

# Ajman Corniche Residences, Ajman, United Arab Emirates

## P & T Group

Ajman is the smallest of the seven emirates that make up the United Arab Emirates and has an area of just 260 sq km. The town of Ajman lies on the coast of the Persian Gulf (in most Arab countries it is called Arabian Gulf) and is filled with historical landmarks which are relatively untouched by major developments.

Ajman Corniche Residences is located on the Ajman Beach Road with a fine sandy beach on one side and the city spread out on the other. Shopping malls, entertainment centres and residential areas are located nearby. It is strategically connected to every emirate; five minutes from the city centre of Ajman, 10 minutes from Sharjah and 30 minutes from Dubai airport.

The project was originally backed by the Ajman Government who engaged an international team of consultants to act on their behalf with P&T Architects and Engineers Ltd. appointed as lead consultant. The initial brief was simply to study the development potential of this prime site with a view to creating a landmark residential complex. Schemes with differing heights and plot ratios were proposed from which the client decided to adopt the option of 7 high rise towers with a total GFA of around 2,200,000 sq ft.

As Ajman does not yet command the real estate prices now found in Dubai, it was essential to design on a sound economical basis and to consider the availability of local labour and materials from the onset. At the same time however, the client was keen to have a distinctive design for such a key project in the development of Ajman.

In order to fully exploit the magnificent views of the Arabian Gulf, a continuous curved building form enclosing the seven apartment towers behind was adopted. The curved form is evocative of the ocean waves but also functions to increase the available frontage facing the sea. It also reflects a strong desire to visually combine the individual towers into one integrated massing and avoid simply building a cluster of closely spaced repetitive towers.

A conscious decision was made to eschew the sometimes bland use of low key neutral colours commonly found on many high rise developments. Instead, a more striking and contemporary palette of blue and white was proposed which was appropriate given the

waterside location. This approach was taken through into the interior spaces as well.

Sky gardens introduced at seemingly random locations on the elevation are actually carefully located to provide amenities at high level which complement the larger recreational areas on the podium roof. They also serve to soften the impact of the building as a whole and together with the stepping roof line (varying between forty two and fifty-four storeys high) create an added layer of visual interest. In more practical terms, they also allow air flow across the site and minimise the structural requirements as a result of the reduced wind loading.

The rear elevation features less balconies as it is primarily the secondary rooms located facing in this direction. There is no curtail walling to reduce costs but full height glazing is still provided to take advantage of the elevated views over Ajman. The horizontal emphasis is taken from the expressed slab edges with these horizontal lines taken around the solid projecting side walls to help integrate the towers.

The rear podium elevation utilizes a random pattern of metal screens interspersed with planters to break up the otherwise large continuous horizontal openings to the car park floors whilst still allowing sufficient air flow for the car park to be naturally ventilated.

As there is currently little in the way of public transport infrastructure in Ajman, it was essential to provide ample car parking facilities. With 1,200 spaces required, a fundamental concern was the integration of the car park podium into the overall tower design. This has been achieved by taking residential units down in front of the podium on the sea facing side.

The basement is given over to plant rooms and vehicular servicing access. The separate direct service ramps provided at the rear of building ensure that no such vehicles need to pass by the residential lobbies and drop off areas.

The ground floor features a one way internal street which provides completely shaded car drop off areas directly adjacent to each tower lift lobby. The frontage facing the beach road is then able to be given over entirely to retail and F&B units that enhance the popular walk along the Corniche.

Internal planning is based on providing simple well proportioned rectilinear spaces to all units except the feature units at the ends of the building which make full use of their elliptical form to provide stunning panoramic views over the ocean. There are typically just 4 units per core to maintain a more exclusive feeling to the communal lobbies, facilitate lift access and avoid the need for long internal corridors which in turn keeps the efficiency high.

A special feature of the planning is the use of interlocking duplex apartments to ensure that a very high proportion of the residential units have sea views. Extensive use of balconies not only provides a valuable amenity to the residents but also helps shade the full height glazing behind and thus reduce solar heat gain.

A total of 1,139 units are provided. These range from 1,000 sq ft studio apartments to 5,000 sq ft penthouses. Quality finishes have been specified with simple modern interiors. Communal facilities include state-of-the-art his-and-hers health clubs, complete with steam room, sauna, plunge pool and relaxation areas. The heavily landscaped podium garden features an outdoor family pool area, children's play ground, games room and a large feature Jacuzzi with clear views over the waterfront surroundings.

The Enabling and Piling works commenced on site in December 2006 and were completed to programme in mid August 2007. The entire development was then bought out by a Qatari developer - Barwa Real Estate - causing a slight delay in proceedings. Construction has now recommenced based on the existing design with the project due to be fully completed in the second quarter of 2010.

### Other Information:

Site Area: 12,838 sqm

GFA: 204,386 sqm

Expected completion date: 2010

1. Exterior Building Perspective (view from beachfront)
2. Exterior Building Perspective
3. Model photo
4. Podium
5. Ground Floor Lobby
6. Internal streets
7. Male gym room



# Al Shaqab Equestrian Academy

## Leigh & Orange Ltd



The Al Shaqab Academy site area is approximately 79 hectares of gently undulating desert landform and is located directly adjacent to and South of the existing Qatar Academy and Education City University projects. A very well defined "green spine" is located directly to the North of the Al Shaqab site. The site itself encompasses a number of historical buildings i.e. the Old Ottoman Stables, that are highly regarded and considered significant cultural assets.

The development will be a centre of excellence for the display, training and breeding of Arabian horses including 60 stalls for horses of the Emir. The barns are airy and spacious and are provided with all necessary facilities for strong fodder, bedding and track. Some of the barns are air-conditioned, whilst the majority are naturally ventilated. Materials have been selected and details carefully prepared to ensure hygiene and safety for both animals and staff.

A veterinary clinic and hospital, farriers yards and extensive sand and grass paddocks are included in the development to ensure that

all aspects of the well-being of the horses are catered for.

