

Legislative Council Panel on Education

**3102ET – A direct subsidy scheme school (secondary-cum-primary) in
Area 11, Sha Tin**

**8048EC – A direct subsidy scheme school (secondary-cum-primary) in
Area 65, Tseung Kwan O**

This note informs Members of the Secretary for Education and Manpower's plan to submit **102ET** under **Head 703** and **48EC** under **Head 708** for consideration by Legislative Council Public Works Subcommittee (PWSC) on 9 June 2004 for upgrading the projects to Category A.

2. Copies of the draft PWSC papers of the aforementioned projects are attached for Members' advance information.
3. For Members' background reference, we also attach copies of the minutes of relevant discussions of the two projects at the District Councils.

Education and Manpower Bureau

May 2004

DRAFT

For discussion
on 9 June 2004

PWSC(2004-05)x

ITEM FOR PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

HEAD 703 – BUILDINGS

Education – Tertiary/others

102ET – A direct subsidy scheme school (secondary-cum-primary) in Area 11, Sha Tin

Members are invited to recommend to Finance Committee the upgrading of 102ET to Category A at an estimated cost of \$222.5 million in money-of-the-day prices for the construction of a direct subsidy scheme school (secondary-cum-primary) in Area 11, Sha Tin.

PROBLEM

We need to establish a vibrant and diversified school system to keep abreast of the development of Hong Kong as a multi-faceted society and to provide choices in school education.

PROPOSAL

2. The Director of Architectural Services (D Arch S), with the support of the Secretary for Education and Manpower (SEM), proposes to upgrade 102ET to Category A at an estimated cost of \$222.5 million in money-of-the-day (MOD) prices for the construction of a direct subsidy scheme (DSS) school (secondary-cum-primary) in Area 11, Sha Tin.

/PROJECT

PROJECT SCOPE AND NATURE

3. The proposed school will adopt a non-standard design to accommodate a 30-classroom secondary section and a 30-classroom primary section, with the following planned facilities –

	Secondary section	Primary section
(a) classrooms	30	30
(b) special rooms, including a computer-assisted learning room and a language room	16	6
(c) small group teaching rooms	3	4
(d) guidance activity room	1	1
(e) interview rooms	2	2
(f) staff room	1	1
(g) staff common room	1	1
(h) student activity centre	1	1
(i) conference room	1	1
(j) multi-purpose area	1	1
(k) green corner ¹	1	1
(l) ancillary accommodation, including a lift and relevant facilities for the handicapped	Available	Available

Shared facilities

(m) a combined library;

¹ The green corner is a designated area inside the campus to enable students to develop an interest in horticulture and natural environment. The green corner may include a green house, a weather station and planting beds.

Shared facilities

- (n) a large assembly hall (which, together with the rooftop of the large assembly hall block, can be used for a wide range of physical activities such as badminton, gymnastics and table-tennis);
- (o) a small assembly hall;
- (p) three basketball courts (two at ground level and another one at the rooftop of the large assembly hall block);
- (q) a mini-football pitch-cum-two basketball courts at ground level;
- (r) two running tracks²; and
- (s) bus and car parking facilities.

The proposed school will meet the planning target of providing two square metres of open space per student. A site plan is at Enclosure 1 and views of the school premises (artist's impression) are at Enclosure 2. D Arch S plans to start the construction works in November 2004 for completion in September 2006.

JUSTIFICATION

4. SEM forecasts that 423 secondary school classes in addition to the existing provision will be required in the territory between the 2004/05 and 2007/08 school years to meet the projected increase in demand for new school places³. To date, Finance Committee (FC) has approved funding for ten new schools, which will reduce the shortfall in the number of classes to 190. A secondary school project, covered in **260ES**, is pending FC's approval⁴. **102ET** includes a 30-classroom secondary section. Members will also consider **48EC** under **Head 708** which also includes a 30-classroom secondary section at this

² Making optimal use of the open space of the campus, a 100-metre running track will be provided on the secondary section site and a 40-metre long running track on the primary section site.

³ The existing provision has included DSS school places. Details of our school place planning mechanism can be found in LC Paper No. 1058/03-04(01) discussed by the Legislative Council Panel on Education on 30 January 2004.

⁴ At the Public Works Subcommittee meeting on 5 May 2004, Members agreed to recommend to FC the upgrading of **260ES** "A direct subsidy scheme secondary school in Area 50, Tseung Kwan O". FC will consider the recommendation on 11 June 2004.

meeting (see paper referenced PWSC(2004-05)XX). Other than these two projects, we plan to submit the funding proposal for one more DSS secondary school project for Members' consideration within the current Legislative Council session. Further public sector school construction projects will be subject to review, taking into account the annual update of forecast in supply and demand of school places.

5. Secondary school places are planned on a territory-wide basis⁵. This has the advantage of containing the number of new schools required to be built. Nevertheless, in identifying sites for building new secondary schools, we would seek to balance the supply and demand at the district level as far as possible. For the Sha Tin District, if we exclude the supply of school places provided by DSS schools which may charge a school fee and recruit students from all over the territory, we project that it will have a shortfall of 12 secondary school classes by 2007⁶.

6. The Sha Tin District, in which **102ET** is located, currently has 45 public sector primary school premises providing 1 137 classrooms. There will be no new supply of classrooms (except those to be provided by a new DSS school to be completed in 2005 and **102ET** itself). SEM forecasts that the provision will be sufficient to meet the projected demand for 972 classes for the full implementation of whole-day primary schooling by the 2007/08 school year. If we exclude the supply of DSS school places, there would be a projected nominal surplus of 165 classrooms⁷.

⁵ Primary school places are planned on a district basis to enable young children to attend schools close to their home.

⁶ Unlike DSS schools, government and aided schools provide non-fee charging school places in Secondary 1 to Secondary 3 and all their school places are subject to the Secondary School Places Allocation system administered largely on a district basis. If we nevertheless include the supply of school places of DSS schools in the district (including **102ET**), Sha Tin may have a projected surplus of 97 secondary classes by 2007. As at May 2004, there are three DSS schools in the Sha Tin District with an enrolment of 1 110 students, of whom about 66% are students with residence outside the District.

⁷ If we nevertheless include the supply of school places of DSS schools in the District (including **102ET**), Sha Tin may have a projected surplus of 201 primary classes by 2007. As at May 2004, there is no DSS primary school in the Sha Tin District.

7. Apart from meeting the projected demand for school places from a macro-planning perspective, our School Building Programme is designed to upgrade the quality of education and to help implement various policy objectives. Among other things, we would like to establish a vibrant and diversified school system to enhance choice and to promote the “through-train” mode through the allocation of school premises. Under the “through-train” arrangement, students of the linked primary schools are allowed to proceed to the linked secondary schools without going through the Secondary 1 school places allocation process. This will better enable the development of a coherent curriculum with continuity of learning experience throughout the primary and secondary schooling as well as professional collaboration between teachers of the primary and secondary sections. We also believe that this helps promote students’ effective learning and smoothen their transition from primary to secondary education. The proposed project **102ET** is a secondary-cum-primary school to be operated under a “through-train” arrangement.

8. The School Allocation Committee⁸ has recommended the allocation of **102ET** to the Hong Kong Baptist University (HKBU) for operation under the DSS mode⁹. The proposed school will be the first of its kind in Hong Kong to be sponsored by and affiliated with a university. It will provide a unique opportunity for fostering a close partnership between primary and secondary school teachers and university scholars. The Department of Education Studies of HKBU is playing a leading role in the development of this project, seeking to put contemporary educational theories into practice and to share its experience with other educational institutions in Hong Kong after the school has come into operation. Moreover, **102ET** is located at a site next to HKBU’s future school of continuing education (due to open also in 2006), which will provide two-year associate degree curricula. The co-location of the through-train secondary-cum-primary school with the school of continuing education will create synergy in the provision of quality education from basic to post-secondary levels.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

9. We estimate the capital cost of **102ET** to be \$222.5 million in MOD prices (see paragraph 10 below), made up as follows –

⁸ The School Allocation Committee makes recommendations to SEM on the allocation of school premises/sites to suitable school sponsors through an open and competitive selection process. The Committee comprises an equal number of official and non-official members familiar with the Hong Kong education system.

⁹ Under the DSS, a DSS grant based on the average unit cost for an aided school place is provided on a per student basis.

	\$ million			
	Secondary section	Primary section	Total	
(a) Piling	23.8	18.9	42.7	
(b) Building	66.1	48.7	114.8	
(c) Building services	18.6	13.9	32.5	
(d) Drainage and external works	11.3	10.0	21.3	
(e) Contingencies	12.0	9.2	21.2	
Sub-total	<u>131.8</u>	<u>100.7</u>	<u>232.5</u>	(in September 2003 prices)
(f) Provision for price adjustment	(5.7)	(4.3)	(10.0)	
Total	<u>126.1</u>	<u>96.4</u>	<u>222.5</u>	(in MOD prices)

The construction floor areas (CFAs) of the secondary section and the primary section are 15 500 square metres and 11 500 square metres respectively. The estimated construction unit costs of the secondary section and the primary section, represented by the building and the building services costs, are \$5,465 and \$5,443 per square metre of CFA in September 2003 prices respectively. D Arch S considers these unit costs comparable to those of similar school projects built by the Government. A comparison of the reference cost for a secondary school based on an uncomplicated site with no unusual environmental or geotechnical constraints with the estimated cost for the secondary section is at Enclosure 3. A similar comparison between a 30-classroom primary school and the primary section is at Enclosure 4.

10. Subject to approval, we will phase the expenditure as follows –

Year	\$ million (Sept 2003)	Price adjustment factor	\$ million (MOD)
2004 – 05	7.0	0.97150	6.8
2005 – 06	106.0	0.95450	101.2
2006 – 07	92.0	0.95450	87.8
2007 – 08	22.0	0.96643	21.3
2008 – 09	5.5	0.98455	5.4
	232.5		222.5

11. We have derived the MOD estimate on the basis of the Government's latest forecast of trend rate of change in the prices of public sector building and construction output for the period 2004 to 2009. We will deliver the piling and building works through two fixed-price lump-sum contracts because the contract periods will be less than 21 months each and we can clearly define the scope of works in advance, leaving little room for uncertainty.

12. The cost of furniture and equipment¹⁰ for the school will be borne by the school sponsor. This is in line with the existing policy. We estimate the annual recurrent expenditure for the secondary section to be \$38.2 million and that for the primary section to be \$23 million.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

13. We consulted the Legislative Council Panel on Education on 30 January 2004 on the planning and provision of public sector school places and the various projects to be implemented in the School Building Programme in the next few years. The Panel on Education thoroughly discussed the Administration's policy and noted its plan to proceed with seeking funding approval from the Public Works Subcommittee (PWSC) for projects in the following three categories –

¹⁰ Based on the furniture and equipment reference list prepared by the Education and Manpower Bureau for new schools adopting the standard schedule of accommodation.

- (a) whole-day primary schools;
- (b) reprovisioning and redevelopment projects; and
- (c) schools, including DSS and private independent schools, which have already been allocated to sponsoring bodies.

Members supported projects under categories (a) and (b). In respect of proposals under category (c), members asked that full background and justification, including the supply and demand balance of school places on both a territory-wide and district basis, be provided to facilitate consideration on a case-by-case basis.

14. We consulted the Sha Tin District Council (STDC) on 22 April 2004. Members generally welcomed the initiative of HKBU to expand its service from tertiary education to the primary and secondary school sectors, and the provision of more quality schools for parental choice, but some were concerned about the under-enrolment in some schools in Sha Tin District and the projected surplus supply of school places in view of the planned opening of a few new schools in the District in the next couple of years (including **102ET**). In response, HKBU itself pledged to recruit no more than 15% of students of the proposed school from the Sha Tin District and, subject to school operations, to make its facilities available for public use. The Administration also undertook to monitor how HKBU will honour its student intake pledge. The STDC discussion concluded with a vote of 21 to 15 in favour of the project.

15. The PWSC discussed **102ET** on 5 May 2004. While some Members supported the project, some opposed to it in view of the under-enrolment situation of some schools in Sha Tin and a projected decline in student population in the long run. There were also concerns about how best HKBU would honour its recruitment pledge and how the Administration would play its monitoring role. In response, the Administration agreed to provide information on the percentage of students recruited from outside the District by existing DSS schools in the Sha Tin District, request HKBU to put in writing its recruitment pledge and confirm the monitoring role itself will be playing. Following an eight-to-eight tie in the votes, the Chairman cast a negative vote in accordance with the Committee procedure. HKBU has since written to STDC to confirm its recruitment pledge and to set out the implementation arrangements (as reproduced in Enclosure 5). The Administration has, in response, confirmed with STDC in writing that it will play the monitoring role on the basis of HKBU's implementation arrangements. This paper is a resubmission with an enhanced proposal to address Members' concerns raised previously.

16. We have circulated the draft PWSC paper to the Panel on Education on 28 May 2004.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

17. We engaged a consultant to conduct a Preliminary Environmental Review (PER) for 102ET in December 2003. The PER recommended the provision of insulated windows and air-conditioning for rooms exposed to traffic noise exceeding the limits recommended in the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines. The recommended mitigation measures are as follows –

School section	Mitigation measures	Estimated cost \$ million (in Sept 2003 prices)
Secondary	(a) Insulated windows and air-conditioning for 15 classrooms, seven special rooms and three small group teaching rooms from the 2/F to 7/F at the north-western façade of the classroom block	3.0
	(b) Insulated windows and air-conditioning for four special rooms from the 2/F to 3/F and 5/F to 6/F at the north-western façade of the special room block	0.8
Primary	(c) Insulated windows and air-conditioning for 15 classrooms, four special rooms and four small group teaching rooms from the 2/F to 6/F at the north-western façade of the classroom block	2.1

18. We have included the costs of the above mitigation measures as part of the building services works in the project estimate.

19. During construction, we will control noise, dust and site run-off nuisances to within established standards and guidelines through the implementation of mitigation measures in the relevant contracts. These include the use of silencers, mufflers, acoustic lining or shields for noisy construction activities, frequent cleaning and watering of the sites, and the provision of wheel-washing facilities.

20. At the planning and design stages, we have considered measures to reduce the generation of construction and demolition (C&D) materials. D Arch S has introduced more prefabricated building elements into the school designs to reduce temporary formwork and construction waste. These include dry-wall partitioning and proprietary fittings and fixtures. We will use suitable excavated materials for filling within the sites to minimise off-site disposal. In addition, we will require the contractors to use metal site hoardings and signboards so that these materials can be recycled or reused in other projects.

21. D Arch S will require the contractors to submit waste management plans (WMPs) for approval. The WMPs will include appropriate mitigation measures to avoid, reduce, reuse and recycle C&D materials. D Arch S will ensure that the day-to-day operations on site comply with the approved WMPs. D Arch S will control the disposal of public fill and C&D waste to designated public filling facilities and landfills respectively through a trip-ticket system. D Arch S will require the contractors to separate public fill from C&D waste for disposal at appropriate facilities. D Arch S will record the disposal, reuse and recycling of C&D materials for monitoring purposes. We estimate that the project will generate about 6 430 cubic metres (m³) of C&D materials. Of these, we will reuse about 4 140 m³ (64.4%) on site, 1 280 m³ (19.9%) as fill in public filling areas¹¹, and dispose of 1 010 m³ (15.7%) at landfills. The notional cost of accommodating C&D waste at landfill sites is estimated to be \$126,250 for this project (based on a notional unit cost¹² of \$125/m³).

LAND ACQUISITION

22. This project does not require land acquisition.

¹¹ A public filling area is a designated part of a development project that accepts public fill for reclamation purposes. Disposal of public fill in a public filling area requires a licence issued by the Director of Civil Engineering.

¹² This estimate has taken into account the cost for developing, operating and restoring the landfills after they are filled and the aftercare required. It does not include the land opportunity cost for existing landfill sites (which is estimated at \$90/m³), nor the cost to provide new landfills (which are likely to be more expensive) when the existing ones are filled. The notional cost estimate is for reference only and does not form part of this project estimate.

