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2010/01/07 上午 12:10

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CC

bcc

Subject Strongly against the North EastNew Territories Development

Study

Urgent

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This message has been replied to and forwarded.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to show my concern about the North East New Territories Development Study. As I know, the Planning Department propose to development the north east NT, including Long Valley, which I am **strongly** disagreed.

Long Valley has high ecological value which is recognized by KCRC. It is one of the few remaining place for Hong Kong people to enjoy the agricultural and natural heritage.

As Mr. Leung Chun Ying said in the TV news this evening, most of the land in Hong Kong was still not developed and the developed area is much lowered than the surrounding areas. He concluded that we can develop more. But why we need to develop more? For building more residential area for people to invest?

A balanced life need not only economic activities but also an enough space for relax!

Please think again before taking action, destroying this ecological value area is easy, but the influence is long-lasting. It affects not only Hong Kong, but the whole world.

I am strongly against the proposal of developing Long Valley. I propose keeping Long Valley as a conservation area!

With regards,

FungSP





Wong Chun Ho

塱原生態一整片,保育豈可一小片。請三思!

То	srpd@pland.gov.hk
cc	

(3)	2010/01/07 上午 12:29	bcc				
		Subject	意見			
			☐ Urgent	Return receipt	☐ Sign	☐ Encrypt
History:	This message has be	een replied to and	d forwarded.			
敬啓者:						
本人強烈反對求列爲濕地	對塱原濕地被劃為綜合發展及自 吳育區。	然保育改善區	,要			

阿豪



Jacky Chan

To <srpd@pland.gov.hk> <paulng@cedd.gov.hk>

СС

2010/01/07 上午 01:58

bcc

Subject North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Engineering Study - Stage Two Public Engagement

Comments Collection Form

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

History:

A This message has been replied to and forwarded.

North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Engineering Study – Stage Two Public Engagement Comments Collection Form

Name: Jacky Chan

Telephone:

Email:

本人就保育塱原提出強烈的意見, 由規劃項目看到,"塱原生態區"內有一名爲"塱原核心地帶"的地方,然而"塱原核心地帶"的南部及西北部均各被一大片「綜合發展及自然保育改善區」所包圍,將來"核心地帶"會被四周高樓大廈包圍而被「孤立」,令雀鳥難以飛入"核心地帶"。不久"塱原核心地帶"將失去應有的作用.

塱原這片土地人為干擾較少,亦因農耕而形成的各種小生境,為不同的鳥類提供所需的生活環境。 塱原屬低窪地區,每每雨季,雨水需要較長時的間才能退卻,一些特別的生境亦因此而成. 這些生境能吸引一些較少出現於塱原的鳥類。

塱原亦是世界瀕危的黑臉琵鷺及易危的黃胸鵐的棲息地,雀鳥記錄超過210種,接近香港鳥種的一半,當中還包括約25種重點保育鳥種.塱原亦有不少的蝴蝶、蛾、蜻蜓.塱原是香港絕無僅有的高生態淡水濕地.

於2000年,環保署署長宣布,九鐵落馬洲支線會破壞塱原這片本港最大而且具高生態價值的淡水濕地的生態,決定不簽發環境許可證予這項計劃。

一個已經受到確認且具高生態價值的地方. 我們應該加以保護. 而不是發展, 另該處受到破壞.

Jacky Chan:)

John & Jemi 2010/01/07 上午 10:07

To srpd@pland.gov.hk

CC

Subject NENT Development Study - proposed re-zoning of Long Valley

To: Planning Department:

Long Valley is currently zoned for "Agriculture" and, largely because of this cultivation, this freshwater wetland has been known for years to have a high value for wildlife.

Indeed, the ecological value of Long Valley was set out in full during the debate and legal proceedings that followed the stated intention of the KCRC to put a railway line through the middle of the area a decade ago.

WE OBJECT to the rezoning of Long Valley as a "Comprehensive Development Nature Conservation Area" If this goes ahead, there is likely to be a rush to piecemeal commercial developments, each with "Conservation" only a word in the project proposal. Fragmentation and degradation of this unique area would surely follow.

We support the HK Bird Watching Society's counter-proposal that the government should resume Long Valley up to the boundaries defined in AFCD's website.

Over the past twenty years we have shown a lot of birdwatchers (local, mainland Chinese and foreign) around Long Valley. All the visitors have been delighted and surprised at the variety of wildlife in this unique habitat, where nature and human activity co-exist.

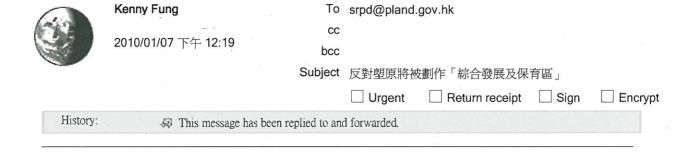
Long Valley has outlived the KCRC, but it may NOT survive the attentions of developers if your department's proposed rezoning goes ahead.

The government of any "World City" worth the name should be able and willing to preserve genuine green space for nature and humans alike, now and for the future.

For these reasons, we strongly urge you to rezone Long Valley purely as a conservation area or nature park, NOT a "Comprehensive Development Nature Conservation Area".

John and Jemi Holmes Sheung Shui, N.T.





我強烈反對塱原濕地被劃爲綜合發展及自然保育改善區,要 求列爲自然保護區!



"Tsang Hin For"

2010/01/07 下午 12:23

To	<srpd@p< td=""><td>land.</td><td>gov.hk></td></srpd@p<>	land.	gov.hk>

cc ·

bcc

Subject FW: Strong objection for Long Valley development (Northeast NT Development Study)

☐ Urgent	Return receipt	☐ Sign	☐ Encrypt

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History:	This message has been replied to and forwarded.			

Dear Sir/Madam,

I hereby strongly object the proposed development in Long Valley in Northeastern NT Development Study.

Please seriously and thoroughly consider the following arguments before destroying our beautiful agricultural and ecological land which is becoming rare and rare in HK

1. Long Valley is universally recognized for its high ecological value

Long Valley has been recognized for its ecological value, by Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (HKBWS) and many other environmental groups. Even the relevant government departments and bureaus understand its ecological value.

- Ten years ago KCRC recognized Long Valley's high ecological value but tried to trash it. Ten years later Planning Department have again recognized its high ecological value, and have proposed a zoning that could trash it.
- Back then AFCD and EPD fought in a tribunal to protect it, and in 2004 they identified Long Valley as one of 12 sites of outstanding ecological value under the nature conservation policy.
- Back then the Advisory Council on the Environment refused to endorse KCRC's EIA for Long Valley, and in December ACE refused to endorse the proposal unless Long Valley was zoned as a Nature Park.
- The Environmental & Conservation Fund has given Conservancy Association and HKBWS substantial funding to enhance its biodiversity, to protect its agricultural heritage, and to share Long Valley with the wider public.
- The 5 Black-faced Spoonbills that have visited the drained fishpond in the last few days and the Yellow Breasted Buntings that came onto the rice fields both are threatened species newly attracted by our successful management!

2. Bad concept of CDNCEA

Plan D has been urged by landowners to zone the site for development. They claim that because they own the land they have the right for development which is TOTALLY NOT TRUE. Right now Long Valley is zoned for "Agriculture". This means that landowners can ONLY use the land for farming. To develop the land they must apply to change the zoning. If application is required, the landowners have no right, unless government has the bias to let them change the land use!

Plan D has "respected" the views of villagers and tried to compromise, with a zoning that seems to allow for both, called Comprehensive Development Nature Conservation Enhancement Area (CDNCEA). The idea is that a developer will develop a part of the site, but must commit to protect and enhance the ecological value of the rest of the site.

Apart from creating a false expectation in landowners that they do have a right to develop, there are two problems with this zoning:

- a) It creates an assumption that it is OK to develop Long Valley, and increases pressure for development. It should be prohibited since sites of high ecological value should be zoned for conservation, according to the basic principles of town planning.
- b) Long Valley can only be protected if part of the site is developed. So CDNCEA just indicated "No development, no conservation". Please note that for private developers, nature conservation is their least concern. Government's role is to balance the idea, not further encourage them for development. Even our government has the bias for development and neglect conservation. Mr Donald Tsang often talked about the importance of conservation in HK and he said he understood what the citizens expected to protect our environment. Now CDNCEA proposal is just the opposite!

3. My suggestion

I support the following proposal suggested by HKBWS:

- Long Valley should be classified as a PURE conservation zone
 Plan D is supposed to establish zonings reflecting the current value of the land. Long Valley is an area of outstanding ecological value. Conservation zonings like Conservation Area, Nature Park, Nature Reserve, or Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) all offer better protection of ecological value, with no need for compromise, and more importantly no need to rely on the GOOD WILL of developers.
- The Government should resume Long Valley
 HKBWS fully supports the resumption of Long Valley up to the boundaries set out by AFCD
 and published on its website at: http://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/c ... ho_sheung_heung.pdf.
 If LV is zoned for conservation and owned by the Government, it should be safe forever.

4. Government's attitude

Previously, the government resumed the land for the Wetland Park because of the ecological value of the fishponds in Tin Shui Wai. What has been done before can be done again. It just depends on government's attitude.

It is important to remember that Long Valley is too small and too sensitive to turn into another Wetland Park. Fortunately there is relatively disturbance-free access along the drainage channel access road on the edge of the site. Careful planning will allow citizens to enjoy Long Valley with minimal disturbance.

Best regards, Hin For TSANG

致規劃署署長:

本人對新界東北新發展區的規劃表示關注,特別是古洞北發展區當中塱原、河上鄉濕地及鄰近地區的規劃。

經過 1999-2000 年落馬洲支線事件後,令到大部份市民都認識塱原,知道塱原是生態價值高的地方,,當地更因爲雀鳥品種豐富而有「米埔第二」之稱,事件過後塱原回復平靜。在 2004 年,政府頒布的新自然保育政策中,塱原及河上鄉被選爲其中一個須優先加強保育地點,肯定了塱原及河上鄉濕地的重要性。可是,十年過後,這次保衛塱原的行動又要重新展開!

在新發展區的規劃當中,又將塱原及河上鄉濕地劃爲「核心地帶」和「綜合發展及自然保育改善區」,爲什麼一同劃爲須優先加強保育地點的塱原及河上鄉濕地亦有「核心地帶」和「綜合發展及自然保育改善區」之分呢?爲什麼會一部份地方較重要一部份地方不太重要呢?是以什麼准則來決定和規劃呢?請問這個規劃有沒有預先咨詢漁農自然護理署呢?如果有的話,那不正正將先前頒布的政策給推翻了呢?是否自打嘴巴呢?如果沒有的話,不知道規劃處哪位官員對生態如此熟悉、權力又高過漁護署呢?

另外,我實在懷疑在塱原及河上鄉這個生態敏感地點附近大興土木,四週都圍滿高樓大廈,跟本就是要趕走當地的雀鳥及其他生物,令當地生態價值降低,然後乘機大肆發展的一個手段!塱原及河上鄉跟本就不是一般屋苑會所中由高樓圍出來的私家小花園,雀鳥不能看穿高樓大廈,不會知道石屎森林中原來有片濕地!加上大量的遊人干擾令到雀鳥不會再來棲息,這樣的「核心地帶」究竟有何用處呢?

本人絕對明白香港對新發展區的需要,發展是必須的,但是,香港人是需要一個完善、全面又顧及各方利益的規劃的發展區,而不是草草規劃,快快完工,過程中令到有大量市民不滿,然後又發現弊病處處的發展區。

本人希望在新發展區規劃中利用現有的自然保育基金,並參考過往經驗,積極保育型原及河上鄉濕地(以漁護署所劃的須優先加強保育地點之範圍爲準),以及有限度發展鄰近地區(如限制樓宇密度及高度)。香港需要新發展區,更需要自然生態,就讓這片濕地可以維持原來面貌,讓正在式微的農業可以延續下去,讓野生生物可以有一個天然寧靜的棲所,讓下一代可以親身感受大自然。

市民 楊莉琪上 副本抄送 環保局局長 <u>sen@enb.gov.hk</u> 發展局局長 <u>sdev@devb.gov.hk</u>



Hebe XX

To <srpd@pland.gov.hk>

CC

2010/01/07 下午 02:01

bcc

Subject	objection to	proposing	to zone	Long Valle	ey for developmen
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	Urgent	Return receipt	☐ Sign	Encrypt
History:	This message has been replied to and forwarded.			
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Dear madam/sir,

我強烈反對塱原濕地被劃爲綜合發展及自然保育改善區,要求列爲具特殊科學價值地點。塱原保育見成效,規劃發展毀一切,有機耕種有希望,日後有出路。國際鳥區譽塱原,規劃無視佢價值。塱原規劃核心區,細小可憐兼孤立,其生態一整個,保育豈可一小片。

Tks for yr attn.

LO wan-yee



ho falcon

To <srpd@pland.gov.hk>

CC

2010/01/07 下午 02:34

bcc

Subject 反對塱原將被劃作「綜合發展及保育區」

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

History:

This message has been replied to and forwarded.

敬啓者:

我強烈反對塱原濕地被劃爲綜合發展及自然保育改善區,要求列爲自然保護區。

發展商人重金錢,何來保育在塱原。

此致

Manfred Ho



Samson Poon

2010/01/07 下午 02:53

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Subject	Objection to	Objection to zone Long Valley for development				
	☐ Urgent	Return receipt	Sign	☐ Encrypt		

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History:	This message has been replied to and forwarded.			

Dear Sirs,

Refer to your The North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Engineering Study (NENT NDAs Study), I expressed my serious object to zone Long Valley (LV) for development.

Here's the major grands which I totally agree with HKBWS.

- 1. Long Valley is universally recognized for its high ecological value. Long Valley has been recognized for its ecological value, not just by HKBWS, but by many other environmental groups, all the relevant government departments and bureaux, and even by those who have tried to damage its ecological value.-
- ----- Ten years ago KCRC recognized Long Valley's high ecological value but tried to trash it. Ten years later Planning Department have again recognized its high ecological value, and have proposed a zoning that could trash it.
- ----- Back then AFCD and EPD fought in a tribunal to protect it, and in 2004 they identified Long Valley as one of 12 sites of outstanding ecological value under the nature conservation policy.
- ----- Back then the Advisory Council on the Environment refused to endorse KCRC's EIA for Long Valley, and in December ACE refused to endorse the proposal unless Long Valley was zoned as a Nature Park.
- ----- The Environmental & Conservation Fund has given Conservancy Association and HKBWS substantial funding to enhance its biodiversity, to protect its agricultural heritage, and to share Long Valley with the wider public.
- ---- The 5 Black-faced Spoonbills that have visited the drained fishpond in the last few days and the Yellow Breasted Buntings that came onto the rice fields both are threatened species newly attracted by our successful management!

Therefore, please maintain LV as part of treasures for Hong Kong.

Regards, Samson



Grace Leung

2010/01/07 下午 03:13

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	Subjec	Subject 反對將塱原規劃爲-綜合發展				
		☐ Urgent	Return receipt	Sign	☐ Encrypt	
History:	This message has been replied to a	nd forwarded.				

反對將塱原規劃爲-綜合發展及自然保育改善區」! 假保育,擺明爲發展商開綠燈!

please take the history and human and our nature into account \sim do u think it can really compensate!!



隼 亞穆爾

2010/01/07 下午 06:08

To	<srpd@pland< td=""><td>any hk</td></srpd@pland<>	any hk
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Subject 本人強烈反對塱原濕地被劃爲綜合發展及自然保育改善區

	☐ Urgent	☐ Return receipt	☐ Sign	☐ Encry
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塱原孕育二百多種雀鳥,當中不乏瀕危品種

在經濟和保育比較下,本人強烈反對塱原濕地被劃爲綜合發展及自然保育改善區,以得保留香港最後的淨土,保護塱原濕地的雀鳥

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http://i36.photobucket.com/albums/e15/lchunfai/IMG 41381.jpg

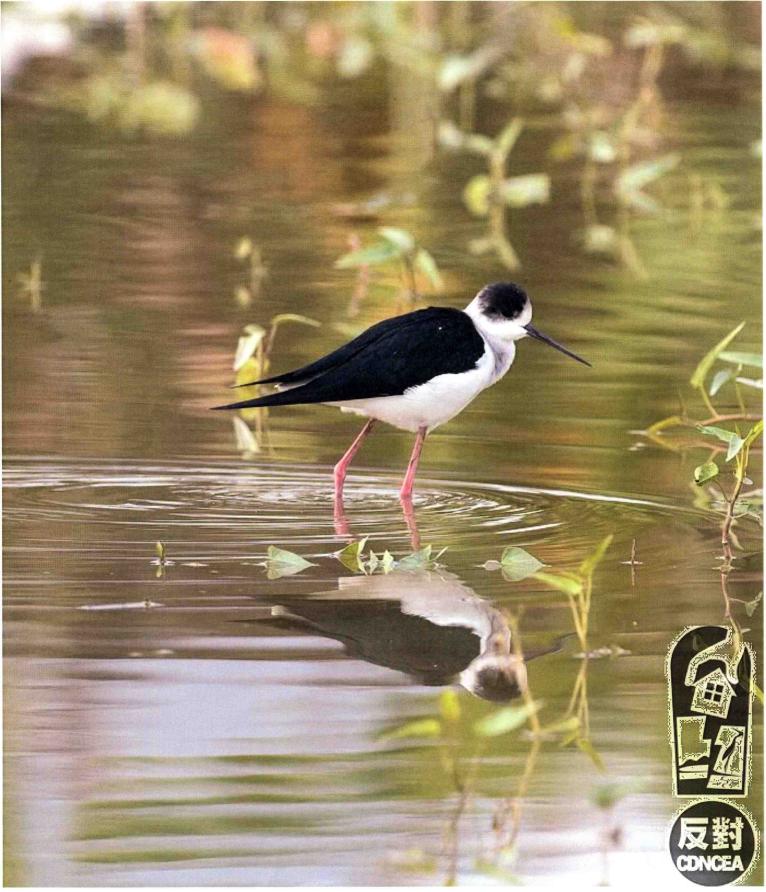
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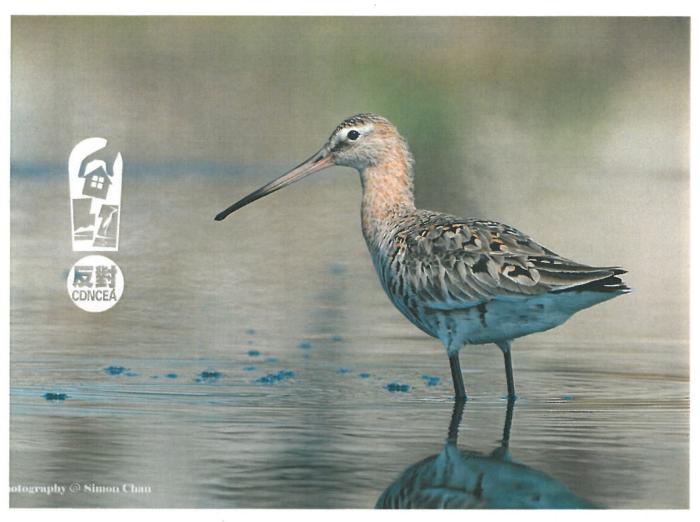








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	2010/01	/07 下午 10:06	bcc					
			Subject	救救塱原				
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我強烈反 地帶。	對塱原沿	濕地被劃爲綜合發	發展及自然	保育改善	善 ,要求	列爲自然	《保護區》	及保育
Simon C	han							
Black-tailed		Common Stonechat.jpg	Common Stone	chat 1 ing [)usku Shrike ina	Dusku Wa		
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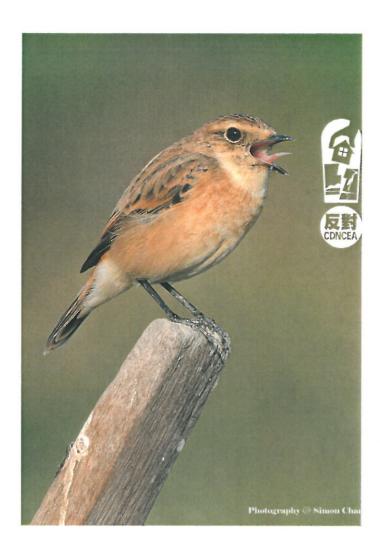












致:規劃署署長

從新界東北新發展區初步發展大綱圖得知,將會在上水鄉文閣村旁寶運路,北至梧桐河、東至馬會道、西至上水屠房(鐵路旁)之農田興建大型污水處理廠。此舉無疑在上水鄉建一座大型細菌廠,迫使本鄉居民與有毒空氣及細菌爲鄰,日夜要呼吸有毒及厭惡臭味,嚴重影響居民健康及居住環境。本鄉居民,現時已受上水屠房發出惡臭氣味影響十多年及污水處理廠影響數十年。環保人士曾講過,居住附近數佰米居民都受影響。再加建一座大型污水細菌廠,如何能令本鄉居民安居呢?爲何不將污水處理廠設置在羅湖站,火車鐵路旁近得月樓附近或沙嶺墓場以南興建,減少居民的憂慮及影響居民健康。同時署方是否忘記爲古洞北新發展區預留污水處理廠,難道新發展區及古洞南新建房屋的近七萬人口,不須處理污水嗎?