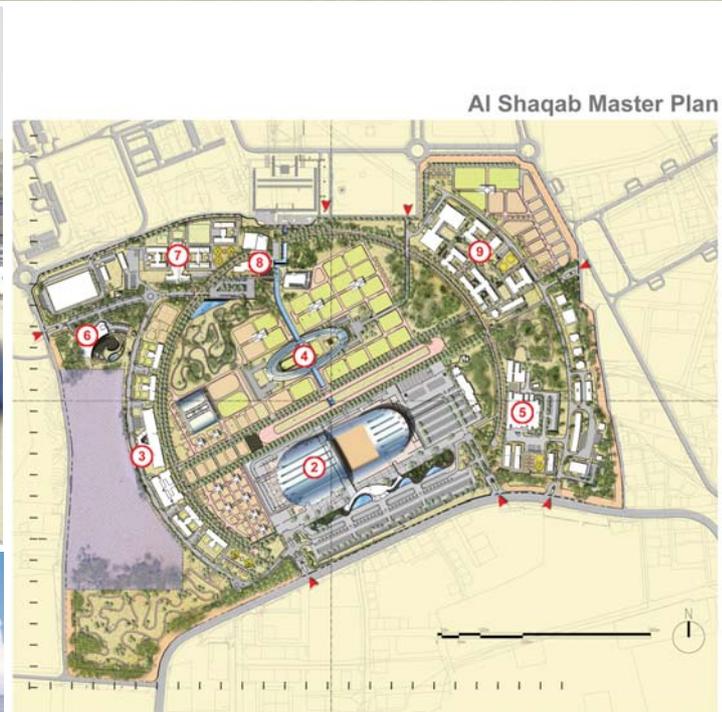
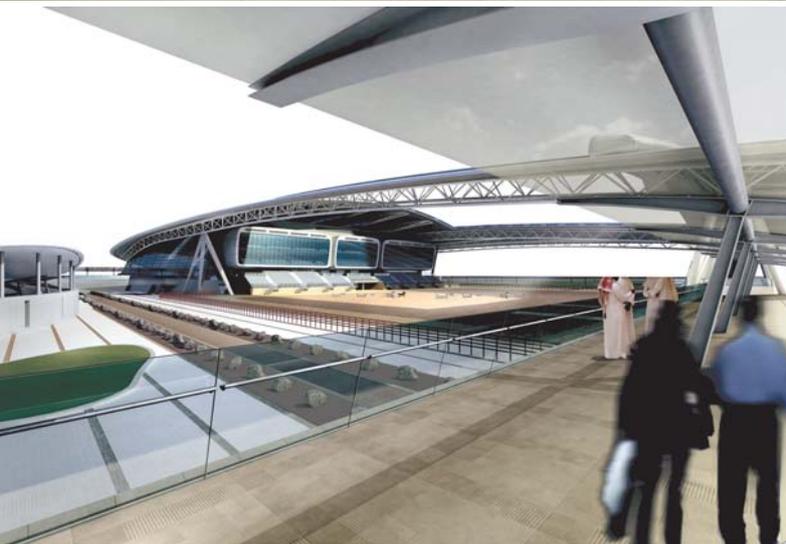
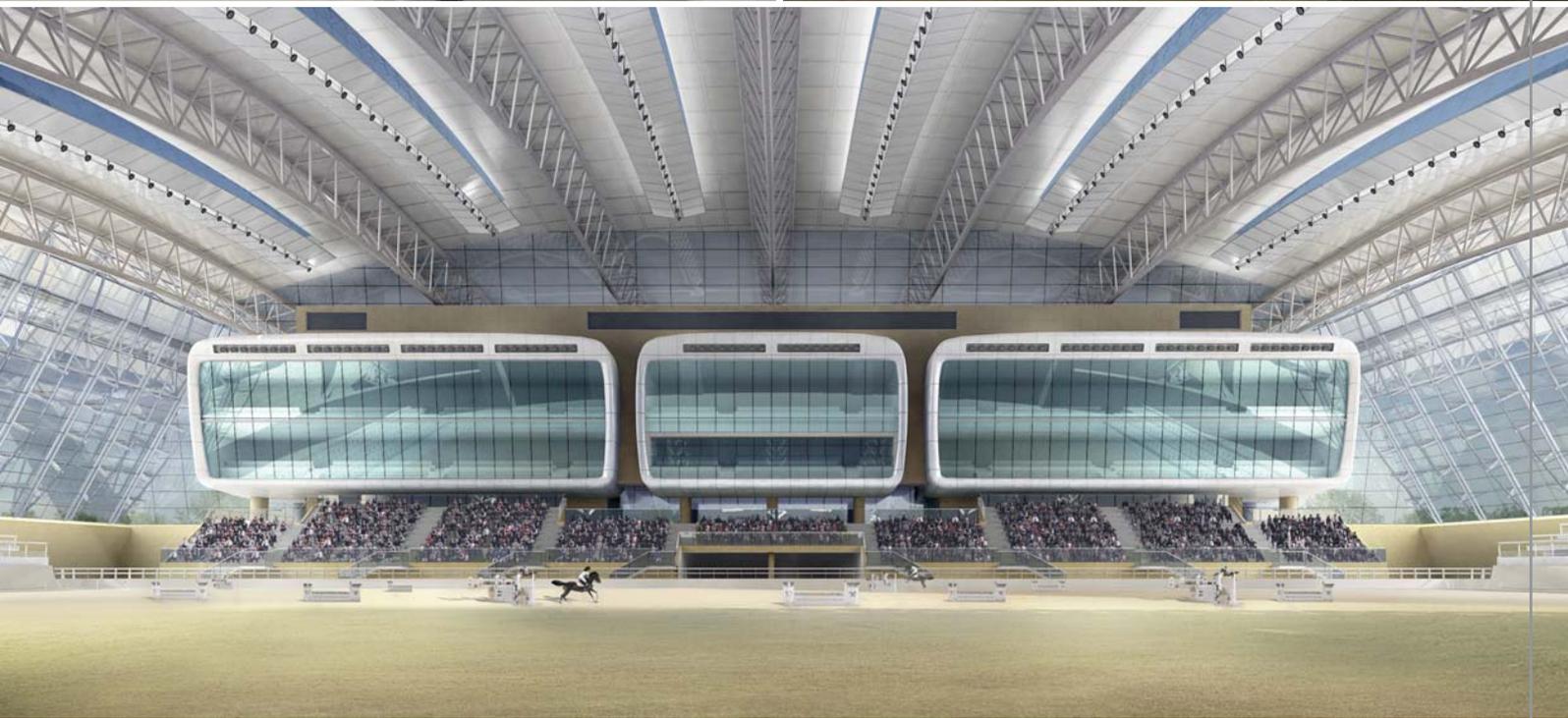
The project also comprises a riding school with a single storey linear building block which houses the support facilities; an equestrian club for private members with function rooms, recreational aspects, dining facilities and an outdoor barbeque area; a museum with exhibition spaces, a library, a trophies hall, majilis and multi-purpose space is located in proximity to the existing Ottoman stables; a mosque located on the Eastern side of the Academy; single storey courtyard staff villas; 4 blocks of residential staff quarters with separate staff amenity building which includes canteen, gymnasium, outdoor basketball court and central launderette; the admin building is a 2-storey building with garden feature inside the building along the circulation spine.

The public performance arenas incorporate both indoor and outdoor Olympic standard arenas for equestrian events. The Grandstand is a 5-level back-to-back stand with half of the stand facing the Indoor Arena and other towards the Outdoor Arena. The roof form

is a shell structure which is cut into strips that have glazed strips between them. This breaks up the scale of the roof visually into more elegant strips and at the same time the space between the roof strips allows natural lighting to penetrate into the middle of the arena. The design provides an elegant shape that is structurally efficient and also expresses the progressive thinking of the client in the equestrian field.

### Project Data :

Address : Doha, Qatar  
 Project size : 790,000 sq.m  
 Construction Date : 2004  
 Completion Date : 2008  
 Client : Qatar Petroleum  
 Architect : Leigh & Orange Ltd  
 Consultants : Davis Langdon & Seah Ltd  
 WSP (HK) Ltd  
 Al Katib Cracknell  
 Shen Milsom & Wilke  
 Hewitt Pender Associates  
 GEIC (Qatar)



1.1 Plan view of Master Plan

Al Shaqab Master Plan. The text on this page describes how the academy is part of the Education City as a whole. It also conveys the idea that all facilities are carefully integrated.

1. Master Plan
2. Performance Area
3. Stables
4. Emir's Facilities
5. Vet Centre
6. Equestrian Club
7. Riding School
8. Visitor Centre
9. Breeding Centre



# NSCBI Integrated Terminal Kolkata Airport

## RMJM

RMJM's design for the Kolkata Airport reflects the client's vision for a world-class terminal that incorporates cutting-edge technology with the cultural stamp of a region rich in history and arts.

RMJM won the international design competition for the Terminal on this site in collaboration with the Delhi based architect Sikka. From the onset of the project, RMJM has worked closely with the landscape designers Strata to ensure a close relationship between the building and its landscape.

The form of the building starts from the most simple of concepts. The building should be perceived as a single spacious volume, through which passengers can easily flow from the roadway to the aircraft. The building's interior should emanate a sense of calm, uncluttered spaces that offer a place for passengers to relax, away from the stress of their long journeys.

However, in the reality of modern airports, the volume of space is by necessity punctuated by facilities such as security, check-in counters, baggage handling areas, as well as the wide range of lounges, shops, cafes and other amenities now offered to a passenger. To add a sense of focus, a landscaped courtyard that cuts through the volume was proposed. This is a symbolic and physical separation between the airside and landside.

The volume is further divided by an island of accommodation that projects forward between the check-in area and the baggage reclaim area.

These two large spaces sit side by side in the landside section of the building. However a spectacular roof passes above these dividers to unify these spaces and retain the perception of a single large volume. The roof is the constant feature of the building that is visible to passengers at almost all times as they pass through.

