CEDD INNOVATION SERIES



Pilot Project of Urban Mini-Forest at Fanling North New Development Area

Foreword

Our vision is to “build to make Hong Kong a world-class sustainable and resilient city for living, working and playing”. We believe that infrastructure does more than serve a function, it also uplifts human well-being and nurtures ecosystems that breathe and thrive alongside us. To realise this, we remain steadfast in our commitments to innovation, sustainability and collaborative excellence.

Through continuous University-Government-Industry partnerships, we have been advancing and integrating cutting-edge construction technologies, material applications and nature-based solutions (NbS) to transform our urban landscape.

The Urban Mini-Forest initiative exemplifies how small-scale, intelligent interventions can drive profound systemic changes. These mini-forests are more than green spaces - they are carbon sinks, biodiversity corridors, cooling oases and community anchors that connect people with nature in the living environment. Through this initiative, we have not only demonstrated an efficient way to enhance environmental sustainability and biodiversity in development, but also fostered wider inter-disciplinary participation in adopting NbS, as advocated by our recently published Hong Kong Nature-based Solutions Design Guidelines.

I extend my deepest gratitude to the members of the Task Force of the Urban Mini-Forest. Their insights, passion, scientific rigor and collaborative spirit have turned vision into reality.

This CEDD Innovation Series captures this journey as a signpost on the path to a new urban future. We share it to ignite ambition and inspire partners to think deeper and build better. Together, we are not just constructing infrastructure - we are cultivating resilience, enhancing biodiversity and redefining what it means to live well in a dense and dynamic metropolis. The journey continues. With every tree planted, every partnership forged, every idea tested - we are building the Hong Kong of tomorrow.



Mr. FONG Hok-shing, Michael, JP.
Director of the Civil Engineering and Development

CEDD

Abstract

Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD), in collaboration with the Hong Kong Institute of Landscape Architects (HKILA), conducted the first Urban Mini-Forest (UMF) in public works project in Hong Kong. The pilot UMF took place in the open space of the Fanling North New Development Area (FLN NDA). The UMF initiative, also known as the Miyawaki Method, was initiated by Dr. Akira Miyawaki, who advocated high-density planting of native species in a small area to enhance the effectiveness of reforestation. The first UMF in FLN NDA has achieved encouraging results since its start in February 2025.

This report is prepared by the Task Force of the UMF, comprising the following members (in no particular order): Mr. Paul CHAN (Immediate Past President of HKILA), Dr. Yin-Lun CHAN (President of HKILA), Prof. Mathew PRYOR (The University of Hong Kong), Mr. Ken SO (The Conservancy Association), Ms. Louisa NGAI (Chief Landscape Architect of CEDD/Headquarters) and Mr. Pakin CHEUNG (Chief Engineer/ North 3 of CEDD/North Development Office). This summarises the key considerations in the planning, design and construction of the UMF, aiming to:

- Investigate the potential of adopting UMF as an NbS approach for creation of open space in Hong Kong;
- Provide a summary for future planning, design and execution of UMFs; and
- Demonstrate the preliminary benefits associated with carbon sequestration and biodiversity under the UMF.

This report would be a reference for other public organisations and private sectors to promote the forest ecosystem and biodiversity in a compact urban environment.

CEDD also extends heartfelt thanks to AECOM Asia Company Limited (AECOM), the project consultant of the first phase development of FLN NDA. Their expertise in deploying innovative landscape and curatorial ideas was crucial to the success of this initiative and the engagement events it attracted. Lastly, we acknowledge the invaluable contributions of all professionals involved, whose collective efforts have been essential to the success of this initiative.



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1. Background of Urban Mini-Forest

The Government strives to achieve a balance between development and conservation in NDAs. While embracing a proactive conservation approach through NbS, CEDD strives to develop a sustainable low-carbon community that provides a high-quality and comfortable living environment.

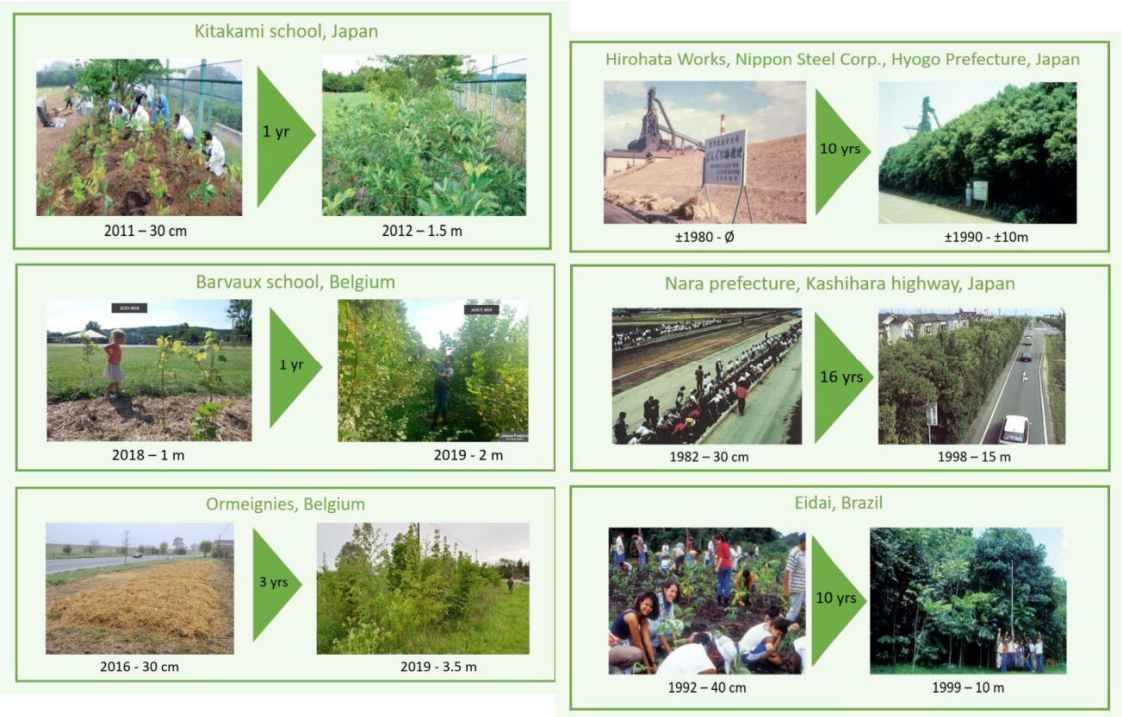
To cope with the urban heat challenge against the background of climate change, we treasure every opportunity to enhance greenery to the residents of FLN NDA, being the first Northern Metropolis' NDA in full implementation stage. CEDD and HKILA jointly initiated a pilot project of UMF at a site near Ng Tung River and Fung Wong Leng Estate. With reference to the Miyawaki Method for forest restoration, native seedlings with a mix of plants of varied heights were planted densely to increase natural vegetation among the high-density urban environment. As the first UMF in public works project, the Task Force aims to demonstrate how landscape open space in built environment can be strategically utilised to provide self-sustained ecosystem and nature-based greenery areas in order to address pressing urban heat challenges and combat climate change. Consequently, it looks forward to creating a more biodiverse and resilient environment that seamlessly blends in the living community.

