Towards a Planning Vision and Strategy Transcending 2030

Hong Kong 2030+

Knowledge Sharing Seminar
Liveability: a People-centric Approach

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“Hong Kong 2030+” aims to update the territorial development strategy to guide planning, land and infrastructure development, and the shaping of the built and natural environment of Hong Kong beyond 2030.

This update adopts a visionary, proactive, pragmatic and action-oriented approach to respond to the changing circumstances and challenges.

Undertaking a 6-month Public Engagement for “Hong Kong 2030+”

The study is scheduled for completion by 2018.
Overview of Hong Kong 2030+ Proposals

Vision
To become a liveable, competitive and sustainable “Asia’s World City”

Overarching Planning Goal
Championing sustainable development with a view to meeting our present and future social, environmental and economic needs and aspirations

Three Building Blocks
Three building blocks for achieving the vision and overarching planning goal

1. Planning for a Liveable High-density City
2. Embracing New Economic Challenges and Opportunities
3. Creating Capacity for Sustainable Growth

Conceptual Spatial Framework
One Metropolitan Business Core
Two Strategic Growth Areas
Three Development Axes
Supporting Transport Network

A vision-driven and capacity creating approach for strategic planning of land and space, transport, infrastructure provision and the environment, and for enhancing liveability
Metropolitan Business Core

Strategic Growth Areas

Development Axes

Supporting Transport Network

*Major Committed / Under Planning Land Supply includes:
Kai Tak Development, North Commercial District on Airport Island, Tung Chung New Town Extension, Topside Development at HKBCF Island of HZMB, Yuen Long South, Hung Shui Kiu NDA, Kam Tin South Development, Lok Ma Chau Loop, Kwu Tung North NDA, Fanling North NDA, Anderson Road Quarry, Diamond Hill CDA Site, Ex-Lamma Quarry, Ex-Cha Kwo Ling Kaolin Mine, Tun Mun Areas 40 & 46, Kwu Tung South and Tsuen Wan O Area 137
On Liveability: Concept

From habitat to people and community

Habitat II: “Habitat Agenda”, 1996

Liveability refers to those spatial, social and environmental characteristics/qualities of a settlement that uniquely contribute to people’s sense of personal and collective well-being and sense of satisfaction in being the residents of that particular settlement.


Habitat III: New Urban Agenda, 2016

- A document to set global standards of achieving sustainable urban development
- Sustainable, people-oriented, inclusive and integrated approaches to urban development

“New Urban Agenda” endorsed at the 2016 “United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development”
On Liveability: Scope and Performance

Liveability Rankings

1. Social and livelihood aspects
2. Economic vitality and opportunities
3. Environmental conditions, environmental protection and sustainability
4. Safety and stability
5. Governance

Liveability concerns elements of a city that contribute to the quality of life and well-being of its people
Hong Kong’s Liveability Performance

- A leading financial and business hub, but moderate performance in terms of liveability and innovation

Our Target

- No precedent for high-density and high-liveability city
- Challenge for Hong Kong is to improve liveability for Hong Kong people in a high-density context

Liveability: A **people-centric approach** under Hong Kong 2030+
- A people-centric built environment
- Economic vitality and opportunities for the people
- Environmental improvement and sustainability for the people
A People-centric Built Environment
Overall Approach for a Liveable High-Density Built Environment

To optimise development in new development areas
- prudent planning and design
- effective use of land resources

**Building new communities**

To retrofit the densely developed urban areas
- rejuvenate or retrofit obsolete densely developed areas
- improve connectivity, urban permeability and urban climate
- address inadequacies in greening, public space and public facilities

**Rejuvenating established communities**
Overall Approach for a Liveable High-Density Built Environment

- Enhance the liveability of our high-density built environment through promoting eight city attributes
- People-centric approach focusing on social and livelihood aspects

- A Compact City
- An Integrated City
- A Unique, Diverse and Vibrant City
- A Healthy City
- Leveraging Green and Blue Assets
- Reinventing Public Space and Enhancing Public Facilities
- An Inclusive and Supportive City
- Rejuvenating the Urban Fabric
A. A People-centric, Compact and Integrated City

- **Compact high-density development for convenience, efficiency and vibrancy of the city and the people**
  - A sustainable and efficient form of development, but side-effects to be prevented/addressed through planning, urban design and management of density, land use mix and use of public space and facilities, etc

