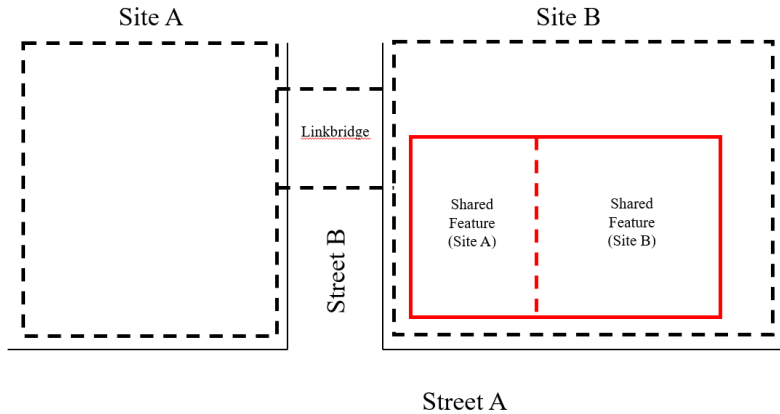


Summary of Items Discussed in 2/2022 APSEC Discussion Forum on 18 March 2022

	Items proposed by Convenors for Discussion	Summary of Discussion and BD's Response
	Items raised by HKIA	
1.	<p><u>Sites separated by a Street under the Same Lease</u></p> <p>Some sites, separated by public streets, are under a single CDA zone and the same lease with a single lot number. Those separate sites are connected on aboveground levels, with plant rooms and services, green features, and other features like amenity features shared among the sites within the same development.</p> <p>i) Our understanding is that the plant rooms and services, green features, and other features like amenity features can be shared between both Site A and Site B and each site does not need to be “self-sustained”. For instance, for clubhouse shared by both sites and its GFA concession based on the total domestic GFA of the development on both sites, it can be located and allowed solely in Site B (in that case, the total clubhouse concession area will exceed the sliding scale limitation set out in Table 1 of PNAP APP-104 based on the domestic GFA of Site B only) as per the diagram. Would BD please confirm if our understanding is correct or not.</p> <p>ii) If so happened, because of site constraints, Site B will be completed first in Phase 1 and Site A in Phase 2. This phased completion arrangement is acceptable as long as the phased completion of Site B, including the portion of the shared features like clubhouse with</p>	<p>In principle, if a single lot was completely divided by a public street, the subject lot would then be regarded as two separate sites under the Buildings Ordinance (BO). As such, GFA concessions for the plant rooms and services, green features and other features like amenity features should be considered individually for each site. Any link bridge connecting the buildings on the two sites and projecting over the street should be subject to the control under section 31(1) of the BO.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, if the two sites were under same lease and same ownership and subject to effective planning controls in addition to the BO, particularly in relation to enforceable lease control drawings, Master Layout Plans, conditional permissions under Section 16 of the Town Planning Ordinance, etc., BD was prepared to favourably consider on case basis to allow sharing of some features such as recreational facilities between the two sites as long as it was technically feasible. If the two separate portions were pursued as two phases, the phasing plan should be submitted to BD for approval.</p>

concession area based on the limitation for Site B only, be applied first in Phase 1 whilst the phased completion of Site A with the remaining shared feature (situated in Site B) be applied afterwards in Phase 2. Would BD please confirm if our understanding is correct or not.

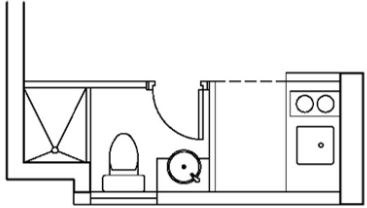
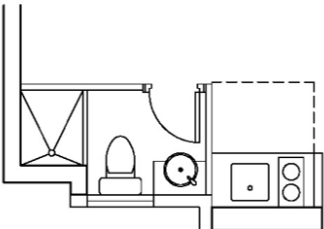
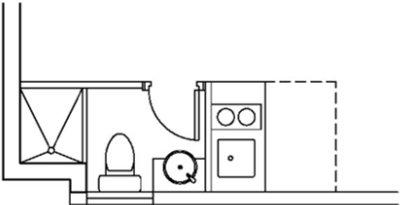


2. **Regulation 23(3)(a) of Building (Planning) Regulations (B(P)R) and PNAP APP-2 - Voids in Main Common Entrance Lobbies of Non-domestic Buildings**

Voids in main common entrance lobbies of non-domestic buildings can be exempted from GFA calculation according to paragraph 2(f) of PNAP APP-2.

