

Action Plan Kai Tak Summative Report

Purpose/aim of task:

To produce a research question and report no more than 1200 words to evaluate the government plan for the redevelopment of Kai Tak and to suggest improvements based in individual research and evaluation. This report will be split into two parts: investigation and evaluation. It should include basic background and geographic information about Kai Tak as well as research based on the previous development plans, current plans, Hong Kong demographics and other demanding issues in the Hong Kong society obtained from both primary and secondary resources. Media such as illustrations, graphs, and maps that will help explain the investigation will also be included in this report.

Unit Question:

How have we reached a world of seven billion?

How successfully does urban Hong Kong plan for population change?

Understanding the task:

MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE TASK

1. Action Plan
2. Report
3. Bibliography

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

1. Construct action plan, referring to task sheet and rubric
2. Determine the research question (discussion with teacher)
3. Secondary Research (Build up a bibliography)
 - ▶ Background information/history
 - ▶ Geographical information
 - ▶ Which areas surround the Kai Tak site and what will these be like to look at if you face them? Who gets the best view and why? (this is secondary research)
 - ▶ Plans (function and service) for Kai Tak development now and in the past
 - ▶ Issues concerning the need for sports complex (the recent football field issues)
 - ▶ Needs of Hong Kong (secondary) - Population demographics, + (Issues of hong kong issued from newspapers, reports, etc)
3. Summarize the essential points of each research (remember not to have too many words as there is a 1200 word limit to the final report)
4. Finalize the bibliography in APA format
5. Construct a questionnaire based on background knowledge from secondary research (primary research)
6. Send the questionnaire out to at least 30 people of different age groups
7. Collection of primary research
 - ▶ Arrange all data accordingly to age of respondent
 - ▶ Use table formatting

7. Summarize results from primary research (remember not to have too many words as there is a word limit to the final report)
8. Write the report
 - ▶ Results of the questionnaire can be attached in the appendix
9. Proofread and check final report
10. Submission of final report

Organizing:

KEY DEADLINES FOR THE COMPLETION OF THIS TASK:

The Action Plan (excluding research and bibliography): **Thursday 16th January 2014**

The secondary research and summaries should be completed by: **Monday 20th January 2014**

The questionnaire should be sent by: **Wednesday 22nd January 2014**

The results should be collected and analyzed by: **Friday 24th January 2014**

The first draft of the report should be completed by: **Monday 3rd February 2014**

The changes and final report should be completed by: **Friday 7th February 2014**

The deadline for the action plan, report and bibliography is: **Wednesday 12th February 2014**

Research Question:

1. Determine 5 possible research questions
2. Discuss with teacher to select the most appropriate question + possible improvement
3. Review selected research question

Final Research Question

Is Kai Tak the best location for a sports complex or is the area better suited for other facilities that meets the needs of Hong Kong

Secondary Research:

*Note: Record research in bullet point form and consider **OPVL** (Origin, purpose, value, limitations) when researching to identify the reliability, relevance and validity of the sources. Remember to paste the link/source below the information selected from each source for in-text referencing and save all relevant images and/or graphs that can be included in the report. Build up a bibliography as we research in APA format.*

Background Information/History

Cad.gov.hk. (n.d.). Kai Tak Airport 1925-1998. *Civil Aviation Department*. Retrieved January 16, 2014, from <http://www.cad.gov.hk/english/kaitak.html>

Wong, H. (2013, January 23a). History of Kai Tak Airport, Hong Kong. *History of Kai Tak Airport, Hong Kong | Hong Wrong Hong Kong Expat Blog*. Retrieved January 20, 2014, from <http://hongwrong.com/kai-tak-airport-photos/>

Wong, H. (2013, June 13b). Hong Kong's \$1 billion cruise terminal opens. *CNN Travel*. Retrieved January 20, 2014, from <http://travel.cnn.com/first-vessel-debuts-hong-kongs-1-billion-cruise-terminal-641156>

- Reclaimed land to build residential housing
- Named after Sir Ho Kai and Mr Au Tak
- Company failed and first recorded flight on Lunar New Years day 1925
- Known as Hong Kong International Airport (1954 - 1998)
- Relocated to Chek Lap Kok Hong Kong International Airport 1998
- Redevelopment for the maximum capacity of 18 million international passengers and 1.5 million tonnes of international cargo in developmental stage 5 1992
- Handled 29.5 million passengers and 1.56 million tonnes of international cargo in 1996
- The Airport Authority Hong Kong developed now airport at Chek Lap Kok that operated at compliance to international safety and security standards

