策略發展委員會 2013年12月20日上午10時30分舉行的第四次會議 席上意見摘要

(譯本)

委員意見摘要

與規劃及土地發展事宜相關的政府行政程序和跨部門溝通

- 政府應考慮強化由發展局局長擔任主席而成員來自所有相關決策局和部門,屬政府內部的「規劃及土地發展委員會」。
- 政府需確定每個部門和個別人員在規劃及土地發展事宜的職責,並找出流程中的瓶頸,以重整工作流程。此外,亦應按政府期望取得的成效,檢討用作衡量相關部門工作表現的主要表現指標。
- 為精簡政府處理規劃及土地發展事宜的行政程序,應鼓勵政府以外的持份者就如何精簡相關程序參與提供意見。讓非政府人士參與,會使社會更易接納這類建議。
- 政府在處理規劃及土地發展事宜上需謀求突破。某些國家有成立特定行政機構,專責謀求程序上的突破,政府應考慮成立這類機構。

長遠而言,香港需成立土地開發機構,專責處理開發新土地和轉換土地用途的事宜。該機構會回應各局及部門提出有關土地的要求,並應付填海、發展新界等各項挑戰。

有關成立土地補價上訴委員會的建議

政府應成立土地補價上訴委員會,就土地補價爭議作出裁決,以加快有關程序。相信地產發展界和相關行業人士普遍支持這項建議。該委員會將專注裁決爭議的土地補價,而裁決應該對爭議雙方均具約束力。

負責規劃及土地發展事宜的政府諮詢委員會的成員組合

負責規劃及土地發展事宜的政府諮詢委員會,其成員不應局限於建築及建造業的專業人士和物業發展商的代表。為鼓勵提出更多創新意念和具創意的建議,這些諮詢委員會應廣納不同背景的人。此外,為確保這些諮詢委員會的成員能就規劃及土地發展事宜付出足夠時間,他們不應同時出任太多政府諮詢委員會的成員。

優化城市發展

- 應運用策略性思維,周詳考慮土地運用及供應問題。土地運用及供應方式應以可持續優化城市發展為依歸。
 應配合審慎的規劃和城市設計。經濟能否持續發展,很大程度上依賴合適土地和處所的持續供應。不過為市民更準確界定究竟我們正朝着什麼目標努力,藉以為市民締造舒適的生活並滿足社會的需要,以及香港憑藉本身的特色和吸引之處,可以為我們在未來帶來什麼裨益。
- 為了優化城市發展,我們需以創意和同心同德的思維解決問題、理順土地使用,以及改善新界郊野公園以外地方的整體環境。

政府對土地用途作出過多規定

有些土地契約中有過多規定,由於有過多細節而造成靈活性不足。政府應考慮是否有簡化的空間。

市區重建

- 香港有為數不少日久失修的舊樓,當中有些樓宇,如不 及時處理其問題,或會對公眾造成嚴重威脅。屢次收到 修葺令的樓宇應盡快予以重建。
- 市區重建局目前採用的重建方法只能釋出少量土地,卻 製造不少矛盾。由於重建樓宇附近沒有公共租住屋對居 因此往往未能滿足居民原區安置的訴求。為減少對居 生活的影響,有委員提出在現有建築物上方搭建平台 並於其上興建住宅樓宇的重建計劃。根據這項擬議計 劃,當局可在居民遷進新建樓宇後翻新原有建築物 計量局可在居民遷進新建樓宇後翻新原有建築物 計量面用途。為了令這項計劃具有吸引力,居民還可從翻 新單位獲得租金收入。此外,這項擬議計劃亦提供備用 單位,以供鄰近大廈重建之用。

其他意見

- 規劃及土地發展事宜涉及政治、社會、技術及專業等各方面的決定。政府須在符合技術規限的情況下作出政治決定。政府應清楚告知香港市民會有何成果,以及要付出什麼代價。
- 應研究政府人員文化問題,亦即是否願意承擔責任及作 出決定。上級人員須支持作出決定的下級人員,並對整 個團隊給予足夠支持。
- 須即時採取行動,精簡程序,以期取得更佳成果。
- 政府在進行規劃時,應充分顧及香港與珠江三角洲地區的關係。
- 政府應考慮使用閒置的前堆填區,滿足若干土地需求, 例如回收再造業的土地需求。

主席意見摘要

- 政府部門在履行其規劃及土地行政的職責時,都克盡厥職,但對部分相關工作流程和程序作出過多規定。
- 在規劃及土地發展方面,不少政府行政程序的處理時間過長。政府應探討有關問題,設法在面對規限下縮短理時間。我們須審視三方面的管制,即樓字管制、土地契約管制和規劃管制,這些工作分屬屋字署、地政署和規劃署的職權範圍。我們不會即時改變現有制度,如便能從速處理個案。目標是縮短落實規劃和發展項目的時間。

發展局的簡報

- 委員在第三次會議,就土地供應和發展相關的政府行政程序提出的事項/建議,載於討論文件(文件編號:CSD/4/2013)(附件一)。發展局局長提交一份文件,臚列發展局對這些事項/建議作出的回應(附件二);發展局局長在會上簡報文件內容後,委員隨之發表意見。
- 會議在下午12時10分結束。
- 出席名單載於附件三。

策略發展委員會秘書處 2014年4月 2013年12月20日會議

文件編號: CSD/4/2013

策略發展委員會

支持香港經濟發展的土地使用和供應情況

(跟進討論)

(譯本)

引言

策略發展委員會(策發會)於 2013 年 11 月 30 日的上次會議上,曾討論「支持香港經濟發展的土地使用和供應情況」的議題(文件編號: CSD/3/2013)。會上,委員提出多方面的意見及建議,包括:增加土地供應的各項策略;增加寫字樓用地供應;不同行業和產業的土地使用;老人設施、社會服務設施和醫院用地;新界新發展區;以及與土地供應和發展相關的政府行政程序。這些意見已納入該會議的席上意見摘要。

政府對委員提出的意見及建議的回應

- 2. 委員在上次會議,就土地供應和發展相關的政府行政程序提出以下的事項/建議:
 - a) 有幾位委員表示,每宗改變土地用途或契約修訂個案均涉及 地政總署、規劃署、環境保護署、運輸署等部門,這些部門 之間需更有效溝通。為加快程序,委員建議成立跨部門專責 小組,統籌所有契約修訂及改變土地用途個案。此外,專責 小組的成員應包括私人執業的工程師、建築師和測量師等專 業人士。

- b) 有一位委員建議成立應急專責小組,以處理首 20 宗沒有進展的個案。
- c) 有幾位委員建議成立土地補價上訴委員會,就土地補價爭議 作出裁決,以加快有關程序。
- d) 有一位委員認為,不少房屋單位都因佔用許可證問題而無法 推出市場發售,所以應從速解決涉及發出佔用許可證的問題, 以便協助增加房屋單位供應。
- e) 有一位委員建議在發展局下重設發展機遇辦事處,為發展建議提供一站式諮詢及統籌服務(發展局轄下發展機遇辦事處在 2009 年 7 月 1 日以有時限方式成立,並已在 2012 年 6 月 30 日後停止運作)。
- f) 有一位委員要求發展局向策發會委員提供下列資料:
 - i) 其他城市[發展程度和人口與香港相若者]的土地運用模式,例如已建設土地佔土地總面積的百分比;以及
 - ii) 該等城市的城市發展模式背後的整體理念,與香港比較 有何異同。
- 3. 發展局局長將於會議上回應以上的事項/建議。請委員就本議題進一步提出意見。

策略發展委員會秘書處 2013年12月

策略發展委員會 2013年11月30日舉行的第三次會議

委員提出待相關政策局/部門回應的 事項/建議一覽表

委員提出的事項:

- (1) 有委員表示,每宗改變土地用途或契約修訂個案均涉及地政總署、規劃署、環境保護署、運輸署等部門,這些部門之間需更有效溝通。為加快程序,委員建議成立跨部門專責小組,統籌所有契約修訂及改變土地用途個案。此外,專責小組的成員應包括私人執業的工程師、建築師和測量師等專業人士。
- (2) 有委員建議成立應急專責小組,以處理首 20 宗沒有進展的 重要項目。

政府的回應:

政府歡迎委員就處理土地發展項目提出具建設性的建議,以協助簡化行政程序,及加強跨決策局/部門的溝通和往來。為加強跨決策局/部門的溝通和簡化與土地行政相關的內部程序,地政總署及規劃署已成立跨部門的平台,以統籌與相關決策局及部門就契約修訂和更改土地用途個案的工作,而屋宇署亦設有中央處理建築圖則制度,以統籌相關部門就樓宇圖則申請的工作。

- 2. 由財政司司長出任主席的「土地供應督導委員會」,則更高層次統籌全港所有不同類別用地的開發和供應計劃,並解決政策局/部門間的問題,務求加快增加土地供應工作進度。若政策局/部門間有未能解決的問題,「土地供應督導委員會」會發揮類似「處理個案中心」的職能。
- 3. 發展局局長亦主持屬政府內部的「規劃及土地發展委員會」,成員來自各相關政策局及部門,工作包括審視政府及私營機構提出的發展建議,協調有關政策局及部門的工作,以利便有關項目的落實。就個別政府出售土地及需要契約修訂或規劃許可

的發展項目而言,此委員會亦發揮政府內部「處理個案中心」的職能,為這些土地及發展項目釐定發展密度。然而,如個別項目需要經過法定城規程序,有關項目必須由城市規劃委員會或行政長官會同行政會議批准。「規劃及土地發展委員會」亦監督香港整體土地用途規劃及發展,包括大型土地發展項目(例如新發展區及新市鎮)。

- 4. 此外,發展局負責支援「土地及建設諮詢委員會」,其成員包括非官方成員及當然委員,職能是向政府就下列事宜提供意見:
 - (a) 有關規劃、土地和樓宇事項的政策和程序;
 - (b) 由非政府機構或私人機構的倡議者提出,具較廣泛經濟或社會裨益的特定發展建議及項目;
 - (c) 有助促進「起動九龍東」的政策、措施和特定發展建議;以及
 - (d) 與以上(a)至(c)項有關的任何其他發展事宜。

土地及建設諮詢委員會的成員名單,及其三個分會的成員名單和職權範圍(只有英文版本)載於附件 I。

地政總署

- 5. 地政總署處理契約修訂/換地申請時,會統籌其他有關部門的建議及/或意見。地區地政會議提供平台予有關部門審議契約修訂個案,發揮與跨部門工作小組類似的功能。契約修訂的申請人及其授權代理人會獲邀出席地區地政會議表達意見,並在需要時提供資料解答有關部門提出的問題。
- 6. 地政總署歷年來進行了多次研究,並推行了一系列措施以精簡行政程序,尤其是處理契約修訂和換地申請的程序。有關措施持續推行。最新的措施包括自 2012 年 10 月起設立恆常的聯絡平台,地政總署與香港地產建設商會差不多每三個月舉行會議,討論有關土地行政程序的事宜,並將具體方案交予土地及建設諮詢委員會轄下土地小組委員會討論。最新的建議載於土地小組委員會 2013 年 12 月 16 日的討論文件(附件 II;只有英文文本)。

規劃署

7. 就《城市規劃條例》而言,不少發展項目均可根據相關法定圖則進行。至於需要城市規劃委員會(城規會)批予規劃許可或批准修訂土地用途地帶的發展計劃,規劃署已有行之有效的機制,在發展商或相關人士提交申請前,可以先與他們舉行非壓的會議,以協助解決技術上的事宜。如有需要,規劃署亦會舉行,可以統籌跨部門的意見,尋求技術上的解決方案的地區規劃會議由助理規劃署長主持,所有其他相關部門亦會派員出席。

屋宇署

8. 屋宇署一直透過成立已久的既定渠道,跟業界保持緊密溝通之話,包括土地及建設諮詢委員會轄下的屋宇建設小組委員會署及認可人士、註冊結構工程師及註冊岩土工程師委員會。屋宇便等。個別數學與不不同措施,以在樓宇的建築圖則審批程序方面利度。不過如此,不過程,以在樓宇的建築圖則前的查詢服務可以加快發展過則前,在開始談基本設計原則盡早和一次,與利業界可透過此查詢服務,在開始詳細設計前,盡早就新穎或預數計及建造方式諮詢屋宇署。最近,屋宇署於 2013 年 11 月引入簡化程序以處理圍板許可證的續期申請。

進一步改善措施

- 9. 政府可以進一步改善跨部門的溝通,以確保內部處理個案的過程更有效率。這可透過相關的主要官員發出內部指引,要求部門首長適時互相溝通,避免在工作層面的討論過於冗長;並在有需要而合適的情況下,將未能解決的事宜提請至常任秘書長和決策局首長,甚或更高層官員。
- 10. 就契約修訂/換地申請而言,要將這個「向上通報」的機制常規化,地政總署署長可以加強監察一些「產量較高」的個案,及定期與相關部門首長舉行會議,檢視有關個案的進度。與此同時,發展局亦計劃加強人手(將提交立法會財務委員會批准),以統籌相關決策局/部門的工作,加快物色和準備有潛力供賣地的用地。

有私人執業人士參與的「處理個案中心」

- 11. 有策略發展委員會委員在上次會議上提出標題的建議。容許第三方市場從業人士參與決定更改土地用途個案/申請(即更改土地用途地帶和規劃許可的申請)及契約修訂/換地的個案,屬於極為敏感的課題,亦可能有法律上的考慮。
- 12. 就更改土地用途地帶和規劃許可的申請,包括由決策局和部門提交的申請,必須根據《城市規劃條例》處理中提供協助會會向城規會介紹其個案,亦可邀請專業人士在過程中提供協助。而任何人士也有機會就申請提出申述/意見。就市規劃條例的申請,城規會有既定的聆訊程序。根據《城市規劃條例》的長官會員議獲授權負責審批更改土地用途地帶的方案,而城規會則獲授權負責審批規劃許可的申請。現時《城市規續》內並無條文賦予第三方參與有關決策過程。如欲推行機制委任第三方市場從業人士向有關法定審批當局提供意見,領先徵詢法律意見和廉政公署的意見。

委員提出的事項:

(3) 有數名委員建議成立土地補價上訴委員會,就土地補價爭議 作出裁決,以加快有關程序。

政府的回應:

14. 達成補地價協議所需的時間視乎申請人對市場前景的展望、商業考慮和推展能力等多項因素。我們對有助促成補地價協議及精簡程序的可行建議持開放態度。

委員提出的事項:

(4) 有委員認為,不少住宅單位因佔用許可證問題而無法推出市場發售,所以應從速解決涉及發出佔用許可證的問題,以便協助增加房屋單位供應。

政府的回應:

- 15. 在上次會議中,有委員認為很多住宅單位未能在市場供應,與發出佔用許可證出現問題有關,並建議這些問題應及早處理,以增加房屋供應。根據《建築物條例》,在一幢新建築物完成後,申請人必須向屋宇署申請佔用許可證,建築物方可予以佔用。這個做法的目的是確保新建築物已按照核准圖則完成,並適合作佔用,以保障公眾安全及衞生。
- 16. 現時,在收到佔用許可證的申請後,屋宇署會進行視察,並查核已完成的工程是否大致符合《建築物條例》的規定。申請人亦須向屋宇署提交多項文件,其中包括由相關當局(如消防處、水務署及機電工程署)發出的證明書,以證明已完成的工程符合其管轄範圍的規定。
- 17. 《建築物條例》訂明,除非屋宇署已在接獲申請的 14 天內拒絕發出佔用許可證,否則須當作已批予許可證。屋宇署一直都能夠在這個法定時限內處理所有申請。根據屋宇署的觀察所得,佔用許可證申請被拒絕的常見原因包括下列四個類別:

(a) 屋宇署的視察顯示,實地的工程沒有按照核准圖則完成,或違反《建築物條例》的規定

在審核佔用許可證申請而作的視察中,常見在地盤 發現尚待糾正的工程有幾類,包括穿過防火屏障的 通風管道內沒有安裝防火擋板、衞生設備及防護欄 障尚未設置,以及地盤辦公室仍未移除等。竣工工 程的布局亦有可能與核准圖則有所偏差。

(b) 尚待糾正的街道工程

申請人建造的鄰近街道工程及建築物進出口通道,不符合路政署的要求。

(c) 尚待提交消防、供水接駁及升降機(如適用)證明書

申請人沒有提交所有所需文件,如由消防處發出的消防證明書、由水務署發出的供水接駁證明書,及由機電工程署發出供殘疾人士及消防員使用的升降機的證明書,以證明建築物已完工並令人滿意。

(d) 不能證明工程已按照所需標準完滿完成

申請人不能提交所需文件,如物料及樓宇構件的測試報告,以證明建築物已按照所需標準完滿完成。在部分個案,相關部門可能就其管轄範圍的事項提出反對意見,例如渠務署認為建築物與公共排水渠的接駁,或土力工程處認為地盤平整工程,不符合要求。

在以上情況,佔用許可證申請均會被拒絕,申請人須進行所需的糾正工程或提交補充文件,並重新提交申請,供屋宇署審批。

18. 屋宇署一直透過既定渠道跟業界保持緊密溝通,並致力簡化和加快申請及審批程序。除了一向為業界提供有關佔用許可證申請的指引外,屋宇署亦於2012年9月發出「擬備建築圖則和申請佔用許可證— 所須注意事項」供認可人士參考,以便利他們擬備申請及盡早獲得批核。最近,屋宇署亦在經諮詢業界後制定簡化程序,以讓發展商在佔用許可證發出後,在落成的建築物進行糾正工程。新安排快將實施。

19. 業界至今未有向屋宇署提出在發出佔用許可證的事宜上遇到問題。如果有關委員可以就佔用許可證的申請及審批過程出現問題提供更具體情況,屋宇署可以再作檢視。

委員提出的事項:

(5) 有一位委員建議在發展局下重設發展機遇辦事處,為發展建議提供一站式諮詢及統籌服務(發展局轄下發展機遇辦事處在 2009 年 7 月 1 日以有時限方式成立,並已在 2012 年 6 月 30 日後停止運作)。

政府的回應:

- 21. 基於資源考慮並希望聚焦進行政策工作,統籌處並不打算 重新全面提供發展機遇辦事處的所有功能,但統籌處仍會為一些 與政策有重要關係的特選項目,提供與發展機遇辦事處相類似的 諮詢及協調服務。統籌處的目標是在早期階段邀請相關決策局/ 部門參與其事,從而協助一些由非政府機構倡議的項目訂定最合 適的未來路向。相關決策局及部門將繼續負責所需的詳細評估、 審核、磋商和批准程序。

委員提出的事項:

- (6) 有委員要求發展局向策發會委員提供下列資料:
 - i) 其他城市 (發展程度和人口與香港相若者) 的土地運用模式, 例如已建設土地佔土地總面積的百分比; 以及
 - ii) 該等城市的城市發展模式背後的整體理念,與香港比較有何異同。

政府的回應:

22. 有關資料載於<u>附件 III</u>及 <u>IV</u>。

發展局 屋宇署 地政總署 規劃署 2013 年 12 月

土地及建設諮詢委員會 (2012年7月1日 - 2015年6月30日)

成員名單

主席 黄友嘉博士

由專業團體和業界提名的非官方成員

何安誠工程師(香港建造商會)

劉志健工程師(香港工程師學會)

劉興達先生(香港園境師學會)

劉詩韻女士(香港測量師學會)

梁志堅先生(香港地產建設商會)

梁傑文先生(香港建築師學會)

施倍德博士(香港規劃師學會)

黃錦昌博士(香港地產行政師學會)

其他非官方成員

范黃志寧博士

郭琳廣先生

林正財醫生

劉振江先生

羅致光博士

李行偉教授

梁剛銳先生

呂大樂教授

崔偉恆先生

邱榮光博士

袁映麗女士

當然委員

發展局局長

屋宇署署長

地政總署署長 規劃署署長 政府經濟顧問

秘書:首席助理秘書長(規劃及地政)7

(English only)

Planning Sub-Committee of the Land and Development Advisory Committee

Terms of Reference

- (a) To consider and, where necessary, recommend changes to planning policies, procedures and legislation;
- (b) To consider forecasts of land requirement and supply; and
- (c) To report on these matters to the Land and Development Advisory Committee.

Membership for 1 July 2012 – 30 June 2015

Chairman:

Director of Planning

Non-official Members:

Mr. MA Kim-see, representative of AAP

Ir. Thomas HO On-sing, representative of HKCA

Ms. Susan LEUNG So-wan, representative of HKIA

Ir. SIU Yin-wai, representative of HKIE

Mr. Alexander Main DUGGIE, representative of HKILA

Mr. TAM Po-yiu, representative of HKIP

Mr. Edwin TSANG Ching-lun, representative of HKIS

Mr. Shuki LEUNG, representative of REDA

Mr. James FAN Chi-sun, representative of REDA

Official Members:

Representative of:

Development Bureau

Lands Department

Civil Engineering and Development Department

Environmental Protection Department

Housing Department

(English only)

Building Sub-Committee of Land and Development Advisory Committee

Terms of Reference

- (a) To consider and, where necessary, recommend changes to building policies, procedures, legislation; and
- (b) To report on such reviews and recommendations to the Land and Development Advisory Committee.

Membership

Position in the Committee	Name	Post/ Position	
Chairman	Mr AU Choi-kai, JP	區載佳	Director of Buildings
Non-official	Mr AU YEUNG Chi-king,	歐陽治經	Representative from
Members	Artur		HKIA
	Mr CHU Hok-wang,	朱學宏	Representative from
	Clement		HKIA
	Ir AU Shiu-kin, David	區兆堅	Representative from
			HKIE
	Ir CHAN Sai-cheon,	陳世昌	Representative from
	Edward		HKIE
	Sr CHAN Kwok-wai,	陳國偉	Representative from
	Albert		HKIS
	Sr HO Kui-yip, Vincent	何鉅業	Representative from
			HKIS
	Mr LAM Kin-wing, Eddie	林健榮	Representative from
			HKCA
	Mr Gordon LEE	李正強	Representative from
			REDA
	Mr NG Kar-wai, Kenneth	吳家煒	Representative from
			REDA
	Mr CHAU Tak-ho, Kenneth	周德灝	Representative from
			AAP

Position in the Committee	Name		Post/ Position
Official	Miss LO Chung-man,	勞頌雯	AS(B)1, DEVB
Members	Florence		
	Mr CHAN Nap-ming, JP	陳立銘	AD/ICU, HD
	Mrs Susanna CHEUNG	張麥有瑩	CA/ASC, ArchSD
	MARK Yau Ying		
	Mr AU YEUNG Yan-sang,	歐陽仁生	DH(I)/GEO, CEDD
	JP		
	Mr LEUNG Siu-man	梁少文	AD/CS, BD
	Mr TSE Kin-leung	謝健良	AD/NB2, BD
	* Mr MILLS Christopher	LLS Christopher 苗力思	
	Seabrook, JP		Director/Specialist,
			LandsD
	* Miss CHAN Pui-shan,	陳佩珊	A representative from
	Joyce		DPGC(PEL&H), DoJ
	* Ms LEE Kwan-wai, Fiona	李筠慧	AD/L(HK&TW),
			LACO, LandsD
	* To attend upon invitation		
Secretary	Mr LEUNG Chi-tim, Robin	梁志添	TS/B, BD

(English only)

Land Sub-Committee of the Land and Development Advisory Committee

Terms of reference

- (a) To consider and, where necessary, recommend changes to land policies, procedures, legislation; and
- (b) To report on such reviews and recommendations to the Land and Development Advisory Committee.

