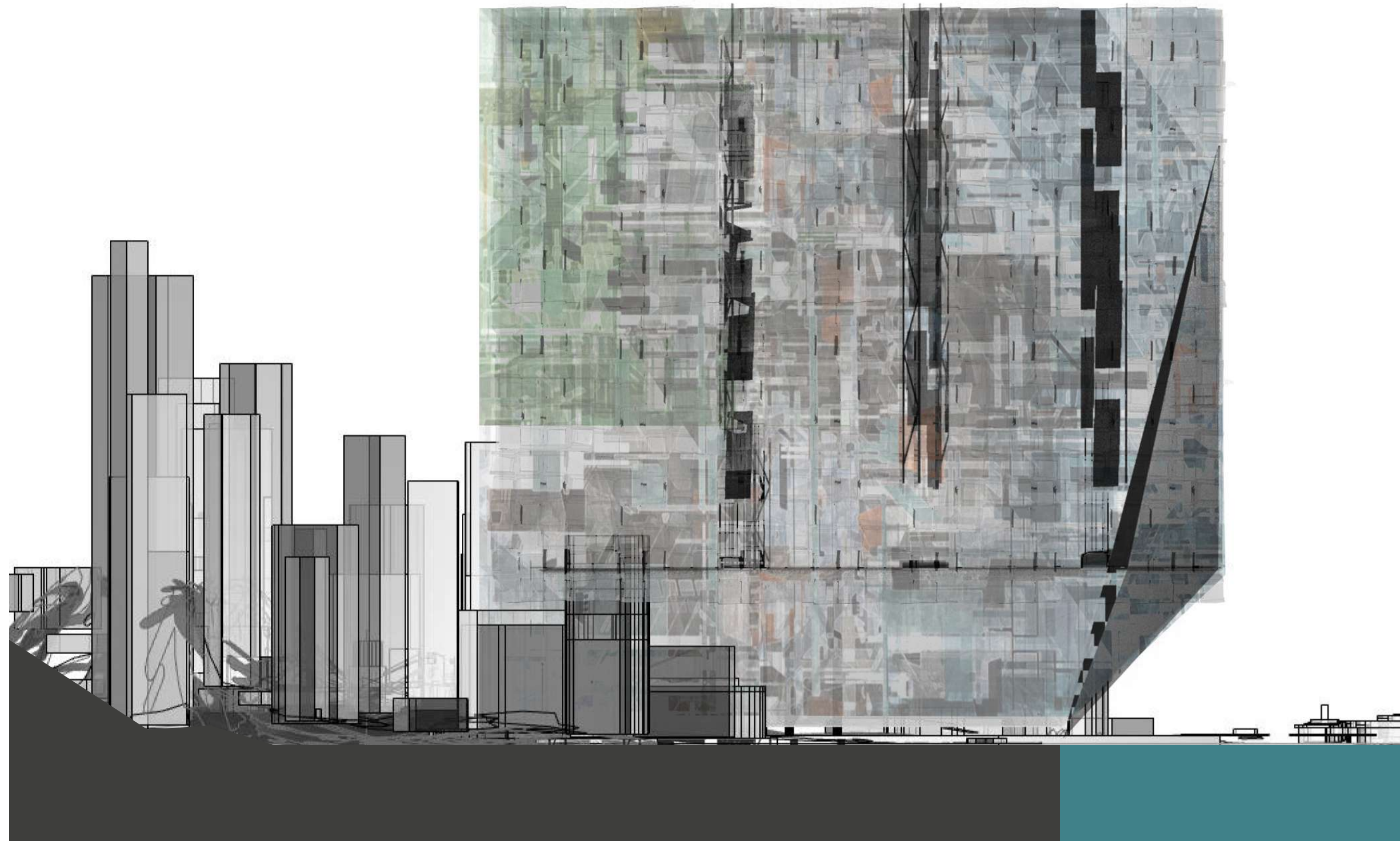
elevation 01
1:2500



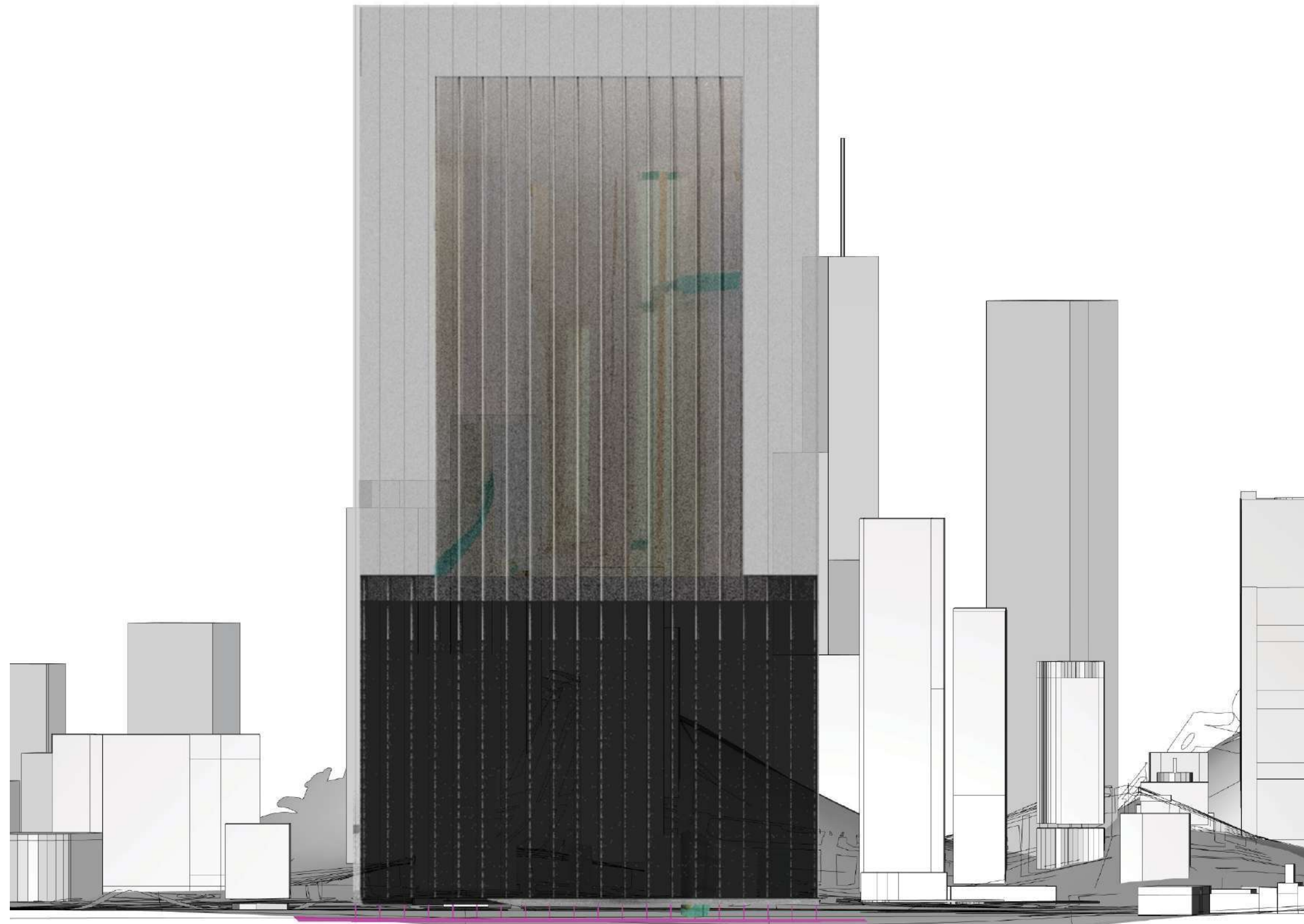
elevation 02
1:2500

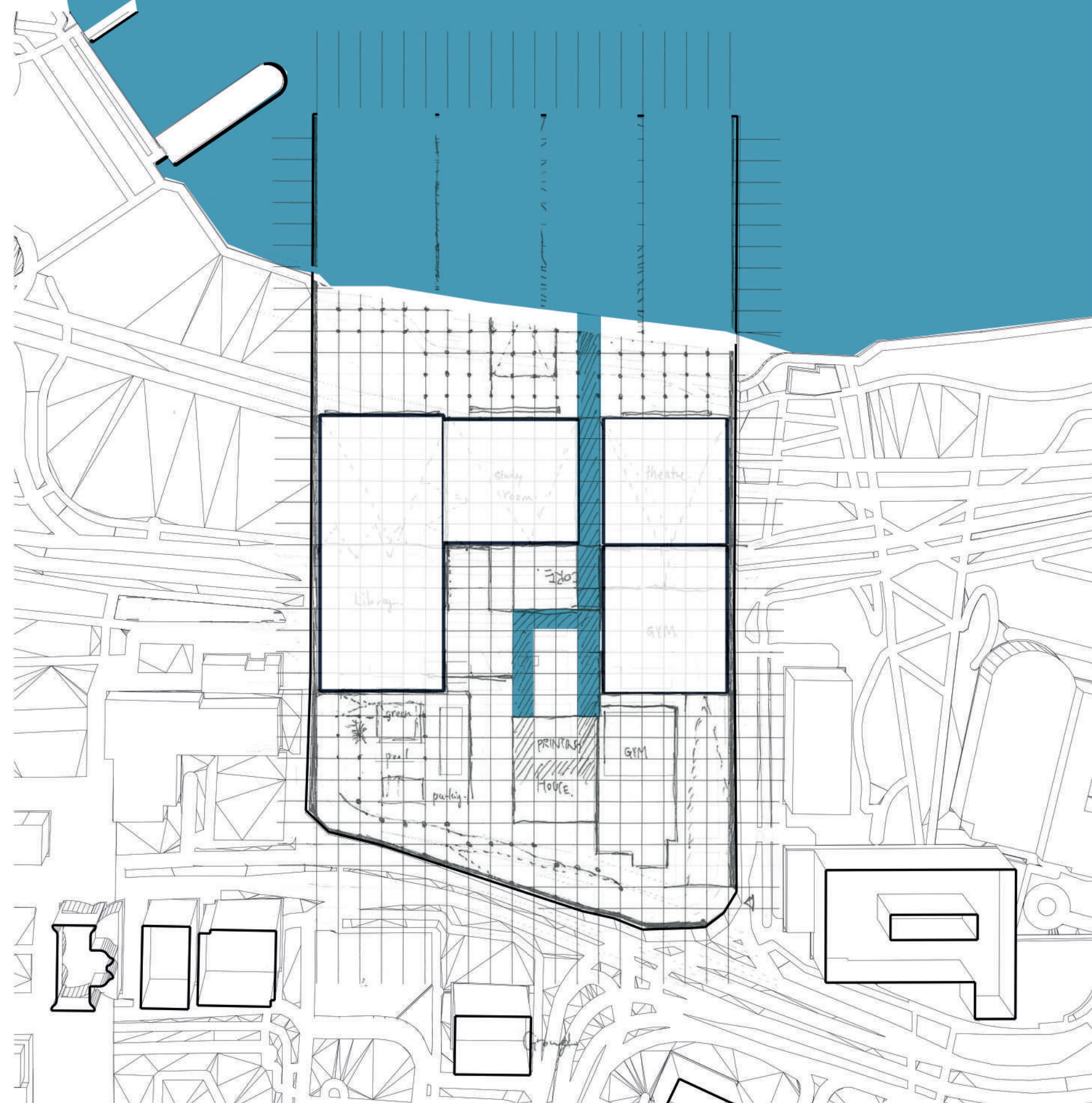
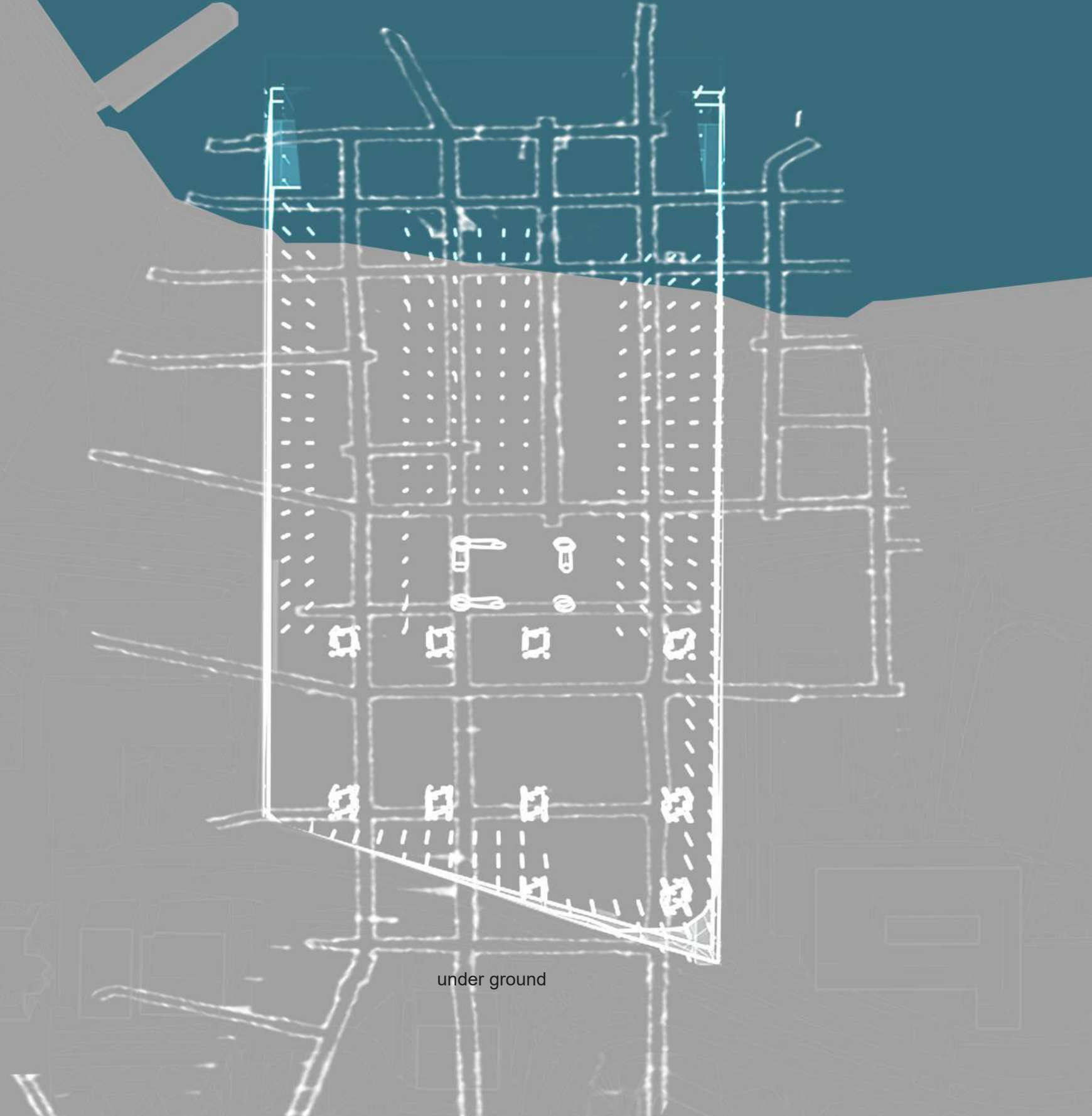


