

# Cultural Heritage and Asset Mapping Study Final Report

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# Executive Summary

This document outlines the research, findings and recommendations determined during Phase One of the Cultural Heritage and Asset Mapping Study for the City of Vancouver's Chinatown, carried out from February to September 2019. A major objective of this research was to put together a clearer picture of the assets and values of Chinatown, in an inventory format, to inform the planning and management of the area going forward and to lay the foundation for further exploration of the potential of UNESCO World Heritage Site Designation (which would require an inventory of attributes, if pursued). The results of this initial phase of research are a preliminary iteration of an inventory capturing Chinatown's tangible and intangible attributes, with a series of recommendations connected to better recognising, protecting and promoting these articulated assets and values. The following table summarises the Phase One Recommendations, followed by a list of possible immediate next steps for Phase Two of this endeavour.

Table 1.0: Summary of Phase One Recommendations.

Focus Area	Recommendations
<b>1.0 Tangible attributes</b>	<p>1.1a Update the National Historic Site SoS to better reflect the intangible cultural heritage of the area and to include indigenous representation.</p> <p>1.1b Update and review all of the individual SoS of the area that are currently written to determine their integrity and accuracy (including updating them for inclusion of the site's intangible cultural heritage, as appropriate) as well as investigate if any buildings (particularly the municipally designated ones) should in fact be registered, with SoS composed for them as well.</p> <p>1.2 Part of this SoS research could include an updated condition assessment of the registered buildings to best prioritize any restoration and maintenance work.</p> <p>1.3 Increase funding available for building restoration (including interiors) and streamline the grant allocation process to ensure use of the available funds.</p>
<b>2.0 Intangible attributes</b>	<p>2.1 Increase funding and incentives for capacity building within the organisations using the buildings (including, but not limited to, the community associations) and for encouraging incubation of appropriate new uses to vacant spaces (including new businesses that reflect Chinatown's values).</p> <p>2.2 Conduct further research and consultation on a "Legacy Business" definition.</p> <p>2.3 Encourage additional heritage policy updates to include greater consideration of intangible cultural heritage.</p> <p>2.4 Conduct an ICH public education campaign, including a component to help determine Vancouver-appropriate ICH criteria.</p>
<b>3.0 Arts and culture activities</b>	<p>3.1 Increase funding for the long-term sustainability of arts and culture events in Chinatown (rather than the current one-off model).</p> <p>3.2 Provide a platform and venue for better coordinating and promoting the current activities on offer.</p> <p>3.3 Integrate arts and culture policy with heritage policy, rather than having two distinct and separate articulations. These areas are intrinsically linked, especially in places such as Chinatown.</p>

Focus Area	Recommendations
<b>3.0 Arts and culture activities (continued)</b>	3.4 Encourage consideration and inclusion of food culture in the city's cultural policy articulation, working with Food Policy and Cultural Services.
<b>4.0 Care and consideration of seniors</b>	<p>4.1 Increase the accessibility of activities and services targeting seniors, as key clients and stakeholders of the area. Research ways to reduce barriers for seniors accessing the area (physical barriers, language barriers, economic barriers, etc.).</p> <p>4.2 Conduct more direct engagement with seniors, themselves, to ensure their needs are effectively represented and can therefore be addressed accordingly to allow them to continue to be stakeholders and knowledge keepers of the area.</p>
<b>5.0 Management Model</b>	<p>5.1 Re-evaluation of the area boundaries to remove the HA-1 and HA-1A division, instead having an area wide designation, with possible inclusion of neighbouring communities (such as Hastings Street, Strathcona, Paueru Gai and Hogan's Alley).</p> <p>5.2 Further explore the applicability of the Historic Urban Landscape Approach as a management framework for Chinatown going forward, including coordinating planning for areas adjacent to the existing Chinatown Planning Area.</p> <p>5.3 Draft a values-based Heritage Management Plan for Chinatown to articulate the values and significance of the place, providing guidance on how to manage and protect these values going forward.</p> <p>5.4 Consider the viability of encouraging the establishment of a non-governmental Chinatown Heritage and Land Trust to help coordinate and promote the tangible and intangible heritage assets of the area, including the arts and culture activities (linked to the area's intangible cultural heritage).</p> <p>5.5 No matter the management model used, this inventory should be the basis of the framework and should be monitored and reviewed regularly by a representative and integrated CoV team.</p>
<b>6.0 Possible World Heritage Designation</b>	<p>6.1 Begin researching and writing the area's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SoOUV) to better articulate and justify any potential World Heritage nomination.</p> <p>6.2 Conduct a comparative analysis to determine viability of a World Heritage Designation application.</p> <p>6.3 Further engage with the community (including businesses and property owners) to gauge interest in such an application and to determine what the core and buffer boundaries should be, with the SoOUV in mind.</p> <p>6.4 Research into longer-term issues will eventually need to be conducted (issues such as accommodation, parking, waste management, etc.).</p>

With these recommendations in mind, in terms of possible immediate next steps for Phase Two of this project, the following are suggested:

- 1) Continue engaging the community, filling in the data/engagement gaps determined in Phase One and expanding the initial inventory to inform the drafting of the values-based Heritage Management Plan. This is to include targeted interviewing to collect additional stories associated with Chinatown, in general, and to gain additional insight into the intangible cultural heritage of the area, in particular.
- 2) Further visualization of the data collected, including polished map building and storytelling.
- 3) Explore expanding the study to include more of the Downtown East Side (DTES), outside of the HA-1 and HA-1A boundary (such as north with East Hastings Street, east with Strathcona and south with Hogan's Alley).
- 4) Update the Chinatown SoS; both the area as a whole and the individual sites, with condition assessments carried out at the same time, if possible.
- 5) Research into the possible Historic Urban Landscape local adaptation and adoption.
- 6) Begin drafting a values-based Heritage Management Plan for Chinatown.
- 7) Engage the community with regards to the potential UNESCO World Heritage Site bid and preliminary articulate a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for Chinatown.
- 8) Conduct comparative analysis research to determine viability of a World Heritage Designation application.

There are, of course, additional recommendations outlined in this report that could be tackled in Phase Two, however, the above are simply those suggested for more immediate addressing. Others could certainly be added to this list, as appropriate. No matter the order or extent of the next steps to be accomplished, it is hoped that with the establishment of an area dedicated City-staffed team, namely the Chinatown Transformation Team (CTT), that more of the recommendations made can be achieved to ensure the long-term management and future of Chinatown. As has been revealed through this consolidated inventory of tangible and intangible attributes, it is clear that Chinatown is a place of immense value and significance. It is hoped that with the introduction of an appropriate management framework (no matter if World Heritage Site Designation is pursued or not), that these values can be better understood, protected and promoted for future generations to enjoy.

## Acknowledgements

This research and report was a group effort and would not have been possible without the assistance and contributions of the following groups and individuals: Belle Cheung, Helen Ma and Helen Lee from the City of Vancouver's Chinatown Transformation Team for their continuous close collaboration and teamwork, as well as other City staff (Aaron Lau, Alan Chen, Baldwin Wong, Joseph Li, Tom Wanklin and Wendy Au) for their contributions, feedback and input; Henry Yu and Joanna Yang from the Initiative for Student Teaching and Research in Chinese Canadian studies (INSTRCC) at the University of British Columbia for their administrative, research and writing support; Dina Shum, Zhaojun Liu and Zhengchao Fu, visiting international research students from Wuyi University (China), for assisting with the documentation of Chinatown and additional on-the-ground research; Denise Fong for conducting historical uses research; Kamala Todd for providing Statement of Significance (SoS) guidance; April Liu, Bill Yuen and June Chow, as advisors on the inventory research and writing, who also participated in an initial Cultural Mapping research workshop along with Carmut Me, Fred Mah, Inge Roecker, John Atkin and Kevin Huang; as well as numerous Chinatown stakeholders, including the Chinatown Legacy Stewardship Group, for providing their time and insight.

Cover image taken by Alan Chen.



# 1.0 Introduction

This document outlines the research, findings and recommendations determined during Phase One of the Cultural Heritage and Asset Mapping Study for the City of Vancouver's Chinatown, carried out from February to September 2019. A major objective of this research was to put together a clearer picture of the assets and values of Chinatown, in an inventory format, to inform the planning and management of the area going forward and to lay the foundation for further exploration of the potential of UNESCO World Heritage Site Designation (which would require an inventory of attributes, if pursued). The results of this initial phase of research are a preliminary iteration of an inventory capturing Chinatown's tangible and intangible attributes, with a series of recommendations connected to better recognising, protecting and promoting these articulated assets and values.

This report first outlines the project's approach and methodology, followed by a Literature Review of existing reports and research on Chinatown, as a basis and framework for this current discussion. This review includes reference to a summary of previous recommendations for Chinatown as part of the basis for this current analysis. This is followed by a thorough summary of findings from the consolidated inventory, which includes a collection of simple preliminary sample maps that can be built upon in subsequent project phases. The remainder of the report analyses the various research findings, using a SWOT analysis framework, and discusses a series of recommendations for the area going forward.

## 1.1 Terminology

Before addressing the approach and methodology of this research, considering the sometimes-varied definitions of tangible and intangible heritage, it seems important to outline the definition for each being utilized in this research, based on UNESCO literature. UNESCO defines tangible cultural heritage in two main categories, relevant to this research: Movable cultural heritage (such as, artefacts, coins, manuscripts, painting and sculptures) and immovable cultural heritage (such as, archaeological sites, buildings, landscapes and monuments) (UNESCO 2017a). In terms of the tangible heritage of Chinatown, this is for the most part, referring to its buildings and structures. On the other hand, "intangible cultural heritage is the practices, expressions, knowledge and skills that communities, groups and sometimes individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage. Also called living cultural heritage, it is usually expressed in one of the following forms: oral traditions; performing arts; social practices, rituals and festive events; knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and traditional craftsmanship" (UNESCO 2019).

The importance and value in recognising Intangible Cultural Heritage is well articulated by UNESCO:

Tying in the frameworks laid out by UNESCO's *Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage* (2003), this includes the recognition that these elements of intangible heritage contribute "to social cohesion, encouraging a sense of identity and responsibility which helps individuals to feel part of one or different communities and to feel part of society at large." In addition, these elements must be rooted in the communities themselves, and "can only be heritage when it is recognized as such by the communities, groups or individuals that create, maintain and transmit it—without their recognition, nobody else can decide for them that a given expression or practice is their heritage."

There are also UNESCO implications beyond just recognizing and valuing diversity through intangible cultural heritage; "within the context of globalisation, Intangible Cultural Heritage has capital importance as it allows cultural diversity to be maintained through dialogue between cultures and the promotion of respect towards other ways of life."

It is with this understanding and these definitions in mind that this first phase of research was embarked upon, as outlined in more detail below.

## 2.0 Approach and Methodology

### 2.1 Approach

As outlined in the Scope of Work (SoW) document for this project: “The purpose of the Cultural Heritage and Asset Mapping Study is to compile an inventory of all tangible and intangible assets that are associated with Chinatown, either historically or in the present. The study will support the development of a framework for understanding, identifying, and protecting tangible and intangible cultural heritage, and guide the City’s feasibility work on having Chinatown designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site” (CTT 2019, p. 1). As outlined by UNESCO, the value and importance of doing an inventory is as follows:

Inventories are integral to the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage because they can raise awareness about intangible cultural heritage and its importance for individual and collective identities. The process of inventorying intangible cultural heritage and making those inventories accessible to the public can also encourage creativity and self-respect in the communities and individuals where expressions and practices of intangible cultural heritage originate. Inventories can also provide a basis for formulating concrete plans to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage concerned.

(UNESCO 2017b)

The value of putting together a consolidated inventory, of both tangible *and* intangible elements, allows for a greater anchoring of this information to places and in space. It therefore allows for any “concrete plans” with regards to safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage to have a more complete and full understanding of where such activities take place, thus increasing the safeguarding capabilities.

In terms of the area of study, for the sake of this preliminary phase, the broader Chinatown Planning Area, including the Chinatown Historic Area boundaries (HA-1 and HA-1A zoning districts) were first used as the initial boundary of investigation (Fig. 1). It is understood that this area of study may be expanded at a later date, following the findings of this first phase, as sites of significance can easily be overlooked due to the restrictive nature of such boundaries.



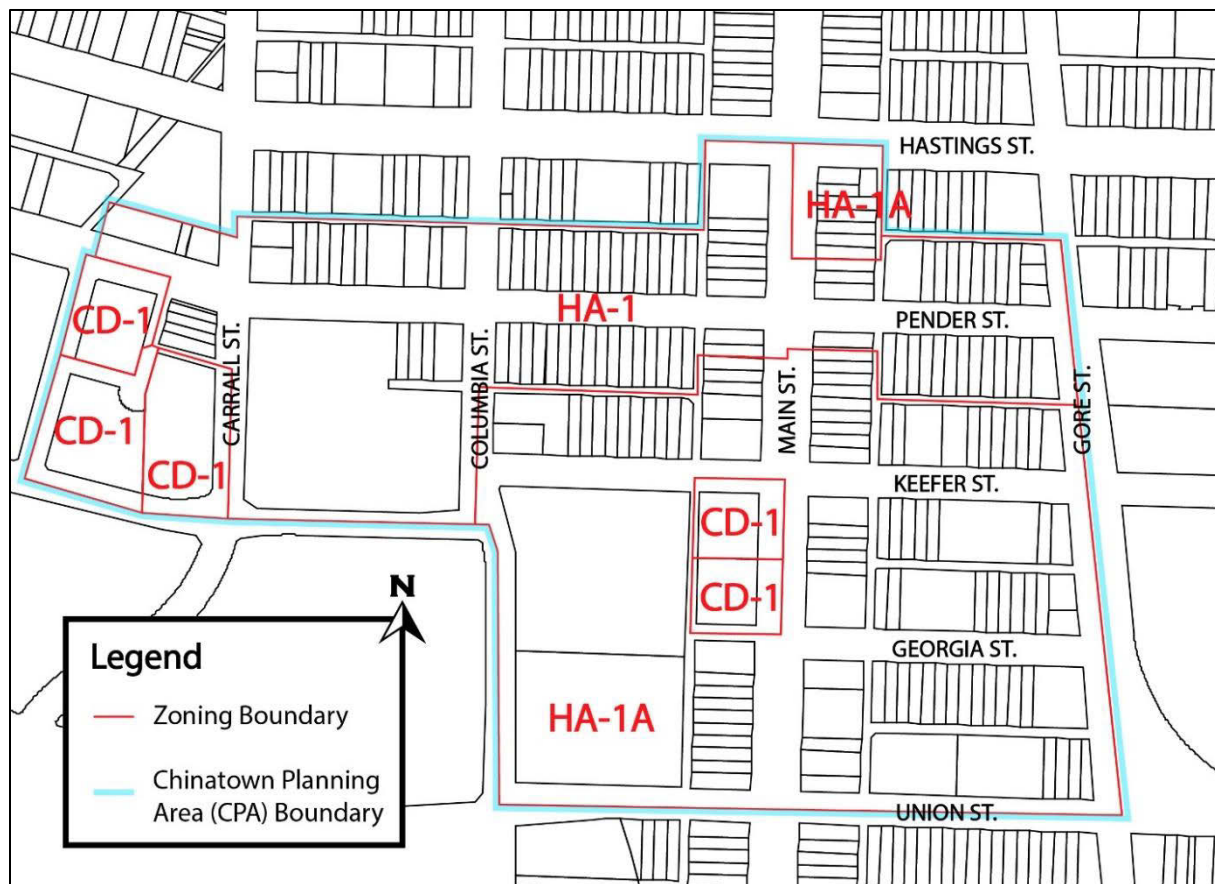


Fig. 1: Chinatown Planning Area boundary (including the outline of the HA-1, HA-1A and CD-1 zoning boundaries). (Source: City of Vancouver)

## 2.2 Methodology

In order to systematically understand this area and to build the required consolidated tangible and intangible inventory, tangible and intangible baseline spreadsheets were put together. The tangible baseline included listing out all of the buildings, historic places, and monuments within the study area. The intangible baseline included listing out all of the currently recognized cultural activities in the area and the already determined intangible values (Heritage BC 2015), broken into the following UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage domains, as appropriate: a) oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage; b) performing arts; c) social practices, rituals and festive events; d) knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and e) traditional craftsmanship (UNESCO 2003, p.3).

This intangible baseline was then translated into a set of Chinatown Legacy values that additional engagement was designed around in order to better understand the myriad of values associated with this area and to help fill in any potential knowledge gaps not previously captured in other research and engagement. These Chinatown Legacy values have been preliminarily broken down as follows, but may be updated (consolidated and/or revised) in subsequent phases with further community input:

- A place of **Character**: The buildings and physical features that make up the look of Chinatown (e.g. mixed Western and Eastern architectural elements, narrow storefronts, neon signs, etc.)
- A place of **Connection**: The ties with ancestors, families and loved ones (e.g. sharing family meals, visiting grandparents, etc.)
- A place of **Experience**: The activities, sights, smells, sounds and tastes of Chinatown (e.g. sounds of mah-jong, traditional herbal stores, etc.)
- A place of **Opportunity**: Overcoming adversity to create a better life through activism, entrepreneurship and perseverance (e.g. anti-firehall protests, family businesses, etc.)
- A place of **Stories**: The personal stories and histories of Chinese-Canadians and other cultures in Chinatown (e.g. Modernize Tailors, Yucho Chow Photography Studio, etc.)
- A place of **Traditions**: The ceremonies, cultural festivals, rituals and traditions of Chinatown (e.g. clan association ancestral ceremonies, annual Lunar New Year celebration and parade, etc.)

The area was simultaneously documented in order to have a complete visual record of the area at this point in time (Fig. 2). Every building and empty lot was photographed, with a full view taken of each building (or lot), with ground floor shops photographed individually as well. With this up-to-date photographic record, research was then carried out on the current uses of all of the buildings within the study boundary, with ground floor and upper floor uses being captured. Use, in particular, is such an important character defining element (CDE) of a place and space, connected to both tangible and intangible heritage, as discussed in greater detail below.



Fig. 2: Documentation example showing Front view of 8 W Pender Street, 2019. (Source: Fu, Liu and Shum)

Research was also conducted on historical activities in the area. As outlined by the [Creative City Network of Canada](#), one valuable use of cultural mapping is for: “identifying previously unknown resources and activities” (2010, p. 5). This archival research was carried out to determine if there are any gaps in the current knowledge and understanding of Chinatown, particularly from non-English language sources, which can often be overlooked on account of the preferred language of the researcher. Such a reliance on single language sources can result in perspectives and insight being overlooked or underrepresented, particularly for some of the more challenging aspects of Chinatown, such as with issues of discrimination.

At first, a pilot study examining the first year of publication of the Chinese language daily newspaper, the *Chinese Times* (1914-1992), was conducted to determine any patterns in activity. However, it was determined that much of the content day-to-day was repeated, therefore, attention was shifted to a Chinese organization index from the Edgar Wickberg “Chinese Canadian Research Collection” (1972), held at UBC, for better understanding the various active organizations in the area during the “heyday” of Chinatown in the 1960s and 1970s.

This historical information was combined with extracted data from the various Statements of Significance (SoS) that have been written for the registered buildings within the study area, as part of Vancouver’s Heritage Register (a consolidated set of all of the current Chinatown SoS are attached in Appendix D of this report). This data included any identified heritage values, the listed Character Defining Elements

(CDEs), and any historical associations or historical uses highlighted in the statement. This data predominately relates to the tangible heritage of Chinatown, particularly the CDEs listed out that are, currently, for the most part, related to the physical features of the buildings.

As discussed in the recommendations section of this report below (section 6.0) as well as the research shortcomings (section 7.0), this approach is simply a first step at consolidating the information about Chinatown's tangible attributes. Buildings not currently registered inevitably appear in the inventory as less "valuable" without data in those columns. This is an area needing further attention in Phase Two, where additional research on the buildings not currently registered should be carried out to ensure the inventory is as robust as possible.

As for the intangible attributes, data was extracted and consolidated from the various other research carried out on the area, largely in the last five years, particularly the "Vancouver Chinatown Intangible Heritage Values Report" (Heritage BC 2015), the "Chinatown Society Legacy Report" (JTW Consulting 2015) and the "Vancouver Chinatown Food Security Report" (Hua Foundation, 2017), among others. This was to try to bring together previously collected data before engaging with the community again, to avoid engagement fatigue. Once a better understanding of the previous engagement was obtained, a series of community engagement events were organized to obtain additional information and insight from the Chinatown stakeholders with regards to the intangible cultural heritage of the site. All of this information was consolidated into the combined tangible and intangible inventory to provide as complete a view of the area as possible, to inform decision-making going forward, including the recommendations outlined in section 6.0 of this report.

## 3.0 Literature Review

A Literature Review of the numerous studies and mapping related research connected to Vancouver's Chinatown was carried out in relation to Phase One of this project. A series of smaller scale Cultural Mapping exercises have in fact already been embarked upon for the area, for example, addressing: cultural assets (City of Vancouver 2012), Intangible Heritage Values (Heritage BC 2015), legacy businesses (LOCO Business Network Society of BC 2017) or food assets (Hua Foundation 2018), to list just a few. There have also been a series of larger studies concerning the management and future of Chinatown dating back to the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, which included the drafting of "Vision Directions" for Chinatown (Vancouver Chinatown Revitalization Committee, 2002; Chinatown Action Group, 2017). With this already established research bank, it seemed appropriate to first and foremost consolidate the research to date and to determine the already established values of the area, before re-engaging the community to confirm the accuracy of the results for refinement and expansion, as needed.

It is worth noting that with the numerous earlier reports they tended to focus on one aspect or characteristic of the area (whether just the buildings or just certain aspects of intangible heritage, such as arts, businesses, food, etc.). From the number of these reports in a relatively short amount of time, it is clear that this is an area of great interest and concern both for the community and the city at large, with numerous recommendations already made with regards to protecting and promoting the area going forward. The following table (Table 2.0) summarises the Chinatown-related literature that have clear recommendations outlined for the area to date. See Appendix B for the full set of recommendations extracted from each document. It is important to note that Table 2.0 is simply the most relevant and pertinent literature to this current research endeavor, however, there are of course other publications beyond the following about Chinatown, its history and particularly relating to individual intangible cultural heritage practices and traditions.

Table 2.0: Selected Literature Review of relevant research relating to Vancouver's Chinatown.