初步發展大綱圖沒有預留本鄉擴展用地,迫使數百年歷史近萬居民古老大鄉村慢慢地 痿縮,同時又違反政府大力倡議保留鄉村文化,簡直是自相矛盾。同時發覺規劃在其他發展區,虎地 坳及沙嶺分區計劃大綱核准圖編號 S/NE-FTA/10,人丁少的鄉村如華山村、新屋嶺,卻預留 12.6 公頃 作鄉村擴展用地,何來得到公平處公平處理呢?

在虎地坳道南、梧桐河北,預留政府用地上有二級古蹟文廟、大皇廟及本村村民居住 了二百多年祖屋,破壞四周風水及古蹟,本村村民強烈反對。現在粉嶺基動部隊訓練中心附近有數百 萬呎農田,可供各政府及警察部門擴建之用而無須再找新址。

在反對污水處理廠簽名大行動中,我們已得到三千五百名居民簽名反對。

請詳加考慮建議及重新規劃,以息民憤,創造和諧社區。

上水鄉居民代表

廖興洪

通訊地址:

聯絡電話:

傳真電話:



KY Shum

2010/01/07 下午 10:37

-	
10	ernd(a)pland agu b
10	srpd@pland.gov.h

CC

bcc

Subject	反對塱原濕地被劃爲綜合發展及自然	然保育改善區	<u> </u>
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History:	This message has been replied to and forwarded.		

先生/小姐,

本人姓沈,從事工程行業.

塱原濕地是香港僅餘有價值的淡水濕地,是多樣雀鳥族群的覓食及棲息地,我希望塱原濕地能得到保護.

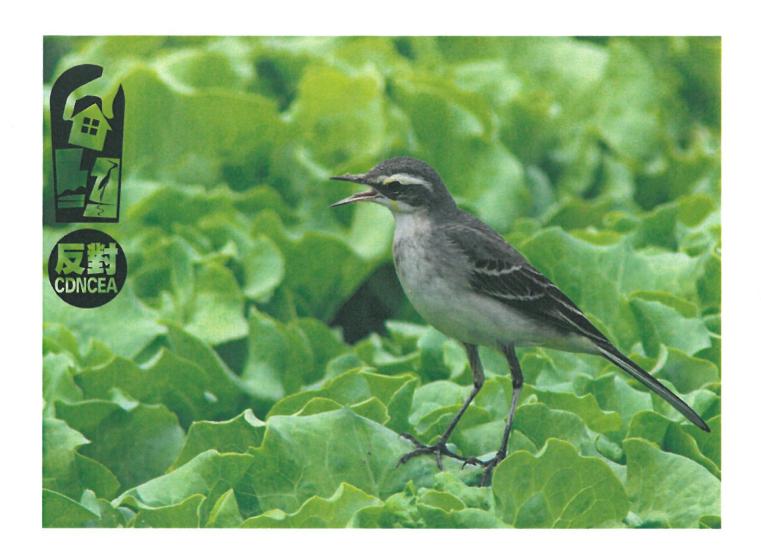
我反對塱原濕地被劃爲綜合發展及自然保育改善區,「塱原生態區」內有一小部分的範圍劃爲「塱原核心地帶」,但「塱原核心地帶」的南部及西北部均各被一大片「綜合發展及自然保育改善區」所包圍,在沒有明確的樓宇高度限制下,就算「塱原核心地帶」受到保護,也難保這「核心地帶」將來會因被四周的高樓大廈包圍而被孤立及封鎖起來,令雀鳥難以飛入「核心地帶」,令「核心地帶」如同虛設及慢慢失去其生態價值.

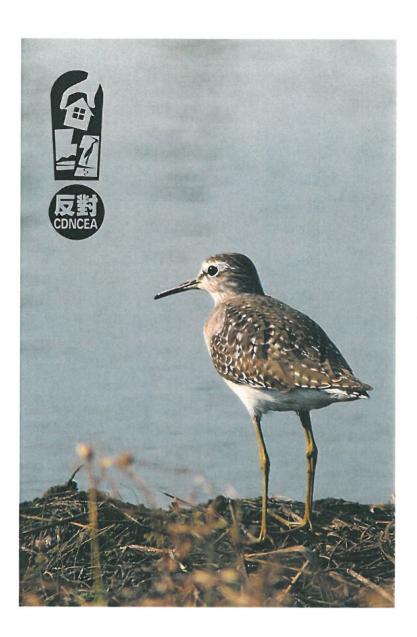
附上在塱原濕地拍到的兩張照片.





望政府能聽取我們的意見. 謝謝. 2009_11_08_IMG_2392.JPG 2009_11_28_IMG_3640.JPG









Roger Muscroft

To srpd@pland.gov.hk

CC

bcc

2010/01/07 下午 11:30

Subject Re: NENT Development Study - proposed re-zoning of Long Valley

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign

History:	This message has been replied to and forwarded.

To Whom it May Concern: PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Dear Madam/Sir,

PROPOSED REZONING OF LONG VALLEY AGRICULTURAL AREA.

I fully support the opposition being expressed by concerned NGOs and individuals to the proposed rezoning of Long Valley.

Over my thirty years in Hong Kong I have witnessed social and economic progress made in many areas, through the efforts of Government, private enterprise, NGOs and individuals. However, I have also witnessed massive degradation of many aspects of Hong Kong's wonderful natural sites: Victoria Harbour; Tolo Harbour; local fisheries; many areas of the New Territories, other green spaces and important varied habitats unprotected by the Country Parks Ordinance.

You will know the urgent need to maintain, indeed to strive to improve upon, the bio-diversity of Hong Kong. Our example as a 'World City' in contributing to a sustainable future has huge -significance locally, regionally and globally. Successes will bring praise and broad benefits to Hong Kong. Failure does not bear consideration.

As a bird watcher, I have a particular interest in the preservation of Long Valley as one of the main remaining habitats of its kind for many bird species. It is an area which has already been saved once from degradation by the rejection of the KCRC above ground project.-I therefore support the HK Bird Watching Society's counter-proposal that the government should resume Long Valley up to the boundaries defined in AFCD's website.

Part of my work involves taking visiting bird watchers to suitable sites in Hong Kong. The three main ones being Tai Po Kau Forest; Mai Po Wetland Reserve and Long Valley. Such visitors to Hong Kong are without fail highly impressed by all three sites, each essentially unique in Hong Kong, which can be visited in a day and all within a short distance of the visitors' hotels in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island. World travelled, highly skilled bird-watchers marvel that Hong Kong offers so much. We degrade yet another habitat at our peril.

For these reasons, I strongly urge you to rezone Long Valley purely as a conservation area or nature reserve, NOT a 'Comprehensive Development Nature Conservation Area'. Possible compensation to landowners, subsidies for the farmers who continue to work the area, and the formation of an effective management system, will incur a relatively small financial cost in comparison to the real benefits and value of protecting Long Valley for future generations.

Yours faithfully,

Roger Muscroft

Sai Kung.

致:規劃署

我等兩户,兩代居於打鼓嶺大埔田村()超過五十年。從荒地一遍到 現時居所一磚一瓦,所種花草樹木、猫狗、雀鳥等都是兩代人花盡畢生心血而成, 我等非常滿意現時之居住環境。但在貴署之發展圖上可能對我等造成映响,現特 來信表明我等意願。

在貴署末落實規劃時保留我等現時居所,如署方强行進行清拆,現址上所有動植物到時將無處容身,數十年心血將毀於一旦此舉爲我等極不願見到。 希望貴署本着以人爲本精神,在發展之餘顧及現居民意願,令社會和諧地發展。 如署方一意孤行進行清拆,我等將不惜一切保衛家園,堅持到底。望貴署以民 爲重,避免不愉快及流血事件發生。

我等在此重申:不遷不拆

謝謝 7-1-2010

周志成

郭偉強

本信副本送:蘋果日報、東方日報、明報

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 - 第二階段公眾參與 意見收集表格

North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Engineering Study – Stage Two Public Engagement Comments Collection Form

你的意見 Your Views

姓名 Name:

我們歡迎公眾發表意見及提出建議。We welcome your views and suggestions.	
機構名稱 Name of Organization (如適用 if applicable):	

電話 Telephone:		<u> </u>		
電郵批片 E mail *4	ŧ.		T. min.	·
電郵地址 E-mail :			- r	

意見內容 Comment: 文气 影 多天气 影 不 计字 。 文 大 了 不 了 不 。
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爱, 时位(木器)	他)本人类(含)	强制副会本	ららずれ	725
师杨却慰莉毅	学土地查(4等及)	红素用地)叁	114 2/	學
發土地理友之重	型工業設備	的作(水鹨)	利地),本义	新

文章系, 多少土地, 母才

在建築物的行品原理(1),把(体黎用如)超到在三河西

請將填妥後的意見收集表格於 2010 年1月12日前交回規劃署或土木工程拓展署:

Please return the completed Comments Collection Form to the Planning Department or the Civil Engineering and Development Department by 12 January 2010:

郵寄 By post:	規劃署 Planning Department 規劃研究組 香港北角渣華道333號北角政府合署十六樓 Studies and Research Section 16/F, North Point Government Offices, 333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong	土木工程拓展署 Civil Engineering and Development Department 新界西及北拓展處香港新界沙田上禾輋路1號沙田政府合署九樓 New Territories North and West Development Office 9/F, Sha Tin Government Offices No. 1 Sheung Wo Che Road, Sha Tin, NT	
傳真 By fax:	2522 8524	2693 2918	
電郵 By email:	srpd@pland.gov.hk	paulng@cedd.gov.hk	

填妥後的意見收集表格亦可投放於設於工作坊的收集箱。

Completed Comments Collection Form can also be deposited in the collection boxes at Community Workshop.

備註 Note:

(2)

超过程是成本都是草地)免得为什么的智慧相望,你的最为的是我们是我们是我也很多。希望,你的是我也很多。希望,你的是我也没有,但我也很多。希望,你的是

可学者人也希望該等土地,假数作業自行程度和我们在现在可能的工地高速的现在可能们工地希望能先成在交换 如腹府要故事可能们工地希望能先成在交换 STT 3土地 跨对部分下价

学建荣7-1-2010

Fung Kai Man Kenneth 2010/01/08 上午 03:13

To srpd@pland.gov.hk

CC

Subject 反對塱原濕地被劃爲綜合發展及自然保育改善區

吾等強烈反對塱原濕地被劃爲綜合發展及自然保育改善區,要求列爲濕地保育區!

Sonia & Kenneth Fung





lee wai sum

2010/01/08 上午 11:52

То	<srpd@pland.gov.hk></srpd@pland.gov.hk>
	<pre><paulng@cedd.gov.hk></paulng@cedd.gov.hk></pre>
CC	

bcc

Subject Ta Kwu Ling

		☐ Urgent	Return receipt	☐ Sign	☐ Encrypt
History:	This message has been replied to	and forwarded.			

Comment:

我們是打鼓嶺昇平新村居民. 我們要求原區安置於-打鼓嶺"鄉郊住宅發展密度區." 因打鼓嶺區內會設立"特殊工業,"我們的家人希望可以在區內找工作. 我們不想搬到其他區域有以下原因.

本村大多居民是老人及低收人仕. 我家便是其中一例子;我外婆,爸爸及媽媽都已經年紀老邁(外婆87歲,爸爸70歲,媽媽60歲),他們根本不能適應市區的生活. 此外,我姊姊,弟弟都是低收入人仕,而我又失業. 我們根本無能力買私人樓及應付市區仰貴的開支,如菅理費,保費及生活費. 我家人是Working poor. 這些開支對我們是沈重負擔. 我們現住在打鼓嶺村屋,因開支較少,才可以生活. 此外,我們亦無能力在市區與教育程度高人士競爭職位. 所以,我們堅持原區安置在打鼓嶺"鄉郊住宅發展密度區."

此外,我外公的墓地亦處於收地泛圍,其將成爲"特殊工業"的一部份,希望政府能爲我外公的骸骨找出可安置的地方.

此外,我家養了一隻重80磅的斑點狗,今年只有4歲,牠多年來爲我家看守門口,狗也是有生命的,我們不會把牠遺棄或人道毀滅. 我也感覺到政府沒收我們的村屋,也正如要把我們慢慢人道毀滅一樣. 我希望政府可以規劃出一些地方安置我們的家犬. 打鼓嶺地方很大,是絕對可以規劃一些地方安置我們的家犬作過渡性質. 其實,因保安理由,打鼓嶺村內很多村民都養有狗隻. 這亦是鄉村特色之一. 我建議政府可建立一些狗公園,可以讓人溜狗. 亦可建立一些狗廁所在公園內,方便狗隻大小便. 政府在公園內可訂立一些規條;如狗主要用膠袋拾回自己狗隻的大便,及要用狗繩. 違反者會被檢控.

我們與鄰居已建立數十年感情,故而希望大家一同可安置在打鼓嶺"鄉郊住宅發展密度區."大? a可以繼續互相照顧.

曾特首說"沒有錢就請你住遠些,最好遠離市區!!!" 我們深深明白曾特首此番理論,所以我的早先,於六十年前便深居在打鼓嶺,盡量遠離市區。打鼓嶺已是邊境區,與深圳接壤,我們已經無路可走! 請明白我們的難處。政府常說要"扶貧",其實政府是要"滅貧"---把窮人殺死或? 菾坌y失.

我建議政府在設計規劃時,保留一些有質素的農地供村民耕作,種植有機蔬果,使本地一些村民及農民可以耕種,賺取收入或食物,不用向政府取綜援. 其實這亦是帶動就業之一. 打鼓嶺其實很大,可以設計一些以有機耕種或養狗貓散步爲題材的主題公園,讓住在市區的居民有個可以一家大少嬉戲及散步,又便官的地方. 公園附近亦可設立一些士多,食市

及單車店,方便居民及遊客.政府亦可在區內設立一些單車徑,供單車愛好者,遊客及本地居民使用. 每逢星期六或假日,我看到很多專業單車手列陣由粉嶺踏單車到打鼓嶺. 其實,馬路太窄對騎單車人仕會做成危險,希望政府建馬路同時參考美國建立一條"bike lane"在馬路來回方向. 以上設施其實可以爲本區農民帶來新工作. 亦可保留鄉村特色.

請規劃處派人實地考察我村的情況及通知我下次開會曰期.

打鼓嶺昇平新村居民

李振偉 李嘉儀 李慧心, cell phone number



TRACY HK

2010/01/08 下午 02:51

To	<srpd@p< td=""><td>land</td><td>vop.</td><td>hk:</td></srpd@p<>	land	vop.	hk:

CC

bcc

Subject 粉嶺北新發展區意見

☐ Urgent	Return receipt	Sign	☐ Encrypt

History:

A This message has been replied to and forwarded.

致規劃署

本人對粉嶺北新發展區之意見在附件中.

敬請開啟參閱.

本人之聯絡電話

謝謝 Tracy

324

對粉嶺北新發展區之意見.doc

本人對粉嶺北新發展區有以下之意見:

跟據河畔市鎮之第 14 及 15 頁資料,初步發展大綱圖顯示,位於榮福、榮輝、綠悠軒前面興建租住公屋及住宅(樓宇最高約為 35 層).

本人堅决反對!

本人居住於聯和墟住宅之帝庭軒,帝庭軒位於榮輝及綠悠軒之間,經常有煙霧經窗口透入室內,遲遲未能散去,查詢管理處,可能是中國節日眾多,是拜神時燃燒所導致,除此之外,每到大霧,霧氣難以散去,在夏天,相當悶熱,皆爲四周住宅樓宇太密,近聯和墟住宅茹如御庭軒、帝庭軒、綠悠軒、榮福、榮輝、海聯,大部份超過30層,若果在榮福、榮輝、綠悠軒前面興建租住公屋及住宅,豈不是密上加密,空氣質素更差.

本人堅决反對屏風樓,令香港氣温上升!

Tracy 8th Jan 2010



Ying Chi Chan

2010/01/08 下午 02:52

To	srpd	@p	land	.gov.	h

CC

bcc

Subject Opinion on the Comprehensive Development

Nature-Conservation Enhancement Area in the NENT NDA

Study

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign

Sign __ Encry

History:

This message has been replied to and forwarded.

8th January 2010

Studies and Research Section, Planning Department, 16/F, North Point Government offices, 333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong

Dear Director of the Planning Department,

Opinion on the Comprehensive Development Nature-Conservation Enhancement Area - in the NENT NDA Study

I strongly disagree with the zoning of Long Valley as Comprehensive Development Nature Conservation Enhancement Area (CDNCEA) as stated in the North East New Territories New Development Areas (NENT NDA) Study. My concern is that Long Valley, which is the largest remaining freshwater farmland in Hong Kong, has a high ecological value and deserves full protection from development. However, the CDNCEA zoning gives no legal protection to the area. Instead, this zoning allows development at Long Valley, which could lead to devastating impact on wildlife.

Long Valley is an important habitat for birds, including a number of threatened species. Long Valley, which is part of the Kwu Tung North New Development Area in the study, has long been recognized as an important habitat to wildlife, especially birds. It is the largest remaining freshwater farmland in Hong Kong, supporting over 250 bird species. Threatened wetland bird species with substantial population decrease such as the Pheasant-tailed Jacana and Greater Painted-snipe were found in Long Valley. Its importance is recognised internationally by listing as an important bird area by Birdlife International. Moreover, in the nature conservation policy in 2004, Long Valley was listed as one of the Priority Sites for Enhanced Conservation. The Environmental & Conservation Fund has given Conservancy Association and HKBWS substantial funding to coorperate with farmers and manage some of the farmlands at Long Valley so as to enhance its biodiversity, especially birds, and for environmental education.

No legal protection to the area if zoned as CDNCEA

According to the NENT NDA study, developers can develop a 'less sensitive area' within the CDNCEA and must 'commit' to protect and enhance the ecological value of the rest of the site. The CDNCEA makes possible for development to occur at Long Valley, which is

currently an agricultural zone which can be used only for farming. However, this CDNCEA zoning has a number of problems. There are currently no laws, regulations or guidelines concerning this CDNCEA zoning. In other words, how the developers decide which area is 'less sensitive' and what kind and degree of 'commitment' to protect the habitat or wildlife are not regulated. As the aim of developers is to make money from developing the land, it is very doubtful that conservation will be put as a high priority.

Recommend to zone Long Valley as legally-protected conservation area

Most farmlands in Hong Kong, as well as in the Pearl River Delta, have been destroyed as a result of urban development over the past decades. In the face of such extensive loss of habitat and habitat fragmentation, species dependent of farmlands has been declining at an alarming rate. Long Valley as the largest freshwater farmland in Hong Kong is thus a very important habitat for wildlife not only in Hong Kong but in the regional context. It is recommended that Long Valley should be zoned as a legally-protected area that development is prohibited, such as SSSI, Conservation Area, Nature Reserve, or Site of Special Scientific Interest. Continuous support to conservation, such as the Environmental & Conservation Fund, should be done by the government so as to effectively manage this important site for enhancing wildlife and for public education on environmental conservation.