Summary:

Kai Tak is originally a piece of land in Kowloon Bay designed for a residential housing scheme in the 1920s, but plans fell and became the only international airport of Hong Kong from 1925 to 1998, also known as the Hong Kong Kai Tak International Airport. (Cad.gov.hk, N.d.) It was later closed down due to an overcapacity of approximately 5.5 million passengers and relocated to the new Chek Lap Kok Hong Kong International Airport in 1988. (H. Wong, 2013a) There have been many plans for the unclaimed piece of land, with the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal being the most recent development in 2013. (H. Wong, 2013b)

Geographical information (hilly/flat/harbour/rivers/direction it faces)

Wong, H. (2013, June 14c). Breathtaking photos of Hong Kong airport glory days. *CNN*. Retrieved January 16, 2014, from <http://edition.cnn.com/2013/06/11/travel/hong-kong-kai-tak-airport/>

History Channel (Director). (n.d.). *World's Most Extreme Airports* [Video]. America: History Channel. Retrieved January 16, 2014, from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T36xY3sQFEY>

- West of Kowloon Bay
- Skyscrapers and high rise buildings to the north of the runway
- Lion rock, mountains and hills as tall as 2000 ft. to the north and northeast of the airport less than 10km away
- Hills to the east less than 5km away
- Victoria Harbor to the south of the airport
- Landing aircrafts were blocked from it's regular straight path, but required to bend around the many obstacles, making it incredibly challenging to land
- The single runway was 11120 ft. long that jutted into Victoria Harbor which was incredibly short for larger planes
- The Most Extreme Airports program operated by the History Channel ranked Kai Tak as the 6th most dangerous airport in the world

Summary:

Due to its location at the west of Kowloon bay, there were many skyscrapers to the north of the runway, mountains such as the Lion Rock to the north and northeast less than 10km away and 2000 ft. tall that blocked the standard landing path, hills to the east less than 5km away, Victoria Harbor at the south, and only a single 11120 ft. long runway that led into the sea made it one of the most difficult runways to land. (H. Wong, 2013c) The Most Extreme Airports program also ranked Kai Tak as the 6th most dangerous airport in the world. (History Channel, N.d.)

Previous and current developmental plans for Kai Tak

Civil Engineering and Developmental Department (CEDD). (n.d.). Kai Tak Development Programme. *Kai Tak Development*. Retrieved January 20, 2014, from <http://www.ktd.gov.hk/eng/programmeandprogress.html>

CEED. (2006). *Kai Tak Development Project Profile* (p.16) (Hong Kong, Civil Engineering and Development Department). Hong Kong: Civil Engineering and Development Department. Retrieved January 20, 2014, from <http://www.epd.gov.hk/eia/register/profile/latest/esb152.pdf>

Summary:

According to the Civil Engineering and Developmental Department of Hong Kong, there are currently plans for Kai Tak that embraces institution and community facilities, residential and commercial areas, transportation, educational facilities and governmental operations that strive to become sustainable issues for Hong Kong's potential issues. (CEDD, N.d.)

Target completion	Some Major Facilities and Developments In KTD
2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Public Rental Housing Development 2 - Trade and Industry Tower 3 - Kai Tak Cruise Terminal Building cum first berth 4 - Runway Park Phase 1 5 - Kwun Tong Promenade Stage 1 - District Cooling System (early phases) 6 - Bio-remediation of the Kai Tak Approach Channel and the Kwun Tong Typhoon Shelter - Roadworks, pedestrian links, water supplies, drainage and sewerage systems
Post 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7 - Multi-purpose Sports Complex 8 - Kai Tak River 9 - Two Primary Schools 10 - Kai Tak Cruise Terminal second berth 11 - Metro Park (24 hectares) 12 - Centre of Excellence in Paediatrics 13 - Kwun Tong Promenade Stage 2 14 - Route 6 in KTD (Central Kowloon Route and Trunk Road T2) 15 - Shatin to Central Link - District Cooling System (remaining) - Roadworks, pedestrian links, water supplies, drainage and sewerage systems

Table of the Kai Tak Development Program (KTD) - (Civil Engineering and Developmental Department, N.d.)



Map extract of Kai Tak Development Project profile - (Civil Engineering and Developmental Department, 2006)

Needs of Hong Kong (Secondary Research) + Demographics

Census and Statistics Department. (n.d.). Labour. Census and Statistics Department.

Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/so30.jsp>

EPD. (n.d.). AIR QUALITY AND AIR POLLUTION CONTROL IN HONG KONG. Environmental Protection Department. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/english/environmentinhk/air/air_maincontent.html

Gottlieb, B. (2011, July 26). Hong Kong's poorest living in 'coffin homes' CNN. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://edition.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/asiapcf/07/25/hongkong.coffin.homes/>

SCMP. (2011, October 24). Hong Kong needs more sports facilities. South China Morning Post. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://www.scmp.com/article/982741/hong-kong-needs-more-sports-facilities>

Social Indicators of Hong Kong. (n.d.a). Homeless persons per 100,000 population | Social Indicators of Hong Kong. Social Indicators of Hong Kong. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://www.socialindicators.org.hk/en/indicators/housing/8.10>

Social Indicators of Hong Kong. (n.d.b). Number of households living in temporary housing | Social Indicators of Hong Kong. Social Indicators of Hong Kong. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://www.socialindicators.org.hk/en/indicators/housing/8.6>

Social Indicators of Hong Kong. (n.d.c). Number of persons living in cage housing | Social Indicators of Hong Kong. Social Indicators of Hong Kong. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://www.socialindicators.org.hk/en/indicators/housing/8.11>

- Social Indicators of Hong Kong. (n.d.d). Number of waiting list applicants for housing authority rental flats | Social Indicators of Hong Kong. Social Indicators of Hong Kong. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://www.socialindicators.org.hk/en/indicators/housing/8.8>
- Tsoi, G. (2010, October 14a). A Sporting Chance? HK Magazine. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://hk-magazine.com/city-living/article/sporting-chance>
- Tsoi, G. (2013, February 28b). Hong Kong's City Living Authority social issues / government / policy. HK Magazine. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://hk-magazine.com/taxonomy/term/19194>
- Wong, O., Tam, J., & Chan, K. (2013, July 29). Hong Kong Stadium mudbath blamed on poor management. South China Morning Post. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/article/1292720/hong-kong-stadium-mudbath-blamed-own-goal-bosses>
- WWF. (1993). MARINE POLLUTION IN HONG KONG. World Wide Fund for Nature Hong Kong. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from http://sciencecity.oupchina.com.hk/biology/teacher/download/reference/sts_ref_1ch06_04.pdf
- Zhao, S. (2013, October 8). Local kids to get priority in race for Hong Kong's preschool places. South China Morning Post. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/article/1327252/long-lines-kindergarten-applications-sheung-shui?page=all>
- ▶ Skyrocketing housing price causing residents to live in coffin homes, subdivided flats and partitioned rooms (Tsoi, 2013b)
 - 15 square foot enclosures
 - 20 tenants sharing a communal bathroom
 - bed spaces stacked on top of each other (bunk beds)
 - Poor air ventilation (Gottlieb, 2011)
 - 18700 domestic households living in temporary housing in 2010 (Social Indicators of Hong Kong, N.d.b)
 - 145000 on the waiting list for housing authority rental flats in 2010 (Social Indicators of Hong Kong, N.d.d)
 - 556000 homeless person in 2010 (Social Indicators of Hong Kong, N.d.a)
 - 53200 living in cage housing in 2007 (Social Indicators of Hong Kong, N.d.c)
 - ▶ Deterioration of marine water quality around Hong Kong
 - Sewage treatment not designed to cope with the large population capacity
 - 50% of Hong Kong's sewage is pumped into the sea without treatment
 - 40% receives preliminary treatment that only removes grit and gross solids
 - 10% receives further treatment
 - Liquid waste of raw sewage and industrial waste estimated to be 2,000,000 tones a day
 - The input of sand and mud into the sea for the reclamation of land washes back into the sea leading to cloudy waters that chokes fish and smothers coral reefs and other marine animals
 - The change of coastline affects water movement and possibly worsens marine pollution (WWF, 1993)
 - ▶ Air pollution (local street-level pollution caused by diesel vehicles and regional smog issue caused by pollutants from motor vehicles, industry and power plants)
 - In 2012, there were over 140 days with the Air Population Index (API) exceeding 100 which was the "very high level (EPD, N.d.)

