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香港建築師學會  
The Hong Kong Institute of Architects

Our Ref. : BLA/PD/NENT3/DL/cw/1211

2 November 2012

By Fax and By Post

Director of Planning  
Planning Department  
Territorial Planning Division  
Studies and Research Section  
16/F North Point Government Offices  
333 Java Road  
Hong Kong

Attn : Mr Raymond W M WONG, Assistant Director of Planning / Territorial

Dear Mr Wong

**Stage Three Public Engagement  
North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Engineering Study**

Thank you for your letter dated 19 June 2012 from both Planning Department and Civil Engineering Development Department informing the launch of stage three public engagement seeking public views on the Recommended Outline Development Plans for the North East New Territories New Development Areas.

The Institute is pleased to deliver our views and comments on the subject. Please find enclosed the written submission of the Institute for your consideration.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Yours sincerely

Dominic Lam *FHKIA RA*  
President

Encl



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**The Hong Kong Institute of Architects**  
**Position Paper on Stage 3 Public Engagement**  
**The North East New Territories New Development Areas**  
**Planning and Engineering Study**

The Hong Kong Institute of Architects (HKIA) welcomes the planning of the North East New Territories (NENT) New Development Areas (NDAs) to help promote visionary social and economic developments in Hong Kong and to address the growing demands for housing and employment.

Hong Kong should not turn its back to Shenzhen and we should enhance the intercity relationship in urban design and planning terms. The Stage 3 Public Engagement however sparked a lot of heated controversies in the society. It is important to review our planning technicalities as well as to investigate into the cause for social discontent that cannot be light-mindedly relegated into disregard.

After much deliberation within the Hong Kong Institute of Architect (HKIA), we would like to submit herewith our consolidated views as follows:

**A) Delinking Planning Issues from Administrative / Immigration Issues**

The Public Consultation was intended to be a stage milestone for an on-going planning exercise of many years. While the Institute acknowledges the need for demographic profiling, so as to enable the various subsequent forecasts and technical studies, the notion of "Visa-free" or "Multiple-visa" entry to Hong Kong are pure administrative late-additions that complicate the discussions in planning terms. It also introduces unquantifiable projected "worries" into the public discussion domain which are hard to rebut in any meaningful terms. The HKIA therefore urges the Government to delink the two agenda and remain focus on the technicalities of the planning exercise.

**B) Population Profile and Social Strata**

While HKIA holds a positive view on encouraging multi-cultural / multi-facet society for Hong Kong, and therefore supports the idea of closer social integration with mainland in principle, there is however a legitimate concern in the opposing voices that we must also acknowledge the factual land scarcity in Hong Kong. Given the record-high property prices in the Territories now, there is a general impression by the concerned groups that the future property developments in the NDAs would be affordable only to the resource-rich investors, be they local or overseas, rather than helping to satisfy basic local housing need. Core to this problem stems from years of polarization of private/public sectors in our housing policy. It is a matter of "choice", or the lack of it prompted by economics to be precise, that breeds the current discontent. The Government should take this opportunity to explore multiple private/public development models to cater for different needs from different social strata. The published 43% public housing needs not be entirely developed by Government Authorities. Example can be seen in Britain where



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it is now required that 25% of any private development must be socially affordable housing. Singapore also prides itself for good quality public housing designs. The world trend, as it seems, is to lower "class distinction" to allow different sectors of the society to ease in with each other. From this perspective, the HKIA opines that now may be a good opportunity to review our policies on standard public housing provisions under the Hong Kong Housing Authority and to research into derivatives of it.

**C) Ensuing Good Private / Public Housing Mix**

The HKIA supports an increase in Public Housing proportion in the NDAs. Nevertheless, good mix of public and private housing should be encouraged to avoid repeating the dismal experience of Tin Shui Wai where singularisation of any particular social strata is paid with heavy social costs. The mix of public and private housing units can be encouraged under one development through good designs. Also, PSPS and other private-public partnerships should be proactively explored.

**D) Public Housing Development Programme**

Apart from improvements on the appearance of public housing to avoid a "labeling effect", due to various administrative bureaucracies nowadays public housing development programmes are not much faster than those of the private developments. The benefit from mass production is literally lost. In order to meet the pressing housing need the HKIA urges the Government to take bold steps in streamlining the current planning/building approval procedures.

**E) Farming**

A responsible Government should respect its citizen's individual choice. Therefore, The HKIA opines that farmers should be allowed to stay farming locally, if they so wish. However, respecting individual's choice does not equate to lack of governance or enforcement. Many farmlands in Hong Kong have indeed fallen into misuse as container car parks. The Government should consider administrative measures to ensure farmlands are preserved, managed and protected. At the same time, centralized container car park sites should be identified and developed to resolve this haunting problem in the longer term.

More importantly, the Government should not eliminate any opportunities for development of organic farming and greenhouse farming in Hong Kong, which are now gaining momentum in a world-wide innovative green industry boom.

Some members of the public suggest swapping farm sites for better planning. The HKIA supports the idea only when there is no other alternative, as we believe through better design efforts farmland can be planned to mingle within the NDAs to create new and successful habitats without any need for relocating / regrouping them to specific areas in north and south of Long Valley.



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#### **F) Other Uses**

Shenzhen is among the world's top cities on the booming green technology industry. While HKIA does not object in principle to closer tie with Shenzhen the current plans give little detail on industrial and commercial co-operation, and how such could be facilitated in planning terms. The three NDAs should not be planned to tackle the short-term shortage of housing units only. They must also be visionary in community-building. More commercial and special industrial uses can create more diversified employment opportunities in the areas. Same-district employment can be facilitated without repeating the mistake of Tin Shui Wai. It is suggested to increase the percentage of land assigned for special industrial uses, OU zones, and the six innovative industries.

#### **G) Intercity Planning**

Appropriate school sites should be planned within the NDAs to address the needs of cross-border students, which will inevitably increase in numbers as a result of tighter social integration. Also, in the current plan, Lok Ma Chau Loop and Liantang / Heung Yuen Wai are linked to the NDAs only in terms of traffic engineering master plan for better traffic streaming. There is however little social-economic vision along this new East-west corridor. The relationship of NDAs and Lo Wu, the historic border gateway with Shenzhen, should be capitalized and reinforced.

#### **H) Building Heights and Development Densities of NDAs**

Uniform building height should be avoided, and this must be applied to public housing site too. The rationale for working out the different proposed plot ratios and population mix for the three NDAs should be fully explained. While the HKIA supports the idea of predominantly lower plot ratios across the board in the NDAs, there could be areas specifically developed as "Town Centres" where public transport interchange network is readily provided. In which case, higher plot ratios might be appropriate. The poor planning of Ma On Shan (lack of any sense of town centre) should be avoided.

#### **I) Encouraging Sustainable Design**

The Government should take this opportunity to promote sustainable living and to develop a new model of 21<sup>st</sup> century habitat based on sustainable principles. In this regard, district-wide concepts that were "argued" to be difficult to implement elsewhere should be seriously considered for the three NDAs, such as district-wide refuse collection, centralized cooling, renewable or bio-diesel fuels, comfortable pedestrian walkway networks and cycle-track networks, etc.

#### **J) Minimizing CDA Sites**

While it is acknowledged that for rural areas CDA planning approach might be a convenient means in project execution for the Government, based on past examples in new towns such as Ma On Shan, Tseung Kwan O, etc. CDA approach often results in self-centred development pockets that offer the least integration and connectivity with the town proper. Urban environment and quality of street life are often hampered. Same mistakes should not be repeated again in the NDAs. Smaller plots of land will engender





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a more varied and interesting townscape. Small businesses should be actively encouraged along the ground pedestrian level in residential zones to reinforce proper street lives.

**K) Village Houses**

According to official reports from the Government, the available land reserved for "V Zone" is approx. 1200ha as compared to only 400ha reserved for residential developments. Should these figures be correct, the Government would be in dire need for a major policy-shift on village houses, which appears to have contradicted with our core social values on equalities and opportunities as it now stands.

**L) Resumption of Land**

Under Section 3 of Chapter 124 Lands Resumption Ordinance, The Chief Executive in Council is empowered to resume any land if it is for a "public purpose".

With regards to the proposed NDA land resumption by Government, while the HKIA agrees to the intention of more effectiveness, comprehensiveness and better coordination on the NDA development planning, the Government must be cautioned that re-packaging land lots "for sale" by way of land resumption may subject to legal challenges as the notion of "public purpose" is threading on fine line of misinterpretations. Land resumption can only be imposed on lands for *bona fide* public facilities. Also, the effectiveness of resumption is doubtful under the current political situation. The resumption might take many years and hamper the NDA development programmes.

The HKIA shall be delighted to meet with you to explain the above in more detail, should this be required.

The Hong Kong Institute of Architects  
October 2012

11902

姓名：Daniel MAK

為何你要反對新界東北融合計劃？：此處居然公然無視香港古有的法治社會制度，製造  
所畏特區中的特區  
香港人出入該區需要簽證入境，但中國移民不用，為何這樣差別對待  
為什麼香港人要出入自己的地方需要簽證，而中國就不用！

Time: Tuesday November 6, 2012 at 4:23 pm

11903

姓名: Lo Kai Nam

為何你要反對新界東北融合計劃? : Because these days, I saw many our nature resources like Lung Mei, are start the government demolishing plan. I want to be a farmer in Hong Kong, as to provide the safe and organic vegetables to the Hong Kong people because this world the foods are not safe. Our environment is becoming more and more commercial buildings, not many natures. And this plan will make our boundary between Hong Kong and Mainland become disappear mainland Sheung Fei, richmen and smugglers can come to Hong Kong strictly, and our Hong Kong will give our territorial sovereignty to the Mainlanders as they are brutal to demolish our natures, traditional Hong Kong cultures like Hong Kong old Cha Chan Tengs as only Mainland style, and the policy from the Mainland government to Hong Kong government can be expressed strictly.

Time: Sunday November 11, 2012 at 4:49 am

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敬啟者：本人對新界東北新發展規劃及工程研究在香港海正覺蓮社佛教馬錦燦紀念英文中學舉行之論壇 有下列問題，有勞賜覆。

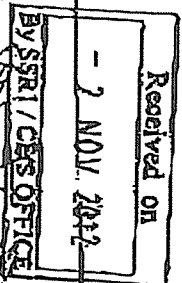
1. 如果出席人數太多，會否安排另一次論壇？
2. 甚麼情況下會腰斬 22/9 在香港海正覺蓮社佛教馬錦燦紀念英文中學舉行之論壇？
3. 在香港海正覺蓮社佛教馬錦燦紀念英文中學舉行之論壇，已報名發言者，用甚麼方式安排發言？  
即場寫名，逐一當眾放進抽籤箱，再當眾抽籤？  
黑箱作業，任憑你們安排？  
先報名先得？

此致

規劃署  
鄭家驊

11905

特商梁振英先生台鑒  
 示新界



東北發展是一個救香港政冊但你所用的部長不力但需要和平方法用討居民商良善法使到他們同心合意贊成才

是上冊我前次通知你黃屬腦礦的方  
 法就是在這裏開始建甚麼層屋  
 將所有村民迁入解決村屋向題才沒有反對者

1. 開源  
 2. 拆流

3. 先造好交通接到全港  
 4. 開度山頂地段做旅遊吳達利多財

工單位

5. 將農村民眾迁上頂樓

6. 交通接十或廿高鐵路為止

7. 開度連塘圍卡

8. 製造小生意使居民自力更生就是

以廣開始

9. 建立業區生產各樣產品向內銷市場

11905

10. 由此可将香港改变为世界一流地区

11. 以后分段将香港贫富拉近富比有  
反对声音

或可待或年十月十日

莫大庭兄題識

只要你批准山区土地

本人可在此环境建立修身長者六件  
名職業第一由六件各長者帶領事業  
或作個目前社會說老齡不用之中老勞工  
由中老勞工帶領四萬捌仟個年青力壯  
勞動者使全民就業有機會為社會出力

力

本人蘇彩珊，

認為政府規劃「新界東北新發展區」的農地時，必須顧及以下各點：

1. 重視環境保育,保護農田的生物多樣性

2. 確保農地零損失

香港的農地 20 年來減少近三成，現時不足 6,000 公頃的農地中，更有約 4,000 公頃土地遭發展商囤積荒置，政府必須積極阻止農地數量下降趨勢，長遠更要增加耕地來源。

3. 要尊重社會的意見

就【新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究】諮詢的意見：

政府欲發展新界東北，在粉嶺北之馬屎埔沿梧桐河之建公屋以容納五萬多人，以解決政府被政治團體之要求加建公屋以加快輪候上樓的壓力。

但是政府沒有經過民情民俗、合情合理的諮詢，就建議在龍躍頭各鄉村之前建 35 層公屋，生生地建在了龍躍頭各鄉村的明堂上，使其去脈受堵，朱雀之位高聳，顛倒五行佈局，遠近環境受阻，有泰山壓頂之勢。同時建議修建的道路及河流也犯上對各村形煞，名彎弓水形，是風水大忌，如拉弓發箭及似刀斬向各村。如果長年受形煞所制，村民將必身心受禍，災禍連連。

