

***Arch7382 2020Spring  
Hong Kong City Waterfront  
Interviews Documentation***

***Ng Kwok Jing James, MLA1***

## **Research and Design Process By Stages**

**Stage 1:**  
**Quantitative Analysis (QA)**

**Stage 2:**  
**Literature Review (LR)**

**Stage 3:**  
**Qualitative Analysis (QA)**

**Stage 4:**  
**Prototype Design (PD)**

### **Appendices**

#### **HK Waterfront Online Survey**

Synthesize General public demands,  
Identify aspects to further investigate in QA

#### **Waterfront Development News Articles**

Synthesize Prominent waterfront issues,  
Identify aspects to further investigate in QA

#### **In-depth Interviews with Questions Synthesized from QA, LR**

Synthesize Interview findings under each aspect,  
Set them as parameter to achieve in prototype design

#### **Set Parameters to design crucial Elements/ prototypes for Waterfronts**

1. Summary Tables of Interviewees' Responses
2. Interviewees' Consent Forms
3. Online Survey Summary

***Stage 1:***  
***Quantitative Analysis***

# Quantitative Analysis: Hong Kong City Waterfront Online Survey Findings

Source: Tsang K, Chow J, Kam C, et al. HKU Arch7405 Participatory Design - HK Waterfront Online Survey Result Analysis

## Statistics on Interviewees:

Total Interviewees: 83

Female: 57

Male: 26

Age group: 19-50 years old

### Gender and Age Group



Majority of the respondents (68.7%) are female.

Majority of the respondents (83.2%) are aged between 19 to 50 years old.

## Local Scale findings: To Kwa Wan Waterfront

### Review on Environment:

#### Paving

More than half of the respondents (56.2%) think the design of paving lacks variations.

Half of them think **greenery paving** is suitable for the area.



### Review on Environment:

#### Railing

Majority of the respondents (62.5%) think the existing railings **disrupt the scenery** and 62.5% of people prefer railings that do not **obstruct the scenery**.



### Review on Environment:

#### Seating

Almost all respondents (93.8%) think there is **lack of shading** for the benches.

Half of them thinks the design of benches should incorporate and **blend in with planters and greenery**.



### Review on Environment:

#### Planter

Majority of the respondents (62.5%) think the planter and other facilities are too **scattered**.

Majority of the respondents (68.8%) think the planter should **cover larger area** and be **embedded in the ground**.



### Anticipation on Events/Activities

Majority of the respondents (82.1%) would **enjoy the harbour view** if they were to go to the area.

Most respondents think a **comfortable environment** and **addition of art elements** would encourage them to go to the area.



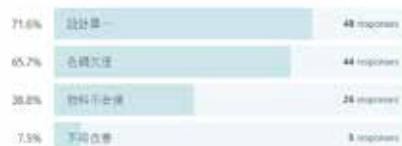
## Views on general Hong Kong waterfront (1)

### Review on Environment:

#### Paving

Majority of the respondents think the design of paving have **unappealing colour schemes** and **lacks variations**.

✓ 26 想體而言，你認為香港海濱空間的鋪地有哪些方面可以改善？  
67 out of 63 people answered this question (with multiple choice)

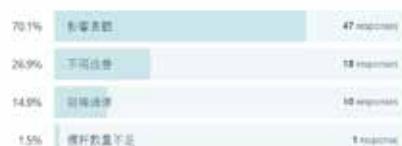


### Review on Environment:

#### Railing

Majority of the respondents (70.1%) think the railings **disrupt the scenery**.

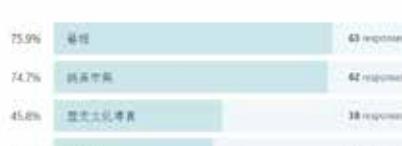
✓ 26 想體而言，你認為香港海濱空間的欄杆有哪個方面可以改善？  
67 out of 63 people answered this question (with multiple choice)



### The Ideal Harbourfront

Majority of the respondents (75.9%) look forward to holding **art fair or flea market** in the area.

✓ 26 你期望在上環海濱活動進行哪些活動？  
67 out of 63 people answered this question (with multiple choice)



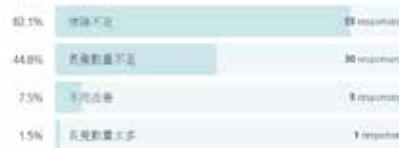
## Views on general Hong Kong waterfront (2)

### Review on Environment:

#### Seating

Majority of the respondents (82.1%) think there is **not enough shading** for the benches.

想總而言，你認為香港海濱空間的長凳有那些方面可以改善？  
67 out of 81 people answered this question (with multiple choice)

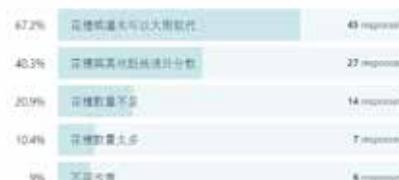


### Review on Environment:

#### Planter

Majority of the respondents (67.2%) think the planter or shrubs can be **replaced by trees** and 40.3% of them think the planter and other facilities are **too scattered**.

想總而言，你認為香港海濱空間的花槽有那些方面可以改善？  
67 out of 81 people answered this question (with multiple choice)



Analysing feedbacks from the Qualitative Analysis,  
Aspects to further investigate in Qualitative Interviews:

- 1/ Waterfront Spatial Designs - Railing, Seating, Shading
- 2/ Waterfront Planting Designs
- 3/ Programs and Activities - Variations?

***Stage 2:***  
***Literature Review***

## **Literature Review**

### **News Paper Reports on HK City waterfront issues**

#### **Article 1 Summary**

Lee C. et al. 2019. 【親水文化 · 2】海邊築鐵絲網、欄杆 學者：港府規劃「偽親水. HK01 News. Retrieved from <https://www.hk01.com/%E7%A4%BE%E5%8D%80%E5%B0%88%E9%A1%8C/281497/%E8%A6%AA%E6%B0%B4%E6%96%87%E5%8C%96-2-%E6%B5%B7%E9%82%8A%E7%AF%89%E9%90%B5%E7%B5%B2%E7%B6%B2-%E6%AC%84%E6%9D%86-%E5%AD%B8%E8%80%85-%E6%B8%AF%E5%BA%9C%E8%A6%8F%E5%8A%83-%E5%81%BD%E8%A6%AA%E6%B0%B4>

#### **[Key concepts: Practicality, Fishing Area, Waterfront Barriers, LCSD Regulations, Natural water bodies]**

The article features an interview with a LegCo member in the Architectural, Surveying, Planning and Landscape functional constituency regarding HK City Waterfront designs.

It was pointed out that current HK city waterfront designs have large rooms for improvement. Either proposals are too conservative, or they are unpractical, for instance the fishing area in the Central promenade proposal.

The interviewee emphasized the three levels of water-friendly culture. They include allocation of access, ease of access, and contact with water bodies.

Along HK City Waterfront, one could always see railings and seawalls of half a person tall. Under LCSD management, strict restriction on waterfront activities were imposed, for example, biking, busking and singing are not allowed. Under such excessive management, they run counter to the concept of water-friendliness.

Past examples of water-friendly designs tend to be associated with artificial water bodies, e.g. the Kwun Tong harbor front water feature project. It is criticized that the hesitance to touch the nature's water bodies makes HK city waterfront design not meeting international standards.



## ***Article 2 Summary***

HK01 News. 2019. 預算案 60 億延長海濱長廊至 34 公里 公共空間應如何運用？. Retrieved from

<https://www.hk01.com/01%E8%A7%80%E9%BB%9E/300691/%E9%A0%90%E7%AE%97%E6%A1%8860%E5%84%84%E5%BB%B6%E9%95%B7%E6%B5%B7%E6%BF%B1%E9%95%B7%E5%BB%8A%E8%87%B334%E5%85%AC%E9%87%8C-%E5%85%AC%E5%85%B1%E7%A9%BA%E9%96%93%E6%87%89%E5%A6%82%E4%BD%95%E9%81%8B%E7%94%A8>

*[Key concepts: IEC Pedestrian Boardwalk, Public Space insufficiency, Promenade Linkage, Public instead of Private management]*

The article was written in February 2019 when the Financial Budget 2019 was published. The government plans to provide 35 hectares of open space on both sides of the Victoria Harbour, which is equivalent to 2.65 Kowloon Parks, and increase the Victoria Harbour promenade from about 21 kilometers to 34 kilometers. Main projects in this development includes the pedestrian boardwalk under the Island Eastern Corridor.

At present, there is insufficient public space in various districts. The waterfront project is crucial in upgrading HK's walkability and pedestrian network.

In the past, many people criticized the seaside promenades such as broken worms, and many seaside areas were blocked or blocked by commercial buildings and private houses. The government has insufficient supervision of public space for private management of shopping malls and residential projects, such as the quality of openness, facilities maintenance, and comprehensive design. Therefore, it should give priority to operating the waterfront promenade in a public mode. As articulated in Article 1, the authority shall be aware of past criticisms on LCSD for over management and too restrictive regulations on harbor front activities in formulating, managing future waterfront landscapes.