The landscape concept for the airport terminal is rooted in the rich cultural heritage of Kolkata and Bengal. It is conceived as one of the biggest pieces of land art inspired by works of literary giant Rabindranath Tagore.

The land art connects the building with its environment, the outside with the inside and creates a unique landscape. It also offers two disparate spatial experiences - the vastness of the grand central garden and the intimacy of the internal courtyards. The grand central garden is a canvas inspired by paintings and poems by Tagore. It also acts as the setting for the building. The garden occurs in two levels separated by a sweeping curve - a direct inspiration from one of Tagore's famous paintings.

Compared to the simplicity of the lower level, the upper level of the garden is richly textured and patterned. The pattern, which is unique in nature, has many variations. Inspired by letters and words extracted from one of the famous poems from 'Gitanjali', it becomes an art form for people to enjoy. As sculptural hedges to wander through, sloped walls to lean against, benches to seat on and pathways to walk on, the pattern glides from outside to the inside of the building.

Inside the terminal building the landscape is about a series of intimate courtyards that are natural oases in the building. Platforms housing trees appear to float on pools that are laid out in the orthogonally designed courtyards, providing a sense of peace and tranquillity.

In developing the building's form and in the detailed design of its skin it has been ensured that the facility reaches the highest international standards of sustainability. North facing roof lights and a central courtyard floods the interior with natural light. The large front window, shaded by the overhanging roof, is also a ventilated double wall removing heat generated from sunlight. The roof is designed to harvest rainwater, which is stored and reused for both irrigation and washrooms.

Uniting these design elements is the roof of the structure designed to resemble a shimmering piece of silk. A Tagore inspired pattern makes its way across the entire ceiling further joining the open planned space.

Name of Building	: NSCBI Integrated Terminal Kolkata Airport
Location	: Kolkata, India
Client	: Airports Authority of India
Skills	: Architecture, masterplanning, landscape design
Site Area	: 49,120m <sup>2</sup>
GFA	: 40,000m <sup>2</sup> (Phase 1)
Passenger Flow	: 1800/hour (Peak)
Facilities	: Airport



Arrival curb view



Podium



Master layout plan



Terminal concourse



# Okhta Centre

RMJM

RMJM was appointed to design the new headquarters of one of the world's largest companies - Russian gas giant Gazprom in December 2006. Our winning proposal is a 396 metre high twisting, glass needle which echoes the spires across the city of St Petersburg. RMJM beat off 5 other internationally-renowned architects for the commission to develop proposals for the tower in the historic heart of the city, close to the Bolsheokhtinsky Bridge and Smolny Cathedral.

RMJM's designs for the development propose a new spire for the city. The inspiration for the design comes from the concept of energy in water - the site is located on the city's main waterway the River Neva, with the form of the building deriving its shape from the changing nature of water, ever changing light, reflections and refraction. The five-sided tower twists as it rises to delicately touch the sky.

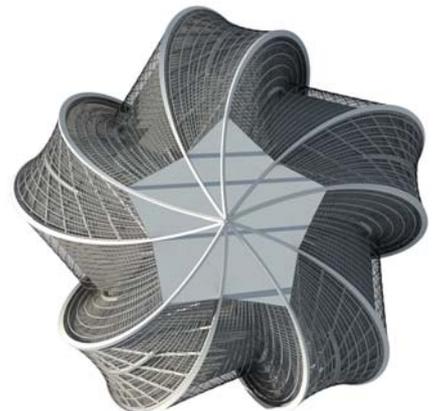
The masterplan concept consists of two main drivers, a horizontal landscape linear park with the counter point of a 300m high vertical tower. There is a history of linear parks within St Petersburg as can be seen adjacent to the Admiralty and at Peter the Great's Summer Garden.

RMJM propose to unify the various phases of the site masterplan into a simple green linear strip which runs parallel to the Neva. This simple device orders the complex geometry of the surrounding urban grain and provides a new linear park with both public and private gardens

enjoying views to the Neva. As elements interrupt the linear form they add richness to the composition and create a series of smaller scale spaces within it.

The history of the site included a five sided fortress plan which allowed views to be optimised for reasons of defence. In fact the plan was not a simple pentagon, but rather a more complex star arrangement which included extended corners with recessed bays between. Today there is another reason to use five interlocking objects with recessed bays between. Five square office plates radiate from a central circular core creating a very efficient star plan. The space between the five objects is used to create atria spaces. These create social space within the building whilst increasing external awareness and views to the city and allowing the maximum amount of daylight to enter the building.

The main environmental feature is the 'fur coat'. The skin concept is to enhance perimeter floor edge in order to maximise daylighting and views in the heart of the plan, whilst also minimising the external wall area to reduce heat loss in the extreme St Petersburg environment. These apparently contradictory requirements result in a two glazed skins, one to the office areas and another to the atria buffer zones which act as an insulated 'fur coat' around the building. A simple heat exchange module located at each atrium transmits heat or cold from one side of the building to the other as required.



Organic twisting pentagonal star form

Name of Building	: Okhta Centre
Location	: St. Petersburg, Russia
Client	: Gazprom
Skills	: Architecture, masterplanning, landscape architecture
Site Area	: 4.73 Hectares
GFA	: Concourse/ podium levels: 142,183m <sup>2</sup> Landscape areas: 104,500m <sup>2</sup> Base buildings: 83,900m <sup>2</sup> Tower floor areas: 148,932m <sup>2</sup>
Facilities	: Headquarters, social and administrative buildings, office buildings, car parking



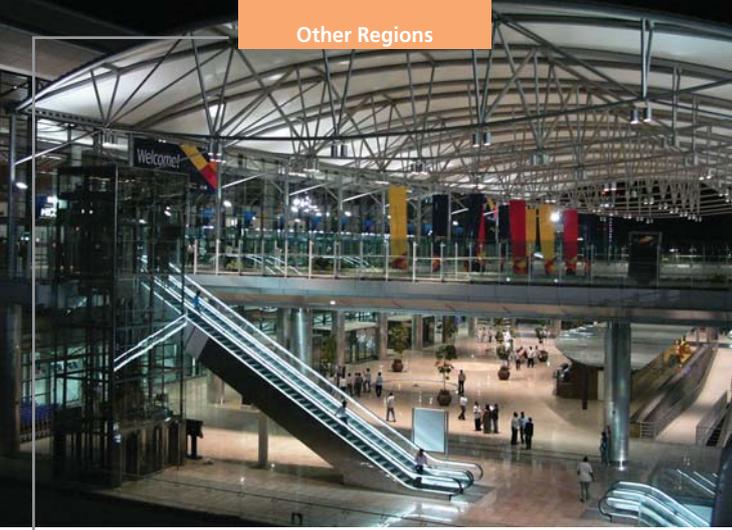
Okhta Tower



Atrium between the external and internal skins



Masterplan of Okhta Centre



## Hyderabad International Airport - Passenger Terminal Building

Integrated Design Associates Ltd.

Hyderabad is the capital city of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is India's 5th largest metropolis and the 40th largest metropolitan area in the world. It is known for its rich history, culture and architecture representing its unique characteristic of a meeting point for northern and southern India, and it is also one of the most developed cities in the country, an emerging IT and biotech hub of India.

To meet the growing demands of the city a new, modern green field airport was planned at Shamshabad on the outskirts of the city. The project is the first privately developed airport in India, a consortium led by GMR, comprises of the Airport Authority of India and Malaysian Airports Authority. The new airport is designed to handle 5 million passengers per annum initially, which was later adjusted to 12 million passengers during the design process for opening day, and will in its final stages be expanded to 40 million passenger per annum ultimate capacity. The airport is expected to be one of the best in this region and will house world-class facilities. The total cost of the project is Rs1,330 crore, or equivalent to US\$330 million.