It is our understanding that same principle is applicable to voids in common entrance lobbies of the non-domestic portion of the composite buildings

According to paragraph 2(f) of PNAP APP-2 and paragraph 24 of PNAP APP-42, BD might favourably consider to grant modification of regulation 23(3)(a) of B(P)R to exempt voids over main common entrance lobbies of non-domestic buildings in prestige entrance design from GFA calculation subject to compliance with the pre-requisites and the overall cap on GFA concessions under PNAP APP-151. For

	<p>provided that the lobbies are accountable for non-domestic GFA.</p> <p>Would BD please clarify if our understanding is correct?</p>	<p>prestige entrance lobbies serving the non-domestic portion of composite developments, for example, the main entrance of shopping arcade, the Building Authority (BA) might also consider to grant modification of regulation 23(3)(a) of B(P)R to exempt the voids over such prestige entrances from GFA calculation.</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p><u>Room Containing Soil Fitment - Regulation 36(4) of B(P)R</u></p> <p>Further to item 2 of the APSEC Discussion Forum (ADF) 3/2016 and item 3 of ADF 5/2016, we would like to seek BD's further advice on whether the following scenarios comply with regulation 36(4) of B(P)R:-</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>BATHROOM DOOR NOT FACING NOTIONAL KITCHEN AREA</p> <p>SCENARIO 1</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>BATHROOM DOOR NEXT TO NOTIONAL KITCHEN AREA</p> <p>SCENARIO 2</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  <p>BATHROOM DOOR NEXT TO KITCHEN BENCH</p> <p>SCENARIO 3</p> </div>	<p>Taking a pragmatic approach, BD might favourably consider that the doors under the proposed scenarios did not open directly into a kitchen noting that the doors were not fronting on to the notional kitchen areas, and the scenarios might comply with regulation 36(4) of B(P)R.</p>

<p>4.</p>	<p><u>Site Coverage of Greenery</u></p> <p>Under Appendix D to PNAP APP-152, for greenery areas to be provided at locations other than the Primary zone, it is our understanding that such greenery areas are NOT required to be visible or accessible to the public, visitors or occupiers of the premises (where such greenery can still help mitigating the heat island effect and hence improving the environmental quality), subject to the access for maintenance is to be provided.</p> <p>That said, such greenery areas are acceptable to be located, inter alia, at the inaccessible top roof of a high-rise building, where provision of maintenance access to the same is in place.</p> <p>Please confirm that our understanding is correct.</p>	<p>BD had no adverse comment on HKIA’s interpretation. According to paragraph 5 in Appendix D to PNAP APP-152, communal access paths from the common areas should be provided for maintenance of the planters on the inaccessible flat roofs.</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p><u>Night-time Public Parking Spaces under Lease</u></p> <p>As a Government’s policy, it has now becoming common in some new land leases that certain percentages of ancillary motor vehicle parking spaces and/or ancillary loading/unloading spaces in private developments are required by the Commissioner of Transport to be reserved and designated for “night-time parking” by members of the public for the parking of respective types of motor vehicles as specified in the respective leases.</p> <p>We would like to clarify and confirm that for determining the accountability of GFA for these ancillary car parking and/or loading/unloading areas under the BO, BD will only consider the <i>normal</i></p>	<p>BD advised that HKIA’s understanding was correct. Except during night-time parking, the primary function as car parking spaces and/or loading/unloading areas ancillary to the building would remain unchanged. In this connection, the concerned ancillary car parking spaces and/or loading/unloading areas would not be considered as “public car parks”. GFA concession would be granted in accordance with paragraph 18 of PNAP APP-2.</p>


