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HONG KONG INTERIOR DESIGN ASSOCIATION
香港室內設計協會

03

HKIDA CPD GUIDE

for Module

03

Human Environment Needs

Human Environment Needs

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HKIDA
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CPD 03

Published in
July 2021
Hong Kong

By
Hong Kong Interior Design Association (HKIDA)

HONG KONG INTERIOR DESIGN ASSOCIATION
香港室內設計協會

As part of HKIDA CPD Module Guides Series
Four modules of CPD:

- Products & Materials
- Interior Construction, Codes and Regulations
- Human Environment Needs
- Professional Practice

This material / event is funded by the Professional Services Advancement Support Scheme of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Any opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material/any event organised under this project do not reflect the views of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or the Vetting Committee of the Professional Services Advancement Support Scheme.

HKIDA CPD
Module 3:
HUMAN ENVIRONMENT NEEDS
Module Guide Booklet

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Hong Kong Interior Design Association

HONG KONG INTERIOR DESIGN ASSOCIATION
香港室內設計協會

Use of this Guide

Hong Kong Interior Design Association (HKIDA)'s CPD activities are structured around a framework of four modules under HKIDA's 'Six Bodies of Knowledge'. This booklet entitled 'Human Environment Needs' (HEN) is the 3rd module of that series, to provide guidelines for CPD activities for topic areas concerning human and environmental factors.

The purpose of this guide is thereby threefold. It is intended to provide guidelines for the institute (HKIDA), and its two stakeholders: members and potential partners (trainers, partner institutes) for planning, arranging and evaluating CPD activities regarding HEN topics.

For HKIDA, this guidebook is an essential documentation to establish CPD requirements and administer members' progress in CPD-roadmap. It is intended to be used to plan and select CPD contents and activity providers, to ensure a balanced mix of different topics and expertise as well modes of activities to fulfil CPD-goals. It also acts as a framework for future details and further development.

For the members, this guide provides an overall outline for the required HEN knowledge and skills related to interior design profession. It intends to develop a clearer understanding in members on HEN topic-coverage, so that members can always position themselves in CPD roadmap and plan for future CPD activities to keep the progress. This booklet guides the details of requirements expected in selecting a CPD activities to fulfil certain learning areas, core aspects of learning, process of tracking and reporting,

For trainers/providers this book used as a curriculum outline to arrange and modify their own contents aligning HKIDA's CPD roadmap. While trainers/providers have own freedom to design their CPD courses or activities, this guide assists them with three essential information: 1) interrelation between different topics and proposed activities fit to certain topic, 2) suggested length and activity components and 3) learning evaluation criteria.

This module (Module 3: HEN) has been arranged in seven chapters, maintaining a consistency in structure with its previous volumes for easy reference. The first part, with two preambles and Chapter One and Two, tells about the context and intention of the module. To do that, Chapter One explains the significance of HEN topics in profession and career development, sets baseline with module's objectives and intended learning outcomes. The following chapter then elaborates HEN context in Hong Kong, including demand, practice and regulations.

The next part is about selection criteria. It consists of Chapter Three and Four, guiding on the selection of Topic and Trainer. Chapter Three enlists both broader categorization and detailed scopes of related topic tracks. The list is inclusive under six topic-tracks to discuss and train on HEN knowledge and skills. Chapter Four focuses on trainers, an inclusive list of relevant practitioners, scholars, regulators, industry and institutional partners who can contribute these topics are broadly categorized based on specialty and application.

The last part is about procedure. Chapter Five outlines delivery components, possible structures of delivery, which is subject to modification and addition based on needs. Chapter Six on other hand is more instructive, the evaluation mechanism has a set criteria and procedure. The final most section is an appendix with additive list of further resources related to the module.

This guide itself is a growing document, subject to a periodical revision by HKIDA to continuously refine structure and add and/or adjust details to keep updated with the industry and provide a strong guide for its member-professionals.

Abbreviations

HKIDA	Hong Kong Interior Design Association
HEN	Human Environment Needs
ASID	American Society of Interior Designers
BIID	British Institute of Interior Design
KOSID	Korean Society of Interior Design
PIID	Philippine Institute of Interior Designers
DIA	Design Institute Australia
SIDS	Society of Interior Designers Singapore
BD	Buildings Department
FSD	Fire Services Department
FEHD	Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
EMSD	Electric and Mechanical Services Department
ASD	Architectural Services Department

Contents

Preamble-1

HKIDA Professional Pathway

HKIDA Mission & Objectives

1. **Gathering Point**: HKIDA brings together design and project talents to benefit both businesses and consumers.

2. **Education Facilitator:** Through on-going training and education programmes, we develop knowledge of excellence in design, construction and overall project quality.

3. **Industry Hub:** We continue to develop and improve professional standards of designers, contractors and suppliers with an updated code of conduct, while keeping up with the standards of creativity, workmanship and technical innovation.

4. **Standard Torchbearer:** Throughout the design and construction of the interior environment, HKIDA seeks to promote awareness of public health and safety and the implementation of new technical knowledge and materials.

5. **Professional Recognition:** Our standards of professionalism, codes of ethics and business practices are welcomed by members of the industry and their clients alike as satisfied customers.

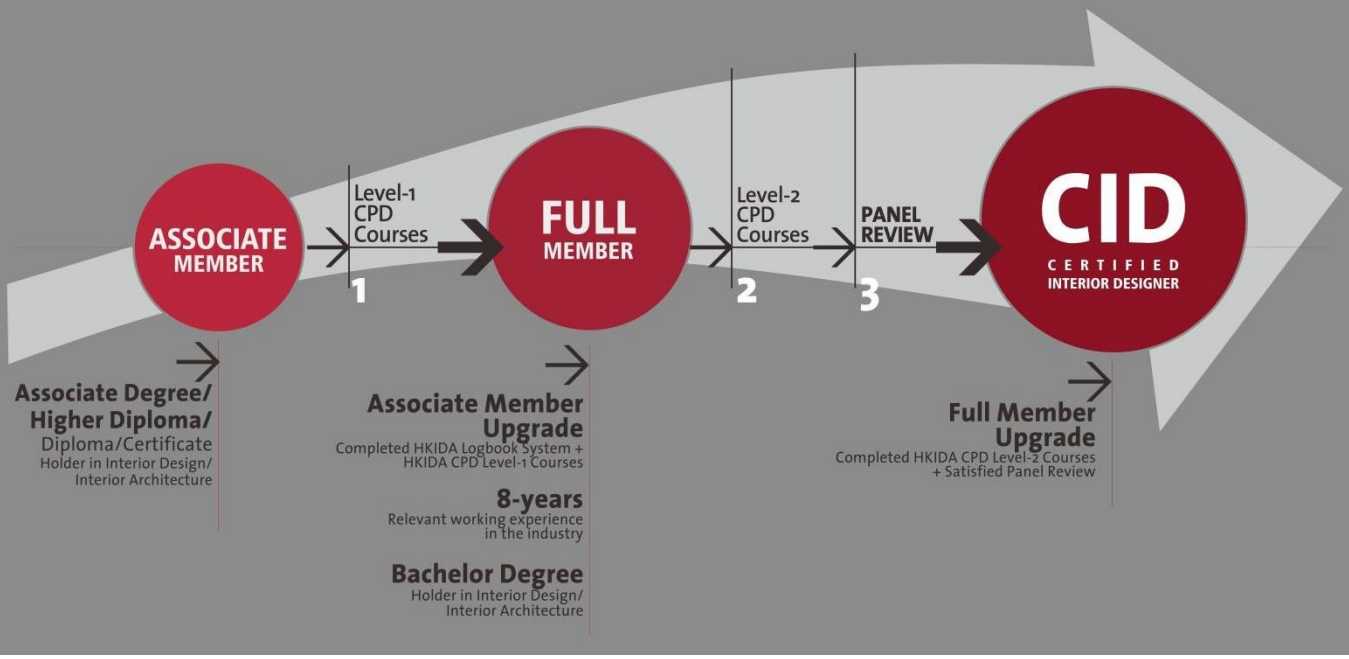
6. **Information Network:** We always channel and archive useful information on our community with our members through exhibitions, seminars and other supporting activities.

7. **Exchange Platform:** We facilitate the flow of ideas and information amongst designers, contractors, suppliers and the public both in Hong Kong and internationally, while catering to their different needs.

8. **Green Innovator:** We are devoted to Research & Development projects relating to the use of environmentally-friendly products – and the promotion of these products.

9. **Collaboration Advocate:** By furthering our affiliation worldwide with international organisations, we hope to inspire sustainable collaborations to bring mutual benefits.

10. **Quality Reassurance:** We strive to help our members to gain recognition from the governing authorities and public at large, while enlightening the public as to the importance of employing qualified professionals



Membership Path

CID Roadmap

HKIDA is patronising to instil an effective professional framework in interior design and architecture practice based in Hong Kong. Certified Interior Design (CID) is such a plan envisioned which should ensure different steps needed in upholding the standard of this profession. CPD is an integral part in this roadmap, which shall provide necessary knowledge and skill education in this career pathway.

Six Bodies of Knowledge

Hong Kong Interior Design Association (HKIDA) provided a guideline for the knowledge and skills required for Hong Kong interior design practice. The guideline was published in 2014 based on a well-framed research aided by the surveys of local interior design educators and practitioners. The Six Bodies of Knowledge areas covers and follows the typical process of any interior design project which includes:

- **Human Environment Needs**
- **Design**
- **Products and Materials**
- **Communication**
- **Interior Construction, Codes and Regulations**
- **Professional Practice**

HKIDA's proposed CPD practice in the professional development pathway aligns and ensures professional education in these six areas. This module on Materials and Products is one of those six core knowledge components

Preamble-2

HKIDA CPD Framework Overview

Overview of HKIDA CPD Framework

CPD Modules: Four Areas of Continuous Development

HKIDA's 'Six Bodies of Knowledge' provides the foundation for its CPD framework. Four modules focusing four bodies of knowledge are regarded as necessary for continuous professional training:

- Module-1: Products & Materials (P&M)
- Module-2: Interior Construction, Codes and Regulations (ICC&R)
- Module-3: Human Environment Needs (HEN)
- Module-4: Professional Practice (PP)

HKIDA's CPD progress is a one-year cycle based and each member needs to fulfil a minimum 20 hours within that cycle. Section 5.2 in this booklet provides detail on it.

Principles:

A series of four guidebooks provides guidelines for the planning and delivery of CPD activities. Need to take note of few principles encompassing this framework and guide series:

A. Interconnectivity of Modules and Knowledge

While each module indicatively focuses on a certain body of knowledge, they are not isolated. Some topic-areas are connected to more than one module because of their relevance in those bodies of knowledge. Few topic tracks (i.e. Chapter 3) are also indicative to such overlaps and connections. Therefore some CPD courses or activities are expected to cover more than one module and their learning outcomes. For members benefit, any future activities organized should clearly indicate the

module/s and topic track/s it belongs and/or enlisted under each of the involved module activities.

B. Flexibility and Basic Framework

This guidebook series is adaptive. While the attempt is to regulate CPD's required contents, quality and practice standard, the guidelines are directive to basic framework and detail areas are open to adjust to respond to changing needs. For effectiveness, these guides tend to be of concise lengths and only provide key-areas that can outline scopes for necessary details. Yearly plans and activity proposals shall provide details and those shall be reviewed by a committee under these guides. By principle, this framework tends to absorb changes or demands based on considerable situations.

