

Heritage Conservation through Public Realm Improvement and Online Platform in the Smart Cultural Triangle Precinct

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Abstract

As part of the development of the Smart Cultural Triangle Precinct (SCTP) in Hong Kong, our team worked with Urban Design and Planning Consultants Int'l and the Institute of Sustainable Urbanisation to assess and provide new ideas and visions for the creation of the SCTP. Based on our observations, interviews with professionals, survey results and desk research, we suggest that improvements be made to the pedestrian areas and open spaces within the SCTP. Improving these public areas will help to improve the value of the local built heritage as people become encouraged to explore their local community. We also provided our sponsors with suggestions for online tools to serve as a knowledge exchange platform and a way for visitors to learn and interact with the area and the activities within.

Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

Over the past few decades, Hong Kong has sacrificed a significant part of its urban history and culture by demolishing older neighborhoods to build new commercial and residential complexes to accommodate its growing population and burgeoning economy. In recent years, many citizens of Hong Kong have begun to demand a new urban development policy that is more sympathetic to the preservation of its cultural heritage. In response to this new sentiment, our sponsors, the Institute of Sustainable Urbanisation (ISU) and their parent company, Urban Design and Planning Consultants International (UDP Intl.), organizations dedicated to sustainable urban development, have proposed the development of a new cultural precinct within the Central District of Hong Kong, the Smart Cultural Triangle Precinct. This initiative was born from the renovations (or planned renovations) on three buildings in Central, the Police Married Quarters (PMQ), the Central Police Station (CPS), and the Central Market, each of which have become new symbols for the preservation of Hong Kong's heritage and will serve as the anchoring buildings of this new precinct. The SCTP aims at providing the citizens of Hong Kong with a new opportunity for exploring their heritage, while also providing them with a means of interacting with the development of the project using online platforms.

For our project, our sponsors requested that we help them in setting the foundations for their SCTP project, both in its physical development and in the development of an online platform, by providing insight into aspects of the area that could be improved in order to help the success of the area as a new cultural center. In order to accomplish this task, our team first visited the area, made detailed observations on what the area was like, what facilities were available, and what problems we noticed within the area. After spending several days in the SCTP, we found that one aspect of the area that could potentially be improved is the public realm, areas that are accessible to the public such as parks, sitting-out areas and streets. During our observations, we found that the pedestrian walkways and public open spaces, such as the parks and sitting-out areas, were perceived as uncomfortable, uninviting, and hindered movement. From additional research into work done on other cultural districts, we found a correlation between the success of these areas and the quality of the open spaces located in these districts. With this in mind, we decided to suggest improvements to the public realm and expose this aspect as a possible focus for future research on the SCTP initiative.

In order to gain further insight into the public's opinion on these issues, our team performed a community survey within the precinct area. This survey touched upon numerous topics, including the people's experience with pedestrian walkways and open spaces, their opinions on the aspects of the area that they believed to be integral to Central's identity, as well as their opinions on the possible development of an online platform that they can use to learn more about the SCTP Initiative and the area. Our survey provided us with a great amount of insight into the public's opinion on Central's public realm, and how it influenced their views on what they considered integral to their heritage. When we had asked our subjects about what buildings in the area they

considered to be the most representative to Hong Kong's identity, we found that the most common answers we received were the Mid-Levels Escalator (the main method of transportation in Central), the Central Market (the building that serves as the entrance to the Mid-Levels Escalator, connecting it to a Hong Kong rapid transit station), and Hollywood Road (a street famous for its large number of art galleries and antique stores). What makes these sites so unique from other sites in Central is that these areas are commonly visited every day by the public. The people use the Mid-Levels Escalator every day as part of their commute, typically entering in through Central Market. Hollywood Road is also a common stop, as it holds a number of antique stores and restaurants where people spend their time. From these results, we learned that what people see as most representative of Central's identity are the places that they have visited before and have become part of their everyday routine. This finding provided us with insight into what the people of Hong Kong believed represented their identity. By improving the public realm and making the area more comfortable for people to both walk and relax in, this would help to encourage more people to visit the area and learn more about their cultural heritage.

In addition, we also learned more about the public's opinion on the public realm in Central, with a particular focus on the pedestrian walkways and open spaces. When asked about pedestrian areas, more than half of the subjects responded negatively, with most saying that they believed that the streets of Central were too narrow for large numbers of pedestrians to walk in, and would often result in people being inclined to move onto the carriageway in order to find a space to walk. When asked about open spaces, we found that many people did not find these areas uncomfortable, but they had difficulty locating these areas, and that they were not accommodating to more than a few people at a time. These issues became the central focus of our investigation into possible improvements to the public realm.

In order to find feasible solutions to these issues, we interviewed professionals in the field of urban development, conservation and public spaces. During these interviews, we asked for opinions on Central's pedestrian walkways and open spaces. Many of our interviewees' opinions had agreed that the roads were not accommodating to the pedestrian and that the public realm in Central does not encourage people to stay in the area, these areas serve as passageways to reach their destination. This presented an important factor that we needed to keep in mind in finding possible solutions to these issues, as we ran the risk of running directly against the urban development mindset that had been in place in Hong Kong for decades. Any solution that we recommended would have to be a solution that kept the current design of the city intact, and could not become simple overhauls of the local urban structure.

In order to solve the problem of pedestrian congestion, our research suggested that we look into part-time pedestrianisation, in which streets close off to vehicles at certain times of the day. This would provide a feasible means of improving the pedestrian experience, as it would free up new spaces for pedestrians to move and would not involve any extensive physical changes to the area or hinder business by restricting traffic flow completely. For parks and sitting-out areas, we suggest redesigning some of them to make them more inviting and allowing freer movement.

After conferring with professionals and performing our own research, we came to the following recommendations on how to improve the public realm within the SCTP.

- ***Implement Part-Time Pedestrianisation into Staunton Street and Gage Street***

In addition to being a prime example of an area where sidewalks are too narrow for multiple people to pass through, Staunton Street has a very interesting location, in which it connects each of the three anchoring buildings. Gage Street is also an interesting location, located within the Graham Street Market, which sees a tremendous amount of foot traffic daily. Converting these streets into part-time pedestrian areas would provide local visitors with the opportunity to explore the SCTP area more freely, and help to cement the SCTP as an actual location with Central.

- ***Redesign of Open Spaces***

Spaces throughout the area should be redesigned to provide more welcoming and comfortable spaces for individuals and groups visiting them. It is important for cities to provide high quality spaces in which their citizens can enjoy social activities.

In parallel with our efforts to improve the local public realm, we provided the framework for a new online platform that will be used as means by which the public can connect to the development of the SCTP. This platform is to have a multitude of features, such as information on the SCTP project and area, as well as means by which the public can share their opinions and interact with the development of the SCTP. For our project, we were to provide information on what type of content would be appropriate for this new online platform. In order to achieve this, our team researched into the content provided by websites that have similar objectives to the platform, and documented what kind of content they made available for the user. Our research predominately focused on websites representing currently existing cultural districts and urban development projects, the NeighborLand website that is used for allowing people to share their opinions on the urban development of an area, as well as websites used to connect people with potential business opportunities.

From our research, we made the following recommendations on what content should be included into the new online platform.

- Information on the background of the SCTP project, its goals, and any relevant logistics. This also includes information about local restaurants, art galleries, and any special attractions in the area.
- A discussion board that is modeled around the NeighborLand websites, providing the user with the means to post detailed comments about their opinions on the SCTP project.
- A comprehensive portal that provides information about new business opportunities based on factors such as location, type of expertise required, and organizations involved, while also providing a means for interested parties to contact one another.

These features would provide further information to aid in the understanding of the importance of the SCTP, and help to draw more support and participation from the public.

Our project provides ideas and directions for our sponsor's project to grow. We realize that in the short time that we have had for our project, we could not possibly account for all of the complexities that are involved with issues such as these. However, we hope that our work can provide new observations on what can be done to help improve the SCTP area, and set the foundation for this project's future.

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1 Introduction

Culture has been defined as “The system of values, beliefs, behaviors, morals, and other social phenomena shared by a group of people, based on their common experience of life, language, and history” (Travis, pg. 141). Culture plays a large role in the well-being of the people and their development. Through the sharing of common experiences and history, the people of a society are provided with a greater sense of identity, self-worth, and the feeling that the work they do in society is part of a larger whole.

After years of removing its urban heritage, Hong Kong is now finally putting effort into preserving its past. This new desire for cultural preservation is reflected in recent plans for the development of the Smart Cultural Triangle Precinct (SCTP) that is anchored between three buildings: the Police Married Quarters (PMQ), the Central Police Station (CPS), and the Central Market (CM). Each of these buildings has been or soon will be renovated to create new cultural centers aimed at promoting Hong Kong’s arts and history. The goal of our project is to help set the foundation for a conservation-oriented urban development strategy that aims at connecting the area surrounding these three buildings and establishing the SCTP’s identity as a cultural precinct within Central Hong Kong.

Our sponsors, Urban Design and Planning Consultants International and the Institute of Sustainable Urbanisation, are organizations dedicated to promoting urban development through strategies that aim at conservation rather than redevelopment and have participated in heritage conservation projects throughout the world. They have worked on heritage conservation initiatives and the establishment of cultural districts in countries such as Australia, India, and within Hong Kong. They have also supported the conservation of the Police Married Quarters, successfully conserving integral parts of the building’s urban heritage. They now wish to help conservation efforts even further with the SCTP, which they hope will provide a new foundation for future urban conservation projects throughout all of Hong Kong.

Currently, our sponsors are in the planning stages for the development and promotion of the SCTP. In order to help them with their efforts, our team visited the SCTP and observed aspects of the area. We then gathered the opinion of the public on the issues that are currently affecting the SCTP. Since we are new to Hong Kong, urban planning and development, and to cultural conservation, our sponsors believed that our input could help them understand what impression a newcomer to Hong Kong would have on the SCTP area, and what would hinder a visitor’s ability to explore and learn from the area. Providing the public’s opinions would also give our sponsors tremendous insight into what the people of Hong Kong see as potential factors that would make them less likely to utilize the SCTP area and explore their culture. In addition, our sponsors also asked us to help in the planning a new online platform that will inform the public about the SCTP and provide an opportunity to the public to influence in its development. This platform will provide the people of Hong Kong with a means to communicate their opinions about the new project. The

public would also be able to learn about future opportunities that will arise from the project, and be able to act on these opportunities through the platform.

From our observations, research, and discussions with the people of Hong Kong, we hope that our project will be able to provide our sponsors with an effective starting point for the continuation of the SCTP's development, and ultimately serve as a positive influence on Hong Kong's cultural development.

2 Background

As the foundations of our project, we present in this chapter a brief overview of the experiences the people of Hong Kong have gone through, starting with the very first years of Hong Kong's modern history. Next, we discuss the history of the Central District where the Smart Cultural Triangle Precinct is located, and the background of the three buildings that anchor this area. We also introduce the Central Mid-Levels Escalator system, a well-known landmark in Hong Kong. Finally, we touch upon the history of urban development in Hong Kong, understanding how it has affected the cultural identity of Hong Kong over time.

2.1 History of Hong Kong

After being ceded to the British Empire by China after the First Anglo-Chinese War, Hong Kong remained under British rule from 1841 to 1997 (excluding the Japanese occupation from 1941 to 1945). The Kowloon Peninsula was later ceded as part of Hong Kong after the Second Anglo-Chinese War. In 1898, the New Territories became a part of Hong Kong under a 99-year lease. The lease covered the rest of Kowloon south of the Shenzhen River and 230 islands (Tsang, 2009).

Hong Kong primarily served the British Crown as a transshipment center, a free port that was open to all nations without any special fees or payments necessary. During the 1950s, Hong Kong transformed from a territory dedicated to trade to one of industry and manufacturing, spurred forward by a workforce consisting of refugees from Mainland China (Wordie, 2002). In the 1960s, Hong Kong's population increased rapidly, especially in the New Territories (Figure 2.1). This is considered a turning point for Hong Kong's economy. In the 1970s, Hong Kong focused on upgrading and developing its already impressive network of banks, shipping, and insurance agencies into a modern financial center and regional hub for business services. Hong Kong became one of the most densely populated cities in the world, especially those areas near Victoria Harbor in Hong Kong Island and Kowloon (Figure 2.2).

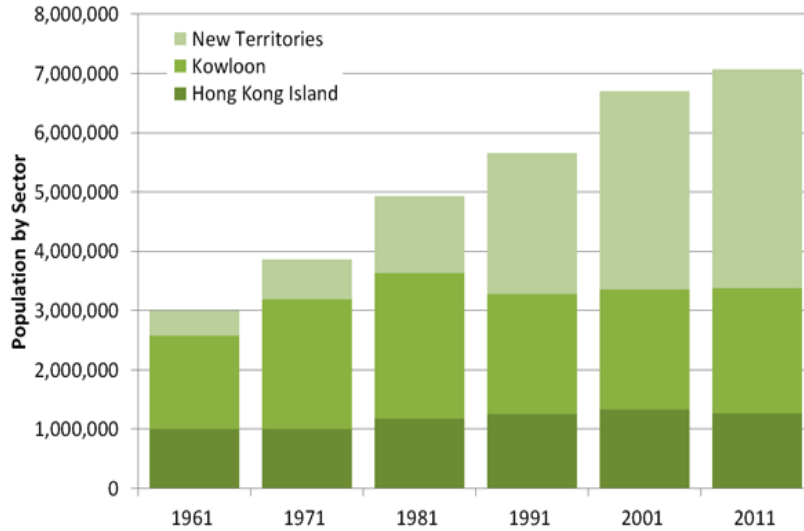


Figure 2.1 Hong Kong Population Chart (Cox, 2012)

In the 1980s, the increasing openness of The People’s Republic of China’s (PRC) economic reform policy allowed Hong Kong to develop a close relationship with the PRC. Many industries found cheaper labor and land in Guangdong, and thus relocated to the PRC by the mid-1990s. After extensive negotiations between the PRC and the British government, the handover to Chinese control occurred on July 1, 1997, and Hong Kong became a Chinese Special Administrative Region (SAR).

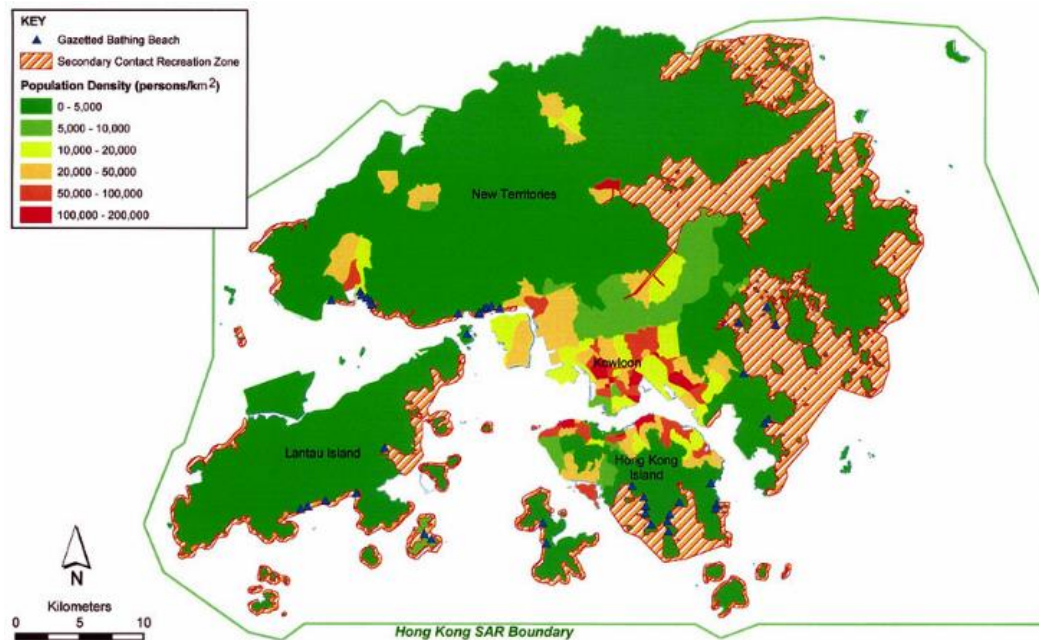


Figure 2.2 Hong Kong Population Map (Grundy, 2013)

2.2 History of Central District in Hong Kong

The Central District of Hong Kong is located on the northern shore of Hong Kong Island

(Figure 2.3). Formerly known as Victoria City, the Central area has been the hub of cultural development and diversity since the beginning of British rule. It was also the first area of planned urban development in Hong Kong during the colonial era. In 1857, the British government expanded Victoria City and divided it into seven administrative districts. Those located in present-day Central and Western areas are Sai Ying Pun, Sheung Wan, Tai Ping Shan, and Central.

The Central District has become a center for international commercial business, with many multinational financial services and corporations using this location for their headquarters. Currently, the Central District is also home to the three buildings that serve to anchor the SCTP. Knowing the history of these three buildings is an important step in understanding the cultural significance that they have on Hong Kong’s cultural identity. These buildings represent Hong Kong’s expression of the past, present, and future of its cultural development, and understanding the history of these buildings will provide valuable insight into our goals.

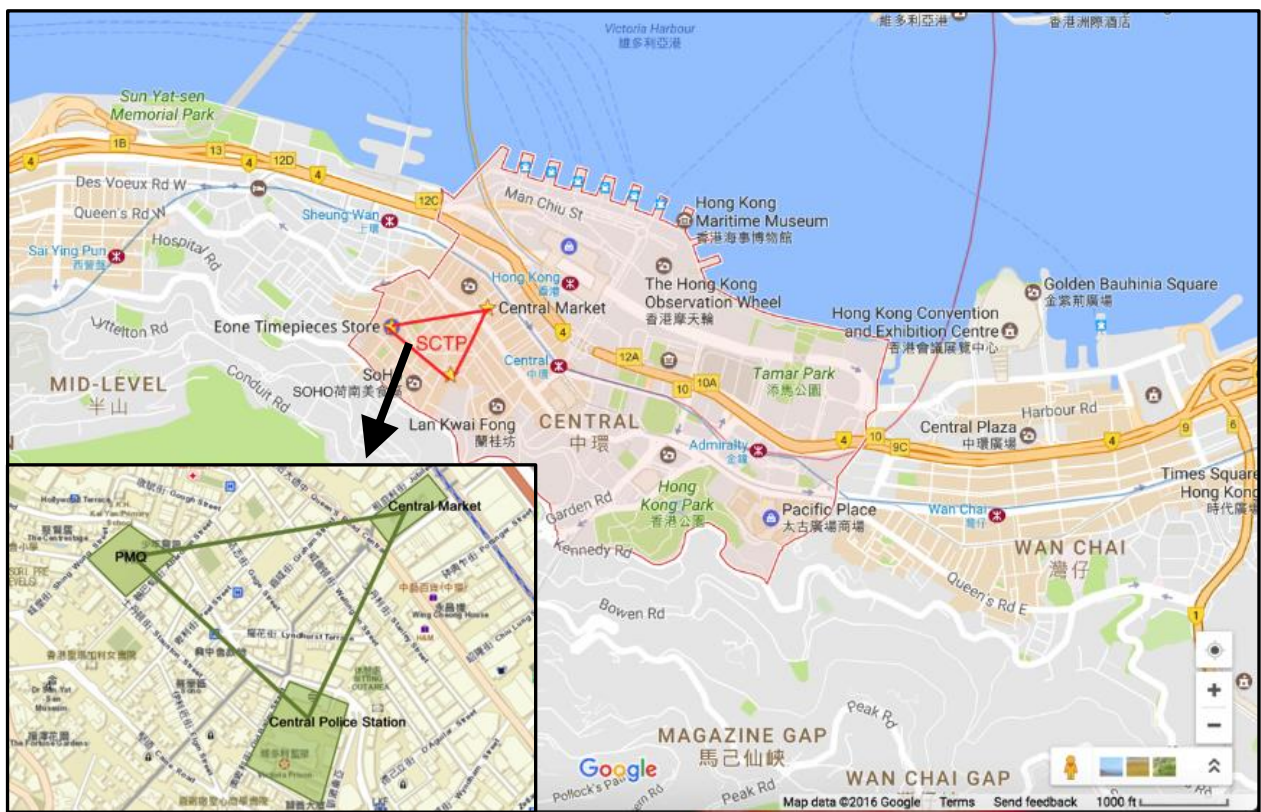


Figure 2.3 Central District & SCTP, Hong Kong (adapted from Google Map & ArcGIS)

2.2.1 History of the SCTP Anchor Buildings

The SCTP name, ‘triangle precinct’, represents the geometrical form that the three anchor buildings create: Central Market, Central Police Station and Police Married Quarters. This project arose from the unification of the Government building-based conservation initiatives for these three building. Therefore, understanding the history and the present renovation plan for these anchoring buildings is important to our project.

2.2.2 History of the Central Market

In 1842, Canton Bazaar, opened by the Chinese residents living in the neighborhood, was established at the intersection of Cochrane and Graham Street at the foot of the hill near Queen's Road Central. Around 1850, this location became the "Central Market" and moved to its current address: between the Praya (now Des Voeux Road Central), Queen's Road Central, Queen Victoria and Jubilee Streets (Figure 2.4). The building has been rebuilt numerous times, in 1858, 1895, and 1938. In 1994, part of the Central Market became the Central Escalator Link Alley Shopping Arcade, which acted as a starting point for the Mid-Levels Escalator system. Then, by the end of March 2003, the market closed its doors and now ceases to operate (URA, 2009).

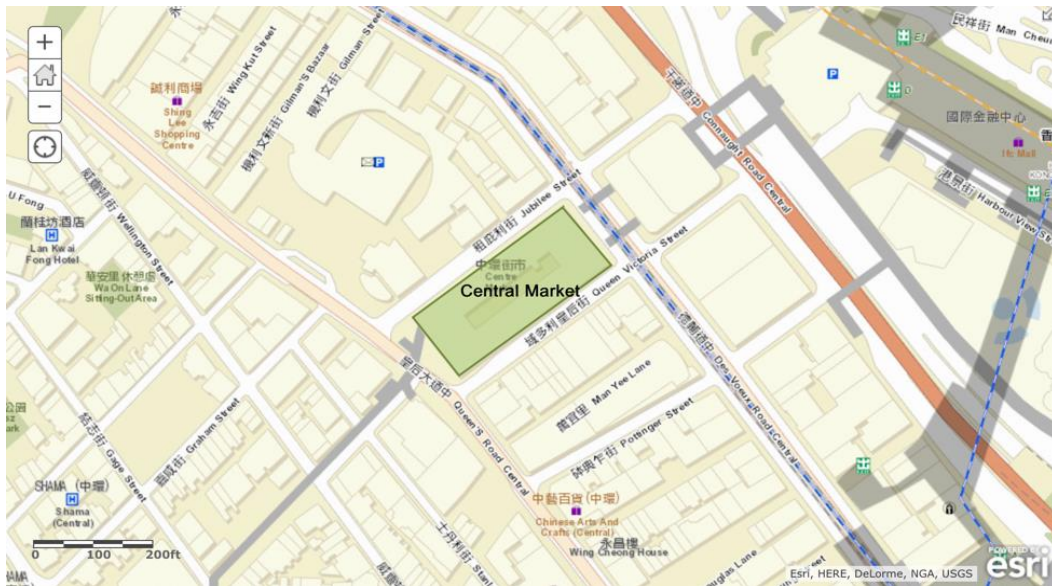


Figure 2.4 Central Market, Hong Kong (Adapted from ArcGIS)

Although it was at one point an important part of Hong Kong's lifestyle, the Central Market is now all but abandoned and is in desperate need of repair. In 2009, Chief Executive of Hong Kong, Donald Tsang, proposed a new initiative program called 'Conserving Central'. As part of this initiative, the Urban Renewal Authority plans to revitalize the Central Market through the 'Central Oasis' project. The objective is to introduce more green space into Central Market and to create an amenity space for the public, especially the working population in Central District (Fung, 2015). Central Market also connects with the Mid-Levels Escalator system that takes people to the Police Married Quarters (PMQ) site on Hollywood Road, the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Museum and the Historical Trail.

2.2.3 History of the Central Police Station Compound

The Central Police Station Compound includes three groups of buildings: the Central Police Station (CPS), the former Central Magistracy, and the Victoria Prison (Figure 2.5). As a result of the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance these three buildings achieved monument status in 1995, and are now being converted into a history museum.

The Central Police Station is one of the few surviving 19th-century police stations in Hong Kong. The old Central Police Station Compound was the headquarters for law enforcement until the Second World War. A few years after the war, it became the regional police headquarters for Hong Kong Island, while remaining as the police station for Central District. In 2004, it was decommissioned and released for adaptive reuse (Central Police Station Compound, 2015).

The former Central Magistracy is one of the oldest surviving law court buildings in Hong Kong. It was completed in 1914 and the courts opened in April 1915. The former Central Magistracy closed in 1979, and the building was temporarily used as a High Court annex and then as an office building for the Immigration Department and Police Officers' Associations (Central Police Station Compound, 2015).

The old Victoria Prison includes some of the earliest colonial buildings to have survived in Hong Kong. The British government first built a stone jail on an elevated site behind Hollywood Road, but this soon became overcrowded. A total reconstruction was launched in 1858 and completed in 1862. The renovations of the jail compound continued and the site expanded in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. After the Second World War, it served as a remand prison and later as a part of the Immigration Department. The Prison was closed in 2006 (Central Police Station Compound, 2015).

In November 2010, the Government of Hong Kong announced a new heritage conservation and revitalization project centered around the Central Police Station Compound, now designated as the "Tai Kwun" (literally meaning "big station", the colloquial name of the compound). This project will convert the Compound into a new public area containing extensive art galleries and museums dedicated to showcasing Hong Kong's history and culture. Currently, the Tai Kwun is still in development, but nears completion and will be open to the public in the near future (Tai Kwun, 2016).



Figure 2.5 Tai Kwun, Hong Kong (Tai Kwun, 2016)

2.2.4 History of the Police Married Quarters

The Police Married Quarters (PMQ) was established at the former site of the Central Government School. The Central School was established at Gough Street, and was the first government school in Hong Kong. It provided western education to the public at the upper primary and secondary levels. In 1889, the School relocated to a site at the junction of Aberdeen Street and Hollywood Road (Figure 2.6). The school buildings at Hollywood Road were severely damaged during World War II and were rebuilt as the first Police Married Quarters for married junior police officers. In 1951, in order to increase the police recruitment, PMQ provided 140 single room units and 28 double room units for the rank and file officers serving at the nearby Central Police Station. After 2000, the PMQ building remained unused until 2009 (Former Police Married Quarters on Hollywood Road, 2012).