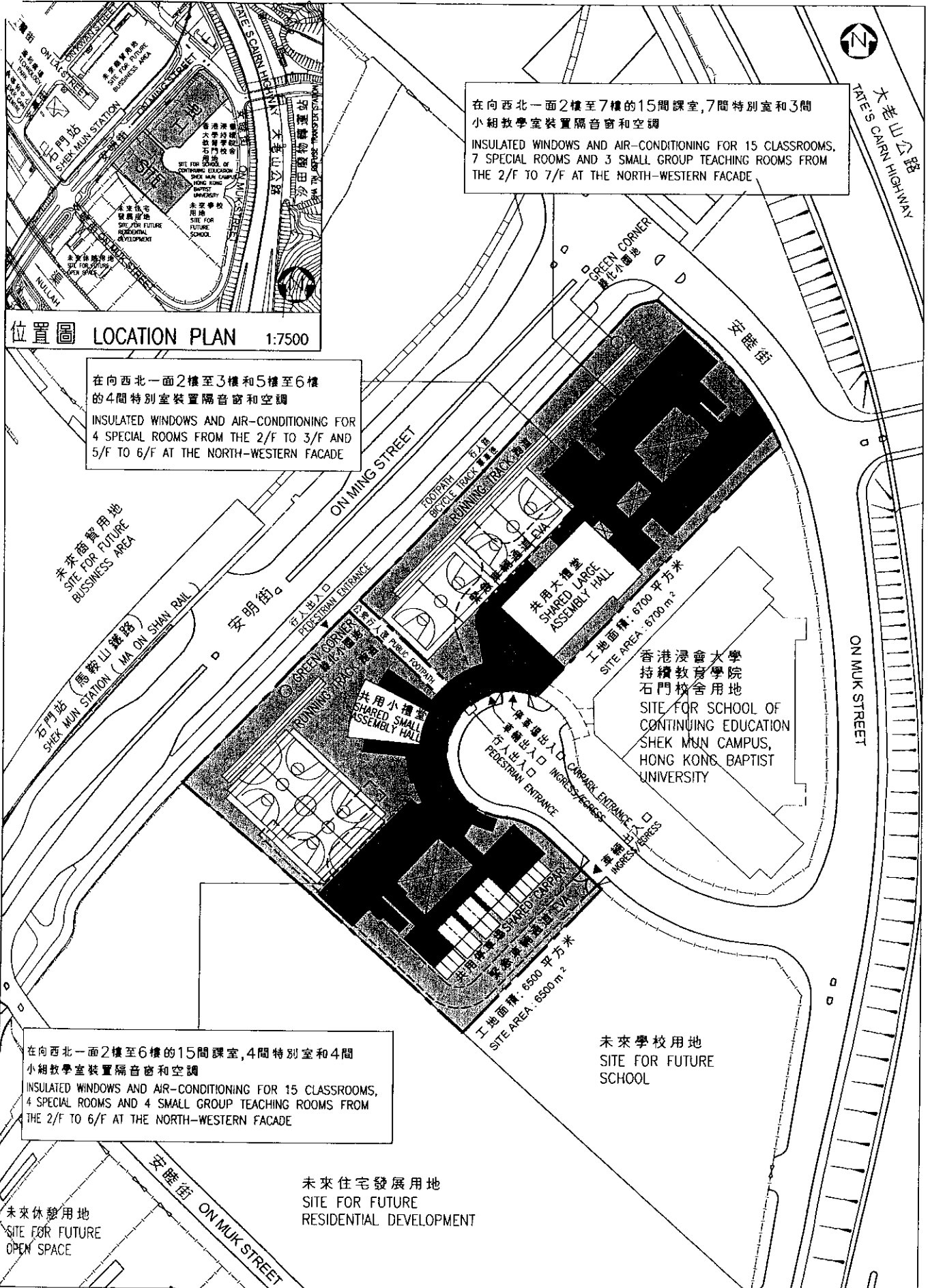
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

23. We upgraded **102ET** to Category B in December 2003. We engaged a term contractor to carry out site investigation in December 2003, and consultants to undertake the PER in December 2003, topographical survey in January 2004 and structural drafting in February 2004 at a total cost of \$2 million. We charged this amount to block allocation **Subhead 3100GX** "Project feasibility studies, minor investigations and consultants' fees for items in Category D of the Public Works Programme". The term contractor and consultants have completed the site investigation, PER and topographical survey of the project. The consultants are finalising the structural drafting. D Arch S is finalising the detailed design and tender documents with in-house staff resources.


24. The proposed construction of the school will not involve any tree removal proposal. We will incorporate planting proposal as part of the project, including estimated quantities of 180 trees, 3 400 shrubs, 1 600 annuals and 200 square metres of grassed area.

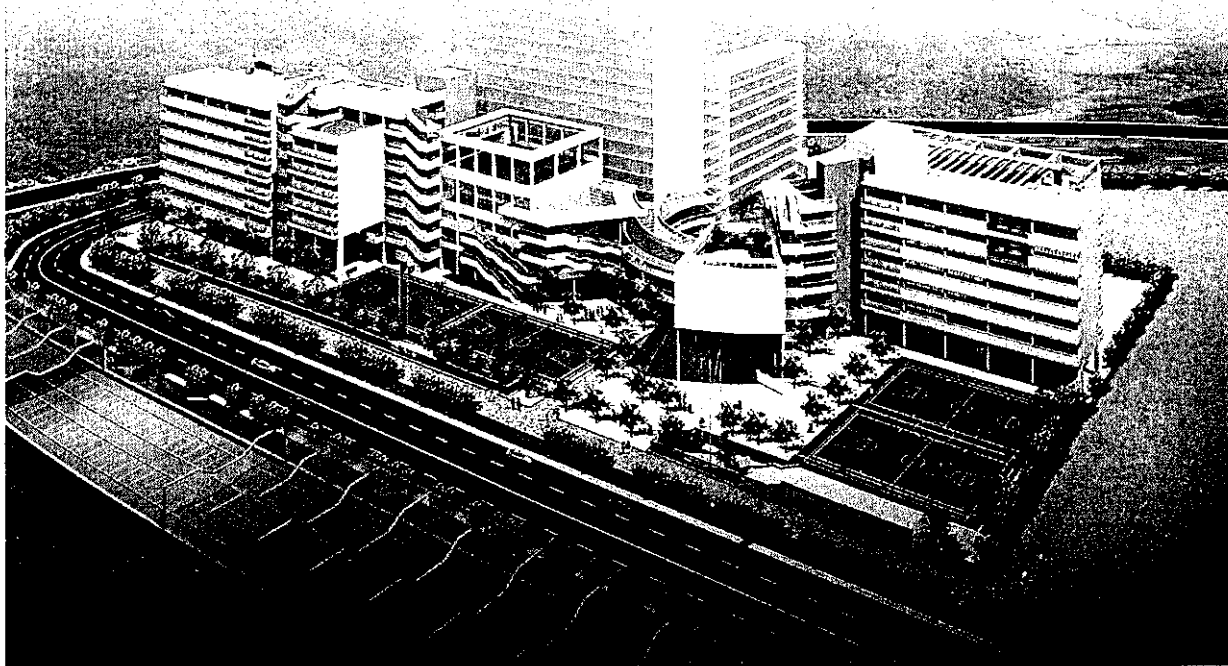
25. We estimate that the proposed works will create about 245 jobs (228 for labourers and another 17 for professional/technical staff) providing a total employment of 4 400 man-months.

Education and Manpower Bureau
June 2004

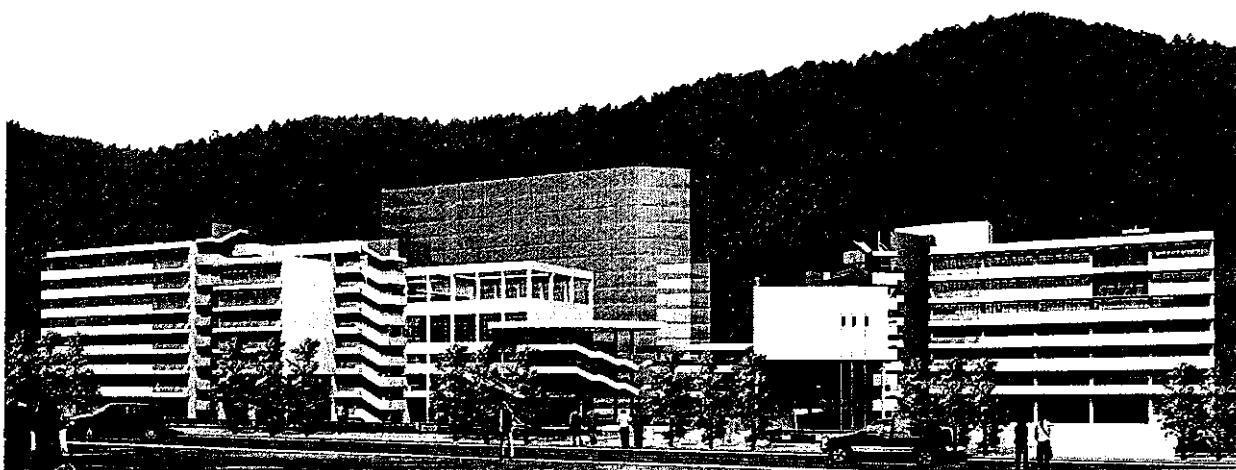


位置圖 LOCATION PLAN 1:7500


title 102ET 沙田第11區的1所直接資助計劃學校(中學暨小學) A DIRECT SUBSIDY SCHEME SCHOOL (SECONDARY-CUM-PRIMARY) IN AREA 11, SHA TIN	drawn by S. L. CHEUNG	date 04.2004	drawing no. AB/6848/XB501	scale 1:1500
	approved ANDREW SUNG	date 04.2004		
	office ARCHITECTURAL BRANCH			 ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT



從西面望向校舍的構思圖 (鳥瞰視像)
 VIEW OF THE SCHOOL PREMISES FROM WESTERN DIRECTION
 (ARTIST'S IMPRESSION - BIRD'S EYE VIEW)



從西面望向校舍的構思圖 (街道視像)
 VIEW OF THE SCHOOL PREMISES FROM WESTERN DIRECTION
 (ARTIST'S IMPRESSION - STREET VIEW)

title 102ET 沙田第11區的1所直接資助 計劃學校(中學暨小學) A DIRECT SUBSIDY SCHEME SCHOOL (SECONDARY-CUM-PRIMARY) IN AREA 11, SHA TIN	drawn by S. L. CHEUNG	date 04.2004	drawing no. AB/6848/XB502	scale N.T.S.
	approved ANDREW SUNG	date 04.2004	 ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT	
	office ARCHITECTURAL BRANCH			

**A comparison of the reference cost of
a secondary school project
with the estimated cost of the secondary section of 102ET**

\$ million (in Sept 2003 prices)

	Reference cost*	Secondary section	
(a) Piling	9.5	23.8	(See note A)
(b) Building	52.5	66.1	(See note B)
(c) Building services	13.9	18.6	(See note C)
(d) Drainage and external works	11.3	11.3	
(e) Contingencies	8.7	12.0	
Total	95.9	131.8	
(f) Construction floor area	12 238 m ²	15 500 m ²	
(g) Construction unit cost {[(b) + (c)] ÷ (f)}	\$5,426/m ²	\$5,465/m ²	

*** Assumptions for reference cost**

1. The estimation is based on the assumption that the school site is uncomplicated and without unusual environmental restrictions. No allowance is reserved for specific environmental restrictions such as the provision of insulated windows, air-conditioning and boundary walls to mitigate noise impacts on the school.
2. No site formation works/geotechnical works are required as they are normally carried out by other government departments under a separate engineering vote before handing over the project site for school construction.

3. Piling cost is based on the use of 138 steel H-piles at an average depth of 30 metres, assuming that percussive piling is permissible. It also includes costs for pile caps, strap beams and testing. No allowance is reserved for the effect of negative skin friction due to fill on reclaimed land.
4. Cost for drainage and external works is for a secondary school site area of 6 950 square metres built on an average level site without complicated geotechnical conditions, utility diversions, etc. (i.e. a “green-field” site).
5. No consultancy services are required.
6. Furniture and equipment costs are excluded as they are usually borne by the sponsoring bodies of new schools.
7. The reference cost for comparison purpose is subject to review regularly. D Arch S will review, and revise if necessary, the reference cost which should be adopted for future projects.

Notes

- A. The piling cost is higher because the ground conditions require the use of 34 large diameter bored piles at an average depth of 34 metres. The use of large diameter bored piles instead of percussive steel H-piles is due to the dramatic change from weak soil to rock stratum underneath the site which provides inadequate side restraint to the slender H-piles. Longer piles are used because the large diameter bored piles are required to be founded on the bed rock which is on average 34 metres below ground level.
- B. The building cost is higher because of the larger construction floor area.
- C. The building services cost is higher because of the larger construction floor area and the provision of air-conditioning as a noise mitigation measure.

**A comparison of the reference cost of
a 30-classroom primary school project
with the estimated cost of the primary section of 102ET**

\$ million (in Sept 2003 prices)

	Reference cost*	Primary section	
(a) Piling	8.0	18.9	(See note A)
(b) Building	43.3	48.7	(See note B)
(c) Building services	11.5	13.9	(See note C)
(d) Drainage and external works	10.0	10.0	
(e) Contingencies	7.2	9.2	
Total	80.0	100.7	
(f) Construction floor area	10 727 m ²	11 500 m ²	
(g) Construction unit cost {[(b) + (c)] ÷ (f)}	\$5,109/m ²	\$5,443/m ²	

*** Assumptions for reference cost**

1. The estimation is based on the assumption that the school site is uncomplicated and without unusual environmental restrictions. No allowance is reserved for specific environmental restrictions such as the provision of insulated windows, air-conditioning and boundary walls to mitigate noise impacts on the school.
2. No site formation works/geotechnical works are required as they are normally carried out by other government departments under a separate engineering vote before handing over the project site for school construction.

3. Piling cost is based on the use of 112 steel H-piles at an average depth of 30 metres, assuming that percussive piling is permissible. It also includes costs for pile caps, strap beams and testing. No allowance is reserved for the effect of negative skin friction due to fill on reclaimed land.
4. Cost for drainage and external works is for a standard 30-classroom primary school site area of 6 200 square metres built on an average level site without complicated geotechnical conditions, utility diversions, etc. (i.e. a “green-field” site).
5. No consultancy services are required.
6. Furniture and equipment costs are excluded as they are usually borne by the sponsoring bodies of new schools.
7. The reference cost for comparison purpose is subject to review regularly. D Arch S will review, and revise if necessary, the reference cost which should be adopted for future projects.

Notes

- A. The piling cost is higher because the ground conditions require the use of 27 large diameter bored piles at an average depth of 34 metres. The use of large diameter bored piles instead of percussive steel H-piles is due to the dramatic change from weak soil to rock stratum underneath the site which provides inadequate side restraint to the slender H-piles. Longer piles are used because the large diameter bored piles are required to be founded on the bed rock which is on average 34 metres below ground level.
- B. The building cost is higher because of the larger construction floor area.
- C. The building services cost is higher because of the larger construction floor area and the provision of air-conditioning as a noise mitigation measure.

**102ET – A direct subsidy scheme school (secondary-cum-primary) in Area 11,
Sha Tin**

Implementation arrangements for the admission quota

- (a) At the time of admission in any school year, the school will ensure that no more than 15% of the planned number of subsidised school places open to recruitment as agreed with the Education and Manpower Bureau (EMB) will be filled by students with residence in Sha Tin.
- (b) The 15% quota will be administered separately for both the secondary and the primary sections.
- (c) The school will report to EMB, by 15 September of each school year, relevant admission information, including the number of students with residence in Sha Tin by the admission date.
- (d) In the unlikely event that an inadvertent error has occurred in the student recruitment exercise that results in the 15% quota being exceeded, the school will rectify the situation immediately when the first opportunity arises or redress the over-enrolment by adjustments in the recruitment exercise the next school year. Where necessary, the school will propose remedial measures to rectify the administrative omission to the satisfaction of EMB.
- (e) The school will keep proper enrolment records for inspection by EMB as and when required.