We will continue underscoring the compact city through a compact transit-oriented development pattern that is sustainable, efficient and cost-effective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Strategic Directions</th>
<th>Key Actions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managing density</td>
<td>• a two-pronged approach for the densely developed areas and NDAs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Promoting compatible land use mix</td>
<td>• promote compatible land use mix through responsive land use planning and urban design</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fostering efficient use of urban spaces</td>
<td>• unlock development potential through innovative use of land (such as cavern and underground spaces)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adopting responsive urban design concepts</td>
<td>• adopt responsive urban design such as building height gradation, density differentials, open spaces and green-blue networks</td>
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| Underscoring compact development         | • underscore transit-oriented, compact development with railway as the backbone public transport mode  
                                            • foster a low-carbon first and last-mile trip of mass transit and walkable city |
A. A People-centric, Compact and Integrated City

• **Urban Mobility**
  - convenience, connectivity, accessibility and walkability
  - a conceptual framework of accessibility

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<td>Promoting physical and functional integration</td>
<td>Connectivity:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• enhance connectivity within urban areas and with the surrounding rural countryside and harbourfront areas</td>
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<td>• support mass transit with better pedestrian and feeder connections</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• promote smart travel choices with better information for pedestrians</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Walkability:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• embrace walkability in planning and design</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• identify schemes to promote walkable streets</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cyclability:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• foster a “bicycle-friendly” environment in new towns and NDAs</td>
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<td>Accessibility:</td>
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<td>• pursue the conceptual framework of accessibility to promote easy access to amenities and public facilities</td>
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<td>Permeability:</td>
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<td>• enhance permeability and promote human-scale and fine-grain street grids</td>
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A. A People-centric, Compact and Integrated City

- **Addressing traffic congestion** for better mobility and quality of life
  - Manage private car growth
  - Bring jobs closer to home

Private Vehicles Average Annual Growth Rate (1995-2015)

Spatial Distribution of Population and Employment (2014 Figures)

Total Population: 7.24M (Non-Metro Area 41%)
Total Number of Jobs: 3.75M (Non-Metro Area 24%)

Approximately:
- 3%* Private vehicles
- 1.7% Domestic households
- 0.8% Population

Legend:
- Population (% of total population)
- Employment (% of total employment)

*Note: Percentage values are approximate.
B. Better Living Space

Homes and home space enhancement

- creating capacity for future housing needs
- allowing a buffer in planning for development capacity in the long-run
B. Better Living Space

Reinventing public spaces
• increase the provision standard for public open space by 25% to not less than 2.5m² per person
  • current standard: a minimum of 2m² per person
• public spaces as extensions of private space in high-density city
  • conduct public space review to embrace public space as a key component of our liveable high-density city

Enhancing public facilities
• adopt a target of 3.5m² per person in planning for the land requirement of Government, Institution or Community uses
  • existing provision is adequate but could be further enhanced (currently at 2.2m² per person for Sha Tin New Town)
  • improve or redevelop substandard facilities
  • cater for ageing society and needs of other age groups

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<td>Reinventing the public space</td>
<td>• conduct a review of the existing policies, guidance, functions, quality, designs, accessibility, provision and management of public space, with a view to embracing public space as a key element of a quality living environment</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| Reviewing open space and public facility provision | • explore the scope for appropriately increasing the open space per capita standard  
  • review the planning standards for relevant G/IC facilities |
C. Healthy City and Healthy People

Leveraging green and blue assets

- **1649 km²** Total sea area
- **2500 km** Total length of rivers and streams
- **733 km** Total length of coastline
- **263** Total number of islands
- **73 km** Total length of harbourfront
- **41** number of gazetted public beaches

- **90%** of the population within 400m of district parks/public open space
- **85%** of the population within 3km of country parks

- **24** total number of country parks
- **17** number of impounding reservoirs

![Images of green and blue assets in Hong Kong](image-url)
C. Healthy City and Healthy People

Leveraging green and blue assets

- advantage of extensive green coverage (105.3 m² per person)

- advantage of maritime setting (harbour, rivers, natural coasts, outlying islands, etc)

- enhancement of quality and diversity of uses and accessibility
C. Healthy City and Healthy People

- Create a “green and blue asset system” network, integrating green and blue space planning, eco-corridors, green and blue infrastructure, and leisure and recreation outlets