C. Expanding Database

The CPD series is also a growing document, willing to add on items (i.e. items under topic tracks) particularly its list of learning resources (Chapter 7). The objective is to remain updated and resourceful for its users. Whereas possible, yearlong CPD activities to be documented and learning points can be listed for these guides' topic track, trainer and even delivery components.

D. Review and Update

Along with adding depth, the framework itself should evolve over time. A periodical review of the framework based on culminated CPD feedback and change of context should device revisions for maintaining currency, relevance and effectiveness.

Administration

HKIDA may suggest and include committee or other execution framework for CPD that may include:

1. Planning, arranging and Reviewing CPD activities under CPD Guides.
2. Reviewing member's CPD claims and progress report to the membership committee. Administering any conflict or confusion of claims.
3. Overseeing and supervising members' record and institute's CPD activities archiving process.
4. Periodical review of the framework for update.

Chapter 1

The Module

1.1 Context

1.1.1 Human as the Centre of Spatial Design

The very basic purpose of creating interior space has been favouring human needs. The term 'interior' signifies the conscious division of spaces between the natural settings (outdoor) and manmade shelters (indoor). As like many abode-making species, human created shelter to provide necessary safety and comfort, both physical and mental. Added to that, it gradually took the role of housing different activities, providing sense of belongingness and identity.

Whether the 'progress' and advancement has been made in building technology and engineering, whether socio-economic dynamics has been kept changing, those very basic human needs have remained and will remain unchanged. Human as social being with biological limitations, responds to their physical surroundings in certain way, and requires very specific physical and chemical conditions. Further as an intelligent being, the deeper psychological and socio-cultural impact of the built environment requires utter attention. While in many instances and complexities, the spatial design began to serve aesthetical attainments, engineering achievements, economic goal or socio-political agenda as the shifting focus, all the efforts and achievements tend to collapse once they fail to address basic

human needs. That has been witnessed in the process of making 'profit-oriented' workspaces, 'mass-produced' institutes, 'cost-saving' living places, 'agenda-driven' grand public domains, 'aesthetic-biased' soulless environments and such. Those kept ignoring basic human physical, psychological and social needs and constant call for adjustment has been grew up. In twenty-first century, we have been reached a point to rethink the basics and repurpose our design and making of interior spaces. User-oriented thinking, socio-cultural capitals of spaces are setting the direction of design at this moment. Interior design practice in Hong Kong and in this region are not apart from that dynamics, and practitioners need good foundation and continuous development in human-centric approach.

1.1.2 Interior Design's Responses to Environment

Human has continuously intervened nature for their own purpose, yet for a larger period this abode-making process has been in harmonious in relation with natural settings. In larger context, there is a profound linkage between natural landscape and human's cultural landscape; nature as the predominating factor provides setting and resources that shape the living and culture of human societies. Built environment is a cultural production of that process, which further effects the earlier twos. From the beginning architecture and space-making process had to be responsive to local climatic conditions and available material resources. These local environmental conditions have further shaped local building techniques and built forms. Thus, indigenous building practices, shaped over hundreds of years, have to be environmentally responsive in order to function properly with limited technicality and their localness.

With continuously grown technical capacity and the great leap of industrialization, human tend to 'conquer' and contradict nature. The very basic human and environmental aspects are almost forgotten under the shade of other priorities in modern context. Mass production, globalization and new aesthetics together have not only threatened vernacular building practices, but more importantly cut-off environmental responsiveness with that. This apparent 'dominance' soon has been proven wrong with recent climatic alarms, and calls for sustainable, responsive practice are more urgent now.

Interior design and architecture are not apart from this shifting paradigm. While the professional recognition is much recent, practice of interior design is as old as shelter making. And as discussed above, at the beginning it has been vernacular and environment-responsive, and at later period it turned industry-driven and less concerned for environment. In a sense modern interior design specialization came in place to support a space's disjunction from its surrounding outdoor environments. Modern 'interior' space at one moment has become literal 'indoors' completely disconnected from 'outdoors', with no regards of natural ventilation, daylight, visual linkage and sense of local climate. This situation largely owes to two conditions: commercialization of space has pushed using every bits and pieces of highly priced floor-space with homogenous artificial lighting and mechanical ventilation. And the other is globalization, with overgrowing demand of international standard and methods, enabled carelessness to local conditions. Typical modern-day interior practices kept focusing on two aspects: aesthetics and efficiency (both spatial and economic), where environment got less priority.

As building industry has been criticised for their large share in negative environmental impact, large part of interior design practices inherent many of the wrong doings in the list: high material consumption, impactful construction, energy inefficiency, waste production, lack of local sourcing and such. For example, in common practice most of interior finish materials are rarely locally produced, rather growing international taste and branding competition enforce to source renowned international brand and materials. Compared to building projects, interior projects are much smaller in volume, but these projects possess a shorter lifespan. Rapidly arranged exhibition spaces, frequently rebranded retail and FnB spaces, remodelled offices and such have a higher frequency of makeovers and thus a significant amount of construction footprint. With the rising demand of spatial branding and branded spaces, more and more spaces like museums, transit stations, campuses are being included into retail and branding with increased material consumption. Regardless to say, these projects are done in tight scheduled time and budget constraints, specific aesthetic and legislative demands. Those conditions impose rare practice of material reuse or recycle and streamlines the use of standard international materials and methods departing from local style and sourcing.

The current commercial production of timeless and placeless spaces has considerable negative impact on the users as much as on environment. In fact, human and environmental needs are very much co-related. Human-centric approach not necessarily has to be contradicting to environment-responsive approach, it considers and appropriates human-factors but not prioritize

human over nature. Indigenous culture portrays such long developed nature-orient connection; probably urbanization and industrialization process took two aspects apart. In the ever-growing environmental urgency, this mode of practice has to be reassigned interior design practice.

1.1.3 The Shifting Paradigm

There has been emergence of both human-oriented and environment-responsive design practice. Barrier free and universal design addressing the needs of different types of users, particularly users with different physical challenges, has been a regular practice in design. Interior projects guided by regulatory requirements for particular scenario, and by designers concerned good practices in many instances devising planning and design features for accessible design. Apart from regulations, by philosophy design is growing more and more inclusive, with conscious approaches for age-friendly and gender-friendly environments. Users with other cognitive special needs are also being considered in some projects, particularly design for schools and playgrounds for particular sensory needs. Sensory and psychological realm is also being used for design aspects, being informed by the related sciences. Evidence based design for environmental wellbeing is considered in health spaces, as well health and hygiene has been regulatory need for particular types of interior projects. Outside the commercial project realm, design has been taken as broader strategy approaching community-oriented advocacy by design and social design, which requires more social understanding of users. On other hand growing awareness in heritage and tradition is also leading to context-aware and culturally connected schemes in many instances, recalling more and more human-dimension of design.

Ecological design has been grown in last few decades as an urgent call for environmental sustainability. Use of materials and process are gradually being regulated and monitored by government environmental agencies. Recycle and upcycle is becoming appreciated trend, and even project feature in some cases. Energy efficiency is getting priority as design strategy. Numbers of assessment and rating frameworks has been applicable for interior projects, like LEED, WELL, BREEAM, BEAM and such concerning energy efficiency, environmental impact of projects, as well user comfort and indoor environment quality.
Somehow the practice is still not effectively widespread in interior design, broader understanding of the core concepts and approaches are required along with the tools, methods and examples for application purpose.

1.2 Scenarios

1.2.3 Hong Kong Scenario

There has been different frameworks, approaches and measures are already in action in Hong Kong on both human and environmental aspects, a short discussion has been provided in this volume's section 2.1. As professional body HKDIA is also keen on raising awareness, instilling knowledge and practices in it member designers and institutes through guidelines, and knowledge sharing. This module 3 is one of the attempts in that direction.

1.2.4 Global Scenario

The issues and trends witnessed in Hong Kong are not much different globally. In our rising planetary urbanisation, problems

and practices are getting similar in all urban contexts. Interior design is largely related to such environments. Climatic crisis has been the most sought issue whether it get prioritized or not in different cities, and indifferently building industry has been a major contributor in this crisis. So, environment-responsive practices have become urgent need for interior practices more than ever.

A similar concern can be called upon human aspects. With the rising complexity of urban living attention to human needs has become a necessity. Twenty-first century design also has a paradigm shift towards user-oriented design thinking. Universal design and/or accessibility has been a coded requirement in many places. Rising awareness in more participatory and gender, age-inclusive space and design has been brought to front in the recent decades. Interior practices across globe requires renewal and advocacy on such rising issues.

This series' Module 1 provided an overview of a number of interior design professional bodies' CPD practices. It suggests that the studied organizations in Asia-Pacific region such as IDSC (Singapore), PIID (Philippines), KOSID (Korea) and JID (Japan) activities are not grouped specific to human and environmental topics. The other overseas examples, such as BIID (UK) has included one related category entitled 'sustainability'. This category basically covers CPD activities provided by industrial partners on material practices, energy efficiency, project approaches and health and wellbeing related topics. There has been no separate category included yet on human aspects whether cultural, sensory, psychological and social dimensions, but professional practice and theories covers age-friendly and

inclusive design topics. ASID in US, provides a well categorized list, where the category 'interior design' covers topic on aging and inclusive design and environmental aspects. ASID also accepts courses accredited by CIDA (Council for Interior Design Accreditation) which may have activities related to these aspects. Overall human and environmental needs are rising topics to be included in interior design CPDs across the globe.

1.3 Module Objectives

With an umbrella objective of enhancing professional knowledge and practice, this module particularly focused to:

1	**To instil and promote human-oriented and environment-responsive interior design approach in members.**
2	**To promote awareness and sharing on local and global critical issues regarding human-factors and environmental-factors in relation to interior design practice.**
3	**To provide key-concepts for interior design's human-factor and environment-factor related aspects through cross-disciplinary trainings.**

4	**To update and exchange new approaches, techniques, tools and examples in human-oriented and environment-responsive interior practices.**
5	**To develop human and environment-oriented working principles in local practices.**

1.4 Intended Learning Outcomes

LO 1.	Demonstrate awareness on environmental and human-oriented aspects for design practice.
LO 2	Understands broader, multi-faceted concepts of environment-friendly and human-oriented design.
LO 3.	Updates technical knowledge and skills on methods and procedures.
LO 4.	Learns global and local cases and applies in own practice context.

1.5 Target Audiences

This module is designed for the professional development of interior design practitioners who are HKIDA members. **BOTH** categories of the HKIDA members are the intended participants to cater specific needs and levels of training:

Group 1: Experienced Practitioners

- HKIDA full member.
- Designers with more than 5 years of work experience.
- Primary Focus: Advanced issue-based topics, specializations, new-age, environmental and social spectrum.
- Aimed at specialization, awareness building, innovation and contribution demanding.

Group 2: Rising Practitioners

- HKIDA Associate member.
- Fresh graduates, beginner in the industry with less than FIVE YEARS.
- Primary focus: Profession and practice-oriented trainings as well theory and principles.
- Aimed at mentorship, resource sharing, competency building.

Chapter 2

HK Practice on H. E. N.

2.1 Context

Hong Kong city represents the hyper-end of urbanism with its extreme verticality and high density, both are subject to human and environmental concerns. Traditionally spaces in Hong Kong are much compact and contested. While retail and public spaces have maintained a certain standard here, living spaces are mostly compromised in size and quality often forgetting human physical and mental needs. Spaces, being expensive and contested, fail to provide necessary buffer and area for privacy, relaxation, health and hygiene demands. Responsive and creative interior design solutions can play a major role in immediate mitigation of such crisis.