2. The above arrangements will remain in force unless and until there are any changes as mutually agreed between the Hong Kong Baptist University and the Sha Tin District Council.

DRAFT

For discussion
on 9 June 2004

PWSC(2004-05)XX

ITEM FOR PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

HEAD 708 – CAPITAL SUBVENTIONS AND MAJOR SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT

Education Subventions

48EC – A direct subsidy scheme school (secondary-cum-primary) in Area 65, Tseung Kwan O

Members are invited to recommend to Finance Committee the upgrading of 48EC to Category A at an estimated cost of \$218.2 million in money-of-the-day prices for the construction of a direct subsidy scheme school (secondary-cum-primary) in Area 65, Tseung Kwan O.

PROBLEM

We need to establish a vibrant and diversified school system to keep abreast of the development of Hong Kong as a multi-faceted society and to provide choices in school education.

PROPOSAL

2. The Secretary for Education and Manpower (SEM), on the advice of the Director of Architectural Services (D Arch S), proposes to upgrade 48EC to Category A at an estimated cost of \$218.2 million in money-of-the-day (MOD) prices for the construction of a direct subsidy scheme (DSS) school (secondary-cum-primary) in Area 65, Tseung Kwan O.

PROJECT SCOPE AND NATURE

3. The proposed school will adopt a non-standard design and flexible schedule of accommodation to accommodate a 30-classroom secondary section and a 30-classroom primary section, with the following planned facilities –

	Secondary section	Primary section
(a) classrooms	30	30
(b) special rooms, including a computer-assisted learning room and a language room	17	6
(c) small group teaching rooms	3	4
(d) guidance activity room	1	1
(e) interview room	1	1
(f) staff rooms	3	2
(g) staff common room	1	1
(h) student activity centre	1	1
(i) green corner ¹	1	1
(j) ancillary accommodation, including a lift and relevant facilities for the handicapped	Available	Available

Shared facilities

- (k) two conference rooms;
- (l) a combined library;
- (m) a large assembly hall (which can be used for a wide range of physical activities such as badminton, gymnastics and table-tennis);

¹ The green corner is a designated area inside the campus to enable students to develop an interest in horticulture and natural environment. The green corner may include a green house, a weather station and planting beds.

Shared facilities

- (n) a small assembly hall;
- (o) a teacher resource centre;
- (p) two basketball courts at ground level;
- (q) a mini-football pitch-cum-two basketball courts at ground level;
- (r) two running tracks²; and
- (s) bus and car parking facilities.

— A comparison of the facilities at the proposed school with those at standard design schools is at Enclosure 1.

— 4. The proposed school will meet the planning target of providing two square metres of open space per student. A site plan is at Enclosure 2 and views of the school premises (artist's impression) are at Enclosure 3. The school sponsor plans to start the construction works in October 2004 for completion in June 2006.

JUSTIFICATION

5. SEM forecasts that 423 secondary school classes in addition to the existing provision will be required in the territory between the 2004/05 and 2007/08 school years to meet the projected increase in demand for new school places³. To date, Finance Committee (FC) has approved funding for ten new schools, which will reduce the shortfall in the number of classes to 190. A secondary school project with 30 classrooms, covered in **260ES** under **Head 703**, is pending FC's approval⁴. **48EC** includes a 30-classroom secondary section.

² Making optimal use of the open space of the campus, a 60-metre running track and a 100-metre running track will be provided in the secondary section and the primary section respectively.

³ The existing provision has included DSS school places. Details of our school place planning mechanism can be found in LC Paper No. 1058/03-04(01) discussed by the Legislative Council Panel on Education on 30 January 2004.

⁴ At the Public Works Subcommittee meeting on 5 May 2004, Members agreed to recommend to FC the upgrading of **260ES** "A direct subsidy scheme secondary school in Area 50, Tseung Kwan O". FC will consider the recommendation on 11 June 2004.

Members will consider **102ET** under **Head 703** which also includes a 30-classroom secondary section at this meeting (see paper referenced PWSC(2004-05)X). Other than these two projects, we plan to submit the funding proposal for one more DSS secondary school project for Members' consideration within the current Legislative Council session. Further public sector school construction projects will be subject to review, taking into account the annual update of forecast in supply and demand of school places.

6. Secondary school places are planned on a territory-wide basis⁵. This has the advantage of containing the number of new schools required to be built. Nevertheless, in identifying sites for building new secondary schools, we would seek to balance the supply and demand at the district level as far as possible. For the Sai Kung District, if we exclude the supply of school places provided by DSS schools which may charge a school fee and recruit students from all over the territory, we project that it will have a shortfall of 109 secondary school classes by 2007⁶.

7. The Sai Kung District, in which **48EC** is located, currently has 27 public sector primary school premises providing 691 classrooms. Upon the completion of three primary school projects, 96 additional classrooms will be provided starting from the 2004/05 school year. SEM forecasts that the total provision will be sufficient to meet the projected demand for 708 classes for the full implementation of whole-day primary schooling by the 2007/08 school year. If we exclude the supply of DSS school places, there would be a projected nominal surplus of 41 classrooms⁷.

⁵ Primary school places are planned on a district basis to enable young children to attend schools close to their home.

⁶ Unlike DSS schools, government and aided schools provide non-fee charging school places in Secondary 1 to Secondary 3 and all their school places are subject to the Secondary School Places Allocation system administered largely on a district basis. If we nevertheless include the supply of school places of DSS schools in the district (including **48EC** and **260ES**), Sai Kung may have a projected surplus of 38 secondary classes by 2007. As at May 2004, there are three DSS secondary schools in the Sai Kung District with an enrolment of 1 538 students, of whom about 73% are students with residence outside the District.

⁷ If we nevertheless include the supply of school places of DSS schools in the District (including **48EC**), Sai Kung may have a projected surplus of 95 primary classes by 2007. As at May 2004, there are two DSS primary schools in the Sai Kung District with an enrolment of 784 students, of whom about 64% are students with residence outside the District.

8. Apart from meeting the projected demand for school places from a macro-planning perspective, our School Building Programme is designed to upgrade the quality of education and to help implement various policy objectives. Among other things, we would like to establish a vibrant and diversified school system to enhance choice and to promote the “through-train” mode through the allocation of school premises. Under the “through-train” arrangement, students of the linked primary schools are allowed to proceed to the linked secondary schools without going through the Secondary 1 school places allocation process. This will better enable the development of a coherent curriculum with continuity of learning experience throughout the primary and secondary schooling as well as professional collaboration between teachers of the primary and secondary sections. We also believe that this helps promote students’ effective learning and smoothen their transition from primary to secondary education. The proposed project **48EC** is a secondary-cum-primary school to be operated under a “through-train” arrangement.

9. The School Allocation Committee⁸ has recommended the allocation of **48EC** to the Association of Evangelical Free Churches of Hong Kong for operation under the DSS mode⁹. The primary and secondary sections of the “through-train” pair would be operated with the same education philosophy and aspiration. Co-location also facilitates better interface, cross-level programmes for students, joint activities and sharing of experience among teachers and students of the primary and secondary sections.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

10. The school sponsor estimates the capital cost of **48EC** to be \$218.2 million in MOD prices (see paragraph 11 below). D Arch S has examined and endorsed the cost estimate, made up as follows –

⁸ The School Allocation Committee makes recommendations to SEM on the allocation of school premises/sites to suitable school sponsors through an open and competitive selection process. The Committee comprises an equal number of official and non-official members familiar with the Hong Kong education system.

⁹ Under the DSS, a DSS grant based on the average unit cost for an aided school place is provided on a per student basis.

	\$million			
	Secondary section	Primary section	Total	
(a) Piling	29.5	24.1	53.6	
(b) Building	53.7	41.3	95.0	
(c) Building services	16.4	10.9	27.3	
(d) Drainage and external works	13.5	10.5	24.0	
(e) Consultants' fees for –	3.9	3.1	7.0	
(i) Contract administration	3.1	2.4	5.5	
(ii) Site supervision	0.6	0.5	1.1	
(iii) Out-of-pocket expenses	0.2	0.2	0.4	
(f) Contingencies	11.7	9.0	20.7	
Sub-total	128.7	98.9	227.6	(in September 2003 prices)
(g) Provision for price adjustment	(5.3)	(4.1)	(9.4)	
Total	123.4	94.8	218.2	(in MOD prices)

The school sponsor proposes to engage consultants to undertake contract administration and site supervision of the project. A detailed breakdown of the estimate for consultants' fees by man-months is at Enclosure 4. The construction floor areas (CFAs) of the secondary section and the primary section are 12 526 square metres and 10 239 square metres respectively. The estimated construction unit costs of the secondary section and the primary section, represented by the building and building services costs, are \$5,596 and \$5,098 per square metre of CFA in September 2003 prices respectively. D Arch S considers these unit costs comparable to similar school projects built by the Government. A comparison of the reference cost for a secondary school based on an uncomplicated site with no unusual environmental or geotechnical constraints with the estimated cost for the secondary section is at Enclosure 5. A similar comparison between a 30-classroom primary school and the primary section is at Enclosure 6.

11. Subject to approval, the school sponsor will phase the expenditure as follows –

Year	\$ million (Sept 2003)	Price adjustment factor	\$ million (MOD)
2004 – 05	45.8	0.97150	44.5
2005 – 06	161.0	0.95450	153.7
2006 – 07	13.5	0.95450	12.9
2007 – 08	7.3	0.96643	7.1
	227.6		218.2

12. We have derived the MOD estimate on the basis of the Government's latest forecast of trend rate of change in the prices of public sector building and construction output for the period 2004 to 2008. The school sponsor will deliver the works through a fixed-price lump-sum contract because the contract period will be less than 21 months and it can clearly define the scope of works in advance, leaving little room for uncertainty.

13. The cost of furniture and equipment¹⁰ for the school will be borne by the school sponsor. This is in line with the existing policy. We estimate the annual recurrent expenditure for the secondary section to be \$38.2 million and that for the primary section to be \$23 million.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

14. We consulted the Sai Kung District Council (SKDC) on 19 August 2003. During the discussion, members enquired about the operational details of this “through-train” DSS school, the facilities to be provided under this school project and the planned completion date. Members of the Council welcomed and supported the project.

¹⁰ Based on the furniture and equipment reference list prepared by the Education and Manpower Bureau for new school adopting the standard schedule of accommodation.

15. We also consulted the Legislative Council Panel on Education on 30 January 2004 on the planning and provision of public sector school places and the various projects to be implemented in the School Building Programme in the next few years. The Panel on Education thoroughly discussed the Administration's policy and noted its plan to proceed with seeking funding approval from the Public Works Subcommittee (PWSC) for projects in the following three categories –

- (a) whole-day primary schools;
- (b) reprovisioning and redevelopment projects; and
- (c) schools, including DSS and private independent schools, which have already been allocated to sponsoring bodies.

Members supported projects under categories (a) and (b). In respect of proposals under category (c), members asked that full background and justification, including the supply and demand balance of school places on both a territory-wide and district basis, be provided to facilitate consideration on a case-by-case basis.

16. We have circulated the draft PWSC paper to the Panel on Education on 28 May 2004.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

17. The school sponsor engaged a consultant to conduct a Preliminary Environmental Review (PER) for 48EC in July 2003. The PER recommended the installation of air-conditioning for rooms exposed to traffic noise exceeding the limits recommended in the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines. The recommended mitigation measures are as follows –

Mitigation measures	Estimated cost \$ million (in Sept 2003 prices)
Air-conditioning for the secondary section –	
(a) for 22 classrooms from the 2/F to 5/F at the northern façade of the classroom block	1.8
(b) for three special rooms from the 3/F to 5/F at the northern façade of the special room block	0.5

The school sponsor has included the costs of the above mitigation measures as part of the building services works in the project estimate.

18. During construction, the school sponsor will control noise, dust and site run-off nuisances to within established standards and guidelines through the implementation of mitigation measures in the relevant contracts. These include the use of silencers, mufflers, acoustic lining or shields for noisy construction activities, frequent cleaning and watering of the sites, and the provision of wheel-washing facilities.

19. At the planning and design stages, the school sponsor has considered measures to reduce the generation of construction and demolition (C&D) materials. The school sponsor has introduced more prefabricated building elements into the school design to reduce temporary formwork and construction waste. These include dry-wall partitioning and proprietary fittings and fixtures. The school sponsor will use suitable excavated materials for filling within the sites to minimise off-site disposal. In addition, the school sponsor will require its contractors to use metal site hoardings and signboards so that these materials can be recycled or reused in other projects.

20. The school sponsor will require its contractors to submit waste a management plan (WMP) for approval. The WMP will include appropriate mitigation measures to avoid, reduce, reuse and recycle C&D materials. The school sponsor will ensure that the day-to-day operations on site comply with the approved WMP. The school sponsor will control the disposal of public fill and C&D waste to designated public filling facilities and landfills respectively through a trip-ticket system. The school sponsor will require its contractors to separate public fill from C&D waste for disposal at appropriate facilities. The school sponsor will record the disposal, reuse and recycling of C&D materials for monitoring purposes. The school sponsor estimates that the project will generate about 4 304 cubic metres (m³) of C&D materials. Of these, the school sponsor will reuse about 2 710 m³ (63%) on site, 692 m³ (16.1%) as fills in public filling areas¹¹, and dispose of 902 m³ (20.9%) at landfills. The notional cost of accommodating C&D waste at landfill sites is estimated to be \$112,750 for this

¹¹ A public filling area is a designated part of a development project that accepts public fill for reclamation purposes. Disposal of public fill in a public filling area requires a licence issued by the Director of Civil Engineering.

project (based on a notional unit cost¹² of \$125/m³).

LAND ACQUISITION

21. The project does not require land acquisition.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

22. As one of the initiatives to introduce diversity to school building designs to meet the practical needs of different schools, we conducted a school design competition in collaboration with the Hong Kong Institute of Architects in 2001. Parties entering the competition were invited to design the secondary-cum-primary school premises of **48EC** with reference to the mission of the selected school sponsor. The result of the competition was announced on 29 April 2002. In line with the intention of the competition, the winning design has since been adopted for implementing **48EC**.

23. We upgraded **48EC** to Category B in July 2003. The school sponsor engaged consultants to undertake the PER and detailed design in July 2003, site investigation and topographical survey in September 2003 and tender documentation in January 2004 for the project. We will charge a total cost of \$11.8 million to block allocation **Subhead 8100QX** "Alterations, additions, repairs and improvements to education subvented buildings". The consultants engaged by the school sponsor have completed all the services except for the preparation of tender documents which are being finalised.

24. The proposed construction of the school will not involve any tree removal proposal. We will incorporate planting proposal as part of the project, including estimated quantities of 125 trees, 2 300 shrubs, 1 000 annuals and 150 square metres of grassed area.

¹² This estimate has taken into account the cost for developing, operating and restoring the landfills after they are filled and the aftercare required. It does not include the land opportunity cost for existing landfill sites (which is estimated at \$90/m³), nor the cost to provide new landfills (which are likely to be more expensive) when the existing ones are filled. The notional cost estimate is for reference only and does not form part of this project estimate.

25. We estimate that the proposed works will create about 210 jobs (190 for labourers and another 20 for professional/technical staff) providing a total employment of 3 750 man-months.

