2018 CAPRU Sustainable Cities & Landscapes



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APRU& SCL Hub





APRU Sustainable Cities &

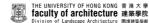
advances in the decades to come, will greatly impact the sustainability of the planet as a whole.

While cities across the Pacific Rim are diverse in their size and design, they are united by the shared challenges they face from gentrification and spatial inequality to ecological degradation, loss of agricultural land, and extreme weather events. The Hub hosted by the University of Oregon seeks to enhance sustainability and resilience of cities and landscapes across the Pacific Rim in the face of continued urban expansion and climate change through actionable knowledge, policy impact, and advocacy. It will harness the breadth of experiences and socio-ecological contexts across the Pacific Rim to compare existing practices and models of city-landscape interactions, and to initiate solutions and policy interventions to make entire city-landscape complexes more sustainable.

Building on the success of the inaugural Conference, the 2018 conference hosted by HKU, will continue the working group frameworks and commitments to publications that address the issue of 'agency', which encompasses actionoriented research and advocacy.







Steering Committee

Bart Johnson University of Oregon (Chair)

Beatriz Maturana Cossio University of Chile

Christina Schönleber
Association of Pacific Rim Universities

Chun-Yen Chang National Taiwan University

Dennis Galvan University of Oregon

Errol John Haarhoff University of Auckland

Jie Hu Tsinghua University

Jinhyung Chon Korea University Linda Corkery UNSW Sydney

Makena Coffman University of Hawaii at Mānoa

Marina Alberti University of Washington

Mathew Pryor
The University of Hong Kong

Nancy Rottle University of Washington

Robert Dyball
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Stephanie Pincetl University of California, Los Angeles

Yekang Ko University of Oregon (Program Director) Chris Tremewan
Secretary General
Association of Pacific Rim Universities

Bob Mosley Director Asia-Pacific Cities Program, The Nature Conservancy

Du Juan Assoc. Dean (International and Mainland China Affairs) Faculty of Architecture, The University of Hong Kong Christina Schönleber
Director (Policy & Programs)
Association of Pacific Rim Universities

Gray Kochhar-Lindgren
Director of the Common Core
The University of Hong Kong

Joy Lam Asst. Sustainability Manager The University of Hong Kong

Michael Kokora Adjunct Asst. Prof. The University of Hong Kong Guests

Working Groups

City-landscape Sustainability



Edwin Schmitt University of Oslo

Chun-See Tsao University of Hong Kong Fengyi Xu University of Washington Hayati Sari Hasibuan Universitas Indonesia Heather Tietz University of Oregon Jade D'alpoim Guedes University of California, San Diego Liying Zhu University of Washington Mi Mingxuan Sichuan University Shuang Wu University of Washington Yuan Lin Tsinghua University Yuan Shang Sichuan University Zhang Yu Sichuan University

This Working Group was initiated by collaborative policy-oriented research beginning in 2010 between the Univ. of Washington (UW), Sichuan University (SCU) and Southwest Jiaotong Univ. (SWJTU). The work focuses on the Sichuan Basin and the Dujiangyan Irrigation District, which has sustained a flourishing urban culture in the city of Chengdu for over 2000 years. The region has perhaps the highest per-hectare regional production of grain and is one of the most densely populated agricultural landscapes in China.

Considering the size of its beneficiary population over so long an historical period, Dujiangyan and its associated anthropogenic landscape may be the world's most important example of a

sustainable complex system dependent on a clearly defined act of design: the Dujiangyan headworks (currently protected under UNESCO World Heritage designation). During the past decade, however, and likely for the first time in its history, urbanization and globalization have introduced radical transformations to the Plain's settlement pattern, land cover, and productive functioning.

Our research includes spatial and social surveys of agricultural communities at Chengdu's expanding periphery, focusing on changes in landscape morphology, metropolitan and local governance and finance, regional watershed management, and national policies of urban development and food security.