1.1. Characteristics of Miyawaki Method

The pilot UMF project applies the principles of the Miyawaki Method, a well-known ecological restoration approach (widely adopted in Japan) that aims to rebuild the structure and functions of the native forest ecosystem. The Miyawaki Method adopts natural vegetation, using a diverse and random mix of native species that would naturally thrive in the local environment. These species are planted densely and arranged in a multi-layered structure comprising canopy trees, understory trees, sub-trees and shrubs, thereby enhancing ecological complexity, biodiversity and resilience of the ecosystem.

By promoting close interaction among native species and allowing natural succession to take place, the UMF could achieve substantially faster biomass development as observed in similar projects around the world. The UMF also provides additional benefits such as carbon sequestration, habitat creation, urban climate regulation and ecological connectivity. The dense and species-rich planting enables the succession of the ecosystem to become self-sustainable, thus minimising long-term maintenance requirements.

The pilot UMF project serves as a testing ground to evaluate the effectiveness and performance of the planting by Miyawaki Method under local conditions. The Task Force assesses vegetation growth, biodiversity enhancement and ecosystem development through a three-year programme of monitoring and data collection starting from February 2025. The findings will provide evidence-based insights that could support a wider use of this NbS approach in other parts of Hong Kong. Moreover, given its suitability for small areas and its ease of replication and establishment, the UMF allows for greater flexibility and broader adoption within Hong Kong's compact urban context.



Worldwide examples of Miyawaki Forest (Manuel, 2020)

1.2 UMF as a Nature-based Solution

In March 2026, CEDD and Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department jointly launched "The Hong Kong Nature-based Solutions Design Guidelines". The Guidelines promote the application of NbS to address societal challenges by protecting, sustainably managing and restoring ecosystems. This approach strikes a balance between development and nature conservation while enhancing climate resilience of Hong Kong's ecosystem and driving sustainable development. The UMF in FLN NDA, as a pilot project, has shown initial success in building functional habitats within urban pockets, offering a glimpse of what a future NbS urban woodland could look like in Hong Kong's high-density context.

The UMF initiative closely aligns with the Guidelines' core principles. It promotes ecosystem diversity by introducing native species that enhance complexity at multiple scales, ranging from macro-level spatial diversity to complex micro-habitats (Core Principle I). It also embraces human-nature coexistence (Core Principle II) by improving urban resilience and quality of life.



Hong Kong Nature-based Solutions Design Guidelines and the 3 Core Principles

Furthermore, the UMF provides a positive impact on combating climate challenges (Guideline 7 of Core Principle III) by mitigating the urban heat island effect and contributing to carbon sequestration. By utilising native species adapted to local conditions, the UMF requires less maintenance and supports local wildlife, thereby building ecological resilience (Guideline 8 of Core Principle III). Overall, the Guidelines suggest that a well-designed urban woodland like the UMF can, in principle, transform constrained urban spaces into functional habitats that deliver benefits for both biodiversity and the community. Consequently, the UMF initiative sparks valuable opportunities for future trials and applications.

The UMF also demonstrates its strength in enhancing biodiversity when assessed against the "IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions", published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Civic Exchange, a local environmental think tank, conducted a case study referencing the IUCN framework to evaluate the performance of the pilot UMF project after its first year of establishment. The case study indicated that the pilot UMF excels in achieving a net gain in biodiversity, implementing adaptive management through systematic monitoring and successfully mainstreaming the concept. Furthermore, the case study also recommended expanding outreaching efforts to other community stakeholders and potential users of NbS applications.

In view of the above-mentioned findings and suggestions from Civic Exchange, the Task Force aims to further explore ways to enhance community exposure for the UMF and foster collaborations with academic and research institutions. Further details are elaborated in the subsequent section in "Promotion and Showcase". Above all, given the unique characteristics of the UMF, i.e. its compact footprint, operational flexibility, easy replicability and rapid results, it might serve as a highly adaptable model for sustainable urban development in Hong Kong, acting as a practical and on-the-ground demonstration of NbS.

2. Selection of Site and Species

2.1 Site Location

The site for the pilot UMF was selected based on the following considerations:

- The location can coe xist with future development;
- The site has a minimum area of 30 square meters (6m x 5m);
- The site receives at least 6 hours of natural sunlight;
- The vegetation can be planted at-grade; and
- Existing site conditions with a low biodiversity baseline.

After a site search with consideration of the above, a site at the north of the public housing site in FLN NDA Area 15 East (also known as Fung Wong Leng Estate) near Ng Tung River was selected for the pilot UMF project.



