

立法會

Legislative Council

LC Paper No. CB(2)1973/10-11(02)

Ref: CB2/PL/HA

Panel on Home Affairs

Background brief prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat for the meeting on 10 June 2011

Provision of public sports facilities

Purpose

This paper provides background information on the provision of public sports facilities in Hong Kong and highlights the views and concerns of members of the Panel on Home Affairs ("the Panel") on the subject.

Background

2. Since the dissolution of the two former Municipal Councils ("ex-MCs") on 31 December 1999, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department ("LCSD") established under the Home Affairs Bureau ("HAB") on 1 January 2000 has taken over the provision of municipal services, which include determining the scope of provision and the setting of priorities for the delivery of publicly-funded sports projects.

3. In April 2001, HAB established a Sports Policy Review Team to review the Government's sports policy. The Review Report (LC Paper No. CB(2)1999/01-02(01)) ("2002 Report") published in May 2002 outlined the direction for future sports policy in various areas, including the planning, design and management of public sports venues in **Appendix I**.

Ex-MCs works projects for sports

4. In May 2005, in view of the Administration's failure to prioritize the implementation of the outstanding ex-MCs projects, including sports facilities, in accordance with the pressing needs of various districts, the Panel appointed the Subcommittee to Follow Up the Outstanding Leisure and Cultural Services Projects of the Former Municipal Councils ("the Subcommittee") to monitor and expedite the implementation of such projects. After examining the existing and anticipated provision of major leisure and cultural facilities in the 18 districts as compared to the relevant requirements in the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines ("HKPSG"), the Subcommittee urged the Administration to address the shortfall in sports centres, among others, in many districts. According to the Administration, the relevant requirements in HKPSG had been formulated to provide an equitable basis for the reservation of land for recreational facilities, and should be applied with reference to other factors, including the views of District Councils, the movement of population, the changing needs of the community, the utilization rates of the existing facilities and the availability of resources. Since the dissolution of the Subcommittee in December 2007, the Administration has submitted regular reports to the Panel on the progress of the outstanding ex-MCs projects. Based on the Administration's information, a table in **Appendix II** is compiled on the position of such projects specifically for sports as December 2010.

Provision and utilization of sports facilities

5. According to the information provided by the Administration to the Panel in December 2010, the Administration had since 2005 spent over \$3.5 billion on the construction or upgrading of sports facilities. Sports facilities completed in the past 10 years included nine sports centres in Stanley, Kwun Tong, Tai Kok Tsui, Tseung Kwan O, North District, Tai Po, Ma On Shan, Tin Shui Wai and Tung Chung. The construction of seven sports centres and six swimming complexes was in progress. The Administration was also pressing ahead with the planning of five more sports centres, the upgrading of four swimming pool complexes, the construction of 21 artificial turf football pitches and the Multi-purpose Stadium Complex at Kai Tak.

6. In their examination of the Government's Estimates of expenditure in recent years, Members of the Legislative Council ("LegCo") have also sought

information from the Administration on the utilization of existing sports facilities under LCSD. The average usage rates for various types of such facilities from 2006 to 2010 by district are in **Appendix III**.

Sports facilities for international sports events

7. In 2003, Hong Kong won the hosting right for the 2009 East Asian Games. The Administration made use of more than 10 existing LCSD sports venues and carried out the necessary upgrading works for the event, instead of proposing to build new sports facilities, except for the Tseung Kwan O Sports Ground.

8. In September 2010, the Administration launched a public consultation exercise to gauge the public view on whether Hong Kong should bid to host the 2023 Asian Games ("the Games"). According to the consultation document, if Hong Kong were to host the Games, three planned indoor sports centres in Yuen Long, Tai Po and Sha Tin would be upgraded at the cost of \$8.5 billion. In addition, a number of sports projects in **Appendix IV** would be launched at the cost of \$30.17 billion. According to the Administration, these projects had been identified for development/re-development regardless of whether Hong Kong were to host the Games but were proposed to be brought forward within the required timeframe of hosting the Games. In November 2010, to solicit public support for the bid, the Administration put forward a lower-cost alternative option under which the three planned indoor sports centres would not be upgraded for the Games. In December 2010, the Finance Committee of the LegCo voted against the Administration's financial proposal on the bid.