Landscape & Human Health

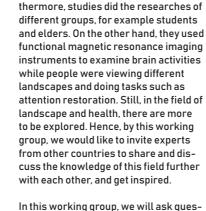
Chun-Yen Chang National Taiwan University Jiang Bin University of Hong Kong

Chen Qu University of Cambridge Chia-Ching Wu Gaochao Zhang University of Copenhagen Grace Liu Yajing Kerry Properties Hui Xie Chongqing University Pongsakorn Suppakittpaisarn Chiang Mai University Robert Dyball Australian National University Sarai Carter University of Oregon Suna-Ýueh Liu National Taiwan University William Sullivan University of Illinois Xiaomei Yuan South China University of Technology Yeh Ang National Taiwan University Yi Lu

City University of Hong Kong

Zheng Chen Tongji University

Studies in the "healthy landscape and healthy people", researchers asked questions to fill the gap in the relationship of landscape and human health. What other advantages can nature provide to human being? What are the benefits that nature do to some specific groups? How should we adjust landscape design to help getting more natural areas in built environments? What are the criteria when designing restorative landscapes? To answer these questions, we did research about landscape ecological and figure out how do diversity of land cover types and species affect preference and mental health. Studies evaluated preference, psychological health benefits and physiological health benefits of different kinds of landscape, for example urban, mountain, forest, seashore, streams. They also



In this working group, we will ask questions about the core concept, landscape and human health and discuss under several aspects:

discussed the characteristics of images,

such as spatial frequency, to examine

the attention restoration effect. fur-



- -Healthy biodiversity indicators
- -Landscape type analysis
- -Green infrastructure
- -Place perception and meaning
- -Healthy (psychological and Physiological) indicators

2. Application

- -Therapeutic landscape planning and
- -Friendly environment for elders
- -Supportive environment for students
- -Healthy green infrastructures

Productive Cities. Infrastructural **Ecologies**

Mathew Pryor University of Hong Kong Wang Ting University of Hong Kong

Gavin Scott Coates University of Hona Kona Jeffrey Hou University of Washington Liz Leven University of Hona Kona Neo Lehoko University of Oregon Pol Fàbrega Rooftop Republic Hona Kona Scott Jennings Melbourne University of Hong Kong Tshewang Tamang University of Oregon Xie Sizhi National Taiwan University

This working group will continue to explore the shift in urban agriculture based on a model of productive urban ecologies, and specifically the notion of landscape infrastructure at the intersection of the spatial, social, and ecological. This model expands the notion of urban agriculture from disparate small-scale projects and re-conceptualizes it as an integration of productive typologies within the urban fabric, moving toward a renewed vision of green infrastructure as an integral and productive part of the fabric in future cities. This work aims to shape potential urban and landscape futures of equity, access and health in a context of landscape democracy, environmental justice, and food security.

Urban agriculture, if it is to become integrated into the city, needs landscape architectural thinking in order to be woven into the larger urban fabric. Thinking at the scale of ecosystems running through a city creates a framework for spatial change.

We are now at a point where rapidly evolving social and environmental pressures threaten, transform, and shape cities. In response, re-thinking green infrastructure in cities as productive, resilient, and living systems opens pathways of design thinking towards emergent forms of ecological urbanism. These designed systems redefine the notion of productivity to encompass both the ecological and social. Thinking in assemblages of stakeholders, actors, and spaces creates a framework for social investment and development.



Smart Cities

Mohsen Mohammadzadeh University of Auckland

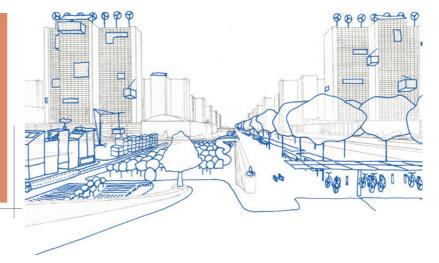
Anna Zetkulic
University of Hong Kong
Benjaporn Chotimanus
Chulalongkorn University
Sylvia Ng
Technological and Higher Education
Institute of Hong Kong



Researchers from different parts of the Pacific region will gather in this working group to consider the various aspects of Smart Cities as an emerging global trend. As we are arriving the fourth industrial revolution, smart technologies are gradually reshaping the contemporary cities including the physical environment and everyday life. Governments have deployed various plans and policies to implement these new smart technologies to address the existing urban issues as well as prepare the cities for the fourth industrial revolution as a diver of change in future. This working group will review and compare their cities' plans and policies that have been prepared and implemented by both the central and local governments around the region.

