

# ALL ABOUT POS

## 關於公共空間

### POS USERS

#### 公共空間使用者

The 6 POS types examined in this Guide all serve as important leisure and activity spaces for various users who visit them for different purposes, have different needs and engage with them by different means. We consider users as the key element and the undeniable starting point for discussing different POS types. Before delving into an in-depth discussion, it is crucial to differentiate user groups based on their expectations, experiences, and aspirations.

As part of the project, a Field Survey was conducted in late 2021, covering 24 POS sites across Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, and New Territories. It revealed several key usage patterns among **users who are often overlooked**. These patterns are categorised based on **age, gender, ethnicity, mobility, and user typology**. The surveys revealed that underappreciated user needs and behaviours should also be considered when designing and developing a **desirable POS**.

本指南包含的六種公共空間，都是對各使用者來說重要的休閒和活動空間，他們到訪此處的目的、使用需求和參與方式都不盡相同。由於使用者是設計公共空間的關鍵起始點，因此我們需要根據使用者的期望、經驗和願望來區分出不同的使用者群組，以便日後的深入討論。

我們於 2021 年底在港島、九龍和新界的 24 個公共空間進行了實地考察，了解使用者的主要使用模式。根據使用者的**年齡、性別、種族、流動性和類型**，我們再為這些經常被忽視的使用者的**使用模式**進行分類。調查顯示，在設計和發展令人嚮往的公共空間時，應考慮被低估的使用者需求和行為。



# 1 AGE 年齡

## a) Children 小孩

Children are the primary users of Public Play Spaces, but they are under-represented in other POS types where there is no or limited play equipment. While some children visit Public Play Spaces daily, most visit 1-3 times a week or only on the weekends. In most cases, children are accompanied by adults. However, some sites are safe enough for parents to leave their children there alone, as one interviewee from the Field Survey stated: "I can leave my children to play there while I go to the wet market." Most children engage in active activities, which occur around recreational facilities.

小孩是公共遊樂場的主要使用者。但在其他沒有康樂設施的公共空間裏，他們會較少出現。有些小孩會每天到訪公共遊樂場，大約每星期一至三次、有時只限周末周日。家長多數在旁，但有些場所相當安全，足以容許家長留下小孩自行遊玩（實地考察時有受訪家長表示「我去街市時，會留下我的小孩在這裏遊玩」）。多數小孩的活動都偏向動態，並圍繞康樂設施。

## b) Teenagers 青少年

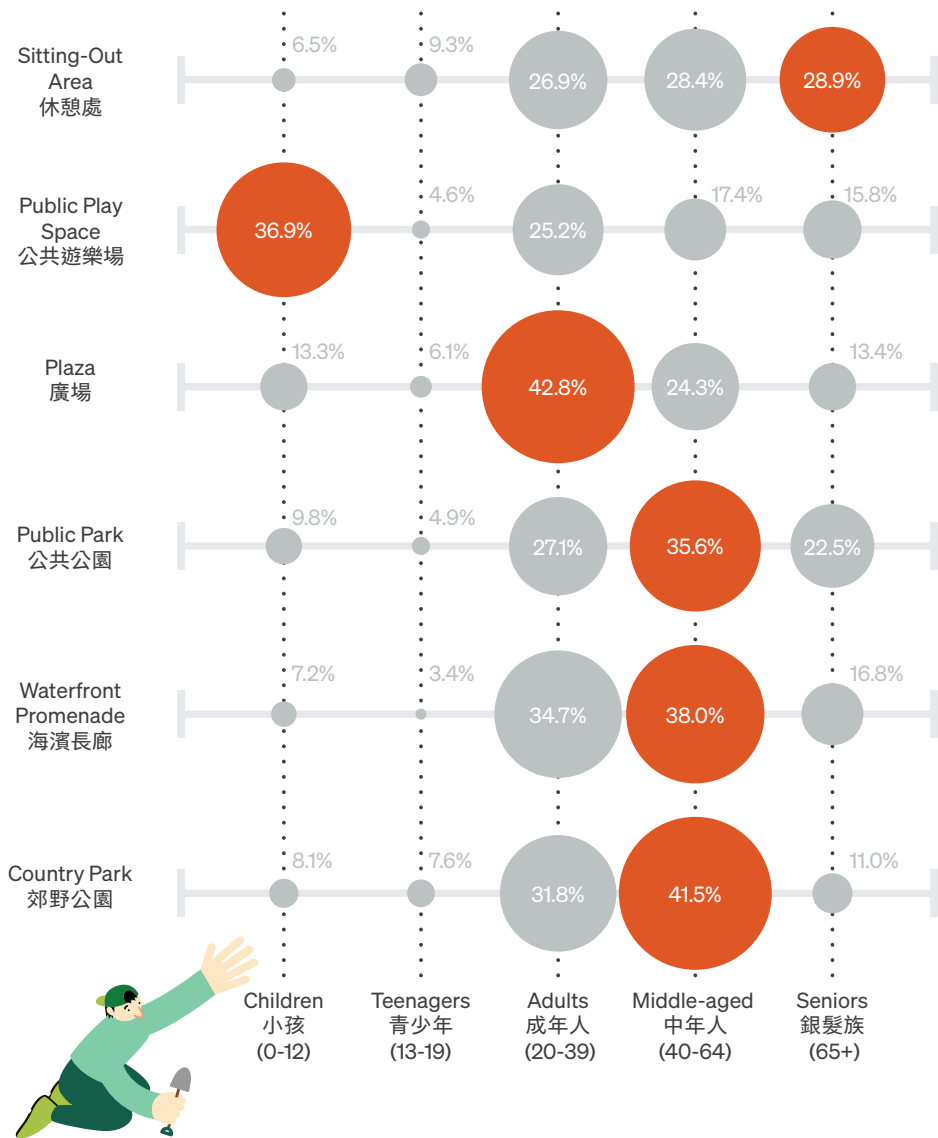
Teenagers are under-represented in all POS types. Their presence in Sitting-Out Areas is more significant because they may pass by a POS while commuting between school and home. Teenagers are also drawn to recreational facilities, but there is a shortage of amenities designed specifically for this age group.