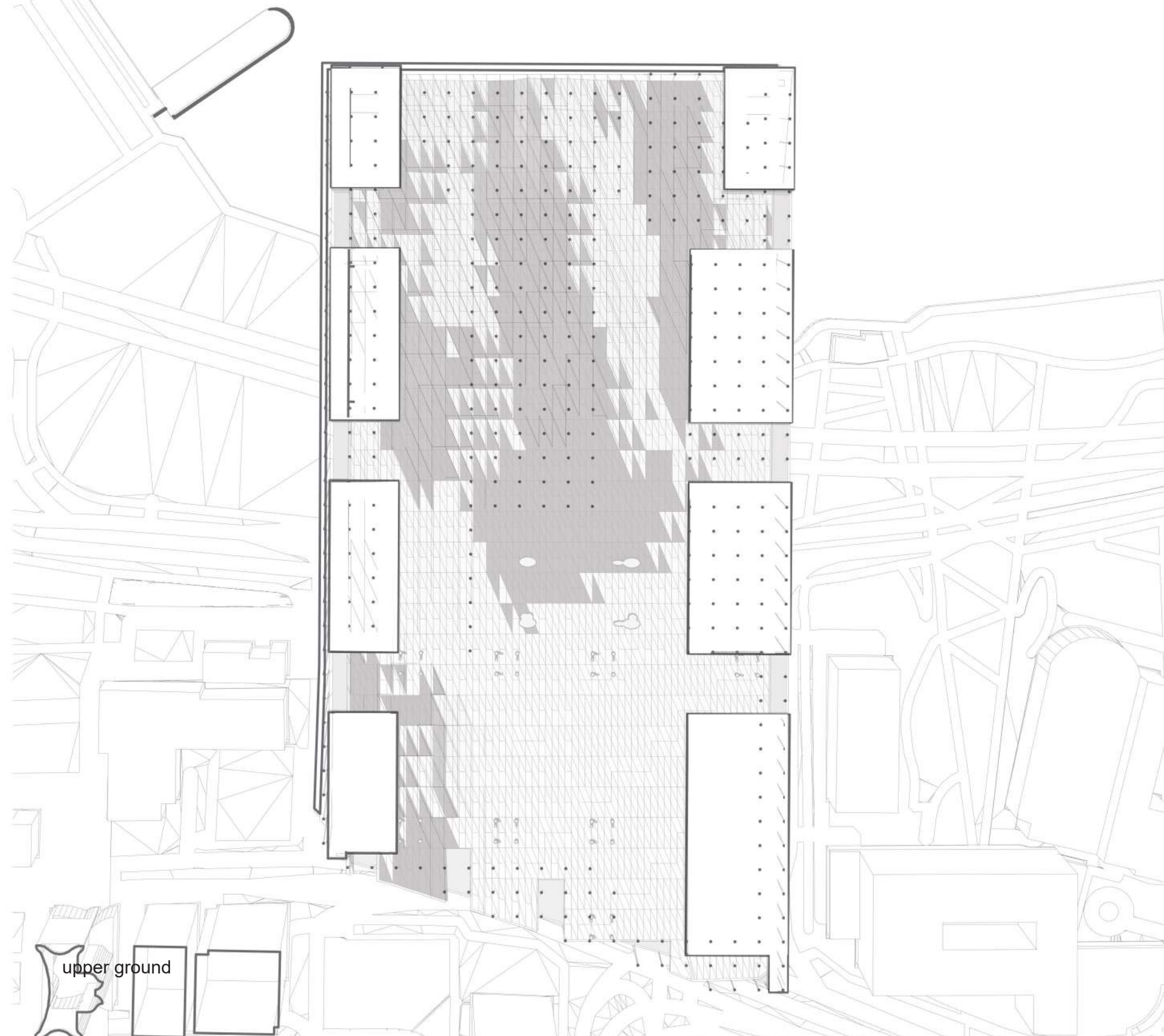
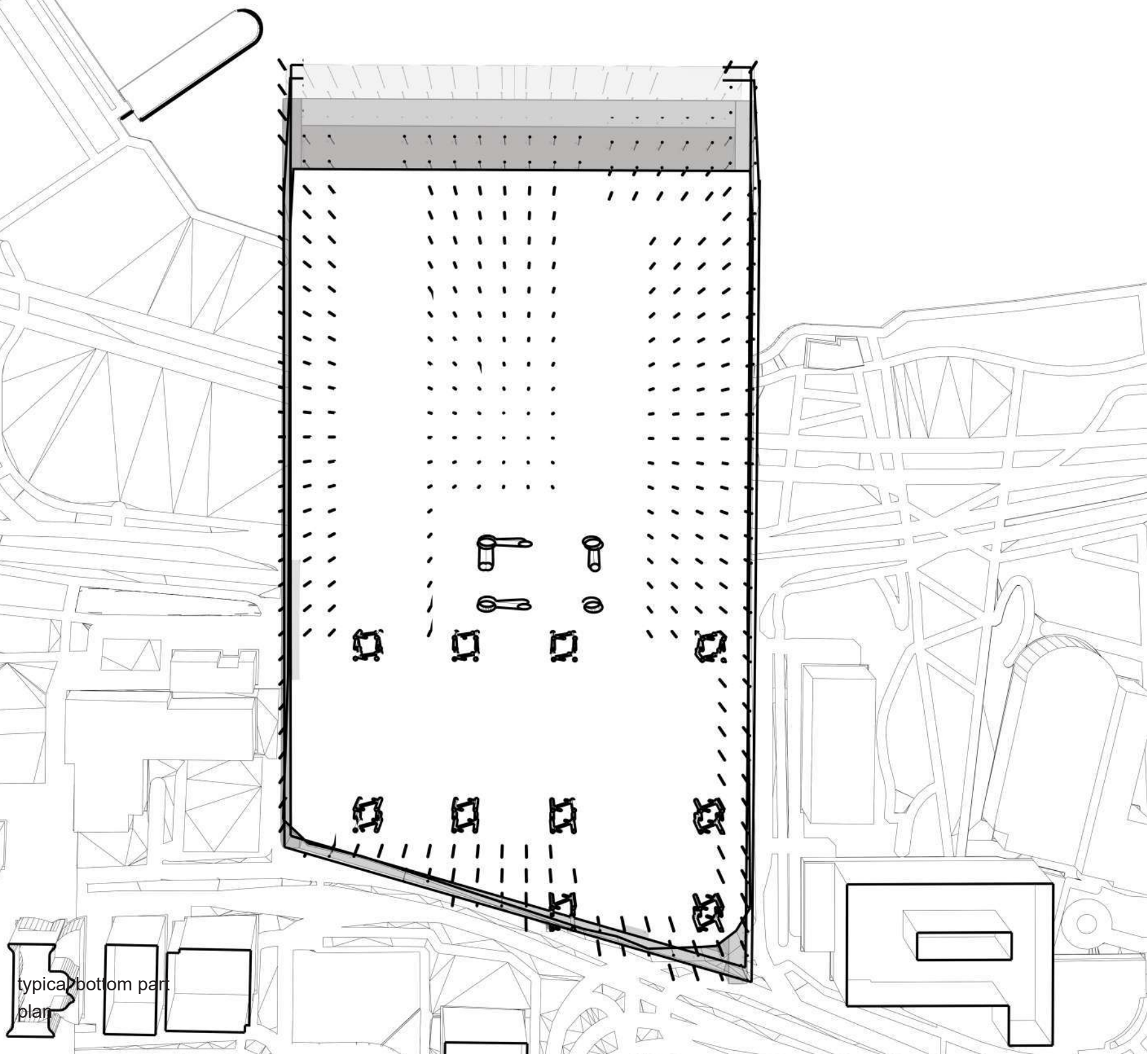
elevation 03
1:2500\