This working group will investigate the different capacities of smart technologies such as Electric Autonomous Vehicles (EAVs) to attain sustainable development. Smart technologies provide a new source of information such as Big Data that assists in providing new understandings of the cities functions. This group will investigate the new capacities of Big Data for urban policy making. However, scholars have conceptualised smart cities in various ways. This working group will focus on how smart city as a new concept is largely used to generate indexes for city-branding and place-marketing in the global market.

Sustainable Urban Design



Errol J Haarhoff University of Auckland, New Zealand

Alain Chiaradia University of Hong Kong Antonio Pietro Latini University of Oregon Gavin Prasetyo Raharjo The National University of Singapore Jie Hu Beijing Tsinghua Tongheng Urban Planning and Design Institute Lee Beattie University of Auckland, New Zealand Paola Boarin University of Auckland, New Zealand Sandra Carrasco Sharon Feliza Ann Macagba University of the Philippines Los Banos Ying Li Birmingham City University UK

The Sustainable Urban Design Working Group gathered experts from around the world to research and discuss sustainable urban design approaches in their regions. The goal of this group was to share knowledge so that we can better understand the particularities of context as well as help identify more general, universally applicable approaches and ways of thinking. The working group invited researchers and practitioners from a range of disciplines including urban design, architecture, landscape architecture, planning, ecology, and engineering, to name a few.

The focus of this group covered a variety of scales ranging from the region to the district and neighborhood, the street, and down to the parcel. While this range is admittedly broad, the focus of this working group was primarily to understand and identify the overlaps and connections between scales and goals. The complexity of this issue requires multidisciplinary approaches that can break down silos and help define the relationships between approaches and areas of expertise.

Transitions in Urban Waterfront

Anne Taufen University of Washington, Tacoma Ken Yocom University of Washington

Aaron Julius M Lecciones Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands Alison Grover University of Oregon Bum-Hvun Lee Korea Research Institute for Human Settlement Catherine Evans University of New South Wales Christine Stillman University of Oregon Jinhyung Chon Korea University Lian Kuei Hsien National Taiwan University Lisa M. Hoffman University of Washington Tacoma Mike Harris University of New South Wales Nancy Rottle University of Washington Nick R. Smith Yale-NUS College, Singapore Rebecca Cruze University of Oregon Sben Korsh University of Hong Kong

In cities throughout the Pacific Rim, waterfronts are hybrid spaces of transition and development. Urbanization has wrought profound environmental damage in these zones of previously rich biotic life and primary productivity; additionally, the social, economic, and environmental benefits that waterfronts enable and support are unevenly distributed among human populations of urban regions, so that they are sites of accumulated inequity, accessible and generative for a relatively small percentage of the people living in a metropolitan area. Because waterfronts and in particular their maritime and port functions have been shaped by dominant patterns of competitive development, many coastal cities have struggled to reclaim the regional bio-function and broadly shared cultural values of these urban spaces. This working group sets forth an agenda for better understanding changes underway for urban waterfronts on two key dimensions: performance and access.

Performance encompasses the mechanics of what happens in waterfront spaces, including typological configurations of economic performance (shipping, trade, tourism, retail); environmental performance (species diversity, catchment morphology, biological health); and social performance (parks, trails, open shorelines, docks).

Performance acknowledges that some uses will be prioritized over, or negotiated against others, and helps to illustrate, in empirical terms, the trade-offs involved. Access adds an explicit equity frame to such assessments, helping to surface the values that underpin typological distinctions among different waterfront configurations. Hierarchies of access will be examined through analysis of performance typologies, and also, importantly as they relate to discourses of development, politics, design and sustainability, and to governance structures and institutional norms that reach far beyond the scale of the waterfront itself.