Members' views and concerns

9. The subject of the provision of public sports facilities was discussed by the Panel in the past 10 years mainly in the context of its deliberations on the Government's sports policy and implementation of ex-MCs projects and Hong Kong's bids for hosting mega sports events. Members' views and concerns are summarized in the ensuing paragraphs.

Provision of sports facilities

10. Members were of the view that the Administration should plan for the provision of sufficient public sports venues with appropriate ancillary facilities to promote "sports-for-all" programmes through the participation of district sports associations and community sports clubs. LCSD should adopt a more client-oriented approach to the management of public sports facilities, and the provision of diversified ancillary services, such as sufficient car parks, in the vicinity was equally important. Members also urged LCSD to plan the schedule for the provision of public sports facilities to balance the demands and interests of different National Sports Associations ("NSAs"), community sports clubs and individuals, etc.

11. The Administration assured members that it would adopt a more user-friendly approach in managing public sports facilities. The provision of such facilities would be planned in the light of the prevailing requirements of the community. In drawing up proposals for the implementation of sports and recreational projects, LCSD would not only consider HKPSG but also a number of factors, such as the population structure, location and physical characteristics of a given area, usage patterns for existing facilities and availability of similar venues operated by the private sector.

12. Regarding the provision of sports facilities to sports associations and individual users, the Administration was of the view that NSAs and community sports clubs could help balance the interests of different groups in the utilization of public sports facilities by cooperation and appropriate coordination of their sports activities. Community sports clubs were not only intended for people wishing to compete or to play at a high standard but could also cater for people of all ages and levels of ability, from those who were looking to take part in competitions to people who simply wished to practice sports in a friendly and relaxed atmosphere. Such clubs could foster regular social contact among their members and encourage people's interest in sports at the community level.

Sports policy

13. In their deliberations on whether Hong Kong should bid to host the Games, members in general expressed concern about how sports for all and athletes' performance could be enhanced in view of the long-standing shortage

of sports facilities in Hong Kong. They called on the Administration to formulate a comprehensive, long-term and sustainable sports development policy to address, among others, the shortage of sports facilities at the district level and schools. In particular, they requested the Administration to undertake to spend the \$30.17 billion on sport facilities regardless of whether Hong Kong would mount or win the bid for hosting the Games. Some members were of the view that they would not oppose to the bid for the Games after 2023 when comprehensive sports facilities, among others, were available. Members noted the Administration's assurance that it would build the sports venues and facilities as stated in the public consultation document, regardless of whether Hong Kong would mount or win the bid.

14. Members also expressed concern that the Administration might allocate huge amount of resources for constructing major sports and recreation facilities at the expense of those facilities at the community level. They were worried that the investment of major sports facilities for mega events would hinder the implementation progress of the outstanding ex-MCs leisure and sports projects. According to the Administration, many such projects had secured funding and the major works related to mega events should not defer but complement the development/provision of sports and recreational facilities at the district level.

Relevant papers

15. A list of the relevant papers with their hyperlinks at the LegCo's website is in **Appendix V**.

X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X

CHAPTER VI

Building for a Sporting Future - the Planning, Design and Management of Public Sports Venues

Introduction

6.1 Over the past 20 to 30 years Hong Kong has enjoyed the continued development of public sports and recreational facilities of a high standard. We now have 24 sports grounds completed with running tracks and grass pitches, 36 swimming-pool complexes and 82 indoor recreation centres. There are also 265 public tennis courts, 414 indoor and outdoor basketball courts and 71 natural or artificial turf pitches throughout the SAR.

6.2 Some of these facilities are very well used. The demand for grass pitches is such that utilisation rates average nearly 100%. At peak times, i.e., in the evenings and at weekends, many of the indoor sports halls are also close to full use. However, with changing popularity in different forms of sports over time, there are some venues which are under-utilised, even during peak time. For example, the overall average usage rates for public tennis courts are below 44%. Furthermore, while some sports are well catered for in terms of facilities, many others, particularly team sports and water sports find it difficult to secure regular venues for training and competition. There are also a number of sports, such as baseball, ten-pin bowling, ice-skating and track cycling for which there is no adequate public provision.

6.3 This chapter looks at the principles governing the planning and development of sports facilities as well as current management policies for public sports venues. It also addresses the question of how to provide more suitable venues for major international competitions and events and considers the potential for more effective and strategic delivery mechanisms.