Yours sincerely, Chan Ying Chi



"wing"

To <srpd@pland.gov.hk>

CC

bcc

2010/01/08 下午 09:41

	Subject	及對型原發用	麦		
		Urgent	Return receipt	☐ Sign	☐ Encrypt
History:	This message has been replied to an	d forwarded.			

本人何錦榮

強烈反對塱原濕地被劃爲綜合發展及自然保育改善區,要求列爲自然保護區及保育地

這裡有大量季候鳥過境~~是香港一個重要的雀鳥生活地方~~希望各部門珍惜這塊濕地.



香港與華南歷史研究部 Hong Kong and South China Historical Research Programme

規劃署 香港北角渣華道 333 號 北角政府合署 16 樓 規劃署規劃研究組

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 - 第二階段公眾參與

敬啟者:

本人就貴署之《新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 - 第二階段公眾參與摘要》所表達之意見,敬附如後,祈請貴署研究組專家尊覽指教是荷。此致

規劃署規劃研究組執事先生

意見提交人:

到我鹏

電話:

傳真:

電郵:

2010年1月8日

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 - 公眾意見書

規劃目標建議

新界東北新發展區是香港未來發展的一個重要里程,它不但要回應未來香港人口增長的發展需要,更要成為日後其他新發展區的參照,因此必須作出慎重而具前瞻性的規劃。

本意見書建議,在保護區內生態、自然環境、歷史文化資源的大前提下,將新界東北新發展區建設成爲香港一個優質的生活及工作空間。

要達到上述可持續發展的規劃目標,必須避免高密度發展;並要改良以往新市鎮發展模式,將公營房屋所佔比例調低至適當水平。

香港公營房屋的歷史困局及轉機

香港公營房屋的發展可以追溯至戰後的歷史。1945年日本投降之後,國共兩黨迅即形成對立的局勢。從1947年到1950年,內地人民爲逃避戰禍,紛紛移徙至香港暫住。此後幾年之間,香港湧現數以百萬計的難民。這批突如其來的人口無處容身,於是自行在港九新界各處搭建寮屋。1953年12月石硤尾寮屋區大火,數萬人無家可歸。政府爲安置災民,開始建造樓高七層的大廈,並發展成徙置區,是爲香港公營房屋發展的開始。

1950年代後期,政府將石硤尾徒置區的經驗伸延至其他寮屋區,同樣取得成功。隨著社會進步,政府逐漸將徙置區的救援措施提昇爲公共房屋政策。麥理浩總督於1972年推出「十年建屋計劃」,爲180萬低收入市民建造質素合理的公營房屋,是爲香港公營房屋發展的基

本面貌。

交代上述一段歷史,無非在說明香港公營房屋發展的原意,背後有一種人道主義的救援精神,目的爲安置無處容身的難民。這項政策照顧的對象爲低收入市民。因此,公營房屋並非市民的應得權利(entitlement),否則理應所有市民皆可享有,不應只限於低收入市民。可惜自 1980 年代以來,公營房屋的發展受到政治社會因素的影響,日益遠離房屋政策的原意,成爲動機不純、精神模糊、對象不明的社會現象。今日公營房屋之中富戶處處,已經是街知巷聞的事實;更有甚者,居然有單身年輕大學生成功申請入住公屋單位,並且以此爲得計。結果原意爲伸張社會公義的公營房屋淪落爲扭曲社會價值的元凶。

政府的福利政策必須有一定的時效,否則會誘發人性的墮落。莘莘學子於學成之後終止享用教育津貼;病人得到治療後離開醫院回家;失業人士重新就業後不再領取救濟,這些都是路人皆知的正常合理做法。然而因爲各種似是而非的理由,政府並無爲公屋富戶制訂退租政策(exit policy),公屋變成有入無出的死胡同。結果政府只能放任房委會無限量擴大公營房屋的地盤,以維持現時輪候三年保證上樓的做法。今日房委會有三百多萬公屋居民爲後盾,於是振振有辭,堅持每年興建15,000個公屋單位。這種做法其實並無公義的社會理據。

往者已矣,來者可追。今日難得有新發展區可以從頭規劃,理應以新的思維打造新的未來,不應墨守成規,以免重蹈天水圍規劃失敗的覆轍。誠如本研究計劃《第二階段公眾參與摘要》指出:「新界東北新發展區將會發展不同類型住宅,提供基礎建設以及便利的社區設施,爲市民提供一個優質生活環境及另類生活空間選擇。」香港社會過去幾十年來不斷進步,公共房屋政策應與時並進,讓出空間使更多市民擁有私人物業,以享受經濟發展的成果。北區原有公營房屋已經佔有相當可觀的比例,新界東北新發展區其實並無增建公營房屋的需要。

以粉嶺北爲例。現時粉嶺及上水新市鎮的公營房屋(包括租住及 資助出售單位)已經佔當區總人口60%以上,要是在粉嶺北新發展區 再提供約7,000個公營房屋單位(約20,000人口),必定進一步提高 區內的公營房屋比例,造成公私營房屋組合失衡,帶來嚴重的社會問 題。

結語

新界東北新發展區是香港未來發展的重要里程,也是香港公營房 屋政策的轉機。香港社會需要一個理性的契機重新檢視已經發展了半 個世紀的公營房屋政策。請讓我們摒棄習氣,以公平合理的角度調整 現有房屋政策及規劃新界東北新發展區,帶領香港走出新的一天。

意見提交人:

劉智鵬博士 嶺南大學香港與華南歷史研究部主任 屯門區議員 新界鄉議局執行委員 古物諮詢委員會委員

2010年1月8日

Green Lantau Association

8 January 2010

Planning Department (Studies and Research Section) 16/F NPGO 333 Java Rd North Point

Advisory Council on the Environment Room 4019 40/F, Revenue Tower Wanchai

Dear Sirs

Re: NENT Development Study Second Round Public Engagement Objection to proposed development zoning of Long Valley

The Green Lantau Association (GLA) is aghast at and strongly objects to the proposal to zone Long Valley as a "Comprehensive Development and Nature Conservation Area" (CDNCEA) in the latest consultation document.

Long Valley is a site of prime ecological importance, no better demonstrated than by the re-routing, following rejection of the EIA by DEP, of the KCR spur line (at vast additional expense), in order to spare this area from development. Since then the widespread public expectation has been that this valley remain as an ecological treasury particularly for birds, and an agricultural and education amenity for the entire population of Hong Kong.

To propose as the Study now does, that this area be developed in order to "realize the intention of conserving and enhancing the ecological value" is not only farcical (in the presumption that what now exists is somehow ecologically inadequate and only development can save it), but flies in the face of public expectations for this area.

To claim, as the study does that the CDNCEA zoning is necessary to achieve "development needs" is simply not credible. We are talking here of creating a new town from nothing over a considerable area of available land. There is no identified development need for the Long Valley land, and even if such were to be invented, it could hardly be more important than conserving the whole of Long Valley in situ for conservation.

There seems to be three dangerous and erroneous assumptions backing up this unfortunate proposal.

The first is that private owners of agricultural land (so used and so prescribed by land lease) are to be offered development rights simply because hopes, however unrealistic or unjustified, have somehow to be entertained. This makes a mockery of the actuality of conditions on the ground and of public needs, and places the unrealistic expectations of landowners as the prime driver of planning.

The second is the much abused planning mantra of 'striking a balance' whereby conservation land is commandeered, in part, for development, leaving a smaller 'cake' to be again sliced down in the next round of studies. We would cynically observe that 'striking a balance' is only applied against conservation land, and never for it.

The third is the role assumed by Planning Department. Despite the widely held belief that planning should be for the benefit of the populace as a whole, too often we are seeing (as at Long Valley) the sectoral interests of individual owners given preference over the public good. We believe Planning Department has misconstrued its role in refusing to seek or propose conservation zoning for private land of acknowledged conservation value.

We believe and recommend that the way forward at Long Valley is to place a conservation zoning (Conservation Area, SSSI, or even Green Belt) on the entirety of the Valley. This is the right decision in all aspects from the conservation and community perspectives – perspectives which should be paramount in any planning exercise. The conservation intent can be enhanced through land resumption, an applicable option in achieving the entire layout of the NDA. By resumption the matter is put beyond dispute, the conservation intent is achieved, and the landowners achieve monetary compensation for their legitimate interests.

Yours faithfully

Clive Noffke

Green Lantau Association

致土木工程拓展署及規劃署:

關於新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

本人就「新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究」提出以下意見:

- 1. 強烈反對把「塱原核心地帶」劃爲所謂的「綜合發展及自然保育改善區」
- 2. 建議擴大「塱原核心地帶」的範圍,把「綜合發展及自然保育改善區」 都劃爲核心地帶,並強烈要求以法例保護「塱原核心地帶」
- 3. 期望塱原的發展能符合於 2004 年所頒布的「新自然保育政策」中提出的目標

塱原是一片非常重要的淡水濕地,作爲米埔第二及國際重點鳥區(IBA),是世界瀕危的黑臉琵鷺及易危的黃胸鵐的棲息地,雀鳥記錄超過210種。這片香港絕無僅有、整片完整的淡水濕地,就算未能成爲「國際重要濕地」,也應該夠資格成爲「具特殊科學價值地點」(SSSI)吧?但這計劃不單沒有保護這片濕地,更令它走上絕路!

「塱原生態區」內有一小部分的範圍劃爲「塱原核心地帶」,但「塱原核心地帶」的南部及西北部均各被一大片「綜合發展及自然保育改善區」所包圍,在沒有明確的樓宇高度限制下,就算「塱原核心地帶」受到保護,也難保這「核心地帶」將來會因被四周的高樓大廈包圍而被「孤立」及「封鎖」起來,令雀鳥難以飛入「核心地帶」,令「核心地帶」如同虛設及慢慢失去其生態價值(現在的塱原,雀鳥記錄超過 210 種,有米埔第二之稱。)。此外,如果將來的低密度住宅及生態旅舍等在設計上使用大片的玻璃作窗戶或外牆的話,更會增加雀鳥撞上玻璃而慘死的機會,情況實在令人非常擔憂。

另外,於2004年政府頒布的新自然保育政策中,首六項目標爲:

- ▶ 確認和監測生物多樣性的重要組成部分;
- ▶ 確認、指定和管理一套具代表性的保護區系統,以保護生物多樣性;
- ▶ 促進保護生態系統和重要生境、及維護自然環境中有生存力的種群的工作;
- ▶ 確認、監測及評估可能對生物多樣性造成不良影響的活動,並緩解該等影響;
- ▶ 在切實可行的情況下,重建已退化的生態系統,並促進受威脅物種的復原;
- 促進保護和持續利用對維護生物多樣性至爲重要的天然資源

本人不認同這個發展規劃中所提出的「綜合發展及自然保育改善區」能達到以上的目標。相反,<mark>這個計劃只會破壞這片濕地的完整性,把內在的生境分割</mark>和邊緣化,就像熱帶雨林被分割(forest fragmentation)一樣,只會破壞了雀鳥的家園,令這片濕地慢慢消失!

本人認爲原始的環境才是雀鳥最佳的居所,塱原吸引雀鳥的原因是其人爲的淡水濕地(即現時的農耕作業),因此塱原的核心地帶以及其周圍的區域(即這份發展規劃內的「綜合發展及自然保育改善區」部份)應被保留,不作任何發展(包括在資料介紹中的『私人提出並參與可融合大自然生態環境的低密度發展建議(如低密度住宅,生態旅舍等)』),並要立法保護這片碩果僅存的完整淡水濕地,禁止在「塱原生態區」進行非農耕活動,以及嚴打非法傾倒泥頭及非法更改土地使用問題。

香港已有太多名爲保育實爲破壞的發展,重要的自然生境一個一個消失,只剩下 人工化的「大自然」留給我們的下一代...... 所以請不要再借所謂的「綜合發展 及自然保育改善區」爲理由,任由這片重要的濕地從此消失!

謝謝!

香港市民 許淑君

電話:



Holis Lam

2010/01/09 下午 05:58

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Subject 關於新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究意見

	☐ Urgent	Return receipt	□ Sign	Encrypt
History:	This message has been replied to and forwarded.			

本人得知 貴署在《新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究》發展大綱中,將塱原核心地帶 劃爲"綜合發展及自然保育改善區",表示"私人提出並參與可融合大自然生態環境的低 密度發展建議,可獲考慮",特此表達本人的意見。

塱原是親近自然的好地方

本人只去過塱原數次,但被當中豐富的鳥種及其優美的自然環境所吸引,在塱原我第一次知道原來西洋菜原來在水田中種出來的,它的花的是很美麗的白色,學會了分辨荷花和睡蓮,不一定所有的雌鳥都負起育幼的責任,亦知道稻米除了是人類的食糧外,亦是其他生物包括眾多雀鳥的食物。在現今的教育下,小朋友只知道食物從超級市場來,食水從水喉來,而不知道這些珍貴資源全是由大自然提供。在香港仍然保留的農耕地越來越少,即使現在保留下來亦敵不過發展所帶來的破壞。若將塱原發展,則市民特別是下一代將少了一個欣賞及了解自然的地方。當對自己切身的事物一無所知,只著眼於虛幻如浮雲的東西時,而想到這些是要灌輸給下一代的思想時,只覺得十分可悲。

塱原的牛熊價值不能忽視

塱原作爲香港僅有的淡水濕地,其生態價值之高是不能單靠數字來代表的。塱原是雀鳥特別是候鳥的重要棲身之所,香港作爲一個高度發展的城市,能夠擁有如此豐富的生態資源是值得令人驕傲的,例如米埔每年有幾萬隻雀鳥由其他地方飛到香港休息及補給,當中不少都會利用到附近土地如后海灣、南生圍、塱原等等。若塱原由原來的自然環境變爲人工的環境,就等於將牠們的生活範圍不斷減少,變相將牠們逼向死亡。若只以數字如物種數目,是不能夠反映真正的生態價值的,況且以現時環評的機制,是不可能得到一個具公信力的結論的,龍尾就是一個好例子。塱原已不止一次被"發展",九鐵落馬洲支線穿過塱原地底,所帶來的影響如水位下降或物種減少等仍未知曉,現又再一次向塱原開刀,是要將塱原這個高"自然生態價值"的地方給換上"高經濟價值"的外皮吧。

生態環境不能被造出來

人類作爲大自然的一部分,是不可能去代替大自然的,因此即使如何努力,也不可能重新複製或創造一個生態環境出來的。現時絕大部分的工程項目,或多或少會對自然環境有一定的破壞,小如砍樹或大如移山填海,都是不能復原的。將一棵砍掉和在另一個地方重新種樹是並不相等的,情況等於將一個人殺死然後找另一個人代替是不一樣的,況且生態系統之複雜是不可能只將其組成部件合拼就當作復原的。即使將塱原作低密度發展,或發展生態旅舍等所謂"保護環境"的方案,也不可能將被破壞的環境複原,生態環境不需要人爲去增加其價值,只有不去破壞或發展,保留其最原始的一面才能夠真正保護一個自然地方。

發展不是硬道理

香港的發展從沒有一日停止過,各種工程在每個地方都可見得到,政府一心一意追求

數字上的經濟效益,卻忽略了發展並不是神仙丹,不能夠將所有問題解決。現今各種環境污染問題,社會問題,很大程度上是過度發展所引起的。政府將發展和興建劃等號,於是可以將滿載幾代人心血的地方、人與人之間的關係,大自然的各種等一夕間推倒。但這種方式,只能滿足一少部分人(多是地產商或富豪),而要附出的卻是一眾小市民。試想想將塱原發展成住宅,原居民(包括村民及所有動植物)還可以居住在其中嗎?爲什麼原先屬於自己的東西,因爲"發展"這個洪水猛獸一來,便要像割地賠款一樣呢?其實除了塱原外,因發展而產生各式各樣問題的例子實在太多。希望政府能夠減少不必要的發展,不要將發展和保育簡單地對立起來,而爲了要發展便將保育消滅掉。

綜合以上的意見,本人誠懇希望政府能再三考慮有關塱原發展的問題,並希望政府能以保育爲優先考慮,避免因盲目追求經濟而將原有脆弱的生態再蹂躪。

此致 規劃署規劃研究組

林梅琪上



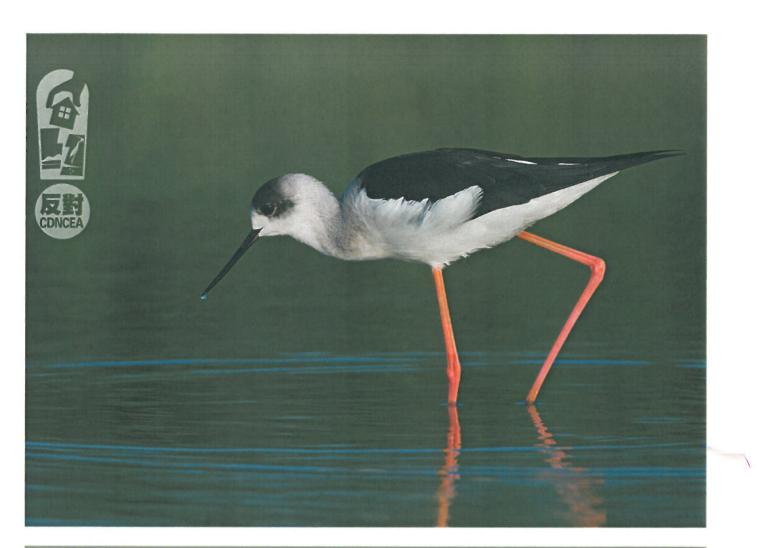
James Lam

To srpd@pland.gov.hk

CC -

2010/01/09 下午 07:21	bcc					
Su	ıbject	反對塱原發展	展計劃			
		☐ Urgent	Return rec	eipt	Sign	☐ Encrypt
History: A This message has been replied	d to and	l forwarded.				
敬啓者,						
本人林文華,現居於港島西環,爲了接 反顧地長途拔涉至西北區。但最近聽聞 當然十萬個不贊成:						
 大自然發展至塱原這種品種充足的地一夕之間。 	方,	想必積年原	意月,要成長	難,	要破壞卻	犯只須
2.這最後一小片淨土更是香港碩果僅存 濟發展而放棄塱原生態,簡直輕重不分		然生態區均	或,要爲一個	任何	可地方也可	可的經
3. 塱原由於鳥種特別,有異於米埔,而 臨。如果此生態區一旦遭受踐踏,外國						 者親
現附上攝於塱原生態照片數張,以茲佐	証。					
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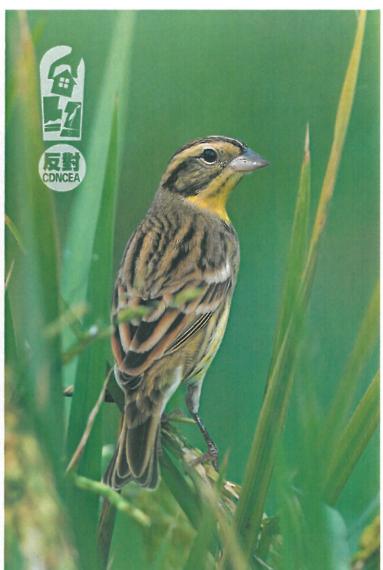




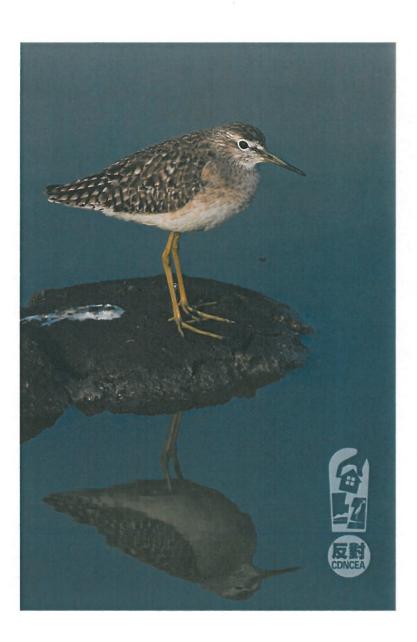














"William Wong"

2010/01/09 下午 08:33

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To	<pre><srpd@pland.gov.l< pre=""></srpd@pland.gov.l<></pre>	٦k

CC

bcc

Subject Objection against changing the land use of Long Valley

☐ Urgent	Return receipt	☐ Sign	☐ Encrypt

History:	A This message has been replied to and forwarded.