Urban Biodiversity

Caroline Dingle University of Hong Kong

Ashley Scott Kelly
University of Hong Kong
Bart Johnson
University of Oregon
Emilio Pagani-Núñez
Sun Yat Sen University, Guangzhou
Gan Jing
Tongji University
Jackie Yip
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department,
Hong Kong
Melanie Chan Wai Shan
University of Hong Kong
Shuang Xing
University of Hong Kong

The context: traditional regulatory drivers and research emphasize protected species, sensitive ecosystems, and more natural environments, while urban biodiversity initiatives that focus on novel ecosystem types are advancing with limited scientific basis or best practice frameworks. Often under the umbrellas of sustainability planning, infrastructure upgrades, or architecture and urban design, decision makers are tackling challenges that include understanding urban biodiversity patterns and processes: enhancing designed landscapes from site to regional scales; increasing equitable access to nature and native biodiversity; balancing increased density and connections with nature; and applying emerging design paradigms like biophilia and biomimicry. This working group attempted to bridge ecological sciences, urban design and planning, and social sciences to explore emerging challenges facing researchers, practitioners and decision makers.

Cities are increasingly working to support native biodiversity in the built environment. The reasons range from protecting and restoring regional ecosystems to the benefits of access to nature for urban residents. In this working group, we explored how the goals and reasons for promoting urban diversity vary across the landscapes and cultures of the Pacific Rim. What should we be attempting to achieve, and where and how? What are the limiting factors? Through what frameworks or standards might we guide decisions about the goals we set in different landscape contexts? What are the key factors that limit our ability to reduce ecological harm from cities, and is it even conceivable that cities can contribute to regional biodiversity rather than diminishing it?



Urban Renewable Energy



Yekang Ko University of Oregon

Andrea Copping
University of Washington
Brendan Barrett
Osaka University
Masaru Yarime
Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Xin Wang
Tongji University
Yuan Xu
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Renewable energy has great potential to increase the resiliency of the power system through decentralization, battery storage, and microgrids. This is especially important for remote areas, islands and coastal communities. Given the increasing frequency of natural disasters, this group will explore the planning and policy strategies for fostering resilience within energy

grids and communities across the Pacific Rim through renewable energy. The group will explore case studies of resilient energy systems from the perspectives of both climate change mitigation and adaptation. The intended outcomes of this working group include a conference book chapter and a potentially a peer-reviewed paper.

Urban-rural Linkages

Sara Padgett Kjaersgaard University of New South Wales, Sydney Yizhao Yang University of Oregon

Calvin Zhiyong Liang
University of Hong Kong
Francisco Daniel Cevallos Barragán
IE University
Maxime Decaudin
University of Hong Kong
Rachel Tochen
Renmin University of China
Woo-kyun Lee
Korea University
Xiaoxuan Lu
University of Hong Kong
Zhifang Wang
Peking University

This workgroup will build on the ongoing engagement among working group members since the 2017 APRU SCL conference, and will expand its scope of work to include research on the emergence of distinct peri-urban territories that help with urban containment while serving as urban-rural linkage. The research will examine how such territories supports fluid ecological, cultural and socio-economic flows critical to a region's sustainability and livability, as well as the new (innovative) typologies for human occupation of these territories.

This working group will invite scholars from Asia Pacific Rim countries specifically the US, China, South-East Asia and Australia to discuss different approaches to urban containment, especially contrasting and comparing the effectiveness of territory-based vs. rigid policy-line based approaches in curbing sprawl. The group invites scholars from a range of backgrounds including

Planning, Landscape Architecture, Urban Ecology and similar disciplines. The questions to be addressed will likely include:

What are the important conditions critical to peri-urban territories' goals of controlling growth while supporting the flows?

What are the critical factors affecting the performance of rural-urban boundaries and their territories?