<u>Membership</u>

Chairman - Director of Lands

Non-official Members

Membership for 1 July 2012 – 30 June 2015

The Association of Architectural Practices Ltd (AAP)

1. Mr Bosco HO Hin-ngai (何顯毅)

The Hong Kong Construction Association Ltd (HKCA)

2. Mr Ringo YU (余錫萬)

The Hong Kong Institute of Architects (HKIA)

3. Mr Franklin YU (余烽立)

The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers (HKIE)

4. Ir Allan CHAN Sau-kit (陳修杰)

The Hong Kong Institute of Landscape Architects (HKILA)

Mr Matthew PRYOR

The Hong Kong Institute of Planners (HKIP)

6. Ms Sharon LIU (廖頌基女士)

The Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors (HKIS)

7. Mr Tony WAN Wai-ming(溫偉明)

The Real Estate Developers Association of Hong Kong (REDA)

- 8. Mr Stewart LEUNG (梁志堅)
- 9. Mr Victor LI (李澤鉅)
- 10. Mr Andrew FUNG Chu-hee (馮柱禧)
- 11. Mr K L LEUNG (梁錦亮)
- 12. Mr Gordon LEE (李正強)
- 13. Mr Desmond NG (吳家達)

LSC Paper 2/2013

Land Sub-Committee Progress Report on Enhancement of the Processes under Lease

1. Purpose

- 1.1 As mentioned in LSC Paper No.1/2013, Lands Department (LandsD) is looking into enhancement measures in four directions, namely:
 - (a) simplification of lease conditions
 - (b) streamlining the processing of lease modification (including land exchange) applications
 - (c) exploring into alignment of definition
 - (d) elaboration of the approval under the Design, Disposition and Height clause
- 1.2 This paper reports progress with our review and invites Members' suggestions on areas requiring further consideration.

2. Simplification of Lease Conditions

2.1 Height Limit

The height clause has been amended for new leases, sample at Appendix A, to incorporate a flexibility provision allowing the LandsD to approve an increase in the height limit specified in the lease (instead of triggering the more elaborate lease modification process) if there is no objection from other departments, subject to payment of a premium. Rooftop structures exceeding the height limit under the height clause may continue to be permitted without payment of additional premium if the type and size are considered acceptable to the Government.

2.2 Design and Disposition

We have issued guidelines to District Lands Offices (DLOs) specifying that, in general, the design and disposition clause is not necessary for (i) commercial

development; (ii) small private residential or commercial/residential development in Density Zone 1 areas where the size of the site is 400 sq m or less and (iii) industrial and/or godown development. Where there are special circumstances justifying the imposition of the clause to the categories of sites named above, the case should be carefully deliberated and the justifications documented.

2.3 Master Layout Plan (MLP)

We have reviewed and concluded that the current practice of imposing the MLP clause for large sites of 2 hectares and above in area or on request by Planning Department (PlanD) should continue. Where submission of MLP is a planning condition, the MLP approved by the Town Planning Board would in general be considered agreeable in terms of design under the land lease.

2.4 Non-building Area (NBA) clause

- 2.4.1 The commonly-found NBA clauses can broadly be classified into:-
 - (a) Clauses applicable to the Pink Hatched Blue Area the area which forms part of the lot and counts for plot ratio purpose (but not for redevelopment) and would be surrendered to Government upon demand for road widening purpose; or
 - (b) Clauses applicable to the Pink Hatched Black Area, Pink Cross Hatched Black Area or Pink Stippled Black Area etc. these may be imposed for various purposes such as (i) utility reserves for underground services including public sewers, storm water drains, public water mains; (ii) to implement the planning intention of keeping the concerned area as view corridor, open space or a pedestrian walkway; or (iii) as a building set-back area to meet the Quality Built Environment requirement.
- 2.4.2 We have reviewed the extent to which structures may or may not be permitted under the NBAs. For clarity, we would like to elaborate on how LandsD is enforcing the NBA clauses in different contexts based on the requirements of the relevant departments.
- 2.4.3 For an area of land to be surrendered to the Government for road widening

purpose, the general principle is that no structures above or below the ground will be permitted. However, recognizing that the lot owner may wish to control and manage the area, we may permit boundary walls and fences to be erected within the area, if there is no imminent need for the surrender of the area. Besides, architectural features and canopy may be allowed to project over the area at such height found acceptable to the Government, e.g. Highways Department and Transport Department.

- 2.4.4 As for utility reserves, the relevant NBA clauses may contain provisions allowing portions of the building to be constructed above or underneath the NBA. The key is to ensure that no dead load is imposed onto the NBA that may affect the underground utility installations. There should also be sufficient headroom for the maintenance agent to carry out repairs or replacement of the utility installations.
- 2.4.5 For an NBA that may be dedicated for public passage, the NBA clause may specify if basement or above-ground projections will be allowed.
- 2.4.6 For an NBA intended to be open space or view corridor, the clause may specify that no structures will be permitted above the ground level or certain level above the ground. Where it is considered that some projections over the area are permissible over the NBA, the clause may indicate the permitted structure(s) for example, boundary walls or fences with a porosity ratio 50%.
- 2.4.7 In general, where the NBA clause makes explicit provision for certain structures to be allowed, e.g. boundary walls or fences or balcony above a certain level, such structures are allowed without payment of additional premium. Where consent/approval of LandsD is required before a structure or projection is allowed under the "except with the prior consent/approval" provision of the NBA clause (which may include lighting equipment, retaining structure, signage, planters, health, safety or security devices), the question of whether premium will be chargeable depends on whether the consent/approval would give rise to any enhancement in land value for the lot.

3. Streamlining the Processing of Lease Modification (including Land Exchange) applications

3.1 Local consultation

3.1.1 The REDA has suggested that DLOs should be guided in dealing with the

conduct of local consultations so that the applications can be processed more efficiently. For instance, it is suggested that there should not be a repetition of the consultation process if the case has gone through an elaborate consultation under the town planning regime. Furthermore, the developer should not be expected to resolve all local objections; where the developer has made his best endeavors to address the objections the District Lands Conference should proceed to make a ruling on whether to approve the lease modification/land exchange.

- 3.1.2 Given the rising expectation on the Government in the area of public engagement, it is necessary to take into account the circumstances of each case in considering the need and approach for conducting local consultation when processing lease modification or land exchange applications. The fact that an application has been preceded by a consultation process under the town planning regime is not a sufficient reason for doing away with local consultation. For instance, external circumstances including public expectation may have changed if the application for lease modification is received a long time after rezoning/planning permissions. Nevertheless, in an effort to avoid duplication of the processes, LandsD proposes to dispense with local consultation (the posting of notice in NT villages to continue notwithstanding) in the following situations, where local consultations have been conducted within a reasonably short time on essentially the same development proposal:
 - (a) the application for lease modification/land exchange involves site(s) that are subject of a rezoning proposal initiated by the PlanD or the developer and duly approved under the town planning regime, provided that (i) the application is received by LandsD within one year from the date of the approval of the OZP; and (ii) the application does not carry potentially contentious issues/parameters which have not been featured under the statutory town planning process;
 - (b) the application for lease modification or land exchange is received within one year after the relevant planning permission has been obtained <u>and</u> the application does not carry potentially contentious issues/parameters which have not been featured under the statutory town planning process;
 - (c) where the lease modification/land exchange application involves a development/redevelopment project which has already been

considered by the relevant District Council (DC) or its sub-committee not too long ago (say, within one year before the application is received), provided that during the DC discussion no strong views against the project have been expressed or views expressed could be addressed through appropriate special conditions in the lease; and

- (d) technical and minor modification as may be approved by DLO.
- 3.1.3 The above are meant to be general guidelines. Striking a balance between the call for efficiency and expectation for public engagement, LandsD has to proceed prudently and reserve its right to decide on a case-by-case basis. We hope applicants would appreciate that local consultation cannot be avoided in some cases, for example, where the proposal involves road works under the relevant Ordinance; or where the TPB has approved the case with a marker that certain issues have to be examined in greater detail in the stage of lease modification/land exchange. Where local consultation cannot be dispensed with, we may, where appropriate, highlight in the process those areas which have not featured or have not been adequately addressed during previous consultations conducted in the context of the town planning regime/DC discussions.