Dear Sir

Long Valley is a important fresh water wet land

Any land use changing will destroy the habitat of many beautiful living creature.

Hong Kong still have many land for development but no fresh water wet land as Long Valley

Please do not destroy our home land and our next generation will not have the chance to observe this fantastic wet land

William Wong and his family



Hardy Chan

2010/01/09 下午 09:43

To srpd@pland.gov.hk

CC

bcc

Subject	Studies and Research Section-	-opinions on	the NENTD	stage 2
	study			

	☐ Urgent	☐ Return receipt	Sign	Encrypt
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				and the second second second

Dear Sir/Madam,

I've read the Digest 2 of the "North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Engineering Study" and I would like to express my concern

on the development of the Long Valley. I am sure that you have already received

many letters $\!\!\!/$ emails from environmentalists stressing the ecological importance of Long Valley. Therefore I'm not going to repeat everything they

have said, but just to emphasize a few points.

Firstly, Long Valley is really an area of high ecological value. I ${\tt don't}$ expect

you to be an ecologist and you may not be interested in birds and bird ecology.

But if you don't understand how important this area is, please go talk to some

experts from the Environmental Department, AFCD or civilian organizations such

as the WWF, Hong Kong Bird Watching Society or the biology departments of the $\,$

universities. They will all tell you that the Long Valley is a bird's haven and important habitat for numerous endangered bird species. I believe this is

your duty to fully consult experts in the field of ecology before you try to

develop this area at all. Please don't let your arrogance and ignorance destroy this habitat.

Secondly, from the public engagement digest, I cannot see how you define which

part of the Long Valley is the "core area". What are your scientific bases on

dividing the area into core and periphery? Why is it so different from the Long

Valley conservation area drawn by the AFCD? Have you talked to your colleagues

in the AFCD before dividing up the area? There is simply no rationale to support your plan and it contradicts with your colleagues from the AFCD.

Thirdly, I want to say that this plan is not convincing at all in the part about

nature conservation. Nature conservation is a science and you need to do this

with ecologists. A scientific evaluation and rationale for the development plan

of Long Valley is necessary as an appendix to the public digest. The lack of it

gives this developmental plan a very bad impression. The present version shows

a lot of consideration to the landowners while the ecology of Long Valley is

sacrificed. You are just not meeting your own objectives. If you go on with the

present plan, the landowners will earn a lot of money but the Long Valley, and

the opportunity for your and our children, to learn and appreciate nature's wonder would be sacrificed. So while you are preparing the next version of the

layout plans, please at least talk to the experts from the AFCD, ED and the WWF. Ask them how big an area of the Long Valley is necessary for conservation.

Then plan the development outside that area. Your decision is a big one. It will have effects for many generations to come. So please do it carefully.

At the end, I would like to remind you that you are a civil servant. You should

concern most for the public interest, not that of a few landlords. The public

has been awaken and people are more and more concerned about their rights and

the performance of the government. A subpar developmental plan will just get

you into trouble. So please "WORK HARDER" and put out a plan that can really

convince people. The development study is at stage 2 so you may not feel the

heat yet. But at stage 3, more public concern would have arisen. If the plan is

still the same as this one, you will probably have the opportunity to experience the power of the media and the public. People nowadays are very demanding on the government. So make sure you can convince us with the stage 3

digest. The major concern with the Digest 2 is obviously on the conservation of

Long Valley. So please properly address this in the Digest 3. Thank you for your attention and I look forward to your wise decision.

Yours faithfully, Chan Wing Lee



"ricky" 2010/01/09 下午 10:24 To <srpd@pland.gov.hk>

CC

bcc

Subject 關於新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究意見

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規劃署規劃研究組:

關於新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究意見

- 1)強烈要求以法例保護「塱原核心地帶」:作爲米埔第二及國際重點鳥區(IBA),是世界瀕危的黑臉琵鷺及易危的黃胸-的棲息地,雀鳥記錄超過210種,香港絕無僅有、整片完整的淡水濕地-塱原,就算未能成爲「國際重要濕地」,也應該夠資格成爲「具特殊科學價值地點」(SSSI)吧!而且香港並沒有一片淡水濕地是受到法例保護的,是淡水濕地不值得保護,還是香港政府已放棄保護香港僅餘有價值的淡水濕地?
- 2)擴大「塱原核心地帶」的範圍:在原有設計地圖上,雙魚河以南,粉嶺公路以北的一個三角形地帶中只有北面的一部份土地定為「塱原核心地帶」,而以南的地方則劃為「綜合發展及自然保育改善區」。這個設計跟當年「九鐵落馬洲事件」大同小異,將塱原濕地在中間「剖開」,有違當年的「最終裁決」,破壞了這片濕地的完整性,對塱原濕地有不可估計的影響,故建議將整片「綜合發展及自然保育改善區」改為「核心地帶」。
- 3) **限制「塱原生態區」的土地使用**:禁止在「塱原生態區」進行非農耕活動,特別要嚴格打-非法傾倒泥頭及非法更改土地使用的問題。
- 4) 限制「**望原生態區」內的建築物設計**:明確訂明建築物的高度限制不可高越現時的3層式村屋,而且不可使用大面積的透明或反光玻璃作爲窗戶或外牆。

可能有些人會覺得這些鳥兒十分普通,但如果香港有一天連這些普通的鳥兒都找不到容身之所,那不單是鳥兒的悲劇,亦是香港人,包括我們的下一代的悲劇! 事實上,而塱原是一個高生態價值的地區,曾記錄過大量雀鳥品種,一向是多種雀鳥棲息的地方。雀鳥是比較容易受環境改變而影響的動物,而此發展項目無疑會干擾附近脆弱的生態環境,而居民增加的時候,對生境的影響就更大,所以對雀鳥絕會有一定影響。

再加上以綠化走廊將塱原生態區與市鎮公園連接的計劃,更會促進塱原 生態價值的消耗速度,令原本在計劃下只能苟延殘喘的塱原步入更深的 困境中。

有鑑及此,本人覺得此項目在選址上見不完善,未能顧及對雀鳥、對環境的影響。塱原一帶是主賜天然的生態寶庫,生態價值遠較發展當地一帶的利處多,若強行發展,未免對當地一直生活的生物有不公,強行進佔,也未免太不近人情。這些生態寶庫是當地原有的,而發展項目卻可以有選址的空間,在不可能移動整個塱原生境的情況下,唯一能真正能

保護當地的方法,不是興建低密度住宅,也不是建設生態旅舍,而只有將此項目遷離或取消,這反而是更有可能、更加有效、更有能力辦到的事。

香港有雀鳥天堂的美譽,而塱原對雀鳥亦有一定的貢獻,若塱原一帶因 此項目而發展起來,生態上一定蒙受極大的損失。生態環境往往是被動 的、脆弱的,干擾後需要一陣長時間才有機會能復原,破獲後更難以補 救。本港生態價值高的地區已經日漸減少,發展的地區卻有增無減,故 保育塱原生境比發展更見重要。

本人僅望貴署能三思,能高抬貴手,爲顧及無力發聲的弱小一群,改善此項目,向市民展現貴署既能顧及環境,又能令人鼓舞的發展計劃。

e

郵寄及傳真

敬啓者:

有關:新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第二階段公眾參與

本會及本苑業戶一向十分關注新界東北的規劃及發展,自 貴署於 2000 年起進行有關規劃及發展研究以來,我們一直有向 貴署反映意見。

贵署於 2008 年底就有關研究進行第一階段公眾參與活動,當時本會已就規劃研究反映意見,並要求 贵署及顧問公司重新檢討和研究更可行、更切合需要的新界東北新發展計劃。

貴署於整合第一階段公眾參與的意見和資料後,擬備了新發展區的「初步發展大網圖」,並於 2009 年底展開第二階段公眾參與活動。綜觀此大網圖所列之土地安排和相關規劃,基本上符合本會及本苑業戶的訴求,但仍有以下關注和意見:

- (1)大綱圖內容主要集中於新發展區的土地用途和設計特色,但關於疏導交通人流的道路和 公共交通網絡規劃卻著墨不多。人口增加而缺乏完善的交通配套,定必令上水、粉嶺等 北區社區的原有生活質素走下坡,在嚴重影響社區民生的情況下,民怨必載道,天水圍 這個新發展區就是一個活生生的失敗實例,政府萬萬不可重複錯誤。
- (2)梧桐河兩岸均有預留土地作政府用地或其他指定用途,位於奕翠園與梧桐河之間的兩幅 土地亦被劃為政府用地。本會及本苑業戶十分關注此政府用地日後的用途,因為會直接 影響我們的居住環境。我們不會贊同將有關「政府用地」用作「非休憩」用途的決定, 因此期望該土地可用作興建公園及休憩設施。
- (3)為維護本苑清幽的居住環境,本苑兩旁私家路的原有規劃用途必須維持不變。

此致

規劃署(傳真: 2522 8524)

土木工程拓展署(傳真: 2693 2918) 奥雅納工程顧問(傳真: 2268 3953)

对相边.

第十三屆弈翠園業主委員會 主席 李樹堅

2010年1月11日

附件:其他業戶意見(共4頁) 副本致:奕翠園客戶服務處

Woodland Crest Owners' Committee

有關:新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

第二階段公眾參與

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此致

規劃署(傳真: 2522 8524)

土木工程拓展署(傳真:2693 2918)

奥雅納工程顧問(傳真:2268 3953)

对相地.

第十三屆弈單園業主委員會 主席 李樹堅

2010年1月9日

副本致: 奕翠園客戶服務處

Considential - the above message is intended only for the internal use of the members of the Woodland Crest Owners' Committee, or the individual or entity to whom is addressed and not for distinute to others. No reproduction, Copy, distribution, or transmission may be made willout written permission of the Owner's Committee

<u>NENT NDA Planning Engineering Study –</u> Stage 2 Public Engagement - Objections against Fanling N NDA

- 1. We object any urbanized developed in the village zones and green belts surrounding Woodland Crest. These areas are gazetted in the OZPs as village zones for the local villagers and green buffer zones to prevent further extension of urban areas to the peripheral of Sheung Shui town. Any change to the village zones and green belts will damage the rural living environment of existing residents and local villagers.
- 2. The village zones and green belts surrounding Woodland Crest shall be restricted for green conservation areas such as open space, parks, agriculture uses, lands for building villages houses reserved for local villagers, and very low density developments (height not exceeding 3-storeys).
- 3. We object any changes of the two roads beside Woodland Crest for use as connection to the proposed NDA. Any changes of these roads will have adverse environment impact (air and noise pollution and adverse visual impact) to the local residents and villagers living in these areas. Also any change of these roads (which connect to existing narrow Tin Ping Road, etc.) will not help connection between NDA and Sheung Shui, but create local traffic jam and problem.
- 4. During the first and second stages of public consultation, we and many other local residents and some expert raised strong objections against further development in Sheung Shui and Fanling areas. However, the Government only simply print and put aside our and local residents' views, and never response to our views, and never address our concerns. It is shameful for the government just tell lies and never response to / address the views of the local residents in the "false" public consultation. In the 2nd public consultation, overall 99% of the local villagers/residents strongly object any proposed development in the Sheung Shui and Fanling NDAs and their views are very clear. It is lying for the government to mislead the public in the Stage 1 public consultation report that only a few citizens including Woodland Crest residents object the planning proposal in Fanling N NDA.
- 5. Your study recommends that the height of any developments in the Fanling N NDA mush decrease from Sheung Shui Town to the River Indus to minimize the visual impact. Currently towards the riverside, Woodland Crest is only 9 storey high, and Tin Ping Shan Village and other village at the riverside is only 1 to 3 storey high. Therefore any proposed new developments in the areas surrounding Woodland Crest must be restricted to height of not greater than 3 storey high to avoid visual impact of local residents and villagers.
- 6. This study and the previous studies including HK2030 Study confirm that the development of FLN NDA will transform the rural landscape of Sheung Shui/Fanling into high-rise urban. These government documents also admitted that the associated landscape and visual impact/damage is irreversible, and can never be mitigated and compensated. Such damage and disaster is not acceptable, and is definitely objected by the local community. According to the Government's proposal, most of

the population increase in the proposed FLN NDA would have to rely heavily on the East Rail for connecting to the urban areas. This means that this new population increase have to use the existing Fanling & Sheung Shui Rail Stations. The existing developed Fanling & Sheung Shui towns are never designed to have facilitates (like roads, pedestrians, bicycle tracks) to provide transportation for the proposed huge population increase. In fact, there is no room to improve the existing transportation network and community settings in the Fanling & Sheung Shui towns as most of them are already very congested and overloaded, with small length of roads being divided into many segments by traffic lights and junctions. Even if the local residents have been urging for the improvement of the pedestrian links to rail stations for many years, there is no progress made. Obviously, the government officials are fully aware of all the unresolved problems and constraints of extending the existing Fanling & Sheung Shui towns for developing a NDA, however they still ignore all these issues, and hide all the anticipated social, planning and environmental problems, and propose to convert Fanling / Sheung Shui districts to a poorly and highly congested area (ie. another poorly congested and isolated Tin Shui Wai area!) at the boundary of NT.

- 7. Even offering the most frequent services, the East Rail which is now serving some 3,500,000 population, is already overloaded. The rail system is never able to cope with another 10% increase (160,000) in the 3-in-1 NDAs which would have to rely heavily on East Rail for transportation to urban areas. Such congested and high risk (only one rail system serving almost 4,000,000) East Rail system will turn the traveling between NT and urban areas into a nightmare, and the living quality (particularly in terms of daily traveling to urban areas) of millions of population would be substantially degraded, in addition to the irreversible damage to the living quality and green rural environment of the Sheung Shui / Fanling districts.
- 8. In the Stage 1 Consultant Report, the government told lies that only the Woodland Crest and a few people object the the NDA proposal in Fanling N. This is not the fact and the government misled the public that only a few people object the planning proposal. In fact, many public members including some experts and professionals object or make queries to the extension of urbanization to the green rural areas of the already built Sheung Shui and Fanling Towns. Such ad hoc unbalanced planning for unreasonable insertion / intake of massive new populations is in fact an extremely poor planning to the new population and local community / villagers of the already built / established Sheung Shui areas. All the wrong doing in respect of the government's Fanling N planning proposal are reflected in the Stage 2 community workshop, in which almost all local community / villagers object against government planning for the Fanling N NDA. They further complained that the government has never or failed to consult the local community / villagers before / in formulating any planning proposals or preliminary outline development plans for Fanling N NDAs.

14

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 - 第二階段公眾參與 意見收集表格

North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Engineering Study – Stage Two Public Engagement Comments Collection Form

你的意見 Your Views

我們歡迎公眾發表意見及提出建議。We welcome your views and suggestions.

	,	
	ame of Organization (如適用 if applicable	:):
姓名 Name	: 林允中	3/12/2009
電話 Teleph	one:	
電郵地址 E	-mail :	
傳真 Fax:		
意見內容 C	omment:	段
① 强烈	反对 美翠园与 梧桐记	月之间的窄是西地人想划为
"政府	用途用地"即日.(附	图图起部份).整个粉卷
16 64	規划理念重点之一是	在梧桐河南岸保盆空地
作为	钌畔花园,步行徑,	及单草徑,上述地段正好
用在	這三个用途, 萬不应	四维为'G'。
② 看来	卖罪园的细球场及	烧炼场已成为新路的
路线	言,是否政府准备与其	野国换地, 並承担一切
改步	· · / # 0	
	7- 11:	
Des tile 100 mt de als me		
	見收集表格於 2010 年1月12日前交回規劃署或土木	
Please return the 12 January 2010.	completed Comments Collection Form to the Planning I	Department or the Civil Engineering and Development Department by
72 Suitadi y 2010.		
郵寄 By post:	規劃署 Planning Department	土木工程拓展署 Civil Engineering and Development Department
	規劃研究組	新界西及北拓展處
	香港北角渣華道333號北角政府合署十六樓 Studies and Research Section	香港新界沙田上禾彙路1號沙田政府合署九樓
	16/F, North Point Government Offices,	New Territories North and West Development Office 9/F, Sha Tin Government Offices
	333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong	No. 1 Sheung Wo Che Road, Sha Tin, NT
停真 By fax:	2522 8524	2693 2918
電郵 By email:	srpd@pland.gov.hk	paulng@cedd.gov.hk

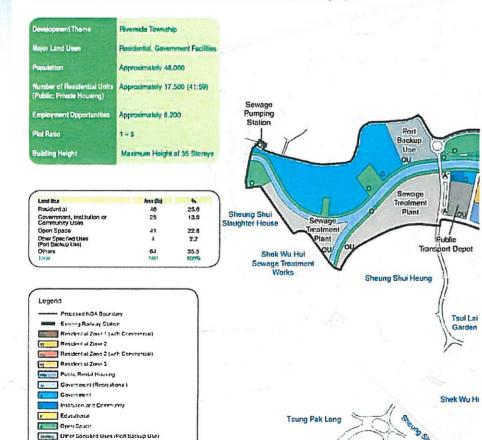
填妥後的意見收集表格亦可投放於設於工作坊的收集箱。

Completed Comments Collection Form can also be deposited in the collection boxes at Community Workshop.

領註 Note:
凡個人或關鍵在「新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究」過程中向土木工程拓展看或規劃署提供意見及建議,均會視作已同意土木工程拓展看及規劃署可使用或公開(包括上取於通常的網頁)酸人士或閱證的名稱及所提供的全部或部分意見及建議(個人資料除外);否則請在提供意見及建議時說明。
The names and comments / proposals (except personal information) provided by any individuals or groups to Civil Engineering and Development Department or the Planning Department in the course of the Study will be disclosed, either entirely or partially to the public (including disclosure on relevant websites). If you do not wish such information to be disclosed, please advise at the time of submission.

Fanling North New Development Area PODP Major Development Concept

The FLN NDA is located next to Ng Tung River which possesses a beautiful scenery with Wah Shan as a backdrop. Thus, the urban design concept is to make the best use of and to beautify the local environment. The FLN NDA will adopt the development theme of a "Riverside Township" and accommodate mixed residential uses in a linear design layout.



Tni Tau Ler

Choi Po Court





Other Specified Uses (Public Transcott Depol)

Detre Corolled Uses (Country o Treatment Flant)

Offer Speaked Uses (Sewage Pomping Station)

Armenty

River



HO CW

2010/01/10 上午 12:31

To	<pre><srpd@pland.gov.hk< pre=""></srpd@pland.gov.hk<></pre>
	-sipu@pianu.gov.nk

CC

bcc

Subject 反對任何非保育塱原生態的規劃

		☐ Urgent	Return receipt	☐ Sign	☐ Encryp
History:	A This message has been replied to	and forwarded.			
	•				

敬啓者:

本人反對任何非保育塱原生態的規劃,所謂綜合發展保育,祗不過是巧立明目,創建灰色地帶,將破壞塱原生態環境合法化,所以堅決反對任何不利塱原生態保育的規劃!

保育塱原, 並非單純爲雀鳥, 生態環境是全人類的! 我支持HKBWS的意見, 有關當局應考慮易地發展的方案. HO CHUN WAH



ken kwan

To srpd@pland.gov.hk

CC

2010/01/10 上午 12:32

/10 上午 12:32	bcc					
	Subject	至有關部門 詢)	(有關新界東北新發展	區規劃及工	程研究第二階段語	次日
			Return receipt	Sign	☐ Encrypt	
This message has b	peen replied to	and forwarded.				