### **Article 3 Summary**

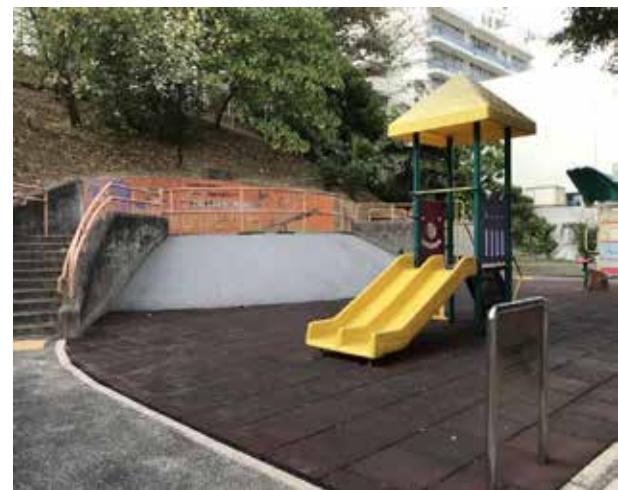
Yeung C. 2018. 調查：近八成五港人常前往休憩用地 倘政府做好規劃以符各區需求. HK01 News. Retrieved from  
<https://www.hk01.com/%E7%A4%BE%E6%9C%83%E6%96%B0%E8%81%9E/250520/%E8%AA%BF%E6%9F%A5-%E8%BF%91%E5%85%AB%E6%88%90%E4%BA%94%E6%B8%AF%E4%BA%BA%E5%B8%B8%E5%89%8D%E5%BE%80%E4%BC%91%E6%86%A9%E7%94%A8%E5%9C%BO-%E5%80%A1%E6%94%BF%E5%BA%9C%E5%81%9A%E5%A5%BD%E8%A6%8F%E5%8A%83%E4%BB%A5%E7%AC%A6%E5%90%84%E5%8D%80%E9%9C%80%E6%B1%82>

#### **[Key concepts: High Open Space Utilization, Proximity to Home, Lessening LCSD restrictions]**

The article summarizes a survey on Hong Kong people's opinion on public open spaces. The survey about 3,600 citizens in 18 districts in Hong Kong, with an average of about 200 people in each district.

It was found that about 85% of the Hong Kong people interviewed go to the open space at least once a month, and 97% of the open space users interviewed often go to the open space near their homes. Only 15% go to open space near the workplace or school; and 15% will go to the open space by public transport, private car or bicycle.

Civic suggests that the government should consider relaxing the restrictions on open space activities. To start with, it was suggested that the government can first use a larger open space as a pilot test to allow activities such as roller skating, dog walking, etc. Various community stakeholders' opinions shall be considered too in the design process.



#### Article 4 Summary

Sing Tao Daily. 2019. 天后維園道優化海濱 擬不設圍欄倡「親水」. Retrieved from <https://std.stheadline.com/daily/article/detail/2111940/%E6%97%A5%E5%A0%B1-%E6%B8%AF%E8%81%9E-%E5%A4%A9%E5%90%8E%E7%B6%AD%E5%9C%92%E9%81%93%E5%84%AA%E5%8C%96%E6%B5% B7%E6%BF%B1-%E6%93%AC%E4%B8%8D%E8%A8%AD%E5%9C%8D%E6%AC%84%E5%80%A1-%E8%A6%AA%E6%B0%B4>

#### **[Key concepts: Pilot Water-friendly Design, Steps descending into waters, Water sports and Events]**

Since the opening of the Central-Wanchai bypass, the waterfront of Victoria Park Road, Tin Hau, which has been enclosed by the project, is expected to be released again.

Through redesigning this section of the waterfront, the Architectural Services Department plans to make it the first local water-friendly prototype that is without conventional physical barriers like fences. Instead, landing steps are to be designed to allow citizens to approach the sea without obstacles, hold water sports and events, and sunbathe to promote Hong Kong's water-friendly culture. Steps descending into the water of Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter area, will serve as seats for citizens to embrace the harbor view and provide space for people to touch the waters. The new design is anticipated to bring new dimensions of waterfront landscape experience to the public.



## Article 5 Summary

Green Power. 2018. 親水文化 連繫「人」與「水」. Retrieved from [https://www.greenpower.org.hk/html5/chi/fe\\_132.shtml](https://www.greenpower.org.hk/html5/chi/fe_132.shtml)

**[Keywords: HK historical harbor swimming sheds, Cross-harbor swimming event, Cultural-historical dimensions of Waterfront]**

In the past, Hong Kong people used to interact with the local natural waters a lot. Taking the harbor as an example, the first swimming shed at the North Point beach was built 100 years ago to allow the public to swim in the sea. In the 1950s, there were about ten swimming sheds in Hong Kong. Until then, the pollution of the harbor gradually became serious and the swimming sheds began to decline, gradually replaced by swimming pools. Yet with increasing awareness, more water-friendly policies and designs emerge. For example, the cross-harbor swimming, which was suspended in the late 1970s due to pollution from Victoria Harbor, was re-opened in 2011 due to improved water quality, attracting thousands of athletes every year.

In the course of reactivating the city waterfront, authorities and designers could consider reconnecting people to the water with local historical, cultural dimensions to enhance people's sense of identity.



## Article 6 Summary

Lee C. 2019. 【紅磡海濱】都市公園市場調查截止 組織盼舊式遊樂場設施回歸. In HK01 news. Retrieved from

<https://www.hk01.com/18%E5%8D%80%E6%96%B0%E8%81%9E/308805/%E7%B4%85%E7%A3%A1%E6%B5%B7%E6%BF%B1-%E9%83%BD%E5%B8%82%E5%85%AC%E5%9C%92%E5%B8%82%E5%A0%B4%E8%AA%BF%E6%9F%A5%E6%88%AA%E6%AD%A2-%E7%B5%84%E7%B9%94%E7%9B%BC%E8%88%8A%E5%BC%8F%E9%81%8A%E6%A8%82%E5%A0%B4%E8%A8%AD%E6%96%BD%E5%9B%9E%E6%AD%B8>

### **[Keywords: Waterfront as Tourist spots, Local historical identity, unconventional play-scapes]**

Recently, the government proposed to the Hung Hom Pier area as a site to share tourists' (mainly from mainland China) load in the To Kwa Wan district, causing residents to worry about potential nuisance caused. Eventually, the scheme came to a halt after a series of protests.

The community demanded that the government "not to treat the waterfront as a tourism project alone." Since Hung Hom has been a district by the shore for a long time, historical marks like the dock has become iconic landmarks of the community that the waterfront development could take account into.

An earlier survey revealed that many think the park design was dull, and proposed that the waterfront should provide unique children's play facilities and sports. Facilities such as the tall slides and ladders welcomed in children decades ago could be incorporated. Artificial water play and other water-friendly design are recommended too, together with barrier-free access and facilities for people with different needs.



The Literature review presents prominent issues regarding future waterfront development.

These findings add upon issues found in Qualtitative Analysis to further investigate.

Issues to canvas opinions through Quantitative Analysis:

1/ Waterfront Spatial Designs - Railing, Seating, Shading

2/ Waterfront Planting Designs

3/ Programs and Activities - Variations?

4/ Restrictions and Regulations from the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD)

5/ Water-friendly Designs - Natural water bodies

6/ History and Culture: Public activities associated with natural water bodies

***Stage 3:  
Qualitative Analysis - In-Depth Interviews***

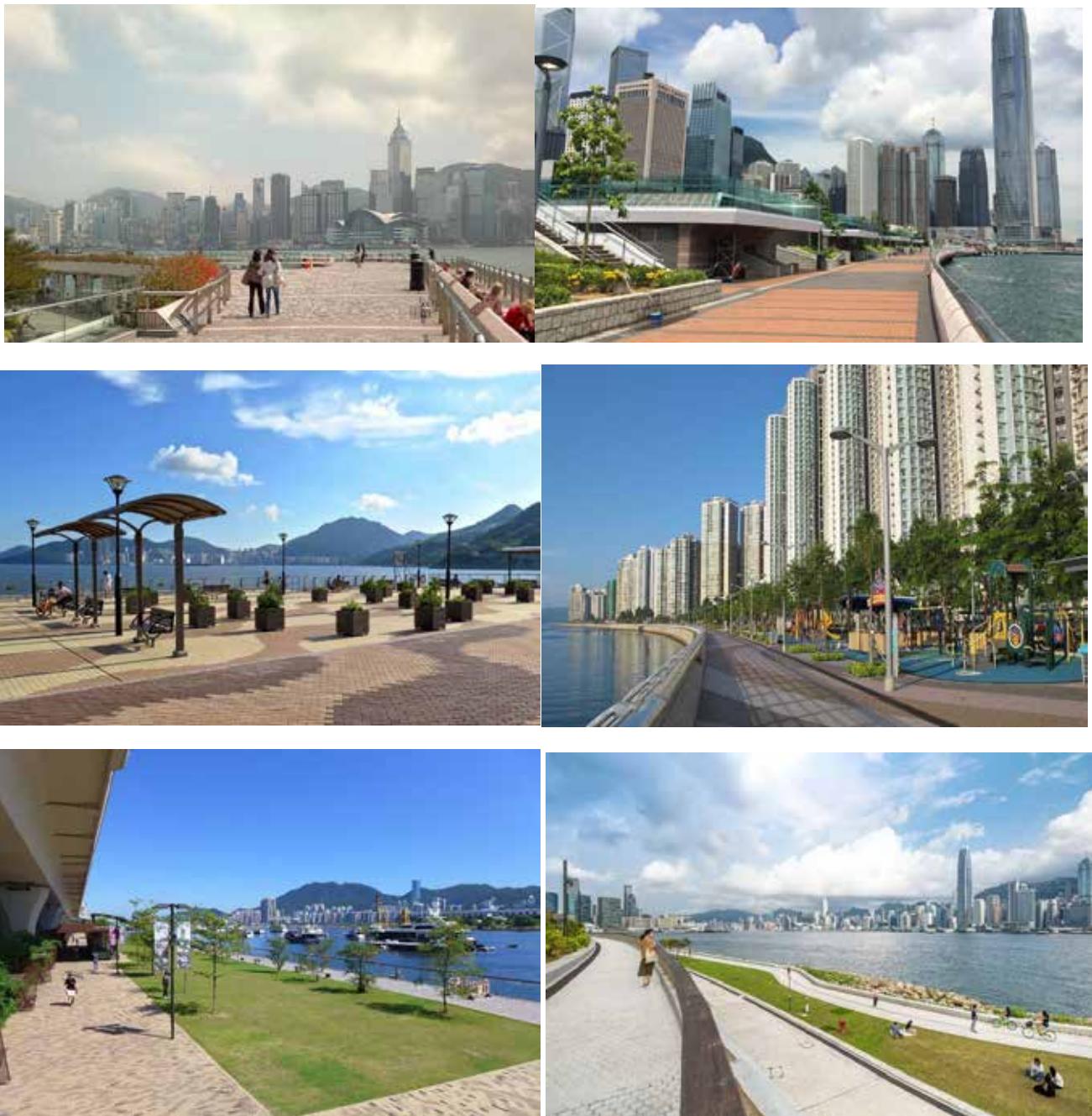
## ***Interview Questions***

Faculty of Architecture, The University of Hong Kong

Arch7382 Floating Marine Laboratory (2020Spring)

Hong Kong City Waterfront Research and Design project

Interview Introduction



This interview focuses on Hong Kong City Water front spaces. In the recent decades, more and more water fronts are turned into promenade landscape spaces, serving as recreational areas of various districts of Hong Kong. While the coastal landscapes is a unique city feature of Hong Kong, there are greater concerns and discussions on future developments of our water front spaces. We would like to canvas your views regarding this.