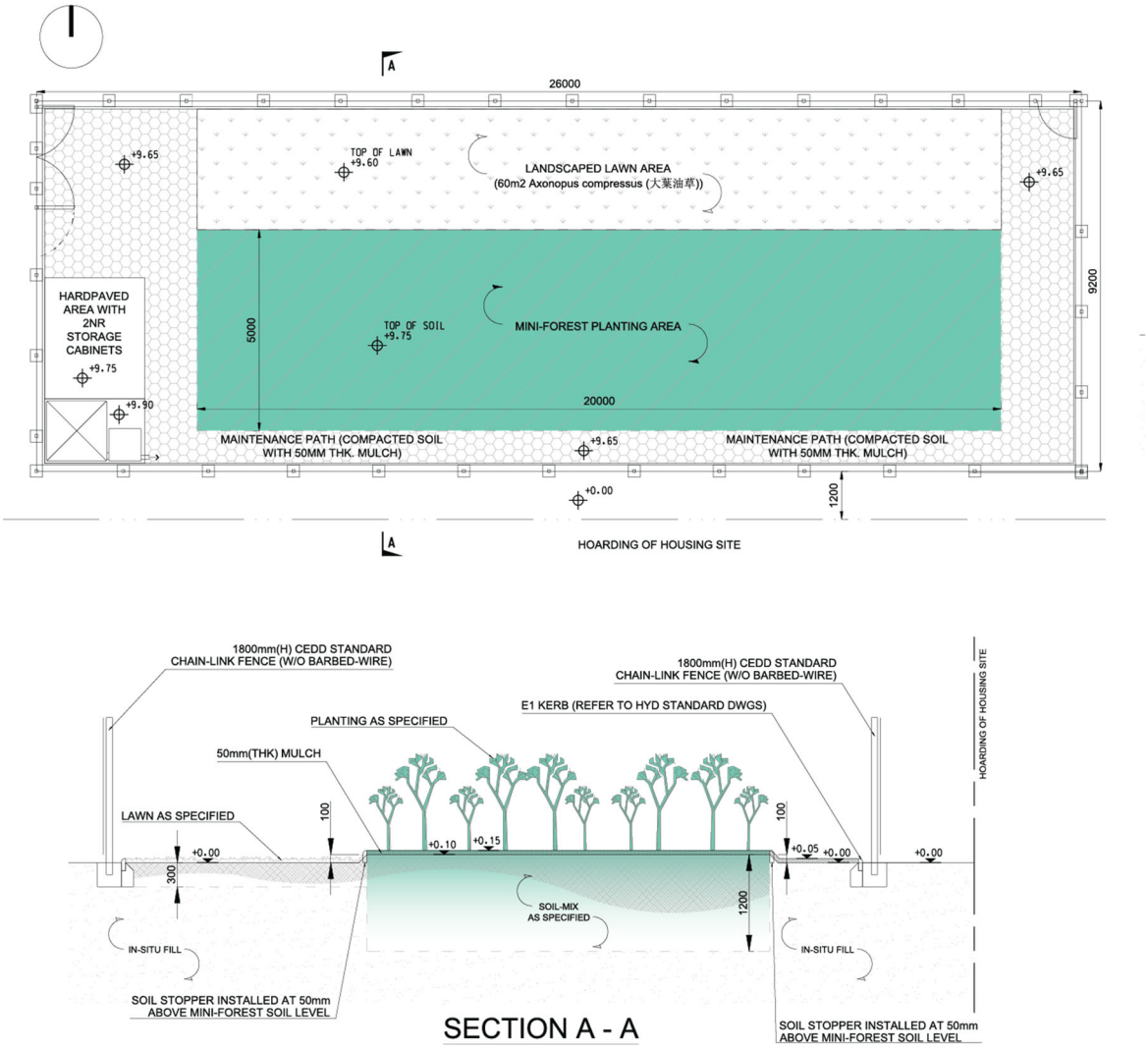
Land Use of the Selected Site for Pilot UMF (as extracted from Outline Zoning Plan of FLN)



Location of Pilot UMF

2.2 Site Preparation Works for UMF

To provide a suitable ground for the planting and growing of the UMF, the planting area (20m x 5m) within the selected site was excavated to a depth of 1.2m and then refilled with suitable top soil in accordance with the General Specification for Civil Engineering Works published by CEDD. The planting area would be topped with mulch. Also, an irrigation system was provided for watering the plants for the first 3-year establishment period.



Design Drawings of the UMF


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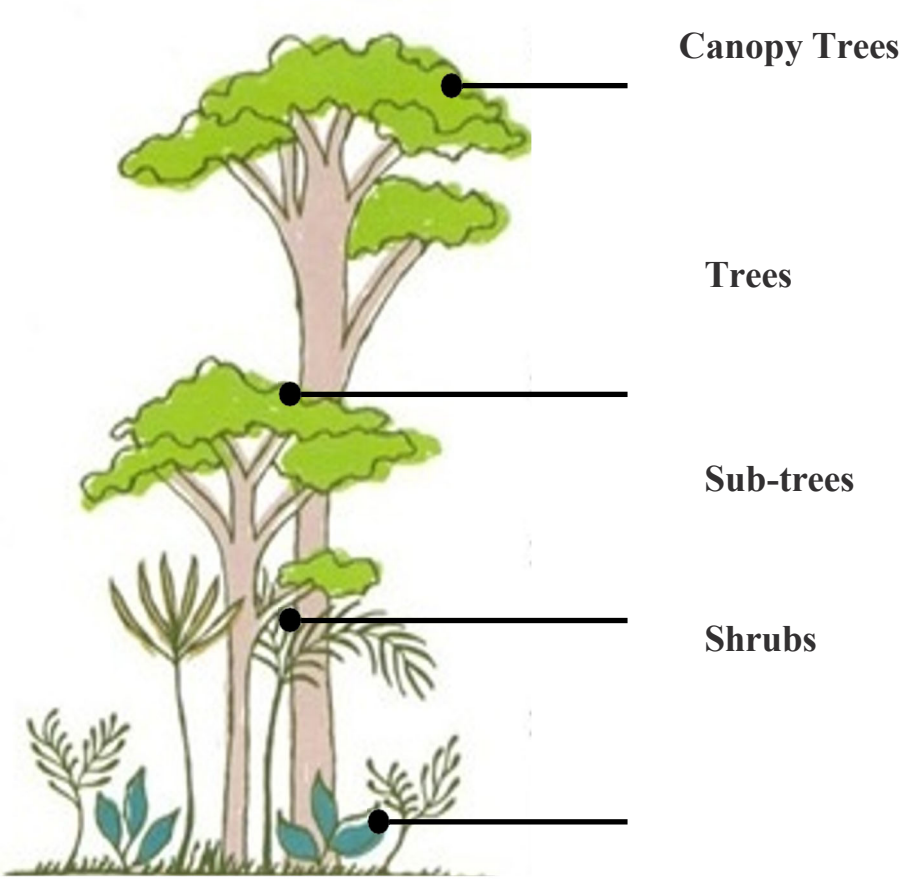
1. Preparation of completely decomposed granite and soil conditioner
2. Soil-mixing in accordance with CEDD General Specification
3. Water drainage test of soiling bed
4. Backfill of soil-mix
5. Installation of irrigation system and chain-link fence
6. Installation of protective banners