而且高達35層之公屋，阻風擋光，景觀受礙，而基建勢必使綠色自然莊稼受破壞，生物鏈被迫斷裂，稀有昆蟲滅滅，無論在生態環境，傳統習俗，風水信仰都是大災害!!!! 敬望政府收回承命！乃桑梓之福祉，或者轉在近皇庭山附近之 R 2.R3建設高層公屋 以釋龍躍頭鄉村民的擔憂。如此，民生幸甚！

鄧凱羽  
鄧凱旭  
鄧凱伊

鄧美玉

鄧美媛

廖小平

馮樹輝

鄧肇軒

鄧奇立

梁加頌

梁加濤

梁自光

鄧亦瑤

鄧肇輝

鄧皓云

鄧榮樹

~~鄧榮樹~~

文覺類

鄧清雨

鄧育佐

羅麗紅

鄧榮輝

文學聯

鄧富華

DD 83

鄧杏熾

鄧康東

鄧宇童

AL07:

420N 420P 420O

420A 420J 420G



就【新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究】諮詢的意見：

政府為舒緩被政治團體，要求加建公屋以加快輪候上樓的壓力。計畫發展粉嶺北，在馬屎埔近梧桐河邊建設居住伍萬多人之公共屋邨及高密度私人樓宇，而地卓在龍躍頭之新屋村，覲龍村，新圍，來燕臺，小坑村及小坑新村對面，影響深遠！

除了高達35層之公屋，阻風擋光，景觀受礙外，尤其是要在梧桐河旁擴建高速公路形成以弓以刀的形狀斬射向龍躍頭各村，加強原有梧桐河改河道引起的弓煞，形成疊弓引發之煞。所受影響的村落，必禍煞連年，人畜不安，後果堪輿，不可不理！

公屋樓高35層而在龍躍頭面前，屏風樓宇阻風擋光，來龍被去脈所阻，那有什麼風水。在村前再不是一望無際的綠田野，抬頭望去都是高樓大廈，有 " 泰山壓頂之勢 "，在這環境居住必有逼迫之感。明堂受損，必犯惡煞。

由於明堂受阻，所出人才必眼光、胸襟短窄，脾氣暴躁，前景堪輿。朱雀高聳造成違反風水格局，大忌，大忌！所謂左青龍，右白虎（青龍要高於白虎）青龍管長房，管男，發文人。白虎管二房，管女方，管武。前朱雀後玄武。玄武是靠山，要高雄偉，來龍要延綿不絕，清秀多茂林無亂石為佳。朱雀要平底廣闊適當明堂清明，寶印，案臺，文筆齊全，玉帶圍腰，遠望萬山來朝，左，右沙手清秀適當襯托青龍，

白虎。視為佳地！

如按照政府的東北發展建議實行，那還有什麼風水龍脈，什麼傳統習俗，實在是毀鄉滅族之舉，我們要的平衡發展。不是高聳入雲的屏風樓，我們要原來的自然環境，請不要以發展藉口，將全港要解決的問題轉移到北區，致令北區原有問題更複雜深化。任何發展都應該以能令當地受益為基準去計畫，但是我們在當中看不到為原有居民帶來福祉，我們絕不支持！

鄧美玉 鄧肇軒 鄧亦瑤, 文鏡鎮, 文學聯 鄧富華  
 鄧美媛 鄧亦榮 鄧肇舜 鄧育佳 鄧集對 鄧肇東  
 廖小平 鄧亦榮 鄧結云 鄧清而 羅麗紅 鄧宇童  
 馮柳萍 梁加頊 鄧杏嬌 鄧葉杏容  
 梁加璋  
 梁加璋  
 梁加璋

就【新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究】諮詢的意見：

政府的【新界東北發展計劃第三期諮詢】的期限還有幾天就完畢了，這時要再三強調的，始終我們最擔心的，還是交通運輸配套服務。要知道，現在繁忙時間段，在沙頭角道乘車基本上是很困難的，甚至在粉嶺火車站是根本擠不上到市區的班車。很多時候要先乘車往羅湖或者落馬洲，再原車轉到市區。固中艱辛可見一斑。

現在北區常住人口約廿萬人左右，其中粉嶺已有可容納幾十萬墳地--全港最大的和合石墳場，加上現再計劃在和合石及沙嶺每處增十多萬至近廿萬的骨灰龕位。而且，北區是世界最大及人流最多的陸路出入境關口，如果在黃金假日，想想人流會是怎麼的境況，真是人山人海，人如螞蟻多！

現政府提議在北區再擴展新市鎮，包括古洞北，粉嶺北及打鼓嶺等增加五萬多個住屋單位，約增加人口十七萬左右。到時我們的交通運輸服務怎麼辦？作為北區的一份子，真的很擔心，北區政府高層發話，現北區所有涉及人流，交通運輸增加的申請發展項目，都一律用從所未有的藉口，阻攔其發展，務求留更多空間及機會給予新界東北發展計劃，從而達到諮詢能成功過關。現我們北區在未嘗發展帶來的果實，已開始要被逼咽下計劃發展帶來的惡果了。

身為人們的公僕，政府的任何行政方針應該是站在民眾的角度，以民眾利益為依歸的，利益權益平等的措施，但在這次的考驗，政府行為目的都站在市民的頭上，真的對“梁朝。林鄭”的政治智慧及水準擔心，真的擔心，長此以往，當2017年“梁朝”政府任滿時，我們的香港給他們也“拆”得滿目滄桑了。

鄧凱翔  
鄧凱旭  
鄧凱伊

鄧美玉 鄧華軒 鄧亦瑤 文覺穎 文學朕 鄧杏嬌  
鄧美媛 鄧亦學 鄧華輝 鄧育仁 鄧清卿 鄧富華 鄧康東  
廖小平 梁珈頤 鄧皓云 鄧傑榮 鄧宇童  
馮柳萍 梁珈瑤 鄧麗紅 鄧麗紅 鄧麗紅  
鄧葉杏 鄧力光 鄧麗紅 鄧麗紅 鄧麗紅

就【新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究】諮詢的意見：

縱觀政府就【新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究】諮詢報告裏所體現的理念，我們認為完全不是在北區作發展以改善區內問題、完善區內各項服務，而是解決政府在全港訴求問題的方案，是政府把自己的施政壓力轉介到北區的變法，令北區所遭遇的問題更複雜更深化。

現時本港住房的公屋、居屋供不應求，這是前朝施政錯誤的結果。致令許多市民無法安居樂業，社會訴求強烈。我們能看到政府的壓力很大，加上壓力團體、政棍的催穀下，什麼讀完書都買唔到樓的歪要求等等，政府為體現政績，滿足方方面面的要求，致令房屋需求更加殷切。

北區現時已經有固定人口 20 多萬，單就交通尚待解決的困難，已經是政府無法掩耳盜鈴的事實。加上開放關口帶來的內地流動人口，每日以數十萬進出北區，而且不斷遞增，所帶來的無法估量的負擔，是現有系統遠遠無法解決的。政府在北區這樣焦慮的情況下，不思民生困惑，不聽民聲吶喊，一意孤行，計畫在北區添加人口接近 20 萬，百上加斤，身為北區居民，是完全不能理解和接受的。

在前時發展局為提供骨灰龕的需求，計畫在羅湖沙嶺及粉嶺和合石各增十多萬骨灰龕，加上現有 ...全港墳場及骨灰安置的和合石和沙嶺，別說清明、重陽的超重交通壓力，單就平時的孝子賢孫的流動壓力，已經讓北區不甚負荷了，所以我們除完全無法認可這份發展規劃外，也對未來北區的發展深切擔心。

### 一、無視實情，掩耳盜鈴

除了居住在深圳的港人日常需求外，由深圳各口岸，羅湖、皇崗、文錦渡、落馬洲、沙頭角入境的內地流動人口，數以幾十萬計的，無論在交通、治安、衛生、環境、日常生活的方便性，長期以來給北區居民帶來不少的困惑。

跨境學童數量的日益增多，北區學位明顯供不應求，現時有 3 成北區的學童，被迫跨區上學。無論從家庭的負擔，公共交通，還是學童的安全、健康、都是需要我們面對的問題。甚至可以延伸到在增加路程和求學難度的情況下，學童的厭學情緒、被社會不良團體乘虛而入的機會都會大大提升，在社會治安上造成的壓力是不容忽視的。

由於在繁忙時段在北區粉嶺是不能擠上東鐵到市區工作及上學，現時在北區屋邨，邨民多依賴有限的邨巴提供與市區的聯繫服務，在上下班高峰期，由於從深圳過境就業就讀的人數眾多，粉嶺一帶居民甚至要在粉嶺先乘坐前往羅湖的火車，轉往紅磡再前往目的地。

如今政府一心再加重北區的人口負擔，無法想像其後果。這種罔顧民生，一心求政績的行為，我們是無法支持及表示擔憂的。

## 二、罔顧民情民俗、深化社會矛盾

粉嶺北的發展主要是馬屎埔，烏雅落陽的龍山至上水大嶺沿梧桐河一帶，所影響的原著村落主要是龍躍頭及鄰近村落：包括新屋村，覲龍村，新圍，小坑村，小坑新村，馬屎埔村，石湖新村，華山村，永寧圍，大廳村，菜園村等。

馬屎埔是當地村鄉作耕種及放馬進出到南投縣城的必經之路，騎馬路經到內地的繁忙路徑，因馬屎特別多，因而得名。

多年前政府在北區發展新市鎮以容納人口膨脹，為改善水浸及排水等問題，進行梧桐河改造工程，將原來灣曲延綿之河道拉直加快排水，已經嚴重破壞了原有一帶村落之龍脈風水格局。

所謂山管人丁水管財，將河道拉直使加快排水，雖然可以舒緩水浸的問題。但沒有降雨的日子就乾涸，這就是沖煞，風水大忌！在風水裏講究曲水有情，延綿不絕，長流不息，充滿生機；在科學裏所謂流水不腐，這水源的綿長在耕種及生活裏十分重要。

在政府發展新市鎮的措施裏，已經使原有農地被荒廢，漸漸變成野草叢生。但是鄉村居民也體恤和配合政府政策，積極尋求鄉鎮和諧，在失去流水明堂的情況下，在長年累月的演變中，各種生物繁衍生息，一片綠野不僅成為村落的固態明堂，也是新市鎮與鄉郊的和諧結合。

現在政府又再建議在上述地卓拓展為新市鎮以容五萬三千多人，主要公共屋邨在龍躍頭沿梧桐河岸一帶，人口增加帶來的影響，包括交通及道路，教育，就業，社區及醫療設施，治安，環境及城鄉融合等。再次肆意破壞好不容易得到的和諧共融，和原有鄉村的風水龍脈格局及傳統風俗習慣。

### 三、計畫宏偉，基建何在？

政府在和合石規劃有墳地 30 多萬個，骨灰位 10 多萬個、沙嶺也有墳地骨灰位各 10 多萬，用於應付全港骨灰位需求，這個本身對北區的交通人流就是一個重大的壓力和考驗。

特別是重陽、清明假期期間，數百萬市民，前往墳場掃墓，對目前的交通系統，構成嚴重的壓力。

儘管吐露港公路已經由四線行車規劃到八線行車，但這遠遠都滿足不了北區發展的趨勢需要。除非再有新的鐵路線和新的公路，否則不足以舒緩人流需求，

### 四、倒行逆施、痛失民心

以往政府對於北區一些合理的發展規劃，都積極有力支持，但是開始規劃北區發展後，就對個人和私營單位的訴求多方推諉，壓制，在細節上百般刁難，拖拉，造成這些私人發展專案流產或者求助無門。

政府部門為北區發展鋪路而掃清一切的行為，完全無視自由經濟社會的公平、公正、競爭、發展，給香港這個國際大都市蒙黑。對原本的土地業權人不公平，亦違反了尊重私人產權的核心價值。這樣的發展



計畫實在難以讓人支持。

結論：

當然我們也明白人口日益膨脹的需求，只是在政府新界新發展規劃裏，明顯對民情實況研究不足。諮詢報告裏建議的三個地方，其中：

- 1、古洞北因為有落馬洲鐵路幹線鏈接，交通方便，本身人口密度低，合理的規劃去增加人口及設施，可行性是頗高的，但城鄉的結合產生的問題與區內交通接駁及各項社會服務需求仍須深入研究，
- 2、坪輦/打鼓嶺需有蓮塘，香園口岸新這連接道路，也可以舒緩一下人口增長所帶來與市區的需求壓力。但城鄉的結合產生的問題與區內交通接駁及各項社會服務需求仍須深入研究，
- 3、粉嶺北本身交通條件就不理想，很難想像，沒有足夠的交通樞紐和交匯點，現在再增加 5 萬人口，無疑是雪上加霜。

以上的問題，希望政府能關注考慮，取消在粉嶺的發展計畫，讓我們能有更好的居住、就業、就讀的環境。

鄧卓軒	鄧亦瑤	文鏡穎	文學聯	又B富年	廖小平
鄧亦豪	鄧澤輝	鄧育仁	鄧榮榮	又B康東	鄧美玉
梁珈瑛	鄧皓云	鄧清而	羅麗紅	又B宇童	鄧美媛
梁珈瑛			鄧杏嬌	又B陳利	
李卓光	馮柳萍	鄧葉香容		又B凱如	
				又B凱伊	

就【新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究】諮詢的意見：

政府在粉嶺北(馬屎埔)拓展新市鎮及發展公屋除帶來高層屏風樓阻風擋光外,使龍躍頭鄉一帶之村落有泰山壓頂,明堂受損,去脈堵塞,玄武高聳,煞軍形立,惡客欺主之勢。

這樣的草率行為,不僅破壞龍躍頭原著村的風水,同時亦破壞馬屎埔原有生態,很明顯是沒有深入研究探討、深思熟慮的發展計畫,是急病亂投醫的體現。

北區現是一個近廿萬居民的睡眠市鎮,由於工業北移,就業職位不足,居民多到其他市鎮及北上就業,由於鄰近深圳,運輸業繁忙。亦是深港陸路往來最大的口岸,人流交通繁忙!

