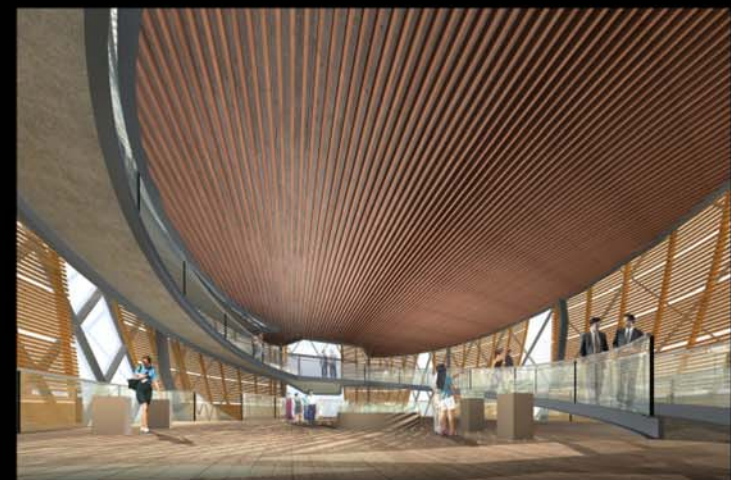
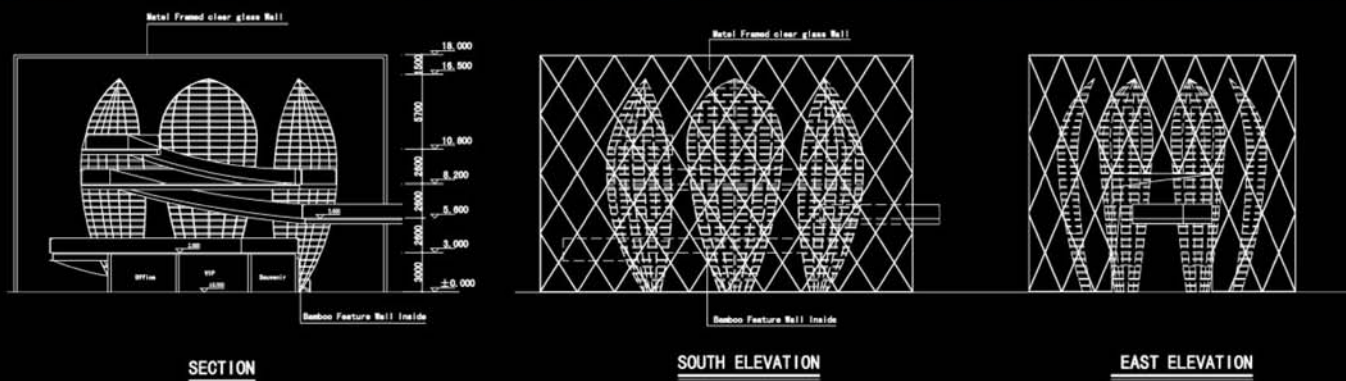
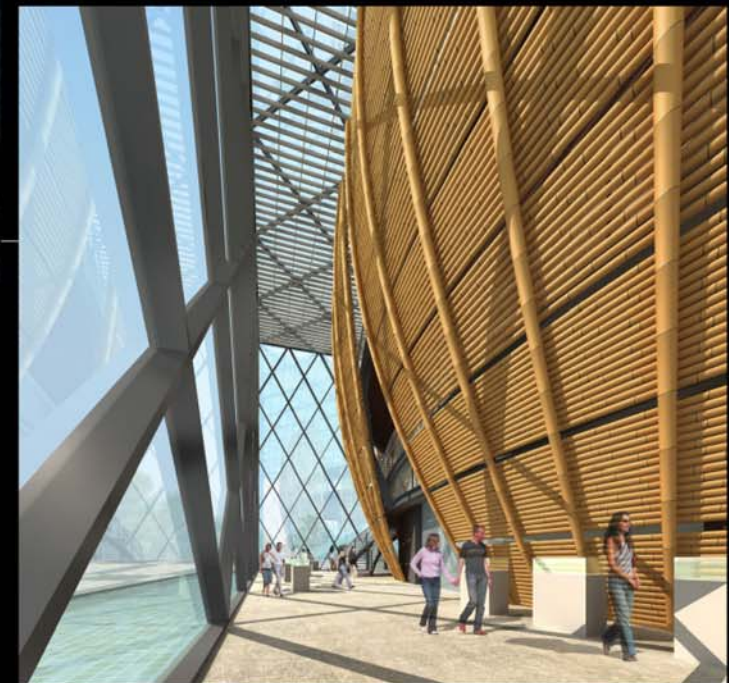
