



Fostering Building & Neighbourhood Green Development - Hong Kong Green Building Council

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Contents

- Built environment of Hong Kong
- Challenges
- The development of Hong Kong's Green Building **Rating Tool**
- **Micro-climate study**
- From green **buildings** to sustainable **neighbourhoods**
- Looking forward and world trend





Built Environment of Hong Kong

7.3 M population



Built-up areas take up 24% of land

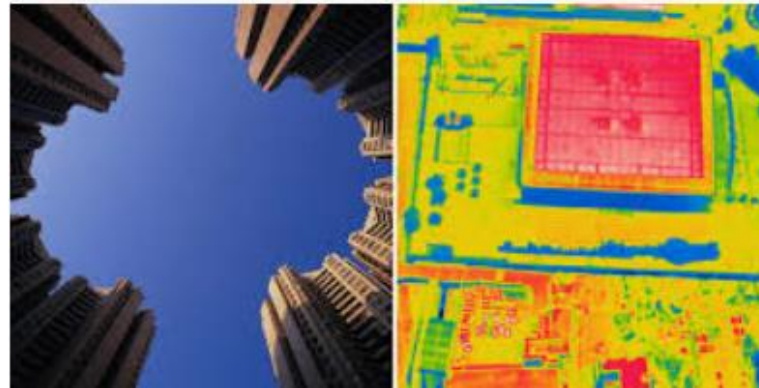


Population density
of built-up areas

27,330 person/km²



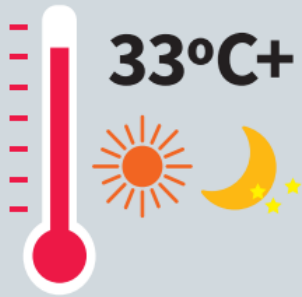
nano flat



Creating a liveable city comes with a lot of challenges:

- Shortage of **land**, tiny living spaces
- Noise from high-density environment
- Urban **heat island** effect
- **Air ventilation** problems
- Health and wellbeing
e.g. SARS epidemic in 2013
- Lack of landfills for municipal **waste**

Climate Change



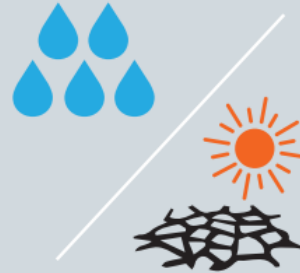
More very hot days
and hot nights



Fewer rain days but
average rainfall intensity
will increase



More extreme
rainfall events



More extremely wet years
but risk of extremely
dry years will remain



Global sea level rise will lead to
coastal changes all over the world,
including Hong Kong



Threat of storm surges associated
with tropical cyclones will rise

- Climate change and **extreme** weather
- As mentioned in “Hong Kong Climate Change Report 2015”, Hong Kong will experience increasingly extreme weather events.
- Adaptation of urban and building designs

Driving the **GREEN** Building Movement !

Vision

To help save the planet and improve the **wellbeing** of the people of Hong Kong by transforming the city into a greener **built environment**.

Mission

To lead market transformation by advocating green **policies** to the Government, introducing green building **practices** to all stakeholders, setting **standards** for the building profession, and promoting a green **lifestyle** to the people of Hong Kong.

Inaugural in **2009**



A Network of Strong Support

4 Founding Members



Over **150** Institutional Members
Over **1,800** Associate Members



(Information as of Oct 2018)

Numerous
Supporting Organisations



Developing a green building rating tool to meet the challenges

1996
HK-BEAM
for office buildings



2004
BEAM 4/04 & 5/04 for
all types of buildings



2010
Launch of BEAM Plus
New & Existing
Buildings V1.1,
after establishment of
HKGBC



2012
New Buildings V1.2,
with new passive design criteria



2013
Interiors V1.0



2016
Existing Buildings V2.0,
Neighbourhood V1.0



The BEAM Plus Family

Masterplanning



Neighbourhood V1.0
(ND)



Building Design &
Construction



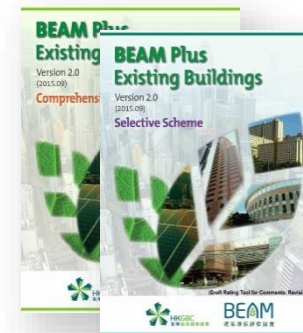
New Buildings V1.2
(NB)



Operation &
Maintenance



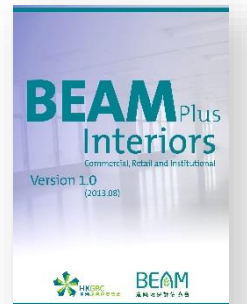
Existing Buildings
V2.0
(EB)



Fit-out



Interiors V1.0
(BI)



Six major aspects

Site : land use, outdoor pollution management, etc.

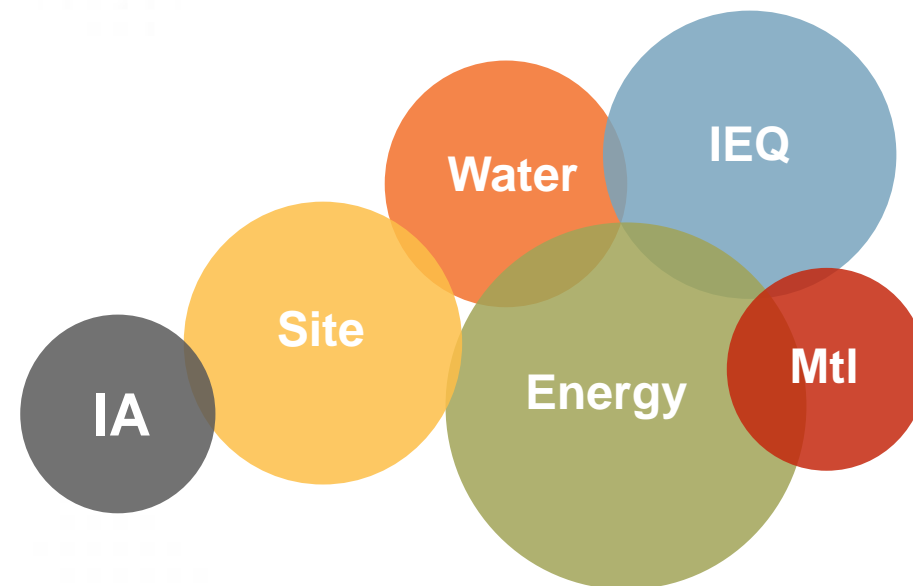
Materials : material use, waste management, etc.

Energy : energy efficiency, passive design, provisions for energy management, etc.

Water : water quality, water efficiency, water recycling, etc.

Indoor Environmental Quality : IAQ, thermal, lighting, acoustics, barrier free access, etc.