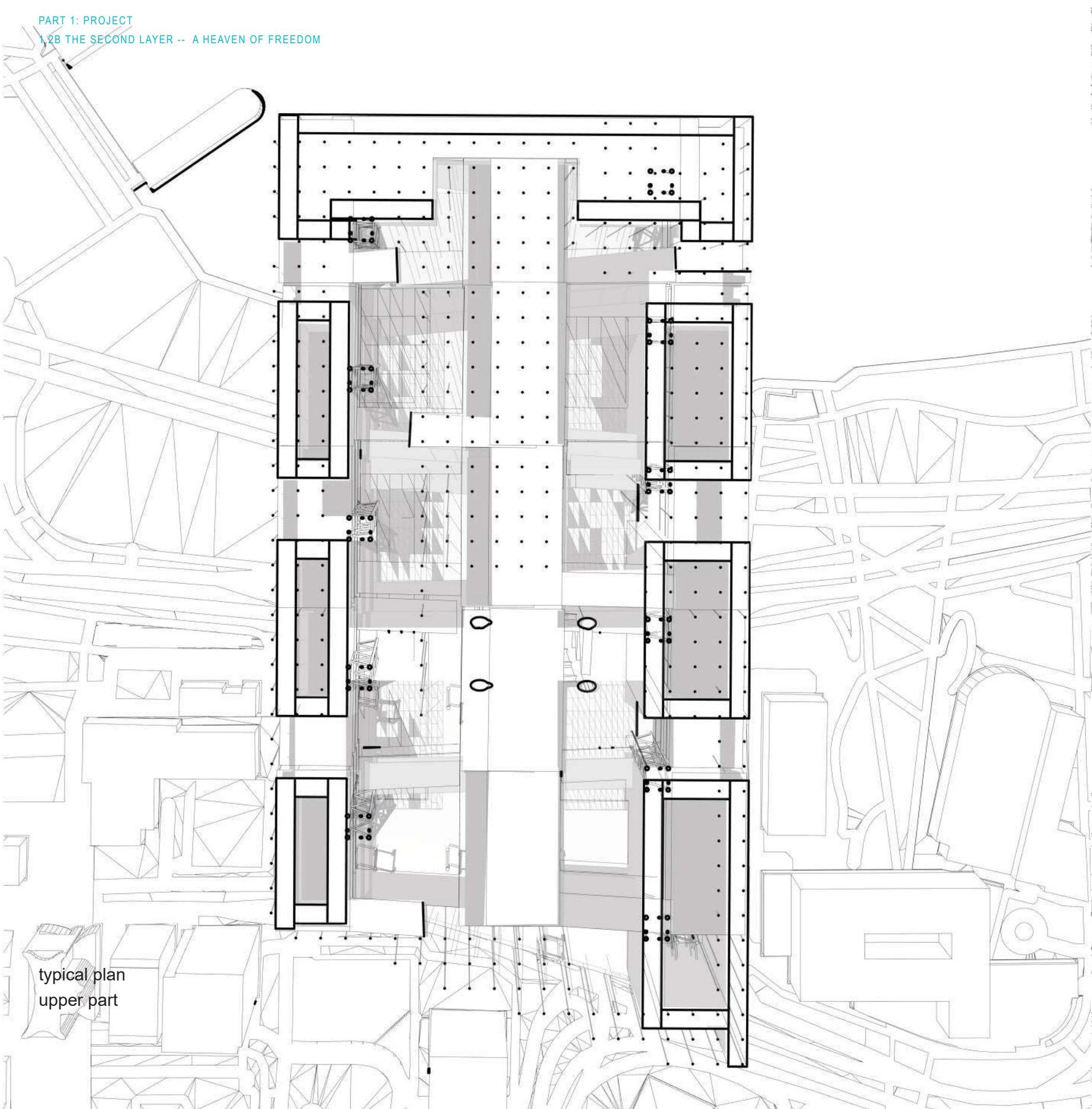


elevation 04
1:2500\

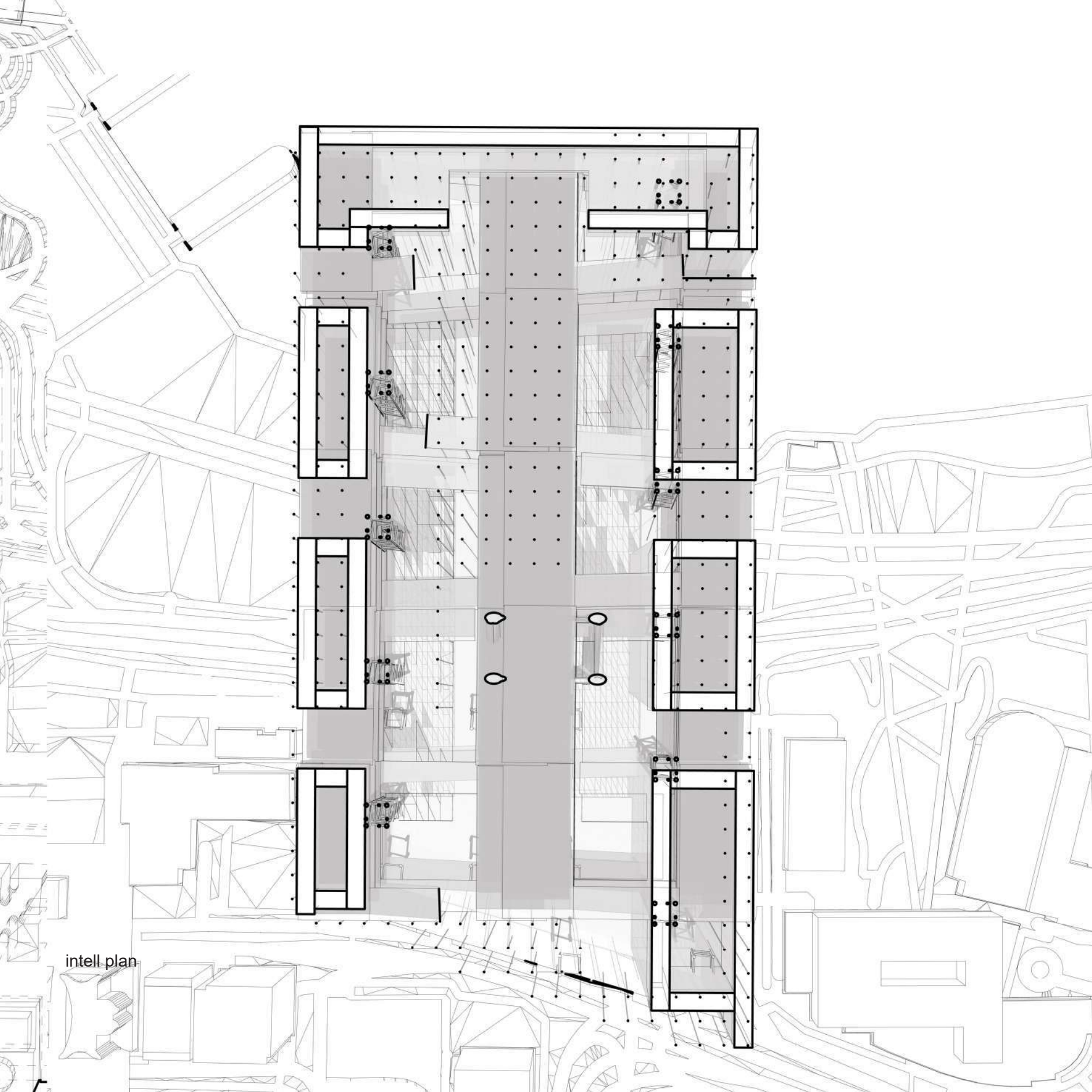




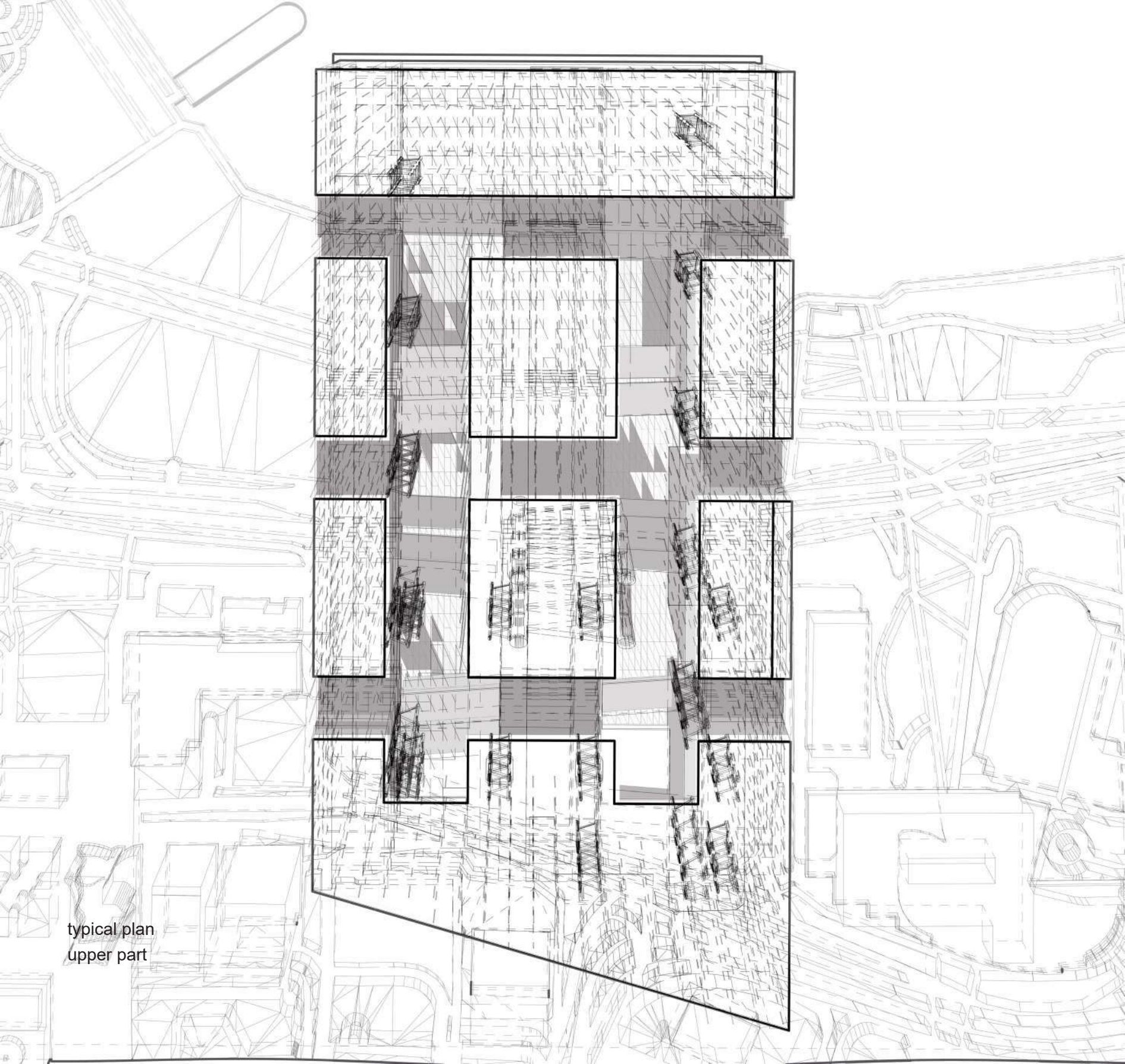




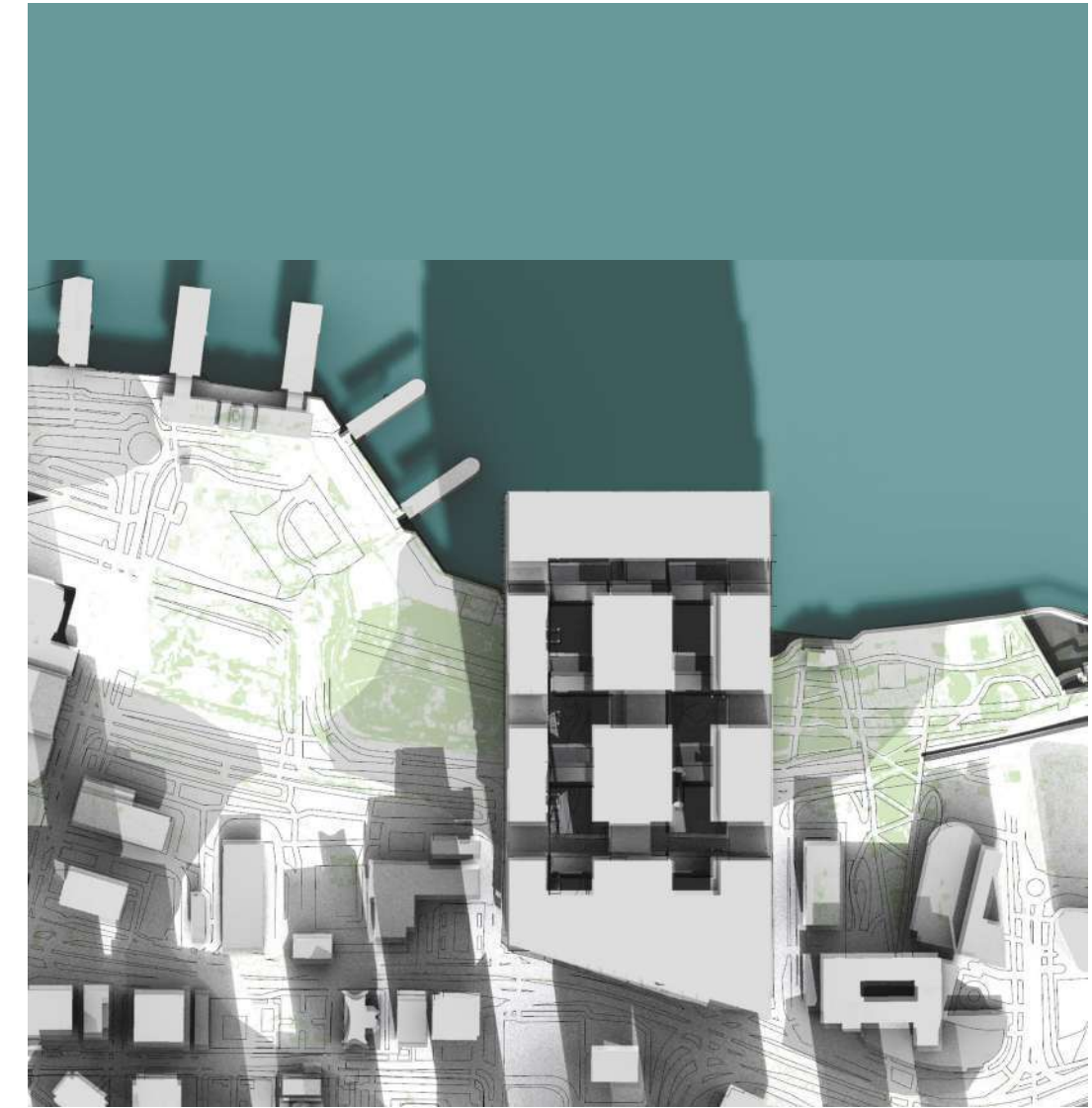
typical plan
upper part



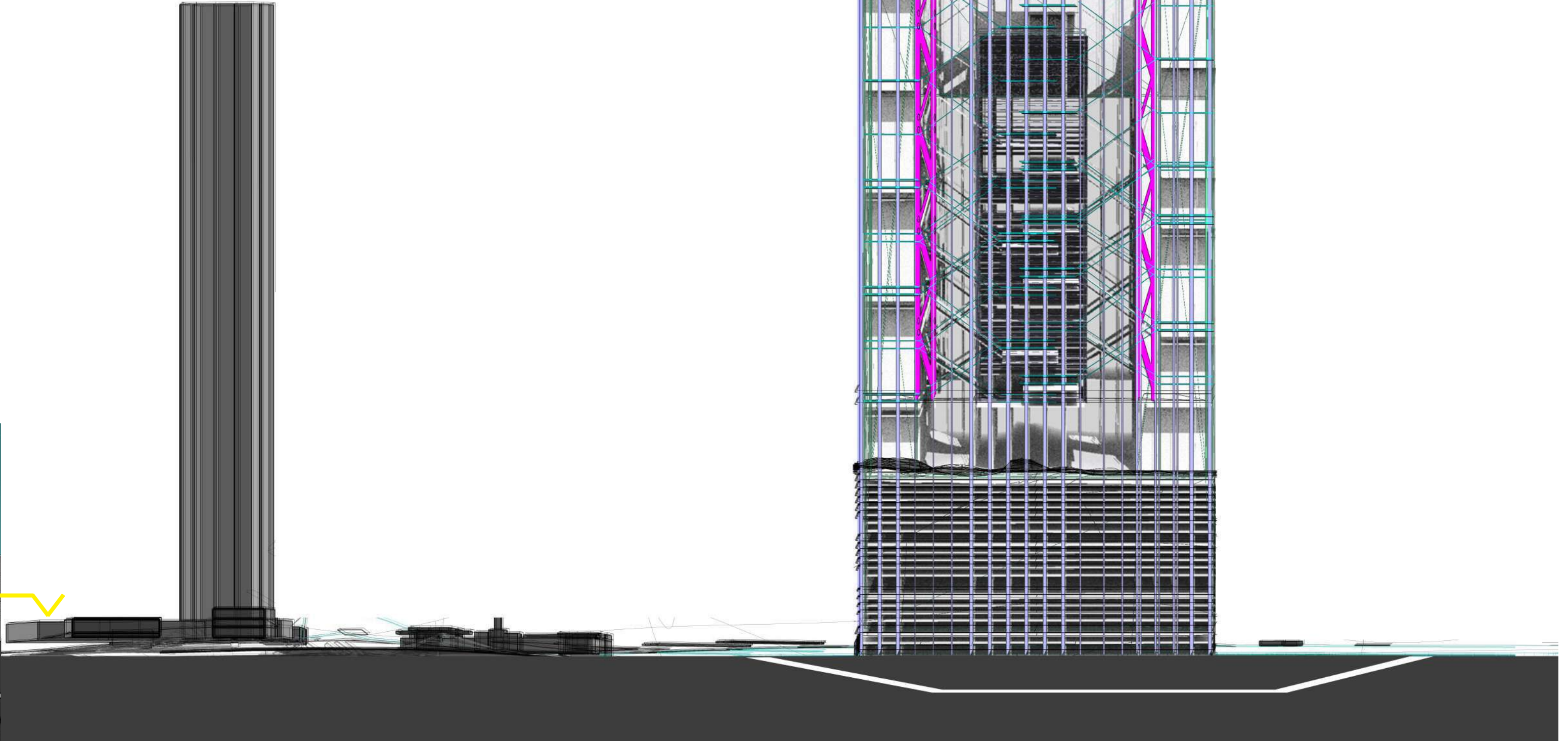
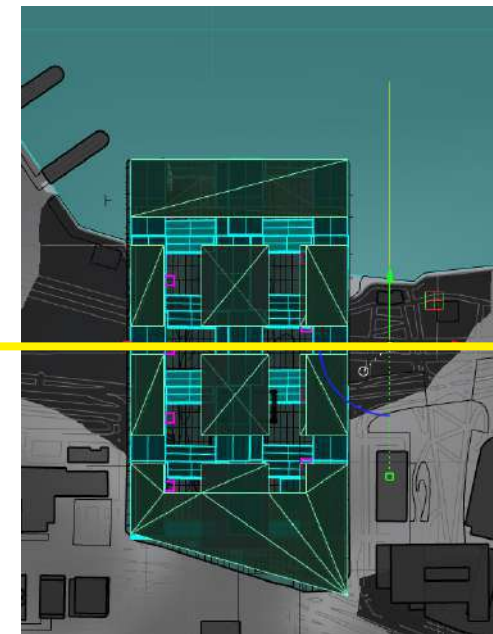
intell plan