	<p><i>day-time usage</i> of the concerned ancillary car parking and/or loading/unloading areas based on the principles as laid down in paragraph 18 of PNAP APP-2. In other words, the concerned ancillary parking and/or loading/unloading areas that are reserved and designated as “night-time parking” as required under lease will not be treated as “public car parks” under the BO for the purpose of determining their GFA accountability.</p>	
6.	<p><u>AC Platform combined with Balcony/Utility Platform (UP)</u></p> <p>Subsequent to item 12 of ADF 3/2021 dated 21 May 2021, BD had advised earlier that the requirement of 400mm working space on one side of the AC as stipulated in paragraph 2(b) of Appendix C to the Code of Practice on Access for External Maintenance 2021 (AfEM Code) was also applicable to AC platform combined with balcony/UP.</p> <p>Due to limited external wall frontages, it is very common that only one AC platform combined with balcony/UP can be accommodated for each unit. Besides, as the perimeter of such AC platform will normally be adopted for compliance with the 40% requirement of facing into the open air stipulated in the JPNs for balcony/UP, the stacking of outdoor units may not be a viable option as the height of screen at the edge of the platform will likely exceed the requirements in paragraph (g) and footnote 2 of Appendix B to the AfEM Code. In view of the above constraints, coupled with the variable sizes of AC outdoor units in the market, as well as the required capacity to serve different flat sizes (especially when opting for multi-split or VRV units may become the only option due to reasons as</p>	<p>While further study and consultation with the practitioners were required for the review of the AfEM Code, suggestion of HKIA was considered acceptable as an interim measure. For AC platform combined with balcony/UP with working space on one side of the AC unit less than 400 mm, a Registered Professional Engineer in building services division should certify that the design of the A/C installation had been fully assessed and the working space provided was adequate for future maintenance and repair (M&R) through the access as outlined in the approved M&R access plan, and such certification should be submitted together with the relevant building plans prepared by the AP to the BA for consideration.</p>

	<p>abovementioned), it is not feasible at all to accommodate the 400 mm working space on one side of the AC unit within the AC platform area of 0.8m² for exclusion from GFA calculation.</p> <p>Whilst we very much appreciate the ongoing discussion between BD and the relevant stakeholders in reviewing comprehensively the AfEM Code, in particular, the various design parameters of the AC platform as contained in Appendix B to the AfEM Code, the process may likely take some time before dawn. In this regard and as an interim measure for resolving the abovementioned working space issue, we would suggest that the AC arrangement be deemed to be acceptable by BD if an Registered Professional Engineer (RPE) confirm in writing that the AC unit can be duly maintained and repaired with the provided working space, albeit it is less than 400mm. Would BD please consider.</p>	
7.	<p><u>Architectural Features not Projecting over Street</u></p> <p>For paragraph 3(f) of PNAP APP-19, from our understanding, the height limit of 2.5m above the level of the ground shall not apply to architectural features that are entirely within the site which are <u>NOT</u> projecting over a street. Please advise if our understanding is correct.</p>	<p>BD advised that under paragraph 3(f) of PNAP APP-19, architectural features projecting from the face of a building, having no significant impact on building bulk, and complying with the limits on projection (i.e. 500mm) and clear height (i.e. 2.5m) in regulation 7(1) of B(P)R, need not be counted for site coverage and plot ratio. BD might consider to accept architectural features not complying the height limit of 2.5m above ground level on individual case merit provided that they would not pose any positional danger to the public and occupants of the building.</p>

