立法會 規劃地政及工程事務委員會

制定和推行綠化總綱圖 — 淮度報告

目的

本文件旨在:

- (a) 向委員匯報制定和推行綠化總綱圖的最新情況;
- (b) 就經修訂的制定綠化總綱圖研究程序,諮詢委員的意見;以 及
- (c) 就制定下列地區的綠化總綱圖的撥款申請,諮詢委員的意見
 - 九龍西的旺角/油麻地;以及
 - 港島的上環/灣仔/銅鑼灣。

背景

- 2. 綠化總綱圖是透過研究地區的特色和獨特需要,爲地區訂定整體 綠化大綱,並爲規劃、設計和推行有關工程提供指引。
- 3. 鑑於綠化的機會可以在不同時間出現,故綠化總綱圖包含短期、 中期及長期的綠化措施:
 - 短期 這類措施會配合區內現有布局,不會和現有土地用 途及/或交通安排衝突,並可在一、兩年內推行;
 - 中期 這類措施通常會配合市區更新或重建一倂施行;以及
 - 長期 這是描繪地區的最終綠化遠景。要達致這遠景,須多方面長期齊心協力,克服諸如可用土地、密集的地下裝置

等限制,亦須採取積極創新的方法,例如公路兩旁的綠化長廊、天台花園/平台花園,以及採用垂直栽種模式進行綠化等。

- 4. 為地區制定綠化總綱圖,須就下列項目進行大量工作:
 - (a) 研究地區的當前狀況,以找尋綠化機會;
 - (b) 為地區擬備策略性主題栽種計劃;
 - (c) 就選擇主題植物進行詳細規劃,務求展現地區的特色;
 - (d) 進行土壤研究,以栽種合適的植物品種;
 - (e) 探究工地的限制和地下公用設施裝置,以便選取合適的種植方法;
 - (f) 與下列單位磋商
 - 政府部門(路政署、水務署、地政總署、康樂及文化事務署、運輸署等);
 - 非政府機構(例如市區重建局、香港房屋協會、地鐵有 限公司等);
 - 私人發展商;以及
 - 公用事業公司;以及
 - (g) 因應城市規劃和土地使用等考慮因素,檢討地區綠化工作的中、長期前景。
- 5. 我們需要大量人力資源進行上述工作。再者,在制定優質和可持續發展的設計,以符合相關各方的期望,多個專業範疇(例如園境師、土力工程師、土木工程師、城市規劃師、土地測量師等)的豐富技術知識和正確的專業判斷能力,也是不可或缺的。考慮到在內部人手資源尤其是園境師方面的限制,我們認爲委聘顧問進行綠化總綱圖的制定和詳細設計工作,是在期望的時限內能夠符合有關需要而又最具成本效益的方法。

先前已提供予事務委員會和工務小組委員會/財務委員會的資料

- 6. 有關詳情臚列如下,以供委員參考:
 - (a) 在 2005 年 7 月 13 日的事務委員會會議上,我們向委員簡介 了制定和推行市區綠化總綱圖的一般方法。我們當時也告知 委員,當局已委聘顧問分別就制定尖沙咀和中環的綠化總綱 圖進行兩項研究。委員普遍歡迎建議,並提出意見供政府當 局考慮;
 - (b) 在 2005 年 11 月 22 日的事務委員會會議上,我們就下列項目有關的兩項建議撥款申請,諮詢了事務委員會的意見:
 - 推行尖沙咀及中環的建議綠化計劃,所需款項為 3,410 萬元(按 2005 年 9 月價格計算,包括尖沙咀所需的 2,460 萬元和中環所需的 950 萬元);以及
 - 為九龍西和港島的其他選定地區制定綠化總綱圖,所需 款項為 6,420 萬元(按 2005 年 9 月價格計算,包括分別 根據 35CG 及 36CG 號工程計劃為九龍西和港島制定綠 化總綱圖和綠化工程的詳細設計所需的 2,860 萬元和 2,060 萬元,以及為進行相關的工地勘測所需的 1,500 萬元);
 - (c) 在 2005 年 12 月 21 日的工務小組委員會會議上,我們就上述(b)項向工務小組委員會申請撥款。委員當時就建議的各方面提出查詢。鑑於委員所表達的關注,當局撤回建議,並承諾修訂建議然後再提交;
 - (d) 在 2006 年 2 月 28 日的事務委員會會議上,我們獲本委員會支持首先落實推行尖沙咀和中環的建議綠化計劃,而所需費用按 2005 年 9 月價格計算爲 3,410 萬元(按付款當日價格計算則爲 3,740 萬元並包括應急費用)。我們當時匯報指出將在下一階段才跟進如何爲九龍西和港島的其他選定地區制定綠化總綱圖;以及
 - (e) 在 2006 年 4 月 6 日的工務小組委員會會議和在 2006 年 4 月 28 日的財務委員會會議上,就尖沙咀和中環綠化工程提交 的撥款申請(即上文(d)項)獲得通過。

最新情況

A. 尖沙咀和中環的建築工程

7. 在財務委員會於 2006 年 4 月 28 日給予批准後,尖沙咀和中環的 綠化工程已於 2006 年 5 月展開,並且一直順利進行。**附件 1** 載有一些合 成照片,顯示建議的綠化工程在完成培植期所達致的效果。