Public Sports Facilities

The Current Planning Framework

6.4 We make reference to Chapter 4 of the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines (HKPS&G) in the planning for the provision of public sports facilities, specifically to the population size in a given area. For example, the HKPS&G suggest that for every 100,000 people there should be one football pitch, ten basketball courts and six tennis courts.

6.5 While the HKPS&G provide a useful tool for setting the outline development framework for sports facilities in a given area, they are not intended to be an absolute standard for the actual development of facilities. Indeed, Chapter 4 of the HKPS&G concludes with the words -

"The standards and guidelines for public recreation space should be interpreted in spirit and not be applied mechanically and as absolute standards."

6.6 In drawing up proposals for the implementation of sports and recreational projects, it is important to consider issues such as the population structure of a given area, usage patterns for existing facilities, the availability of recreational venues provided by the private sector and the relative location and physical characteristics of the area in question. It is also necessary to consider the requirements of the potential users of a venue. For example, the needs of students might be very different from those of office workers, and venues situated in areas where there are several schools might need a different mix of facilities to those situated in predominantly commercial areas.

6.7 In addition, the HKPS&G cannot be expected to address issues such as the changing popularity of certain sports, or whether the provision of venues can meet policy objectives and priorities for sports development in the SAR as a whole. Such issues, as well as the needs of the sports governing organisations (NSAs) responsible for developing individual sports have to be dealt with when moving from initial planning to the feasibility, design and implementation stages.

Implementation of Sports and Leisure Projects

6.8 With the setting up of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) on 1 January 2000, the department has taken over from the former Provisional Municipal Councils the role of determining the scope of provision and the setting of priorities for the delivery of publicly funded sports and leisure projects. As a government department, the LCSD has to follow the procedures for inclusion of its projects into the Public Works Programme (PWP). These procedures require the department to provide clear justification for the type of project to be implemented, in terms of the scope of facilities to be built, the needs of local residents, the availability of alternative sports venues, the usage patterns of existing facilities and consistency with the prevailing policy objectives for sport. Once a project has been included in the PWP, the Architectural Services Department supervises the design of the venue in question, and ultimately seeks funding from the Legislative Council's Finance Committee for building the facility. In order to shorten the time needed to deliver new sports venues, the LCSD has recently drawn up an accelerated programme of 64 projects for implementation within the five years from 2002 to 2007.

Management of Sports and Leisure Venues

6.9 Staff of the LCSD are deployed to manage public sports and leisure venues in the SAR. They are responsible for supervising the arrangements for the booking of facilities as well as monitoring cleansing, security and other ancillary functions carried out by contractors. The LCSD has recently begun to outsource the management of some of its facilities to private contractors in order to enhance the quality and cost-effectiveness of the services. The initial projects are successful and further outsourcing should be considered.

Key Areas of Concern

6.10 In discussion with NSAs and other members of the sports community, the Review Team has identified the following areas of concern -

- for certain sports there is a shortage of venues SAR-wide, which makes it difficult for NSAs to encourage wide participation and to develop high-performance athletes;

- most public sports facilities are suitable for training purposes and for local and schools competitions, but they are not of a sufficiently high standard to allow Hong Kong to host international or even regional sports events;
- the design of many venues is not conducive to creating a strong sporting environment, and is often inadequate to meet the needs of athletes; and
- there are several aspects of current management practice that prevent NSAs and the public making full use of venues, relating to: booking policies, provision of equipment and storage space, opening hours and admission fees.

6.11 In addition to these specific concerns, the Review Team has noted the views of District Councils and Legislative Council Members in respect of the long lead time for delivery of new leisure services capital works projects. As mentioned earlier, some five years are required to design and build a typical facility. In addition, potential sites for sports facilities are sometimes left vacant for long periods of time pending the commencement of the project.

6.12 As regards the contracting out the management of existing venues to private sector companies, many other Administrations consider that contracting out can help to promote more efficient staffing, better marketing and increased usage.

