

中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府總部教育統籌局

Education and Manpower Bureau

Government Secretariat, Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region The People's Republic of China

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27 June 2008

Clerk to the Public Works Subcommittee (Attn.: Ms Angel Shek) Legislative Council Secretariat Legislative Council Building 8 Jackson Road, Central

By Fax 2869 6794

Dear Ms Shek,

Public Works Subcommittee Follow-up to meeting on 13 June 2008

I refer to your letter under reference CB1/F/2/6(II) dated 16 June 2008 to the Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury.

With regard to Item PWSC(2008-09)16 "262ES – A secondary school at development near Choi Wan Road and Jordan Valley, Kwun Tong", the requested information is at Appendix for Members' reference.

Yours sincerely,

for Secretary for Education

Encl.

c.c. FSTB (Attn.: Ms Sandra Lam) Fax: 2147 5240

ArchSD (Attn.: Mrs Anissa Li) Fax: 2801 4706

香港灣仔皇后大道東213號胡忠大厦14樓基礎建設及研究支援分部 Infrastructure and Research Support Division, 14/F, Wu Chung House, 213 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong 教育統籌局已於二零零七年七月一日重組爲教育局·爲発浪費,我們繼賴使用舊文具,直至存貨用解爲止· The Education and Manpower Bureau has been re-organized as Education Bureau since 1 July 2007. To minimize waste, we are using our old stationery while stock lasts.

> 網址: http://www.emb.gov.hk 電子郵件: embinfo@emb.gov.hk

"262ES - A secondary school at development near Choi Wan Road and Jordan Valley, Kwun Tong"

Barrier-free access

1. Provisions for barrier-free access applicable to government building projects as provided by Architectural Services Department are attached in the Annex.

Vacant school premises used as decanting premises

2. In the past five years, vacant school premises used as decanting premises for schools undergoing in-situ redevelopment or having advanced opening are as follows:

No.	Address of vacant premises	School using the premises for decanting	Period
1.	22 Wan Tau Kwok Lane, Tai Po, New Territories	Hong Chi Pinehill School	August 2000 to February 2004
2.	22 Cloudview Road, North Point	Marymount Primary School	September 2002 to July 2006
3.	9 Wah Ha Street, Chai Wan, Hong Kong	Shaukiwan Tsung Tsin School	August 2003 to March 2006
4.	Lai King Estate, Kwai Chung	China Holiness College	October 2003 to August 2009
5.	162 Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong	St. Stephen's Girls' Primary School	January 2006 to February 2009
6.	Estate School No. 2 Lai Yiu Estate, Kwai Chung	Discovery College	August 2006 to September 2008

No.	Address of vacant premises	School using the premises for decanting	Period
7.	101 Castle Peak Road, Sham Shui Po	Pooi To Middle School	September 2006 to February 2009
8.	2 Tsing Chau Street, Hung Hom	Hong Kong Institute of Contemporary Culture Lee Shau Kee School of Creativity	September 2006 to November 2007
9.	5 Kwong Lee Road, Sham Shui Po	Po Leung Kuk Choi Kai Yau School	February 2007 to August 2009
10.	15 Jockey Club Road, Sheung Shui, New Territories	Fung Kai No. 2 Primary School	September 2007 to August 2008

When a vacant premises is identified for school decanting purpose, the Government will, first of all, assess whether the structural conditions of the premises are in order and fit for use as school. We shall then conduct general maintenance inspection and propose conversion works necessary to upgrade the premises to meet all fire, health and safety requirements. Examples of such works carried out include electrical rewiring, repair works at toilets and staircases, patch repairing work for defective roof water-proofing and flooring, upgrading existing fire services installations, provision of visual alarm system and town gas works etc. During the process, basic requests like internal We shall then bid for redecoration from school users will be accommodated. the necessary funding before the maintenance and overhaul work is carried out to meet the safety and hygienic standards as those in other schools. above-mentioned vacant premises had all undergone necessary assessment and maintenance/upgrading before the schools concerned agreed to use the premises identified for decanting purpose.

Provisions for Barrier-free Access in Government Building Projects

Provisions for Barrier-free Access

- It is the Government's policy to provide barrier-free access to public facilities. Examples of public facilities include government offices, public schools, public hospitals, public clinics, public sport centres, public swimming pools, public libraries, cultural centres, museums, public market complex etc.
- 2. The provisions for barrier-free access in government building projects undertaken by the Architectural Services Department (ArchSD) are required to follow the prevailing planning and building standards stipulated in the Buildings Ordinance and its subsidiary regulations.

