

HONG KONG:

Green building assessment tools
And sustainable practices

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1. HONG KONG SITUATION IN THE CONTEXT OF GREEN ARCHITECTURE TODAY. WHAT IS GOING ON?



LOCAL OR GLOBAL?

INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT INTERNATIONAL GREEN BUILDING APPROACHES UK, US, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA.

What is green building?

HONG KONG: Green building assessment tools and sustainable practices

• **Green building** is the practice of *creating structures* and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building's life-cycle from siting to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation and deconstruction (U.S. EPA)



Table: Impacts of the built environment:

Aspects of Built Environment:	Consumption:	Environmental Effects:	Ultimate Effects :		
Siting •Design •Construction •Operation •Maintenance •Renovation •Deconstruction	Energy •Water •Materials •Natural Resources	Waste •Air pollution •Water pollution •Indoor pollution •Heat islands •Stormwater runoff •Noise	Harm to Human Health •Environment Degradation •Loss of Resources		

Green buildings are designed to reduce the overall impact of the built environment on human health and the natural environment by:

- Efficiently using energy, water, and other resources
- Protecting occupant health and improving employee productivity
- Reducing waste, pollution and environmental degradation

What is Sustainable Building?

- The term relates to both process and product;
- It is more meaningful at a national or regional or urban level;
- Strictly speaking, a fully sustainable building would have to, over its lifecycle:
 - Not cause a diminution of fossil fuel supply;
 - Not cause a diminution in net potable water supply;
 - Not cause a diminution in supply of virgin materials;
 - Cause zero net emissions;
 - Cause zero negative ecological impacts;
 - Cause no negative impacts on construction workers, occupants or users (or investors??);
- These are fairly tough targets to meet...

Bad Habits in the Building Sector

Cause	Intermediate	End Result	
Too much AC	Excess energy use	Excess GHG High operating costs Occupant discomfort	
Bad orientation	Excess solar gain or not enough	Excess AC & GHG High operating costs Occupant discomfort	
Too much glass	Bad energy performance Too much solar gain	Excess AC & GHG High operating costs Occupant discomfort	
Wretched	Too much area / volume	Excess heating and AC Excess Excess GHG	
	Excess materials	High operating costs Embodied GHG Excess cost	

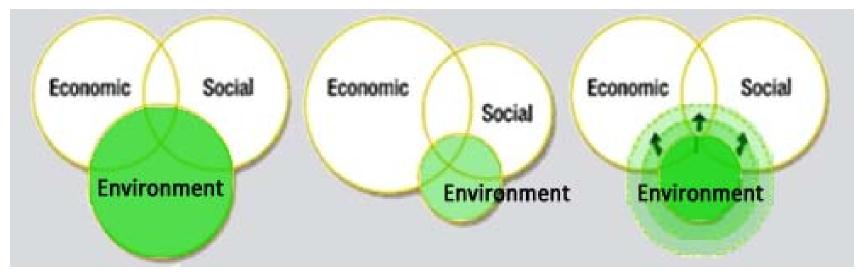
Green Building and Sustainable building (based on performance)

- Fuel consumption of non-renewable fuels
- Water consumption
- Land consumption
- Materials consumption
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Other atmospheric emissions
- Impacts on site ecology
- Solid waste / liquid effluents
- Indoor air quality, lighting, acoustics
- Longevity, adaptability, flexibility
- Planning for good management
- Cost
- Social and economic considerations
- Urban / planning issues

Green Building

Sustainable Building

The Three Pillars of Sustainable Development



(Source: http://www.iucn.org/programme/)

From left to right:

the theory, the reality and the change needed to achieve Utopia.



2. PLETORA OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS. WHAT LABEL SHOULD HK FOLLOW?

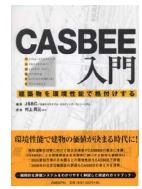


HONG KONG....THE BATTLE OF GREEN LABELS?