你好

History:

本人對有關塱原在新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究第二階段諮詢有以 下問題:

- 1)現時政府部門建議把塱原規劃爲-綜合發展及自然保育改善區」的意思 是否等於-如土地擁有者提出並參與可融合大自然生態環境的低密度發展 建議(如低密度住宅、生態旅舍等),可獲考慮?」
- 2) 可謂低密度住宅?要幾低至可以稱爲低?
- 3) 生態旅舍是甚麼定義?在香港生態旅舍行得誦嗎?
- 4)有何數據支持低密度住宅或生態旅舍會對環境,生態,野生生物無或最低 影響?可謂最低影響?又如何監察?
- 5)有何數據可以保證發展後,塱原的生態,環境可以"保持"甚至"提升"?
- 6同時本人想見到香港綠化面積增加,東北發展後,香港的綠化面積會-加 多少?而綠化面積又如何計算?

本人小讀書,請有關朋友以簡易,清楚,正面的方式回答問題

謝謝!

關偉強先生



Rick Lee

2010/01/10 下午 06:07

To	crnc	l@plai	and an	, hl
10	Sipu	(Whiai	na.gov	

CC

sen@enb.gov.hk sdev@devb.gov.hk

bcc

Subject 就新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究發表意見

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致有關部門,

History:

政府有意於塱原(下稱:濕地)以西(即古洞北新發展區)興建大型綜合社區發展,本人在此提出嚴重反對!新發展區將包括醫院,住宅及商業區等等,根據計劃書內容,住宅及商業區距離濕地不足1公里,最近也只有約600米距離,於興建初期如打椿工程定必產生大量噪音,空氣及水源污染。建成後該區定必產生大產生人流及交通繁盛,到時該區定必產生大量垃圾及噪音污染。另外,計劃書中提及樓宇最高若35層,若以一層2.5米高來推算,即區內多出現多座105米高的樓宇嚴重影響雀鳥飛行;現時各地產發展商都十分懂得利用政府提供的灰色地帶,本人十分相信到時區內樓宇地必多過35層及再次出現屏風樓效應。

若政府有誠意爲香港生態出一點點力,本人強烈建議大幅建低發展密度至最高7層及放棄商業中心等嚴重騷擾雀鳥等的行動;最佳方法是放棄此項計劃,因爲最佳保護濕地生態就是以不騷擾爲原則,若越多人爲因素,將越影響生態規律。雀鳥是很容易受驚的動物,大型發展地必嚴重影響雀鳥棲息及覓食。發展經濟是重要,但放棄生態換取經濟是十分不智。

本人懇請有關部門放棄此項計劃,以保護香港所餘無幾的生態及將塱原濕地定爲具特殊科學價值地點。

此致

Rick LEE

副本抄送 環保局局長<u>sen@enb.gov.hk</u> 發展局局長<u>sdev@devb.gov.hk</u>

25.3

<u>ora</u>

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新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 - 第二階段公眾參與 意見收集表格

North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Engineering Study - Stage Two Public Engagement **Comments Collection Form**

你的意見 Your Views	
我們歡迎公眾發表意見及提出建議·We welcom	ne your views and suggestions.
機構名稱 Name of Organization (如適用 if applic	able): 1 信べん打木がんで
姓名Name: 学小儿清 立海南	
電話 Telephone:	
電郵地址 E-mail:	
傳真 Fax:	
意見內容 Comment:	
接該道法改善一樣	(2)
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	11:-01-2010
請將填妥後的意見收集表格於 2010 年1月12日前交回規劃署至	
	ning Department or the Civil Engineering and Development Department by
郵寄 By post: 規劃層 Planning Department	土木工程拓展署 Civil Engineering and Development Department

郵寄 By post:	規劃層 Planning Department	土木工程拓展署 Civil Engineering and Development Departmen
	規劃研究組	新界西及北拓展處
	香港北角液華道333號北角政府合覆十六樓	香港新界沙田上禾章路1號沙田政府合著九樓
	Studies and Research Section	New Territories North and West Development Office
	16/F, North Point Government Offices,	9/F, Sha Tin Government Offices
and Colores	333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong	No. 1 Sheung Wo Che Road, Sha Tin, NT
傳真 By fax:	2522 8524	2693 2918
国郵 By email:	srpd@pland.gov.hk	paulng@codd.gov.hk

填妥後的意見收集表格亦可投放於設於工作坊的收集稱。

Completed Comments Collection Form can also be deposited in the collection boxes at Community Workshop.

凡個人或國體在「新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究」過程中向土木工程拓展署或規劃署提供意見及建議,均會視作已同意土木工程拓展署及規劃署可使用或公開(包括上較於適富的網頁)該人士或團體的名稱及所提供的全部或部分意見及建議(個人資料除外);否則請在提供意見及建議時說明。 The names and comments / proposals (except personal information) provided by any individuals or groups to Civil Engineering and Development Department or the Planning Department in the course of the Study will be disclosed, either entirely or partially to the public (Including disclosure on relevant websites). If you do not wish such information to be disclosed, please advise at the time of submission.

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 - 第二階段公眾參與 意見收集表格

North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Engineering Study – Stage Two Public Engagement Comments Collection Form

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我們歡迎公眾發表意見及提出建議·We welcome your views and suggestions.

1011 1000000000000000000000000000000000
機構名稱 Name of Organization (如適用 if applicable):
姓名Name: 平東不以大學
電話 Telephone:
電郵地址 E-mail:
傳真 Fax ·
意見內容 Comment:
拟是家庭主境, 住在粉版土平華 昇平新科
一氢七少位了好幾十分年、从前家狗、家婆、从務農畜至
大夫在外工作。早出的知识、生活的可以新见值一条小路
入村强鸣车可虚770、震扰改变上年得知
政府要發展致废了発得,希望政府会理电道我
一家儿、给一些神童多意思
clam wo line
Am 10/1-20/0

請將填妥後的意見收集表格於 2010 年1月12日前交回規劃署或土木工程拓展署:

Please return the completed Comments Collection Form to the Planning Department or the Civil Engineering and Development Department by 12 January 2010:

郵寄 By post:	規劃署 Planning Department	土木工程拓层署 Civil Engineering and Development Department
	規劃研究組	新界西及北拓层盧
**	香港北角濱華道333號北角政府合署十六镇	香港新界沙田上禾章路1號沙田政府合署九樓
	Studies and Research Section	New Territories North and West Development Office
****	16/F, North Point Government Offices.	9/F. Sha Tin Government Offices
	333 Java Road. North Point, Hong Kong	No. 1 Sheung Wo Che Road, Shu Tin, NT
傳真 By fax:	2522 8524	2693 2918
By cmail:	srpd@pland.gov.hk	paulng@cedd.gov.hk

填妥後的意見收集表格亦可投放於股於工作坊的收棄箱。

Completed Comments Collection Form can also be deposited in the collection boxes at Community Workshop.

侧笠 Note:

凡個人並圖賣在「新界東北斯發展區規劃及工程研究」過程中向土本工程拓展者或規劃者提供意見及建築,均會視作已同意土木工程拓展者及規劃者可使用或公開(包括上或於调當的網頁)版人士並關鍵的名稱及所提供商全部並卻分享見及建築(個人資料除外);否則開在提供意見及建築時限明。
The names and comments / proposals (except personal information) provided by any individuals or groups to Civil Engineering and Development Department or the Planning Department in the course of the Study will be disclosed, either entirely or partially to the public (including disclosure on relevant websites). If you do not wish such information to be disclosed, please advise at the time of submission.



"W.C. SUN"

2010/01/11 上午 12:48

То	srpd@pland.gov.hk
	paulng@cedd.gov.hk
CC	

bcc

Subject	NENT NDA F	Planning Engineering	Study - Sta	ge 2 Public
		- Objections against		
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NENT NDA Planning Engineering Study - Stage 2 Public Engagement - Objections against Fanling N NDA

- 1. We object any urbanized developed in the village zones and green belts surrounding Woodland Crest. These areas are gazetted in the OZPs as village zones for the local villagers and green buffer zones to prevent further extension of urban areas to the peripheral of Sheung Shui town. Any change to the village zones and green belts will damage the rural living environment of existing residents and local villagers.
- 2. The village zones and green belts surrounding Woodland Crest shall be restricted for green conservation areas such as open space, parks, agriculture uses, lands for building villages houses reserved for local villagers, and very low density developments (height not exceeding 3-storeys).
- 3. We object any changes of the two roads beside Woodland Crest for use as connection to the proposed NDA. Any changes of these roads will have adverse environment impact (air and noise pollution and adverse visual impact) to the local residents and villagers living in these areas. Also any change of these roads (which connect to existing narrow Tin Ping Road, etc.) will not help connection between NDA and Sheung Shui, but create local traffic jam and problem.
- 4. During the first and second stages of public consultation, we and many other local residents and some expert raised strong objections against further development in Sheung Shui and Fanling areas. However, the Government only simply print and put aside our and local residents' views, and never response to our views, and never address our concerns. It is shameful for the government just tell lies and never response to / address the views of the local residents in the "false" public consultation. In the 2nd public consultation, overall 99% of the local villagers/residents strongly object any proposed development in the Sheung Shui and Fanling NDAs and their views are very clear. It is lying for the government to mislead the public in the Stage 1 public consultation report that only a few citizens including Woodland Crest residents object the planning proposal in Fanling N NDA.
- 5. Your study recommends that the height of any developments in the Fanling N NDA

mush decrease from Sheung Shui Town to the River Indus to minimize the visual impact. Currently towards the riverside, Woodland Crest is only 9 storey high, and Tin Ping Shan Village and other village at the riverside is only 1 to 3 storey high. Therefore any proposed new developments in the areas surrounding Woodland Crest must be restricted to height of not greater than 3 storey high to avoid visual impact of local residents and villagers.

- This study and the previous studies including HK2030 Study confirm that the 6. development of FLN NDA will transform the rural landscape of Sheung Shui/Fanling into high-rise urban. These government documents also admitted that the associated landscape and visual impact/damage is irreversible, and can never be mitigated and compensated. Such damage and disaster is not acceptable, and is definitely objected by the local community. According to the Government's proposal, most of the population increase in the proposed FLN NDA would have to rely heavily on the East Rail for connecting to the urban areas. This means that this new population increase have to use the existing Fanling & Sheung Shui Rail Stations. The existing developed Fanling & Sheung Shui towns are never designed to have facilitates (like roads, pedestrians, bicycle tracks) to provide transportation for the proposed huge population increase. In fact, there is no room to improve the existing transportation network and community settings in the Fanling & Sheung Shui towns as most of them are already very congested and overloaded, with small length of roads being divided into many segments by traffic lights and junctions. Even if the local residents have been urging for the improvement of the pedestrian links to rail stations for many years, there is no progress made. Obviously, the government officials are fully aware of all the unresolved problems and constraints of extending the existing Fanling & Sheung Shui towns for developing a NDA, however they still ignore all these issues, and hide all the anticipated social, planning and environmental problems, and propose to convert Fanling / Sheung Shui districts to a poorly and highly congested area (ie. another poorly congested and isolated Tin Shui Wai area!) at the boundary of NT.
- 7. Even offering the most frequent services, the East Rail which is now serving some 3,500,000 population, is already overloaded. The rail system is never able to cope with another 10% increase (160,000) in the 3-in-1 NDAs which would have to rely heavily on East Rail for transportation to urban areas. Such congested and high risk (only one rail system serving almost 4,000,000) East Rail system will turn the traveling between NT and urban areas into a nightmare, and the living quality (particularly in terms of daily traveling to urban areas) of millions of population would be substantially degraded, in addition to the irreversible damage to the living quality and green rural environment of the Sheung Shui / Fanling districts.

Mr. Sun

致 規劃署規劃研究組:

香港北角渣華道 333 號 北角政府合署 16 樓規劃署 規劃研究組 傳真:2522 8524 電郵:srpd@pland.gov.hk

關於新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究意見

就發展新界東北地區,此計劃於其一部分中未見完善,特別主要在於多元化古洞北發展中心項目,此發展項目非常接近塱原地區。

本港生態價值高的地區已經日漸減少,發展的地區卻有增無減,故保育塱原生境比發展 更見重要。香港有雀鳥天堂的美譽,而塱原對雀鳥亦有一定的貢獻,若塱原一帶因此項 目而發展起來,生態上一定蒙受極大的損失。

本人曾前住塱原數次,亦看見很多城市朋友市民在週末週日到塱原走一趟,大人們在那裡教育小孩,什麼是生態環境、田園 ... 等等,在那生境中看到無數漂亮的飛鳥。他們都是一個未被過度城市規劃下的地方去接觸生態。

事實上, 塱原一個高生態價值的地區, 曾記錄過大量雀鳥品種, 一向是多種雀鳥棲息的 地方, 近數年更錄得雀鳥黃胸鵐(已接近絕種)在塱原過冬。雀鳥是比較容易受環境改 變而影響的動物, 而此發展項目無疑會干擾附近脆弱的生態環境, 而增加居民對生境的 影響就更大, 對雀鳥絕會有一定影響。

而綠化走廊將望原生態區與市鎮公園連接的計劃,以及發展生態旅舍,更會促進望原生 態價值的消耗速度,令苟延殘喘的望原步入更深的死亡困境中。生態環境往往是被動 的、脆弱的,干擾後需要一陣長時間才有機會能復原,破壞後更難以補救。

因此,本人覺得此項目在選址並不完善,未能顧及對雀鳥、對環境的影響。

型原一帶是天然的生態寶庫,生態價值遠較發展當地一帶的好處多,這些生態寶庫是當 地原有的,而發展項目卻可以有選址的空間,在不可能移動整個望原生境的情況下,唯 一能真正能保護當地的方法,只有將此項目遷離或取消。不興建低密度住宅,也不建設 生態旅舍。

本人僅望貴署能再三暫思、改善此項目,向市民展現貴署既能顧及環境,又能令人鼓舞的發展計劃。

致此!

謝明志 11/1/2010

- On

聯絡電話: 聯絡地址: 聯絡電郵:



"lym" 2010/01/11 下午 02:08 To <srpd@pland.gov.hk>

cc

bcc

Subject	關於新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究意見
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規劃署規劃研究組:

關於新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究意見

本人得知貴署將發展新界東北地區,並己閱讀此計劃的諮詢文件。此計劃的確有其可取的地方,可惜,於其一部分中未見完善。問題主要在於多元化古洞北發展中心項目。此發展項目非常接近期原地

問題主要在於多元化古洞北發展中心項目。此發展項目非常接近塱原地區。

作爲一位觀鳥及鳥攝人仕,我每月都會多次到塱原,其間發現,每當全球候鳥遷徙時,除米埔外,塱原亦爲多種頻危/易危鳥種在遷徒路途中,休息,保充體力的地方。當中的一些種類,較少在米埔出現,因爲它們的生景,是與稻田/耕地有關。早兩年,當塱原無人種稻米時,出現的數量明顯下降,就是一個例子。因此,未經詳細規劃,就改變塱原一帶的土地用途,不單對自然環境,對鳥類遷徒,亦會做成嚴重的影響。此其一

其二, 現在, 將政府早在2004年早已定爲保育的地區中的大部份改爲"低密度發展"區域, 實爲地主/土地發展商改變土地用途大開綠燈. 試問, 又有多少種野生生物能與人爲鄰而不被滋擾. 這樣是否與世界保護環境, 保護生態, 中國的退耕還林這些大趨勢相違背.

其三,政府現有的法律條文過時,執法不力,已令香港的自然生能大受影響,錦田的非法傾倒泥頭,河上鄉居民擅自將魚塘填平,改成燒烤場已是不爭事實,可見,在這些條件不成熟的情況-,輕易改變土地用途,只會爲貪婪的商人提供機會,並不能達到你們提出的發展與保育相並重的原意.尖沙咀水警總部亦是一個好例子.

因此,在未有完善法律制度去保障,未有切實可行的執行的保育方法前,就輕言發展,實有違世界發展趨勢,強行發展,只會增加對自然界的破壞.一座樓起錯了,我們可以拆了重建,一個議員選錯了(希望將來特首也可以),最多只要等四年就可以改正.但環境破壞了,又能否100%回復?又要多少時間才可以回復?

Regards Lee Yat Ming



電話:8100 4877 傳直:3011 9577

地址:荃灣郵政信箱 454 號

電郵:info@greensense.org.hk 網頁:www.greensense.org.hk

《新界東北規劃及發展研究》

環保觸覺意見書

在過去<u>香港</u>的城市規劃之中,我們見到不少可作改善的空間。這次<u>新界</u>東北新發展區中,我們希望能有一個經濟、環境、社會共融的可持續城市規劃,達致三贏局面。在現今三個的新發展區中,儘管每一區都有一定程度的環保方案,當中以<u>塱原</u>生態區最爲可取,但可惜在部分範疇之上,實可再接再厲。在以下的文章,我們將會從逐一新發展區的發展上探討。

古洞北新發展區

先從將會以多元化發展模式規劃的<u>古洞</u>北新發展區(下稱「<u>古洞</u>北」)看起。根據現有的設計大綱,絕大部分的居住部分皆會置於市中心五百米範圍內,並配合及種商業用途,當中包括一個對閉式以及很大機會爲鐵路物業的商場(即<u>古洞商場</u>)連上蓋物業。然而,很多時候基於封閉式的設計,商場只可全天候開啓空調設備,並經常低於一個合理水平的溫度。本會於去年十月進行一次全港性大規模商場空調溫度調查,調查全港五十個中至大型商場的空調溫度,包括時代廣場、國金二期、圓方、奧海城等等。結果發現,五十個商場的平均溫度爲二十二點六度,而有十二個商場的平均溫度低於二十二度。這顯示商場進入秋、冬季時,運用多餘電力以運行不必要的空調設備。若能將商場的設計改爲開放式設計,商場方面則可於天氣稍涼時開窗,減少不必要的電力消耗,應知道現在全球暖化問題日益嚴重,減少不必要電力的使用可以減少發電廠這個重要碳排放源的排放,有助紓緩全球暖化。

另外,我們相信<u>古洞商場</u>將會佔地不少,而其之設計基於現今現行的<u>屋宇署</u>作業備考,**商場的中空位是可不獲計算樓面面積**,因此發展商可以擴大商場的中空位,以獲得更大的建築範圍。很可惜,往往發展商都會以此方法盡量擴大可建區域,**將中空區擴至最大**。一個現有的例子就是<u>旺角</u> <u>朗豪坊</u>。<u>朗豪坊</u>的中空位佔樓面面積的三十三個百分比,達十八萬三千平方呎(可建二百六十一個七百呎的單位),使<u>朗豪坊</u>成爲巨型的「發水商場」。這些變相巨型的商場,不單單成爲一座座阻風建築,而且因爲商場是密封式,全冷氣式的,不論季節需提供空調,商場「發水」比私人樓「發水」的環境代價更大。大型商場需運用較多能源以將中空區(商場「擴建區」)降至統一溫度,這意味着需要運用較多的電力,亦即發電廠因而要排放大量的污染物及溫室氣體。



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此外,基於商場經常運用氣冷式空調系統,商場因要爲這空間提供冷空氣,需排放相約的熱空氣到週邊噴出大量熱氣,估計會使週邊的街道及樓宇升高達一至三度。這絕對使於附近區域居住、工作或路過的市民造成嚴重的影響,違背新發展區以人爲本的原意。

在<u>古洞</u>北計劃之中,另一個不容忽視的問題是**地積比過高的居住、商業建築。**雖然在<u>古洞</u>北計劃之中,所有樓宇的地積比都是一至五倍,而最高的樓宇亦只有三十五層高,但由於這些建築是興建於鐵路上蓋平台之上,這些建築將可達的百米之高。然而,在古洞北的附近,就是<u>塱原濕地</u>,一片居有二百一十種雀鳥品種的重點鳥區(香港觀鳥會)。根據香港觀鳥會(2003)及國際鳥盟的資料,塱原可作爲米埔后海灣濕地的緩衝區,每年都有很多雀鳥遷徙時都會到這兒停留休息和補充體力,而且,部分濕地特有鳥種如彩鷸和藍點類,其偏好的生境較容易在塱原找到,反而在米埔后海灣濕地中該些生境的數量不多,可見塱原對雀鳥的重要性。可惜,當古洞北的市中心完成興建該些高聳的建築,重點鳥區將會影響,雀鳥有可能因爲需飛過建築羣以達休息區而誤入人類社區,又或不幸地撞上樓宇玻璃而送命。