青少年在所有公共空間類型都缺乏代表性。他們可能在上學或歸家途中路經公共空間，出現在休憩處的機會較高。青少年亦會使用康樂設施，但為他們而設的設施卻很缺乏。

## c) The Silver-age 銀髮族

Silver-age users are present in all POS types, especially in the morning. Daily usage is particularly high in Sitting-Out Areas and Waterfront Promenades. They also visit other POS types up to 1-3 times a week. While the silver-age users typically use POS for sitting and resting, they are also interested in other activities. Some respondents suggested expanding recreational facilities.

長者經常出現在各種公共空間，尤其於早上時間，在休憩處和海濱長廊每天都有相當數量的長者使用者。至於其他公共空間的種類，長者到訪的頻密度大約是每星期一至三次。長者在公共空間除了閒坐和休息，也會對其他活動感興趣。有受訪者提議增加康樂設施。



Age Group Distribution among POS Types (in %)  
使用者年齡分佈比例 (%)

\*Data collected during Field Survey from November to December 2021.

\* 2021年11月至12月實地考察期間收集的數據。

## 2 GENDER 性別

### a) Female 女性

Female users generally have less presence than male users across all 6 POS types, except for Plaza, where foreign domestic workers are regular users. These users self-organise a wide range of activities, from passive to active, and are more concerned about the spatial qualities of the space than the provision of facilities, including issues such as openness and the perception of safety for female users. We also observed that active activities are mostly conducted in groups. This user group values sensory experiences more than others.

除廣場外，女性使用者相對較少出現在其他公共空間。外籍傭工更是定期的使用者。她們會在公共空間自行組織各種不同的活動，動靜態皆有，因此對空間質素的追求比所提供的設施更重要，例如是開放性和安全感。據考察，動態活動多以群體形式進行。另外，女性使用者比其他使用者更重視感官的經驗。

### b) Male 男性

Male users dominate certain POS types, especially in Sitting-Out Areas. In addition to general activities such as resting, we observed specific age groups, usually elderly males, participating in special activities such as chess and fishing. These activities are an important part of their social lives, so having these gathering spaces for this group is crucial.

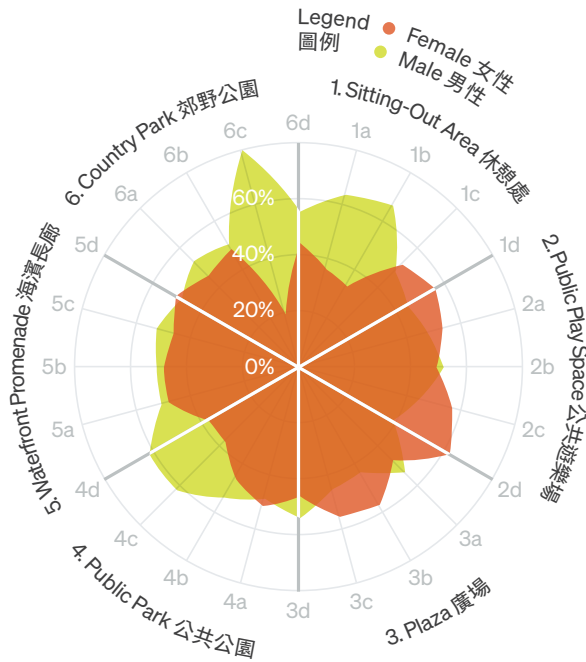
男性使用者在某些公共空間會佔多數，例如休憩處。除了一般活動如閒坐之外，有些特定年齡組別，尤其是男性老年人，會參與一些特別的活動例如下棋和釣魚。這些都是他們社交生活的部份，所以這種聚會空間對他們而言是十分重要的。



### c) The Non-binary 非二元性別者

There is a growing call for gender equity in POS, including accepting and including non-binary individuals. POS should be designed to affirm that people of all gender identities belong and are welcomed and supported. This can be achieved through means such as using inclusive language and signs that do not assume only male or female genders, providing gender-neutral facilities, and avoiding assumptions based on traditional masculine or feminine interests.

