MEBS6020 Sustainable Building Design http://ibse.hk/MEBS6020/



Introduction



Ir Dr. Sam C. M. Hui Department of Mechanical Engineering The University of Hong Kong E-mail: cmhui@hku.hk



Jun 2021

About the Lecturer



• Ir Dr. Sam C. M. Hui 許俊民 博士 工程師



PhD, BEng(Hons), CEng, CEM, BEAP, BEMP, HBDP, MASHRAE, MCIBSE, MHKIE, MIESNA, LifeMAEE, AssocAIA

- CEng = Chartered Engineer
- CEM = Certified Energy Manager
- BEAP = Building Energy Assessment Professional
- BEMP = Building Energy Modeling Professional
- HBDP = High-performance Building Design Professional
- LifeMAEE = Life Member, Association of Energy Engineers
- AssocAIA = Associate Member, American Institute of Architects
- ASHRAE Distinguished Lecturer (2009-2011)
- President, ASHRAE Hong Kong Chapter (2006-2007)

Contents



- Course background
- Green/sustainable building
- Green building trends
- Sustainability
- Hong Kong situation



Course background



- MEBS6020 Sustainable Building Design
 - Educational Objectives
 - To <u>introduce</u> the key concepts and important issues of sustainable buildings
 - To <u>develop</u> practical skills for planning and designing sustainable building projects
 - Assessment:
 - Examination (60%)
 - Continuous Assessment (40%)
 - Two assignments



Course background



- MEBS6020 Sustainable Building Design
 - Learning Outcomes:
 - <u>Describe</u> and <u>apply</u> the key concepts and design strategies to develop sustainable buildings
 - <u>Understand</u> the important issues and major considerations for planning and assessing sustainable buildings
 - <u>Develop</u> practical knowledge and information to study and implement sustainable building projects





Course background

- Study topics of MEBS6020:
 - 1. Introduction
 - 2. Sustainable Building Concepts (Part 1 & 2)
 - 3. Sustainable Masterplanning (Part 1 & 2)
 - 4. Energy and Environmental Design (Part 1 & 2)
 - 5. Green Building Assessment (Part 1 & 2)
 - 6. Analysis Methods and Tools (Part 1 & 2)
 - 7. Practical Examples



An example of green building in Hong Kong ?!

(A building in Pokfulam; photo taken by Dr Sam C M Hui)

Green building is NOT just adding a green outlook



Building + Green

Toronto

Cologne



(Photos taken by Dr Sam C M Hui)



- A <u>loosely</u> defined collection of land-use, building design, and construction strategies that reduces the environmental impacts
- The term "green" is extremely wide ranging, encompassing many viewpoints and open to broad interpretation
 - Debate around green building/architecture
 - Complexity of environmental issues

(See also: Green architecture http://global.britannica.com/art/green-architecture)



- It involves a *holistic* approach to the design and operation of buildings. It considers:
 - 1) Economy and efficiency of resources
 - 2) Life cycle design
 - 3) Human well-being
- Main objectives
 - Be environmentally friendly and responsible
 - Improve the quality of built environment

Going Green. What is Green Building?



(Source: http://www.radioraiders.com/green-building-movement/)



- What is Green Building? [World Green Building Council] <u>https://www.worldgbc.org/what-green-building</u>
 - It is a building that, in its design, construction or operation, reduces or eliminates negative impacts, and can create positive impacts, on our climate and natural environment
 - Green buildings preserve precious natural resources and improve our quality of life
 - Any building can be a green building, whether it's a home, an office, a school, a hospital, a community centre



• Green Building defined



- [HKGBC = Hong Kong Green Building Council] https://www.hkgbc.org.hk/eng/about-us/what-is-green-building/
- A practice of reducing the environmental impact of buildings and enhancing the health and wellbeing of building occupants
- Provides a quality living amenity for its users and neighbours in terms of social, environmental and economic aspects while minimising negative environmental impact at the local, regional and global levels throughout its full life cycle



- **Definition of Sustainable Building** [by an OECD project]
 - Have <u>minimum adverse impacts</u> on the built and natural environment, in terms of the buildings themselves, their immediate surroundings and the broader regional and global setting
 - Apply practices which <u>strive for integral quality</u> (economic, social and environmental performance) in a very broad way