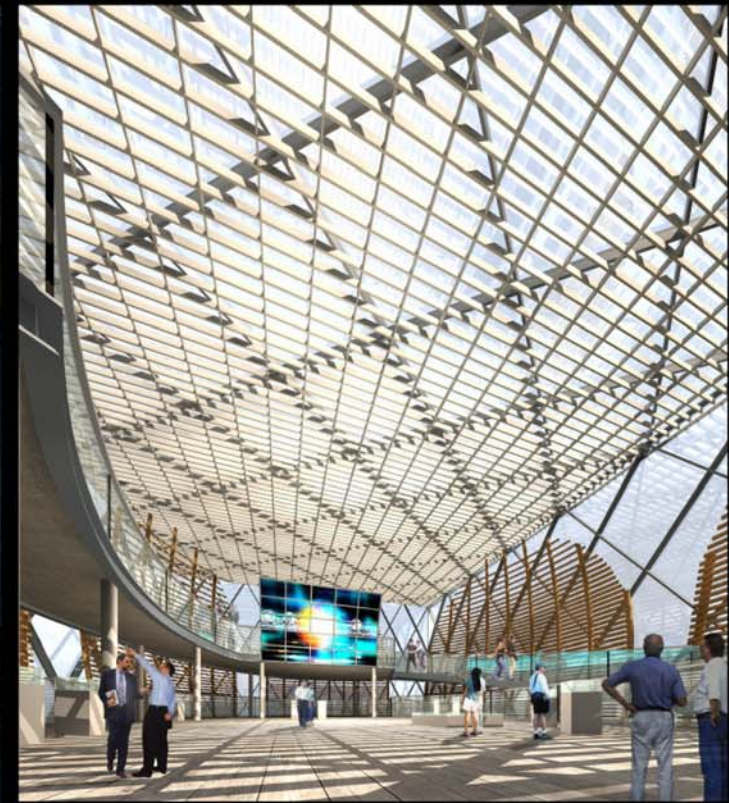
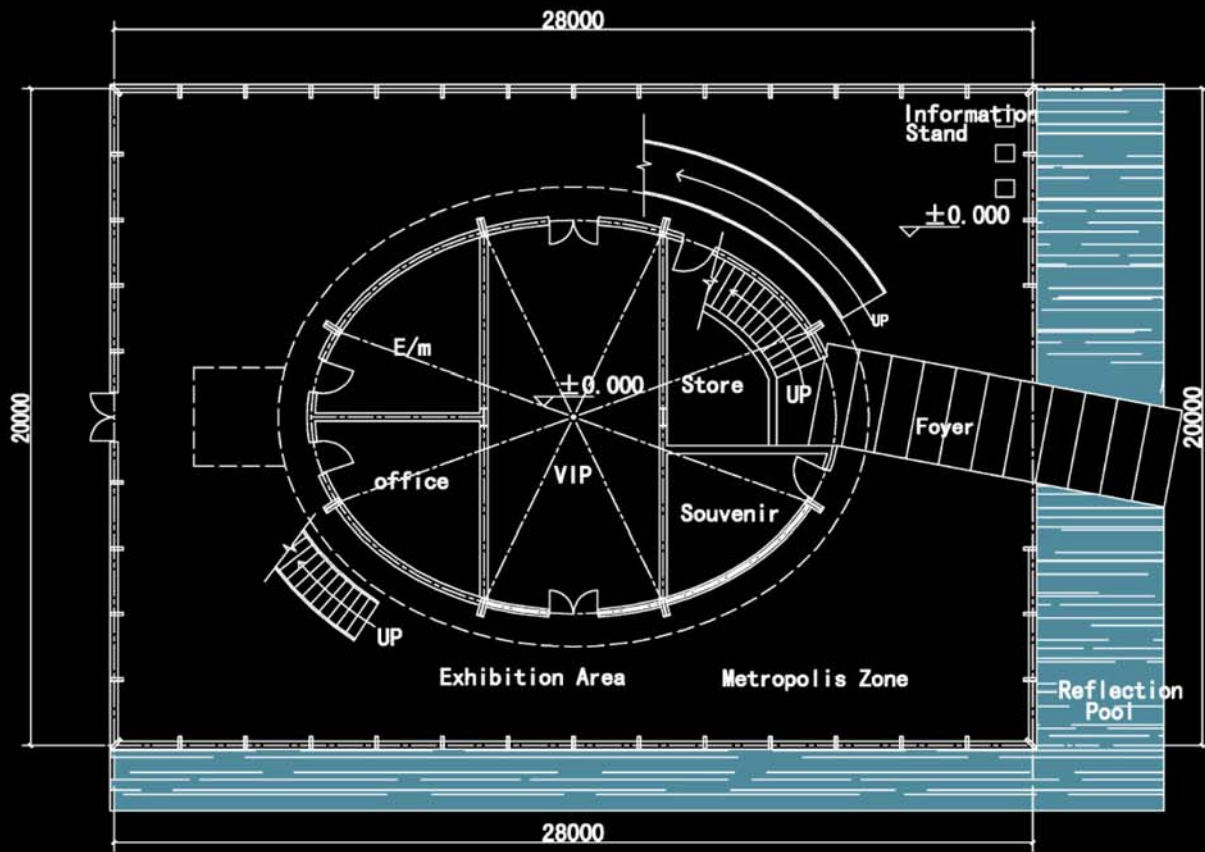