Stress is a major issue in Hong Kong's urban living, and compact living spaces add much more complication to that. As a busy economic centre life is full of stress here arising from cost of living, pace of changes and high expectations. Much of Daily life stresses can be mitigated if daily work, study, and leisure spaces can be designed considering environmental wellbeing and healing. Sensory aspects of environment needed to be seriously considered and utilized to aid individual's mental states. There are also other psychological aspects such as sense of safety,

security and belongingness in individual and collective domains that can be complimented by design informed by environmental behaviour.

In modern and post-modern lifestyle in cities like Hong Kong, social life is getting more compromised. Vertical living branded and controlled spaces leave little room for social interaction and community building. The scenario is almost similar in fast developing cities in the region around Hong Kong. Current situation demands spatial design, particularly interior space programme to dedicate a lot more in articulating social spaces and thus social interactions in all possible spatial typologies: workspaces, retail spaces, transit spaces and public domains. Understanding the social (and anthropological) dimension of space is crucial for this goal. With a global city status, Hong Kong combines many cultural influences and representation in retail, food and leisure spaces. Along the growth Hong Kong has been a unique place with the infusion of Chinese cultural root and Western cultural adaptations. In such a flux of cultural embodiment and urban activities consistent attachment to heritage and identity becomes important cornerstone of society building. Interior design with renewed awareness to cultural and social aspects can deeply contribute here.

Geographically Hong Kong has a very moderate cycle of seasons, and its sub-tropical wet-humid climate requires certain considerations for indoor human comfort. High humidity and persisting temperature require indoors with sufficient air-change (and possibly airflow), balance of humidity and dryness, sun lighting and such for the health of both human and building. For a certain time period Hong Kong has been heavily depended on

mechanical ventilation, cooling and artificial light, the practice is not environment-friendly and feasible for long run. Alternative and creative practice needs to achieve gradual switch to sustainable approaches. Knowledge of human environmental comfort, local climatic conditions and traditional and passive strategies of ensuring comfort will help this objective.

Although Hong Kong's climate is not extreme (moderate sub-tropical), its environmental issues are getting alarming with a big share from building and interior industry. As busy branded city, its retail and MICE sectors possess large turnover in interior refurbishment. High supply of material and construction in an ever-changing city creates large volume of interior construction consumption and waste. Which needs material sustainability and environment-friendly construction and sourcing. Hong Kong's light pollution has been a long-sought issue caused by its over-lighted commercial environment and longer night activities; where interior design solutions can contribute significantly in attitude shift and optimizing use. On other hand daylighting and natural ventilation are mostly ignored to maximize the use of high-priced rental spaces. Both spatial practices have made Hong Kong one of high energy-consumers in the world. High degree of air-conditioner usage also has negative impact on micro-climate (heat-island effect). These conditions require exploring and instilling alternative approaches founded on sound knowledge on environmental design.

Under these circumstances, there has been growing responses to human and environmental needs in Hong Kong's building industry including interior design practices. Module 3 provided

an overview on the prevailing building codes and regulations, majority of them are to ensure human health, safety, comfort and convenience. On the other hand, guideline for environment responsive or green building (and interior) are gradually taking shape with local frameworks for environmental and user-responsiveness ratings of projects and buildings. The overall goal is to build-up awareness among building-professionals and gradually enforcing regulatory requirement for responsive practices. The two kind of practices are distinguishable in this regard: few practitioners' humanistic and nature-based approaches which are self-initiated as alternative and good practices. And user and environment-oriented measures in general practices enforced by regulations. The second trend is widespread and have legal strength to be in application, yet prone to legal grey-areas and being customary only. The first trend is passive and slow to make effect, yet necessary to instil a wholehearted culture of such urgent practices. A combined approach thus needed, where CPD can much contribute for the both areas. Next few sections in this chapter will provide a brief outline on existing components.

2.2 Universal Design and Accessibility

Hong Kong's building authority has ensured the concurrent practice of a fair participation in space for people with special needs (more accurately physical special needs). Along with global tend local legislation such as Disability Discrimination Ordinance (1995, Cap 487) provides the strength of this act. Building Department ensures universal access by its Barrier Free Access Guidelines for different types of public and shared

spaces. This guideline like many other advanced cities, prescribes necessary design and operational measures in and around buildings for special needs caused by mobility, visual, hearing impairments and other common conditions such as aging, pregnancy, baby-carrying and such. These measures are widely practiced well integrated in the indoor and outdoor spaces in Hong Kong, making it a more an advanced society enabling mobility and access to most of its members.

On other hand regular building codes and standard mode of practices ensure adequate and accessible facilities (e.g. washrooms, care room) for different types of users in public venues and other necessary spots, to make it more gender, age inclusive. Traditionally Hong Kong's retail environment are comparatively welcoming for business purpose, and policies are supportive ensuring public right of passage and accessibility to large amount of spaces.

2.3 Health, Safety and Wellbeing

In current contexts of pandemic, health and wellbeing concern of space is being addressed louder than ever. With prior experience of public health crisis, Hong Kong has been keen in maintaining environmental hygiene for a period. Particularly food-related venues and F&B projects have to go through stricter checks by the Food and Environment Hygiene Department (FEHD). Building Department (BD) and where necessary along with Drainage Department and FEHD looks after proper waste management and facility design.

On similar past disaster experience and existing risk of built-forms, fire-safety is mostly checked safety procedure in Hong Kong. Fire Services Department (FSD) equipped with three sets of safety regulations (under Cap 502 and 572) monitors fire-safety of users in all types of indoor venues. Another safety concern has been mechanical, Code of Practice for Building Works for Lifts and Escalators (2011, under cap 327) inspected by EMSD ensures the safe quality of lift and escalators in service. User comfort has been by principle nested on mechanical systems, and the quality of such services are not strictly regulated, but users can seek for check. Indoor air quality assessment is provided by Environmental Protection Department.

2.4 Environmental Considerations

There are a few guidelines by BD to assist the practice to environment-responsive design, construction and management. Hong Kong's Green Building Council (HKGBC) is working with environmental assessment framework named BEAM to make it a regular practice for Hong Kong's building and interior projects. It's BEAM Plus Interior has certain guideline and rating requirements, and the accreditations backed by the government policy of sustainability. LEED is also applicable in Hong Kong on similar purpose.

2.5 Areas to Develop

Universal design is yet to support many other types of special needs, particularly with sensory needs. Hong Kong's most shared facilities are also criticised as commercially purposed and privately controlled pseudo-public spaces (i.e. corporate plazas, malls, transit stations with time and activity limits), as well designated outdoors restricted for many regular kinds of activities (i.e. parks restricting skateboards, kites, pets etc.).

Whether physical and tangible human aspects are being regulated, intangible aspects like psychological, social, cultural needs are hard to measure and check. In general HK Planning guideline prescribes required ratio and components of open spaces, sports and recreational facilities in different neighbourhoods, to ensure the mental health of communities. But those are more volumetric assumptions; to avoid current cookie-cutter approach, need to work on next level of details, to make responsive use of sensory and psychological ingredients of spaces. A health, sports and/or community facility can have much more different impact and belongingness if they are designed based on each community's need. To measure components of environmental wellbeing, frameworks like WELL are being introduced to Hong Kong, which is a positive sign towards human-oriented design. Yet some guideline and approaches are necessary for more community-responsive spaces.

Energy-efficiency in planning, equipment and materials is getting attention for its financial benefit. Use of recycled and upcycled materials in interior projects have been a trend for a

while. Yet those approaches are rudimentary, requires to be of large-scaled, and well-integrated to be effectively make impact.

Interior designers in Hong Kong can make effect with more whole-hearted and informed practices in these directions, CPD on these topics should be used to provide the necessary foundation.

Chapter 3

Topic Tracks

3.1 Training Tracks and Relevance

Module 3 works on the body of knowledge: 'Human Environment Needs', the very core knowledge to create responsive interior spaces. The module covers a number of technical aspects, but its greater significance lies in building up awareness and responses to two much demanded areas: the human aspect and environment.

Interior space has a profound role and multidimensional impact on its users living in it (i.e.: environmental behaviour, wellbeing, performance and such). Interior designers have to address and consider these humane aspects in designs as a conscious response to such needs. Continuous professional education is needed for purpose-based understanding and applicable knowledge acquirement.

There are several aspects to cover in this knowledge domain. 'Body in place' as the first point to relate humans with their built environment. Knowledge from anthropometrics and ergonomics can help exploring and adapting effective and best performing spaces based on physical need. CPD's module-1 emphasises the sensory impact of material on humans, which is also true for the larger extent of interior design. Subject areas of

environmental psychology and environmental behaviour can provide necessary theoretical ground understanding users' sensory and emotional needs in interior space.

In the twenty-first century design shifted to acknowledge and support different special needs of different types of users. Universal design as feared as obstacles to creativity in space, can be deemed scope for creativity and innovation too. Practitioners with good training and exploration in this topic can successfully adapt and incept new ideas.

The original purpose of consciously separating indoor from outdoor was to provide safety and comfort for primitive humans. Since then, comfort and wellbeing remain the primary need of indoor space. Human perception of comfort is dependent on psychological aspects to a lesser extent, and predominantly on the number of physical and environmental parameters of body and room. Macro and micro climatic processes in relation to few basic physics concepts (i.e. thermal balance, lighting, and ventilation) can provide the fundamental knowledge to design responsively. Health has been a silent topic in spatial design for long, yet the inclusion of evidence-based design and environmental behaviour provided clues on spatial role in wellbeing. Learning, adapting and applying such concepts and approaches are not limited to healthcare spaces only, but to all typologies interior designers are involved. Trainings on such topics on one hand shall ensure the health-oriented checklist, on other hand shall enable designing better performative spaces.

Comfort and health topics also indicate the importance of the natural environment in place, the other demanding area. Environmental concern is not a new theme nowadays, particularly in building industry for its own role in it. Yet in interior design, it requires a very clear concept and systematic approach rather than popular labelling, as it is an emergency demand at this

moment to be effectively environment responsive. The topic itself is quite broad, but for practitioners HKIDA's initiation can be on two tracks: track one focuses on all kinds of training, discussions on core concepts and approaches. While track two focuses on applications that include orientation, collaboration, know-hows and such on pre-existing certification and rating systems, specifications, case studies and such. These two track areas also connect with the related topic-tracks in other three modules.