新政府急於求成,賣弄手段,毫不考慮北區交通及社區負擔就推出增加人口高達十七多萬的規劃?使北區已陷水深火熱的各項問題更趨惡化,請問梁特首,林鄭月娥,你們有為北區廣大市民著想嗎?

- (1) 全港冇葬地?你們就擴展和合石及沙嶺以供全港墳地之用。
- (2) 全港的垃圾冇地方堆填?你們就堆落我們北區。
- (3) 全港的骨灰龕不夠?就將幾十萬龕位設於我們北區。
- (4) 住屋供應不足?你們首先就考慮北區多增近廿萬的負擔。

福為民開,你們有考慮我們的感受嗎?我們的需要嗎?我們也是中國香港特別行政區的公民啊!

鄧永祥  
鄧永祥  
鄧永祥

廖小平  
馮柳萍  
鄧葉香

鄧肇軒

鄧亦瑤

文覺穎

文學聯

鄧富華

鄧肇東

鄧永祥

鄧肇輝

鄧育仕

鄧美玉

鄧美媛

鄧宇童

梁珈瑛

鄧皓云

鄧榮榮

梁珈瑛

鄧滿西

羅麗紅

梁永光

~~鄧永祥~~

鄧杏嬌



就【新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究】諮詢的意見：

受迫於政治團體之要求加建公屋以加快輪候上樓的壓力。政府新的發展計畫，內容涉及到北區一系列的發展專案，其中在粉嶺北（馬屎埔）拓展新市鎮，計畫興建 35 層高的公屋以解燃眉之急。

原本龍躍頭鄉一帶四山圍繞而無空缺，外水曲折，遠遠朝來。之前政府發展新市鎮拉直梧桐河，致使曲水變煞，現在又建高層公屋，除了帶來高層屏風樓阻風擋光，使龍躍頭鄉一帶之村落有泰山壓頂之感外，明堂受損，去脈堵塞，玄武高聳，煞軍形立，惡客欺主之勢，徹底毀滅了龍躍頭鄉一帶祖祖輩輩辛苦營造的風水格局。

這樣的草率行為，不僅破壞龍躍頭原著村的風水，同時亦破壞馬屎埔原有生態，為守護美好的家園，我們是根本無法支持政府的新發展計畫。希望政府不要一意孤行。

如果無法更新規劃，取得雙贏的局面，希望政府在發展的同時，採取措施補救，減低對原居民的傷害：

- 一、調轉高密度和低密度住宅的規劃，免去原居民的擔憂
- 二、加建隔音屏，以減輕沖煞
- 三、加種竹類植物，補救明堂受損的後果
- 四、同步配套建設，解決交通道路，教育，就業，社區及醫療設施，治安，環境及城鄉融合等問題。

北區現是一個近廿萬居民的睡眠市鎮，由於工業北移，就業職位不足，居民多到其他市鎮及北上就業，我們但求偏安一隅，懇請政府體恤蟻民之心情？給我們一個安心的家！



鄧凱利  
鄧凱如  
鄧凱伊

鄧美玉  
鄧美媛  
廖小平  
馮柳萍

鄧肇軒

鄧卓榮

梁珈瑋

梁卓廷

鄧亦瑤

鄧肇輝

鄧皓云

鄧尚仕

鄧榮樹

文覺強

鄧清而

羅麗紅



鄧杏嬌

文學聯

鄧葉香登

鄧富華

鄧康東

鄧宇童

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現時本港住房的公屋、居屋供不應求，這是前朝施政錯誤的結果。致令許多市民無法安居樂業，社會訴求強烈。我們能看到政府的壓力很大，加上壓力團體、政棍的催穀下，什麼讀完書都買唔到樓的歪要求、政府要體現政績，滿足方方面面的要求，致令房屋需求更加殷切。

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一直以來，北區的扮演一個予取予求的角色，不夠堆填區？在北區建吧；不夠墳場，放北區吧；不夠學位？讓北區跨區讀吧、、、、北區的居民一直謙卑地體諒配合政府的一系列方針政策，那不代表北區就是二等公民，我們也有自己的底線，有自己的傳承，風俗，民情。如果政府一意孤行地踐踏我們尋求鄉鎮共融的決心，我們是一定反對到底的!!!

陳利  
陳凱旭  
陳凱伊

鄧美玉 鄧亦瑤 文學聯 文覺題 鄧自化 鄧肇東  
鄧美媛 鄧亦姿 鄧肇榮 鄧榮銓 鄧潮南 鄧富華  
廖小平 鄧杏嬌 鄧皓云 鄧麗紅 鄧宇童  
馮柳萍 鄧杏嬌 鄧榮泰

To whom it may concern,

Regarding the NENTNDA, I hope it would not become a replica of other new towns in HK like Tseung Kwan O / Tin Shui Wai. Instead, it would be nice if there would be less shopping malls more shops along corridors, opportunities for small business owners. It would be bad if there are bus terminals under the malls, and many high rises on top of malls yet again.

Wong, Ka Ping Benny

From: lamb

Sent: Saturday, August 18, 2012 4:54 PM

Subject: 立即擱置新界東北融合計劃！不要大陸化。

一旦融合成功，則新界東北部約千公頃土地失守，原有的本土鄉郊經濟、自然農業環境及十多條村落將消失無蹤。梁振英「競選」時，以「港人港地」的空頭支票騙得了不少香港人的支持，「當選」後，不但不再提「港人港地」，更自打嘴巴，將港土港地融向大陸，模糊邊界，配合中央2008年的《珠三角發展規劃綱要》首次對香港進行規劃，迎合「東進東出」的中央規劃原則。這是對港人治港的自主權的自我閹割。屆時，新界東北將成為大陸富豪、高官的後花園，洗黑錢、炒樓……自駕車流入流數量上限則增加至80000人/車次，迫使新界東北地區納入粵港「一小時生活圈」。香港從此變成深港市。

熱愛香港的人，請救救香港，響應民間團體發起的「一人一信，要求特區政府立即擱置新界東北融合計劃！」活動。

11916

新界上水區古洞村村公用箋  
KWU TUNG VILLAGE COMMITTEE OFFICE

敬啟者：

有關新界東北新發展區規劃之古洞北新發展區一事

政府對上述標題第三階段的建議，本村村務委員會對其發展大綱及內容甚感失望而不解。

就因應土木工程拓展署、規劃署、民政署、奧雅納工程顧問於 12 日 7 月 2012 年上午 10 時 30 分來臨上水鄉事委員會作出小圈子簡介及諮詢。在該會議過程當中，本村村代表曾向拓展署一班同坐席上之官員詢問兩個問題，可惜當時無人能回答當時的問題，而本人即時向拓展署官員面呈公函請願後。即於 2012 年 7 月 17 日土木工程拓展署來信回覆，但該回覆信之內容都是空談、廢話！

現隨信附上有關去信及部門回覆的信件副本，以知事實，敬希新特首梁振英先生為我們評理。當日政府派來的代表官員果真是浪費政府資源的人才(民政署除外)，他們是否政府專誠派來愚弄村民的官員。

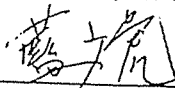
政府是否以為本村村民容易欺負或是白痴，當時我們只是發問了兩個問題是關於古洞村原村安置的位置及未能清楚界定原區安置的定義和細則(詳細內容見附件)，但作為政府代表的官員，他們竟然不能作答。這樣的行為讓我們更加質疑政府是用人不當或存心瞞騙本村村民或政府實則進行官商勾結的行為，而避免公開現時發展的基制細則，不讓村民知曉。

現兩位本村村代表，一致要求索閱是次發展之現時基制細則，免除村民憂心和猜疑。期盼 政府常說以民為本承蒙協助妥善安排，是荷。

此致

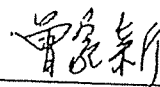
香港特別行政區特首辦事署  
梁振英先生 台照

古洞村(北)居民代表

  
藍少虎



古洞村(南)居民代表

  
曾家新

謹啟

日期：2012 年 7 月 26 日

副本送：

北區區議會主席 (蘇西智先生)  
北區區議會地區發展委員會主席 (藍偉良先生)  
北區地政處 (蔣翠雲女士)  
發展局 (袁承業先生)  
奧雅工程顧問 (李達強先生)  
We Engineer Hong's Development

北區區議會副主席 (侯金林先生)  
上水區鄉事委員會 (侯志強先生)  
北區民政事務處 (鄧俊明先生)  
規劃署 (李祖明先生)  
卓越工程 建設香港

11917



23/09/2012 13:32

Subject 投訴: 香港政府"準"、"准"不分

投訴: 香港政府"準"、"准"不分  
致:發展局長陳茂波  
運輸及房屋局局長  
張炳良教授,  
教育局局長吳克儉,  
您好,

2012年9月22日新界東北發展計劃公眾諮詢場地, 上水寶運路草地, 竟然看到十多塊告示, 竟然用不 "準", 香港政府 "準", "准" 不分, 貽人笑柄, 幼稚園都知道應該的不准, 政府竟然寫成"不準", 真係教壞細路, 因此, 特向發展局, 運輸及房屋局及教育局投訴, 要求徹查責任誰屬, 及作出改善. 謝謝.