隨著社會上對性別平等的追求（當中包括接受和包容非二元性別者），公共空間的設計應確保所有人均屬於同一群體，並受到歡迎和尊重。可透過使用包容性的語言和符號、提供不分性別的設施、以及不根據傳統男性或女性的興趣做出假設等方式，來實現性別平等。



Female Users vs Male Users among POS Types (in %)  
各公共空間類型男女使用者比例 (%)

\*Data collected during Field Survey from November to December 2021.

\* 2021年11月至12月實地考察期間收集的數據。

### 3 ETHNICITY 種族

Non-Chinese ethnic groups are a major user group across different POS types. They are active users with immense creativity to make the space more comfortable. They look for flexible spaces that facilitate social interactions and gatherings in large groups. Amenities and facilities, such as seating, toilets, drinking fountains / bottle filling stations, sheltered areas, sinks or washing areas, are highly valued. However, some interviewees from the Field Survey noted that conflicts between locals and Non-Chinese ethnic groups occasionally arise due to a lack of mutual understanding and empathy regarding cultural activities.

非華語族裔是其中一群重要的使用者，涵蓋各種公共空間。他們是非常活躍的公共空間使用者，甚至會運用各種創意令他們所揀選的公共空間更為舒適。他們常常尋找靈活的空間以進行大型的團體活動和聚會。便利的設施和設備，例如座椅、廁所、飲水器或斟水機、有蓋區、水槽或盥洗區等，是他們使用公共空間的重要考慮因素。另外，有受訪者指出，公共空間所處的社區，偶爾會因對他們的文化活動缺乏理解和同理心而產生矛盾。



## 4 MOBILITY 行動性

Wheelchair users represent the largest user group among POS users with limited mobility. They are often accompanied by caregivers, rather than travelling alone. These users are willing to spend more time commuting to a more **desirable POS**. For instance, when a Sitting-Out Area cannot fulfil their needs because of uncomfortable accessibility for wheelchair users, they may move to a bigger Public Park or a Waterfront Promenade that is better equipped for all user groups. They prefer quieter spaces in POS that are away from active activities, so they can rest for longer periods. While they are also keen on exercise, the lack of suitable facilities and inadequate space for wheelchair users hinder such activities.

輪椅使用者是行動不便的公共空間使用者最常見的一類。他們通常有照顧者陪同，而不是獨自使用公共空間。這種使用者會選擇花時間前往一個更令人嚮往的**公共空間**，例如當休憩處的無障礙設施未能符合輪椅使用者所需，他們會選擇較遠的一些公園或海濱長廊，因為那裏的設置會更完備、更能滿足各種使用者。在一個公共空間內，輪椅使用者傾向前往幽靜一點的位置，遠離動態活動，這樣他們就能有一段較長的歇息時間。雖然輪椅使用者也喜歡活動一下，但通常無法找到合適的設施，或者是遇到空間不足等困難。



## 5 USER TYPOLOGIES 使用者種類

Apart from age, gender, mobility and ethnicity covered earlier, user typologies categorise users through their purpose of visiting POS. This gives another perspective to understand the usage patterns and what the users are looking for.

### a) Residents 居民

Residents refer to users who live in close proximity to a POS. They are regular users in all POS types and mostly travel on foot, with the walking distance varies depending on the size of the POS. For instance, they are willing to walk further distances to reach a Country Park. This finding echoes the recommendations outlined in the Hong Kong Planning Standard and Guidelines, which suggest that smaller POS should ideally be located within a short, walkable distance of 400 metres from its key users. Many daily users of POS are residents who use them regardless of their quality and condition. As such, their opinions are crucial in improving POS design.

### b) Workers 上班族

Workers refer to users who visit POS located near their workplaces. They typically use the POS within a short walking distance during their workdays, usually around noon or late afternoon. Their activities are generally passive (e.g. sitting, resting), and their stays are relatively short. Therefore, adequate seating and shelter are crucial for this user typology. They also desire a relaxing and comfortable atmosphere.

除了年齡、性別、種族和流動性外，使用者類型跟據到訪公共空間的目的來作分類，帶出另一個角度理解使用模式和用家嚮往的因素。

這裡指居住在公共空間附近的人，他們是這些公共空間的重要常客。他們通常會以步行前往一個公共空間，步行距離會視乎公共空間的大小而有所不同，如他們會願意步行較長時間前往郊野公園。這正與《香港規劃標準與準則》中提到，較小型的公共空間最好應位處使用者步行距離400米範圍內的建議不謀而合。不論公共空間的質素和情況如何，很多居民都是會每天使用該空間。因此，對於公共空間的設計改善，他們的意見必不可少。對於改善公共空間設計，他們的意見必不可少。

上班族使用者會到訪工作地點附近之公共空間，多數在工作週日間正午或傍晚。他們會使用一些步行距離短的公共空間，多數是進行靜態活動（例如閒坐、休息），停留時間短促。因此，充足的座位和有蓋遮蔽處對這群人而言非常重要，他們都期望一個舒適輕鬆的氛圍。





### c) Passers-by 路人

Passers-by refers to users who visit POS as they pass by without any predetermined purposes for visiting. They use the POS as a break from their activities at the time, such as walking, running, and cycling. Therefore, their activities within the POS are relatively passive, such as sitting or resting. We typically find these users more often in larger-scale POS, such as those being used as part of a wider pedestrian network. Passers-by usually visit POS alone and commonly request open, brightly-lit spaces that feel safe.

