

Family Council

Hong Kong 2030+: Towards a Planning Vision and Strategy Transcending 2030

INTRODUCTION

This paper provides background information to facilitate Members' discussion of the presentation to be made by the Planning Department (PlanD) on the key findings and recommendations of the "Hong Kong 2030+: Towards a Planning Vision and Strategy Transcending 2030" (Hong Kong 2030+). A copy of the PowerPoint presentation is at [Annex](#).

BACKGROUND

2. The territorial development strategy provides a spatial planning framework to plan and guide land and infrastructure development, and the shaping of the built environment. Since the 1970s, the Government has reviewed the territorial development strategy around once every decade to embrace new needs and aspirations. The last review entitled "Hong Kong 2030: Planning Vision and Strategy" (HK2030) was promulgated in 2007 and set out the broad directions for land supply and town planning up to 2030. In an era of rapid social, economic and technological changes, Hong Kong as an international city in a globalised world is facing a number of challenges both externally and internally, including fierce global and regional competitions, changing drivers of economic growth, climate change, growing and ageing population¹, increasing but smaller domestic households², strong land demand for housing, economic activities and

¹ According to the Census and Statistics Department's (C&SD) latest population projections published in September 2015, Hong Kong's population is expected to reach its peak at 8.22 million by 2043 (an increase by 0.98 million from 2014). Proportion of population aged 65 or above is projected to increase from about 15% in 2014 to about 36% in 2064, while that of aged 85 or above is projected to increase from about 2.2% to about 10.1% during the same period.

² According to C&SD's latest domestic household projections published in October 2015, Hong Kong's domestic household is expected to reach its peak at 2.93 million by 2044 (an increase by 0.5 million from 2014), while the average household size is expected to decrease from 2.9 persons to 2.7 persons during the same period.

community facilities, a rapidly ageing building stock, demand for environmental protection, and rising aspiration for a better quality of life. For the sustainable development of Hong Kong, there is a need for the Government to adopt a visionary, pragmatic and action-oriented approach to tackle the planning issues critical to Hong Kong's future, and to formulate a robust territorial development strategy in the light of the latest planning circumstances and challenges ahead. Against this background and as announced in the 2015 Policy Address, PlanD commissioned the Hong Kong 2030+ study in January 2015 to provide an update to the HK2030.

3. A six-month public engagement for Hong Kong 2030+ was launched on 27 October 2016 until end-April 2017 to canvass public views on the updated territorial development strategy. Taking into account the public views collected during the six-month public engagement, preferred spatial development options will be formulated for further technical assessments under the on-going Transport and Land Use Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment, as well as the Sustainability Assessment to be commissioned, to broadly evaluate the social, economic and financial impacts thereof. The updated territorial development strategy will be finalised having regard to the technical assessment findings and public views. It is expected that the entire study on Hong Kong 2030+ would be completed in 2018.

HONG KONG 2030+

(a) Vision and Planning Goal

4. Building upon the foundation of Hong Kong 2030, Hong Kong 2030+ aims to examine the strategies and feasible options for the overall spatial planning, land and infrastructure development, and the shaping of the built and natural environment for Hong Kong beyond 2030. The positioning of Hong Kong as “Asia’s World City”³ and the overarching goal of sustainable development as enshrined in HK2030 remain as the vision and planning goal in Hong Kong 2030+. While major studies and indices on global and international competitiveness still show that Hong Kong has maintained its status as one of the leading global cities⁴, there are

³ The positioning of Hong Kong as “Asia’s World City” was first spelt out by the Commission on Strategic Development in its report entitled “Bringing the Vision to Life – Hong Kong’s Long-term Development Needs and Goals” published in 2000.

⁴ Hong Kong ranked 1st in the World Competitiveness Yearbook 2016, 2nd in the Global Opportunities Index 2015, 5th in the Global Cities Index 2015 and 9th in the Global Competitiveness Report 2016-17, but 14th in the Global Innovation Index 2016, 19th in the Monocle’s Quality of Life Survey 2015, 43th in the EIU’s Global Liveability Ranking 2016 and 70th in Mercer Quality of Living Survey 2016.

signs that Hong Kong's development, capacity and quality of living have been gradually lagging behind in many aspects. A stronger focus on strengthening our position as a liveable, competitive and sustainable Asia's World City is required. To this end, three building blocks, namely **“Planning for a Liveable High-density City”**, **“Embracing New Economic Challenges and Opportunities”** and **“Creating Capacity for Sustainable Growth”**, and a **conceptual spatial framework** that translate these building blocks in spatial planning terms, are proposed under Hong Kong 2030+.