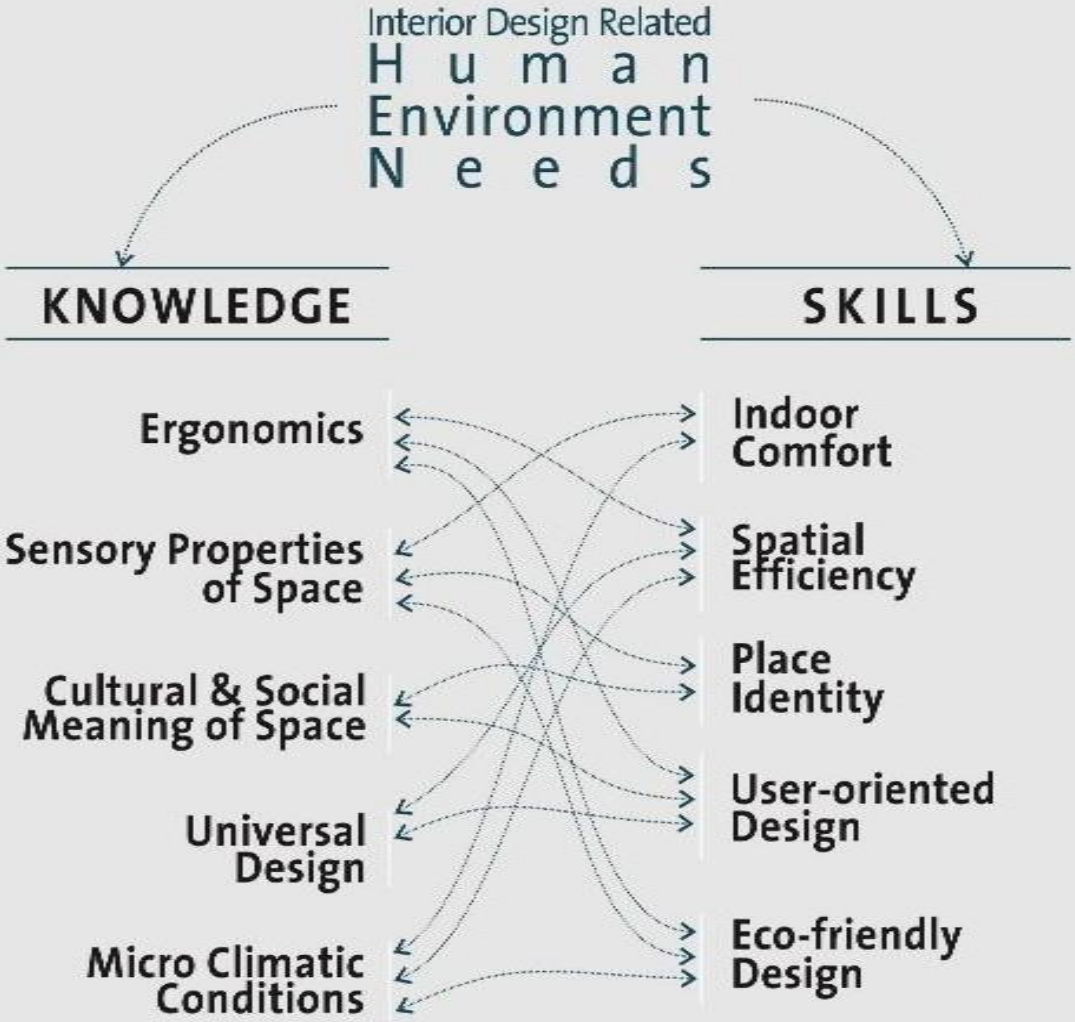


Figure 2: Interior construction and regulation-related knowledge and skills required in professio

Based on knowledge and skills required in practice (Figure 3.1) on such areas, six major tracks with inclusive of detail contents can guide for this professional development pathway:

Track A: Ergonomics & Physical Aspects

Track B: Sensory & Psychological Aspects

Track C: Human Comfort & Health

Track D: Universal Design & Accessibility

Track E: Green Interior: Core Concepts

Track F: Green Interior: Certification & Procedures

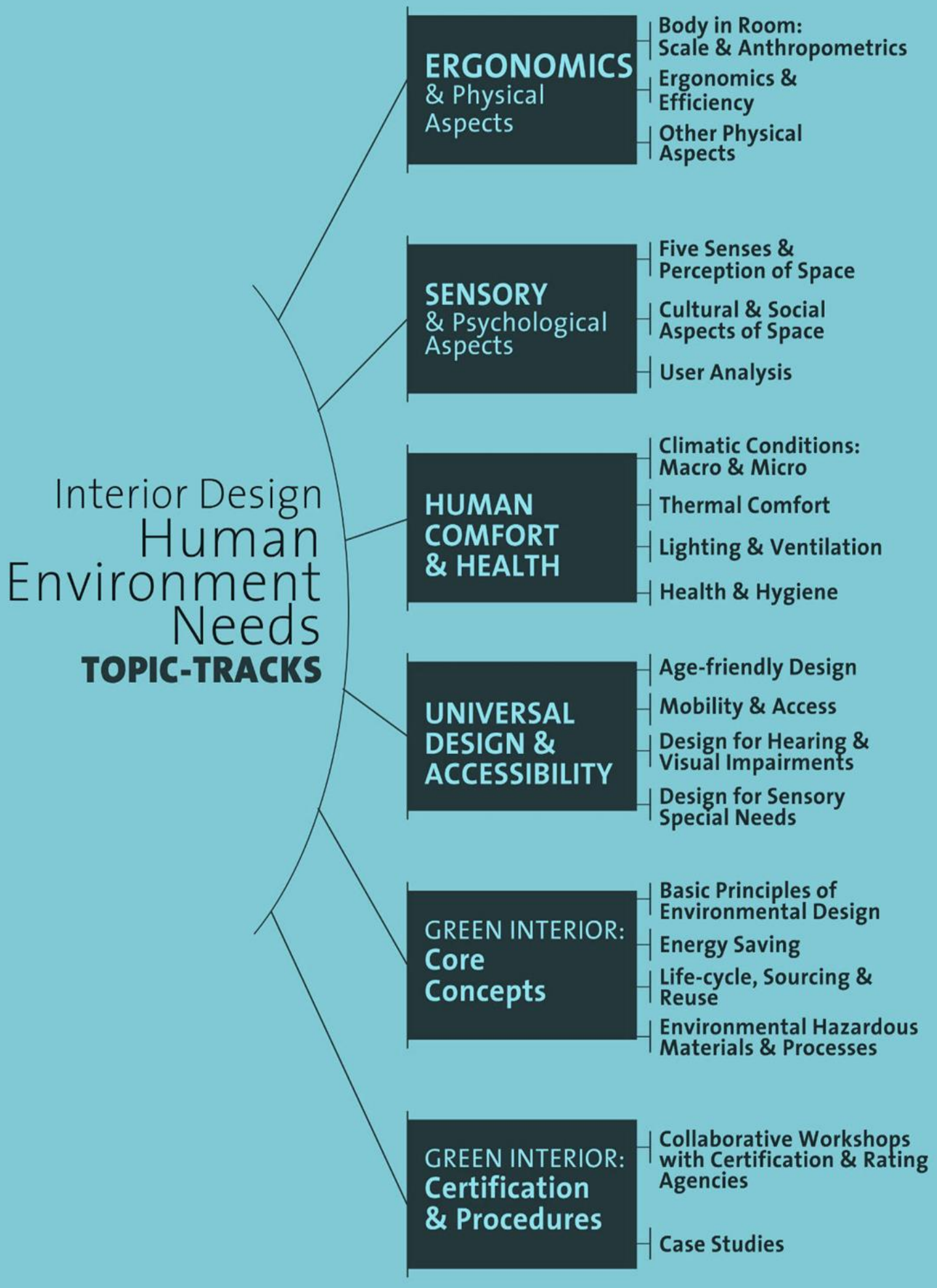


Figure 3.2:Tropic-tracks and possible aspects of Human Environment Needs (H.E.N.) Module

3.2 Topic Contents

Track A: Ergonomics & Physical Aspects

Track A is basically data driven and expected to learn at an early stage of most interior design school curriculums. Yet it is worthy to revisit this fundamental aspect on a purpose-based and contextual enquiry. Ergonomics is a core knowledge needed for functionality and efficiency of spaces. Few technical disciplines such as manufacturing industrial engineering have extensive use and methodologies to improve productivity in space, which can be shared in this track to learn for the interior. Few related discourses such as sports biomechanics, physiology can also contribute to this track for out of box approaches.

A1. Body in Room: Scale & Anthropometrics

- Anthropometric understanding based on different groups of users: age, gender, ethnicity and such.
- Role of body in space: orientation, cognition, movement, scale.
- Room scale in comparison to body: grand, intimate, cosy, suppressing etc.

A2. Ergonomics & Efficiency

- Ergonomics Review for different project typologies.
- Living space Ergonomics and Comfort.
- Public Space Ergonomics and Convenience.
- Retail Space Ergonomics and Influence.
- Workspace Ergonomics and Efficiency: (i.e. commercial kitchen, fast food stations, factory production stations)

A3. Other Physical Aspects

- Spatial Orientation and wayfinding.

- Biomechanics and body-space function.
- Other related topics.

Track B: Sensory & Psychological Aspects

Track B focuses on the inward process humans carry in his/her encounter with space. This topic bears ample importance in understanding how spatial parameters and features make effect on human experience and reflected in behaviour. For professional development understanding this interrelationship will provide a good foundation to treat space based on its typological demand and control environmental stress from over designing. There are also well acclaimed themes of environmental healing and other spatial therapies which can be largely benefited from such track.

Typical practice of interior design is heavily relied on visual senses, while understanding other senses into spatial experience shall open up a more different scope and integration of total experience. Environmental psychology, spatial cognition and such related domains can contribute key concepts to interior designers working with such directions.

Cultural meaning and social dimension of space has a deeper role in users' perception and interaction to a certain space. Anthropology, social science, place making concepts can indicate the pattern and conditions of group and individual use of spaces. Systematic analysis of users can well connect the cultural dimension to the psychological dimension of users and contribute significantly to the design of responsive space. For such purpose effective methodologies can be learnt from brand market analysis, social science and such relevant areas.

B1. Five Senses & Perception of Space

- Visual Perception of Space
- Auditory Perception of Space
- Tactile Perception of Space

- Olfactory Perception of Space

B2. Cultural & Social Aspects of Space

- Cultural Meaning of Space
- Social Aspects of Space: familiarity, safety and security, privacy, comfort, robustness, identity etc.
- Social Scale of Space: distance, publicness, intimacy, grouping, isolation, etc.

B3. User Analysis

- Demographic Aspects
- Psychographic Aspects
- Ethnographic Aspects

Track C: Human Comfort & Health

This track works with a growing concerned area. Comfort and health have long been side lined in modern design approach, where emphasis is put on either tectonic and visual excellence or budgetary soundness of a project and many cases dealt poorly with lighting, ventilation and/or thermal conditions. Being the very primary objective of creation of indoor, human comfort requires good understanding of body and its surrounding environment. Geography and weather can train about reading micro and macro climate, as well specific areas of physics and metabolism can explain about the natural laws of heat, air, light and such in terms of indoor environment and human comfort.

There have been specialized areas that deal with specific requirements for certain project typologies and user groups. Training from experts in those areas are professional building blocks. Apart from that, common public health concepts for all kinds of spaces are also getting very crucial in recent situations. Knowledge from public health and hygiene should be connected to interior design.

C1. Climatic Conditions: Macro & Micro

- Macro-climate: Solar gain, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Rainfall etc.
- Micro-climate: Sunlight, local airflow, local heat
- Building envelops
- Opening and Shading

C2. Thermal Comfort

- Outdoor and indoor heat generators
- Temperature condition for humans: skin temperature and deep body temperature
- Problem of temperature beyond limit
- Thermal Balance: Heat Gain vs Heat Loss
- Role of Building and Finish Materials
- Artificial Thermal Control

C3. Lighting & Ventilation

- Spatial Lighting: as Comfort Parameter
- Daylighting: Principles, Systems, Case Studies
- Artificial Lighting: Principles, Systems, Case Studies
- Ventilation: as Comfort Parameter
- Natural Ventilation: Principles, Systems, Case Studies
- Mechanical Ventilation: Principles, Systems, Case Studies

C4. Health & Hygiene

- Conditions for Environmental Hygiene: i.e. airflow, humidity and temperature balance, daylight, surface material etc

- Environmental Conditions of Healthy Spaces: i.e. lighting condition, indoor air quality, vegetation, surface quality etc
- Public Health and Public Indoor Spaces
- Special Considerations for Specific Groups and Typology: i.e. Healthcare facilities, Elderly care facilities, Children Spaces and such

Track D: Universal Design & Accessibility

In recent years accessibility has become a requirement in design. Universal design considering participation of all different age, gender, special need groups are becoming more and more a necessity. As like fire safety, such approaches must be piece and parcels of interior design practice. To well-equipped interior design professionals, knowledge sharing and training from gerontology, special needs education, health science, early child education and such related specialties can contribute to design guidelines.