B. 經修訂的制定綠化總綱圖研究程序

8. 在事務委員會和工務小組委員會先前的會議上,委員曾建議政府當局在制定綠化總綱圖的初期徵求區議會的意見。我們當時承諾會檢討現行的諮詢機制。在過去數個月,我們也接到要求,希望公眾有更多機會參與有關地方/地區的研究程序,原因是區議會和有關地區的當區居民應明白社區的意願,亦具備推行綠化工作的經驗(不論成功與否)。因此,我們建議延展我們的研究程序,以便在擬備綠化總綱圖前,根據加强地區參與模式向相關各方蒐集更多意見,包括從一開始就諮詢區議會或其下的有關小組委員會、爲當區市民舉辦專題論壇等。有關工作不僅會大大幫助顧問了解地區特色、找出合適地點及當地限制和定出綠化主題,而且也有助各方面在制定綠化總綱圖時達成共識、建立伙伴關係和凝聚歸屬感。附件2所載的流程圖介紹了建議採用的加强地區參與模式。

C. 分階段爲市區的餘下選定地區制定綠化總綱圖

- 9. 正如上文第 6(d)段所述,儘管我們已獲批撥款進行尖沙咀和中環的綠化工程,但我們尚未就九龍西和港島的其他選定地區的綠化總綱圖制定工作取得撥款。在過去數個月內,政府當局已檢討日後應如何跟進有關工作。與其一次過申請撥款爲九龍西和港島餘下的各個選定地區制定綠化總綱圖(正如於 2005 年 12 月 21 日向工務小組委員會提交的申請),我們現建議把項目規模縮小,在初期只申請撥款用以制定下述綠化總綱圖:
 - 為九龍西的旺角和油麻地制定綠化總綱圖(即在稍後才跟進 有關深水埗、紅磡、九龍塘等各區的工作);以及
 - 為港島的上環、灣仔和銅鑼灣制定綠化總綱圖(即在稍後才 跟進有關北角、筲箕灣、香港仔等各區的工作)。

- 10. 如採用了上述方法,我們既可以更有效管理有關項目,又能夠在過程中汲取寶貴經驗以應用於日後的工作。在聽取事務委員會委員的意見後,我們建議在立法會稍後復會後,向工務小組委員會/財務委員會申請撥款。不過,我們希望在此強調一點,就是我們充份理解有需要加速在其他地區的綠化工作,以改善環境,而我們亦會致力盡快完成這項工作。
- 11. 另外,我們已仔細研究過委員在先前會議上所提出的意見,並會── 在日後制定綠化總綱圖時採納合適的意見。附件 3 的表內載列有關詳情, 可供參閱。

將提交予工務小組委員會/財務委員會的撥款申請

- 12. 依據上文第 9 至 11 段所述,並聽取事務委員會委員的意見後,我們將向工務小組委員會/財務委員會提交下述撥款申請:
 - (a) 爲九龍西的旺角/油麻地制定綠化總綱圖(即涉及把工務計 劃項目第 **35CG** 號:「九龍西綠化總綱圖 — 研究及工程」 部分項目提升級別);以及
 - (b) 為港島的上環/灣仔/銅鑼灣制定綠化總綱圖(即涉及把工務計劃項目第 **36CG** 號:「港島綠化總綱圖 研究及工程」部分項目提升級別)。
- 13. 每個項目的範圍包括:
 - (a) 制定綠化總綱圖的顧問費;
 - (b) 就各有關綠化總綱圖所建議的短期綠化措施,擬備詳細設計 (直至完成最終設計爲止)的顧問費;以及
 - (c) 所需進行的工地勘測。
- —— 14. **附件 4** 及 **5**,分別載有就旺角/油麻地和上環/灣仔/銅鑼灣的 建議綠化總綱圖所訂定的研究範圍。
 - 15. 我們估計上述項目的總費用約為 1,810 萬元(按付款當日價格計算),包括就九龍西的旺角/油麻地而把第 35CG 號部分項目提升級別所需的 920 萬元,以及就港島的上環/灣仔/銅鑼灣而把第 36CG 號部分項目提升級別所需的 890 萬元。有關分項數字如下:

				百萬	元		
		35C	G	36C	G	合詞	Ħ
(a)	顧問費		5.9		5.6		11.5
	(i) 爲第 12 段所述地 區制定綠化總綱 圖	4.4		4.2		8.6	
	(ii)就短期綠化措施 擬備詳細設計	1.5		1.4		2.9	
(b)	工地勘測工程		2.2		2.2		4.4
(c)	應急費用		0.8		0.8		1.6
	小計		8.9		8.6		17.5 (接 2005 年 9 月價格計 算)
(d)	價格調整準備		0.3		0.3		0.6
	合計		9.2		8.9		18.1 (按付款當 日價格計 算)

- 16. 上文所列的總費用為 1,810 萬元,較我們於 2005 年 12 月 21 日向工務小組委員會提交的文件內相應部分的費用,在整體上降低約 14%。這是由於我們能夠盡量善用地區相關人士對工地限制、綠化機會和主題栽種的知識及寶實意見,以及土木工程拓展署增加投放資源,所以能將制定綠化總綱圖的顧問費由 1,140 萬元減少至 860 萬元(即減少 25%)。
- 17. 如獲撥款批准,制定綠化總綱圖的工作將在 2007 年 1 月展開,以期在 2008 年 3 月完成。
- 18. 我們稍後將就如何在本港其他地方落實綠化總綱圖,再次諮詢本 事務委員會。
- 19. 建議的研究過程不會招致任何經常開支。我們估計各項建議的研究和工地勘測工程將會提供約 22 個職位(18 個專業/技術人員職位和 4 個工人職位),共需 214 個人工作月。