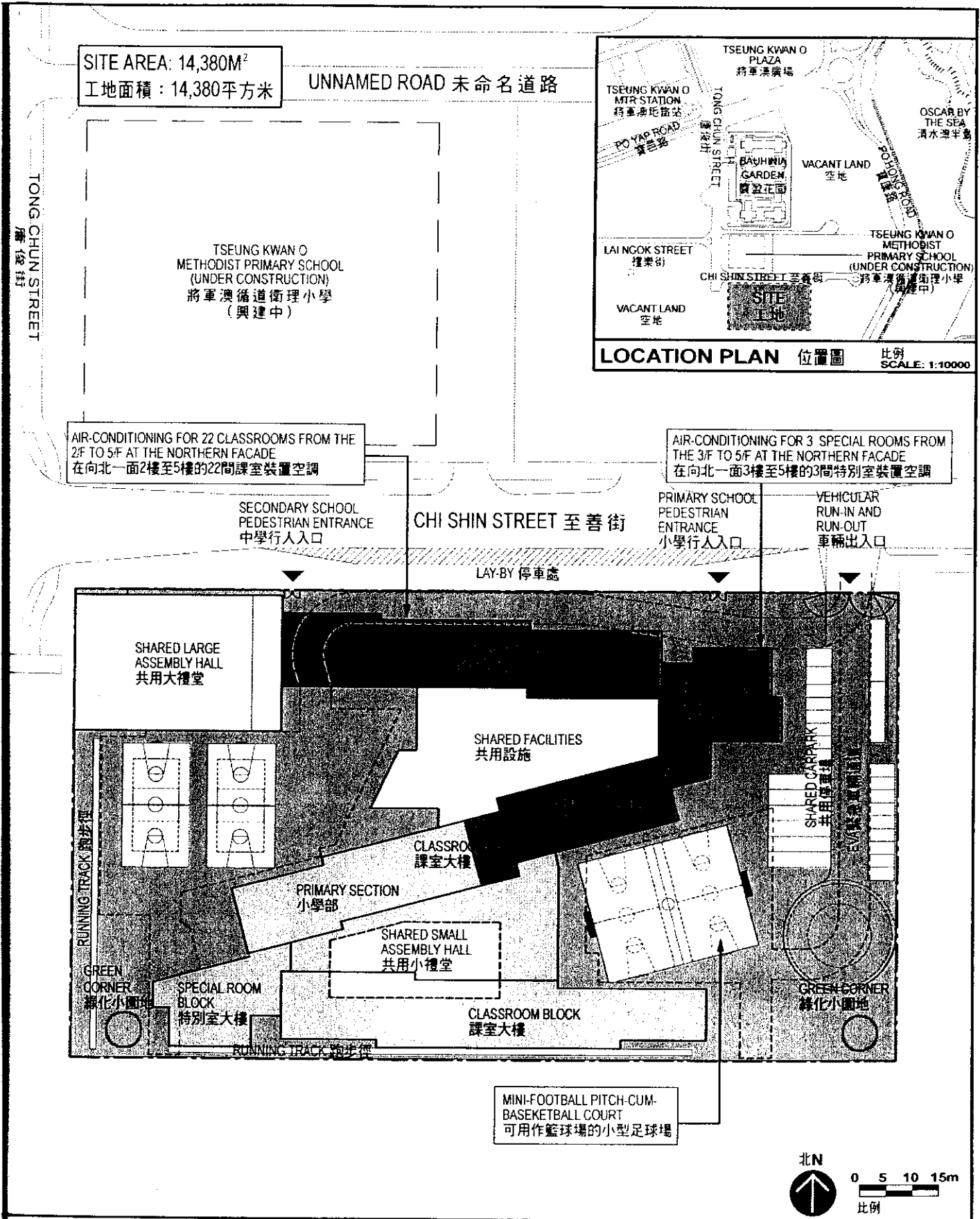
Education and Manpower Bureau
June 2004

Enclosure 1 to PWSC (2004-05)XX

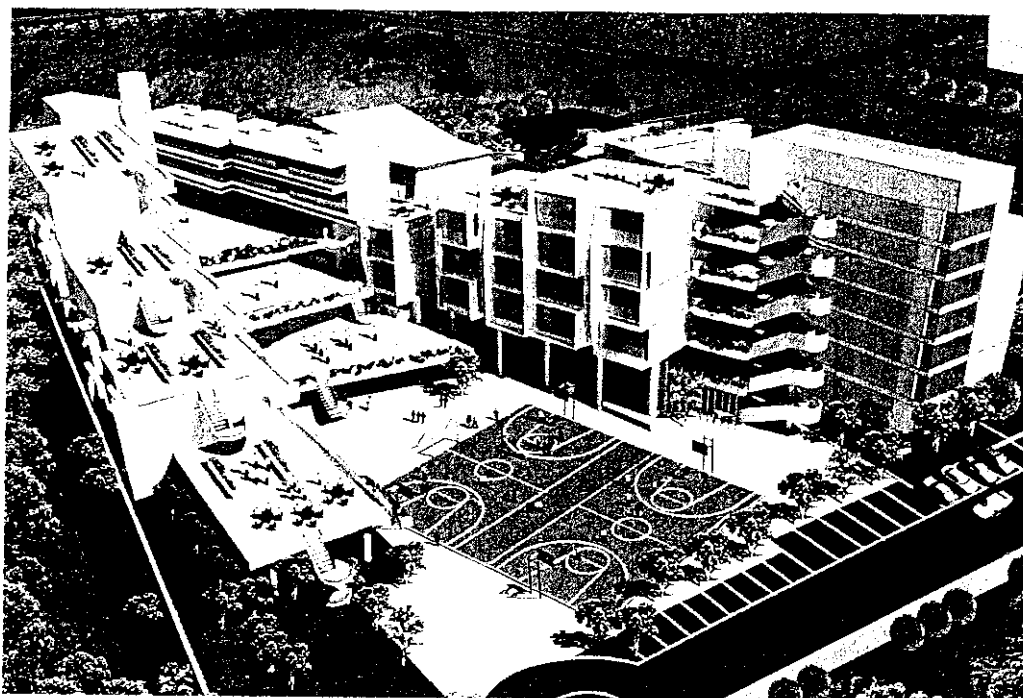
**48EC – A direct subsidy scheme school (secondary-cum-primary)
in Area 65, Tseung Kwan O**

A comparison of the facilities proposed under 48EC with those at standard design schools

Facilities	48EC		Standard design school	
	30-classroom secondary section	30-classroom primary section	30-classroom secondary school	30-classroom primary school
Classroom	30	30	30	30
Special room	17	6	16	6
Small group teaching room	3	4	3	4
Guidance activity room	1	1	1	1
Interview room	1	1	2	2
Staff room	3	2	1 or 2	1 or 2
Staff common room	1	1	1	1
Student activity centre	1	1	1	1
Conference room	2		1	1
Assembly hall	2		1	1
Library	1		1	1
Teacher resource centre	1		–	–
Basketball court	4		2	2
Green corner	1	1	1	1
Ancillary accommodation, including a lift and facilities for the disabled	Available		Available	Available

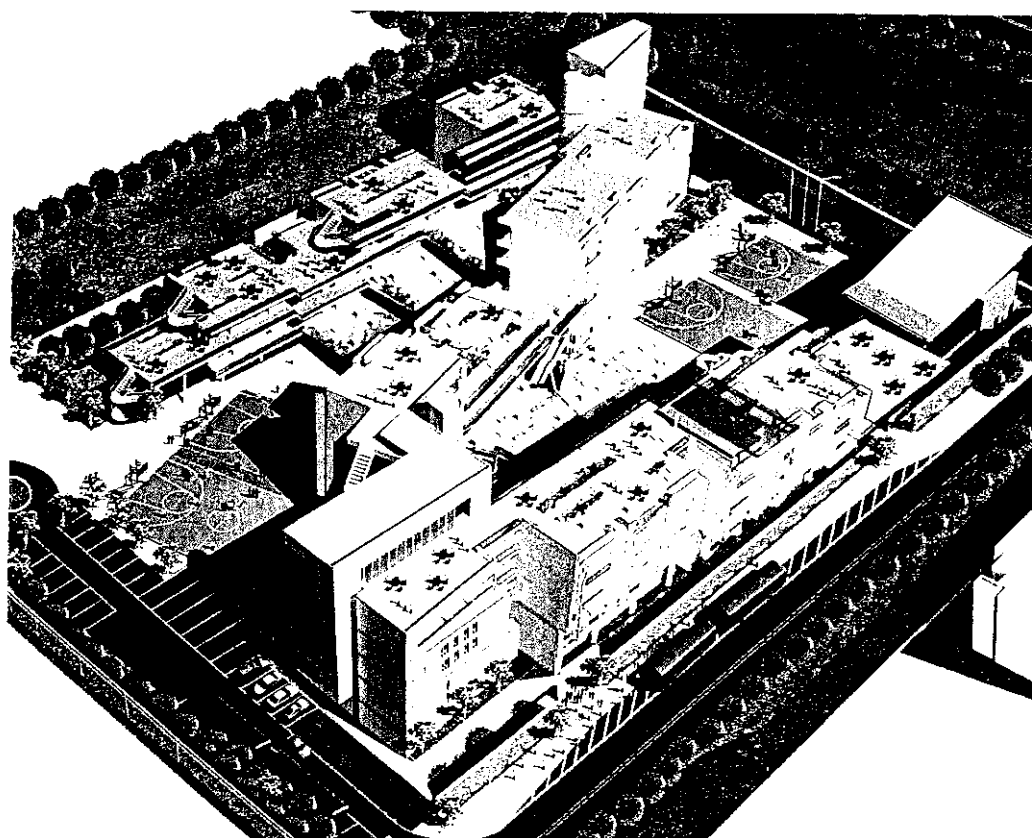


**48EC – A DIRECT SUBSIDY SCHEME SCHOOL (SECONDARY-CUM-PRIMARY)
 IN AREA 65, TSEUNG KWAN O**
 將軍澳第65區的1所直接資助計劃學校(中學暨小學)



從東南面望向校舍的構思圖

**VIEW OF THE SCHOOL PREMISES FROM SOUTH-EASTERN DIRECTION
(ARTIST'S IMPRESSION)**



從東北面望向校舍的構思圖

**VIEW OF THE SCHOOL PREMISES FROM NORTH-EASTERN DIRECTION
(ARTIST'S IMPRESSION)**

**48EC – A DIRECT SUBSIDY SCHEME SCHOOL (SECONDARY-CUM-
PRIMARY) IN AREA 65, TSEUNG KWAN O**
將軍澳第 65 區的 1 所直接資助計劃學校(中學暨小學)

Enclosure 4 to PWSC(2004-05)XX

**48EC – A direct subsidy scheme school (secondary-cum-primary)
in Area 65, Tseung Kwan O**

Breakdown of the estimate for consultants' fees

		Estimated man- months	Average MPS* salary point	Multiplier (Note 1)	Estimated fee (\$million)
(a) Consultants' staff costs					
(i)	Contract administration (Note 2)	Professional	–	–	5.5
(ii)	Site supervision (Note 3)	Technical	36	14	1.6
Sub-total					6.6
(b) Out-of-pocket expenses (Note 4)					
Lithography and other direct expenses					0.4
Sub-total					0.4
Total					7.0

* MPS = Master Pay Scale

Notes

1. A multiplier of 1.6 is applied to the average MPS point to estimate the cost of resident site staff supplied by the consultants. (As at 1 January 2004, MPS point 14 = \$18,603 per month.)
2. The consultants' staff cost for contract administration is calculated in accordance with the existing consultancy agreement for the design and construction of 48EC. The assignment will only be executed subject to Finance Committee's approval to upgrade 48EC to Category A.
3. We will only know the actual man-months and actual costs for site supervision after completion of the works.
4. Out-of-pocket expenses are the actual costs incurred. The consultants are not entitled to any additional payment for overheads or profit in respect of these items.

Enclosure 5 to PWSC(2004-05)XX

**A comparison of the reference cost of
a secondary school project
with the estimated cost of the secondary section of 48EC**

\$ million (in Sept 2003 prices)

	Reference cost*	Secondary section of 48EC	
(a) Piling	9.5	29.5	(See note A)
(b) Building	52.5	53.7	(See note B)
(c) Building services	13.9	16.4	(See note C)
(d) Drainage and external works	11.3	13.5	(See note D)
(e) Consultants' fees	–	3.9	(See note E)
(f) Contingencies	8.7	11.7	
Total	<u>95.9</u>	<u>128.7</u>	
(g) Construction floor area	12 238 m ²	12 526 m ²	
(h) Construction unit cost {[(b) + (c)] ÷ (g)}	\$5,426/m ²	\$5,596/m ²	

*** Assumptions for reference cost**

1. The estimation is based on the assumption that the school site is uncomplicated and without unusual environmental restrictions. No allowance is reserved for specific environmental restrictions such as the provision of insulated windows, air-conditioning and boundary walls to mitigate noise impacts on the school.

2. No site formation works/geotechnical works are required as they are normally carried out by other government departments under a separate engineering vote before handing over the project site for school construction.
3. Piling cost is based on the use of 138 steel H-piles at an average depth of 30 metres, assuming that percussive piling is permissible. It also includes costs for pile caps, strap beams and testing. No allowance is reserved for the effect of negative skin friction due to fill on reclaimed land.
4. Cost for drainage and external works is for a secondary school site area of 6 950 square metres built on an average level site without complicated geotechnical conditions, utility diversions, etc. (i.e. a “green-field” site).
5. No consultancy services are required.
6. Furniture and equipment costs are excluded as they are usually borne by the sponsoring bodies of new schools.
7. The reference cost for comparison purpose is subject to review regularly. D Arch S will review, and revise if necessary, the reference cost which should be adopted for future projects.

Notes

- A. The piling cost is higher because the ground conditions require the use of 344 driven steel H-piles at an average depth of 46.8 metres. The increase in numbers of piles is caused by the additional imposed load on piles aroused from negative skin friction of this reclaimed land.
- B. The building cost is higher because of the larger construction floor area.
- C. The building services cost is higher because of the large construction floor area and the provision of air-conditioning as a noise mitigation measure.
- D. The drainage and external works cost is higher because of the larger total site area of **48EC** (14 380 m² as compared to the total site area of a standard secondary school and a standard primary school of 13 150 m²) and the need to modify Chi Shin Street to provide lay-by and the associated footpath adjoining to the school site.
- E. Consultants’ fees are required for contract administration, site supervision and out-of-pocket expenses.

**A comparison of the reference cost of
a 30-classroom primary school project
with the estimated cost of the primary section of 48EC**

\$ million (in Sept 2003 prices)

	Reference cost*	Primary section of 48EC	
(a) Piling	8.0	24.1	(See note A)
(b) Building	43.3	41.3	(See note B)
(c) Building services	11.5	10.9	(See note C)
(d) Drainage and external works	10.0	10.5	(See note D)
(e) Consultants' fees	–	3.1	(See note E)
(f) Contingencies	7.2	9.0	
Total	80.0	98.9	
(g) Construction floor area	10 727 m ²	10 239m ²	
(h) Construction unit cost {[(b) + (c)] ÷ (g)}	\$5,109/m ²	\$5,098/m ²	

*** Assumptions for reference cost**

1. The estimation is based on the assumption that the school site is uncomplicated and without unusual environmental restrictions. No allowance is reserved for specific environmental restrictions such as the provision of insulated windows, air-conditioning and boundary walls to mitigate noise impacts on the school.
2. No site formation works/geotechnical works are required as they are normally carried out by other government departments under a separate engineering vote before handing over the project site for school construction.

3. Piling cost is based on the use of 112 steel H-piles at an average depth of 30 metres, assuming that percussive piling is permissible. It also includes costs for pile caps, strap beams and testing. No allowance is reserved for the effect of negative skin friction due to fill on reclaimed land.
4. Cost for drainage and external works is for a standard 30-classroom primary school site area of 6 200 square metres built on an average level site without complicated geotechnical conditions, utility diversions, etc. (i.e. a “green-field” site).
5. No consultancy services are required.
6. Furniture and equipment costs are excluded as they are usually borne by the sponsoring bodies of new schools.
7. The reference cost for comparison purpose is subject to review regularly. D Arch S will review, and revise if necessary, the reference cost which should be adopted for future projects.