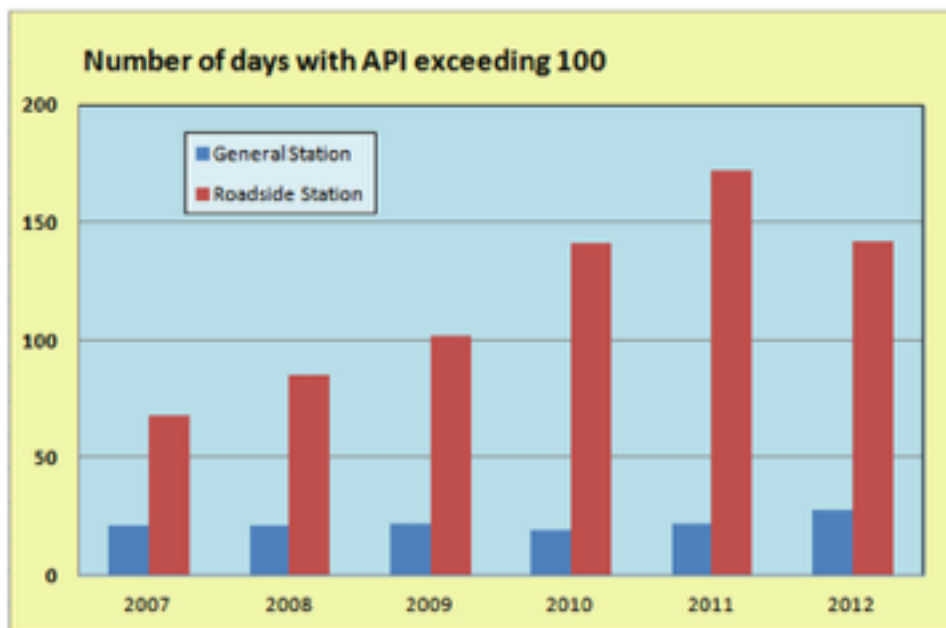
- ▶ Lack of primary and secondary schools
 - 1,500 number of people queued outside of a kindergarten in Sheung Shui competing for 240 places in 2013
 - Schools close to the mainland border over flooded by mainland parents
 - Parents camp overnight outside of schools to get application forms for children (Zhao, 2013)
- ▶ Unemployment in Hong Kong (3.2% unemployed - 118400, 1.4% underemployed - 55500) (Census and Statistics Department, N.d.)
- ▶ Lack of sports facilities
 - Hong Kong Stadium turned into international laughing stock during the English Premier League Championships as Manchester United called off an open training session due to the appalling state of playing surface in 2013 (Wong, Tam, and Chan, 2013)
 - According to South China Morning post, hong kong people don't exercise due to the amount of time required to travel to and fro sporting facilities due to the lack of facilities (SCMP, 2011)
 - Hong Kong only has 35 sport centers whilst there should be 53 according to the project planning standards according to statistics of the Project of Population Distribution by the Planning Department in 2009 (Tsoi, 2013a)

Summary:

The main issue of this report is the lack of sporting facilities as well as it's poor quality in Hong Kong. According to the Project of Population Distribution completed by the Planning Department in 2009, there should be 53 according to the project planning standards, but Hong Kong currently only posses 35. (Tsoi, 2013a) This issue has become an international laughing stock in 2013 during the English Premier League Championships as Manchester United called off an open training session due to the appalling state of the Hong Kong Stadium. (SCMP, 2011) The Hong Kong community also faces many other issues that prevents it from operating smoothly as an international city. The lack of employment opportunities is an issue as 3.2% (118400) of Hong Kong's population is unemployed, whilst 1.4% (55500) is underemployed.(Census and Statistics Department, N.d.) Also, evidence of the lack of educational resources became evident in 2012 as 1,500 number of people queued outside of a kindergarten in Sheung Shui competing for 240 places. (Zhao, 2013) Both air and marine pollution is also a major issue in our community. In 2012, there were over 140 days with the API exceeding 100 which was the "very high level". (EPD, N.d.) Also, liquid waste of raw sewage and industrial waste estimated to be 2,000,000 tones a day, and the input of sand and mud into the sea for the reclamation of land washes back into the sea leading to cloudy waters that chokes fish and smothers coral reefs and other marine animals. (WWF, 1993) Finally, the most important issue that have been existing for a long time is the skyrocketing housing price causing residents to live in coffin homes, subdivided flats and partitioned rooms. in 2010, there are 18700 domestic households living in temporary housing, 145000 on the waiting list for housing authority rental flats, 556000 homeless person (Social Indicators of Hong Kong, N.d.c) and according to CNN, 53200 people were living in cage housing in 2007.(Gottlieb, 2011)