劉先生

2012年9月23日

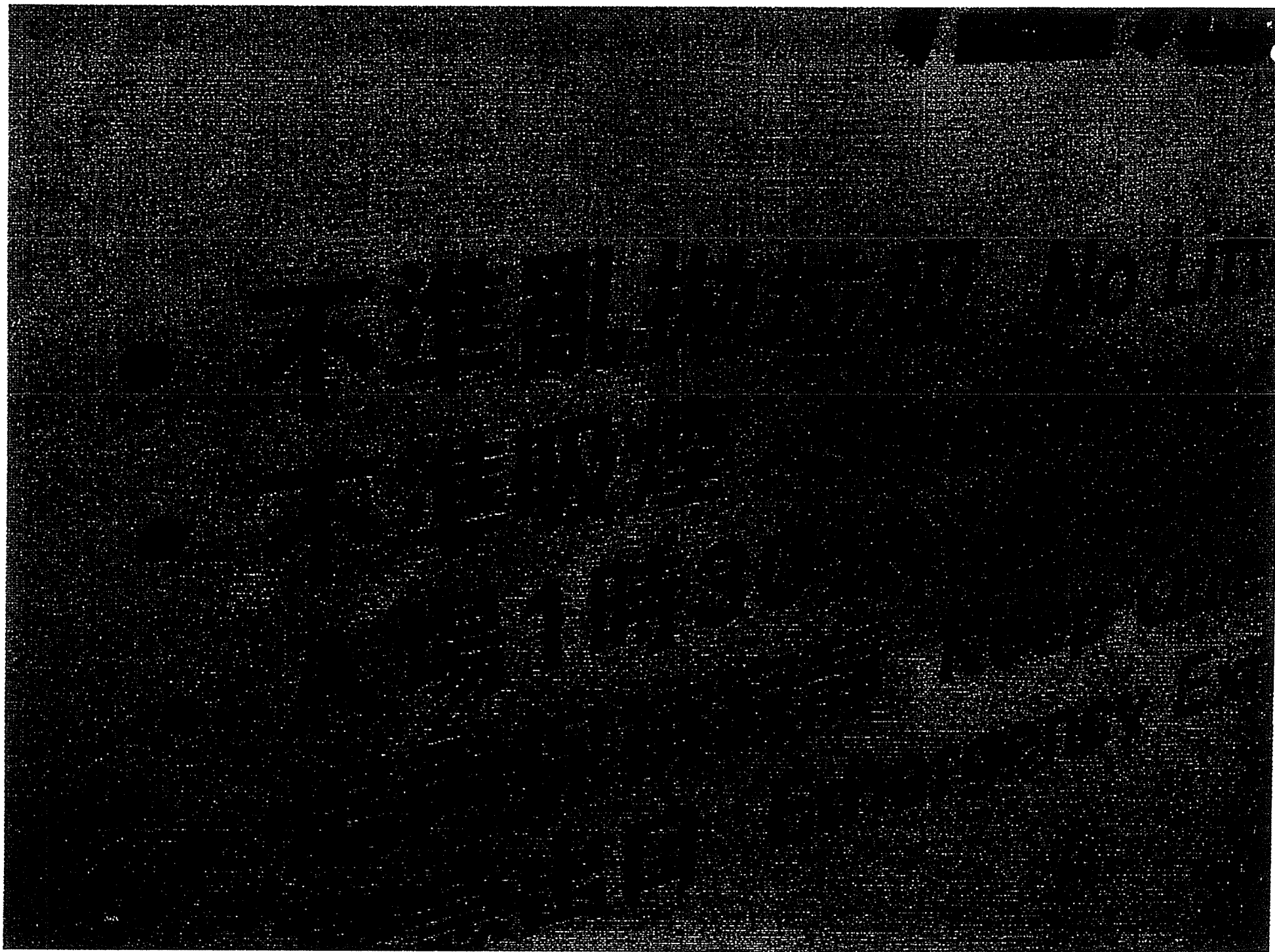


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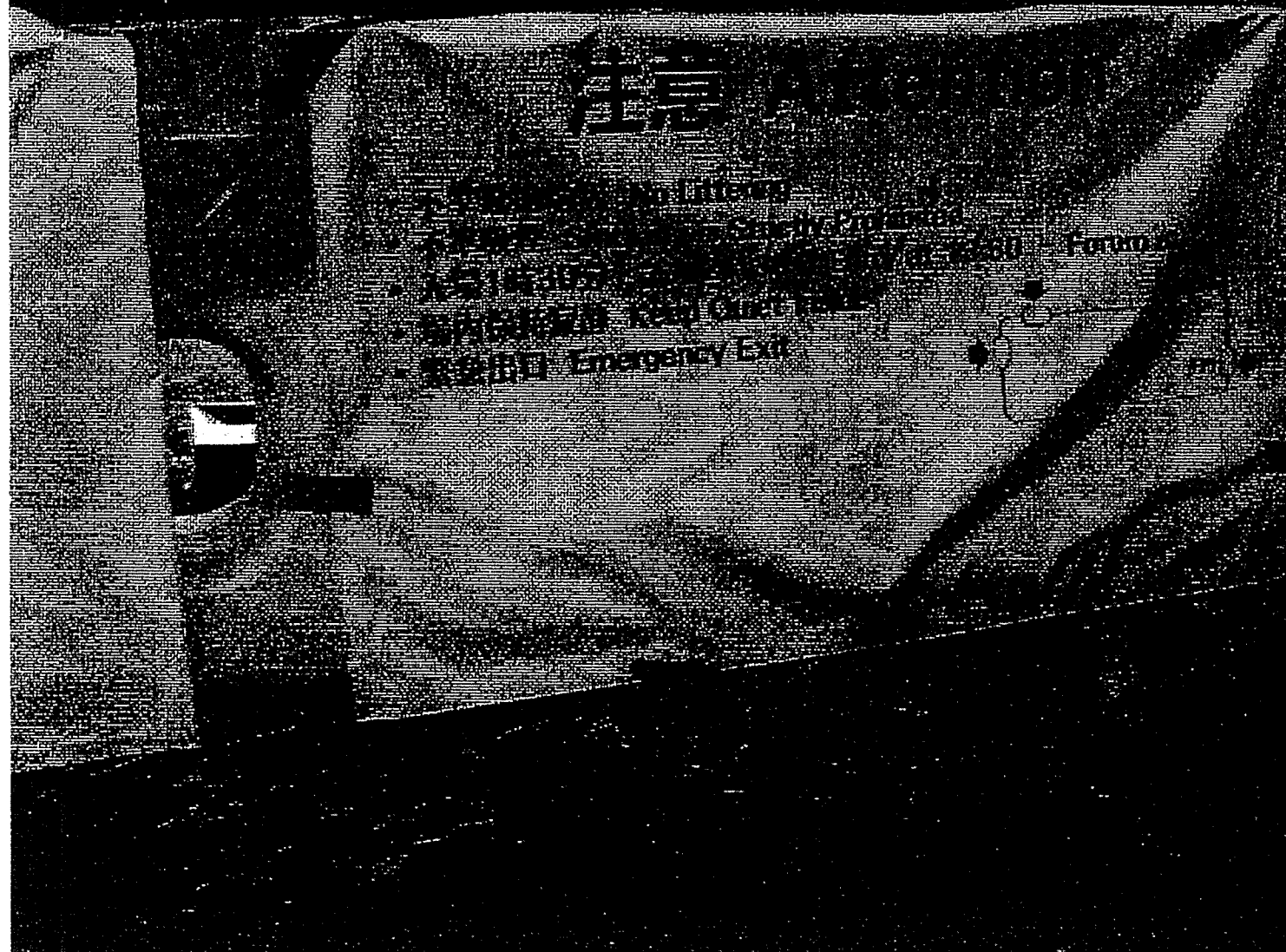
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# 注意 Attention

不准吸烟 No Lighting

不准吸烟 Smoking is Strictly Prohibited

入场时间 14:30 入场时间 14:30 Entry at 14:30 Forum at 14:30

场内保持安静 Keep Quiet Inside

紧急出口 Emergency Exit

From: Wai Yee Andrea NG

Sent: Friday, October 19, 2012 3:19 PM

Subject: Sustainable Development in Hong Kong: Transition to a Green Economy

To: Mr. TSANG Chun Wah, John, GBM, JP  
Financial Secretary,  
HKSAR Government,  
25/F, Central Government Offices  
2 Tim Mei Avenue, Tamar, Hong Kong SAR

Dear Mr. Tsang,

Please find attached a position paper from Earthcare regarding the urgent need for Hong Kong's transition to a sustainable green economy.

Yours faithfully,

Andrea

\*\*\*\*\*

NG Wai Yee Andrea  
Earthcare

11918



EC NT NE 20121018 F.pdf

Mr. TSANG Chun Wah, John, GBM, JP  
Financial Secretary,  
25/F, Central Government Offices  
2 Tim Mei Avenue, Tamar, Hong Kong SAR

18 October, 2012

**Sustainable Development in Hong Kong: Transition to a Green Economy**  
**RODPs for the three NDAs of Kwu Tung North, Fanling North and Ping Che/Ta**  
**Kwu Ling as Illustration**

**Background**

The “Hong Kong 2030: Planning Vision and Strategy” (the HK2030 Study), completed in 2007, has revisited the need for strategic development areas in the New Territories, and recommended proceeding with some of the New Development Areas (NDA) developments to address the long-term housing demand and provide employment opportunities.

To initiate the implementation of these NDAs, the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) and the Planning Department (PlanD) of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government jointly commissioned The North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Engineering Study (NENT NDAs Study) in June 2008. The Study is anticipated to be completed by 2013.

The Development Bureau launched the Stage Three Public Engagement Exercise for the North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Engineering Study and rolled out the Recommended Outline Development Plans for the three New Development Areas (NDAs) of Kwu Tung North, Fanling North and Ping Che/Ta Kwu Ling.

The objective of implementing the NDAs is to cope with the growing population and to address the long-term housing and economic development needs of Hong Kong. The Civil Engineering and Development Department and the Planning Department are carrying out the North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Engineering Study (the NENT NDAs Study) to establish a planning and development framework for the three NDAs, namely Kwu Tung North (KTN), Fanling North (FLN) and Ping Che/Ta Kwu Ling (PC/TKL), and to prepare development plans and implementation strategy.

Taking into account the public views collected during the Stage One and Stage Two Public Engagement as well as the findings and recommendations of various technical assessments, the Study Consultants have refined the previous development proposals and formulated the Recommended Outline Development Plans (RODPs).

The Stage Three Public Engagement has commenced in mid-June in 2012 and Earthcare has attended a stakeholder meeting in July 2012 to express our views on the RODPs for the three NDAs.

### **Scope of this Position Paper**

Creating new land for new towns is considered an environmental issue. It is also a socio-economic issue - land for housing, social services, business and industries. It is also an important financial issue - will there be valid, effective and reliable fiscal mechanisms and incentives for the development of a sustainable economy and more employment opportunities in the NDAs?

How can jobs be generated while at the same time a green economy could be developed?

References have been made regarding 'sustainable' and 'green economy' in previous financial budgets, but a mixed bag of dirty policies and harm mitigation measures lopsided towards traditional environmentally-destructive construction business and post-tsunami financial industry in practice would render Hong Kong SAR losing our remaining competitive edges soon. Financial initiatives without taking in the big picture are destined to fail in the medium and long run.

Smart economic growth calls for appropriate redevelopment of existing areas where there is already infrastructure. New land requires new roads, sewers, and other expensive amenities — police and fire service, etc.

The key question is - what type of economy are we talking about?

What type of economy are we envisaging?

What type of growth are we expecting?

This short position paper cannot provide and delineated detailed solutions.

Instead, Earthcare wants to pinpoint important loopholes and inadequacies of long-term planning and the RODPs. These looping holes and inadequacies are not limited to the proposed NDAs of the north-eastern part of the New Territories. In fact these problems are inherent and could be found in all existing and planned "new towns" of Hong Kong.

From information society to a knowledge-based economy, is HKSAR ready when we are still lacking any integrated approach to the problems facing us?

For instance, the widening gap between rich and poor and the Gini coefficient in Hong Kong issue is not mentioned within a long-term planning vision and strategy regarding the NDAs and its relationships, connections and integration with the rest of the city / community.

### **Strategic Roles of NDAs**

According to the assessment of the HK2030 Study, the net requirement for special industries would amount to 2.9 million m<sup>2</sup> so as to prepare for a strategic reserve of land ensure a strong and diversified economic base for Hong Kong.

The HK2030 Study recommends that the NDAs should be developed for a mixture of uses, emphasising the creation of a quality living and working environment to meet the long-term needs of the population. Other than providing housing land, the NDAs could also serve to meet other land use requirements such as value added, special, non-polluting industries and higher educational uses.

The ex-CE proposes six new pillars of industries, including educational hub and creative industries. The HK2030 study stated that Kwu Tung North, given its serene rural setting and convenient access to the Mainland, would be a desirable location for the development of tertiary educational faculties to attract Mainland and international students and skilled professionals to study and work in Hong Kong. Ping Che/Ta Kwu Ling NDA should be considered for the provision of land reserves for special industries in the long run.

However, apart from the emphasis to 'capture' economic opportunities due to strategic locations near Shenzhen / Pearl River Delta, there is a lack of concrete proposals about what exactly are the industries that Hong Kong need in 30 or 50 years' ahead!? What exactly are the nature and contents of education / higher education in the 21st century?

What does it mean by "non-polluting industries"? Various proposals have been made, e.g. research, entertainment, creative cultural industries, higher education, recreation etc.. However, are these industries "non-polluting"? If they are "non-polluting", is there a need to allocate a special need of land (far away from CBD and urban development) for them?

There are many self-contradicting issues within the planning strategies, especially when it comes to socio-economic issues that all have financial implications.

What kinds of "standards" are we setting for Hong Kong?



What and where are the "yardsticks"?

Are we repeating and using the same economic models / or nodes and mistakes as we had been doing during the last 60 years, e.g. trade, entrepot port and logistics, entertainment, etc..?

What means by "professional" services node for business?

If there is an element of "residential" or "commercial" node in the RODPs, are they basically no different from a private or public housing estate built thirty years ago, except the additional provisions of "Sewage Treatment and Use of Treated Effluent" for "total water management" or "effluent reuse system, renewable energy, district cooling system" and another railway station (to promote public transport) as proposed in the PODPs and RODPs?

### **Sustainable Economy = Non-Polluting Industries?**

The concept(s) of "sustainable economy" and/or "green economy" are very different from "non-polluting industries" or "environmental industries".

How can Hong Kong retain any of our competitive advantages after 10 years?

Measures to mitigate the pollution and damage caused by construction and high-rise buildings are proposed in the various ODPs, but they are more harm reduction measures/mechanisms rather than designing for a sustainable economy or green economy.

How are jobs generated while at the same time a green economy could be developed?

The government has not yet given any concrete proposal(s) about how to strike a balance between agriculture and housing so that farm land could be preserved on the one hand, while public/HOS housing could be built on the other hand.

For instance, there should be funding or tax initiatives to develop the cycling business and to provide public works and infrastructure to allow practicable operations.

With the first overseas branch of the renowned 24-hour Eslite Bookstore opened in Hong Kong, one of the biggest book retailers in Taiwan, that quickly reduced its opening hours drastically after a short trial period, it is just a reminder that Hong Kong has still a long, long way to go regarding the attempt to diversify our economy and to break the domination of a handful of industries.

### **Sustainable Development? HKSAR is Lagging Far Behind!**

Introduction of more enjoyable view corridors, breezeways and green corridors while building high-rise hotels or commercial buildings that block flight paths of birds on the one hand, while there is no promotion of the care and retention of resting places for birds; lack of proper and safe relocation and resettlement plans and arrangements for wildlife, trees and animals are setting a bad example for our future generations that life could be sacrificed ruthlessly or easily with no value "in the name of development" or "expediency".

So-called "harmonisation" of "existing" and "new" developments are achieved by killing a lot of wild animals and plants ruthlessly, to be replaced by cement and concrete and "view corridors" and "breezeways" that are "more enjoyable" (but disastrous to nature, discourage any creative thinking and nurturing of the appropriate mindset and values for a sustainable future/generations) that lay the ground of just another private or public housing estate / commercial shopping arcade which are no different, by nature, to what had been operating in the days of colonial Hong Kong.