What contextual factors or conditions help explain which approach is more appropriate?

Can different approaches be transferrable across places and contexts? What is the role of 'design' both as a tool for communicating these boundaries and territories and proposing future scenarios for their conditions?



Urban Water & Sanitation



Kory Russel University of Oregon

Jo Sullivan
Wastewater Treatment Division
King County, Washington
Lee wing hang
Ka Shing Management Consultant
Md Mofijul Islam Bulbul
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Bangladesh
Tonni Agustiono Kurniawan
Xiamen University
Yuansi Cai
University of Washington

As cities around the Pacific Rim and world continue to expand rapidly, traditional wastewater and sanitation systems are failing to meet the challenge. Over consumption of water, lost nutrients, and the failure to expand services to underrepresented and vulnerable populations all indicate the need for a water and sanitation revolution. This working group aims to address how wastewater and sanitation services can evolve to be truly sustainable, link urban areas with farmland through nutrient flows and provide cost effective services to those most in need.

Previously, this working group examined how urban areas could take tangible first steps towards remaking their wastewater and sanitation systems. In 2018, the working group will examine how more sustainable wastewater and sanitation solutions can be taken to scale around the Pacific Rim.

Intended academic outcomes include, a book chapter, a grant proposal and possibly a policy/research brief.

Vulnerable Communities



Kian Goh University of California, Los Angeles Mark Gold University of California, Los Angeles Stephanie Pincetl University of California, Los Angeles

Chingwen Cheng Arizona State University Heejin Choi Yeosijae Hanssem Indrajit Pal Asian Institute of Technology Liz Koslov University of California, Los Angeles Louise McKenzie University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia Ma Catriona Devanadera University Of The Philippines Los Baños Privam Das University of Hawaii at Manoa Ricardo Manuel Afonso Dias da Cruz e Sousa Federal University of Rio de Janeiro

Climate changes place increasing stresses on existing sociotechnical systems, both in cities, and those that support cities (e.g. electricity grids, water systems, transport systems, as well as increased heat exposures, increased flooding in cities and more). We propose a panel that explores how modernist sociotechnical systems – and a lack of such – may enhance human vulnerability in cities due to impacts of a changing climate.

We welcome participants who work on water, energy, housing, urban form and the impacts of modernist sociotechnical systems – or a lack of alternative approaches – impact the health and resilience of urban dwellers.

2018 APRU Design Field School

Key issues to be explored in the Field School include:

- · Migrant labour and changes in gender roles as economic drivers
- · Modernisation through air transportation and digital communication
- Eco-tourism and environmental conservation
- •Threats and benefits agriculture and resource extraction
- Impacts of climate change on coastal communities
- Desakota as the ultimate rural-urban settlement paradigm
- · Public health and education as metrics for sustainable communities

The Design Field School is running is part of the APRU conference based in HKU in parallel to the main conference and brought together students for participating universities to explore issues of modernization and its impact on the sustainability of some southeast Asia's most remarkable natural landscapes and urban communities, including the sprawling urban metropolis of Surabaya in East Java, the rich volcanic landscapes of Eastern Java, the cultural splendor of the island of Bali, and the high-rise high density urban living in Hong Kong.

Participating students have exploded a number of tropical sustainability issues, including modernization, agricultural intensification, resources extraction, eco-tourism, environmental conservation, impacts of climate change, desakota rural-urban settlement, migrant labour, changes in gender roles, public health and education. The field school was led by academic instructor from the Division of Landscape Architecture at HKU, in partnership with local academics and environmental or social groups in