District	Projected Population in 2010	No. of Sports Centers that need to be built	No. of existing Sports Centers
Eastern Sham Shui Po	597,700	9	5
Kowloon City	375,400	6	5
Kwun Tong	371,600	6	5
Yuen Long	611,500	9	8
Sha Tin	564,900	6	4
Sai Kung	627,700	10	5
	426,800	7	3

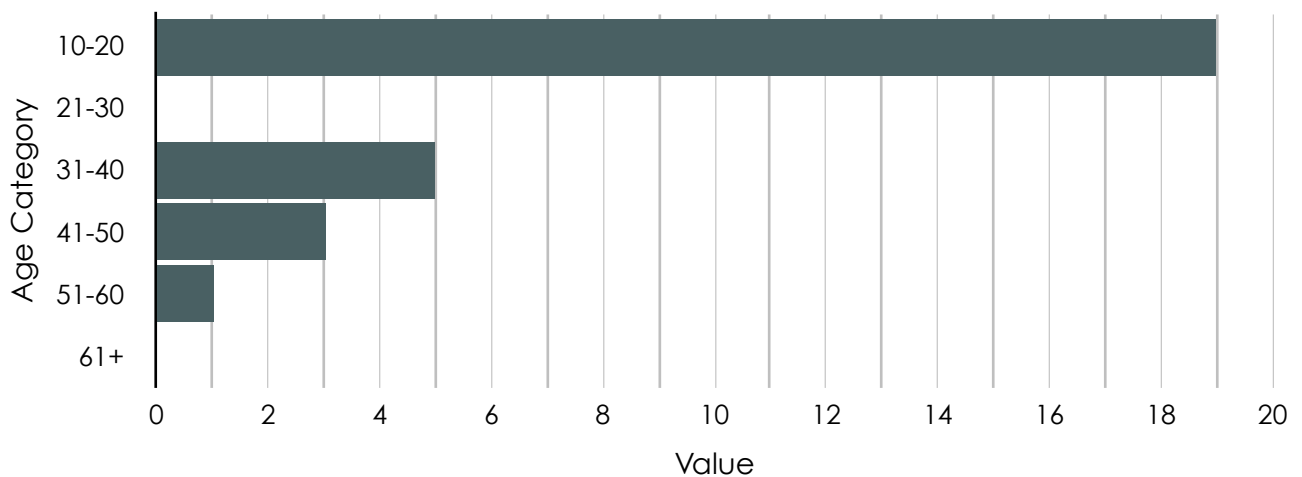
Project of Population Distribution by the Planning Department in 2009 - (Tsoi, 2013a)



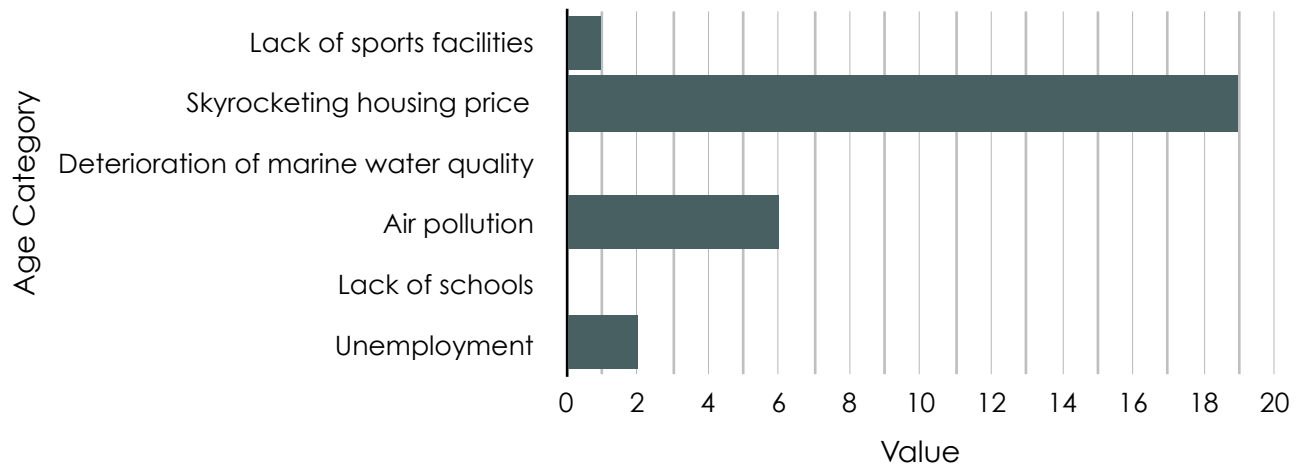
Statistics of Hong Kong API levels exceeding 100 - (EPD., N.d.)