(b) Highlight of the Three Building Blocks

5. In pursuit of a liveable high-density city, Hong Kong 2030+ proposes to enhance the quality of the overall living environment and optimise the use of limited land and space through a two-pronged approach, i.e. optimising the new development areas and retrofitting the densely developed urban areas. The key strategic directions include, among other things, to promote an inclusive and supportive society through planning sensitivity for all, irrespective of age and ability. It is translated into actions of adopting universal design in public housing to cater for the needs of elderly, promoting universal design in private housing units in building design guidelines to encourage ageing in place, identifying areas for age-friendly public space improvement, encouraging universal design in government facilities and in public spaces, increasing child care facilities and identifying conveniently located sites for child care services to provide a supportive environment for families, exploring the scope for increasing the per capita standard for open space and Government, Institution or Community facility provisions, etc.

(c) Proposed Conceptual Spatial Framework

6. To translate the three building blocks into spatial planning terms, a conceptual spatial framework is proposed under Hong Kong 2030+ with regard to the land supply and demand assessment, the spatial distribution of the existing, planned and committed developments, transport infrastructure, environmental conditions and several guiding principles including, but not limited to, enhancing the spatial distribution of population and jobs through the creation of economic activities and employment nodes in new strategic growth areas (SGAs) to create jobs for a range of skills, bring jobs closer to homes and improve the sustainability of communities. The proposed conceptual spatial framework focuses on future development with **one metropolitan business core** (covering the traditional Central Business District, Kowloon East and the East Lantau Metropolis (ELM)), **two SGAs**

(namely ELM and New Territories North) and **three development axes** (namely Western Economic Corridor, Eastern Knowledge and Technology Corridor and Northern Economic Belt) while conserving the natural assets and enhancing liveability.

INSTITUTIONAL SETUP FOR TAKING FORWARD HONG KONG 2030+

7. The strategic directions proposed under Hong Kong 2030+ and the associated key actions cover a wide array of policy areas. To ensure that the proposals of Hong Kong 2030+ could be carried forward to timely actions, it is proposed to set up a high-level steering structure within the Government as the institutional setup for co-ordinating, prioritising and monitoring relevant initiatives among bureaux and departments based on the overall strategic framework of Hong Kong 2030+.

ADVICE SOUGHT

8. Members are invited to note and offer views on the key findings and recommendations of Hong Kong 2030+.

**Family Council Secretariat
December 2016**



HONG KONG
香港 2030+

跨越2030年的規劃遠景與策略

Towards a Planning Vision and Strategy Transcending 2030

家庭議會簡報會

Briefing to Family Council

二〇一六年十二月八日

8 December 2016



發展局

Development Bureau



規劃署

Planning Department

背景 Background

HONG KONG
香港 2030+

HONG KONG
香港 2030+

跨越2030年的規劃遠景與策略

Towards a Planning Vision and Strategy Transcending 2030



- 建基於《香港2030》，《香港2030+》旨在更新全港發展策略，為香港未來的規劃、土地、基建發展，以及為塑造跨越2030年的建設及自然環境提供指引
Building upon foundations of “Hong Kong 2030”, “Hong Kong 2030+” aims to update the territorial development strategy to guide planning, land and infrastructure development, and the shaping of the built and natural environment of Hong Kong beyond 2030
- 是次更新採取前瞻、進取、務實及以行動為本的方針，以應對未來的轉變和挑戰
This update adopts a visionary, proactive, pragmatic and action-oriented approach to respond to the changing circumstances and challenges ahead
- 《香港2030+》現正進行六個月的公眾參與
Public Engagement for Hong Kong 2030+ is being conducted for six months
- 預計於2018年內完成
Scheduled for completion by 2018

全球大趨勢 Global Megatrends

個人及社會 Individuals and Society

- 教育水平提升及科技帶動
Better educated and technology enabled
- 人口老化
Ageing population

地理環境 Physical Environment

- 天然資源短缺
Scarcity of natural resources
- 城市化步伐加速
Accelerating urbanisation
- 氣候變化
Climate change