IA: innovations, additional performance

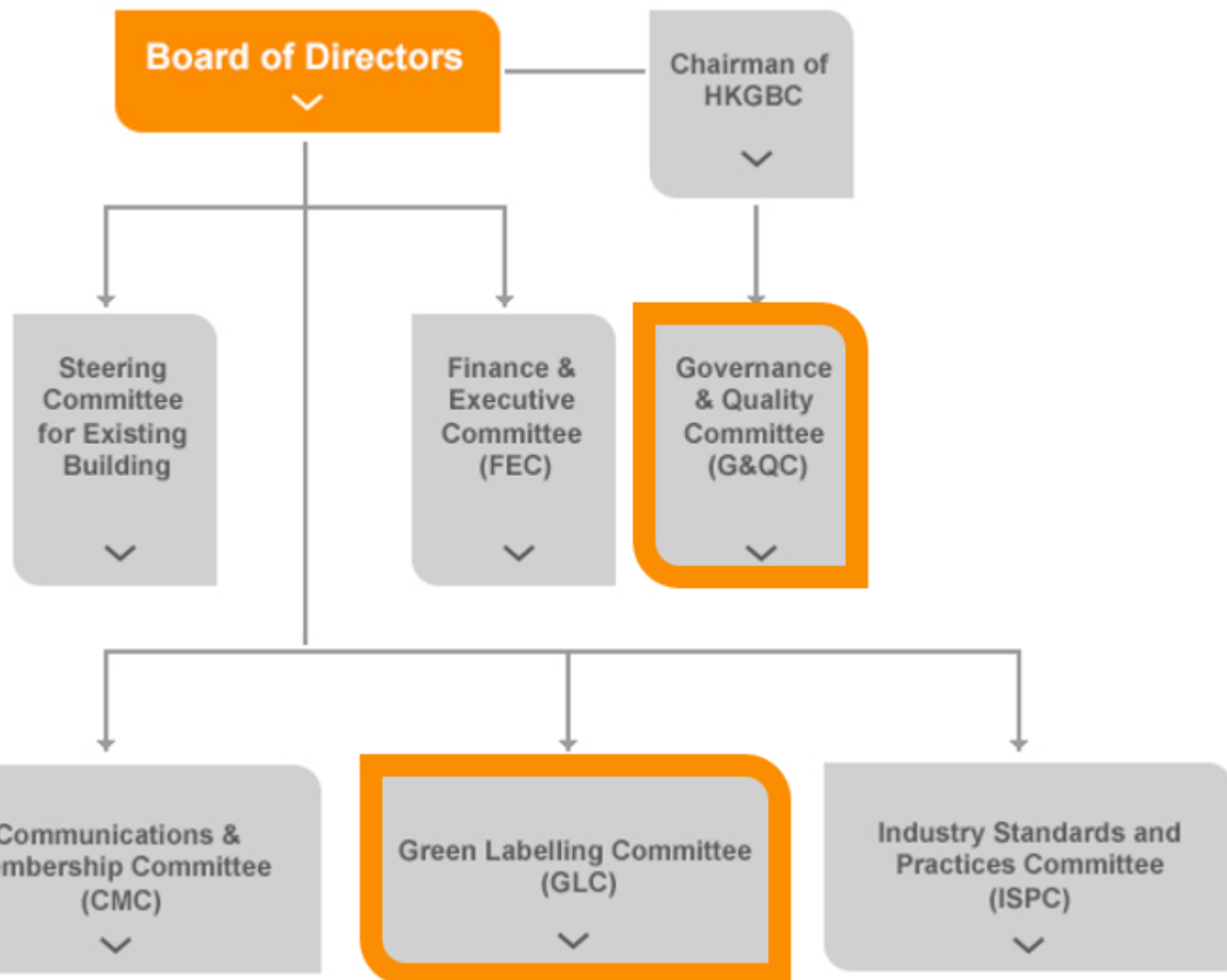


Example Grading Method (for New Buildings)

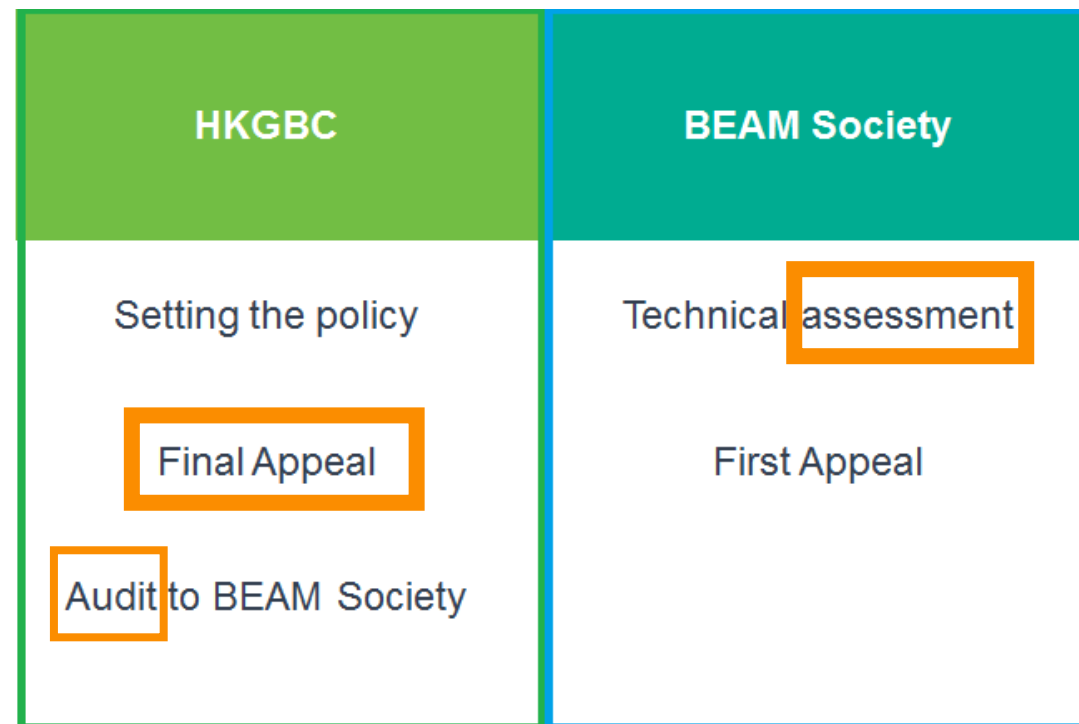
	Overall	Site	Energy	IEQ	Innovations & Additions (credits)
Platinum	75%	70%	70%	70%	3
Gold	65%	60%	60%	60%	2
Silver	55%	50%	50%	50%	1
Bronze	40%	40%	40%	40%	-