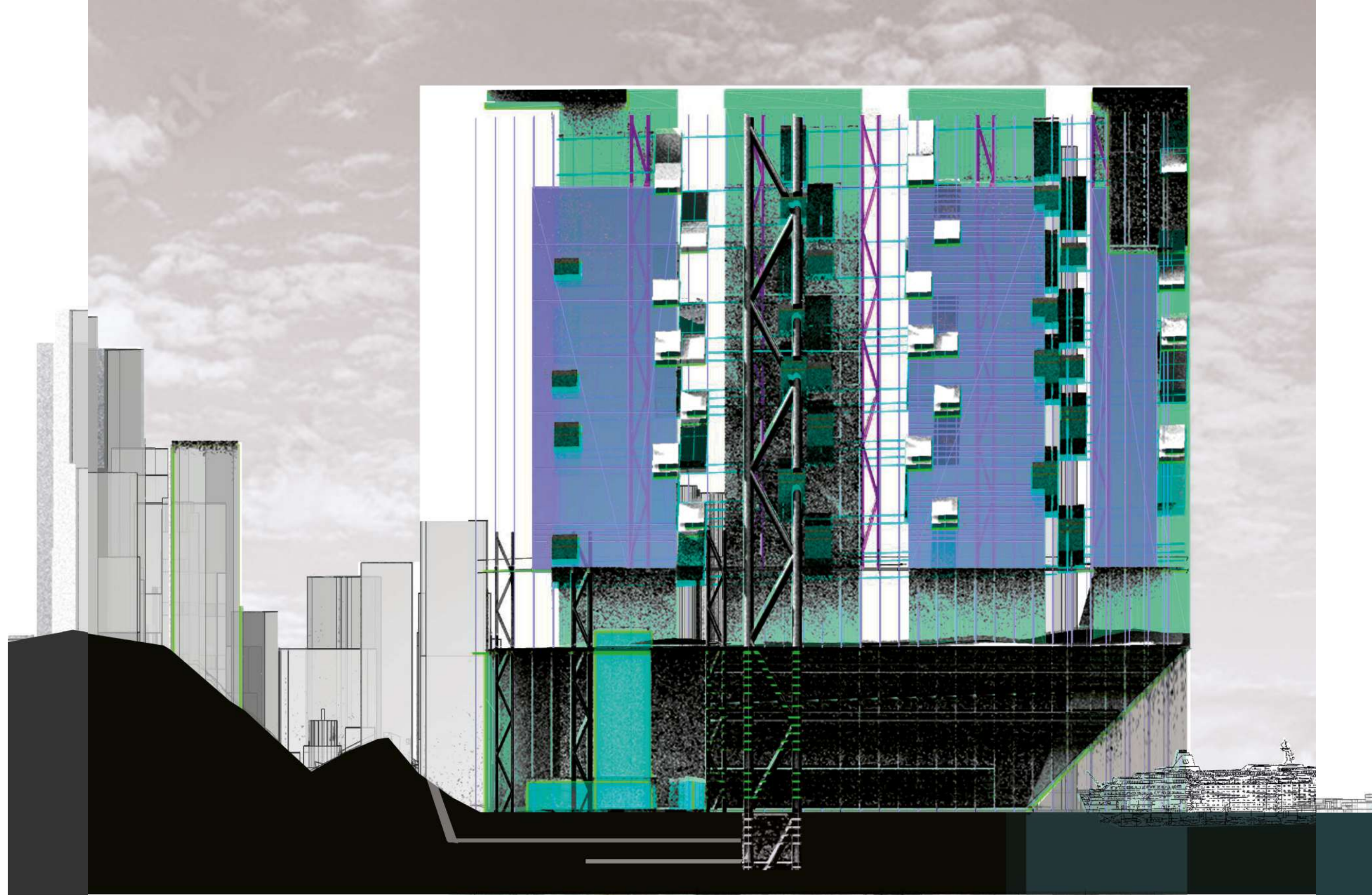
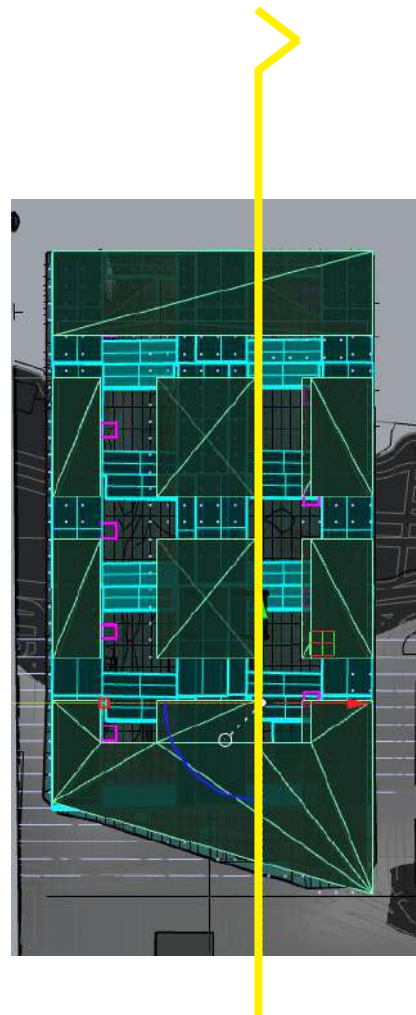


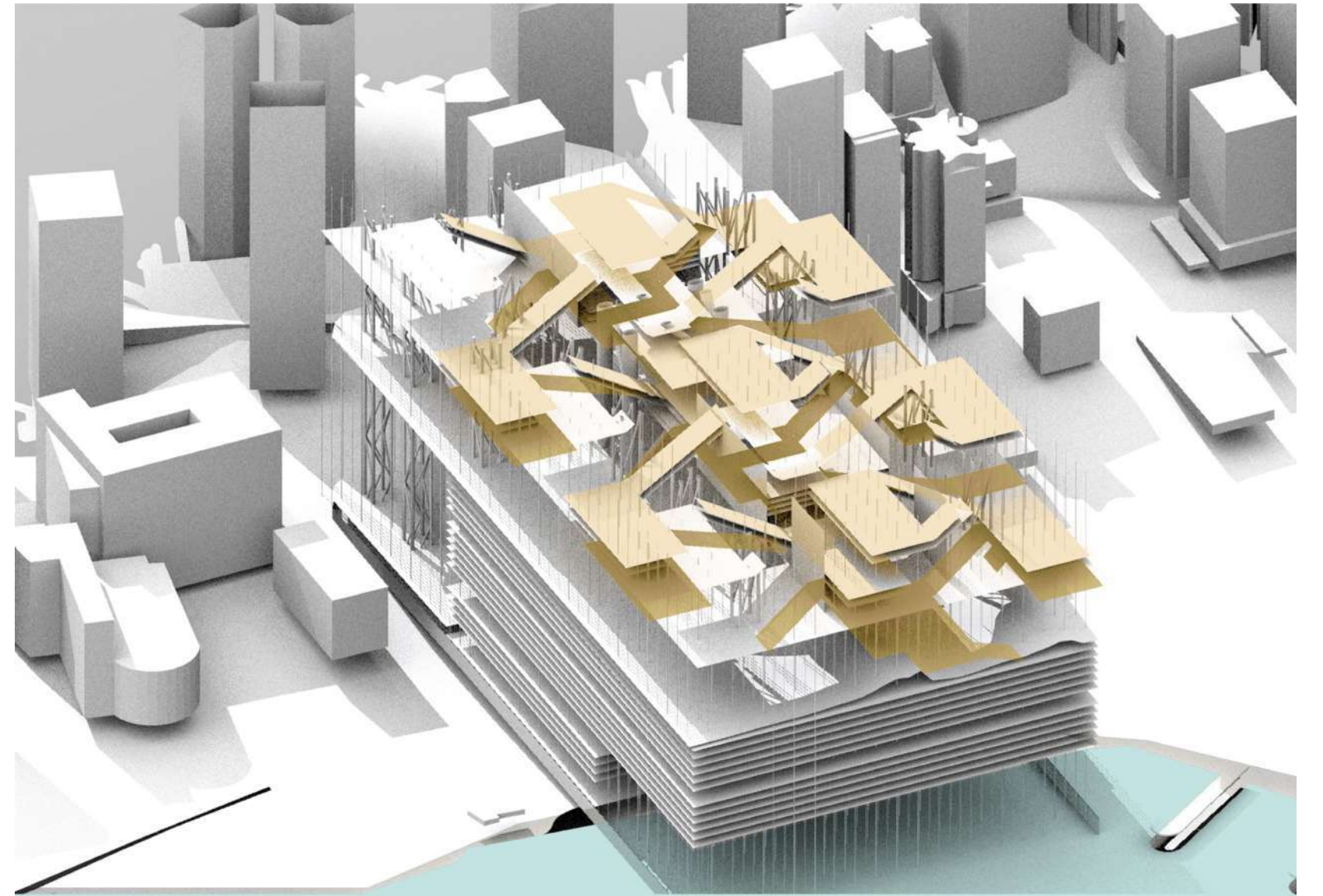
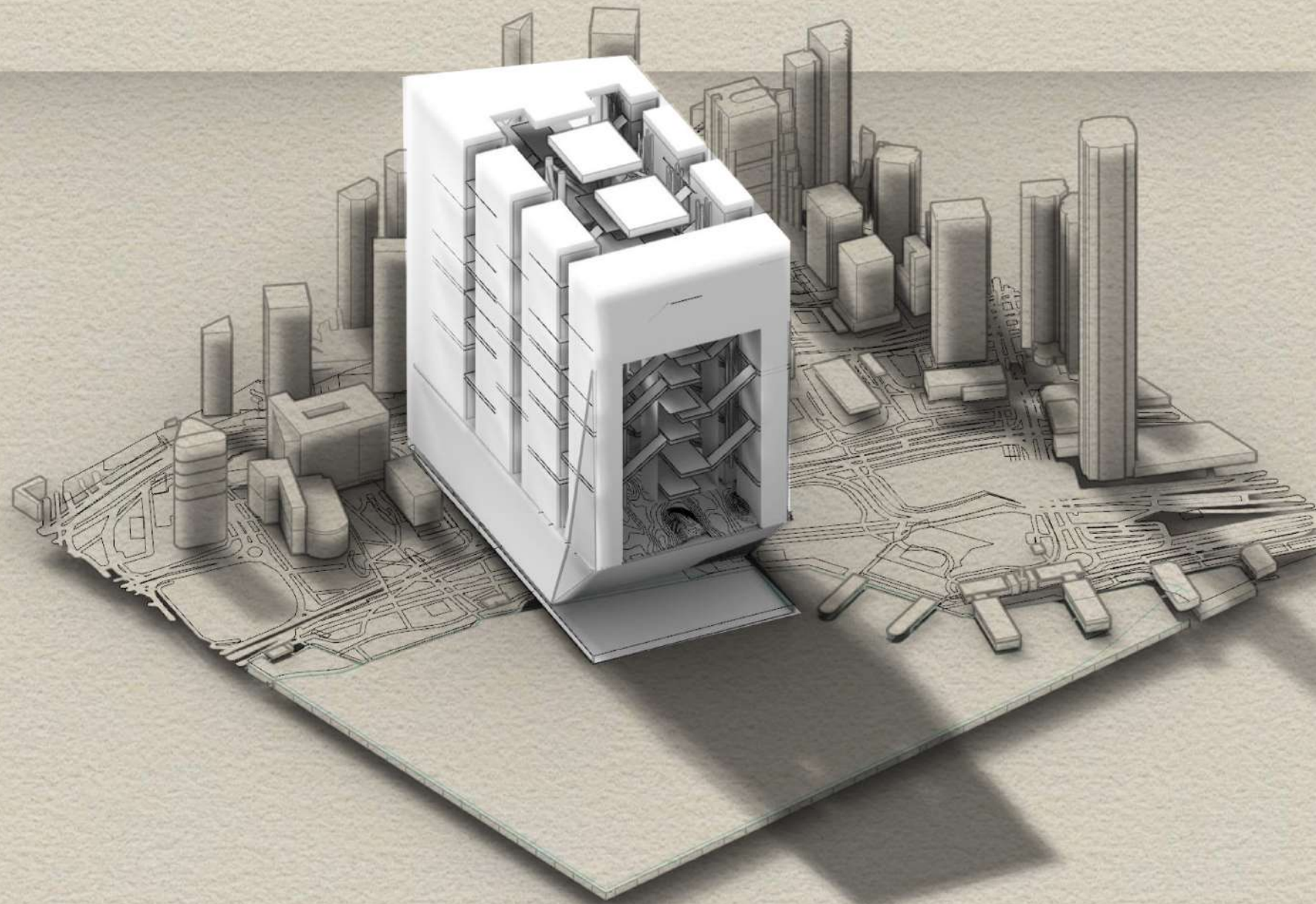
typical plan
upper part