## General Usage Pattern

1. How often do you use Hong Kong urban recreational spaces? (1 to 5, 5 being very often)
2. Approximately how much percentage of the time you spend in recreational spaces are in city waterfronts? (0-100%)
3. When you go to any city waterfronts, what would you like do? (e.g. running, fishing, picnic)

## Spatial Restrictions, Issues and Opportunities

4. Hong Kong has been said to be creating over-protective designs through the use of railing and fences, not only on streets but also promenades.

Do you think most of our city waterfront spaces are over-protective?

Would they create unnecessary separation between people and the waters? Would you recommend changes to such design?



5. In 2018, Hong Kong was strike by the super typhoon Manghur. Not only buildings are damaged, the city waterfronts are severely flooded and destroyed.



On one hand, the HK Civil Engineering Development Department proposes building tall sea walls along one of the promenades in Tsueng Kwan O. Yet also, we see some Western countries' design proposals to use planting as wave mitigation strategies. What are your views on the coastal resilience strategies Hong Kong shall take? In terms of effectiveness and Visual aesthetics?



HKCEDD Proposal: 1m tall Sea Wall



Coastal Landscape Planting Design Proposals in the US

## Coastal Activities/ Programs

6. How would you evaluate current city water front spaces in terms of planting and greenery?  
Do you think they are lacking green space?  
Would you like to have larger, connected green environments or shall planting take a more minor role in harbor front landscapes?



7. Some local comments expressed that there are too much regulations on activities people can do at the waterfront. For instance, biking and musical performance is not allowed, except special areas designated by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD).

Do you feel that your activities are confined at waterfront spaces?  
Would you recommend any adjustments in the future?



8. Cultural spaces, like Art Fairs, Flea Markets, etc. are possible programs and activities to expand at Hong Kong water fronts. For example, sometimes there are art events in new promenades like the Air installation events in the Tamar Park Promenade shown below.

Do you like Cultural Spaces along the water front, and do you want them to expand?  
Do you have other activities/ programs suggested for Hong Kong water fronts?



## Water-friendly environment



Indeed, Hong Kong has a rich history and culture of water friendly (親水) environment. We used to have 8-10 Swimming sheds, e.g. Lai Chee Kok, North Point, Sai Wan, yet they are closed before 2000 due to pollution and people preferring to go swimming pools. Recent years Hong Kong government has been trying to re-establish water-friendly environments like the two proposed design projects below.

What is your feeling about getting in touch with Hong Kong natural water bodies?

Are there concerns or worries regarding water-friendly environments?

And would you recommend we have more of these spaces in Hong Kong water fronts?



Tin Hau Waterfront Design Proposal, ArchSD



Tsui Ping River, Kwun Tong Water friendly Design, DSD

## ***Key responses to Interview questions***

***The Interviews were archived in a video clip,  
posted on Youtube as an unlisted clip.***

***Please see  
<https://youtu.be/AedfyzeLNBM>  
to view the clip  
(Audio in Cantonese with English visuals)***

## Question & Response 1

### Q1/ Over-protective Waterfront?

Railings and Fences...



### Q1/ Over-protective Waterfront?

Do you think most of our city waterfront spaces are over-protective?

Would they create unnecessary separation between people and the waters?

Would you recommend changes to such design?

### Q1/ Over-protective Waterfront?

Too conservative...

The government worries people falling into the water!

Would be nice to open up the waterfront

### Q1/ Over-protective Waterfront?

Over-protected.

Railings are so tall, People feel like they are separated from the sea!

### Q1/ Over-protective Waterfront?

Foreign countries waterfront: A few steps gradually descending to the sea - Children enjoy them!

More thoughtful designs are needed so people can interact with the water!

### Q1/ Over-protective Waterfront?

Acceptable... Due to safety concerns

The fact that people are not allowed to step on the lawn is more restricting to me!

### Q1/ Over-protective Waterfront?

Acceptable...

But Designs like Kwun Tong promenade with glass railing feels nicer!  
Since people can still see the waters even they are sitting



## Summary - Q1

- Too tall, over-protective railings in general.
- Could change to designs that allow people view/ touch the sea more
- Keep in mind users' safety

## Question & Response 2

### Q2/ Waterfront Design Resilience - Hardscape or Softscape?

2018 Typhoon Mangkhut - Hong Kong



Hang Fa Tsuen



Tsuen Kwan O

### Q2/ Waterfront Design Resilience - Hardscape or Softscape?

USA: Coastal Planting Design Proposals

HKCEDD Proposal: 1m tall Sea Wall



VS



### Q2/ Waterfront Design Resilience

HKCEDD Proposal: 1m tall Sea Wall



Too artificial!  
Not Visually pleasing!

### Q2/ Waterfront Design Resilience

Sea wall is not the only solution, the wall will just be taller and taller!

Some foreign countries' strategies seem to dissipate wave power by multiple intervention layers in the sea leading towards the shore...

### Q2/ Waterfront Design Resilience

West Kowloon Cultural District example:

Boulders + Lowered Concrete strip along the waterfront -

Not sure if really effective but at least people can sit there, harbor view not blocked!



### Q2/ Waterfront Design Resilience

I like planting treatment for water edges, but

Spatial limitation in HK is a concern!

Would we lack the space to do such designs?



### Q2/ Waterfront Design Resilience

I prefer planting water edge treatment,

Sea Wall is not visually pleasing...

More Space along the water front is nice! People will have more space to walk!

### Summary - Q2

- Planting along water-edge is visually more pleasing
- Taking more buffer space at waterfront provides more walking space too
- Keep in mind spatial limitation in HK waterfronts

## Question & Response 3

### Q3/ Waterfront Greening

Typical Park like ornamental planting at waterfronts



### Q3/ Waterfront Greening

Do you think City Waterfronts are lacking green space?

Would you like to have larger, connected green environments?

Or,  
Shall planting take a more minor role in harbor front landscapes?

### Q3/ Waterfront Greening

I want more plants, they are beautiful

They provide shade to people, with more plants people will be happier!

But maintenance costs will be higher... the government may be hesitant

### Q3/ Waterfront Greening

In general I think HK promenades are having too little greening

I want more lawn! For people to run and jog,

Also more variety of plants like Trees and Shrubs etc.!

### Q3/ Waterfront Greening

For sure I want larger  
planting areas!

Scattered, small planter  
boxes are not visually  
appealing



### Q3/ Waterfront Greening

I am concerned too much planting would block people's circulation,

And impose burden on drainage of lawns especially when HK have high seasonal rainfall...

### Q3/ Waterfront Greening

Hong Kong has so many skyscrapers, large lawns are rarely seen

Why not create more large green spaces along the waterfront!

## Summary - Q3

- More connected, larger greening networks along the waterfront is preferable
- Keep in mind greenery shall not block circulation and be physical obstacles (e.g. too much shrubs and trees)

## **Question & Response 4**

## **Q4/ Restriction on Activities - LCSD?**

E.g. Biking, Musical Performances are Not allowed, except for some designated areas



## **Q4/ Restriction on Activities - LCSD?**

Do you feel that your activities are confined at waterfront spaces?

Would you recommend any adjustments in the future?

#### **Q4/ Restriction on Activities - LCSD**

Activities at the waterfront are for sure too confined!



#### ***Q4/ Restriction on Activities - LCSD***

I want more flexibility in activities I can do in the harborfront

Yet some regulations like sound level and number of gathering people should be set to regulate disturbance to other users...



#### **Q4/ Restriction on Activities - LCSD**

I would really love to ride a bike along the promenade!

But it is not allowed...

Why is this recreational activity not allowed!



#### ***Q4/ Restriction on Activities - LCSD***

Some restrictions like biking along crowded promenades would really impose risk to other users...

For music performance, we shall note that people should have equal opportunities - what if the singing and dancing performances are not of a decent quality?

#### **Q4/ Restriction on Activities - LCSD**

Unmanaged fishing activities along the waterfront can be dangerous, the hook can easily hurt passer-by

Activities and programs shall be wisely planned and demarcated along the waterfront...



## **Summary - Q4**

- Activities are rather confined, lessening restrictions will be good, Given:
  - Disturbance to other users are under control
  - More careful spatial planning for "active" activities like sports, music, fishing

## Question & Response 5

### Q5/ Cultural Spaces - Do you want more?



Art Installation at Tamar Promenade in the past

### Q5/ Cultural Spaces - Do you want more?

Do you like Cultural Spaces along the water front?

Do you want more of them?

Do you have other activities/ programs suggested for Hong Kong water fronts?

### Q5/ Cultural Spaces - Do you want more?

Cultural spaces are nice!

They can attract lots of people to the waterfront!

### Q5/ Cultural Spaces - Do you want more?

Cultural spaces are great as art can integrate with the local context to create unique artifacts and shows!

For example - Sydney and Japan has temporary art installations at their waterfronts!



### Q5/ Cultural Spaces - Do you want more?

More art-cultural events are great, like those in WKCD and Central waterfront  
Performers and Participants will feel a strong Hong Kong identity in open air art fairs!