曾經在香港有一個相近例子,長江實業集團在八十年代購入豐樂圍(即米埔外的后海灣濕地緩衝區)一帶土地,興建九幢九至二十三層高的住宅住宅,但曾任濕地公司環境顧問的香港浸會大學持續教育學院高級講師劉信信指出:「樓高二十多層的住宅可能對風向造成影響,影響雀鳥的飛行路線。此外,雀鳥也可能看不到玻璃,結果撞上樓宇玻璃而送命。」(陳韻姿、何穎豪)這個例子可以見到,若古洞北市中心真是興建三十五層高的樓宇,將無疑會對雀鳥的生態做成嚴重影響。

粉嶺北新發展區

至於以「河畔市鎮」爲主題的<u>粉嶺</u>北新發展區(下稱「<u>粉嶺</u>北」),根據《新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究:第二階段公眾參與摘要》(下稱「《新發展區公眾參與摘要》」),其大部分的土地皆會作居住、綠化或政府設施用途。在<u>粉嶺</u>北建成後,我們相信將會有**大量密度頗高而又高聳的樓宇**(三十五**層,每層樓底爲二點五米的建築物已可高達八十五米以上**)在中心居住區及居住區落成,從而導致空氣流通問題。疫病的傳播,以及不同的都市病,經常在於高密度的建築群之中,原因正正就是空氣欠缺流通,空氣中的污染物及細菌被累積於一個區域,久而久之,做成一個健康隱患。



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居住於此的市民亦將因此而被迫冒上更大的健康危機,降低他們的生活質素。這個問題,絕不是擁有四十一公頃的綠化空間,又或是梯級式高度、密度就可改善的。

坪輋/打鼓嶺新發展區

雖然<u>坪輋/打鼓嶺</u>新發展區(下稱<u>坪輋/打鼓嶺</u>)除了商場的封式設計值得商権外,整體看似無甚麼大問題,無論工廈,又或是居住大廈都受到高度、密度限制,而且<u>坪輋/打鼓嶺</u>可算是多元化發展的社會,特殊的工業配合居住及商業,加上文化地區、綠化地區,實在不錯。然而,在整體新發展區計劃之中,其實隱藏着一些頗嚴重的問題。

這些發展的隱憂

在整個規劃之中,每一個獨立發展區都將會興建大量居住樓宇。根據政府的規劃大綱,三個新發展區合共將會提供四萬五千七百個居住單位,這大量的居住單位能否有效被消化?根據過去的銷售記錄,在較偏遠的地區的公屋及居屋銷量會比較差。這三個新發展區處於邊境地區,離市區頗遠,因此我們擔心人們會因地理問題而導致這些新建成居住單位成爲一個浪費。我們認爲,建議的新加單位數目應少於 3 萬個,一方面可減少收地;二方面可確保不會有大量人口突然遷入,破壞生態;三方面亦減低因單位過多而有單位沒有人住的問題。

另一個問題就是平台問題。根據現時的《新發展區公眾參與摘要》,在三個新發展區中,我們都發現平台的存在(見《新發展區公眾參與摘要》頁十一、十七及二十三)。這些平台,據我們的過去經驗,平台往往都是一個「發水」版的停車場及其他不必要的用途,而它們的存在,實在對街道的通風嚴重影響。然而,鑑於停車場是豁免計算建築樓面面積,發展商經常將停車場「發水」至最少二層以上,形成一座座阻風的建築,也因如此,規劃中原設的通風廊可能根本是沒有任何顯著用途,違反原意。所以,大幅減少平台體積實在相當重要。

我們的建議

首先,我們希望政府將<u>古洞</u>北及<u>粉嶺</u>北計劃的地積比降低至三倍或以下,並 爲發展區域訂定每座建築物之間的距離最少爲十五米的建築距離。雖然政府已於 早前將地積比由六點五倍降至最高五倍,但正如前文所敍,一幅地積比爲五倍的 居位用地足以興建數座八十多米高的建築,此高度除了會影響雀鳥的生態及影響



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居住區內之通風,我們相信若計劃欠缺一個建築密度及高度的嚴格限制,這些樓宇很有可能成爲屏風樓宇,對附近社區,如上水、粉嶺等都有一定程度上的影響。另外,由於建築密度尚未有一個明確的限制,我們擔心基於建築密度過高而導致不同程度的採光及通風問題。樓宇愈密,陽光的可使用率及通風率將會降低,處於此居住環境,基於日光及空氣流通的不足,日間室內電力照明以及使用空調的時間將會大幅增加,這也意味着用電量會大增,從而直接導致燃料使用的增加,亦即加劇空氣污染的問題。

其次,我們希望新發展區能運用最新的環保科技,如運用太陽能板發電、太陽能熱水器、運用環保物料建築、、綠化樓宇天台及外牆等等,並於整個發展區進行能源評估或碳審計。雖然在三個新發展區中,休憩用地及綠化地帶,某程度上對環境的保護有一定幫助,但這絕不足夠,建築物內外的設施,皆可對此範疇有一定的協助。一座建築會因其的中央空調系統、電燈等等因爲其之長時間使用而導致耗電量很大。若將這些系統能轉換成較環保的裝置,如T5光管、LED. 燈、動態感應器(motion sensor)等,已可協助節約能源。另外,綠化樓宇天台及外牆亦可透過水的蒸發作用及植物的遮蔽而減低路面及建築物表面溫度,從而減輕熱島效應,創造一個更以人爲本的社區。能源評估的進行,亦可協助減低不必要能源消耗,達致一個低碳都市,合乎環保要求。

我們希望有關意見能受政府的接納,改善現有的規劃大綱,令三個新發展區的規劃較以環境及自然為本,減少碳排放。謝謝!

祝

工作愉快!

環保觸覺

二零一零年一月十一日

參考資料

香港觀鳥會. <u>塱原淡水濕地.</u> 2003. 2009 年 12 月 18 日 http://www.hkbws.org.hk/lv_website/ecology02.html. 陳韻姿、何穎豪. <u>豐樂圍成香港保育先例.</u> 2004. 2009 年 12 月 18 日 http://www.com.cuhk.edu.hk/ubeat/060474/wetland.html.



Andy Cheung

2010/01/11 下午 02:52

To srpd@pland.gov.h	ov.hl	oland.	srpd@	To
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CC

bcc

Subject 塱原在新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究第二階段諮詢

	☐ Urgent	Return receipt	☐ Sign	Encrypt
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TO: 香港北角渣華道333號 北角政府合署16樓規劃署 規劃研究組

致: 規劃署規劃研究組

關於新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究意見

本人得知貴署將發展新界東北地區,在細閱有關文件後,得知有關古洞北發展中心項目非常接近塱原,亦把塱園核心地帶規劃爲"綜合發展及自然保育改善區"亦表明"私人提出並參與可融合大自然生態環境的低密度發展建議(如低密度住宅、生態旅舍等),可獲考慮",對於這個規劃,本人極力反對,從來大自然生態環境,不干預便是最好的保護方法,引入地產發展,無疑是把塱原這片香港最後一塊綠色田原置誅死地! 在近年發生多宗非法傾倒泥頭,填平魚塘等等案件,便可看出發展商的貪婪! 漁農自然護理處於2004年推出的新自然保育政策劃定的具生態價值範圍,對塱原濕地指出的範圍比貴處現在提出的範圍大! 這是否說明貴處打算大幅降低這片具生態價值的範圍!

香港,作爲候鳥遷徙的中途站,每年均有上千萬的候鳥在這個中途站補充,在香港的雀鳥記錄中,有五百多種,當中在塱原便有二百多種,包括瀕危的黑面黑臉琵鷺,白臉琵鷺,在2009年,更有數十隻瀕危的黃胸-(俗稱禾花雀)在塱原逗留超過一個月作遷徙補充,不敢相信在貴處所說的"綜合發展及自然保育改善區"後,會變成什麼樣!本人每年都會到塱原觀鳥,實在不明白塱原有什麼需要改善,現在的"自然"環境,本人十分相信比有"低密度住宅、生態旅舍等"後好上百倍!!

本人懇請貴處高抬貴手, 爲香港這塊僅存的綠色濕地作出保護, 爲我們的下一代留下這片天然自然的地方,讓他們知道什麼是稻田, 菜田, 魚塘等等!

此致

張玉良

11 Jan., 2010



Christina Chan

2010/01/11 下午 03:08

To <srpd@pland.gov.hk>

cc <sen@enb.gov.hk>
 <sdev@devb.gov.hk>
 <ceo@ceo.gov.hk>

bcc

Subject	就	' 綜合發展及目然保育改善	善	
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致規劃署署長:

本人對於規劃署將塱原劃分爲綜合發展及自然保育改善區提出嚴正抗議。

對於規劃署加增此規劃地帶,只是容讓更多地區興建樓宇,特別是容讓塱原濕地發展低密度住宅用地。實際上是破壞香港的自然及濕地,更是違返香港所簽署的國際濕地公約,現時米埔后海灣是列入世界拉姆薩爾國際重要濕地,而塱原更是國際重要濕地的緩衝區,在此處有任何發展皆直接影響國際重要濕地,更直接影響候鳥的棲息地,直接使香港的名譽受損。

在漁農自然護理署2004年推出的新自然保育政策中,已將塱原訂為極具生態價值的地點,並列明必要重點保護。但現在規劃署的建議,無疑與新自然保育政策大大矛盾,這裏更明顯暴露 貴署缺乏與其他官方代表作溝通。

經過多年來環保人士的努力,香港人現在更注重環保,並經常到戶外進行各類型活動,隨著香港濕地公園開幕,觀鳥活動更受歡迎及更多人參與,甚至連我們的行政長官曾蔭權先生,也會到米埔泥灘進行觀鳥及攝影鳥類生態的活動。觀鳥活動日益受歡迎,上至特首,下至平民小朋友,也熱愛觀鳥活動,若將塱原劃爲綜合發展及自然保育改善區,興建更多樓宇,只會造成市民的生活空間變得更少,社會深層矛盾會更深。

請 貴署將塱原正式納為具科學價值地區 SSSI 地區。 此致 規劃署

副本抄送 行政長官辦公室 <u>ceo@ceo.gov.hk</u> 環保局局長<u>sen@enb.gov.hk</u> 發展局局長<u>sdev@devb.gov.hk</u>

市民 Christina Chan

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V		

Alan

2010/01/11 下午 03:14

To srpd@pland.gov.hk

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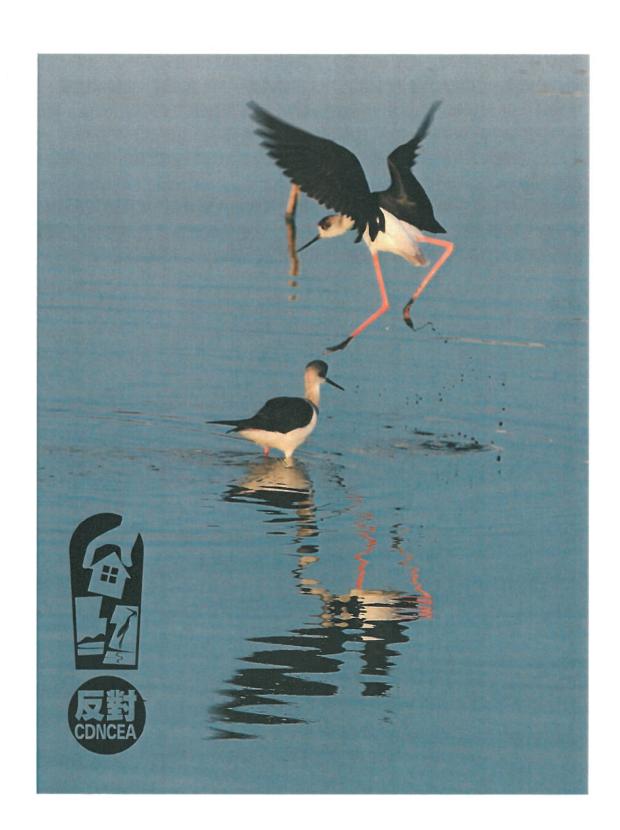
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		Subject	附件 新界東	北新發展區規劃及工程	以研究第二階	段諮詢
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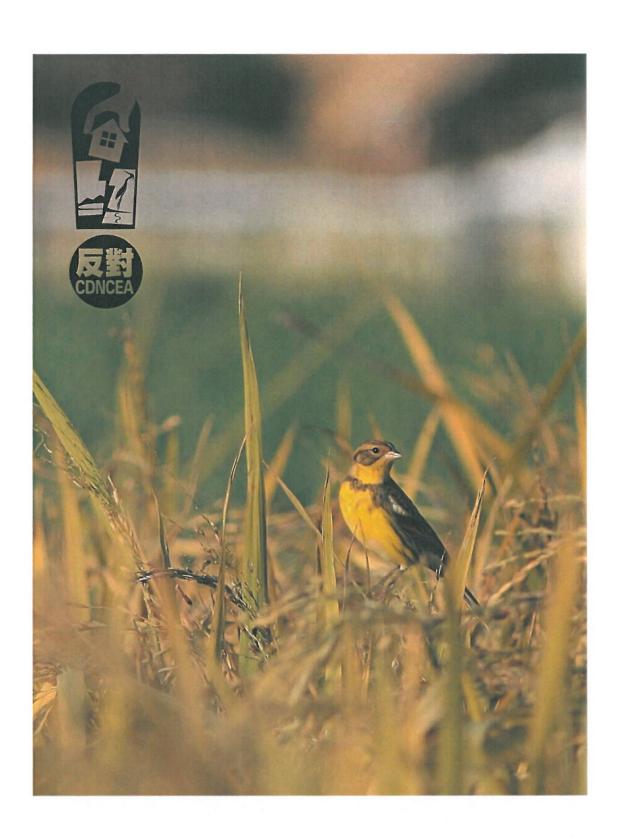
新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究第二階段諮詢.doc

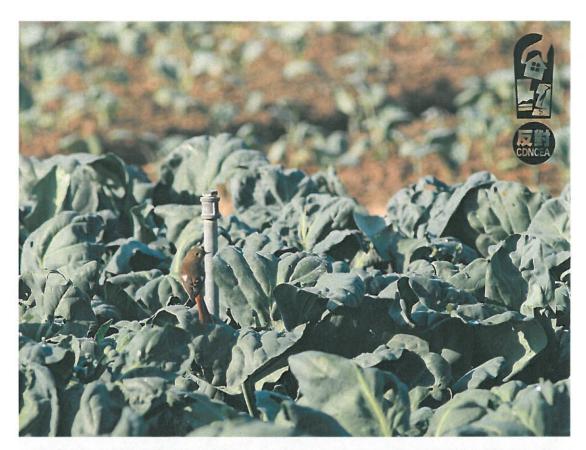
塱原是爲香港現存唯一大型而完整人工農耕淡水濕地,而且經落馬洲支線一事而聞名於國際。塱原提供棲息地給予:13種哺乳類、214種鳥類、9種兩棲類、71種蝴蝶及26種蜻蜓,而當中包括許多國際上受保護動物如被列爲「瀕危」物種的黑臉琵鷺 Platalea minor,因此有足夠理由把整個塱原(由燕崗村至雙魚河、石上河之間)列入「具特殊科學價值用地」,以保存其特殊的生態價值,並以保育爲首要考慮。

另由於古洞北及粉嶺北過於接近附近不應批作興建大型屋苑,或興建大廈,因為這樣除了阻礙景觀、通風、阻礙雀鳥飛行外,亦會造成社區矛盾,在元朗的鄉郊附近的樓字發展已引起附近居民的不滿,而另一個例子是大埔鳳園的新發展。

市民 林傲麟











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P. 01

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 - 第二階段公眾參與 **5 見 收 集** 表格

North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Engineering Study - Stage Two Public Engagement Comments Collection Form

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	16/F, North Point Government Offices,	New Territories North and West Development Office 9/F, Sha Tin Government Offices
	333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong	No. 1 Sheung Wo Che Road, Sha Tin, NT
傳真 By fax:	2522 8524	2693 2918
By email:	srpd@pland.gov.hk	paulng@cedd.gov.hk

填妥後的重見收算表格亦可投放於設於工作坊的收集框。

Completed Comments Collection Form can also be deposited in the collection boxes at Community Workshop.

獨認 Note:
凡個人或圖體在「新界東北斯敦度區規劃及工程研究」過程中向土木工程拓展署或規劃要提供意見及接頭,均會根作已同意土木工程拓展署及規劃署可使用或公閱(包括上载的通常的明真)即人士或瀏園的名斯及所提供的全部或部分意見及建築(個人資料除外):否则請在提供意見及建築時能明。
The names and comments / proposals (except personal information) provided by any individuals or groups to Civil Engineering and Development Department or the Planning Department in the course of the Study will be disclosed, either entirely or partially to the subsidered disclosed, either entirely or partially to the subsidered disclosed. Please advise at the time of public (including disclosure on relevant websites). If you do not wish such information to be disclosed, please advise at the time of submission.





Lam CY

To <srpd@pland.gov.hk> <paulng@cedd.gov.hk>

CC

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North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Engineering Study Stage Two

Submission by Lam Chiu Ying SBS

11	January	2010
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SUMMARY

The ecological and heritage value of Long Valley is reiterated.

The document *Stage Two Public Engagement Digest* dated November 2009 made prominent reference to "land owners' property right" (p.4). This submission questions this position and the associated "guiding principle" about considering "development" (which means "buildings" in the Hong Kong context) with "private sector participation" as a means to "conserve an area of Long Valley".

This submission further raises objection to the introduction of an undefined term "Comprehensive Development & Nature Conservation Enhancement Area" (CDNCEA) as applied to the eastern area of the Kwu Tung North New Development Area (p. 6-7 *loc.cit.*). Certain observations on changing social values are also presented.

This submission recommends that the area referred to above should be formally zoned as "Conservation Area" or "Nature Reserve" in recognition of its recognized ecological and heritage value. It further recommends that Government should resume the land in that area for the public purpose of building the Kwu Tung North New Town as a sustainable community with its roots connected to Nature and Heritage.

INTRODUCTION

- 1. This submission is made in my personal capacity as a member of the Hong Kong citizenry and as someone who knows the area well through repeated visits over a period of some thirty years. I also write as a person who cares about the long-term future of Hong Kong.
- 2. While the submission makes specific reference to the NENT New Development Areas in the limited context of this consultation exercise, it hopes to communicate to the Government an observation about a subtle but extremely important evolution in the way the Hong Kong public view "development". The concern is that, if Government does not re-align itself to the changing values, serious conflicts would be waiting to happen.

LONG VALLEY - ECOLOGICAL VALUE

- 3. The ecological value has long been established beyond doubt. For example, it is part of an Important Bird Area recognized by the BirdLife International, the international authority on birds and their habitats.
- 4. The ecological value has been affirmed by the Director of Environmental Protection when he rejected the Environmental Impact Assessment report of the KCRC in connection with the Lok Ma Chau Spur Line in 2000. It was further re-affirmed by a tribunal set up to consider KCRC's appeal against DEP's decision. KCRC respected the ruling and built the Spur Line underground where it crosses Long Valley.
- 5. In 2004, Long Valley is recognized as one of the 12 sites of outstanding ecological value under the Government's nature conservation policy. The government's Environmental & Conservation Fund has given NGO's funding to manage areas in Long Valley to enhance its biodiversity and to conserve its agriculture heritage, and to make these values accessible to the general public.
- 6. The careful management of the area has made it attractive to threatened species of importance to the whole world. For example, five Black-faced Spoonbills visited the area in December 2009, alongside Yellow Breasted Bunting in the rice fields.

LONG VALLEY - AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE

- 7. From aerial photographs, it is apparent that Long Valley is the biggest remaining piece of contiguous agricultural land in Hong Kong. It is the last reminder for Hong Kong people of how agricultural land looks like before it succumbs to relentless building development.
- 8. On the ground, visitors to the area since it became well-known after the 2000 public campaign to protect the area against the railway have all marvelled at the serenity of the agricultural scene and the natural liveliness of the area, in contrast to the mechanical hustle and bustle of the noisy and crowded city. It is practically an open-air museum with education value for students and grown-ups alike. The area is thus a resource of immense public value, which would enable people to re-connect with the natural and agricultural heritage of Hong Kong.