Questionnaire Results

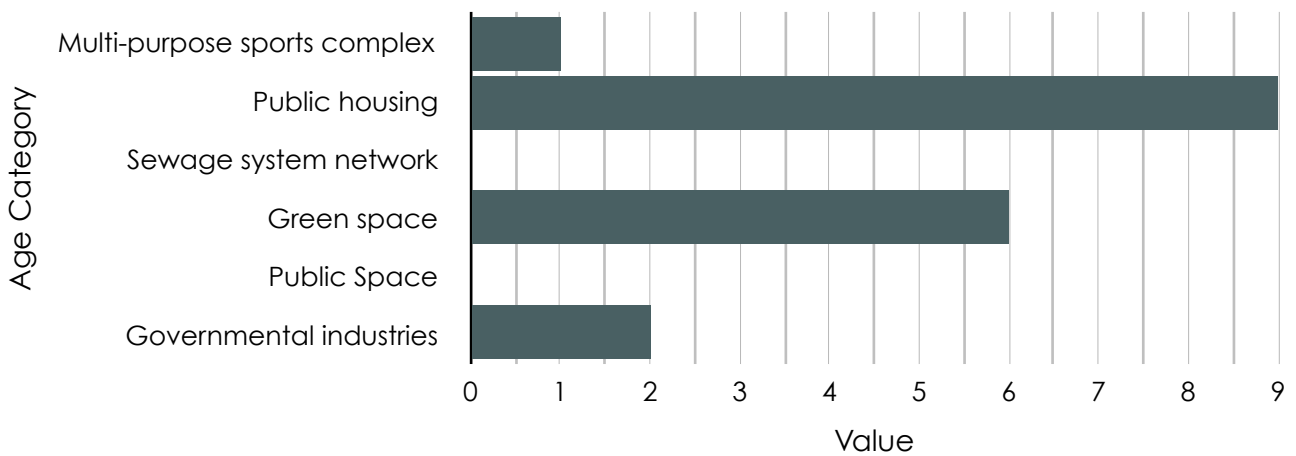
Question: What is your age category?



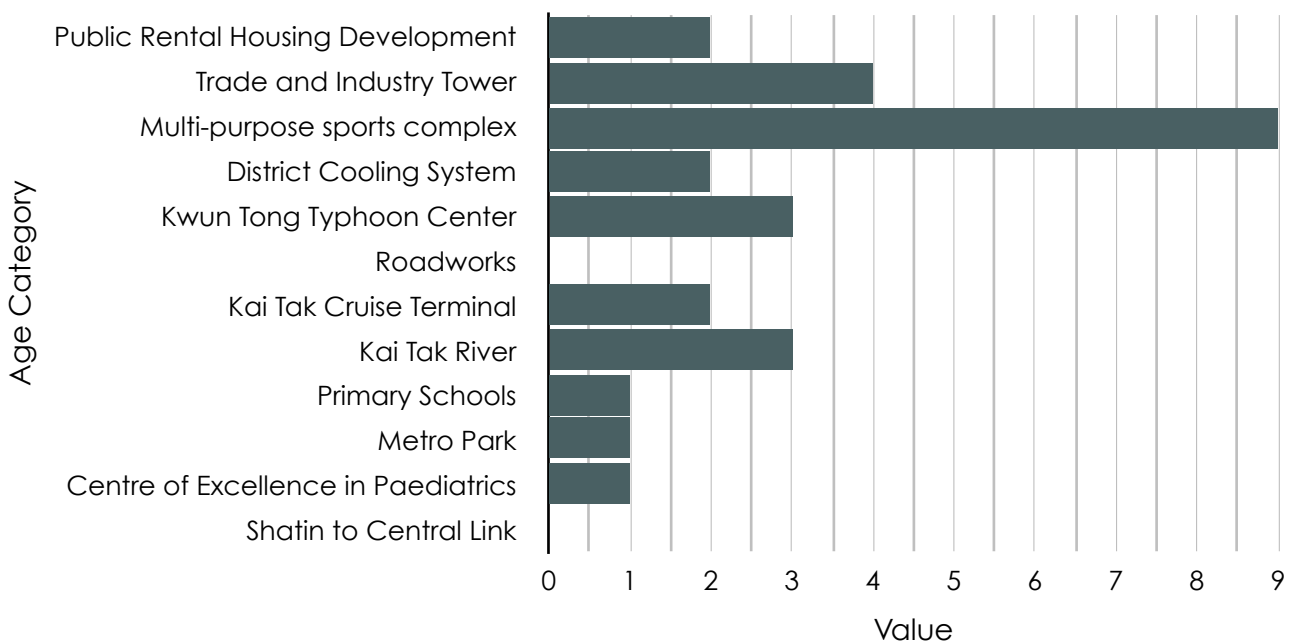
Question: Your perception of the most serious issues of Hong Kong