(Source: OECD Work on Sustainable Buildings http://www.oecd.org/env/consumption-innovation/oecdworkonsustainablebuildings.htm)



- Green buildings are
 - Energy and resource efficient
 - Non-wasteful and non-polluting
 - Sustainable design that helps minimise broad environmental impacts (e.g. ozone depletion)
 - Highly flexible and adaptable for long-term functionality
 - Easy to operate and maintain (lower running costs)
 - Supportive of the productivity and well-being of the occupants



(Source: https://ibu-epd.com/en/what-factors-determine-whether-a-building-is-sustainable/)

Eco sustainable building practices



(Source: https://www.transbuildwa.com.au/green-architecture)

Features which can make a building 'green'

- Efficient use of energy, water & other resources
- Use of renewable energy, e.g. solar energy
- Pollution & waste reduction measures, and the enabling of re-use and recycling
- Good indoor environmental air quality
- Use of materials that are non-toxic, ethical & sustainable
- Consideration of the environment in design, construction & operation
- Consideration of the quality of life of occupants in design, construction & operation
- A design that enables adaptation to a changing environment



- Benefits of green buildings:
 - Environmental
 - Use less energy, water & natural resources
 - Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
 - Increase biodiversity & address climate change
 - Economic
 - Utility cost savings (energy & water)
 - Lower construction costs & higher property value
 - Social
 - Provide better places for people to support heathier, happier & more productive lives

(See also: https://www.worldgbc.org/benefits-green-buildings)

How can we make our buildings green?

- 1. Taking an intelligent approach to energy
 - Minimise energy use & integrate renewable/low-carbon technologies
- 2. Safeguarding water resources
 - Improve water efficiency & management
- 3. Minimising waste & maximising reuse
 - Use durable materials & generate less waste; promote reuse & recycling
- 4. Promoting health & wellbeing
 - Ensure good quality for indoor air, natural light & acoustics
- 5. Keeping our environment green
 - Preserve nature & diverse wildlife; create green spaces
- 6. Creating resilient & flexible structures
 - Adapt to changing climate & design flexible spaces
- 7. Connecting communities & people
 - Connect & enhance communities; improve transport & communication
- 8. Considering all stages of a building's life-cycle
 - Reduce environmental impacts and maximise social & economic value



- Worldwide green building movement
 - Establishment of green building councils
 - Green building rating and certification
 - Advancing Net Zero and decarbonisation
- Driving factors:
 - Client demands
 - Environmental regulations
 - Healthier buildings
 - Sustainability





Green Building Evolution (3:47) https://youtu.be/MroerBD69bA





The story of the evolution of the green building movement told through image and dance. At the opening of the WorldGBC Congress/GBCSA Convention in Cape Town in 2013.



- Green building rating tools & certification
 - To assess & recognise buildings which meet certain green requirements or standards
 - Examples: BEAM Plus, BREEAM, CASBEE & LEED
 - Often voluntary, to encourage good practices
 - Can be applied to the planning & design, construction, operation & maintenance, renovation, and eventual demolition phases
 - For different building types (e.g. homes, commercial buildings or even whole neighbourhoods)

(See also: https://www.worldgbc.org/rating-tools)



(Source: https://www.reinventinggreenbuilding.com/news/2016/9/14/reinventing-green-building-a-review)

World green building trends 2018



(Source: https://www.worldgbc.org/news-media/world-green-building-trends-2018-smartmarket-report-publication)



- Top 5 most important trends:
 - Life cycle thinking and management
 - Health and wellbeing
 - Increased focus on carbon neutrality
 - Resilience (multi-functioning & adaptability)
 - Digitalisation
- Driven by regulatory issues, financial benefits, environmental awareness & responsibility

(Source: Sustainable Buildings Market Study 2019 - Ramboll <u>https://ramboll.com/-/media/files/rgr/documents/markets/buildings/s/sustainable-buildings-market-study_2019_web.pdf</u>)