In 2004 China State Construction Engineering (HK) Ltd, in conjunction with Ove Arup and Partners and IDA, formed a consortium team to bid for the Design & Build Contract. GMR invited 4 other major international consortia with extensive airport design experiences to submit tender. Although a masterplan and a concept of the airport terminal prepared by

GMR previously was issued to all the bidders as the basis of the tender, it was very clear to this team from the outset that, unless an innovative approach to the design and implementation of the project was found, the team would have a very marginal chance of success when construction cost became the only differentiating criteria for GMR to pick the winner. The tender period was very tight for time and China State would only allow us 3 weeks to come up with an alternative "winning" scheme, or the team would be obliged to submit just the conforming bid.

On examining the client's original concept plans of the passenger terminal we were convinced that the 2 basements of the terminal building in the masterplan could be totally eliminated to save cost and to speed construction time, while the original building heights, widths and front to back dimensions could be retained as these parameters were specific in the government and ICAO approved masterplan. Our alternative concept rationalized and reorganized all the major functions, space utilization, structural grids, plant room locations and service distribution systems within the PTB. As a result the entire baggage handling system had been substantially simplified, air ducts and dedicated basement floor voids were completely eliminated and the floor to floor heights below the passenger processing areas had been reduced. We also introduced a modular, repetitive system of structures and service plant room / ducts alignment package to simplify the design of the most complicated

aspects of an airport terminal. A 2-month construction time saving was identified in the programme, partly due to the elimination of the 10m deep, 2-level basement and partly due to the standardization of construction methods and components for the whole PTB.

The winning scheme presented a new, alternative design of a Passenger Terminal Building from the masterplan concept. The China State / Arup / IDA consortium won the bid on our innovative approach in the design and planning of the PTB, not just on time and cost saving terms, but the alternative design had an increased of 12.7% in revenue generating areas to improve investment returns for the client, despite the overall construction area being reduced by 8.5%. The Design and Build Contract was awarded in September 2005, with an airport opening day targeted for March 2008.

The 105,000m<sup>2</sup> Phase 1A Passenger Terminal Building Works and the 10,000m<sup>2</sup> Air Traffic Control Tower Complex set a new challenge for the team. While on the one hand building a new airport in 30 months is an unprecedented feat for any fast track construction project in the world, the designing, detailing and producing construction drawings for a complex, highly serviced major infrastructure building in less than 12 months is a task that has not been done by members of the design team before. On award of the contract the Arup / IDA set up an integrated, multi-disciplinary task-force team in the project office and a designated site architectural team



was formed almost at the same time with its members posted in HK to work on the design over the initial but highly critical 2 months period.

A well thought out strategy for coordinating structure, services, and fit-out elements was clearly the most important first decision to be made, as construction would be proceeding simultaneously with the detail design process there should be no room for error, if service distribution clashing with structures, or major site drilling for penetrations were to be avoided at all cost. During the first 2 months of the project the task force team, led by IDA as Lead Designer and Coordinator, a design strategy was formulated for the planning / structural grids, principal setting-outs of slab edges and major openings, zones for primary services, conveyor runs and maintenance access on modular plan, vertical layering for primary, secondary distributions and structural depths, above slab in-floor tertiary distributions, level datum for all floors, power outlets, signs and ceilings. These design and planning principles laid the golden rules for the PTB, and were strictly enforced by the multi-disciplined team throughout the process, from scheme design to shop drawings and construction monitoring.

The 2.5 year's period from design inception to operation means an extremely tight program for a project of this scale. To ensure on-time completion of the design that would meet the stringent procurement milestones by all disciplines, the works were packaged into

logical sequences for a just-in-time delivery of design information to sub-contractors progressively. The project's tight budget constraints also demanded a high degree of cost effectiveness analysis throughout the design process, including capital costs, life cycle costs, developing alternatives, etc. The close co-operation between the various disciplines required a strong management of teamwork, and in the 12 months of detail design the team produced over 5000 detail drawings, covering all aspects of the engineering and architectural designs, including interior fit-out, signage and furniture.

The PTB design is based on a central processor linked with two linear piers, serving 10 contact stands in Phase 1A but extendable to accommodate 32 contact stands in its final stage. A high level of operational flexibility has been designed-in to balance the out-of-phase peak demands for domestic and international gates through the use of Swing Gates. The PTB is designed to meet the latest international standards by ICAO / IATA, including the full segregation of departure and arrival flows, short unassisted walking distances, 60 minutes Minimum Connecting Time, boarding bridges that can serve aircrafts from code C to code F, in-line 5-levels security screening for all hold-baggage, and the provisions for a fully-automated baggage handling system.

The architectural design of the PTB has a lofty and flowing roof form, spanning from the Airport Village and Forecourt by means of a

fabric roof structure, it reaches the peak over the Check-in Hall and finally it tucks down along the 1.2km length piers on the airside. The flowing roof gives a strong direction to the departure passenger flows, and through the sky-lights with the floating, iconic "Temple Leaf" reflectors hung below them, the entire PTB departure level is totally lit by natural light during the day and by diffused up-lights in the night.

The new airport and the PTB opened on 14 March 2008 by Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, 16 days ahead of schedule, and it begins operational in the week following. The airport and the Passenger Terminal Building has become an architectural landmark, for it is the first major infrastructure public building of this scale being commissioned, completed in record time and to an international standard by a private company in the modern era India.

#### Project Data

Client: GMR - AAI - Malaysian Airports  
Project Management: GMR  
Lead and Engineering Consultant: Ove Arup & Partners  
Lead Architect: Integrated Design Associates Ltd  
Architect of Record: Sundarum Pvt Ltd  
Lighting Consultant: FMS

# Explore the Global Market

Patrick Lau

*Former HKIA President (2001-02) Prof Patrick Lau shares his thoughts on local architects working outside Hong Kong.*

The success of Hong Kong's development into a modern cosmopolis with local characteristics is evident from the quality and diversity of her built environment. This remarkable achievement is largely attributed to the diligence, creativity and professionalism of our local architectural talents, who have been working tirelessly for decades to raise the standard of the services they provide.

With our internationally recognised professional standards and achievements, it is only natural that many local architects are not only active in our local market, but also exploring new arenas outside Hong Kong. There is also a rising trend for young professionals in Hong Kong to work in overseas markets, so as to establish their own branding in a much shorter period of time. Ironically, in the past ten years or so, on account of the recession in the infrastructure and construction sector in Hong Kong, quite a number of professional firms and young professionals had begun to look for new business opportunities outside Hong Kong. This led to an unexpected spread of Hong Kong talents around the world, whilst our professionals have widened their views and earned better exposure, which eventually benefited our local professional scene when some of them returned to work in Hong Kong.

As the Chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council's Infrastructure Development Advisory Committee, I joined many study missions to visit different corners of the world and gained better understanding of the work opportunities available for professionals in these places. The Middle East is a booming market where places like Saudi Arabia, Dubai and Abu Dhabi have attracted numerous Hong Kong professional firms to operate there. Many people and governments there are particularly fond of Hong Kong's high rise built environment because it projects a prosperous and dynamic urban image. Indeed, Dubai even aimed at turning herself into a "Hong Kong of the Middle East". Vietnam, since she became a member state of the World Trade Organisation in 2007, is another important market in Southeast Asia. As the Vietnamese Government realises the importance of fostering the harmonious integration of the old and new urban areas, they have preserved many pre-colonial buildings alongside colonial ones in their planning projects. Their dedication to upgrading their urban planning and built environment can be seen in the organisation of a large-scale international architectural design competition for their National History Museum. This means that there are many planning and design possibilities for our professionals to "flex their muscle" in this