Yet - art is subjective, some previous installations are said to be ugly... sth to consider



### Q5/ Cultural Spaces - Do you want more?

More seasonal, themed exhibitions are good - e.g. Seoul Hangang Park

Temporary shows are better than Permanent shows

Sports facilities are of lower priority as people can do it inland



### Q5/ Cultural Spaces - Do you want more?

Cafes are quite popular in foreign countries waterfront!

Hong Kong waterfronts in general are quite blank...  
Maybe because they lack people that business cannot be run



## Summary - Q5

- Culture spaces like Art fairs, Markets, Food and catering can expand
- Temporary installations are nicer since art is subjective - not everyone likes the installations

## Question & Response 6

### Q6/ Water-friendly Landscape spaces

HK has a rich history of water friendly activities/ culture, yet diminished before 2000 due to water pollution. Recent years the government has been re-implementing these activities



### Q6/ Water-friendly Landscape spaces

What is your feeling about getting in touch with Hong Kong natural water bodies?

Are there concerns or worries regarding water-friendly environments?

And would you recommend we have more of these spaces in Hong Kong water fronts?

### Q6/ Water-friendly Landscape spaces

Water friendly designs are great -

BUT they have to be NATURAL water bodies but not artificial ones!

Concerns: Dirty/ smelly water would be discouraging people to touch them!

Plants to distill water has high potentials

### Q6/ Water-friendly Landscape spaces

I would really like to touch the natural waters in HK!

Yet harborfront design resilience is what I am more concerned...

What if there is another super typhoon in HK?



### Q6/ Water-friendly Landscape spaces

I like the Tin Hau promenade design without railings!

People can touch the water and sit by the sea!

Concerns: Typhoon Resilience, Management of water-friendly spaces (e.g. Guards)



### Q6/ Water-friendly Landscape spaces

Design proposals by HK Drainage Services Department to design water friendly river channels are great! Given water is clean, there is constant flow -

A comfortable environment for people to spend their leisure time



### Q6/ Water-friendly Landscape spaces

Water quality is crucial

Gentle slope descending into the water is nice

Ensure boats circulation is not blocked!

## Summary - Q6

- Water-friendly experiences with Natural water bodies are great, Given
- Water quality is decent and water interactive experience is pleasant
- Shall enhance waterfront design resilience during natural disasters to promote this

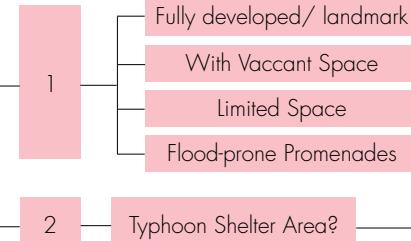
***Stage 4:  
Prototype Design***

# Developing Site Specific Waterfront Strategies

Since Hong Kong has numerous Waterfront sites, whose location, extent of development, crowdedness, etc. vary. There is a need to first categorize City Waterfront sites through which design strategies can be applied. And since Victoria Harbor is so famous of its skyscrapers' view, water edge interventions shall not be massive that blocks the city skyline view - and waterfronts in the Harborfront deserves their own classifications

## Waterfront Strategy Development for Specific Sites

### Geographical Location



No/ Minimal Intervention

Some Softscape edge & Programs

More Hardscape edge treatment

More Land Terracing/ Landforming

Victoria Harbor?

New Towns?

Small Coastal Planting, Preserve Skyline

Can have more dominant Coastal plants

Less Softscape edge, Ensure smooth Navigation

## Proportion of Hardscape + Softscape Treatment

Structures - e.g.  
Floating Deck, Steps,  
Terraced Seats, etc.

Planting + Natural  
water edge restoration -  
e.g. Mangrove, Rock surface

- Existing Site Conditions:
1. Crowdedness
  2. Size/ Area of waterfront
  3. Existing Activities
  4. Sea Level fluctuation during Natural Disaster

Most waterfronts in Hong Kong are adjacent to the sea, i.e. they are salt water bodies. General smaller sized aquatic species like grasses do not favor such environment, mangrove species which are larger in size establish much better under such conditions. Yet such planting requires more space and create certain extent of view blockage. They are recommended to be designed in New Town waterfronts which are generally more spacious.

2

## In-land landform Design

- Number of Coastal Terraces
- Sectional Length of Each Coastal Terrace
- Materiality (Artificial/ Naturalistic)
- Planting Area Allocation

**Physical Landform**

3

## Programs/ Activities Spatial Planning

- Main Circulation Axes: Walking + Biking (if applicable)
- Permanent Event Space (Museums/ Restaurants & Cafes)
- Temporary Event space (Art Fair/ Markets/ Music Show)
- Other activities (Fishing/ Skateboarding/ etc.)

**Activities/ Programs  
Spatial Planning**

# Waterfront Site Typologies - By Geographical location



Typology 1: Fully Developed/ Landmark Promenades -  
e.g. Star Avenue in Tsim Sha Tsui



Typology 2: Promenade with Vacant Space -  
e.g. Central Promenade/ West Kowloon Cultural District



Typology 3: Promenade with Limited Space -  
e.g. To Kwa Wan Promenade



Typology 4: Promenade prone to natural disaster damage - e.g. Hang Fa Tsuen Promenade



Typology 5: New Town Promenades +  
Flood prone - e.g. Tseung Kwan O Promenade



Typology 6: New Town Promenades +  
With Vacant Space - e.g. Tai Po Promenade



Typology 7: Typhoon Shelter Areas - e.g. Tin Hau promenade (Victoria Harbor) / Tuen Mun Promenade



## **Softscape Water edge Treatment Prototypes**

Since Hong Kong has numerous Waterfront sites are mostly adjacent to Salt Water bodies, the treatment typologies below are focused on salt water planting treatment.

### **1. Mangrove Planting**

Mangrove planting is seen locally in areas like Lau Fau Shan (North New Territories with gentle land-water interface slope gradients. Mangrove will grow tall and create certain view blockage. They can be pruned to control plant height.



### **2. Mudflat areas**

Mudflat areas are found locally in areas with gentle land-water interface slope gradient, for example Yi O in Lantau Island. During low tide, the dry mud ground can serve as public walking space.



### **3. Natural rock surface**

Natural rock surface can be potential public space during low tide, enabling people to touch the water. This example taken from Chek Keng, Sai Kung, is welcomed by Hong Kong people going to the countryside in the weekend.



## **Hardscape Water edge Treatment Prototypes**

### **1. Stepped Terraces**

Gentle Steps bridge the land and water interface can create water friendly environments, facilitate swimming and water sports activities. The Tauranga city waterfront in New Zealand (left) and Alamy Kalvebod Waves in Copenhagen are successful examples.



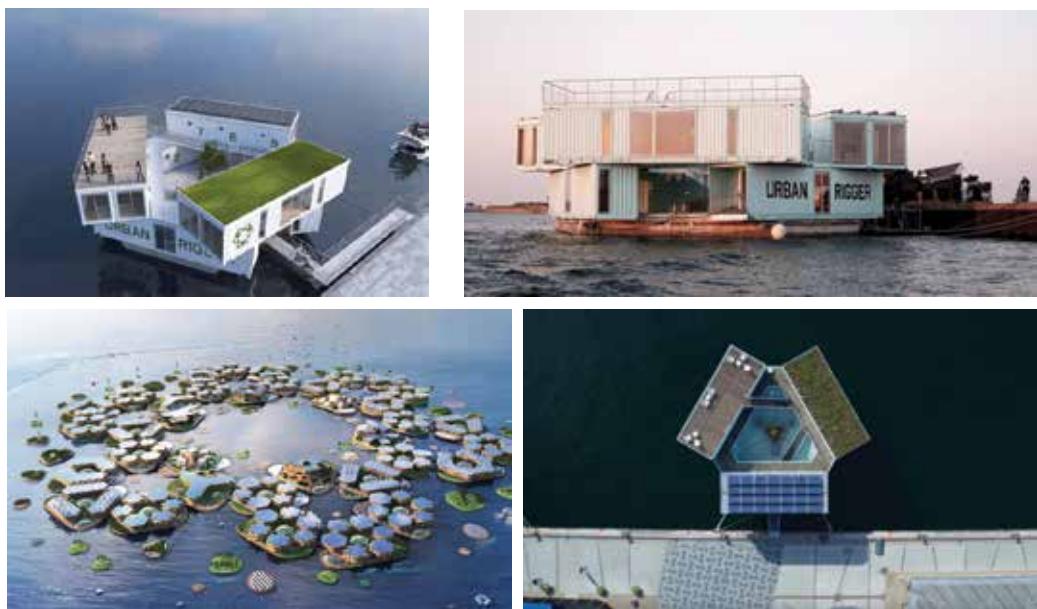
### **2. Floating Platforms**

Floating Platforms can be designed in a way that extends from the shore into the sea, creating walkable platforms. Platforms can form swimming shed edges, sitting out space right next to the waters, with playful landform to give new walking/sliding experiences. Left: Tauranga city, Landlab, New Zealand; Right: Alamy Kalvebod Waves, Copenhagen.