這裏指一些剛好路過的公共空間使用者。他們並非有意到訪，只是可能本身在進行其他活動（例如散步、跑步、踏單車），並剛好在此小休，所以他們在這個公共空間的活動比較靜態（例如閒坐、休息）。我們較常發現此類使用者出現於處於一個地區性行人網絡內的公共空間。他們很多時是獨自到訪公共空間，一般需求是開放和明亮的燈光，這能使人感到安全。

### d) Sightseers 遊客

Sightseers refer to users who visit POS as tourist attractions. Particularly, POS types with specific or diverse activities could become attractions. These users are willing to travel longer distances by different means of transportation and stay for longer periods. However, their frequency of visits is relatively lower compared to others. Nonetheless, they form the primary user base for large-scale POS, mostly in families or groups. As sightseers are activity-seekers, they require a range of recreational facilities to fulfil their needs.

遊客視公共空間為旅遊景點，尤其是一些會舉辦特定或多元化活動、成為景點的公共空間類型。使用者願意使用不同的交通方法從較遠的地方前來到訪，停留時間也會更長。但是，他們到訪頻率會相對低。然而，他們仍是大型公共空間的主要使用者，因為他們大多以家庭或群體形式出現。由於遊客是以活動為目的，他們同時需要一系列的康樂設施來滿足要求。

### e) Returnees 重訪者

Returnees refer to users who return to a particular POS because they feel a sense of belonging. For most returnees, their stay in the POS is memorable because they used to reside nearby. Even after moving away, some continue to visit the POS regularly. Instead of functional needs, returnees are drawn to the specific atmosphere created by spatial design and activities. Culture-related elements and design aesthetics that represent the communities can contribute to the qualities of a memorable POS.

使用者會重訪公共空間，是因為他們在那裏建立了歸屬感。大部份重訪者都覺得因為他們曾經住在附近，所以該處令人印象深刻。即使喬遷之後，不少人仍會定期到訪該公共空間，其非出於功能需要，而是被空間設計和當中活動所營造的特定氛圍所吸引。一些文化相關的元素、以及有社群代表性的空間設計美學，能營造出一個具紀念性的公共空間。

# ALL ABOUT POS

## 關於公共空間

### DESIRABILITY FACTORS IN POS

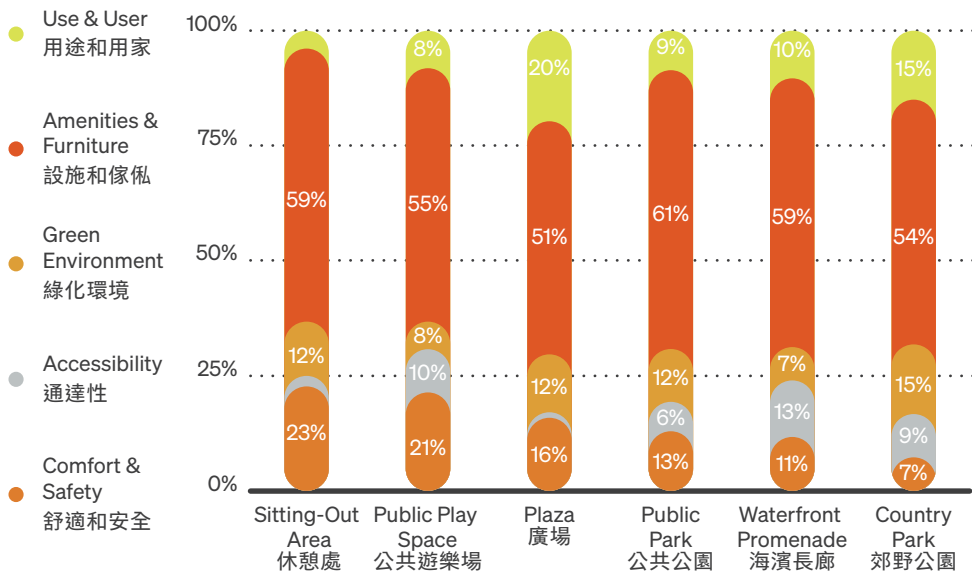
#### 公共空間令人嚮往的條件

#### General Expectations

A desirable POS needs to respond closely to its users' needs and expectations. There is an ever-greater demand for better amenities, furniture, comfort, safety, and a greener environment across all 6 POS types. The below expectations are findings from POSSible! Research Stage based on the 24 sites in the Field Survey.

#### 一般期望

一個令人嚮往的公共空間需要密切回應使用者的需要和期望。六種類型的公共空間均反映，群眾對更好的便利設施和傢俬、更高的舒適和安全度、以及更為綠化的環境要求愈見殷切。「空間大可能！」在研究階段的實地考察中調查了 24 個地點，以下結果綜合了不同使用者對公共空間的期望：



User Feedback Distribution across UN-Habitat Dimensions for Quality Public Space Assessment & Indicators (in %) 根據聯合國人居署優質公共空間評核範疇的使用者意見分佈比例 (%)

\*Data collected during Field Survey from November to December 2021.