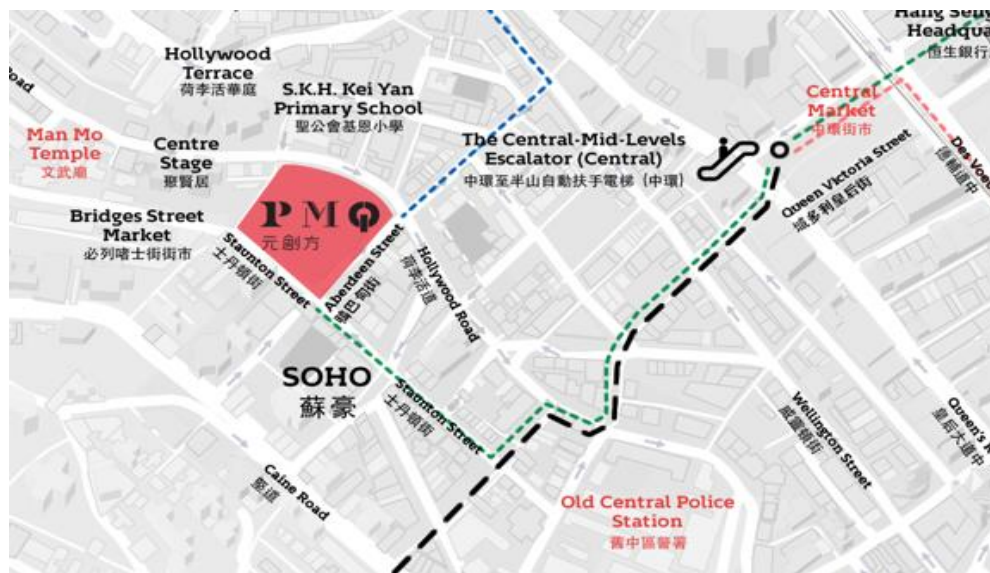


Figure 2.6 Location of PMQ (PMQ, 2016)

In October 2009, the former Hollywood Road Police Married Quarters was included in the “Conserving Central” initiative. The conservation planned to transform the site into a creative industries landmark named “PMQ”, thereby creating a new platform in Hong Kong’s creative industries. During the redevelopment of the PMQ, the UDP contributed to the adaptive reuse initiative by convincing the government to conserve a portion of the building that had once housed the group known as the Junior Police Club by converting their previous meeting place into a new restaurant and meeting area.

Today, the PMQ building has become a venue for the creative arts (Figure 2.7), continually expanding Hong Kong’s growing culture. Within the PMQ lie dozens of unique designer shops, and events that showcase new artistry are held regularly within the PMQ’s meeting hall (TCA, 2014).



Figure 2.7 Art Installation at Police Married Quarters (PMQ), Hong Kong (PMQ, 2016)

2.2.5 History of the Mid-Levels Escalator

Constructed in 1993, the Central Mid-Levels Escalator and walkway system is the longest outdoor covered escalator system in the world (Figure 2.8). The entire system covers over 2,600 ft. in distance and rises over 443 ft. to provide improved pedestrian access by linking areas within the Central and Western Districts. The Escalator moves approximately 36,000 people per day, running downhill from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. and then uphill from 10:15 a.m. to midnight daily. This facet of Central and Western Hong Kong has become an important part of Hong Kong's cultural identity. Using the Escalator, residents and visitors are able to move throughout Central Hong Kong in a manner that allows them to fully experience the sights and feelings of the city.

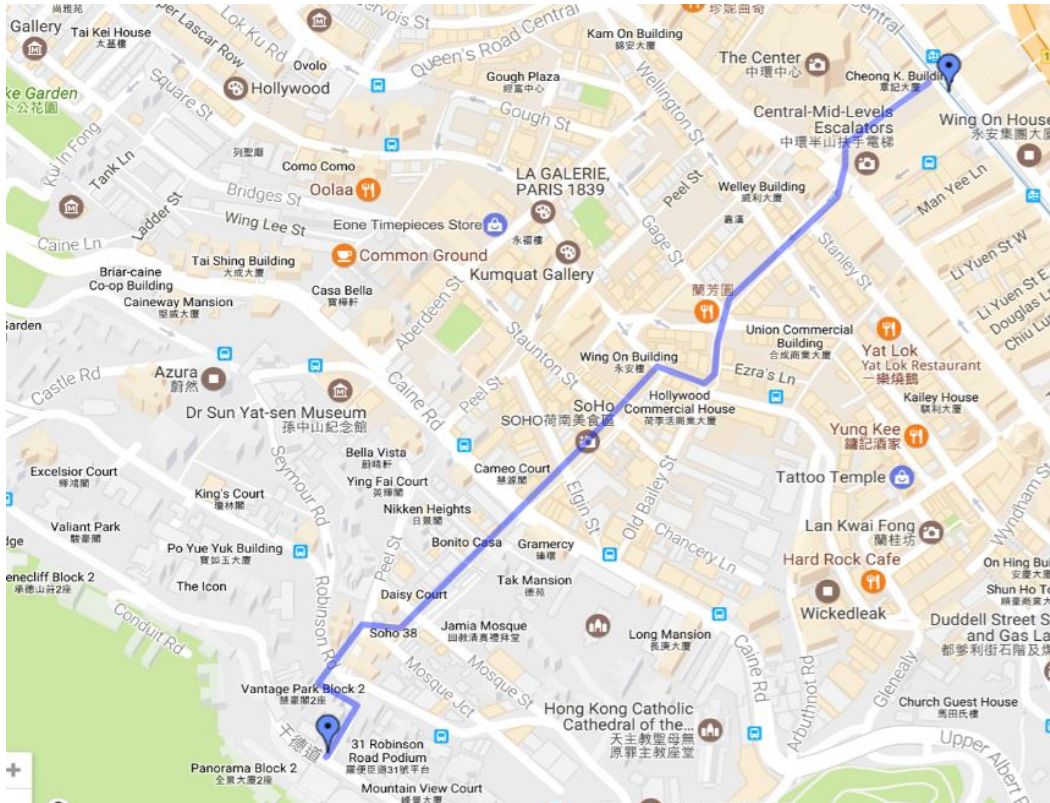


Figure 2.8 Mid-Levels Escalator Map, Hong Kong (Adapted from Google Map)

2.3 Urban Planning in Hong Kong

Urban planning is defined by McGill University as “a technical and political process concerned with the welfare of people, control of the use of land, design of the urban environment including transportation and communication networks, and protection and enhancement of the natural environment.” (McGill University, n.d) In Hong Kong, three main forces drive urban planning and development: (1) the development strategies set by the government, which guide and protect the vision of the city; (2) the government entities in charge of executing the strategies; and (3) the perspectives of the people of Hong Kong, whose well-being is to be protected and promoted (Development Bureau & Planning Department, 2007).

Urban planning in Hong Kong started as the British took control of Hong Kong Island in 1841. During these times, epidemics such as typhoid and influenza were the greatest threats to cities around the world and Hong Kong was no exception. In 1856, the first building control legislation was enacted, securing drainage for Chinese dwellings in order to improve health conditions. Even so, the conditions did not improve. It was not until 1883 when a cholera epidemic broke out that the government took action to ensure hygiene in the city, disinfecting and removing overcrowded buildings and ill people.

During the 1950s, the Hong Kong government planned the development of New Towns in the outskirts of Hong Kong to alleviate overpopulation within the city (Figure 2.9). The towns were planned to be self-sufficient, containing everything the residents would need. Completed in

the 1970s and '80s, these new towns were built around a core that had shopping malls, recreation centers, restaurants, hospitals, universities and industrial centers. Even with the development of these towns, Hong Kong kept growing, both economically and in terms of population (Figure 2.1).

To accommodate the burgeoning population and infrastructure, existing communities and historical buildings were demolished with little public consultation. Such was the case of demolition of the Star Ferry Pier and Queen's Pier for the completion of the III Phase of the Reclamation Project defined in 1997. The Star Ferry Pier was of particular importance because it served a considerable number of people crossing to and from Kowloon. On the other hand, the Queen's Pier was meant for the Royalty, governors and other very important guests, but lost its purpose after 1997 when Hong Kong was handed over to the PRC, although it remained a popular fishing spot and important meeting place for people (Figure 2.10) (Lu, 2009).



Figure 2.9 Tin Shui Wai, Hong Kong New Town (Wikicommons, 2015)



Figure 2.10 Queen's Peer Gathering (China Daily, 2007)

Comprehensive plans had already been established for Hong Kong. For example, the Territorial Development Strategy in 1984 developed an approach for setting objectives, identifying constraints and generating and evaluating options. It became the first strategic land use planning study in which the environmental concerns were fully considered. The Territorial Development Strategy Review was indeed a major step, unfortunately it lacked consideration for the desires of the community (Development Bureau & Planning Department, 2007).

The current strategic developmental plan, named Hong Kong 2030, is meant to build on the successes of the past while at the same time maintaining a long-term vision for the development of Hong Kong (Development Bureau & Planning Department, 2007). This strategy acknowledges the changes that have happened in Hong Kong and the unpredictability of the future, and recommends maintaining a policy of high flexibility. It also understands the importance of social interactions among the population and the impact of renewal activities on them. “The number of persons affected by urban renewal and clearance, and therefore the potential disruption to the existing social networks, should be kept to a minimum.” (Development Bureau & Planning Department, 2007).

A number of government entities have been created in Hong Kong to manage and regulate the developmental strategies. Starting in 2001 the Urban Renewal Authority (URA) was created with a mission “To create quality and vibrant urban living in Hong Kong – a better home in a world-class city” (URA, n.d.). Since its creation, the URA has engaged in successful cases of culture and heritage conservation; it has preserved the Blue House, the three buildings on Government Hill, the Central Police Station, and has plans to preserve the Central Market (Bremner & Lung, 2003).

Groups of Hong Kong citizens have come together to support cultural and heritage conservation when they feel that their heritage has become threatened by private and public sector development. In 2004, the URA proposed a project to redevelop Lee Tung Street in the Wan Chai district (Figure 2.11). Local residents created an advocacy group to prevent implementation of the renewal plans that they feared would clear a path for new buildings and tear the community apart. It was the first time a group of citizens had come together in Hong Kong to protect their neighborhood and local heritage (Bremner & Lung, 2003).

In the end, the attempts of the community to preserve the street failed (Figure 2.11). The government did not want to be challenged, fearing that if the street was preserved it would stand as an example of effective resistance to their authority, and would result in more problematic negotiations for future development. Even so the people in Hong Kong realized that they could advocate for heritage conservation and since then “Heritage” has become a social movement with the objective of protecting local culture and history (Lu, 2016).



Figure 2.11 Lee Tung Street, before (left) and after (right) it was rebuilt (EJ Insight, 2015)

In a 2009-2010 policy address, Donald Tsang Yam-kuen, Chief Executive of Hong Kong at the time, announced the “Conserving Central” plan. The plan was as a responsibility of the Development Bureau. The plan selected eight sites for adaptive reuse with the objective of conserving cultural heritage in Hong Kong Central District and reinvigorating “the legend of Central” (Hong Kong Development Bureau). *Adaptive reuse* is the method of renovating and repurposing a building, while also keeping true to the original structure. This method of renovation is useful for maintaining the heritage of an area without sacrificing new renovations and urban spaces (Mısırlısoy and Günçe, 2016).

The adaptive reuse strategy was used to revitalize both the Police Married Quarters Building and the Central Police Station and will be used for the renovations of the Central Market in the future. Currently, in both the PMQ and Central Police Station, tours are held to showcase the heritage of the building and highlight how its architecture fits with the previous usage as a residential area (PMQ, 2016; Tai Kwun, 2016). Through adaptive reuse, these buildings can continue to be utilized by the people of Hong Kong, preventing the further spread of redevelopments that rob the city of its heritage buildings for the sake of functionality.

Understanding the history behind Hong Kong’s urban development and its influence on the city’s growth is a vital part of understanding Hong Kong as a whole. In order to further this understanding, we must look to various case studies in order to understand what strategies have worked and failed in different conditions.

2.4 Urban Development Case Studies

By looking at the history of past urban cultural conservation efforts, both in Hong Kong and across the globe, we are able to see the effects that certain development practices have had on the success or failure of a cultural conservation project, and what factors had the greatest influence on

its ultimate result.

2.4.1 West Kowloon Cultural District

One example of a cultural conservation project that has suffered crippling setbacks during its development is the West Kowloon Cultural District (WKCD) in Hong Kong (Figure 2.13). Proposed in the late 1990s in response to the perception that Hong Kong lacked a distinct cultural identity, the WKCD was intended to include “theatres, performance venues, museums, art exhibition centers, a water amphitheater and four piazzas” (Ku and Tsui, pg. 355). With these facilities, the Hong Kong government hoped to provide venues for the growth of Hong Kong’s culture, while also promoting Hong Kong’s public image as a growing cultural center to attract tourists. However, over the course of its development, there were several issues with the initial stages of planning that resulted in opposition to the new development.

One of its most glaring problems was that during the initial planning of the WKCD, the government neglected to include “corresponding inputs from the local cultural sector and the general public.” (Lui, pg. 222). Despite being created for the purposes of advancing and showcasing Hong Kong’s culture, the first developers of the WKCD did not provide the residents and people of Hong Kong with a means of voicing their own opinions on the project. In fact, there is evidence that, as a result of the general public opposition to the policies that had been enacted by the SAR government in the early 2000s, the government had attempted to push the WKCD project through in order to avoid public disapproval (Lui, 2008). In addition to this lack of communication, the developers of the WKCD plan also neglected to include opportunities for Hong Kong’s local artists, focusing instead on making the area more accessible for international artists and performances (Ku and Tsui, 2008). As a result of these glaring disconnections between the people of Hong Kong and the government, the people eventually withdrew their support for the project, and the WKCD development plan was shelved temporarily in 2006.



Figure 2.12: Map of Original West Kowloon Cultural District Plan (retrieved from WKCD foster + partners.)

The case of the WKCD provides us with an understanding of the importance of public participation in every stage of a cultural conservation project. As a result of the developers' inability to fit the local community into their plans, a large portion of Hong Kong's public opposed the project, which resulted in numerous demonstrations against the future development of the district. In the end, the WKCD was forced to abandon all of the progress that it had made during its nine years of development, and has continued to suffer from setbacks to this day (Andy, 2008). While they have made some small developments over the last 8 years, the WKCD has remained largely incomplete and has been redesigned several times over the course of its development. Only recently some headway has been made in its development as a result of renewed funding, which has provided the area with much needed attention (Tsui et al, 2017).

2.4.2 Hong Kong: Queen's Pier Demolition

The history of the controversy and intense debate surrounding the demolition of the Queen's Pier in 2007 provides us with additional insight into the challenges and problems that can arise in conservation efforts, and what can ultimately result in a conservation project's failure. Despite the fact that it had begun to lose its relevance in Hong Kong's infrastructure, mostly serving as a dock for private boats in the years before its demolition, the Queen's Pier was still seen by the community as a valued part of the public's heritage. In order to save the Pier, the people of Hong Kong organized numerous protests, demonstrations, and an attempted appeal to Hong Kong's Supreme Court to make the Pier a protected landmark in Hong Kong. However, despite these determined protests, the government maintained their decision and Queen's Pier was eventually demolished (Lu, 2008).

This instance of a failed cultural conservation effort provides us with valuable insight into some of the most serious dangers that lie in cultural conservation efforts: unwillingness to account

for the opinions and desires of local stakeholders. Despite their dedication and effort to preserving the Pier, there was very little indication that their opinions would have a significant effect on the government's decision. Since the beginning of the government's plans for demolition, there were numerous instances where the government had failed to properly communicate, and perhaps even misled the public on the legal details of the Queen's Pier demolition. This refusal to work with the conservation groups on an open and level playing field indicates that the government did not value the public's opinions on this matter, and that there was nothing the public could do to prevent the demolition (Yung and Chan, 2011).

While it is inevitable that not all stakeholders will be able to get what they desire from the final result of a project, it is vital for developers to take the stakeholders' opinions seriously. Accepting input from local stakeholders can offer new insights and help developers establish a clear plan by understanding exactly what stakeholders are looking for in future developments (Sirisrisak, 2009). Without proper communication between stakeholders and developers, development projects lose their meaning, and can come under attack by the very people they are meant to benefit. Recently, the government revealed an interest to rebuild the lost pier as a result of pressure from numerous interest groups campaigning for the pier's restoration. While debates between the government and concern groups still continue about the logistics of the restoration, this interest shows that the public's opinion has a stronger influence on heritage policy today than in previous years (Leng, 2016; Singh 2016).

2.4.3 Singapore Urban Conservation Policy

As a city with a very similar history to Hong Kong, Singapore provides an important example of a working cultural district development policy. Ever since claiming its independence in 1965, the City State of Singapore has grown from a simple port town to a growing economic powerhouse and urban center. This rapid urban development in Singapore has led to the loss of many of its historical districts, damaging Singapore's cultural heritage and resulting in growing public pressure to preserve areas that are considered vital to Singapore's history and culture (Yeoh and Huang, 1996).

In response to this pressure, Singapore's Urban Redevelopment Authority decided to include the conservation of historic monuments and districts as part of its urban development Master Plan, the government directed land use plan that acts as the main guide for Singapore's general land use policies. In addition to serving as the basis for Singapore's urban development, the Master Plan also has a very important feature. Every five years, the Master Plan is revised, and the Singapore Government provides public and local stakeholders with the opportunity to voice their opinions on how they would like urban development to proceed (URA Singapore, 2016; Yuen, 2005). This aspect of Singapore's urban development policy highlights both the benefits and problems that are associated with conservation efforts that involve public participation. In some cases, public participation is a welcome addition to the cultural conservation efforts, providing additional scrutiny of proposed plans and can lead to new, beneficial developments. This has helped Singapore with its urban conservation in the past such as when, in the early days of Singapore's conservation, the public successfully argued that one of the main focuses should be on the traditional shophouses, which led to the preservation of hundreds of buildings that were originally

slated to be torn down (Yuen, 2005). However, public participation can also lead to projects becoming mired in debate and an inability to establish what is most beneficial to the public as a whole, rather than to just one particularly active, vocal, or otherwise powerful group. This is most illustrated in Singapore's history of urban conservation, which, while it has had many successes in maintaining Singapore's cultural heritage, has also failed to establish effective plans for conservation in other areas (Soh and Yuen, 2005).

The histories of Singapore and Hong Kong's early urban development policies are almost identical. Both had gone through a period in which the government had kept the historic conservation of its neighborhoods as a secondary objective, resulting in the destruction of numerous historical districts until the public began to oppose further urban developments in historic areas.

3 Methods

The goals of this project were to assist our sponsors, Urban Design and Planning Consultants International and the Institute of Sustainable Urbanisation, in the development of a cultural conservation strategy for the Smart Cultural Triangle Precinct and to provide our sponsors with the foundation for a new online platform to provide information about the precinct. In order to accomplish these goals, our group established three objectives:

1. Engage with the public and professionals and learn their opinions on what should be conserved and changed within the Central District.
2. Complete an inventory of the SCTP area, focusing on documenting businesses in the area, analyzing pedestrian walkways and open spaces.
3. Determine what content our sponsors should include into the future SCTP online platform.

These objectives established the scope of our project, which will be explained in the following section.

3.1 Public and Professionals Engagement

To determine what parts of the SCTP the UDP should consider for conservation and redevelopment, we spoke with Hong Kong people, both within the local community in the SCTP and with urban conservation professionals. The team aimed to discover what these individuals believed were the most important cultural aspects of the area that should be preserved, as well as their opinions on the aspects of the SCTP that we had identified for improvement.

3.1.1 Interviews with Cultural Conservation and Urban Development Professionals

We interviewed conservation professionals who had experience working within Central Hong Kong and have an understanding of the area's cultural strengths. We also interviewed people in the field of urban development who could provide answers to our questions on pedestrianisation and open spaces. Our sponsors identified most of these individuals, and helped us with contacting and scheduling our meetings with them.

We tailored the questions of our interviews, depending on the background of our interviewee. For example, for interviewees who have worked in Central previously, our questions focused on topics such as how these professionals worked on their redevelopment projects and what they determined to be the most important aspects of Central to preserve. For professionals who had experience in both pedestrian studies and open space, we asked questions about how we might be able to improve the pedestrian experience and make the open spaces more welcoming. We also asked our interviewees about their opinions on the potential intensity of development that could occur within the area, as well as what method they used to get in contact with the public. From these interviews, we received a great amount of insight into how we should prepare our own plans, what we should be looking for, and what resources we could make use of during the project. Our interview summaries are available in Appendix A.

For each interviewee, we made sure that they all understood that their participation was entirely voluntary, and that they could, at any time, end the interview if they so desired, as well as refuse to answer any of our questions without any consequences. In addition, whenever we used quotations from our interviews within our report, we informed the respective interviewees about what key quotations we used, as well as provided them with the opportunity to review this information and make sure that they did not feel that they were being misquoted.

All of these interviews were conducted face to face. During each interview, two members of our group acted as the scribe and, if the interviewee consented, we also recorded the interview.

3.1.2 Community Survey

We also implemented a community survey of adult members of the public within the SCTP area to understand the public's opinion on what they believed should be given priority for conservation and redevelopment within the SCTP. To develop the survey, we drafted a set of questions in collaboration with our sponsors, updating the format and content of our survey as we learned more about what our sponsors wanted us to learn from the public. We pretested our survey with 10 subjects and revised our survey to account for any problems noted in the pretest. The final survey included a mix of closed and open-ended questions, as well as a short preface in order to provide the participant with the background of our project (Appendix B).

We used a randomized sample by choosing every third adult in the Cochrane Street, which is a pedestrian area under the Mid-levels Escalator with some sitting spaces. This street is full of all kinds of people, so we had access to tourists, residents and people working in this area. We also conducted our survey in the sitting-out areas in the SCTP and at the PMQ. We believed we could get more opinions about open spaces by completing surveys there. We provided each participant with an electronic tablet with the survey in the appropriate language. We did our surveys on both weekdays and weekends from 10 am to 8 pm. To make sure that our survey would not inconvenience people, we structured our survey so that it would not take more than 5 minutes to complete. We discovered that the best time to get responses was during lunchtime and in the evening after work.

Our questions focused on what the participants see as important cultural assets in the SCTP, providing them with a list of the cultural assets that we had identified from our own observations and from our interviews with local experts. We also provided them with a space to write in other places that they thought of as important cultural assets. These two questions were perhaps the most important to our survey, as they provided us with new insights into what the people desired from the SCTP. Our other questions focused on learning more about the participant's opinion on development of the area as a cultural district (particularly pedestrianisation and open space), whether or not they believed it would be beneficial to the local community, as well as any other infrastructure within the area they believed should be redeveloped.

We created our survey using the Qualtrics application and administered the survey on electronic tablets since this allowed us to offer the survey offline in both English and Traditional Chinese.

3.2 Conduct Inventory and Evaluation of the SCTP

For this objective, we developed a methodology for analyzing the important structural elements within the SCTP, recorded the data and used it in further evaluations. Our primary goal was to develop a land use inventory at the ground level for the entire district. To gather and later analyze the information, we used AmigoCloud, an online “geospatial platform that helps you collect, manage, analyze, visualize, and publish location data” (AmigoCloud, 2017). As we discovered, it was user friendly and provided a mobile app to record locations, as well as the ability to plot numerous kinds of data onto the map.

For the land use inventory, we walked through the area and recorded all the ground level usage within the prescribed SCTP area. We categorized the land using nine categories as follows:

Table 1: Land Use Criteria

	LAND USE CATEGORY	CRITERIA
1.	Food and Beverage	Restaurants, Bars and Cafes.
2.	Retail	Locations where they sell merchandise.
3.	Services	Banks, hair salons, real estate agents, printing shops, tourism agencies.
4.	Cultural Asset	Museums, antique shops, temples.
5.	Gallery	Locations where there are displays of arts.
6.	Residence	Residential buildings and houses.
7.	Education	Locations that provide learning experiences such as, kindergartens, schools, tutoring centers.
8.	Recreation	Human wellness services such as fitness studios, clubs, spa’s.
9.	Health Care	Locations that provide health services, such as pharmacies, hospitals and clinics.

In addition to the land use category we documented the name of the location, the address, and additional comments. Each data entry was located on a map. We later assigned different colors to the different categories in order to analyze the distribution of the land use within the precinct.

We also provided our sponsors with a preliminary review of the walkability in the SCTP. Due to the time constraints, our only means of assessing the walkability of the streets were through our own observation. We divided the streets in the SCTP into three categories: Pedestrian Walkways, Streets with Good Walkability, and Poor Walkability. Pedestrian Walkways were areas that are exclusive to pedestrian traffic. Streets that are designated as Good were ones that we noticed to be wider with less traffic, making them comfortable to walk on. Streets designated as Poor were any streets we noticed to have narrow roads, and are streets where pedestrians typically walk on the carriageways in order to escape from the crowded walkways. These observations were put into AmigoCloud, and each category was provided with a different color highlight.

3.3 Determine Content for the SCTP Online Platform

Our sponsors wanted to develop an online platform through which they can communicate with the public to achieve the following three objectives:

1. To act as a means by which the public would be able to learn more about the SCTP project and the SCTP area.

2. To act as a platform for people to post their opinions on the SCTP project.
3. To provide a means by which interested parties could learn about current and future business opportunities within the SCTP.

The target audiences for this platform, as described by our sponsor, are Hong Kong citizens, private urban developers, the organizations responsible for the anchoring buildings, and international parties who might be interested in the future of the SCTP's development.

In order to determine what content should be included on this platform, our group focused primarily on researching websites that have similar objectives and categorizing the content on each of those websites. Since there were three separate objectives for SCTP's online platform, we determined that it would be easier to find different sample websites for each of objective, rather than trying to find websites that fit more than one objective.

3.3.1 Website Research

For the first objective, our group started by searching for websites about cultural districts, developing cultural districts, urban development projects, and the organizations that organized them within the USA, as a database of cultural districts within the USA were readily available from the Americans for the Arts website (AftA, 2017). We analyzed six websites to determine what content was available to the public. We searched each website for information on the respective district, organization, or project. After completing this analysis on the six websites, we identified the aspects of these websites that would be beneficial for our sponsor's goal of sharing information on the SCTP.