Year	Author	Title
2001	CGT Research International	Chinatown Telephone Survey (for Vancouver Chinatown Revitalization Committee drafting Chinatown Vision Directions)
2002	Vancouver Chinatown Revitalization Committee	Chinatown Vision Directions
2005	City of Vancouver	Chinatown Revitalization Program (Phase II): Chinatown Community Plan and Ongoing Community Development
2006	City of Vancouver	Chinatown Community Plan: Progress Report
2010	City of Vancouver	Historic Area Height Review: Conclusion and Recommendations
2010	City of Vancouver	Chinatown Trust Report: Feasibility Study for a Historical Conservation Trust in Vancouver's Chinatown
2011	AECOM Economics	Vancouver Chinatown Economic Revitalization Action Plan
2011	Chinatown Heritage Buildings Association	Vancouver Chinatown Cultural Development Study
2012	City of Vancouver	Chinatown Neighbourhood Plan & Economic Revitalization Strategy
2014	City of Vancouver	Chinese Family Clan and Benevolent Societies in the Downtown Eastside: A New Grant Program and Strategic Support for Buildings with Heritage, Affordable Housing, or Cultural Assets
2015	Heritage BC	Vancouver Chinatown Intangible Heritage Values Report
2015	City of Vancouver	Retail Continuity Policy Inventory and Mapping
2015	JTW Consulting / City of Vancouver	Chinatown Society Legacy Report
2015	JTW Consulting	Chinatown Senior Housing Feasibility Study
2017	Chinatown Action Group, Chinatown Concern Group	The People's Vision for Chinatown: A Community Strategy for Social and Economic Development
2017	Historical Discrimination Against Chinese People (HDC) Advisory Group	Historical Discrimination Against Chinese People in Vancouver: Project Overview & Recommendations
2017	Hua Foundation	Vancouver Chinatown Food Security Report
2017	LOCO Business Network Society of BC	Approaches to Protecting Heritage Businesses
2018	Hua Foundation	Vancouver Chinatown Social Cohesion Report
2018	City of Vancouver	Amendments to the Chinatown HA-1 and HA-1A Districts Schedule, Design Guidelines and Policies
2019	Strathcona BIA	Community-serving Retail in Chinese Society Buildings
2019	Chinatown Laneway Team – UBC SCARP Studio	Life in Chinatown Lanes: Exploring Hidden Opportunities for Activation

From these various and numerous reports, two recommendation tables were examined in particular detail, as a reference for the recommendations of this report. These were the 2002 “Chinatown Vision Directions” (Vancouver Chinatown Revitalization Committee 2002) and the 2015 recommendations from the “Vancouver Chinatown Intangible Heritage Values Report” (Heritage BC 2015, pp. 11-16). These are included in Appendix B (Tables B3 and B10) with a progress update as to the status of the various suggestions. It is important and interesting to note the amount of overlap between these two sets of recommendations, as well as the numerous others, also tabulated in Appendix B. In summary, some of the 2002 and 2015 recommendations have been achieved, however, many remain outstanding.

It is to be commended the amount of research and the number of reports and recommendations that have been commissioned and written about Chinatown over the last near-twenty years. It is interesting and worth noting that despite these best intentions, there is clearly an implementation issue with regards to actually achieving these various recommendations. It seems a major hindrance comes down to a lack of funding and a missing centralized body to handle implementing the necessary actions. However, there has never been a dedicated Chinatown City-staffed team before to help spearhead and guide the work forward in relation to Chinatown. So, it is promising that with the establishment of the City of Vancouver’s Chinatown Transformation Team (CTT), more can hopefully be achieved to help implement recommendations for the benefit of Chinatown and its dedicated community going forward.

## 4.0 Summary of Findings

### 4.1 Data Collection and Statistics

With all of the data collected through this research, this Phase One inventory was built to provide as full a picture of Chinatown, at this point in time, to inform decision-making going forward. This first iteration of the inventory captured the following information:

#### **Base data**

- Addresses (including any secondary addresses)
- Façade thumbnail
- Name (if any)
- Date of completion

#### **More tangible-related data**

- Designation (Y/N)
- Registration (Y/N)
- Evaluation group (A/B/C; if any)
- Identified Heritage Values
- Identified CDEs

#### **More intangible-related data**

- Historical associations
- Historically significant uses (if any)
- Cultural connections
- Intangible Cultural Heritage domain (if any)
- Chinatown Legacy Values
- Ground floor use
- Upper floor use
- Any additional information (such as H-pole locations)



Refer to Appendix C for the full list of definitions of the different data categories, specifically: Heritage values, ICH domains, Chinatown Legacy values and the use category and types captured.

These types of inventories are a useful tool providing a more holistic view of an area and to better understanding what resources are present within it. However, as highlighted by UNESCO, “it is important to note that inventories of intangible cultural heritage will always remain a work-in-progress, if only due to the ever-evolving nature of that heritage.” (UNESCO 2017b, p. 6). In this instance, in addition to this ever-evolving nature, there is also the fact that this is but the first iteration of a much larger possible inventory for Chinatown, with the potential for compiling additional data from the current study area, as well as from areas surrounding the officially recognized Chinatown Planning Area boundary, such as East Hastings Street to the north of Chinatown, Strathcona to the east or Hogan’s Alley to the south.

No matter the boundary, this inventory is a set of data that needs to be monitored, reviewed and updated, regularly. That being said, it is an important first step in having a consolidated set of information representing both the tangible and intangible attributes of the area to guide the management of the place going forward. From this consolidated set of information, it interesting to note the following statistics outlined in Table 3.0.

Table 3.0: Statistics extracted from the consolidated inventory of the Chinatown Planning Area, as a whole, as well as the HA-1 and HA-1A areas, as a point of comparison.

	Chinatown Planning Area (as a whole)		HA-1 area (with the northwest CD-1/HA-2 corner)		HA-1A area	
Data description	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total structures (all of the primary addresses for every building or structure)</b>	147	100.00%	76	51.70%	71	48.30%
<b>Buildings from the 19<sup>th</sup> century</b>	3	2.04%	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
<b>Buildings from 1900s to 1910s</b>	49	33.33%	30	61.22%	19	38.78%
<b>Buildings from 1920s to 1930s</b>	21	14.29%	11	52.38%	10	47.62%
<b>Buildings from 1940s to 1950s</b>	18	12.24%	10	55.56%	8	44.44%
<b>Buildings from 1960s to 1970s</b>	20	13.61%	11	55.00%	9	45.00%
<b>Buildings from 1980s to 1990s</b>	22	14.97%	5	22.73%	17	77.27%
<b>Buildings from 2000s to 2010s</b>	17	11.56%	6	35.29%	11	64.71%
<b>Buildings from the 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (1880 to 1923)</b>	59	40.14%	39	66.10%	20	33.90%
<b>Buildings from during the Exclusion Act (1923 to 1947)</b>	19	12.93%	7	36.84%	12	63.16%
<b>Buildings from mid-20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries (1948 to 2019)</b>	76	51.70%	33	43.42%	43	56.58%
<b>Buildings with an SoS written for them (published or unpublished)</b>	46	31.29%	35	76.09%	11	23.91%



Chinatown Planning Area (as a whole)			HA-1 area (with the northwest CD-1/HA-2 corner)		HA-1A area	
Data description	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Buildings already registered	37	25.17%	28	75.68%	9	24.32%
Unregistered, but municipally designated buildings	44	29.93%	44	100.00%	0	0.00%
Unregistered, but municipally designated buildings, with an SoS	6	4.08%	6	100.00%	0	0.00%
Registered, but not municipally designated buildings	7	4.76%	0	0.00%	7	100.00%
Total spaces (all primary and secondary addresses for every building or structure)	399	100.00%	197	49.37%	202	50.63%
Arts and Culture spaces (category 1)	32	8.02%	11	34.38%	21	65.63%
Retail – food establishments (category 10)	57	14.29%	22	38.60%	35	61.40%
Retail – not food (category 11)	85	21.30%	51	60.00%	34	40.00%
Service – food establishments (category 12)	60	15.04%	19	31.67%	41	68.33%
Services – not food (category 13)	51	12.78%	30	58.82%	21	41.18%
Seniors' gathering spaces	30	7.52%	19	63.33%	11	36.67%
<b>Intangible Cultural Heritage Domains</b>						
Sites of oral traditions	75	18.80%	43	57.33%	32	42.67%
Sites of performing arts	19	4.76%	13	68.42%	6	31.58%
Sites of social practices, rituals and festive events	61	15.29%	36	59.02%	25	40.98%
Sites relating to knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe	24	6.02%	14	58.33%	10	41.67%
Sites of traditional craftsmanship	38	9.52%	21	55.26%	17	44.74%
<b>Chinatown Legacy Values</b>						
Places of Character	53	13.28%	41	77.36%	12	22.64%
Places of Connection	57	14.29%	36	63.16%	21	36.84%
Places of Experience	73	18.30%	46	63.01%	27	36.99%
Places of Opportunity	43	10.78%	21	48.84%	22	51.16%
Places of Stories	64	16.04%	37	57.81%	27	42.19%
Places of Tradition	62	15.54%	32	51.61%	30	48.39%

From the above statistics, there are a few qualities revealed that are worth emphasizing and which directly inform the recommendations outlined in section 6.0 of this report:

- 1) The HA-1 and HA-1A zoning boundaries appear somewhat arbitrary and unnecessary. There is no clear pattern or distinctiveness between these two areas. For many values and attributes it is a near 50/50 split.
- 2) Some of these boundaries also cut through properties, which from a conservation point of view should be avoided to ensure the management and protection of these places is well-defined and consistent.
- 3) There is a clear lack of recognition and understanding of the buildings in the HA-1A area. Following the more traditional, building-age approach to conservation: 34% of the buildings in Chinatown from the 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (1880 to 1923) are in HA-1A and 63% of those built during the Exclusion Act (1923 to 1947) are located in this area. However, there are only nine registered buildings in HA-1A, with zero municipally designated. This highlights a clear lack of understanding of the significance of the tangible attributes in this part of Chinatown.
- 4) In fact, only 6% of the buildings in HA-1A have had a Statement of Significance drafted for them. This lack of appreciation and understanding impacts how these places are conserved, since without a clear articulation of why these places matter there is no clarity on what needs to be protected.
- 5) There is a lack of arts and culture space in Chinatown, with only 8% of the available spaces in Chinatown being used as such.
- 6) There is a clear emphasis on food related retail and services distributed throughout the area (not just within HA-1). In fact, there is a higher percentage of food-related activity in the non-designated HA-1A area, where 61% of the retail food establishments (bakeries, BBQ meat shops, butchers, dim sum shops, etc.) and 68% of the service food establishments (bars, cafés, restaurants, etc.) are in HA-1A. As revealed through this project's associated community engagement, as well as others, these establishments are a major driving force bringing people into Chinatown.
- 7) There is a distinct diversity in how, where and why Chinatown is valued and this is again distributed throughout the Chinatown area, as revealed by the near 50/50 split distribution of the Chinatown Legacy values between HA-1 and HA-1A.
- 8) With additional research and engagement there is the potential of many other sites of ICH domains and places of Chinatown Legacy values being pinpointed; this is simply a first extraction.

## 4.2 Sample Maps

As is one of the many benefits of the Cultural Mapping approach, much of this information can be converted into a visual map format. The following are a preliminary set of maps that have been drafted based on the research conducted as part of this Phase One project, as a reference for what type of visualization can be put together with this type of information. Please note these are just for illustrative purposes. These maps are simply to provide examples of how to illustrate the various inventory information and to highlight possible directions for Phase Two in terms of utilizing and visualizing the data collected for public consumption.

The first map (Fig. 3) outlines the base map used, highlighting the three different areas captured in the consolidated inventory, namely: HA-1 (the area of the National Historic Site along Pender Street) outlined in red; HA-1A outlined in purple; and outlined in green are the few areas outside of these two zoning districts that still contribute to Chinatown's value and significance. These colours correspond to the colour codes used in the consolidated inventory. The second map (Fig. 4) illustrates the tangible assets, providing the construction decades of the various buildings and structures in Chinatown. The third map (Fig. 5) highlights the various sites of the ICH domains, as revealed through this phase of research. The fourth map (Fig. 6) shows the thus far revealed gathering places for seniors. The fifth map (Fig. 7), illustrates the current arts and cultural spaces (use categories 1 and 2 from the inventory). The sixth map (Fig. 8), highlights the current retail and service locations (use categories 10, 11, 12 and 13 from the inventory).

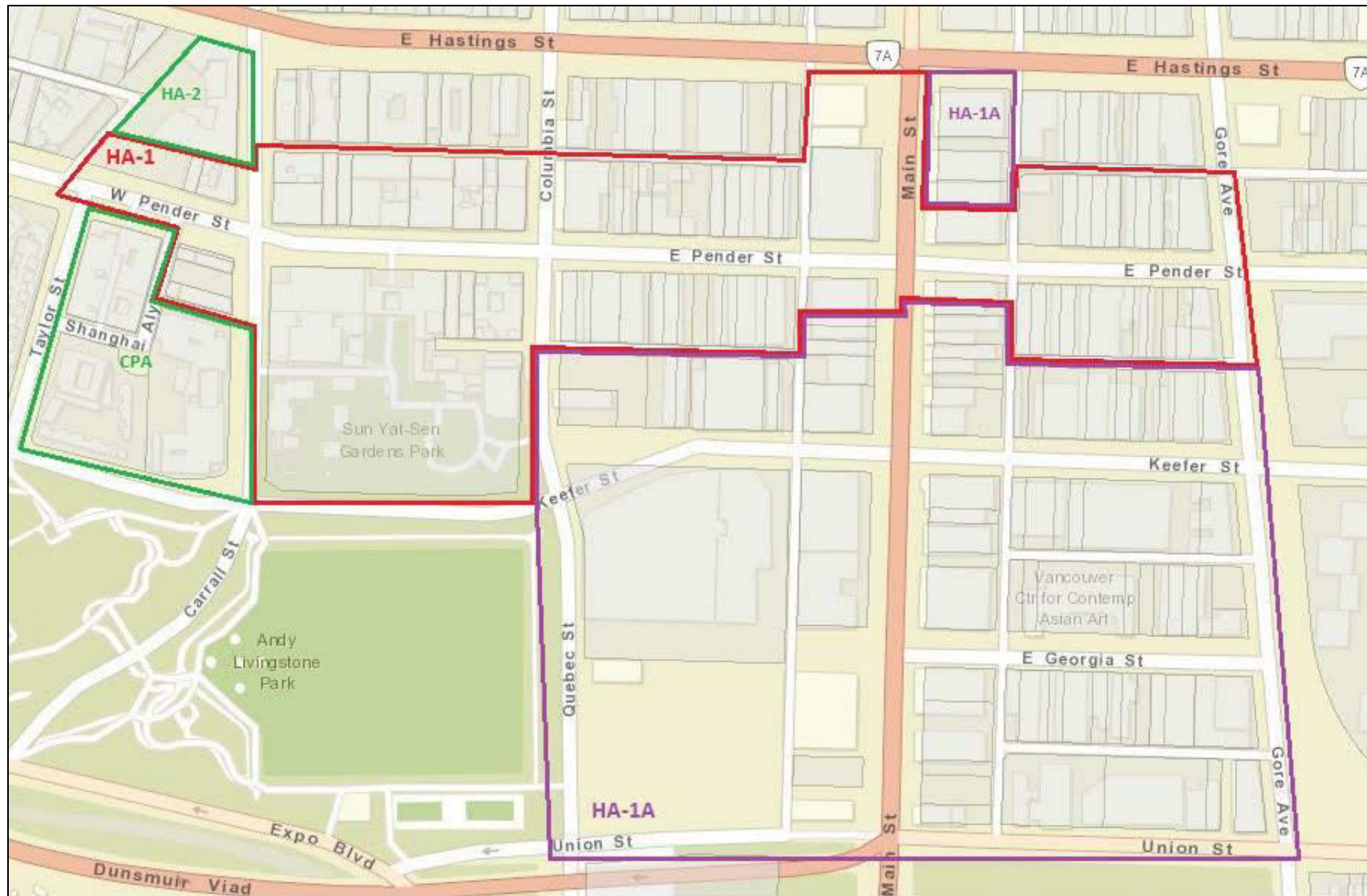


Fig. 3: Base map showing the boundaries of the areas captured in the consolidated inventory. HA-1 is outlined in red, HA-1A is outlined in purple and the few areas outside of these zoning districts, but still contributing to Chinatown's value and significance, are outlined in green. (Source: BC Assessment with author updates)



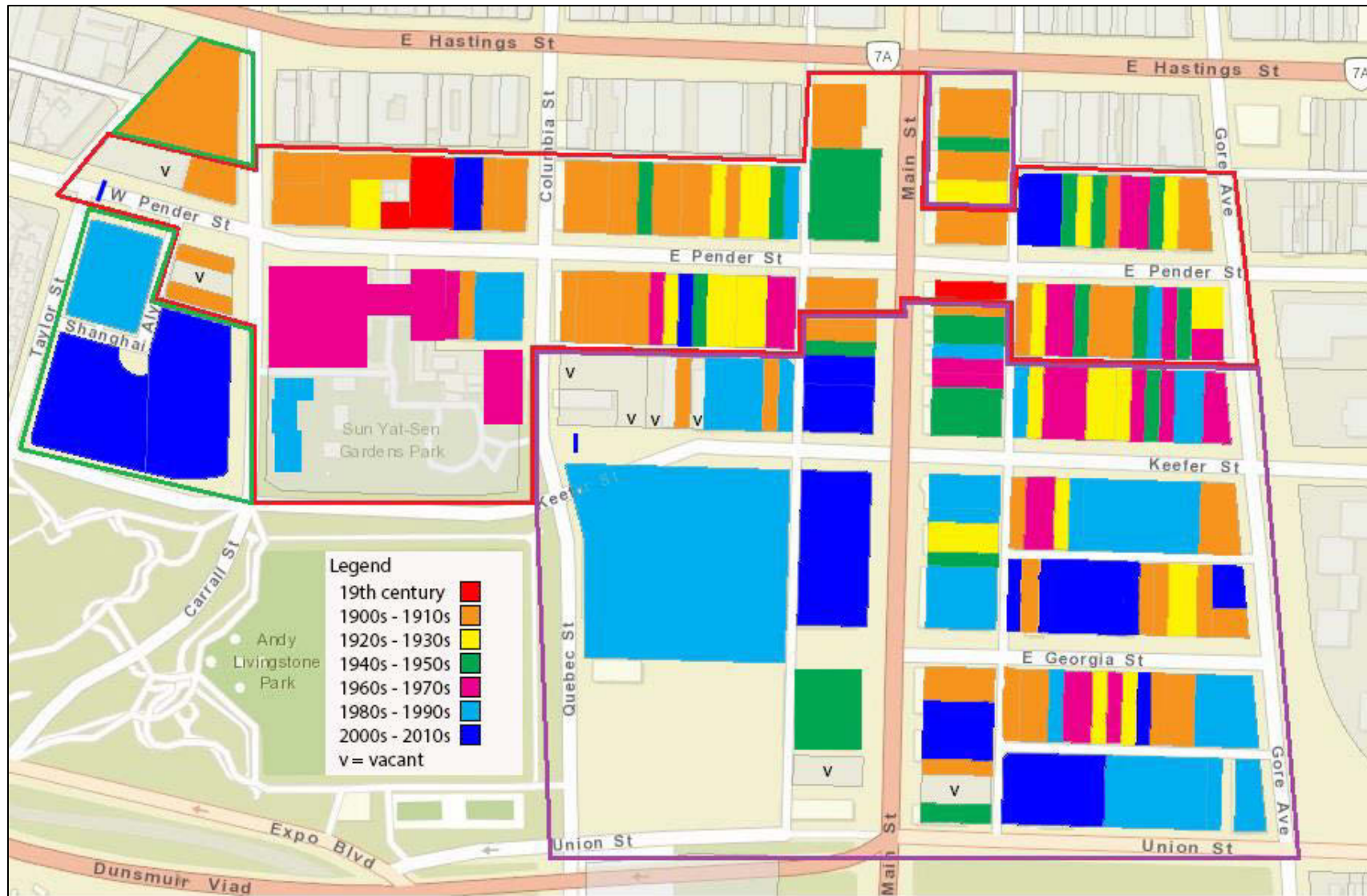


Fig. 4: Map showing the construction date range of the various buildings in Chinatown. HA-1 is outlined in red, HA-1A is outlined in purple and the few areas outside of these zoning districts, but still part of the Chinatown Planning Area (CPA), are outlined in green. (Source: BC Assessment with author updates)

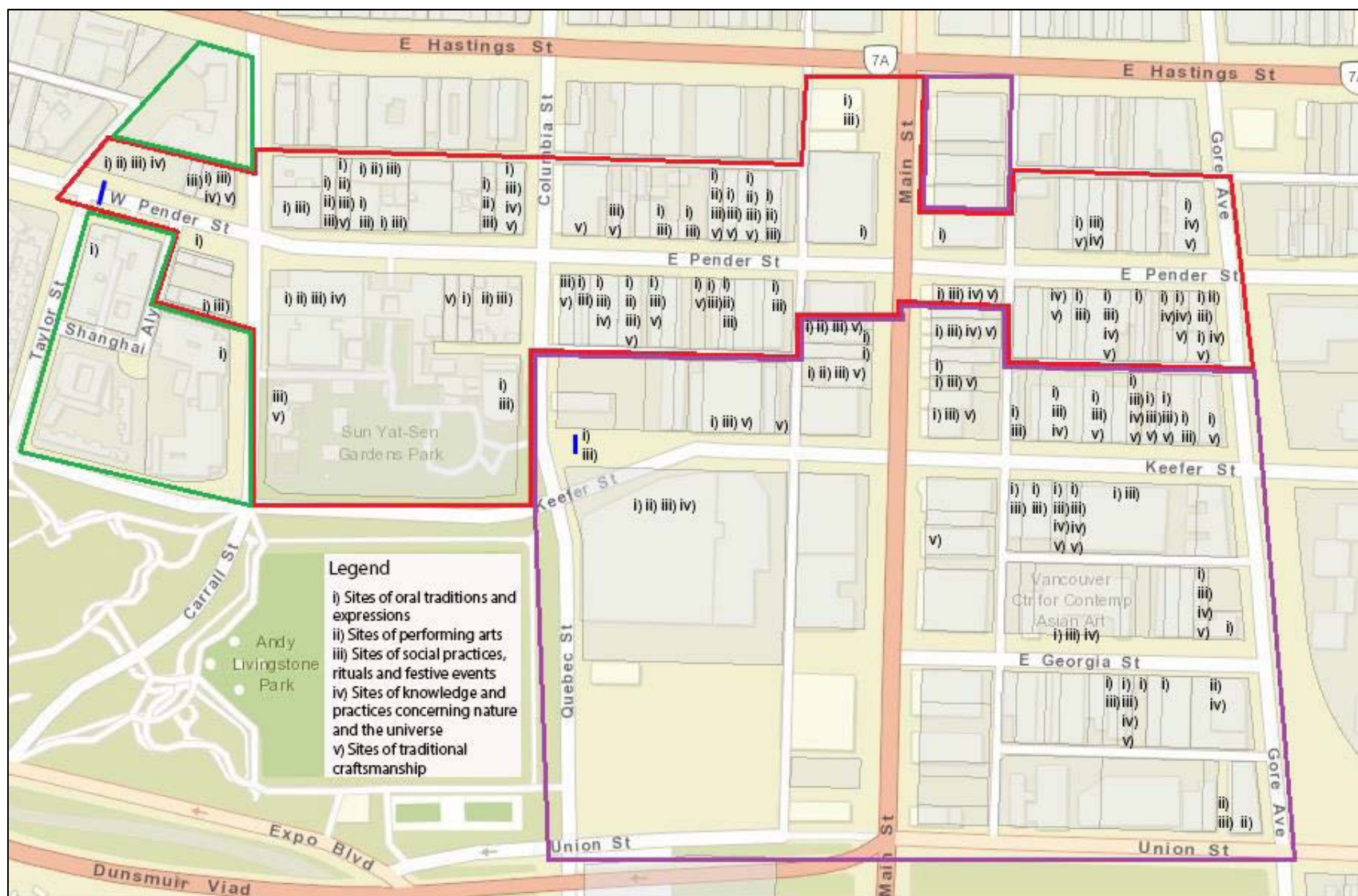


Fig. 5: Map showing active sites of the five ICH domains in Chinatown, as existing in 2019. HA-1 is outlined in red, HA-1A is outlined in purple and the few areas outside of these zoning districts, but still part of the Chinatown Planning Area (CPA), are outlined in green. (Source: BC Assessment with author updates)