3.2 Average processing time for completed lease modification/land exchange cases

Upon the request of REDA, statistics on the average processing time taken by LandsD for land exchange and lease modification cases completed will be provided to LSC for information. The latest statistics from 2002 to end September 2013 are shown in <u>Appendix B</u>.

4. Alignment of definitions/practices in considering approval under the Design and Disposition clause

- 4.1 LandsD has been considering whether, in the course of approving/examining building plan submission under lease, the department can align its standards with those of the Buildings Department (BD) and PlanD. We have, in consultation with BD and PlanD, assessed the implications of such alignment in terms of increase in bulk, potential abuse and premium implications.
- 4.2 Items where LandsD's standards are/will be aligned with those of BD

- 4.2.1 Apart from the alignment of standards for approving clubhouse/recreational facilities in residential developments mentioned in LSC Paper 1/2013, three more alignment items listed in (a) to (c) below were introduced in May 2013. As a result, the standards for approving the following items are already aligned with those of BD:-
 - (a) an open private staircase linking the residential unit on the top floor to the private roof in a multi-storey development, in addition to a communal staircase/stairhood within the same block, will not be GFA accountable;
 - (b) the previous practice of counting an open staircase of more than 3 steps in the GFA calculation has been discontinued;
 - (c) the height of boundary wall, party wall between private gardens, parapet wall on flat roof, dividing wall between private flat roofs, parapet wall on main roof and dividing wall between private roofs;
 - (d) clubhouse/recreational facilities for residential developments;
 - (e) building separation requirement under sustainable building design guidelines;
 - (f) bay window, curtain wall, A/C platform, environmentally friendly features;
 - (g) green features under JPN1&2 such as balcony, utility platform, prefabricated external wall, noise barrier, communal sky garden, communal podium garden;
 - (h) essential and non-essential plant rooms;
 - (i) 2 metres wide horizontal screen (covered walkways) connecting residential blocks;
 - (j) canopies and projections (including water/drain pipes and noise barrier outside the lot covering public pavement);
 - (k) back-of-house and other supporting facilities in hotels; and

- (l) voids in duplex residential flats and houses.
- 4.2.2 Having regard to the views of BD and PlanD, the standards for approving the following two additional items will be aligned with those of BD with immediate effect:-
 - (a) caretakers' office in residential developments; and
 - (b) Owners' Committee office in residential developments.

4.3 Items where LandsD sees merits in adopting different standards

In the wider community interest, LandsD will continue to exercise different control from the statutory provisions in the Buildings Ordinance on the following items where relaxation of standards for approval under lease may result in unnecessary building bulk or may have considerable premium implications:

- (a) a private stairhood on the roof linking the residential unit on the top floor to the private roof in a multi-storey development, in addition to the communal stairhood(s) within the same block. Communal stairhoods will be aligned with BD;
- (b) the height of roof-top structures. As a general guide, roof-top structures (including the curb on a top roof) for residential buildings having a height not exceeding 3 metres (5.2 metres with lift provision) or 10% of the "overall building height" (up to a maximum of 13 metres), whichever is the greater, would normally be acceptable provided that the size is not excessive. The height of any stand-alone private or communal stairhood at the roof-top should not exceed 3 metres;
 - (c) the height (thickness) of transfer plate. As a general guide, the thickness of the transfer plate (excluding services or E&M zone) supporting residential floors would normally be acceptable if it falls within the following range in accordance with 9 "storey zones":
 - (1) 3 to 6 storeys : 1.0m;

(2) 7 to 10 storeys 1.5m;(3) 11 to 20 storeys 1.8m; (4) 21 to 25 storeys 2.2m; (5)26 to 30 storeys 2.6m; (6)31 to 35 storeys 3.0m;(7) 36 to 40 storeys 3.5m; (8) 41 to 45 storeys 4.0m; (9)46 to 50 storeys 4.5m.

Thicker transfer plates and those for non-residential developments, residential buildings lower than 3 storeys and higher than 50 storeys will be assessed on individual merits according to design need and justifications;

- (d) soil filling underneath gardens and houses. As a general guide, soil filling for site leveling would normally be acceptable if the depth does not exceed 2 metres. For deeper soil filling, the case will be assessed on individual merits according to design need and justifications;
- (e) the height of stilting (including landscape treatment) where the lease does not contain an "anti-stilting" clause. As a general guide, where justified the maximum height of stilts should be 8 metres and adequate surface treatment to the external elevation must be provided by means of architectural and landscape screening as illustrated, for example, in the attached Appendix C;
- (f) an open staircase serving as the main access to a residential unit/house;
- (g) elevated structures for the sole purpose of creating additional open areas;
- (h) undesignated spaces (not for parking or circulation purpose) in the car parking floor;
- (i) provision of private car parking spaces in excess of the minimum parking requirements/specific rate;
- (j) a maintenance void underneath a swimming pool exceeding 700mm

(clear) in height without justifications, e.g. for accommodating services such as pipe works;

- (k) an open swimming pool in a commercial/office development;
- (1) an open private swimming pool in a residential development. As a general guide, one private pool per block in a flatted development and one private pool per house would normally be acceptable. This would normally be relaxed if the swimming pools are provided for communal use or at grade in communal or private gardens;
- (m) a private flat roof/garden on top of a GFA exempted area (i.e. not a natural setback directly above GFA accounted areas). As a general guide, a private flat roof/garden not exceeding the size of the residential unit it serves (or the G/F area of a house/duplex unit) would normally be accepted. The above "1:1" ratio will not apply to common flat roofs/gardens. Therefore, if the area in excess of the 1:1 ratio is changed to communal use by designating it as common area in the DMC, the design of the flat roof/garden will normally be acceptable; and
- (n) 3-sides or 4-sides enclosed open flat roof/garden/roof/terrace for private use. As a general guide, the design would normally be acceptable if the 3-sides enclosed area is changed to communal use by designating it as common area in the DMC. It would normally be acceptable for private use if it shares a common parapet wall not exceeding 1.5 metres in height with an adjoining unit on the 4th side or it is facing a common area which is easily visible by other residents or by the estate management.

5. Elaboration of Approval under Design, Disposition and Height clause

5.1 The general guidelines in para. 4.3 above are provided as an indicative reference reflecting standards and criteria currently being adopted for approval of building plans under the lease, and are subject to amendment to meet changing circumstances. These guidelines, together with the current standards of 3.5m for residential flats and 4.5m for houses accepted by LandsD on storey (floor to floor) heights, will be suitably promulgated through the consolidation and revision of Practice

Notes on the processing of building plans under the lease. The purpose is to give applicants greater clarity and certainty of what to expect in the approval process, and to expedite the processing of cases fulfilling the guidelines. Applicants should realize that if they submit items which go beyond the standards promulgated in the general guidelines, there is a greater likelihood that their applications will be questioned and that the approval process will be prolonged.