East of Java

East of Java' references the 1969 American disaster film 'Krakatoa, East of Java', a story of the massive eruption of the Krakatoa volcano in 1883. The "geographic error in the film's title of placing the doomed island east of Java" (Krakatoa lying in the Sunda Strait, to the west of Java) was symbolic of the broad disinterest that the film makers (and a western audience) had of the landscape and people of Java at the time. Java, once a global centre of trade (spice. timber) under Dutch colonial rule, lost much of its influence at the end of the colonial period, and with the upheaval of Japanese occupation during the war, followed by the struggle for independence and then the period of dictatorship under Suharto, it faded into international obscurity, especially when compared to its diminutive island neighbour, Bali (which is East of Java!) Sudden liberation following the end of

the Suharto period led to rapid modernisation, and sizeable changes in the Javanese economy and society. In recent decades there have been big improvements in public health and educational standards and notable shifts in gender roles (remittances from migration

women serving as domestic helpers overseas are a key factor). Yet due to the chronic lack of investment in road and power infrastructure, and an archaic land ownership system, Java is still today a broadly rural community. Development has been local and small scale, resulting in a constrained 'desakota' form of dispersed urbanism (as in many SE Asian countries), and an economy still based on primary industries (agriculture and mineral extraction) and specialist eco-tourism. The recent rise of alternative modes of development based on cheap local air transportation and mobile telecommunications, however, is again offering potential new wavs ahead.



Conference Excursions

Breakfast Excursions



- Friday 7/Sep 07:00-09:00
- Saturday 8/Sep 07:00-09:00
- Sunday 9/Sep 07:00-09:00
- B1. Aberdeen fish market / wholesale fish market Aberdeen waterfront, sampan trip around the Harbour
 Bus / taxi
- B2. Western Waterfront Sun Yat Sen Park (Taichi?), Instagram Peer, Kennedy town water front, Forbes Street wall trees
 Kennedy Town MTR (Exit C)
- B3. First tram Whitty Street to Percival Street, Causeway Bay, ... and MTR return
- B4. First Star Ferry Central to TST, TST waterfront, Nathan Road, Chung King Mansion, Haiphong Road ... and MTR return



- Thursday 6/Sep 10:00-14:00 (G1/G2/G3)
- Friday 7/Sep 14:00-18:00 (G1/G2/G3/G4/G5/G6/G7/G8/G9/G10)
- G1. Central HK heritage
 Hollywood Road, Possession Point, Po Hing Fong /Tai Ping Shan, Man Mo Temple, Lascar row,
 Police Married Quarters and Tai Kwun Prison (major adaptive re-use projects)
- G2. Central / Tamar HK past and present
 HSBC, Legco, Cheung Kong Centre, St Johns Cathedral, HK Park, Flagstaff House, Asia Society,
 Central Government Offices, Tamar Park, Central Waterfront, Ferry Piers, IFC
- G3. Stanley waterfront, tourism development
 Old Police Station, St Stephens college, War Cemetery, Pat Kan Uk, Stanley market / waterfront /
 plaza, Murray House,
- G4. Wanchai Heritage Conservation issues in a high density city
 Li Tung Street, Queens Road East (temple), Wanchai Sub-post Office, Blue House, Pak Tai temple,
 Wanchai Market (below East Point)
- G5. Kowloon Bay Kowloon Bay urban district revitalization, industrial renewal, sustainable devel opment, Megabox, Kai Tak Nullah rehabilitation, Zero Carbon Building
- G6. Kwun Tong Re-vitalisation of industrial waterfront areas, Hoi Bun Road Park, Kai Tak Cruise Terminal Energizing Kowloon East smart city, Kai Tak development
- G7. West Kowloon Cultural District mega development
- G8. Urban rooftop farms / HKHA community farms City Farm / Hing Wah Estate
- G9. Mass public housing Shek Kip Mei to Kai Tak, via Choi Hung
- G10. Shatin Sewage Treatment / HATS / SSDS / Island West Transfer Station Coach service available