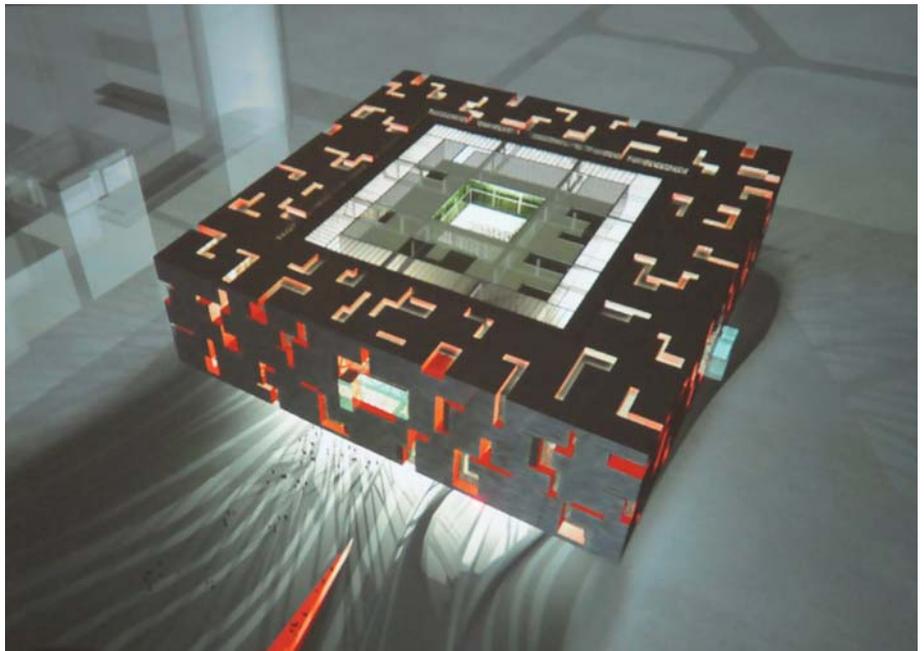


vibrant market.

Regarding the mainland market, Hong Kong architects are still confronted with many obstacles. As the setting up of enterprises on the Mainland is subject to the monitoring and



restriction of the Central Government, a number of professionals, even though having acquired Class I Registered Qualification on the Mainland, are still unable to formally set up their businesses and practise there. I have been reiterating to the Hong Kong and mainland authorities on various occasions the urgent need for the relaxation of the qualification of setting up businesses on the Mainland. It is most important that the mainland authorities should lower the threshold on capital, the number of technical personnel, equipment, etc. I also hope that the relevant mainland authorities will consider setting up testing points in the Guangdong Province where Hong Kong architects can start up businesses there without restrictions, e.g. exempting them from meeting the requirement of setting up joint ventures with mainland counterparts.



Meanwhile, with the 11th Five-Year-Plan, the Central Government was very eager to have mainland companies to cooperate with Hong Kong firms in exploring the overseas markets. Hong Kong professionals are well known for our innovativeness, experience in fast-track high rise structures, high adaptability to new and advanced materials and technologies, and proficiency in the English language. These advantages are invaluable assets that mainland firms seek when they intend to explore the international markets. On the other hand, besides cheaper costs, mainland firms, with staunch support from the relevant mainland authorities, enjoy advantages that are beyond the reach of their Hong Kong counterparts: since many countries in friendly terms with China received infrastructure investments from China, they required their construction projects to be handled by Chinese contractors and the design drawings should comply with Chinese regulations. Therefore, Hong Kong architects who are familiar with Chinese regulations and the know-hows of handling Chinese projects will be in a good position to join hands with their mainland partners in these markets.



One important factor contributing to the success of Hong Kong is attributed to the coming and going of people from different

walks of life. This, I think, marks the unique characteristics of Hong Kong as a multifaceted society where the skills and experiences of different individuals converge and diverge. As our business environment is becoming more globalised, I look forward to seeing more cooperation between local professionals who work in Hong Kong, the Mainland and anywhere else, so as to establish a bigger network around the globe and create better built environment around the globe.

**Patrick Lau**  
 Prof Patrick Lau is LegCo Member (2004-08) a Fellow Member and former President (2001-02) of HKIA, Honorary University Fellow, Honorary Professor and former Head of the Department of Architecture at the University of Hong Kong. He is also the Chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council Infrastructure Development Advisory Committee, and a Member of the AAB and the Housing Authority.

# PGBC 2008 Summer Report



## Green Building Award 2008 環保建築大獎

Professional Green Building Council (PGBC) steps into its sixth years of promoting green building practice in HK and beyond. The report focuses on sharing the outcome of PGBC's second Green Building Award (GBA) in 2008. Following the success of the inaugural GBA 2006, PGBC launches this biennial award again in 2008. The GBA aims to promote sustainable development, to recognize developments and research projects with outstanding contributions to sustainability and the environment, and also to encourage the industry towards wider adoption of sustainable practices in planning, design, construction, maintenance, and renovation projects. This year, the Award is open to both LOCAL projects and projects OUTSIDE HONG KONG contributed by Hong Kong professionals. There are three categories in the GBA 2008:

- RP: Research and Planning Studies
- EB: Existing Buildings (including Alterations & Additions)
- NC: New Construction

### Over 100 Nominations

A total of about 110 submissions have been received by PGBC. Projects are mostly located in Hong Kong, with some from Beijing, Shanghai and even Maosi village in the rural area of NW China.

The jury session was held on 21 June 2008, the summer solstice (夏至). A total of 30 finalists made their presentation to the respective jury panel according to the category of submission. Each jury panel comprised five eminent persons, typically made up of a Legislative Councillor, a government official, a relevant stakeholder (professor, president of property management association, or a representative from the Construction Industry Council [CIC]), and two representatives from the professional institutes, including the president of HKIA, HKIE, HKILA, HKIP, HKIS or PGBC. The award results were formally announced in the ceremony held on 31 July

2008 at The Rotunda, Exchange Square, Central. The Guest of Honour was Mrs Carrie Lam, the Secretary for Development, Hong Kong SAR Government, and the Honorary Advisor of PGBC.

Ir Reuben Chu, Chairman of PGBC stated, "With an overwhelming support and recognition from the industry to GBA, there are more than 100 high qualities local and projects outside Hong Kong, including construction projects in Beijing, Shanghai and even rural China, were nominated. I am very encouraged to see the efforts and contribution made by the project teams with a strong vision to fostering green movement in Hong Kong. We also hope to promote the award to other Asia Pacific regions."

### 30 Shades of Green

"An exhibition of the 30 projects is held between 31 July and 1 August 2008 at The Rotunda, Exchange Square. The Committee hopes that we can further share with the public about green buildings and its importance to our future", added by Mr. Sam Cheng, Chairman of the GBA 2008 Organizing Committee.

The exhibition is coined as the "30 Shades of Green by Hong Kong Professionals & Announcement of Green Building Award 2008. The Grand Awards and the respective jury citation are highlighted below.

### Beijing Changxing Eco-city 北京長興生態城 by ARUP (Research & Planning Category: Grand Award)

The breath of the study is outstanding and covered by a wide spectrum from energy reduction, transportation mode, biodiversity, waste separation to social aspects. Through the establishment of benchmarks for environment, society, resource and economy, this project aims at creating a new planning decision model for future. The in-situ retention of village settlers and thus preserving the village tradition is also highly commendable.



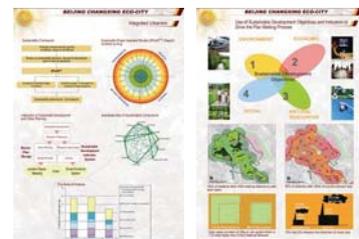
Jury Members ( Research & Planning Studies)



Jury Members ( Existing Building Category)



Jury Members (New Construction Category)



Beijing Changxing Eco-city 北京長興生態城

### Beijing 2008 Olympics Equestrian Venues - Shatin Core Venue

北京2008年奧運馬術比賽場地—沙田主場地  
by ARUP (Engineer & Sustainable Design), Ronald Lu & Partners (Hong Kong) Ltd. **(Existing Building Category: Grand Award - A&A)** (Local Architect), and Timothy Court & Company (Concept Design Architect)

The venue was modified temporarily from the Hong Kong Sports Institute and Penford Park, and will be reverted back to the two organizations after the Olympic events. Many advanced techniques have been adopted in the planning of the renovation scheme, including "dynamic thermal modeling" in cooling load estimation, glazing optimization, building orientation study, roof insulation optimization and solar study, CFD to study thermal comfort on seating areas, and "hybrid ventilation" regarding natural and mechanic ventilation in the horse stalls. Moreover, the project is sustainable in terms of material use, natural ventilation, MVAC and lighting systems.