5.2 In addition to consolidating/revising Practice Notes to assist the industry, LandsD has recently completed a study of the building plan process. We have implemented a number of measures to enhance training and guidance for staff involved in processing building plan submissions and to strengthen monitoring of the building plan approval process. These include circulation of internal guidelines, regular training programmes and enhancement of the case monitoring system.

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by the Purchaser constitutes the said 10% shall be final and binding on the Purchaser.

- (iii) The Director at his sole discretion may accept other nonplanting features proposed by the Purchaser as an alternative to planting trees, shrubs or other plants for compliance with the requirements stipulated in sub-clauses (b)(i) and (b)(ii) of this Special Condition.
- (c) The Purchaser shall at his own expense landscape the lot in accordance with the approved landscape plan in all respects to the satisfaction of the Director, and no amendment, variation, alteration, modification or substitution of the approved landscape plan shall be made without the prior written consent of the Director.
- (d) The Purchaser shall thereafter at his own expense maintain and keep the landscaped works in a safe, clean, neat, tidy and healthy condition all to the satisfaction of the Director.

Development conditions

(11) Subject to these Conditions, upon development or redevelopment (which term refers solely to redevelopment contemplated in General Condition No. 7 hereof) of the lot or any part thereof:

Compliance with Buildings Ordinance

(a) any building or buildings erected or to be erected on the lot shall in all respects comply with the Buildings Ordinance, any regulations made thereunder and any amending legislation;

Compliance with Town Planning Ordinance

(b) no building or buildings may be erected on the lot or any part thereof or upon any area or areas outside the lot specified in these Conditions, nor may any development or use of the lot or any part thereof, or of any area or areas outside the lot specified in these Conditions take place, which does not in all respects comply with the requirements of the Town Planning Ordinance, any regulations made thereunder and any amending legislation;

Total gross floor area

(c) the total gross floor area of any building or buildings erected or to be erected on the lot shall not be less than 36,806 square metres and shall not exceed 61,344 square metres;

Height

- (d) no part of any building or other structure erected or to be erected on the lot together with any addition or fitting (if any) to such building or structure may in the aggregate exceed a height of 100 metres above the Hong Kong Principal Datum, or such other height limit as the Director at his sole discretion may, subject to the payment by the Purchaser of any premium and administrative fee as shall be determined by the Director, approve, provided that:
 - (i) with the prior written approval of the Director, machine rooms, air-conditioning units, water tanks, stairhoods and similar roof-top structures may be erected or placed on the roof of the building so as to exceed the above height limit; and
 - the Director at his sole discretion may in calculating the height of a building or structure exclude any structure or floor space referred to in Special Condition No. (34)(b)(i)(II) hereof;

Building separation

(e) (i) except with the prior written approval of the Director, any building or group of buildings erected or to be erected on the

Appendix B

Average Processing Time for completed Lease Modification and Land Exchange Cases

	No. of Cases										Арр	lication (Do		ution										
	2002	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	2008	2009	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u> (Jan – Sep)	<u>2002</u>	2003	<u>2004</u>	2005	2006	<u>2007</u>	2008	2009	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u> (Jan – Sep)
Lease Modification	158	137	96	64	90	114	209	109	115	85	97	56	227	229	296	310	295	273	206	250	238	267	183	170
Land Exchange	29	19	27	25	15	13	15	12	20	12	16	4	354	390	354	377	381	352	345	383	288	262	282	300
Total	187	156	123	89	105	127	224	121	135	97	113	60	247	249	309	329	307	281	215	263	245	266	197	179

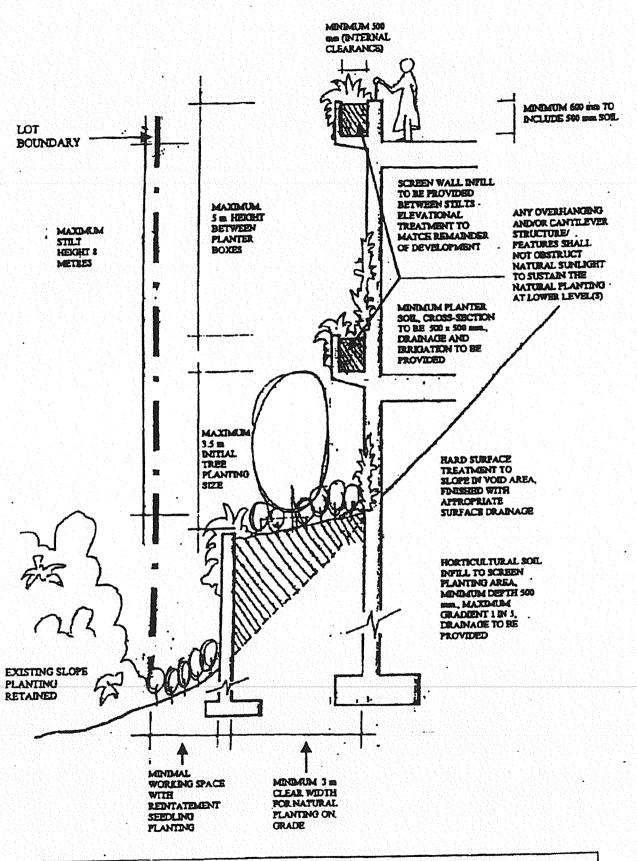
Architectural screening

Screen wall infill must be provided between stilts and the overall stilted structure is to be viewed in DD&H terms as an integral part of the overall development, using compatible materials and colour-scheme of equivalent standard and quality to those proposed for use elsewhere in the development.

Landscape screening

- (a) minimum 3 metres clear width planting strip within lot boundary to be provided for screening purposes at the base of stilts, retained as necessary to a maximum gradient of 1 in 5, provided with existing or imported soil medium of appropriate depth and specification for horticultural purposes, and with drainage and irrigation as necessary;
- (b) screen planting mix to be designed to be capable of effectively screening the full height of the stilt structure within 5 years, of growing a minimum of a further 2 metres in height and of producing a stable, maintenance-free vegetative cover;
- (c) screen planting to be provided in an appropriate mix of pioneer species (for rapid growth and establishment) and native indigenous species (slower growing but of greater ecological and amenity value, and ultimately more visually compatible). In addition, a range of stock sizes should be included from seedling trees/shrubs (only around 300-600 mm in height but capable of rapid establishment and growth) to the largest practical sizes for immediate impact (heavy standard trees of 3.5 metres height), and to include climbing plants;
- (d) planter boxes to be provided along the top of the stilted structure, with minimum soil cross-section of 500 x 500 mm and adequate drainage and irrigation, with climbing or hanging plants. Similar intermediate planter boxes are to be provided every ≤ 5 metres of stilt height.
- (e) reasonable maintenance access shall be provided for the planters and planting areas.

A typical cross-section of a stilted structure illustrating these basic requirements is attached.