2.3 Selection of Plant

Following the principle of the Miyawaki Method, the UMF should avoid aggressive species which may suppress other plants growth and reduce biodiversity. Instead, the project team selected 25 native tree species, including *Elaeocarpus dubius* (顯脈杜英, canopy tree), *Myrica rubra* (楊梅, tree) and *Photinia benthamiana* (閩粵石楠, sub-tree), etc. These species represented canopy trees, trees, sub-trees and shrubs, were selected to recreate the multi-layered structure of a mature natural forest. The selected 25 species should balance the availability of the seedlings in the market and the variety of the planting mix. The plant mix with varied heights could enhance ecological resilience and provide habitats for local wildlife.

Key design features include:

- High density planting of 400 seedlings in a random distribution to mimic natural forest structure;
- Incorporating multiple layers, from shrubs to canopy trees;
- Choosing different native species with canopy trees with long life-span cycles to ensure long-term ecological stability; and
- Providing habitats and food sources for local wildlife such as birds and spiders.



Layers in a natural forest

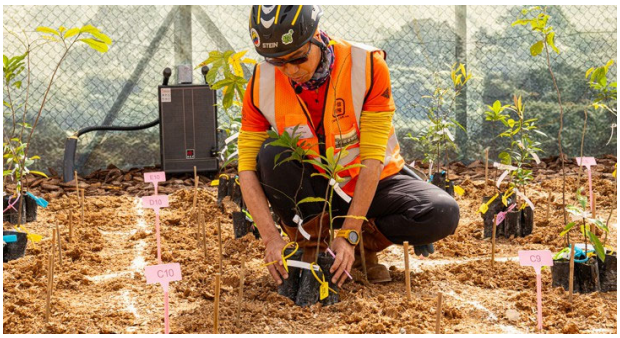
The percentages of layer species were imitating composition of a natural forest. Major categories include:

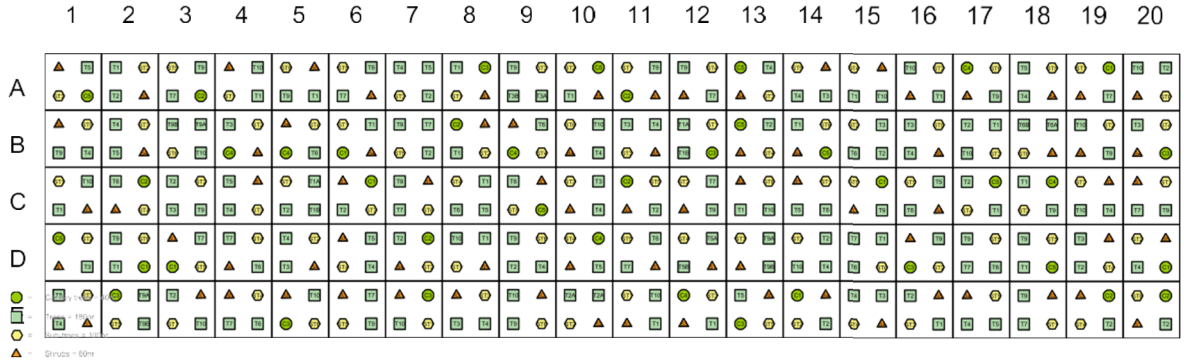
- **Canopy Trees (40 nos., 10% of the mix)**: Include *Elaeocarpus dubius* (顯脈杜英) and *Quercus edithae* (華南青岡).
- **Trees (180 nos., 45% of the mix)**: Include *Myrica rubra* (楊梅) and *Syzygium hancei* (韓氏蒲桃).
- **Sub-trees (100 nos., 25% of the mix)**: Include *Ilex cinerea* (灰冬青) and *Aucuba chinensis* (桃葉珊瑚).
- **Shrubs (80 nos., 20% of the mix)**: Include *Ilex asprella* (梅葉冬青) and *Psychotria asiatica* (九節).

2.4 Planting Pattern

In order to simulate the natural competition of various plants in a forest, 4 seedlings were planted in each planting plot of 1 square meter, in random order.







PLANTING MATRIX OF MINI-FOREST
N.T.S.

The seedlings were planted in a random order in each planting plot to imitate the structure of a natural forest











Planting Day on 14 February 2025, with HKILA, CEDD and AECOM


CEDD


B10






CEDD
古洞北 粉嶺北新發展區

3 Ecological Monitoring

To support the ecological evaluation of the UMF, a team of ecologists with close liaison with the Task Force, was engaged to conduct a baseline survey and a continue ecological monitoring programme in a three-year establishment period. The primary objectives of the monitoring were to assess the growth rates of the seedlings, evaluate their health condition and survival and perform a biomass study of the UMF.

3.1 Detailed Baseline Survey

A detailed baseline survey was conducted within one week of the completion of planting works. The health condition and defects of each seedling were evaluated based on factors such as foliage health, presence of pests and root stability. A general health rating was assigned to each seedling, categorised as Poor, Fair or Good (Table 1). Any abnormal conditions of the seedlings or the site environment were also recorded.