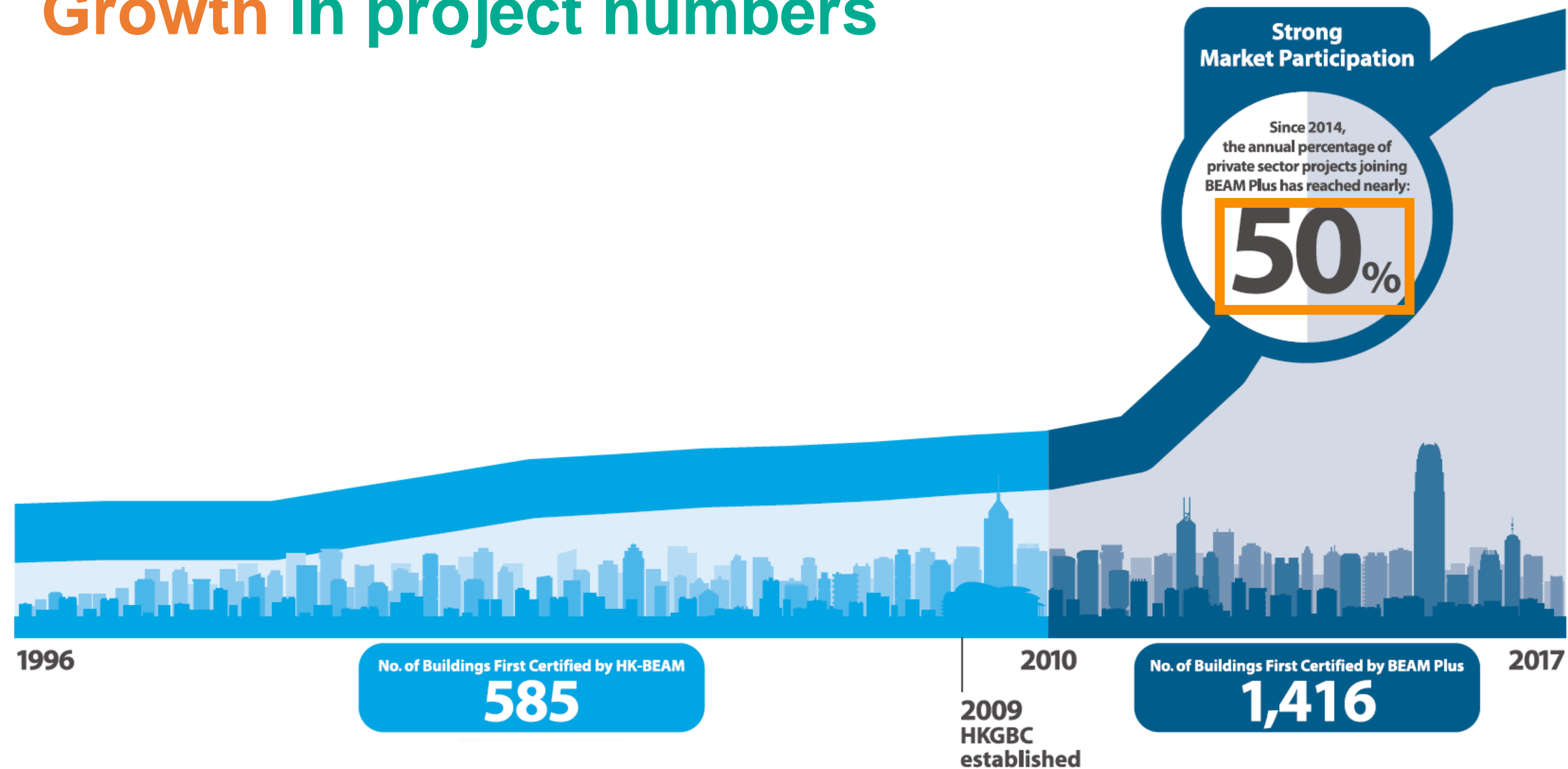
HKGBC



Robust Governance



Growth in project numbers



Greenville Villa (綠悠雅苑)

A Housing Society project achieving NB Platinum

- People-oriented design
- Greenery ratio at 41%
- Natural ventilation in flats and lobbies
- Recycling bins on each floor
- Low-VOC materials indoor
- EV charging facilities in car parks
(less air pollution by using electric cars)



People-oriented design

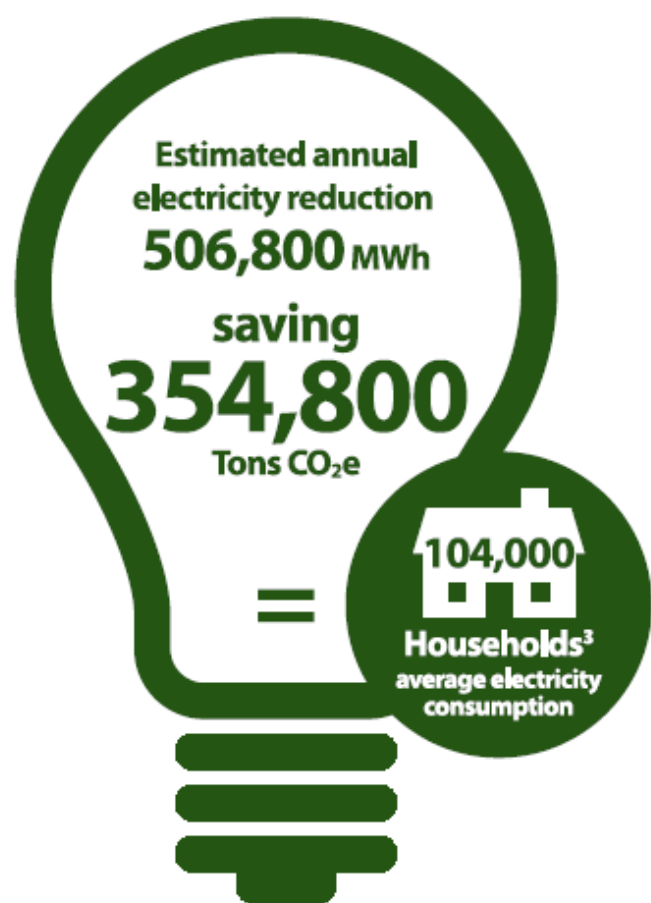


Natural ventilation



Low-VOC materials

Total saving of BEAM Plus assessed projects compared to the baseline:

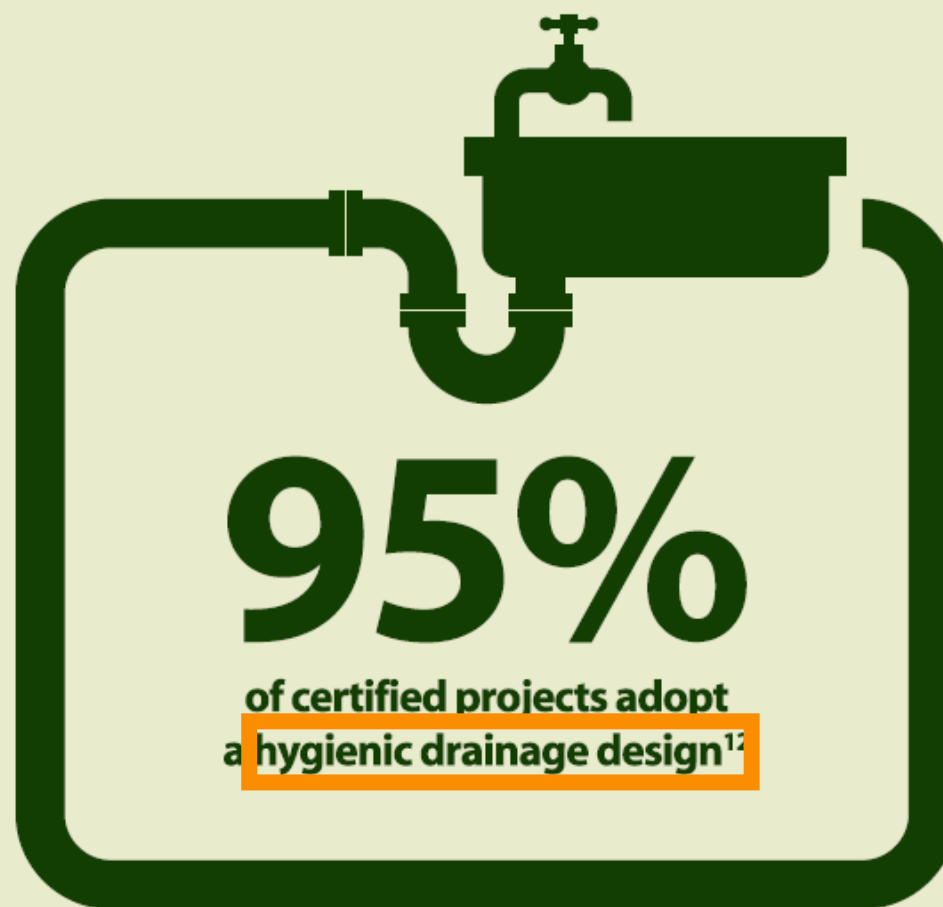


Total estimated carbon emissions saved each year:

362,200
Tons of CO₂e
=**15.7** million trees planted

BEAM Plus achievements 2010-2017

Excellent Indoor Environmental Quality

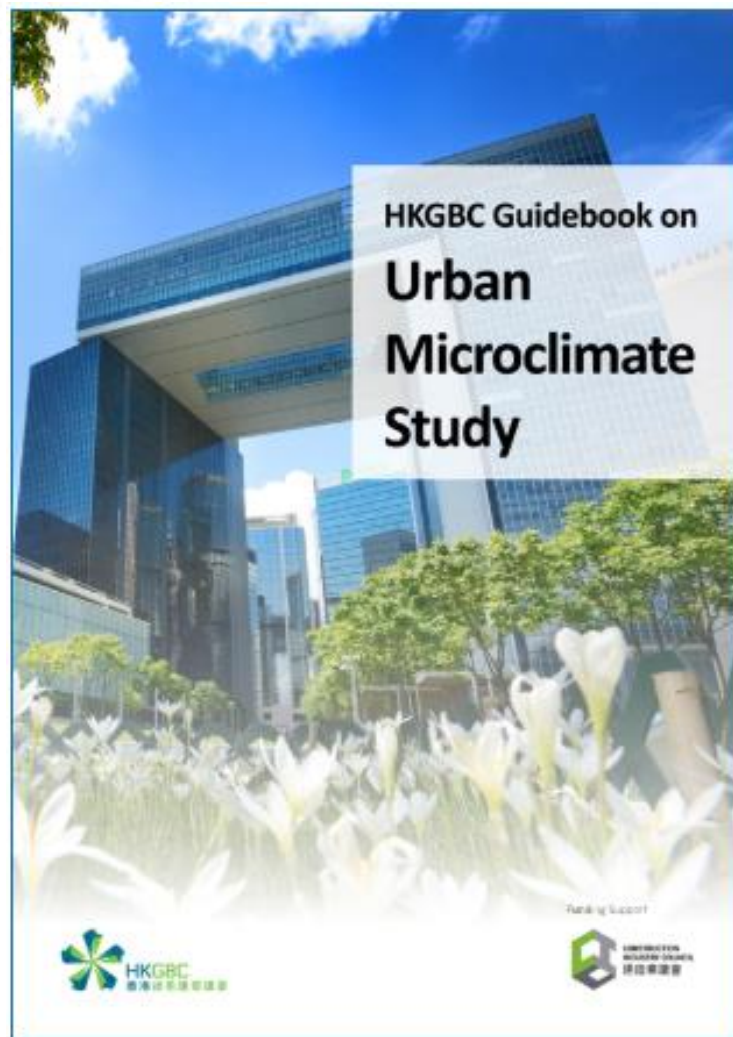


Problems in Hong Kong – Wall Effect



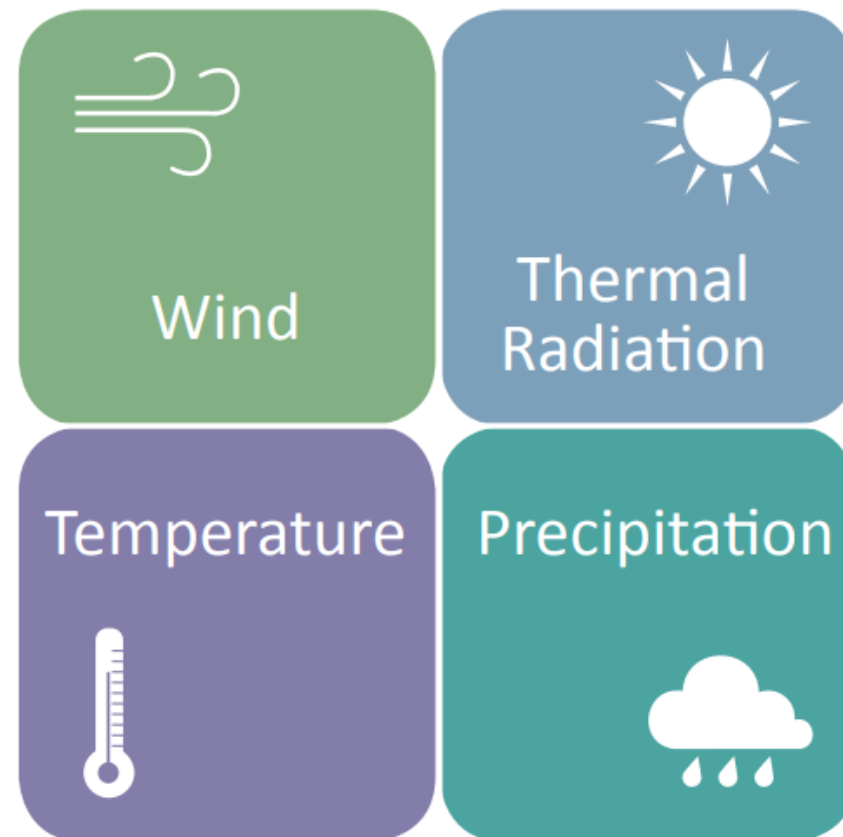
- Wall effect caused by high-rise buildings along the coast, blocking the ventilation pathways across the urban area.
- Isolated high rise buildings can improve ventilation of surrounding area
- Districts with uniform building height are worse ventilated than those with variable heights

Urban Microclimate Study 2016



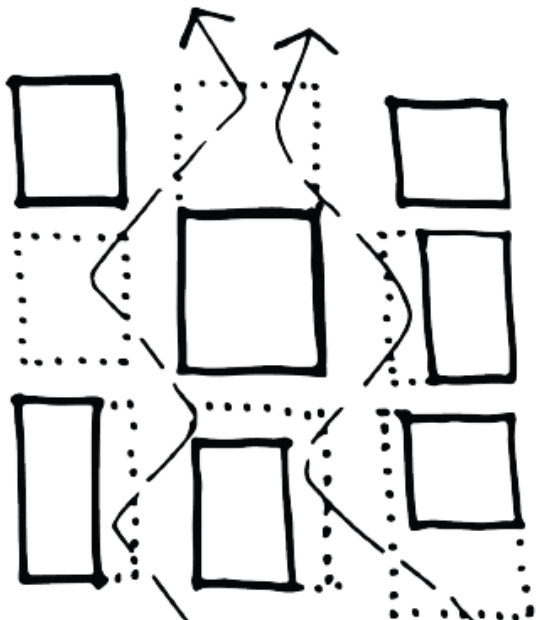
Urban Microclimate Design Guidelines

- Increase **ventilation** through:
 - **site** planning
 - building design
- Increase **evaporative** cooling
- Reduce heat **accumulation**
- Reduce **heat release**
- Reduce direct solar **radiation**
- Reduce surface temperature
- **Provide rain protection**