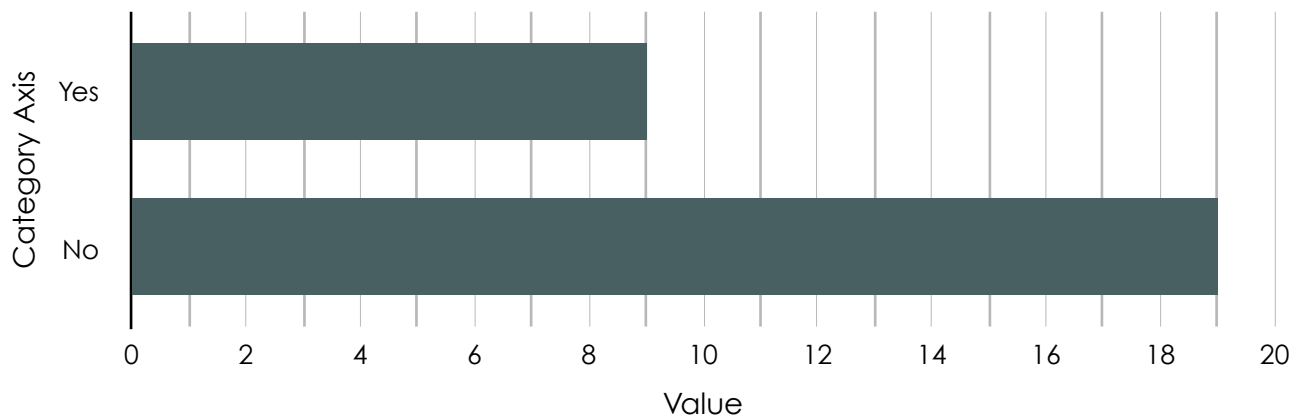
Question: Your perception to the priorities of the Kai Tak redevelopment plan



Question: Which of the existing solutions is not relevant to improve the society in the developmental plan?



Question: Should the construction of the multi-purpose sport complex be prioritized in comparison to your selection in question 3?



Summary:

According to a survey conducted by myself in 2014, 67.19% of Hong Kong's citizens of different age group feel that the most serious issue in the current society is the skyrocketing housing prices causing citizens to live in unsustainable environments. 46.43% and 42.86% feel that building additional public housing and green space in Kai Tak should be the priorities of the developmental plan in order to create a more sustainable city. Also, 32.14% feel that it is not relevant and 67.86% of citizens feel that other solutions mentioned in the survey should be prioritized over building a sport complex in the area.

Constructing Questionnaire:

Note: The questionnaire should include the target's age, as well as their opinion on the most serious issues of Hong Kong and the priorities of the Kai Tak Developmental Plan. Questions should be in the form of multiple choice as well as written to collect the most accurate and detailed data as possible. There should be approximately 30 responses from all age groups in order to be able to collect reliable data.