### Rehabilitation of Moon Lok Dai Ha

滿樂大廈復修工程

by Hong Kong Housing Society (Project Manager) and Chung Wah Nan Architects Ltd. (Architect) **(Existing Building Category: Grand Award - Rehabilitation)**

As an existing public housing estate built in 1964, the rehabilitation aims at enhancement of the life and environment of the estate for another 20 years, strengthening community sense and estate identity, and reduction of social cost for elderly care. On top of typical improvement works on external walls, roof, common areas, lift service and building services installation, more facilities were provided for the elderly at ground floor. Material use, waste management, pollution control and site safety were well planned and monitored before and during the conversion process. The jury panel commends the determination of the owner to preserve the heritage, uphold community value and prevent production of construction & demolition waste.

### The Parcville 采葉庭

by Hong Yip Service Company Ltd. (Management Company) **(Existing Building Category: Grand Award - Green Management)**

The residential estate in Yuen Long has been honoured with BEAM excellent rating when built. The management has implemented an integrated management system to manage quality, environmental, and occupational health and safety issues. The indoor environmental qualities are improved by innovative natural ventilation and lighting design, IAQ management and acoustic management. The management joins hands with the tenants and landscape contractor to manage the horticulture in the development. Besides various awards in green project management and energy efficiency, there has been significant reduction in electricity and water consumption in the recent 4 years.

### Stanley Municipal Services Building

赤柱市政大廈

by Architectural Services Department, HKSAR Government **(New Construction Category: Grand Award)**

Besides a provisional BEAM rating of Platinum, the building demonstrates a high quality design in response to the challenge of high density and high programmatic complexity. Through thoughtful 3-dimensional articulation of building volumes and open spaces, the outcome offers comfort, human scale and a harmonious relation with the existing urban setting. A rich layering of green and accessible open spaces, from street-side setback, tree conservation, landscaped courtyard to roof garden, provides the public with pleasant refuge from the hustle and bustle of Stanley. In light of HK's compactness, the challenge towards a sustainable built environment lies on not only the conservation of land, energy and other natural resources but also how individual development can enhance the livability of urban living space.



Beijing 2008 Olympics Equestrian Venues - Shatin Core Venue  
北京2008年奧運馬術比賽場地—沙田主場地



Rehabilitation of Moon Lok Dai Ha  
滿樂大廈復修工程



The Parcville 采葉庭



Stanley Municipal Services Building  
赤柱市政大廈

K S Wong  
PGBC Vice-chairman, 2007-08  
HKIA Council Member, 2007-08  
Director of Sustainable Design,  
Ronald Lu & Partners (HK) Ltd.

# Archi Culture beyond Hong Kong

## Hong Kong Architecture Centre

Platteen Tsang

### Background

Two years ago, a number of passionate professionals established the Hong Kong Architecture Centre (HKArC). It was inspired by the architecture centres worldwide and encouraged by the need to communicate with the general public.

Ever since the establishment of HKArC, we have been a platform where professionals and non-professionals interact and communicate with each other. We have co-organized, supported, and participated in many local activities, such as Hong Kong Architecture Centre Weekend @ Biennale, Tram Tours, etc. Through these events and activities, we are gradually enhancing our reputation as a pioneer in building a bridge between professionals and the general public.

At this stage, we are preparing ourselves to accept more challenges, further develop and bring HKArC to a higher level that allow us to outreach the wider public, possibly worldwide.

### Promotion of Architecture

Architecture is a reflection of culture in a specific place; and architecture centre is an organization to promote architecture as a form of art and culture. In Hong Kong, this concept is exceptionally important and should be further elaborated because architects could

sometimes be perceived by the general public as project managers rather than designers of our built environment; and the duty of architects are sometimes misunderstood by the general public as simply to do with plans and sections.

The intellectual value of general public in Hong Kong is increasing rapidly, and the demand for more cultural feeds is high. People nowadays are not satisfied by simply staying alive; they are more interested in enjoy having a life. Therefore, people are more aware about where to live and work, and are more concern about the quality of environment.

The increasing desire for more cultural intelligence is certainly good news to HKArC because the promotion of architecture finally becomes a two-way intercourse between the general public and professionals; instead of a one-way effort from the professionals to try elaborate the meaning of architecture.

### Promotion of HKArC

We work hard to promote local architecture, and successfully raising people's awareness on the subject matter. At the same time, we realize the need to promote HKArC as well. It is because architecture centre of a place is not just an organization but a media of sharing information, news, knowledge, and experience with the wider public.

A successful architecture centre is independent yet maintaining good relationship with the institutes, Government, and architecture centres worldwide. As a platform of knowledge sharing and dissemination, HKArC's plan is to increase exposure towards the public. The more people know about HKArC, the more effective in fulfilling our vision and mission, which is to encourage understanding & appreciation of architecture, as well as conserving and treasuring environment & culture.

Besides, the relationship between HKArC and Hong Kong Institutes of Architects (HKIA) should be made clear. HKArC aims to provide services for the benefits of general public, while HKIA serves the professional members of the industry in Hong Kong. Both organizations have close relationship with each other but remain independent.

### Sustainable Development of HKArC

HKArC had conducted a number of local activities; and will continue conducting more activities for the general public of Hong Kong. However, we realize it is about the right time to let the entire world know the presence of HKArC. In the upcoming future, we will initiate a number of projects that go beyond the boundary of Hong Kong. The idea to breakthrough the physical limitation was born when a recent concept of sustainable development gave inspiration to HKArC.



Fig.1: A Japanese press covered a Tram Tour conducted by HKArC in 2006; indicating the international awareness on architectural events and activities in Hong Kong (Sources: Hong Kong Architecture Centre)

Sustainable development in the modern world has a much wider implication than simply designing "green buildings". Sustainable also covers social and economic aspects, which weights equal to environmental concern. A balanced operation style is essential to the sustainable development of HKArC. It is important to maintain a balance between long term projects that could catch the attention of International Corporations and Medias (Fig.1); and short term projects that is more approachable to the lower classes in the society. In order to do just that, we should extend our vision and connection to the wider world as well as exploring opportunities in the local.

Long term projects such as training schemes and research-based campaign requires more capital and resources, however, they are also more influential to the society. Short term projects maybe one-off or having a short span of lifecycle but they could be distinctive and approachable. The sustainable development plan of HKArC should and will have both long term and short term elements.

From a different point to view sustainable development issue, there is also a need for HKArC to maintain a parallel operation in both reality and virtual world. A physical premise will be able to act as a symbol of HKArC; a base for professionals and public to assemble; a home for the passion of architecture to accommodate and be shared. On the other

hand, a virtual platform on the internet is the means that HKArC applies to get close to the entire world. Not to mention internet is the most popular way of communication, the increasing use of internet in more innovative ways also indicates that HKArC is hoping and ready to become internationally recognized. The recognition of HKArC by international audience can help promoting the local architecture of Hong Kong as a form of culture rather than assets in the real estate market; moreover, HKArC could set up a solid base of target audience, thus sustain a consistent source of income and supports.

### Projects beyond Hong Kong

The world changes and so architecture is changing as well. In order to catch up with the world trend, HKArC should be more open to new ideas and opportunities. Proactive attitudes and initiating to co-organize events are keys to find new ideas and partners.

One of the exciting news about HKArC is the reactivation of "Archi Blog". This is regarded as an on-going project of HKArC and could be seen as an "international" project since people from all over the world are welcomed to view, respond, and even write on our blog.

Architectural field trips, tentatively named as "Experiencing Architecture", will also be a consecutive scheme of HKArC. As such could encourage interflows between citizens of

different countries, between architecture centres worldwide, and between professionals of various industries. Projects of this kind aim to cultivate "archi" culture in and beyond Hong Kong. Usually, these projects are complicated and could last for a number of years. However, the vision is here and the target is set, all we need is to work hard and stay on track. We always believe in the adage, "Where there is a will, there is a way."