In order to determine what content would be necessary to complete the other two goals, our sponsors were much more specific on what websites they wanted us to analyze. For the second objective, our sponsor wanted us to analyze NeighborLand, a website that is devoted to helping urban developers exchange ideas with members of the local community about any development projects happening within their neighborhood (NeighborLand, 2017). Our group tested the site by making our own NeighborLand account and going through the comment process, documenting what the site allowed us to do both during and after writing our comment.

For the final objective, our sponsor suggested that we examine Craigslist, a site that allows users to both search for and post information about potential opportunities within an area, such as possible services offered or job opportunities. Since the third objective of the website was to provide a platform for the exchange of knowledge on potential business opportunities in the SCTP, we focused our analysis on the section of Craigslist devoted to the posting of job opportunities (Craigslist, 2017). Our group also looked at two other job opportunity websites, TaskRabbit and Monster, (TaskRabbit, 2016; Monster, 2017).

For this research, we used the same protocol as the previous objective, documenting the different content that Craigslist made available to users looking for job opportunities, but paying particular attention to how this information was organized in order to make such tasks easy for users.

4 Findings

In the following section, we will detail our findings from our research into potential improvements to the public realm, as well as our findings on what information should be included into the future online platform.

4.1 Land Use

We found that the ground floor (Figure 4.1) within the SCTP was mainly being used by retail and food & beverage (F&B) locations, accounting together for more than 60% of the precinct (Figure 4.2). The remaining 35% had mixed use, ranging from commercial locations such as services to cultural assets, health care and residential use (refer to Table 1).

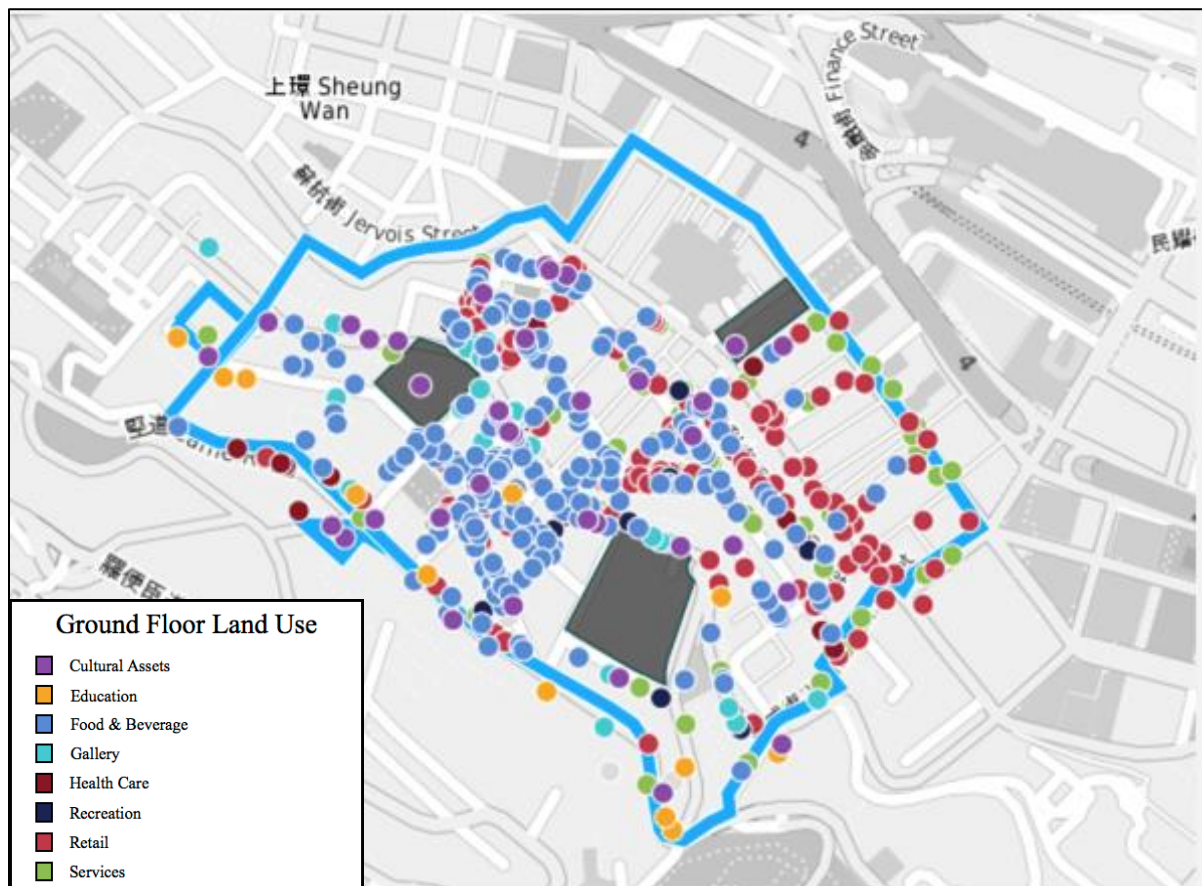


Figure 4.1: Ground Floor Land Use in the SCTP

Within the SCTP we found that the large majority of the F&B and retail locations had a short façade. The provisions of shorter façades allows for a larger number of businesses and hence variety of options. Having a larger number of these businesses also increases supply of retail space and will keep rental prices low due to the theory of supply and demand (McNeill, 2011).

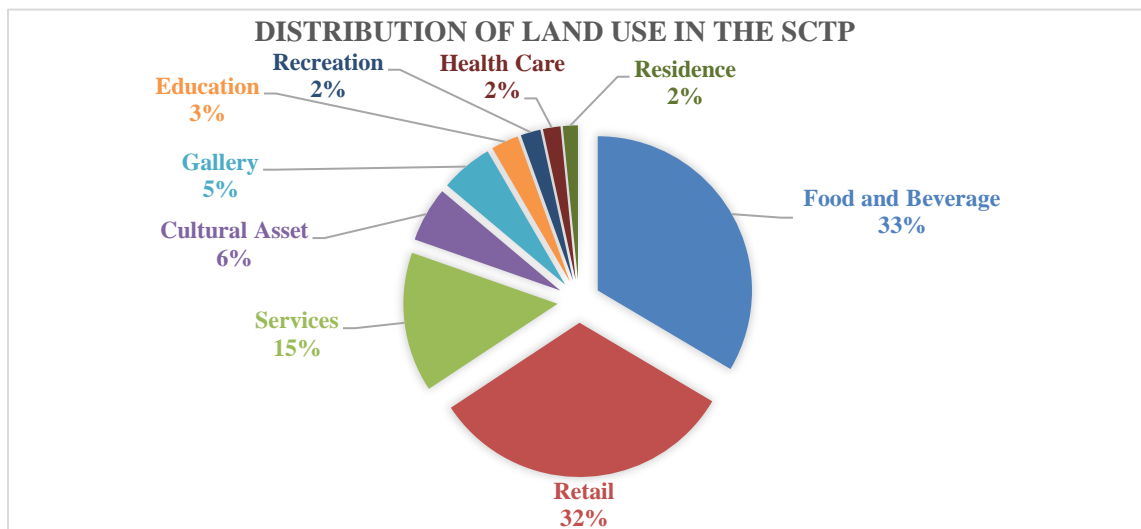


Figure 4.2: Distribution of Land Use in the SCTP (N = 570)

4.2 Historically Significant

In addition to the three historical and cultural anchor buildings of the Cultural Triangle, we identified additional cultural assets within the SCTP. The Hong Kong government has designated 18 heritage buildings and culturally relevant sites within the area (Antiquities and Monuments Office, 2015). In addition, our interviewees identified a historically significant former tenement house on 120 Wellington Street (Figure 4.3) (Law, 2017). Appendix E contains a list and map of these sites.



Figure 4.3: Building on 120 Wellington Street (February 2017)

The building at 120 Wellington Street, built in 1879, had previously been the Wing Woo

Grocery Shop. It is the oldest surviving shophouse within Central and the only 1st generation shophouse in Hong Kong that is still standing, despite being over 135 years old (Chui, 2016). Due to its varied past uses, this building is an important example of the evolution of local dwellings, urban development, and public health development in late 19th century Hong Kong. According to the renovation plan for this building from URA, “the building is dilapidated beyond repair; the URA will preserve the façade of the Grocery as far as practicable for adaptive reuse.” (URA, 2015).

During our survey, we asked the public what they thought was part of Central’s identity, from a list of major locations that we identified through our research as relevant to Hong Kong’s history and daily life. The results revealed how the general public perceived the buildings that our sponsors see as the anchors of the SCTP, and what they considered to be more or less important to Central’s identity (Figure 4.4). Central Market and PMQ scored the highest number of responses, with Central Market being included in 44% of responses and PMQ being included in 28% of the responses. Meanwhile, CPS scored amongst the lowest, but we believe this is because CPS has been under construction for a long time, and will not be recognized as a cultural asset until completion of the redevelopment project. Perhaps the most telling results were the responses about the heart of the SCTP, the Mid-Levels Escalator, which scored the largest number of responses (over 60%). This survey showed us what the people see as the icons of Central’s identity. The fact that they chose the Mid-Levels Escalator, which is used by most visitors as a means of traveling throughout Central, as the most representative aspect of the SCTP tells us that what the people of Hong Kong identify the most with are the areas that have become a part of their everyday routine. This is yet another reason for the improvement of the SCTP’s public realm, making the area more accessible and easy to explore will encourage visitors to become more familiar with the area, and help them to recognize the district’s rich heritage.

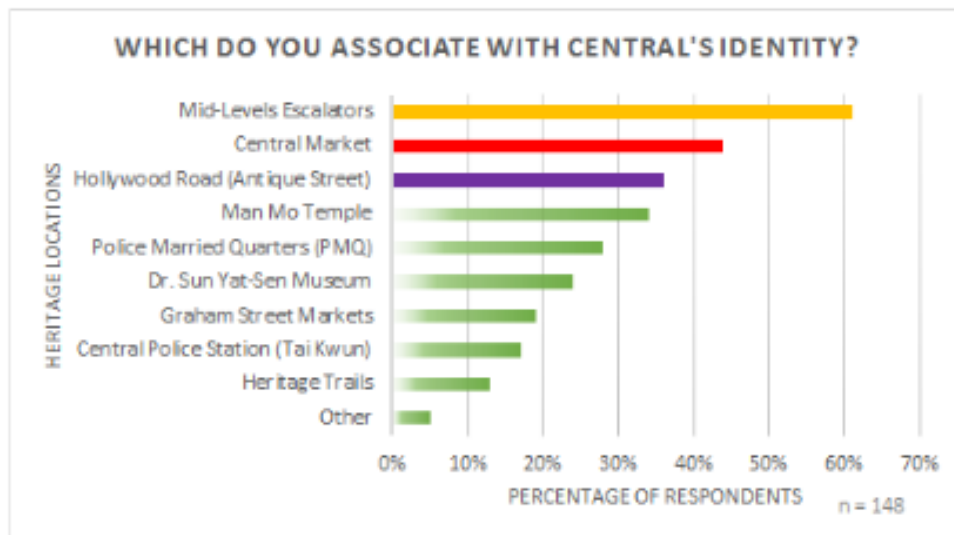


Figure 4.4: Survey Responses to “Which do you associate with Central’s Identity ?”

Our survey also sought to identify other sites in the SCTP that the public considered a part of

Central's identity. We included several other sites, including the Graham Street Markets and Hollywood Road, otherwise known as Antique Street. These two sites were included in 19% and 36% of responses, respectively. In addition, Katty Law, the director of the heritage conservation NGO Central and Western Concern Group and an experienced advocate for heritage conservation, maintained that these areas were crucial to Central's identity, as they represented the vibrancy and history within Central.

From our research, we found that the aspects of the SCTP that the people of Hong Kong identify with the most are the locations that have become a part of their everyday routine and the areas that they regularly visit and explore. We also identified 120 Wellington Street as a structure that should be considered for preservation, as it represents one of the dwindling vestiges of Central's urban heritage. These findings greatly influenced our recommendations for the improvement of the area.

4.3 Observations of the Public Realm in the SCTP

Public realm or public spaces are areas that are available for public access. This includes parks, streets and sitting-out areas (Dublin City, 2017). Moreover, these are places where an individual or a small group generally do not know detailed information about their surroundings them and act in a state of anonymity (Sennett, 2010).

The quality of the public realm is a key factor in determining a *living city*. Renowned urban planner Jan Gehl, who has dedicated his life to studying and improving public spaces around the world, defines a living city as “one in which private spaces are supplemented with outdoor areas, and where the outdoor areas are allowed to function without an exaggerate amount of restrictions” (Gehl, 1996).

In order to understand how public areas function we must understand three types of activities. In his book *Life between Buildings*, Gehl (1996) states that in any public space three types of activities take place.

Necessary activities are those that are more or less compulsory, like going to school, work or running errands.

Optional activities are those that one does if there is a desire and conditions make it possible, such as going for a walk, standing around or sitting.

Social activities are those that depend on the presence of others including children playing, conversations, greetings as well as passive contact such as seeing and hearing other people.

The different types of activities are subject to external factors like the quality of the physical environment. Gehl (1996) argues that necessary activities occur in any type of environment and are slightly affected by the quality of the environment. On the other hand, optional activities will be almost entirely dependent on the quality of the physical environment. If the environment is not inviting, people will walk through the space disregarding it. If the place is inviting, optional activities such as stopping, walking, standing or sitting will normally increase. Similarly, social activities will increase from improvements in quality of the physical environment. They will also

increase subject to the increase in necessary and optional activities. This is understandable as social activities will be made possible indirectly by the increase of other activities.

We were very interested in understanding the factors that make an area a successful public space in order to better observe and analyze the SCTP. Through this section we will divide our findings for the public realm between parks, sitting-out areas, and streets in SCTP.

4.3.1 Parks and Sitting-Out Areas

Within the SCTP, we identified two parks and eleven designated sitting-out areas, as seen in Figure 4.5. Considering the concentration of buildings in this area, these spaces provide a contrast to the busy streets around and enable people to enjoy time outdoors. The parks and sitting-out areas are designed to the smallest of the details and are maintained to high standards of cleanliness. Within them, one can find benches, trees and greenery.

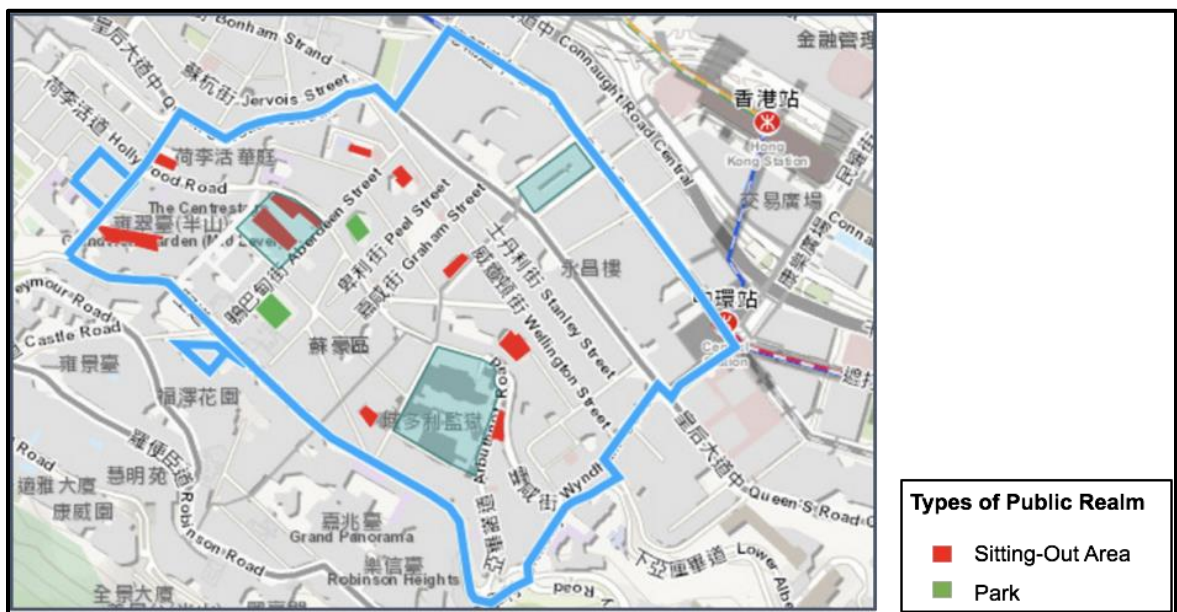


Figure 4.5 Map of Parks and sitting-out areas within the SCTP

Successful open spaces correlate to the protection they provide (Gehl, 1996), namely absence of crime and weather protection. In Central and throughout Hong Kong crime is very scarce and does not represent a threat to the success of open spaces. In terms of weather protection, the surrounding buildings and the large number of trees in these open spaces provide important shade, especially during sunny days in the summer months. In other areas where trees do not cover sufficiently, roof structures have been set up over a number of tables and benches, which in addition also protect visitors from the rain. During the ‘winter’ months these areas also provide spaces with sunlight for those who wish to enjoy it.

In Hong Kong, especially within the SCTP, the design of the open spaces has always kept in mind the maintenance they require (Lee, 2017). Hence, throughout them one can find a significant amount of concrete and artificial flooring. These materials are not aesthetically pleasing and provide an uninviting feeling (Cheung, 2017). It is rare to see individuals or groups sitting directly on the floor, only on Sundays and public holidays when immigrant house workers have their days off and take over open spaces by sitting on cardboard boxes.

We conducted surveys to get a better understanding of what individuals were doing at the parks and sitting-out areas. The results show that around 75% of the visitors were there to relax. Eating and meeting others are equally important, 26% each. The open areas provide spaces for benches and tables on which people can have lunch, hold a conversation, and play Chinese chess. However, the existing infrastructure does not always facilitate these activities. For example, in the Lok Hing Lane sitting out area, the benches at the tables hold only a single person. Only two chairs, bolted to the ground, are provided for each table. This design hinders the ability for people to congregate and build relationships and community. Chairs and tables provide a framework to fulfill the need of social interaction at a better extent. Some groups of people try to create better spaces that overwrite the designed features of the parks. For example, in Pak Tsz Lane Park chess players bring their own chairs and tables (Figure 4.6). Further examples can be seen when foreign house workers go to open spaces during the weekends with cardboard boxes to create more comfortable and pleasing places for them.



Figure 4.6: People playing chess on their own table, Pak Tsz Lane Park

Throughout the open spaces within the SCTP, specially Kwon Hon Terrace Garden (Figure 4.7) and Pak Tsz Lane Park, we were able to observe large numbers of fences surrounding the perimeter as well as inside these parks. The success of spaces in the public realm require them to be easily accessible, hence avoiding obstructions to their movement (Gehl, 1996). Fences provide a visual and physical obstacle. Amil Khan, who is a developer and an advocate for heritage conservation explained “fences are there to ease maintenance by allowing the government to section off and assign responsibilities to the different authorities involved with the park”. Nonetheless, efforts in other areas of Hong Kong have shown that it is possible to create more open designs for these areas. One example is Tsun Yip Street Playground in Kwun Tong (Figure 4.8), which is now an open-air exhibition of Kwun Tong’s industrial heritage (WCWP, 2014).



Figure 4.7 Kwon Hon Terrace Garden, Note: Number of fences and number of people



Figure 4.8 Tsun Yip Street Playground, Kwun Tong, Hong Kong (Jebsen Building Products, 2014)

We also observed that usage of open spaces was higher in areas that are adjacent to walkways. One example is the sitting area under the Mid-levels Escalator on Cochrane Street (Figure 4.9). There are several reasons for this. The first is that the area is easily accessible; those walking by can see the area, who is sitting in it and if there is any space available. If people are present, they will indirectly invite more people (Gehl, 1996). Other areas within the SCTP are not as accessible and signage guiding to them is limited. When asked, a significant number of people noted that open spaces are hard to find. An example of this is Pak Tsz Lane Park, which provides a quiet haven but has entrances that do not reflect the quality of the space inside (Figure 4.10). The second

reason for its popularity is that the Cochrane Street sitting area provides a vantage point on those walking by, much like a street café, in which chairs allow people to look at those passing by. This is important as it also helps fulfill the psychological need of social interactions, even though it is passive (Gehl, 1996). The third reason is that this sitting area is protected from the elements by the structure of the Mid-levels Escalator above, providing a better sense of place and security.



Figure 4.9: Cochrane Street sitting area (March 2017)

Parks and sitting-out areas should also be able to protect visitors from undesirable noise and pollution. This allows people to relax and enjoy the area. None of the parks within the area provided water-like sound as a distraction. This was especially surprising due to the high levels of undesired noise throughout the area, including air conditioning units, cars and trucks. Provision of water sound will help in creating more tranquil places that are separated from the busy, noisy streets (Yang & Kang, 2005). The only park that had the sound of running water was Elgin's children's playground, the result of a pipe that ended in an open drain; it was creating the sound unintentionally. When we asked people what they thought about the parks, a significant number said they found them to be too noisy.



Figure 4.10 One entrance to Pak Tsz Lane Park

We were also able to observe obstructions as a result of rules and design which prevent many activities in the parks. We observed sectioned benches to prevent people from lying on them. This is to ‘protect’ the park from being occupied by homeless people (Ma, 2017). On the other hand the benches could provide nice places for people to rest during their office breaks or when they wish to enjoy the public space. These designs and rules limit people’s activities in the areas, which is one important reason why they are not frequently used (Cheung, 2017).

Every detail in the design of an open space can make a place more inviting, accessible, and secure. Our observations in conjunction with desk research have shown aspects of these open spaces worth looking into and highlighting their importance.

4.3.2 Pedestrianisation

One issue that we have identified within the SCTP is that pedestrian movement can be uncomfortable and unsafe due to the narrowness of the streets within the area. Although there are many pedestrians in the area, most of the streets were not accommodating to them, and were oriented to accommodate vehicular traffic. This is understandable, as it was not uncommon for older districts within a city to be less accommodating to cars, having been originally built for foot traffic (Kling, 2013). As the number of vehicles continued to climb, these streets were soon converted into vehicular passageways, leading to the size of the walkways being significantly reduced. We observed numerous sidewalks that were too narrow, providing only enough space for one or two people to walk abreast at a time (Figure 4.11). Pedestrians must often walk through dense crowds, regularly bumping into other pedestrians, resulting in pedestrians being inclined to move onto the carriageways in order to avoid larger crowds heading in the opposite direction, even

while vehicle traffic was moving right next to them.



Figure 4.11: Narrow Sidewalk in Staunton Street in Central

These narrow streets pose a significant threat to the success of the SCTP. In the future, the SCTP will become an area where visitors can explore in order to learn more about the heritage located within the area. However, if people perceive these streets to be dangerous, or even simply uncomfortable, no one would want to visit the area. People only walk in areas where they believe walking is comfortable, and will actively avoid areas that they do not believe to be safe (Corazza et al., 2015). This is an especially pressing problem in Hong Kong, where narrow streets pose a significant risk for both pedestrians and drivers. As stated by Julian Kwong, a consulting expert in pedestrian safety, the combination of the narrow streets with the city's dense population results in competition between pedestrians and vehicles for space on the road, increasing the risk for accidents and pedestrian fatalities (Kwong, 2017). Over the past 5 years, one of the most common locations for pedestrians to be standing when involved in an accident is on the carriageway, and these accidents often resulted in the pedestrian's serious injury or death (Kwong, 2017; Accident Statistics, 2017). Our survey findings support this claim, as we found that fewer than half of the respondents rated the walkability of the district as good or very good, and a large portion of the respondents were uncomfortable with the current structure of Central's sidewalks (Figure 4.12). With this in mind, improving walkability of the streets would be vital for the success of the Precinct.

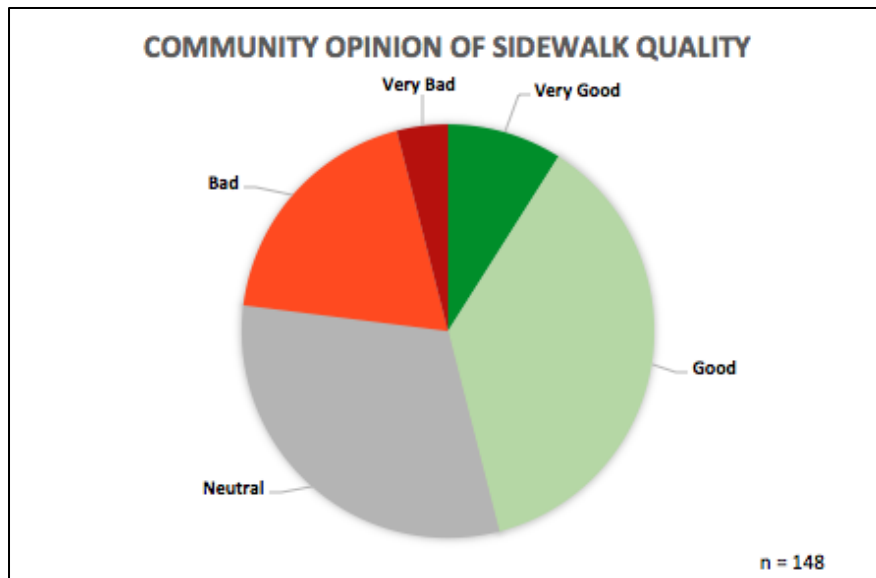


Figure 4.12: Responses to Quality of the sidewalks and pedestrian movement in Central

In order to learn about the public’s view of the streets in Central, a section of our survey asked the subjects about their general opinions of the area and what they believed to hinder pedestrian movement the most. While most people were not consciously bothered by the quality of the streets in Central, a large number of the respondents believed that the sidewalks were of low quality. Thirty-one percent of respondents chose “Neutral,” and twenty-three percent responded that they felt “Bad” or “Very bad” about the current state of sidewalks in Central (Figure 4.12). While the “Neutral” option by itself was not necessarily negative, people who chose the Neutral option were more likely to provide negative comments. The most common answers were that the sidewalks in Central are too narrow, or that pedestrian congestion was an extremely common issue. When asked what they believed hindered pedestrian movement the most, the two most common answers were “Lack of Space” and “Pedestrian Congestion,” which together formed nearly two-thirds of our answers. This suggests that more than half of the respondents found that the sidewalks of Central required improvements.