全球經濟 Global Economy

- 互聯互通的全球經濟
Interconnected global economy
- 創新和科技為關鍵的驅動力
Innovation and technology as key drivers
- 經濟重心向亞洲轉移
Shifting of economic power to the East
- 全球中產階級興起
Rise of the global middle class

資料來源 Source : 參考畢威馬發表的 Adapted from KPMG's "Future State 2030: The Global Megatrends Shaping Governments"

區域鄰近地區 Regional Context

- 香港位處大珠三角區域的的策略性門廊位置
Hong Kong is situated at a strategic regional gateway in the Greater Pearl River Delta Region
- 香港主要的區域基礎設施將於未來數年相繼落成，將加強區域連繫及經濟交流
Major regional infrastructure in Hong Kong to be completed in the coming years will strengthen regional connectivity and economic interactions
- 位於前海、南沙及橫琴的中國（廣東）自由貿易試驗區及「一帶一路」倡議將為香港開拓更多發展機遇
Further development potential arising from the China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zones in Qianhai, Nansha and Hengqin, and "Belt and Road" initiatives

香港的挑戰 Local Context

人口增長及漸趨老化，勞動力相應下降 A growing and ageing population and a shrinking labour force	環球及區域經濟競爭激烈 Keen competition in the global and regional economy	提供新的運輸及其他基建 Providing new transport and other infrastructure
提升宜居度的期望 Aspiration for enhancing liveability	創新科技及善用教育以提升生產力 Innovation and technology and enabling education to increase productivity	大量老化樓宇 A large quantity of ageing building stock
居所與職位地點分布失衡及職業技能種類有限 Imbalance in home-job spatial distribution and jobs of a limited range of skills	放遠目光，應付土地需求 Meeting the land requirements and adopting a much longer term view	為應對氣候變化作準備 Readiness for climate change

3

《香港2030+》建議概覽

Overview of Hong Kong 2030+ Proposals

願景 Vision

成為宜居、具競爭力及可持續發展的「亞洲國際都會」
To become a liveable, competitive and sustainable "Asia's World City"

總規劃目標 Overarching Planning Goal

倡導可持續發展，以滿足香港現時及未來的社會、環境及經濟需要和訴求
Championing sustainable development with a view to meeting our present and future social, environmental and economic needs and aspirations

三大元素 Three Building Blocks

三大元素以實現願景和達致總規劃目標
Three building blocks for achieving the vision and overarching planning goal

1 規劃宜居的高密度城市 Planning for a Liveable High-density City	2 迎接新的經濟挑戰與機遇 Embracing New Economic Challenges and Opportunities	3 創造容量以達致可持續發展 Creating Capacity for Sustainable Growth
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各元素的主要策略方針及措施
Key Strategic Directions and Key Actions for Building Blocks

概念性空間框架 Conceptual Spatial Framework

一個都會商業核心圈 One Metropolitan Business Core	兩個策略增長區 Two Strategic Growth Areas	三個發展軸 Three Development Axes	運輸配套網絡 Supporting Transport Network
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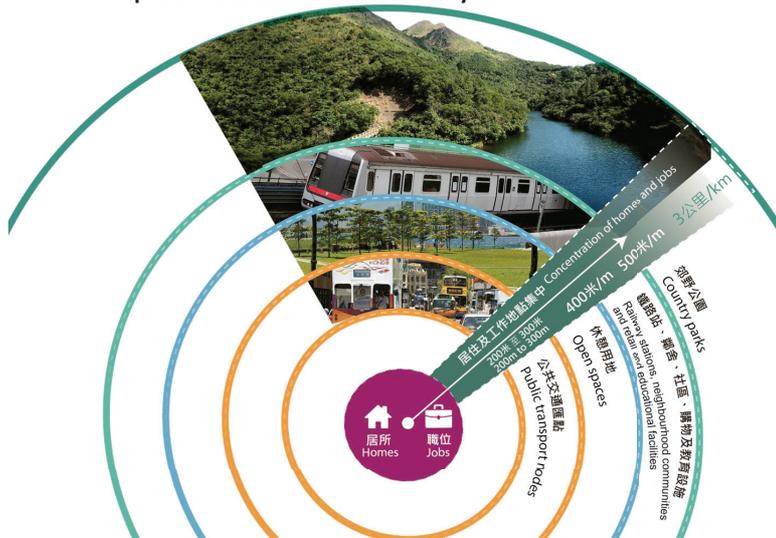
以願景帶動、創造容量的方式，策略性地規劃土地和空間、運輸、基建、以及自然環境，提升宜居度
A vision-driven and capacity creating approach for strategic planning of land and space, transport, infrastructure provision and the environment, and for enhancing liveability