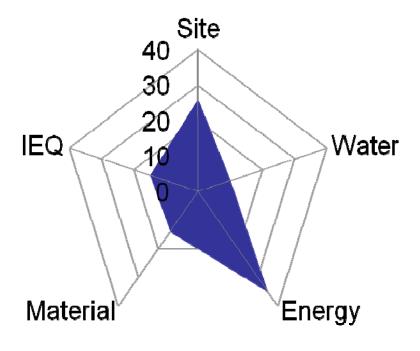




- LEED USGBC
- BREEAM UKBRE
 - CASBEE Japan
- GB Tool Canada
- HK-BEAM Hong Kong
- Green Building Taiwan
- Green Building Label(GBL)—China
 - Green Star Australia



• LEED – USGBC



Green Building Label(GBL)–China

Green Building Label (China) (Public buildings)

- ★—— 22 ~ 34 scores
- ★★—— 35 ~ 45 scores
- ★★★—— 46 ~ 57 scores





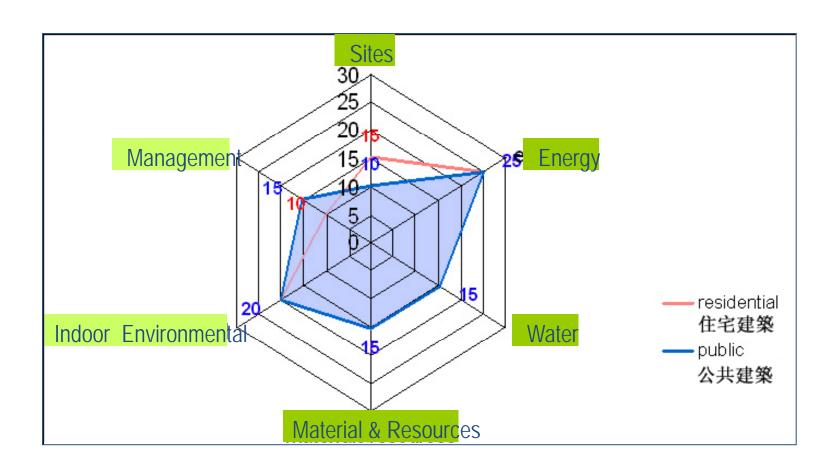
Green Building Design Label

		General Items (43 scores) Green					Building Label	
Star-class	Land Saving & Outdoor Environmen t (6 scores)	Saving & Utilization			,	Operation & Management (7 scores)	Optimal Items (14 scores)	
*	3	4	3	5	3	4	-	
**	4	6	4	6	4	5	6	
***	5	8	5	7	5	6	10	

14

Table 1 Item Requirements for Grade Division (Public Buildings) (Source: Evaluation Standard of Green Building)

Green Building Label(GBL)–China



CASBEE-NC (Japan)

Comprehensive Assessment System for Building Environment Efficiency

- Four basic assessment tools:
- 1) Pre-design (CASBEE-PD)
- 2) New Construction (CASBEE-NC) *
- 3) Existing Building (CASBEE-EB)
- 4) Renovation (CASBEE-RN)
- New assessment tools (2005):
- 1) Heat Island Effect (CASBEE-HI)
- Expo Site (CASBEE-R(EXPO))
- Ranking:

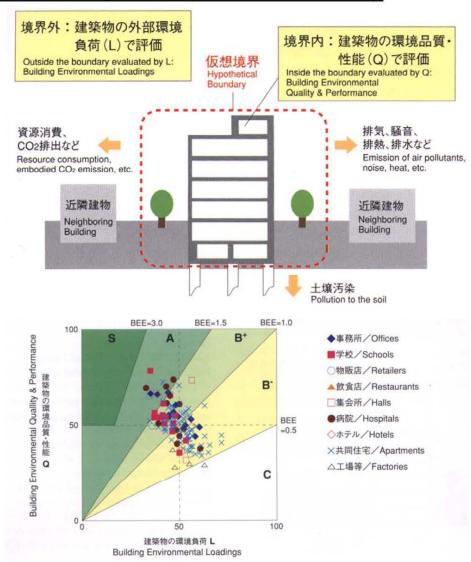
Rank S BEE > 3

Rank A 3>BEE>1.5

Rank B+ 1.5>BEE>1.0

Rank B - 1.0>BEE>0.5

Rank C 0.5>BEE>0



Green Building (Taiwan)