\* 2021年11月至12月實地考察期間收集的數據。

Better amenities and furniture serve as the baseline of a more desirable and inviting POS. The presence and quality of seating are essential for all users, especially in POS types such as Sitting-Out Area and Plaza, where people usually visit for rest or to gather. Recreational structures are also significant and strongly demanded by users, yet much feedback indicates inadequate or lacking diversity.

Better comfort and safety are crucial to an enjoyable POS experience. While users generally enjoy the atmosphere and spaciousness of a POS, many users recognise the lack of cleanliness and hygiene (e.g. littering, mosquitoes) and unpleasant sensory experiences (e.g. noise of activities or traffic) as challenges for all POS types. A clean and comfortable environment is a must for a **desirable POS**.

Meanwhile, having a greener environment is a universal requisite in POS. Although there is generally less natural landscaping, such as plants and vegetation, compared to hard landscaping features, such as furniture and pathways in POS types found in high-density cities, users show a great appreciation and demand for it. A well-curated experience with natural or designed green spaces is key to creating a memorable POS that deserves frequent visits.

一個更令人嚮往、更吸引人的公共空間，建基於更好的便利設施和傢俬。座位的設置和質量對所有使用者都至關重要，尤其是休憩處和廣場這類公共空間，通常是讓人休息和聚會的地方。而康樂設施也備受重視及需求，但許多使用者回應表示康樂設施不足夠或是缺乏多樣性。

愉快的公共空間體驗，關乎更好的舒適度和安全度。雖然使用者普遍享受公共空間的氣氛和寬敞，但許多使用者認為清潔和衛生欠奉（例如隨地亂拋的垃圾、蚊蟲），並且曾有不愉快的官感經驗（例如活動或交通噪音），這些都是各類型公共空間正面臨的挑戰。乾淨舒適的環境是一個令人嚮往的公共空間的必要條件。

擁有更好的綠化環境是公共空間的普遍要求。儘管在高密度城市中的公共空間，傢俬和小徑等硬質景觀較多，而植物和植被等自然景觀較少，但使用者明顯對綠化景觀表現出極大的欣賞和渴求。經細心策劃的自然或綠色空間設計可以創造令人難忘的體驗，令人更頻密重訪該公共空間。

# 1 SITTING-OUT AREA 休憩處

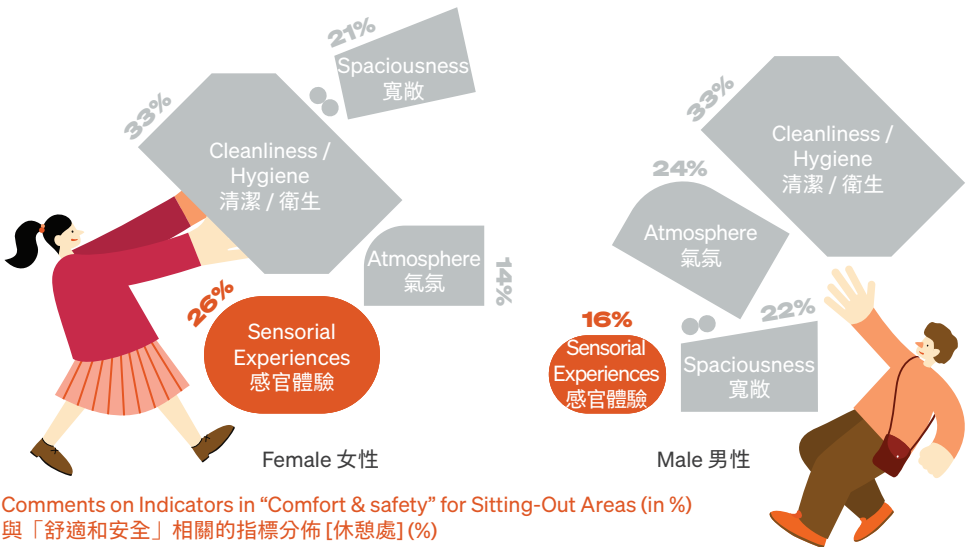
Public looks for a safe and quiet Sitting-Out Area for desirable sensory experiences.  
公眾期望一個安全和寧靜的休憩處提升使用者的感官體驗。

Due to the limited size of this POS type, users are sensitive to its hygiene and spaciousness during their stay. Sheltered seating can directly affect the resting experience for users. Noise, which is considered a negative sensory experience, is commonly raised as a pain point for this POS type. Thus noise mitigation is essential to improve the user experience in Sitting-Out Areas, especially for females, who are more sensitive to the sensory experiences.

Furthermore, users prefer better aesthetics, such as more colourful designs and greenery, to make a Sitting-Out Area livelier. On the other hand, safety is a key concern for Sitting-Out Areas, and it is important to have better lighting and management to improve the safety of blind spots within the POS.

由於這種公共空間類型所佔面積有限，使用者對其衛生狀況和寬敞程度都較為敏感。有蓋遮蔽處的款式會直接影響使用者的閒坐體驗。噪音——一種負面的感官體驗——通常被視為這種公共空間類型的痛點。因此降噪至關重要，特別是對女性而言，她們對感官體驗更為敏感，這能有效提升他們的用戶體驗。

此外，使用者喜歡美感，例如色彩更豐富的設計。使用者亦建議加強綠化休憩處令其增添生氣。另一方面，休憩處的安全度也是個關注點，更好的照明和管理可以改善公共空間盲點的安全性。



Comments on Indicators in “Comfort & safety” for Sitting-Out Areas (in %) 與「舒適和安全」相關的指標分佈 [休憩處] (%)

\*Data collected during Field Survey from November to December 2021.