From our walkability analysis, we received new insight into the factors that hindered the pedestrian experience in the SCTP (Appendix E). We found that close to all of the pedestrian walkways within the SCTP were alleyways, staircases, or roads that would not be wide enough for vehicular traffic. For the most part, these pedestrian walkways allow people to move up and down the hill’s slope, but only a few of them accommodate for movement perpendicular to the slope (Figure 4.13). In fact, we found that a number of the streets which we designated as needing potential improvement ran perpendicular to the hill, and that these streets were usually the locations of high concentrations of Food and Beverage, Retail, and Service businesses. This, we believe, presents another opportunity for pedestrianisation. If these perpendicular streets were opened up to pedestrians, then more visitors would be encouraged to visit the area and have more access to areas with the highest concentrations of commercial locations.

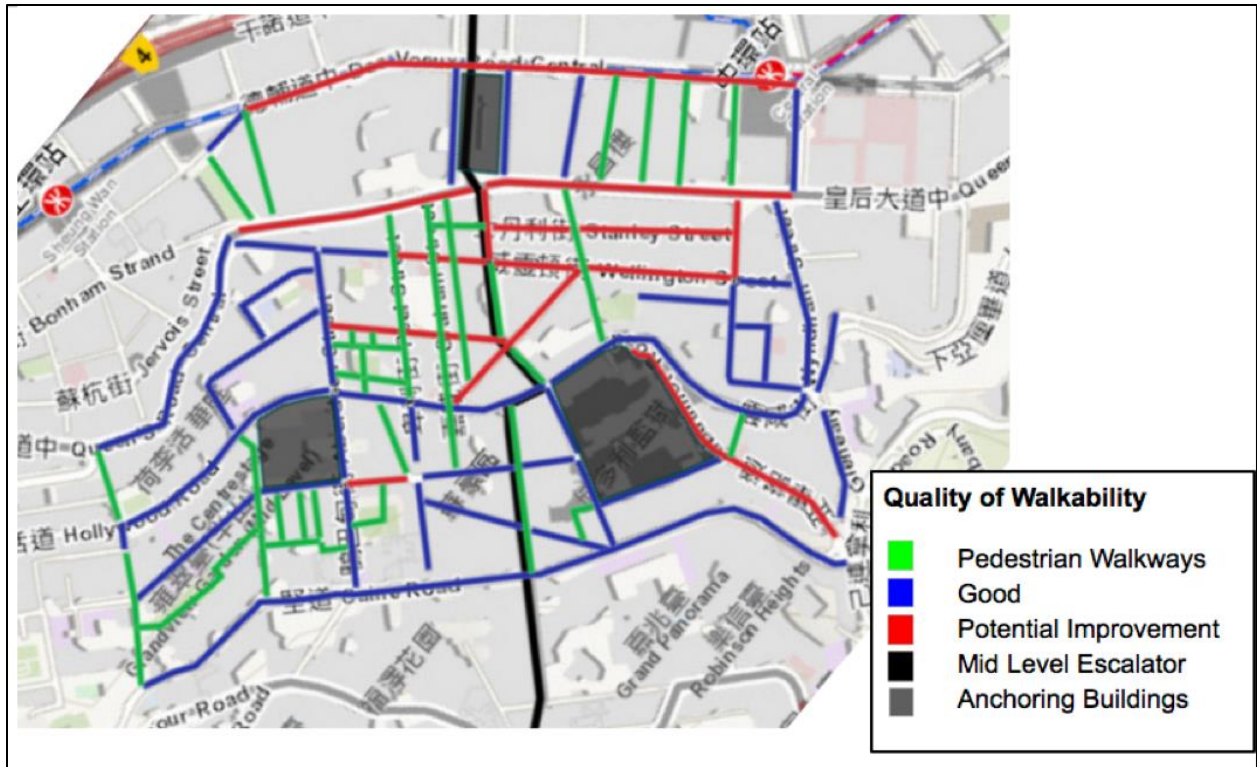


Figure 4.13: Walkability Analysis

Pedestrianisation is one potential solution that could help to solve these problems. Pedestrianisation is the act of converting a street that had previously been open to both pedestrians and vehicles into a street that allows only pedestrian movement. There are several classifications for pedestrianisation in Hong Kong, including full-time pedestrianisation, in which the road is limited to pedestrian traffic, with the exception of emergency and service vehicles, and part-time pedestrianisation, in which vehicles are allowed to use the road, but only at designated times. Part-time pedestrianisation is most suitable for commercial locations that fit the physical requirements for pedestrianisation, but need to be kept open at certain times of the day to allow for trucks to deliver their loads to shops located on the street (Soni & Soni, 2016). Since ground floor land use in Central is predominantly commercial (Figure 4.2), it would be most suitable to implement part-time pedestrian walkways in the district.

After finding these issues and identifying the locations, we began to search for streets that can potentially be converted into part-time pedestrian areas. We found two streets within the SCTP as potential candidates, Staunton Street and Gage Street.

Due to its unique location, Staunton Street has a direct connection with each of the anchoring buildings (Figure 4.14). On Staunton, walking in either direction will lead one to the CPS or PMQ, which are only a few minutes away from one another. In addition, Staunton Street is also a stop on the Mid-Levels Escalator, which provides a direct connection to Central Market. In addition, there is also a significant number of food and beverage businesses located on Staunton Street, and

it is common to see people sitting on the curb in front of a restaurant or bar, talking with others and having their meals or drinks.



Figure 4.14: Purple line is staunton street, connecting PMQ with CPS and the Mid Levels Escalator(yellow)

Gage Street is located within the Graham Street Market area, a large street market that is dominated by produce and meat stands and one of the busiest locations in lower Central. On almost any day, one can see a massive crowd of people moving freely throughout the markets, with the crowd dissipating only when the markets start to close down. Afterward, the street becomes very quiet until opening hours in the morning. However, despite the heavy pedestrian foot traffic in the area, Gage Street is open to vehicles. It is a common sight where, even when the crowd is spilling onto the street, to see a taxi moving through the crowd, forcing pedestrians to move out of the way onto the cramped sidewalks. This is because there are several truck loading areas on Gage Street that must remain open for deliveries, including the local refuse point. Loading areas are also an issue on Staunton Street, where throughout the day numerous trucks make their deliveries by parking on the side of the carriageway. With part-time pedestrianisation, these streets can remain open at certain times of the day in order to allow for deliveries to be made, and then closed at times when pedestrians are most likely walk on these streets.

From our research into the pedestrian experience within the SCTP, we found that the factor that pedestrians found to be the most hindering to their movement is congestion that is caused by the narrow structure of the streets within this area. This problem is compounded by how several of the streets that are in need of improvement are streets that allow for pedestrians to move perpendicular to the hill, where the majority of the SCTP's commercial areas are located. In order to improve this issue, we found that the implementation of part-time pedestrianisation for streets that run perpendicular to the hill, such as Staunton Street and Gage Street, as a means of offsetting these issues and making the area more welcoming to pedestrian visitors.

4.4 Content of Online Platforms

In order to determine what content an online platform representing the SCTP should include, we researched what other organizations with similar objectives and audiences have included on their websites. A complete list of our findings on each website is available in Appendix G, as well as brief summaries of recommendations that we made from our findings. In addition, we have also provided a template platform that provides a reflection of our findings and can help to establish the structure of the future online platform.

4.4.1 Content for Background Information

The ultimate purpose of the SCTP online platform is to act as a means by which the general public can learn more about our sponsor's SCTP project and communicate their thoughts on its development online. Therefore, one vital feature for the future online platform would be a section that would provide a visitor with information such as the history of the SCTP project and its goals. For websites, including relevant background information is a crucial component that allows users to learn more about the purpose and content of a website (Bruce, 1998). We identified six websites on American cultural districts and projects for our analysis. We found multiple instances of web pages that provided background information to the user. For example, the website for the Pittsburgh Cultural Trust, a non-profit organization that is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Pittsburgh Cultural District (PCD), includes an "About Us" section on its front page. When the user enters this page, they are provided with a brief explanation on the history of the organization, the history of the PCD's transformation from a declining city district into a center for the promotion and exploration of the arts, and a short overview of the cultural and commercial facilities that are located within the area (PCT, 2017). This kind of information has also been included in other Cultural District websites, such as the Forest Park Forever website and the Shreveport Commons website, both of which have a short description on the history and purpose of their respective Cultural Districts (FPF, n.d.; SC, n.d.). In addition, on the National Endowments for the Arts website, there were numerous webpages available for current urban development projects, each one explaining the history, goal, and general logistics of the project (NEA, 2017). Thus, the website should include the story of the SCTP project and provide users with information about the Precinct.

4.4.2 Information on Current Events and Commercial Services

Across the vast majority of the sample websites, the most prevalent category of information provided is detailed information on the cultural monuments, attractions, and events that are present

within their respective districts. This information is usually seen in an “Events” page, which lists the different attractions, opening times, and other pertinent information about interesting places to visit in the area.

Several websites, such as the Crossroads Arts District (CArtD) website and the Pittsburgh Cultural District website, also provide users with information on specific restaurants and small business located within the area, such as addresses, contact information, and links to respective company websites (CArtD, 2017; PCD, n.d). Advertisement is a natural way of bringing attention to a location or business, and can help attract attention to the subject and increase its perceived quality (Nasr et al., 2014). While many commercial centers within the SCTP are branches of large chain stores, there is also a large number of privately owned restaurants and small businesses, as well as private practices located in the area. The inclusion of information about these businesses would provide our sponsors with both a means of starting a dialogue with local businesses in the area, but it would also serve to show potential investors the assets located within the SCTP.

4.4.3 NeighborLand – A Discussion Platform for Community Development

Another objective of this online platform is to allow the public to post their ideas and desires for the project. For this part of the project, we researched the features used by NeighborLand, an online platform that allows users to post their thoughts on improvements they would like to see in their community on a discussion board, as well as comment on urban development projects happening within their area (NeighborLand, 2017). The Comments feature includes choices that allow the user to post a description of their idea, pictures, links to videos on YouTube, and a list of relevant taglines to help summarize the topic of discussion. If a user wishes to discuss something about a specific place, NeighborLand also gives the user the ability to input the address or general location of the area. When the user posts their comment with an address, a Google map with a mark on the designated location will appear in the comment. NeighborLand also provides the simpler option of being able to “like” another user’s post by clicking the “I Agree” button that is included in each post. Not only does this method provide a means by which the site managers can see what the most popular ideas are amongst users, but also provides a quick and easy method suited for users who would not know how to communicate their ideas (Gerlitz and Helmond, 2013).

4.4.4 Platform for New Business Opportunities

This section of the online platform targets local organizations and individuals who could assist in the development of the SCTP. In order to accomplish this objective, we studied websites that provide information on business opportunities and websites that help connect people who require professional services, namely Craigslist, TaskRabbit, and Monster.

The most predominant feature that was included in these sites was that each website had a means of dividing its information into numerous categories. For example, on Craigslist, the site first prompts the user to identify the city/area where they are located. The user can then see all of the posts and listings made by people in their area, which are divided into categories by topic. The information on this page includes information about potential opportunities and advertisements for different services, allowing users to both seek out possible employment and find people whose

expertise fits their needs. The website also provides users with a contact option for the users who had made the postings, facilitating communication between the two parties (Craigslist, n.d.). This structure is typical of online marketplaces such as Taskrabbit and Monster, and helps users to find an opportunity that they are qualified for (Taskrabbit, 2016; Monster, 2017).

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

In this report we considered three issues for creating a cultural precinct: heritage conservation, public realm improvement and information exchange through online platforms. We found that since there were a significant number of historical assets already located within the area, one method to improve cultural conservation activities in this area would be to help encourage locals and tourists to travel throughout the precinct and learn more about the urban heritage.

We found that there is room for improvement in the SCTP's public realm, namely its pedestrian walkways and open spaces. When researching the SCTP's walkways, we found that the aspect of these streets that pedestrians consider to be the most disrupting is the narrow size of the SCTP's walkways. In addition, while some walkways are pedestrianized, most of these walkways allow for only limited movement within the SCTP, only allowing pedestrians to move up and down the slope. For open spaces, we found that while there was a significant amount of available open space, there needed to be some changes to these areas' design in order to allow more people to enjoy these areas.

From our research into websites dedicated to cultural districts, public communication, and online marketplaces, we evaluated important content for the user. We created a preliminary template for the content and features that should be included in our sponsor's future online platform in order to make sure that users will be able to communicate their desires and learn about the precinct effectively.

5.1 Public Realm Improvement

5.1.1 Pedestrian Areas

We suggest that Staunton Street and Gage Street be evaluated for possible conversion into part-time pedestrian areas. One issue that could potentially hinder the development of the SCTP is the lack of accommodation for pedestrian movement within the precinct. Converting these streets into part-time pedestrian areas would provide numerous benefits to the development of the SCTP and the betterment of the pedestrian experience within Central.

With Staunton Street made into a pedestrianized area, visitors would be able to walk freely between the three anchoring buildings without being impeded by dense traffic or constrained pedestrian flow, attracting more pedestrians to the area and helping improve people's perceptions of the SCTP area. In addition, the local restaurants would be encouraged to provide outdoor seating options for patrons, increasing the overall comfort of the area and attracting business. Implementing pedestrianisation on Gage Street will also help to attract more visitors to the area, making it much easier for pedestrians to enjoy one of the mainstays of Central, the Graham Street Market.

The presence of loading areas does not hinder accommodations for pedestrians. Therefore, we recommend that these streets be converted into part-time pedestrians areas. We suggest that Staunton Street remains open to vehicles during weekdays, but closed during weekends when people are most likely to visit the local bars and restaurants. For Gage Street, we suggest that the

area be open off to vehicles and trucks during the hours when pedestrian activity is at its lightest, both at night and early morning.

We recognize that these issues are far too complex to be solved in the short amount of time we had working on our project, and that there is still a considerable amount of research to be done in order to properly evaluate whether or not these streets should be pedestrianized. If these streets were to be converted into part-time pedestrian areas, and no longer structured in a way that restricts people's movement, it is likely that people will begin to congregate in these areas in greater numbers, helping to establish a sense of place within Central that will bring more attention and support to the SCTP.

5.1.2 Open Space

From our observation, the most crucial problems of open spaces in Central are their uncomfortable design and lack of accessibility. In order to correct this, we have following recommendations:

- We suggest that the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) redesign these sitting-out areas. For example, in Kwon Hon Terrace Garden, removing the railings would make the garden feel more open and inviting. Also, parks could have features added to improve the comfort and atmosphere of the parks. More trees would reduce noise and air pollution. Some parks may have sufficient space for more playground and facilities for children or tables for people to play chess or eat.
- We suggest that LCSD consider installing improved or additional signage. For example, in Pak Tsz Lane, there should be signs showing the historical value of the park and showing the path leading to the park. Also, the LCSD should redesign some of the entrances to allow for better access to the park.

5.2 Information Exchange Platform

After analyzing several sample websites, and comparing the website content that each one provides for its users, we recommend that our sponsor's future online platform include the following content:

- **Background Information on the SCTP Project, its History, and the History of Central**
This information will attract more attention to the project, and will allow people to understand what our sponsors' project is meant to accomplish within Central. We recommend that our sponsors include information about the logistics and goals of the project, explaining why and how their project will be carried out. We also recommend that they include a brief history of the Central District, as well as information on the anchoring buildings and the Mid-Levels Escalator, providing users with information on the significance of this area's urban heritage. This information will provide the basis of the public's understanding of the project, and will help to spark further interest into the project.

- **Information on Events, Locations, and Commercial Services**

Another important set of content is information about what commercial services and events are available within the SCTP. This content would include information about restaurants, retail stores, and services located within the area, as well as any special events. With this information, ISU/UDP Intl. would be able to begin cultivating support amongst local businesses by providing a new means of advertisement, while also showcasing the value of the area to potential supporters by showing the significant amount of commercial assets in the area.

- **A Platform for the Public to Express their Opinions and Thoughts on the Project**

This platform would allow users to describe their own opinions and ideas by posting detailed comments with options to:

- Write their thoughts and opinions in a traditional comment style.
- Include their own visuals and videos onto the comment.
- Include any specific addresses of a location that the user chooses.
- Select “Tags” for the comment in order to provide other users with an idea of what the main topic of discussion is about.
- “Like” a comment, and to make sure that more popular comments show up at the top of the page.

With these features, users will be able to use the platform to make detailed, comprehensive comments about the project, and can help spark discussions with others that can lead to additional ideas and observations.

- **Information About Business Opportunities Located Within this Area**

It would be pertinent to structure this section of the website in a manner that divides any listed opportunities by categories such as skills required and location.

For opportunity postings, it will be necessary to include detailed information that can help users identify what kind of opportunities are available. On each posting, the minimum amount of information required should be:

- A description of the opportunity, such as services desired by the Job Poster, the responsibility of the professional, and the necessary skills and background the Job Poster is looking for.
- The identity of any organizations that are involved.
- Contact information of Job Posters providing a starting point for future communication.

This information will be crucial for making sure that such opportunities are effectively communicated to the public, and that users who believe they are qualified for the position will be able to properly apply for the position.

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7 Appendices

7.1 Appendix A: Summary of Interviews by Topic

*The following notes do not reflect our entire conversations with each Interviewee.

The Conversations were with

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Interviewee</u>	<u>Date</u>
Central and Western Concern Group	Katty Law	03/02/17
Urban Renewal Authority	Michael Ma, Wilfred Au	06/02/17
Pedestrian Environments and Safety	Julian Kwong	07/02/17
Central and Western Concern Group	Amil Khan	09/02/17
Hong Kong University	Dr. Lee Ho Yin	10/02/17
Designing Hong Kong	Paul Zimmerman	14/02/17
Hong Kong Public Space Initiative	Jeffrey Wong, Kathy Ip and Anthea Cheung	19/02/17

7.1.1 Conservation

Katty Law:

- When we started, there were only a few of us working in the shops in this area and living in this area, and we all said that the overdevelopment was hurting our area. So we got together to form a concern group in order to deal with the government, and we learned how to deal with the government.
- Working to preserve the tenement buildings is one of my projects. We are still trying to work a deal with the URA about this. We thought that the old tenement structures could be used to show the heritage of the area.
- It is a financial district, but at the same time, it is the oldest part of Hong Kong, when it started as a colony and this is the oldest developed part.
- Aside from the streets and the maze like feeling in this area, Central is so historical, every street, every site, you can learn about the history. You may not be able to see the old building there, probably replaced, but you can still trace the history back to those sites. Our job is to dig up the history so that people can learn about this place.
- I think that is one issue, (improving the space), but there is more issues. One example is the URA, who are doing many projects throughout the city, such as the tenements. One of the things that we are asking is that the URA preserve the historical sites, but the pressure for redevelopment is very strong... The URA is a developer.
- The URA has demolished many of our historical buildings.
- Does the URA consult with the people?
 - No, of course that is what they say, but that is more of an after the fact thing. They never consult the area. They do not want it to be public because a private developer will buy up

all of the area. The URA does not reveal it until it is officially announced, and then the area will be frozen throughout the area.

- I think that one of the most important thing is that other than the research to present to the government, you should talk with the people and show them how interesting the area is. Something that we do is take people on tours, such as in the tenement buildings and the street market, to show them the character and history behind a place. One of the things that we do is show the people of the city to help them appreciate the city and experience it beyond being a tourist.
- If they also key in more people's views, and they should listen to people to students like you, they should consider the areas of Central that should remain. URA tried to say, to the tenements, that we must knock it down, but they believed that it was good to take the bricks from the former building and make a wall, but that is not Conservation.
- What are the height limit?
 - It depends, you can check if you go online, but it depends on where you are. We had asked the URA to respect the original height to respect the site, but they declined and they are building 30-40 floor buildings.
- Is there any legislation in Place?
 - Not enough. Suing the government costs a lot, so that is a last resort.

Michael Ma:

- If we want to look at the culture of an area, we need to look at the history of the area.
- Another important aspect of the SCTP is that it is right on the line of the "apartheid" aspect of Hong Kong's society.
- He sees that the SCTP is the link of the cultural areas, Colonial Rule, Chinese Trade.
- Trying to link these three buildings together is bringing together different sides of the people.
- What we should look at is how this area is not a single class, but the meeting ground between two different areas.
- The Mid-Level Escalator has provided a line between these two areas (Chinese Culture & Western Culture).
- He wants us to figure out what it is that we are going to do about the cultural flow, whether we will see the current gentrification as part of the natural process, or whether we should try and stop this.

Julian Kwong:

- The reason why these areas are more westernized is that there has not been any true effort by the government to stop this.
- People do not care enough about the environment of the area.
- Those who have the money do not care. Moreover, those who care do not have the money.

Amil Khan

- Peoples approach to conservation is too Passive. This is a Business First City.
- We look at what is already here, but in Hong Kong they are more interested in land that has nothing yet, and they are too pensive about changing places that have already been built.
- Disconnect has hurt the progress of Hong Kong.
- Things need to be kept or else everything will fade

Dr. Lee Ho Yin

- In Hong Kong, we have been through true Westernization. We cannot say that this is true Chinese, or true Western. Both.
- Public is increasingly more vocal about their feelings on Conservation.

Paul Zimmerman

- It has only been very recent that people have been able to take time off from work during the week, and this is how the beginning of the heritage movement started.

Jeffrey Wong, Kathy Ip and Anthea Cheung

- People cannot care about something that they do not know about.
- Explained how little of Hong Kong's History they were taught

7.1.2 Open Spaces

Katty Law:

- Yes, around this area, one of the purposes of our organizations is to have public spaces for our community. Therefore, you are right, we need open space, just like this place. One of the reasons they should keep this place (PMQ) is not just for the building, but also for open space.
- Yes, many of the parks are not well designed. They are obsessed with fences.
- We are fighting for spaces that they want develop. They even want to dig up the parks in order to develop underground.
- I do find that the (open spaces) they have here is that they are becoming increasingly unclean, and this is becoming a large problem.

Michael Ma:

- Public open space is not a part of Chinese Culture. Things are inward here. Bringing Public Space would bring less Chinese Culture.

Amil Khan

- Hong Kong has started to make some public places, but they do not have any nature in this city. Its all concrete.
- Pak Tsz Park: Too much concrete.
- The "Fence Park" on Aberdeen. Simple Answer: make it easier to manage. There are far too many departments to work on a park.

Dr. Lee Ho Yin

- Open Space in Hong Kong is used differently than the UK or China.
- The Street Market is the most common open space area. People do not usually just stay in one space, but prefer to be moving through. If there is a public open space, there should be some sort of activity in the area that will attract people. Commercial is preferable, but no need for totally commercialized areas. Hong Kong Street Markets are what attract people.
- Hong Kong people need more than just sitting out to fresh air; they need something else to keep them occupied.
- Public Open Space are not User-Friendly. These places are designed to minimize maintenance.

Paul Zimmerman

- People are naturally looking for more space to relax and get away from their work.

Jeffrey Wong, Kathy Ip and Anthea Cheung

- Too Many Rules that keep people from enjoying the area.
- Design: The Design does not encourage people to walk into the area as a group. The “Cage” design does not feel welcoming to people, and scares them away.
- A good amount of parks, but no one is around.

7.1.3 Pedestrian Areas

Michael Ma:

- Pedestrian Spaces are a more positive. However, he was far more critical since the largest problem is that we have to be careful about the loading and unloading.

Julian Kwong:

- Basic situation, we have a very crowded environment. A lot of pedestrians and traffic. Pedestrian footpaths are too narrow. Crossings are far too basic. There are some crossing signals. These are not designed for the advantage of the pedestrians. We look at the level of service, the capacity and comfort for pedestrians. Safety is another issue.
- If pedestrians perceive risk on the road, they will stop using those streets. Parents will not allow for further use of the streets.
- Looking at pedestrian safety, we also need to look at the whole area of things. This is our Area Wide Approach. We also need to see that the he is trying to work with the pedestrian environment as well as living sustainability. One solution: Lower Speed Limit zones throughout Central
- Background: In Hong Kong, there is a default speed limit of 50 km/hr, unless the road is designated specifically for a slower or faster speed. In the year 2000, projects in different areas that Speed tables. **Pedestrian Priority Zone**, PPZ. Not extensive, usually only in a few areas.
- Speed is related to street design: Traffic lengths can be narrower. Space can be narrower. Pedestrian protection is the priority. Two reasons for benefit: lower speed = lower chance for accident. Lower speed = lower chance for severe accident.
- **Shared Surface**. A road that pedestrians can walk on along with cars that will go at walking speed. If there is too much traffic, than it will be hard. Elderly and visually impaired are also in danger.
- These activities have to be serviced by deliveries and services. They need to be allowed to be walk through these areas. We need to take this as a street by Street study.
- Philosophy should be to reduce the speed and make the railings less necessary. Needs to be done over time, not just overnight.
- Drivers tend to accelerate between junctions, which brings a lot of risk to pedestrians in the area.
- Capacity of the road is always on the junction.
- No guarantee that people follow the rules, so if things are slower it will be less likely for death.

Paul Zimmerman

- De Veoux Road: The road is cramped, people are walking on the street, and there is no space for pedestrians.
- Narrower streets are actually safer since pedestrians and drivers are moving together, they are aware of each other.

Jeffrey Wong, Kathy Ip and Anthea Cheung

- Their ultimate goal is to pedestrianize Des Voeux Street, and area that is very busy but only has a extremely small space for pedestrians.
- One success they have had was to close the area for one Sunday in order to test how comfortable this type of location would be by just being a tram or pedestrians.

7.1.4 Website

Paul Zimmerman

- Would be a good idea to get information about Central that is supplied by the people themselves. There should be some kind of incentives to work with the local businesses, such as advertisements.

Business improvement district: Buildings owners and operators work with the area in order to support their business and get more people to visit the area. Magazine for Central that could work with them.

7.2 Appendix B: Survey Questions

Thank you for contributing to our project. This project was started by The Institute for Sustainable Urbanization (ISU) and Urban Design and Planning Consultants Ltd. (UDP) to establish a new Cultural District within Central. The conservation efforts involving the PMQ, Central Police Station Compound, and Central Market serve as anchoring points of the proposed Cultural District. Your participation in this survey will provide us with valuable insights from residents and visitors to the area, which will be considered in our proposal to develop the Cultural District. Please answer the questions below as requested. Press the Arrow below to Begin!

Q1 What is your gender?

- Male
- Female
- Prefer Not to Answer

Q2 Where are you from?

- Hong Kong
- Mainland China
- Asia
- Western
- Others: _____

Q3 What is your age?

- Under 20
- Between 20 and 29
- Between 30 and 39
- Between 40 and 49
- Between 50 and 59
- 60 or over

Q4 Do you _____ in the area

- Live
- Work
- Live and Work
- Tourist
- Visiting for Recreation
- Other: _____

Display This Question:

If Do you _____ in the area? Live Is Selected

Or Do you _____ in the area? Live and Work Is Selected

Q5A How long have you lived in the area?