8.	<p><u>Usable Floor Space</u></p> <p>Under regulation 2 of B(P)R, the definition of Usable Floor Space (UFS) is “any floor space other than staircases, staircase halls, lift landings, the space used in providing water-closet fittings, urinals and lavatory basins and the space occupied by machinery for any lift, air-conditioning system or similar service”. To our understanding, the common corridors and lift lobbies in multi-units buildings shall be consider as “staircase halls and lift landings” and shall not be required to be included in the calculation of UFS. Please advise if our understanding is correct.</p>	<p>BD advised that the common corridors and lift lobbies in multi-units buildings might be excluded from the calculations of UFS provided that they were solely for circulation purpose without occupied accommodation.</p>
Items raised by HKIE		
9.	<p><u>Proposed Amendments to Form BA5</u></p> <p>(i) The certificate of registration number of AP/RSE/RGE shall be adopted in lieu of his/her HKID No. in Section 2 of Part A.</p> <p>(ii) In case the person who prepared the plans is a nominated AP/RSE/RGE under section 4(2) of BO, Form BA21 instead of Form BA4 shall be referred to in Section 3 of Part A.</p> <p>(iii) Form BA5 (Part A and Part B) in respect of the application for approval of plans pursuant to regulation 29 of Building (Administration) Regulations (B(A)R), may not be applicable for Type II plans which are submitted in writing for approval under regulation 33 of B(A)R. If so, Form BA 5 (Part C) in respect of the certification of preparation of plans under regulation 18A of B(A)R is to be</p>	<p>BD advised the following:-</p> <p>For (i), the applicant might be the building owner and hence it was necessary for the applicant to indicate his/her HKID no. or business registration no., as the case might be.</p> <p>For (ii), with reference to the current practice, Form BA21 or the copy of Form BA21 would be submitted together with Form BA5 for application for approval of plans.</p> <p>For (iii), regulation 18A of B(A)R was applicable to plans submitted for BA’s approval under regulations 29 or 33 of B(A)R.</p>

	amended as a separate form.	BD would review if any amendments to Form BA 5 was necessary.
10.	<p><u>Certified Copy of the Plan during Approval</u></p> <p>As regards the streamlined measure in item 8 of ADF 3/2016 held on 27.5.2016, some BD officers still refuse to accept certified true copy of the Set I plans with amendments agreed by BD officer for the approval process. Would BD please clarify this policy with frontline officers.</p>	<p>BD advised that the streamlined measure promulgated in item 8 of ADF 3/2016 was still pertinent, and would remind their frontline colleagues again on such arrangement. BD reminded that certified true copy of the whole Set I plans should be submitted.</p>
11.	<p><u>Definition of Major Revision/Amendment for Foundation Works</u></p> <p>Would BD provide more guidelines on the definition of “Major Revision/Amendment” for foundation submissions.</p>	<p>BD advised that the following revisions might be considered as “Major Revisions” of Foundation Works:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal of a non-recognised type of pile foundation without first approval in this submission; • Material change of founding materials; • Revisions involving new type(s) of foundation; • Amendments leading to changes in load path which would affect nearby sensitive receivers; and • Cases requiring decisions from the Structural Engineering Committee (SEC) <p>BD advised that the above examples were not exhaustive and the RSE/RGE were encouraged to make use of the pre-submission enquiry service to settle the issue at early stage.</p> <p>To have a better understanding of BD’s consideration, HKIE requested</p>

		BD to provide reasons in their notification letter for major revisions.
12.	<p><u>Pre-drilling for Foundation Works</u></p> <p>As a general practice, BD accepts boreholes executed under the quality site supervision of AP/RGE for the proposed GI works as pre-drilling record for ascertaining the rockhead profile for subsequent foundation works. Would BD please confirm if this practice is still valid.</p>	BD confirmed the prevailing practice was still valid.
13.	<p><u>Minor Amendment with Modification to regulation 33(1) of B(A)R for Superstructure Works</u></p> <p>As regards Appendix G to PNAP ADM-19, the amendment of superstructure works (cast-in embeds for curtain wall, glass wall, balustrade etc.) will not affect the overall structural stability of the building, it can be taken as one of the minor amendment items subject to modification of regulation 33(1) of B(A)R.</p>	<p>BD advised that deferred submission of minor amendment might be favourably considered only if the first approval of the relevant details and calculations of the cast-in embeds for curtain wall, glass wall, balustrade etc. had been obtained.</p> <p>To streamline the submission process involving curtain wall, BD advised that the matter would be discussed in the working group for the streamlined arrangement on structural submission of secondary structural elements.</p>
14.	<p><u>Revised Clause 10.3.4.2 of the Code of Practice for Structural Use of Concrete 2013 (2020 Edition) (Concrete Code) on Concrete Cube Tests During Construction</u></p> <p>(i) The revised clause specifies 150 mm cubes be adopted if the</p>	BD advised the following:-