\* 2021年11月至12月實地考察期間收集的數據。

## 2 PUBLIC PLAY SPACE 公共遊樂場

Public of all ages share the desire to enjoy and have fun in a Public Play Space.

不同年齡公眾都期望在公共遊樂場享受和玩樂。

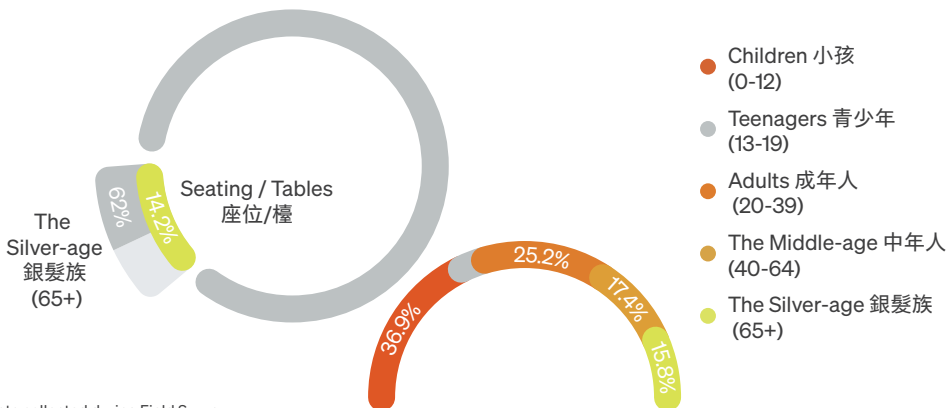
Well-designed and well-maintained recreational structures form the core of Public Play Space. Despite limited space, users always desire more recreational structures. Therefore, the quantity of play or sports equipment is essential to the success of a Public Play Space. For example, adding more swings and movable play equipment can improve the quality and variety of play. Spaces for other active activities, such as music performances, are also welcome in this POS type.

Although primarily designed for children's needs, a Public Play Space is also popular among different age groups. Design should also consider their needs. For example, the silver-age group demands more seating and tables in Public Play Spaces. In addition, designs that facilitate parent-child interaction can create a more desirable Public Play Space.

設計優良且維護妥善的康樂設施構成了公共遊樂場的核心。儘管空間有限，但使用者總是渴望有更多的康樂設施，因此遊戲或運動設備的數量是公共遊樂場設計的至勝關鍵。例如，更多的鞦韆和更多動態的遊樂設備可以增加遊戲的類型、改善遊戲的質量。同時，在這種公共空間中，亦要保留可以進行其他活動的空間，例如音樂表演。

雖然公共遊樂場以小孩的需要為設計基本，公共遊樂場對所有年紀的人士都同樣受歡迎。設計應考慮他們的需求。例如，銀髮族希望公共遊樂場內有更多座椅和桌子。此外，如果設計可以促進小孩與家長的互動，這個公共遊樂場會更令人嚮往。

### Comments related to Seating / Tables (Amenities & Furniture) (in %) 與座位/檯 (設施和傢俬) 相關的意見 (%)



\*Data collected during Field Survey from November to December 2021.

\*2021年11月至12月實地考察期間收集的數據。

### Users among Public Play Spaces (in %) 公共遊樂場的使用者年齡分佈 [公共遊樂場] (%)

### 3 PLAZA 廣場

Plaza is an important POS for inclusive events and activities.

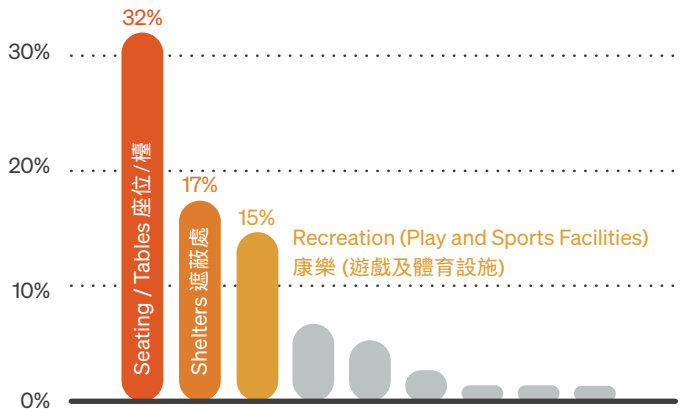
廣場是舉行共融節目和活動的重要公共空間。

Like in a Sitting-Out Area, seating and shelters are considered the essential items in a Plaza. Users care about not only the comfort they provide but also their design aesthetics. Well-designed hard landscape features like planters and fountains are favoured in a Plaza. The level of cleanliness or hygiene and maintenance can be addressed through design solutions. Unpleasant sensory experiences, such as noise from traffic and events, can cause a nuisance to Plaza users. Hence spatial planning is important to address these concerns.