- Less than a year
- Between 1 and 3 years

- More than 3 years

Display This Question:

If Do you _____ in the area? Work Is Selected

Or Do you _____ in the area? Live and Work Is Selected

Q5B How long have you worked in this area?

- Less than a year
- Between 1 and 3 years
- More than 3 years

Display This Question:

If Do you _____ in the area? Tourist Is Selected

Or Do you _____ in the area? Visiting for Recreation Is Selected

Q5C What is the purpose of your visit to this area?

- Eating
- Shopping
- Sightseeing
- Meeting an Acquaintance
- Other: _____

Q6 How would you rate the quality of sidewalks and pedestrian movement/walk-ability in this area (Central)?

- Very good/Comfortable/Easy to Navigate
- Good
- Neutral
- Bad
- Very Bad/Uncomfortable/Very difficult to navigate

Q7 (Optional) Please give a reason to your choice of the question above

Q8 Do you feel safe from vehicular accidents while you are walking on the sidewalks in this area?

- Strongly Agree
- Somewhat Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Somewhat Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

Q9 Regarding pedestrian movement, what hinders it more

- Lack of space
- Physical barriers such as railings
- Vehicular Traffic Flow
- Pedestrian Congestion

- Other _____
- None of the above

Q10 Have you ever visited one of the designated Sitting Out Areas in Central?

- Yes
- No
- Not Sure

Display This Question:

If Have you ever visited one of the designated Sitting Out Areas in Central? Yes Is Selected

Q11A What do you do in these Sitting-out Area?

- Relax
- Read
- Enjoy the outdoors
- Eating
- Meeting Others
- Other: _____

Q11B Do you believe these places are comfortable to be in?

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

Q12 Which of the following have you visited?

- Heritage Trails
- Mid-Levels Escalators
- Central Market
- Central Police Station (Tai Kwun)
- Police Married Quarters (PMQ)
- Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Museum
- Graham Street Markets
- Man Mo Temple
- Hollywood Road (Antique Street)

Q13 Which do you associate with Central's Identity?

- Heritage Trails
- Mid-Levels Escalators
- Central Market
- Central Police Station (Tai Kwun)
- Police Married Quarters (PMQ)

- Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Museum
- Graham Street Markets
- Man Mo Temple
- Hollywood Road (Antique Street)
- Other(s): _____

Q14 How informed do you feel on local arts and culture events happening within this area?

- Very Informed
- Somewhat Informed
- Not Informed

Q15 (Optional) How can arts and culture be better promoted in Central and this Area? What is currently done well?

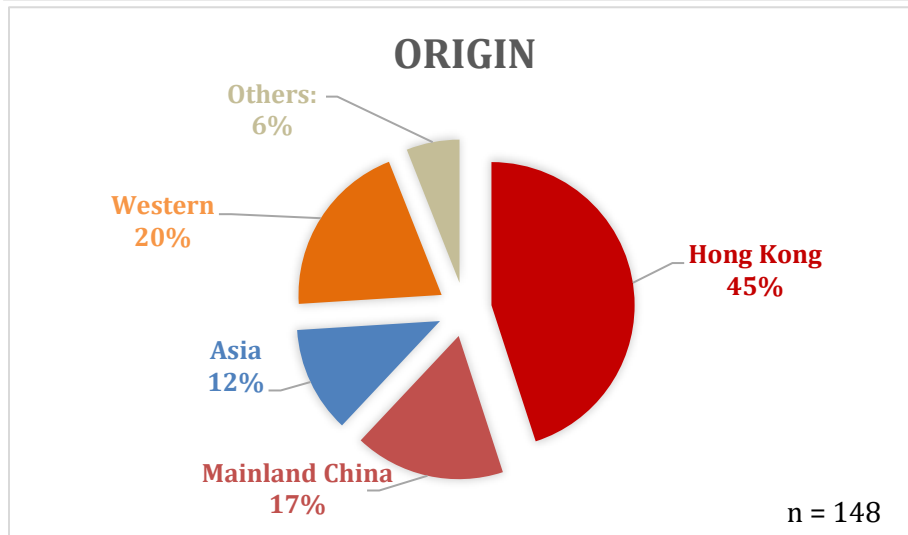
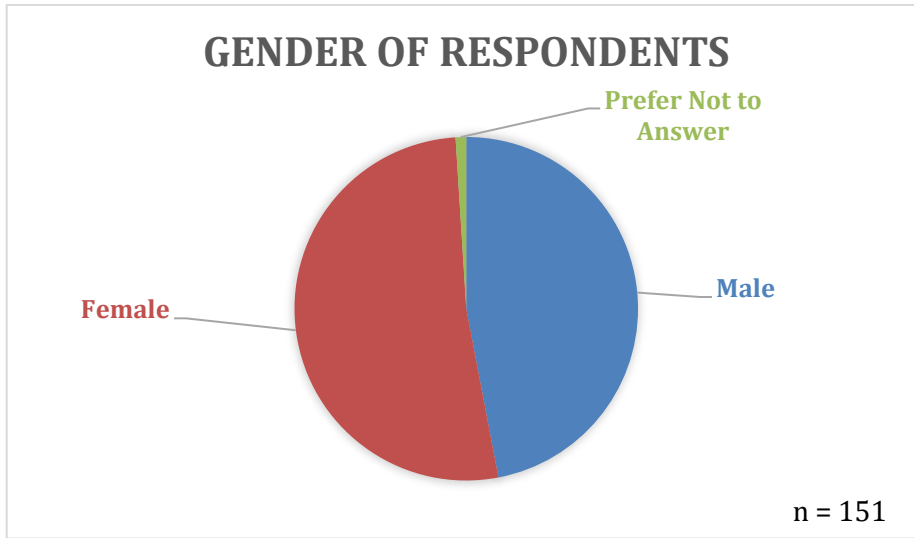
Q16 How interested would you be in a website that would allow you to submit concerns about how your area could be improved?

- Interested
- Neither Interested nor Uninterested
- Uninterested
- Not Sure

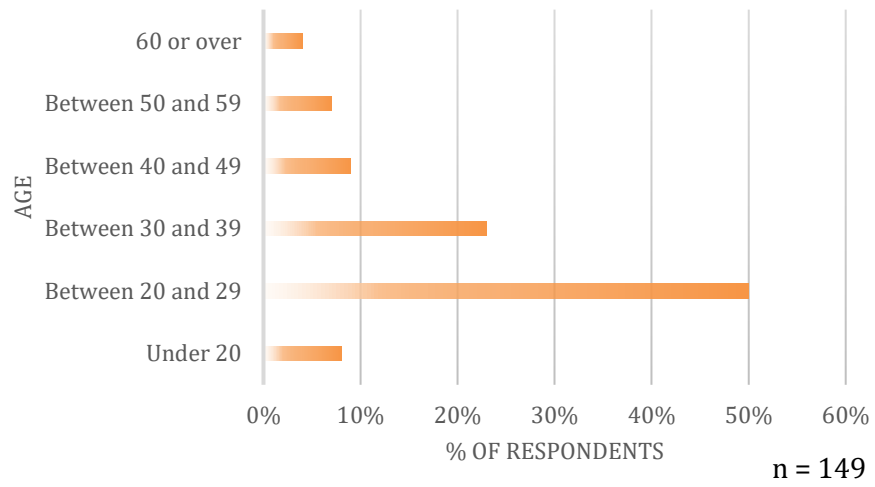
Q17 What would be your preferred method for voicing/submitted concerns/opinions on how the area could be improved?

- Formal Meeting/Discussion
- Community Workshop/Public Engagement Events
- Physical Letter
- Email
- Internet Forum/Comment Board
- Smartphone Application
- Other: _____

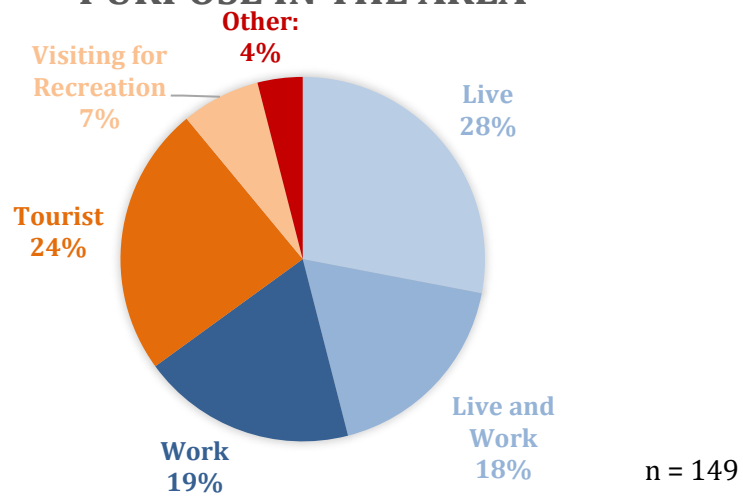
7.3 Appendix C: Survey Results

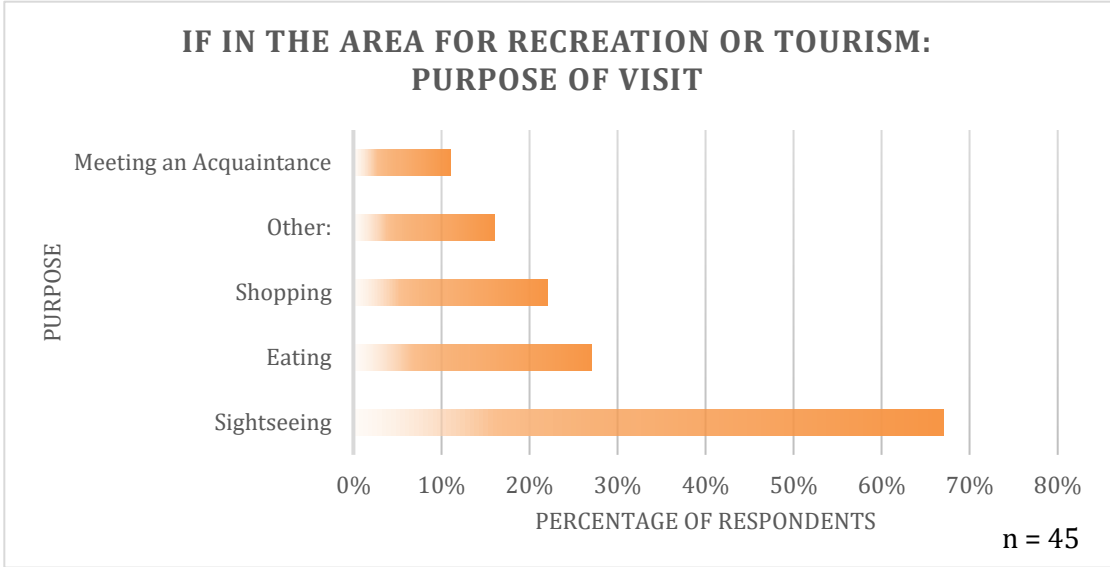
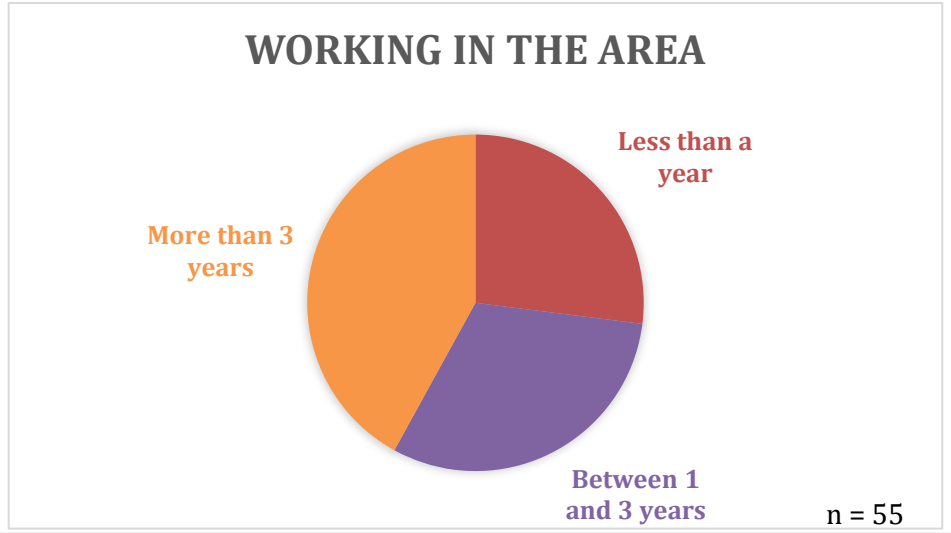
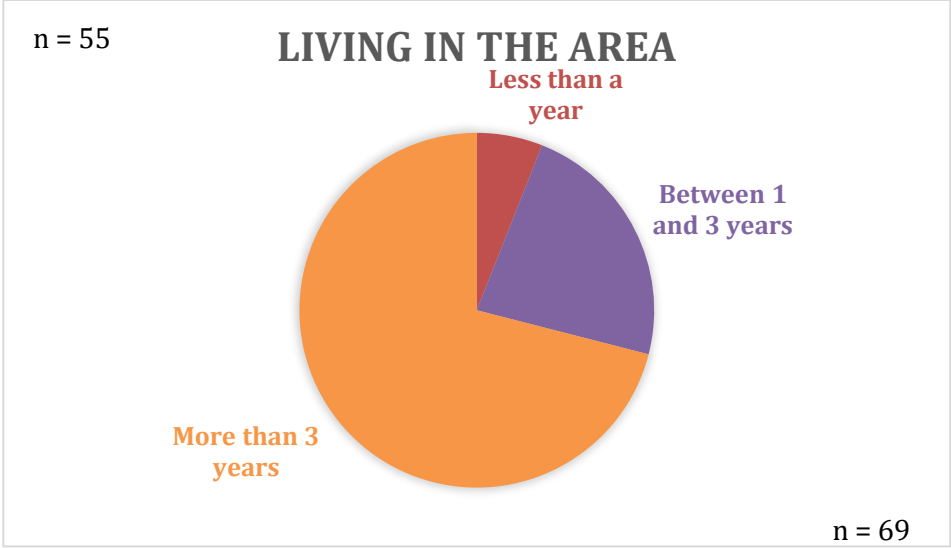


AGE DISTRIBUTION

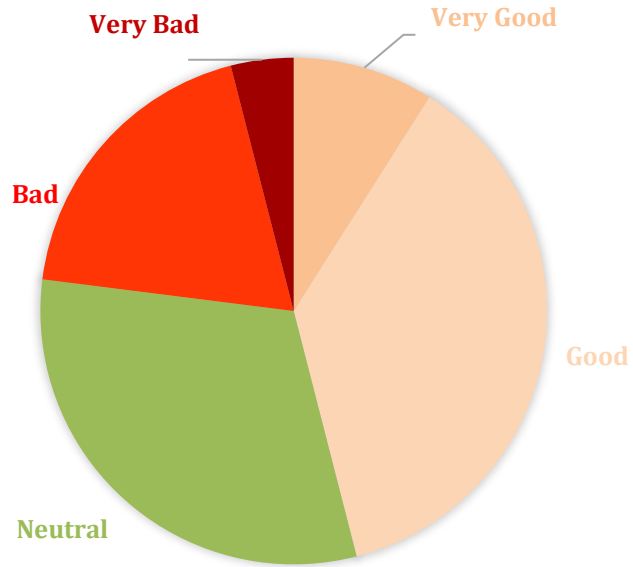


PURPOSE IN THE AREA



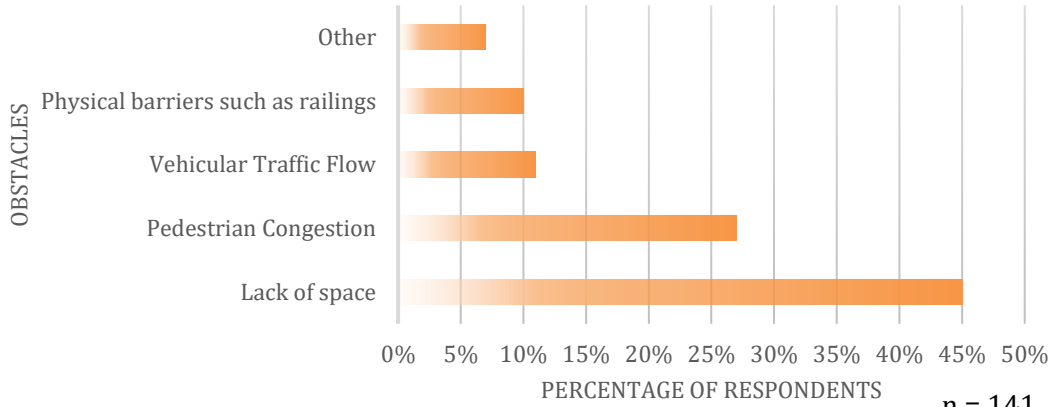


QUALITY OF SIDEWALKS

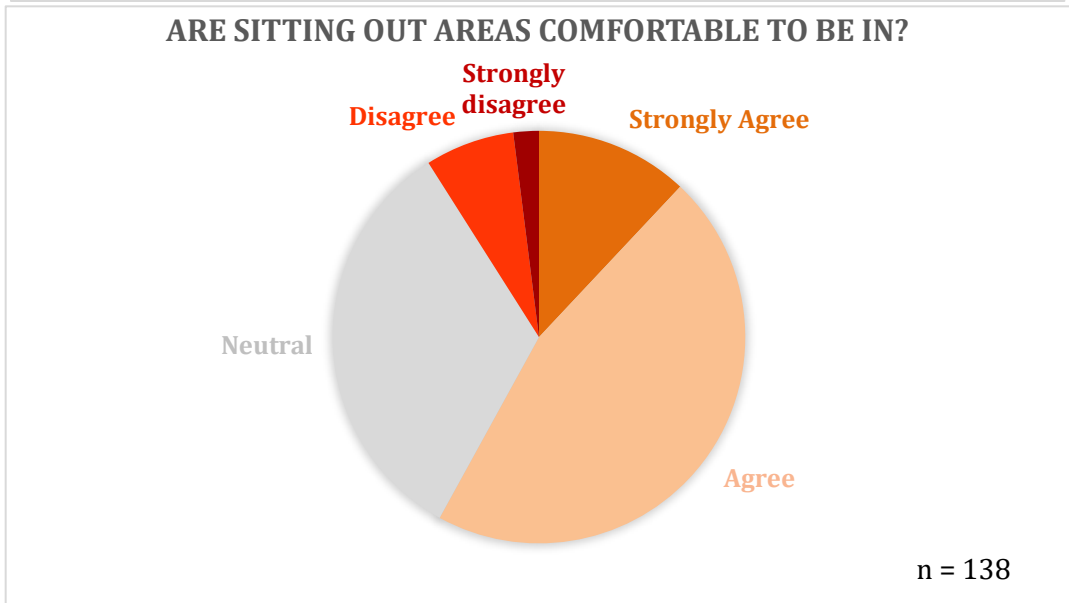
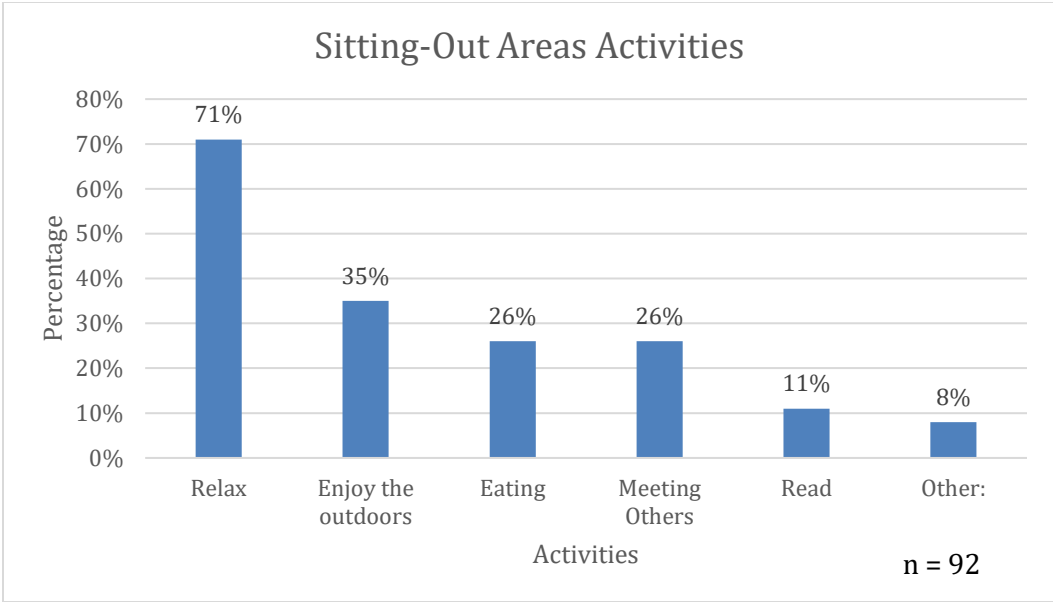


n = 148

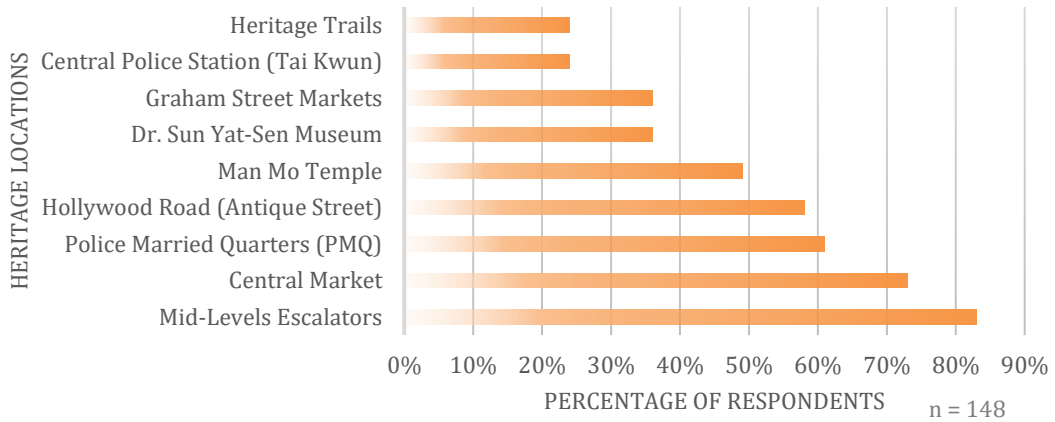
PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT OBSTACLES



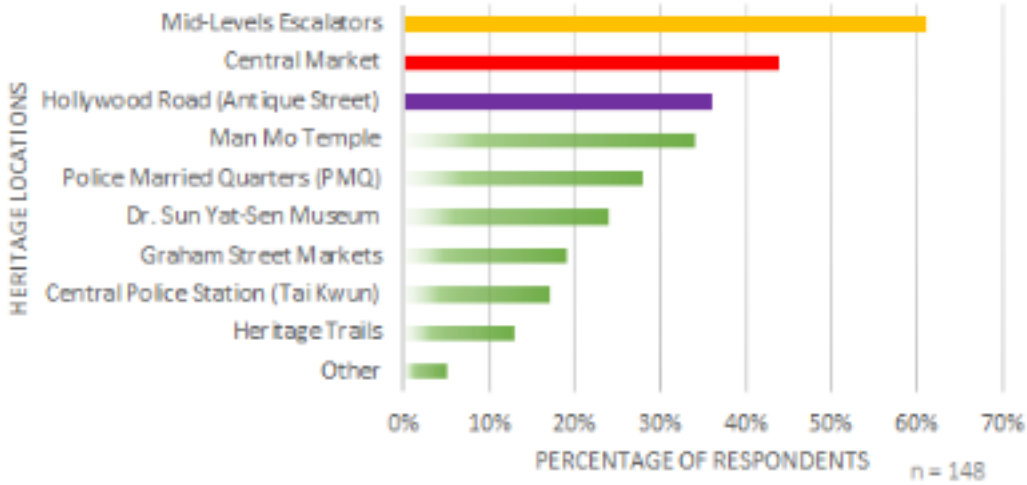
n = 141



WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING HAVE YOU VISITED?



WHICH DO YOU ASSOCIATE WITH CENTRAL'S IDENTITY?



7.4 Appendix D: Online platform tables and recommendations

7.4.1 Cultural District Online Platforms

<i>WEBSITE</i>	<i>HISTORY</i>	<i>GOALS</i>	<i>LOCATIONS EVENTS</i>	<i>OPPORTUNITIES</i>	<i>LOCAL BUSINESSES</i>
Shreveport (District)	Provides a Brief History of the District's development and the history of the organizations (Mostly the government) who are involved with the area.	Provides a brief explanation of what Shreveport is trying to accomplish, bringing revitalization to the area through improvement of Cultural Industries.	Provides a map and a brief description of important locations. Provides a list of events and news articles about what is going on in the area. (Not Too Effective)	Provides brief descriptions of employment opportunities in the area, both in creative industries and in smaller businesses.	Not a lot of information, other than a brief mention of a legal service.
Crossroads Arts District (District)	Provides information on the history of the District's development and the history of Crossroads Community Association (CCA)	Discusses the goals of the CCA: to organize the revitalization of the community located within the District.	Provides a list of all venues and galleries within the area, a list of current and upcoming events, and information on dates, locations, and descriptions of events.	Provides contact info for the CCA; offers assistance in setting up businesses within the district or living within the area.	Includes a list of local retail, restaurants and services, with contact information for each business.
Pittsburgh Cultural District (District)	Includes information about what the District is now, but nothing on the history of its development	Does not explain the District's goals other than give the user a sense that this website is to attract tourists.	Provides an extensive lists of events, organized by date and a search engine that allows for people to search for events by Genre, Organization, and range of dates.	No information about business opportunities, only a general contact option.	No information on local services other than general information and transportation services.
Forest Park Forever (District/Organization)	Includes a brief history of the Park's development and the organization that runs the park.	Provides a brief description of what the Park is meant to represent.	Provides a map that shows special locations in the area, information about programs such as tours and educational activities, and a calendar of special events in the park, providing times and locations.	Provides some information on possible business opportunities, but is mostly for positions within the organization itself. Any other opportunities are more for organizations that want to support the park.	There is not a lot of information on local services, but this could be because this is a combination of cultural district and nature preserve, meaning that there are not a lot of commercial businesses in the area.