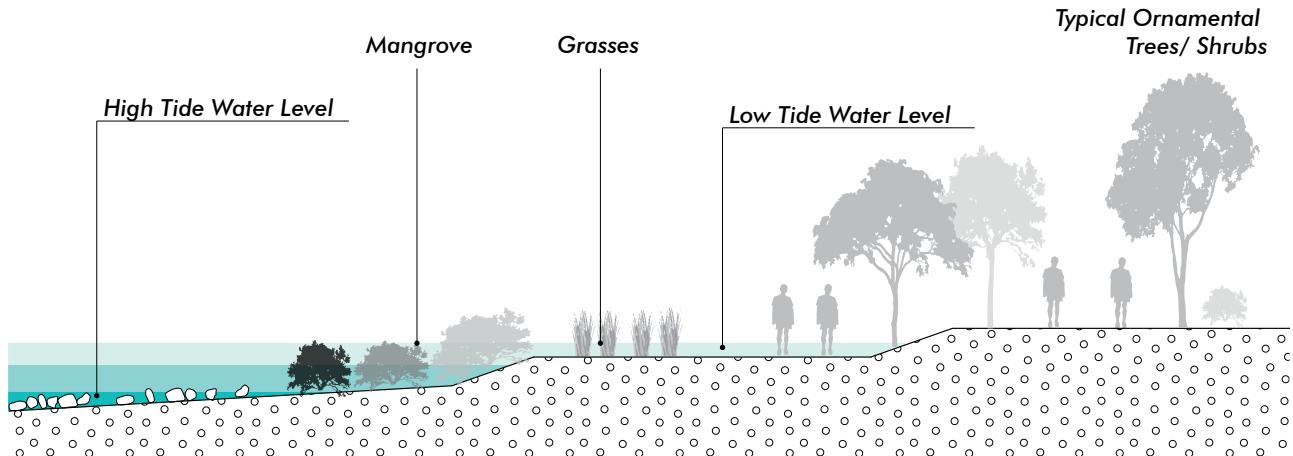
### **3. Archipelago**

Further, Platforms along the waterfront can be designed like archipelago. Multiple small islands create floating spaces at the waterfront for multiple programs and activities. Reference: Floating Housing Made of Shipping Containers, Copenhagen.

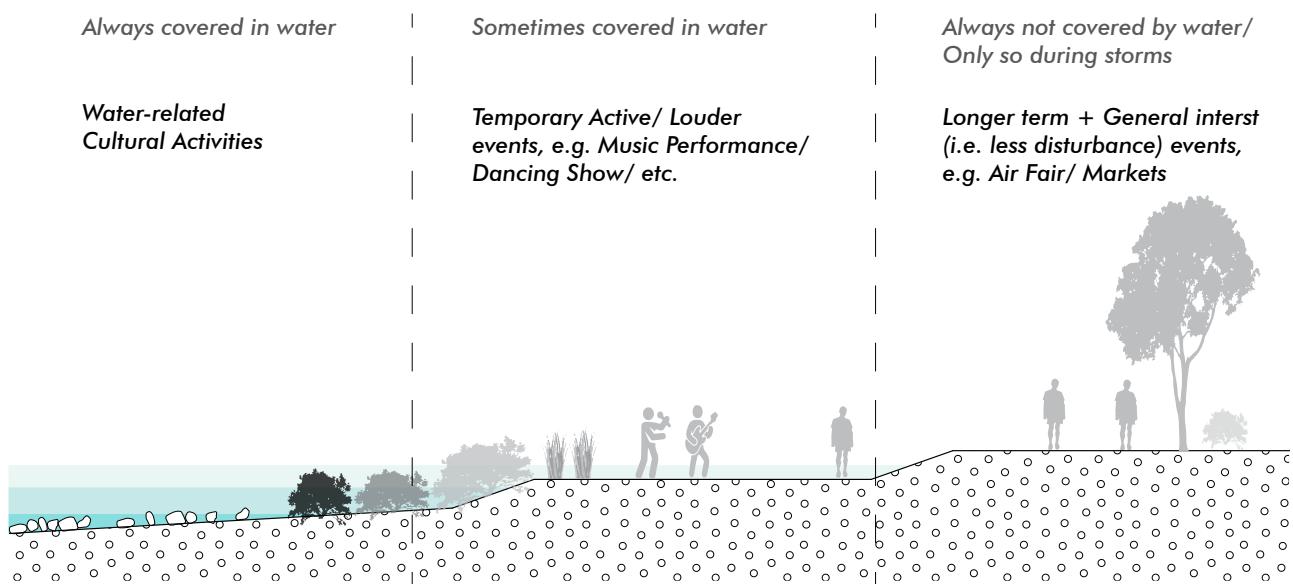


# In-land landscape Prototypes + Program Planning

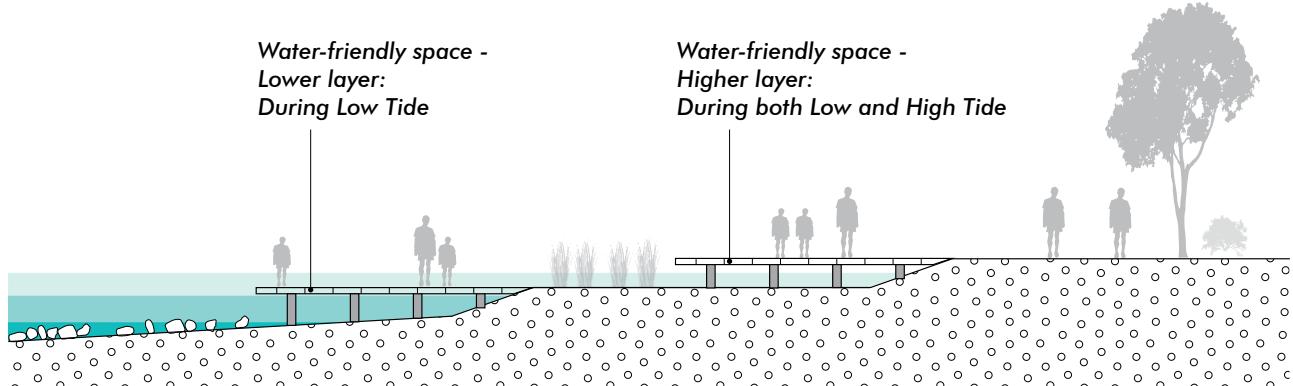
## A. Planting Design



## B. Cultural Space/ Activities Spatial Planning



## C. Water-friendly environments/ Adults and Kids' Water Play Space



**Appendix 1**  
***Summary Table: Interviewees' Responses***

<b>Faculty of Architecture, The University of Hong Kong</b>			
<b>Arch7382 Floating Marine Laboratory (2020Spring)</b>			
<b>Hong Kong City Waterfront Research and Design project</b>			
<b>Interview findings</b>	<b>Response 1 - JM</b>	<b>Response 2 - SY</b>	
<b>Questions</b>			
<b>General Usage Pattern</b>			
1 How often do you use Hong Kong urban recreational spaces? (1 to 5, 5 being very often)	3	3	
2 Approximately how much percentage of the time you spend in recreational spaces are in city waterfronts? (0-100%)	70-80%	80%	
3 When you go to any city waterfronts, what would you like do? (e.g. running, fishing, picnic)	Leisure Walk, Enjoy the lawn, Spend about half an hour, Will drop by if he visit surrounding spaces	Leisure Walk, Picnic, Jogging and run on the way to Metro station	
<b>Spatial Restrictions, Issues and Opportunities</b>			
4 Hong Kong has been said to be creating over-protective designs through the use of railing and fences, not only on streets but also promenades. Do you think most of our city waterfront spaces are over-protective? Would they create unnecessary separation between people and the waters? Would you recommend changes to such design?	Yes , e.g. Sai Wan Pier unofficial promenade without railing - Government don't want to permit people to enter waterfront area; Prefer people in contact with water;	It depends, railings have their function to prevent children and dogs from falling into the water; current designs are generally too high to prevent people from the sea; prefer lower fence	
5 In 2018, Hong Kong was strike by the super typhoon Manghut. Not only buildings are damaged, the city waterfronts are severely flooded and destroyed. On one hand, the HK Civil Engineering Development Department proposes building tall sea walls along one of the promenades in Tsuen Wan O. Yet also, we see some Western countries' design proposals to use planting as wave mitigation strategies. What are your views on the coastal resilience strategies Hong Kong shall take? In terms of effectiveness and Visual aesthetics?	Prefer naturalistic water edge design; if there are damage to sites they shall be opportunities to adopt naturalistic design; Yet Planting requires more space; thinks seawall design is not aesthetically pleasing even engineering calculation has been done	Seawall may not be helpful, they can be taller and taller; some designs seen as mitigation belts further away from the water	
<b>Coastal Activities/ Programs</b>			
6 How would you evaluate current city water front spaces in terms of planting and greenery? Do you think they are lacking green space? Would you like to have larger, connected green environments or shall planting take a more minor role in harbor front landscapes?	Prefer to have larger connected green environments, for shading and visually pleasing. Do not prefer scattered planter boxes; consider also maintenance costs	Thinks current HK promenades have lack of greenery; Greening pattern prefer in layers; strive a balance between trees and lawn planting	
7 Some local comments expressed that there are too much regulations on activities people can do at the waterfront. For instance, biking and musical performance is not allowed, except special areas designated by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD). Do you feel that your activities are confined at waterfront spaces? Would you recommend any adjustments in the future?	Recreational space restrictions shall be lessened;	Prefers lessened restrictions, but require regulations on sound levels and number of people to minimize disturbance to surrounding environment	
8 Cultural spaces, like Art Fairs, Flea Markets, etc. are possible programs and activities to expand at Hong Kong water fronts. For example, sometimes there are art events in new promenades like the Air installation events in the Tamar Park Promenade shown below.  Do you like Cultural Spaces along the water front, and do you want them to expand? Do you have other activities/ programs suggested for Hong Kong water fronts?	Hong Kong lacks cultural space, will be nice to create more of them along promenades; when there are such events it will be able to attract people	Thinks more cultural space along waterfront, art can fuse with nature; Australia and Japanese examples, each one year can switch Art Installations to attract visitors; Hong Kong can do more interactive arts, sports facilities, more inclusive, more people friendly	