What are the lessons to be learned from the "Stockholm Convention" and the "the Dirty Dozen"? The Stockholm Convention was adopted on May 22, 2001 in Stockholm, Sweden. The Convention entered into force on May 17, 2004. The People's Republic of China (PRC) signed the Stockholm Convention on May 23, 2001 and ratified the Convention on August 13, 2004. The Convention became effective to the PRC, including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), on November 11, 2004. What had been considered as the most important technological inventions were banned to provide a POPs Free Environment for our future generations?

The birds singing happily on the trees and their children would die due to our lack of care and concerns in the engineering and construction processes.

A lot of birds have been fatally bumping into the glass on windows during migratory season.

In cities like Chicago or Toronto, the planning authority had updated their ordinances to provide standards and guidelines for "Bird-safe architecture" and "Bird-Safe Buildings". These guidelines would emphasize checklists and affirmative measures, such as certification programs that bestow official blessing on buildings that "enhance bird safety" or "avoid creating hazards."

International and state research evidence suggests that a network of sites selected as important for birds will capture most other biodiversity and that they are very useful (although still imperfect) indicators of species richness and endemism patterns.

Changes in bird populations can also provide a useful indication of broader environmental change.

Birds have been used as environmental health barometers at a local level ever since canaries were used to indicate the safety of air in coal mines; only in recent years, however, have other jurisdictions used monitoring data and analytical tools to use wild bird populations as environmental health barometers on a large spatial level.

Birds help us measure our natural and cultural health - healthy birds equal a healthy planet.

Birds are bellwethers of our natural and cultural health - they are indicators of the environment's integrity, on which we humans depend for clean air and water, fertile soils, and other natural resources.

Urban sprawl is one of the greatest threats to many birds.

There is a lack of an effective strategy for protecting birds in Hong Kong.

Changes in bird populations tend to integrate a set of ecological factors. Given adequate ecological knowledge, they can provide a useful indication of environmental change (Bennun and Fanshawe 1997, Donald et al. 2001, Gregory et al. 2003).

For instance, the UK government has adopted an index based on wild bird populations as one of its 15 headline Quality of Life indicators.

Bird-safety architecture design, avian audit and bird-safe engineering and construction should be taken into account of and integrated in every step of the planning processes.

A comprehensive **Avian Protection Plan (App)** could help reduce harm to birds and improved health of birds could reduce chances of bird-flu in the long run.

The government should provide financial support for relevant departments to develop and implement effective APP.

The proposed RODPs fail to address the safety of birds effectively.

Bird-watching is becoming a popular option in eco-tourism industry and would bring green business opportunities.

Jobs could be generated for youths and elderly alike.

What kinds of "standards" are we setting for Hong Kong SAR in the long run?

**Housing and Accommodation Crisis in HKSAR - Not Affordable and Not Sustainable – Sustainable Livelihoods or Sustainable Prosperity?**

After making reference to the past experience in new town development, it was "decided" that the percentage of the number of public rental housing (PRH) units in the total number of residential units in a new town could not exceed 50% in the future.

To tie in with the Study on the NDAs, the HKSAR Government had commissioned the University of Hong Kong to conduct an independent study to review the development of Tin Shui Wai New Town and to make relevant recommendations. The study points out that special regard should be paid to the building of a balanced community and the planning of a balanced housing mix in the planning of the NDAs. The HKSAR Government also drawn on experience in the development of existing new towns and the views collected during the Stage Two Public Engagement (including the proposal for a balanced development between public and private housing in the NDAs) and believes that the proposed overall public-private housing mix of 43% : 57% will help achieve a balanced community profile.

According to the RODPs, the NDAs will provide a total of about 53,800 new residential units that can accommodate a population of about 151,600. Overall, some 43% of the new residential units are for public rental housing (PRH) and the remaining 57% for various types of private housing are proposed as a balanced housing mix.

Regarding the respective years of intake for the PRH and private residential units in these districts; according to the current programme, the intake for the PRH units in the KTN and FLN NDAs is expected to start in 2022 at the earliest. The site formation works for the private residential sites in these two NDAs are scheduled for completion between 2018 and 2027, and between 2026 and 2028 for the PC/TKL NDA. The NDAs will provide about 23,100 PRH units which are scheduled for completion between 2022 and 2029.

However, suitable sites from the land designated for private housing in the NDAs for new Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) development and the exact number and the timetable for the disposal of the new HOS flats are not yet available.

Is there adequate communication with stakeholders regarding the proportion of public and HOS flats?

But what exactly is the impact of this "balanced housing mix"? No information is available. No knowledge is provided here if knowledge implies normative concerns.

Land should be reserved in the Ping Che/Ta Kwu Ling NDA for the construction of PRH and housing for sandwiched class. It has been argued that in view of the limitation of infrastructure in the PC/TKL NDA and to achieve compatibility with the surrounding rural developments, it is considered not appropriate to develop higher-density PRH in the area. However this is a neglect of the fact that there are low-density PRH in Hong Kong SAR and other jurisdictions. Moreover, PRH could be divided into various categories for different purposes. For instance, low-density PRH could be designed for the elderly and people with special needs, provided that there are good infrastructure and facilities, public transportation and ease of access. To allow low-density private housing development to be owned by a small number of households but at the expense of the lives and welfare of thousands of poorer sections of the community and other non-human species, like birds and wildlife is not justifiable and would be questioned by various stakeholders.

However, no public housing or HOS would be adequate without systematic and long term costs-control policies and welfare provisions (e.g. cheap transport fees for commuters) and appropriate purchase-sales mechanisms so as to guarantee "affordability". This is an important housing and accommodation issue that is out of the scope of this short position paper.

Nowadays residents of Hong Kong are talking about Tung Chung being the next "city of sadness" after Tin Shui Wai.

Tin Shui Wai earned the miserable moniker after a string of deaths amid domestic violence. The most horrific incident was in October 2007 when a mother threw her two children, aged nine and 12, from their flat in Tin Shui Wai's Tin Yiu Estate before jumping to her own death.

Many professionals and local people are not surprised that Tung Chung is now recognized as another troubled area.

All the RODPs etc. of new towns or NDAs etc. provides no data or information regarding critical polarisation issues facing HKSAR nowadays and overlook the desperate situations facing impoverished families and children.

The sacrifice of the village families and their homes/vegetables farms/agricultural land/livelihoods is an important matter.

IF the main objective of the NENT NDAs Study is to address the housing and employment demand arising from population growth, to help tackle the problem of housing shortage and affordability, the Fanling and Kwu Tung NDAs should be used mainly for public housing and affordable housing for the middle class / sandwiched class.

Then the rest of the NDAs should be mainly designated for the development of green industries and not for land sale to developers for low-density luxurious apartments which is against the notion of land efficiency and DENY the access to land for long term jobs provisions and public space (for various social, public health and communal purposes).

Furthermore, the small house policy should be reviewed regarding its **economic and social impact**, particularly the yardstick of land efficiency. Maybe the public housing arrangements on the land bank available after land resumption could provide a long-term sustainable solution. The legal risks have to be balanced against the long-term benefits regarding a possible drastic change of policy.

Many jurisdictions eye tougher penalties for polluting industries to improve environmental practices. Tougher financial penalties could be meted out for polluting industries which might culminate in termination of business in the New Territories. Operational permits and licenses renewal with conditions regarding communal health and environmental protection are integral parts of business registration reform.

**Conservation of River Ecology and Wildlife - Planning a Green and Natural Riverfront for Biological Integrity and Leaving a Natural riverside area open to the Public**

It is proposed in the RODPs that greening works would be carried out along the banks of the river by building a continuous riverside promenade in which the planning is set out in the Stage 3 Public Engagement Digest, and the details to be worked out during the project design stage.

Earthcare opposes the idea of building a riverside promenade covered with cement and concrete.

Water bodies and all wildlife living in and alongside the rivers and streams, including Shek Sheung River, Sheung Yue River, Ng Tung River, Ping Yuen River and Shenzhen River would be affected to a certain extent. Some would lose a landing area. Some wildlife species would lose a natural resting place that they would feel safer and rest. Some species would lose important sources of food and water important for their survival.

It is not uncommon that other jurisdictions would, apart from a separate green buffer zone between the planned urban development and the rivers and streams, the whole river shorelines and stream shores would remain intact as **a nature heritage trail not covered by concrete and cement.**

In fact, there are a lot of "**natural riverside heritage trails**" in many jurisdictions, e.g. the UK and USA etc.

The advantages of this green riverfront arrangement include, but not limited to, the following:

- 1) The natural habitat and biodiversity of the precious birds and wildlife species could be preserved intact;
- 2) It would serve as a nature education site for families and schools to visit and learn about river and stream ecology and wildlife /bird-watching educational activities;
- 3) It promotes the spirit of harmony between development and nature;
- 4) It is beneficial for the health of vegetation and trees.
- 5) Picnic benches and cycling tracks could be established in the buffer zone to provide additional leisure and public access.
- 6) Walkable New Towns - The completed trail will link different communities and housing estates within the North-eastern part of New Territories.
- 7) Riverside and streamside heritage trails had become a wonderful weekend escape to many people - the trails are first and foremost a recreational resource providing an exceptional environment for walking, biking, exercising, bird watching and many other activities as demonstrated and proven in other jurisdictions. Hikers will find unmarked trails for bird-watching, nature photography or just a daytime get-away.
- 8) Eco-tourism and ecotours could be promoted.
- 9) The riverside trails could be linked up with other trails that provide access to the built cultural heritages like the Hung Shing Temple, Man Mo Temple, Hau Ku Shek and Ancestral Hall, Sin Wai Nunnery and other cultural heritages etc.. Links could be provided to provide access to Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail etc.
- 10) Helps to preserve the natural drainage system.
- 11) Could be linked with riverside parks.
- 12) Small businesses operations that are so important to poor elderly people and people without high educational backgrounds could serve the needs of eco-tourism.

The original shorelines, trees, shrubs and wetland etc. should be maintained and preserved intact so that the wildlife could continue to live and feed in their natural habitat while lawn and vegetation areas could be restored with the addition of supplemental

topsoil where it is thin or eroded or affected by construction projects. Improve soils with organic matter, lime and fertilizer to improve water holding capacity and reduce acidity to facilitate their ability to support plant growth.

Planting should also be used to a degree to provide separation between areas of different intended uses. Low shrub planting could be established for the base of the embankment as part of the natural promenade to provide additional physical separation from the residential housing and commercial areas. The planting was intended to be low so as not to obscure views from the inner parts of the town and the flight paths of birds.

International awards have been given to design of promenades where there are no "concrete canyons" there, nor are there tight spaces. The riverside promenade is and can be "a lot of soft edges, tropical, natural and human-scaled", not hard concrete and cement slabs.

Draft design guidelines for our Hong Kong riverfronts and stream shores include, but not limited to the following:

- Any plan should respect and preserve the area's history and natural environment.
- Maintain a distinct identity for the riverfront that conveys its heritage and respects the natural environment.
- Preserve view opportunities to the river from public viewpoints.
- Enhance pedestrian access to the river and connections that lead to it.
- Provide pedestrian connections to the riverfront.
- Promote creative new design for public features that subordinate to the natural character and heritage.
- Preserve cultural and historic features/heritages that exist in the area.

A riverside path could be established for smaller streams or rivers. For instance, in UK, there are Development and Project Planning Study for Traffic-free Riverside Cycling as an important part of the National "Sustainable Travel" Modes.

In other jurisdictions, these natural riverside heritage trails are managed by various modes: public management after land resumption, NGO and/or public-private partnerships.

Afterall, this nature / riverside heritage trail provided a new aspect for use as a riverside park.



Last but not the least - the devil is in the details again - there are at least 16 important qualities that green building materials should strive to achieve and that builders need to weigh during the materials selection process of a project.

**These types of arrangements could help to maintain biological integrity, biodiversity, create and protect the natural habitat for Hong Kong's wildlife.**

### **Areas / Sites of High Ecological Value**

Areas like Long Valley and other ecologically sensitive wetlands would be affected by the NDAs.

The Long Valley habitat supports a diverse range of flora and fauna, including a number of globally, regionally and locally threatened species of birds of conservation importance.

Long Valley has high ecological value. It is the home for over 210 species and endangered species, including 29 species of conservation importance

Pollution during construction drive away the birds and animals.

Overall speaking, there would be loss of farmland.

Channeling of river would cause damage to irreversible damage to the aquatic ecosystem.

Many shorebirds, waterbirds and land birds and other species (flora and fauna) would be affected by the development of NDAs and these are irreversible damages to their natural habitats which are the homes of the wildlife.

In 2004, Long Valley and Ho Sheung Heung was identified as one of the twelve "priority sites for enhanced conservation" under the New Nature Conservation Policy (NNCP).

At Lin Ma Hang, there is an undisturbed valley that holds two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - Lin Ma Hang Lead Mines and Lin Ma Hang Stream. The former hosts a very large roost of over 1,000 bats, while the latter is an unmodified stream that supports a very diverse lowland fish community, including a number of rare species.

### **Areas / Sites of High Historical and Cultural Value / Heritage Sites**

There is a lack of data about the carbon footprint of the tourism models.