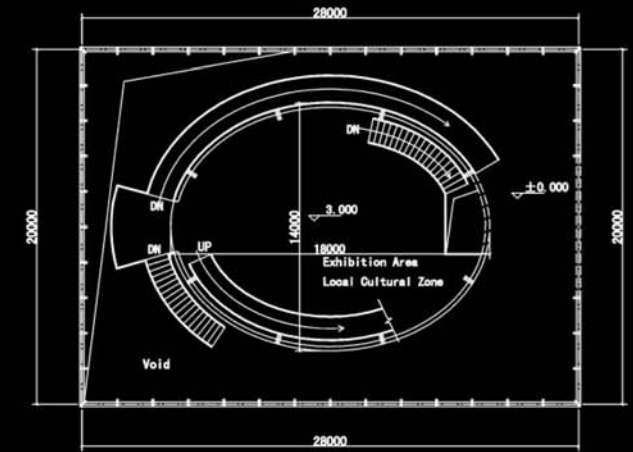
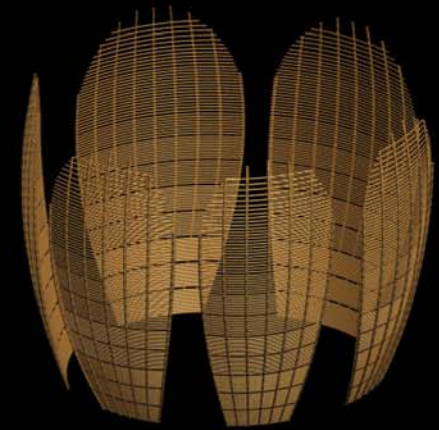
The Hong Kong Pavilion
World Exposition 2010 Shanghai