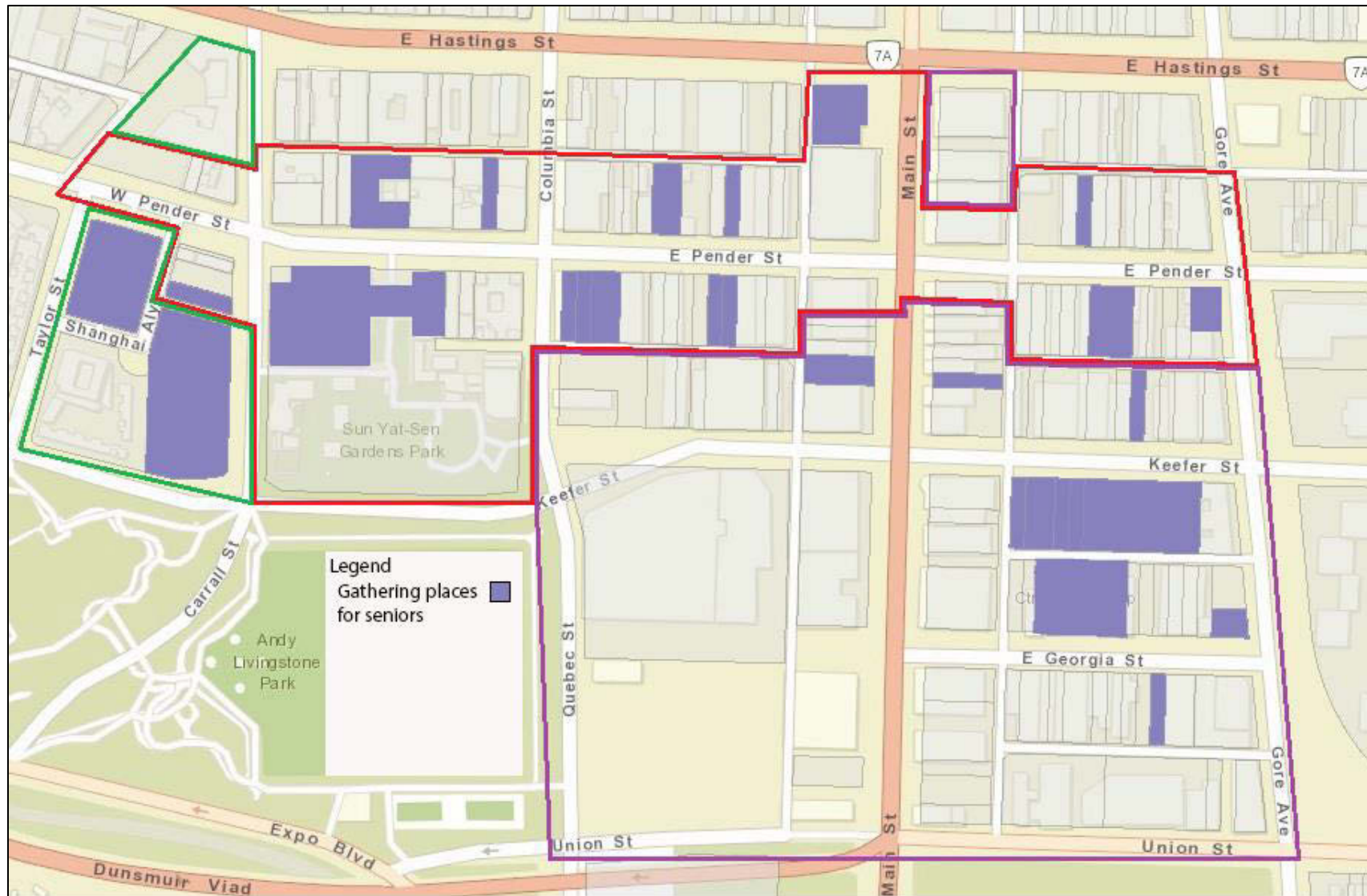


Fig. 6: Map showing the revealed gathering places for seniors in Chinatown. HA-1 is outlined in red, HA-1A is outlined in purple and the few areas outside of these zoning districts, but still part of the Chinatown Planning Area (CPA), are outlined in green. (Source: BC Assessment with author updates)

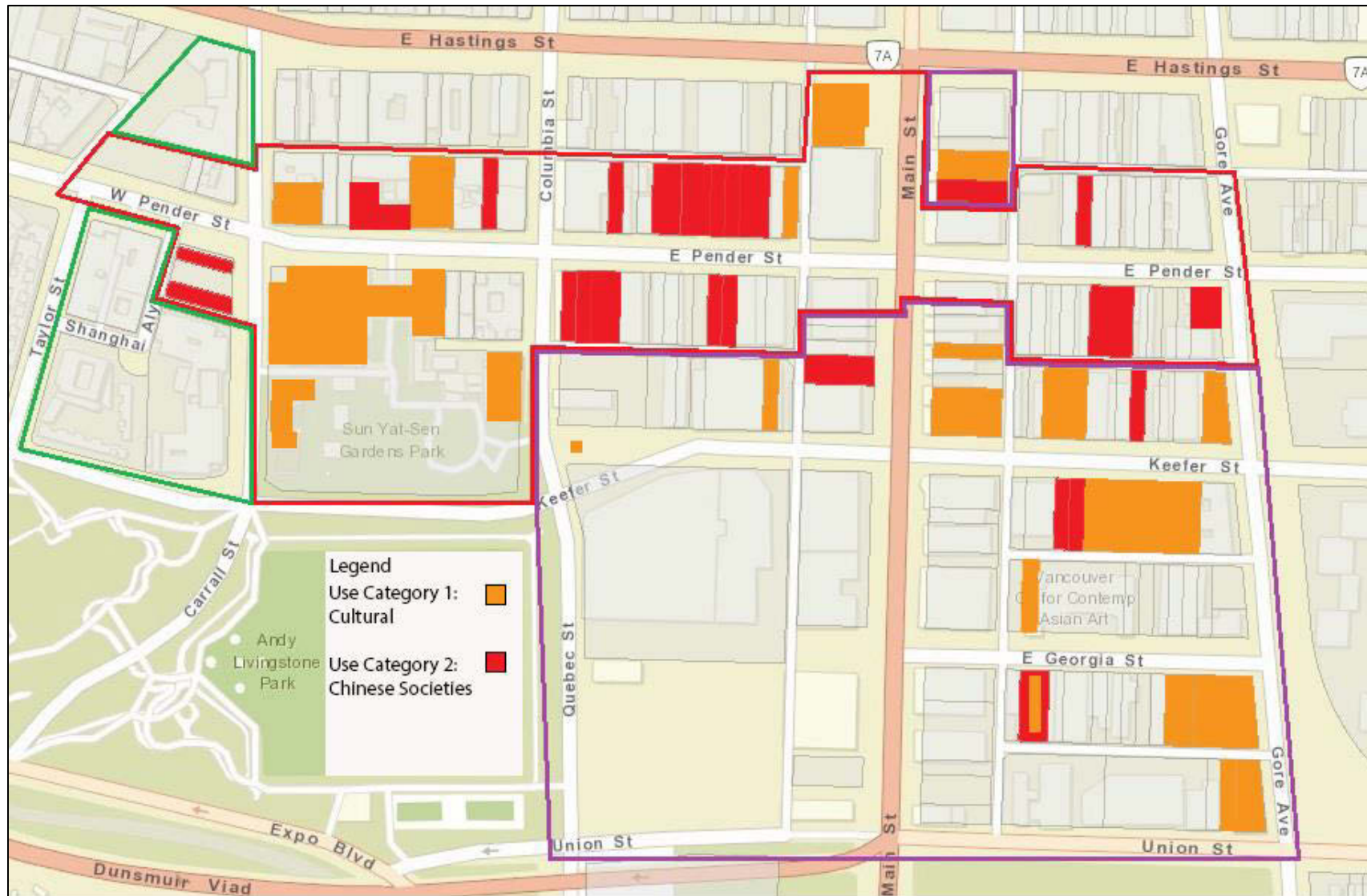


Fig. 7: Map showing the current arts and cultural spaces in Chinatown (use categories 1 and 2). HA-1 is outlined in red, HA-1A is outlined in purple and the few areas outside of these zoning districts, but still part of the Chinatown Planning Area (CPA), are outlined in green. (Source: BC Assessment with author updates)



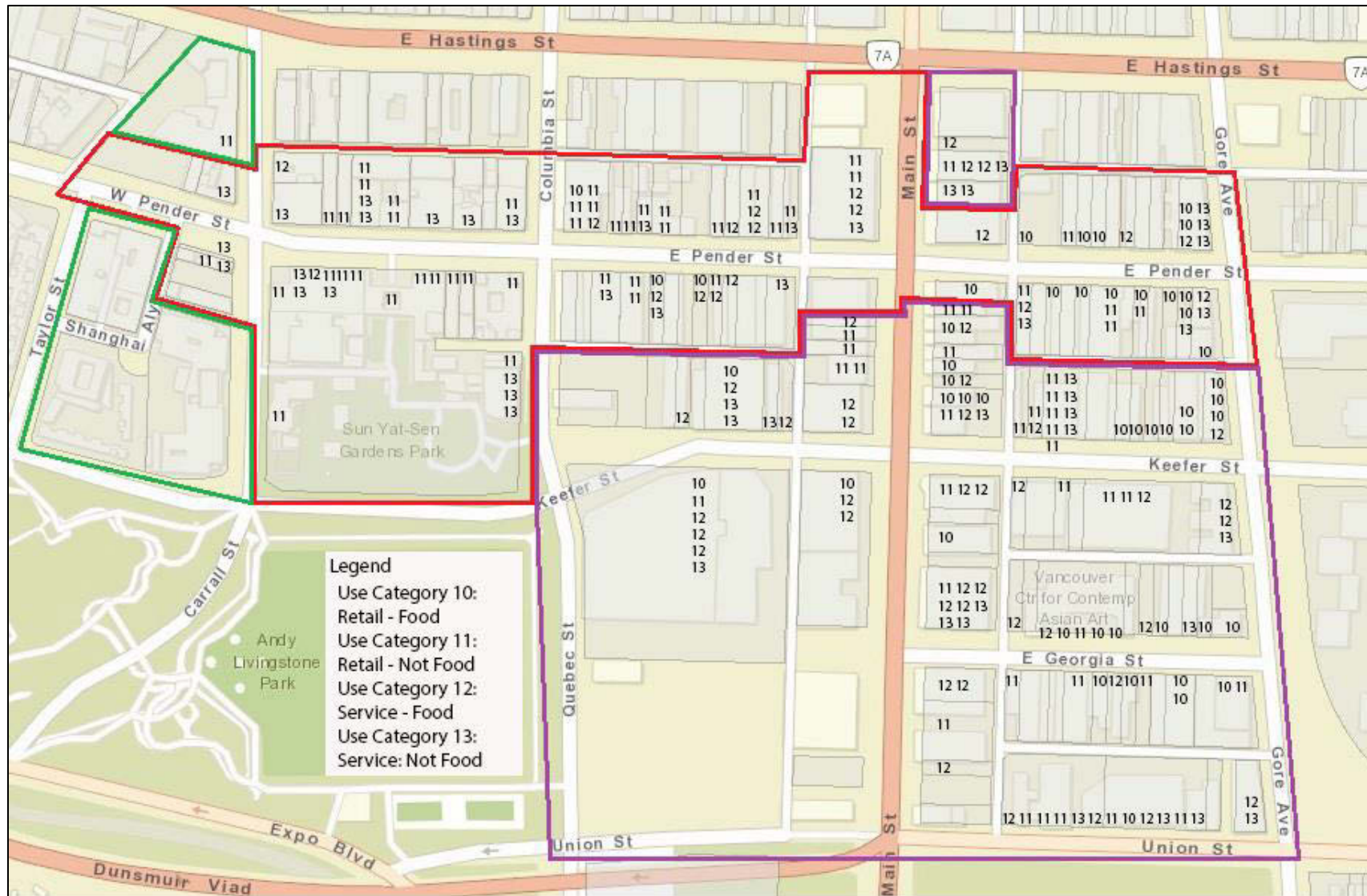


Fig. 8: Map showing the current retail and services locations in Chinatown (use categories 10, 11, 12 and 13). HA-1 is outlined in red, HA-1A is outlined in purple and the few areas outside of these zoning districts, but still part of the Chinatown Planning Area (CPA), are outlined in green. (Source: BC Assessment with author updates)

In addition to those included above, there are other informative maps that could be built from this data, as outlined in the following table (Table 4.0), with numerous other possible options as well.

Table 4.0: Examples of other inventory data that could be converted into a map, highlighting for what purpose.

Data	Data Example	Purpose
<b>Building height</b>	Number of storeys for each building in Chinatown	To better illustrate and inform development decisions, such as those relating to density
<b>Specific CDEs identified in the composed SoS</b>	Buildings with the iconic bay windows or perhaps mezzanines or recessed balconies	To guide monitoring and maintenance
<b>Sites of identified Chinatown Legacy values</b>	Where the “experiences” of Chinatown take place, possibly even broken into the specific activities (such as where mahjong takes place)	To inform programming and better coordination of activities, increasing awareness of where such happenings take place
<b>Various uses</b>	Where the green grocers or herbal shops are still active	To determine possible patterns to inform policy development with regards to use and supporting businesses, as well as to be able to easily track changes over time

### 4.3 ICH Articulation and Chinatown Legacy Values Summary

Through this research, both the associated Literature Review, additional community engagement and the resultant consolidated inventory, the following table provides a preliminary breakdown and examples of Chinatown’s Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) based on UNESCO’s five domains (Table 5.0). Please note this is simply a first articulation and should be added to and expanded through later phases.

Table 5.0: A preliminary list of UNESCO’s ICH domains with Chinatown Examples based on this and earlier research. This could and should be expanded as additional consultation is carried out.

ICH Domain	Chinatown Examples (in alphabetical order)
<b>Oral traditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cantonese, Putonghua and Sze Yup (“Four Counties” dialects: Toi Shan, Hoi Ping, Sun Wui and Yan Ping) Language classes and schools</li> <li>• Storytelling</li> </ul>
<b>Performing arts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cantonese Opera</li> <li>• Martial arts (such as Kung fu)</li> <li>• Lion dance</li> <li>• Singing groups</li> </ul>
<b>Social practices, rituals and festive events</b>	Social practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dim Sum</li> <li>• Family gatherings</li> <li>• Low-cost shopping (such as at green grocers)</li> <li>• Mah-jong</li> <li>• Shared meals</li> <li>• Tai Chi</li> </ul>

ICH Domain	Chinatown Examples (in alphabetical order)
	Rituals and Festive events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ching Ming Festival</li> <li>• Lunar New Year Festival</li> <li>• Mid-autumn Festival</li> <li>• Tuen Ng Festival</li> <li>• Parades</li> </ul>
<b>Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chinese Medicine (including bone setting)</li> <li>• Feng shui</li> <li>• Herbal and dried goods</li> </ul>
<b>Traditional craftsmanship</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chinese arts and crafts</li> <li>• Food (such as apple tarts, BBQ meats, chop suey, egg tarts, hot pot, etc.)</li> </ul>

Although, there is already a Statement of Significance for the area of Chinatown as a whole (Parks Canada 2011), it does not account much for the intangible cultural heritage of the area, but instead focuses predominately on the physical features of the area; as has been the trend with SoS for many decades. To try and better represent both aspects of this area's heritage, building off of earlier research, particularly the research findings from the "Vancouver Chinatown Intangible Heritage Values Report" (Heritage BC 2015), as well as the insight received from the community engagement conducted as part of this research, the following table is a summary of the Chinatown Legacy values with a preliminary articulation of the associated heritage values and corresponding CDEs (using conservation field vocabulary), illustrating where these values are embodied, which can be built upon and expanded in subsequent phases (Table 6.0).

Table 6.0: Chinatown Legacy values with a preliminary articulation of associated heritage values and character defining elements (CDEs) that can be built upon and expanded, as appropriate.

Chinatown is a place of...	Heritage Value(s)	CDEs
<b>Character</b>	Aesthetic value	Materials, forms (mixed architectural styles with Eastern and Western influences), location, spatial configurations (narrow storefronts), uses (the businesses themselves as well as physical features of the uses, such as neon signs) and cultural associations
<b>Connection</b>	Historical/cultural value Social value	Location, uses (range of businesses and emphasis on food with a thread of affordability throughout) and cultural associations (annual rituals and traditions)
<b>Experience</b>	Aesthetic value Social value	Location, spatial configurations, uses (range of businesses and emphasis on food) and cultural associations (annual rituals and traditions as well as the everyday activities such as mah-jong and tai chi)
<b>Opportunity</b>	Historical/cultural value	Location, uses (including the quality of affordability) and cultural associations (entrepreneurial spirit)
<b>Stories</b>	Historical/cultural value Social value	Location, uses and cultural associations
<b>Tradition</b>	Social value Spiritual value	Location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations

## 5.0 Analysis

From this research, including both the associated Literature Review of recommendations to date, as well as the insight revealed through the consolidated inventory, it appears there are six key areas of focus with regards to understanding and managing Chinatown going forward, particularly with regards to its tangible and intangible attributes and especially if UNESCO Designation is to be pursued. These are:

- 1) the tangible attributes of Chinatown;
- 2) the intangible attributes;
- 3) the arts and culture activities;
- 4) the care and consideration of seniors;
- 5) the introduction of a new management model for Chinatown going forward; and
- 6) the possibility of World Heritage Designation in the future.

The following series of SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analyses are broken into these six focus areas and directly inform the recommendations made in section 6.0 of this report.

### 5.1 Tangible Attributes SWOT Analysis

Table 7.0: SWOT Analysis with regards to the tangible attributes of Chinatown, in particular the building stock.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chinatown boasts an impressive and substantial amount of intact building stock and despite development pressures in recent years, there is still a fair amount of site integrity.</li> <li>As is repeatedly referenced, “its buildings are characterized by a distinctive hybrid architectural style that blends aspects of Chinese regional architecture with western styles and building methods” (Parks Canada 2011).</li> <li>This design fusion, contributes to the area’s character and historic interest, as do other characteristics, such as the narrow storefronts.</li> <li>Overall, there is immense interest and care in the built fabric of this area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The remaining buildings are in varying degrees of condition, with minimal funding (both public and private) available for restoration and maintenance work.</li> <li>It appears the grants and incentives that are currently available are not well subscribed to, possibly due to the onerous nature of the application and the matching funds requirement.</li> <li>In some buildings, such as the Family Associations, organizations may not have the capacity, language access, or institutional familiarity to navigate the granting process.</li> <li>The City’s current Heritage Incentive Program appears to not be particularly well-suited to Chinatown, as visible by the lack of participation in the program, compared to surrounding areas.</li> </ul>



Table 7.0 (continued): SWOT Analysis with regards to the tangible attributes of Chinatown, in particular the building stock.

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The buildings are a major draw for the area and a key factor for managing the place going forward, particularly as the “face” of the area, in addition to providing venues for so much of the activities associated with the place, particularly ICH activities</li> <li>• With additional funding, the ability and interest in revitalizing these important tangible assets can be increased, including encouraging more adaptive reuse projects in the area, that could include additional community-serving retail in Chinatown (such as the recent adaptive reuse of the former VanCity bank into a co-working space, called Chinatown House, at 188 E Pender).</li> <li>• Other adaptive reuse projects could be encouraged, including those outlined in the Strathcona Community-Serving Retail study looking at how Society buildings could be used (SBIA 2019), as well as the proposed Chinese Canadian Museum (UBC 2019).</li> <li>• With more buildings restored an increased vibrancy can be encouraged as there is the potential that more individuals will be interested in going to Chinatown both as possible new business owners, patrons, residents, visitors, etc.</li> <li>• Opportunities for Chinatown to help lead the City of Vancouver's changing approach to heritage to equally focus on tangible and intangible heritage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The increasing costs for the restoration and rehabilitation of heritage buildings, including requirements for seismic upgrading, threaten the viability of such projects.</li> <li>• A continued lack of funding and support for owners could result in increased deterioration of building stock and eventual dilapidation, which could in turn encourage owners to sell their buildings and/or encourage redevelopment.</li> <li>• Due to a range of internal and external factors, a number of the buildings and shops are being left vacant, which can encourage expedited dilapidation of the buildings, including the maintenance and deterioration issues that can arise from squatters.</li> <li>• Some of the Directors of the various Family Associations and Society Buildings (many of whom own or co-own heritage buildings in Chinatown), are aging and do not have succession plans in place that encourage the continued ownership and care of Chinatown's heritage buildings.</li> </ul>

## 5.2 Intangible Attributes SWOT Analysis

Table 8.0: SWOT Analysis with regards to the intangible attributes of Chinatown, in particular the rituals and cultural traditions associated with the area, including the businesses.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Despite changes to the area, a strong cultural identity persists in Chinatown, with continued social practices, rituals and traditions being currently practiced (such as annual festival celebrations, low-cost shopping, sharing family meals of culturally distinctive dining and cuisine, etc.).</li> <li>For now, there is an engaged and proud community that is clearly invested in protecting Chinatown's heritage for future generations.</li> <li>And, there is also a dedicated team from the City focused on understanding and promoting the area's tangible and intangible cultural heritage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although progress has been made, there is a need for increased apprenticing, meaningful youth engagement and succession planning to ensure these rituals and traditions continue.</li> <li>This is particularly important for longstanding Chinatown organizations such as the Chinese Benevolent Association (CBA), as well as the Family Associations and Societies.</li> <li>A lack of coordinated efforts for promoting the intangible cultural heritage of the area threatens their continuation.</li> <li>There is also a current lack of funding available for encouraging the protection and promotion of intangible cultural heritage, particularly related to Chinatown's traditions, as many of these do not fit the City definitions for such funding (such as kung fu, lion dance, mah-jong, etc.).</li> <li>There is a need to better leverage Chinatown's unique heritage and businesses to highlight the neighbourhood as a destination.</li> </ul>

Table 8.0 (continued): SWOT Analysis with regards to the intangible attributes of Chinatown, in particular the rituals and cultural traditions associated with the area, including the businesses.

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a clear passion concerning the area's future and the continuation of these traditions, as indicated through the numerous research and reports on Chinatown and the recently formed CTT and Legacy Stewardship Group (LSG), with a growing Chinese and Asian Canadian population to help carry the mantle.</li> <li>• There are clear opportunities for the City and LSG to work with the BIA, community organizations and local cultural producers to create and enhance sustainable models for local cultural production, including coordinated marketing campaigns between businesses and community organizations practicing intangible heritage.</li> <li>• Through supporting on-going efforts and innovating new approaches, there is an opportunity to create a broader economic base for Chinatown's creative, culinary and cultural arts.</li> <li>• With investment in cultural infrastructure, additional opportunities to explore innovative models of permitting, licensing, or short-term leases could encourage new area-appropriate businesses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gentrification of Chinatown (including increasing rents) and the associated challenges with neighbouring activities (including perceptions of security) threaten the continued use of Chinatown as a venue for the area's intangible cultural heritage, with some having already moved off-site.</li> <li>• Certain traditions, in particular, such as sharing family meals and low-cost shopping, are threatened by the area's gentrification and the development of Richmond and other neighbourhoods in the city. Without individuals to continue the traditions in this place and space, they will not survive.</li> <li>• There is currently no existing policy or incentives to help mitigate the closure or relocation of Chinatown businesses.</li> </ul>

## 5.3 Arts and Culture Activities SWOT Analysis

Table 9.0: SWOT Analysis with regards to the arts and culture activities in Chinatown.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chinatown boasts an engaged and proud community that is interested in its arts and culture programming.</li> <li>Recent and new initiatives that focus on arts, culture and intangible heritage have brought innovative activities to Chinatown.</li> <li>Chinatown's identity is unique in Vancouver in that it is a combination of arts, culture, tangible, and intangible heritage, with all of these elements coming together to form the basis of Chinatown's identity.</li> <li>It is also an interesting time for the City of Vancouver and Chinatown in particular on account of the numerous initiatives taking place to align the different policy spheres, with a desire to "leverage heritage incentives to preserve cultural spaces" (City of Vancouver 2018, p. 14), especially policies that promote inclusion and recognition of the social mixing of peoples and cultural exchanges.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A continued lack of coordination between the events and activities on offer (including how they are approved and organized by the City), along with a lack of funding and venues, hinders the scope and reach of Chinatown's arts and culture programming.</li> <li>Funding opportunities for activities are also currently uncoordinated and somewhat disconnected, particularly for Chinatown's unique identity. For example, the City has separate funding for heritage-related initiatives and for arts and culture activities. There is currently no funding that targets or recognizes intangible heritage, therefore organizations must currently choose which funding they apply for and it limits their options.</li> <li>Many long-standing organizations in Chinatown, such as the martial arts clubs or Family Associations that practice arts, culture and intangible heritage activities in Chinatown, exist and survive only on membership fees and private donations. They do not qualify for public funding without "explicit" arts and culture mandates, and therefore do not receive funding for operating activities or capital support.</li> </ul>

Table 9.0 (continued): SWOT Analysis with regards to the arts and culture activities in Chinatown.