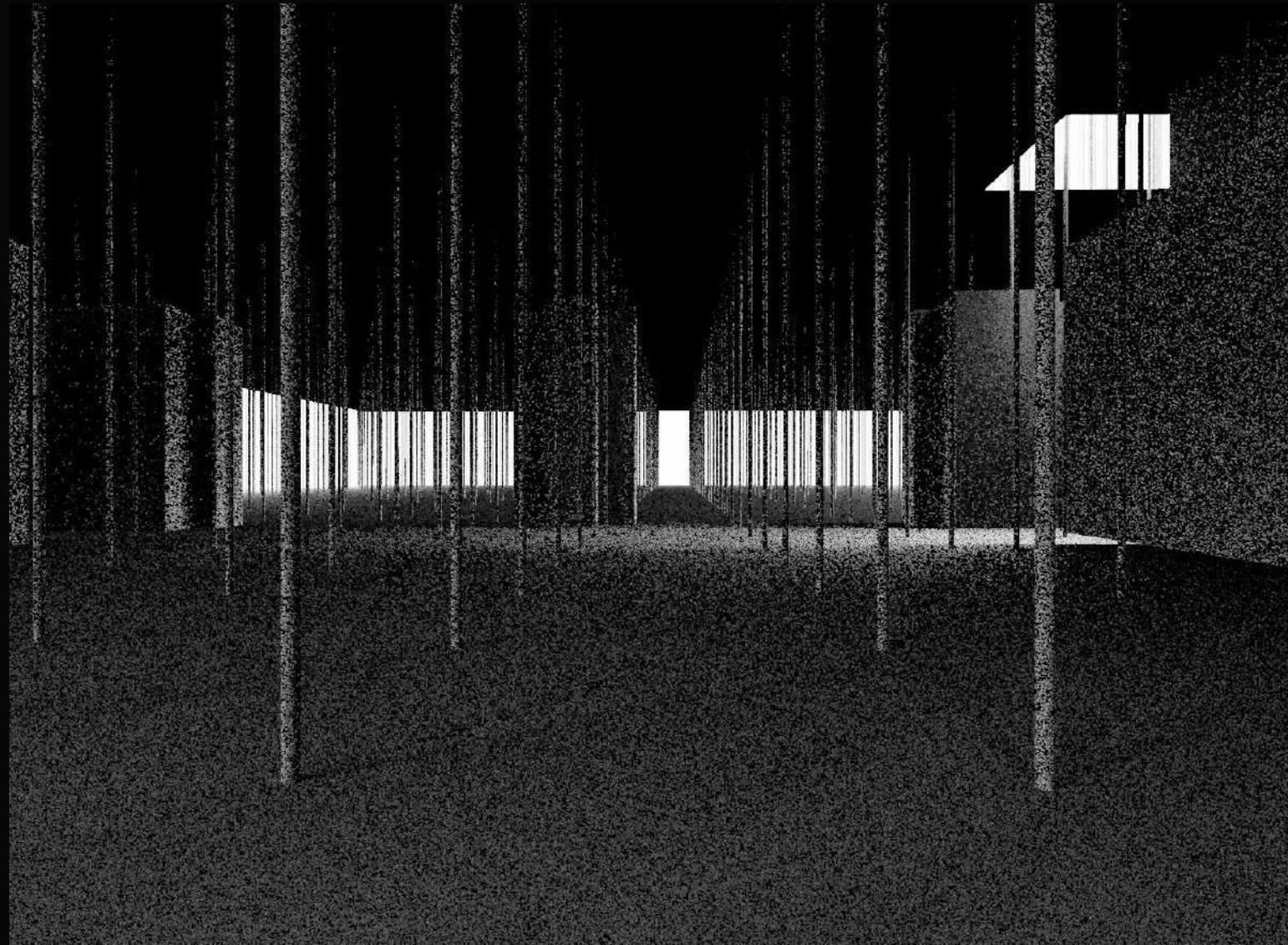


roof plan 1:5000
upper part

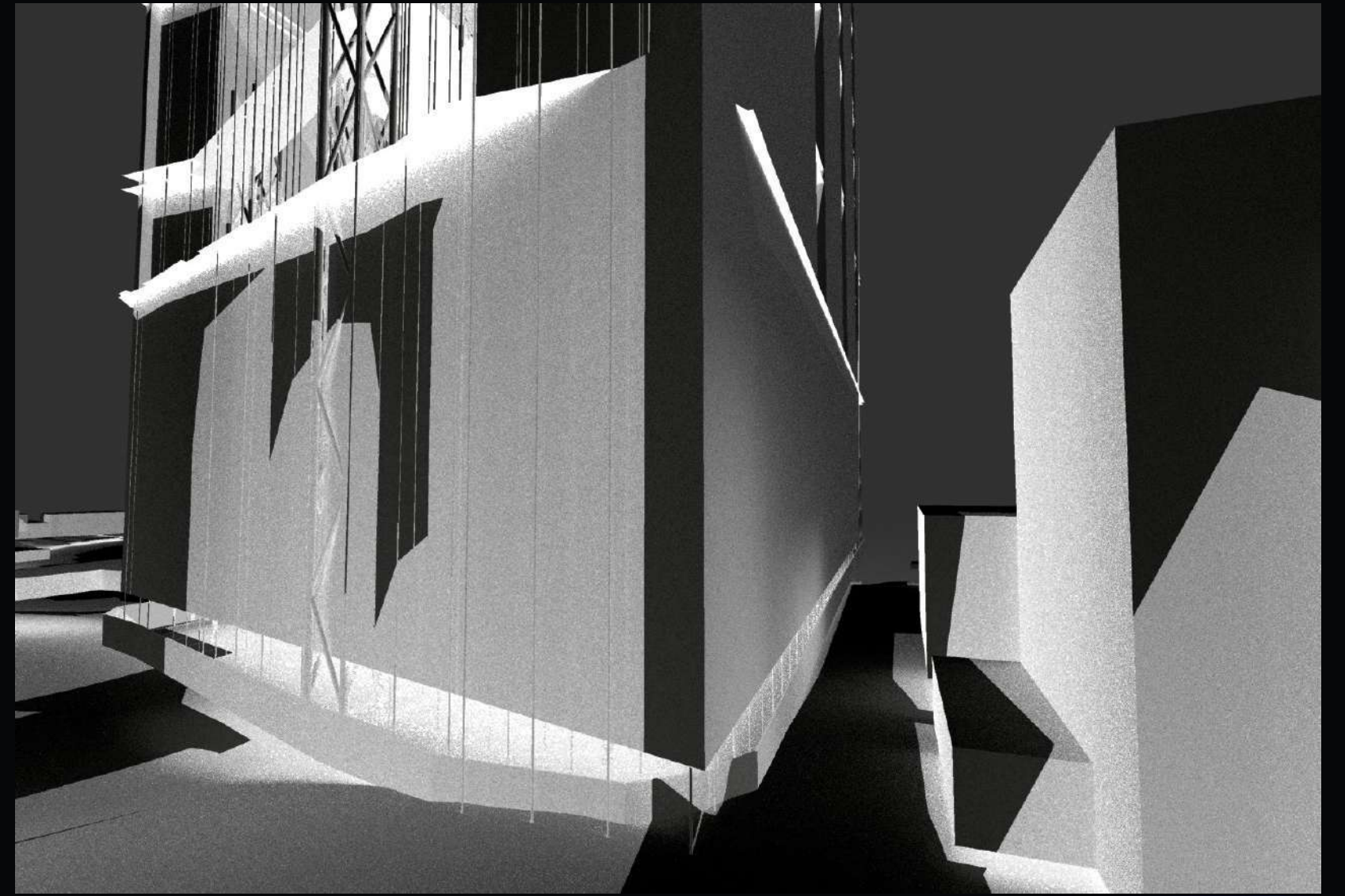






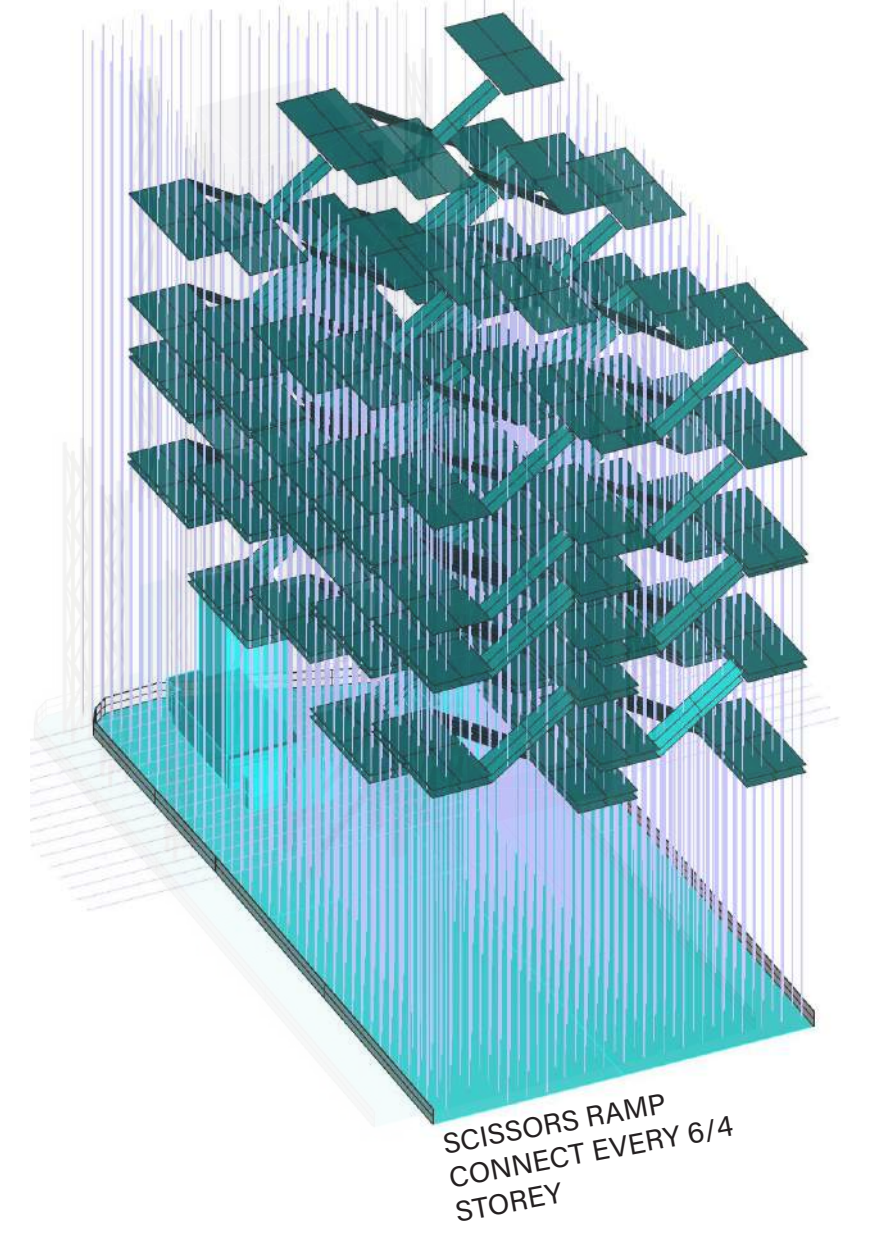
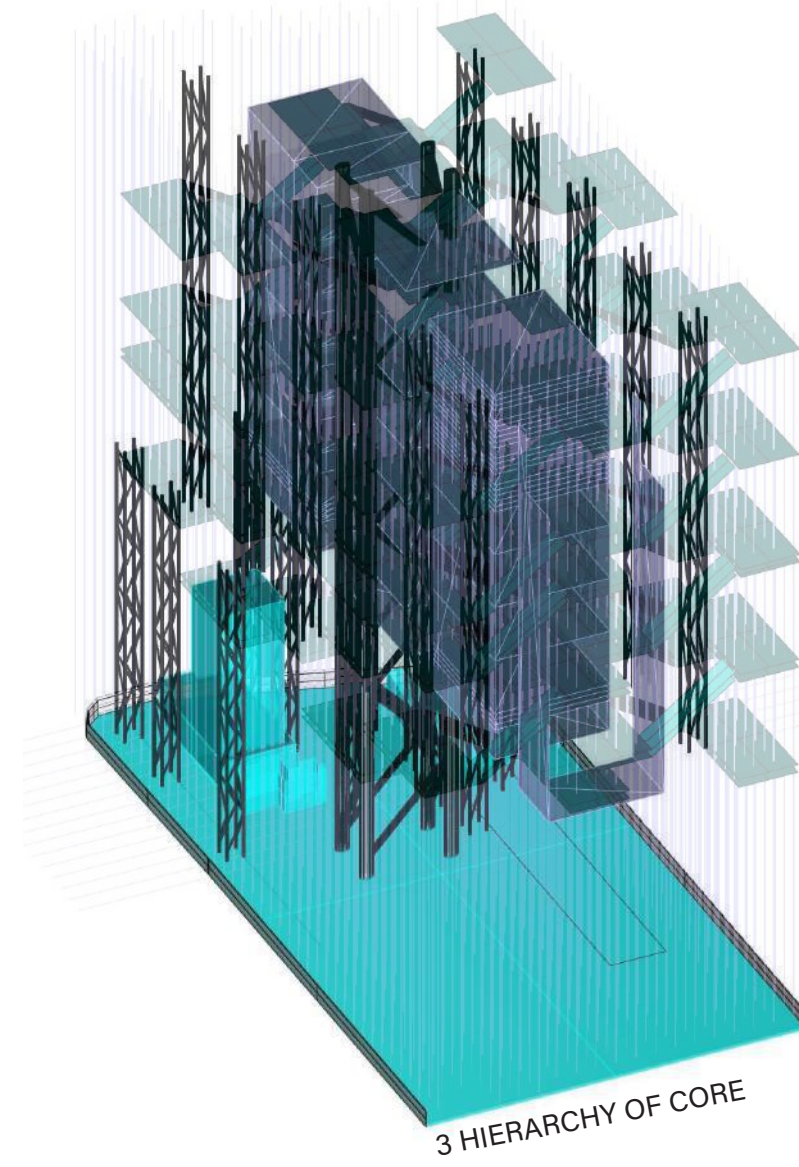
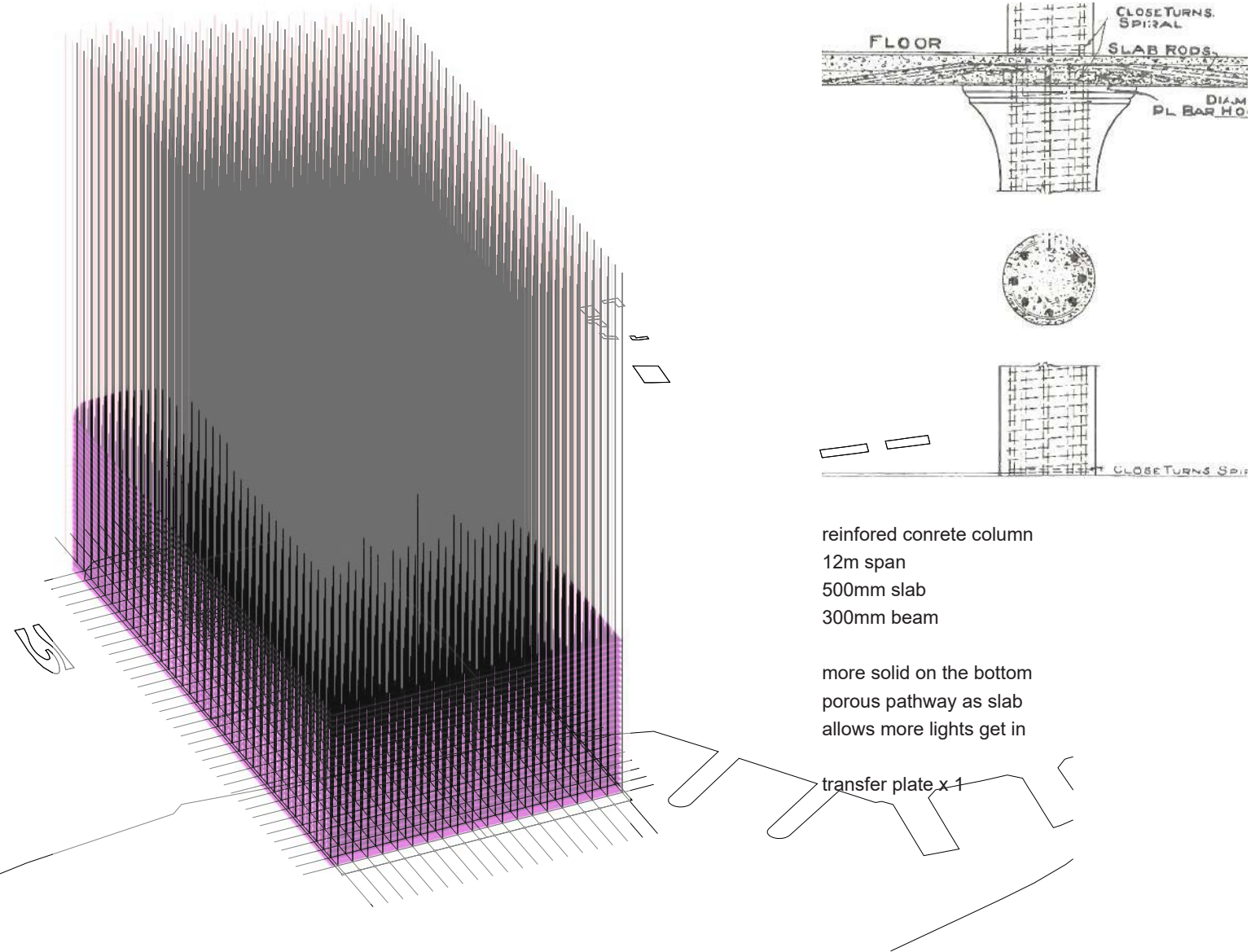