Table 1: Criteria of Plant Health Assessment

Health Condition	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
Foliar Characteristics	- Foliage displays vibrant, uniform coloration appropriate for species - Full, well-developed foliage density Leaves normal in size	- Slightly reduced foliage density Minor colour changes - Some small lesions or spots on limited number of leaves	- Extensive colour abnormalities - Significantly reduced foliage density Premature leaf drop
Stem and Structural Integrity	- New bud formation observed - Intact bark without cracks or wounds sturdy, straight stem	- Minor sign of mechanical stress or minor damage - Minor irregularities in stem form	- Significant structural problems (e.g. leaning, crooks) - Significant pest/ mechanical damage Irregular branching
Root System Development	- Root collar positioned appropriately at soil, neither buried too deeply nor excessively exposed	- Slightly mispositioned root collar (either too deep or too exposed)	- Deeply buried root collar or excessively exposed root collar with potential for desiccation
Disease and Pest	- No visible signs of disease or pest infestation	- Limited disease or pest symptoms that remain localised - Minor insect feeding damage	- Extensive disease symptoms (fungal fruiting bodies, bacterial ooze, viral patterns)

3.2 Monthly Monitoring

Field monitoring was conducted monthly to evaluate the survival rate of each seedling and any unusual conditions or changes in the site environment were recorded. The health condition and defects of each seedling were evaluated based on factors such as foliage health, presence of pests and root stability. A general health rating was assigned to each seedling, categorised as Poor, Fair or Good (Table 1 & 2). The 400 seedlings were photographed individually to reflect the qualitative assessment of plant condition.

Environmental parameters, including soil temperature, soil moisture condition (wet/ dry) and pH level were measured using soil meters. These measurements were taken at eight designated locations across the planting area: four at the corners and four in the middle of the area. Data collection was standardised throughout the survey period to ensure consistency and reliability. The monthly monitoring report was aimed to provide indications on the health of the plants, the required maintenance work and necessary actions to improve the condition of the site.

3.3 Survival Rate of UMF

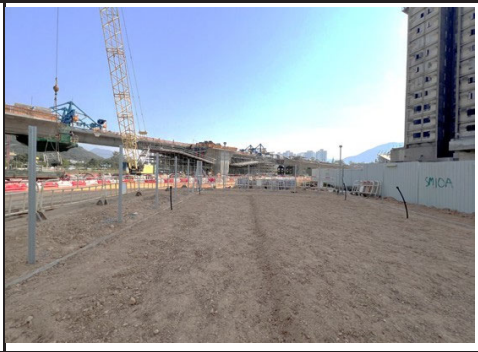
In the first year of establishment, with only minimal establishment works, such as watering and weeding of invasive species conducted on-site, the survival rates of plants were observed to be satisfactory. 357 out of 400 nos. plants remained alive after one year. The survival rate of the UMF as a whole was approximately 90% (Table 2).

Table 2: Performance of different tree and shrub species

Scientific Name	Chinese Name	General health condition				Total	Survivorship
		Dead	Poor	Fair	Good		
Antidesma bunius	五月茶	0	0	0	16	16	100%
Ardisia hanceana	郎傘樹	6	0	6	4	16	63%
Aucuba chinensis	桃葉珊瑚	14	0	2	1	17	18%
Celtis timorensis	假玉桂	2	5	5	4	16	88%
Cryptocarya chinensis	厚殼桂	0	2	10	10	22	100%
Desmos chinensis	假鷹爪	0	2	3	11	16	100%
Diospyros vaccinioides	小果柿	0	0	0	16	16	100%
Elaeocarpus dubius	顯脈杜英	1	0	0	7	8	88%
Engelhardia roxburghiana	黃杞	1	1	6	0	8	88%
Fraxinus griffithii	光蠟樹	0	0	0	16	16	100%
Ilex asprella	梅葉冬青	3	5	3	5	16	81%
Ilex cinerea	灰冬青	0	0	0	16	16	100%
Ilex viridis	綠冬青	0	0	1	16	17	100%
Lithocarpus corneus	煙斗柯	2	5	8	6	21	90%
Lithocarpus fenestratus	泥柯	2	3	2	1	8	75%
Myrica rubra	楊梅	2	0	1	24	27	93%
Myrsine seguinii	密花樹	0	0	3	14	17	100%
Ormosia emarginata	凹葉紅豆	8	2	4	3	17	53%
Photinia benthamiana	閩粵石楠	0	0	0	16	16	100%
Psychotria asiatica	九節	0	0	6	10	16	100%
Pterospermum heterophyllum	翻白葉樹	1	0	5	9	15	93%
Quercus edithae	華南青岡	0	1	6	1	8	100%
Reevesia thrysoidea	兩廣梭羅	2	5	5	6	18	89%
Sapindus saponaria	無患子	0	0	0	8	8	100%
Syzygium hancei	韓氏蒲桃	0	1	0	28	29	100%
Grand Total		**44**	**32**	**76**	**248**	**400**	**89%**

Performance of 25 plant species in the UMF after the first year
(Green = Very Good, Yellow = Satisfactory, Pink = Less satisfactory)

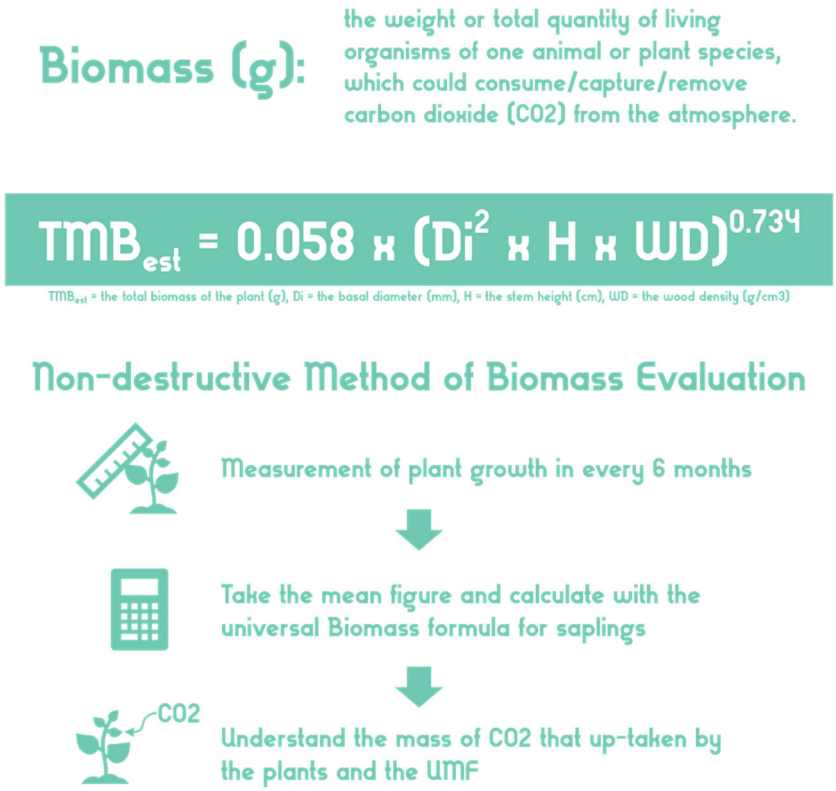
Table 3: Growth Condition of Plants

	East View	West View
Before Feb 2025 **(site preparation)**		
Feb 2025		
Jul 2025		
Feb 2026		