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With clearly defined and celebrated tangible and intangible heritage, Chinatown has numerous arts and culture opportunities.</li> <li>• The proposed Chinese Canadian Museum provides an important possible focal point for arts and culture programming in the area, and resources that can support community efforts and initiatives.</li> <li>• There are numerous opportunities for Chinatown to lead work on incorporating intangible heritage into arts and culture funding mechanisms.</li> <li>• Chinatown is not and has never been ethnically homogeneous, and recognition of the diverse mix of residents and businesses within Chinatown and areas such as Strathcona, Paueru Gai, and Hogan's Alley, along with the indigenous groups within these communities, creates an opportunity for recognition and reconciliation through highlighting the shared values that marginalized communities developed through their common struggle against discrimination and racism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of funding and continued disparate activities threatens the strength and viability of Chinatown's arts and culture programming.</li> <li>• Succession planning and effective youth engagement could also impact the long-term sustainability of the area as an arts and culture hub.</li> <li>• There is also the potential danger of commodifying Chinatown, without thoughtful planning and management of the arts and culture activities.</li> <li>• Vancouver's rising cost of living has resulted in well-known displacement and renoviction of artists and artist spaces. Chinatown arts and culture and heritage organizations are not exempt from this and are also at risk of losing these organizations due to displacement.</li> </ul>

## 5.4 Care and Consideration of Seniors SWOT Analysis

Table 10.0: SWOT Analysis with regards to the care and consideration of seniors in Chinatown, particularly as key stakeholders of the area and knowledge keepers of Chinatown's Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As visible in the various reports on Chinatown, there is a high degree of care and passion for Chinatown's seniors from a range of groups.</li> <li>Seniors are recognized as part of the neighbourhood's heritage and knowledge holders of traditional practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased costs (both rents and associated services) as well as logistical challenges (such as parking) impact the accessibility of Chinatown to seniors.</li> <li>This is similarly the case with a lack of activities, services (particularly medical services) and signage in Chinese to ensure the inclusiveness of Chinatown's seniors. There are only a few medical clinics left in Chinatown and once the few remaining close, there is a risk that there will not be any cultural- or language-appropriate medical care available in Chinatown.</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved space and services, paired with meaningful policy changes, can help ensure continued senior presence and use of Chinatown; a crucial element of maintaining and sustaining Chinatown's intangible cultural heritage in the future.</li> <li>Dedicated space also provides more opportunities with regards to story gathering, including the proposed Chinese Canadian Museum, where chances of collaboration between educational institutions and Chinatown Elders to gather and archive stories is increased.</li> <li>There are several other new initiatives in Chinatown that aim to support seniors (such as through language access, services and social opportunities) and the continued support of these organizations not only supports seniors, but promotes, protects, and ensures the transmission of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) in Chinatown.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A current lack of programmes and funding to facilitate the transmission of ICH knowledge embodied in Chinatown's seniors threatens the long-term continuation and protection of these elements.</li> <li>Gentrification in Chinatown has reduced the number of spaces where seniors can conduct their daily activities, such as eating, gathering, and shopping.</li> <li>There are also on-going concerns with regards to the perception of safety and security for seniors in Chinatown that impacts their continued interaction with the place.</li> <li>Intergenerational interactions and family traditions are key values of Chinatown, so if seniors cannot be a part of the fabric of Chinatown, it will cease to be Chinatown.</li> <li>Affordable food for low-income residents, such as fixed income seniors, must be maintained and not displaced by "premium fine dining" and other innovations that focus on the aesthetic fashioning of cuisine rather than the broader cultural and social community values identified through the cultural mapping process.</li> </ul>



## 5.5 Management Model SWOT Analysis

Table 11.0: SWOT Analysis with regards to the possible management models for Chinatown going forward, including acknowledgement and consideration of the current management framework.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is currently interest from the City and community alike for re-evaluating the management approach for Chinatown.</li> <li>There is now a dedicated City team in place to better determine the most appropriate management framework for the area going forward, which is a key factor to better ensure success.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current HA-1 and HA-1A separation does not facilitate a holistic management of the area.</li> <li>Chinatown is an incredibly complex site, with a range of challenges to contend with, on both the small and large scale, which any management model will need to account for.</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A fresh management framework could help to revitalize and reinvigorate the area.</li> <li>A re-evaluation of the current management model could provide opportunities for additional funding to help steer this process, particularly with the potential introduction of a Heritage and Land Trust.</li> <li>There are a few sites of existing public land that might be possible options for infrastructure development or as a possible site for this recommended Trust, such as the potential sites identified in the Chinese Canadian Museum Implementation Study (UBC 2019). These are: The BC Hydro site (provincial land); the Chinatown Parkade (CoV land); Maclean Park (provincial land); and the Viaducts site (CoV land).</li> <li>A potential Land Trust that includes public lands adjacent to HA-1 and HA-1A would provide an opportunity to better manage the buffer area and leverage investment in public land. Cultural and amenities infrastructure development within the buffer zone, rather than inside the area with the highest concentration of heritage buildings, would allow the development of infrastructure in a manner not at odds with conserving the area's tangible heritage assets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certain management approaches, such as the designation of Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs), could already have a tainted reputation in the community, as they can be seen as too restrictive, which could impact the "success" of this approach, if introduced here without appropriate community engagement and outreach.</li> <li>With such a dense, urban environment, effective management will be challenging, potentially increasing the pressures already being faced in the area.</li> </ul>

## 5.6 Possible World Heritage Designation SWOT Analysis

Table 12.0: SWOT Analysis with regards to the possibility of World Heritage Designation for Chinatown, including if successfully nominated as well as the application process itself.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chinatown has a worthwhile story to tell and could indeed be articulated as a World Heritage Site of Outstanding Universal Value, telling the story of global immigration (as Chinatown is a place, not an ethnicity).</li> <li>There is currently commitment and interest from the City and community alike for exploring such a designation.</li> <li>There is also a dedicated City team already in place to help shepherd the process, which is a key factor to better ensure success, both in the application process and the possible future World Heritage Site (WHS) management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are clear hurdles to overcome before WHS Designation can even be considered, these include: drafting a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, conducting a comparative analysis of other WHS around the world, determining the appropriate boundary and buffer zone for this possible site, obtaining the full support for such a bid from the community (including the businesses and property owners), securing support and approval from the higher levels of government (both the provincial and federal levels), getting put on the country's tentative list, drafting a heritage management plan and nomination dossier (which should include discussion of factors effecting the property, a financial plan, etc.), among others.</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Heritage Designation could help to address some of the systematic issues facing Chinatown, including increasing funding for the long-term management of the place (rather than one-off stimulus).</li> <li>In addition to representing this broader story of global immigration, Vancouver's Chinatown has a clear connection to two already-recognized World Heritage Sites, which could be leveraged as part of this potential application: Kaiping Diaolou and Villages World Heritage Site (in China), as well as the historic urban landscape of Penang's Georgetown (in Malaysia), which share the global "port culture" of mixing migrants and resulting in diverse cultural exchanges.</li> <li>A nomination that encompasses the diverse, interconnected histories within which Chinatown always existed (Strathcona, Paueru Gai, Hogan's Alley, etc.) reflects the distinctive cultural heritage that developed within this local urban landscape of diverse migrant and indigenous communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If successfully designated, without proper planning, issues of tourism development and area capacity could arise (resulting in further displacement of locals and commodification of Chinatown).</li> <li>Potential of insufficient infrastructure to handle such a designation (concerns over hotel accommodations, parking, waste management, etc.).</li> </ul>

## 6.0 Recommendations

The six focus areas highlighted above appear to be the main areas requiring attention with regards to caring for and managing Chinatown going forward, particularly with the possibility of UNESCO Designation in mind. These suggestions are partially based on previous (thus far unachieved) recommendations, as well as this current research initiative, particularly the insight and understanding of Chinatown provided by the consolidated inventory of tangible and intangible attributes. The following sections address the recommendations in greater detail, with a table at the end of the section (Table 14.0) summarising these recommendations.

### 6.1 Recommendations Relating to Chinatown's Tangible Attributes

#### 6.1.1 Statements of Significance

Statements of Significance (SoS) are an important tool for articulating the heritage values of a place in a succinct and easily understood manner. As outlined by Parks Canada:

The SoS supports a values-based approach to heritage conservation. For many years, heritage conservation primarily was focused on the preservation of historic fabric. The values-based approach focuses on the values and meanings that make a historic place significant. Preserving fabric continues to be important, but now in so far as it expresses those values and meanings. Analyzing how these play out at a site can be challenging. The SoS identifies the values that make the place significant, and then describes the features of the place, tangible and intangible, that express those values. It allows property managers, architects and others charged with responsibility for the historic place to know why the place is important, and which features are important to preserving that importance.

(Parks Canada 2006, p. 4)

With the above in mind, it is crucial that in order to effectively manage the area going forward that the SoS addressing the various attributes of the place are as up-to-date and complete as possible, as discussed in greater detail below.

#### 6.1.1a Area Statement of Significance

As articulated in previous research and in personal communication with Chinatown stakeholders, there is a distinct need to update the Chinatown National Historic Site's Statement of Significance to better reflect the intangible cultural heritage of the area and, in particular, to include indigenous representation. Looking at the current list of Character Defining Elements (CDEs) of Vancouver's Chinatown National Historic Site of Canada, they are predominately tangible and materially focused:

Key elements that contribute to the heritage character of the site include: its location just to the east of downtown Vancouver; its clearly defined boundaries (69,052.42 m<sup>2</sup>) centred on Pender Street, between Taylor Street in the West and Gore Avenue in the East and the lanes north and south of Pender (and generally following an irregular polygon precisely corresponding to the City of Vancouver's Chinatown Historic Area District Schedule (HA-1); its historic associations to Chinese immigration, the development of Chinese Canadians as a cultural community, and to the greater commercial and cultural expansion of the city of Vancouver; all major elements of the existing urban layout, including grid-like residential street patterns, network of narrow passageways between buildings, alleys, and back lanes, hidden interior courtyards, and one public green space; the characteristic blend of eastern and western architectural styles on buildings, known as the "Chinatown" or "balcony" style, most dating from 1901-1926; the visual cohesiveness of building design (generally two-four storeys high) that often combine retail units at street level, and residential and office space

on upper floors; the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Chinese Classical Garden, a large walled garden incorporating four traditional elements - rock, water, plants and architecture - into its design; the distinctive architectural features that include deeply recessed balconies, wrought-iron railings, abundant fenestration, brick piers, stepped parapets and heavy cornices, colourful paintwork, the Chinese characters that name the buildings, and a separate, narrow door at grade leading to a deep staircase to the upper floors; the use of standard, though not uniform materials, with the earliest being of wood-frame construction with masonry walls, while other commercial structures are of brick construction; and rare examples of stone construction; along with decorative elements – such as glazed roof tiles – that act as a visual shorthand for Chinese vernacular architecture; the Millennium Gate.

(Parks Canada 2011)

There is a clear lack of consideration of the activities, users and uses of the area and how these embody the values of the place. Without consideration of and protection for the soul of the area, conserving these physical features will not maintain and protect the place, long-term.

Chinatown is also more than simply a place for *Chinese* people (VHF 2018, p. 20). Chinatown was never an ethnically homogenous space, and there is a need for its SoS to recognize the diverse mix of residents and businesses within Chinatown as well as its surrounding, connected areas such as Strathcona (Atkin 1994), Paueru Gai (the Japanese Canadian community along/around Powell Street) (Birmingham & Wood *et al.* n.d.), and Hogan's Alley (CCCS 2014), which were historically within the same urban area. In particular, Strathcona was the dense and diverse residential area that provided a neighboring customer base for many Chinese and non-Chinese businesses in Chinatown and shared a common multi-ethnic and multi-racial social world that belies ethnic specific names such as “Chinatown” and “Japantown” that were generally used in English. The updated SoS needs to more effectively reflect this.

There is also a very clear lack of indigenous acknowledgement, representation and visibility in the current SoS, without any reference to the Musqueam (including their relations with the early Chinese settlers), the Squamish, Tsleil-Waututh and/or the Urban Indigenous Community. Without a doubt, there are additional intangible cultural heritage traditions, values and layers not currently understood or represented with regards to the area that Chinatown occupies and this is an area requiring further research with indigenous collaboration and input.

### 6.1.1b Individual Statements of Significance

In compiling data for the consolidated inventory, in particular the Heritage Values, CDEs and Historical Associations columns, it became clear that while the registered buildings have individual Statements written for them, those simply municipally designated (not officially counting towards the Register) do not. These are described in the Vancouver Heritage Register as follows:

Some of the municipally designated sites in Chinatown and Gastown may not have an “A”, “B” or “C” category. They are included in this document for information purposes, and are not included in the formal count of resources on the Heritage Register. However, they may still have historic value, and are noted accordingly as “M.”

(City of Vancouver 2018c)

For ease of reference see Appendix D for the consolidated set of available SoS relating to the buildings in the Chinatown Planning Area. As outlined above, there are only 6 municipally designated buildings currently with a Statement of Significance written for them, with 38 “M” buildings missing any significance articulation. These documents are invaluable for guiding the conservation and protection of these heritage assets. How can an owner know what to care for and protect without such a document? It is therefore recommended that any designated buildings missing an SoS, have these be commissioned for, if possible.

It is also highly recommended, that an area wide assessment be done to determine whether or not there are additional buildings that should be considered for registration and SoS drafting as well, particularly in

the HA-1A area. This should be based on factors such as the age of the buildings (a more traditional approach), as well as their intangible significance. One possible example would be 271 E Georgia Street, which was built in 1905 and is a site of oral tradition and expressions; a site of social practices, rituals and festive events; a site of knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and a site of traditional craftsmanship; in addition to being a place of experience and tradition. This consolidated inventory can help guide a re-assessment of the area to ensure its tangible attributes are better recognized and therefore better protected going forward, particularly as the venues and vessels of the area's intangible attributes as well.

Another concern with these individual SoS is that many of them were written in the early 2000s and, as was the trend at the time, are very tangibly focused, similar to the area SoS above, with less consideration of the intangible cultural heritage of the building and associated CDEs. It is therefore recommended to update and review all of the individual SoS for the area to determine their integrity and accuracy (in particular adding and confirming, as needed, any consideration of the site's intangible cultural heritage, as revealed by this and other research).

### 6.1.2 Condition Assessments

As revealed through the inventory photo documentation as well as in much of the Chinatown research, mention is made of the varying condition of Chinatown's iconic buildings (CAG and CCG 2017, p. 13; Heritage BC 2015, pp. 76-77; JTW Consulting 2015, p. 10; among others). In order to effectively manage the area going forward, it is worthwhile having a better sense of the condition of each of the registered and municipally recognized buildings at the present time, to inform the conservation and planning of the area. It is recommended that at the same time the SoS are being updated and/or written, that a wide scale condition assessment be carried out on the buildings with a priority list put together of work needing to be done in the immediate, short- and long-term. Such research could also include preliminary costing to give a sense of how much such work will cost. This will also help to guide and further justify any increase in funding with regards to the on-going restoration, rehabilitation and maintenance of these tangible assets (discussed below).

### 6.1.3 Building Restoration Funding and Incentives

As revealed in this research, as well numerous others, there is a distinct need for increasing the funding available for building restoration and streamlining the grant allocation process to ensure use of the available funds (Heritage BC 2015, p. 15; JTW Consulting 2015, pp. 10-11; City of Vancouver 2012, p. 20; among others). Building restoration and rehabilitation work is expensive. And, unfortunately, the longer a building is left without repair and maintenance, the more expensive it becomes. There is also the added challenge of buildings in Chinatown with multiple owners or ownership by Society Boards whose leadership changes, which results in the current available grants being undersubscribed. There is a need to re-evaluate the funding system for Chinatown to ensure funds are used and that the buildings are better cared for to better guarantee their long-term sustainability. It is important and worth emphasising that such funding should also not be limited to the exterior of the buildings, but include the interior spaces as well, which are equally important and in need of conservation, even if not seen or used by the general public.

Currently, there are three main heritage conservation incentives available within the City of Vancouver. These are:

#### *Heritage Incentive Program*

The Heritage Incentive Program provides grants up to a maximum of \$4-million per building for heritage conservation and seismic upgrades of buildings that are:

- Listed on the Vancouver Heritage Register and legally protected by a heritage designation bylaw
- Privately owned commercial and non-commercial buildings, including by non-profits



- Constructed primarily of unreinforced masonry, including when combined with heavy-timber post-and-beam, structural steel, unreinforced concrete, or other historic period structural assemblies

### *Heritage Façade Rehabilitation Program*

The Heritage Façade Rehabilitation Program provides grants of up to \$50,000 for the rehabilitation and seismic stabilization of the façades of registered heritage buildings. Eligible work includes ground floor storefront conservation and seismic stabilization of major architectural components, as well as conservation of building envelope materials, windows, doors, historic signs and awnings, and architectural lighting. Buildings eligible for funding must be:

- Listed on the Vancouver Heritage Register
- Privately owned commercial and non-commercial buildings, including by non-profits
- Constructed primarily of unreinforced masonry

### *Heritage House Conservation Program*

The Heritage House Conservation Program supports conservation of privately owned single- or two-family homes, small apartment buildings, multi-family conversions, or similar buildings that are primarily wood-framed. This program is managed by Vancouver Heritage Foundation.

(City of Vancouver 2019)

Looking at these currently available heritage conservation grants, particularly what aspects and criteria they cover, there is a clear priority on the physical aspects and materiality of conserving these heritage places, as opposed to funding the intangible aspects. There are also limits to their scope and reach in that a major requirement for receiving such financial support is being on the Vancouver Heritage Register. These limitations result in sites of significance (of both tangible and intangible importance) being technically ineligible for any funding support. One such example is, in fact, one of the oldest buildings in Chinatown (Fig. 9), built in 1895, which is not officially registered, but has been acknowledged for its aesthetic and historical/cultural values in addition to being a site of oral traditions; a site of social practices, rituals and festive events; a site of knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and a site of traditional craftsmanship; in addition to being a place of character, experience and tradition. However, despite this clear level of significance, it would not necessarily be eligible for funding, as currently available.



Fig. 9: Front view of 200 E Pender Street, 2019. It is the third oldest surviving building in Chinatown, having been built in 1895, and is significant for a range of reasons that are both tangibly and intangibly connected, however, it is not on the Vancouver Heritage Register and is therefore technically ineligible for any City of Vancouver heritage-related funding. (Source: Fu, Liu and Shum)



## 6.2 Recommendations Relating to Chinatown's Intangible Attributes

The intangible attributes of Chinatown, in particular the activities and uses of the area, are in need of greater attention, care and management going forward. This is of clear importance to the community already and of relevance if UNESCO World Heritage Site Designation is to be pursued. The following areas outline key steps with regards to better protecting and promoting the area's intangible cultural heritage.

### 6.2.1 Capacity Building Funding

While there are currently funding opportunities with regards to the tangible elements of Chinatown (such as the façade grants), there is less funding available with regards to the activities and uses within the buildings themselves. It is therefore recommended to increase funding and incentives available for capacity building within the organisations using the buildings (including, but not limited to, the community associations) and for encouraging incubation of appropriate new uses to vacant spaces (including, but not limited to, new businesses that embody and reflect Chinatown's values).

One specific area that could benefit from additional funding, is with regards to food. Considering the importance of food culture, in general, and for Vancouver, in particular, it is surprising that so little public investment and policy attention has been paid to the cultural production of food, especially in Chinatown. This is an area with great potential for local economic development, youth engagement and training, and expansion through marketing and promotion, which should be considered with regards to additional funding opportunities.

### 6.2.2 Legacy Businesses Definition

As revealed in previous research, as well as this inventory and associated community engagement, it is clear that the businesses in Chinatown, are a significant part of Chinatown's character, contributing to people's connection to the place, reflecting their history and values (Heritage BC 2015, pp. 11-12). A number of businesses are particularly important to people's experience of Chinatown and are, indeed, why they go there. While some businesses have existed there for multiple generations (such as Ming Wo Cookware, which opened in 1917), there are newer businesses that connect to Chinatown's values and are already seen as possible legacy businesses, despite their younger age (such as Chinatown BBQ, which opened in 2017). Although preliminary research, commissioned by the City of Vancouver, has been carried out on how to approach and define "heritage businesses" (LOCO Business Network Society of BC 2017), there is a need for additional research and community engagement to best define what exactly a "Legacy Business" is for Chinatown and which businesses, specifically, fall within this definition.

This is a challenging area to define, as its determination can be very personal and subjective, without a clear and defined framework to help guide it. It is on account of this nature that additional engagement and research needs to be conducted in order to better understand how and why the businesses are (or are not) valued, to determine policies to more effectively protect these resources going forward. The current uses data from the inventory is a useful starting point for seeing all of the current businesses, including their category and type, and this can help form the basis of additional engagement. Such outreach is needed and warranted in this area, in order to bring the businesses, community and property owners together to have all parties feel heard through a neutral and inclusive process. In the longer term, a Legacy Business definition allows for a strategy to be crafted that encourages and supports Chinatown's small businesses, helping to maintain a diverse and vibrant mix of retail and, ultimately, connecting to and protecting Chinatown's heritage and values.

### 6.2.3 Heritage Policy Updates

As has been raised in other research, there is a need to address the City of Vancouver's current heritage policy shortfalls (DLA 2017), particularly with regards to acknowledging and including consideration of intangible cultural heritage and a diversity of perspectives on heritage places (Heritage BC 2015, p. 15); an issue heavily impacting the conservation of Chinatown, in particular. Although the Heritage Action Plan is

certainly a step in the right direction, there are still challenges in the predominately traditional approach to heritage conservation currently practiced, which heavily emphasises colonial history and the more tangible elements of heritage. During this phase of re-articulation and re-consideration of approaches, it would be of benefit to expand the current heritage policies and programmes to include greater consideration of intangible cultural heritage. Increasing staff resources and introducing expertise in ICH could be of benefit in helping to spearhead the inclusion and consideration of this area forward.

#### 6.2.4 ICH Education Campaign and ICH Criteria Determination

The City of Vancouver would also likely benefit from simultaneously arranging a public education campaign to clarify what exactly is meant by intangible cultural heritage (ICH) and to further promote and encourage consideration of these intangible elements when managing heritage assets. Vancouver needs to also determine its own criteria for recognizing ICH and for determining what is most appropriate and representative of this place (not just Chinatown, but for the city as a whole).