Notes

- A. The piling cost is higher because the ground conditions require the use of 282 driven steel H-piles at an average depth of 46.8 metres. The increase in numbers of piles is caused by the additional imposed load on piles aroused from negative skin friction of this reclaimed land.
- B. The building cost is lower because of the smaller construction floor area.
- C. The building services cost is lower because of the smaller construction floor area.
- D. The drainage and external works cost is higher because of the larger total site area of 48EC (14 380 m² as compared to the total site area of a standard secondary school and a standard primary school of 13 150 m²) and the need to modify Chi Shin Street to provide lay-by and the associated footpath adjoining to the school site.
- E. Consultants’ fees are required for contract administration, site supervision and out-of-pocket expenses.

沙田區議會
教育及福利委員會(二零零四年度)

第三次會議紀錄初稿

日期：二零零四年四月二十二日(星期四)
時間：下午二時三十分
地點：沙田區議會會議室

出席者

崔康常博士(主席)	沙田區議會議員
李子榮先生(副主席)	“
韋國洪太平紳士	沙田區議會主席
彭長緯太平紳士	沙田區議會副主席
陳國添先生	沙田區議會議員
陳盧燕冰女士	“
陳敏娟女士	“
鄭楚光先生	“
鄭則文先生	“
程張迎先生	“
周嘉強先生	“
方鎮邦先生	“
方玉輝先生	“
何厚祥先生	“
何秀武先生	“
何淑萍女士	“
簡永基教授	“
林康華先生	“
劉帶生先生	“
劉偉倫先生	“
羅光強先生	“
李錦明先生	“
李躍輝先生	“

出席者

梁志堅先生	沙田區議會議員
梁志偉先生	“
梁永雄先生	“
莫錦貴先生	“
莫偉雄先生	“
潘國山先生	“
鄧永昌先生	“
丁士元先生	“
曹宏威博士 BBS	“
蔡亞仲先生	“
蔡耀昌先生	“
衛慶祥先生	“
黃澤標先生	“
黃國雄先生	“
楊倩紅女士	“
姚嘉俊先生	“
余秀珠女士	“
鄭俊偉先生	增選委員
何權輝先生	“
何炳羲先生	“
李巧芸女士	“
吳信昌先生	“
吳月蓉女士	“
譚玉娥女士	“
黃戊娣女士	“
何宇鳳小姐(秘書)	沙田民政事務處行政主任(區議會)1

列席者

陳宇新先生	沙田民政事務助理專員
翁碧菁女士	教育統籌局高級學校發展主任(沙田)1
尹張麗嫦女士	房屋署房屋事務經理(沙田及馬鞍山)(一)
呂少英女士	社會福利署沙田區助理福利專員 1

應邀列席者

周偉誠先生
鄧忠明先生
黃福來先生

鄧發源先生
譚貫枝先生
趙金鳳女士
傅浩堅教授
馮治華博士
容萬城博士
招炳坤先生

建築署物業事務經理(沙田東)
屋宇署高級結構工程師
教育統籌局基礎建設及研究支援分部
首席助理秘書長
教育統籌局建校組高級教育主任
教育統籌局總學校發展主任(沙田)
教育統籌局建校組項目經理
香港浸會大學社會科學院院長
香港浸會大學教育學系系主任
香港浸會大學教育學系教學顧問
香港浸會大學秘書處行政部主任

旁聽者

郭漢光先生
四位新聞從業員
兩位市民

沙田民政事務處高級行政主任(區議會)

未克出席者

李立航先生
凌劉月芬女士
盧偉國博士
蕭家強先生

沙田區議會議員

“
“
“

負責人

歡迎詞

主席宣布會議正式開始，並歡迎各與會者，特別是以下人士列席本委員會：

- (i) 建築署物業事務經理(沙田東)周偉誠先生；
- (ii) 屋宇署高級結構工程師鄧忠明先生；
- (iii) 教育統籌局基礎建設及研究支援分部首席助理秘書長黃福來先生；
- (iv) 教育統籌局建校組高級教育主任鄧發源先

負責人

- 生；
- (v) 教育統籌局總學校發展主任(沙田)譚貫枝先生；
 - (vi) 教育統籌局建校組項目經理趙金鳳女士；
 - (vii) 香港浸會大學社會科學院院長傅浩堅教授；
 - (viii) 香港浸會大學教育學系系主任馮治華博士；
 - (ix) 香港浸會大學教育學系教學顧問容萬城博士；及
 - (x) 香港浸會大學秘書處行政部主任招炳坤先生。

2. 主席表示，凌劉月芬女士、盧偉國博士及李立航先生因事未能出席是次會議，並已向委員會提交書面請假申請。委員會同意上述委員的請假申請。

3. 主席表示，蕭顯航先生因公務繁忙，決定退出本委員會，因此本委員會的人數為 52 人。

I. 通過二零零四年二月二十四日會議紀錄 (會議紀錄 EW 2/2004)

4. 主席表示，直至目前為止，秘書處並沒有收到任何對二零零四年二月二十四日會議紀錄的修訂建議。委員會通過上述會議紀錄。

II. 資料文書

5. 委員知悉下列文書內容：

- (i) 政府部門就上次會議所議事項而提交的資料
(文書 EW 8/2004)

舍一部分，當局又是否完全了解有關幼稚園僭建物事宜背後的來龍去脈。最後，他希望與有關部門在會後繼續跟進該個案。

38. 翁碧菁女士回應說，這是個別學校的個案，她歡迎委員與有關的學校發展主任聯絡，再作跟進。

(周偉誠先生於此時離開；韋國洪太平紳士於此時到達。)

V. 「沙田第 11 區興建一所由『香港浸會大學』營辦的『一條龍』直接資助計劃學校」諮詢文件
(文書 EW 14/2004)

39. 教育統籌局基礎建設及研究支援分部首席助理秘書長黃福來先生及香港浸會大學教育學系系主任馮治華博士介紹文書內容。

40. 周嘉強先生表示，興學育才是一項偉大的工作，值得嘉許，奈何現在時機與環境皆不配合，故他對此建校計劃有所保留。剛才香港浸會大學(浸大)的代表說此新校是獨一無二的大學附屬直資學校，但他認為現在批准浸大營辦有關學校，將來此類學校必會陸續出現。有關學額供求方面，文件說要確保公營學校學額充足，並需於 2004/05 至 2007/08 學年加開 423 個中學班級以應付學額需求。就沙田區而言，若不包括收取學費及在全港收生的直資中學學額，沙田區仍欠缺 12 個中學班級。其實，充足學額的目標早已達到，現在更有學額過剩的情況出現，他相信殺校威脅於五年後會蔓延至中學，故此懷疑文件所載的資料是否正確。教育統籌局(教統局)既要殺校，同時又說要引入競爭，他不知這是良性抑或惡性競爭，尤其是直資學校既要政府付建校費用，將來又要利用公帑營運，興建此類貴族學校

的目的為何，是否欺貧縱富，並使所有中學生均以就讀貴族學校為目標。教統局局長於四月十八日稱直資學校可自行決定是否接受校本管理條例的規管，這實在是對直資學校的特別優待，他質疑當局為何對直資學校如此寬鬆，對資助學校則如此嚴格，收生情況稍不理想便說要殺校。再者，此類直資學校每年收取高達七萬元學費，並擇優而教，他詢問當局興辦此類學校是否朝着貴族學校的方向發展。若然屬實，則與有教無類的教育理念相違背，實違反有關專業操守。最後，直資學校可以在全港收生，這不單影響學校所在地區學額的供求，對其他地區亦會有所影響，尤其沙田區是學額過剩的重災區，他希望當局小心考慮。

41. 李躍輝先生對此項建校計劃表示支持。剛才周嘉強先生表示擔心有關學校會被視為名牌或貴族學校，但他個人對這些學校的出現並不反對，因為香港社會應給予市民選擇機會，讓有能力的人可選擇自己喜歡的求學方式及學校就讀。不過他擔心此項計劃似乎並不是給予精英有關機會，而是造成三歲定八十的情況，學生讀完幼稚園便可一直升班，對此他並不支持。他認為有關學校應在全港吸納學生，無論是在幼稚園、小學或是中學階段，讓高質素的學生有機會憑實力入讀有關學校，例如預留一些學位給全港所有考獲第一、二名的學生，直接給予他們面試的機會，這是「一條龍」概念中可以改善的地方。另外，他建議有關新校以獨立私立方式營辦，因為在直資計劃下，根據他的計算，該校每名小學生每年約會花費 22,000 元公帑，中學生則是 28,000 元。視乎學生數目，全校花費可達六千萬至一億元公帑。長遠來說，若該校營辦數十年，政府便需負擔數十億，甚至超過一百億元的支出。因此，若以獨立私立形式營辦，甚或連二億元的建

校費用也不需政府支付，是項計劃則會更理想。至於直資學校可否豁免受校本管理條例的規管，他反對政府凡事作出限制，因此希望有更多學校能獲得豁免。此外，對於本區學校學生可能被搶走的問題，他認為有競爭是好事，如學校本身有進步，便有能力把優質的學生留住。總括而言，他贊成有優質的學校出現，並支持繼續殺校。一些中學校長可能覺得自己辛苦教導出來或背景較好的學生給新校搶走，會對他們的學校不利，他對此表示理解及同情。

42. 程張迎先生非常欣賞浸大對沙田社區的承擔及在教育方面的建議，對其專家研究及辦學心得亦絕不懷疑。但根據教統局局長於去年十一月提交立法會的學校規劃文件，2002/03 學年的小學學額供應是 39,036 個，但只有 37,981 人就讀，故此剩餘 1,055 個學額；2003/04 學年有 37,390 個學額，但只有 36,170 人就讀，剩餘 1,220 個學額；中學的情況更令人擔憂，2002/03 學年的中學學額供應是 45,518 個，但只有 43,440 人就讀，剩餘 2,078 個學額；2003/04 學年有 46,130 個學額，但只有 44,100 人就讀，剩餘 2,030 個學額。這些都是教統局內部的數字，亦是千真萬確的事實。文件附件二臚列出各間新校的班級數目，但卻沒有列出有關學校將來投入運作後的實際就讀學生數目。根據他的資料，培僑中學將取錄 2,195 名學生，英基學校 2,100 名，浸大 2,195 名，基督教國際學校則 800 多名，他質疑教統局如何預測 2004/05 學年及 2005/06 學年小學及中學學位的供求情況。在 2004/05 學年，沙田區的小學班級供應是 1,137 班，需求則有 1,156 班，當中的確有十多班的短缺，但到 2005/06 學年，小學班級供應有 1,155 班，需求卻只有 1,077 班，剩餘 78 班；中學方面，2004/05 學年的班級供應約 1,200 多班，需求則有 1,150 多班，剩餘 50 多

班；2005/06 學年的供應有 1,230 多班，需求只有 1,151 班，剩餘 80 多班。若加上培僑中學以至基督教國際學校由 2005/06 學年開始所提供的班級數目，則中小學各增加 70 多班。換言之，在 2005/06 學年沙田區的中小學將各剩餘 150 班，故此，對於能獲浸大的殷切照顧，他只能慨歎來得不逢時。另外，現在的教育政策變成能者多付，他對此有所保留，並擔心會造成社會分化。不過無論如何，他很樂意與浸大進一步研究如何解決沙田區學額過剩的問題，然後再考慮是項另類教育的提供。

43. 黃福來先生的回應綜合如下：

- (i) 中學學額以全港需要作計算，根據教統局的推算，於 2007 年尚欠 400 多班才可滿足全港適齡學童的需要。但當由此宏觀計算收窄至沙田區內的學額計算，則有另一番景象。現有統計數字似乎反映出公營中小學的學額過剩，但其實以沙田區有大約 2,000 個剩餘中學學額為例，若將上述數字除以本區共約 1,000 個中學班級，則每班其實只有 2 個剩餘學額，故此學額過剩的情況其實並非嚴重。從宏觀角度進行規劃，很難做到供求絲毫不差。當局希望在學位數目上留有空間，讓家長有所選擇，同時亦推動學校自強不息。小學方面，有關統計數字未有包括小學全日制這因素的影響。現時在沙田區有八間小學尚未轉為全日制，當中共 160 多個課室其實是供雙倍數目，即 320 多班的上下午班學生使用，當上述班級轉為全日制後，學額供應的推算將較現時減少達 6,000 名；

- (ii) 教統局對學額數目的推算，其實已將區內所有新建學校所供應的學額計算在內。到 2007 年，沙田區將剩餘 97 個中學班級，但當中已包括直資學校所提供的班級。由於直資學校是全港收生，故實際供沙田區學生使用課室的供應數目會有所減少。再者，學生並不一定入讀自己居住地區的學校，各地區之間會有學生流動，故實際學額需求要視乎各學校的收生情況；
- (iii) 教統局鼓勵辦學團體營辦「一條龍」學校，希望學校取錄學生後，能一直教育他們，讓他們繼續在原校升讀，以實踐有教無類的教育理念。不過，當局亦希望有關學校收取中學生時，除附屬小學外，亦收取其他小學的學生，以保持流動性，及為家長提供升學選擇；
- (iv) 津貼學校所獲得的資助是按班級數目計算，財政方面有較大保障。直資學校是根據實際收生數目計算資助額，故此有關學校必須有優質的辦學水平，吸引到家長及學生，才能獲得資助，故此當局並無特別優待直資學校。另外，替子女選擇就讀學校權在於家長，若有優質的津貼學校提供免費學位，其競爭力絕不比直資學校差，尤其直資學校需收取學費，相比之下津貼學校更有優勢；及
- (v) 為全港所有適齡兒童提供免費普及基礎教育乃政府的基本責任。當局的教育理念是讓學生有所選擇，同時對每一名學生均提供一定的資助，因此入讀直資學校的學生應同樣獲得資助。再者，入讀

直資學校的學生增加，津貼學校的學生自然會減少，故此政府整體的資助額並不會增加。

44. 馮治華博士回應說，新校的幼稚園畢業生每年約有 80 至 100 人，相信大部分會選擇以「一條龍」形式升讀附屬小學。至於小學及中學，則會逐步開班，2006 年只開設小一及中一班級。就小一而言，每班約有 30 人，共 5 班，即全級約有 150 人。當中會收取其附屬幼稚園 80 至 100 名畢業生，其餘學額可供其他幼稚園畢業生入讀，相信可滿足沙田區居民的需求。不過，當該校將收取沙田區學生的上限訂為 20% 時，則實際收取沙田區的學生人數不會超過 30 人，而附屬中學收取沙田區學生的情況亦然，這或會令沙田區居民有所不滿，故此他希望委員在這方面給予意見。另外，擇優而教絕非浸大的辦學宗旨。該校着重全人教育及有教無類，因此打算將可獲獎學金的人數由政府所規定的最少 10% 增加至 15%。

45. 周嘉強先生表示，雖然有關代表剛才說該校幼稚園只招收 80 至 100 名生，但當「一條龍」計劃實施後，相信該校會招收更多學生，數目可達 800 至 1,000 人，排隊報名入讀的更會不計其數，家長亦會找尋各種門路，為子女爭取入學機會，造成畸形現象。此外，直資學校在接受政府資助之餘，又可自由收取學費，更不受教育資助則例的規管，有些則只受教育條例中最低的規管，這是否意味此類學校是高高在上的貴族學校，其他津貼學校則是次一等。正如他較早前所說，適當的時機是非常重要的，以往學額不足，當然沒有人會反對建校，但現在學額過剩，他不明白當局為何要一面殺校，另一面興建新校。