Users value a POS for its spaciousness. However, many use a Plaza as a passageway and spend little time there. Those who wish to stay for longer periods would appreciate more diverse activities, such as markets or urban sketching sessions. Barrier-free facilities are especially important for visually impaired and physically disabled individuals to use the space and feel included in a Plaza.

如休憩處一樣，廣場中最有需求的就是座位和有蓋遮蔽處。使用者不僅重視舒適度，還有設計的美感。設計優秀的硬質景觀如花盆和噴水池會受到大家歡迎。另外，設計應該提供一些解決方案，例如關乎清潔與衛生的水平和設施的維護。一些來自交通和活動的噪音可能會導致不愉快的感官體驗，對廣場使用者造成滋擾，因此空間規劃同樣非常重要。

使用者十分重視公共空間的寬敞程度。但是，很多使用者把廣場當成一個通道，只停留很短的時間。一些希望停留更久的人會想在此處進行更多樣化的活動，例如市場、城市速寫等。對於視障人士和殘障人士，無障礙設施尤其重要，這能讓廣場使用者得享共融的體驗。



\*Data collected during Field Survey from November to December 2021.

\*2021年11月至12月實地考察期間收集的數據。

Indicators under “Amenities & furniture” for Plazas (in %)  
「設施和傢俬」指標 [廣場] (%)

## 4 PUBLIC PARK 公共公園

Public Park needs to take care both daily and periodical needs.

公共公園要回應到使用者的日常及定期使用需要。

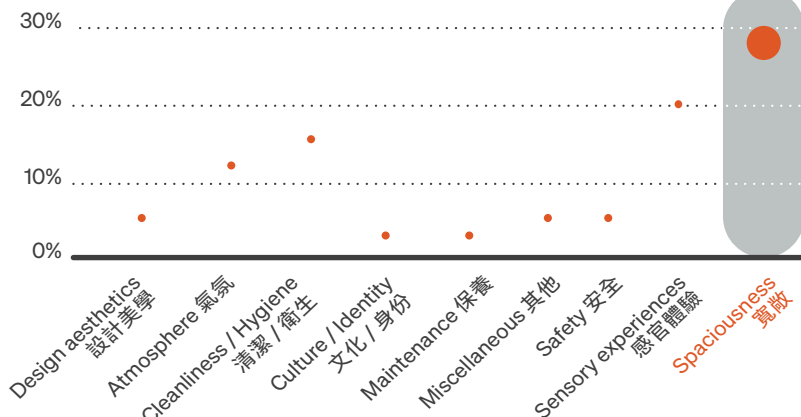
A comfortable environment is essential for a Public Park. Positive sensory experiences, such as quietness and bird-chirping sounds, and a sense of spaciousness are advantages that should be strengthened. Many users also enjoy bringing their pets to a Public Park. As a popular destination for a wide range of users and recreational activities, design solutions should address major challenges faced by Public Park managers, such as preventing noise and undesirable behaviours, such as smoking. Users frequently raise the issue of mosquitoes, and there is a demand for more toilet facilities and improved toilet hygiene.

There are also calls for more diverse activities, such as having space for small concerts and events and allocating a larger open space for flexible activities, such as weekend markets, festive celebrations, and community events.

擁有一個舒適的環境對於一個公共公園來說是不可或缺的。公共空間的感官體驗例如寧靜和鳥鳴、還有寬敞的空間感等，都是值得加強的優勢。許多使用者還喜歡帶寵物到公共公園。由於公共公園受到廣大歡迎，而且它提供的娛樂活動範圍廣泛，設計方案應盡力解決公共公園管理者面臨的主要挑戰，包括避免吸煙等不受歡迎行為。使用者經常提出希望杜絕蚊蟲問題、增加廁所設施和改善廁所衛生。

另外，使用者也希望公園能提供更多元化的活動，劃定空間舉辦小型音樂會和活動，以及分配更大的開放空間舉行較靈活的節目，例如周末市集、節日慶典、社區活動等。

Indicators in “Comfort & Safety” for Public Park (in %)  
「舒適和安全」指標 [公共公園] (%)



\*Data collected during Field Survey from November to December 2021.

\* 2021年11月至12月實地考察期間收集的數據。

## 5 WATERFRONT PROMENADE 海濱長廊

Waterfront Promenade is a linear community living room with culture and identity.

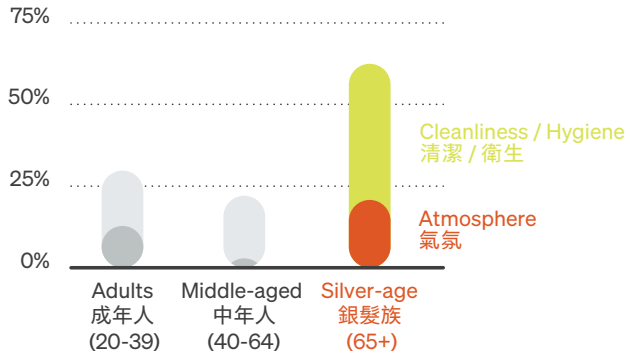
海濱長廊就如一個具文化特色及身份認同的社區客廳。

Waterfront Promenades offer spaciousness and an open view of the natural environment, such as an expansive sea view. Activities such as fishing, scootering, and cycling are common along the continuous water edge. Having multi-functional waterfront spaces is also important to its popularity with users. Like in other POS types, users prefer having more shelters and diversified recreational structures. They also wish for more software provisions, such as music performances, busking, and open-air markets, to create a welcoming environment. The quality of cleanliness or hygiene is also significant to users, especially for the silver-age.