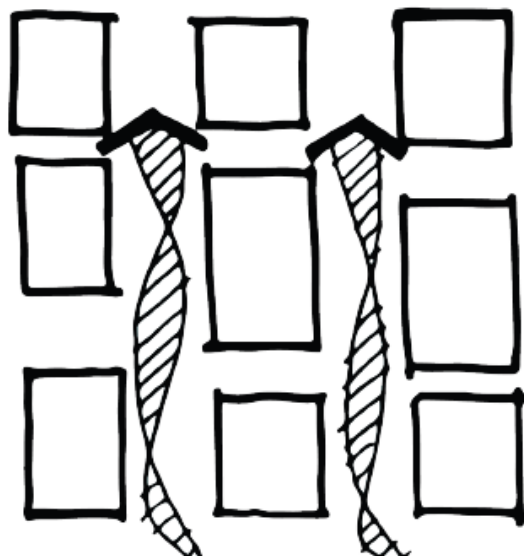


(1) Ventilation

Increase ventilation with **site planning**



Connect Open Spaces



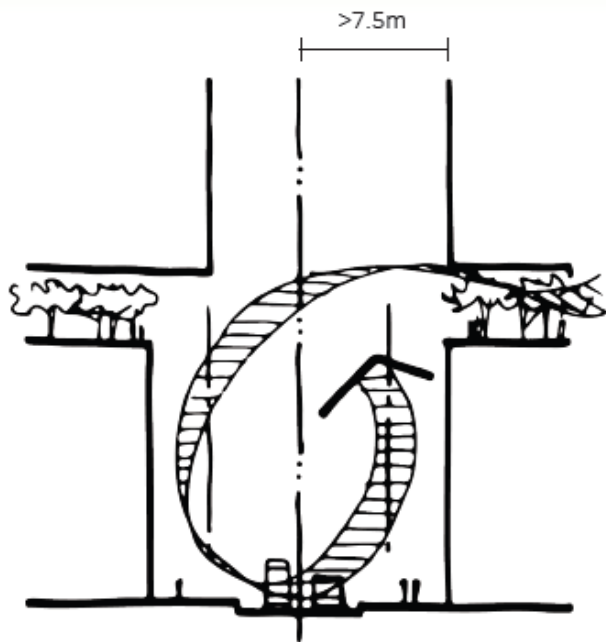
Arrange buildings to channel wind



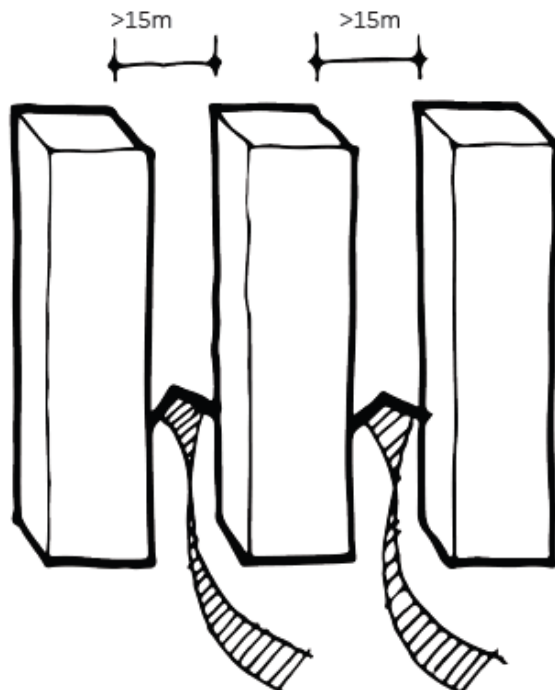
Kai Ching Estate

(1) Ventilation

Increase ventilation with **site planning**



Building Set Back



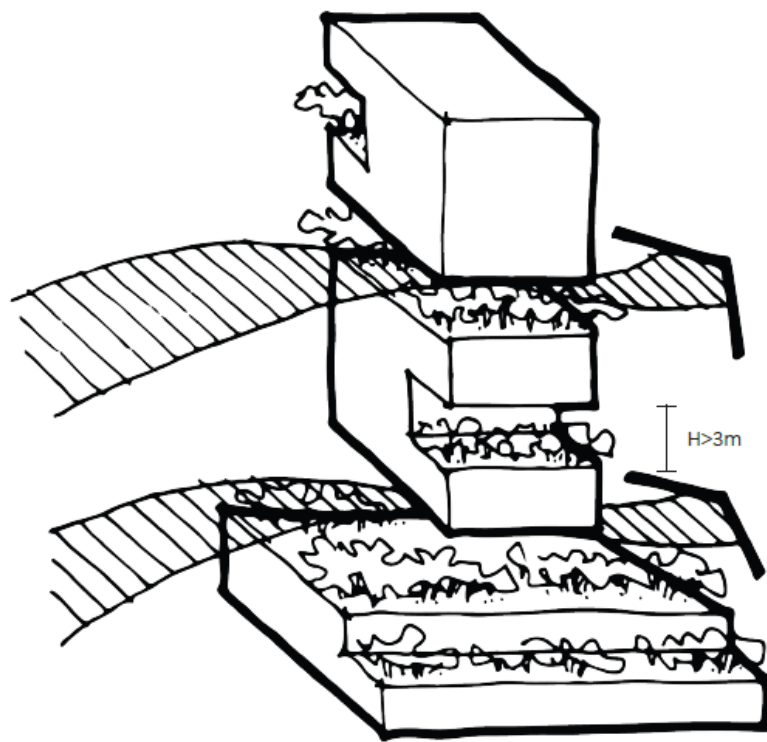
Increase permeability of building blocks