**KEY STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGY 01</th>
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<th>STRATEGY 03</th>
<th>STRATEGY 04</th>
<th>STRATEGY 05</th>
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<tr>
<td>ENRICHING EXISTING GREEN-BLUE ASSETS</td>
<td>REVIEWING THE “GREEN &amp; BLUE SYSTEM” NETWORKS</td>
<td>CULTIVATING COMMUNITY GREEN NETWORKS</td>
<td>DEVELOPING AN URBAN FORESTRY STRATEGY</td>
<td>PROMOTING A SUSTAINABLE BUILT ENVIRONMENT</td>
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**KEY ACTIONS**

- Better country park access and facilities
  - Flagship parks and public space
  - Revitalisation of water bodies
  - Integrating land development with water spaces

- Forming a “Green and Blue Space” network in the form of parks, countryside etc and water bodies supplementing with eco-corridors

- Community gardens/communal open spaces and Urban farming opportunities

- Urban forestry strategy and management plan and Street planting improvement plan

- Blue-green infrastructure for NDAs
  - Green building design
  - Green index
C. Healthy City and Healthy People

- **Improve urban climate**
  - address air ventilation, thermal comfort and heat island effect
  - mainstream health and well-being considerations in planning and design

- **Promote healthy lifestyles**
  - embrace “active design” concepts
  - Increase open space provision

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<td>Improving the urban climate by incorporating urban climatic and air ventilation considerations</td>
<td>• strengthen urban climatic and air ventilation considerations in the planning and design process, having due regard to the Hong Kong Urban Climatic Planning Recommendation Map</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• update the current Technical Circular on Air Ventilation Assessment and the HKPSG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Promoting active design</td>
<td>• embrace “active design” in promoting physical activities and health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• appropriately increase open space provision</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• promote accessibility to recreational facilities</td>
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<td>• provide a comfortable walking and cycling environment</td>
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## D. An Inclusive and Supportive City

- Promote an **age-friendly built environment** for “active ageing”, “ageing in place”, “inter-generational support” and community participation for elderly
- Cater for the **needs of the youth** and nurture the young (e.g. education, training, employment, business start-ups)
- Provide a **family-friendly environment** (e.g. child care)
- Promote **social inclusion**

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| **Strengthening relevant Government policies to support all ages** | • provide and broaden education, skill training and youth development facilities  
• provide employment opportunities with a range of skills for the youth  
• provide premises to nurture young entrepreneurship  
• facilitate raising families  
• review the relevant planning standards of the elderly facilities provision  
• promote ageing in place |
| **Addressing the housing needs of all ages** | • continue adopting universal design in public housing  
• promote universal design in private housing units in building design guidelines  
• encourage a variety of housing choices to be provided by the public and private |
| **Promoting age-friendly public space in the built environment** | • identify areas for age-friendly public space improvement  
• encourage universal design in government facilities and in public spaces |
| **Providing a supportive environment for families** | • increase child care facilities and identify conveniently located sites for child care services  
• enhance pre-school facilities, in line with free and quality kindergarten education policy |
Catering for the needs of an ageing society

1. Housing for the Elderly
   - Promote more diverse housing choices for the elderly by public and private sectors
   - Promote inter-generational support

2. Universal Design
   - Promote the adoption of universal design in private residential developments
   - Facilitate age friendly public space
   - Continue adopting universal design in public housing

3. Elderly Services
   - Provide land and space for elderly care facilities, preferably on estate basis, complemented by district and community based services
   - Review/formulate planning standards for elderly care facilities

Age-friendly Built Environment

Facilities and Services

Housing
E. Rejuvenating the Urban Fabric and Established Communities

- Tackle the enormous number of ageing buildings through redevelopment, rehabilitation, revitalisation, preservation and retrofitting
- Rejuvenate urban fabric and established communities
- Create solution spaces for decantation
- Step up urban renewal efforts and policies initiatives

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| Rejuvenating the urban fabric | • boost building management and maintenance initiatives  
• facilitate redevelopment, rehabilitation, revitalisation and preservation initiatives  
• seek urban improvements while respecting neighbourhood characteristics and community bonds |

326,000 private housing units aged 70 or above by 2046

1,100 units in 2015

Nearly 300 times of the building stock of the same age in 2015
Economic vitality and opportunities for the people
Economic vitality and opportunities for the people