未來路向

- 20. 如獲本事務委員會贊同,我們將進行以下工作:
 - (a) 諮詢油尖旺、灣仔和中西區各區的區議會;以及
 - (b) 在立法會稍後復會時,向工務小組委員會/財務委員會申請 撥款。

附件

附件 1 - 顯示尖沙咀和中環的建議綠化工程的合成照片

附件2 - 制定綠化總綱圖的「加強地區參與模式」的流程圖

附件 3 - 對委員意見的回應摘要

附件 4 - 就旺角和油麻地的建議綠化總綱圖所訂定的研究範圍

附件 5 一 就上環、灣仔和銅鑼灣的建議綠化總綱圖所訂定的研究範圍

環境運輸及工務局 2006年7月

立法會規劃地政及工程事務委員會 2006年7月25日會議的討論文件 「制定和推行綠化總綱圖 - 進度報告」的附件

Annexes of Discussion Paper on

"Development and Implementation of
Greening Master Plans Progress Report" for LegCo
Planning, Lands and Works Panel
Meeting on 25 July 2006

附件 1 Annex 1

尖沙咀建議綠化工程的 合成照片

Photomontages of Proposed Greening Works in Tsim Sha Tsui



Upon Completion of Establishment Period 剛完成培植期





Upon Maturity 成熟後

Example 1 - Salisbury Road 例子— - 梳士巴利道



Upon Completion of Establishment Period 剛完成培植期





Upon Maturity 成熟後



Upon Completion of Establishment Period

剛完成培植期





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Upon Completion of Establishment Period 剛完成培植期