Under the background of a low carbon economy, no plans are presented so far regarding low-carbon scenic and low-carbon travel communities.

### **"Compensated Areas" - Dangerous Zones? Feasible or Practicable?**

Colonies of breeding herons and egrets that lie near the northern part of the New Territories (both North-Eastern and North-Western New Territories) are sustained by wetlands within, while, in particular, Ho Sheung Heung Egrettry, one of the largest in Hong Kong, lies in the Closed Area near large areas of wetland at Hoo Hok Wai and Long Valley.

The proposed temporary wetland is unlikely to be effective or practical to compensate for the habitat loss during the construction stage of the Project. The compensation areas are very close to firing ranges and shooting ranges of shooting / gun clubs in Hong Kong.

There is negative impact on air quality with hazardous chemicals during shooting practice.

There is also noise pollution that would threaten the birds and wildlife.

Some examples include the Table Hill Firing Range often used by Swiss Rifle Association, Hong Kong, and HK Police Training School (PTU) at Fanling etc..

The "compensated area" is doing more harm than good.

### **Sustainable Business**

Given the development theme of "Quality Business/Residential Area" adopted for the Ping Che/Ta Kwu Ling NDA and the reservation of land for "Special Industry" use in the areas, the types of industries expected to move into the area and the economic benefits and possible pollution to be brought by them are key concerns.

It is envisaged that the NDAs will create approximately 52,000 new jobs.

However, there are no details regarding the nature, forms and size of business.

To Earthcare, the encouragement of local procurement is important to reduce carbon footprint.

According to government information, the 36-hectare Special Industries area in the PC/TKL NDA, which is to capitalise on the NDA's strategic location of being in proximity to Shenzhen and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point, will provide space for the development of high value-added and non-polluting special industries, including environmental and logistics industries. These industries, together

with other local sectors, will create about 10,700 new jobs in the PC/TKL NDA. However, there is no details and evidence / data regarding what exactly are these "non-polluting" logistics industries and how they could generate 5#,### jobs and the implications.

"Environmental industries" is not equivalent to "Non-Polluting Industries". Are these industries labour-intensive?

For instance, medical tourism might produce a lot of medical waste which is often hazardous and very harmful to the environment. Medical wastes that end up in landfills would cause land contamination. Eco-tourism to visit dolphins had contributed to bringing harm and death to these beautiful creatures.

The logistics backup function of NDA to replace the current fragmented open spaces in the New Territories could bring air pollution issues and may not be in harmony with the natural rural landscape as envisaged in the official documents for non-pollutive industries.

### **Carbon Neutrality and Audit Issues**

No data is available so far regarding the carbon footprint of building related emissions and infrastructure related emissions in these new NDAs.

There should financial incentives for environmental improvements that are available to residents of all residents of Hong Kong, particularly the NDAs. These incentives should also target both homeowners and renters.

No data is available so far regarding the carbon footprint of building related emissions and infrastructure related emissions in these new NDAs and proposed new town developments.

Regarding all NDAs and proposed new town developments planning, whether the guiding principle of low carbon economy and green community is achievable is questioned given the extensive travelling, business and accommodation needs.

The ecological areas or "compensated area" in the proposed ODPs are so small while the proposed development intensity would set a negative precedent for developments in the surrounding areas.

The ecological impacts of the NDAs and the LMC Loop development on the surrounding areas and in particular on the birds' flight paths should not be underestimated and so far

there is a lack of any concrete proposals that could demonstrate that comprehensive and integrated arrangements would be prepared or could be implemented effectively at all.

### **Financial Incentives for Business and Industries**

Can the six "new" pillars of industries (are they really "new" - relative to when and which?) promote a "knowledge-based economy"?

What exactly are the biggest gap(s) between Hong Kong SAR and other jurisdictions?

A growth strategy with a heavy emphasis on the financial and banking sector with a lack of respect and care for life and nature is not sustainable in the long run. It is against the most basic underlying principle of sustainable economy and is self-defeating.

There should also be financial incentives for environmental improvements that are available to companies and business of Hong Kong that promote a low carbon economy, particularly those that are/shall be established in the NDAs, for example, provides technical and financial assistance or tax rebates to help green business on the one hand, and SMEs and mini-businesses identify and install relevant measurements and equipment in their facilities.

### **Climate Change, Water Quality and Pollution Issues**

According to one RODP, the NDAs will provide a total of about 53,800 new residential units that can accommodate a population of about 151,600. Overall, approximately more than 40% of the new residential units are for public rental housing (PRH) and the remaining 50% or more (slightly different figures are available in different papers and sources) for various types of private housing. The NDAs will create approximately 52,000 new jobs.

Self-sufficiency in water could be achieved by careful defining water use targets for buildings, identifying and preservation of on-site water sources and re-use options and the promotion of the importance of reducing water demands.

Rainwater harvesting for toilets may be employed given the relatively larger roof area compared to number of toilets and showers in the buildings in Kowloon or Hong Kong Island.

As there is a lack of sewerage facilities in some parts of the FLN NDA, such facilities have to be constructed during the development of the NDA. This will help improve the water quality of Ng Tung River.

Planning of all new towns should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDS) techniques and the preservation of the natural soil with its original vegetation and slopes management which contribute to an integrated approach to mitigate the impact of flooding risks. For instance, rainwater and stormwater collection system, design and facilities should be integrated into the planning processes. This could help prevent flooding and water could be reused.

### **Waste Management**

The plans and designs should also consider transport and waste strategies to allow occupants to minimise their reliance on landfills and to be able to recycle waste on-site easily.

No policies or details about how to reduce, recycle and reuse wastes systematically in HKSAR has been revealed / tabled yet.

### **Travelling, Commuting and Transportation - "Walkable" and "Cyclable"**

The plans and designs should also consider transport strategies to allow occupants to minimise their reliance on cars and to be able to cycle easily to communal and community facilities and public transport nodes / stations.

There is no proper bike path on the Hong Kong Island.

Folding bikes and dogs are not allowed on public transport. Old people or families who have a dog as a friend or family member could not enjoy his or her company for a relaxed walk.

Many back-pack travellers prefer low-carbon travelling to visit cultural heritages.

Connectivity, parking and accessibility by cycling within and outside the NDAs are not discussed.

### **Cycling Friendly Infrastructure Absent in Hong Kong SAR**

Materials for the cycling track are not known. Materials that are not bird-friendly, wildlife-friendly and/or cycling-friendly are used in the typical promenades in HKSAR.

Wooden and/or natural dirt tracks are common in many jurisdictions - used also in

international and regional official competitions.

Is Hong Kong a cycling-friendly city?

A school ground offers an untapped potential resource and great opportunity to construct a safe, low cost, dedicated off-road cycle track to encourage children to cycle and to establish a cycling culture. However there are no such plans in HK NDAs so far.

### **Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy and Sustainable Architecture**

All buildings and spaces should be designed to maximise natural solar / day lighting to limit need for artificial lights and incorporate daylight control.

Earthcare would not recommend using wind turbines in high density areas, as there are issues associated with maintenance and the additional loads this arrangement would impose on wildlife and the local infrastructures.

Given the effect of wind turbines on birds, solar power utilities are more appropriate mechanisms for generation of renewable energy.

There are opportunities however for possibly incorporating solar-power generators within the road lamps, roadworks, flood defences which would need integration with the flood works that are already being tendered or under planning or construction.

Photo-voltaics and solar thermal hot water heating may be most appropriate technologies for the development for:

- Visual recognition of energy generation
- Local energy production and
- Educational Tool.

Earthcare would recommend the employment of natural ventilation where possible, and incorporate heat recovery within the ventilation systems to minimize energy demands. The installation of a "District Cooling System" in the Commercial, Research and Development Zone of the Kwu Tung North NDA and the Special Industries Area of the Ping Che/Ta Kwu Ling NDA is NOT a panacea and solution to the problems.

Earthcare also recommends green rooftops and green walls to be established in all buildings whenever appropriate to attenuate the urban heat island effect and improve air quality.

### **Sustainability of Materials**

The impact of the materials used in all types of construction (e.g. buildings, roads, trails etc.) could be reduced through careful selection of materials that take into account possible harm on wildlife, animals, aquatic life, human beings, air quality, water quality and the natural environment.

However no information has been provided so far for our analysis and evaluation.

### **Finetuning and Improving the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**

In accordance with the requirements stipulated in the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance, it is necessary to implement appropriate mitigation measures during the construction period to minimise the nuisance caused to the nearby residents, such as regular activation of the watering system to reduce dust emission and use of quiet equipment and erection of temporary noise barriers, etc. to reduce noise impacts. There should also be pre-construction and post-construction audit regarding the effectiveness of protection of wildlife but these data and information are not available at all. Pre-construction and post-construction Avian and Animal Count / Surveys should be conducted so as to ensure the safety of wildlife during re-arrangements.

### **Compensation and Rehoming of Affected Stakeholders**

The implementation of the NDA proposals will inevitably affect private land. The HKSAR Government should strive to ensure that the affected parties will be reasonably compensated or rehoused. There should be a review of the current compensation and rehousing policy, taking into account various controversial land resumption like those in Choi Yuen Tsuen, with a view to coming up with a more acceptable and concrete arrangement before embarking on any future major infrastructure projects (e.g. NDAs).

Land should be preserved for local rehousing of affected households.

The issue of "eligibility" has been a bone of contention. The HKSAR government should stand in the shoes of all affected parties with care and concern.

### **Community Networking and Communal Facilities**

The lack of sufficient facilities and social support might contribute to social problems. Recreational and social facilities for single-parent families, non-working mothers and young people should be provided.

### **Poor Air Quality and Poor Health**

Air pollution in Hong Kong is a serious problem. Air pollution levels at most of Hong Kong's monitoring stations exceeded recommended World Health Organization guidelines most of the time in 2012. Apart from short-term and long-term health effects, poor air quality can also affect productivity.

No data and information about the potential carbon footprint of the NDAs are provided for analysis.

### **Conclusion**

When cities and wetland "collide", are we facing the naked truth that we are NOT integrating natural flora and fauna into our towns and cities - instead, we are continuing to produce sites riddled with damages and scars of a previous era for our future generations.

What were proposed in the RODPs are more about a city with "man-made gardens" - please note the important difference between a truly green city and merely a "garden city".

Birds have real economic importance in their own right - a useful attribute in an indicator.

Green groups are not necessarily anti-development, though they are easily characterised as being so. However we object to measures and development mechanisms that are destroying mother earth, the home for our future generations.

**Earthcare believes that carefully tailored, time-bound and targeted fiscal and financial incentives are essential in facilitating the transition towards a green economy.**

Regulatory penalties and appropriate financial incentives policies are essential for better environmental performance.

Earthcare hope all Hongkongers, tourists and the wildlife, animals and birds etc. can continue to enjoy our unique rural landscape, riverfront and streams in its natural, historical and esthetic grandeur.

We shall all take pride in this natural treasure.



**Contact Person for Further Information**

NG Wai Yee Andrea

11909



19/09/2012 下午  
09:37

Subject [新界東北發展計劃會議] 陳局長茂波 大啟

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香港特別行政區發展局局長陳茂波先生鈞鑒：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。  
普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。  
政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。  
閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。  
是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。  
望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

敬請 勛安

香港市民  
ReNa Violette Lethe 謹上



20/09/2012 下午 12:34

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，

更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民  
葉倩雯 上

11921



20/09/2012 下午 02:25

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民  
Jo Fung 上

11821



19/09/2012 下午 09:48

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會



11922

議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民  
ling 上



19/09/2012 下午 11:01

Subject 主題：邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

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政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之

嫌。閣下身爲發展局局長，  
對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六  
千名市民登記，  
爲歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局爲重，出席會議，以盡  
閣下職責。

香港市民  
Ricky Y.F. Chan 上

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) :

姓名 :

電話 :

電郵地址 :

傳真 :

意見內容 :

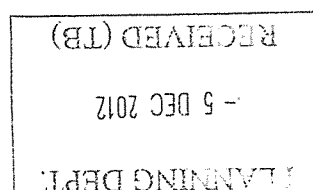
今次是貴署第三階段公眾諮詢，亦是否最後一次？但到現在完全沒有方案，解決原居村民憂慮，從開始諮詢到現在從來未有令村民安心之地，終日生活在惶恐之中，那有心情參與日後美麗玫瑰園工程，所有諮詢都是白費，都是假諮詢。

當然村民力量是渺小，政府要強收土地，強拆村屋，是易如反掌，不過在533公頃發展土地上，就連村民安身之地都無，講甚麼以人為本，是強盜行為。解決問題是從根本開始，發展規劃，首要關注本地民生，如能妥善安排原村民生，自然反對力量不全在，不然，在未有清楚解決原村民生問題之前，為保家園，堅決不遷不拆不搬。

備註：凡個人或團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（包括上載於適當的網頁）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。

本摘要由奧雅納工程顧問製作

- ① 古洞村並一般寮屋區，是過百  
 ② 多年古村，是經區政府選舉產生  
 村代表，更是鄉事會認證並御村  
 整個發展區  
 ③ 古洞村面積有 533 畝，絕對  
 ④ 有空間保留完整古洞村  
 ⑤ 延續社區發展，對日後社區有歸屬  
 ⑥ 更加有~~報~~把根留住感覺