### The Way Forward

Hong Kong Architecture Centre is a charitable organization; it is also the name of a "life-time project" that promotes the excellence of local architecture in Hong Kong. In the early stage, we set the local community and general public in Hong Kong as our main target audience; in the future, we can extend our scope of influence worldwide. We can initiate more international events such as Festival of Architecture, as well as building a friendly connection with Architecture Centres worldwide; thus bringing the prospect of local architecture beyond the skyline of Hong Kong.

Essentially, architecture is for all mankind, just like our motto says, "Architecture for All".



**Platteen Tsang**  
Assistant Centre Manager  
Hong Kong Architecture Centre

## President's Message

As mentioned in my last message, Architecture is a reflection of the cultural, economic and social norms of society at that time. This year, it reflects its diversity, the improved economy and its expansion into markets outside of Hong Kong.

There were a total of 77 entries of which 20 were outside of Hong Kong and I see the trend of overseas projects increasing.

In fact, this year we have created a new category for work outside of Hong Kong which is exciting as they are not restricted by Hong Kong's stringent building codes and limited land constraint. Our members will have the opportunity to test their design flair to the limit.

On behalf of HKIA, I would like to convey my gratitude to the organizers, our external adjudicator, Christine Hawley and our local adjudicators who had to devote long hours and make tough decisions given the high quality of the submissions.

I would also like to thank the winners and all those who made a submission in support of this meaningful Award and ask that you continue to support this meaningful event to promote our works.

Dr. Ronald Lu, FHKIA  
President  
The Hong Kong Institute of Architects  
4 June 2008

## Chairman's Report for the Annual Awards 2007

Looking back at the annual awards 2007, the whole process from selection to the exhibition to the special issue worked very smoothly. Even the management at Pacific Place thought this year's exhibition was "decent and stylish" and for this, I would like to thank again all the hard work provided by the committee members.

This year was a special year because it was the first time a Medal of the year was given to projects outside Hong Kong. The HKIA has been striving to take this mammoth step to look beyond the realms of building built in our little island to the achievements of our member outside. Even Ms. Christine Hawley, this year's overseas juror, was surprised on the quality of Architecture outside Hong Kong by our members. The HKIA is evolving and our international portfolio is growing with it. I could only see this category get better and better and hopefully the HKIA could rank amongst the International Master in terms of beautiful timeless architecture.

The jury this year includes Mr. Donald Choi HKIA, Mr. Chen Shi Min HKIA, Mr. Paul Chu HKIA, Mr. Allen Chan, and last but not least Ms. Christine Hawley RIBA. And the jury panel gave a concise and highly professional assessment this year. The site walk was dampened by bad weather, but it did not dampen the enthusiasm of the jurors. Although the itinerary was hectic, they all carried on with good spirit and professionalism.

The agenda for the decisive day on Saturday 26 January was again extremely hectic because of the new category. All the Short listed projects for work outside Hong Kong had to be interviewed on that morning. The feast of interview presentations were professionally executed by the short listed Architects. We tried to control the time but some of the presentations were so spell binding that being over run was unavoidable. The jury process eventually overran by 2 hours that Saturday as the discussions between the jurors was also intense and critical.

A decision was only made at the early hours of that afternoon and as a surprise, this year there were 2 medals of the year for Inside and Outside Hong Kong and deservedly so. With the high standard of the entries, it was very hard to isolate one single winner for each category.

A highly entertaining year and I am confident that we could match the quality and standards of member's projects next year.

Tang Wai Kin, HKIA  
Chairman  
HKIA Annual Awards Committee 2007

Medal of the Year of Hong Kong  
香港建築師學會全年境內建築大獎

10, 12, 16 & 18 Pollock's Path  
普樂道10, 12, 16 及18號  
P&T Architects and Engineers Limited  
巴馬丹拿建築及工程師有限公司



Medal of the Year of Hong Kong  
香港建築師學會全年境內建築大獎

Dormitory and Sports Facilities at the Diocesan Boys' School  
拔萃男書院 - 體育館, 游泳池及宿舍大樓  
Thomas Chow Architects Limited 周德年建築設計有限公司



HKIA Merit Award of Hong Kong  
香港建築師學會境內優異獎

HKYWCA Conference Centre and Guesthouse  
香港基督教女青年會營舍  
Ronald Lu & Partners (Hong Kong) Limited  
呂元祥建築師事務所



HKIA Medal of the Year Outside Hong Kong  
香港建築師學會全年境外建築大獎

Mont Orchid Riverlet Phase 2  
半山海景蘭溪谷二期  
RMJM Hong Kong Limited  
羅麥莊馬香港有限公司



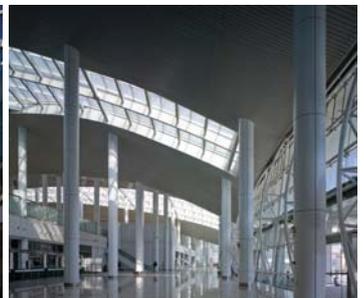
HKIA Medal of the Year Outside Hong Kong  
香港建築師學會全年境外建築大獎

17 Miles Phase 1  
十七英里一期  
Rocco Design Architects Limited  
許李嚴建築師事務所有限公司



HKIA Merit Award Outside Hong Kong  
香港建築師學會境外優異獎

Xiamen International Cruise Terminal  
廈門港國際旅遊客運聯檢大樓  
Aedas Limited  
凱達環球有限公司





Special Architectural Award - Architectural Interior  
主題建築獎 — 室內設計

megARTstore  
商場時代的藝術體驗  
Meta4 Design Forum Limited  
MDFA 建築師事務所



# Quality Building Award 2008



## Quality Building Award 2008 (Names of awardees indicated in alphabetical order)

### Residential Category

**Award Winner**  
The Arch  
**Merit Winner**  
Kwai Chung Estate Phase 3, 4 & 5  
**Merit Winner**  
The Grandville  
**Certificate of Finalist**  
No. 8 Clear Water Bay Road  
**Certificate of Finalist**  
Residence Bel-Air Phase 1

### Non-Residential Category

**Award Winner**  
Four Seasons Hotel & Four Seasons Place  
**Merit Winner**  
AIG Tower  
**Merit Winner**  
Hong Kong Science Park Phase 2  
**Merit Winner**  
Stanley Municipal Services Building  
**Merit Winner**  
The Landmark  
**Certificate of Finalist**  
Enterprise Square 5 / Megabox  
**Certificate of Finalist**  
ICAC Building

### Special Category: Sustainability

**Merit Winner**  
Hong Kong Science Park Phase 2  
**Merit Winner**  
ICAC Building  
**Merit Winner**  
Stanley Municipal Services Building

### Special Category: Heritage

**Merit Winner**  
Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum  
**Merit Winner**  
Leung's Ancestral Hall  
**Certificate of Finalist**  
J Residence

### Special Category: Innovation

**Merit Winner**  
Union Hospital Extension

### Special Category: Project outside Hong Kong

**Merit Winner**  
Citycrossing Phase 1  
**Merit Winner**  
National Swimming Centre  
**Certificate of Finalist**  
Sands Macau Casino

2008年度優質建築大獎  
(得獎項目按英文字母先後排序)

#### 住宅類別：

**大獎**  
凱旋門(The Arch)  
**優異獎**  
葵涌邨第三、四及五期重建項目  
(Kwai Chung Estate Phase 3, 4 & 5 Redevelopment)  
**優異獎**  
晉名峰(The Grandville)  
**入圍作品**  
清水灣道8號(No. 8 Clear Water Bay Road)  
**入圍作品**  
貝沙灣一期(Residence Bel-Air Phase 1)