Example 4 - Nathan Road near Austin Road 例子四 - 彌敦道近柯士甸道



Upon Completion of Establishment Period 剛完成培植期





Upon Maturity 成熟後

中環建議綠化工程的合成照片

Photomontages of Proposed Greening Works in Central



Upon Completion of Establishment Period 剛完成培植期





Upon Maturity 成熟後



Upon Completion of Establishment Period 剛完成培植期





Upon Maturity 成熟後

Example 7 - Junction of Queensway and Cotton Tree Drive 例子七 - 金鐘道與紅棉道交界



Upon Completion of Establishment Period 剛完成培植期





Upon Maturity 成熟後



Upon Completion of Establishment Period 剛完成培植期





Upon Maturity 成熟後

Example 9 - Chater Road by Legislative Council Building 例子 九 - 遮打道近立法會大樓



Upon Completion of Establishment Period 剛完成培植期

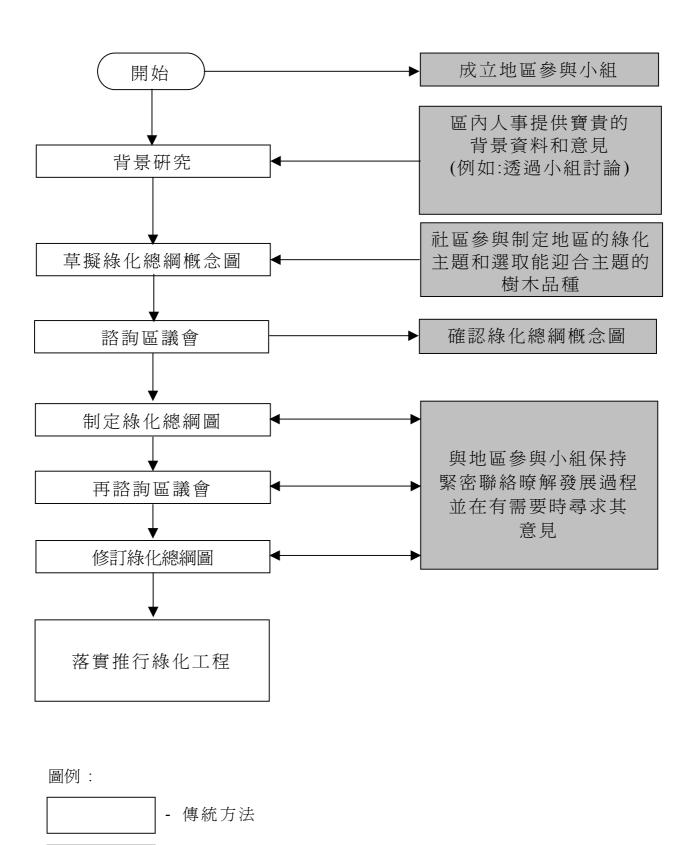




Upon Maturity 成熟後

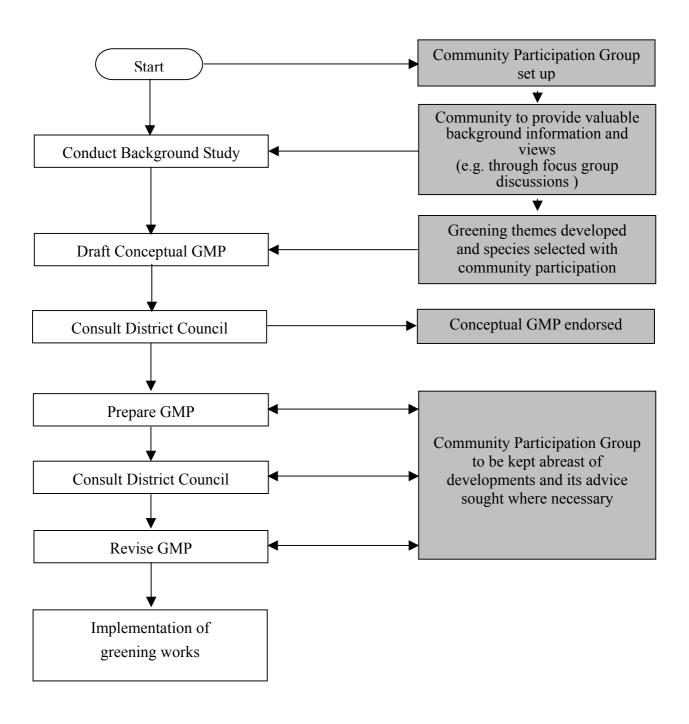
附件 2 Annex 2

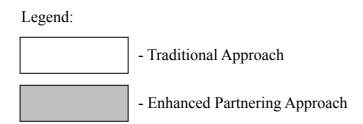
制定綠化總綱圖的「加強地區參與模式」的流程圖



- 加強地區參與模式

Enhanced Partnering Approach in Developing GMPs





附件 3 Annex 3

附件 3

委員在先前會議上提出的意見 以及政府當局的回應一覽表

- (1) 制定綠化總綱圖的一般事宜
- (2) 設計和選擇植物品種
- (3) 與其他部門的配合
- (4) 保養
- (5) 社區參與
- (6) 與尖沙咀和中環有關的事宜

(1) 制定綠化總綱圖的一般事宜

	立法會議員的意見	政府當局的回應
1.	應訂定可量度的表現指	我們已根據每區綠化總綱圖訂定預計栽種的植物數量。這些目標植物數量可用
	標,以便監察進度。	作爲表現指標,以便監察進度。此外,土木工程拓展署將嚴密監察顧問的工作,
		以確保質量和成本效益。
2.	政府當局應加快進度,並應	政府當局將盡快制定各區的綠化總綱圖,並會優先在人口稠密的地區(特別是綠
	優先處理綠化程度最低,亦	化程度偏低的地區)分期進行這項工作。
	即是有最大綠化需要的地	
	區。	
3.	如有需要,應把停車位改作	將予跟進,例如把加拿分道的路旁停車位改爲種植地帶的建議,已經納入尖沙
	綠化用途。	咀的綠化總綱圖。
4.	爲了盡量增加種植空間,應	政府當局和公用事業公司一直致力改善地下裝置的安排和公用服務設施記
	致力改善地下裝置的安	錄,包括利用電子化公用設施記錄聯通系統來提升以電子方式交換公用設施記
	排,並妥爲記錄。	錄的效率。此外,亦已設立一個聯絡機制,以便公用設施機構可在其他機構進
		行掘路工程時,參照工地外露的設施,更新有關記錄。有賴各方面的通力合作,

	立法會議員的意見	政府當局的回應
		設施記錄的準確程度已逐步提升。舉例說,在過去5年間,設施損毁個案已減
		少 68%。
		如有需要,公用設施機構會向政府部門、發展商或有關機構提供其保存的記
		錄。這種做法有助推行綠化工作。
5.	應考慮在行人天橋和斜坡	將予跟進。就 <u>行人天橋</u> 的綠化工作而言,我們已經發出了內部技術指引,規定
	種植攀緣植物,因爲該些植	除了在獲豁免的情況外,所有新建行車天橋和行人天橋都必須具有綠化元素。
	物既不需太多空間,又可提	礙於空間和承重能力的限制,我們或許不能在所有現存天橋進行全面的綠化工
	供良好的綠化效果。	程。在這些情況下,我們會設置可移動的花盆。
		我們亦已經制定政策,規定須盡量使 <u>人造斜坡</u> 看似天然斜坡,藉此改善環境。
		土木工程拓展署轄下土力工程處將會在可能的範圍內,綠化所有在防止山泥傾
		瀉計劃獲鞏固的斜坡。
6.	會否把綠化措施推廣至新	鑑於政府和市場同樣受到資源限制,而且與新界的地區相比,市區一般有較高
	界,使新界居民也能受惠。	的人口密度和較低的綠化程度,故當局會優先在市區推行綠化總綱圖。不過,
		綠化工作屬長期措施,當局日後會視乎情況把綠化總綱圖推廣至新界地區。

	立法會議員的意見	政府當局的回應
7.	內地不少城市的綠化措施	市區綠化殊非易事,在香港推動市區綠化更是困難重重。本港是全球人口密度
	都有周詳規劃,並取得理想	最高的地區之一,市區舊區內空間嚴重不足,而在行人路地底又滿佈公用服務
	成效,香港可加以借鏡。	設施和管道。再者,街道狹窄,加上路旁的高樓大廈,也令植物難以直接吸收
		陽光。以上各種因素,使綠化工作困難重重。然而,我們會盡力在各種限制下
		做好綠化工作,並會參考海外經驗探索新措施。
8.	應委聘單一顧問負責全港	我們擬分期推展工作,以便汲取經驗,適當地在日後工作應用。如此一來,規
	綠化總綱圖的規劃和設計	模較小的顧問公司也有機會獲遴選負責部分研究工作。此外,聘用多於一家顧
	工作,藉此加快項目進度。	問公司,也有助豐富綠化建議的變化。
9.	九龍西發展迅速,應加快在	將予跟進。
	該區推行綠化計劃。	
10.	政府當局應在顧問工作槪	將予跟進。
	要清楚訂明有關概念及規	
	定。	