20/09/2012 上午 10:29

Subject RSVP

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

11925

香港市民  
Steven Chau

Sent from my iPhone

11926



20/09/2012 上午 09:41

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

(抄送)規劃署署長梁焯輝：

(抄送)發展局-規劃及地政事宜

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無



法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民  
廖秀娟 上



laionwong

20/09/2012 上午 09:23

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

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20/09/2012 上午 08:36

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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香港市民  
Kay 上

11928

11929



20/09/2012 上午 08:04

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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香港市民  
張耀心 上

11929



Go Justice

20/09/2012 上午 06:30

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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11930

香港市民



11931

<http://www.neaanda.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

## 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用):

姓名:

吳坤

電話:

電郵地址:

无平山村

傳真:

意見內容:

本人在此地方居住有數十年,很喜歡  
鄉郊生活,對此地方有豐富感情,  
我的意見 (1) 不遷,不拆, (2) 反對地產商  
收地。

備註: 凡個人或團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, 均會視作已向土木工程拓展署及規劃署可使用或公開 (包括上載於適當的網頁) 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。

本稿案由奧雅納工程顧問製作

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<http://www.ncninda.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) : \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 :

廖均中凡

電話 :

電郵地址 :

傳真 :

意見內容 :

反对任何团体和个人包括政府征地  
拆迁天平山村,誓死保卫家园。

備註：凡個人或團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（包括上載於適當的網頁）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。

本摘要由奧雅納工程顧問製作

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<http://www.ncfnda.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) :

姓名 :

電話 :

電郵地址 :

傳真 :

意見內容 :

王和東

不遷不拆

備註：凡個人或團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（包括上載於適當的網頁）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。

本摘要由奧雅納工程顧問製作

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) : \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 : 梁惠心女士

電話 : \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址 : \_\_\_\_\_

傳真 : \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容 :

我家族居住在天平山村已接近 60 年之久, 初期我家的長

輩用大部分積蓄來建造房屋, 村內任何設施都沒有, 只

靠村民自己一雙手來建造及保護家園. 當時政府並沒有  
關注這小村落, 而村內治安問題都由村民合力負責, 他

們手望相助來營造成今天美好的村落. 現在村內基本設

施已有改善, 村民想繼續安居樂業. 但好景不常, 政府在  
2008 年推行新界東北發展, 引入私人發展商不斷向村民

收田收屋, 令居民十分苦惱, 最後只好忍痛放棄家園, 這  
並不是村民所願意, 初期受影響的居民已離開, 而第三

次諮詢階段將會在 8 月尾結束, 但仍有部份居民仍未知

釋, 希政府能延長諮詢期, 並需向受影响居民承諾用政  
府傳統發展模式, 以免居民再次被誤導而失去家園.

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<http://www.nefnda.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) : \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 : \_\_\_\_\_

電話 : \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址 : \_\_\_\_\_

傳真 : \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容 : \_\_\_\_\_

廖梓鵬

反对拆迁, 保持原貌现状

備註：凡個人或團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（包括上載於適當的網頁）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。

本摘要由奧建納工程顧問製作

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<http://www.ncnltda.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) : \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 : 蘇文生

電話 : \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址 : \_\_\_\_\_

傳真 : \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容 : 我同老婆住在天平山村已幾拾年, 細路都大已

結婚, 也有孫仔孫女, 每逢假日新年所有兒孫新  
抱都一齊回來, 十分熱鬧, 更開三圍枱吃飯, 令我  
及老婆非常開心, 近日開會得知政府要發展, 我

們要搬走, 我們真不想, 請問官員我孫兒子女就  
沒有現在大地方相聚, 我很担心要走, 不要搬我

走.

備註: 凡個人或團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  
(包括上載於適當的網頁)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。

本摘要由奧雅納工程顧問製作

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<http://www.nenind.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) : \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 : TONY CHEUNG \_\_\_\_\_

電話 : \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址 : \_\_\_\_\_

傳真 : \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容 : 本人在天平山村居住已有一段時間, 對村內收地問題不大了解, 但眼見有人被私人收地而迫走, 也會同情, 今次

好似我屋都受影响才擔心, 因我仔又細, 老婆要照顧細

路不能工作, 又未合資格上公屋, 所以希望在此屋住多幾年, 不想出去租屋住, 希望能暫時擱置發展.

備註: 凡個人或團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, 均會獲作已同意土木工程拓展署及規劃署可使用或公開 (包括上載於適當的網頁) 做人士或團體的名稱及所提供的全部或部分意見及建議 (他人資料除外); 否則, 請在提供意見及建議時說明。

本摘要由奧雅納工程顧問製作

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<http://www.hanmida.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) : \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 : 葉兆平

電話 : \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址 : \_\_\_\_\_

傳真 : \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容 :

我爸爸在戰後來到香港居住, 我是在天平山村出世, 在

此土地上生活已達五拾多年, 初時村民要在山邊取泥再

建造寮屋, 村路都是泥路, 後來村民籌款鋪路, 當時政府  
並沒有加以支援, 93 年開始年年幾次大水浸, 村民苦不

言, 政府又有何理會, 及後路德會社工協助我們向政府

申請改善村內基本設施, 才使村民得以安居, 但因政府  
所謂發展, 引入私人發展商收地, 使村民生活不安, 當

然我哋是不想離開, 但如政府在未諾實發展之初, 盡量

不要影響現有居民, 如一定要發展的話, 也應諾實用政  
府傳統收土形式, 顧及村民所需, 自己有選擇權, 以作合

理的賠償及安置.

備註：凡個人或團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主規劃署提供意見及建議，均會視作已向土木工程拓展署及規劃署可作使用或公開（包括上載於適當的網頁）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。

本摘要由與港納工程顧問製作



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<http://www.neninda.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) : \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 : 李生 \_\_\_\_\_

電話 : \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址 : \_\_\_\_\_

傳真 : \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容 : 我有田地是租地, 耕田已二拾多年, 早拾幾年

前被私人發展商透個某某公司向我收耕地, 雖不

願意, 但因怕事只可交出農地, 但今日我們也受

同樣的苦難, 今次希望政府能夠關注, 諾實用政

府傳統發展模式, 而致村民不再受迫害.

備註: 凡個人或團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發展局或規劃署提供意見及建議, 均會視作已向當局土木工程發展局及規劃署可使用或公開 (包括上載於適當的網頁) 該人士或團體的名稱及所提供的全體或部分意見及建議 (個人資料除外); 否則, 請在提供意見及建議時說明。

本摘要由奧雅納工程顧問製作

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# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) : \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 : 劉先開

電話 : \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址 : \_\_\_\_\_

傳真 : \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容 : 本人已是七拾多歲, 居住寮屋已很久, 當然不想

離開, 但如要搬走我年幾大了, 亦相信政府會有  
適當的安排, 但在討論會中, 我真不明白政府規  
劃兩個公園距離步行只需拾多分鐘都要建, 政

府理據話北區公園有籃球場, 但鄰近北區運動  
場已有設施, 為何再要犧牲村民而做成此設施,

如要興建不如遷些少在紅橋附近益吓一般村民

不要單惠及居住在豪宅中的富有人仕.

備註: 凡個人或團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, 均會視作已向土木工程拓展署及規劃署可使用或公開 (包括上載於適當的網頁) 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。

本摘要由興雅納工程顧問製作

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<http://www.neninda.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) :

姓名

: william

電話

:

電郵地址

:

傳真

:

意見內容

: 我三代都住在天平山村, 爺爺在五拾年代已在村內生活, 爸媽在捌拾年代可以上公屋, 但因照顧爺爺孀孀及我們

喜歡大家一齊住, 除可互相照顧外還很熱鬧, 雖然並不

富有但很開心. 但現在政府要發展要收土, 整個計劃都是政府所引進, 但有沒有顧及居民的意願? 只是倡導梧

桐村邊美麗的環境, 但要犧牲現有的居民, 這是否他們

的意願. 而現在上公屋又要入息及資產審查, 對我哋居此地已幾拾年的居民是十分不合理, 這不是我們想走,

而是政府要我哋走, 強行收屋收地這合理嗎?

備註: 凡個人或團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, 均會視作已向土木工程拓展署及規劃署可使用或公開 (包括上載於適當的網頁) 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聲明。

本表格由奧雅納工程顧問製作

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# 意見收集表格

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

第三階段公眾參與

姓名：張梅妹

意見內容：我和老公是天平山村的原住民,我們用大部分儲蓄來建造房屋,每當颱風大雨過後,我們都需要維修房屋,幾拾年來政府沒有照顧我們這群弱勢村民,近年梧桐河建成,週圍環境轉好,我們村民就要被迫走,此是我所不願的。

如真要發展也要政府堅決諾實用傳統收地形式,先安置後遷拆。

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# 意見收集表格

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

第三階段公眾參與

姓名：張水田

意見內容：我與女兒孫女從大陸到港現租天平山村木屋居住, 幸好租金較市面平, 亦可有安居之所。

而鄰居感情很好互相幫助, 尤其對我這老人家, 所以我都無大所求, 只要給 我繼續住下去便好了。

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<http://www.nentda.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) : \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 : 吳會佳

電話 : \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址 : \_\_\_\_\_

傳真 : \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容 : 我今年已接近 90 歲, 在天平山村已住了幾拾年,

近日話要發展收屋, 我真不想離開, 我仔話不如同他住, 但我真是不想, 因附近的村民很好, 大家有傾有講, 路德會又安排老人家活動及旅行

我很開心, 希望能在村內繼續住, 政府不要收我屋.

備註：凡個人或團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（包括上載於適當的網頁）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。

本表格由渠務工程處問卷製作

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# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) : \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 : 文伴興

電話 : \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址 : \_\_\_\_\_

傳真 : \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容 :

我是 80 多歲的婆婆, 近日鄰居常說要收屋發展,

我好擔心, 我住咗幾拾年, 真的要走呀, 政府要  
搬我去邊, 買餸飲茶要搭車, 我唔識, 可唔可以

不去 希望政府高官能可憐我啲呀

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<http://www.ncnindn.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用): \_\_\_\_\_

姓名: 廖偉傑

電話: \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址: \_\_\_\_\_

傳真: \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容: 本人發覺新發展計劃有很多疑問,

① 石湖新村新世界發展三層屋地盤在未來興建樓宇前, 打入百呎深的牆柱 (據專家講這是興建高層樓宇的打樁方式), 建成樓宇後多年又不出售, 最奇怪的是被計劃用於興建高層私人樓宇之用。

② 計劃中的中心公園位置與鄰近中央公園入口只有五分鐘路程!?

這片土地是政府擁有的, 因為發展商收不到這片地, 則被發展規劃做中心公園!?

令人感到在規劃上有官商勾結之嫌!  
本人感到十分忿怒!!

備註: 凡個人或團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 (包括上載於適當的網頁) 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, 將在提供意見及建議時說明。

本摘要由奧雅納工程顧問製作



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# 意見收集表格

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

第三階段公眾參與

姓名：李笑薇

意見內容：我與媽媽是天平山村原住民,居住在村

內已數拾年,爸爸去世後我與母親相依為命,一向多病的我,已不能適應繁亂的生活,只希望繼續能居於鄉郊。

今次在規劃圖中得知將要在村內建條路方便運送建築材料,其實本村要在第二期才發展,為何要起條路來影响村民,希望政府將此計劃延遲。如真的諾實發展,也應顧及我們原住民的數求,更要政府能堅守傳統收地形式使村民得以安心。

11948

# 意見收集表格

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

第三階段公眾參與

姓名：張強

意見內容：我是天平山村原住民,在村內已住了數拾年,在村內以耕種為生,在數年前因政府引進私人發展商向我強行收農地,使我無地可耕而失業。現在又要在我屋前附近建路以供運建築材料,而天平山村並不是前期發展,為何現在就要建路來影响村民。

強烈要求政府在未發展之前,不要吱撩及影响居民,如要發展應顧及村民所需及意願。

11949

<http://www.ncenrda.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) : \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 : 鍾建華

電話 : \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址 : \_\_\_\_\_

傳真 : \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容 : ① 反對公私營合作模式，不要

官商勾結。

② 還我鄉郊式生活環境。

備註：凡個人或團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（包括上載於適當的網頁）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。

本摘要由奧雅納工程顧問製作

11950

<http://www.nrintda.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用): \_\_\_\_\_

姓名: 阮中民

電話: \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址: \_\_\_\_\_

傳真: \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容: 本人在天平山村已住 40 多年, 對天平山村有一定的感情, 希望政府能保留本村; 雖然本人不是原居民, 但可算是原居民, 屋雖然用木起, 不過是用老父的一生積蓄來起的, 所以對我們一家非常珍貴的, 本人反對公私合營模式, 反對發展高逼走村民, 令我們無家可歸。

備註: 凡個人或團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 (包括上載於適當的網頁) 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。

本摘要由奧雅納工程顧問製作

11951

<http://www.newinf.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

## 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用):

姓名:

黎有薇

電話:

電郵地址:

傳真:

意見內容:

本人黎有薇是天平山村居民已居住本村  
20多年,雖然村不是像上水圍那麼多  
三座高石村屋美麗,但是住的都是幾拾  
年居民各人都辛辛苦苦積蓄的寮屋,但是  
總算一個安樂窩,可以種菜生活,間時  
養小狗小貓,亦可河邊散步,這些工程不  
能體會到生活環境。

但現在眼前是私人財團發展高,繼  
漸收購田地,威迫居民遷居,這些  
大部份是老人家或低收入人士。隔離生  
活所生活誰人能體會到,再不能承擔外出  
高樓價私租屋。

本人強力反對公私合營法。

備註: 凡個人或團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 (包括上載於適當的網頁) 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。

本摘要由奧雅納工程顧問製作

11952

<http://www.nretda.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) :

姓名 :

電話 :

電郵地址 :

傳真 :

意見內容 :

趙文瀟

我一家三代同堂住在上水天平山村已經四十多年都很喜歡這裡的綠色環境和田園生活希望能夠保留我們熱愛的地方和平環境不壞不拆不遷多謝！

備註：凡個人或團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（包括上載於適當的網頁）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。

本摘要由奧雅納工程顧問製作

11953

<http://www.ncninda.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) :

姓名

: 謝啟雲

電話

:

電郵地址

:

傳真

:

意見內容

我在天平山村長大，很喜歡這裡的田園生活，空氣清新。小時候到山上跑、河裡游泳，是一個難忘又開心的童年回憶。我希望能夠保留我們及下一代所熱愛的生活方式不變，不遷不折。同時因為本村的耆長居民較多，希望政府能夠改善本村的衛生環境及公廁設施。多謝！

備註：凡個人或團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（包括上載於適當的網頁）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。

本表格由與建築工程顧問製作

11954

<http://www.ncnirra.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) : \_\_\_\_\_

姓名

: 何偉其

電話

: \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址

: \_\_\_\_\_

傳真

: \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容

我已足77歲的老人家，居於石湖新村已近55年，本人極不願意搬離家園，因此屋對我而言是極具回憶價值，我真不願意離開。所以我本人要求政府對我們原住民能休量，鼎力撐不遷、不拆。將來的玫瑰園對我們有何好處，我們村民已被迫遷，離開此地，如政府一定要清拆我家，亦希望能夠對我們有合理賠償及讓村民有選擇權，要以村民數訴求為起。

備註：凡個人或團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，均會視作已向土木工程拓展署及規劃署可使用或公開（包括上載於適當的網頁）或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。

本摘要由廣雅諮詢顧問製作



11955

<http://www.neninda.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) : \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 : 馬雲清

電話 : \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址 : \_\_\_\_\_

傳真 : \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容 : 我在村內住了好耐, 在村內住得很開心, 有時鄰

居吐新鮮蔬菜給我, 而我又吐魚佢, 大家生活得很好, 有時一齊去旅行, 參加路德會替我哋舉辦生日會, 我哋很開心, 現在經常擔心政府要收屋

要我們離開, 我真唔想, 唔知要搬到那裏, 其餘村民是否一齊, 路德會又會唔會照顧我哋班老

人家, 請政府高官不要收屋.

備註：凡個人或團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（包括上載於適當的網頁）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。

本摘要由與港的工務顧問製作

11956

<http://www.nerinde.gov.hk>

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) : \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 : 陳琳琳

電話 : \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址 : \_\_\_\_\_

傳真 : \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容 :

我家住在此地上寮屋已幾年, 初期我及小朋友

都不習慣, 蚊又多又污糟, 我哋真係想快D走。

但心想外邊的劏房都要三至四千, 我哋收入唔

多, 現在租本屋地方大D租又平D, 申請公屋又

未有, 只好暫時住。但住耐咗我又唔想走, 因習

慣了, 鄰居又好, 租又唔貴, 子女返學又方便,

現在要我哋走我又唔想。

備註：凡個人或團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（包括上載於適當的網頁）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。

本摘要由奧雅納工程顧問製作

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# 意見收集表格

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

第三階段公眾參與

姓名：蔡壽錦

意見內容：我是天平山村的原住民，數拾年來我們生活得很愉快，由基本設施都沒有，經村民及路德會不斷努力下，現在可算有安居之所。但近年東北發展政府引入私人發展商向居民收屋，更令我們這群老人家受到極大吱擦，時常有人向我提出不如賣屋，我真不願，更使我感到驚恐萬分，不知如何是好。

而整個政策是政府攪出來，為何政府唔公開承諾用政府傳統發展模式收屋，而原住民得到合理的賠償及依個人意願得以安置。

11958

# 意見收集表格

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

## 第三階段公眾參與

姓名：黃景愛

意見內容：村民均稱我黃婆婆，我與丈夫在村內生活已有幾拾年，年青時以耕田為生，大半世人生活在田間，在年多前所耕的田地被私人發展商收購，現變成荒地，又不准我繼續耕種，只有黯然離開，真是不捨得。

近日政府又話要發展，更要收地收屋，現在我可以在屋旁土地上種菜供家人及鄰居自用，但將來我家要搬到那裏，可否適應，政府在搬遷賠償方面尚未落實就要我走真使我非常擔心。

# 意見收集表格

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

第三階段公眾參與

姓名：林志金

意見內容：我是由大陸回流返港生活,因外面所租劏房都要三千八,我實在負擔不起,近兩年我老婆及仔也獲批准來港共聚,本為開心,但因居住開題更令我担心,幸好在天平山村找到間木屋才能解決困難,現今政府要收屋收地發展,又令我担心居住問題,我又未合資格上公屋,所以希望政府不要攞我們,如要離開政府有否考慮我哋呢。

# 意見收集表格

新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究

## 第三階段公眾參與

姓名：丁銀歡

意見內容：我居住在天平山村已數拾年，初時我與丈夫用畢生積蓄建立家園，後來丈夫因病過身後，我便與兒子及女兒一起生活，幸好先夫留下這木屋給我，以使我可以一雙手養大兒女，此屋雖殘破，但留下我與先夫及兒女的回憶，比任何東西更有價值，但近日政府為了發展而要收屋，這是我極為不願，希望政府大官員不要攞我們。

11961

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用): \_\_\_\_\_

姓名: 廖社橋

電話: \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址: \_\_\_\_\_

傳真: \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容: 我在車夫平山居住多年，每天因風雨損壞而不斷修建，屋內一草一木我都有感情。

我想繼續住下去，不想搬走，請政府給我選擇繼續鄉郊式居住方式！

備註：凡個人或團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處或規劃署提供意見及建議，均會視作已同意土木工程拓展處及規劃署可使用或公開（包括上載於適宜的網頁）取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。

本摘要由奧雅納工程顧問製作

11962

# 意見收集表格

## 新界東北新發展區規劃及工程研究 第三階段公眾參與

機構名稱 (如適用) : \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 : 吳佩珊

電話 : \_\_\_\_\_

電郵地址 : \_\_\_\_\_

傳真 : \_\_\_\_\_

意見內容 : 支持傳統發展模式!

讓居民免受發展商無理收地之苦!!

備註：凡個人或團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（包括上載於還賞的網頁）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。

本摘要由奧雅納工程顧問製作



11963

姓名：Kwan

為何你要反對新界東北融合計劃？：不要再讓香港遭中國進一步的蠶食。  
要求香港擁回領土自主權！

Time: Friday December 7, 2012 at 9:23 am

11964



20/09/2012 上午 03:25

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，

更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民  
Raymond Chan 上

11965



20/09/2012 上午 03:19

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

11965

香港市民  
Gigi 上

Sent from my iPhone

11966



20/09/2012 上午 02:50

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

11966

香港市民  
彭先生 上

11967



20/09/2012 上午 01:56

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

規劃署署長梁焯輝\*：

發展局-規劃及地政事宜：



新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民

Dennis Wu

11968



skyneedu

20/09/2012 上午 01:16

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局長陳茂波：  
(抄送)規劃署署長梁焯輝\*：  
(抄送)發展局-規劃及地政事宜：

發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民上



20/09/2012 上午 12:59

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

11969

香港市民  
彭潛亨 上

11970



20/09/2012 上午 12:56

Subject 請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民

11970

Sing tsz fung 上

11971



20/09/2012 上午 12:55

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。



11971

香港市民  
Astrid Chan 上

11972



20/09/2012 上午 12:54

Subject 誠意邀請發展局-陳茂波局長出席9月22日<新界東北發展計劃>諮詢會

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致發展局陳茂波局長：

作為發展局之首，對新界東北發展計劃一定是責無旁貸的。一個如此重要的諮詢會需要陳局長的積極參與。

請拿出勇氣，面對香港市民的質詢，給香港年青人做一個好榜樣。謝謝。

香港市民  
Castle Cheung

11973



20/09/2012 上午 01:52

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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【一人一信要求陳茂波出席9.22諮詢會】發動網民力量，一人一電郵，要求特區政府負責規劃的發展局負責人出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會，直接聆聽我們的反對聲音！

發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民  
香港就死 上

11974

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20/09/2012 上午 12:39

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，

更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

一高登網民上

11975



20/09/2012 上午 12:32

Subject 主題：邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。



11975

香港市民  
馮先生上

11976



20/09/2012 上午 12:22

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民  
Jody上

11977



20/09/2012 上午 12:18

Subject 主題：邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民  
陶小姐上

11977



"Patricia Kwan"

20/09/2012 上午 12:09

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局 陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，違反《中英聯合聲明》，出賣香港。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，

解答市民疑慮。畢竟香港的官員局長的服務對象是港人而非中國大陸同胞，你是有責任回答香港市民的問題的。

希望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。也懇請盡量說真話，說實在港人對於各高官局長很多的語言偽術感到厭倦，每每要細讀猜想你們每一句話的含意很倦人。

香港市民上



19/09/2012 下午 11:53

Subject 主題：邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會



議，以盡閣下職責。

彭凱恩

11980



19/09/2012 下午 11:47

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

11980

香港市民  
李老祖上

11981



19/09/2012 下午 11:17

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，為港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，香港制度文化均將不保。政府諮詢鬼崇，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，違反《中英聯合聲明》，出賣香港。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，面對民意，以免有瀆職守，遺臭萬年。

11981

香港市民  
李雅詩上

11982



19/09/2012 下午 11:23

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，

更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民  
廖學堯上



19/09/2012 下午 11:23

Subject 主題：邀請規劃署署長梁焯輝出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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規劃署署長梁焯輝：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。



11983

香港市民  
Ernie Sun 上

11984



19/09/2012 下午 11:31

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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尊敬的發展局陳茂波局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已經成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。而政府亦未能解釋，該計劃是如何為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，實有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

11984

香港市民  
K Lee 上

11985



19/09/2012 下午 11:35

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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致：發展局局長陳茂波先生  
抄送：規劃署署長梁焯輝先生  
抄送：發展局-規劃及地政事宜

發展局局長陳茂波先生：

-  
你好，久休後歡迎復工。

-  
新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。

-  
閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

-  
陳局長請放心，本人於諮詢會當天不會詢問有關閣下的板間房問題。

-  
香港一市民關美玲-

11986



19/09/2012 下午 11:09

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

11986

香港市民  
胡慧賢上

11987



19/09/2012 下午 11:06

Subject 主題：邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。

政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之



嫌。閣下身爲發展局局長，  
對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六  
千名市民登記，  
爲歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局爲重，出席會議，以盡  
閣下職責。

香港市民  
端木弘 上

11988



19/09/2012 下午 11:04

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會

11988

議，以盡閣下職責。

身處南非的香港市民  
林向玲 上



19/09/2012 下午 11:03

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市

民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民  
(Kitty Lung) 上

11990



19/09/2012 下午 11:00

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

11990

香港市民  
曹宇軒 上

11991



19/09/2012 下午 10:59

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。



香港市民  
蘇子昕 上

11992



19/09/2012 下午 10:59

Subject 誠邀 發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民

11P92

羅子揚 上

11993



19/09/2012 下午 10:51

Subject 轉寄：主題：邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。

政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民  
Ricky Chan 上

11994



19/09/2012 下午 10:47

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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敬答者：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

11994

此致

香港市民  
HY LAU 上

11995



19/09/2012 下午 10:45

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有割地賣港之嫌!! 閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。



11995

香港市民  
Sherman Cheng



19/09/2012 下午 10:41

Subject 主題：邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

11996

香港市民  
Chow Chun Pong



19/09/2012 下午 10:30

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。

政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，

對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民  
廖夢詩上



19/09/2012 下午 10:30

Subject 邀請出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民  
鄧頌德

11998



19/09/2012 下午 10:29

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣下身為發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，為歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局為重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。



11999

香港市民  
Steven Chau



19/09/2012 下午 10:25

Subject 邀請發展局陳茂波局長出席「新界東北發展計劃」諮詢會

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發展局陳局長：

新界東北發展計劃，已成港人切身大事。普遍市民憂慮，邊境衝突即將爆發，有感唇亡齒寒。政府亦無法解釋，該計劃為深港合併鋪路，破壞一國兩制，有賣港之嫌。閣

12000

下身爲發展局局長，對此事負有重責，理應出席諮詢，解答市民疑慮。是次諮詢會，更有六千名市民登記，爲歷來罕見，絕非走馬過場之舉。望局長以大局爲重，出席會議，以盡閣下職責。

香港市民  
(陳紹民) 上