Long Ching Estate

(1) Ventilation

Increase ventilation with **building design**



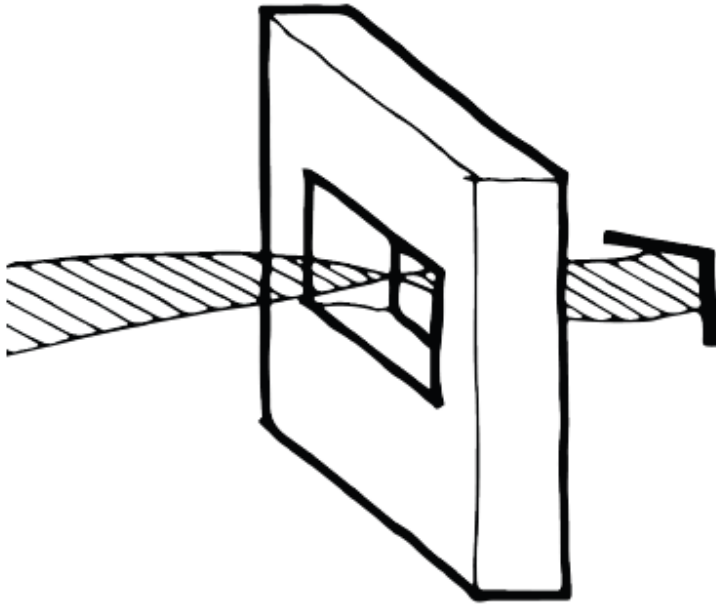
Permeable sky garden



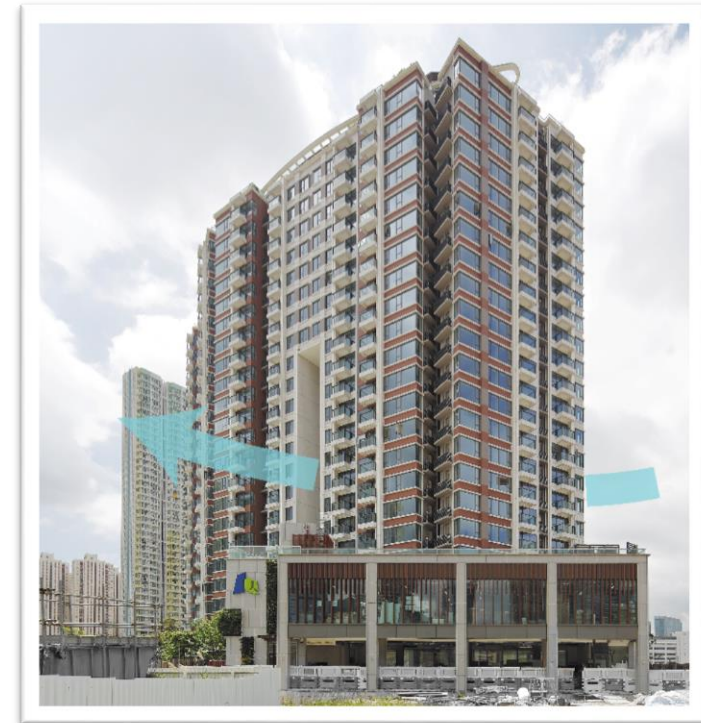
Hysan Place

(1) Ventilation

Increase ventilation with **building design**



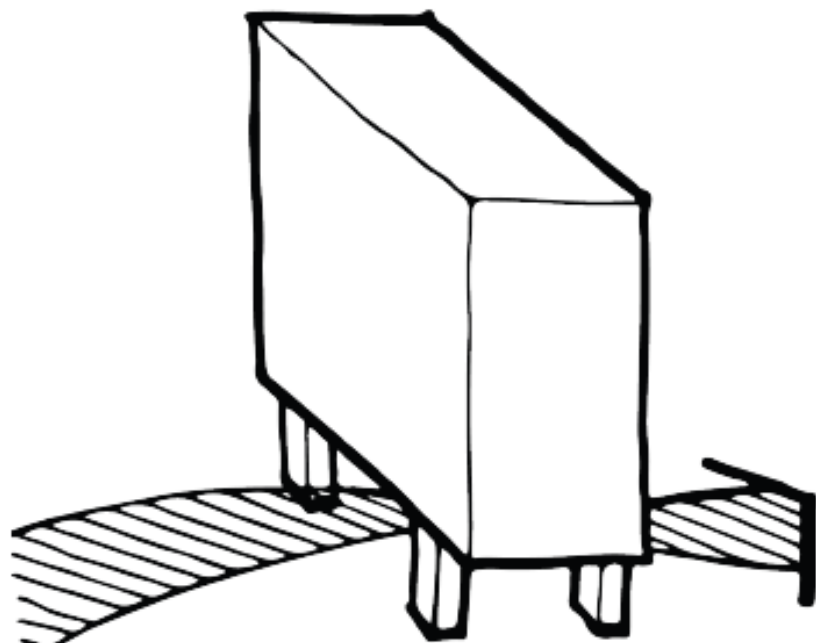
to Increase building permeability
- Create openings in building façades



URA's Kai Tak Development

(1) Ventilation

Increase ventilation with building design



Increase **ground zone** air volume



Green Atrium

(2) Public Health and Comfort



Outdoor **open space**

1. Reduce **heat discharge** near pedestrian area
2. Provide **shading** for pedestrian activities
3. Provide **water features & greenery** to increase evaporative cooling

(2) Public Health and Comfort

Existing Building

Reduce Temperature by **Increase albedo**



Reduce Temperature by
Reduce thermal mass



(3) Radiation

Reduce direct solar radiation

Reduce **surface temperature**



Shading provided by covered walkway, tree canopies and building blocks

Cool materials for ground surface and green wall



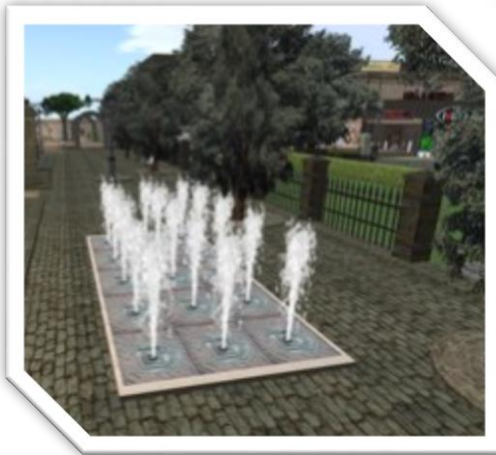
Increase albedo and sky view factor

(4) Heat

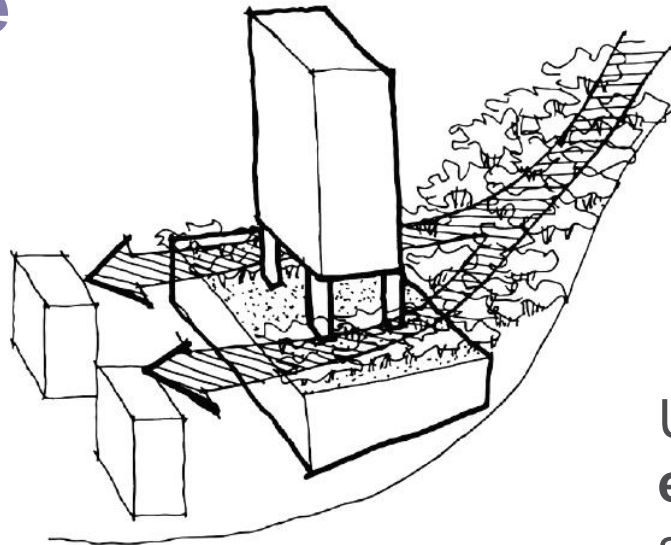
Increase evaporative cooling

Reduce heat accumulation

Reduce heat release



Water features, **greenery**
and **permeable paving**



Increase **ventilation**
to carry away heat

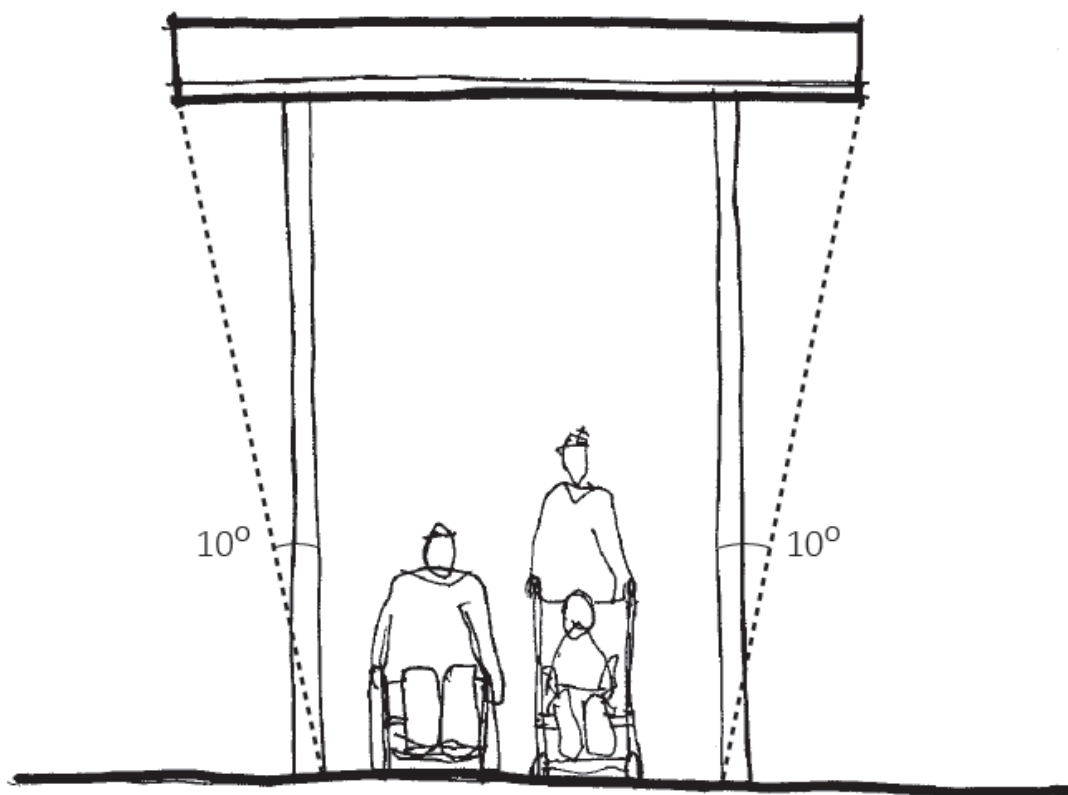


Use light-weight
external shades,
such as louvres
or green walls



(5) Precipitation

Provide rain protection



- Protecting pedestrians from precipitation will **improve the microclimate and usability** of open spaces.
- In designing a covered walkway, the angle of deflection from the driving rain effect should be considered.