While every jurisdiction is different, inspiration can be found looking at how other areas with a longer history of recognizing and promoting their ICH approach things. As a relevant comparator for Chinatown, in particular, the Hong Kong framework could be looked to for guidance. The following, first, provides the criteria Hong Kong uses for inclusion on its ICH inventory, with the second criteria for inclusion on their representative list:

To be inscribed onto the ICH Inventory of Hong Kong as an ICH item, the item must fall within one of the five domains as specified by UNESCO's Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. At the same time, an ICH item must also be transmitted through generations, as well as bring its community a sense in history, identity and continuity.

Specifically:

- The item has been passed down two to three generations in Hong Kong. It is still being spread around and constantly practised.
- The item is recognised by the community or group, brings different sectors of the community together, and establishes a cultural identity. The community takes the initiative to pass on this cultural tradition.

(ICHO 2019a)

The ICHAC deliberated on and endorsed the selection criteria of the Representative List as follows:

- (a) the item has been inscribed onto the ICH inventory of Hong Kong;
- (b) the item embodies local traditional culture and carries significant historical, literary, artistic, scientific, technological or arts and crafts values;
- (c) the item is transmitted from generation to generation and has a dynamic and living nature;
- (d) the item possesses the distinct traits of an ethnic group or a region, or manifests the characteristics of the local living culture as a typical example of that culture; and
- (e) the item exerts significant influence on the community, reinforces community ties and provides communities or groups with a sense of identity and continuity.

(ICHO 2019b)

The City of Vancouver needs to conduct additional engagement to help direct and craft its own appropriate evaluation scheme, including the relevant criteria items, for determining the city's intangible cultural heritage and for protecting and promoting them accordingly.

## 6.3 Recommendations Relating to Arts and Culture Activities in Chinatown

While certainly related to the intangible cultural heritage of Chinatown, a discussion of possible recommendations with regards to the Arts and Culture activities in Chinatown is addressed below, separately from the above discussion, as this is how the current policy spheres are handled by the City, with heritage policy separate from cultural policy. As mentioned below, this is an issue requiring rectifying to ensure a more holistic consideration of these interconnected aspects. However, until then, the following outlines a series of recommendations relating to the Arts and Culture activities in Chinatown.

### 6.3.1 Funding

As already articulated in earlier research, there is a need for increasing funding for the long-term sustainability of arts and culture events in Chinatown (rather than the current one-off, project-based model) (Chui *et al.* 2011, pp. 19-21). Given the focus and importance of intangible cultural heritage to the neighbourhood, Chinatown could benefit from a grant funding program or seed funding dedicated to arts, culture and intangible heritage. Chinatown has already benefited from resources and funding targeting the area's built heritage. However, in order for Chinatown's intangible heritage to be sustainable in the long term, to be able to continue to develop, and in some cases, to simply survive, dedicated funding in this area should be considered as soon as possible. The City could work with the community or Legacy Stewardship Group (LSG) to administer a funding program such as this, or it could be administered through the proposed Chinatown Heritage and Land Trust (discussed in section 6.5.4 below).

### 6.3.2 Platform and Venue

There is also a need to provide a platform and venue for better coordinating and promoting the current activities on offer. There is currently no centralized hub for this coordination, which, as mentioned above, is something that a Chinatown Heritage and Land Trust could help to address. In a similar vein, although there are many private landowners in Chinatown, a number of buildings and areas are owned by the City. It is, therefore, within the City's power to provide additional platforms and venues for arts and culture activities, in addition to the additional funding outlined above.

### 6.3.3 Arts and Culture Policy Integration

Rather crucially, there is an immediate need to integrate arts and culture, and heritage policy, rather than having two distinct and separate articulations. These areas are intrinsically linked, especially in places such as Chinatown. Taking into consideration the policy re-evaluations currently taking place at the City, such as with the Heritage Action Plan, the Creative City Strategy and Making Space for Arts and Culture, now seems an appropriate time to better connect these two inter-related policy areas.

While intangible cultural heritage is defined in this report based on the broader UNESCO framework, the City of Vancouver could benefit from a working definition that defines intangible cultural heritage with specificity to Vancouver and to Vancouver's Chinatown, which can then be used in current cultural policy. This will support current work in the upcoming Creative City Strategy and ensure that intangible cultural heritage becomes an integrated part of existing cultural policy. In the long run, integration will ensure that intangible cultural heritage in Chinatown is sustainable beyond one-off funding programs and to ensure that Chinatown's heart and vibrancy remain supported in the long term. Integration would allow for intangible cultural heritage to be recognized across current civic funding streams and to be a core eligibility requirement. Chinatown has the potential to lead the development and integration of intangible cultural heritage into other units in the City, especially with the neighbourhood's more clearly articulated attributes and values with numerous community partners.

#### 6.3.4 Greater Consideration and Inclusion of Food Culture

As revealed in previous research (Hua Foundation 2017, pp. 28-35; Heritage BC 2015, pp. 3, 18, 27, 35, 43, 53 and 71-91; among others) as well as the most recent community engagement conducted as part of this research initiative, food is an incredibly important part of Chinatown's culture. It is, in fact, an important attribute that represents the tangible heritage of the place; particularly on the larger scale with regards to the space that the food is enjoyed in and the smaller scale in terms of the physical food itself. It also represents the intangible heritage as well; particularly on the larger scale in terms of the social practices and rituals associated with food and the smaller scale with the regards to the cuisine craft itself. As revealed through the consolidated inventory, the sites of significance relating to food are distributed throughout the Chinatown Planning Area (not just in the HA-1 area) and are a key connection to the place for many. However, unlike other jurisdictions elsewhere, it is not currently prominently considered or included as part of the City of Vancouver's cultural policy. It is therefore recommended that on account of the importance of this aspect to the area and its community, that greater consideration and inclusion of food culture be given in the City's cultural policy, working with Food Policy and Cultural Services.

### 6.4 Recommendations Relating to the Care and Consideration of Seniors in Chinatown

A thread throughout the near twenty-years of reporting on Chinatown is that seniors play an important role in Chinatown, as reiterated through various recommendations and as highlighted through this most recent engagement and associated inventory. They are knowledge holders of Chinatown's intangible cultural heritage and transmitters of its rituals and traditions. Their continued access and participation in Chinatown's activities, is a key component for the long-term conservation of the area's heritage attributes. The following are two recommendations with regards to greater consideration of Chinatown's seniors and the role they play in the place.

#### 6.4.1 Accessibility

There appears to be a need to increase the accessibility of activities and services targeting seniors, as key ICH participants and stakeholders of the area. This includes reducing barriers for seniors accessing and coming to Chinatown; both physical barriers, language barriers (including wayfinding), economic barriers as well as challenges and issues with safety and security (CAG and CCG 2017, p. 15). On the larger scale, this requires streamlining transportation into Chinatown and improving parking in the area, but also providing funding and space to improve the social infrastructure available to them and to help coordinate and facilitate key cultural activities, such as mahjong and tai chi, to better ensure their continued patronage of the place and therefore the continuation of these activities and traditions.

#### 6.4.2 Direct Engagement of Chinatown's Seniors

In much of the Chinatown literature, there is discussion *about* Chinatown's seniors, however, it is unclear how much of the perspectives given are really *from* the seniors themselves. What is outlined may very well be representative of what is most needed by Chinatown's seniors to ensure their continued participation in Chinatown. However, it is recommended to explore arranging more direct engagement of Chinatown's seniors to help guarantee that any suggestions as to what they need or want is in fact accurate.

## 6.5 Recommendations for Re-evaluating the Management Model for Chinatown

As revealed through this inventory's research, there is a wide range of valued attributes in Chinatown, with possible additional ones yet to be revealed (to be accomplished in Phase Two and beyond). As highlighted in the statistics table in section 4.0 above, these attributes are distributed throughout the Chinatown Planning Area, in *both* the HA-1 and HA-1A areas; in many ways equally. With the foundation laid through this consolidated inventory, an appropriate management model and framework needs to be introduced for better protecting and managing this area, as a whole, as discussed in the recommendations below.

### 6.5.1 Consolidation of Areas

As mentioned above and as revealed through this inventory and the associated table of statistics, the HA-1 and HA-1A separation is unnecessary and not particularly indicative of the area's various values and significance. It is highly recommended to consider combining these two areas into one larger contiguous area for which policy and protections equally apply throughout.

One possible option is to have this larger area designated as a Heritage Conservation Area (HCA) through the Local Government Act, specifically sections 614 and 615. It is important to note that there are challenges with the HCA approach, particularly how it is viewed by the public. The HCA tool is often seen as too restrictive, trying to freeze a place in time and restrict private property rights. This is not accurate, but it is how it is often interpreted, particularly Section 615 (1):

615 (1) If an official community plan designates a heritage conservation area, a person must not do any of the following unless a heritage alteration permit authorizing the action has been issued:

- a) subdivide land within the area;
- b) start the construction of a building or structure or an addition to an existing building or structure within the area;
- c) alter a building or structure or land within the area;
- d) alter a feature that is protected heritage property.

(BC Laws 2015)

As an older conservation approach, which has antecedents in protecting historic cities in Europe, it is an approach that often is very temporally locked in time (such as with the controversial Shaughnessy Heights HCA and its emphasis on pre-1940 building stock). On account of these challenges, certain HCA's often have oddly shaped boundaries where certain properties are either outside the arbitrary construction date range set as defining for the HCA or the owners are not interested in being included under the designation (often for fear of the restrictions imposed on them). This impacts how an area is conserved and interpreted. Such an approach can be quite restrictive and not reflective of the current urban environment. It is therefore recommended, due to the reputation of HCAs in Vancouver and the challenges they can present, that perhaps a boarder, more holistic and less restrictive approach may be appropriate for Chinatown, as discussed in the following section.

### 6.5.2 Historic Urban Landscape Approach

Due to the complex and dynamic nature of Chinatown, there is a need for determining an appropriate management framework for the area going forward. The use of Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs) in Vancouver has a short and somewhat complicated history. It is not necessarily recommended to approach Chinatown using this model. Instead, UNESCO's Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) Approach could be explored as a possible alternative, or, perhaps, as a combined approach with the established HCA framework, if appropriate.



As outlined by UNESCO:

8. The historic urban landscape is the urban area understood as the result of a **historic layering** of **cultural and natural values** and attributes, extending beyond the notion of 'historic centre' or 'ensemble' to include the **broader urban context** and its **geographical setting**.

9. This wider context includes notably the **site's topography**, geomorphology, hydrology and **natural features**; its **built environment, both historic and contemporary**; its **infrastructures above and below ground**; its **open spaces and gardens**, its **land use patterns** and **spatial organization**; perceptions and visual relationships; as well as all other elements of the urban structure. It also includes **social and cultural practices** and values, **economic processes** and the **intangible dimensions** of heritage as related to diversity and identity.

(UNESCO 2011)

"As an approach, it considers cultural diversity and creativity as key assets for human, social and economic development. It is an alternative method to cutting the city up through 'zoning' into separate conservation areas, which thereby become ghettos of historic preservation. To these ends, UNESCO works with cities to support the integration of environmental, social and cultural concerns into the planning, design and implementation of urban development" (UNESCO 2013, p. 9). There are seven critical steps to the HUL Process (Fig. 10) (originally six, with a seventh added in 2013). Three of the seven steps have already been initially embarked upon through this research (mapping resources, reaching consensus and assessing vulnerability). It is therefore recommended that the Historical Urban Landscape Approach and its potential applicability to Chinatown be further explored.

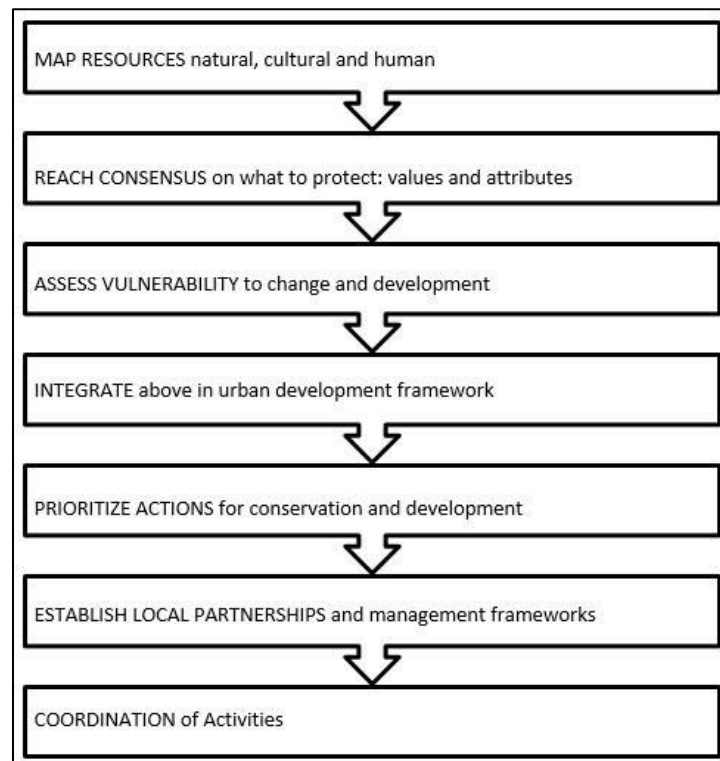


Fig. 10: The seven critical Steps of the Historic Urban Landscape Approach. (Source: Veldpaus and Pereira Roders 2013, p. 1; adapted from UNESCO 2011b, with author updates to reflect the more recently encouraged seventh step)

A first possible step for determining the viability of this approach, is to consider speaking with Ms. Susan Fayad, the Coordinator Heritage Strategy for the City of Ballarat in Australia, “which became the first known local government authority to begin implementing HUL within its strategic processes in the comprehensive way that was envisaged by UNESCO” (Buckley *et al.* 2016, p. 100). Ms. Fayad has been involved with the adaptation and adoption of the HUL Framework for the City of Ballarat from the beginning and she could give practical guidance as to the process and any potential pitfalls before a decision is made. She was one of the authors of the City of Ballarat’s Heritage Plan [Our People, Culture & Place: 2017-2030: A Plan to Sustain Ballarat’s Heritage](#) (Fayad *et al.* 2017) as well as the [Summary Report: Understanding the HUL Approach in Our People, Culture & Place](#) (City of Ballarat 2017).

There is an acknowledged lack of an existing implementation strategy provided by UNESCO with regards to HUL (Buckley *et al.* 2016, p. 100). It was intentionally designed to be broad and vague so that elements could be adapted and adopted as appropriate, worldwide, so it may be useful to speak to an individual who has been involved and gone through the process already. If it is then determined that HUL is not the best course of action for Vancouver’s Chinatown, the Heritage Conservation Area (HCA) route can be further explored, including any possible updates to the HCA regulatory and control mechanisms to address any lessons learnt from the Shaughnessy Heights area designation experience.

### 6.5.3 Heritage Management Plan

No matter the management and planning framework used for Chinatown (whether a Heritage Conservation Area, the Historic Urban Landscape Approach or another) and whether or not WHS Designation is pursued, Chinatown needs a values-based Heritage Management Plan to effectively manage the place going forward. This document should articulate the values and significance of the place (as determined by the community and reflected in the consolidated inventory), providing guidance on how to manage and protect these values in the long-term. Specific ICH definitions and criteria, based on UNESCO’s domains and adapted to Chinatown, should be included to provide clarity in identifying and defining the intangible cultural heritage of Chinatown and their associated CDEs. Guidance can also be given with regards to appropriate new uses for any adaptive reuse projects in the area.

This document is a requirement if World Heritage Designation is to be sought and is a useful tool for managing the place going forward, whether designated or not. If designation is pursued, this Management Plan can be used as the basis of a World Heritage nomination dossier. Key areas often addressed in a Heritage Management Plan include: Description of the Site; Statement of Significance; Management Issues and Challenges; Policy Aims and Management Objectives; and Action Plan, Implementation and Monitoring. It is worth comparing this simplified list to the full requirements of a World Heritage Site nomination dossier (Table 13.0).

Table 13.0: Consolidated list of the sections required for a World Heritage Site nomination dossier (UNESCO 2011a, pp. 105-123).

Section	Title
<b>1. 1.a to 1.f</b>	Identification of the property, including: 1a. Country (and State Party if different); 1b. State, province or region; 1c. Name of property; 1d. Geographical coordinates to the nearest second; 1e. Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone; 1f. Area of nominated property (ha) and proposed buffer zone (ha)
<b>2. 2.a to 2.b</b>	Description, including: 2a. Description of the property; 2b. History and development
<b>3. 3.1.a to 3.1.e &amp; 3.2 to 3.3</b>	Justification for inscription, including: 3.1a. Brief synthesis; 3.1b. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria); 3.1c. Statement of Integrity; 3.1d. Statement of Authenticity; 3.1e. Protection and management requirements; 3.2 Comparative Analysis; 3.3 Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Table 13.0 (continued): Consolidated list of the sections required for a World Heritage Site nomination dossier (UNESCO 2011a, pp. 105-123).

Section	Title
<b>4.</b> <b>4.a to 4.b</b>	State of conservation and factors affecting the property, including: 4a. Present state of conservation; 4b. Factors affecting the property i. Development pressures (e.g. encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining) ii. Environmental pressures (e.g. pollution, climate change, desertification) iii. Natural disasters and risk preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fire, etc.) iv. Responsible visitation at World Heritage sites v. Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone
<b>5.</b> <b>5.a to 5.j</b>	Protection and management of the property, including: 5a. Ownership; 5b. Protective designation; 5c. Means of implementing protective measures; 5d. Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located (e.g. regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan); 5e. Property management plan or other management system; 5f. Sources and levels of finance; 5g. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques; 5h. Visitor facilities and infrastructure; 5i. Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property; 5j. Staffing levels and expertise (professional, technical, maintenance)
<b>6.</b> <b>6.a to 6.c</b>	Monitoring, including: 6a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation; 6b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property; 6c. Results of previous reporting exercises
<b>7.</b> <b>7.a to 7.e</b>	Documentation, including: 7a. Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form; 7b. Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property; 7c. Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property; 7d. Address where inventory, records and archives are held; 7e. Bibliography
<b>8.</b> <b>8.a to 8.d</b>	Contact information of responsible authorities, including: 8a. Preparer (Name; Title; Address; City, province, country; Tel; Fax; E-mail); 8b. Official local institution/agency; 8c. Other local institutions; 8d. Official web address
<b>9.</b>	Signature on behalf of the State Party

#### 6.5.4 Possible Chinatown Heritage and Land Trust

Considering the challenges implementing the near-twenty years' worth of Chinatown recommendations, it is strongly recommended that the viability of encouraging the establishment of a non-governmental Chinatown Heritage and Land Trust be explored. Such an organization could help to coordinate and promote both the tangible and intangible heritage assets of the area, including the arts and culture activities (linked to the area's intangible cultural heritage). It would be a useful partner for the City, the proposed Chinese Canadian Museum (CCM), as well as the various associations and other non-profit organizations already active in the area. It could also provide a neutral platform for engaging youth, providing apprenticeship and mentorship opportunities and encouraging dialogue over succession planning (both with the associations as well as with the businesses).

This trust could be modelled off of the Penang Heritage Trust with elements from the Georgetown World Heritage Incorporated, in particular their community outreach and heritage promotion activities. Such promotion could include workshops to encourage knowledge exchange and appreciation of Chinatown's differing traditions (such as cooking Chinese cuisine, playing mahjong, practicing tai chi, preparing offerings purchased at joss shops, etc.). Lastly, such an organization would be a useful coordinator and manager for the area, if World Heritage Designation is pursued and successfully awarded. This recommendation should build off of those outlined in the "Chinatown Trust Report" (City of Vancouver 2010a), the current Land Trust research being conducted by the City and the recommendations in the Chinese Canadian Museum Feasibility and Implementation Plan (UBC 2019).

### 6.5.5 Inventory Management

No matter the management model used, this consolidated inventory of tangible and intangible attributes should be the basis of the values-based management framework going forward. This inventory should be monitored and reviewed regularly by a representative and integrated team of City of Vancouver staff, with input from both cultural services and development/social planning, as well as with continued community contributions.

## 6.6 Recommendations Relating to Possible World Heritage Designation

There are a few key areas to address with regards to further exploring the feasibility of World Heritage Designation. As outlined in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*:

122. Before States Parties begin to prepare a nomination of a property for inscription on the World Heritage List, they should become familiar with the nomination cycle, described in Paragraph 168. It is desirable to carry out initial preparatory work to establish that a property has the potential to justify Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity or authenticity, before the development of a full nomination dossier which could be expensive and time consuming. Such preparatory work might include collection of available information on the property, thematic studies, scoping studies of the potential for demonstrating Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity or authenticity, or an initial comparative study of the property in its wider global or regional context, including an analysis in the context of the Gap Studies produced by the Advisory Bodies. Such work will help to establish the feasibility of a possible nomination at an early stage and avoid use of resources on nominations that may be unlikely to succeed.

(UNESCO 2012, p. 30)

With the above in mind, the following are key recommendations with regards to this final focus area.

### 6.6.1 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

It is recommended that a preliminary Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SoOUV) be drafted, based on this Phase One research as well as Phase Two, with additional community input. As outlined by UNESCO: "Outstanding Universal Value is the value agreed by the World Heritage Committee as reflecting why a property is seen to have international significance – it is not about national or local value. A good knowledge and understanding of the property and its condition are essential to identifying its potential Outstanding Universal Value and the attributes that convey this value" (UNESCO 2011a, p. 57). Attributes are aspects of a property which are associated with or express the Outstanding Universal Value. They can be tangible or intangible and a range of different types might convey Outstanding Universal Value, including: "form and design; materials and substance; use and function; traditions, techniques and management systems; location and setting; language, and other forms of intangible heritage; and spirit and feeling" (UNESCO 2011a, pp. 31-32). This preliminary SoOUV will inform all subsequent actions with regards to determining the feasibility of World Heritage Designation, as discussed further below.

### 6.6.2 Comparative Analysis

With the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SoOUV) in mind, a key next step in determining whether or not Vancouver embarks on the World Heritage Designation route, is to conduct a comparative analysis to determine the viability of a World Heritage Designation application. Part of the nomination process is to illustrate that there is no equivalent site currently recognized on the World Heritage List. So, research needs to be conducted and a report written, articulating, in essence, the research gap that Vancouver's Chinatown could fill for the World Heritage List. As outlined by UNESCO: "At the end of the comparative analysis, it should be possible to position the nominated property with respect to properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List, and with respect to the body of similar properties within the defined geo-cultural area (cultural property) or globally (natural property). The analysis should show that there is room on the List for the nominated property and that there are no other similar properties that could be nominated" (UNESCO 2011a, p. 68). As a possible starting point, Macau and Penang could be examined first, as relevant comparators equally representing immigration and diversity in an urban environment, in addition to a wider search of other recognized urban sites.

### 6.6.3 Community Engagement

It is also recommended that, as part of the decision-making process on whether or not designation is pursued, additional engagement with the community (both the general public as well as the businesses and property owners) be conducted to gauge interest in such an application and to determine what realistic core and buffer boundaries should be used, particularly with the SoOUV in mind. Questions to be answered, include: Is HA-1 and HA-1A really appropriate? Should more of the Downtown East Side, Hogan's Alley and Strathcona be included as part of the larger story? Or, is the consensus no nomination at all?