1. Determine the most important pending issues of Hong Kong
2. List the corresponding solutions of the issues
3. List the existing solutions included in the developmental plan
4. Create a survey with www.surveymonkey.com
5. Send the survey out to all year groups

Questions

1. What is your age group?
 - a. 10-20
 - b. 21-30
 - c. 31-40
 - d. 41-50
 - e. 51-60

2. Your perception of the most serious issues of Hong Kong (select the one you think is the most serious)
 - a. Lack of sports facilities
 - b. Skyrocketing housing price causing residents to live in coffin homes, subdivided flats and partitioned rooms
 - c. Deterioration of marine water quality around Hong Kong
 - d. Air pollution (local street-level pollution caused by diesel vehicles and regional smog issue caused by pollutants from motor vehicles, industry and power plants)
 - e. Lack of primary and secondary schools
 - f. Unemployment in Hong Kong

3. Your perception to the priorities of the Kai Tak redevelopment plan. (select the one you think should be prioritized amongst the others)
 - a. Multi-purpose sports complex
 - b. Additional governmental/public housing
 - c. New sewage system network
 - d. More green space to improve air quality
 - e. Governmental/public schools
 - f. More governmental industries

4. In your opinion, which of the existing solutions is not relevant to improve the society in the developmental plan? (select one)
 - a. Public Rental Housing Development
 - b. Trade and Industry Tower
 - c. Kai Tak Cruise Terminal
 - d. District Cooling System
 - e. Kwun Tong Typhoon Center
 - f. Roadworks, pedestrian links, water supplies, drainage and sewage systems
 - g. Multi-purpose sports complex
 - h. Kai Tak River
 - i. Primary Schools
 - j. Metro Park
 - k. Centre of Excellence in Paediatrics
 - l. Shatin to Central Link

5. Should the construction of the multi-purpose sport complex be prioritized in comparison to your selection in question 3?
 - a. Yes
 - b. Not

Final Bibliography:

Note: Collect all citations used in part A. Ensure that it is listed in alphabetical order and hanging indentation is used.

- Cad.gov.hk. (n.d.). Kai Tak Airport 1925-1998. *Civil Aviation Department*. Retrieved January 16, 2014, from <http://www.cad.gov.hk/english/kaitak.html>
- CEED. (2006). *Kai Tak Development Project Profile* (p.16) (Hong Kong, Civil Engineering and Development Department). Hong Kong: Civil Engineering and Development Department. Retrieved January 20, 2014, from <http://www.epd.gov.hk/eia/register/profile/latest/esb152.pdf>
- Census and Statistics Department. (n.d.). Labour. Census and Statistics Department. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/so30.jsp>
- Chan, C. (2012, October 15). Kai Tak changes would squeeze in homes for 30,000. *The Standard*. Retrieved February 13, 2014, from http://www.thestandard.com.hk/news_detail.asp?we_cat=4&art_id=127296&sid=37911278&con_type=1&d_str=20121015&fc=1
- Civil Engineering and Developmental Department (CEDD). (n.d.). Kai Tak Development Programme. *Kai Tak Development*. Retrieved January 20, 2014, from <http://www.ktd.gov.hk/eng/programmeandprogress.html>
- EPD. (n.d.). AIR QUALITY AND AIR POLLUTION CONTROL IN HONG KONG. Environmental Protection Department. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/english/environmentinhk/air/air_maincontent.html
- Gottlieb, B. (2011, July 26). Hong Kong's poorest living in 'coffin homes' CNN. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://edition.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/asiapcf/07/25/hongkong.coffin.homes/>
- History Channel (Director). (n.d.). *World's Most Extreme Airports* [Video]. America: History Channel. Retrieved January 16, 2014, from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T36xY3sQFEY>
- SCMP. (2011, October 24). Hong Kong needs more sports facilities. *South China Morning Post*. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://www.scmp.com/article/982741/hong-kong-needs-more-sports-facilities>
- Social Indicators of Hong Kong. (n.d.a). Homeless persons per 100,000 population | Social Indicators of Hong Kong. Social Indicators of Hong Kong. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://www.socialindicators.org.hk/en/indicators/housing/8.10>
- Social Indicators of Hong Kong. (n.d.b). Number of households living in temporary housing | Social Indicators of Hong Kong. Social Indicators of Hong Kong. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://www.socialindicators.org.hk/en/indicators/housing/8.6>

- Social Indicators of Hong Kong. (n.d.c). Number of persons living in cage housing | Social Indicators of Hong Kong. Social Indicators of Hong Kong. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://www.socialindicators.org.hk/en/indicators/housing/8.11>
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- Tsoi, G. (2013, February 28b). Hong Kong's City Living Authority social issues / government / policy. HK Magazine. Retrieved February 10, 2014, from <http://hk-magazine.com/taxonomy/term/19194>
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- Wong, H. (2013, June 14c). Breathtaking photos of Hong Kong airport glory days. *CNN*. Retrieved January 16, 2014, from <http://edition.cnn.com/2013/06/11/travel/hong-kong-kai-tak-airport/>
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