	<b>Response 3 - AW</b>	<b>Response 4 - LL</b>	<b>Response 5 - BL</b>
	4 40%	3 60%	3 30%
visiting, pass by	Picnic, Volunteer works. Usually go to other promenades, just drop by	Usually just drop by; Running mainly, usually promenades near home; If there are new features he will visit	Leisure walk, Jogging, Take photos; but mostly drop by when visiting a place but not purposefully
on stopping the sea. Yet gh, separate ances, only in	Railings are necessary, but should be beautified. Overseas designs gradual steps leading into the sea, but overseas users are aware of safety; gentle slope terrace can be safer	Restrictions mainly on space they can use, e.g. lawns; some railing and fences were necessary, reasonable	Generally ok, since railings stop people from falling into the sea; as long as the wall is not too high it is ok; but prefer designs like those using glass that let people see more the sea; more permeable design allows people to view the sea when seated
just build before have the shore	Thinks using planting is visually more pleasing. Not sure how much softscape can mitigate waves. WKCD current design lowered sea wall looks visually more pleasing	planting is more visually aesthetical; but requires more space, feasible is to be considered; have rooms to improve railing structure designs; feasibility shall go first	Thinks hardscape is too dull, worth trying using planting mitigation; unsure how effective the planting belt is to reduce wave power; claiming more space for seashore planting belt is good since more space is provided to people when sea level is lower
too limited multi planting e, shrubs,	Harborfront planting strategy not too responsive to the site context yet; want to see larger planting areas; can do smaller plantings like ground covers so not to block skyscrapers view	Prefers larger planting belts, but need to consider circulation and land use planning, spatial and functional concerns go first	Thinks promenades shall have larger space; Prefer lawns, large lawns; shrubs might current too much spatial obstacles
quire some nber of people lling users	Want more recreational activities permitted at waterfront, currently too limited	Prefers lessening restrictions on musical events that are of higher quality - but this is subjective and all performers shall have equal opportunities. In general, more spacious, less residents areas can have lessened restrictions. Maybe more passive activities, less space taking, quieter programs are preferable	Thinks current restrictions are not too bad, given spatial limitations in promenades; if space allows, better spatial planning is required to allow more activities; esp. fishing - need better space allocation for safety concerns to prevent hooks from hurting people
omenade is allian, r three years itors; Hong ports le can use	Prefer more Arts and Cultural events, add local Identity to art programs - has value too in the eyes of foreigners - take advantage of local landscape in hosting art events; small installations are subjective, wants more variations	Supports arts and culture exhibitions, want more temporary installations, more variations; once people are attracted to the waterfront space they will build their culture and identity; activities like roller skating people can do it during less crowded times like night time - people need to gradually build up a culture to sensitively avoid disturbance during crowded times; if this is established, pets' zone can also be constructed	Prefer to have more activities and programs along promenades; European promenades have cafes, restaurants; need more programs and activities to activate promenades, so programs will be economically sustainable; concern about art installation, temporary artifacts are nicer as art is subjective;

	<u>Water-friendly environment</u>		
9	<p>Indeed, Hong Kong has a rich history and culture of water friendly (親水) environment. We used to have 8-10 Swimming sheds, e.g. Lai Chee Kok, North Point, Sai Wan, yet they are closed before 2000 due to pollution and people preferring to go swimming pools. Recent years Hong Kong government has been trying to re-establish water-friendly environments like the two proposed design projects below.</p> <p>What is your feeling about getting in touch with Hong Kong natural water bodies?</p> <p>Are there concerns or worries regarding water-friendly environments? And would you recommend we have more of these spaces in Hong Kong water fronts?</p>	<p>Prefer to let people take natural water bodies; worry about water quality, if water quality is poor no one wants to go, perhaps planting can absorb pollutants; safety concerns exists, need staff to patrol around</p>	<p>Welcomes contact with natural water bodies; proposed designs by HK Government Departments, thinks it takes down barriers between people and the sea; safety resilience of water edges shall be strengthened; safety concern relies on people's awareness</p>

water bodies, like natural water barrier concerns and worked on; also awareness	Wants more water friendly facilities, in contact with natural water bodies, likes the Tin Hau design; concerns about typhoon and natural disaster to seashore	Thinks Salt water and Fresh water areas are different, mainly because water quality is not good; rivers may be more feasible, plus with stable water supply, people would welcome such design; water friendly environments shall be welcomed by people in general but need the basic settings; regarding safety it takes some time for HK people to build the awareness	Welcomes natural water body experiences, since HK waters are quite smelly, need improvements; gentler slope gradient makes it safer

***Appendix 2***  
***Interviewees' Consent Forms***

## **Interview Consent Form 1**

**Faculty of Architecture, The University of Hong Kong**

**Arch7382 Floating Marine Laboratory**

**2020 Spring**

Interview Consent Form

February 2020

Purpose	Obtain interviewees' views on future Hong Kong Future City Waterfront designs, which will be taken into account to propose design prototypes
Goal	Upgrade Hong Kong City Waterfront designs, improve spatial quality and users' experiences
Publishing platform/ license	Creative Commons 4.0 <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</a>

The research is for educational purposes and non-profit making.

I agree to participate in the Hong Kong City Waterfront research project. I agree that the knowledge shared during the interview could be used for research purposes be published.

MAK Sui Hin

Participant's Name

28/2/2020

Date

NG Kwok Jing James

Researcher's Name

28/2/2020

Date

## **Interview Consent Form 2**

**Faculty of Architecture, The University of Hong Kong**

**Arch7382 Floating Marine Laboratory**

**2020 Spring**

Interview Consent Form

February 2020

Purpose	Obtain interviewees' views on future Hong Kong Future City Waterfront designs, which will be taken into account to propose design prototypes
Goal	Upgrade Hong Kong City Waterfront designs, improve spatial quality and users' experiences
Publishing platform/ license	Creative Commons 4.0 <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</a>

The research is for educational purposes and non-profit making.

I agree to participate in the Hong Kong City Waterfront research project. I agree that the knowledge shared during the interview could be used for research purposes be published.

YUEN Sarina

Participant's Name

28/2/2020

Date

NG Kwok Jing James

Researcher's Name

28/2/2020

Date

## **Interview Consent Form 3**

**Faculty of Architecture, The University of Hong Kong**

**Arch7382 Floating Marine Laboratory**

**2020 Spring**

Interview Consent Form

February 2020

Purpose	Obtain interviewees' views on future Hong Kong Future City Waterfront designs, which will be taken into account to propose design prototypes
Goal	Upgrade Hong Kong City Waterfront designs, improve spatial quality and users' experiences
Publishing platform/ license	Creative Commons 4.0 <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</a>

The research is for educational purposes and non-profit making.

I agree to participate in the Hong Kong City Waterfront research project. I agree that the knowledge shared during the interview could be used for research purposes be published.

**WONG Wing Yin Angel**

Participant's Name

28/2/2020

Date

**NG Kwok Jing James**

Researcher's Name

28/2/2020

Date

## **Interview Consent Form 4**

**Faculty of Architecture, The University of Hong Kong**

**Arch7382 Floating Marine Laboratory**

**2020 Spring**

Interview Consent Form

February 2020

Purpose	Obtain interviewees' views on future Hong Kong Future City Waterfront designs, which will be taken into account to propose design prototypes
Goal	Upgrade Hong Kong City Waterfront designs, improve spatial quality and users' experiences
Publishing platform/ license	Creative Commons 4.0 <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</a>

The research is for educational purposes and non-profit making.

I agree to participate in the Hong Kong City Waterfront research project. I agree that the knowledge shared during the interview could be used for research purposes be published.

LAM Ka Leung

Participant's Name

28/2/2020

Date

NG Kwok Jing James

Researcher's Name

28/2/2020

Date

## **Interview Consent Form 5**

**Faculty of Architecture, The University of Hong Kong**

**Arch7382 Floating Marine Laboratory**

**2020Spring**

Interview Consent Form

February 2020

Purpose	Obtain interviewees' views on future Hong Kong Future City Waterfront designs, which will be taken into account to propose design prototypes
Goal	Upgrade Hong Kong City Waterfront designs, improve spatial quality and users' experiences
Publishing platform/ license	Creative Commons 4.0 <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</a>

The research is for educational purposes and non-profit making.

I agree to participate in the Hong Kong City Waterfront research project. I agree that the knowledge shared during the interview could be used for research purposes be published.

LAU Barney

Participant's Name

28/2/2020

Date

NG Kwok Jing James

Researcher's Name

28/2/2020

Date

## ***Appendix 3***

### ***Online Survey Summary***

Source: Tsang K, Chow J, Kam C, et al. HKU Arch7405  
Participatory Design - HK Waterfront Online Survey Result Analysis

# Online Survey Result Analysis

Tsang Ka Lee Candy 3035379084  
Chow Jerry 3035379864  
Kam Ching Tung 3035385887

## Objectives

### Target Audience:

The general public, including all age groups and those who may or may not be familiar with To Kwa Wan harbourfront area

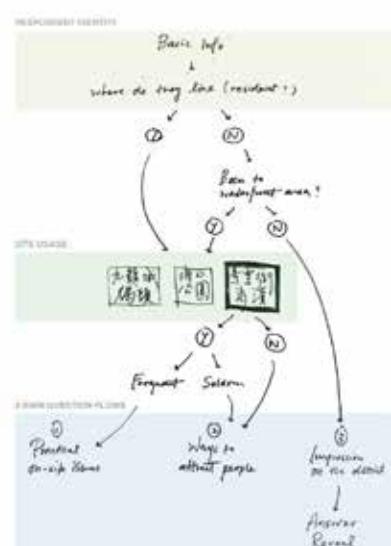
### Expected Outcome:

More comprehensive understanding of public's opinion on the To Kwa Wan Harbourfront area, particularly about its current situation of usage, quality of environment and specific comments of the public furnitures there. Hence, the findings point direction to the functional necessities, aesthetic preferences and desirable programmes of the area, which can contribute to future design proposals.

## Content Logic Flow

Use colour for each section

- Identity → yellow
- Site Usage → green
- Route A: Opinions → purple
- Route B: Opinions → blue



# Survey Question Breakdown

## 01 | Identity of Respondents

The screenshot shows two survey questions. The first question asks for gender, with options: 女 (Female) and 男 (Male). The second question asks for age group, with options: 19歲以下 (Below 19), 19-30歲 (19-30), 31-50歲 (31-50), 51歲以上 (Above 51), 住國外 (Living abroad), 住臺灣 (Living in Taiwan), 住香港 (Living in Hong Kong), and 住中國 (Living in China).