<i>WEBSITE</i>	<i>HISTORY</i>	<i>GOALS</i>	<i>LOCATIONS EVENTS</i>	<i>OPPORTUNITIES</i>	<i>LOCAL BUSINESSES</i>
American Endowments For The Arts (Organization)	Includes a brief history on the organization. Also, each project has a description on the history of their area and the project's development.	Each project page describes the goals of the project, as well as general logistics.	There is not a lot of information on the places that are there, and when there is there is usually a brief description.	Not a lot of information on opportunities other than jobs with the organization.	Not a lot of information on local services. Only brief mentions of what is in the area.
Pittsburgh Cultural Trust (Organization)	Provides a brief history of the organization and its works, while also providing information on the history of the Pittsburgh Cultural District.	Provides a description on what the organization wished to accomplish with the Pittsburgh Cultural District, namely the revitalization of the district.	Provides lists of locations and attractions in the area. Provides the same list of events as the one on the Pittsburgh Cultural District Page.	Mostly provides information on facilities available for rent and opportunities for employment in the organization itself.	Only provides a very brief description on what is available in the District.
What We Recommend	Provide a brief history of the SCTP Project, the history of ISU/UDP Intl., and information about Central District (Especially the Anchoring Buildings)	Provide information about what the SCTP is meant to accomplish, namely that it is meant to act as the basis for a new wave of conservation projects throughout Hong Kong.	Provide Information about special destinations within Hong Kong and, if possible, also include information about any events that are being planned in the area, such as special events at the PMQ or events planned by our sponsor	Provide information about opportunities within the SCTP, especially opportunities for urban developers to help with any changes to the SCTP.	Provide information on local services in the area, namely Restaurants, Services, and Retail. This would be a great opportunity to open a channel of conversation with the local business and get them to Support the SCTP by offering free advertisement.

7.4.2 Neighborland Table

<i>Feature From Neighborland</i>	Comment	Images And Videos	Tags	Mapping	Structured Posting	Like Option
<i>Details</i>	The User has the ability to include traditional comments into their postings.	The User is able to input images and Youtube videos into their posting.	The User is able to include “Tags” into their comments that explain what the general subject matter of the posting is. This also allows other users to click on the tags in order to find comments with similar topics.	The User is allowed to include an address of an area that they believe should be changed, which will become a Google map once the comment is posted.	When the User’s comment is posted, it is automatically structured in a compressive manner, similar to an online news article, with any images wrapping around the text.	User is given the option to “Like” Comments that have been made by other users. Comments with a lot of likes are moved to the top of the page.
<i>What We Recommend</i>	This would be the bare minimum of content provided to users on this platform.	Images would be a good idea to include, but videos are unnecessary	This would be a good idea to include that can help other users find topics that they care about.	This should also be included, as it provide Users with a method of putting their ideas into the context of the surrounding area	This would be a good feature to have, but ultimately this is more for the Sponsors sake than the User	This feature should be included in the website to allow for popular ideas to be made easier to find.

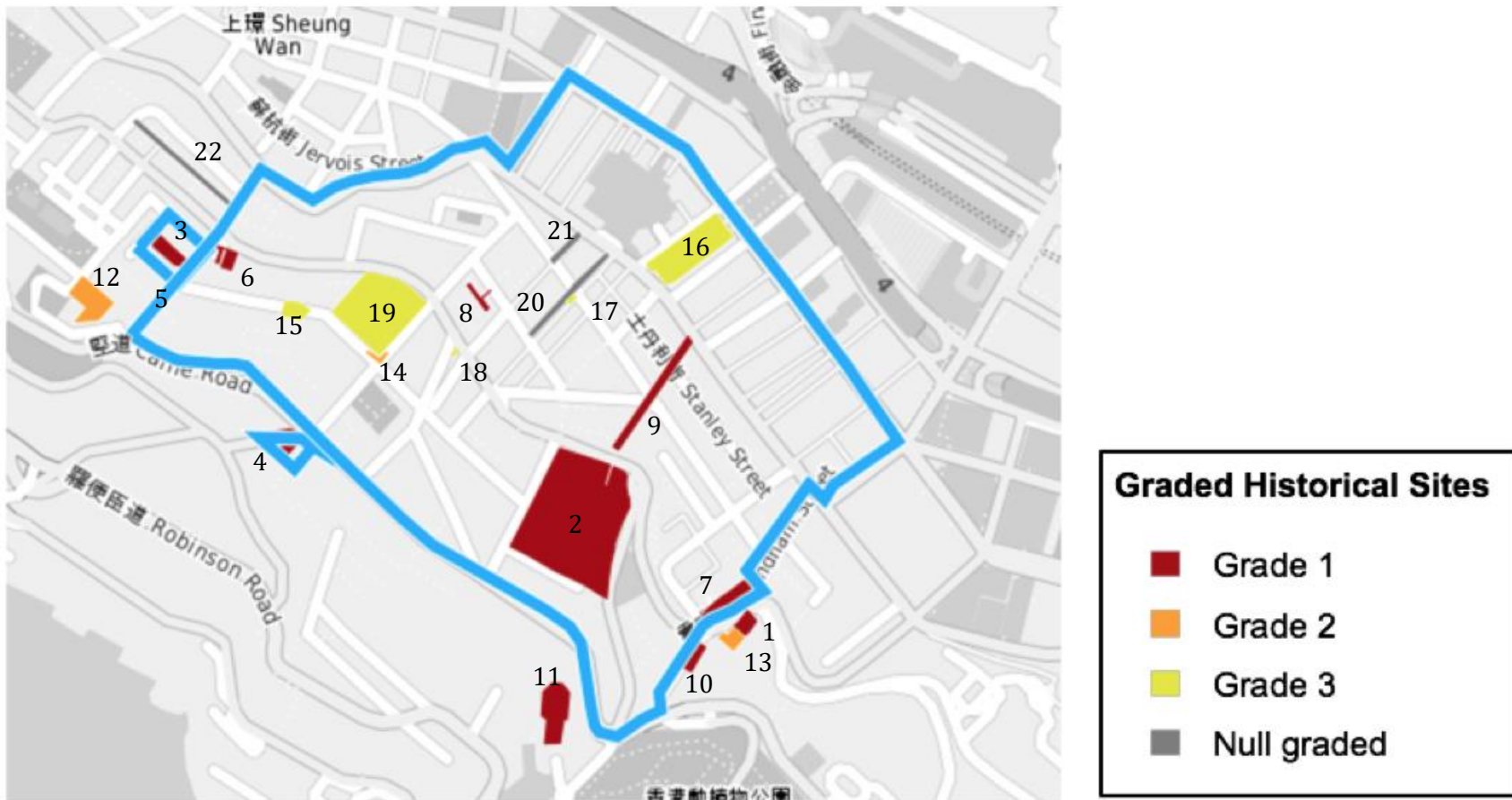
7.4.3 Online Market Platforms

<i>Website</i>	<i>Content Of Postings</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Other</i>
Craigslist	Provides a brief description of the job, such as responsibilities, working hours, payment, etc.	Jobs are divided by location, then by industry, and then there is a list of jobs available that is not divided by any other perceivable method.	There seems to be no information that is required, so anyone can post as much information as they would like.
Taskrabbit	Provides information on location, responsibilities, and contact.	Jobs are divided into different categories based on location and place in the area.	Information on posted jobs is only available for Users who have registered with the website are workers, and cannot be accessed by anyone else.
Monster	Provides a description of the job, required skills, location, and any other pertinent information that the recruiter thinks is necessary for the user to know.	Jobs CAN be divided by industry, location, Skills, and companies if the user chooses it.	There seems to be some general required information that recruiters need to input, but there is also optional information. Rather than any contact information, Users apply directly using the site.
What We Recommend	The Website should allow recruiters to post descriptions about the opportunity, contact information of necessary parties, and well as information on where this opportunity is located on each post.	Jobs should be divided by Location in Central, type of Skills needed, and organization that put up the job opportunity.	Contact information, description of job, and name and address of company should be made requirements for any opportunity posting.

7.5 Appendix E: Inventory

7.5.1 Graded Historical Sites

This map shows the locations of the Graded Historical Sites located within the SCTP. More information on these sites can be found in the table below.



List of Graded Historical Sites*

	NAME	CONSERVATION GRADING (AMO)	TYPE OF BUILDING/AREA	COMMENTS
1	Bishop's House	1	Historic Building	The Bishop's House was originally built in 1848 and rebuilt in 1851. Part of the premises was used as a school of St. Paul's College. It now serves as the office of the Anglican Archbishop of Hong Kong.
2	Central Police Station Compound	1	Historic Building & Anchoring Buildings	Contains the Victoria Prison, The Magistracy, and the Central Police Station
3	Chinese Y.M.C.A. of Hong Kong	1	Historic Building	Built in 1918, the Chinese Young Men's Chinese Association of Hong Kong Central Building was used as the headquarters of Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong until 1966. The premise was well-equipped with modern facilities at that time, including the first indoor swimming pool in Hong Kong and sports playground with a jogging track. The notable Chinese writer Lu Hsun once lectured in the Building in 1927. During the Second World War, the Building was used as the headquarters of the A. R. P. (Section A of Mid-level) which served thousands of refugees. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), YMCA was under the control of the Education Department of the Japanese Government and offered Japanese and German courses. Since 1966, the building served as a centre for the youth after the headquarters moved to Waterloo Road.
4	Kom Tong Hall	1	Historic Building	Built in 1914, Kom Tong Hall was named after its first owner, Ho Kom Tong. Ho was a prominent local businessman and philanthropist in the early 20th century. Kom Tong Hall had been the residence of the Ho family until 1960 when a Chang family purchased the building, and in the following year, sold it to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-days Saints. It was used by the Church as a religious centre since then. Demolition plan of Kom Tong Hall was raised in October 2002. Finally, Kom Tong Hall was purchased by the Government in early 2004. The building has been refurbished and converted into Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum.
5	Ladder Street	1	Street Markets	Ladder Street, stretching from Queen's Road Central to Caine Road, was built in 1841 to 1850. With the prosperous commercial activity in Sai Ying Poon, many Chinese moved into the tenement buildings near Ladder Street. The street played an important role in connecting Central district and the Peak area. There was also an Indian community at Upper Lascar Row near Ladder Street. Many historical buildings are situated along Ladder Street, including the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences, Chinese Y.M.C.A. of Hong Kong and Man Mo Temple.
6	Man Mo Temple Compound	1	Historic Building	Man Mo Temple is believed to have been built in 1847, and comprises three adjacent blocks namely Man Mo Temple, Litt Shing Kung and Kung Sor. The Man Mo Temple is dedicated to the civil god Man Cheong and the martial god Kwan Ti. Litt Shing Kung is for the worship of all heavenly gods. Kung Sor was an assembly hall where community affairs and disputes were settled. In 1908, the Temple was officially entrusted to Tung Wah Board of Directors. Autumn Sacrificial Rites were held every year in the Temple to pay homage to the two Gods as well as to pray for the prosperity of Hong Kong.

NAME	CONSERVATION GRADING (AMO)	TYPE OF BUILDING/AREA	COMMENTS	
7	Old Dairy Farm Depot	1	Historic Building	Established in 1892, the Old Dairy Farm Depot was an icehouse. The original depot only comprised about half (the southern part) of the present premises. In 1896, the company's headquarters was moved to the main depot. The depot later had expanded to include a butchery, a pie-making section, a milk distribution centre, and an ice-retailing depot, the delicatessen and the boiler room. The renovations in 1913 also provided accommodation for the General Manager. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Company's property was looted. The depot remained as the company's headquarters until the 1970s. Since 1982, the Foreign Correspondents' Club, Hong Kong occupied the north block and two years later, Fringe Club has leased the south block.
8	Pak Tsz Lane	1	Other	Pak Tsz Lane is a small lane behind the buildings fronting Gage Street and Aberdeen Street in Sheung Wan. It can arguably be considered to be a cradle for the 1911 Chinese Revolution. Yeung Ku-wan (楊衢雲) and Tse Tsan-tai (Xie Zantai, 謝纘泰) founded Foo Yan Man Ser (Furen wenshe, 輔仁文社, "Literary Society for the Promotion of Benevolence") (the Society) in the premise of No. 1 Pak Tsz Lane on 13 March 1892. The sixteen members of the Society, who always held meetings in private to discuss political issues and the future of China, had all been educated in Hong Kong. The entrance and steps leading to the site, however, remains the same as in the past when members of Foo Yan Man Ser often walked up the steps to their meeting place. Several of these men joined Hsing Chung Hui (Xingzhonghui, 興中會, "Revive China Society") when it was founded in 1895 by Dr. Sun Yat-sen (Sun Yixian, 孫逸仙), and Yeung was the President of the Hong Kong branch of Hsing Chung Hui. Yeung Ku-wan was shot dead in his residence in No. 52 Gage Street, at the end of Pak Tsz Lane on 10 January 1901. Historical records show that the murder was instigated by the Qing authorities in Guangdong Province. The granite steps and adjoining wall of Pak Tsz Lane which show a degree of authenticity still exist and are considered a rare landmark of a place that carries historic significance in the modern history of China. It is now one of the important spots of the Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail.
9	Pottinger Street	1	Street Markets	
10	St. Paul's Church	1	Historic Building	Located at the hillock known as Tit Kong (Iron Mound), St. Paul's Church was erected in 1911 serving as a chapel upstairs and classrooms downstairs. Its founding emanated from the joint efforts of Lam Woo, Huang Mou-lin, Li Wei-zhen and the Rev. A. D. Stewart . In 1938, St. Paul's Church Parish was put under the direct control of the Anglican Church of Hong Kong. During the Japanese Occupation, the building was used as a training school for Japanese gendarmes. The land where the Church stands was a free grant to the Rev. Vincent J. Stanton and is the only plot of land in Hong Kong exempted from government lease control.
11	The Hong Kong Catholic Cathedral of	1	Historic Building	Built in 1888, the Hong Kong Catholic Cathedral of The Immaculate Conception, also known as the Roman Catholic Cathedral, was initiated by the Rev. T. Raimonde, first Bishop of Hong Kong. Most of the Chinese parishioners even call it as "Tai Tong" meaning the "leading place of worship". During the Japanese Occupation, a bomb dropped by the Japanese badly destroyed the Church in 1941. The

NAME	CONSERVATION GRADING (AMO)	TYPE OF BUILDING/AREA	COMMENTS
The Immaculate Conception			Church Bell was also taken for manufacturing arms and ammunitions. Urgent repairs were carried out after the end of the War. In 1958, the Catholic Centre, a five-storey community centre, was built next to the Cathedral.
12 Old Pathological Institute	2	Historic Building	At the end of the 19th century, bacteriological studies in Hong Kong were still underdeveloped. It was not until 1905 that a permanent Bacteriological Institute was constructed at Caine Lane. This elegant red-brick building was renamed the Pathological Institute after World War II and was later occupied by the Department of Health as a medical store. It has been recently converted to the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences managed by the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences Society.
13 Old S.K.H. Kei Yan Primary School (alias, Kong Kit Building)	2	Historic Building	Completed in 1851, the building was originally the south wing of St. Paul's College, an Anglo-Chinese school for training Chinese clergies and Christian teachers. After the removal of St. Paul's College in 1953, the building was occupied by Kei Yan Primary School as a temporary campus even though part of the structure was demolished. The building, which features Tudor Revival architecture that resembles to the adjoining Bishop's House, is shared by Sheng Kung Hui Ming Hua Theological College and Sheng Kung Hui Publication Press "Echo" nowadays.
14 Underground Public Latrine	2	Historic Building	Corner of Aberdeen Street and Staunton Street. The underground public latrine located at the junction of Aberdeen Street (鴨巴甸街) and Staunton Street (士丹頓街) at the southern corner of the Hollywood Road Former Married Police Quarters site (formerly the site of the old Queen's College) was built in 1918. This latrine remains even though the old Queen's College site was allocated to the Hong Kong police for building police quarters after World War II. Most of the underground public latrines have now been demolished and the subject latrine is no longer in its original use.
15 Bridges Street Market	3	Historic Building	The building of Bridges Street Market is located at No. 2 Bridges Street. It was built under the auspices of the Urban Council after World War II to replace the old markets which had been destroyed during Japanese Occupation, with a view to meeting the demand of the rising population. It was constructed and commenced operation in 1953, housing 26 stalls for selling fish and poultry on the G/F and 33 stalls on the 1/F mostly selling beef, pork, fruits and vegetables. It was the first of its kind built in Hong Kong's urban areas after World War II. The Market is a two-storey utilitarian building of reinforced concrete frame construction built in the International Modernist style. This style of architecture is generally accepted as originated in Germany by the Bauhaus school of art in the 1920s, and its main characteristics, which can also be found in the Market, were asymmetry, severe blocky cubic shapes, smooth flat plain undecorated surfaces often painted white, the complete elimination of all mouldings and ornament, flat roofs, large expanses of glass held in steel frames on the elevation, and long horizontal streamlined bands of windows.
16 Central Market	3	Historic Building & Anchoring Buildings	

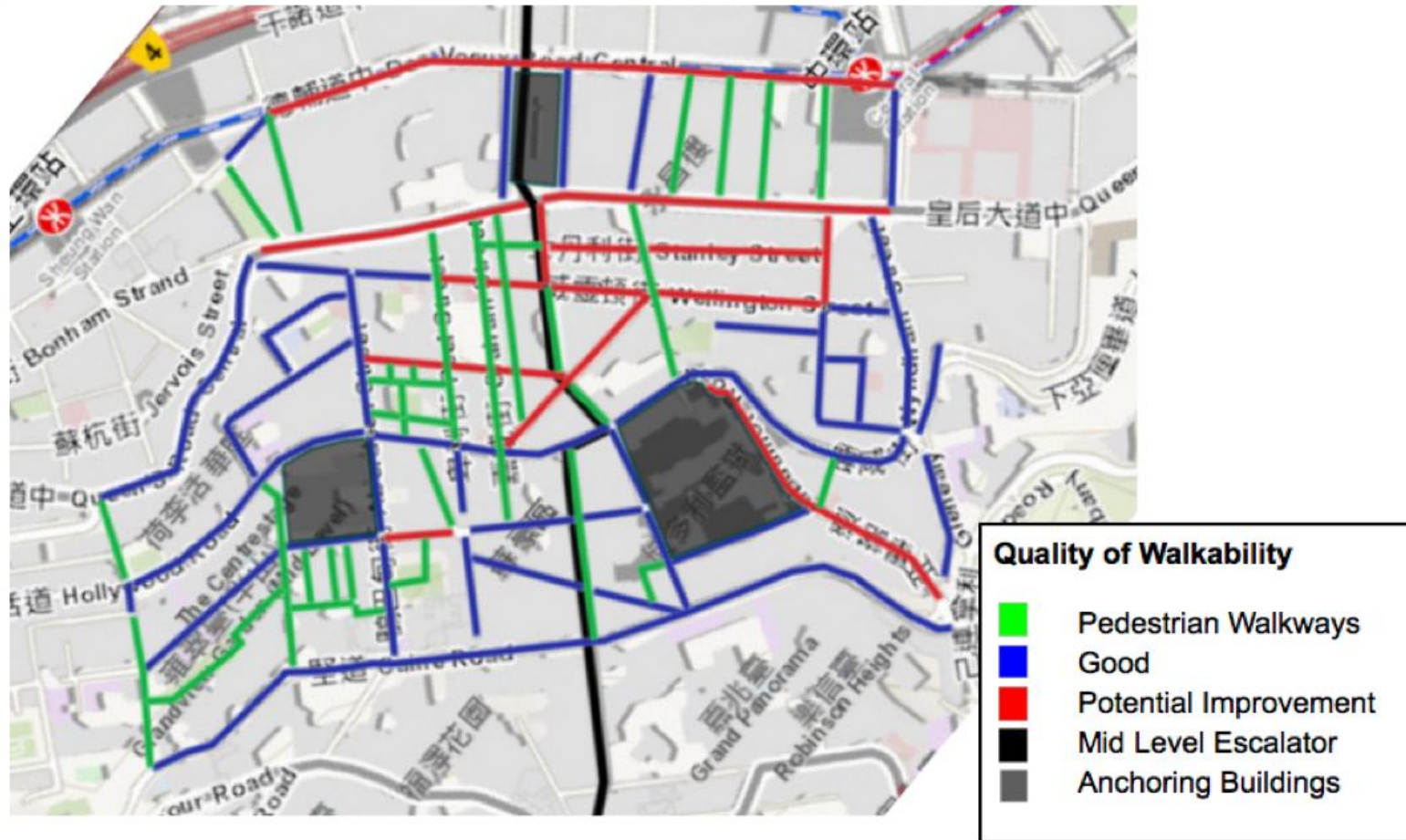
NAME	CONSERVATION GRADING (AMO)	TYPE OF BUILDING/AREA	COMMENTS
17 No. 118 Wellington Street, Central, H.K.	3	Historic Building	Built around 1923, No. 118 Wellington Street was the main office of Ching Loong Bakery which was founded in 1889 and registered a “Sunflower” trade mark in 1925. The main office was relocated to elsewhere in Wellington Street in 1952, to make way for Nam Wah Ink Company. In 1953, alterations and additions works were carried out to the building. In its heyday, the company had business dealings with publishing houses such as Chung Hwa Book Store, Commercial Press, Wah Kiu Yat Po, Kung Sheung Daily News, etc. On the other hand, the proprietors of the bakery and the ink company were full of benevolence towards the community. They donated generously, especially to promote children’s education. This 4-storey shophouse is built on an elongated rectangular plan. Its design involves a unique blending of pre-war high ceiling plan and post-war upper-floor open air balconies cantilevered over the pavement. The shop front is characterized by calligraphy featuring the name of the ink company and its main businesses. They were handwritten by a great calligrapher, Su Shi-jie (1883-1975).
18 No.62 Hollywood Street	3	Historic Building	Land records show that the lease on No. 62 Hollywood Road (荷李活道 62 號) commenced in the 1850s, but it is not known when the lot was first built on. Judging from its appearance, the existing building at No. 62 Hollywood Road was probably built in the 1920s. It is now used as a café. Old shop signs in terrazzo finish on the pillars at its shop front, bearing Chinese characters “振隆白米生油” and “振隆白米生油柴炭”, indicate that the shop was once a grocery store named “振隆”. This grocery store ceased operation in 2005.
19 Police Married Quarters (PMQ)	3	Historic Building & Anchoring Buildings	
20 Graham Street Markets	Not Graded	Street Markets	Street Markets that Are predominately occupied by Produce and Meat Merchants. Very Heavy Foot Traffic from this area.
21 Peel Street - Street Markets	Not Graded	Street Markets	Street Markets on Peel Street that sell clothes and other goods.
22 Upper Lascar Road: Chinese Antique Street	Not Graded	Street Markets	Pedestrian Area with Street Shops & Galleries

*Information above obtained from the Geographical Information System on Hong Kong Heritage (LCSD, Retrieved February 2017) and was only compiled in this report.

7.5.2 Walkability Results Map

This map indicates the results of our walkability testing.

- Green areas represent Pedestrian Areas
- Blue Represent walkways that have good pedestrian walkability.
- Red Represents walkways that could be potentially improved to be made more comfortable.