	<p><u>maximum aggregate size</u> of concrete exceeds 20 mm. However, the industry normally adopts the term “<u>Nominal Aggregate Size</u>” to define grading of aggregate (Table 3.1 of CS3 attached refers). Should “<u>maximum aggregate size</u>” be adopted, only 150 mm cube can be used. Would BD please clarify.</p>  <p>Table 3.1 of CS3.pdf</p> <p>(ii) The circular letter dated 23 February 2022 promulgates that the revision of the subject Code of Practice takes immediate effect without any exemption. As ongoing projects may not be aware of such revised condition during construction, would BD consider to adopt a cut line with respect to consent issuance date.</p>	<p>For (i), reference should be made to Clause 7.1 of CS1:2010. “Maximum aggregate size” specified in the revised clause 10.3.4.2 of the Concrete Code should be interpreted as the nominal maximum aggregate size, and should be referred as the “nominal aggregate size” given in Table 3.1 of the CS3.</p> <p>For (ii), the addition of design requirements for plain concrete linings and the addition of general guidelines on monitoring early compressive strength of insitu concrete by maturity method would not affect ongoing projects; the revised requirements on the use of 100 mm and 150 mm concrete cubes were only applicable to concrete cubes made after the issuance of the circular letter on 23 February 2022.</p>
Items raised by AAP		
15.	<p><u>Refuge Floor</u></p> <p>According to Clause B18.2 (e) of the Code of Practice for Fire Safety in Buildings 2011 (FS Code), “The area for refuge should be open-sided above safe parapet height on at least two opposite sides to provide adequate cross ventilation...”</p> <p>There is no specific requirement on the opening size nor effective area for the mentioned “open-sided”. We would like to enquire whether safety meshes / grilles or louvers can be provided for the “open-sided”.</p>	<p>BD advised while there were no specific requirements on the "open-sided above safe parapet height" stipulated in Clause B18.2(e) of the FS Code, adequate cross ventilation should be provided. The open-sided portions should not be covered up by any meshes/grilles or louvres.</p> <p>Structural elements or mullions of the curtain wall at the open-sided portions might be considered on case basis if they have no adverse impact to the provision of adequate cross ventilation and the performance of the openings.</p>

		<p>[Post meeting note:</p> <p>The openings allow air movement through the refuge floor, and by providing direct access to the outside air, occupants feel safer, which was an important psychological aspect to the refuge floor. FSD had also advised previously that provision of meshes / grilles or louvers at the wall openings in refuge floor was considered not acceptable from firefighting point of view. The presence of louvers would block the views of those stranded in refuge floor waiting for rescue and obstruct them from signaling for rescue. This would add to their anxiety as they would like to know the latest development of the emergency situation and when they could be led to an ultimate place of safety.]</p>
16.	<p><u>Covered Landscaped and Play Areas</u></p> <p>Paragraph 26 of PNAP APP-42 Amenity Features stipulates that: <i>“The provision of communal podium gardens, covered landscaped and play areas is encouraged. Where these amenities occur under and within the perimeter of a domestic tower, a modification of Regulation 23(3)(a) of the B(P)R would be granted, provided the area is open in design and not encumbered with structural elements, and the total area exempted is within 5% of total domestic GFA.”</i></p> <p>We understand that there is no limitation on the height for the covered landscaped and play areas, please confirm if our understanding is correct.</p>	<p>BD advised that there was no height requirement stipulated in PNAP APP-42 for communal podium gardens, covered landscaped and play areas. Nevertheless, under PNAP APP-152, for a communal podium garden adopted for fulfilling the building setback requirement under an alternative approach, such communal podium garden should have a clear height of not less than 4.5m for cross ventilation purpose.</p>