46. 李躍輝先生表示，若有關學校以私立或非直資方式營辦，不需政府資助其經常性開支，即每年每名學生資助二萬多至三萬元，總資助額每年達一億元，他相信各人也不會反對建校。另外，他不同意教統局說此類學校不會增加政府的長遠開支，因為現在一間直資學校已令政府需承擔四、五億元的開支，而將來亦不斷會有辦學團體申請營辦學校，這實在是一個長遠的包袱。

47. 黃福來先生回應說，雖然當局希望增加直資學校數目，建立一個多元化的教育體系，但事實上直資學校只佔全港公營學校一個很少的數目。以學位計算，超過 90%的學額屬津貼學校，即使有直資學校出現，政府開支也不會因而增加，因為無論學生入讀津貼學校抑或直資學校，政府也會給予資助。其實辦學團體需很大勇氣去營辦直資學校，因為此類學校需在市場上與其他學校競爭，要有質素保證及良好的運作，才可以令家長有信心，並樂意付出更多金錢讓子女就讀。從家長的角度出發，若有關學校運作優良，家長或會質疑為何政府不給予和津貼學校相同的資助，令其子女無法在這些優質的學校就讀，只能選擇入讀津貼學校。

48. 黃國雄先生表示，有更多優質的學校出現固然是好事，然而直資學校的出現將吸引更多學生選擇就讀，令其他學校因收生不足而遭殺校的情況更趨嚴重。他認為當局的政策相當矛盾，一面殺校，另一方面又建新校。另外，若有關新校在全港收生，這其實對沙田區居民並沒有太大吸引力，因此，為沙田區的福利着想，他希望該校可增加或優先取錄沙田區的學生。除此之外，有些因殺校而失去教席的教師其實是很資深及優秀的，他建議浸大給予面試機會，為他們創造就業機會。若有關方面只計劃從外國聘請教師，這只

會令本地教師更加徬徨，尤其將來相信會有更多辦學團體申請營辦直資學校。這些學校為爭取政府資助，必定會保持優質的教育水平。好的學校繼續出現，更多較平庸的學校則遭到殺校，屆時可能全港學校均變成直資學校，而直資學校選擇從外國聘請教師，這只會令更多本地教師失業。

49. 鄧永昌先生表示當局的政策十分矛盾，一方面殺校，另一方面又建新校，而且亦產生不公平的現象。多一間直資學校出現，其他學校面臨殺校的威脅更大。不過，「一條龍」學校有不少優點，例如當子女入讀其幼稚園後，「一條龍」升學方式能減輕家長替子女找學校時感到的徬徨感。學生在適應環境、心理發展及同學間的感情發展方面也較理想。再者，家長普遍擁護精英制度，如有選擇，相信他們都會選擇精英學校。至於直資問題，他認為有關學校以私立方式營辦會較為恰當。

50. 潘國山先生對浸大提出的方案表示欣賞。近期各間大學均提出整合，例如合併。現在浸大提出「垂直整合」的概念，實是全港首創，而無論是在內地抑或外國，以「一條龍」方式營辦的學校均十分成功。他希望各委員放遠目光至全港學額安排，甚至是大中華地區，並寄望浸大在香港走出一條有自己特色的教育之路。此外，他建議有關新校先以直資方式營運一段時間，獲得成功經驗後，再轉為私立學校，以吸納整個大中華地區的學生。

51. 黃福來先生強調，當局建校供辦學團體營運，出發點絕對是為下一代的未來利益着想，讓他們有更多選擇。計劃背後絕對沒有停辦學校的意圖，當局亦沒有打算把全港學校全部變成直資學校，學校的營辦方式絕對是由辦學團體自行決

定。當然該局有鼓勵一些現行的津貼學校回應市場需要，轉為直資學校，藉此可更靈活招收學生，不過是否轉為直資是學校本身的選擇，有些優秀的學校也沒有選擇轉為直資學校。有關人口發展趨勢，由於往年小學學生數目有所上升及內地兒童移居香港，他們已漸屆入讀中學年齡，於2007年實有需要增加中學學額以應付需求。不過當局亦預計就學人口將會逐漸下降，興建新校的需求亦會減少，屆時會考慮進行更多學校重建的工作，例如一些有三、四十年歷史的學校，地方十分狹窄，相比現有標準，面積可能連一半也及不上，這些學校很需要當局的扶持，或者興建新的校舍供他們重置。這些建校計劃不會使學額增加，而當上述學校轉往新校舍時，可選擇維持以津貼學校形式運作。

52. 教育統籌局總學校發展主任(沙田)譚貫枝先生在回應時表示，教統局非常關注學校因縮班而產生超額教師，並於過往數年研究各種機制以紓緩有關情況，例如透過各區的學校發展組，主動以問卷方式了解有哪些學校出現超額教師及數目有多少。在收集上述資料後，該局會提供網上資訊服務，於網上通知超額教師哪些學校有空缺。在指定期間內，當一些學校有教師空缺時，他們必需優先聘用超額教師。該局亦曾安排專業面談、為超額教師提供特設代課教師職位，並透過共享職位等方法，從而紓緩學校超額教師的情況。共享職位計劃的彈性很大，可以是二人共享一職，甚至有些學校將一個空缺由全校教師共同承擔。該局已透過簡介會及各區的學校發展組，向學校詳細解釋上述措施。另外，當局最近尋求撥款，設立自願離職計劃。當小學出現超額教師，有關學校可按獲分配的限額，安排教師提早離職，以紓緩超額問題。

53. 馮治華博士表示，浸大的招聘宗旨是廣納賢才，任何招聘均必須公平及公開，故此對於要求優先照顧及考慮沙田區因縮班而出現的超額教師，浸大不能作出任何承諾。而且該校應優先聘用居住於沙田區的教師，抑或是在沙田區學校任教的教師，這些都不是浸大所考慮的。他們會維持以公平公開，選賢與能的方式，於本地及外國招聘教師。有關質素保證的問題，政府會與辦學團體簽訂為期五年的合約，若辦學情況不理想，政府有權收回辦學權，這正是對直資學校的監管，亦是直資學校與津貼學校的分別。要取消或收回津貼學校的辦學權是很困難的事，故此直資學校的出現其實是一種質素保證的進步。據他了解，教統局的目標是直資學校佔全港學校約10%，即使將來真的將所有學校變成直資學校，也只是因為直資學校較為優勝，才使政府這樣做。在資助模式的問題上，政府以公帑興建學校，可採用津貼學校形式運作，每年給予直資學校某一個數額的資助。若有關新校以直資模式運作，政府的支出其實完全一樣。假如直資學校不獲政府資助，則有可能變成全私有的貴族學校，無法達致有教無類的目標。故此，直資學校與津貼學校只是運作模式上的差別，公帑開支方面其實並沒有分別。

54. 黃國雄先生認為有關方面根本沒有考慮聘用超額教師，教統局對此亦無能為力。浸大以政府公帑興建及營辦學校，既可以與其他學校不同，又有自己的決定權，現在要求浸大聘用超額教師，浸大卻不予理會。「一條龍」學校的資源充裕，較其他學校優勝，故此可以預計將有很多人申請入讀，因而令其他學校遭到殺校，導致教師失業，這正是政府的政策矛盾之處，殺校時說有關學校如何差劣，建校時則列出一大堆好處，

即使是小孩子也會覺得有問題。

55. 何權輝先生請委員參閱於會上派發的「沙田區學額基本資料」，若說學校學額是以全港計算，他希望各委員留意，由2002年至2010年，6至11歲的預計全港學生人數一直下降，下降幅度達16.7%，而根據教統局的網頁資料，截至2003年12月底，沙田區中學亦有學額空缺情況，全港計算亦然。此外，在立法會教育事務委員會一月三十日的會議上，沙田區中學校長會及小學校長會表達了不少意見，最後會議達成共識，表示不反對建校計劃用於達致小學全日制的目標，亦不反對學校原址重建和另覓地點重置校舍。換言之，在沙田區建校是為一些較舊，設備較差的學校重置校舍，但對於以其他理由興建新校，基於人口下降的原因，無論是直資學校抑或是私立獨立學校，亦應按該區的學額需求作個別審議。其實沙田區中學校長會一直認為沙田區的學位失衡，早於十多年前已指出學位過剩，當時本區的學校已有一定的空缺學額，須招收其他地區的學生。即使校長會與學校派位組不斷商討，也未能找到長遠的解決方法。教統局應早已掌握到人口正不斷下降，但仍然繼續建校，包括早年的津貼學校及近年的直資學校，此規劃上的失誤浪費了不少公帑，今時今日更因建校而令其他學校遭到殺校，令教師失業。教統局多年來花費不少資源培訓教師，現在卻推出「肥雞餐」，迫令有關教師提早退休，這實在是浪費資源。其實沙田區學校每年取錄的外區學生，很多最終也沒有入讀，同時本區學生亦有不少選擇於他區的學校就讀，形成更多的空缺學額。失誤由教統局所造成，卻要由教師整體的士氣、學生教育的質素去承擔，他認為並不公道，故此沙田區中學校長會反對此建校計劃，並支持在原區建校，讓學校重置或加快小學全日制，他相信沙田區小學校長會

亦有相同的看法。

56. 鄭俊偉先生希望有關方面會預留一部分學額，優先考慮取錄沙田區學生。

57. 鄭楚光先生支持教統局於沙田區興建此學校。有關殺校問題，他希望浸大考慮聘用那些受影響的教師。至於學額方面，如當局提交的數字正確，在 2007 年真的需要增加班數才可滿足需求，則不可能等到屆時才建校。另外，優質的學校可吸引學生報讀，繼而吸引更多人遷往學校所在地區居住。換言之，當此優質的學校興建於沙田，將可吸引更多人遷入本區，令本區興旺，這對區內其他學校亦有好處，因為當學生未能成功入讀此優質學校，他們會選擇入讀區內其他學校。此外，他相信有競爭才有進步，而沙田區內現時有很多學校是非常優秀的，故他不擔心有殺校的情況出現。最後，他表示有關建校或殺校的事宜，可能亦會影響現時在座的校長、教師等，他們會否因此而反對建校，而在表決時又可否投票，當中或會存在利益衝突問題。

58. 黃福來先生回應說，雖然整體統計數字顯示有空置學額存在，但這不代表沒有建校的需要。整體來說，平均每班中學班級只有一個空置學額，這並不表示在規劃上有不妥善之處。在小學方面，現時全港的學額供應數字，部分是以上下午班計算，故此將來當所有半日制小學轉為全日制後，有關供應數字將減少一半。當局規劃學校發展時，希望學生可於原區就讀，至於有學生選擇就讀於他區的學校，這是家長及學生的個人選擇，當局不能加以強迫。然而，當局有責任因應小學全日制的推行，以及現有中學是否足夠來作出規劃，並希望新建學校運作優良，可吸引本區學生就讀，達致原區就讀的目標。至於未來人口

問題，2007年後人口將會繼續下降的確是事實，但這不代表有學校會因此而停辦。如果學校本身自強不息，維持競爭力，令家長的選擇更平均，則每間學校均可繼續營辦下去。以往沙田區人口較多，當局因應需要興建學校。現在人口有所下降，令學額供應相對多了，當局已研究如何解決此失衡情況，例如在學校重置計劃中，一些校舍殘舊或不合現有標準要求的學校，在遷往新校舍時，如認為本區的學額供應已經太多，當局歡迎有關學校遷離本區，申請在其他有較多人口及學額不足的地區重置校舍；而作為沙田區內三間官立中學的辦學團體，政府亦積極研究可否將有關學校遷離沙田區，以減少沙田區的學額供應，紓緩學額供求失衡的情況。

59. 何權輝先生表示，如果有公平殺校原則，而有一些學校確實是不合乎有關原則，那麼遭殺校也是無可厚非。沙田區學額已經過剩，但仍然興建新校，相反在其他學位不足的地區，卻又不見有新校興建。換言之，殺校只會集中在那些有大量學校及學額的地區發生，這對沙田區並不公平。沙田區多年來也有學額過剩的問題，興建新校只會加快殺校速度，屆時無論學校的辦學水平是好是壞，可能也會遭到殺校。而在其他地區，由於沒有新校興建，現有學校的辦學水平即使再差劣也可繼續生存。據沙田區中學校長會的理解，市區亦有建校用地，相信教統局建校組亦清楚知道。

60. 楊倩紅女士表示，沙田區是學額過剩的重災區，若有關新校建於上水或北區，相信必定獲得支持。她詢問現時北區有多少間直資學校，當局是否有需要將所有直資學校建於沙田區。她認為殺校同時會殃及教師，現時有很多教師每晚工作至七、八時也未能下班，當局只管說提升教學質

素，這對現有學校及教師並不公平。當局應檢討過往的政策為何會導致今日的局面。

61. 黃澤標先生表示，浸大乃高等學府，辦學當然有一定水準，但是次提交的文件內容卻流於空泛，只提及理念性的東西。他認為浸大應提供更多有關中小學的資料，例如該校是以兩文三語抑或國際文憑組織 (International Baccalaureate Organization (IBO)) 的課程開班、學生需要參加哪些考試及要否參加會考等。另外，文件表示浸大已投得同區的教育用地，用作興建「香港浸會大學國際學院」，提供兩年制副學士課程，他詢問上述學院將取錄哪些學生，是否那些完成國際文憑組織課程的學生。他亦懷疑該學院的設施，包括游泳池、演講廳及飯堂等，是否真的如文件所說，會供附屬中小學使用，並會考慮開放給社區人士使用。

62. 委員會副主席李子榮先生詢問教統局有否其他大學如浸大般申請辦學。另外，文件表示浸大於 2003 年 5 月已投得同區的教育用地興建副學士學院，他詢問當時是否已有興建中小學的計劃。若是的話，為何有關方面不提早諮詢區議會。他質疑現時才進行諮詢並不合時機，因今日的情況似是米已成炊，不得不通過此項計劃。他認為教統局應將諮詢期提前，並增加透明度。此建校計劃的好處是讓家長可以選擇優質的教育，壞處則是搶去優質學生，正反各有理據及論點。以他個人而言，即使是支持此計劃，亦是有條件地支持，有關的五個條件包括：

- (i) 取錄沙田區學生達 20% 的上限訂得太高，他建議將有關數目訂於 10% 至 15%；
- (ii) 政府須嚴格監控收生情況，特別是取錄

沙田區學生的情況；

- (iii) 盡量給予社區人士使用新校的設施，例如文件所說的圖書館、運動場、飯堂等。他希望有關方面盡快計劃如何可方便沙田區居民使用設施；
- (iv) 降低政府須支付達二億二千六百多萬元的建校費用。基於公帑問題，他希望浸大承擔多一些建校費用，減低政府的支出；及
- (v) 政府立即停止批准興建新校。

63. 何厚祥先生表示，會議上所提交的文件表示全港各區均有不同程度的空置學額問題，而在目前及未來五年間，一些地區有學額過剩，另一些卻學額不足。若以現時全港所有學校可提供的班級數目計算，在 2004 年尚欠 126 班。到 2008 年，則欠 388 班。即使現在興建這些直資學校，於 2008 年亦只是勉強可以平衡全港的學額供求。他認為上述數據出現矛盾，既然現時有如此大量的空置學額，實際上不可能會欠缺班數，學額應該完全足夠。究竟沙田現在面對的情況如何，當局根本無法令人可清楚了解整個情況。他作為本區的教育工作者，亦面對縮班及超額教師問題的威脅，故此深明教育全工在這方面的憂慮。正如中學校長會所說，這是教統局因錯配學位而造成的問題，當局有責任妥善處理及解決問題。如果整體上因全港班數不足而有建校需要，他可以予以支持。但如果要將有關學校建於沙田區，他會支持李子榮先生要求浸大限制取錄沙田區學生的比例訂於 10%。10% 是一個合理的數目，因為沙田區人口佔全港人口約 10%，如果要滿足全港均衡機會，則沙田區獲分配 10% 學額已是足夠，對