#### 非住宅類別：

**大獎**  
四季酒店及四季薈  
(Four Seasons Hotel & Four Seasons Place)  
**優異獎**  
AIG Tower  
**優異獎**  
香港科學園2期  
(Hong Kong Science Park Phase 2)  
**優異獎**  
赤柱市政大廈(Stanley Municipal Services Building)  
**優異獎**  
置地廣場(The Landmark Scheme)  
**入圍作品**  
企業廣場5期 / MegaBox (Enterprise Square 5 / Megabox)

#### 入圍作品

廉政公署大樓  
(ICAC Building)

#### 特別獎：持續發展類別

**優異獎**  
香港科學園2期  
(Hong Kong Science Park Phase 2)  
**優異獎**  
廉政公署大樓  
(ICAC Building)  
**優異獎**  
赤柱市政大廈(Stanley Municipal Services Building)

#### 特別獎：文物類別

**優異獎**  
孫中山紀念館(Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum)  
**優異獎**  
梁氏宗祠(Leung's Ancestral Hall)  
**入圍作品**  
嘉薈軒(J Residence)

#### 特別獎：創新類別

**優異獎**  
仁安醫院(Union Hospital Extension)

#### 特別獎：香港境外樓宇類別

**優異獎**  
深圳華潤中心一期(Citycrossing Phase 1)  
**優異獎**  
水立方(National Swimming Centre)  
**入圍作品**  
澳門金沙娛樂場(Sands Macau Casino)

Four Seasons Hotel & Four Seasons Place  
四季酒店及四季會



水立方  
National Swimming Centre



The Arch  
凱旋門



香港科學園2期  
Hong Kong Science Park Phase 2



孫中山紀念館  
Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum



仁安醫院  
Union Hospital Extension



### About QBA2008

QBA2008 was jointly organized by 9 prominent professional organizations including the Hong Kong Construction Association (HKCA), the Hong Kong Institute of Architects (HKIA), the Hong Kong Institute of Construction Managers (HKICM), Building Division, Building Services Division and Structural Division of the Hong Kong Institution of Engineers (HKIE), the Hong Kong Institute of Housing (HKIH), the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors (HKIS), the Hong Kong Quality Assurance Agency (HKQAA), the Hong Kong Chapter of International Facility Management Association (IFMA - Hong Kong Chapter) and the Real Estate Developers Association of Hong Kong (REDA). For more details about QBA and QBA2008, please visit the official website at [www.QBA.com.hk](http://www.QBA.com.hk).

### 關於2008年度優質建築大獎

2008年度優質建築大獎有幸獲得九大專業 / 建造業 / 地產相關的團體鼎力支持，當中亦包括香港建造商會 (HKCA)、香港建築師學會 (HKIA)、香港營造師學會 (HKICM)、香港工程師學會 (HKIE) — 建造分部 (BD)、屋宇裝備分部 (BSD) 及結構分部 (SD)、香港房屋經理學會 (HKIH)、香港測量師學會 (HKIS)、香港品質保證局 (HKQAA)、IFMA (香港分會) 及香港地產建設商會 (REDA)。有關優質建築大獎及 QBA2008 的詳情，請瀏覽 [www.QBA.com.hk](http://www.QBA.com.hk)。

# Green Building Award 2008



## GBA 2008 Result List

(Names of awardees indicated in alphabetical order)

### Research & Planning Studies Category

#### Grand Award

#### Beijing Changxing Eco-city

#### Merit

Centennial Campus - The University of Hong Kong

#### Merit

Comprehensive Environmental Performance Assessment Scheme for Buildings (CEPAS)

#### Merit

Kai Tak Planning Review for a Sustainable and Green Environment

#### Merit

Micro-climate Studies for Sustainable Public Housing Development

#### Merit

Vertical Greening Research Study

#### Finalist

China Merchants Bank Tower

#### Finalist

Dormitory & Facility Extension Block for United Christian College (Kowloon East)

#### Finalist

Green Roofs for Old District Buildings: Suitability, Cost and Benefit

### Existing Building Category

#### Grand Award

(Existing Building - Alterations & Additions)

#### Beijing 2008 Olympic Equestrian Venues - Shatin Core Venue

#### Grand Award

(Existing Building - Rehabilitation)

#### Rehabilitation of Moon Lok Dai Ha

#### Grand Award

#### The Parcville

#### Merit

City One Shatin (Green Management)

#### Merit

YKK Building (Green Management)

#### Merit

Park Central - Residential (Phase 1)

#### Finalist

Grand Century Place Shopping Mall & Office Tower

#### Finalist

Hong Kong Cyberport

#### Finalist

Island Resort

#### Finalist

Ocean Shores

#### Finalist

Pristine Villa

### New Construction Category

#### Grand Award

#### Stanley Municipal Services Building

#### Merit

Beijing 2008 Olympic Games - National Aquatics Center (Water Cube)

#### Merit

Nokia Beijing BDA Campus

#### Merit

The HK Polytechnic University - Hong Kong Community College (Hung Hom Bay)

#### Finalist

Hong Kong Science Park Phase 2

#### Finalist

Ma Wan Park - Nature Garden

#### Finalist

Maosi Ecological Demonstration Primary School

#### Finalist

Mei Tin Community Hall

#### Finalist

One Island East

#### Finalist

Radiotherapy Centre & Accident & Emergency Department, Princess Margaret Hospital

環保建築大獎2008 得獎名單

(得獎者排名不分先後)

### 研究及規劃類別

#### 大獎

北京長興生態城

#### 優異

香港大學千禧校園

#### 優異

全面平估樓宇環境表現計劃

#### 優異

以可持續發展及以綠化環境為本的啟德規劃

#### 檢討

#### 優異

可持續發展公屋的微氣候研究

#### 優異

垂直綠化研究

入圍 上海招商銀行大廈

入圍 匯基書院(東九龍)學生宿舍及綜合大樓

入圍 舊區樓宇植物天台：應用，成本與效益

### 現有建築類別

#### 大獎 (加建改建項目)

北京2008年奧運馬術比賽場地—沙田主場地

#### 大獎 (復修項目)

滿樂大廈復修工程

#### 大獎

採葉庭

優異 (環保管理)

沙田第一城

優異 (環保管理)

YKK大廈

#### 優異

將軍澳中心(住宅)(第一期)

入圍 新世紀廣場及寫字樓

入圍 香港數碼港

入圍 藍灣半島

入圍 維景灣畔

入圍 曉翠山莊

### 新建建築類別

#### 大獎

赤柱市政大廈

#### 優異

北京2008年奧運會 — 國家游泳中心(水立方)

#### 優異

諾基亞北京經濟技術開發區中國園

#### 優異

香港理工大學 — 香港專上學院(紅磡灣校園)

入圍 香港科學園二期

入圍 馬灣大自然公園

入圍 毛寺生態實驗小學

入圍 美田社區會堂

入圍 港島東中心

入圍 瑪嘉烈醫院腫瘤科大樓





Rehabilitation of Moon Lok Dai Ha  
滿樂大廈復修工程



The Parcville  
采葉庭



Beijing 2008 Olympic Equestrian Venues - Shatin Core Venue  
北京2008年奧運馬術比賽場地—沙田主場地



Stanley Municipal Services Building  
赤柱市政大廈



Beijing Changxing Eco-city  
北京長興生態城

### About Professional Green Building Council

The Professional Green Building Council (PGBC) was established in 2002, and now comprises five professional institute members: Hong Kong Institute of Architects (HKIA), Hong Kong Institution of Engineers (HKIE), Hong Kong Institute of Landscape Architects (HKILA), Hong Kong Institute of Planners (HKIP), and Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors (HKIS). For more details about GBA 2008, please visit the [www.hkpgbc.org](http://www.hkpgbc.org)

### 關於環保建築專業議會

環保建築大獎由環保建築專業議會(PGBC)舉辦。環保建築專業議會創立於二零零二年，現今成員包括香港建築師學會、香港工程師學會、香港園境師學會、香港規劃師學會及香港測量師學會。環保建築大獎網址：[www.hkpgbc.org](http://www.hkpgbc.org)