<p>17.</p>	<p><u>Prescribed Window</u></p> <p>Under regulation 31 of B(P)R</p> <p><i>(1) No prescribed window shall, for the purposes of regulation 30, be deemed to face into external air unless –</i></p> <p><i>(a) it faces into a street which is not less than 4.5m wide</i></p> <p>where under regulation 2 of B(P)R, “street” includes any footpath and private and public street.</p> <p>To our understanding, the guidelines for determining what constitutes a street for site classification and the criteria for regarding a street as a “specified street” as stated in PNAP APP-124 are not necessary to be complied with for determining the street for the purpose of prescribed window requirement as mentioned in regulation 31(1)(a) of B(P)R.</p> <p>Please confirm if our understanding is correct.</p>	<p>BD advised that AAP’s understanding was correct. PNAP APP-124 provided guidelines in determining what constitutes a street for the purpose of site classification under regulation 18A of B(P)R; whereas, regulation 31 of B(P)R prescribed the minimum requirements of window. Nevertheless, attention should be drawn to situations where the windows faced into a strip of land or intervening space before reaching a street or specified street. Under such situation, the strip of land or intervening space might not be forming part of the street or specified street.</p>
<p>18.</p>	<p><u>Submission of Form BA10</u></p> <p>It is understood that submission of Form BA10 is intended to notify the BA of the appointment of registered contractor (RC) and the commencement of building works in accordance with the approved plans.</p> <p>As a single RC will be appointed to a construction site to carry out the works and supervision duty, it would be reasonable to submit one Form BA10 to cover all works for different type of plans approved under the same BD file reference (i.e. plans for metal canopy, cladding, protective</p>	<p>BD advised that AAP’s understanding was correct that a Form BA 10 might cover the appointment of a single contractor for different types of building works as long as the consent referred to in the Form BA 10 covered those types of building works. A new Form BA10 was required to be submitted for consent granted with a new permit number.</p>

	<p>barrier, metal louvre screen etc).</p> <p>Hence is it necessary to submit additional Form BA10 for every type of approved structural plans?</p>	
19.	<p><u>Submission of Form BA6</u></p> <p>When works are carried out to a building, a Form BA6 should be submitted to certify that the building has been inspected by the AP and is capable of bearing the loads and stresses which may be increased or altered.</p> <p>It is understood that such certification is necessary for existing buildings, should this also be required for alteration works of underground drainage involving temporary excavation?</p>	<p>BD advised that the submission of Form BA6 was required for all types of alteration and addition works including the said works.</p>
Items raised by PBSCA		
20.	<p><u>Definition of Floor Area in Section 4 of the FS Code</u></p> <p>In Clause B29.1(b) of the FS Code, the provisions of means of escape for persons with a disability under Section 4 do not apply to “any floor of a building on a site of an area of not more than 500 m² subject to the area of such floor being not more than 200 m²”. For this floor area of 200 m², we note that it should be referred to the usable floor area as defined in Section 3 in Part A of the FS code. Is our interpretation correct?</p>	<p>BD clarified that the floor area of 200 m² mentioned in Clause B29.1(b) of the FS Code referred to the covered area instead of usable floor area.</p>