本區的影響亦較少。

64. 曹宏威博士,BBS 表示,是次討論令他重新思考教育的目的為何。剛才委員提出不少很現實的問題,例如出生率持續下降,學校則越來越多,該等學校將如何生存下去。他認為社會上人口有波動是必然的,即使沒有新校興建,仍會有因人口波動所引起的淘汰問題,故此不應從個別學校的生存空間去看有關問題。他認為只要有下一代,教育將會永遠辦下去。若從這角度出發,則應將要求放於質素上。去年在英基學校建校計劃中,他獨排眾議,質問有關團體,該校的學生會否服務香港社會,而他個人認為不會。現在浸大提出興建「一條龍」學校,他認為應重新思考有關問題。他在出席是次會議前,前往荃灣聖芳濟中學演講。該校表示各區均有爭奪學生的問題,而出席有關演講的都是中四及中六級學生,沒有中五及中七級學生,這令他想到每個班級均有一些特性,這些特性於升班時候尤其明顯,因為某些班級不用考試。他不贊成以考試作為評核學習的唯一標準,故此,如果能有一個公正的制度,給予學生發揮所學的機會,他必定會加以贊成。他與傳媒有廣泛交流,浸大的名字無人不知,有教育往績可作參考。他只想有關方面回答,在小學升班時,有何機制決定學生升班還是留級,又如何保證及肯定學生會服務香港和中華民族。

65. 沙田區議會副主席彭長緯太平紳士表示,家長一定希望讓子女在辦學質素理想、有前景、或對子女的培育有信心的學校就讀。當市民要求政府加速推行小學全日制時,卻又不許當局將一些不受家長和學生歡迎的學校關閉,這是很困難的事。其實一些學校的結束,可令其他上下午校轉為兩間全日制的學校,這對學生及教育發展均有幫助。當然他亦十分關心教育界全工的工作,同

意需要給他們一些支援，但這些支援並不代表保護主義。他指律師、會計師、工程師這些職業均沒有工作保障，但教師卻有很多人關心他們的工作保障。如果凡事也給予保障，可能會減慢教師本身的進步。社會是不停進步的，學校收生不足是對教師很大的挑戰，正好讓他們思考如何令學校受家長歡迎，以保住自己的工作，這亦是教師的責任。故此，當有高質素的新校出現，並深受家長歡迎，如果不容許這些學校存在，不單是下一代的損失，亦是社會的損失。他認為應在兩者取得平衡，即使希望維護教育界全工的工作機會，也不應任由差劣的教師繼續工作。如果區內甚至全港越多出色的學校，讓家長有所選擇，他相信學生的水平越可得到提高，並不會因為沙田區固定只有 10%或 20%學生屬第一組別，多開一間第一組別學校便會把有關學生搶去。相反，將來可以因為各間學校的辦學質素高，以致有 30%、40%甚至 50%學生均屬第一組別。人們應有這樣的目標，才可以提升教育水平。他很欣賞沙田區內某間小學，當面臨收生不足時，與另一辦學團體合作，利用現有的硬件資源發展更優質的教育。有些學校即使不受家長歡迎，卻仍然堅持保留自己的學校，在此情況下，他質疑為何仍要維護這些學校。

66. 程張迎先生表示，如果區內中學是在公平的基礎上競爭，質素差的學校被殺校應是死而無悔。但現在的問題是，這些以新辦學形式出現的學校，先天條件已非常優越，包括資源運用及收生自主權，致令現行中學在體制上受着束縛，不能在公平的情況下競爭。他反對為教育界作出任何的保護，但值得深思的是，大家是否希望香港社會完全走向一個市場主導的教育形態，令能者多付，付出越多，越能獲得更多更好的教育機會。這完全不是膚淺的說要保障教師的工作，而

是要看整個社會的教育體制，當中有否價值上的轉變。就着學額問題，根據教統局的資料，2006年將會有 80 班剩餘班級，再加上 2007 年以後開始營辦的數間學校，沙田區事實上將有過百班的過剩班級，使區內其他學校很難承受及面對。

67. 何秀武先生表示，每逢開學或升中時致電區內學校校長，總是沒有人回覆。當大家指出有所謂學位過剩時，他卻是想找個學位也覺很困難，他對此很難理解。

68. 黃國雄先生表示，殺校是因為出生率下降，而非教學質素問題，當中亦不涉及保護主義。根據何權輝先生所說，立法會達成共識，若要將資源投放在沙田，便應優先讓沙田區市民享用，他質疑浸大現在的做法是否抹殺了當局最初通過讓他們在沙田區選擇地方建校的目的。在整個討論中，他看不到浸大以立法會的共識作為討論基礎，當局對此應作出回應。最後，他重申殺校並不是因教師質素問題。若以教學質素來作出衡量，他對此有所保留。

69. 黃福來先生的回應綜合如下：

- (i) 暫時未有其他大學申請營辦中小學，故當局十分珍惜是次浸大以大學團體身分營辦中小學，希望可為家長提供更多選擇，造福下一代；
- (ii) 現時在市區仍有機會找到建校用地，例如在西九龍填海區、舊機場、將軍澳及官塘等。但一般而言，在市區可找到建校用地的機會較新界區少，而且部份可能要待土地平整及發展後才可確定土地用途。再者，教統局未來建校計劃的

重點，是讓一些設備落後、面積小的舊校搬遷及重置。因應各區學額的供求情況，有關學校可申請重置，以解決地區供求不平衡的問題；

- (iii) 現時北區只有一所直資中學，而且該區亦沒有太多建校用地。對於當局建校予團體申請辦學，其資助模式是直資抑或津貼形式，完全是辦學團體的選擇，並不是由當局決定；
- (iv) 教統局的學額機制是盡量滿足地區需求，但卻不能保證沙田區的學生全部會選擇在原區就讀，只希望學校可有優良的辦學質素，吸引本區學生就讀。即使未來人口下降，也不表示有學校需因此而停辦，因為只要各間學校也辦學優良，吸引家長讓子女入讀，那麼每間學校也可以開班，繼續營辦下去；
- (v) 統計數字上所謂的空置學額，平均每個中學班級只有一個，空置學額問題並不嚴重。當局亦預計至 2007 年仍有中學生的增長，故需提供一定數量的中學學額。小學方面，學額供應包括一些上下午校的學額數目，如果在 2007 年全面推行小學全日制，有關供應數字應減少一半；
- (vi) 現時有 31 間小學開始停止取錄小一學生，教統局理解這些學校所面對的困難，並已為他們作出特別安排，例如進行特別視學，讓當局視察有關辦學質素如何，又或者讓那些學校與其他較受歡迎的學校合併，以減少停辦學校數目。

當局已積極研究各種方案，以減輕學校因人口下降而收生不足，繼而導致停辦的情況；

- (vii) 教統局曾於本年一月向立法會解說有關中小學整體學額規劃的方法，並清楚交代未來數年的建校需要及計劃。統計數字顯示沙田區在 2005 年將約有 80 班的剩餘班級數目，其實有關學額供應數字已將未來會落成的新校學額計算在內，包括所有直資學校，因此才有過剩學額。假如浸大所營辦的直資學校只取錄 10% 至 20% 的沙田區學生，則沙田區學額總供應將進一步減少。其他直資中學亦是在全港收生，因此這些學校的學額不應只計算在沙田區學額供應內。在立法會上，議員表達了不少意見，其中一些亦與是次會議所提出的意見相同。教統局於當日會議上希望議員支持因推行小學全日制或重置校舍而建校，以及那些已將建校用地分配予辦學團體，並已籌劃了很長時間，須立即實行的建校計劃。當時立法會也一致支持為推行小學全日制及重置校舍而建校。至於是否支持在其他情況下建校，則要就每一個計劃作個別及審慎的考慮。浸大此項計劃不屬於為推行小學全日制或重置校舍而建校，但有關用地已分配予浸大一段時間，浸大亦籌劃了很久，故此當局到來區議會，向各與會者交代全盤情況。至於可否提早到區議會進行諮詢，其實當局希望與辦學團體就各項細節商量妥當，並掌握充分的資料後，才向區議會講解計劃。此外，去年剛巧是區議會選舉，有一段時間不能進

行諮詢，故此到現在才向區議會諮詢；
及

- (viii)總括而言，當局希望設立一個多元化的教育制度，讓學生有更多選擇，這最終亦是為學生着想，並寄望他們建設香港。當局亦留意到人口下降，有些學校可能需要停辦。該局希望可透過其他措施去解決問題，減低教育界全工的憂慮。

70. 香港浸會大學社會科學院院長傅浩堅教授表示，是項建校計劃已經籌備了四年之久，邀請了不少專家提供意見。若此計劃獲得通過，浸大將於本年九月，即新校正式投入運作前兩年聘請校長。浸大亦很高興能於石門營辦一所國際學院，那是一個將招收四千名學生的重大計劃，若將擬建的中小學加上此國際學院，教師總數將達四百人。浸大於六、七年前首先以自負盈虧方式開辦副學士課程，成效相當理想，因而獲政府撥地興建另一所提供副學士課程的國際學院。浸大認為這是一個很好的機會，在興建國際學院的同時，也在旁興建中小學。是次擬建的中小學將提供本地課程，同時亦提供國際文憑組織的課程。一向以來，浸大的教師大多數是香港人，不足10%是外籍教師，這正是浸大的宗旨，即訓練本地人才，以回饋社會。另外，浸大早於十年前已開始培訓中小學教師，每年大約訓練200名職前教師及600至700名在職教師。這是一個很重大的責任，而在訓練教師的過程中，浸大希望有一所中小學，讓他們可實踐其意念，達致雙贏的效果。由於上述中小學教師亦會返回浸大協助教學，浸大相信這可加強他們在師資培訓方面的力量。這種運作方式在香港從沒出現過，亦並非容易辦到。在招聘教師方面，無論是回流教師，抑

或遭殺校的教師，只要是優秀的便會予以考慮聘用，具豐富經驗的更受歡迎。其實直資學校亦面對一定的風險，因其財政預算中所訂定的教師薪金並非全部也可達到薪酬級別的頂點，大部分只是訂於中位數。此外，有關預算只涵蓋約八年的薪金開支，如果收入不足，辦學團體需自行作出承擔，這是辦學團體需要留意的。

71. 周嘉強先生提出以下動議，並獲程張迎先生和議：

「鑑於 2006-2007 學年或以後，沙田區之中小學學額將出現嚴重過剩之現象，為免出現惡性競爭及導致部分學校需面臨倒閉之虞，本委員會認為短期內不宜在本區再建新校。

本委員會同時要求教統局積極考慮採用小班教學政策，以提升本區中小學教育質素，並以此紓緩學額過剩之隱憂。」

72. 黃澤標先生表示是次會議是討論浸大的建校計劃，會上各有正反意見。但周嘉強先生的動議提及小班教學，令有關問題變得複雜及混淆。

73. 周嘉強先生回應說，如果黃澤標先生認為動議中第二段可以刪去，他會同意有關建議。

74. 劉帶生先生對上述動議表示絕對贊成，並認為黃澤標先生的擔憂是不必要的，因為現在的問題是學位過剩及失衡，而動議中的第二段正可承接上述問題，故此整個原動議是值得支持的。

75. 黃澤標先生表示，小班教學並不只是涉及沙

負責人

田區，更是全港的問題。他同意劉帶生先生的意見，並贊成小班教學，但並非只在沙田區實行，故有關要求會令問題變得複雜及概括。

76. 主席宣布休會十分鐘，讓委員考慮清楚有關動議，然後再進行表決。

(休會十分鐘。)

77. 李子榮先生提出以下修訂動議，並獲鄭楚光先生和議：

「沙田區議會教育及福利委員會有條件地支持浸會大學於本區興建學校：

- (1) 將招收沙田區居住學生的人數比例上限訂為 10%至 15%；
- (2) 政府必須嚴格監察收生情況，確保(1)項之運作；
- (3) 盡量給予本區居民使用相關之公眾設施，例如圖書館、運動場等；
- (4) 若再有其他建校建議，政府必須盡早諮詢本區議會。」

78. 黃國雄先生表示，是次會議未有就上述修訂動議第(1)點的人數比例作出討論，他詢問如何訂定有關比例為 10%或 15%；有關第(2)點要求政府必須嚴格監察，他相信政府辦不到，因為辦學團體只是向政府索取資助，其餘事宜均由有關團體自己負責，根本不用遵守政府的條款，故此這一點並沒有用；至於第(3)點要求，他認為與建校根本扯不上關係。他詢問假如上述三點中只要有一點不能達到，這是否代表不能建校。他認為此修訂動議提出那麼多條件，單是要全部通過這些條款，已是為有關計劃設定很多限制，較原動議更

加難以獲得通過，而且此修訂動議將小班教學及殺校的概念也除去，故他對此有所保留。

79. 潘國山先生表示，其實委員已就修訂動議中第(1)點作出討論，其中有些委員更建議將有關人數比例擴大，有些委員則明確表示希望把該比例限制在 10%或以下，他個人則建議將有關比例由 10%至 15%改為 10%或以下。

80. 主席表示，各委員對動議內容有不同的意見，假如提出動議的委員拒絕作出修訂，委員只需表態贊成抑或反對有關動議。

81. 程張迎先生詢問現在是否一個動議辯論的過程，可否就動議內容表示意見，他不希望含糊地作出表決，並希望公平地處理兩項動議。

82. 彭長緯太平紳士表示，委員已就是項議題進行近三小時的討論，亦十分踴躍發表意見，其實各委員對兩項動議的內容也有很清晰的理解，他認為可就這兩項動議作出表決，以結束此議題。

83. 程張迎先生完全反對李子榮先生的修訂動議。剛才於休會時，他向馮治華博士表示非常欣賞浸大的辦學理念，但卻不認同該校私下作出自我約束，將沙田區收生比例限制於 20%的水平，因這對沙田區居民並不公平，亦對辦學者本身不公平。他認為這限制根本是不必要的，有關方面要辦學便應做得灑脫些，不辦學亦可以理解作因應本區環境不適合興建新校。他認為辦學者沒有需要提出這些沒有意義的自我約束，而從學校行政角度上出發，他完全反對李子榮先生的修訂動議。

84. 劉帶生先生認為討論不應設下時間限制，會

議常規亦沒有限制辯論時間。既然正反雙方各有意見，他質疑為何要就辯論時間作出限制。

85. 李子榮先生表示會維持其修訂動議的內容。

86. 主席表示，正反雙方已發表不少意見，支持者着眼於辦學質素及家長的選擇，反對者則着眼於區內學校受影響的問題。其實教育問題中必定有不同人士持不同意見，即使再討論下去，所表達的意見也只會是重複。若李子榮先生拒絕更改其修訂動議的字眼，則只有進行表決。另外，他詢問教統局及浸大會否接受李子榮先生修訂動議中所列出的條件。

87. 傅浩堅教授表示沒有問題。

88. 曹宏威博士, BBS認為李子榮先生修訂動議中第(1)點的字眼可以斟酌，而第(4)點則不應列為條件之一，因為該點不是這次建校的必然條件，故應將第(4)點的「(4)」字刪去。

89. 李子榮先生同意曹宏威博士的意見，將第(4)點的「(4)」字刪去。

90. 蔡耀昌先生詢問，如果有關修訂動議中有任何一個條件不能達到，這是否表示本委員會不支持此建校計劃。此外，如有關辦學團體及政府根本不能保證做到那些條件，那麼現在的討論也是徒然。就修訂動議第(3)點要求學校開放圖書館、運動場等給公眾，他詢問是否有此先例。他並質疑學校圖書館是否屬於公眾設施。將來有關方面可能會反口，說學校圖書館並非公眾設施，即使不開放也符合第(3)點的要求。

91. 主席表示，以往討論英基學校建校計劃時，

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也曾要求有關方面在有需要時開放運動場，教統局在其他建校計劃中亦有條文規定，若公眾人士有需要，應開放運動場給他們使用。