4

整體方向 Overall Approach

- 優化新發展區
to optimise development in new development areas
- 改造發展稠密的市區
to retrofit the densely developed urban areas
- 透過促進八項城市特質，提升高密度城市的宜居度
to enhance the liveability of our high-density city through promoting eight city attributes

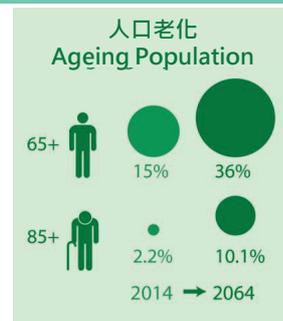
可達性的概念框架
The Conceptual Framework on Accessibility



主要議題: 應對人口老化社會的需要

Major Issue: To Cater for the Needs of an Ageing Society

- 推廣「長者友善」的規劃及設計概念，顧及長者在健康護理、社區及社會福利服務方面的需要，以及「居家安老」的理念
Promote “age-friendly” planning and design concepts catering for the elderly’s needs of health care, community and social welfare services and “ageing in place”



長者住屋 Housing for the Elderly



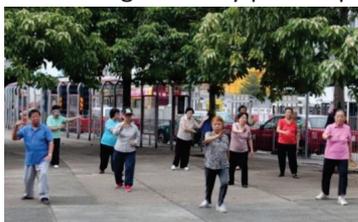
- 鼓勵公私營市場為長者提供更多元化的住屋選擇
Promote more diverse housing choices for the elderly by public and private sectors



通用設計 Universal Design



- 促進私人住宅發展採納通用設計
Promote the adoption of universal design in private residential developments
- 倡導「長者友善」的公共空間
Facilitate age friendly public space



長者設施 Elderly Services



- 提供土地及空間作照顧長者的設施，並盡量以屋苑為單位，輔以地區及社區服務
Provide land and space for elderly care facilities, preferably on estate basis, complemented by district and community based services

主要議題：改善生活空間

Major Issue: Enhancing Living Space

- 為發展容量加入緩衝，為改善生活空間所需的方案提供機會和預留彈性
Allow buffer in the development capacity for the possibilities and flexibility for considering options to improve home space
- 採用較高的比率(每人2.5平方米) 規劃休憩用地，以改善生活空間(現時最小為2平方米)
Adopt a higher ratio of a minimum 2.5 m² per person for planning for the land requirement for open space to improve living space (currently a minimum of 2m²)
- 採用較高的比率(每人3.5平方米) 規劃政府、機構或社區用地，以配合改善公共設施供應 (現時沙田新市鎮為2.2平方米)
Adopt a higher ratio of 3.5 m² per person for planning for the land requirement for Government, Institution or Community uses to enhance public facility provision (currently 2.2m² for Sha Tin New Town)



(圖片來源：基督教聯合會打素社康服務)
(Source: United Christian, Netherlands Community Health Service)



(圖片來源 Photo Credit: <http://www.supersun.com.hk/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/1.jpg>)

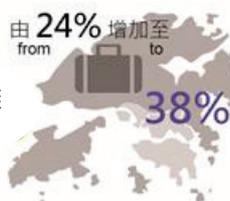
元素二：迎接新的經濟挑戰與機遇

Building Block 2: Embracing New Economic Challenges and Opportunities

整體方向 Overall Approach

- 邁向高增值路線，令經濟基礎更多元化，以及提供技能層面廣泛的優質職位
To move up the value chain, diversify economic base and provide quality jobs requiring a range of skills
- 提供土地和空間應付各經濟產業目前的短缺，以及提升經濟容量及抗禦力，以應付未能預知的經濟機遇和挑戰
To provide land and space to address existing shortfalls, and to enhance economic capacity and resilience for coping with unforeseen economic opportunities and challenges
- 創造策略性經濟樞紐，尤其是在都會區以外的地點
To create strategic economic nodes, especially outside the Metro Area