GUIDELINES ON THE USE OF STILTED SUBSTRUCTURES . TYPICAL SECTION

個別城市的土地用途布局

城市的地形和地貌在一定程度上支配其土地用途的布局。香港的山勢地形局限了我們可發展的土地。新加坡、紐約和倫敦相對受較少的地形約束,因為山勢地形僅佔其土地面積的一小部分。然而,新加坡是四個城市中面積最小的,多年來一直以填海製造大量土地,以滿足其發展需求。

- 2. 由於各個城市的土地用途分類、編採數據的方法和年份略有不同,故以下羅列的數據不能作直接比較。此外,以下數據只展示不同土地用途所佔的平面面積,並不反映實際縱向發展的密度或體積,加上不同的地形狀況,參考數據時需考慮上述情況,務須小心演繹。
- 3. 鑑於上述限制,直接比較個別城市(即香港、新加坡、紐約和倫敦)的土地用途可能引致誤差。因此,我們嘗試就住宅用地、經濟用地及運輸用地的面積和人口,為所選的城市作概括的比較。

	香港	新加坡	紐約	倫敦
總土地面積	1,108 ⁽¹⁾	714 ⁽³⁾	789 ⁽⁶⁾	1,596 ⁽⁸⁾
(平方公里)				
住宅用地面積	76 ⁽¹⁾	$100^{(4)}$	$266^{(6)}$	$520^{(8)}$
(平方公里)				
經濟用地面積	$30^{(1)}$	97 ⁽⁵⁾	47.3 ⁽⁶⁾	$75.3^{(8)}$
(平方公里)#				
運輸用地面積	43 (1)	83 ⁽⁵⁾	47.6 ⁽⁶⁾	$213.1^{(8)}$
(機場除外)(平方公里)				
人口(百萬)	$7.07^{(2)}$	$5.34^{(3)}$	8.18 ⁽⁷⁾	$8.17^{(9)}$
	(2011)	(2013)	(2010)	(2011)

資料來源:

- (1) 香港土地用途,規劃署
 - (http://www.pland.gov.hk/pland_en/info_serv/statistic/landu.html)
- (2) 人口普查,政府統計處(2011) (http://www.census2011.gov.hk/en/main-table/A101.html)
- 3) 新加坡統計局 (2013)
- (http://www.singstat.gov.sg/statistics/latest_data.html#14)
- (4) 新加坡概念規劃 (2011) (http://spring.ura.gov.sg/conceptplan2011/index.cfm)
- (5) 新加坡國家發展部(2013)「為所有新加坡人提供優質的生活環境」以容納新加坡未來人口的土地用途規劃
- (6) 紐約市城市規劃署 (2012) (http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/pdf/lucds/nycprofile.pdf)

- (7) 紐約市人口統計表 (2010) (http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/demo_tables_2010.shtml)
- (8) 倫敦2005年廣義土地用途數據庫,2011年數據更新版 (http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/land-use-ward)
- (9) 倫敦人口密度(2011) (http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/land-area-and-population-density-ward-and-borough)

備註:

- #經濟用地包括以下表列的土地用途分類:香港的「商業」及「工業」;新加坡的「工業和商業」;紐約的「商業/辦公室」及「工業/製造業」;及 倫敦的「非住用建築物」。
- 4. 如上表所示,香港的住宅用地,經濟用地和交通用地所佔的土地數量最少。由於地形所限,香港一直採用緊凑、高密度和混合用途發展模式。這使到香港已建設區甚為便於步行,高度依賴公共交通,並讓我們可保留大片鄉郊土地。此外,這發展模式亦有利於達至提供所需交通基礎設施的經濟規模和效益。下列為各個城市土地用途的更詳細數據。

香港

土地用途	2012 年	百分比
	用地面積	
	(平方公里)	
住宅	76	6.9 %
私人住宅 ⁽ⁱ⁾	25	2.3 %
公營房屋 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	16	1.4 %
鄉郊居所 ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	35	3.2 %
商業	4	0.4 %
商業/商貿和辦公室	4	0.4 %
工業	26	2.3 %
工業用地	7	0.6 %
工業邨	3	0.3 %
貨倉和露天貯物	16	1.4 %
機構/休憩	50	4.5 %
政府、機構和社區設施	25	2.3 %
休憩用地 ^(iv)	25	2.3 %
運輸	56	5.1 %
道路	40	3.6 %
鐵路	3	0.3 %
機場	13	1.2 %
其他都市或已建設土地	53	4.8 %

土地用途	2012 年	百分比
	用地面積	
	(平方公里)	
墳 場 和 火 葬 場	8	0.7 %
公用事業設施	7	0.6 %
空置/正在進行建築工程的土地	16	1.4 %
其他	22	2.0 %
農業	68	6.1 %
農地	51	4.6 %
魚塘/基圍	17	1.5 %
林地/灌叢/草地/濕地	738	66.6 %
林地	251	22.7 %
灌 叢	282	25.5 %
草地	200	18.1 %
紅樹林和沼澤 ^(v)	5	0.5 %
荒地	7	0.6 %
劣地	2	0.2 %
石礦場	1	0.1 %
岩 岸	4	0.4 %
水體	30	2.7 %
水塘	25	2.3 %
河道和明渠	5	0.5 %
總計	1,108	100 %

香港土地用途,規劃署

(http://www.pland.gov.hk/pland_en/info_serv/statistic/landu.html)

備註:

上述於 2012 年年底的土地用途數據,已根據 2013 年 1 月的衞星圖像、截至 2012 年年底由內部調查所得的資料,以及各政府部門的其他相關資料而更新。由於部分土地用途分類的定義已經更新,是年數據未必能與往年的數據作直接比較。

註釋:

- (i) 包括私人發展商發展的住宅用地(村屋、資助房屋和臨時房屋區除外)。
- (ii) 包括資助房屋和臨時房屋區。
- (iii) 包括村屋和臨時搭建物。
- (iv) 包括公園、運動場、遊樂場和康樂設施。
- (v) 包括高水位線下的紅樹林和沼澤,這部分的土地不應計算在全港的土地 總面積內。

新加坡

土地用途	2010 年	百分比
	用地面積	
	(平方公里)	
住宅	100	14 %
工業和商業	97	13 %
公園和自然保護區	57	8 %
社區,機構和康樂設施	54	8 %
公用設施 (例如電力,濾水廠)	18.5	3 %
水塘	37	5 %
陸路交通基礎設施	83	12 %
港口及機場	22	3 %
國防	133	19 %
其他	100	14 %
總計	710	100 %

新加坡國家發展部(2013)「為所有新加坡人提供優質的生活環境」以容納新加坡未來人口的土地用途規劃

紐約

土地用途	2012 年	百分比
	用地面積	
	(平方公里)	
一戶和兩戶家庭屋宇	170.0	27.1 %
多户家庭屋宇	76.5	12.2 %
混合住宅及商業	19.1	3.0 %
商業/辦公室	25.0	4.0 %
工業/製造業	22.3	3.5 %
交通運輸/公用事業	47.6	7.6 %
公共機構	42.6	6.8 %
休憩用地/康樂	169.0	26.9 %
泊車設施	8.1	1.3 %
空置土地	42.6	6.8 %
其他	5.3	0.8 %
總計	628.1	100 %

紐約市城市規劃署 (2012)

(http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/pdf/lucds/nycprofile.pdf)

備註:

用地面積不包括資料不全的土地。

倫敦

土地用途	2009 年	百分比
	用地面積	
	(平方公里)	
住用建築物	139.0	8.7 %
住用花園	380.7	23.8 %
非住用建築物	75.3	4.7 %
道路	196.0	12.3 %
鐵路	17.1	1.1 %
步行徑	12.3	0.8 %
綠化地	610.2	38.2 %
水體	45.3	2.8 %
其他	120.4	7.5 %
總計	1,596.0	100 %

資料來源:

倫敦2005年廣義土地用途數據庫,2011年數據更新版

(http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/land-use-ward)

個別城市的城市發展

新加坡

金融業及製造業如電子,化學和生物科技工業是新加坡的經濟支柱。由新加坡市區重建局編製的 2013 年總體規劃草案,其願景是為所有新加坡人建設一個具包容性,生活舒適,充滿經濟活力及綠化的家園。該草案描繪一個優質的生活環境,可供不同年齡組群享用設施,拉近工作地點與家庭之間的距離,以及創造綠化、健康、能連繫各市鎮、富凝聚力而團結的社區。

- 2. 新加坡原有土地面積約 523 平方公里。《可持續人口·朝氣篷勃的新加坡白皮書》(2013 年 1 月)推算在 2030 年,新加坡人口將介乎 650 萬至 690 萬之間。過去 30 年大規模的填海工程已使其土地面積增至 714 平方公里,以應付日益增長的土地需求。現時,填海所得土地約 191 平方公里,佔其土地總面積的 26%。2013 年總體規劃草案建議繼續透過填海造地,使新加坡的土地面積在 2030 年進一步增加 7%。
- 3. 為配合人口增長,新加坡將開發部分儲備土地;提高新發展的密度;並重用發展密度較低的土地,如舊工業區和一些高爾夫球場,以提升土地效益。新的住宅將於新市鎮和屋邨、市中心騰空的土地、因舊屋邨重建而釋放的土地、市中心及其邊緣的空置土地內提供。
- 4. 新加坡擬議擴展現時地下空間的用途,並探索新方法來發展地下岩洞,作公用設施,工業和商業等用途。