Activities in this track can be associated with related topic tracks in module 1 and 2.

D1. Age-friendly Design

- Key Concepts and issues.
- Space Planning and Details.
- Case Studies.

D2. Mobility & Accessibility

- Spatial Requirements for Wheelchair users.

- Mobility Consideration for elderlies, pregnant ladies.

D3. Design for Hearing & Visual Challenges

- Spatial Requirements for Auditory Impairment.
- Spatial Requirements for Visual Impairment.

D4. Design for Sensory Special Needs

- Material Considerations.
- Mobility.
- Interaction.

Track E: Green Interior: Core Concepts

Environment responsive design has been an old concept now but is more urgent than ever. Last few decades it gained awareness and popularity, but there has been misconception and even contradiction in a few cases in practice causing less effectiveness. Building and updating a holistic concept of eco-friendly interior design and continually updating it is required for a real impact. Environmental science, ecology, building systems and such discourses can provide sound ground for this approach and enable for the second part (Track F).

E1. Basic Principles of Environmental Design

E2. Energy Saving

E3. Lifecycle, Sourcing & Reuse

E4. Environmental Hazardous Materials & Processes

Track F: Green Interior: Certification & Procedures

With a sound and integrated concept in mind, application can be approached with existing eco-friendly frameworks. There are local and international agencies with their well-established framework of guidelines, specifications, assessments and ratings, which are beneficial for projects and users as well. Collaborations should be made with those agencies to arrange orientation and training events under this track. Inviting good practice and case study sharing is the other channel to develop professional competency in this track.

F1. Collaborative Workshops with Certification & Rating Agencies.

- Orientation to the framework.
- Requirements and pathway.
- Joint training.
- Reflections from practice.

F2. Case Studies.

Note:
One CPD activity by its topic may cover more than one topic track at the same time. HKIDA with a particular committee should predetermine which track/tracks one activity may cover. There should be a balance across tracks in planning activities and in members' participation in a cycle.

Chapter 4

Trainers & Speakers

4.1 Overview

Owing to subject-nature, Module Three's topic is the mostly wide-spread and requires interdisciplinary contribution. Both subject areas are broadly spread and growing for the practice area. To lay a foothold it requires to know from theoreticians, and to apply requires knowing from the field experienced. The entitled two terms may sound two very different ends: man-oriented vs nature-oriented, yet in broader sense they are deeply connected for mutual benefit and transient in nature.

Different exerts, scholars, practitioners from different fields can be the trainers/speakers/providers/mentors to share and train basic knowledge and skills. The expected list can be aligned in five major categories:

A	Specialists, Subject Experts
B	Partner Trainer from Rating Agencies
C	Trainers from Regulatory Bodies
D	Specialized Designers, Veterans
E	Academic Researchers and Scholars

4.2 Selection Criteria

A. Specialist, Subject Experts

Being emerging, but comparatively broader and evolving topic, this module needs good theoretical foundation. The first part, human physical and ergonomic aspects can be well consulted with the ergonomics in industrial and production environment, which has invested a lot more research and methods in optimization and efficiency of body and space. For metal dimension, environmental psychology and behaviour are the expert area to inform the required knowledge. For considering social scale anthropology can inform how to look at and learn from a community and the value of different intangible layers.

The large interrelation is essential to understand for working environment responsive. Ecology and in some extent geography and urban horticulture can inform necessary understanding to the interplay of different environmental components and human comfort conditions. Botanists, landscape architects and such experts can share required approaches for micro-scale ecosystem and greening.

- Environmental Psychologist
- Environmental Behaviour Scholar
- Industrial Engineers, Production Engineers
- Sociologist, Anthropologists, Urban anthropologist
- Ecologist, Geographer, Urban Horticulturist
- Botanists, Landscape architect

B. Partner Trainers from Rating Agencies

Rating agencies provide regular training and documentation on two directions: to understand the green design requirements and the compliance procedures. The rating is not limited to green design, rather growing human aspects: mental health and wellness are also growing up.

Partnering with these rating agencies (where available) shall benefit both ends and largely help having customized trainings for members interested in such certification and project-ratings.

- BEAM/ HKGBC-certified Trainer
- LEED-certified Trainer
- WELL-certified Trainer
- Similar partnered Rating Agencies

C. Trainers from Regulatory Bodies

Regulatory bodies related to interior design practice knows the exact detailed requirement and procedure for permissions. Experts from these bodies can fairly inform and train interior designers on different permission tracks. To qualify in this category, a speaker/instructor must meet one or more criteria:

- Buildings Department
- Fire Services Department
- Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
- Electrical and Mechanical Services Department
- Environment Protection Department

D. Specialized Designers & Veterans

Designers are the most purpose-fit personnel to know exact issue, measures, challenges and benefits related to projects. Local and overseas designers, both veteran and emerging with remarkable new approaches can be consulted for enriching project-based knowledge and topics specific experiences.

- Rising or veteran designer with alternative approaches towards social design, participatory design, user-oriented approaches, evidence-based design etc.

- Rising or veteran designer with eco-friendly approaches, tools and system design.
- Designers specializing in certain areas, with significant portfolio.
- Designers with remarkable experience and signature.
- Overseas designer mastering certain techniques or project with remarkable portfolio on humanistic, sensory, environmental and social designs.

E. Academic Researchers and Scholars

There are researches on sustainable interior construction, new tools and methods and such regarding construction. Purposed-built academic discussions can provide future direction as well-informed ground for practice. Both construction and regulation related tracks can be enriched with the inputs and updates from applied researches.

Speakers can be selected based on:

- Instructors from partner academic institutes.
- Scholars providing theory and findings in interior-scale construction and management.
- Scholar and researchers with comparative study of different regulatory practices in different places.

Table 1: Trainer Typology and Topic-track Relevance

✱ Primary Topic ○ Secondary Topic	Ergonomics & Physical Aspects	Sensory & Psychological Aspects	Human Comfort & Health	Universal Design & Accessibility	Green Interior: Core Concepts	Green Interior: Certification & Procedures
Specialists, Subject Experts	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	
Partners from Rating Agencies		○	○	○	○	✱
Trainers from Regulatory Bodies	○		✱	✱		○
Veteran & Specialized Designers	✱	✱	○	○	✱	○
Academic Researchers and Scholars	○	✱	✱	✱	✱	

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Chapter 5
Delivery

5.1 Professional Knowledge Cycle

Professional knowledge requires a sound learning cycle, from rationalizing a new approach to adapt its techniques to apply and evaluate the outcome of the method. Professional development and continuing learning for Human Environment Needs can be structured in the same five-step learning cycle (Figure: next page):

A. Awareness building on a new approach or inventory: A new construction technique or tool, and/or a new regulation starts taking major role in industry, professionals have to get aware of it: knowing the context of change, being convinced with rationale of being it in practice and getting 'what's new' (e.g. sustainable interior construction, changes in fire safety regulation).

B. Learning about the Approach: The next level of learning involves getting familiar with the main principles and methods involved (e.g.: sourcing and energy-efficiency as principles of sustainable construction).

C. Learning about Process: While the key concept is well understood, the hand-in experience of 'do-how's takes place. In professional context this is the most important step (e.g.: working with locally sourced or reused materials).

D. Learning about Techniques: Along getting familiar with the practical work, different tools and skills are developed and altered as part of learning process.

E. Reflection and Evaluation: After a period of practice, critical reflection on performance and impact is part of learning (e.g.: limitations in local sourcing, cost-effectiveness of reused fabric). This is again a broader

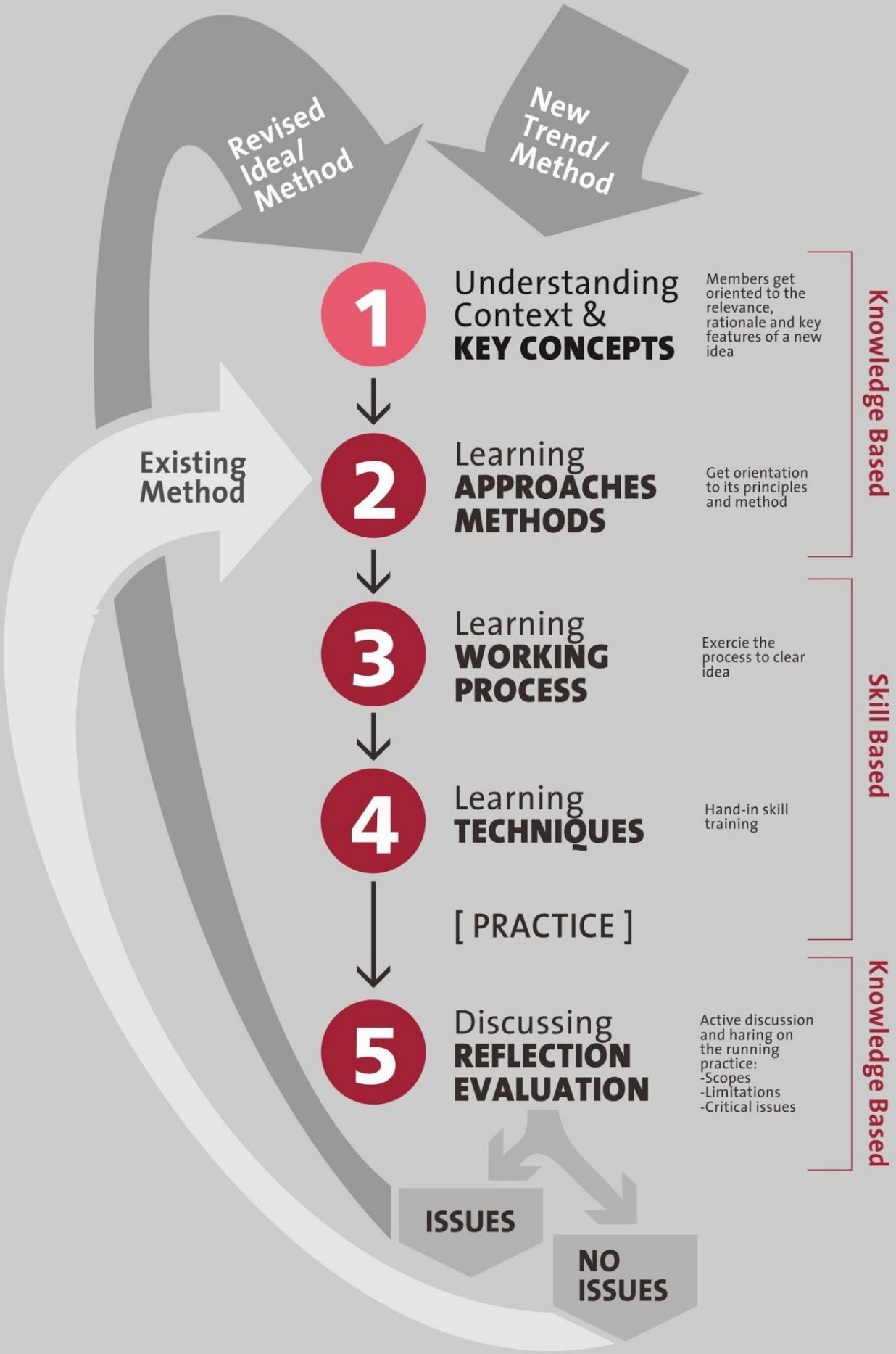


Figure 4: Learning cycle of professional knowledge

Two kinds of learning are indicative: **knowledge-based** training for phase 1, 2 and 5 and **skill-based** for phase 3 and 5 learning. Thus professional development activities should cover both types of trainings catering different learner-group for different phases.

