

綠與水 - 永續設計

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簡報摘要

藍綠資源是每一個可持續城市不可或缺的元素。講者透過世界各地古今的例子, 闡述藍綠資源對人類生活的重要性, 包括滿足日常生活所需、調節微氣候、提升環境及生境、紓緩身心、甚至具有精神上的意義。講者繼而指出, 藍綠設計的基礎構思就是順應水資源和綠化資源的循環。我們應全面地考慮如何提升市民的生活質素, 並採用「循環」而非「單向」的發展概念, 綜合城市規劃及設計、園境建築及可持續水資源管理等不同方面的智慧, 規劃及設計藍綠空間。觀乎世界各地不少成功的藍綠空間例子, 都是具有多種功能, 並能善用藍綠資源的循環。例子包括: 在德國柏林市中心的水體網絡, 加入了生態元素, 利用蘆葦將雨水淨化, 以便將雨水收集作灌溉及沖廁之用, 而非直接排走導致浪費; 荷蘭鹿特丹市中心的一個水池, 兼具排水設計及休閒的功能, 下雨時可作為該社區的蓄水池, 乾旱時又可作為休憩空間; 而新加坡則將公園與單車徑網絡結合, 促進連接性。這些藍綠空間設計都令城市更宜居及可持續。

參考世界各地的例子, 講者認為, 香港作為一個高密度城市, 咫尺之遙已有豐富的藍綠資源, 我們應加以善用此優勢, 並需研究如何優化城市與郊野及藍綠資源之間, 以及在不同層面 (如在地面及天台) 的連繫、應用藍綠基建的概念、同時締造健康城市。講者希望透過跨部門及政策的合作, 香港可以在藍綠空間方面更進一步。

Hong Kong 2030+ Knowledge Sharing Seminar – Liveability II (11/2/2017)

Green and Blue Network – Sustainable Design

Speaker: Ms. Kathy T. K. NG, Chief Landscape Architect, Highways Department

Abstract of Presentation

Green and blue assets are essential to every sustainable city. Using examples in the ancient and modern times, the speaker elaborates the importance of green and blue assets to human's lives, including meeting needs of daily life, regulation of micro-climate, enhancing the environment and ecology, provision of psychological relief, and even spiritual meanings. The speaker then points out that the basic idea of green and blue space design is to respect the cycle of greenery and water resources. When planning and designing for green and blue assets, we should have a comprehensive consideration to promote people's well-being, adopt a "circular" rather than "linear" development concept, and integrate the expertise of various professions like urban planning and design, landscape architecture, sustainable water management and sociology, etc. It can be observed from many successful examples of green and blue spaces that multi-functions have been incorporated and the cycle of green and blue assets have been well utilized. Some examples include: the incorporation of ecological element in a network of water bodies in the city centre of Berlin, Germany, so that rainwater can be purified by reed beds for flushing or irrigation purposes, rather than being drained and causing wastage; a pool with drainage and recreational functions in the city centre of Rotterdam, which serves as rainwater storage when there is rain and also an urban playground when it is dry; and the integration of parks and cycle track network in Singapore which promotes connectivity. These green and blue space designs help improve the liveability and sustainability of the city.

With reference to the overseas examples, the speaker considers that the abundant green and blue assets in close proximity is a great potential of Hong Kong, and should be well utilized to improve the liveability of our high-density city. How to optimize the connection between the urban area and the countryside as well as green and blue assets at different levels (e.g. at grade and at roof), to apply the concept of green and blue infrastructure, and to achieve a healthy city at the same time, should be further studied. With inter-departmental and policy cooperation, Hong Kong can perform better as in green and blue space.