- An example of green building rating tool: LEED by U.S. Green Building Council
 - Video: What is green building? (1:16) https://youtu.be/MyIOtsx3wDs
- Green, sustainable and healthy buildings
 - How are they different in concepts?
 - Video: Green sustainable and healthy buildings

explained (2:25) https://youtu.be/dDATY3av 48





- Healthy building 健康建築
 - It refers to an emerging area of interest that supports the physical, psychological, and social health and well-being of people in buildings and the built environment
 - Components:
 - Site selection
 - Building design

- Indoor environmental quality (IEQ), e.g. daylighting
- Diet and exercise

(Source: Healthy building - Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Healthy_building)

The 9 Foundations of a Healthy Building



(Source: http://forhealth.org/Harvard.Building_Evidence_for_Health.the_9_Foundations.pdf)

Elements of healthy buildings and green buildings



(Source: http://hbusa.net/blog/updated-sustainable-elements-make-debut-earth-day/)

Stakeholders and factors surrounding sustainable construction



Sustainability



PFOPL

- <u>Sustainability</u> focuses on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs
 - Three pillars of sustainability: economic, environmental, and social (also known informally as profits, planet, and people)
 - Five domains: environmental, social-cultural, technological, economic, public policy

(See also: https://circularecology.com/sustainability-and-sustainable-development.html)



Five domains of sustainability

Environmental

Public Policy

Socio-cultural Sustainable

Communities

Economic Technological

(Source: https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/knowledge/other/sustainability/)



Sustainability



- Green building can help to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
 - https://www.worldgbc.org/news-media/green-buildingimproving-lives-billions-helping-achieve-un-sustainabledevelopment-goals
 - A challenge for humanity to decouple economic growth from climate change, poverty & inequality
 - Not only save energy, water & carbon emissions but to educate, create jobs, strengthen communities, improve health & wellbeing

SUSTAINABLE G ALS



(Source: About the Sustainable Development Goals https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/)

Sustainability



• Green building affects 9 nos. SDGs:

- 3. Good health and well-being
- 7. Affordable and clean energy
- 8. Decent work and economic growth
- 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- 11. Sustainable cities and communities
- 12. Responsible consumption and production
- 13. Climate action
- 15. Life on land
- 17. Partnerships for the goals

Green building & the Sustainable Development Goals (cityscape)



(Source: https://www.worldgbc.org/green-building-sustainable-development-goals)

How green homes help to achieve sustainable development goals



(Source: https://www.worldgbc.org/green-building-sustainable-development-goals)

How green offices help to achieve sustainable development goals

How green offices can provide the foundations towards meeting several Sustainable Development Goals



GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **G**ALS



(Source: https://www.worldgbc.org/green-building-sustainable-development-goals)

Sustainability



- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) 企業社會責任
 - Refers to a company's commitment to practice environmental and social sustainability and to be good stewards of the environment and the social landscapes in which they operate
 - Business ethics + Green business + Eco-certification
- Sustainability and CSR reporting
 - CSR initiatives for green buildings
 - Make public their environmental performance in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative
 - Example: <u>https://www.hanison.com/eng/CSR/Reports.aspx</u>

Sustainability



- Companies that include green buildings in their CSR strategy will have a higher stock market performance because:
 - Green buildings are more efficient in their operation and reduce costs which improves the cost structure of companies
 - Green building investments signal a commitment to CSR which in turn positively affect consumer, employee and other stakeholder attitudes towards the company

Assessment management, CSR activities and green buildings (Japan)

2. The 3rd Period Financial Highlights

Asset Management Results 4 -CSR Activities-

Contributing to neighboring communities through CSR activities and application of environmentally friendly measures



(A-PLACE Ikebukuro)

(Kanayama Center Place)

13

(Source: http://www.net-presentations.com/3279/20130717e/index13.html)

The benefits of green building in key stakeholders' perspective

Developer Tenant Why would I want Why would I want to build this green building? to lease this green building? Lower design Health and and construction wellbeing Lower costs Increased refurbishment productivity Higher sales Costs price Ability to Corporate image Reduced Ouicker secure and prestige value downtime sales finance Compliance with Rapid Lower legislation and return on operating **CSR** requirements costs investment Increased Lower Lower market value maintenance transaction Reduced fees costs vacancies Increased occupancy rates Slower depreciation Lower exit yield wner Why would I want to own this green building?