92. 黃福來先生表示，當局有鼓勵學校開放其設施予公眾使用。

93. 主席表示，教統局批准建校時會與辦學團體簽訂協議，列出一些條件，要求辦學團體遵守，否則會收回其辦學權。故此只要將修訂動議第(2)點列為其中一項條件，教統局便會跟進。

94. 黃福來先生回應說，辦學團體有相當的自主權，若他們自訂有關的收生比例，可書面作出承諾，教統局樂意監察浸大，確保其履行承諾。

95. 蔡耀昌先生表示，修訂動議第(3)點的「盡量」字眼意思欠清晰，提出動議的委員與其他委員對有關字眼可能有不同的理解，即使通過了這修訂動議，大家亦很難判斷有關方面是否已做到。

96. 主席表示，以往英基學校有開放運動場，但卻沒有開放圖書館。由於圖書館較難管制，他詢問李子榮先生會否考慮把開放圖書館的要求刪去。

97. 李子榮先生表示不會再修訂其修訂動議，並希望繼續爭取。

98. 傅浩堅教授表示，擬建新校是在全港收生的，故將取錄沙田區學生比例訂為 10%至 15%並沒有問題。有關第(2)點政府的監察也是沒有問題的。至於第(3)點要求，只要在合理時間或收取費用的情況下，有關設施可以開放予公眾使用。

99. 方鎮邦先生詢問，如果有關新校招收沙田區學生不足 10%至 15%，是否表示可即時把學校關閉，教統局又會如何處理。另外，有關開放學校設施的要求，當局會否將之列入規範，限制學校必須開放其設施予公眾人士使用。政府又會如何作出監察，有否賞罰制度。剛才辦學團體只是說在有需要時開放學校設施予其他學校進行比賽活動，而不是開放設施予公眾人士使用，他希望有關方面作出澄清。

100. 主席表示，一般來說，辦學團體有權開放學校設施，但並不表示凡有人想使用設施便要開放給他們使用。辦學團體可以批准，亦可以不批准。如果有關團體完全不批准其他人士使用，則是違規。

101. 香港浸會大學秘書處行政部主任招炳坤先生表示，浸大對於開放新校設施予公眾人士使用持開放態度。不過，在滿足市民需求的同時，亦要照顧該校學生及家長的訴求，當中必須作出平衡，故此浸大不能於此時隨便作出承諾，保證將所有設施開放。他相信全港也沒有任何一間學校可以作出這樣的承諾。

102. 方鎮邦先生詢問，當局建校及將辦學權批出時，是否已將各項條款列明，包括開放運動場、圖書館等設施，規範辦學團體必須履行。

103. 黃福來先生表示，這要視乎團體本身的意願，如果他們願意作出有關承諾，有關承諾可作為辦學安排的一部份。

104. 鄭則文先生表示，津貼學校受資助則例規管，但直資學校卻不是，他詢問政府是否真的可以達到修訂動議第(2)點的要求，對浸大作出嚴格

監管。

105. 曹宏威博士, BBS 議建將修訂動議第(1)點改爲「不多於百份之十五」。另外，他認爲應一併討論周嘉強先生提出的原動議。他指出原動議語意不清，例如「2006-2007 學年或以後」中的「以後」是指直至甚麼時候，而「短期內」又是指多少年內。

106. 何權輝先生表示，如日後在沙田再有建校計劃，當局應及早諮詢本委員會。

107. 黃國雄先生表示，其實教統局的文書早已列出李子榮先生修訂動議上的條件，他質疑有關修訂動議的作用爲何，因爲該修訂動議只是將那些條件複製，然後說是有條件地支持，他認爲這根本不算是一個動議。

108. 李子榮先生表示，經他再細心分析，他同意將其修訂動議第(1)點的比例改爲「不超過百分之十五」。

109. 周嘉強先生表示不會因應曹宏威博士的意見而對他的原動議作出修訂。

110. 鄭則文先生詢問，政府將如何規管有關新校的收生情況。

111. 黃福來先生回應說，資助則例不適用於直資學校，但直資學校的辦學權並非永久的，一般的服務協議爲期十年，如中途該辦學團體未能達到政府要求，政府可收回其辦學權，故此不是沒有津貼則例便不受監管。

112. 委員會以後提先決方式，先就李子榮先生的

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修訂動議進行表決。委員會以 21 票支持，15 票反對，4 票棄權，通過下述修訂動議：

「沙田區議會教育及福利委員會有條件地支持浸會大學於本區興建學校：

- (1) 將招收沙田區居住學生的人數比例訂為不超過百分之十五；
- (2) 政府必須嚴格監察收生情況，確保(1)項之運作；
- (3) 盡量給予本區居民使用相關之公眾設施，例如圖書館、運動場等；

若再有其他建校建議，政府必須盡早諮詢本區議會。」

(簡永基教授於此時離開。)

VI. 教育工作小組撥款申請

(文書 EW 15/2004)

113. 委員會通過下列教育工作小組提交的撥款申請：

<u>活動名稱</u>	<u>批准款額</u>
『創意校園』2004 戲劇教育計劃 一工作坊	82,880 元
『健康校園』一八式太極拳	96,140 元

VII. 工作小組報告

(文書 EW 16/2004)

114. 委員知悉教育工作小組及關懷弱勢社群工作小組的會議紀錄內容。委員會並通過教育工作

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小組、關懷弱勢社群工作小組和長者福利工作小組的成員名單，以及關懷弱勢社群工作小組經修訂的職權範圍。

VIII. 下次會議日期及時間

115. 主席宣布，下次會議將於二零零四年七月六日(星期二)下午二時三十分於沙田區議會會議室舉行。

116. 會議於下午七時五分結束。

沙田區議會秘書處

STDC 13/15/35

二零零四年五月

西貢區議會
社區事務委員會
二〇〇三年度第三次會議記錄

日期：二〇〇三年八月十九日（星期二）

時間：上午十時正

地點：西貢區議會會議室

<u>出席者</u>	<u>出席時間</u>	<u>離席時間</u>
溫悅球先生，JP（主席）	上午十時正	上午十一時四十五分
周賢明先生，MH	上午十時〇五分	上午十一時四十五分
陳國旗先生	上午十時正	上午十一時四十五分
范國威先生	上午十時正	上午十一時四十五分
羅祥國博士	上午十時正	上午十一時四十五分
樓曾瑞先生	上午十時正	上午十一時四十五分
陸惠民先生	上午十時正	上午十一時四十五分
伍炳耀先生	上午十時正	上午十一時四十五分
石志強先生	上午十時〇五分	上午十一時四十五分
黃慶華先生	上午十時〇五分	上午十一時四十五分
區能發先生	上午十時正	上午十一時四十五分
甘美馨女士	上午十時正	上午十一時四十五分
呂麗冰女士	上午十時正	上午十一時四十五分
張奕欽先生	上午十時正	上午十一時四十五分
陳國安先生	上午十時正	上午十一時四十五分
湯婉卿女士	上午十時正	上午十一時四十五分
祁麗媚女士	上午十時正	上午十一時四十五分
俞美儀女士	上午十時正	上午十一時四十五分
黃澤生先生（秘書）	西貢民政事務處行政主任（區議會）3	

列席者

王婉蓉小姐
李念桃女士
周志成先生

西貢民政事務處民政事務助理專員
西貢民政事務處高級行政主任（區議會）
西貢民政事務處一級行政主任（區議會）

趙金鳳女士	教育統籌局項目經理
余約賓先生	教育統籌局項目主任
李志明牧師	香港基督教播道會聯會
周耀榮先生	香港基督教播道會聯會
施家殷先生	凱達柏濤建築師有限公司
朱海山先生	凱達柏濤建築師有限公司
李永偉先生	社會福利署黃大仙及西貢區福利專員
黃毓棠先生	社會福利署黃大仙及西貢區助理福利專員
伍吳麗春女士	社會福利署黃大仙及西貢區社會工作主任
林均柏先生	房屋署房屋事務經理
黃世平先生	教育統籌局高級學校發展主任（西貢）
梁永恆先生	廉政公署高級廉政主任

缺席致歉者

吳仕福 BBS 太平紳士	林長志先生
林咏然先生	何佩玲女士
林正財醫生，JP	謝紹求先生
溫怡忠先生	練子強先生
李紹輝先生	張民傑先生
吳維英先生	

(一) 歡迎詞

主席歡迎各委員、增選委員和部門代表出席二〇〇三年度西貢區議會社區事務委員會第三次會議，特別是教育統籌局項目經理趙金鳳女士、教育統籌局項目主任余約賓先生、香港基督教播道會聯會李志明牧師、香港基督教播道會聯會周耀榮先生、凱達柏濤建築師有限公司施家殷先生、凱達柏濤建築師有限公司朱海山先生、社會福利署黃大仙及西貢區福利專員李永偉先生及房屋署房屋事務經理林均柏先生。

2. 主席提醒各委員，在會議進行期間須關上流動電話及傳呼機，以免影響會議進行。委員如未能出席會議，必須事先以書面方式把缺席原因通知秘書處。此外，主席表示，會議記錄將

開列委員的出席及離席時間。主席請委員盡量在會議結束後始行離席，以免會議因法定人數不足而提早結束。

3. 主席表示，由於人手調配關係，林均柏先生由是次會議開始，將代替駱曾美蓮女士出席本委員會會議。主席續表示，吳仕福先生、林咏然先生、林正財醫生、溫怡忠先生、李紹輝先生、吳維英先生、謝紹求先生、林長志先生、何佩玲女士、練子強先生和張民傑先生因事未能出席是次會議，而他們已於會前向秘書處請假。

(二) 通過上次會議記錄

4. 主席指出，秘書處於會前收到黃毓棠先生一項修改建議，黃先生建議把第 14 段第 2 行「...『關懷行動』服務隊每組工作人員每天只為一個家庭維修傢具。」修改為「...『關懷行動』服務隊每組工作人員每天只為一個家庭維修家居。」

5. 委員一致通過二〇〇三年度第二次會議記錄。

(三) 新議事項

將軍澳第 65 區興建一所直接資助學校（中學暨小學）
[SKDC(CA)文件第 8/03 號]

6. 趙金鳳女士和施家殷先生以幻燈片介紹上述計劃。

7. 委員就上述將軍澳第 65 區即將興建的一所政府直接資助（下稱「直資」）學校（中學暨小學）所提出的意見及有關代表的回應載錄如下：

- (i) 陸惠民先生查詢，上述第 65 區的直資學校是否會由同一位校長負責管理小學部和中學部。倘如是，則在行政管理上可藉着資源分享，達到節省成本的目的。李志明牧師認同陸先生的意見。他表示，該校將由一位

校長及兩位分別為小學部和中學部的副校長負責管理。

- (ii) 甘美馨女士查詢，第 65 區直資學校的中小學部是否會同步開課。她又詢問，該校的所有小六生是否可以原校升讀中一。周耀榮先生回應表示，該校在開學的首年將會先開辦中一及小一班別，隨後一年會再開辦中二及小二班別，如此類推。此外，趙金鳳女士指出，政府推行「一條龍」計劃的目的，是希望學生可以原校升中，培養他們對學校的歸屬感，而家長對子女升中問題的憂慮，亦可隨之減少。不過，趙女士補充說，學生仍然有權選擇入讀其他中學。
- (iii) 范國威先生建議該校考慮在有需要時把兩個相連的籃球場合併為小型足球場，以收一物二用之效，一方面可滿足學生不同的需要，另一方面又可培養學生對不同體育活動的興趣。李志明牧師認為范先生的建議甚具參考價值，校方會仔細考慮。李牧師補充說，如校方日後籌得足夠款項，更會考慮在校內興建游泳池。
- (iv) 范國威先生又查詢，拓展署的【將軍澳進一步發展可行性研究】可會影響第 65 區直資學校的原來設計。他並關注該校的確實落成日期。趙金鳳女士回應表示，教統局為配合該研究，已把該校的位置西移，又為了配合該校特別的校舍設計，該校的佔地總面積比一般學校多出一千平方米。趙女士續表示，教統局會與辦學團體及各部門緊密合作，務求該校的校舍可在二〇〇五年竣工。
- (v) 陳國安先生建議在該校加設歷奇設施（如攀石設施及繩網等），讓學生透過這方面的活動，鍛鍊體能和培養克服困難的意志。陳先生又建議安裝太陽能發電設施，以推廣保護環境和節省能源等饒富教育意義的信息。施家殷先生表示可考慮陳先生的建議，但補充說，該校的設計已盡量符合環境保護的要求，如校舍會具

備最大的採光面，令室內可以充分利用天然光照明，減輕電費開支。

(vi) 樓曾瑞先生關注該校的學費。周耀榮先生回應表示，小學部的學費初步定為每月 1,000 元，而中學部的學費則介乎每月 1,200 至 1,400 元。

(vii) 甘美馨女士查詢：何種教學語言。周耀榮先生回應表示，小學部和中學部分別以母語及英語作為教學語言。

(viii) 陳國旗先生表示，將軍澳的小學普遍出現收生不足情況，反觀區內的中學學位卻十分短缺。他因此查詢，如該校小學收生不足，可會考慮彈性地利用小學部份學額，改作中學學額，以配合區內的發展需要。趙金鳳女士回應稱，現時將軍澳的小學學位空置率低。她表示，倘學校擬增加中學學額，必須先考慮各方面的配套，如小學校舍的設施未必能適用於中學生。

(ix) 伍炳耀先生關注該校的傷殘人士設施。施家殷先生表示，他們已按照《無障礙手冊》的指引，加設應有的傷殘人士設施。

(會後註：趙金鳳女士補充，根據上述將軍澳第 65 區資助學校辦學團體最新的建校計劃，落成日期會推遲一年，預計在 2006 年年中落成，同年 9 月開課。)

8. 委員的其他意見及有關代表的回應載錄如下：

(i) 主席查詢，將軍澳區內共有多少所直資學校。趙金鳳女士回應表示，除擬建的直資學校外，將軍澳區內還有 5 所直資學校，包括優才（楊殷有娣）學校、真道學校小學部及中學部，已於去年及本年落成；另外兩所為匯知中學及香島中學，它們均是直資高中學校，位於第 73A 區，將於本年十一月落成。

- (ii) 范國威先生對政府的「學校村」概念表示贊同，認為「學校村」有助培養學生學習的興趣和對學校的歸屬感。他因此查詢，當局可會在將軍澳發展學校村。趙金鳳女士回應說，將軍澳第 73A 區十一月落成的 3 所學校，由於位置相近，共用一個運動場，運作模式已近似學校村。趙女士續說，教育統籌局（教統局）原本在將軍澳第 65 區及 86 區規劃興建兩條學校村，但第 65 區受拓展署的【將軍澳進一步發展可行性研究】所影響，目前只有一所小學和擬建的一條龍學校，至於第 86 區興建學校村的計劃，要視乎政府本年年底公布的土地運用政策，教統局初步預計會興建 3 所一條龍學校及 1 所小學。

監管慈善籌款活動的安排

擬議的《慈善機構籌款活動最佳安排參考指引》及公開登記冊 [SKDC(CA)文件第 10/03 號]

9. 李永偉先生以幻燈片介紹上述事宜。

10. 委員的意見及部門代表的回應載錄如下：

- (i) 陳國安先生建議由社會福利署（社署）印製統一的慈善籌款收據，供各籌款機構採用，以防範詐騙行爲。李永偉先生表示，他會把陳先生的建議向署方反映。他補充說，到目前爲止，以慈善籌款爲名而進行詐騙的情況，在本港並不多見。
- (ii) 樓曾瑞先生建議社署在公開登記冊上詳列各慈善機構的背景資料，以方便公眾查閱。李永偉先生回應說，上述公開登記冊除列出各慈善機構的名稱外，還包括各機構的聯絡地址／電話／網頁名稱／電郵地址。公眾在有需要時，可直接聯絡有關機構，以查詢更詳細的資料。
- (iii) 樓曾瑞先生表示，既然上述《慈善機構籌款活動最佳安排參考指引》（下稱「指引」）規定慈善機構不得