### Gender and Age Group

Majority of the respondents (68.7%) are female.

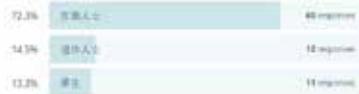
Majority of the respondents (83.2%) are aged between 19 to 50 years old.





## Occupation

請問你屬於何類職業？  
All of 11 people answered this question.

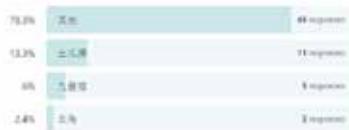


Majority of the respondents (72.3%) are the working class.



## District of Residency

請問你長住於何地區？  
All of 11 people answered this question.



Majority of the respondents (78.3%) lives at other districts outside To Kwa Wan.



## 02 | Site Usage of TKW Harbourfront

The screenshots show two parts of a survey about TKW Harbourfront usage:

- Top Screenshot:** A question asking how often respondents visit TKW Harbourfront. The options are:
  - ▲ 每星期兩次 (Every 2 weeks)
  - 每周一次 (Once a week)
  - 每月一次 (Once a month)
  - 從未去過 (Never visited)A note below the options states: "\*Key question directing people to different question paths".
- Bottom Screenshot:** A question asking what activities respondents do at TKW Harbourfront. The options are:
  - ▲ 休憩 (Relaxing)
  - 運動 (Sports)
  - 飲食 (Food)
  - 社交聚談 (Socializing)
  - 路過 (Passing by)
- Legend:** A section titled "你去過以下哪些地方？" (Places you have visited) with four items:
  - 1. 九龍城碼頭 (Kwun Tong Pier)
  - 2. 土瓜灣碼頭 (Tsz Wan Shan Pier)
  - 3. 縱運街 (Tung Wan Street)
  - 4. 望夫石 (Wang Fu Shek)Below the legend is a large circular icon with a diagonal slash, indicating "Not applicable" or "Don't know".



## Frequency of Visit



Majority of the respondents (75.9%) are those who **never or rarely** go to To Kwa Wan Harbourfront.



## Specific Zones



Majority of the respondents (60%) have been to **the Kowloon City pier**.



## Common Activities



Majority of the respondents (81.2%) usually **walk past** the harbourfront area.

## 03 | Opinions from Frequent Visitors

你認為現時海濱範圍內的鋪地有哪些方面可以改善？



你認為以下哪一種鋪地最適合於土瓜灣海旁？



可选项：

- A. 設計第一
- B. 色調欠佳
- C. 料料不適合
- D. 不用改善

## Review on Environment:

### Paving

More than half of the respondents (56.2%) think the design of paving lacks variations.

Half of them think **greenery paving** is suitable for the area.

你認爲現時海濱範圍內的鋪地有那些方面可以改善？

10 out of 12 people answered this question.



你認爲以下哪一種鋪地最適合於土瓜灣海旁？

16 out of 12 people answered this question.



## 03 | Opinions from Frequent Visitors

你認為現時海濱範圍內的標示牌有些方面可以改善？



你認為以下哪一種標示牌最適合於土瓜灣海旁？



可选项：

- A. 標示牌數量不足
- B. 標示牌色彩太多
- C. 標示牌相
- D. 不用改善

## Review on Environment:

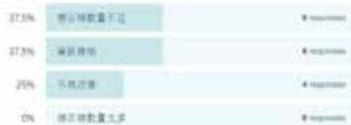
### Signage

Majority of the respondents (75%) think there are **not enough signage** and unclear signage information.

31.2% of them think signage with **artistic design elements** should be put in the area.

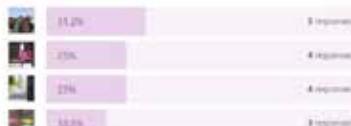
✓ 16 你認為現時香港範圍內的標示牌有那些方面可以改善?

16 out of 21 people answered this question (with multiple choices)



✓ 11 你認為以下哪一種標示牌最適合放置在風景區?

11 out of 21 people answered this question



## 03 | Opinions from Frequent Visitors

◆◆ 你認為海濱範圍內的欄杆有那些方面可以改善?



可選項

- 欄杆數量不足
- 影礙視線
- 影響景觀
- 不夠美觀

◆◆ 你認為以下哪一種欄杆最適合放置於風景區?



A: 白色鐵



B: 木質鐵



C: 黑色鐵



D: 現代款式

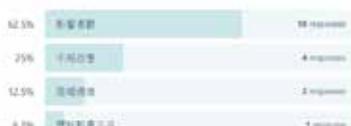
## Review on Environment:

### Railing

Majority of the respondents (62.5%) think the existing railings **disrupt the scenery** and 62.5% of people prefer railings that do not **obstruct the scenery**.

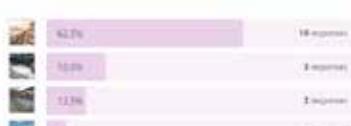
✓ 16 你認為現時風景區內的欄杆有那些方面可以改善?

16 out of 21 people answered this question (with multiple choices)



✓ 11 你認為以下哪一種欄杆最適合放置在風景區?

11 out of 21 people answered this question



## 03 | Opinions from Frequent Visitors

... 你認為海濱花園內的長凳有那些方面可以改善？ \*

1. 長凳數量不足  
2. 長凳數量太多  
3. 設計不足  
4. 不用改善

... 你認為以下哪一種長凳最適合放於土瓜灣海灘？ \*

1. 鋼製長凳  
2. 滑坐式長凳  
3. 曲尺形長凳  
4. 玻璃桌椅

## Review on Environment:

### Seating

Almost all respondents (93.8%) think there is **lack of shading** for the benches.

Half of them thinks the design of benches should incorporate and **blend in with planters and greenery**.



## 03 | Opinions from Frequent Visitors

... 你認為海濱花園內的花槽有哪些方面可以改善？ \*

1. 花槽數量不足  
2. 花槽與其他設施過於分離  
3. 不用改善  
4. 花槽數量太多  
5. 花槽底座不可以太低現代化

... 你認為以下哪一種花槽最適合放於土瓜灣海灘？ \*

1. 鋼製花盆架  
2. 大樹箱-嵌入地盤  
3. 鋼製花盆架  
4. 嵌入地盤

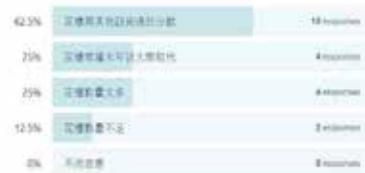
## Review on Environment:

### Planter

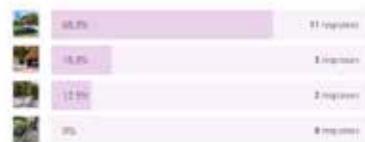
Majority of the respondents (62.5%) think the planter and other facilities are too **scattered**.

Majority of the respondents (68.8%) think the planter should **cover larger area** and be **embedded in the ground**.

你認為海濱廣場內的花壇有哪兩方面可以在改善?  
Which of the flower beds in the waterfront area do you think can be improved?



你認為以下哪一株花植物適合栽植在瓜灣海濱?  
Which of the following plants do you think is suitable for planting at the Gwangan waterfront?



## 04 | Opinions from Occasional Visitors

++ 以下哪一張照片的環境較符合你對土瓜灣海濱的印象? \*



++ 以下哪一張照片的環境較符合你對土瓜灣海濱的印象? \*



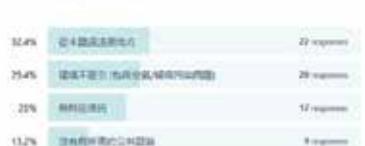
++ 哪一項最能描述令你很少或從未去過土瓜灣海濱的原因? \*



- 離島不吸引 (因吹強風和浪高)
- 沒有牠所需要的公共設施
- 在水體邊走動的地方
- 無地點停車

### Impression on Existing Environment

哪一項最能描述令你很少或從未去過土瓜灣海濱的原因?



32.4% of the respondents have never been to the harbourfront area. 29.4% of them think the area is not unattractive.

# Impression on Existing Environment

More than half of the respondents (53.7%) perceive the area as **more pedestrian-friendly**. Those who think the area has **more natural scenery** and more people **passing by** for going to other destinations makeup for over 60%.

Q16 以下哪一些照片的環境較符合你對土瓜灣方法的印象?

67 out of 83 people answered this question.



Q17 以下哪一些照片的環境較符合你對土瓜灣方法的印象?

47 out of 83 people answered this question.



Q18 以下哪一些照片的環境較符合你對土瓜灣方法的印象?

67 out of 83 people answered this question.



## 04 | Opinions from Occasional Visitors

Q19 如果你到土瓜灣海濱，你希望進行哪些活動？

- 遊戲
- 購物休閒
- 運動
- 社交聚會

Q20 你認為土瓜灣海濱會在哪些方面改善後，纔會增加你到土瓜灣海濱的機會？

- 延長海岸
- 增設涼亭
- 增設運動設施
- 增設座位區

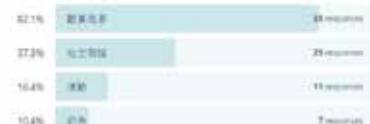
## Anticipation on Events/Activities

Majority of the respondents (82.1%) would **enjoy the harbour view** if they were to go to the area.

Most respondents think a **comfortable environment** and **addition of art elements** would encourage them to go to the area.