立法會議員的意見	政府當局的回應
11. 制定綠化總綱圖的顧問費	我們已嘗試盡量降低費用,詳情請參閱本文件內文。不過,鑑於須進行的工程
似乎過高。	規模龐大/種類繁多,而且有需要尋求專業人士的服務,因此預計費用無法再
	予調低。我們亦想指出,我們會透過公開招標遴選顧問,故政府將可按照市場
	價格採購顧問服務。

(2) 設計和選擇植物品種

	立法會議員的意見	政府當局的回應
1.	當局應作出策略性的整體	我們的原意是根據地區特色,制定富代表性的綠化主題。舉例來說,我們分別
	規劃,確保在不同地區栽種	建議以"翡翠玉帶"及"金融中心",作爲尖沙咀及中環綠化總綱圖的主題。在擬
	不同的植物,以展現地區特	定綠化主題時,我們會徵詢當地社區的意見,盡可能避免主題重疊。此外,在
	色,並且避免栽種的植物有	選擇主題時亦會考慮不同因素,包括該區的環境,目前的綠化情況、生態因素
	所重覆。	等。
2.	會否優先選用本地品種。	將予跟進。我們爲某地區選擇栽種的樹木時,會考慮樹木是否可以在該區生
		長、與周遭環境是否相配,以及能否配合該處的生態環境。如環境合適,所選
		定的樹木會是本地品種。如所選用的爲外來樹種,則這些樹木一般都已移植香
		港多時。
3.	爲何選擇在某些寬闊道路	在可能範圍內,必定先栽種樹木。只有在因行人流量極高等因素下,不能栽種
	的欄杆上以花盤盛載小型	樹木,才使用掛在欄杆上的花盆。擧例來說,在尖沙咀和中環,並無建議使用
	植物,而不栽種樹木。	掛在欄杆上的花盆。

		北京港口的口座
	立法會議員的意見	政府當局的回應
4.	爲何選用生長速度極快的	某些植物只適宜種植於某些位置及環境。在選擇合適樹種時,我們須考慮環境
	樹種,例如細葉榕(這種樹	布局、生態條件、土壤類別等問題,並會徵詢當地社區的意見。例如細葉榕應
	的樹根龐大,或會使地面凸	栽種在公園而不是狹窄的行人路以避免使地面凸起。同樣地,石栗應種在美化
	起)及石栗(這種樹的果實	市容地帶而非行人路以減少傷及途人。
	堅硬,或會擊傷途人)。	
5.	詢問爲何洋紫荆通常只會	我們會在合適地方種植洋紫荆,例如在立法會大樓附近,以彰顯大樓富象徵意
	種於公園內,而道路上則較	義的重要地位。不過,洋紫荆並不耐風,不宜種植於強風凜烈的地點。
	爲少見。	
6.	某些工程設計未能展現原	有關意見將予跟進,並轉告顧問。我們會盡量在地上種植,避免使用混凝土花
	擬的視覺效果及綠化成	槽。當在地上植樹有極大困難時,我們才會使用混凝土花槽,及種植攀緣植物
	效,反而令人覺得過度使用	在花槽四周垂下,以改善視覺效果及減少混凝土感覺。
	混凝土,令栽種效果變得乏	
	味。	

立法會議員的意見	政府當局的回應
線化不僅是栽種樹木或灌 木,還須加添環境的美感。	將予跟進。

(3) 與其他部門的配合

	立法會議員的意見	政府當局的回應
1.	與屋宇署聯絡,訂定樓宇外	我們支持在窗台栽種植物。至於新建成樓字,屋宇署的《作業備考第 68 號》,
	牆花架的技術規定,以便在	已把從外牆伸出闊度在 500 毫米以下的窗邊花槽,豁免計入上蓋面積和地積比
	私人樓宇安全地裝設花	率。這項指引可以鼓勵發展商提供窗邊花槽,以便綠化環境。
	架,讓個別住戶進行綠化。	
		至於現有樓字,由於整體結構各有差異,故此不能訂出標準花架設計。
2.	《建築物條例》(第123章)	綠化總綱圖包含短期、中期以至長期措施;而綠化長廊因須預留更多空間作栽
	應予修訂,放寬有關上蓋面	種,將在長期措施中提供。由於這些建議可能會對規劃和土地政策有所影響,
	積的規定,鼓勵發展商預留	故此我們會作仔細研究。
	更多空間興建道路,使道路	
	闊度足以栽種樹木。	

	立法會議員的意見	政府當局的回應
3.	與有關地區的規劃處聯	負責制定綠化總綱圖的土木工程拓展署,經常與規劃署保持聯繫。土木工程拓
	絡,找尋綠化機會,包括設	展署對規劃署的闢設行人專區計劃十分了解,並會借助這些計劃,提升有關地
	置行人大道。	區的綠化情況。
4.	民政事務總署應就個別地	在加強地區參與模式之下,我們會徵詢所有相關各方的意見,而民政事務總署
	區的綠化工程提出意見和	將會在這方面提供協助。在制定綠化總綱圖過程中,我們亦會尋求漁農自然護
	建議。在制定綠化總綱圖	理署/康樂及文化事務署的協助。
	時,亦應更充份利用漁農自	
	然護理/康樂及文化事務	
	署的專長。	