Create employment opportunities and income

Create quality jobs of a range of skills

Facilitate entrepreneurship and business start-ups

Bring jobs closer to home
- shorter home-to-work journeys
- Less energy consumption
- Less carbon emission
- More family and leisure time

Provide environment conducive to retaining, nurturing and attracting talents

Provide education and training facilities in support of new economy

Create thriving local economy

Proposed Main Street in HSK NDA (“5-in-1” Concept)
Economic vitality and opportunities

Overall Approach

- Diversify economic base
- Strengthen pillar industries and support emerging industries
- Promote innovation, technology and collaboration
- Provide land and space and create strategic economic nodes outside the metro core

Rebalancing homes and jobs locations

Population

Jobs

Major Planned/Committed Projects and Potential Solution Spaces for Economic Land
Environmental improvement and sustainability for the people
Environmental improvement and sustainability for the people

A. Environmental improvement

**Improvement of living environment**
- Improving air quality through environmentally friendly transport and better wind environment
- Fuel mix change, waste reduction and waste-to-energy approach to reduce use of resources and carbon emission

B. Biodiversity enhancement

**Sustainability of ecosystem to provide essential services and environment that support and enrich the life of humans**
- Protecting areas of high ecological value
- Promoting biodiversity and urban ecology
- Revitalising water bodies, setting up nature park
- Introducing eco-shorelines and other blue-green infrastructure, etc

C. Resilience to climate change

**Adaptation and resilience of humans and built environment to reduce risk**
- Pursuing an integrated smart, green and resilient infrastructure system (e.g. district cooling system, waste-to-energy conversion, flood protection, etc)

Tai Hang Tung Underground Flood Water Storage Tank
A Smart, Green and Resilient City Strategy

Smart, Green and Resilient Hong Kong for better quality living

- Mainly concerns the built environment:
  - Promoting sustainable planning and urban design
  - Fostering smart mobility
  - Devising an integrated smart, green and resilient infrastructure system

- Setting up a common spatial data infrastructure and ICT infrastructure as foundations for a smart city
Sustainable Planning and Urban Design

Minimise Demand for and Use of Land Resources

Smart and Green Design at Different Scales

Promote Low Carbon and Smart Economy

Promote Climate Resilient Planning

- Optimise use of scarce land resources (e.g. optimising density and land use using cavern and underground space)
- Compact rail-based development

- Smart living including smart homes for ageing-in-place
- Smart offices
- Smart and green districts and new towns

- Smart production, products and services
- Land and space at strategic locations in support of innovation & technology

- Integrate climate change adaptation in planning, building and infrastructural design

Photo Source: http://www.keithto.ws/
Fostering Smart Mobility

Transport Infrastructure

- Promote multi-modal public transport with railway as the backbone and smart travel choices for efficient mobility
- Enhance walkability and cycle-friendliness

Transport Management And Operation

- Promote an integrated intelligent transport system
- Disseminate real time traffic information
- Promote inclusive mobility for the aged and the disadvantaged

Photo Source: http://www.flickr.com/photos/williamcyy/9349758741
Integrated Smart, Green and Resilient Infrastructure System

A strategically planned, integrated and land efficient network of physical infrastructure:

- Smart grid and waste-to-energy
- Refuse collection and sorting facility
- Sewage treatment and treated sewage effluent reuse
- Sustainable urban drainage
- Water resources management
Liveability: People-centric approach under Hong Kong 2030+

**A People-centric Built Environment**
- A People-centric, compact and integrated city
- Better living space
- Healthy city and healthy people
- An inclusive and supportive city
- Rejuvenating the urban fabric and established communities

**Economic vitality and opportunities for the people**
- Employment opportunities and quality jobs of a range of skills
- Entrepreneurship and business start-ups
- Jobs closer to home
- Conducive environment for talents
- Education and training facilities
- Thriving local economy

**Environmental improvement and sustainability for the people**
- Environmental improvement
- Biodiversity enhancement
- Resilience to climate change

**A Smart, Green and Resilient City Strategy**
- Sustainable planning and urban design
- Smart mobility
- Integrated smart, green and resilient infrastructure system

Liveable high-density city for Hong Kong people
Public Engagement

6-month public engagement from 27 October 2016 to late April 2017

Includes various activities such as thematic exhibition, roving exhibitions, public forums and topical discussions, etc

Relevant information (e.g. topical papers) could be downloaded at www.hongkong2030plus.hk

We welcome your views
Thank you