"LAND OWNERS' PROPERY RIGHT"

- 9. Land owners do have rights. However, that right is **not** open-ended. It is subject to the context in which the right is to be exercised. Where it is agricultural land, then the right of the owner is confined only to the practice of agriculture on the piece of land he owns. It is incorrect to expect or claim other "rights" beyond this.
- 10. Constructing any building structure on agriculture is by law an offence. It is absolutely clear that there is no such thing as the "right to build" for an owner of agricultural land. To claim "property right" as if it implies the right to build houses on the land is to ignore the letters and the spirit of the law. Thus the Government would be **breaking the law** if it goes ahead to give "consideration of landowners' property right" (p.4 of *Stage Two Public Engagement Digest*) as if it is a right to build houses if it refers to agricultural land.
- 11. I understand that the major part of, if not all of, the area shown as CDNCEA in the Kwu Tung North New Development Area PODP Major Development Concept (p. 6-7) is agricultural land.
- 12. Thus it is fundamentally wrong to adopt the "guiding principle" of considering "development" (which means "buildings" in the Hong Kong context) with "private sector

participation" as a means to "conserve an area of Long Valley" (p. 4).

"COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT & NATURE CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT AREA" (CDNCEA)

- 13. CDNCEA is an undefined term in planning and zoning. It is not appropriate to adopt a new and undefined term in connection with a very sensitive area like Long Valley. Using the term will surely lead to endless debates, conflicts and court cases. It does no good to the harmony to the Hong Kong community.
- 14. By usage, "development" has come to mean "buildings" in Hong Kong. Applying the term CDNCEA to Long Valley and the nearby area to the north will empower landowners to build in the area, an activity prohibited according to the current zoning as agricultural land. It would destroy the ecological and heritage value of the site, but it is of critical importance to recognized that that value belongs to the whole Hong Kong community, not just the landowners. As pointed out earlier, adopting the label and thus allowing buildings to invade a piece of agricultural land is illegal.
- 15. Introducing the term CDNCEA would create unrealistic and unjustifiable expectations among landowners that they could reap significant monetary returns by later selling the land. This would intensify the conflict between landowners and the Hong Kong community as a whole, the latter wishing to be a party to enjoy the value of this tract of agricultural land conserved as it is. It would be very unwise of the government to sow such seeds of conflict and instability in the Hong Kong society.
- 16. Noting these factors, I strongly advise dropping the CDNCEA label from the document. Substituting "Conservation Area" or "Nature Reserve" would be suit the situation more.

CHANGING SOCIAL VAUES

17. In recent years, there is a subtle but extremely significant evolution in the way the Hong Kong people view "development". It is reflected in what has happened in connection with the dismantling of the old Star Ferry and the Queen's Pier, the destruction of the old communities in Wanchai, and currently the high speed rail project. The Hong Kong community is now placing much higher values on humanity, on how the

community could sustain habits, culture and heritage, on how Hong Kong people could live beyond blindly chasing after money and material growth, etc. That is, it is a revolt against seeing "development" purely as a subject in money and economy, as more shiny buildings or majestic physical structures, as more shopping malls, etc. Rather, "development" has to mean adding positive value to people's everyday life, in terms of aesthetics, liveliness, connectedness with nature, culture and heritage, etc.

- 18. Labelling the eastern side of the Kwu Tung North NDA as CDNCEA and allowing buildings to invade this important site and destroy Hong Kong's link with nature and heritage will be sure to touch on the nerve of the Hong Kong community which has by now acquired a new set of values.
- 19. Not recognize this new spirit of Hong Kong could mean the whole NENT programme failing to get the support of the community and getting into endless troubles.

RECOMMENDATIONS

20. I propose the following:

- (a) making it clear that the concept of "landowners' property right" where agricultural land is involved (including specifically the Long Valley context) does not mean the "right to build" (p. 4);
- (b) drop the concept of "development that can integrate with the natural ecological environment through private sector participation" (p. 4);
- (c) drop the proposed term "Comprehensive Development & Nature Conservation Enhancement Area" from planning maps (p. 6-7); substitute "Conservation Area" or "Nature Reserve" particularly in respect of the eastern area of Kwu Tung North New Development Area;
- (d) Government resume the land in Long Valley and neighbouring areas (labelled together as CDNCEA on p. 6-7) for the public purpose of building the Kwu Tung North New Town as a sustainable community with its roots connected to Nature and Heritage, and manage it for conservation and heritage objectives.

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 - 第二階段公眾參與 意見收集表格

North East New Territories New Development Areas
Planning and Engineering Study – Stage Two Public Engagement
Comments Collection Form

你的意見 Your Views	
我們歡迎公眾發表意見及提出建議。We welcome	your views and suggestions
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郵署 By post: 規劃署 Planning Department	土木工程拓展署 Civil Engineering and Development Department
規劃研究組 香港北角濱華道333號北角政府合署十六樓	新外四及北拓展艦
Studies and Research Section	香港斯界沙田上禾曼路1號沙田政府合豐九模 New Territories North and West Development Office
16/F, North Point Government Offices,	9/F, Sha Tin Government Offices
333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong	No. 1 Sheung Wo Che Road, Sha Tin, NT
傳真 By fak: 2522 8524	2693 2918
By email: srpd@pland.gov.hk	paulng@cedd.gov.hk

填妥役的意見收與表格亦可投放於設於工作坊的收集籍。

Completed Comments Collection Form can also be deposited in the collection boxes at Community Workshop.

有關古洞新發展區的土地利用

古洞位於新界北部,鄰近深圳的福田商業中心區。接城市發展的定律,古洞所處的位置乃福田的「次級商業區」(副都心)地帶,與「中環與銅鑼灣」及「尖沙咀與旺角」的關係相近。如規劃及交通建設得當,古洞是可以成爲新界區的銅鑼灣。

不過,按随距遞減規律,距離市中心可達度(Accessibility)最高點越遠者,該活動的純利益回報便會越低,其中高級服務業及商業的最底需求限值較高,且可用地點(區位)彈性較低,故須集中在一些「最接近城市其他所有地方之處」,並集中在同一特定的範圍,才能發揮其「集聚經濟效益」。

在現有規劃中,古洞鐵路站周邊的七幅土地中,北面、東南及西南方共有四幅被用作「住宅發展密度第一區(包括商業用途)」,即「R1c」,東北和西北方共有兩幅則被用作「公共房屋」用途。然而,有關地帶鄰近鐵路車站,加上古洞可作爲福田的「副都心」,如果該等土地被用作「私人住宅」甚至「公共房屋」,便會使有關土地未能發揮其應有的土地價值。

此外,市中心商場內的食肆會排出油煙,機房則會有廢氣和噪音,而鐵路車站附近的公園也有機會作爲社區文娛表演活動的場地而引致聲浪,會對建議中住宅的居民造成遊擾,而居民們也不希望鐵路管道的通風井會在自己家中的窗戶中出現。故建議除東北和東南面的兩幅土地可作「住宅發展密度第一區(包括商業用途)」外,其他五幅土地均不應居住任何常住人口,更不應用作任何「公共房屋」用途。最好能劃作如商場、寫字樓、酒店等商業用途,以增加新界東北及西北居民的原區就業機會,甚至引入一些高級零售及服務業進駐新界北區,以促進新界北區的商業活動。另「古洞市中心」南端有一幅政府用地,除圖書館及社區福利康樂設施外,當局也應考慮把該地用作「政府合署」,以供各政府部門設立新界區域辦事處,以服務屯門、元朗、上水、大埔及沙田以至深圳的多區居民。

「可愛忠實之家」東北面的一塊「教育用地」·十分接近粉嶺公路·對未來的學校構成滋擾·故建 議把有關土地與介乎石上河、古洞北環路及青山公路新古洞段的一幅「商業、研究和發展」的「OU」 地對調。如對調後有多餘位置,可用作公園或河畔商業用途。(如開設露天茶座)

另外、粉嶺公路與石上河交界的兩幅「OU」地,應改作附設適量商業用地的住宅地皮,讓居民欣賞石上河及塱原的景致。而介乎馬草龍路南延段至古洞北環路的一段青山公路新古洞段,除上文所述的「擬設教育用地」外,其他三塊用地,應改劃爲「住宅發展密度第二區(包括商業用途)」,即「R2c」,以作爲住宅發展用途,並須設行人天橋與古洞市中心區連接。

爲增加現有行走粉嶺公路的巴士線服務古洞居民的誘因,當局應在粉嶺公路來回方向近歐意花園/何東醫局、及雙魚河位置,增設兩對巴士站及相關引道,以便行走粉嶺公路的特快巴士線,在無須難開主幹道的情況下,讓往來古洞與新界西北(屯門、元朗)及西南(青衣、赤立角機場)的乘客可使用該等特快巴士線,以善用現有巴士車輛的載運力及減少開辦新線的需要。

P. 2

有關粉嶺北新發展區的土地利用 及 反對於綠悠軒周邊興建公共房屋的意見

房屋處會於 2005 年建議在綠悠軒與沙頭角公路間的一塊長方形土地(粉積上水市地段第 177 號)上興建兩座公共房屋,以解決公屋輪候冊住戶上樓問題,但此建議受綠悠軒居民強烈反對而須擱置,如今規劃處在「粉嶺北初步發展大綱圖」及其「園景圖」中,重提於綠悠軒以北將興建 12 座公共房屋,實是重蹈房屋處複徹。

現時聯和墟和睦路及聯安街以北已建有海聯廣場、榮福中心、榮輝中心、帝庭軒、御庭軒及綠悠軒等多個大型公私營住宅項目,發展密度已屬偏高;如再加上「馬屎埔環路」內的兩個「RIc」發展項目、12座公共房屋、粉嶺上水市地段第177號住宅發展計劃和其他的「R2」及「R3」的住宅發展項目,帝庭軒公共交通交匯處便須多應付約30,000人的常住人口,對該處的交通服務構成額外負荷及使上班上學人流過於集中在帝庭軒公共交通交匯處。而現時於早上繁忙時間從帝庭軒開往粉嶺火車站的九巴278K線及專線小巴52A、56A線,於早上繁忙時間的載客能力已達飽和水平,如上述的公共交通服務要再應付馬屎埔新增的人口,現有的交通服務又如何能負擔?

另一方面,在馬適路以北所建設公共房屋樓高達 35 層,比綠悠軒的 30 層和榮輝中心的 33 層還要高,新建的公共房屋阻擋陽光照射到綠悠軒及榮輝中心的住宅單位,亦會阻擋空氣和風從東及東北方流到馬適路以南的多個大型屋苑及聯和舊墟,造成屏風效應和熱島效應,也會加速病菌和懸浮 子的積聚和滋生,造成空氣污染及環境衛生問題。

爲孕上述各類問題出現及增加土地使用效率, 建議當局:

- 1.將馬屎埔三塊被劃作「公共房屋」的用地改劃為「R2」或「R2c」地,而原有的「公共房屋」用地則應改於皇府山東北方的「R2」地或天平山的「R2」地建設。集中「公共房屋」用地除可避免不同住宅間的土地私用不協調外,房屋署亦可更靈活地安排地盤空間建屋、而政府部門亦可更針對性地爲有需要的公屋居民提供各類支援服務。
- 2.在馬屎埔新中心區及天平山「公共房屋」群附近增設公共交通交匯處(如鐵路服務、巴士及小巴總站), 以減輕及分流帝庭軒公共交通交匯處所承受的負荷。
- 3.爲方便行人往來馬屎埔新中心區與聯和舊墟,建議當局把榮福中心以北現被規劃作「R2」的住宅地段與旁邊的教育用地間加設一條「行人走廊」,而上述的 R2 地則應加入零售鋪位的用途,以作爲馬屎埔新中心區與聯和舊墟間的商業聯系。
- 4.爲方便榮輝中心及綠悠軒的居民前往「馬屎埔新中心區」,當局應把現規劃中於「馬屎埔環路」及現有 馬適路間的「休 用地」向東微調,讓使用「馬適路/聯 街行人天橋」的市民可以使用更直接的路線往 來。

有關坪量/打鼓嶺新發展區的土地利用

雖然貴處建議把坪量/打鼓嶺新發展區用作低密度住宅、特殊工業與優勢產業用途,發展密度較其他地 區低、但有鑑於沙田石門工貿區及大埔工業村的情況,故仍希望當局留意以下各項:

- 1. 考虑到坪嶽路(沙頭角公路至坪嶽新村段)及新坪原路(坪嶽新村至香園圍公路段)或會作爲往來粉賴與香園園四岸的公共運輸走廊,建議當局在有關路段預留空間,供鐵路/BRT 通過,而坪嶽路坪嶽新村及新坪原路近污水處理廠位置則設預留鐵路車站的空間及公共交通交匯處。
- 2.為免非專利巴士(「廠巴」)在停開時因沒有停泊設施,須停在路邊而阻塞交通,當局應在特殊工業區內設置供巴士(不論是專利及非專利)使用的停車場。
- 3.由於「特殊工業區」內的工廠會以「輪班制」安排員工的上下班時間,不同工廠或會在同一時間安排 員工上下班,為免在下班時段出現沙田石門工質區(大涌橋路濱景花園對面巴士站)會出席的行人擠塞情况,當局應安排坪崙路及新坪原路沿途巴士站附近有較寬闊的行人路面,以免太多工廠職工因同一時間下班,在狹窄的行人路面上等侯巴士而造成危險。
- 4. 擺闊由沙頭角公路至坪壺新村的坪壺路至雙程共四線行車。

P.3

關於「共同溝」的建設

香港不少地方,因在規劃時未考慮日後維修的困難,故只把地下管線直接埋在地底中,但一旦管線 損壞時或管線需求增加時,便要重複挖開路面,並要花時間確定管線的位置。此舉不但阻塞交通,掘路 工程所用的機器亦會造成噪音及空氣污染。如設「共同溝」,附可減少阻塞交通、噪音污染及空氣污染 外,「共同溝」還可以:

- 1.由於各類管線均集中設置在一條隧道內,消除了通訊、電力等系統在城市上空布下的蛛網及地面上豎立的電線杆、高壓塔等,避免了路面的反復開挖、降低了路面的維護保養費用、確保了道路交通功能的充分發揮,同時隧道內管線不接觸土壤和地下水,避免了酸城物質的腐蝕,延長了管線的使用壽命。
- 2. 道路的地下空間得到綜合利用,騰出了大量寶貴的城市地面空間,增強道路空間的有效利用,並且可以美化城市環境,創造良好的市民生活環境。
- 3.有利於市政設施抗震、暴風雨等自然災害,避免了以往災害來臨時電線杆折斷、傾倒造成的二次災害。 發生火災時,由於不存在架空電線,有利於滅火活動迅速進行,將災害控制在最小範圍內,從而有效增 強城市的防災抗災能力。

希望當局在規劃時考慮「共同溝」的作用,並一併解決地下管線的規劃、建設及維修問題。

關於「區域供冷系統」的建設

當局建議於古洞的「商業、研究及發展區」及打鼓嶺的「特殊工業區」設「區域供冷系統」,但該系統又能否延伸往古洞及打鼓嶺新發展區內的住宅用地的會所及商用部份?而「區域供冷系統」又能否延伸到「粉嶺北新發展區」、「落馬洲河套區」及現有的「粉嶺/上水新市鎮」的建築物中?

另一方面,當局建議在雙魚河、平原河抽河水用作「區域供冷系統」的冷氣機降溫之用,但:

- 1.「區域供冷系統」抽水時,會否使河道的水位下降而引致河流乾涸?
- 2. 經「區域供冷系統」使用後的河水會否引起河道「熱污染」問題?
- 3. 如果古洞的「區域供冷系統」在雙魚河抽取河水後,可否將「熱河水」安排在深圳河的下游位置排放, 課「熱河水」盡快散熱?

P. 4

建議「三合一」新市鎖及現有的「粉嶺/上水新市鎮」的新鐵路/公共運輸走廊

新界北區現時約有33萬人口,其中「粉嶺/上水新市鎮」約共有29萬人口,「上粉沙打」鄉郊人口 則約4萬,當計及「三合一」新市鎮所新增的13.1萬及恐龍坑綜合發展區的4萬常住人口後,新界北區 將須容納50萬常住人口,並新增4.92萬就業人口,並要應付與日俱增的跨境及商業/消費人流,如不考 處該等建設所共同複合影響,粉嶺、上水及古洞便很容易發生現時油尖旺區經常出現的交通擠塞問題。

建議的背景及理由:

- (1):按現時的規劃,如某一點上週邊直經 500 米範圍內有 5 萬名常住人口,便可與建鐵路車站。但「粉嶺/上水新市鎮」現時已經有約 29 萬人居住,但卻只設有兩個鐵路車站(港鐵粉嶺站及上水站)服務居民,這是完全不符現行的規劃標准。
- (2):現時聯和城、粉嶺南等區,每區已有五萬人口以上,每天繁忙時間,接駁火車站的巴士及小巴服務均供不應求,加上現時新界北區對外巴士線較新界其他的地區爲少,使大多數市民須使用鐵路往來。如政府將來發展粉嶺北新發展區時,只以東鐵作爲對外連接的鐵路交通工具,那粉嶺火車站必不能應付新增的乘客,造成人流及車流的樽頭。(現時粉嶺車站路在早上繁忙時間已有輕微交通擠塞,大節日期間的交通擠塞更爲嚴重。如只利用巴士及小巴作爲新發展區與粉嶺火車站的交通工具,交通擠塞問題必會有所加劇。)
- (3): 新界北區長年只有一條鐵路線(東鐵線)及一條高速公路(粉嶺公路)往來沿途各區,以南下大埔及沙田的對外交通作例: 如東鐵發生故障,沿途乘客便只能使用五條班次疏落的巴士線(72,72A,73,73A,74A)往返。如新鐵路線開通,即使東鐵因發生故障而停駛,粉嶺及上水的乘客亦可先乘其他鐵路線/公共運輸走廊路線,再於其他地點轉回原擬使用的交通工具,使運輸服務不致中斷及減少突發性的轉頭。
- (4):假若將來鐵路線連接各區,除可增加居民的聯系外,政府也可把多個新市鎮及規劃小區作併合發展,減少因各類設施(如鐵路、高速公路)等所造成的人爲阻隔(如:粉藏公路及東鐵線分隔粉嶺南與粉嶺北便是一例),而當局在政府在調配市場限值較高的公共設施時(如大型圖書館及大型公園時),亦會較現時容易。

可能使用的運輸工具:

爲紓緩及解決上述問題,貴署應考慮在新界北區預留四條可供中型鐵路系統使用的運輸走廊,有關的運輸走廊在營運早期可先選用巴士專線、巴士快速捷運系統 (Bus Rapid Transit)、電動巴士及無軌電車等,其後再使用輕鐵、自動旅客捷運系統 (Automated people mover)及中型鐵路系統等。因應已發展區的地理限制,有關的運輸走廊會先考慮以地底建設以節省空間;但如情況許可,運輸走廊亦可使用高架及地面建設以節省成本。

東鐵上水站遷址:

另一方面,爲配合現行在鐵路車站位置布局的標准 (某一點上週邊直經 500 米範圍內有 5 萬名常住人口),並讓新運輸走廊能與東鐵交匯,故現有上水火車站須遷移到賀石湖路附近,並以一條架空行人走廊連接在並於北區公園附近的「掃管埔站」,下文將詳述內容。

建議於聯和墟至九龍坑/大埔興建新運輸走廊

路線走向:該運輸走廊從沙頭角公路近聯安街作始發站,全長約四公里,於聯和墟開出後途經沙頭角公路、蝴蝶山、粉嶺南、和合石墳場,在九龍坑與現有東鐵線交匯。沿途設站如下:

車站	大約位置	鄰近設施	幹線交通轉駁
聯和墟	沙頭角公路近聯安街	聯和墟街市、帝庭軒	「聯和墟至古洞」線 (虛擬轉乘)
粉嶺	粉嶺火車站小巴總站	粉嶺火車站	東鐵線
和合石	和興遊樂場	和興遊樂場、華明村	粉韻環線
九龍坑	和合石墳場東南,元嶺村外	香園圍口岸連接路入口	東鐵線