Suggested Areas for Change

6.13 With a view to improving current practice in the planning, design and management of public sports facilities, the Review Team has identified several potential areas for change. These are -

- (1) **A more strategic planning approach.** While using the Planning Standards and Guidelines as a yardstick, agencies responsible for planning public sports facilities need to take a wider view of the needs of the community and the potential for

further sports development in Hong Kong in the actual planning process. In particular, the shortage of certain types of facility SAR-wide, the waning popularity of some "traditional" sports and the demand for new types of sports venue should be factors in the planning process. To maintain a steady supply of facilities in accordance with public needs, the five-year programme for new leisure services projects needs close monitoring, in consultation with District Councils and NSAs.

- (2) **More flexible design solutions.** There is a need to consider greater diversification in the way in which facilities are designed. In particular, there is scope for including more ancillary facilities, such as catering, retail and entertainment outlets as part of overall schemes for venue development. Also, greater integration of sports facilities within individual districts and the creation of multi-venue sports centres could be pursued on appropriate sites.
- (3) **Development of venues on unused sites.** In order to make better use of sites designated for future sports facilities, but which are not scheduled for early development, there is a need for the Government to consider building temporary facilities on these sites or for private sector to put up viable proposals to meet urgent needs in certain community and to provide more diversified sports facilities. It is also important to look at the scope for using sites such as landfills and reservoirs (both covered and open) for sports activities. In this regard, NSAs and private sector organisations should be encouraged to put forward viable proposals for use of the sites in question as temporary or even long-term public sports venues.
- (4) **Greater involvement of the private sector in venue provision and management.** In order to benefit from the greatest possible range of expertise in venue design and management, we should involve the private sector more extensively in the delivery and management of public sports facilities. Given the international exposure and experience of private sector sports design and management companies, by providing more

opportunities for private sector companies to contribute to providing public venues in the SAR we could encourage the development of more diverse and innovative facilities. In particular, we should explore options for giving external agencies the chance to handle projects from the design stage right through to building and management of new public venues, under "Design-Build-Operate" (DBO) contractual arrangements. In this connection, the Efficiency Unit of the Administration has initiated a Consultancy Study on how to promote private sector involvement and DBO projects in public sports and leisure facilities.

- (5) **More responsive venue management policies.** As noted in Chapter III above, the merging of the professional grades of Amenities Officer and Recreation and Sports Officer within the LCSD offers an opportunity to develop new management policies that are more attuned to the needs of specific user groups. Such policies should focus on meeting the requirements of identified client groups and further promoting venue usage through enhanced marketing strategies. A more flexible approach to fees and charges structures, with incentives for people to use facilities regularly through the introduction of monthly pass or similar schemes could encourage greater patronage of venues. This would be explored in the review on the charging policy for sports and leisure venues. Also, the policies regarding the booking of facilities and the opening hours of popular venues need to take greater account of the needs of NSAs in promoting sports development. In the medium term, there should be an accelerated movement towards outsourcing the venue management to the private sector, with Government taking a more strategic policy and regulatory role in this area.

Further Development of Major Sports Facilities

6.14 Hong Kong has a small number of public venues and locations capable of staging sports competitions at international level, namely -

- **the Hong Kong Stadium**, rebuilt in 1993, which regularly hosts international football matches and is the venue for an annual rugby sevens tournament well-known throughout the world;
- **the Hong Kong Coliseum**, opened in 1983, which has staged world championships in both taekwondo and wushu, as well as hosting international volleyball tournaments and the world short-course swimming championships;
- **the Queen Elizabeth Stadium**, opened in 1980, which has held international table tennis and badminton tournaments and was recently the venue for qualifying events in wushu for the 2001 National Games;
- **the Kowloon Park Swimming Pool**, built in 1989, which has hosted international swimming and diving events;
- **the Victoria Park Tennis Centre Court**, which is the regular venue for open tennis tournaments featuring some of the world's leading players; and
- **the Shing Mun River**, which hosts annual international dragon boat races.

6.15 Although these facilities have hosted international events, they are not necessarily of the quality required to attract top-level competitors and to encourage high spectator attendance. As no new major sports venues have been built in the past twelve years, our facilities do not reflect latest design standard.

The Case for New Venues

6.16 Hosting major international sports events ensures that the city in question is in the world spotlight, and helps to generate positive coverage in the global media, as well as civic pride locally. It also generates local interest in sport, enhances social cohesion and can inspire more widespread community participation in sport. There are also other economic benefits

from hosting major events in terms of stimulating tourism and consumer spending.