List of Walkability Grading

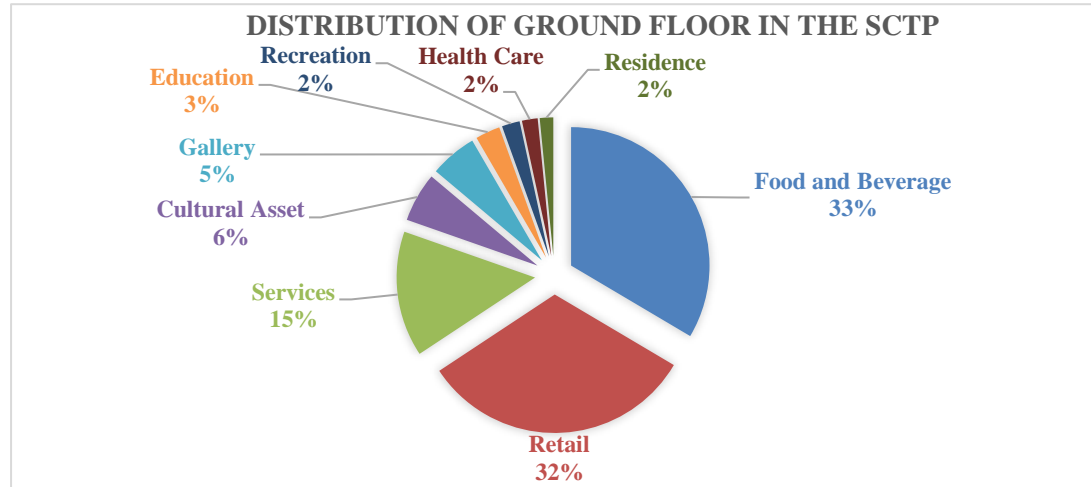
	STREET NAME	BETWEEN 1	BETWEEN 2	WALKABILITY	COMMENTS
1	Mid Level Escalators	IFC Mall	Vintage Park	Elevated Pathway	
2	Aberdeen Street	Caine Road	Staunton	Good	
3	Aberdeen Street	Hollywood Road	Wellington Street	Good	
4	Aberdeen Street	Staunton Street	Hollywood Road	Good	
5	Bridges Street	Ladder Street	Shing Wong Street	Good	Few Cars, Wide sidewalks
6	Caine Road	Ladder Street	Arbuthnot Road	Good	
7	Chancery Lane	Old Bailey Street	Arbuthnot Road	Good	Dead End, Very walkable
8	D'Aguilar Street	Wyndham Street	Wellington Street	Good	
9	Elgin Street	Peel Street	Shelley Street	Good	
10	Elgin Street	Shelley Street	Old Bailey Street	Good	
11	Gough Street	Hollywood Road	Aberdeen Street	Good	Little Traffic, Little Pedestrian Congestion, Ideal for walking
12	Hollywood Road	Aberdeen Street	Peel Street	Good	
13	Hollywood Road	Ladder Street	Aberdeen Street	Good	Sidewalks are wide, few pedestrian traffic
14	Hollywood Road	Peel Street	Pottinger Street	Good	
15	Jubilee Street	Queens Road Central	Des Vouex Road	Good	
16	Kau U Fong	Aberdeen Street	Gough Street	Good	
17	Ladder Street	Square Street	Hollywood Road	Good	
18	Lan Kwai Fong	D'Aguilar Street	D'Aguilar Street	Good	
19	Lower Albert Road	Wyndham Street	Caine Road	Good	
20	Lower Albert Road	Wyndham Street	ICE House Stairway	Good	
21	Old Bailey Street	Staunton Street	Caine Road	Good	
22	Pedder Street	Des Voeux Road	Queen's Road Central	Good	
23	Peel Street	Caine Road	Staunton Street	Good	Dead End, Good for walkability
24	Peel Street	Staunton Street	Hollywood Road	Good	Dead End, Very comfortable to walk
25	Pottinger Street	Queen's Road Central	Des Vouex Road	Good	
26	Queen Victoria Street	Queen's Road Central	Des Vouex Road	Good	Fairly Standard Street, nothing really of interest.
27	Queens Road Central	Ladder Street	Wellington Street	Good	This is a major avenue. The number of pedestrians is limited and sidewalks are wide enough
28	Staunton Street	Old Bailey Street	Shelley Street	Good	

	STREET NAME	BETWEEN 1	BETWEEN 2	WALKABILITY	COMMENTS
29	Staunton Street	Shelley Street	Peel Street	Good	
30	Staunton Street	Shing Wong Street	Aberdeen Street	Good	
31	Wellington Street	Aberdeen Street	Queen's Road Central	Good	
32	Wellington Street	D'Aguilar Street	Wyndham Street	Good	
33	Wellington Street	Peel Street	Aberdeen Street	Good	
34	Wing Lok Street	Cosco Tower and Grand Millennium Plaza	Wing Wo Street	Good	
35	Wo On Lane	Lok Hing Lane Sitting Out Area	D'Aguilar Street	Good	Dead End, to Sitting out area. Good Walkability
36	Wyndham Street	Cochrane Street	D'Aguilar Street	Good	
37	Wyndham Street	D'Aguilar Street	Queen's Road Central	Good	
38	Arbuthnot Road	Caine Road	Wyndham Street	Poor	Cars go too Fast, Sidewalks are very narrow
39	Cochrane Street	Queen's Road Central	Wellington Street	Poor	
40	D'Aguilar Street	Wellington Street	Queen's Road Central	Poor	
41	Des Vouex Road	Pedder Street	Wing Wo Street	Poor	
42	Gage Street	Lyndhurst Terrace	Aberdeen Street	Poor	
43	Lyndhurst Terrace	Hollywood Road	Wellington Street	Poor	Cars speed through this street making it an annoyance to the pedestrians
44	Queens Road Central	Cochrane Street	Pedder Street	Poor	
45	Queens Road Central	Wellington Street	Cochrane Street	Poor	
46	Stanley Street	Cochrane Street	Pottinger Street	Poor	
47	Stanley Street	Pottinger Street	D'Aguilar Street	Poor	
48	Staunton Street	Aberdeen Street	Peel Street	Poor	Sidewalks are elevated from the ground. The sidewalks also include stairs which make people go slow and are a safety concern
49	Wellington Street	Cochrane Street	Graham Street	Poor	Graham Streer
50	Wellington Street	D'Aguilar Street	Pottinger Street	Poor	Cars go too fast
51	Wellington Street	Graham Street	Peel Street	Poor	
52	Wellington Street	Pottinger Street	Cochrane Street	Poor	
53	Alley Between Buildings	Wa In Fong East	Aberdeen Street	Pedestrian Walkway	
54	Centrium Stairway	Arbuthnot Road	Wyndham Street	Pedestrian Walkway	
55	Chiu Lung Street	Queens Road Central	Des Vouex Road	Pedestrian Walkway	
56	Chung Wo Lane	Wa In Fong East	Staunton Street	Pedestrian Walkway	
57	Cochrane Street	Lydhurst Terrace	Wellington Street	Pedestrian Walkway	Pedestrian Area under the Mid Levels

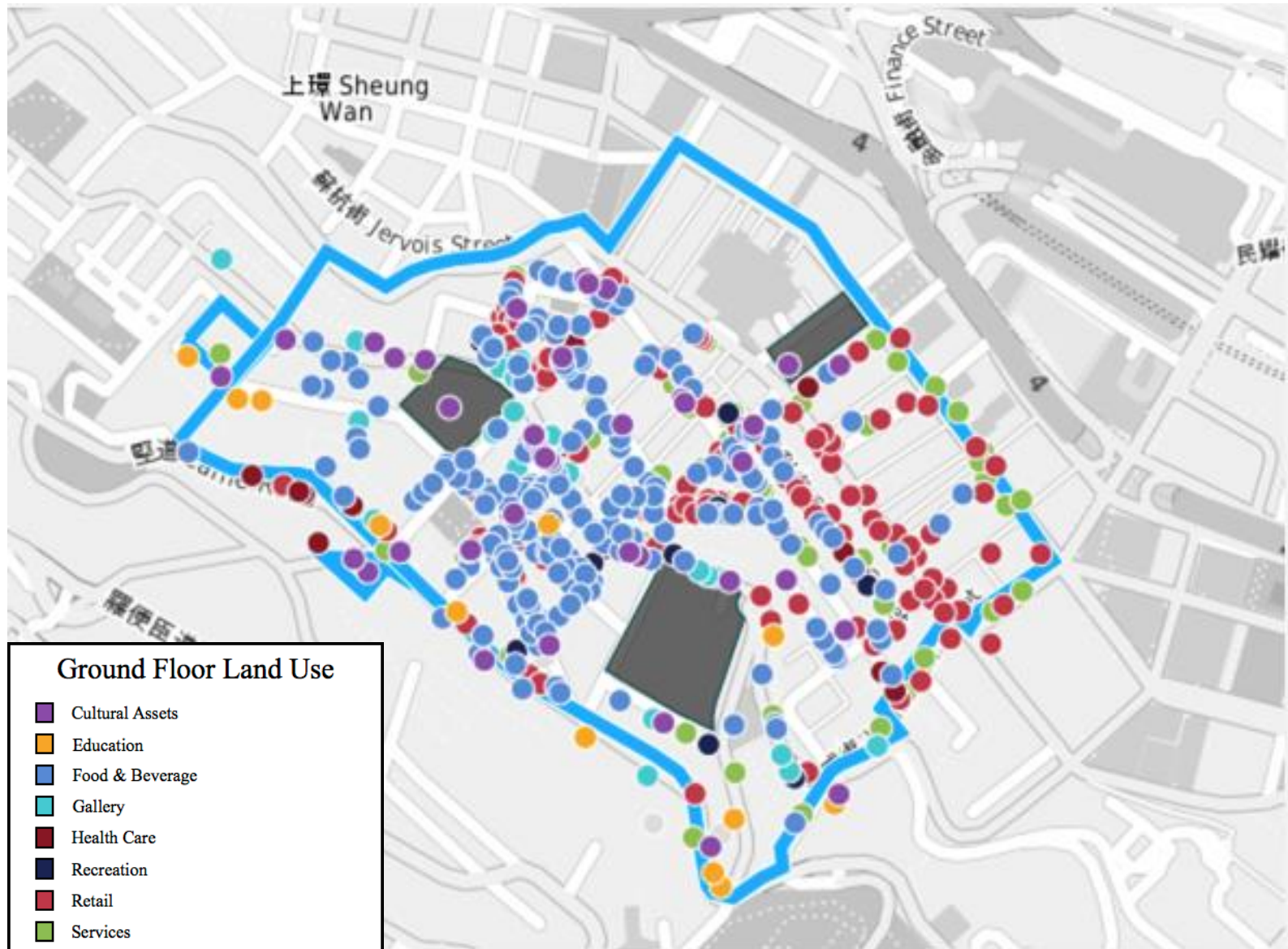
	STREET NAME	BETWEEN 1	BETWEEN 2	WALKABILITY	COMMENTS
58	Cochrane Street	Lyndhurst Terrace	Hollywood Road	Pedestrian Walkway	
59	Cosco Tower and Grand Millennium Plaza	Queens Road Central	Wing Lok Street	Pedestrian Walkway	
60	Elgin Street	Staunton	Hollywood Road	Pedestrian Walkway	Dead End, Good for walking
61	Elgin Street Children's Playground	Elgin Street	Old Bailey Street	Pedestrian Walkway	
62	Graham Street	Staunton Street	Queens Road Central	Pedestrian Walkway	Street Market
63	Gutzlaff Street	Lyndhurst Terrace	Queens Road Central	Pedestrian Walkway	
64	Kwong Hong Terrace	Aberdeen Street	Staunton Street	Pedestrian Walkway	Through Park
65	Ladder Street	Caine Road	Square Street	Pedestrian Walkway	
66	Ladder Street	Hollywood Road	Queen's Road Central	Pedestrian Walkway	Stairs
67	Li Yuen Street East	Queens Road Central	Des Vouex Road	Pedestrian Walkway	
68	Li Yuen Street West	Queens Road Central	Des Vouex Road	Pedestrian Walkway	
69	Man Hing Lane	Peel Street	Aberdeen Street	Pedestrian Walkway	Through Park
70	Pak Tsz Lane Park	Man Hing Lane	Sam Ka Lane	Pedestrian Walkway	
71	Pak Tsz Lane Park North Entrance 1	Gage Street	Pak Tsz Lane Park	Pedestrian Walkway	
72	Pak Tsz Lane Park North Entrance 2	Gage Street	Pak Tsz Lane Park	Pedestrian Walkway	
73	Pak Tsz Park Southern Entrance	Hollywood Road	Pak Tsz Lane Park	Pedestrian Walkway	
74	Peel Street	Hollywood Road	Queen's Road Central	Pedestrian Walkway	Market
75	Pottinger Street	Hollywood Road	Queen's Road Central	Pedestrian Walkway	Stairs, Wide
76	Sam Ka Lane	Peel Street	Aberdeen Street	Pedestrian Walkway	
77	Shelley Street	Caine Road	Hollywood Road	Pedestrian Walkway	
78	Shing Wong Street	Caine Road	Hollywood Road	Pedestrian Walkway	Stairs
79	Stanley Street	Cochrane Street	Graham Street	Pedestrian Walkway	Street Food
80	Theatre Lane	Queens Road	Des Vouex Road	Pedestrian Walkway	
81	Wa In Fong East	Shing Wo Street	Staunton Street	Pedestrian Walkway	
82	Wa In Fong East	Shing Wong Street	Staunton Street	Pedestrian Walkway	
83	Wa In Fong West	Wa in Fong East	Staunton Street	Pedestrian Walkway	
84	Wing Lee Street	Ladder Street	Shing Wong Street	Pedestrian Walkway	
85	Wing Wo Street	Queen's Road	Des Vouex Road	Pedestrian Walkway	

7.5.3 Ground Level Locations

Type Of Location	Quantity	Percentage Of Precinct
Food And Beverage	128	34%
Retail	123	32%
Services	56	15%
Cultural Asset	22	6%
Gallery	21	5%
Education	11	3%
Recreation	8	2%
Health Care	7	2%
Residence	6	2%
Total	382	



Map of Ground Floor Locations



List of Ground Level Locations within the SCTP February 2017

The Following List was compiled by Mateo Carvajal, Zhi Hui and Peter Nolan from Worcester Polytechnic Institute between January and February 2017.

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
1	12000 Francs	43A Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
2	121BC	44 Peel Street	Food and Beverage	Italian Restaurant/Bar
3	99 Bottles	59A Peel Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
4	Aberdeen Street	41-49 Aberdeen Street	Food and Beverage	Western Vegetarian Restaurant
5	Agnis b. Cafe	8-10 Gough Street	Food and Beverage	French Dessert
6	Al Dente	16 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Italian Restaurant
7	Al Forno	41-49 Aberdeen Street	Food and Beverage	Italian Pizzeria
8	AntiPasto	25 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Italian Restaurant
9	Asia Foods	Gage Street	Food and Beverage	
10	Awtar	23 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Mediterranean Restaurant
11	Balance Kitchen	2 Artbutnot Road	Food and Beverage	Cafe
12	Bar Medusa	49 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
13	Basement Bar & Cafe	13 Lyndhurst Terrace	Food and Beverage	Western Restaurant
14	Be Juiced Bar	45 Peel Street	Food and Beverage	Juice Shop
15	Bee Two	166 Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Coffee Shop
16	Beer and Fish	67 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Western Restaurant/Bar
17	Belon	41 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	French Restaurant
18	Bep	9-11 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Vietnamese Restuarant
19	Beyond Dessert	39 Gage Street	Food and Beverage	Pastry Shop
20	Beyrouth Bistro	39 Lyndhurst Terrace	Food and Beverage	Lebanese Restaurant
21	Bindaas Bar & Kitchen	33 Aberdeen St	Food and Beverage	Indian Cuisine
22	Blue	108 Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	International/Western Restaurant/ Bar Meat Specialty
23	Bobby's Rabble Bar	57 Peel Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
24	Bocadito	40 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Spanish Restaurant
25	Boucham	49 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	French Restaurant
26	Brooklyn	29 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
27	Brunch Club	70 Peel Street	Food and Beverage	All Day Breakfast
28	Bun Cha	41-49 Aberdeen Street	Food and Beverage	Vietnamese Restaurant
29	Butao Ramen	69 Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Japanes/Ramen
30	Cafe de Coral	Stanley Street	Food and Beverage	Chinese Restrant

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
31	Cafe De Paris	23 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	French Restaurant
32	Cafe d'i	Chancery Lane	Food and Beverage	cafe
33	CenacoloSteak and Pasta	45-53 Graham	Food and Beverage	Italian Steak House
34	Chi Chi Cham	53 Peel Street	Food and Beverage	Japanese Restaurant
35	Chiu Lung Roast	Chiu Lung Street	Food and Beverage	Chinese Resaurant
36	Chom Chom Burger	58-60 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Vietnamese Deli
37	Cicada	47A Elgin	Food and Beverage	Bar
38	Classified	108 Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	Western/All Day Breakfast/Coffee Restaurant
39	Club 1911	27 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
40	Cocotte	9 Shin Hing Street	Food and Beverage	French Restaurant
41	Common Ground Coffee Shop	19 Shing Wong Street	Food and Beverage	Coffee Shop
42	Cookie Galerie	Queen's Road Central	Food and Beverage	Food Shop
43	Cozy Bean	12 Shing Wong Street	Food and Beverage	
44	Cupping room	Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Cafe
45	Cutty Sark	20 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
46	Dacha Restaurant and Bar	38-40 Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	Middle Eastern Restaurant
47	De Belge Bar	21 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Belgian Bar
48	Ding Dim	14D Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Dim Sum Restaurant
49	Dragon Restaurant	Queen Victoria Street	Food and Beverage	Chinese Restaurant
50	Dream Tofa	16 Lyndhurst Terrace	Food and Beverage	Dessert Shop
51	Dream.The Bread	97A Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Western Bakery and Restaurant
52	Ebi Kin	39-43 Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	Ramen Restaurant
53	Edition	37 Peel Street	Food and Beverage	Korean Restaurant
54	Ee Da Lee	8 Lyndhurst Terrace	Food and Beverage	Italian Restaurant
55	El Postre Delicioso	12 Kau U Fong	Food and Beverage	
56	Emack & Balio's	26 Cochrane Street	Food and Beverage	Ice Cream
57	Enotaca On Elgin	47 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Mediterranean Restaurant
58	Eric Kayser Bakery	38 Caine Road	Food and Beverage	Bakery
59	FAB Bistro	30 Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	Steakhouse
60	Fairwood	Stanley Street	Food and Beverage	Chinese Restaurant
61	Feather and Bone	18 Cochrane Street	Food and Beverage	Meat and Produce Market
62	Filters Lane	Caine Road	Food and Beverage	Coffee Shop
63	Fine Print Bar	38 Peel Street	Food and Beverage	Coffer Shop
64	Flaming Frango	36B Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Portuguese Bar/Restaurant

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
65	Flutes Champagne and Cocktails	27 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
66	Force 8	42-42A Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	Wine Store
67	French Baguette Coffee	Kau U Fong	Food and Beverage	French, western
68	Fresca Restaurant	54A Holly Wood Road	Food and Beverage	Organic Snake Shop/Restaurant
69	Fresco Cafe	28 Gage Street	Food and Beverage	Bakery and Cafe
70	Fung Chi Don	Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Japanese Restaurant
71	Ginger Whisky Bar	On Wo Lane	Food and Beverage	
72	Glorious Fast Food	147c Caine Road	Food and Beverage	Traditional Chinese Restaurant
73	Godiva		Food and Beverage	Chocolate Store
74	Good Companion		Food and Beverage	Bar
75	Goughs	40 Gough Street	Food and Beverage	Western, French
76	Grassroots Pantry	108 Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	International/Vegetarian/Coffee Shop/ Bar
77	Grill		Food and Beverage	BBQ
78	Hazel and Hershey	69 Peel Street	Food and Beverage	Coffee Shop
79	Himalaya	13 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Indian Restaurant
80	Ho Lee Fook	1 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Asian Fusion Restaurant
81	Hokkaido Robata Etsuzo	52 Gage Street	Food and Beverage	Japanese/Robotayaki/Izakaya Restaurant
82	Holly Brown		Food and Beverage	Cafe
83	Holly Brown		Food and Beverage	Coffee Shop
84	Holy2go		Food and Beverage	Korean Restaurant
85	Hood Food	Tsun Wan Lane	Food and Beverage	Restaurant
86	Hooters		Food and Beverage	Bar
87	Hungry Korean		Food and Beverage	Korean Restaurant
88	Iberico & Co.	18 Shelley Street	Food and Beverage	Spanish Restaurant
89	Ichi Tora	Tsun Wan Lane	Food and Beverage	Ramen Restaurant
90	Ichitora	13 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Japanese Ramen
91	Insta Crepe	65 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	French Desert Cafe
92	IPC Food Lab	28 Caine Road	Food and Beverage	International Vegetarian Restaurant
93	Ippoh	39 Aberdeen Street	Food and Beverage	Japanese Restaurant
94	Itachi Sushi	44 Lyndhurst Terrace	Food and Beverage	Japanese Restaurant
95	J48	48 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Korean Bar
96	Jaspa's Restaurant	38-30 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Mediterranean Restaurant
97	Journoux	Aberdeen	Food and Beverage	Restaurant
98	Kaindou		Food and Beverage	

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
99	Kebab House		Food and Beverage	Turkish Restaurant
100	Kee Wah Bakery		Food and Beverage	Bakery
101	Kenoz	9 Lyndhurst Terrace	Food and Beverage	Middle Eastern/Egyptian Restaurant
102	Keun Kee Won Ton Noodle	2 Peel Street	Food and Beverage	Noodle Restaurant
103	Kuroko Ramen		Food and Beverage	Japanese Restaurant
104	La Cabana	62 Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	Wine Bar
105	La Cabane	Shin Hing Street	Food and Beverage	Imported Wine and Cheese
106	La Pamba	32 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Argentinian Steakhouse
107	La Pizzeria	5 Tsun Wing Lane	Food and Beverage	Italian Restaurant
108	La Port Parfum	Kau U Fong	Food and Beverage	Seafood, French
109	La' taste	Stanley Street	Food and Beverage	Vietnamese Restaurant
110	La Vache	48 Peel Street	Food and Beverage	French/Steak House
111	Le PHO	58 Lyndhurst Terrace	Food and Beverage	Vietnamese Restaurant
112	Le Quinze Vins	32 Gage Street	Food and Beverage	Wine Store
113	Le Tambour	52A Peel Street	Food and Beverage	Wine Bar
114	Lin Heung	162 Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Hong Kong Tea House
115	Linguini Fici	49 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Italian Food
116	Liquor and Liqueur	97 Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Wine Store
117	Liquor Land	31 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Wine Store
118	Little Bao	66 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Western Restaurant
119	Little Bite Gastropub	29-31 Bridges Street	Food and Beverage	Western/International/Wine/Private Kitchen
120	Little Burro	30 Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	Spanish Restaurant
121	Lobster and Mussels	16 Gough Street	Food and Beverage	Western Restaurant
122	Lotus	5 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
123	Loyal Dining		Food and Beverage	Chinese Restaurant
124	Luk Yu tea house		Food and Beverage	Very old tea house
125	M and S Food	32 Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	Supermarket
126	Maison Libanaise	10 Shelly Street	Food and Beverage	Lebanese Food
127	Mak's Noodle		Food and Beverage	Chinese Food
128	Mana! Fast Slow Food	92 Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Vegetarian/Western Restaurant
129	Manchu China Restaurant	33 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Chinese Stir-Fry
130	McGouches Bar and Grill	59 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Western Restaurant
131	MOKUM	Wyndham Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
132	Mostaccioli Bros	16 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Italian Restaurant

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
133	Motorino Pizza	14 Shelley Street	Food and Beverage	Italian Pizzeria
134	Moyo	36 Aberdeen Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
135	Mr. Simms Olde Sweet Shop	37 Lyndhurst Terrace	Food and Beverage	Candy Store
136	Ms. 100	7 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Korean Restaurant
137	Nagahama Ramen No. 1	14 Kau U Fong	Food and Beverage	Japanese, Ramen
138	Nam Kee Springroll Noodle Co. Ltd.	Cochrane Street	Food and Beverage	Chinese restaurant
139	Nan Tei	55 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Japanese Food
140	NEO	10 Shin Hing Street	Food and Beverage	French Bakery/ Skewers Restaurant
141	Nepal Restaurant	14 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Nepalese Restaurant
142	New Forest Restaurant	99 Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Western Style Restaurant
143	Ngau Saam Gun	148 Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Guangdong/Stirfry Restaurant
144	Ngoi Nha Viet	50 Gage Street	Food and Beverage	Vietnamese Food
145	Nile Egyptian Flavors	26 Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	Egyptian Restaurant
146	Null	71-73 Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
147	O'garlic Fine Gourmet	Mee Lun Street	Food and Beverage	Gourmet shop
148	Olive, Greek and Middle Eastern	32 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Greek and Middle Eastern
149	Ooalaa	108 Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	International/Seafood/Bar
150	Organic Plus	Caine Street	Food and Beverage	Organic Supermarket
151	Pacific Coffee Company	43 Lyndhurst Terrace	Food and Beverage	Coffee Shop
152	Pacific Gourmet	53 Caine Street	Food and Beverage	International Takeaway
153	Paissano's Pizzeria	23 Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	Italian Pizzeria
154	Pampas	36 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Argentinian Food
155	Park n Shop	6 Gage Street	Food and Beverage	Supermarket
156	Peak Cafe	9-13 Shelley Street	Food and Beverage	International Restaurant/Bar
157	Pearl Vietnamese Restaurant	Wo On Lane	Food and Beverage	Vietnamese Restaurant
158	Penny Fusions	48 Gage Street	Food and Beverage	Hong Kong Style Food Restaurant
159	Pescato	Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Italian Restaurant
160	Picada	16 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Mexican/Arentinan/Peruvian/Bar
161	Pizza Express	97 Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Pizza Gallery
162	Ponti Wine Cellars	Stanley Street	Food and Beverage	Liqueur Shop
163	Publico	28 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Italian Restaurant
164	QClub	21 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Supermarket
165	Quench	51 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
166	Quinary	56-58 Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	Bar

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
167	R Bar	Peel Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
168	Rosie Jean's Cafe	Caine Road	Food and Beverage	Coffee Shop
169	Rummin' Tings	28 Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	Bar
170	Saint Honore Bakery	138 Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Bakery Shop
171	Santorini	51 Elgin	Food and Beverage	Mediterranean Restaurant
172	Sazzione Novella	52-56 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Italian Restaurant
173	Seoul Bros	66 Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	Korean Restaurant
174	Ser Wong Fung	30 Cochrane Street	Food and Beverage	Japanese Restaurant
175	Sham Tseng Chan Kee Roasted Goose	Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Chinese Restaurant
176	Share Tea	Cochrane Street	Food and Beverage	Taiwanese Bubble Tea
177	Shugetsu Ramen	Gough Street	Food and Beverage	Noodle Restaurant
178	Sing Kee Seafood Restaurant	Lyndhurst Terrace	Food and Beverage	Chinese Restaurant
179	Sogno Cafe	97 Wellington	Food and Beverage	Cafe located on the Second Floor
180	Soho Corner	43 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
181	Soho Wines and Spirits	49 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Wine Store
182	Soiree	19 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
183	Spot Bar	32 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
184	Starbucks	D'Aguilar Street	Food and Beverage	
185	Staunton's Wine Bar and Cafe	10 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Mediterranean Bar
186	Stella	11 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Moroccan
187	Street Food	Mee Lun Street	Food and Beverage	
188	Sumac Lounge	Glenealy	Food and Beverage	Bar
189	Szechuan Cuisine	46 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Sichuan/Stir-Fry
190	Tai Cheong Bakery	35 Lyndhurst Terrace	Food and Beverage	Baked Goods Store
191	Take Out Comedy	34 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Comedy Club/Western Restaurant
192	TAKOREAN	Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Korean Restaurant
193	Tantra Lounge Bar	25 Staunton Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
194	TENKAI	17 aberdeen Street	Food and Beverage	Japanese Restaurant
195	Tenshu Tempura and Sashimi Restaurant	Kau U Fong	Food and Beverage	
196	The Chairman	18 Kau U Fong	Food and Beverage	Cantonese Restaurant
197	The Counter	39-49 Gage Street	Food and Beverage	Hong Kong Style Sandwich Restaurant
198	The Fridge	48 Peel Street	Food and Beverage	European Restaurant/Bar
199	The Globe	Shop A: Graham Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
200	The Monogamous Chinese	59 Caine Road	Food and Beverage	Chinese Restaurant