5.2 Categorization of Activities

Based on arrangement and management, CPD Activities can be seen in four broader categories:

Table 2: Categories of CPD Activities based on delivery mode

Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV
HKIDA-ARRANGED	**COLLABO-RATIVE**	**PARTNER INSTITUTES**	**3RD PARTY PROVIDED**
Activities planned, arranged and managed entirely by HKIDA under CPD plan.	Activities arranged, managed by government agencies, institutional and industry partners, catered for HKIDA members. Affiliated and listed by HKIDA under CPD plan.	Activities arranged by partner professional institutes and relevant government-agencies open to HKIDA members Relevant to HKIDA's CC&R CPD practice. HKIDA acknowledges is as its CPD activity.	Members participates activities arranged by external parties, but relevant to the topic tracks. HKIDA reviews relevance and acknowledges the achievement of member as CPD point.
INTERNAL		**EXTERNAL**	

Type-I is entirely arranged and managed by the institute. HKIDA can provide an event calendar including such lecture series, forum, conference, trade show, review symposium, case study review on construction method. An online hub with tutorial videos, documentaries and recorded sessions will be an effective resource for CPD education.

Type II is offered for HKIDA members and managed by institute's industry-partners and regulatory bodies. HKIDA accredits this category activities and assigns CPD hours, topic track and maps learning outcomes. HKIDA's online knowledge hub can also accommodate online tutorials, documentary videos and other distant learning resources with assigned hours and LOs from industry-collaboration under this type.

Type I and II are HKIDA-member intended and can be planned in calendar, categorised under LO and topic-tracks and enlisted as a material and product portal.

Type III is external activities from partner institutes (i.e. HKIA, HKIUD, HKIS, HKDA and such) as well regulatory bodies (i.e. BD, FEHD, FSD, EMSD, AMO, ASD and such) with relevance to codes and regulations and construction in interior. Usually HKIDA members are invited or open to participate in these kinds of activities. These activities can be both 'formal' (i.e.: seminar, workshop, courses) and 'informal' (forum, tour) and HKIDA shall assign hour and topic-track once officially invited.

Type IV is member-initiated activities from external bodies, member should record and self-report activities in HKIDA CPD-report form (see sample CPD log), indicating how LO and topic-tracks are met. HKIDA shall review and accredit the hour based on relevance.

5.3 Activities

HKIDA is directly involved in control of suggesting Type I and II CPD activities, so the next two sections will focus on providing basic structure of activities under these two types.

Table 3: TYPE-I: HKIDA-Arranged

Type of Activity	Suggested Timespan	Equivalent CPD Hour ^	Maximum Hour Allowed*
A. Formal/ Structured:			
1. Seminar/ Master-Talks	1-1.5 Hrs (per talk)	1-1.5 Hrs (per talk)	
2. Workshops	1-3 Hours	1-3 Hours	
3. Video Course	1/2-1 Hour	1/2-1 Hour	
4. Forums	2-3 Hours	2-3 Hours	
5. Case Studies & Tours	1-3 Hours	1-3 Hours	
6. Report Submissions	3-6 Hours	3-6 Hours	
B. Formal/ Unstructured:			
1. Volunteering in HKIDA activities	*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*
2. Working in HKIDA committee	*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*
3. Mentorship	*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*

Table 4: TYPE-II: Collaborated

Type of Activity	Suggested Timespan	Equivalent CPD Hour ^	Maximum Hour Allowed*
A. Formal/ Structured:			
1. Workshops	1-3 Hrs	1-3 Hrs	
2. Site Visits	1-6 Hours	1-6 Hours	
3. Video Tutorials	1/2-1 Hour	1/2-1 Hour	
4. Online Courses	*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*	
B. Formal/ Unstructured:			
5. Industrial Tours	2-3 Hours	2-3 Hours	
2. Participating Trade Shows	*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*

Table 5: TYPE-III: Partner Institutes

Type of Activity	Suggested Timespan	Equivalent CPD Hour ^	Maximum Hour Allowed*
A. Formal/ Structured:			
1. Workshops	1-3 Hrs	1-3 Hrs	
2. Seminars	1-6 Hours	1-6 Hours	
3. Online Courses	*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*	
B. Formal/ Unstructured:			
1. Forums	1-3 Hours	1-3 Hours	
2. Giving Talk	*1-1.5 Hours*	*1-1.5 Hours*	

Table 6: TYPE-IV: 3rd Party

Type of Activity	Suggested Timespan	Equivalent CPD Hour ^	Maximum Hour Allowed*
A. Formal/ Structured:			
1. Training Courses		*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*
2. Seminars		*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*
3. Conferences		*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*
4. Online Courses		*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*
B. Formal/ Unstructured:			
1. Forums		*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*
2.Writing/drawing newspaper articles related to Interior Design		*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*
3. Taking part in radio/tv programme on interior design topic		*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*
4. Giving Talk		*Case-specific*	*Case-specific*

+

5.4 Course Structure

This section is suggestive as a framework to the planning of activities under Type I and II categories.

Key-considerations:

- Different formations for Knowledge-based and Skill-based workshops.
- More interaction for seminars and talks.
- Scope for self-learnings as a follow-through of activities.

Learning Blocks

Lecture	**Demonstration**
Discussion/ Dialogue	**Exercise**
Review	**Self-study**
Debriefing	**Observation and Recording**
Critical Evaluation	**Experimentation**

5.5 Activity Structure Model

For self-arranged or partnered CPD events, basic structural model for major types of learning blocks can be followed. Based on standard practices these models are inclusive (see Section 5.5), and provide rough outlines for expected timespan, modes/nature of activities and sequences to ensure a mix of learning experiences.