AOB Items	
<p>21. <u>Future Road / Street in New Development Areas (NDA)</u> (Item raised by BD)</p> <p>The permanent public road/street serving NDA site as the specified street under regulation 18A of the B(P)R for the determination of site classification, or the EVA to the development under regulation 41D of the B(P)R, may still be under planning or construction at the time of GBP submission stage of the development. Also, the timing of the completion of such permanent road/street by the Government may not match with that of the application of Occupation Permit (OP) for NDA site. Taking into consideration the special circumstances of NDAs, the following pragmatic approaches have been adopted by BD based on the case merits to streamline the processing of GBP and issuance of OP.</p> <p>(a) <u>Acceptance of Future Street for Building Plan Approval</u> If the future public road/street is indicated in Outline Zoning Plan and is a gazetted road and the grantee is expressly granted a vehicular right of ingress/egress from the site to this future road/street under lease, BD may assess the site classification and means of access based on that future road/street. Normally, this future road/street shall be completed by Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) and handed over to Highways Department (HyD) upon the application for OP. A condition may be imposed under the approval.</p> <p>(b) <u>Acceptance of the Road / Street available for Use of the Site for OP Application</u></p>	<p>Members welcomed the pragmatic approaches.</p> <p>As regards whether similar guidelines and approaches would be set out for open spaces and pedestrian walkways required under lease of NDAs and also served as EVA or for the provision of natural lighting and ventilation for a development, BD advised that in view of different characteristics of NDAs with different development programme and phasing, considerations should be given on individual case merits, and encouraged the use of pre-submission enquiries to clarify the issues at early stage.</p>

	<p>Notwithstanding the above, the BA may accept the situation that the public road/street (or part of it if that part can be connected to a public road) has been completed by CEDD and the public is allowed to use it even HyD is yet to take over the management and maintenance of the road.</p> <p>(c) <u>Provision of Temporary Access</u> Alternatively, if temporary vehicular access of adequate width connecting the site to a specified street is granted under lease, it may be considered as a road/street to comply with the means of access and site classification requirements for the development.</p> <p><u>Pre-submission Enquiry</u> For complicated and complex development such as those involving future road/street, AP may submit pre-submission enquiry or conceptual plans in accordance with PNAP ADM-19 to BD such that the fundamental issues can be clarified at an early stage before formal submission of plans or OP application.</p>	
22.	<p><u>Submission of Information and Documents upon Certification of Completion of Building Works and/or OP Application</u> (Item raised by BD)</p> <p>Upon the submission of certificate of completion of building works and/or OP application, AP/RC should submit the certificate of accepted buildings materials and products and the schedule of building materials and products in accordance with PNAP APP-13. Delivery notes or respective demarcation plans to support the use of the materials and products as</p>	<p>Members noted and would follow the arrangement accordingly.</p>

	<p>specified in the material schedule are not required unless under special circumstances. In case of doubt, AP may approach the respective chief or senior case officers for clarification.</p>	
<p>23.</p>	<p><u>Arrangement for Site Inspections during the Latest Epidemic Situation</u> (Item raised by BD)</p> <p>Owing to the latest epidemic situation, BD advise that special arrangements of site inspections for processing OP applications and/or submissions of certificate of completion of works have been adopted. With prior agreement with the case officers, the use of videotelephony or 360-degree video may be accepted as an alternative to site inspection depending on case merits. Submission of photo records may be accepted for completion of minor A&A works.</p>	<p>Members welcomed the BD's measures.</p> <p>Members also reported difficulties in reaching the relevant officers of some other departments during the epidemic. As discussed at the last Joint BSC and APSEC Meeting held on 24.2.2022, BD suggested Members to provide requests and suggestions with specific details for BD's coordination and follow up.</p>
<p>24.</p>	<p><u>Electronic Submission Hub (ESH)</u> (Item raised by BD)</p> <p>BD is spearheading the development of the ESH as a digital platform for receiving and processing of building plans, documents and applications submitted under the BO, as an alternative means to the present paper-based mode of submission.</p> <p>ESH will be implemented in three stages. Stage 1 of ESH will cover structural plan submissions for building works above ground not requiring cross-department referral (excluding alteration and addition works).</p>	<p>Members noted the update on the ESH.</p>

	<p>Due to the epidemic situation and its impact on the system development process, the launch of Stage 1 of ESH, which was originally planned for the first quarter of 2022, will be rescheduled.</p> <p>Members are reminded to continue making hardcopy submission to BD for the time being. Further updates on the launch of Stage 1 of ESH will be announced when available.</p>	
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