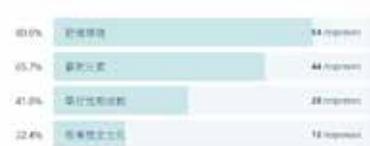
Q21 如果你到土瓜灣海濱，你希望進行哪些活動？

67 out of 83 people answered this question (with multiple choice)



Q22 你認為土瓜灣海濱的哪些方面最為不足，或會增加你到土瓜灣海濱的機會？

67 out of 83 people answered this question (with multiple choice)



## 04 | Opinions from Occasional Visitors

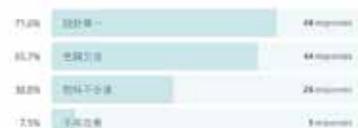


### Review on Environment:

#### *Paving*

Majority of the respondents think the design of paving have **unappealing colour schemes** and **lacks variations**.

雖然沉悶，但認為香港海濱空間的鋪地有哪個方面可以改善？  
53 out of 67 people answered this question (with multiple choices).



## 04 | Opinions from Occasional Visitors



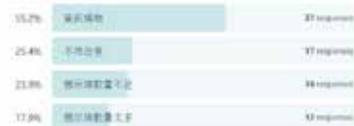


## Review on Environment:

### Signage

More than half of the respondents (55.2%) think the **information** given by the signage is **unclear**.

✓ 42 普通市民：你認為香港海底隧道的標示牌有哪方面可以改善？  
42 out of 42 people answered this question with multiple choices.



## 04 | Opinions from Occasional Visitors

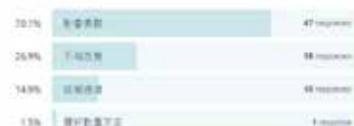


## Review on Environment:

### Railing

Majority of the respondents (70.1%) think the railings **disrupt the scenery**.

✓ 42 普通市民：你認為香港海底隧道的欄杆有哪方面可以改善？  
42 out of 42 people answered this question with multiple choices.



## 04 | Opinions from Occasional Visitors



### Review on Environment:

#### *Seating*

Majority of the respondents (82.1%) think there is **not enough shading** for the benches.



## 04 | Opinions from Occasional Visitors



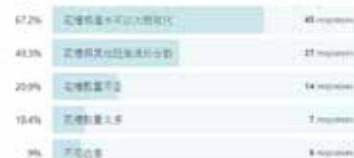


## Review on Environment:

### Planter

Majority of the respondents (67.2%) think the planter or shrubs can be **replaced by trees** and 40.3% of them think the planter and other facilities are **too scattered**.

想知道，你认为香港海滨空间的花坛或植被方面可以改善？  
All selected people answered this question with multiple choices



## 05 | Prospects & Preferences

...你期望在土瓜湾海滨空间内进行哪些活动？

可选项

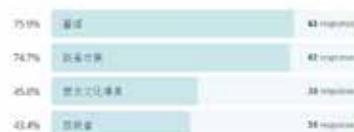
- 钓鱼
- 看书
- 健身
- 历史文化游



### The Ideal Harbourfront

Majority of the respondents (75.9%) look forward to holding **art fair or flea market** in the area.

你期待在土瓜湾海滨空间内举行哪些活动？  
All selected people answered this question with multiple choices



# Survey from Primary Schools Result Analysis

## 01 | Identity of Respondents

Target Group:

S.K.H. Good Shepherd Primary School &  
Holy Carpenter Primary School

Age: P.6 Students (11-12yo)

## 03 | Opinions from Kids

\*\* 你認為現時海濱長廊內的地舖有哪些方面可以改善？\*\*



問題

A. 設計第一  
 B. 物件不齊滿  
 C. 色調欠缺

D. 不用改善

\*\* 你認為以下哪一種鋪地舉過合放於土瓜灣海濱？\*\*



1. 棕色地舖  
2. 白色地舖  
3. 灰色地舖  
4. 綠色地舖

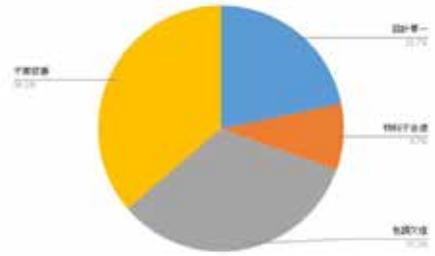


## Review on Environment:

### Paving

Majority of the respondents (36.2%) think the existing paving is good enough.

33.3% of them think the colour of paving has room for improvement.

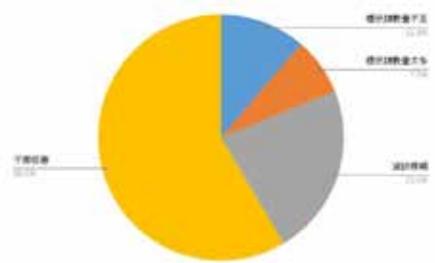


## Review on Environment:

### Signage

Majority of the respondents (58.5%) think the signage is good enough.

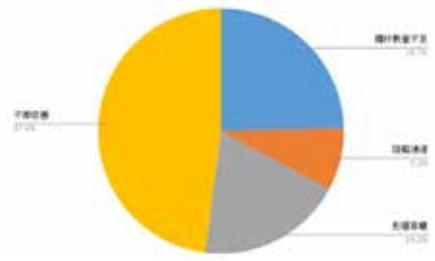
22.6% of them think the information of the signage is unclear.



## Review on Environment:

### Railing

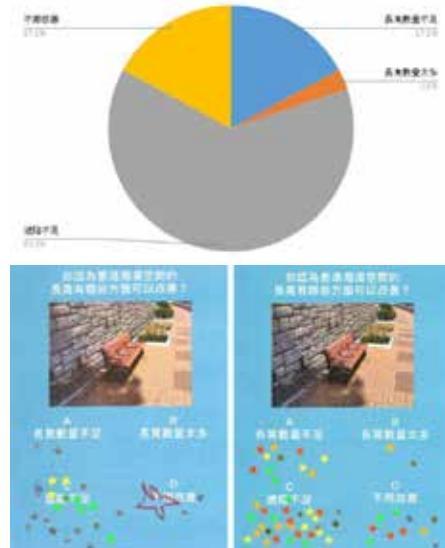
Majority of the respondents (47.9%) think the existing railings are good enough.



## Review on Environment:

### *Seating*

Majority of the respondents (63.2%) think the shading for benches is not enough.



## Review on Environment:

### *Planter*

Majority of the respondents (41.7%) think the existing planters are good enough.



## The Ideal Harbourfront



Majority of the respondents (37.6%) think this picture can best describe their desirable harbourfront area.



# Result Analysis

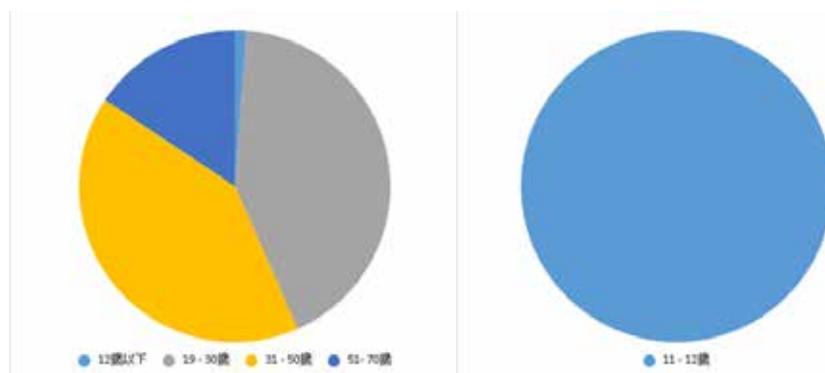
## Where are the frequent users from?

Percentage of Choice	To Kwa Wan	Kowloon City	North Point	Elsewhere in HK
<b>Frequent</b> (Every once a week)	18.2 % (2/11)	0% (0/5)	50% (1/2)	6.1% (4/66)
<b>Often</b> (Every once a month)	27.3 % (3/11)	20% (1/5)	50% (1/2)	12.1% (8/66)
<b>Sometimes</b> (Every once a year)	18.2 % (2/11)	0% (0/5)	0% (0/2)	36.4% (24/66)
<b>Never</b> been there	36.4% (4/11)	80% (4/5)	0% (0/2)	45.5% (30/66)
<b>Sub-total / District</b>	100% (11)	100% (5)	100% (2)	100% (66)

Despite of the small sample size, it was notable that **citizens who live further from To Kwa Wan** are probably **not the most frequent users** of the harbourfront area.

North Point residents may have a closer relationship with the TKW harbourfront area because of ferry service provided at the Kowloon City Pier.

## Two Groups of Respondents: Age Group



Group 1 (general public)

Group 2 (primary school students)

## From Two groups of Respondents: Review on Environment

Major Comment by %	Paving	Signage	Railing	Seating	Planter
<b>Group 1</b> (general public)	Design lacks variations (56.2%)	Not enough signage (37.5%) & Unclear information (37.5%)	Disrupt scenery (62.5%)	Lack of shading (93.8%)	Replacing shrubs with trees (67.2%)
<b>Group 2</b> (primary school students)	Satisfied (36.2%) & Poor colour scheme (33.3%)	Satisfied (58.5%)	Satisfied (47.9%)	Lack of shading (63.2%)	Satisfied (41.7%)

The general public has more diverse opinions in existing facilities, while primary school students are mostly satisfied with the existing environment.

Both groups of respondents showed a **strong demand for shaded seatings**. They also have shared opinions concerning the **design of paving**.

## Limited Knowledge & Unpopularity

Among those who seldom or have never visited TKW harbourfront, almost **one-third of the respondents have never heard of the place**. When designing the Kowloon City Heritage Trail, **awareness of the site should be promoted**, especially to the general public who live outside of To Kwa Wan.

Another problem reflected by respondents is the **unpleasant experience** when visiting the existing environment. Around 30% of the votes were casted on **air or noise pollution issues**.



## Limited Knowledge & Unpopularity

Among those who seldom or have never visited TKW harbourfront, almost **one-third of the respondents have never heard of the place**. When designing the Kowloon City Heritage Trail, **awareness of the site should be promoted**, especially to the general public who live outside of To Kwa Wan.

Another problem reflected by respondents is the **unpleasant experience** when visiting the existing environment. Around 30% of the votes were casted on **air or noise pollution issues**.