Table 7: Forum

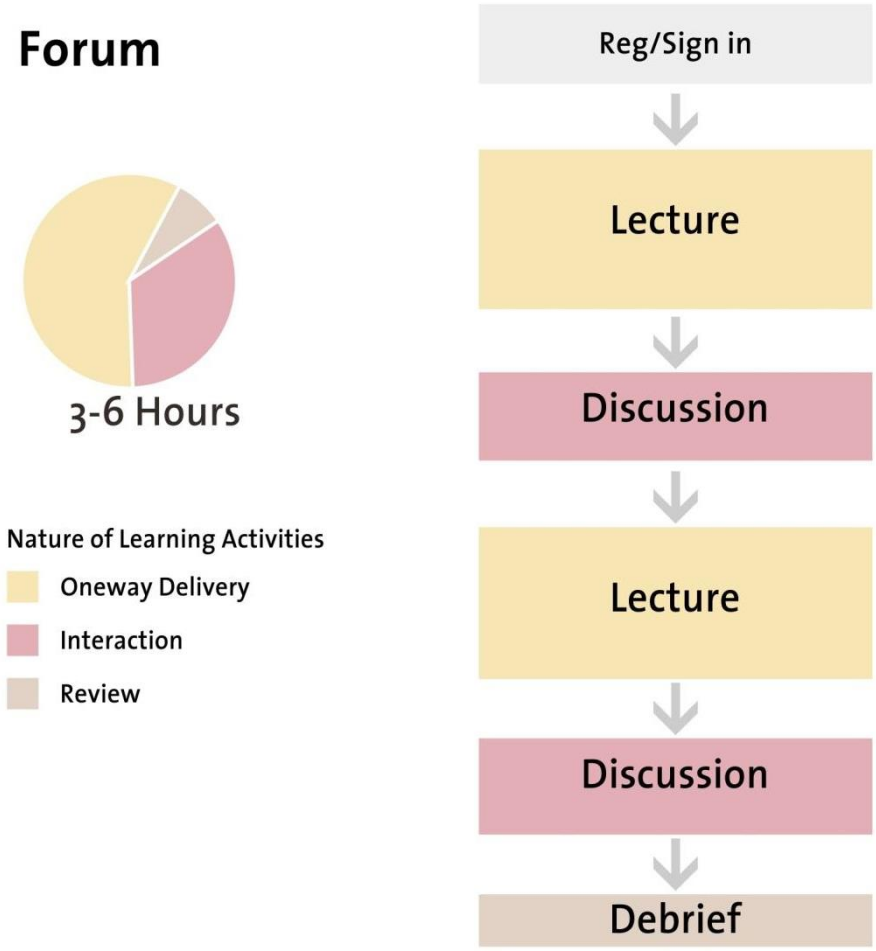


Table 8: Planning blocks for Workshops

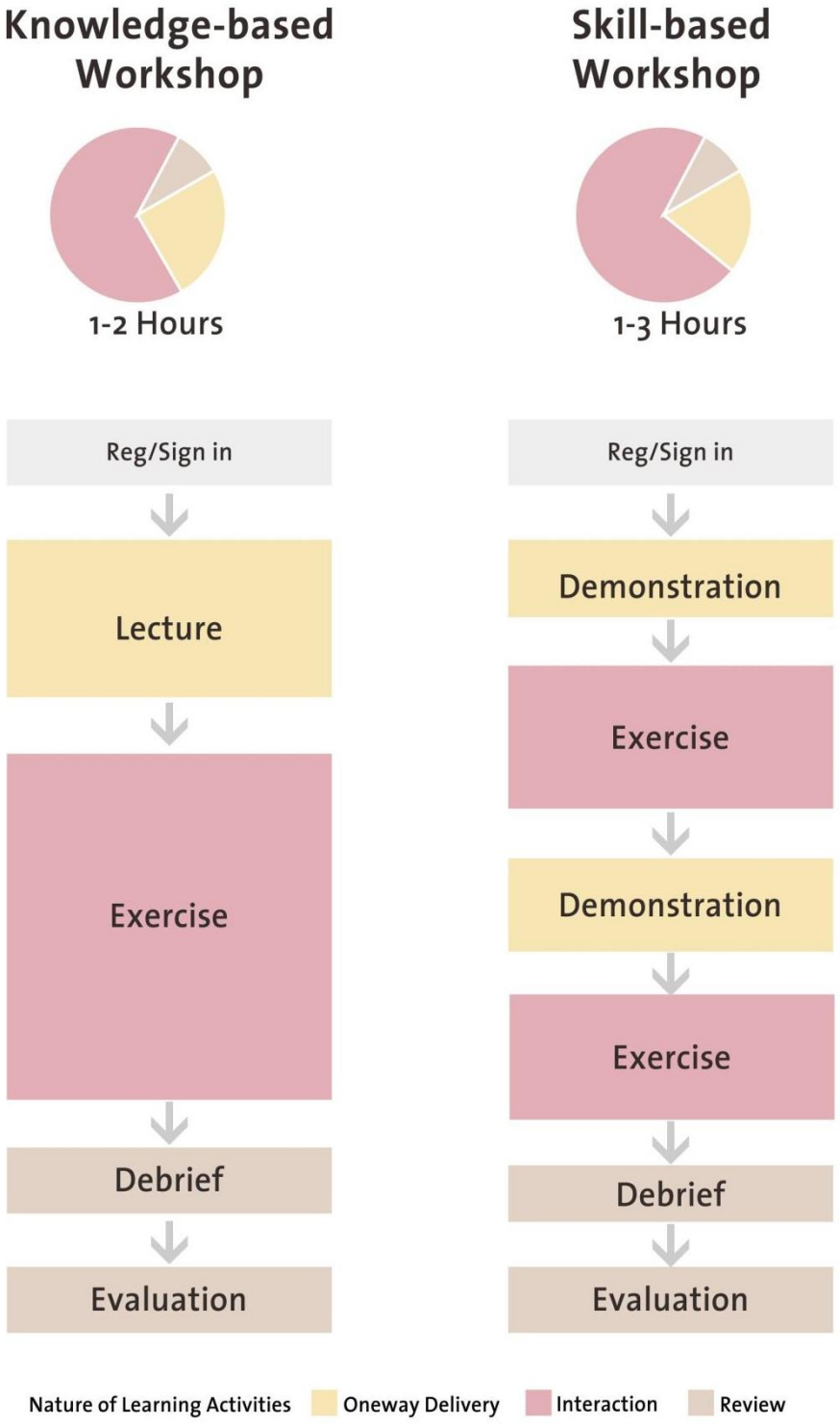


Table 9: Lecture and Seminar

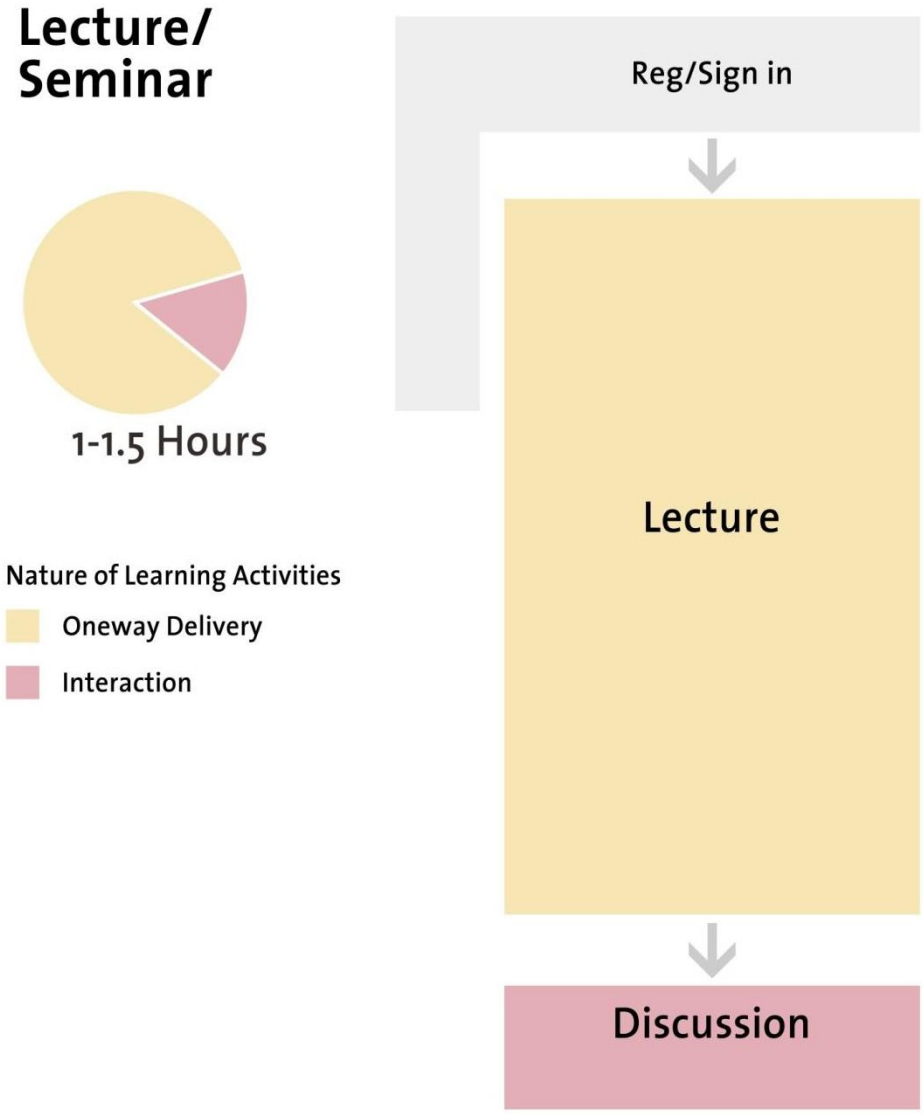


Table 10: Video Courses

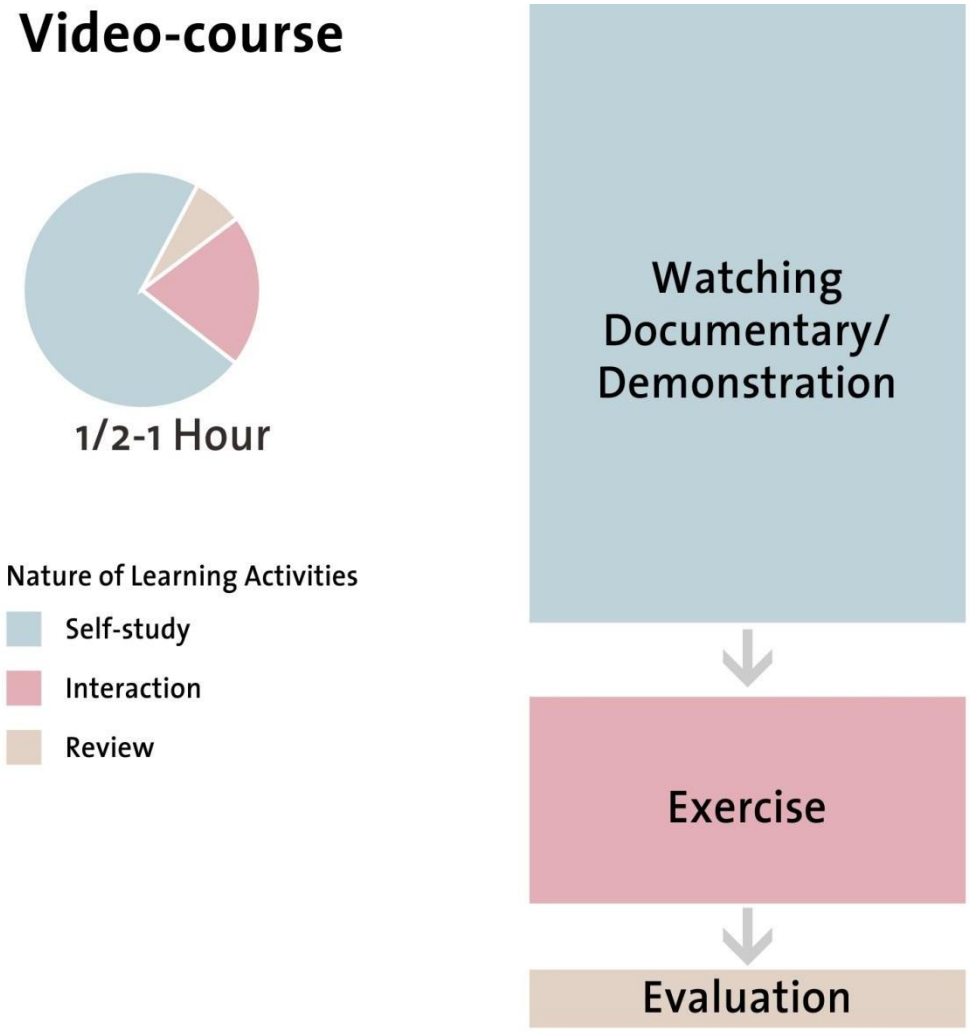
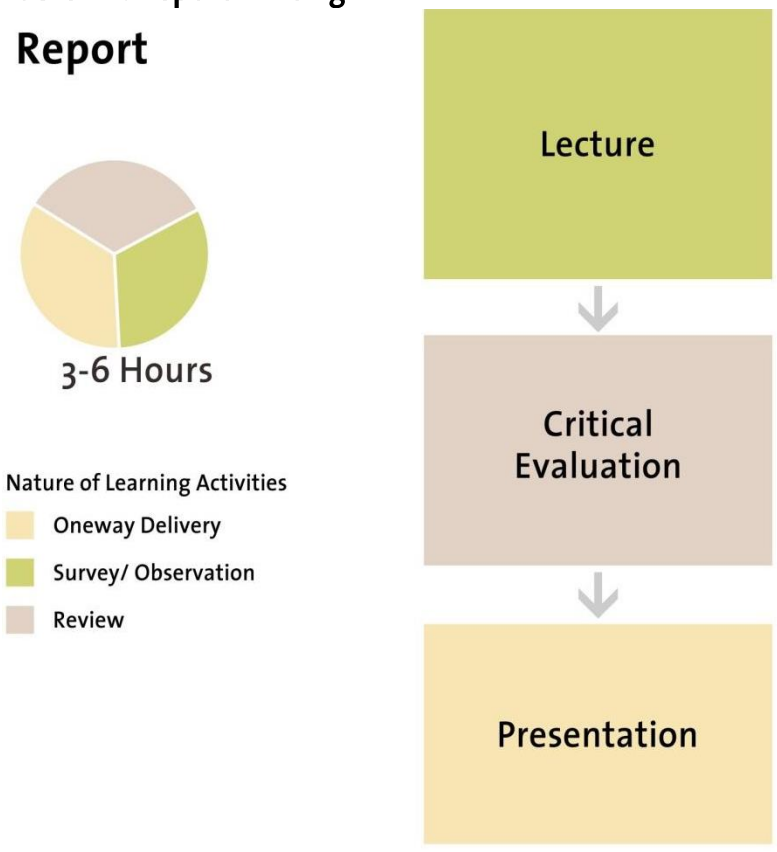


Table 11: Case Study and Tour Structure

Table 12: Report Writing



5.6 Modification by the Instructor

The structures provided are suggestive and for reference only. Instructor/speaker/trainer can modify their structure based on own style of delivery, subject-matter and audience need.

In this design and delivery of activities under Type I and I, instructors should ensure following aspects:

- **Indication of clear learning objectives and align it to HKDIA's CPD learning outcomes.**
- **Aligning deliverables with topic-tracks discussed in chapter 3.**

HKIDA overviews the knowledge mapping and holds the ultimate right to make decisions for benefit of members learning and organizations standards.

Chapter 6

Assessment and Evaluation

06| Assessment and Evaluation

6.1 Learners' Assessment Criteria

The very primary goal is to ensure participating member has met intended learning outcomes. Each learning outcome can be achieved in more than one area across different tracks, so it ensures that learner can still demonstrate meeting all learning outcomes (LOs) even all tracks of activities are not available within CPD timespan or a member like to follow certain areas. Each CPD member must complete all four LOs within first cycle of CPD year, and keep adding different areas in coming years, along with fulfilling necessary CPD hours.