There are expectations for a Waterfront Promenade beyond physical comfort. The culture and identity attributes of such POS can be enriched by displaying relevant historical information. However, this POS type is less accessible due to its distance from MTR exits, which reduces visitors' willingness to visit. Having dedicated walking or cycling paths is a way to improve the situation.

海濱長廊給予人寬敞的感覺，並提供開揚的自然景觀，例如遼闊的海景。釣魚、滑板車和單車等各種活動在延綿的岸邊十分常見。使用者會更歡迎一個多功能的海濱空間。與其他公共空間類型類似，使用者喜歡更多的有蓋遮蔽處和多樣化的康樂設施，他們還希望有更多其他的配套，例如音樂表演、街頭表演和露天市場，以創造一個能迎合大眾的環境。另外，特別是對銀髮族而言，環境衛生同樣重要。

除了體感舒適之外，使用者也對海濱長廊有其他期盼。藉着適當的歷史展示，這種公共空間的文化/身份屬性可以變得豐富。不過，這種公共空間類型距離港鐵出口較遠，交通不便，有可能降低了前往到訪的意慾。提供行人專用步道和單車路，可以是改善這種情況的其中一個方案。



\*Data collected during Field Survey from November to December 2021.

\* 2021年11月至12月實地考察期間收集的數據。

Indicators in "Comfort & Safety" for Waterfront Promenade (in %)  
「舒適和安全」指標 [海濱長廊] (%)



## 6 COUNTRY PARK 郊野公園

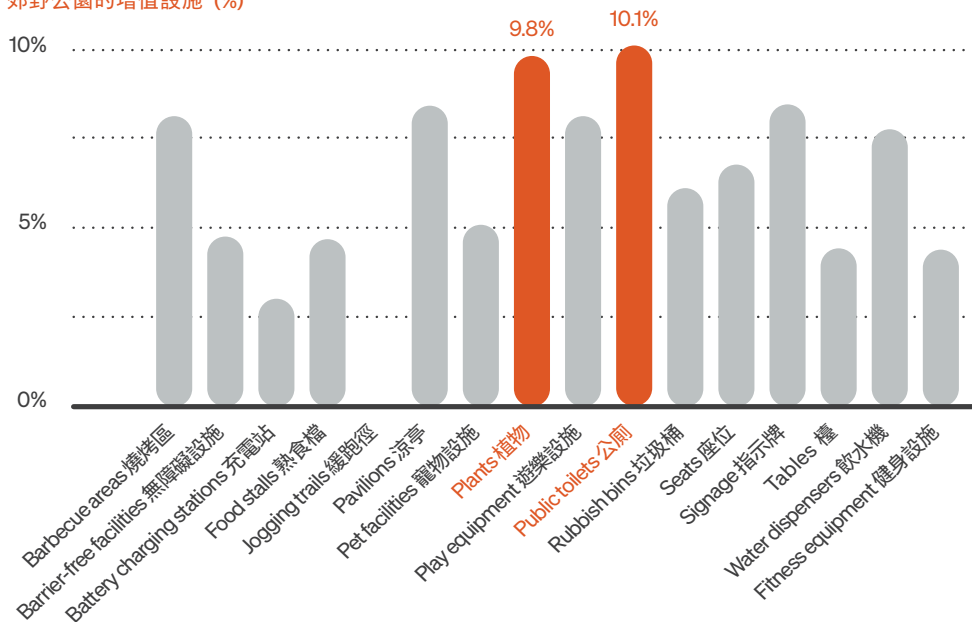
Country Park wins public favour with authentic nature experiences.

郊野公園以提供獨一無二的親身自然體驗贏得公眾青睞。

Defining the boundary of Country Park and discussing the essential elements required for a desirable Country Park can be challenging. Typically, amenities and services are scattered across a Country Park. However, for many users, the primary purpose of visiting a Country Park is to hike and walk rather than use the facilities in a specific trail section or a defined area. This sets Country Park apart from other POS types. Unlike other POS types, which often prioritise convenience and physical comfort, Country Park users favour authentic natural experiences and organic quality, which better design solutions could enhance.

郊野公園可能較難定斷，亦難以討論何謂一個令人嚮往的郊野公園。通常郊野公園的設施和服務都散落在各處區域，但是不少使用者均認為郊野公園給予人的體驗主要是行山及步行，而非在特定區域或路段使用設施的體驗。這是郊野公園在眾多公共空間種類之中的獨特之處，使用者對於其他公共空間也許會提出便利、體感舒適的需要，但對於郊野公園，使用者會偏好維持其自然體驗和原始風貌。

Facilities to Add Value in Country Park (in %) 郊野公園的增值設施 (%)



\*Data collected during Field Survey from November to December 2021.

\* 2021年11月至12月實地考察期間收集的數據。