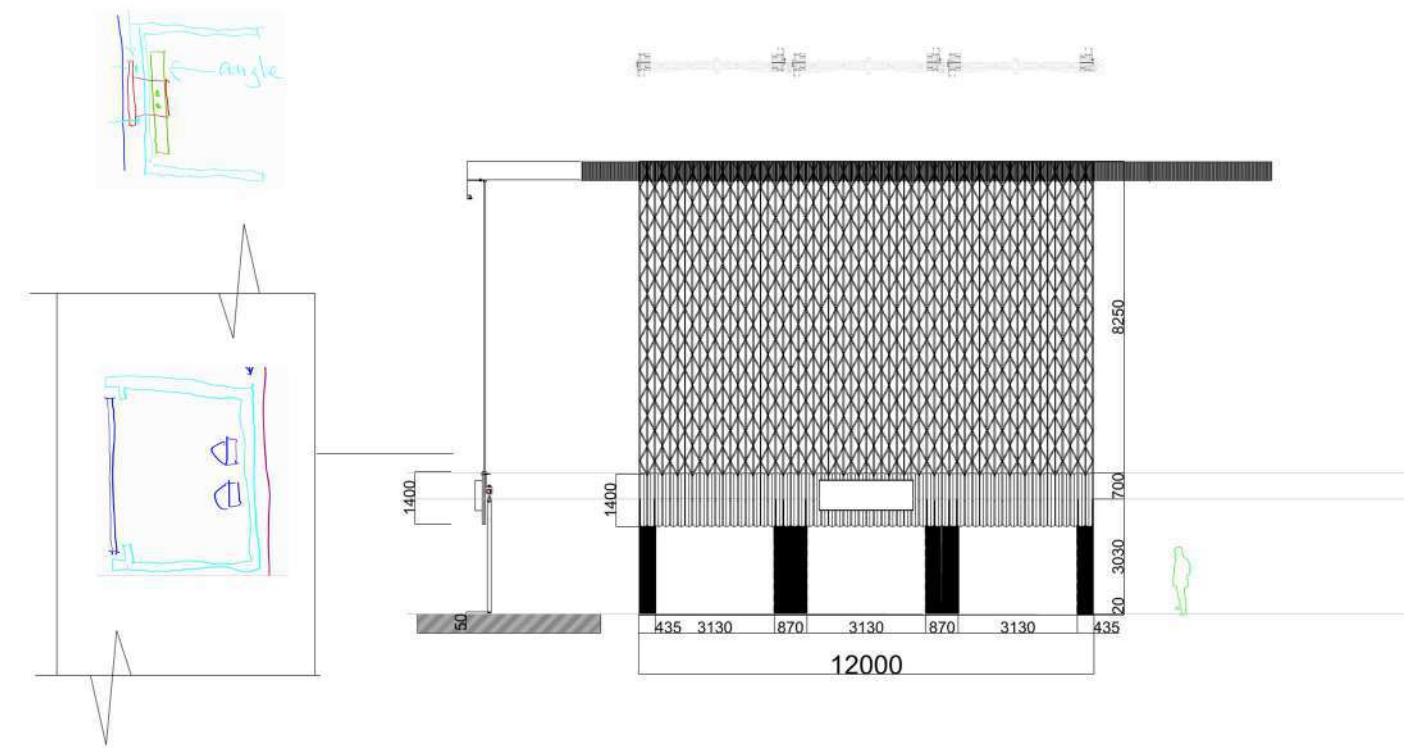
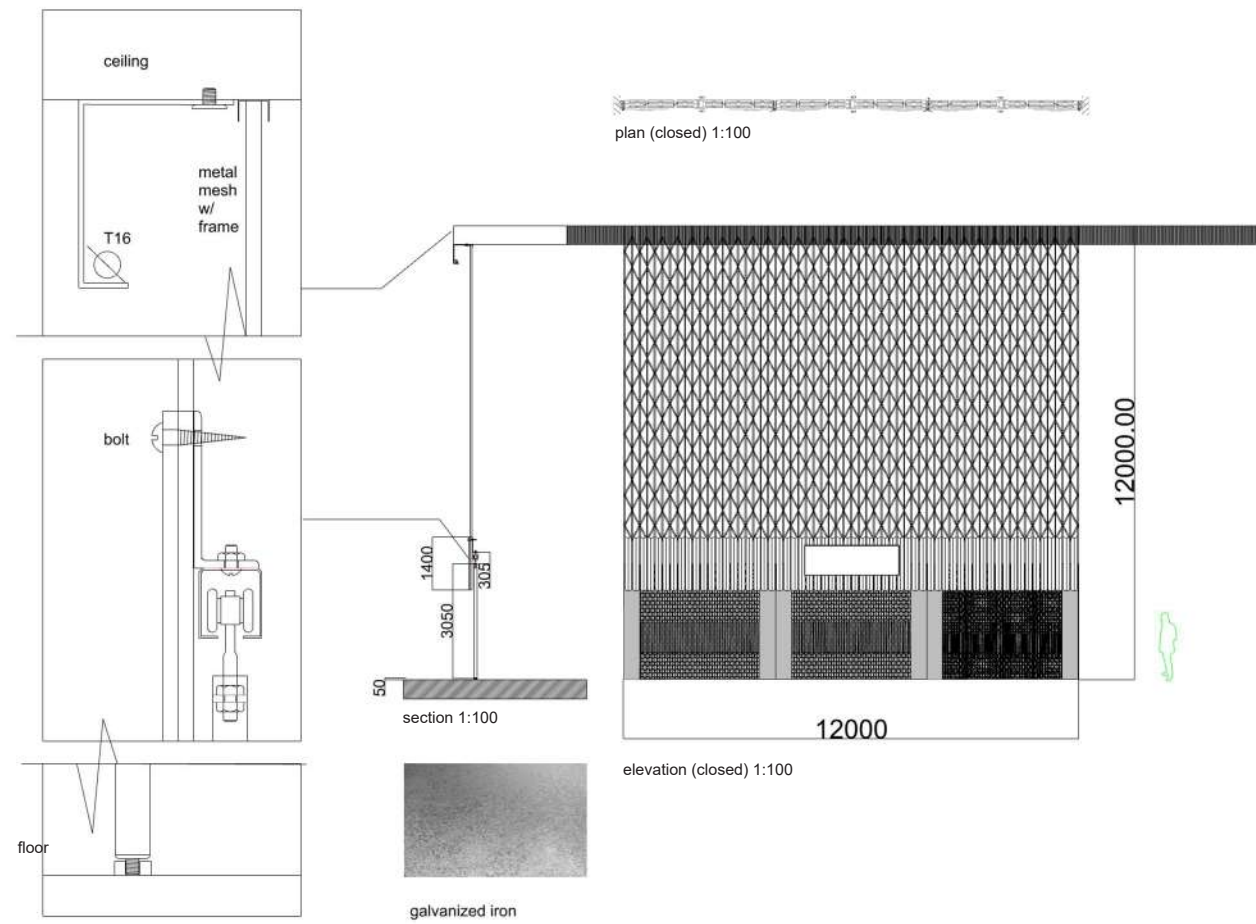
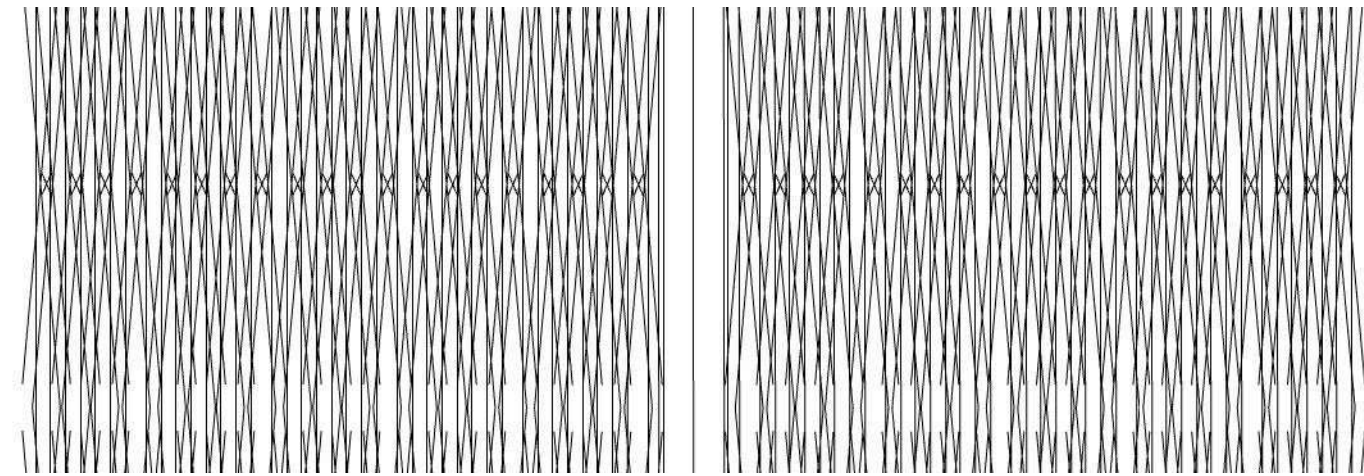
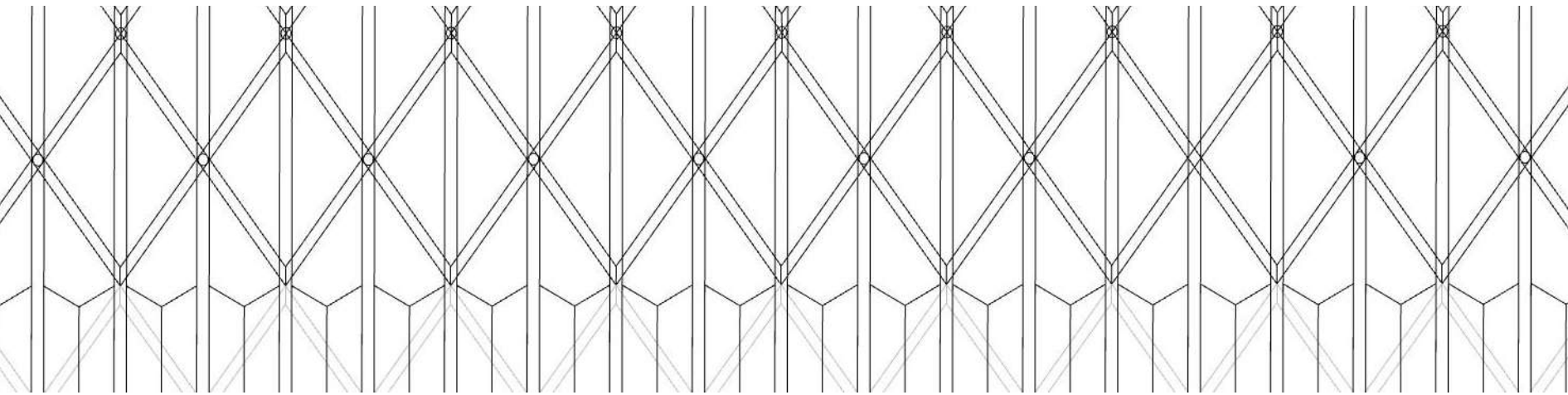
The view from one story before upper ground
showing the untouch moment of the existing
building
people can freely flow
the columns are thinner here



from the street view, the building is more solid
from other elevation, the prison / haven of freedom
is somehow porous
the contrast showing the diversity of the project







DESIGN -

A PERSON

LIFE

In 2047, Hong Kong was gripped by protests that lasted for years, sparked by the end of the capitalism. The protests were marked by clashes between police and demonstrators, and tensions were high.

Amidst the turmoil, a journalist named Ah Kwong had been investigating allegations of corruption among local politicians. Li had been working tirelessly to gather evidence and uncover the truth, and his reporting had begun to draw attention from the public of the world.

But Kwong's work had also drawn the attention of the authorities. As he dug deeper into the story, he began to receive threats and warnings to stop his investigation. But Li was committed to his work, and he refused to be intimidated.

One day, as Kwong was leaving his office, he was approached by a group of police officers. They told him that he was under arrest and that he was being charged with "inciting public disorder." Li was taken to a detention center and held without trial for several weeks.

Foruntunely, Kwong have been writing to a friend who is one of the prisoner of Prison 2044, which is a world of up side. He gets information about the life in there, which is suitable for Kwong to move to there.

He admitted the "crime", although he did nothing wrong. A new journey of life is restarting in that Haven of Freedom 2044 Hong Kong.