	Ergonomics & Physical Aspects	**Sensory & Psychological Aspects**	**Human Comfort & Health**	**Universal Design & Accessibility**	**Green Interior: Core Concepts**	**Green Interior: Certification & Procedures**
☐ **LO 1.** Demonstrate awareness on environmental and human-oriented aspects for design practice.	Considers human scale and anthropometric for design	Acknowledges different sensory and psychological impact of spaces	Addresses space and design's role in interior comfort and health	Considers accessibility and inclusiveness in design	Addresses environmental impacts of interior project process and created spaces	

☐ **LO 2.** Understands broader, multi-faceted concepts of environment-friendly and human-oriented design.	Possesses knowledge of functional ergonomics and spatial efficiency related to different project types	Understands the core concepts of environmental psychology and behaviour	Understands the basic principles of environmental wellbeing, comfort, health and hygiene	Possesses clear a concept of user-oriented design Understands the basic principles of accessible design	Understands the key-concepts of environmental design	Understands the basic purpose of different assessment frameworks
☐ **LO 3.** Updates technical knowledge and skills on methods and procedures.	Reviews and refers from different cases and methods regarding functional efficiency and ergonomics	Reviews cases and theories informing user-oriented new approaches	Updates knowledge on methods and tools for implementing indoor health, hygiene and comfort	Makes references to updated concepts and approaches on inclusive and user-oriented design	Reviews case study project on innovative approach or tools for green design	Aware of updates in different environmental assessment requirements related to own works
☐ **LO 4.** Learns global and local cases and applies in own practice context.	Comparative understanding of different context-based building services.	Identifies local condition-borne defects, decays and restoration methods.	Aware of local climate and comfort conditions Discuss critical issues and challenges in local construction practice	Understands and applies local regulatory requirements Reviews overseas cases on solutions for inclusive design	Possesses clear understanding on local environmental issues and compliances Refers from global and local innovative practices	

The other parameters to consider for this professional development learning are the range of 'Formal' and 'Informal' formats of learning (as shown in Section 5.3), as well different degree of learners' active and passive involvement and contribution:

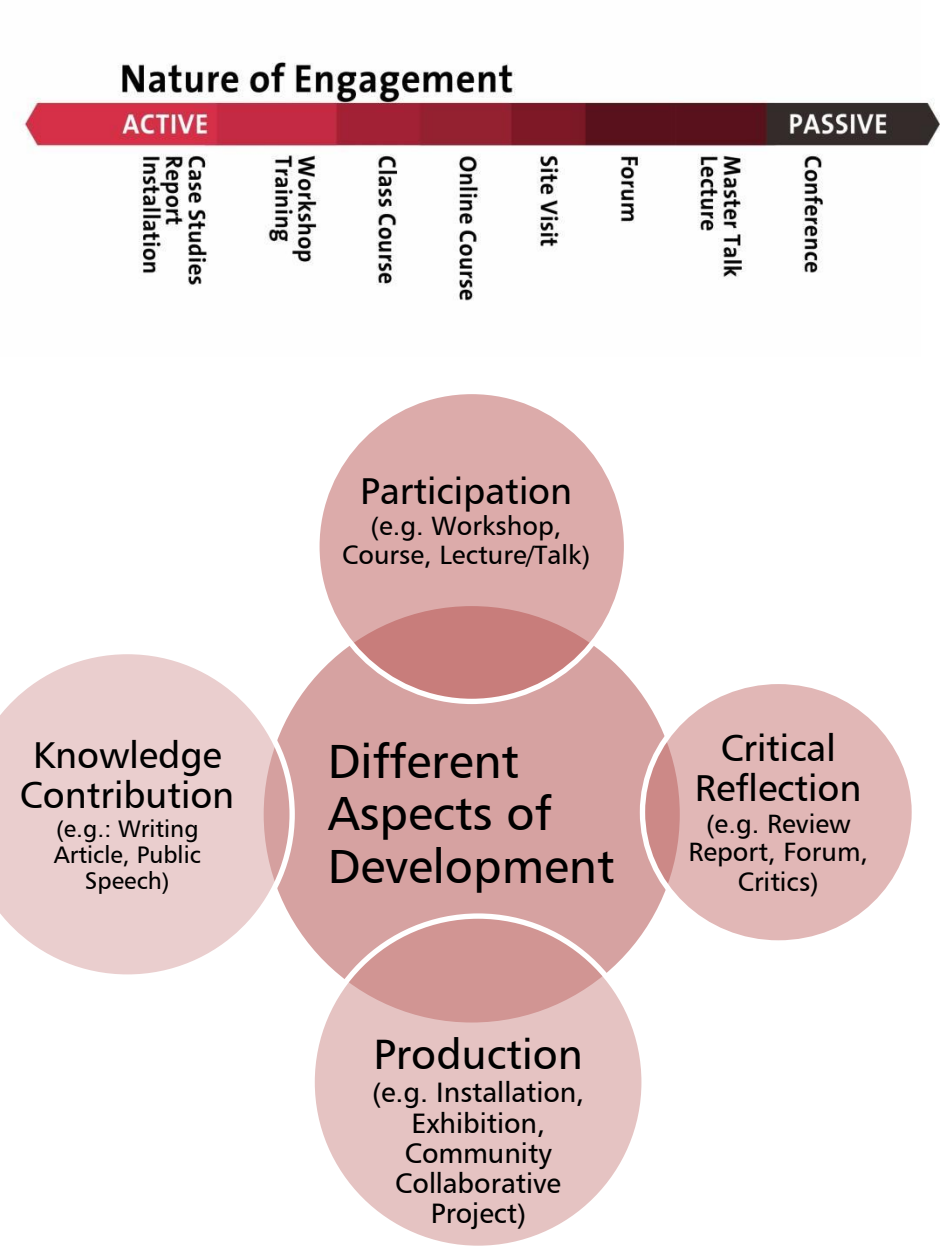


Figure: 5: Different aspects of CPD learning activities

6.2 CPD Evaluation Framework

Depending on HKIDA's broader CPD framework, a suggestive pathway guides members' continual learning.

6.2.1 Requirement of CPD

Required Hours and Timeframe for CPD

- 1-Year Cycle to calculate and report CPD hours.
- This cycle spans starting from 1 June to next year 31 May (for example: 2019-20 year's cycle is from 1 Jun 2019 to 31 May 2020).
- Each member should fulfil minimum 20 CPD hours in this cycle/ per year.
- To qualify for CPD, an activity shall last for at least half an hour.

6.2.2 Reporting

- Declaration Form: Each member (both Full member and Associate member) are required to self-report through HKIDA CPD Declaration Form (next page) each year (at the end of cycle).
- Log Sheet: Log sheets need to be prepared for random check but no need to submit with the form together. CPD Log Sheet shall keep record and at the same time provide overview of members' covered areas of CPD Topic-tracks.
- Evidence: Member should keep evidence of participation (i.e. ticket/invitation email/certificate etc.) for in case of any evidence required. Documentary proof should be kept for at least 1 year for random check by HKIDA

Suggested:

- For better practice it is advised to update this log immediately after any participation.
- In future an online portal is advised to be developed for easy reporting and management of CPD records.

Declaration Notice

Hong Kong Interior Design Association
Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Declaration

Important Notes

Members should read the following statement before proceeding to complete the CPD declaration form.

1. The objective of implementing the CPD requirements is to ensure interior design practitioners continue developing and updating their professional knowledge and skills.
2. HKIDA CPD hour is recorded annually. It is obligatory for all HKIDA Full Member and Associate Member to submit the CPD declaration form once a year.
3. In the case when an activity overlaps with more than one of the listed categories, members are allowed to determine the allocation of CPD hours in each category. No double counting of CPD hour is allowed.
4. To qualify for CPD, an activity shall last for at least half an hour.
5. Members are required to keep the proof of attendance for the CPD activities throughout the year. Members may be required to provide the proof to HKIDA should they be selected for random check.
6. All information provided in the CPD declaration form will be used by the Association for the purpose of administration including but not limited to renewal of membership, accreditation of qualifications, as well as any other Rules and Regulations of the HKIDA for the time being in force and related matters.
7. Any false declaration regarding CPD hours or fail to submit the CPD declaration form may result in membership no being renewed and membership certificate not being issued.
8. Under the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance, members have a right to request access to and correction of their personal data in relation to their declaration. Please contact HKIDA at (852) 2866 2039 you wish to exercise the rights.
9. Documentary proof should be kept for at least 1 year for random check by HKIDA.
10. The completed Declaration form should be submitted to HKIDA by email at membership@hkida.org or by post to Hong Kong Interior Design Association, Unit 1012, 10/F, One Midtown, 11 Hoi Sing Road, Tsuen Wan, New Territories, Hong Kong.

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HONG KONG INTERIOR DESIGN ASSOCIATION
香港室內設計協會

Hong Kong Interior Design Association
Continuing Professional Development Declaration Form 2019
(From 1 June 2021 to 31 May 2022)

CPD Activities

All Full Members and Associate Members are required to undertake minimum 20 CPD hours per year		**CPD Hour(s)**
1. Professional CPD Courses (Minimum 10 CPD hours per year)		
a	Take approved courses in interior design or related areas organized by HKIDA or collaborative parties	
2. Participation in CPD activities		
a	Give presentation at interior design-related conferences, seminars, workshops or forums	
b	Participate in judging panel or interior design related competitions	
c	Exhibition of own design work	
d	Curation of interior design exhibitions	
e	Writing and researching books or articles in design related publications	
f	Voluntary work for HKIDA	
g	Attend in design-related seminars, conferences, workshops or forums	
3. Personal Enhancement and others		
a	Self-guided visits to buildings or locations	
b	Promoting the field of interior design through giving interviews or showcasing one's works in various media	
c	Staff training or mentoring other interior designers	
d	Self-guided study or research through reading, use of audio, video or internet resources	
4. Other CPD activities (Please specify)		
	Total:	

Declaration (Please put a ✓ in the appropriate box)

☐ I declare that ***I have fulfilled*** the minimum CPD requirement for 2021. And I shall provide further details for random check if I am selected.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Name of Member: _____

Membership No.: _____ Contact Tel. No.: _____

Should you have any queries, please feel free to contact us at (852) 2866 2039 or via email at membership@hkida.org

HONG KONG INTERIOR DESIGN ASSOCIATION
香港室內設計協會

CPD LOG SHEET | **YEAR:** **Total Hours:**

Name: | **Membership No**

	Ergonomics & Physical Aspects	**Sensory & Psychological Aspects**	**Human Comfort & Health**	**Universal Design & Accessibility**	**Green Interior: Core Concepts**	**Green Interior: Certification & Procedures**
☐ **LO 1.** Demonstrate awareness on environmental and human-oriented aspects for design practice.	Considers human scale and anthropometric for design	Acknowledges different sensory and psychological impact of spaces	Addresses space and design's role in interior comfort and health	Considers accessibility and inclusiveness in design	Addresses environmental impacts of interior project process and created spaces	
☐ **LO 2.** Understands broader, multi-faceted concepts of environment-friendly and human-oriented design.	Possesses knowledge of functional ergonomics and spatial efficiency related to different project types	Understands the core concepts of environmental psychology and behaviour	Understands the basic principles of environmental wellbeing, comfort, health and hygiene	Possesses clear a concept of user-oriented design Understands the basic principles of accessible design	Understands the key-concepts of environmental design	Understands the basic purpose of different assessment frameworks
☐ **LO 3.** Updates technical knowledge and skills on methods and procedures.	Reviews and refers from different cases and methods regarding functional efficiency and ergonomics	Reviews cases and theories informing user-oriented new approaches	Updates knowledge on methods and tools for implementing indoor health, hygiene and comfort	Makes references to updated concepts and approaches on inclusive and user-oriented design	Reviews case study project on innovative approach or tools for green design	Aware of updates in different environmental assessment requirements related to own works
☐ **LO 4.** Learns global and local cases and applies in own practice context.	Comparative understanding of different context-based building services.	Identifies local condition-borne defects, decays and restoration methods.	Aware of local climate and comfort conditions Discuss critical issues and challenges in local	Understands and applies local regulatory requirements Reviews overseas cases on solutions for	Possesses clear understanding on local environmental issues and compliances Refers from global and local innovative practices	

Human Environment Needs

HKIDA
C P D
SERIES
CPD 03

Human Environment Needs

HKIDA
CPD
SERIES

CPD 03

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香港室內設計協會