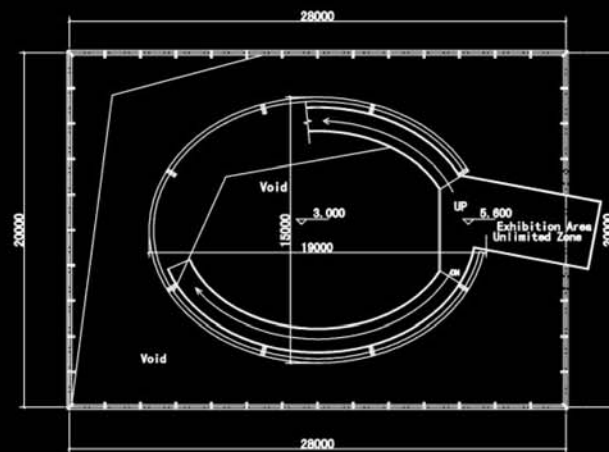




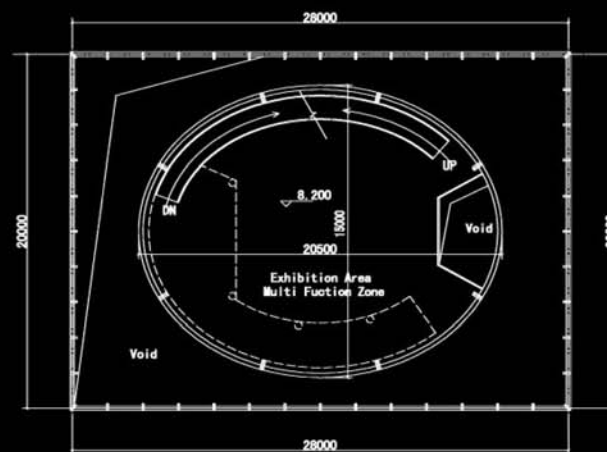
LOWER GROUND LEVEL



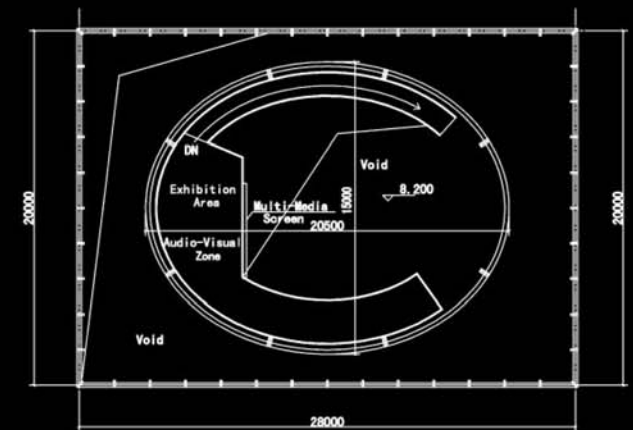
UPPER GROUND LEVEL



LEVEL at 5.6M



LEVEL 2



LEVEL 3

Hong Kong Pavilion Design Statement

A. Design Concept

Bamboo scaffolding is the temporary structure for construction used in Hong Kong ever since its old days. Although many other countries, including China, have already replaced it by modular steel structure, bamboo scaffolding is still the most primitive, common, fundamental and simple form of temporary construction. It relates closely with the daily life of Hong Kong people, embodying the Hong Kong history of development. The bamboo scaffolding reflects typical culture and tradition of Hong Kong as well as Hong Kong people's forward spirit and core value of pursuit better life through hardworking.

The proposed Hong Kong pavilion consists of oval-shaped bamboo scaffolding as the inner core which resembles a blooming Bauhinia floating gracefully on the water while disseminating the history of Hong Kong. A glass and steel structured rectangular box covering the entire exhibition site forms another outer layer of space. Tangling and integrating with the inner bamboo core, the composition expresses Hong Kong as a multi-faceted and cross-cultural international metropolis. The overall structure is simple, clear and yet provoking. It denotes precisely the artistic image and significance of the Hong Kong Pavilion, exemplifying the trend and aesthetics of the 21st century, as well as complying and maximizing the coverage of the whole site.

B. Interpretive Plan

The variety of the internal space of the Pavilion provides different spatial effect to the visitors. Visitors first arrive at lower Ground Level "Metropolis Zone", which has vibrantly spacious 18m headroom and expresses the character of a metropolitan city. This area is assigned for displaying exhibits which show the Hong Kong's connectivity to Mainland China and other parts of the world. The Upper Ground Level is relatively introverted, stable but smooth flowing. It is suitable to exhibit the artifacts reflecting local quality life. The suspended bridges at Mezzanine Floor are unique, energetic and dynamic. The uppermost Second and Third Levels form a vertically interactive space, giving the visitors a sharp impression on an elevated panoramic view with a sense of openness from the roof skylight. The area is also equipped with a large screen with multi-media device which is appropriate for multi-functional display including those of hi-tech and interactive exhibits.