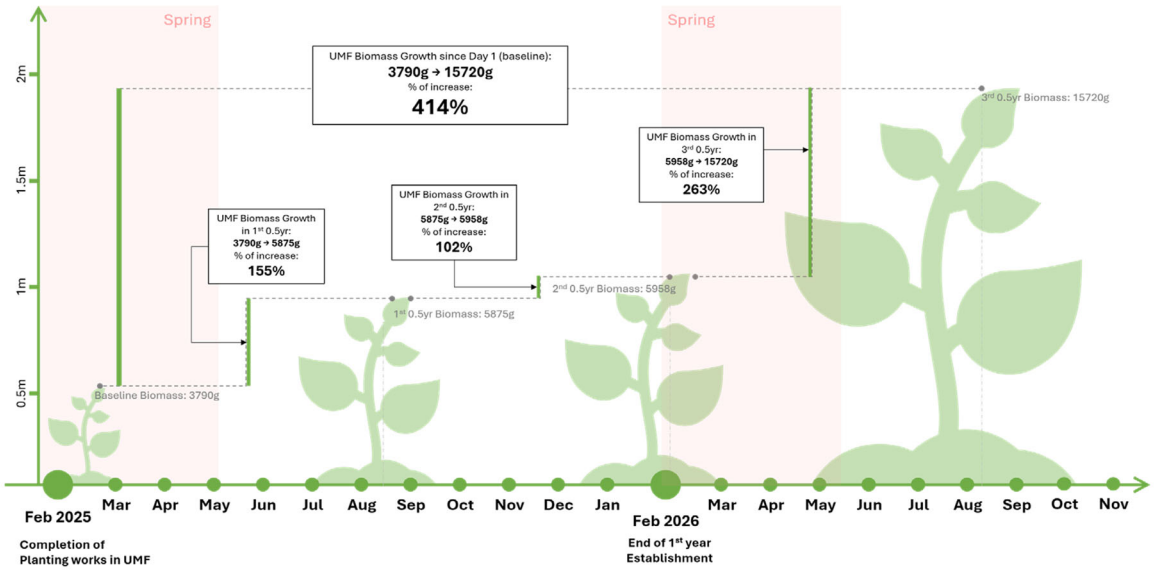
4 Carbon Sequestration and Biodiversity

4.1 Evaluation of Biomass

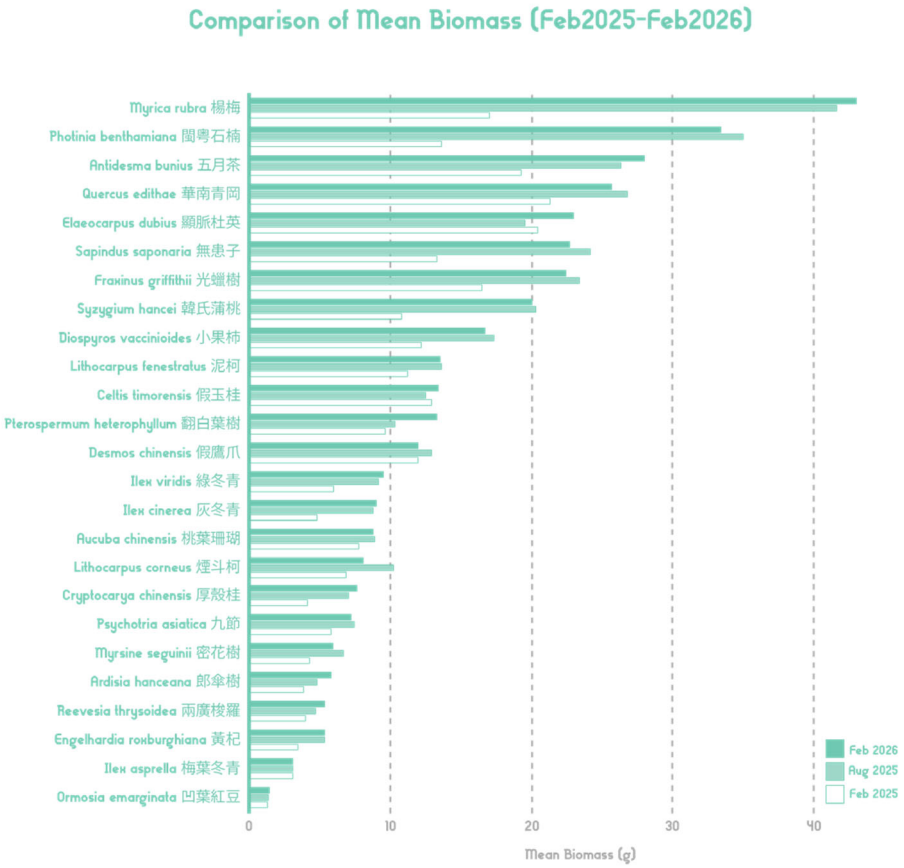
Typically, a hectare of Fung Shui Wood (native forests located behind a traditional village) among different types of woodlands in Hong Kong, there is an estimated above-ground biomass and carbon storage of 346.85 Mg/ha and 163.02 MgC/ha respectively according to "Hong Kong Native Trees for Urban Biodiversity and Carbon Storage" published by the University of Hong Kong (HKU) and the Conservancy Association (CA). For the pilot UMF, it was estimated based on the on-site measurement that the above-ground biomass increased from approximately 3,790 g to 5,958 g, representing a 57% increase between February 2025 and February 2026. The findings from the recent monitoring preliminarily reflect an increase of 300% in biomass, which is four times the baseline figures. This notable growth in biomass pointed to a commensurate rise in carbon sequestration potential, suggesting that the UMF would be on a trajectory toward high above-ground biomass and meaningful carbon storage in the long run.