Green Building Assessment System



9 Major Indexes:

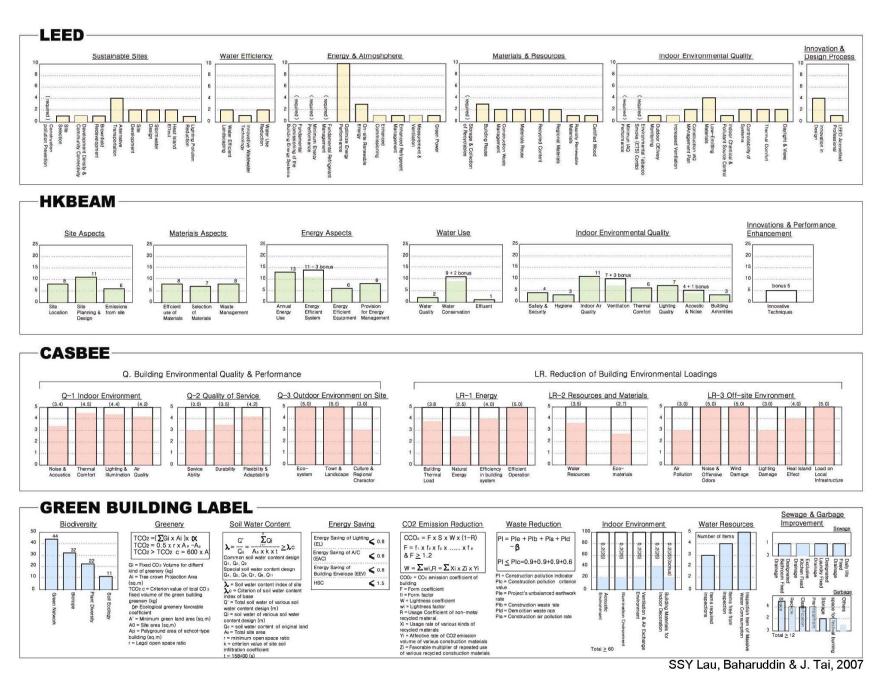
Table 0-1 9 Major Indicators of Green Building Assessment System, Their Relationship with Global Environment

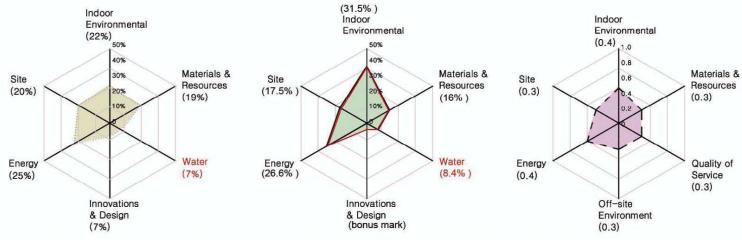
Major Index		Relationship with Global Environment						Order Arrangement		
	Name of Indicator	Climate					Material			Operation Order
	1. Biodiversity	*	*	*	*			Large	Outdoor	First
	2. Greenery	*	*	*	*			1	↑	↑
	3. Soil Water Content	*	*	*	*					ĺ
Energy Saving	4. Daily Energy Saving	*				*				
Waste	5. CO Emission Reduction			*		*	*		İ	İ
	6. Waste Reduction			*	11		*		-	1
Health F	7. Indoor Environment			*		*	*			
	8. Water Resource	*	*					ļ		
	9. Sewage and Gar- bage Improvement		*		*		*	↓ Small	Indoor	↓ Latest

RANKING:

Number of EEWH indexes passed

Comparison and analysis of international tools

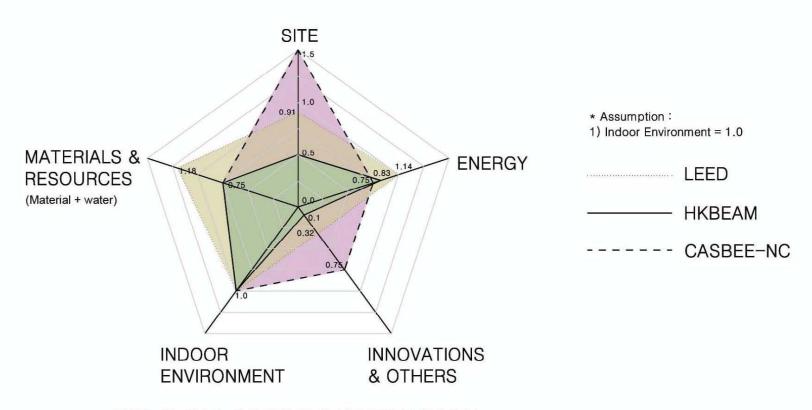




Score Distribution of LEED

Score Distribution of HKBEAM

Weight of CASBEE-NC



RELATIVE SCORE DISTRIBUTION

SSY Lau, Baharuddin & J. Tai, 2007

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 report, shows that many projects are achieving LEED certification within
 their budgets and in the same cost range as non-LEED projects.
- The Costs and Financial Benefits of Green Buildings
 October 2003, Kats, G.
 This report to California's Sustainable Building Task Force includes LEED building analysis.
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