興建理由:

- (1)現時「粉嶺/上水新市鎮」約共有30萬人口,但只設有兩個鐵路車站服務居民,遠高於政府在興建九龍南綫及馬鐵所提倡的「每一鐵路車站服務五萬人口」的指標,這是完全不符現行的規劃標准。
- (2)現時聯和據、粉嶺南等區,每區已有五萬人口以上,每天繁忙時間,接駁火車站的巴士及小巴服務均 供不應求,如政府將來發展粉嶺北新發展區時,只以東鐵作爲對外連接的鐵路交通工具,那粉嶺火車站 必不能應付新增的乘客,造成人流及車流的樽頸。
- (現時粉嶺車站路在早上繁忙時間已有輕微交通擠塞,大節日期間的交通擠塞更爲嚴重。如只利用巴士及 小巴作為新發展區與粉嶺火車站的交通工具,交通擠塞問題必會有所加劇。)
- (3)新界北區長年只有一條鐵路線(東鐵線)及一條高速公路(粉嶺公路)往來沿途各區,以南下大埔及沙田的對外交通作例:如東鐵發生故障,沿途乘客便只能使用五條班次疏落的巴士線(72,72A,73,73A,74A)往返。如新鐵路線開通,即使東鐵因發生故障而停駛,粉嶺及上水的乘客亦可先乘其他鐵路線/公共運輸走廊路線,再於其他地點轉回原擬使用的交通工具,使運輸服務不致中斷及減少突發性的轉頭。
- (4)現時「大埔新市鎮」及「粉嶺/上水新市鎮」被九龍坑、元嶺等鄉村所分隔,城市發展不連貫。同時,由於九龍坑將來會作爲香園圍公路的起點,將來必定成交通樞紐。在九龍坑加設新鐵路車站,除可減少鐵路乘客轉駁途經香園圍管制站的路面車輛(直巴)行駛距離外,同時由於九龍坑站鄰近和合石墳場,故亦可在掃墓時節疏導往來和合石墳場的人流,減少粉嶺南及粉嶺火車站的交通負荷。
- (5)假若將來鐵路線連接各區,除可增加居民的聯系外,政府也可把多個新市鎖及規劃小區作併合發展,減少因各類設施(如鐵路、高速公路)等所造成的人爲阻隔 (如:粉嶺公路及東鐵線分隔粉嶺南與粉嶺北便是一例),而當局在政府在調配市場限值較高的公共設施時(如大型圖書館及大型公園時),亦會較現時容易。

馬屎埔虛擬轉乘走 :由於受樓字座向因素影響,本文所述的「粉嶺環線」及「聯和墟至古洞線」均不能進入聯和舊墟, 爲方便聯和墟及馬屎埔的市民使用對方的交通設施,及便利行人往來馬屎埔新中心區與聯和舊墟,建議當局把榮福中心以北現被規劃作「R2」的住宅地段與旁邊的教育用地間加設一條「行人走廊」,而上述的 R2 地則應加入零售鋪位的用途,以作爲馬屎埔新中心區與聯和舊墟間的商業聯系。

後續發展:如將來新界東北部(大埔/上水)的人口持續增加,當局便應從連把新鐵路線延長,北面可延伸往馬屎埔,及天平山(粉嶺北新發展區),南面則可穿過延伸往九龍坑山及全安路公園及南運路,並於大埔中心及大埔城火車站設站,繼後甚至可前往沙田及九龍,以紓緩東鐵境線因九卡化、新界東部人口增長及跨境人流增長所帶來的運載壓力。

· 内约(型)计

建議預留空間開設「粉殼環線」

<u>路線走向</u>: 該運輸走廊從天平山公共房屋區南邊出發,經過梧桐河邊到達馬屎埔中心區,後於麻笏圍轉 南往塘坑,並於塘坑設站與東鐵線交匯。「粉嶺環線」其後轉西穿過和興遊樂場及華明村,再橫越蝴蝶 山到雞嶺(清河村)南邊;列車繞過北區醫院及哥爾夫球會後轉北,到達寶石湖路附近的新上水站,最後 在上水圍地底繞一個半月形的灣路,返回天平山公共房屋區。沿途於地底行走,並設站如下;

車站	大約位置	鄰近設施	幹線交通轉駁
天平山	天平山公共房屋區以南	天平山公共房屋區	
馬屎埔	馬屎埔中心區	馬屎埔中心區	「聯和墟至大埔」線 (虛擬轉乘)
塘坑	牽晴間東北方·馬會道以東		東鐡線
和合石	和興遊樂場	和興遊樂場、華明村	
雞嶺	清河村以南	清河村、北區醫院	「聯和壠至古洞」線
新上水	寶石湖路以西	大頭嶺、上水園、彩園村	東鐵線

建議的效益:

- 1. 「粉嶺環線」可使往來天平山、馬屎埔及粉嶺南的乘客可繞過粉嶺市中心,而往來天平山、馬屎埔與 雞嶺(清河村、北區醫院)則可無須途經上水火車站,減少粉嶺及上水火車站附近的交通流量及擁擠問題。
- 2. 建議的 影粉嶺環線」 屬地底行走並屬專用路權,故可減省因等候交通燈而多花的行車時間。
- 3. 由於「粉韻環線」可吸納現有粉輯/上水區新市鎮內不同短途路線的小巴/巴士乘客,而 BRT/鐵路可於 車站施行「按里數收費」,故前往不同方向的乘客也可集中由同一車廂乘載,減少能源消耗及環境污染。

96%

建議於聯和城至古洞興建新運輸走廊

目的: 當粉嶺北新區及古洞的通勤人口增加,加上東鐵要應付往來深圳的跨境乘客時,「聯古線」便可作爲舒緩東鐵乘客負荷的工具。同時聯和墟至古洞線亦可作爲粉嶺/上水新市鎮較邊沿的地區往來古洞市中心的集體運輸路線。

路線走向: 該運輸走廊從古洞鐵路站出發, 先南下坑頭, 後繞過福全山及穿過香港哥爾夫球會, 到達清河村以南的「雞嶺站」, 再往東北經過掃管埔路, 到達北區公園及馬屎埔中心區, 沿途設站如下:

車站	大約位置	鄰近設施	幹線交通轉駁
馬屎埔	馬屎埔中心區	馬屎埔中心區	「聯和墟至大埔」線 (虛擬轉乘)
掃管埔	掃管埔路近北區公園	北區公園	東鐵線
雞嶺	清河村以南	清河村、北區醫院	「聯和墟至古洞」線
古洞	古洞市中心	古洞市中心	東鐵落馬洲支線

在聯和墟至古洞線管運早期,可先選用巴士專線、巴士快速捷運系統 (Bus Rapid Transit)、電動巴士及無軌電車等,待解決通關問題後,便可讓深圳地鐵列車使用。由於聯和城至古洞線或會成爲深圳地鐵的南延路段,故沿途各站應預留可供設可容納八卡車的月台空間。

深圳地鐵4號線、16號線南延計劃

背景:按深圳市規劃局在2007年發佈(深圳市軌道交通規劃及軌道近期建設規劃方案)所述,深圳地鐵4號線將從北面的龍崗區觀瀾街道開往南面的福田口岸,而深圳地鐵16號線則從北面的平湖開往南面的福田區益田村,由於4號線及16號線的南端終點均鄰近河套區,故希望規劃署能預留一條能鋪設四條路軌及管道的空間待解決通關問題後,讓南行的深圳地鐵4號線列車(從觀瀾、龍華出發)及16號線列車(從平湖出發),直達古洞站,以加強「古洞市中心」的商業潛力。在「落馬洲河套區」及「古洞新發展區」發展早期,該運輸走廊可使用路面交通或BRT(地面或地底)往來。

路線走向: 該鐵路線從鄰近河套區的大羅口出發、經過鐵坑及於穿過「展能運動村」及古洞東方區,到 達設於古洞市中心的古洞站,並可供其中一條鐵路線續行「聯和墟至古洞線」。

關於古洞鐵路站的建設

上文提及,如古洞能引入深圳地鐵,那古洞的可達度使會大大提高,並能引發商業需求,成爲新界北的交通樞紐。但因把深圳地鐵引入,也涉及通關及管線安排問題,下文將說明本人的想法:

按現時的規劃,古洞火車站的大堂將設於地底第二層,而第三層則爲東鐵月台。如在建設時,在東鐵月台下方設兩層南北走向的月台,並在周邊設「一地兩檢」通關,能否解決因通關因需解決的硬件問題?

效益:如深圳地鐵 4 號線、16 號線能直達古洞市中心,古洞站便能服務更多的深圳居民,凝聚來自更遠的人流,增加古洞的商業機會和潛力,從而增加新界北的就業人口需求,促進繁榮。

96%

東鐵改造計劃

背景:現時「粉嶺/上水新市鎮」約共有30萬人口,但只設有兩個鐵路車站服務居民,遠高於政府在興建九龍南綫及馬鐵所提倡的「每一鐵路車站服務五萬人口」的指標,這是完全不符現行的規劃標准。過去東鐵是以「市郊列車」營運,故站距可較地鐵的長,但隨新界都市化,即使不少位處鐵路路軌旁的屋苑,在500米範圍內也沒有鐵路車站(如嘉福村、牽晴間),逼使居民須使用接駁交通往來粉嶺及上水兩個火車站;但每天繁忙時間,接駁火車站的巴士及小巴服務均供不應求,如政府將來發展粉嶺北新發展區時,只以東鐵作爲對外連接的鐵路交通工具,那粉嶺及上水火車站必不能應付新增的乘客,造成人流及車流的樽頭。

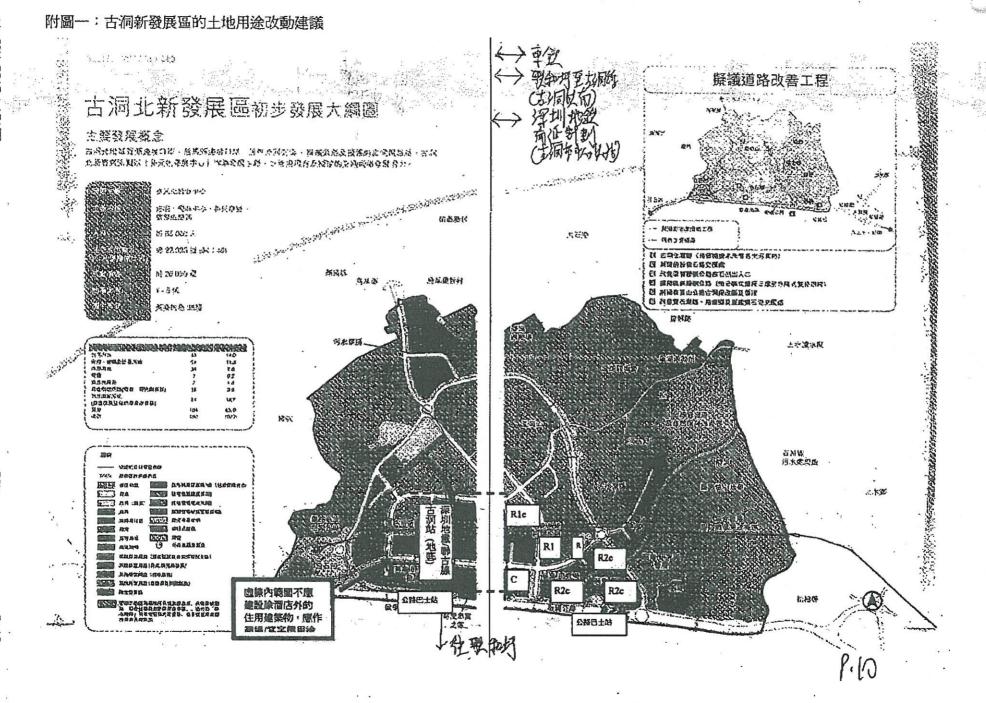
另一方面,東鐵將於2019年實行九卡化,是東鐵從市郊客運改成城市軌道(地鐵)的重要一步,而乘客的乘車模式也會隨之改變,故建議當局在東鐵沿線的部份地點加設新站,以減少市民步行往鐵路車站間的距離,並作爲本文所述之其他幹線交通的轉駁。

建議:在現有的東鐵路線上加設新站,並把現有的上水站遷移到寶石湖路位置,詳情如下:

車站	大約位置	鄰近設施	幹線交通轉駁
古洞	古洞市中心	古洞市中心	「聯和墟至古洞」線
新上水	實石湖路	大頭嶺、上水園、彩園村	粉嶺環線
掃管埔	掃管埔路近北區公園	北區公園	「聯和墟至古洞」線
粉嶺	粉嶺火車站 (現有月台)	北區政府合署	「聯和墟至大埔」線
塘坑	牽晴間東北方·馬會道以東		粉嶺環線
九龍坑	和合石墳場東南・元嶺村外	香園園口岸連接路入口	「聯和城至大埔」線

上水架空行人走廊: 爲配合粉嶺環線及「聯和墟至古洞」運輸走廊的走線,並把鐵路車站的位置布局追上現行的標准。故現有上水火車站須遷移到寶石湖路附近,並於北區公園位置設「掃管埔站」以服務電琛路以東的乘客。爲維持社區原有的連接,故建議在寶石湖路至掃管埔路的東鐵路軌之上加設架空行人走廊,以作隔音屏障及擴大上水區可作零售用途的範圍。

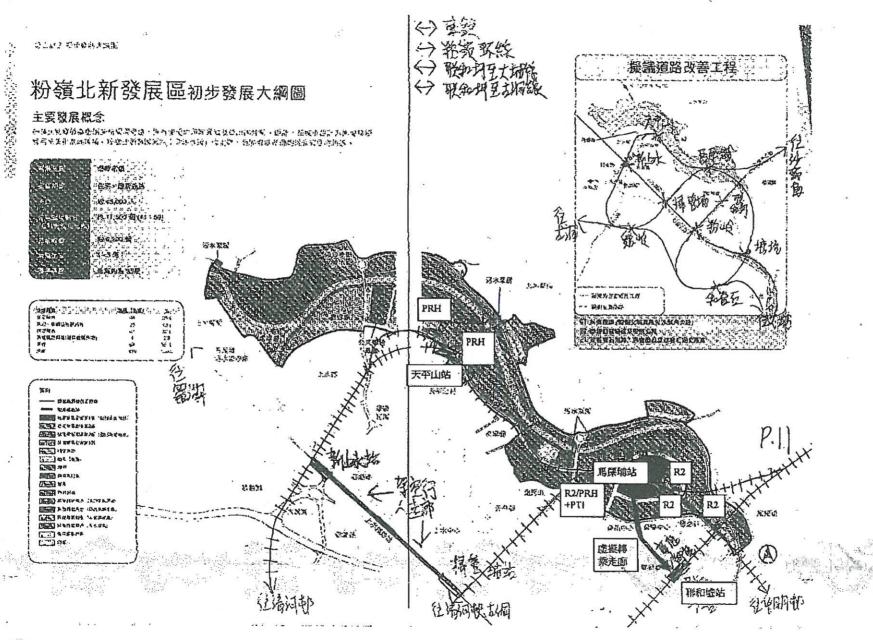
效益: 東鐵作爲「骨幹中的骨幹」,如能與更多鐵路線/運輸走廊作交匯,除可減輕東鐵的載客負荷外, 也可加強不同鐵路線/運輸走廊之間的協同效益,並減少市民對傳統路面交通的需求,以減少能源消耗 及保護環境。



18:34

-JAN--2010

指圖二:粉嶺北新發展區的土地用途改動建議及「粉嶺/上水新市鎮」的新鐵路/公共運輸走廊示意圖



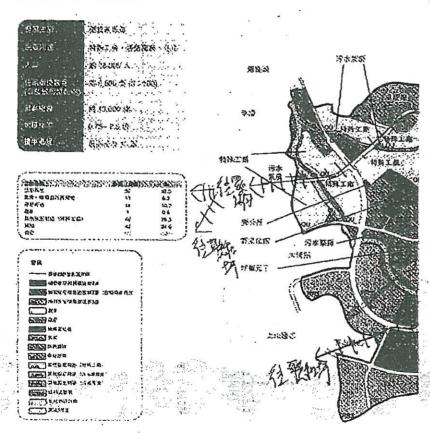
附圖三:有關坪量/打鼓嶺新發展區運輸走線建議

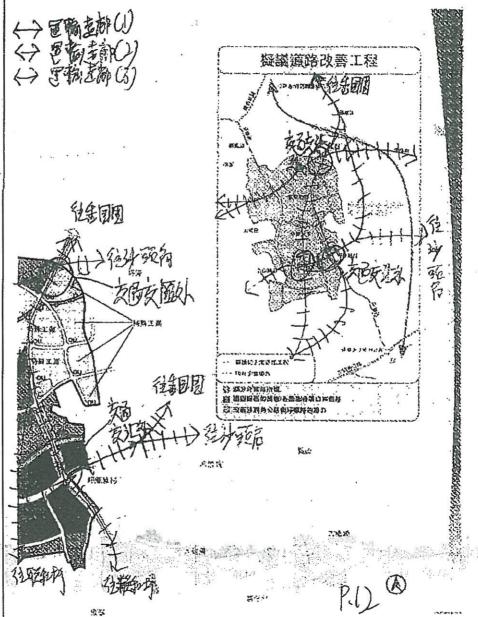
第三部令 物形含菌类或药

坪輋/打鼓嶺新發展區初步發展大綱圖

主要赞展概念

是實行音報系統集團表記分別的和數理也就確認的認識的確認。最終其數的經過過過數一大學問題對 设在美国国主国统统是主席属等建立。为民民总委员内长级各自市都和政治社会中,是关烈的经 为许男子等。 单生常知识工术必要特别多级的心理主动,以时已被第二世纪是位是指导统 非常干燥症 经转货收收则的重要的证据,可可以不同种的现在分词 "我们是不是一个人的一个一个一个一个一个一个 改生化多数 "对这一使情节小点现外。







Ailsa Yuen

2010/01/11 下午 08:42

To srpd@pland.gov.hk

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致規劃署署長:

本人欲就「新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究-初步發展大綱圖」中的「古洞北新發展區」提出反對的意見。

「古洞北新發展區」中的塱原濕地是眾所周知的鳥類和棲息之所,於咨詢文件所見,會將塱原濕地的部分列爲「塱原核心地帶」及「綜合發展及自然保育改善區」。但我想請問,這個所謂的塱原核心地帶是如何劃定的呢?政府希望在「綜合發展及自然保育改善區」發展,但這些「綜合發展及自然保育改善區」都是現時候鳥棲息的地方,即使如何低密度的發展,亦會對該區的生態有一定的影響。按照現時咨詢文件的資料,對有關建議的建築物的密度及高度的限制亦相當寬鬆,如按咨詢文件的建議發展,必然會孤立被「綜合發展及自然保育改善區」所包圍的「塱原核心地帶」。任何的生物對環境的變化都是敏感的,加上四週包圍的人爲因素例如噪音等所影響,「塱原核心地帶」一定不會如建議的預期一樣成爲該區發展後的候鳥及其他生物的棲息之所。

香港的鄉郊地方及各種野生動物都是香港重要的資產,這些資源都有不少都位於新界 東北的新發展區之上。保育這些地區比發展更爲重要。本人認爲:

- 1) 應將「塱原生態區」大部份(即70%以上的地方) 劃爲「塱原核心地帶」,並將其劃 爲保護區停止發展
- 2)「塱原核心地帶」以外的「綜合發展及自然保育改善區」應作出適當的規劃包括限制土地用途、發展密度、高度、設計等,只作如生態農莊、有機耕作等一類與生態體驗有關的發展,既可增強市民大眾對環保及保育的認識,亦可其對生態區的生物影響降至最低

希望有關當局能對環境及生態的保育更爲重視,爲塱原濕地帶來一個可持續的未來。

Ailsa Yuen



Hendrix To

2010/01/11 下午 09:58

To srpd@pland.gov.hk

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反對破壞 [塱原] ,HK 僅餘的少數雀鳥棲息地 !I object to the proposal of zoning Long Valley as a Comprehensive Development Nature Conservation Enhancement Area.