Equation of non-destructive measurement of Biomass (Thippawan et al., 2023)



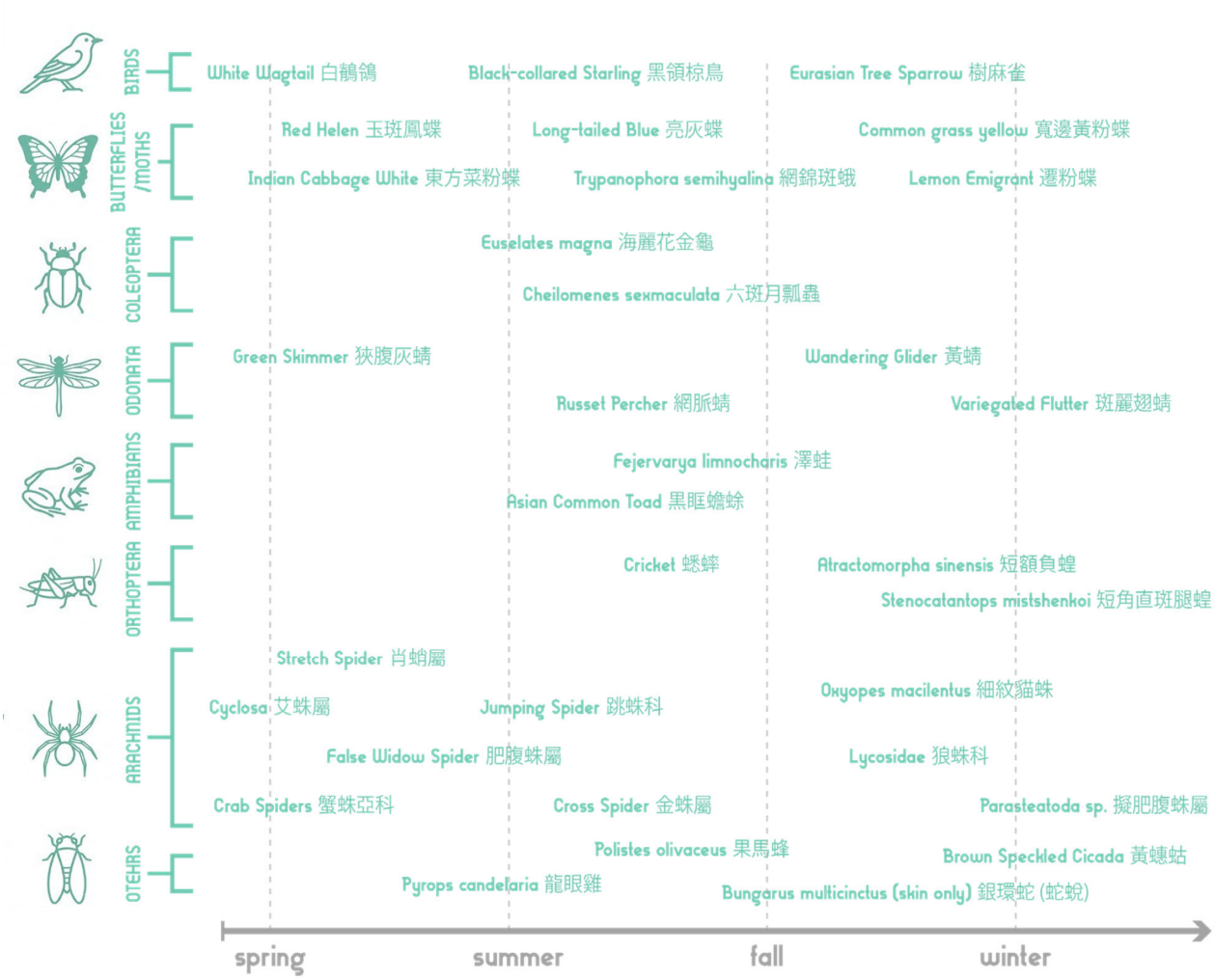
Increase in Biomass in recent monitoring
(monitoring details of the 2nd year establishment to be reported in publications in a later stage)



Performance of each plants and comparison of their mean biomass

4.2 Enhancement of Biodiversity

In the first year of pilot project, the UMF attracted various animals to the newly established habitat. The animals recorded by the ecologist throughout the year include:



Ecological observation record in February 2025 - February 2026



Ecological observation record in February 2025 - February 2026

5. Task Force of UMF

The Task Force serves to monitor and review the implementation and performance of UMF and to advise on the measures for improvement / enhancement, thus promoting wider application in Hong Kong. The Task Force's membership comprises diverse expertise, including representatives from HKILA, HKU, CA, CEDD and the project consultant. After the successful implementation of the UMF pilot project, the Task Force will promote further application of UMF in other NDAs and urban areas in Hong Kong.



The Task Force also seeks potential collaboration and promotion opportunities. With Task Force's support, the UMF has been able to reach beyond the construction industry, engaging with universities, institutions, green groups and think tanks.

These established connections have led to international exposure for the UMF. At the invitation of Civic Exchange and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the UMF presented its promising establishment results to international visitors and demonstrated how the Northern Metropolis development aligns with targets under the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations.

Task Force of Urban Mini-Forest
Terms of Reference and Membership

1. Terms of Reference

(a) To oversee and monitor the performance of the pilot urban mini-forest in FLN NDA, and advise on improvement / enhancement measures;
(b) To collaborate to prepare a guideline and/or specification for reference in other CEDD's projects; and
(c) To promote a wider application of mini-forests in other NDAs and urban areas.

2. Membership		
(a)	Co-chairpersons:	Mr. Pakin CHEUNG (CE/N3, CEDD; Oct 2025- current) formerly chaired by Ms. Ellen CHENG (CE/N3, CEDD; Jun 2025- Sept 2025)
		Mr. Paul CHAN (Immediate Past President, HKILA)
(b)	Members:	Ms. Louisa NGAI (CLA/HQ, CEDD)
		Dr. Yin-Lun CHAN (President, HKILA)
		Prof. Mathew PRYOR (HKILA; HKU)
		Mr. Ken SO (HKILA; Chief Executive of CA)
		Mr. Wai-Kin HEUNG (SRLA, AECOM)
(c)	Secretary:	Mr. Billy HUI (SE/10(N), CEDD)
(d)	In attendance for support:	Ms. Yolanda YU (E/18(N), CEDD)
		Mr. Yu-Ming HO (LA/HQ2, CEDD)
		Ms. Twiggy NGO (RLA, AECOM)

6. Promotion and Showcase

One of the key learning points from the first UMF is the opportunity to enhance public engagement and community connections, aligning closely with the principles of the NbS approach discussed previously. Although its initial location within a construction site temporarily limited the public engagement, this valuable insight paves the way for greater community integration and dynamic promotional efforts in future implementations.