(4) 保養

	立法會議員的意見	政府當局的回應
1.	確保植物得到良好保養。	按綠化總綱圖項目而完成的綠化工程,在 12 個月培植期之後,將會移交康樂及文化事務署負責保養。該署有專職人員負責這方面的工作,而且經驗豐富。
2.	政府當局有否任何經改良的保養和澆水系統。	植物保養和灌漑的跨部門指引已經發出。例如:在尖沙咀和中環的綠化工程的詳細設計內,在合適的情況下,已包括如澆水系統等可以節省人力的設施。
3.	有否備存市區所栽種樹木 數目及品種的記錄,因爲這 類記錄有助保養和更換樹 木。	爲方便保養,負責保養的部門存有所栽種樹木數目和品種的記錄。.

(5) 社區參與

	主法會議員的意見	政府當局的回應
1.	應規定新發展項目的發展商在項目範圍內多做綠化工作。	將予跟進。但凡有任何發展或重建項目,政府當局都會與有關方面洽談,謀求 有更多機會進行綠化。
2.	應鼓勵發展商把發展項目邊界內的斜坡予以綠化	 我們已採取以下措施,鼓勵發展商綠化其發展區項目內的斜坡: 編訂《美化斜坡及擋土牆簡易指南》和《人造斜坡及擋土牆的環境美化及生物工程技術指南》,以便專業人士在修葺或加固斜坡或擋土牆時,可以進行美化/綠化工程。 經常爲業主立案法團舉辦講座及研討會,推動業主爲斜坡及擋土牆進行綠化。 與環保建築專業議會、香港物業管理公司協會及香港園境師學會合辦最佳斜坡美化獎。 在屋宇署的《認可人士及註冊結構工程師作業備考第270號》,強烈建議認可人士及註冊結構工程師在擬備發展圖則時,充份考慮加入園景措施,以改善斜坡和擋土牆的外觀。

	主法會議員的意見	政府當局的回應
3.	政府當局有否就尖沙咀綠 化總綱圖諮詢該區居民的 意見。	政府曾就綠化總綱圖及有關的綠化主題,向油尖旺區議會作簡介,並會繼續徵詢相關方面的意見。
4.	進行過多和冗長的諮詢,或 會造成反效果,令綠化工作 未能得到最佳成效。	將會謀求平衡,在尋求當地社區有用意見之餘,我們會預防諮詢變得過多和冗長。 長。
5.	政府當局應在落實綠化總綱圖的初期邀請區議會提供意見。	建議已被採納,請參閱本文件內文。

(6) 與尖少咀和中環有關的事宜

	主法會議會的意見	政府當局的回應
1.	爲何不在梳士巴利道路中 間種植樹木。	該處不能種植樹木,原因很多,包括有地下設施、路中預留帶過於狹窄等。但我們會在適當時機探索如何把這條主要道路綠化。
2.	爲何彌敦道短期綠化措施 圖則未有包括大型樹木。	倘若該處地底有足夠空間,將會種植大樹。
3.	應在香港科學館門外多種 樹木。	將會盡量加種樹木,但須在該地點預留地方供人參與節日/嘉年華活動。

Annex 3

List of Comments Put Forward by Members at Previous Meetings and the Administration's Response

- (1) Drawing up of Greening Master Plans in General
- (2) Design and Choice of Plant Types
- (3) Interface with Other Departments
- (4) Maintenance
- (5) Community Participation
- (6) Issues Pertaining to Tsim Sha Tsui and Central

- 1 -

(1) Drawing Up of Greening Master Plans in General

C	omments by LegCo Members	Response by Administration
1.	Measurable performance indicators to be devised to facilitate monitoring of progress.	We have established anticipated quantities of planting to be implemented under the Greening Master Plan for each area. These planting targets can serve as indicators of performance to facilitate monitoring of progress. Furthermore, CEDD will monitor the work of the consultants closely to ensure quality and value for money.
2.	The Administration to expedite progress, and to accord priority to districts which were least greened and hence had the greatest need for greening.	The Administration intends to develop GMPs as soon as practicable, and would target at densely populated areas (in particular those which are least green) in phases.
3.	Parking spaces should give way to greening where necessary.	Will be pursued, e.g. proposed conversion of roadside parking spaces on Carnarvon Road into planting areas has been included in the GMP for Tsim Sha Tsui.
4.	To maximize planting space, efforts should be made to better organize underground installations with proper records.	The Administration and utility companies have been making effort to improve the organization of underground installations and utility services records including the use of the Electronic Mark Plant Circulation system to improve the efficiency of exchanging utility records by electronic means. A communication mechanism has been also set up for utility undertakers to update their records as exposed on site