The circulation route is arranged in a smooth flowing approach in the form as curved ramps connecting different levels to enhance multi-directional views to the exhibits, while enjoying a full view of the surrounding and the artistic charisma of the Pavilion itself.

C. Sustainable Design

With a view to the six-month temporary nature of the Pavilion, the design adopts the use of demountable and recyclable steel structure, bamboo (can be also replaced by alternative factory made replica to ensure overall effects), glass and other light-weight materials. The steel structure is a self framed structure with clear loading mechanism which can be assembled and dismantled easily. The allowance for natural ventilation and sunlight penetration is also considered by adopting open structure, thus to make this scheme an environmental friendly energy saving and sustainable one.

香港館設計說明

一，概念設計

‘竹棚架’（國內稱腳手架）自香港開埠以來，就是構築建築的最基本的工具。直至今日，雖然很多國家和地區（包括中國）都早已改用鋼制腳手架，但竹棚架仍然是香港最原始，最常用，最基礎，最基層，最有生命力的簡單建築工具。竹棚架與香港普羅大眾息息相關，活生生地體現了香港人堅韌不屈，艱辛拼搏的奮鬥歷史。香港的今日輝煌是香港人用竹棚架日積月累地搭建出來的。竹棚架象徵著香港的文化，香港的傳統，香港人的奮進精神和收穫來自勤奮工作的核心價值。

設計以多片花瓣形的‘竹棚架’圍合成香港館的橢圓內核。猶如一朵含苞欲放的紫荊花，靜靜地浮在水面，展示著，敘述著香港的故事。一個符合基地形狀由玻璃和鋼組合的長方形透明外殼來作為香港館的外層空間，與內核空間相互穿插和交融，從而又進一步體現了香港是一個多元包容，中西文化薈萃的國際大都會。整個館的造型簡潔、鮮明，扣人心弦，準確清晰地表述著香港館的藝術形象和豐富意義，體現了二十一世紀的時尚及審美意識，同時也很好地滿足了基地的環境和地塊要求。

二，場館設計

展館空間變化豐富，給人以不同的空間感受。訪客首先到達首層下層國際都會區，18m高的空間明亮、明快、開放，體現了國際都會的本質和品位，適合佈置與國際氣氛和概念吻合的展品，入口處還佈置有電子諮詢台和小賣部/服務部；訪客可以在大堂直接拾階而上，到達首層上層的本地文化區，該空間相對內斂、沉穩又不失流暢，適合放置反映香港文化風情和優質生活的展品；夾層吊橋展區—無限潛能區，懸於空中，沖出外界，別致、充滿活力和動感，暗喻香港無限創意，無限潛能；而最上面的二層和三層空間形成豎向立體的互動的更讓人眼前一亮，即有登高望遠的全方位景觀，又有採光棚頂所帶來的明亮和開放，還有大型螢幕等多媒體的展示，適合佈置多功能展區包括高科技及互動參與式展品。

人流組織安排自然巧妙流暢，以弧形的坡道貫穿上下各層，即符合參觀路線，又使參觀者對展品有多角度和立體的觀感，同時也飽覽了周圍景觀以及展館本身的藝術魅力。

三，可持續發展設計

本設計也深具環保節能和可持續發展概念。針對本展館展期僅為6個月的臨時性，本設計採用易於拆除、循環再用的鋼材，竹材和玻璃等多種輕質材料；結構上採用自成一體的鋼框架體系，受力明確，易於安裝和拆卸；由於‘竹棚架’在這裡只是作臨時性的表現和分隔用，非受力結構，為確保整體效果及進一步控制造價，竹竿件可採用代用品。由於採用開放式結構，本館自然採光和通風條件優越，節能效能顯著。