It is interesting to note that the World Heritage Centre outlines the following as the preliminary work required of a nomination:

As a preliminary to a nomination it is helpful to assemble what is known and whether more work is needed on:

- *Research* – is existing research relevant to the nomination adequate or is more needed to articulate the values and to understand the global and cultural contexts of the property's history and attributes?
- *Inventories* – what inventories documenting the property exist and is further work needed to complete or update them?
- *Documentation* – referring to the many categories of information required in the nomination format – what exists to be able to complete the nomination and what more might be needed?
- *Stakeholder analysis* – who needs to be involved in the nomination, including who lives or has direct relationships with the property? What are the social, economic and political realities of the property?

(UNESCO 2011a, p. 51)

One could argue that much of the work undertaken in Phase One of this project is addressing this suggested preliminary work. This recommended additional engagement, would contribute to the stakeholder analysis component, helping to better determine the feasibility of such a designation for this area going forward.



## 6.6.4 Longer-term Research Issues

While the focus of this report is on the tangible and intangible attributes of the area, if UNESCO Designation is pursued, there will be a need for additional research and planning into a number of issues. These include addressing tourism capacity challenges, improving waste management, increasing parking and transportation connections, and updating hotels and accommodation in the area, to list but a few. This is outside of the scope of this report, but is worth acknowledging as a longer-term requirement.

## 6.7 Recommendations Summary

Table 14.0 Summary of Phase One Recommendations.

Focus Area	Recommendations
<b>1.0 Tangible attributes</b>	1.1a Update the National Historic Site SoS to better reflect the intangible cultural heritage of the area and to include indigenous representation.
	1.1b Update and review all of the individual SoS of the area that are currently written to determine their integrity and accuracy (including updating them for inclusion of the site's intangible cultural heritage, as appropriate) as well as investigate if any buildings (particularly the municipally designated ones) should in fact be registered, with SoS composed for them as well.
	1.2 Part of this research could include an updated condition assessment of the registered buildings to best prioritize any restoration and maintenance work.
	1.3 Increase funding available for building restoration (including interiors) and streamline the grant allocation process to ensure use of the available funds.
<b>2.0 Intangible attributes</b>	2.1 Increase funding and incentives available for capacity building within the organisations using the buildings (including, but not limited to, the community associations) and for encouraging incubation of appropriate new uses to vacant spaces (including new businesses that reflect Chinatown's values).
	2.2 Conduct further research and consultation on a "Legacy Business" definition for Chinatown.
	2.3 Encourage additional heritage policy updates to include greater consideration of intangible cultural heritage.
	2.4 Conduct an ICH public education campaign, including a component to help determine Vancouver-appropriate ICH criteria.
<b>3.0 Arts and culture activities</b>	3.1 Increase funding for the long-term sustainability of arts and culture events in Chinatown (rather than the current one-off model).
	3.2 Provide a platform and venue for better coordinating and promoting the current activities on offer.
	3.3 Integrate arts and culture policy with heritage policy, rather than having two distinct and separate articulations. These areas are intrinsically linked, especially in places such as Chinatown.
	3.4 Encourage consideration and inclusion of food culture in the city's cultural policy articulation, working with Food Policy and Cultural Services.
<b>4.0 Care and consideration of seniors</b>	4.1 Increase the accessibility of activities and services targeting seniors, as key clients and stakeholders of the area. Research ways to reduce barriers for seniors accessing the area (physical barriers, language barriers, economic barriers, etc.).
	4.2 Conduct more direct engagement with seniors, themselves, to ensure their needs are effectively represented and can therefore be addressed accordingly to allow them to continue to be stakeholders and knowledge keepers of the area.

Table 14.0 (continued) Summary of Phase One Recommendations.

Focus Area	Recommendations
<b>5.0 Management model</b>	5.1 Re-evaluation of the area boundaries to remove the HA-1 and HA-1A division, but to instead have an area wide designation, with possible inclusion of neighbouring communities (such as Hastings Street, Strathcona, Paueru Gai and Hogan's Alley).
	5.2 Further explore the applicability of the Historic Urban Landscape Approach as a management framework for Chinatown going forward, including coordinating planning for areas adjacent to the existing Chinatown Planning Area.
	5.3 Draft a values-based Heritage Management Plan for Chinatown to articulate the values and significance of the place, providing guidance on how to manage and protect these values going forward.
	5.4 Consider the viability of encouraging the establishment of a non-governmental Chinatown Heritage and Land Trust to help coordinate and promote the tangible and intangible heritage assets of the area, including the arts and culture activities (linked to the area's intangible cultural heritage).
	5.5 No matter the management model used, this inventory should be the basis of the framework and should be monitored and reviewed regularly by a representative and integrated CoV team.
<b>6.0 Possible World Heritage Designation</b>	6.1 Begin researching and writing the area's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SoOUV) to better articulate and justify any potential World Heritage nomination.
	6.2 Conduct a comparative analysis to determine viability of a World Heritage Designation application.
	6.3 Further engage with the community (including businesses and property owners) to gauge interest in such an application and to determine what the core and buffer boundaries should be, with the SoOUV in mind.
	6.4 Research into longer-term issues will eventually need to be conducted (issues such as accommodation, parking, waste management, etc.).

## 7.0 Research Shortcomings

As is the nature with any research endeavour, there were of course shortcomings with regards to this Phase One study. One area, in particular, is to do with the historical uses data captured in the inventory. As is often the case with cultural mapping and inventory building, in general, the focus must be on what is still present on site, rather than simply what was there historically. Of course, countless research hours could have been spent going through the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century city directories, to have a complete picture of all of the organisations and uses through time. However, to what end? Ultimately, such an inventory is about understanding the present to inform the future, as opposed to focusing solely on what was there in the past. So, although some historical uses were extracted for the inventory, particularly those connected to Chinatown's significance, every historical use of every building is not currently captured and perhaps does not need to be; at least not for this inventory. A separate inventory of every historical use of each building could be explored as a future research project, if deemed necessary and useful.

Another acknowledged shortcoming is the limitations of the data available through the Vancouver Heritage Register. Buildings not currently registered inevitably appear in the inventory as less "valuable" without data in those columns and the available, current CDE articulations are very tangibly focused. As outlined in this report's recommendations, this is an area needing further attention in Phase Two, where additional research on the buildings not currently registered should be carried out to ensure the inventory is as robust as possible.

This is similarly the case with regards to the intangible attributes. Although a first set of data has been obtained through this research and associated engagement, further insight from the community is needed, particularly if the boundary of study is expanded. In a similar vein, the Chinatown Legacy values were simply a first articulation and will be streamlined in future research to ensure they effectively capture and reflect the community's values. Lastly, although, a recognized and understood approach to intangible cultural heritage (and a required framework if ratification of the UNESCO ICH convention and UNESCO World Heritage Site Designation are pursued), however, the UNESCO ICH domains can be somewhat restrictive and not always applicable. Their allocation is also, inevitably, somewhat subjective and open to interpretation by those engaged and/or by those inputting and analysing the data. Additional research in this area will be needed in Phase Two and beyond.

## 8.0 Concluding Remarks

As outlined by UNESCO: "Drawing up an inventory or inventories from scratch typically involves four main phases: (1) planning; (2) gathering information/documentation; (3) systematizing/analysing and archiving the information collected and (4) drafting and publishing inventory entries." (UNESCO 2017b, p. 6). Phase One of this project, was predominately focusing on phases (1) to (3). There is certainly still more to be done for Phase Two, including refining and expanding the existing inventory, in addition to disseminating the data more widely. As mentioned above, the inventory is but one piece of the larger management puzzle for effectively protecting and promoting the area going forward.

With this in mind, in terms of immediate next steps for Phase Two of this project, the following are suggested:

- 1) Continue engaging the community, filling in the data/engagement gaps determined in Phase One and expanding the initial inventory to inform the drafting of the values-based Heritage Management Plan. This is to include targeted interviewing to collect additional stories associated with Chinatown, in general, and to gain additional insight into the intangible cultural heritage of the area, in particular.
- 2) Further visualization of the data collected, including polished map building and storytelling.
- 3) Explore expanding the study to include more of the Downtown East Side (DTES), outside of the HA-1 and HA-1A boundary (such as north with East Hastings Street, east with Strathcona and south with Hogan's Alley).
- 4) Update the Chinatown SoS; both the area as a whole and the individual sites, with condition assessments carried out at the same time, if possible.
- 5) Research into the possible Historic Urban Landscape local adaptation and adoption.
- 6) Begin drafting a values-based Heritage Management Plan for Chinatown.
- 7) Engage the community with regards to the potential UNESCO World Heritage Site bid and preliminarily articulate a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for Chinatown.
- 8) Conduct comparative analysis research to determine viability of a World Heritage Designation application.

There are, of course, additional recommendations outlined in section 6.0 of this report that could be tackled in Phase Two, however, the above are simply suggested for more immediate addressing. Others could certainly be added to this list, as appropriate.

No matter the order or extent of the next steps to be accomplished, it is hoped that with the establishment of an area dedicated City-staffed team, namely the Chinatown Transformation Team (CTT), that more of the recommendations made can be achieved, to ensure the long-term management and future of Chinatown. As has been revealed through this consolidated inventory of tangible and intangible attributes, it is clear that Chinatown is a place of immense value and significance. It is hoped that with the introduction of an appropriate management framework (no matter if World Heritage Site Designation is pursued or not), that these values can be better understood, protected and promoted for future generations to enjoy.

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## Appendix B - Chinatown Recommendations to Date

The following tables summarise recommendations previously made with regards to the planning and management of Vancouver's Chinatown, consolidated from the various research reports and studies conducted on the area in the last near-twenty years (Table 1). Please note this list does not include, currently, recommendations from the broader studies on the Downtown Eastside, but simply those addressing Chinatown, specifically.

**Table B1: Consolidated list of Chinatown related reports from which recommendations have been extracted and tabulated below.**

Table	Year	Author	Title
<b>2</b>	2001	CGT Research International	Chinatown Telephone Survey (for the Vancouver Chinatown Revitalization Committee in drafting their Chinatown Vision Directions)
<b>3</b>	2002	Vancouver Chinatown Revitalization Committee	Chinatown Vision Directions
<b>4</b>	2005	City of Vancouver	Chinatown Revitalization Program (Phase II): Chinatown Community Plan and Ongoing Community Development
<b>5</b>	2010	City of Vancouver	Historic Area Height Review: Conclusion and Recommendations
<b>6</b>	2011	AECOM Economics	Vancouver Chinatown Economic Revitalization Action Plan
<b>7</b>	2011	Chinatown Heritage Buildings Association	Vancouver Chinatown Cultural Development Study
<b>8a / 8b</b>	2012	City of Vancouver	Chinatown Neighbourhood Plan & Economic Revitalization Strategy
<b>9</b>	2014	City of Vancouver	Chinese Family Clan and Benevolent Societies in the Downtown Eastside: A New Grant Program and Strategic Support for Buildings with Heritage, Affordable Housing, or Cultural Assets
<b>10</b>	2015	Heritage BC	Vancouver Chinatown Intangible Heritage Values Report
<b>11a / 11b</b>	2015	JTW Consulting / City of Vancouver	Chinatown Society Legacy Report
<b>12</b>	2015	JTW Consulting	Chinatown Senior Housing Feasibility Study
<b>13</b>	2017	Chinatown Action Group, Chinatown Concern Group	The People's Vision for Chinatown: A Community Strategy for Social and Economic Development
<b>14</b>	2017	Historical Discrimination Against Chinese People (HDC) Advisory Group	Historical Discrimination Against Chinese People in Vancouver: Project Overview & Recommendations
<b>15</b>	2017	Hua Foundation	Vancouver Chinatown Food Security Report
<b>16</b>	2017	LOCO Business Network Society of BC	Approaches to Protecting Heritage Businesses
<b>17a / 17b</b>	2018	Hua Foundation	Vancouver Chinatown Social Cohesion Report
<b>18</b>	2018	City of Vancouver	Amendments to the Chinatown HA-1 and HA-1A Districts Schedule, Design Guidelines and Policies
<b>19</b>	2019	Strathcona BIA	Community-serving Retail in Chinese Society Buildings
<b>20</b>	2019	Chinatown Laneway Team – UBC SCARP Studio	Life in Chinatown Lanes: Exploring Hidden Opportunities for Activation

Table B2: Excerpted proposed actions “to make Chinatown more attractive,” based on the research and data collected by CGT Research International for the Vancouver Chinatown Revitalization Committee, during the process of drafting their Chinatown Vision Directions (February 1, 2001).

Category Focus	Recommendations
<b>Most important actions</b>	1. Reduce the amount of crime in the neighbourhood
	2. Get rid of drugs in the DTES
	3. Keep the streets cleaner
<b>Second set of actions</b>	4. Make parking easier
	5. Clean up and renovate the buildings
	6. Make parking cheaper

**Chinatown Vision:** “The Future Chinatown should be a place that tells the area’s history with its physical environment, serves the needs of residents, youth and visitors and acts as a hub of commercial, social and cultural activities.” (2002)

Table B3: Excerpted “Chinatown Vision Directions” put together by the Vancouver Chinatown Revitalization Committee (July 9, 2002), with an update on the progress of each recommendation provided by CTT. Yes = addressed; No = not addressed, with additional clarification provided, if needed.

Category Focus	Recommendations	Progress & Status
<b>1. Heritage Building Preservation</b>	1.1 Create incentives to preserve heritage buildings	Yes, with the City of Vancouver’s Heritage Grants; No, in that none specifically target Chinatown’s buildings and its unique challenges (e.g. multiple owners)
	1.2 Strengthen architectural, historic and cultural tours	Yes, but not in a systematic, organized way
	1.3 Enhance awareness of heritage buildings	Yes, to a degree, such as with the Society Studies and VHF Place That Matter initiative
<b>2. Commemoration of Chinese-Canadian and Chinatown History</b>	2.1 Foster the understanding of Chinese-Canadian and Chinatown History	Yes, to a certain degree, but more could be done (such as with the proposed Chinese Canadian Museum (CMM))
	2.2 Develop monuments and destinations to commemorate Chinese-Canadian history	Yes, with the Chinatown Memorial Monument and the proposed CCM, but more could be done
	2.3 Form partnerships with educational institutions	Yes with UBC
<b>3. Public Realm Improvements</b>	3.1 Improve pedestrian lighting	Yes
	3.2 Encourage restoration of neon signs	Yes/No in that it has been suggested repeatedly, but there are challenges
	3.3 Keep the lanes and sidewalks clean	Yes, to a certain degree; more could be done
	3.4 Beautify public spaces	
	3.5 Strengthen graffiti removal initiatives	
	3.6 Improve and beautify building facades	

Table B3 (continued): Excerpted “Chinatown Vision Directions” put together by the Vancouver Chinatown Revitalization Committee (July 9, 2002), with an update on the progress of each recommendation provided by CTT. Yes = addressed; No = not addressed, with additional clarification provided, if needed.

Category Focus	Recommendations	Progress & Status
<b>4. Convenient Transportation and Pedestrian Comfort</b>	4.1 Develop a parking strategy, which includes communication, education and signage initiatives	Yes/No: Additional parking has been provided in the area, but there is no formalized parking strategy and parking is still regularly raised as an on-going issue for the area
	4.2 Provide more pedestrian comforts, such as benches, plantings and public washrooms	Yes/No: Benches and plantings were put in as part of a larger city-wide initiative, but no additional washrooms
	4.3 Create efficient transit and safe cycling connections	Yes, such as the Carrall Street Greenway, however there are concerns over the quality of the connections implemented
	4.4 Develop linkages to nearby neighbourhoods through transportation measures	Yes, such as the renaming of the Skytrain to include Chinatown in its name, however, it appears there is a desire for additional linkages
<b>5. A Sense of Security</b>	5.1 Partner with other neighbourhoods to work on the social issues faced by the community	Yes/No, on-going issues
	5.2 Enhance public education on social issues	Yes/No, on-going issues
	5.3 Reduce the impact of the illegal drug trade	Yes/No, on-going issues
	5.4 Increase the sense of public safety and security	Yes/No, on-going issues
	5.5 Encourage more positive street activities	Yes/No, on-going issues
	5.6 Develop a strategy for safe parking	Yes/No, on-going issues
<b>6. Linkage to the Nearby Neighbourhoods and Downtown</b>	6.1 Enhance walking corridors between Chinatown and Downtown	Yes, to a certain degree; more could be done
	6.2 Develop walking corridors between Chinatown and surrounding neighbourhoods – Gastown, City Gate, North False Creek, Science World	Yes, to a certain degree; more could be done
	6.3 Provide services and products that draw in people from neighbouring communities	Yes, to a certain degree; more could be done
<b>7. Youth Connection and Community Development</b>	7.1 Improve co-ordination of youth initiatives in Chinatown	Yes, grassroots initiatives, such as those organized by the Hua Foundation, but more could be done
	7.2 Encourage youth to establish recreational/educational programs and services to attract young people, especially those of Chinese and Asian descent	
	7.3 Encourage community involvement and leadership development of youth	

Table B3 (continued): Excerpted “Chinatown Vision Directions” put together by the Vancouver Chinatown Revitalization Committee (July 9, 2002), with an update on the progress of each recommendation provided by CTT. Yes = addressed; No = not addressed, with additional clarification provided, if needed.

Category Focus	Recommendations	Progress & Status
<b>7. Youth Connection and Community Development (continued)</b>	7.4 Establish formal relationships with educational institutions	Yes, to a certain degree; more could be done
	7.5 Develop succession plans for Chinatown organizations	No, not exactly, however, younger individuals have been recruited with certain associations more actively addressing this issue; more could certainly be done
	7.6 Encourage youth-oriented retail services	No, not currently addressed
<b>8. Attractions for Vancouverites and Tourists</b>	8.1 Create a holistic Chinatown experience with a focus on educational and cultural tourism	Yes/No, more could be done
	8.2 Develop Chinatown promotional and educational campaigns	Yes/No, more could be done and those implemented (such as the Panda campaign) did not fully work
	8.3 Install directional signs	Yes/No, some, but more could be done
	8.4 Create an Information Centre	No, still not yet
<b>9. A Community with a Residential and Commercial Mixture</b>	9.1 Encourage market housing	Yes, but there have been issues as a result; more could be done, following a different approach
	9.2 Improve living conditions in the existing hotels	Yes, to a certain degree; more could be done
	9.3 Encourage affordable rental housing	Yes, to a certain degree; more could be done
	9.4 Explore possibilities of housing in the upper floors of buildings with commercial storefronts	Yes, but there have been issues as a result; more could be done, following a different approach
<b>10. Diversified Retail Goods and Services</b>	10.1 Develop a comprehensive marketing strategy, targeting local residents, youth and visitors	Yes/No, more could be done; everything is currently market driven, mirroring trends elsewhere in the city. There are implementation issues with how this is approached in Chinatown with a need for a new approach
	10.2 Develop costumer service training programs for Chinatown merchants and their employees	
	10.3 Encourage on-street commercial activities	
	10.4 Encourage more businesses to open at night	
	10.5 Improve costumer services, including bi-lingual signs and services	
	10.6 Encourage more diversified services in Chinatown, especially quality restaurants	
	10.7 Build on the success of the night market and arts fair	
	10.8 Provide financial incentives for new businesses	
	10.9 Create a better environment for investment	



Table B3 (continued): Excerpted “Chinatown Vision Directions” put together by the Vancouver Chinatown Revitalization Committee (July 9, 2002), with an update on the progress of each recommendation provided by CTT. Yes = addressed; No = not addressed, with additional clarification provided, if needed.

Category Focus	Recommendations	Progress & Status
<b>11. A Hub of Social and Cultural Activities</b>	11.1 Develop a diverse educational program, targeting not only Chinese but anyone who is interested	Yes/No, more could certainly be done, particularly by the City. There have been many one-off initiatives rather than sustained opportunities. There is a need to evaluate what kind of hub this should be and what is appropriate programming.
	11.2 Enhance the arts, cultural and recreational facilities in and around Chinatown	
	11.3 Build on the success of the Chinese Film Festival and explore opportunities for Chinese film theatres	
	11.4 Build on the success of various festivals in Chinatown	
	11.5 Encourage media groups, especially those with Asian market, to move into Chinatown	
	11.6 Integrate existing programs and facilities to create a better sense of community	

Table B4: Excerpted “Action Plan” put together by the City of Vancouver, in consultation with the Vancouver Chinatown Revitalization Committee, as part of the Chinatown Community Plan, entitled “Phase II of the Chinatown Revitalization Program Three-year Action Plan” (2005).

Category Focus	Recommendations
<b>1. Community and Social Development</b>	1.1 Provide city liaison, support and information for the Vancouver Chinatown Revitalization Committee in the development and implementation of the Chinatown Plan.
	1.2 Assist the Chinatown community, with special outreach to youth, in the development and implementation of the Chinatown Plan.
	1.3 Assist the community in developing initiatives to create sustainable involvement of and meaningful interaction among youth and seniors.
	1.4 Engage community and cross-cultural groups in the neighbouring communities to develop partnerships and collaborative activities.
	1.5 Continue public education work on social issues with the ethnic media and community organizations.
	1.6 Initiate community development work with the Strathcona community to enhance the linkage between Chinatown and Strathcona.
	1.7 Assist community to partner with other neighbourhoods to work on social issues faced by the community.
<b>2. Residential Intensification and Land Use</b>	2.1 Develop a land use strategy to preserve the Chinatown character and its fine grain development pattern: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zoning by-law and guideline review and amendment</li> <li>- Building by-law review and amendment</li> <li>- Parking by-law review and amendment</li> <li>- Conduct a feasibility study of the alleyway improvements</li> </ul>
	2.2 Develop and implement a parking strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Examine parking capacity for Chinatown in response to residential developments in the area</li> <li>- Amend parking by-law to enable small lot developments</li> <li>- Examine possibility of using parking relaxation as an incentive for rental housing developments</li> </ul>

Table B4 (continued): Excerpted “Action Plan” put together by the City of Vancouver, in consultation with the Vancouver Chinatown Revitalization Committee, as part of the Chinatown Community Plan, entitled “Phase II of the Chinatown Revitalization Program Three-year Action Plan” (2005).

Category Focus	Recommendations
<b>2. Residential Intensification and Land Use (continued)</b>	2.3 Develop a strategy for the society building rehabilitation: - Conduct a historic study of the society buildings in Chinatown - Develop special incentives to conserve “society meeting rooms” - Work with the family associations and benevolent societies to identify challenges and strategies to facilitate the rehabilitation
	2.4 Implement and monitor the Heritage Incentive Program: - Implement façade rehabilitation program - Implement building rehabilitation program
	2.5 Develop housing policies to encourage affordable market housing and replace the stock of low-income SRO housing with better quality housing targeted to low-income and aging residents.
	2.6 Explore possibility of developing incentives for affordable rental housing developments.
	2.7 Implement new land use policies and monitor new development activities.
	2.8 Examine community services needs in the area.
	3.1 Improvements to the Chinatown Memorial Square.
	3.2 Design and implement Carrall Street Greenway.
<b>3. Public Realm and Transportation</b>	3.3 Design and implement Downtown Historic Trail/Silk Road.
	3.4 Design and implement Street Car Project and its Keefer Station in Chinatown.
	3.5 Design and Implement Main Street Transit Showcase Project.
	3.6 Install new street furniture, including an information kiosk and pedestrian and vehicle way finding signs.
	3.7 Monitor and improve sidewalk commercial activities.
	3.8 Develop a strategy to encourage neon signs: - Design research of appropriate neon signs for Chinatown - Research of neon sign industry - Outreach to property and business owners - Sign by-law review and amendment
	4.1 Assist local community cultural organizations such as Chinese Cultural Centre with their organizational development and facility enhancement.
	4.2 Partner with educational institutions and community organizations to develop initiatives to better understand the Chinese Canadian and Chinatown histories.
<b>4. Cultural Development</b>	4.3 Develop formal partnerships with educational institutions and academic presence in Chinatown.
	4.4 Assist community in event and festival programming in public spaces.
	5.1 Increase the sense of public safety and security: - Reduce the impact of illegal drug trade - Encourage more positive street activities
	5.2 Partner with the local business organizations in implementing the Chinatown Marketing Plan: - Create a holistic Chinatown experience - Create a consistent marketing presence and a welcoming image - Partner with the tourism industry - Develop promotional and educational campaigns to nearby residents and regional visitors
<b>5. Economic Development</b>	

Table B4 (continued): Excerpted “Action Plan” put together by the City of Vancouver, in consultation with the Vancouver Chinatown Revitalization Committee, as part of the Chinatown Community Plan, entitled “Phase II of the Chinatown Revitalization Program Three-year Action Plan” (2005).