**BEFORE
GET
IN**

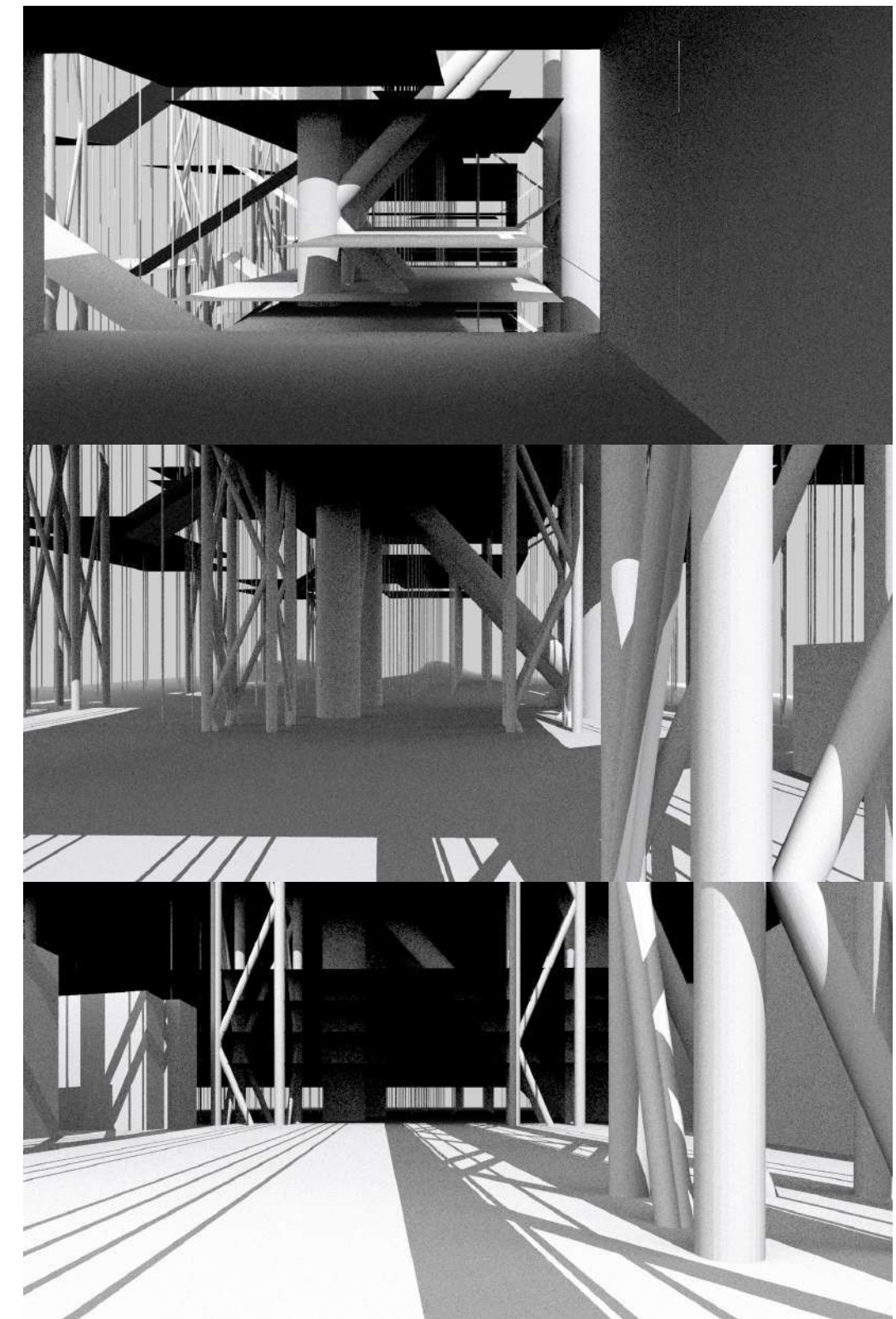
ARRESTED

A LETTER

THE ENTRANCE FORTILCATION



THE LIGHTS





**GET INTO THE
SHOPS**

THE LIFE

TUNNEL

HOUSE



CONCLUSION

The conventional notion that architecture only serves the rich is challenged by the Prison/Haven project, which advocates for anti-establishment values, collective participation, and shared resources. By promoting a bottom-up approach to architectural design, this project strives to create spaces that reflect the needs and aspirations of the wider community.

The Marxist ideology is often criticized for its emphasis on the maintenance of social class and hierarchy. However, the Prison/Haven project offers an alternative to the traditional Marxist approach by focusing on collective values and shared resources. By adopting this approach, the project aims to create a more equitable society that prioritizes the well-being of all its members.

In 2019, Hong Kong was engulfed in a series of protests that highlighted the importance of social collective values. Despite being a hub of capitalism, Hong Kong is also a shared resource with a rich history, culture, and humanity. The Prison/Haven project acknowledges this and seeks to preserve the city's unique charm and identity by incorporating community feedback and involvement into the design process.

The Prison/Haven project is unique in its honesty and critical approach to architecture. By acknowledging the flaws and limitations of traditional architectural practices, the project seeks to find alternative solutions that better reflect the needs of society. Through its emphasis on anti-establishment values, collective participation, and shared resources, this project serves as a model for future architects and urban planners.

“And if all others accepted the lie which the Party imposed—if all records told the same tale—then the lie passed into history and became truth. ‘Who controls the past’ ran the Party slogan, ‘controls the future: who controls the present controls the past.’” George Orwell, 1984
Orwell, George. *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. Penguin Classics, 2021.

The quote from George Orwell's 1984 serves as a reminder that those who control the past also control the future. In the context of the Prison/Haven project, this quote highlights the importance of preserving Hong Kong's rich history and humanity, even as the city undergoes rapid development and change. By prioritizing community involvement and collective values, the project seeks to create a more equitable and just society that does not ignore or erase the past.

The idea of law of attraction and the belief that communist China will eventually disappear may seem like a fantasy to some, but it is important to have hope and faith in a better future. The project provides an alternative perspective and challenges the existing system. While it may seem far-fetched, it is important to remember that change starts with a vision and belief that something better is possible.

The book allows for a flexibility in thinking and encourages a more aggressive approach to problem-solving. It is important to have an open mind and be willing to take risks in order to achieve progress. This mindset can be applied not just to architecture, but to all aspects of life.

Hong Kong holds a special place in the author's heart, but the ever-changing boundaries and individuality of its people make it difficult to unify as a group. The love-hate relationship with the city and fear of the unknown changes can make it difficult to accept changes. However, it is important to embrace these changes and keep moving forward.

The project has caused the author to question the meaning and purpose of architecture. Although there may be doubts about the field, there are no regrets about pursuing this project. It is important to continue to question and explore new ideas in order to create meaningful and impactful work.

The four months of struggling and feeling uncomfortable during the thesis project have been challenging, but it has been a valuable experience for personal growth as an architecture student. The pressure and limited time and ideas have taught me the importance of perseverance and resilience. This experience has allowed me to have an inner conversation about my

passions and goals, and as a student, I still have the ability to shape my future. I am grateful for this opportunity and believe it has helped me improve and mature rapidly.

Throughout the thesis project, I have been questioning the meaning of architecture and my role in the field. While I may consider changing my career path in the future, I have no regrets about the project. It has allowed me to explore and challenge my beliefs and values, and has given me a deeper understanding and appreciation for the complexities and potential of architecture.

The concept of Prison/Haven has provided a unique perspective on architecture and the role it plays in society. It has allowed me to reflect on the power of interpretation and perception in shaping our understanding of reality. Architecture has the potential to shape our physical and emotional environments, and it is essential to consider the impact and consequences of design decisions. The project has emphasized the importance of critical thinking and self-reflection in shaping a responsible and ethical approach to architecture.

OTHERS

About the editor

Jollie Cheung, an Native Hongkongers, born in 1993.
She witness 1997, 2014, 2019, 2044. Who thinks
China communist party are evil and selfish.

This book listed the some inhumanity that they did
However, Taking over is a foreseeable future
The recolonised Hong Kong will somehow be stable

The divider or little notes:

White paper - revolution(2022 in China), illegal to
show white paper in the public
To show Hong Kong is different from ChinaL- British
background, The Education, The language
The political system
city on fire -
Happy and wealthy Hong Kong
Waterfront in scale
Lennon wall in prague n hk
West berlin

港
女
·
婆
婆

Design in

The Printing House

Prison / Haven of Freedom 2044 Hong Koing
also Prague

**Printed and Publicated
2064**

Thanks to (not in order):

Elan ARCHIP
Carol Thomas
Family Krystal
You - as a reader :D

“失落的灣仔地下城。” 紫荊, 17 Feb. 2023, bau.com.hk/article/2023-02/17/content_1076152433251561472.html

“銅鑼灣神秘地下建築群。” 銅鑼灣神秘地下建築群 – , 26 Apr. 2020, 68wechat.wordpress.

Khosrow, Mathew. “OMA- Jussieu Libraries Wood Model (1992).” Medium, 24 May 2017, medium.com/@mathewk123/oma-jussieu-libraries-wood-model-1992-61546053a669.

“Bloomberg - the Essential Tool for Hong-kong-protesters? An Umbrella.” Bloomberg - the Essential Tool for Hong-kong-protesters? An Umbrella, www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2019-hong-kong-protesters-umbrellas/#xj4y7vzkg. Accessed 8 Mar. 2023.

“10 Fabulous Floating Homes That You’ve Never Seen Before | loveproperty.com.” 10 Fabulous Floating Homes That You’ve Never Seen Before | loveproperty.com, www.loveproperty.com/gallerylist/81566/10-fabulous-floating-homes-that-youve-never-seen-before.

“High-rise Buildings (Completed): Hong Kong.” Emporis Research Access, web.archive.org/web/20040613105009/http://www.emporis.com/en/wm/ci/bu/sk/li/?id=101300&bt=9&ht=2&sro=1. Accessed 8 May 2023.

Brown, Stephen. “West Berlin Recalls ‘island’ of Freedom That Vanished With Wall.” U.S., www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-wall-westberlin-idUSKBN0IR1EX20141107.

Keiren. “Floating Homes & Insteading.” Insteading, 7 Feb. 2016, insteading.com/blog/floating-homes.

“Waterwoningen IJburg.” Marlies Rohmer Architecture & Urbanism, rohmer.nl/projects/waterwoningen-ijburg.

Company S.A., Mediterranean Shipping. “Global Container Shipping Company | MSC.” MSC, 4 March 2023, www.msc.com/en.

“佐治十字勳章香港第六人 源自一場戰後大爆炸 - Watershed.” Watershed, 25 Apr. 2023, www.watershedhk.com/%e4%bd%90%e6%b2%bb%e5%8d%81%e5%ad%97%e5%8b%b3%e7%ab%a0%e9%a6%99%e6%b8%af%e7%ac%ac%e5%85%ad%e4%ba%ba-%e6%b2%bf%e8%87%aa%e4%b8%80%e5%a0%b4%e6%88%b0%e5%be%8c%e5%a4%a7%e7%88%86%e7%82%b8.

“香港抗議：政治立場主導，消費分黃藍 - BBC News 中文.” BBC News 中文, www.bbc.com/zhongwen/trad/business-50755863.

Bencic, Valentina. “FLOWCITY at 2019 Bi-City Biennale of Urbanism\Architecture Shenzhen - KAAAN Architecten.” KAAAN Architecten, 20 Dec. 2019, kaanarchitecten.com/flowcity-at-2019-bi-city-biennale-of-urbanismarchitecture-shenzhen.

“How a Free and Open Hong Kong Became a Police State.” How a Free and Open Hong Kong Became a Police State | the Economist, www.economist.com/interactive/essay/2022/07/01/how-hong-kong-became-a-police-state.

planning department hong kong. “Re-assembling Queen’s Pier and Reconstructing the Old Star Ferry Clock Tower.” Re-assembling Queen’s Pier and Reconstructing the Old Star Ferry Clock Tower, www.pland.gov.hk/pland_en/p_study/comp_s/UDS/eng_v1/UDS_site_qp_eng.htm. Accessed 8 Feb 2023.

HKURBEX, and More by HKURBEX. “HKFP Lens: Urban Explorers Enter Hong Kong Island’s WWII Air Raid Tunnels - Hong Kong Free Press HKFP.” Hong Kong Free Press HKFP, 8 Jan. 2017, hongkongfp.com/2017/01/08/hkfp-lens-urban-explorers-enter-hong-kong-islands-wwii-air-raid-tunnels.

[Interview with Director of Hong Kong Correctional Services Department, Woo Ying-ming] Hong Kong Correctional Services Department Guards the “Last Line of Defense” in Society - Interview with Woo Ying-ming, Director of Hong Kong Correctional Services Department. “【紫荊專訪】香港懲教署把守社會 ‘最後防線’ ——專訪香港懲教署署長胡英明.” 紫荊, 2 May 2021, bau.com.hk/article/2021-05/02/content_926233929724891136.html.

Nerva, Cassandra, et al. “Lai Chi Wo: A 300-year-old Hakka Village That Has Mastered Living in Harmony With Nature.” HalalZilla, 31 Jan. 2022, www.halalzilla.com/hktb-lai-chi-wo/92605.

“Teaching Kit - Energy Efficiency and Conservation - Building Orientation, Building Envelop & Sun-shading Devices.” Teaching Kit - Energy Efficiency & Conservation - Building Orientation, Building Envelop & Sun-shading Devices, 3 Aug. 2020, www.archsd.gov.hk/en/teachingkits/TK1/energy_efficiency_conservation.html.

“【2020展望：顏色背後】黃、藍非勢不兩立 年輕學子盼望民主自由 (12:21) - 20200101 - 港聞.” 明報新聞網 - 即時新聞 Instant News, news.mingpao.com/ins/%e6%b8%af%e8%81%9e/article/20200101/s00001/1577701594081/%e3%80%902020%e5%b1%95%e6%9c%9b-%e9%a1%8f%e8%89%b2%e8%83%8c%e5%be%8c%e3%80%91%e9%bb%83-%e8%97%8d%e9%9d%9e%e5%8b%a2%e4%b8%8d%e5%85%a9%e7%ab%8b-%e5%b9%b4%e8%bc%95%e5%ad%b8%e5%ad%90%e7%9b%bc%e6%9c%9b%e6%b0%91%e4%b8%bb%e8%87%aa%e7%94%b1.

Hong, Brendon. “How Hong Kong Protesters Show Which Businesses Are Friend or Foe.” The Daily Beast, The Daily Beast Company, 22 Oct. 2019, http://www.thedailybeast.com/how-hong-kong-protesters-show-which-businesses-are-friend-or-foe.

“Hong Kong’s Freedoms: What China Promised and How It’s Cracking Down.” Hong Kong’s Freedoms: What China Promised and How It’s Cracking Down | Council on Foreign Relations, 4 Nov. 2022, www.cfr.org/backgrounder/hong-kong-freedoms-democracy-protests-china-crackdown.

“Hong Kong: Freedom in the World 2022 Country Report | Freedom House.” Freedom House, freedomhouse.org/country/hong-kong/freedom-world/2022.

Editorial. “The Guardian View on Hong Kong’s Freedoms: Gone, but Not Forgotten | Editorial.” The Guardian, 3 June 2022, www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/jun/03/the-guardian-view-on-hong-kongs-freedoms-gone-but-not-forgotten.