位於都會區以外的職位
Jobs in the non-Metro Area



拉近工作地點及居所之間的距離
Bringing jobs closer to home

主要策略方針 Key Strategic Directions

-  提供足夠土地和空間
Adequate Land and Space for Economic Growth
-  經濟領域多元化及技能層面廣泛的優質職位
A Diversity of Economic Sectors and Quality Jobs of a Range of Skills
-  創新科技與合作
Innovation, Technology and Collaboration
-  足夠和合適的人力資源
Sufficient and Suitable Human Capital
-  適時提供足夠的基建配套設施
Adequate and Timely Provision of Supporting Infrastructure

整體方向 Overall Approach

- 優化策略性規劃模式，全面地創造容量，包括創造發展及環境容量，同時管理和減少對資源及基礎設施的需求

To adopt an enhanced strategic planning approach embracing creation of development and environmental capacity, alongside with managing and minimising the demand for resources and infrastructure

發展容量 Development Capacity



環境容量 Environmental Capacity



- 適時創造足夠的容量和儲備，以滿足各項社會及經濟發展需要，以及避免像目前一樣因受制於土地和基礎設施而導致發展出現樽頸的情況

Create sufficient and timely capacity with buffers to meet various social and economic development needs. Avoid land and infrastructure provision posing major bottlenecks for development as at present

- 在推行個別發展項目時，我們會繼續按照既定機制，考慮成本效益和資源運用的優先次序

Implementation of individual projects will continue to be evaluated in accordance with established mechanisms, taking into account cost-effectiveness and resource priority

長遠土地需求初步估算 Ballpark Estimates of Long-term Land Requirements

總數: Total:	新增土地需求的總和 (公頃) Total new land requirement (ha)	已落實/已規劃的土地供應*(公頃) Total committed and planned land supply* (ha)	土地供應短缺 (公頃) Outstanding land requirements (ha)
	4,800+	3,600	1,200+



經濟用途

Economic Uses

500+

200

300+



房屋

Housing

1,700

1,500

200



政府、機構或社區、休憩用地、運輸和基礎設施

GIC, Open Space, Transport and Infrastructure Facilities

2,600+

1,900

700+

- 為不少於**1,200公頃**的長遠土地短缺提供解決空間，建議兩個策略增長區(即總發展面積達1,720公頃的東大嶼都會及新界北)

To address the estimated long-term land shortfall of at least **1,200 ha**, two strategic growth areas (i.e. East Lantau Metropolis (ELM) and New Territories North (NTN) with a total development area of 1,720 ha) are recommended

*主要發展項目包括安達臣道石礦場、鑽石山綜合發展地盤、前茶果嶺高嶺土礦場、前南丫島石礦場、粉嶺北新發展區、古洞北新發展區、古洞南、洪水橋發展區、元朗南、錦田南發展(第一期)、東涌新市鎮擴展計劃和啟德發展計劃。

* Major development projects include Anderson Road Quarry, Diamond Hill Comprehensive Development Area Site, Ex-Cha Kwo Ling Kaolin Mine, Ex-Lamma Quarry, Fanling North New Development Area (NDA), Kwu Tung North NDA, Kwu Tung South, Hung Shui Kiu NDA, Yuen Long South, Kam Tin South Development (Phase I), Tung Chung New Town Extension and Kai Tak Development.

《香港2030+》概念性空間框架 Conceptual Spatial Framework for Hong Kong 2030+



落實《香港2030+》的架構安排 Institutional Setup for Taking Forward Hong Kong 2030+

- 《香港2030+》建議的策略性方向-空間規劃和主要措施涵蓋多個政策範疇
The strategic directions proposed under Hong Kong 2030+ - the spatial planning and key actions cover a wide array of policy areas.
- 為確保建議能得以適時落實，我們建議在政府內部成立一個高層次的督導架構，就各政策局和部門推展《香港2030+》整體策略框架下各項相關措施，進行統籌、訂立優次及監督

To ensure that the proposals could be carried forward to timely actions, we propose to set up a high-level steering structure within the Government for coordinating, prioritising and monitoring relevant initiatives among bureaux and departments based on the overall strategic framework of Hong Kong 2030+.

2016年10月27日至2017年4月尾
進行為期6個月的公眾參與活動
6-month public engagement from 27
October 2016 to late April 2017

專題展覽現設於展城館
Thematic Exhibition is being held at the City
Gallery

相關資料可瀏覽研究網頁
Relevant information could be downloaded
at www.hongkong2030plus.hk

歡迎提出寶貴意見
We welcome your views



謝謝
Thank you