Category Focus	Recommendations
<b>5. Economic Development (continued)</b>	5.3 Partner with the local business organizations in developing and implementing a business retention program.
	5.4 Partner with the local business organization in developing and implementing programs to attract new businesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Market the area to potential investors</li> <li>- Develop tools to assist businesses set up operations in the area</li> <li>- Support new business development</li> </ul>
	5.5 Partner with local business organizations in retail management and providing a diverse and healthy retail mix.

Table B5: Excerpted Recommendations from the City of Vancouver’s Historic Area Height Review (2010, p. 18)

Category Focus	Recommendations
<b>1. Maintenance of Heritage Character and Scale of the Neighbourhood</b>	1) Low to mid-rise development (up to 120’ in height) should continue to be the primary form of new development in the Historic Area. Development projects on smaller frontage lots (up to 75’ in width) will be facilitated through a supportive regulatory framework. This recommendation is to enhance the existing urban development pattern, character, and scale of the Historic Area.
<b>2. Height in Specific Sub-Areas</b>	2) Moderate pattern height increases should be permitted in Chinatown and DEOD SubArea 1 (Main and Hastings) in order to support and enhance existing or emerging goals and objectives set out in comprehensive policies for those sub-areas.
<b>3. Higher buildings in Historic Area</b>	3) Three additional higher buildings as ‘high points of the pattern’ (not in tower form) can be proposed to provide additional strategic new development opportunities in ways that deliver public benefits within height limits that still reflect the prevailing mid-rise development pattern.

Table B6: Excerpted Summary Recommendations from AECOM Economics’ “Vancouver Chinatown Economic Revitalization Action Plan” (November 2011, pp. 7-12) with additional notes added from the expanded strategies section in their Economic Development Action Plan (pp. 48-59).

Category	Recommendations
<b>Action Plan Strategies Recommendation – Near Term</b>	A. Recruit youth volunteers for Chinatown Clean-up Parties to improve the appearance and cleanliness of Chinatown <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BIA to recruit youth volunteers for a Clean-Up Party each Spring and Fall</li> <li>- BIA to provide publicity, food, drinks and live music to induce youth participation</li> <li>- Solicit the participation of the Chinese Cultural Center, other institutions and individual businesses/properties to allow their facilities to be cleaned</li> <li>- Borrow equipment from local organizations (e.g. power washer)</li> <li>- Depending on weather and the dates of the Chinese holidays, these Clean-Up Parties should be included as part of Chinese festivals, if possible</li> <li>- Provide good food and great music to ensure success – can’t be cheap</li> </ul>
	B. Renovate of one more alley (the alley that leads from the City built Chinatown Plaza Parkade to Pender Street).

Table B6 (continued): Excerpted Summary Recommendations from AECOM Economics' "Vancouver Chinatown Economic Revitalization Action Plan" (November 2011, pp. 7-12) with additional notes added from the expanded strategies section in their Economic Development Action Plan (pp. 48-59).

Category	Recommendations
<b>Action Plan Strategies Recommendation – Near Term (continued)</b>	<p>C. Broaden the restaurant offerings of Chinatown.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BIA to identify up to ten street level retail spaces that could be successful restaurant locations and to reach out to successful Asian-cuisine restaurants in the Vancouver region to encourage a second establishment in Chinatown.</li> <li>- Use commercial attaché of Canadian Embassy and Consulate offices in China to promote restaurant investment opportunities in Chinatown.</li> <li>- Help secure grants to enhance design and tenant improvements for these new Chinatown restaurants.</li> </ul>
	<p>D. Tenant Retention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage businesses to improve their window displays possibly in partnership with a local design school</li> <li>- Provide costumer service training for selected key businesses</li> <li>- Encourage bilingual signage</li> <li>- Encourage businesses to remain open one more evening a week</li> </ul>
<b>Action Plan Strategies Recommendation – Intermediate Term</b>	<p>E. Create an economic development corporation to specifically address the renovation of the heritage buildings in Chinatown.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Chinatown Heritage Building Renovation Corporation (HBRC)</li> <li>2) Chinatown Heritage Building Foundation (CHBF)</li> </ol>
	<p>F. Reinvigorate the Chinese Cultural Center</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hire an ED to transition the organization to a more active and viable one</li> <li>- Develop an annual maintenance plan and longer-term maintenance plan</li> <li>- Establish a broader mix of funding sources, including a mix of earned and contributed income (from individuals, foundations, corporations, etc.)</li> <li>- Create one or two "signature" programs</li> <li>- Develop a permanent exhibit about the history of Chinese in Vancouver/Canada and Vancouver Chinatown</li> <li>- Partner with other groups to develop an active calendar of events</li> <li>- Develop a marketing and public relations plan that works closely with other organizations to attract people to CCC programs</li> </ul>
	<p>G. Marketing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Primary Market – Bring back and expand shopping tours in Chinatown to highlight the new and unique stores and restaurants.</li> <li>- Secondary Market – Emphasize the new restaurants and new programs at the Cultural Center.</li> <li>- Tertiary Market – Highlight shops and restaurants that serve niche markets and direct most of the marketing dollars to the north (North and West Vancouver).</li> </ul> <p>Tourist Market – Invite the hotel concierges to experience the new programs at the Cultural Center and the new and unique restaurants in Chinatown.</p>

Table B7: Excerpted Recommendations from the Chinatown Heritage Buildings Association's "Vancouver Chinatown Cultural Development Study" (2011, pp. 2-3).

Number	Recommendations
1.	Continue to develop and/or contribute to an accessible and comprehensive inventory of arts and cultural assets including facilities and organizations/individuals/creative businesses.
2.	Support capacity building for the arts and culture community in Chinatown and surrounding areas. This may include the development/expansion of an entity (e.g. alliance/cooperative/ collective/industry network or creative centre) that allows for partnerships and enhances capacity building.
3.	Create alternative strategies/partnerships to develop and facilitate access to spaces in Chinatown and area for arts and cultural uses.
4.	Create long term strategy to address aging infrastructure for arts/culture/heritage uses in Chinatown.

Table B8a: Excerpted Recommendations from the City of Vancouver's "Chinatown Neighbourhood Plan & Economic Revitalization Strategy" (2012, pp. 18, 26, 32, 37 and 45).

Category Focus	Recommendations
<b>Heritage and Culture</b>	Key Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preservation of Heritage Buildings</li> <li>- Enhance Cultural Facilities</li> <li>- Encourage Community Programming and Events</li> <li>- Partner with Academic Institutions</li> </ul>
	Council Policies and Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Heritage Buildings</li> <li>1.2 Transfer of Density Policy</li> <li>1.3 Society Buildings Strategy</li> <li>1.4 Chinese Cultural Centre and Dr. Sun Yat-sen Classical Chinese Garden</li> <li>1.5 National Historic Site</li> </ul>
<b>Built Form and Urban Structure</b>	Key Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preserve Chinatown's character and fine grain development pattern, including public places</li> <li>- Support small lot and mid-rise development</li> <li>- Develop a residential intensification strategy</li> </ul>
	Council Policies and Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Chinatown Design Guidelines</li> <li>2.2 Form of Development</li> <li>2.3 Height and Density</li> <li>2.4 Public Realm Linkages</li> </ul>
<b>Community and Economic Development</b>	Key Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A community development approach to economic and cultural revitalization</li> <li>- Develop an economic strategy to build a holistic Chinatown experience, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Marketing and promotion</li> <li>- Business improvement</li> <li>- Public realm enhancement</li> <li>- Residential intensification</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Council Policies and Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1 Business Improvement Area Program</li> <li>5.2 Community Development</li> <li>5.3 Vancouver Agreement</li> </ul>



Table B8a (continued): Excerpted Recommendations from the City of Vancouver's "Chinatown Neighbourhood Plan & Economic Revitalization Strategy" (2012, pp. 18, 26, 32, 37 and 45).

Category Focus	Recommendations
<b>Land Use</b>	<p>Key Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintain Chinatown as a vibrant hub with commercial, retail, cultural uses both day and night</li> <li>- Intensify all uses to better utilize existing building stock</li> <li>- Replace existing Single Room Occupancy hotels (SROs) with better quality housing targeted to low-income and aging residents</li> <li>- Encourage market housing with a focus on affordable market rental and ownership housing</li> </ul> <p>Council Policies and Directions</p> <p>3.1 A Mixed Use Neighbourhood</p> <p>3.2 Diverse Housing Mix</p> <p>3.3 Broad Range of Allowable Uses</p>
<b>Public Places and Streets</b>	<p>Key Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide capital improvement to enhance key public places and streets</li> <li>- Build linkages to surrounding neighbourhood</li> <li>- Assist local community and cultural associations in event and festival programming in public spaces</li> </ul> <p>Council Policies and Directions</p> <p>4.1 Cultural Markers</p> <p>4.2 Linkages to Adjacent Neighbourhoods</p> <p>4.3 Courtyards and Alleyways</p> <p>4.4 Convenient Transportation and Pedestrian Comfort</p> <p>4.5 Ambient and Neon Lighting</p>

Table B8b: Excerpted Proposed Actions from the City of Vancouver's "Chinatown Neighbourhood Plan & Economic Revitalization Strategy," specifically the Economic Revitalization Strategy (2012, pp. 50-52).

Strategy	Proposed Actions
<b>1. Thriving Business District</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tenant Recruitment Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BIA business development workshops/outreach</li> <li>- Zoning and development recommendations</li> <li>- BIA and VEC outreach to realtors and investors</li> <li>- Marketing and tourism campaigns</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Tenant Retention Strategy</li> <li>- Tourism and Marketing Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One-stop Chinatown website</li> <li>- Earned media and social media campaigns</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Vacant Storefronts Strategy</li> </ul>
<b>2. Historic Neighbourhood Revitalization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restoration of Society Heritage Buildings</li> <li>- Optimize National Historic Site Designation</li> <li>- Leadership Development</li> <li>- Seniors Housing</li> </ul>
<b>3. Vibrant Public Spaces</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laneway Revitalization Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Temporary street events or installations</li> <li>- Dumpster-free pilot project</li> <li>- Policy and regulation changes to facilitate retail and commercial uses on laneways</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Clean-up Public Spaces with Local Businesses</li> </ul>

Table B9: Excerpted Recommendations from City of Vancouver's "Chinese Family Clan and Benevolent Societies in the Downtown Eastside: A New Grant Program and Strategic Support for Buildings with Heritage, Affordable Housing, or Cultural Assets" (2014, pp. 5-6).

Category Focus	Recommendations
<b>New Grant Program</b>	A new Chinese Society Buildings Matching Grant Program (the "Grant Program") be established for a period of 3 years, to provide matching grants for critical capital maintenance and upgrades to buildings owned by the Societies with an emphasis on heritage buildings and those with affordable housing units.
<b>Strategic Support</b>	A consultant be engaged to update and conduct technical studies of the Society heritage buildings in Chinatown to identify the funding gap, pursue innovative tools and partnerships, work with the Societies to build their capacity, and leverage the City's capital investment towards building a business case for a comprehensive and effective major upgrade program.

Table B10: Excerpted Recommendations from Heritage BC's "Vancouver Chinatown Intangible Heritage Values Report" (2015, pp. 11-16) with an update on the progress of each recommendation provided by CTT. Yes = addressed; No = not addressed, with additional clarification provided, if needed.

Category Focus	Recommendations	Progress & Status
<b>Places and Spaces for Activities</b>	Coordination of existing places and spaces to provide accessible venues, both inside and outside, for a wide range of activities. These places could include the clan society/association buildings.	Yes/No, more could certainly be done
	Creation of accessible, affordable, and safe permanent places and spaces for seniors' activities, as well as those that encourage inter-generational sharing and education.	
	Creation of permanent places and spaces for specific events and activities, in particular the Night Market.	
	Activate key outdoor spaces for activities and events, including sidewalks, alleys, and other public spaces around the Chinese Cultural Centre and the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Classical Chinese Garden and Park.	
<b>Entrepreneurial and small/family business support</b>	Provide capacity building to encourage and support new entrepreneurial business opportunities in Chinatown, especially for youth, including workshops, business planning, and small business or start up loans.	Yes/No, more could certainly be done
	Provide opportunities for apprenticeships and mentorships between existing established Chinatown businesses and youth, to encourage youth to work in Chinatown, develop skills and business training, especially for succession planning.	
	Create a program of customer service training for new and established businesses, to both facilitate visitor/tourist experiences in Chinatown, and to ensure businesses also serve the local community, especially seniors.	
	Collaborate with existing Chinatown organizations (Vancouver Chinatown BIA, Vancouver Chinatown Revitalization Committee, and Vancouver Chinatown Merchants' Association) to encourage authentic Chinatown businesses, that retain the unique character of Chinatown business: affordable, accessible, language and culturally sensitive, serve the local community.	

Table B10 (continued): Excerpted Recommendations from Heritage BC's "Vancouver Chinatown Intangible Heritage Values Report" (2015, pp. 11-16) with an update on the progress of each recommendation provided by CTT. Yes = addressed; No = not addressed, with additional clarification provided, if needed.

Category Focus	Recommendations	Progress & Status
<b>Heritage and Cultural Hub</b>	Establish a permanent tourism office in Chinatown, located in close proximity to existing tourist destinations the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Classical Chinese Garden and Park, and the Chinese Cultural Centre.	No, not yet
	Tourism office operated by local Chinatown organization and staffed by youth ambassadors, Chinese youth trained to welcome visitors and provide information and tours.	
	Operate tourism office using best practices of heritage and cultural tourism, to provide authentic and value-added experiences to visitors.	
	Coordinate and promote special events and activities with local businesses and attractions.	Yes/No, more could certainly be done
	Offer workshops to build the capacity of local organizations and businesses to promote Vancouver's Chinatown as a tourism destination.	
	Tell the actual stories of Chinatown, including the history of racism and discrimination.	
<b>Deep Sense of History and Heritage</b>	City of Vancouver to provide greater protection and preservation of Chinatown's physical heritage and character through planning and capacity building.	Yes/No, more could certainly be done
	Establish values-based guidelines for Vancouver's Chinatown based upon the intangible heritage values identified in this report.	Not yet, but moving towards this with the work of CTT
	Leverage the heritage of Vancouver's Chinatown through capacity building for building owners to access conservation and awareness grants for conserving and promoting Chinatown's heritage.	Yes/No, more could certainly be done
	Leverage the National Historic Site status of Vancouver's Chinatown through the erection of the trilingual Parks Canada plaque.	Yes, successfully erected in May 2017
	Fund the conservation of Chinatown's Clan and Benevolent Association buildings.	Yes/No, more could certainly be done
	Continue to provide grants and funding for heritage conservation projects, including façade grants, for Chinatown's heritage buildings.	
	Provide capacity building to brand and promote Chinatown's heritage, by recognizing established businesses, institutions, organizations, and historic buildings. Raise awareness about Chinatown history and heritage through temporary and rotation storefront historic exhibits (utilize empty storefronts as exhibit spaces), permanent interpretive signage, and oral history projects.	
	Provide a revised and refreshed Statement of Significance (SOS) for Vancouver's Chinatown as a whole, and identified heritage sites in Vancouver's Chinatown, to help guide planning, recognition, and conservation of Vancouver's Chinatown.	No, not yet

Table B10 (continued): Excerpted Recommendations from Heritage BC's "Vancouver Chinatown Intangible Heritage Values Report" (2015, pp. 11-16) with an update on the progress of each recommendation provided by CTT. Yes = addressed; No = not addressed, with additional clarification provided, if needed.

Category Focus	Recommendations	Progress & Status
<b>A Place for Seniors</b>	Provide more housing and supportive services for seniors in Chinatown.	Yes/No, more could certainly be done
	Provide more places and spaces in Chinatown for seniors to participate in intergenerational education and sharing.	
	Provide more activities for seniors in Chinatown.	
	Consider utilizing the clan association/society buildings in Chinatown for seniors' housing and services.	

Table B11a: Excerpted Recommendations from JTW Consulting's "Chinatown Society Legacy Report" (2015, p. 8).

Number	Recommendations
1.	Without an intervention in the form of a major rehabilitation program, the Society buildings will ultimately be rendered dilapidated and uninhabitable.
2.	An entity, be it a public agency or a community organization, is needed to coordinate partnerships, manage funding, and lend technical assistance to realize the long term value of a rehabilitation program.

Table B11b: Excerpted Recommendations from City of Vancouver's "The Chinese Society Legacy Program" (2015, pp. 7-8).

Number	Recommendations
1.	Initiate fundraising efforts in partnership with CSHBA and approach the Federal and Provincial governments to establish their initial interests to participation in the Legacy Program
2.	Approach potential non-profit partners, including, for example, the Vancouver Foundation, the Chinatown Foundation and VanCity Community Foundation to act as an intermediary
3.	Support the Chinatown Society Heritage Buildings Association to continue advocacy and fundraising with their membership and the wider community
4.	Conduct further financial modelling, including identifying strategies to mitigate risks for Societies and for investors/donors and a phased approach to the implementation of the Program
5.	Outline deployment of the Legacy Program, including partners' roles and responsibilities
6.	Investigate opportunities for jobs creation tied to community economic development achieved through Society buildings rehabilitation activities

Table B12: Excerpted Recommendations from JTW Consulting's "Chinatown Senior Housing Feasibility Study" (2015, p. 48).

Number	Recommendations
1.	Prioritize affordable senior housing development as a central revitalization and conservation strategy for Vancouver's Chinatown.
2.	Establish a two-prong development approach for Chinatown senior housing strategy that takes into consideration both Society-owned buildings and other building opportunities on larger assembled lots in order to provide a diverse range of housing options with continuum of care for seniors to age in place in Chinatown.
3.	Develop a coalition of partners including all levels of governments, Chinese Societies, and other private and nonprofit partners to support and implement a Chinatown senior housing strategy in order to strengthen the intangible heritage of this important National Historic Site.
4.	Establish an entity to build capacity, coordinate partnerships, manage funding, and lend technical assistance and development expertise to Chinese Societies in undertaking a senior housing development project. The entity could be a public agency or a community organization, and could be a new organization or a new arm of an existing organization. The functions of capacity building, partnership coordination, funding management, and development support could also be undertaken by several different agencies.

Table B13: Excerpted Recommendations from Chinatown Action Group's "The People's Vision for Chinatown: A Community Strategy for Social and Economic Development" (2017, pp. 18-23).

Category Focus	Recommendations
<b>Social housing and affordable housing Chinatown</b>  <b>To ensure that the neighbourhood remains affordable for working people and seniors, including long-standing residents, the community needs:</b>	New permanent affordable social housing for low-income people, including people with and without fixed incomes. The number of social housing units in the neighbourhood should match the number of non-social housing units.
	New permanent, purpose-built rental housing that is affordable for working-class families and independent seniors. All non-social housing units in the neighbourhood should meet these criteria.
	As much housing as possible to be owned and operated by the government, so as to maintain permanent affordability and provide the most public benefit.
<b>Affordable, intergenerational community spaces and educational programs</b>  <b>To support the learning and sharing of cultural practices and languages that are needed for social participation in the neighbourhood, the community needs:</b>	A public community centre for seniors, youth, and families that serves as an affordable, central gathering space and provides high quality cultural activities.
	An outdoor public park where seniors, youth, and people of all abilities can gather and exercise during the year, in both open spaces and on specialized equipment.
	A community literacy program that provides language and skills training; other educational programs that teach history and anti-racism through storytelling, art and discussion.
	Free, community-oriented, multilingual cultural programming throughout the day and evening, such as a Chinese-language movie theatre.



Table B13 (continued): Excerpted Recommendations from Chinatown Action Group's "The People's Vision for Chinatown: A Community Strategy for Social and Economic Development" (2017, pp. 18-23).

Category Focus	Recommendations
<b>Collective and democratic decision-making</b>  <b>To ensure that people have a real impact in the decisions that affect their lives and community, the community needs:</b>	<p>Free interpretation and translation provided for all government services and consultations in Chinatown, as well as other neighbourhoods with significant populations of residents or workers who have limited English proficiency.</p> <p>A new, publicly funded Chinatown community council that engages the entire neighbourhood in democratic decision-making and that trains residents to become community leaders. A majority of the council membership should be Chinatown residents, especially seniors, women, and low-income people.</p> <p>Increased public accountability and financial transparency for all existing committees and individual appointments that receive public funding and represent or make decisions about Chinatown.</p> <p>A political and legal advocacy organization that advocates for and empowers residents and workers to exercise their legal rights, especially those who are low-income, have limited English proficiency, or lack formal education.</p>
<b>Affordable and accessible retail</b>  <b>To meet the everyday needs of a working-class neighbourhood and to sustain the existing economy, the community needs:</b>	<p>Grocery stores that carry affordable, healthy, fresh, and culturally-appropriate foods, including produce, fish, and meat; grocery stores should be easy to walk to from nearby housing.</p> <p>Programs and policies, such as rent stabilization, that ensure businesses that cater to low-income residents remain in the neighbourhood. Almost half of all businesses are located in Chinatown because of low rents, and more than half of their customer base is made up of residents from Chinatown and Strathcona.</p> <p>Affordable retail stores that are open air or open to the sidewalk, so that it is easy for people with mobility impairments and limited English proficiency to shop.</p> <p>Safe and welcoming spaces for legalized street vending and community bartering.</p> <p>Cafes and restaurants that are affordable to and welcoming of low-income people.</p>
<b>To feel safe in the neighbourhood</b>  <b>To ensure that the neighbourhood is a physically safe place for people of all ages and abilities, the community needs:</b>	<p>Longer pedestrian crossing times and louder or more visible pedestrian crossing signals at wide or busy traffic intersections (e.g., Main and Hastings); other traffic-calming and safety measures, especially during the winter, when pedestrians are less visible to drivers.</p> <p>Sidewalks and streets that are kept in good repair (i.e., flat, smooth) and swept and cleaned regularly, so that they are safe for people of all abilities, even in poor weather.</p> <p>Brighter street lighting and more public seating to make people feel safer and more comfortable walking in the neighbourhood.</p> <p>All three levels of government to address violence and poverty by housing people who are homeless, raising income assistance rates, and addressing obstacles to employment.</p>
<b>Preventative health and social services that cater to seniors and poor people</b>  <b>To ensure people's well-being, health and dignity, the community needs:</b>	<p>Increased government subsidies for health care, especially dental care, vision care, and Traditional Chinese Medicine.</p> <p>Affordable, culturally safe, and language appropriate health care providers, such as doctors, pharmacists, acupuncturists, and Traditional Chinese Medicine doctors.</p> <p>Educational programs that address and prevent local environmental and public health issues including infestations, malnutrition, sanitation, pollution, and drug addiction.</p> <p>Social services, employment, language training, housing, and other support, especially for people who are poor, homeless, or have mental health illnesses or other health challenges.</p>

Table B13 (continued): Excerpted Recommendations from Chinatown Action Group's "The People's Vision for Chinatown: A Community Strategy for Social and Economic Development" (2017, pp. 18-23).