“Anti-Architecture and Deconstruction | biourbanism.org.” Anti-Architecture and Deconstruction | biourbanism.org, www.biourbanism.org/anti-architecture-and-deconstruction/

“Oppositions – An Architectural Journal as a Manifestation of the Architectural, Social, Cultural and Political Situation of the 1970s in the United States and Europe.” Oppositions – an Architectural Journal as a Manifestation of the Architectural, Social, Cultural and Political Situation of the 1970s in the United States and Europe, 18 Mar. 2017, <https://www.janaculek.com/projects/oppositions-an-architectural-journal-as-a-manifestation-of-the-architectural-social-cultural-and-political-situation-of-the-1970s-in-the-united-states-and-europe/>.

Umbau-Verlag. “Anti-Architecture and Deconstruction: The Triumph of Nihilism.” Architecture’s New Scientific Foundations, Umbau-Verlag Solingen, 5 Apr. 2004, <https://patterns.architecturez.net/doc/az-cf-172713>.

Goodwin Jones, Carol Anne. “Hong Kong: How China’s New National Security Law Subverts the Territory’s Cherished Rule of Law.” The Conversation, 29 May 2020, theconversation.com/hong-kong-how-chinas-new-national-security-law-subverts-the-territorys-cherished-rule-of-law-139683.

“Hong Kong’s National Security Law: 10 Things You Need to Know.” Amnesty International, 17 July 2020, www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2020/07/hong-kong-national-security-law-10-things-you-need-to-know.

“The New Architect Is an Anti-Establishment, Problem-Solving Entrepreneur - Metropolis.” Metropolis, 11 Apr. 2012, [metropolismag.com/projects/new-architect-anti-establishment-entrepreneur](https://www.metropolismag.com/projects/new-architect-anti-establishment-entrepreneur).

“Hong Kong Is Unrecognizable After 2 Years Under the National Security Law.” Hong Kong Is Unrecognizable After 2 Years Under the National Security Law – the Diplomat, 20 June 2022, [thediplomat.com/2022/06/hong-kong-is-unrecognizable-after-2-years-under-the-national-security-law](https://www.thediplomat.com/2022/06/hong-kong-is-unrecognizable-after-2-years-under-the-national-security-law).

“Apple Daily: Hong Kong Pro-democracy Paper Announces Closure.” BBC News, www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-57578926.

Watt, By Louise, et al. “Watch: Hong Kong Football Fans Boo Chinese National Anthem as Stadium Reopens to Spectators.” Watch: Hong Kong Football Fans Boo Chinese National Anthem as Stadium Reopens to Spectators, 25 Sept. 2022, www.telegraph.co.uk/world-news/2022/09/25/watch-hong-kong-football-fans-boo-chinese-national-anthem-stadium.

Watt, By Louise, et al. “Watch: Hong Kong Football Fans Boo Chinese National Anthem as Stadium Reopens to Spectators.” Watch: Hong Kong Football Fans Boo Chinese National Anthem as Stadium Reopens to Spectators, 25 Sept. 2022, www.telegraph.co.uk/world-news/2022/09/25/watch-hong-kong-football-fans-boo-chinese-national-anthem-stadium.

Chau, Candice, and More by Candice Chau. “Trial Against Cardinal Zen and 5 Other Hong Kong Pro-democracy Figures Over Protester Relief Fund Begins - Hong Kong Free Press HKFP.” Hong Kong Free Press HKFP, 26 Sept. 2022, [hongkongfp.com/2022/09/26/trial-against-cardinal-zen-and-5-other-hong-kong-pro-democracy-figures-over-protester-relief-fund-begins](https://www.hongkongfp.com/2022/09/26/trial-against-cardinal-zen-and-5-other-hong-kong-pro-democracy-figures-over-protester-relief-fund-begins).

“Hong Kong: 47 Charged Under Abusive Security Law.” Hong Kong: 47 Charged Under Abusive Security Law | Human Rights Watch, 2 Mar. 2021, www.hrw.org/news/2021/03/02/hong-kong-47-charged-under-abusive-security-law.

united , nations. “In Dialogue with Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, Experts of the Human Rights Committee Welcome Legislation Supporting Same Sex Couples’ Access to Housing and Visas, Raise Issues Concerning the National Security Law.” In Dialogue with Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, Experts of the Human Rights Committee Welcome Legislation Supporting Same Sex Couples’ Access to Housing and Visas, Raise Issues Concerning the National Security Law, 12 July 2022, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/07/dialogue-hong-kong-special-administrative-region-china-experts-human-rights>.

“The Impact of the National Security Law on Media and Internet Freedom in Hong Kong.” Freedom House, 19 Oct. 2021, [freedomhouse.org/article/impact-national-security-law-media-and-internet-freedom-hong-kong](https://www.freedomhouse.org/article/impact-national-security-law-media-and-internet-freedom-hong-kong).

“What Happened the Day the Berlin Wall Fell.” Time, 7 Nov. 2019, [time.com/5720386/berlin-wall-fall](https://www.time.com/5720386/berlin-wall-fall).

“Blue Water Cannon Fired at HK Protesters.” BBC News, www.bbc.com/news/av/world-asia-china-49708110.

Urban Diary. Tales-of-Yue-Kwong-Chuen-Book. Hong Kong, 2021, www.urbandiarist.com/en/ebook/Tales-of-Yue-Kwong-Chuen-Book.

Flowerdew, John. “Understanding the Hong Kong Umbrella Movement: A Critical Discourse Historiographical Approach.” Discourse & Society, vol. 28, no. 5, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0957926517710991>.

Initium Media. “黃色經濟圈的理想和掙扎：紅藍之外，他們要重掌經濟自主。” Initium Media, 5 June 2020, [theinitium.com/article/20200506-hongkong-yellow-economic-circle-firstofmay](https://www.theinitium.com/article/20200506-hongkong-yellow-economic-circle-firstofmay).

Bloomberg. Hong Kong’s Businesses Show Their Pro-Democracy Colors. 20 May 2020, www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2020-05-20/hong-kong-protesters-helped-local-businesses-survive-coronavirus.

Wolfe, Ross. “Le Corbusier’s Project for the Palace of the Soviets (1928-1931).” Le Corbusier’s Project for the Palace of the Soviets (1928-1931) | the Charnel-House, 20 June 2013, [thecharnelhouse.org/2013/06/19/le-corbusiers-project-for-the-palace-of-the-soviets-1928-1931](https://www.thecharnelhouse.org/2013/06/19/le-corbusiers-project-for-the-palace-of-the-soviets-1928-1931).

“Lost Hong Kong Architecture: Queen’s Pier - A Low-Key Symbol of Power” 【消失的香港建築】 皇后碼頭：低調的權力象徵.” YouTube, 27 July 2022, www.youtube.com/watch?v=kc_idcEWIF4&list=PL-G1fJH3rip0eYJSINnj7-eXWDrGpSoA&index=4.

Pongu. Pongu Trave Guide - Chinese People’s Liberation Army Forces Hong Kong Building. web. archive.org/web/20120217184612/http://www.pongu-travel.com/hongkong/index.php?id=ChinesePeoples. Accessed 9 May 2023.

China culture mall trading group. “Military Technology.” More on People’s Liberation Army : Military Technology, 24 June 2007, www.chinaculturemall.com/Crafts/article.aspx?id=3715#selection-1157.23-1157.55.

People’s Daily Online. PLA Hong Kong Garrison Head Office to Use New Name. 31 Dec. 2001, en.people.cn/200112/30/eng20011230_87779.shtml.

“A Symphony of Lights - the Chinese People’s Liberation Army Forces Hong Kong Building.” A Symphony of Lights - the Chinese People’s Liberation Army Forces Hong Kong Building, www.tourism.gov.hk/symphony/english/participating/participating_hk_12.html.

“Hong Kong Skyscraper Diagram - SkyscraperPage.com.” Hong Kong Skyscraper Diagram - SkyscraperPage.com, skyscraperpage.com/diagrams/?cityID=7.

“How Many People Come to the UK Each Year (Including Visitors)?” GOV.UK, www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-system-statistics-year-ending-december-2022/how-many-people-come-to-the-uk-each-year-including-visitors.

“Hong Kong Watch (Canada) Welcomes the Decision by IRCC to Extend and Expand Its Open Work Permit for Hong Kongers — Hong Kong Watch.” Hong Kong Watch, 6 Feb. 2023, www.hongkongwatch.org/all-posts/2023/2/6/hong-kong-watch-canada-welcomes-the-decision-by-ircc-to-extend-and-expand-its-open-work-permit-for-hong-kongers.

“Hong Kong Population Drops for 3rd Straight Year, Losing 60,000 Residents.” South China Morning Post, 16 Feb. 2023, www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/society/article/3210429/hong-kong-emigration-wave-net-outflow-60000-residents-2022-marking-09-cent-population-drop-3rd.

Cheng, Kris, and More by Kris Cheng. “System Allowing Mainland Chinese People to Move to Hong Kong Will Not Be Amended, Says Security Chief - Hong Kong Free Press HKFP.” Hong Kong Free Press HKFP, 21 Mar. 2019, hongkongfp.com/2019/03/21/system-allowing-mainland-chinese-people-move-hong-kong-will-not-amended-says-security-chief.

“Hongkongers Head to Canada but 150 Mainlanders Replace Them Every Day.” South China Morning Post, 12 Sept. 2017, www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/article/2110817/hongkongers-are-leaving-canada-150-mainland-chinese-replace-them.

NZ, Bernard Spragg., and By: Bernard Spragg. NZ. “Central Government Complex.HK.” Flickr, 8 Jan. 2015, www.flickr.com/photos/volvob12b/16227180985.

“HKSAR Govt Hands Over Central Military Dock to PLA Garrison.” HKSAR Govt Hands Over Central Military Dock to PLA Garrison - CGTN, news.cgtn.com/news/2020-09-29/HKSAR-govt-hands-over-Central-Military-Dock-to-PLA-Garrison-UaR6hiBRdK/index.html.

Cheng, Kris, and More by Kris Cheng. “Part of Hong Kong Harbourfront to Be Given to Chinese Army as pro-Beijing Lawmaker Accused of Blocking Opposition - Hong Kong Free Press HKFP.” Hong Kong Free Press HKFP, 27 June 2019, hongkongfp.com/2019/06/27/part-hong-kong-harbourfront-given-chinese-army-pro-beijing-lawmaker-accused-blocking-opposition.

Cheng, Kris, and More by Kris Cheng. “System Allowing Mainland Chinese People to Move to Hong Kong Will Not Be Amended, Says Security Chief - Hong Kong Free Press HKFP.” Hong Kong Free Press HKFP, 21 Mar. 2019, hongkongfp.com/2019/03/21/system-allowing-mainland-chinese-people-move-hong-kong-will-not-amended-says-security-chief.

“Number of Mainlanders Moving to Hong Kong Drops by Almost 15,000.” South China Morning Post, 15 Aug. 2018, www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/community/article/2159723/number-mainland-chinese-migrants-coming-hong-kong-drops.

Yeung, Gavin, et al. “Hong Kong to Be Covered in Thousands of Glowing Flowers in Massive Art Installation.” Hypebeast, 21 Jan. 2016, hypebeast.com/2016/1/hong-kong-light-flower-garden.

“10 Years Ago Today: Queen’s Pier Was Demolished.” South China Morning Post, www.scmp.com/photos/hong-kong/2104975/10-years-ago-today-queens-pier-was-demolished?page=6.

“China Warns UK of ‘consequences’ Over Hong Kong ‘interference.’” BBC News, www.bbc.com/news/uk-53481397.

Ng, Naomi, and Kang-chung Ng . “Number of Mainlanders Moving to Hong Kong Drops by Almost 15,000.” South China Morning Post, 15 Aug. 2018, www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/community/article/2159723/number-mainland-chinese-migrants-coming-hong-kong-drops.

Solingen, Umbau-Verlag. “Anti-Architecture and Deconstruction: The Triumph of Nihilism.” Architecture’s New Scientific Foundations, 5 Apr. 2020, patterns.architexturez.net/doc/az-cf-172713.

“Part of Central Harbourfront Pier Will Be Handed Over to People’s Liberation Army by Tomorrow as Their New Central Military Dock - Dimsum Daily.” Dimsum Daily, 28 June 2019, www.dimsumdaily.hk/part-of-centralharbourfront-pier-will-will-handed-over-to-peoples-liberation-army-by-tomorrow.

“Google Earth.” Google Earth, earth.google.com/web/@22.28574539,114.16743202,-0.58531027a,4533.83807478d,35y,0h,0t,0r.

“氣象小常識。” 氣象小常識, www.hko.gov.hk/tc/education/article/004monsoon.htm.

hk_traveller, et al. “Buildings@Hong Kong.” Flickr, 27 Jan. 2009, www.flickr.com/photos/traveller/3224429249.

“Busy Street in Mong Kok, Hong Kong | Night Street Photography, City Streets Photography, Hong Kong Photography.” Pinterest, www.pinterest.com/pin/busy-street-in-mong-kok-hong-kong--669136457149745666.

“National Culture and Organisational Culture - How Are They Different and How Do They Interconnect?” National Culture and Organisational Culture - How Are They Different and How Do They Interconnect?, news.hofstede-insights.com/news/national-culture-and-organisational-culture-how-are-they-different.

Mimi韓の旅遊生活, and Mimi韓. “【香港景點】大館：中環百年警署監獄變身！香港免門票IG打卡熱點～ - Mimi韓の旅遊生活.” 【香港景點】大館：中環百年警署監獄變身！香港免門票IG打卡熱點～ - Mimi韓の旅遊生活, 7 Jan. 2023, mimihan.tw/tai-kwun.

“在囚人士健康權利 - SoCO.” SoCO, <https%253A%252F%252Fsoco.org.hk%252Fcivil-rights%252Fprison-reform%252Fhealth-rights%252F>.

HKURBEX, and More by HKURBEX. “HKFP Lens: Urban Explorers Enter Hong Kong Island’s WWII Air Raid Tunnels - Hong Kong Free Press HKFP.” Hong Kong Free Press HKFP, 8 Jan. 2017, hongkongfp.com/2017/01/08/hkfp-lens-urban-explorers-enter-hong-kong-islands-wwii-air-raid-tunnels.

NZ, Bernard Spragg., and By: Bernard Spragg. NZ. “Central Government Complex.HK.” Flickr, 8 Jan. 2015, www.flickr.com/photos/volvob12b/16227180985.