In August 2025, six months after its establishment, CEDD and HKILA hosted a gathering at the UMF site, bringing together cross-sector stakeholders, including private developers, green groups, green finance providers and think tanks. The event marked the National Ecology Day, successfully raising the UMF's profile and building broader awareness of its objectives.

In addition to promoting the UMF through visits and digital platforms such as Facebook and the Project Newsletter, CEDD also participated in an exhibition booth at the "首屆註冊綠化承造商週年慶典暨國慶嘉年華", an event for Anniverary Ceremony cum National Day Carnival organised by Hong Kong Greening Contractors Association in October 2025 to showcase the UMF initiative. Furthermore, the UMF was also featured in an interview for the television programme "The Pulse of Hong Kong Forests" ("森動香港") by the Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK), which was broadcasted in December 2025.



"森動香港 (The Pulse of Hong Kong Forests)" by RTHK
[Broadcasted on 13 December 2025 (17:13 - 21:00)]
https://www.rthk.hk/tv/dtt31/programme/hksforestry/episode/1063261

In March 2026, Civic Exchange, a previous visitor to the UMF, invited experts from IUCN to the UMF, prompting CEDD to join the subsequent Project Implementation Pillar Meeting for an in-depth technical exchange with these experts. In June 2026, following its expansion into an outdoor exhibition area, the UMF served as a featured site visit location during the 2026 Hong Kong International NbS Action Week, which was jointly organised by IUCN, TNC and Civic Exchange. The showcases successfully promoted the UMF concept to over 100 international industry professionals.



Development of Showcase Area at the open space adjacent to UMF

In addition to international participation, the UMF attracted notable interest from the local community. An educational workshop, “UMFxSTEM”, was held in late May 2026 to introduce secondary school students to the importance of nature conservation. Visits by local non-governmental organisations also helped explore the broader social value of the UMF.













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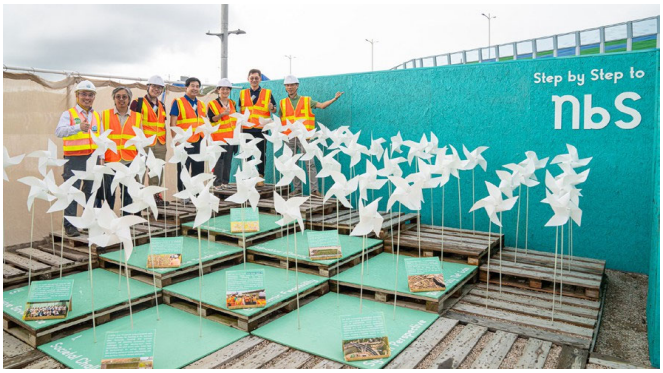
1. NbS Action Week Visit by Global Leaders of NbS Industry (June 2026)
2. Visit by IUCN Top Leaders (March 2026)
3. NbS Action Week Visit by Global Leaders of NbS Industry (June 2026)
4. Educational visit by HKU Division of Landscape Architecture (March 2025)
5. NbS Action Week Visit by Global Leaders of NbS Industry (June 2026)
6. Visit to UMF by Evangelical Lutheran Church Social Service (ELCHK) (June 2026)











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11	12

8. Visit to UMF on “National Ecology Day 2026” by leaders in multi-sectors, incl. Hon. Julia Man-Kwan LAU and Prof. Kam-sing WONG (August 2026)
9 & 10. UMF x STEM Workshop with Fanling Kau Yan College (May 2026)
11. Artistic installation that re-interprets the UMF after canopy is successfully established
12. Visit to UMF on “National Ecology Day 2026” by leaders in multi-sectors, incl. Hon. Julia Man-Kwan LAU and Prof. Kam-sing WONG (August 2026)

7. Round-up and Way Forward

After one year of close monitoring of the first UMF pilot, encouraging results were observed in terms of plant biomass and enhanced biodiversity. Most recently, preliminary monitoring data recorded after the 1.5 year of establishment revealed a remarkable 300% of increase in overall biomass, which is four times the baseline figures. These findings point in a highly positive direction for the future urban landscape development in Hong Kong and will be published in future CEDD publications as a valuable reference for future projects.

The UMF pilot project is ongoing and will run for 3 years, marking a pioneering step in integrating NbS into Hong Kong's urban planning. By demonstrating the feasibility of high-density native planting in an urban context, the initiative explores the potential for wider adoption across future land supply projects. These efforts not only enhance urban greening but also foster a balanced development within the community.



With the aim of establishing a green public open space for residents of the adjacent Fung Wong Leng Estate and the wider local community, the project team optimises the use of our city's precious land resources by establishing the UMF within a future open space, which is expected to be opened to the public in the near future.

Alongside the growing societal emphasis on environmental conservation, CEDD's planning principles have also evolved. During the advance infrastructure works for the Kwu Tung North and FLN NDA project, CEDD has incorporated the UMF as part of the open space and landscape architectural plan aiming to establish a macro ecological infrastructure of the local habitats.

At the micro-scale, the project team is expanding collaboration with HKU on the study of soil biology in order to enhance the plant performance through the UMF initiative. Meanwhile, the project team is also exploring further opportunities to engage with local stakeholders and the community through various channels such as educational workshops and on-site exhibitions and to co-operate with the global organisations in promoting NbS.



Visit by IUCN in NbS Action Week on 1 June 2026



We hope this document provides useful information to support future implementation of UMF. Ultimately, this initiative, being a good showcase of NbS, aims to build a healthier, more sustainable and more livable city, while reinforcing Hong Kong's commitment to climate resilience and ecological conservation.

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