Category Focus	Recommendations
<b>Preventative health and social services that cater to seniors and poor people (continued)</b>	Culturally safe and language-appropriate assistance for people who are applying for government benefits and entitlements, such as social housing, Old Age Security (OAS), Canada Pension Plan (CPP), and permanent residency or citizenship.
<b>To ensure people's well-being, health and dignity, the community needs:</b>	Accessible and language-appropriate information, both online and in print (e.g., mailers to residents), about government services.

Table B14: Excerpted Recommendations from the Historical Discrimination Against Chinese People in Vancouver (HDC) Advisory Group "Project Overview and Recommendations" (2017, pp. 18, 26, 32, 37 and 45).

Number	Recommendations
<b>1</b>	Acknowledgement of Past Discrimination and Offer a Formal Apology
<b>2</b>	Strengthen Relations with the Chinese Canadian Community through Legacy Actions
<b>Area A:</b>	Initiate and Sustain the Legacy
<b>Area B:</b>	<p>Educate and Outreach</p> <p>B1 Publish HDC research and related materials as a legacy document</p> <p>B2 Work with schools to develop curricular materials</p> <p>B3 Enhance cultural programming and walking tours in Chinatown</p> <p>B4 Create or designate cultural space for story-telling and other activities</p> <p>B5 Strengthen Communication and Cultural Competency</p> <p>B6 Convene Public Dialogues on Anti-racism</p> <p>B7 Create annual scholarships for students</p> <p>B8 Provide input to Civic Assets Naming</p>
<b>Area C:</b>	<p>Conserve, Commemorate and Enhance Living Heritage and Cultural Assets</p> <p>C1 Initiate a process towards a UNESCO designation of World Heritage Site for Chinatown</p> <p>I. Establish a group with the Legacy Working group to work on application;</p> <p>II. Consult with the Federal and Provincial Governments on the feasibility, timeline and resource requirements for such an application and seek their support;</p> <p>III. Consult with applicants who have experiences or were successful in their applications to UNESCO for similar designation, e.g. Kaiping county in Southern China;</p> <p>IV. Consult with Vancouver Chinatown community groups, organizations and businesses to identify interest and gather feedback;</p> <p>V. Report back to Council on the feasibility, scope, timeline and resource implication in submitting an UNESCO application.</p> <p>C2 Create a Chinatown Living Heritage and Cultural Assets Management Plan to support the UNESCO process</p> <p>C3 Support Keefer Memorial Square redesign</p>

Table B15: Excerpted Recommendations from the Hua Foundation's "Vancouver Chinatown Food Security Report" (2017, p. 40).

Number	Recommendations
1	Support the inclusion of culture as a fourth pillar of sustainability
2	Explicitly include and support cultural food assets in the next iteration of the Vancouver Food Strategy
3	Support further research and education on cultural food assets and parallel food systems

Table B16: Excerpted proposed definitions and potential values and attributes from the LOCO Business Network Society of BC's Report "Approaches to Protecting Heritage Businesses" (2017, p. 37).

Number	Proposed Definitions (1 to 3); Potential Values and Attributes (1 to 4)
1	Proposed definition of a <b>heritage business</b> : A business that is shaped by values from a shared past that is recognized and deemed important by the communities of people who value that heritage, frequent the business and/or the area.
2	Proposed definition of a <b>heritage neighbourhood business</b> : A business that a community or communities of people don't want to lose because it characterizes or embodies values regarded as important to how people view and experience the memory and identity of the area, and which sustain valued ways of life. Its specific location in that area may be a defining feature of the neighbourhood. It will likely be recognized as an established part of the ecosystem in the area.
3	Proposed definition of a <b>City of Vancouver heritage business</b> : A business that has contributed to the identity of the City as a whole and which has city-wide significance. It characterizes or embodies values regarded as important to how people view and experience the memory and identity of the city. The location of such a business within a certain community may or may not be of primary importance.
1	<b>Value: Historic significance</b> Attributes: inclusive, welcoming marginalized people, community oriented, overcoming racism and discrimination
2	<b>Value: Small/Family business entrepreneurial</b> Attributes: local, independently owned and operated, convenient access to a complete array of goods (including fresh produce and groceries) and services that are necessary for daily life for local residents, <b>affordable to neighbourhood incomes, accessible and welcoming regardless of class and financial means*</b> , language and culturally sensitive, open air display of goods, blurring of outside and inside physical spaces, representative of an endangered grouping of valued businesses (such as BBQ meat stores, green grocers, fishmongers etc.) *these attributes have been noted again and again as of utmost importance
3	<b>Value: A place for seniors</b> Attributes: nurturing of relationships between and/or across two or more generations, transmission of knowledge, access to services (health, financial, social), shopping, socializing
4	<b>Value: Cultural</b> Attributes: unique and authentic experiences, intercultural, important for Chinese Canadian traditions and cultural life, accessibility in terms of language

Table B17a: Excerpted Summary Recommendations from the Hua Foundation's "Hua Social Cohesion Report" (2018, p. 8).

Number	Summary Recommendations
1.	Address the growing divide, and expansion of parallel systems in Chinatown, both in an economic and a socio-cultural context;
2.	Implement and streamline policies to encourage small business growth;
3.	Develop an equity framework to better understand the needs of Vancouver's growing diverse communities;
4.	Cooperate with all levels of government to address systemic issues facing vulnerable community members; and
5.	Refine the application of existing policies and city-wide strategies, utilizing a culturally appropriate lens.

Table B17b: Excerpted Recommendations from the Hua Foundation's "Hua Social Cohesion Report" (2018, pp. 43-46).

Category Focus	Recommendations
<b>Addressing Parallel Systems</b>	Identify the needs of different community members to be better able to serve across parallel systems; leaving it solely to the free market will continue to gentrify the area and exacerbate existing cohesion problems.
	Encourage greater participation and engagement from all businesses with Chinatown-wide events & festivities.
	Appoint a business ambassador to support the relationship-building process between traditional & non-traditional businesses, and to work directly with businesses on local procurement.
	Implement cross-cultural marketing that is specific to programs and workshops, and engage across socio-economic and cultural lines.
	Establish cultural knowledge/skills sharing hub that works off of UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) Article 14(a), where each State Party shall endeavour, by all appropriate means, to: ensure recognition of, respect for, and enhancement of the intangible cultural heritage in society, in particular through:
	(i) educational, awareness-raising and information programmes, aimed at the general public, in particular young people; (ii) specific educational and training programmes within the communities and groups concerned; (iii) capacity-building activities for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, in particular management and scientific research; and (iv) non-formal means of transmitting knowledge;
<b>City and Regulatory Body Support</b>	Improve multilevel accessibility in both traditional and non-traditional businesses.
	Incorporate an Assets-Based Community Development framework into policy.
	- In particular, recognizing Chinatown's established social infrastructure and social economy as assets. - Direct external investments to strengthen and grow from these existing baseline assets.
	Work with stakeholders (e.g. BIA) on setting measurable goals towards the actions of the Vancouver Chinatown Economic Revitalization Plan after incorporating elements of intangible heritage and asset-based community development framework.
	Implement policies to reduce speculation & dampen property value inflation or other measures to improve tenureship of lease.

Table B17b (continued): Excerpted Recommendations from the Hua Foundation's "Hua Social Cohesion Report" (2018, pp. 43-46).

Category Focus	Recommendations
<b>City and Regulatory Body Support (continued)</b>	<p>Establish special economic zones for Chinatown and the DTES to recognize the unique cultural and social assets of these neighbourhoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide appropriate support services to traditional businesses.</li> <li>- Incentivize cooperation with culturally specific infrastructure.</li> <li>- Legitimize aspects of informal and survival economies.</li> </ul> <p>Support traditional businesses in upgrades to physical infrastructure and technology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For example, credit/debit card machines, and takeout delivery services, or similar programs to past beautification grants.</li> </ul> <p>Streamline/improve processes for permitting &amp; inspection (including language accessibility).</p> <p>Establish a food-focused business incubator space (e.g. test/pop-up kitchen) to reduce barriers to small business startup.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage and incentivize a focus on cultural specificity in kitchen set up and training programs.</li> </ul> <p>Provide assistance &amp; resources to traditional businesses regarding succession planning. Explore opportunities for implementing long-term sustainable and community ownership models such as cooperatives.</p>
<b>Policy Recommendations</b>	<p><b>1. Development and application of an Equity Framework</b></p> <p><b>2. Improve Social Cohesion and decreasing Social Distance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meaningfully shift the orientation of policy from "Place-making" to "Place-keeping;"</li> <li>- Support the maintenance and growth of Chinatown's social infrastructure as something critical to residents, businesses, and other groups; and</li> <li>- Broaden the definition of "food assets" to include cultural food assets for their role in ensuring residents have access to healthy, culturally appropriate, and affordable food, along with a place for community identity and social connection.</li> </ul>
<b>A. SHIFTING SYSTEMS LEVEL BELIEFS AND BEHAVIOURS</b>	
<b>Policy Recommendations</b>	<p><b>3. Chinatown Economic Revitalization Plan and Chinatown Neighbourhood Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. "Tenant recruitment strategy."</li> <li>b. "Tenant retention strategy."</li> <li>c. "Tourism and Marketing Strategy."</li> <li>d. "Clean-up of public spaces with local business."</li> <li>e. Include a Community Economic Development strategy.</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Systemic neighbourhood environmental issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. increasing the number of safe and affordable housing units, access to health-focused treatment, and equitable employment opportunities.</li> <li>b. install lighting on streets and in alleyways to help people feel safe during evenings and at night.</li> </ul>
<b>B. REFINEMENT AND REFRESH OF EXISTING POLICIES</b>	



Table B18: Excerpted recommendations from the City of Vancouver's "Amendments to the Chinatown HA-1 and HA-1A Districts Schedule, Design Guidelines and Policies" (2018, pp. 1-2).

Item	Recommendation
<b>A</b>	<p>THAT the General Manager of Planning, Urban Design and Sustainability be instructed to make application to amend the HA-1 and HA-1A Districts Schedule of the Zoning and Development By-law, generally to introduce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) maximum net Floor Space Ratio;</li> <li>(ii) maximum building heights in floors within the current maximum height in metres;</li> <li>(iii) requirements to provide non-residential uses;</li> <li>(iv) provisions for retail mezzanine and laneway retail spaces;</li> <li>(v) maximum widths for development sites (i.e. site frontage); and</li> <li>(vi) maximum widths for storefronts.</li> </ul> <p>FURTHER THAT the application be referred to a public hearing; AND</p> <p>FURTHER THAT the Director of Legal Services be instructed to prepare the necessary amending by-law, generally in accordance with Appendix A, for consideration at public hearing.</p>
<b>B</b>	<p>THAT, at the time of any enactment of the proposed amendments to the HA-1 and HA-1A Districts Schedule, the General Manager of Planning, Urban Design and Sustainability be instructed to bring forward for Council approval consequential amendments to the Chinatown HA-1 Design Guidelines and the Chinatown HA 1A Design Guidelines.</p>
<b>C</b>	<p>THAT, subject to the enactment of the proposed amendments to the HA-1 and HA-1A Districts Schedules, the Director of Legal Services be instructed to bring forward for Council approval consequential amendments to the Parking By-law generally in accordance with Appendix C.</p>
<b>D</b>	<p>THAT Council revoke the Rezoning Policy for Chinatown South (HA-1A) and that the General Manager of Planning, Urban and Sustainability be instructed to not consider any further applications under this policy except for the application which has been received and is under review for 728-798 Main Street.</p> <p>FURTHER THAT Council revise the Rezoning Policy for the Downtown Eastside and the Downtown Eastside Plan in order to remove certain references to rezoning in Chinatown, generally in accordance with Appendices D and E.</p> <p>AND FURTHER THAT Recommendations B, C and D also be referred to a public hearing.</p>
<b>E</b>	<p>THAT recommendations A through D be adopted on the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) THAT the passage of the above resolutions creates no legal rights for any person, or obligation on the part of the City and any expenditure of funds or incurring of costs is at the risk of the person making the expenditure or incurring the cost;</li> <li>(ii) THAT any approval that may be granted following the public hearing shall not obligate the City to enact any rezoning by-laws; and</li> <li>(iii) THAT the City and all its officials, including the Approving Officer, shall not in any way be limited or directed in the exercise of their authority or discretion, regardless of when they are called upon to exercise such authority or discretion.</li> </ul>

Table B19: Excerpted recommendations from the Strathcona BIA's "Community-Serving Retail in Chinese Society Buildings: Project Report" (2019, p. 2).

Number	Recommendation
1.	<b>Continue the program</b> by supporting the current pilot location and interesting other Chinese societies and community-serving businesses to participate as well
2.	Procure a <b>professional real estate management</b> firm that takes care of real estate tasks on behalf on Chinese societies cost-effectively and timely
3.	Provide community-minded entrepreneurs (in and outside society buildings) <b>easier access to business advice</b> that may currently be difficult for them to find, approach and negotiate
4.	Bring together a <b>wide group of stakeholders</b> and interest them to join forces to scale up the program and achieve more substantial interventions
5.	Invest in the <b>food function of Chinatown and Strathcona</b> with amenities such as shared or commissary kitchens, affordable production, retail and workshop spaces, and support programs

Table B20: Excerpted recommendations from the Chinatown Laneway Team – UBC SCARP Studio "Life in Chinatown Lanes: Exploring Hidden Opportunities for Activation" (2019, pp. 79-81).

Number	Recommendation
1.	Collaboration with organizations interested in participating in laneway activation
2.	Building capacity in terms of i) Permitting; ii) Small-scale events; and iii) Storage
3.	Moving from short-term interventions to long-term visions
4.	Scaling up from lanes to network to ecosystem, addressing: i) Micro-networks; ii) Larger lane networks; iii) Chinatown's lane ecosystem

## Appendix C - Inventory Data Category Definitions

The following tables summarise the various definitions of the different data categories captured in the inventory. Specifically: Heritage values, ICH domains, Chinatown Legacy values and the use category and types catalogued.

Table C1: Heritage Value definitions based on the *Canadian Register of Historic Places* (2006, pp. 12-13).

Heritage Value	Definition
<b>Aesthetic</b>	<b>Aesthetic value</b> refers to the <b>sensory qualities</b> of a historic place (seeing, hearing, touching, smelling and tasting) in the context of broader categories of design and tradition. A place may have aesthetic significance because it evokes a positive sensory response, or because it epitomizes a defined architectural style or landscape concept. Visual aesthetic value is typically expressed through form, colour, texture or materials. It is possible for historic places to have other aesthetic values as well, such as auditory ones. Historic places with aesthetic significance may reflect a particular style or period of construction or craftsmanship, or represent the work of a well-known architect, planner, engineer or builder.
<b>Historical or cultural</b>	<b>Historical or cultural value</b> refers to the <b>associations</b> that a place has <b>with past events</b> and historical themes, as well as its capacity to <b>evoke a way of life or a memory of the past</b> . Historical or cultural value may lie in the age of a heritage district, its association with important events, activities, people or traditions; its role in the development of a community, region, province, territory or nation; or its patterns of use. Historical or cultural value can lie in natural or ecological features of the place, as well as in built features.
<b>Scientific</b>	<b>Scientific value</b> refers to the capacity of a historic place to provide <b>evidence</b> that can <b>advance our understanding and appreciation of a culture</b> . The evidence is found in the form, materials, design and/or experience of the place. Scientific value can derive from various factors, such as age, quality, completeness, complexity or rarity. Scientific value may also be present when the place itself supplements other types of evidence such as written sources, such as in archaeological sites.
<b>Social</b>	<b>Social value</b> considers the <b>meanings attached to a place by a community</b> in the present time. It differs from historical or cultural value in that the value may not have an obvious basis in history or tradition, and relates almost entirely to the present time. Social value may be ascribed to places that perform a key role within communities, support community activities or traditions, or <b>contribute to the community's sense of identity</b> . Places with social value include sites that bring the community together and create a sense of shared identity and belonging.
<b>Spiritual</b>	<b>Spiritual value</b> is ascribed to places with <b>religious or spiritual meanings</b> for a community or a group of people. Sacred and spiritual places could include places of mythological significance, landscape features associated with myth and legends, burial sites, rock cairns and alignments, fasting/vision quest sites etc., places representing particular belief system(s) or places associated with <b>sacred traditions, ceremonial practices or rituals</b> of a community/group of people.

Table C2: Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Domain definitions based on the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (UNESCO 2003).

ICH Domain	Definition
<b>Oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of ICH</b>	The oral traditions and expressions domain encompasses <b>an enormous variety of spoken forms</b> including proverbs, riddles, tales, nursery rhymes, legends, myths, epic songs and poems, charms, prayers, chants, songs, dramatic performances and more. Oral traditions and expressions are used to pass on knowledge, cultural and social values and collective memory. They play a crucial part in keeping cultures alive.
<b>Performing arts</b>	The performing arts range from <b>vocal and instrumental music, dance and theatre to pantomime, sung verse and beyond</b> . They include numerous cultural expressions that reflect human creativity and that are also found, to some extent, in many other intangible cultural heritage domains.
<b>Social practices, rituals and festive events</b>	Social practices, rituals and festive events are <b>habitual activities that structure the lives of communities and groups</b> and that are shared by and relevant to many of their members. They are significant because they <b>reaffirm the identity of those who practise them</b> as a group or a society and, whether performed in public or private, are closely linked to important events. Social, ritual and festive practices may help to mark the passing of the seasons, events in the agricultural calendar or the stages of a person's life. They are closely linked to a community's worldview and perception of its own history and memory. They <b>vary from small gatherings to large-scale social celebrations and commemorations</b> . Each of these sub-domains is vast but there is also a great deal of overlap between them.
<b>Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe</b>	Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe include <b>knowledge, knowhow, skills, practices and representations developed by communities by interacting with the natural environment</b> . These ways of thinking about the universe are expressed through language, oral traditions, feelings of attachment towards a place, memories, spirituality and worldview. They also strongly influence values and beliefs and underlie many social practices and cultural traditions. They, in turn, are shaped by the natural environment and the community's wider world.

Table C3: Chinatown Legacy Values Definitions based on the findings of the 2015 Heritage BC *Intangible Heritage Values Report* and recent CTT community engagement (Heritage BC 2015 and CTT 2019).

Chinatown Legacy Value	Definition
<b>A place of Character</b>	The buildings and physical features that make up the look of Chinatown (e.g. mixed Western and Eastern architectural elements, narrow storefronts, neon signs, etc.)
<b>A place of Connection</b>	The ties with ancestors, families and loved ones (e.g. sharing family meals, visiting grandparents, etc.)
<b>A place of Experience</b>	The activities, sights, smells, sounds and tastes of Chinatown (e.g. sounds of mahjong, traditional herbal stores, etc.)
<b>A place of Opportunity</b>	Overcoming adversity to create a better life through activism, entrepreneurship and perseverance (e.g. anti-firehall protests, family businesses, etc.)
<b>A place of Stories</b>	The personal stories and histories of Chinese-Canadians and other cultures in Chinatown (e.g. Modernize Tailors, Yucho Chow Photography Studio, etc.)
<b>A place of Traditions</b>	The ceremonies, cultural festivals, rituals and traditions of Chinatown (e.g. clan association ancestral ceremonies, annual Lunar New Year celebration and parade, etc.)

Table C4: Use category and type definitions utilized in the current-use canvas of Chinatown (CTT 2019).

ID	Use category	Use type examples (note list not exhaustive)
1	Cultural	artist studio, art gallery, cultural centre, film production, library, live music venue, museum, nightclub, performing arts group, performing arts theatre
2	Chinese Societies	Chinese societies meeting hall, Chinese societies programming space, Chinese societies martial arts club
3	Residential	apartment, housing co-op, SRO
4	Institutional	child-care, community center, education, place of worship, research center, schools (university or vocational), social service (job placement centre, drop-in centre)
5	Manufacturing	clothing manufacturing factory, food manufacturing factory
6	Office	accountant, consultant, contractor, coworking space, design firm, government, importer/distributor, lawyer/law firm, marketing firm, media company, news outlet, non-profit, notary public, pop-up office, publisher
7	Banks	banks
8	Health Care Office	acupuncture, alternative health services, clinic, dentist, family doctor, laboratory, physiotherapist, specialist doctor, therapist, Traditional Chinese Medicine
9	Recreation	fitness centre, park, yoga studio
10	Retail - Food	bakery café, BBQ meat shop, butcher, dim sum shop, dry goods, fish monger, frozen food distributor, grocery store, herbal shop, ice cream shop, liquor store, poultry shop, tea shop
11	Retail - Not Food	art products/art supplies store, book store, cell phone store, clothing store, cookware store, dollar store, DVD rental store, electronics store, furniture store, general store, home appliance store, jewelry store, leather goods store, lighting store, pharmacy, records store, religious supplies, second hand store, skateboard shop, souvenir/gift shop
12	Service - Food	bar, café/coffee shop, fast food chain, food court/take-out food, restaurant
13	Service - Not Food	barber shop, beauty/hair salon, convenience store, insurance broker, key cutter, miscellaneous, photo/print shop, post office, real estate agency, repair shop, shipping/courier, shoe cobbler, tailor, tattoo parlour, telecommunications service provider, travel agent
14	Other	parkade, pop-up space, sales centre, utility
15	Vacant Lot	community garden, empty lot, parking lot
16	Unoccupied buildings	Under construction, unoccupied



## Appendix D - Chinatown SoS Summary and Compilation

The following table summarises the buildings in Chinatown that already have a Statement of Significance (SoS) composed for them (whether published or unpublished). The subsequent pages compile these SoS, in the order that they are referenced in the consolidated inventory.

Table D1: Summary of the available Chinatown SoS. (Source: Consolidated from the BC Register of Historic Places, Canada's Historic Places and a folder of unpublished SoS provided by CTT).

Number	Site	SoS Source
1	Vancouver's Chinatown National Historic Site of Canada	Parks Canada
2	8 W Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
3	5 W Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
4	1 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
5	23 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
6	27 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
7	33-47 E Pender Street (a collection of three buildings around a courtyard)	Canada's Historic Places
8	51 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
9	79 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
10	80 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
11	100 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
12	104-108 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
13	111 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
14	121 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
15	124 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
16	127 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
17	135 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
18	137-139 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
19	141-147 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
20	158-160 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
21	168 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
22	200 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
23	228 E Pender Street	Unpublished SoS
24	236 E Pender Street	Unpublished SoS
25	258 E Pender Street	Canada's Historic Places
26	445 Gore Avenue	Canada's Historic Places
27	525 Gore Avenue	BC Register of Historic Places
28	609 Gore Avenue	Canada's Historic Places

Table D1 (continued): Summary of the available Chinatown SoS. (Source: Consolidated from the BC Register of Historic Places, Canada's Historic Places and a folder of unpublished SoS provided by CTT).

Number	Site	SoS Source
29	425 Carrall Street	Canada's Historic Places
30	488 Carrall Street	Canada's Historic Places
31	509 Carrall Street	Canada's Historic Places
32	525 Carrall Street	Canada's Historic Places
33	578 Carrall Street	Canada's Historic Places
34	133-135 Keefer Street	Canada's Historic Places
35	218-222 Keefer Street	Canada's Historic Places
36	400 Main Street	Canada's Historic Places
37	401 Main Street	Canada's Historic Places
38	501 Main Street	Canada's Historic Places
39	721 Main Street	Canada's Historic Places
40	208 E Georgia Street	Canada's Historic Places
41	221 E Georgia Street	Unpublished SoS
42	224 E Georgia Street	Canada's Historic Places
43	252 E Georgia Street	Canada's Historic Places
44	255 E Georgia Street	Unpublished SoS
45	291 E Georgia Street	Canada's Historic Places