(Source: World Green Building Council, 2013)

Hong Kong situation



- Subtropical climate
- Population > 7.4 million, land area 1,106 km^2
- Hilly and mountainous terrain
- High-rise, high density urban areas



 Building-related activities account for 90% of Hong Kong's total electricity consumption and 60% of the city's greenhouse gas emissions

Hong Kong Context



42,000+ buildings in private sector



8,000 high-rise buildings and skyscrapers

90% 60%

Our activities in buildings account for 90% of electricity consumption or 60% of carbon emission in Hong Kong



People live and work in 24% of Hong Kong's total area



Average population density of built-up areas reaches 27,330 persons/km2

(Source: https://www.hkgbc.org.hk/eng/about-us/what-is-green-building/)

Hong Kong situation



- Hong Kong's first green building benchmark was launched in 1996 (i.e. HK-BEAM)
- Hong Kong milestone and timeline https://www.hkgbc.org.hk/eng/aboutus/file/HKreport2017_Timeline.pdf
- 2009: Establishment of Hong Kong Green Building Council (HKGBC)
- Government actions on energy saving and climate change

Our journey to sustainable built environment (1988-2009)

Our Journey to Sustainable Built Environment



(Source: Hong Kong milestone and timeline https://www.hkgbc.org.hk/eng/about-us/file/HKreport2017 Timeline.pdf)

Our journey to sustainable built environment (2010 and beyond)



Hong Kong situation

- Four founding members of HKGBC:
 - Construction Industry Council (CIC)
 - Business Environment Council (BEC)
 - BEAM Society Limited (BSL)
 - Professional Green Building Council (PGBC)
- Major issues
 - Green building assessment and certification
 - Related government policies
 - Education and information



Hong Kong Green Building Week (HKGBW)











播 Co-organiser



全力支持 Fully Supported by



World Green Building Week 2021, 20-24 September 2021 https://worldgbc.org/WGBW2021

(See also: https://www.hkgbc.org.hk/eng/engagement/public-initiatives/hkgbw/)



【綠築仔綠袖子話你知】-星期「綠」檔案-綠 色建築 (3:10) <u>https://youtu.be/8PfWe9r5aok</u>





Climate Action Plan and Energy Saving Plan in Hong Kong





(Source: https://www.climateready.gov.hk/ and https://www.energysaving.gov.hk/)

Hong Kong situation



- Related policies and practices in Hong Kong
 - Hong Kong Planning Standards & Guidelines
 - www.pland.gov.hk/pland_en/tech_doc/hkpsg/
 - Town planning (by outline zoning plans OZP)
 - Buildings Ordinance (Cap. 123) and the Building (Planning) Regulations
 - Practice Notes for Authorized Persons and Registered Structural Engineers (PNAPs) and Joint Practice Notes (JPNs)
 - Building energy codes

Further Reading



- About Green Building [World Green Building Council] https://www.worldgbc.org/about-green-building
 - What is green building? <u>https://www.worldgbc.org/what-green-building</u>
 - The benefits of green buildings <u>https://www.worldgbc.org/benefits-green-buildings</u>
 - How can we make our buildings green?
 https://www.worldgbc.org/how-can-we-make-our-buildings-green
 - - Rating tools https://www.worldgbc.org/rating-tools
 - Green building & the Sustainable Development Goals
 https://www.worldgbc.org/green-building-sustainable-development-goals

Further Reading



- Green building -- Wikipedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_building
- Hong Kong Green Building Week (HKGBW) https://www.hkgbc.org.hk/eng/engagement/pu blic-initiatives/hkgbw/
 - Green Building TEAM Chat
 - Green Building Tour

References



- Appleby P., 2011. *Integrated Sustainable Design of Buildings*, Earthscan, London & Washington, DC.
- Keeping M. and Shiers D., 2017. Sustainable Building Design : Principles and Practice, Wiley-Blackwell, New York.
- Tam, A., 2006. *Sustainable Building in Hong Kong: the Past, Present and Future*, Insitu Pub. Ltd., Hong Kong.