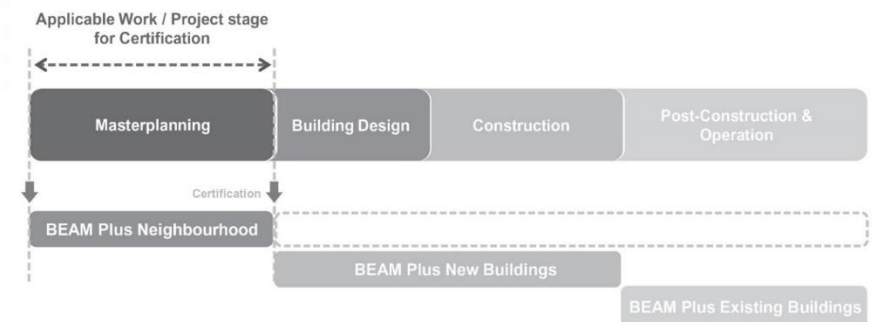
In designing a covered walkway, the angle of deflection from the



BEAM Plus Neighbourhood

- Spaces between buildings
- Developments to be good neighbours
- Embraces socio-economic elements
- Sustainable lifestyle
- Diversity of housing types and mixed-use developments
- Synergy through shared use of facilities in a neighbourhood scale
- Enhanced indoor and outdoor Environmental qualities
- Waste recycling to mitigate landfill shortage problem

Neighbourhood: A fundamental block of a city Evaluate at an **early stage**



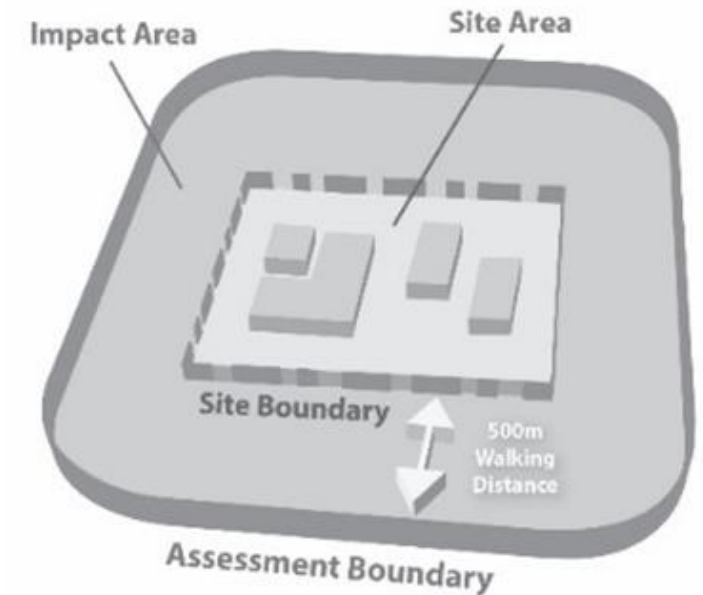
Emphasize on Spaces between Buildings

Public realm matters



Concept of “Being a good neighbour”

Bring positive impacts to occupants & immediate neighbours



Assessment Area
= Site Area + Impact Area



Incorporating New Assessment Aspects



Community
Aspects
(CA)

New!



Site Aspects
(SA)



Materials
And Waste
Aspects
(MWA)



Energy
Aspects
(EA)



Water
Aspects
(WA)



Outdoor
Environmental
Quality
(OEQ)

New!



Innovations
and Additions
(IA)





COMMUNITY ASPECTS



Community engagement



Community farming



Local economy



Cultural assets



COMMUNITY ASPECTS: PLACE - MAKING

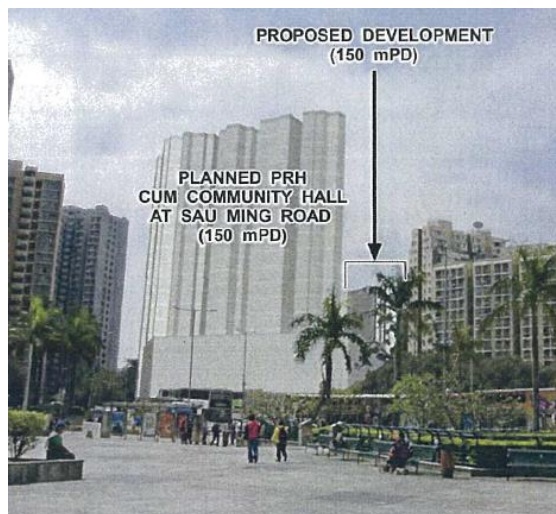
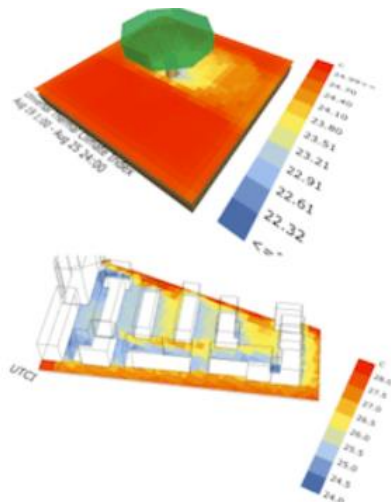
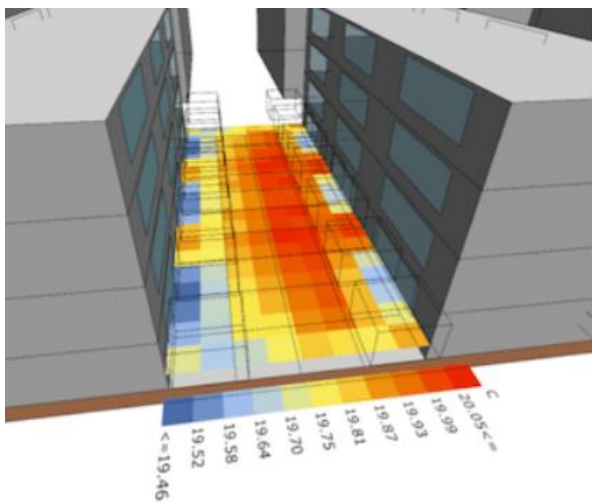
Place-making

- New interest/experience
- Social interactions
- Relationship
- Feelings and memories
- Sense of place





OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY



Thermal comfort, urban heat island

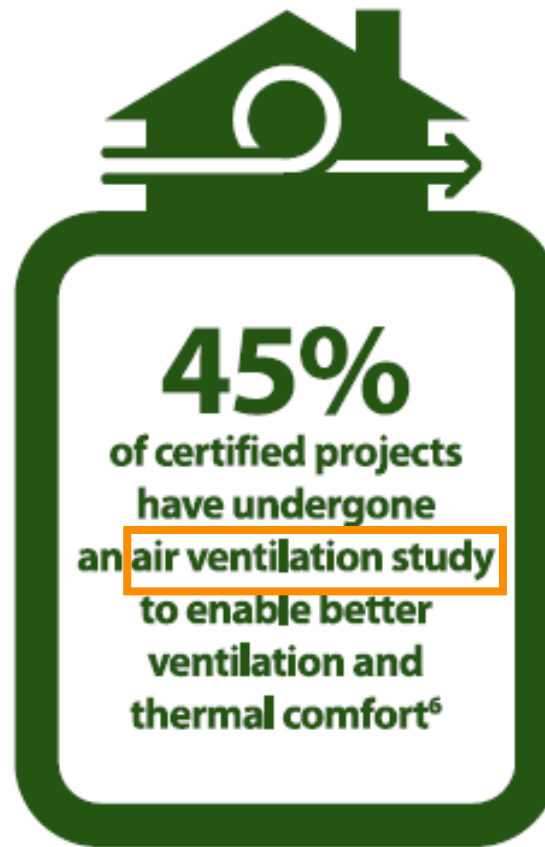


BEAM Plus achievements 2010-2017

Pleasant Environment



Walkability and Mobility

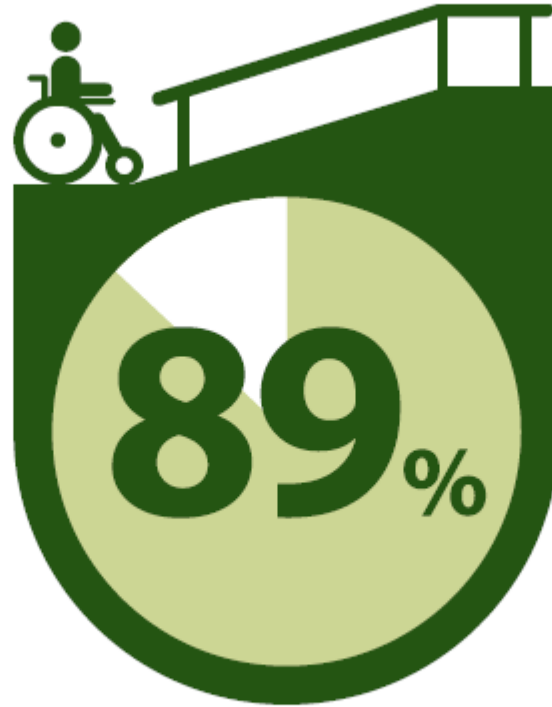


BEAM Plus achievements 2010-2017

Community Facilities and Amenities



of certified projects have
nearby recreational facilities



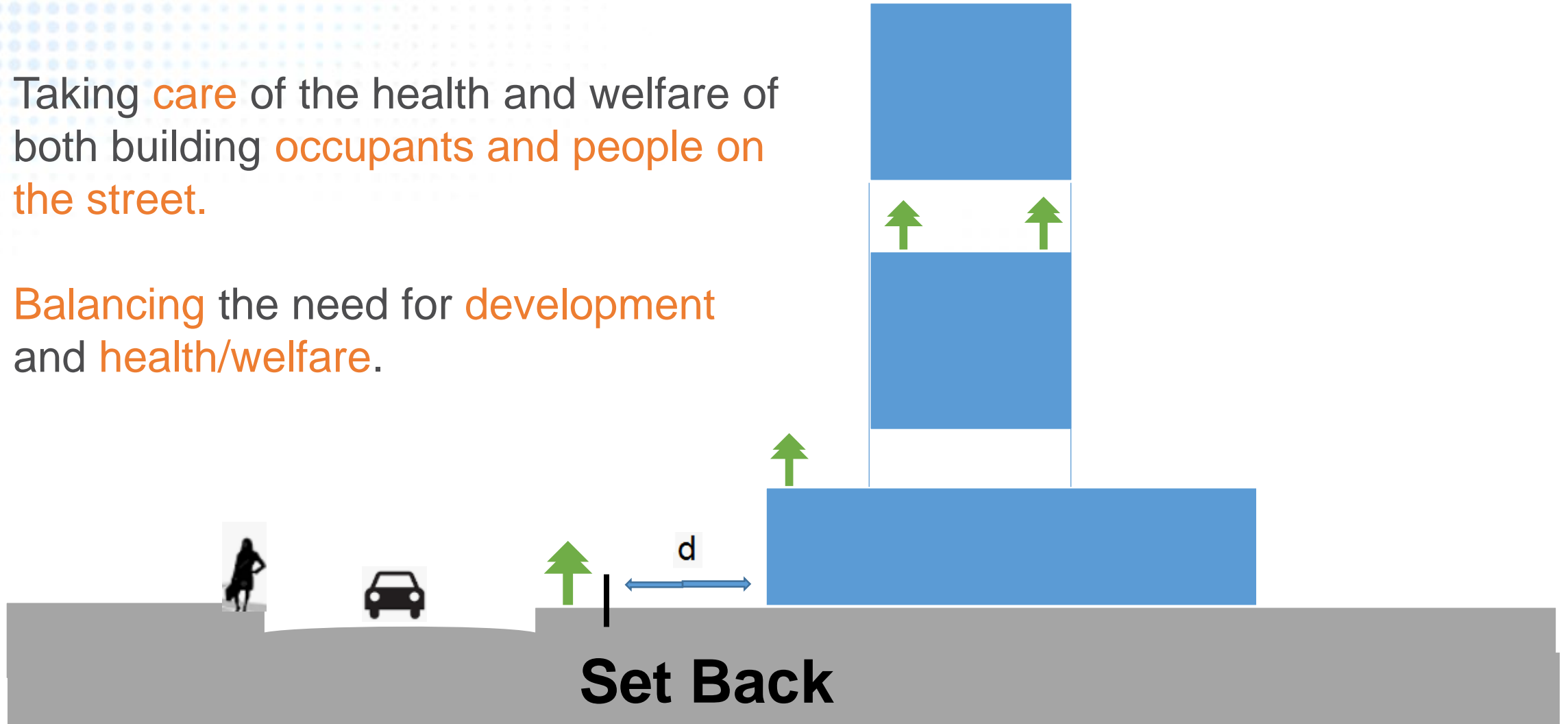
of certified projects provide
enhanced universal access



of certified projects are
well-equipped with
building amenity features

Micro Climate and Neighbourhood Design

- Taking **care** of the health and welfare of both building **occupants and people on the street**.
- **Balancing** the need for **development** and **health/welfare**.



Neighbourhood Design
(BEAM Plus)

Microclimate Study

Hong Kong's contribution to :

1) Hot and humid
climate regions in
South East Asia

2) High rise & high
density cities

Neighbourhood & Microclimate Study

Communal usage of precious natural resource - **AIR**



Communal usage of

- 1) Open spaces
- 2) Recreational areas, school playgrounds
- 3) Harbour promenades, covered walkways, etc.



Communal usage of **LAND RESOURCES**



Looking forward

In the coming years, HKGBC will –

- further develop the **Eco-labelling Schemes** for building products and materials by unifying two local schemes
- conduct **health and wellbeing studies** in buildings
- roll out **Version 2.0 of BEAM Plus NB** that will emphasize more on health and wellbeing
- promote **BEAM Plus EB** to more existing buildings e.g. NGO buildings, aged housing estates, etc.
- help in developing a sustainability design assessment tool for **built environment & infrastructure** to help build a sustainable city



Health, Wellbeing & Productivity in Offices





**The challenges are great,
but we can build a sustainable city !**





Thank you !

www.hkgbc.org.hk