Measures in Enhancing Accessibility

- 3. Apart from the compliance with all relevant legislations, insofar as practicable, government projects undertaken by ArchSD will incorporate accessibility provisions better than those that are legally required to realize the Department's objective in promoting access opportunities.
- 4. To achieve the objective, the ArchSD has put in place a design vetting mechanism to ensure that all projects will receive, at the early outset of design, thorough consideration of relevant aspects of design of which accessibility will be one of such aspects to be critically examined. The design vetting committee of ArchSD will oversee the accessibility proposals of all projects in ensuring that they will have, with regard to the categories of potential users identified, met the specific project requirements. In addition to the statutory requirements, the committee will also scrutinize the accessibility proposals of all projects submitted to it in detail including the following consideration:

4.1 Access Strategy

Travel chain analysis has been undertaken to ensure accessibility to the site and building entrances, e.g. level changes connected by ramps, dropped kerbs or sloping grounds etc. Where accessible car parking space cannot be provided, area for drop-off complete with drop kerb or ramp has been provided near an accessible entrance.

4.2 External Circulation and Landscaped Areas

The continuity and connectivity of routes and spaces has been ensured, e.g. pathways provided with sufficient width and turning radii to allow manoeuvre by wheelchair users; hazards on floors by unexpected changes in level have been avoided etc.

4.3 Way finding and Signage

Appropriate signages at external and internal areas have been incorporated, e.g. words and letters to be of suitable size and colour for good legibility; and information at entrances and cues along accessible travel routes have been provided.

4.4 Sanitary Facilities

Enhanced facilities have been provided where appropriate, e.g. sanitary fitments operated by motion sensors; changing rooms and shower compartments for the disabled etc.

4.5 Furniture and fittings

Enhancements have been incorporated as far as practicable, such as the provision of seats and benches with shades for rest especially along lengthy travel paths, seating benches mounted on the same level as the pathway and with a side space for wheelchair companions; drinking fountains located at a lower position to facilitate use by wheelchair users etc.

4.6 Safety Aspects

The choice and use of materials has been carefully considered, e.g. slip resistant floor finish, colour contrast of stair nosings etc.; provision of sufficient lighting to enhance visibility at night time; protection to spaces with low headroom with barriers, corners and protrusions not to be obstructed in vision etc.

4.7 Use of Sensory Elements

The use of facilities or materials that can stimulate different sensory experience has been encouraged, e.g. the use of water features to stimulate auditory experience, the fragrance of flowers to stimulate olfactory experience, the use of framed vistas to stimulate visual experience, and the use of a combination of different materials such as stones, sand, water, metal to provide tactile experience etc.

4.8 Use of Technology

Modern technology to enhance accessibility has been appropriately employed, e.g. automatically operated doors, voice information systems etc.

Research Studies on Accessibility

- 5. In drawing up the accessibility proposals, ArchSD will make reference to their two research studies on accessibility, namely:
 - (i) Universal Accessibility Best Practices and Guidelines

The research was completed in 2004 and the report was launched in 2005. It made studies and analyses on universal accessibility topics such as access strategy, walkways and ramps, car parking, internal and external circulations, lifts and stairways, signages and detectable surfaces, sanitary facilities etc. of buildings.

(ii) Universal Accessibility for External Areas, Open Spaces and Green Spaces

The research was completed in 2007 and the report was launched in 2008. It focused its studies on exterior spaces with analyses on access planning, external connections, landscaping furniture and fittings, way finding and signage, visual contrast, lighting, safety and maintenance.

- 6. The two research reports for the above mentioned studies are available on the ArchSD website at the following links:
 - (i) Universal Accessibility Best Practices and Guidelines

 http://www.archsd.gov.hk/english/knowledge_sharing/ua/index.html
 - (ii) Universal Accessibility for External Areas, Open Spaces and Green Spaces.

http://www.archsd.gov.hk/english/knowledge_sharing/ua2/index.html

7. To be environmentally friendly, the full set of research reports is not attached. ArchSD will provide Members the full set in CD-Rom format upon request.