紐約

紐約的分區規劃決議案,勾畫出城市發展藍圖,旨在將紐約發展成為頂尖國際金融中心,及匯聚資金和文化的大都會。紐約是由圍繞覆蓋廣泛的運輸網絡作高密度,混合用途社區的發展而成。其目標是於 2030 年達至 95%的所有新發展,皆位於鐵路站 10 分鐘步行路程的範圍內。

在舊有工業區和有良好交通接駁而可支援增加密度的社區可尋找新機遇,興建合乎市價及可負擔的房屋。此外,紐約亦透

過釋放地區潛能和進行策略性投資,改造一些被忽視的地區,成為具活力的經濟中心,維持城市長遠健康和穩定的發展。再者,擬議改劃曼哈頓西面較遠的地區,亦為日後擴展曼哈頓的商業中心區奠下基礎。

倫敦

倫敦定位為頂尖國際金融中心,全國行政和商業匯聚的中心,以及通往英國全國和歐洲的門廊。透過互補的策略,促進倫敦中心區,近郊和遠郊地區成為一個城市的綜合體。中心區提供城市其他部分未能有的機遇,以實現全市的環境,社會和經濟目標。倫敦遠郊地區發展作住宅和企業用途,而近郊地區的機遇和挑戰則受這兩個地區影響。

- 2. 深化發展現時或日後交通暢達的地區,或可支援更高密度作重建的已建設地區,以締造新的就業機會和家園。此外,倫敦亦探索整合遠郊地區的土地用途和交通規劃,以善用空置和未被充分利用的土地,改善工業區的交通暢達程度,並營造發展機會。
- 3. 倫敦政府正在尋找可重建的地區,訂定整體空間發展政策,以綜合改善學習和技能、健康、安全、通道、就業、環境和住房各方面的情況,並提供以當地為基礎的計劃,策略和政策工具。

香港

為實現香港作為亞洲國際都會的願景和貫徹可持續發展的總體原則下的具體規劃目標,《香港 2030:規劃遠景與策略》研究(《香港 2030》)建議在基礎設施能力許可的情況下,善用市區和現有新市鎮的發展機遇、重用棕地和規劃鐵路沿線作更多發展,包括整合新發展區和新鐵路綫。

2. 除了達致優質的生活環境和充足的住房供應外,我們亦需要優質辦公室用地的供應策略,以維持香港作為區域商業樞紐的地位。為此,香港 2030 建議鞏固現有的商業中心區,並同時發展新的優質辦公室群組。起動九龍東作為另一個核心商業區(CBD)的措施,便是由此策略所演化而成。與香港相似的其他城市亦致力擴展其商業中心區。

- 3. 與上述城市以鐵路為主導的規劃原則看齊,香港的空間發展模式繼續集中於鐵路車站周邊作重點發展,為大量人流提供便捷的環保交通網絡。
- 4. 高密度的城市核心配以緊湊細致的城市肌理和可步行的小區,不僅消耗較少的能源,亦有利於促進各區之間的連繫和社交網絡。香港的成功有賴於這個具多樣性,活力和靈活功能的高密度城市核心發展。
- 5. 類似新加坡的模式,香港多年來透過填海製造可發展土地。香港核心商業區(CBD)的主要部分,以至機場及新界多個新市鎮所發展的土地均主要為填海所得。填海所得土地約有 68平方公里(佔土地總面積 6%)。
- 6. 政府會繼續採取多管齊下的策略,透過盡量善用現有已開發土地,例如提高發展密度、更改土地用途和重用前石礦場用地;以及開拓可供發展用途的新增土地,例如在維港以外填海,以及岩洞和地下空間發展等,增加土地供應。

- 1. 香港土地用途,規劃署 (http://www.pland.gov.hk/pland_en/info_serv/statistic/landu.html)
- 2. 新加坡 2013 年總體規劃草案 (http://www.ura.gov.sg/MS/DMP2013/introduction/master-plan-2013.aspx)
- 3. 新加坡統計局 (2013) (http://www.singstat.gov.sg/statistics/latest_data.html#14)
- 4. 新加坡概念規劃 (2011) (http://spring.ura.gov.sg/conceptplan2011/index.cfm)
- 5. 紐約市城市規劃署 (2013)
 (http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/zone/zoning today.shtml)
- 6. 倫敦 2011 年總體規劃, 倫敦市政府

(http://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/london-plan)

策略發展委員會 第四次會議 2013年12月20日

<u>出席人士</u> Attendance List

主席 : Chairman :

The Chief Executive 行政長官

當然委員 : Ex-officio Members :

Financial Secretary 財政司司長

Head, Central Policy Unit 中央政策組首席顧問

非官方委員 : Non-Official Members :

Ir BLAKE, Ronald James, GBS, JP 詹伯樂先生, GBS, JP

The Hon CHAN Han-pan 陳恒鑌議員

The Hon CHAN Kin-por, BBS, JP 陳健波議員, BBS, JP Mr CHENG Wai-sun, Edward, SBS, JP 鄭維新先生, SBS, JP

Mr FANG Fang 方方先生

Dr The Hon LEE Kok-long, Joseph, SBS, JP 李國麟議員, SBS, JP Mr LIE-A-CHEONG Tai-chong, David, SBS, JP 李大壯先生, SBS, JP

Mr LUI Yin-tat, David 雷賢達先生

Mr SHENG Len-tao, Andrew, SBS 沈聯濤先生, SBS

Dr TSE Hung-hing 謝鴻興醫生

Ms YANG Mun-tak, Marjorie, GBS, JP 楊敏德女士, GBS, JP

Prof YU Cheung-hoi, Albert 于常海教授

政策局及部門代表
Representatives from Bureau and Departments

Mr CHAN Mo-po, Paul, MH, JP 發展局局長

Secretary for Development 陳茂波先生, MH, JP

Mr AU Choi-kai, JP 星宇署署長

Director of Buildings 區載佳先生, JP

Ms Bernadette LINN, JP 地政總署署長

Ms LI Chi-miu, Phyllis, JP 規劃署副署長/全港

Deputy Director of Planning/Territorial 李志苗女士, JP

因事未能出席

Apologies

當然委員:

Ex-officio Member:

Chief Secretary for Administration 政務司司長

非官方委員 : Non-Official Members :

Prof CHENG Kai-ming, SBS, JP

The Hon FANG Kang, Vincent, SBS, JP

Mr FUNG Siu-por, Lawrence, GBS

The Hon Mrs IP LAU Suk-yee, Regina, GBS, JP

Dr LAW Chi-kwong, SBS, JP

Ir Prof LEE Chack-fan, GBS, JP

Mr NIGHTINGALE, Anthony John Liddell, SBS, JP

The Hon SHEK Lai-him, Abraham, GBS, JP

Mr SO Chak-kwong, Jack, GBS, JP

程介明教授, SBS, JP

方剛議員, SBS, JP

馮紹波先生, GBS

葉劉淑儀議員, GBS, JP

羅致光博士, SBS, JP

李焯芬教授, GBS, JP

黎定基先生, SBS, JP

石禮謙議員, GBS, JP

蘇澤光先生, GBS, JP

Mr WONG Kwok
The Hon WOO Kwong-ching, Peter, GBM, GBS, JP
Ms YIP Yok-tak, Amy, BBS

黄國先生 吳光正先生, GBM, GBS, JP 葉約德女士, BBS