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
201	The Tipping Point	55 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
202	The Won!	Wo On Lane	Food and Beverage	Bar
203	Three Monkeys	Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	Japanese Restaurant
204	Triple Kent Limited	Gage Street	Food and Beverage	Food Market, Predominately Meat
205	Tsui Wah	Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Chinese Restaurant
206	Tsukiji	Gage Street	Food and Beverage	Japanese Restaurant
207	Tsuru	Wyndham Street	Food and Beverage	Japanese Restaurant
208	Tung Kee Noodles	4 Gage Street	Food and Beverage	Noodle Restaurant
209	Tycoon Tann	74 Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Japanese Restaurant
210	USA Prime Burgers	Aberdeen Street	Food and Beverage	American Restaurant
211	Variety Trading Company	Peel Street	Food and Beverage	Produce Market
212	Voi. La!	Man Yee Lane	Food and Beverage	Liqueur Store
213	Vom Fass	68 Hollywood Road	Food and Beverage	Wine Store
214	Wah Keh Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	16 Cochrane Street	Food and Beverage	Produce Market
215	Wang Fu	65 Wellington Street	Food and Beverage	Chinese Restaurant
216	Wasabi Warriors	Stanley Street	Food and Beverage	Japanese Restaurant
217	Westwood Carvery	Wo On Lane	Food and Beverage	Italian Restaurant
218	White Beard Fish n Chips	55 Peel Street	Food and Beverage	Seafood Restaurant
219	Wing Lok Yuen	Chiu Lung Street	Food and Beverage	Chinese Restaurant
220	WTF Bar and Restaurant	9 Elgin Street	Food and Beverage	Bar and Restaurant
221	Yakiniku	On Wo Lane	Food and Beverage	Japanese BBQ
222	YardBird	33-35 Bridges Street	Food and Beverage	Japanese Restaurant
223	yunau	Wo On Lane	Food and Beverage	Thai Restaurant
224	何蘭正	65 Peel Street	Food and Beverage	Bar
225	7 Eleven	166 Wellington Street	Retail	Retail Supermarket
226	9 Lives	37 Aberdeen Street	Retail	Pet Food Store
227	Abercrombie & Fitch	12 Pedder Street	Retail	Clothes
228	ABoutique	19 Aberdeen Street	Retail	Small Business; Boutique
229	Adidas	36 Queen's Road Central	Retail	Sports Shop
230	Adidas	D'Aguilar Street	Retail	Shoes
231	Aesop	42 Hollywood Road	Retail	Self Cleaning Supplies Store
232	Air Jordan	2-8 Wellington Street	Retail	Clothes & Shoes
233	Alice Fashion	67 Wellington Street	Retail	Women's Clothing Store
234	Aluminium Urban Living	36 Cochrane Street	Retail	Appliances and Furniture

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
235	Ana	Kau U Fong	Retail	
236	Anglo Chinese Florist	13 Lyndhurst Terrace	Retail	Flower Shop
237	bc	Wyndham Street	Retail	Fitness Shop
238	Beatriz de Silva	58-60 Peel Street	Retail	Clothing Store
239	Benefit	Lyndhurst Terrace	Retail	Cosmetic Shop
240	Betty Blue	34B Staunton	Retail	Women's Clothing
241	Blancpain	29 Queen's Road Central	Retail	Watches
242	Bob's Paradise	41 Peel Street	Retail	Pet Retail Store
243	BoConcept	Wyndham Street	Retail	Furniture
244	Bohemian Artistic	27 Aberdeen Street	Retail	Clothing Store
245	Bookazine	46 Lyndhurst Terrace	Retail	Book Store
246	Bothos	Aberdeen Street	Retail	Clothing Store
247	Bremont Watches	1 Lyndhurst Terrace	Retail	Watch store in Hong Kong
248	Calixto	Mee Lun Street	Retail	Jewelry and Accesories
249	Calzedonia	Queen's Road Central	Retail	Italian Legwear
250	Canaan Optical	Stanley Street	Retail	Glasses Store
251	Cecilia Yau Couture	Wellington Street	Retail	Womens Clothing, Designer
252	Cest Si Bon	51 Staunton Street	Retail	Fashion Boutique
253	Chinese Arts & Crafts	Des Voeux Road	Retail	Crafts
254	Chocolate Rain	67 Peel Street	Retail	Gift Shop/Jewelry
255	Chow Tai Fook	29 Queen's Road Central	Retail	Jewelry
256	Chow Tai Fook	Queen's Road Central	Retail	Jewelry
257	Christian Louboutin	Wyndham Street	Retail	Shoes
258	Clover Garden	26 Lyndhurst Terrace	Retail	Jewelry Store
259	CNC Fashion	24 Elgin Street	Retail	Clothing Store
260	Coqu	34A Staunton Street	Retail	Women's Clothing
261	Corner Block	Stanley Street	Retail	Grocery Store
262	Cortina Watch	Queen's Road Central	Retail	Watches
263	COS	Queen's Road Central	Retail	Clother
264	Creative Coop	34 Gough Street	Retail	Design, Home
265	Dejara	Staunton Street	Retail	Women's Clothing
266	Dogs and the City	Caine Road	Retail	Pets Shop
267	DOMA Lifestyle	Hollywood Road	Retail	Appliances
268	Eldorado Watch Co., Ltd.	Queen's Road Central	Retail	Watches

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
269	Élécatione Time Stop	Wellington Street	Retail	Cosmetic Store
270	Eternity Jewelry	Pottinger Street	Retail	Jewelry
271	Evelyn Artwear	21 Aberdeen Street	Retail	Boutique
272	Falli Fallie	Queen's Road Central	Retail	Watches
273	Fang Fong Projects	69-71 Peel Street	Retail	Designer Clothing Store
274	Fine Glass and Framework Production	99 Wellington Street	Retail	Framing Company
275	Fine Jewelry	8 Elgin Street	Retail	Jewelry Store
276	Finlly Jewelry	Elgin Street	Retail	Jewelry Store
277	FLOS	44 Wyndham Street	Retail	Furniture & Lights
278	Foresoon Computer	40 Stanley Street	Retail	Electronic Devices
279	Fortress	107-111 Des Voeux Road	Retail	Electronic Devices
280	Fotomax	4 Pottinger Street	Retail	Photographic Equipments
281	Fox Optical Co. Ltd.	12 Cochrane Street	Retail	Eyewear Store
282	Fujifilm	Stanley Street	Retail	Photographic Equipments
283	Fusion by Park n Shop	Caine Road	Retail	Super Market
284	Futbol Trend	Stanley Street	Retail	Sports Shop
285	GAP	Queen's Road Central	Retail	Clothes
286	Gaudalie	Gough Street	Retail	Cosmetics
287	Goldyard		Retail	Clothing
288	Goods of Desire	48 Hollywood Road	Retail	Homeware Retail
289	Graham Boutique	56-58 Hollywood Road	Retail	Various Retail Products
290	Greenfingers Florist	6 Aberdeen Street	Retail	Florist
291	Guess		Retail	Clothing
292	Hardware Shop		Retail	
293	Hei Man Lin Jewellery Co. Ltd.	134 Queen's Road Central	Retail	Jewelry Story
294	Hi Angel Shop	168 Wellington	Retail	Womens Clothing
295	Ho Kee Electrical Co.	95 Wellington Road	Retail	Various Retail and Supplies
296	Homeless		Retail	
297	Homeless		Retail	Design Store
298	Ichi Ni San Shop	16A Elgin Street	Retail	Pottery Shop
299	Indigo Living	63-69 Caine Road	Retail	Furniture Store
300	Intimissimi		Retail	Clothes
301	JHC Concept Store	128 Wellington Street	Retail	Various Retail Offered

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
302	Kam Bong Jewelry Co.		Retail	Jewelry
303	Kincheng Jewelry Co.	11 Aberdeen Street	Retail	Jewelry Producer Company
304	La Farfalla	98 Wellington Street	Retail	Tailor for Men's Suits
305	Lane's	Wellington Street	Retail	Clothes
306	Lapel	96 Wellington Street	Retail	Tailor
307	LensCrafters	Wellington Street	Retail	Glasses Store
308	Les Nerieidas	30 Lyndhurst Terrace	Retail	Jewelry Store
309	Linya Fashion	38 Cochrane Street	Retail	Designer Clothing Store
310	Lovers and Friends	24 Gough Street	Retail	Clothing and Accesories
311	Low Price Shop	32 Hollywood Road	Retail	Souvenirs
312	L's Where		Retail	Furniture, Lifestyle
313	Lu Yan Sang	136 Queen's Road Central	Retail	Cosmetics
314	LUSH		Retail	Fresh Handmade Cosmetics
315	Luxcessory		Retail	Women's Clothing
316	Lylus Clothes	Caine Street	Retail	Clothing Store
317	Magis		Retail	Furniture, Design, Lifestyle
318	Mammut	74 Hollywood Road	Retail	Sportswear Store
319	Mannings		Retail	Cosmetic Store
320	Mansions Interior		Retail	
321	Marco Visconti	14 Gough Street	Retail	Womens Clothing and Accesories
322	Marks & Spencer		Retail	Grocery Store
323	MCM	D'Aguilar Street	Retail	Bags
324	Mei Lun Jewelry and Jade	27 Hollywood Road	Retail	Jewelry and Jade Pottery Store
325	Mint and Lemon	32 Staunton Street	Retail	Women's Clothing Store
326	MisterChrono	19 Lyndhurst Terrace	Retail	Leather Goods
327	Moaw	Gough Street	Retail	Diverse products, clothing accesories
328	Modele	25 Aberdeen Street	Retail	Clothing Store
329	Morn Creations	Mee Lun Street	Retail	Backpack Shop
330	Mountain Folk Craft	Wo On Lane	Retail	
331	MTC	Staunton Street	Retail	Women's Clothes
332	Mushroom Shop	14 Aberdeen Street	Retail	Boutique
333	Name Unkown	91 Wellington Street	Retail	Various Retail Sold Here
334	NARS	Theatre Lane	Retail	Cosmetic Shtore

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
335	Nature Village Supplements	36 Lyndhurst Terrace	Retail	Health Products
336	New Balance	Wellington Street	Retail	Sports Shoes
337	Nike	Queen's Road Central	Retail	Sports
338	Oh La La	Elgin Street	Retail	Clothing Store
339	Okura	1 Shin Hing Street	Retail	Gift Shop that specializes in selling Designer Made Products.
340	Omega	Queen's Road Central	Retail	Watches
341	Orient Sense	29 Aberdeen Street	Retail	Jewelry Store
342	Pandora		Retail	Jewelry
343	Parfumerie Tresor	28 Lyndhurst Terrace	Retail	Perfume Store
344	Patagonia	46 Lyndhurst Terrace	Retail	Men's Clothes
345	Persian Arts	Wyndham Street	Retail	Carpet
346	Petit Bazaar	Gough Street	Retail	Kids Clothing
347	Petite Petite	Aberdeen Street	Retail	Clothing Store
348	Philipp Plein	Queen's Road Central	Retail	Clothes
349	Pick me up	Stanley Street	Retail	Clothes Store
350	Plant a Plant	46 Peel Street	Retail	Replica Plants and Trees
351	Prologue	3 Shin Hing Street	Retail	Tailored Suits: Men's Clothing Store
352	QuQu Boutique	28 Peel Street	Retail	Clothing Store
353	Reebok	Wellington Street	Retail	Shoes Store
354	Sam & Company	Stanley Street	Retail	Stationery Store
355	Samsung	Des Voeux Road Central	Retail	
356	SASA	Queen's Road Central	Retail	Cosmetic Store
357	SASA	D'Aguiler Street	Retail	Cosmetic Product
358	Sheer	Gough Street	Retail	Lingerie
359	Sheryia Curtain	1 Lyndhurst Terrace	Retail	Curtains and Fabric Store
360	Skechers	Des Voeux Road Central	Retail	Shoes
361	Solitude	48 Lyndhurst Terrace	Retail	Clothing Store
362	St Private i Salon	Stanley Street	Retail	Beauty Products Shop
363	Stockholm Shoes	31 Aberdeen Street	Retail	European Shoe Store
364	Street Shops	Chiu Lung Street	Retail	
365	Street Shops	Chiu Lung Street	Retail	
366	Suning	Pottinger Street	Retail	Electronic Devices
367	The Body Shop	Pottinger Street	Retail	Cosmetic Store

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
368	The Candle Company	11 Lyndhurst Terrace	Retail	Candle Store
369	The landmark	Queen's Road Central	Retail	Luxury Stores
370	The Vintage Concept	78 Wellington Street	Retail	Watch Store
371	THEI	10 Aberdeen Street	Retail	Clothes
372	Tin Cheung Camera Company	Stanley Street	Retail	Photographic Equipments
373	TopShop	Queen's Road Central	Retail	Clothes
374	Uber Tunique Accesories	Gough Street	Retail	Clothing Accesories
375	Under Armour	Lyndhurst Terrace	Retail	Shoes
376	Velo6 - Bike Shop & Cafe	On Wo Lane	Retail	Bike Shop and Cafe
377	Vera Wang Bride	39 Staunton Street	Retail	Weeding Dress Store
378	Vickie	Queen Victoria Street	Retail	Shoes
379	Vins	172 Wellington St.	Retail	Wine Shop
380	Visionaire	26 Gough Street	Retail	Design, lifestyle
381	Wellcome Supermarket	Caine Street	Retail	
382	Whatever It Takes	14D Elgin Street	Retail	Fitness Equipment and Clothes
383	Winnie Couture	37 Staunton Street	Retail	Wedding Dresses
384	Winnie's Curtains	73-73A Caine Street	Retail	Jewelry and Curtains Retail
385	Wynne Clothes Store	56 Peel Street	Retail	Clothing Store
386	Ying Kee Electric	99c Wellington Street	Retail	Electric Supplies, Auto Parts Store
387	ZARA	Queen's Road Central	Retail	Clothes
388	12 Lyndhurst Terrace	12 Lyndhurst Terrace	Services	Various Services
389	Alfa House	59 Wellington Street	Services	Small Business; Florist
390	Alins Tailor	59-61 Wellington Street	Services	Tailor
391	Alta Gastronomic	5 Gage Street	Services	Medicine
392	Arisowa Health	Elgin Street	Services	Health Shop
393	Artland Plastic Advertising	12 Elgin Street	Services	
394	Bangkok Bank	28 Des Voeux Road	Services	Bank
395	Bank of China	Queen's Road Central	Services	Bank
396	Bank of China	Wyndham Street	Services	
397	Bank of China	Pottinger Street	Services	Bank
398	Brownsagogo	Lyndhurst Terrace	Services	Hairdresser
399	Butterfly on Wellington	122 Wellington Street	Services	Hotel
400	Centaline Property	Wellington Street	Services	Housing Services
401	Central District Kai Fong District Association	Gough Street	Services	

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
402	Chase Salon	Caine Road	Services	
403	China Citic Bank International	Des Voeux Road Central	Services	Bank
404	Chiyu Banking Corporation Ltd.	Queen Victoria Street	Services	Bank
405	Chong Hing Bank	Des Voeux Road Central	Services	Bank
406	Citi Bank	Pedder Street	Services	
407	DahSing Bank	Des Voeux Road Central	Services	Bank
408	DBS	Des Voeux Road Central	Services	Bank
409	DK Aroma Therapy	16A Staunton Street	Services	Aromatherapy Service
410	Flight Center	17 Lyndhurst Terrace	Services	Tour Guide Agency
411	Foy Professional Services	Lyndhurst Terrace	Services	Eye Lense Retail and Repair
412	Francesca L.	On Wo Lane	Services	
413	Hair Passion		Services	Haircut
414	Hair Workshop	Peel Street	Services	Hair Salon
415	Hang Seng Bank		Services	Bank
416	Healthy Foot	24 Hollywood Road	Services	Foot Massage
417	Hippfish	32 Staunton Street	Services	Hair Stylist
418	HSBC		Services	Bank
419	HSBC Bank	132 Queen's Road Central	Services	Branch of HSBC Bank
420	Hung Fat Pawn Shop		Services	Pawn Shop
421	ICBC		Services	Bank
422	Jean Louis David		Services	Haircut
423	Jenny Packham	32 Lyndhurst Terrace	Services	Wedding Dress Designer
424	LaBelle	Glenealy	Services	Hair & Nail Salon
425	Lavande Nail Spa	61 Caine Road	Services	Nail Salon
426	Lee Wah Art & Frames	Chancery Lane	Services	Frame Work
427	LKF Hotel		Services	
428	Man Fong picture Frame Co., Ltd.		Services	Frame Work
429	Michelle Rene	15 Cochrane	Services	Hair Dresser
430	Midland Realty	Stanley Street	Services	Housing Services
431	Mina Dev'Wil	28 Cochrane Street	Services	Hairdresser
432	Ming Fat Realty	57 Hollywood Road	Services	Real Estate Agency
433	My Pal Laundry	26 Peel Street	Services	Laundromat
434	Noble hair	Stanley Street	Services	Haircut

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
435	O2	Wyndham Street	Services	Haircut
436	Oriental Crystal Commercial Building	46 Lyndhurst Terrace	Services	Various Retail and Services
437	Ovolo	Arbuthnot Road	Services	Hotel
438	Professional Properties Co.	Hollywood Road	Services	Housing Services
439	Raw Hair	14 Aberdeen Street	Services	Hair Salon
440	Sawasdee Massage	23 Elgin Street	Services	Massage Service
441	Shing Hing Frozen Meat and Provision	36 Gage Street	Services	Meat Retailer
442	Soho Square	21A-21B Lyndhurst Terrace	Services	Various Retail and Services
443	Standard Chartered	Wyndham Street	Services	Bank
444	Stationary Printing	99 Wellington Street	Services	Printing Shop
445	Sunshine Realty	Caine Road	Services	
446	Tai Shop	Wellington Street	Services	Tai Massage Parlor
447	Tak Wing Pawn Shop	Des Voeux Road Central	Services	Pawn Shop
448	The Loop	Wellington Street	Services	Haircut
449	The Strand	18 Cochrane Street	Services	Hairdresser/Beautician
450	Thir2 Salon	32 Cochrane Street	Services	Hair Salon
451	Toni & Guy	Wyndham Street	Services	Haircut
452	Traditional Barber Shop	Hollywood Road	Services	
453	Travel Expert	15 Cochrane Street	Services	Overseas Travel Planner
454	Wan Kee	Gage Street	Services	Meat Produce Storage
455	Wood Lik Printing Company	23 Aberdeen Street	Services	Printing Service
456	YMCA	51 Bridges Street	Services	Community, Youth Organizations, Pool
457	Zentro	Stanley Street	Services	Haircut
458	118 Wellington Street	118 Wellington Street	Cultural Asset	Contains Restaurants and other Services. Designated Heritage Site
459	Arch Angel Art	58 Hollywood Road	Cultural Asset	Antique Shop
460	C.Y.Tse Antiques	Hollywood Road	Cultural Asset	Antique Store
461	Catholic Church	Bridges Street	Cultural Asset	
462	Central Market	Central	Cultural Asset	One of the anchoring points of the SCTP
463	Chinese Antiques Street Vendor	Hollywood Road	Cultural Asset	Chinese Antiques and Art
464	Chinese Crafts Shop	168 Wellington St	Cultural Asset	
465	Chu's	Hollywood Road	Cultural Asset	Antique Store
466	Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Museum	7 Castle Road	Cultural Asset	Museum

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
467	Fan Hing Christian Association Ltd.	Caine Road	Cultural Asset	
468	Good Spring Company Limited	8 Cochrane Street	Cultural Asset	Chinese Herbalist Store
469	Grand Ho	108 Hollywood Road	Cultural Asset	Street Art Gallery
470	Honeychurch Antiques	29 Hollywood Road	Cultural Asset	One of the oldest Antique Stores on Hong Kong
471	Hong Kong Baptist Church	50 Caine Street	Cultural Asset	Baptist Church on Aberdeen. Seems t also have other facilities.
472	House of Grace Hong Kong Baptist Church	97 Caine Street	Cultural Asset	Baptist Church on Caine Street
473	JP Book Store		Cultural Asset	
474	King Kwon Decoration Company		Cultural Asset	Traditional Decoration studio
475	Lee Hing Antiques	123 Hollywood Road	Cultural Asset	Antique Shop
476	Lok Man	Chancery Lane	Cultural Asset	Rare Books
477	Man Mo Temple	124-126 Hollywood Rd	Cultural Asset	Budhist Temple
478	Murder Site of Yeung Ku-Wan	52 Gage Street	Cultural Asset	Site of the Assassination of Yeung Ku-Wan
479	Oi Ling's Antiques	72 Hollywood Road	Cultural Asset	Antique Shop
480	Palais Royal Paris	Hollywood Road	Cultural Asset	Antique Jewelry Store
481	PMQ	Aberdeen Street	Cultural Asset	A number of retail shops, exhibitions etc
482	Progressive Press	Kau U Fong North	Cultural Asset	Printing Services
483	Shrine	None	Cultural Asset	Eastern Shrine that is usually alight.
484	St. Paul Church	Gleanely Street	Cultural Asset	
485	Star Company	31-33 Hollywood Road	Cultural Asset	Wooden Carvings
486	Stores by Stairs	On Wo Lane	Cultural Asset	Small shops, metal work, plumbing and carpentry
487	Taste of Graham	15-25 Graham Street	Cultural Asset	Street Market that Attracts a great amount of foot traffic, and acts as a center for nearby Produce/Meat Stands
488	Temple	Wo On Lane	Cultural Asset	Shrines
489	Tenement House	120 Wellington Street	Cultural Asset	Tenement Building, one of the last buildings that have not been redeveloped. Is located near the Wet Markets, and was at one point located next to a Designated Cultural Site, which has now been torn down.
490	The Hong Kong Swatow Christian Church	20 Shelley Street	Cultural Asset	Christian Church
491	Tung Shan Porcelain	69-71 Peel Street	Cultural Asset	Porcelain Art Shop
492	Tung Sin Tan	Wellington Street	Cultural Asset	Temple & Charity Organization
493	Yung Kee Restaurant	32-40 Wellington Street	Cultural Asset	Famous Chinese Restaurant with 70 years history.
494	Ancient Chinese Art	97 Hollywood Road	Gallery	Art Gallery
495	Areteos Art	Hollywood Road	Gallery	

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
496	Art Frame Gallery	Caine Road	Gallery	
497	Art Futures Gallery	85 Hollywood Road	Gallery	Art Gallery
498	Cam's Gallery	Hollywood Road	Gallery	Art Gallery
499	Cheong Ming Antiques	87 Hollywood Road	Gallery	
500	Connoisseur Art Gallery	Hollywood Road	Gallery	
501	Culture Club Gallery	15 Elgin Street	Gallery	Art Gallery
502	El Gallery	Hollywood Road	Gallery	Art Gallery
503	Faith Art Gallery	Mee Lun Street	Gallery	Art Gallery Upstairs
504	Find Art Studio	Caine Road	Gallery	
505	Fringe Club	Wyndham Street	Gallery	For over 30 years since established, the Fringe Club has become a vibrant contemporary arts space where artists create and show their work, and those who enjoy the arts come to meet and see shows. Facilities for exhibitions and performances here are offered rent-free to both emerging and professional artists in Hong Kong and from overseas.
506	Galerie Le Bon	Hollywood Road	Gallery	Art Gallery
507	Galerie Ora Ora	7 Shin Hing Street	Gallery	Art gallery
508	Gallery One	31-33 Hollywood road	Gallery	Antique Store and Art Gallery
509	Hollywood Galleries	173 Hollywood Road	Gallery	Art Gallery
510	Jane's Gallery	Hollywood Road	Gallery	Art Gallery
511	Joyce Gallery	123 Hollywood Road	Gallery	Art Gallery
512	Karin Webber Gallery	20 Aberdeen Street	Gallery	Gallery on Aberdeen
513	Kunquat Gallery	73 Hollywood Road	Gallery	Art Gallery
514	La Galerie	74 Hollywood Road	Gallery	Art Gallery
515	Opera Gallery	Wyndham Street	Gallery	
516	Rare by Oulton	Gough Street	Gallery	Antiques & Rare objects
517	Royal Selanger	54 Hollywood Road	Gallery	Art Gallery
518	Ruyi 149	149 Hollywood Road	Gallery	Art Gallery
519	Select-18	Bridges Street	Gallery	Antique Gallery
520	Soul Art Shop	24-26 Aberdeen Street	Gallery	Art Shop outside the PMQ
521	True Art and Curios	89 Hollywood Road	Gallery	
522	Tsumari Story Rongrong& inri	Chancery Lane	Gallery	
523	Wellington Gallery	Wyndham Street	Gallery	
524	White Stone Gallery	57-59 Hollywood Road	Gallery	Art Gallery

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
525	Yan Gallery	Hollywood Road	Gallery	
526	Yellow Corner	58 Hollywood Road	Gallery	Art Gallery
527		94 Wellington Street	Residence	Residence
528	71-73 Wellington Street	71-73 Wellington Street	Residence	Residence Building
529	Caritas House & Caine Road	Caine Road	Residence	
530	Choy Lee House	34 Elgin Street	Residence	Residence
531	Dragon Court	Caine Road	Residence	
532	Madera Hollywood	53 Hollywood Road	Residence	Hotel
533	Million City	26-30 Elgin Street	Residence	Residence
534	Residence	39 Elgin Street	Residence	Residence
535	Residence	45 Elgin Street	Residence	Residence
536	The Elgin	51 Elgin Street	Residence	Residence
537	The Mood	38 Lyndhurst Terrace	Residence	Serviced Apartments
538	The Soho	69 Hollywood Road	Residence	Hotel
539	Tung Chai Building	86-90 Wellington Street	Residence	Residence in Wellington
540	Yin Serviced Apartments	97A Wellington Street	Residence	Residential Building located above shops
541	Cannan Nursery	Caine Road	Education	
542	Caritas Francis HSU College	Arbuthnot Road	Education	
543	Guocui		Education	Language School
544	Island Christian School		Education	
545	Kings College Old Boys Association Primary School		Education	
546	Mirnguan Institute	Wyndham Street	Education	
547	Preschool	Bridges Street	Education	
548	Sacred Heart Canossian School Private Section	Caine Road	Education	Canossian School
549	The Logical College	Glenealy	Education	
550	True Light Kindergarten	75 Caine Street	Education	Kindergarten in Hong Kong
551	Tutor Time	Arbuthnot Road	Education	Kidergarten
552	Wow Tutors	45 Graham Street	Education	Tutoring Services
553	Ayurvedo Spa	49 Elgin Street	Recreation	Health Spa
554	Buddha Lounge	23 Hollywood Road	Recreation	Lounge
555	Global Wellness	Lyndhurst Terrace	Recreation	Wellness
556	Pure Fitness	32 Hollywood Road	Recreation	Fitness Center
557	Sideways	Arbuthnot Road	Recreation	Driving Club

	NAME OF LOCATION	ADDRESS	LAND USE	COMMENTS
558	Studio Fitness	Wyndham Street	Recreation	Gym
559	The Hong Kong Jockey Club	Stanley Street	Recreation	Jockey Club
560	Various Recreation	13-17 Cochrane Street	Recreation	Various Recreation Services
561	Yoga BamBam	10 Shin Hing Street	Recreation	Yoga Studio
562	Catalo	Wellington Street	Health Care	Pharmacy
563	Catalo	Queen Victoria Street	Health Care	Pharmacy
564	Central District Kai-Fong Welfare	1 Gough Street	Health Care	Health Care Services
565	Chinese Traditional Orthopedist	Caine Road	Health Care	
566	Dental Surgeon	107 Caine Road	Health Care	
567	GNC		Health Care	
568	Neal's Yard Remedies	65 Hollywood Road	Health Care	Organic Health Products
569	Victoria Dispensary	Stanley Street	Health Care	Pharmacy

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