C	omments by LegCo Members	Response by Administration
		during road excavation by others. Through such concerted efforts, the accuracy of utility records has gradually improved. As an indication, the number of utility damage cases has reduced by 68% in the past 5 years.
		Records maintained by utility undertakers will be provided to Government departments, developers or relevant organizations if necessary. This will assist in the pursuit of greening.
5.	To consider planting climbers on footbridges and slopes because they would not take up much space but could produce very good greening effect.	Will be pursued. Regarding the greening of <u>footbridges</u> , we have already issued internal technical guidelines mandating the inclusion of greening elements in all new flyovers and footbridges unless exemption is permitted. Constrained by space and loading capacity, it may not be possible to carry out comprehensive greening works on all existing bridges. In such cases, movable planters can be provided. We have also established a policy to make <u>man-made slopes</u> look as natural as possible so as to improve the environment. The Geotechnical Engineering Office of Civil Engineering and Development Department will landscape all slopes strengthened under the Landslip Preventive Measures Programme, wherever practicable.
6.	Whether the greening initiative would be extended to the New Territories so that residents could also benefit	Due to resource constraints of both the Government and the market, priority is given to implementing GMPs in urban districts because urban districts generally have a higher population density and a lower degree of greening than districts in the New Territories. Greening is however a long-term measure and GMPs would be extended to the New

C	omments by LegCo Members	Response by Administration
	from it.	Territories in future where appropriate.
7.	Greening measures in many Mainland cities were well-planned with satisfactory results. Hong Kong should make reference to this.	Greening in urban area particularly in Hong Kong is not an easy task. Its population density is among the highest in the world. In old urban districts, there is an extreme shortage of space. There are a lot of utility services and ducting laid underneath the pavement. Moreover, the high rise buildings along the narrow streets will deprive plants of direct sun-light. All these factors have created difficulties in greening works. We would, however, try our best to deliver within constraints and new initiatives will be examined making reference to experience overseas.
8.	To engage one single consultant to take charge of the planning and design of GMPs on a territory-wide basis so as to speed up the projects.	We wish to conduct work in phases so that lessons learnt in one exercise can be suitably applied in future exercises. In doing so, smaller consultant firms can also have the chance of being selected to undertake some of the study works. In addition, using more than one consultant firm may help to promote variety in the greening proposals.
9.	To speed up the greening projects in Kowloon West in view of the rapid development.	Will be pursued.

Comments by LegCo Members	Response by Administration
10. The Administration should state clearly the concept and requirements in the consultancy brief.	Will be pursued.
11. The consultants' fees for developing GMPs appeared to be on the high side.	We have already tried to reduce the cost where possible. Please see text of the paper. However, the cost estimate cannot be lowered further because of the large extent/variety of works to be carried out as well as the professional expertise required. We would like to point out that the consultancies will be awarded vide open tendering and so Government will procure the service at the market price.

(2) Design and Choice of Plant Types

C	omments by LegCo Members	Response by Administration
1.	There should be strategic overall planning to ensure different districts be greened with different species of plants to project local characteristics. Overlapping should be avoided.	It is the intention to develop representative greening themes according to the local characteristics. For example, the themes of "Jade Necklace" and "Heart of Gold" were recommended in the GMPs for Tsim Sha Tsui and Central respectively. In doing so, the views of the local community will be sought and overlapping will be avoided as far as possible. Furthermore, the selection would take into account various factors including the area's environment, existing greening conditions, ecological factors, etc.
2.	Whether priority would be given to local species.	Will be pursued. When selecting trees for a particular district, consideration would be given to whether trees can survive in the area, match with the neighbourhood and complement the ecological environment there. Trees selected will be native species where appropriate. If exotic species are selected, they are generally species which have long been transplanted to Hong Kong.
3.	Why small plants in containers mounted on railings instead of trees were selected for certain wide roads.	Trees will be planted wherever practicable whilst portable planters mounted on railings will only be used where planting of trees is not practical due to extremely high pedestrian traffic flow, etc. For instance, in the case of Tsim Sha Tsui and Central, no portable planters mounted on railings are proposed.

C	omments by LegCo Members	Response by Administration
4.	Why some fast-growing species such as Chinese Banyan (with well-developed root systems which might lead to bulging of pavements) and Candlenut Trees (with nuts with hard shells which might injure pedestrians passing by) were used.	Some plants are suitable for certain locations and settings but not others. In choosing the appropriate species, consideration should be given to factors such as setting and environment, ecological conditions, soil type, etc. Views of the local community will be sought. For example, Chinese Banyan trees should be planted in parks and not on narrow footpaths to avoid bulging of pavements. Likewise, Candlenut trees should be planted on amenity areas instead of pavements in order to minimize injury to passers-by.
5.	Why Hong Kong Orchid was mostly found in parks and seldom along roads.	Hong Kong Orchid is planted where appropriate e.g. near the LegCo Building to symbolize its important position. It is however not wind-resistant and is not suitable for areas exposed to strong winds.
6.	Certain works designs have failed to deliver the desired visual impact and greening effect. Over-use of concrete has featured, rendering the planting works dull and dry.	Views would be followed up and be conveyed to consultants. In-ground planting will be used and concrete planters will be avoided as far as possible. Where there are insurmountable difficulties in planting trees and concrete planters have to be used, we will plant climbers dangling around the edges of the planters to enhance the visual impact and mitigate the concrete feeling.
7.	Greening does not only mean planting trees and shrubs but	Will be pursued.

Comments by LegCo Members	Response by Administration
need to add to the aesthetic value of the environment.	