Conference Dinner

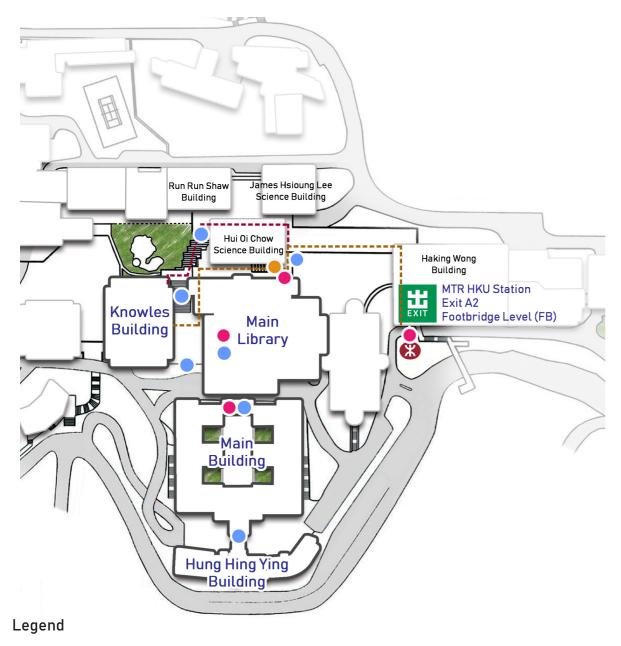
at Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club

Date: 8 September, 2018 Time: 1830-2100

Venue: Compass Room, RHKYC

Coaches to RHKYC at 1745 from HKU Main Building and return to HKU at 2100.

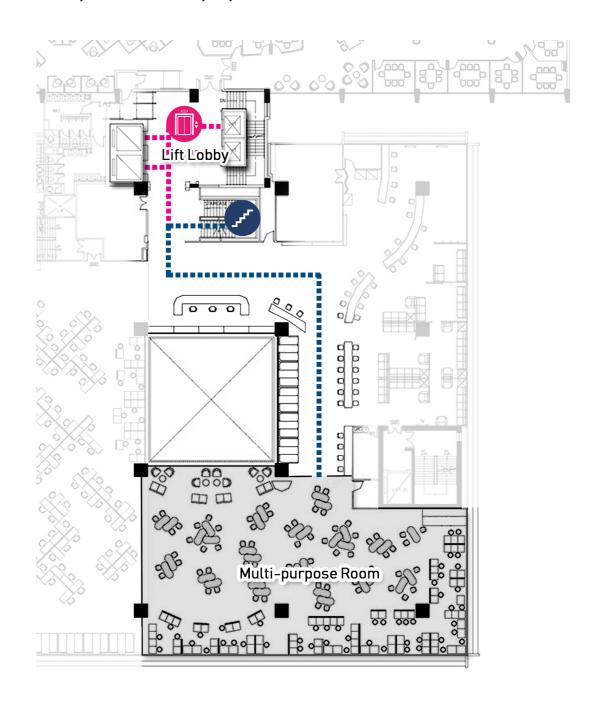
Conference Venue Location (in HKU)



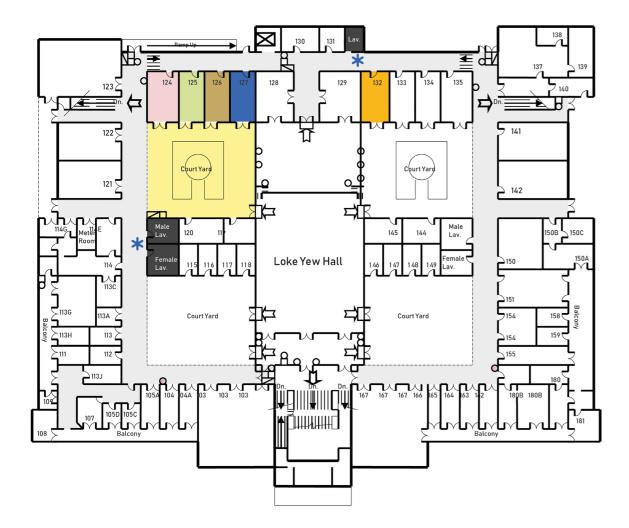


Conference Venues - 3/F Library

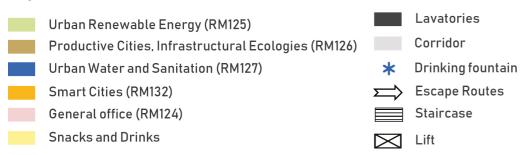
For 2nd Plenary Session on Saturday only.



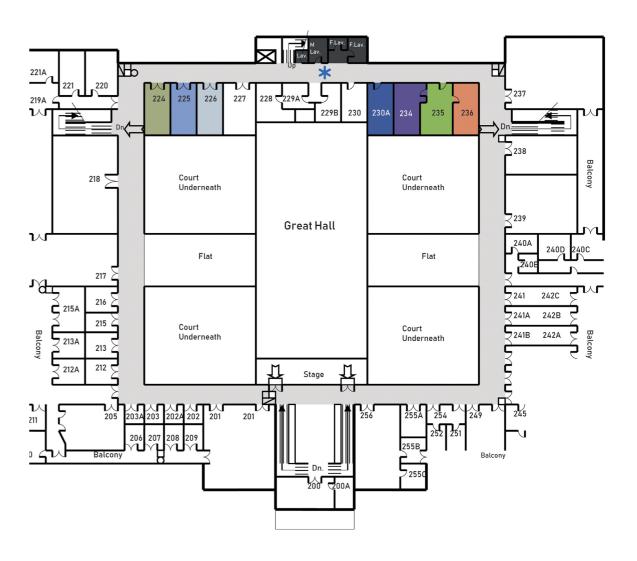
Working Group Rooms - Main Building 1/F



Legend



- Main Building 2/F



Legend



Wifi Connections

To access wifi in HKU campus

- Choose Settings
- 2 Choose Wireless & Networks
- 3 Choose Wi-Fi settings
- 4 Tap "Wi-Fi.HK via HKU"
- You will be prompted to the Wi-Fi.HK via HKU
 Welcome page when you open a web browser:







中文

Welcome to Wi-Fi.HK via HKU

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- Users shall not use this Service for accessing web pages or transferring materials that are obscene, indecent or illegal.
- Use of this Service must not intrude upon the legitimate or convenient use by others and any activities generating excessive network traffic is not allowed.
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- 7. Done

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Sept,6 (Thursday)

1630 – 1730	Registration	4/F Knowles Building (KB423)
1730 – 1830	First Plenary Session	4/F Knowles Building (KB419)
1830 – 1930	Cocktail Reception	Hung Hing Ying Building
1930 – onwards	Evening Excursions (Optional)	

Sept,7 (Friday)

0700 – 0900	Breakfast Excursions (Optional)	
0930 – 1100	Working Group Session (1)	1&2/F Main Building
1100 – 1115	Morning Coffee	1/F Main Building Courtyard
1115 – 1230	Working Group Session (2)	1&2/F Main Building
1245 – 1400	Lunch	Metropol Restaurant, Admiralty
1400 – 1800	Site Visits / Working Group Discussion	
1830 – onwards	Evening Excursions (Optional)	

Sept,8 (Saturday)

0700 – 0900	Breakfast Excursions (Optional)	
0930 – 1115	Second Plenary Session	3/F Main Library
		(Multi-purpose room)
1115 – 1130	Morning Coffee	1/F Main Building Courtyard
1130 – 1245	Working Group Session (3)	1&2/F Main Building
1245 – 1400	Lunch	Hung Hing Ying Building
1330 – 1730	Site Visits / Working Group Session (4)	
1830 – 2100	Conference Dinner	Royal HK Yacht Club
2100	Return Coaches to HKU	

Sept,9 (Sunday)

0700 – 0900	Breakfast Excursions (Optional)	
0800 – 0930	SC/ WG Leaders Meeting	4/F Knowles Building (KB415A)
0930 – 1045	Working Group Session (5)	1&2/F Main Building
1045 – 1100	Morning coffee	1/F Main Building Courtyard
1100 – 1300	Third Plenary Session	4/F Knowles Building (KB419)
1300 – 1430	Final Plenary Session	4/F Knowles Building (KB419)