(3) Interface with Other Departments

	Comments by LegCo Members	Response by Administration
1.	To liaise with the Buildings Department (BD) to work out the technical requirements of flower racks on buildings, so that they could be safely erected on private buildings to facilitate greening efforts by individual households.	We support planting in window bays. For new buildings, Buildings Department's Practice Note No. 68 already exempts window flower boxes not exceeding 500mm in width projecting from the face of a building from site coverage and plot ratio calculation. The guideline can encourage developers to provide window flower boxes so as to facilitate greening of the environment. For existing buildings, given the wide variation of structural integrity, a standard flower rack design would not be practical.
2.	The Buildings Ordinance (Cap. 123) should be amended to relax provisions regarding site coverage to encourage developers to leave more space for road construction, so that roads would be wide enough to accommodate trees.	Greening master plans comprise short, medium and long-term measures. The long-term measures will cover the provision of tree corridors that require more space to be reserved for planting. Since these proposals are likely to have impact on planning and land policies, detailed examination would be carried out.
3.		There is frequent communication between the Civil Engineering and Development
	Planning Office in identifying	Department (CEDD), responsible for the development of greening master plans, and
	greening opportunities	Planning Department. CEDD is fully aware of PlanD's pedestrianization schemes

C	omments by LegCo Members	Response by Administration
	including the designation of pedestrian boulevards.	and will take advantage of such schemes to enhance greening of the area concerned.
4.	HAD should offer advice and suggestions on greening works in individual districts. AFCD/LCSD's capacity should also be more fully utilized in the development of GMPs.	Under the Enhanced Partnering Approach, views of all stakeholders will be sought and HAD will play a key role in facilitating this. AFCD/LCSD's assistance will also be sought during the course of developing GMPs.

(4) Maintenance

Comments by LegCo Members		Response by Administration
1.	To ensure good maintenance of plants	Greening works completed under GMP projects will be handed over to LCSD for maintenance after a 12 months establishment period. LCSD has a well-experienced team to undertake such responsibility.
2.	Whether the Administration had any improved maintenance and watering systems.	Inter-departmental guidelines have been issued on maintenance and watering of the plants. Facilities such as watering systems which can save manual labour have been included in the detailed design of greening works in Tsim Sha Tsui and Central, where appropriate.
3.	Whether records on the numbers and species of trees planted in urban areas were available. Such records could facilitate maintenance and replacement of trees.	Records on numbers and species of trees planted are kept by the departments responsible for maintenance purpose.

(5) Community Participation

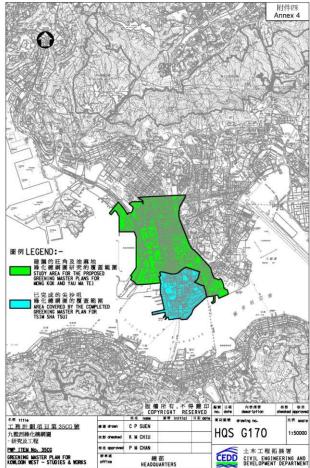
Comments by LegCo Members		Response by Administration
1.	Developers of new developments should be required to do more greening within their developments.	Will be pursued. Whenever there are development or redevelopment projects, the Administration would negotiate with the concerned parties for more greening opportunities.
2.	Private developers should be encouraged to green the slopes in the boundaries of their developments.	 We have taken the following measures to encourage developers to green the slopes within their developments: Compile the Layman's Guide to Landscape Treatment of Slopes and Retaining Walls and Technical Guidelines on Landscape Treatment and Bio-engineering for Man-made Slopes and Retaining Walls to facilitate professionals to implement beautification/ greening works during the repairing or upgrading of slopes and retaining walls. Frequently organize talks and seminars for owners' corporations to promote greening for slopes and retaining walls. Jointly organize the Best Landscaped Slope Awards with the Professional Green Building Council, the Hong Kong Association of Property Management and the Hong Kong Institute of Landscape Architects. In Buildings Department's Practice Note for Authorized Persons and Registered Structural Engineers 270, Authorized Persons and Registered Structural Engineers
		are strongly recommended to take due consideration to incorporate landscape

Comments by LegCo Members		Response by Administration
		measures to improve the visual appearance of slopes and retaining walls when preparing their development plans.
3.	Whether the Administration had sought local residents' views on the GMP for Tsim Sha Tsui.	The Administration has briefed the Yau Tsim Mong District Council on the GMP and the related greening themes. The Administration would continue to solicit input from stakeholder groups.
4.	Excessive and cumbersome consultations might be counter-productive in achieving the best greening results.	A suitable balance will be struck – while obtaining useful comments from the local community, care will be taken to prevent consultation from becoming excessive and cumbersome.
5.	The Administration should invite District Councils to provide input at an early stage in the implementation of GMPs.	Suggestion being taken up. Please see text of the paper.

(6) Issues Pertaining to Tsim Sha Tsui and Central

C	omments by LegCo Members	Responses by Administration
1.	Why trees would not be planted in the middle of Salisbury Road.	Trees could not be planted because of various reasons including underground utilities, narrow width of the central reserve, etc. We will however explore greening this major road wherever opportunities arise.
2.	Why large trees were not included in the short-term greening plan for Nathan Road.	Should there be space underground, large trees would be planted.
3.	More trees should be planted outside the Hong Kong Science Museum.	Will incorporate as far as possible. But it should be noted that space has to be reserved for spectators during festival/carnival activities.

附件 4 Annex 4



附件 5 Annex 5