6.17 The building of major new sports venues will not, *on its own*, generate an enhanced sporting culture in any community. But *without* the proper facilities, it is difficult to attract top-level events that will contribute to the overall image of a society which values sport and encourages its development at all levels.

6.18 Research undertaken by a consultant for the Home Affairs Bureau in early 2001 shows that in recent years there has been a significant trend in cities worldwide towards the building of new and improved major sports venues. In the USA, the United Kingdom, Holland and Germany a large number of new stadia have been built in the past ten years for professional sports teams, and several new projects are under planning or construction. This trend is also evident in Australia, driven in part by the public sector, as well as by the need to provide for the Sydney 2000 Olympics and Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games.

6.19 In Asia, the finals of the 2002 World Cup in Japan and South Korea have been the catalyst for upgrading existing facilities and building new stadia in these countries. The Asian Games in Pusan, South Korea in the same year is driving a programme of major improvements to sports venue provision in that city. In Malaysia, the hosting of the 1998 Commonwealth Games inspired the development of a new National Sports Complex with a stadium, indoor sports centre, aquatic venue and facilities for hockey, squash and other events. Cities such as Singapore, Taipei and Hanoi are also planning major new venues.

6.20 Needless to say, Mainland cities are also improving their capacity for hosting major international events through the development of new stadia and sports complexes. Shanghai has recently built a stadium, a 4,000 seat swimming centre and a 15,000 seat indoor hall. Guangzhou has just completed work on a brand new 80,000 seat stadium and a 10,000 seat indoor hall for the 9th National Games. The recent award of the hosting rights for the 2008 Summer Olympic Games to Beijing sets the stage for the development of a suite of top-class venues in the capital.

6.21 In assessing the case for building major new venues, it is important to take a forward-looking perspective. While Hong Kong's current collection of facilities, built mostly in the early 1980s might today be adequate for the hosting of some types of event, within the next 10 years our major venues will be outdated. If we are not able to attract world-class athletes and events to the SAR, it will be difficult to convince our own people, let alone the international community, that we are committed to the development of a strong sporting culture.

Need for New Venues

6.22 There is a strong case for Hong Kong to develop more modern major venues in the coming years. Aside from attracting more world class international sporting events, **this must also meet our own longer term needs for better facilities. It is therefore essential that any specific venue planning be based on clearly identified needs and further backed up by in-depth feasibility studies.**

6.23 In June 2001 the HAB's consultant on major venue development reported to the Bureau on its findings with regard to the need for new venues in the SAR. Having held discussions with NSAs, event promoters and sports industry professionals, the consultant concluded that Hong Kong faced a number of problems with regard to its current major sports venues. For example -

- **the Hong Kong Stadium** is capable of hosting only a very limited number of events due to operating and environmental constraints arising from its design and location;
- **the Queen Elizabeth Stadium** is unsuitable for many types of indoor sports event and is an "ageing" facility;
- **the Kowloon Park Swimming Pool** has insufficient seating capacity and ancillary facilities to allow for high level international competition;
- **the Shing Mun River** needs more back-up facilities to cater for top-level regatta type events; and

- **there are no facilities** suitable for a major international athletic championship, for track cycling events, for ice-sport events or for newly-popular sports such as "Xtreme Games" (such as skateboarding and in-line skating).

6.24 The consultant also found that of all the major public venues in the SAR, only the Hong Kong Coliseum and the Hong Kong Stadium were achieving an operating surplus. It is unlikely that the Stadium will be able to maintain a surplus for much longer. To address this issue, it is considered that the financial viability of these public venues should be subject to close scrutiny.

6.25 Based on his detailed findings, the consultant concluded that there was an identifiable need for Hong Kong to develop certain major new venues over the next ten years if the SAR wished to raise its sporting profile. One of the consultant's main recommendations was that **a new sports complex, centred around a high quality multi-purpose stadium with seating capacity for approximately 50,000 spectators** should be built on an appropriate site, as a replacement venue for the current Hong Kong stadium. Working with the HAB and planning officials, the consultant identified an area on the future South East Kowloon Development as the most viable site for the new complex. The site in question has accordingly been zoned for the building of a stadium together with a secondary sports ground that could serve as the requisite "warm-up" track and field for competitors during major events at the stadium.

6.26 The consultant has recommended that the stadium should be the focus of a sports complex that would provide a range of sports facilities for regular community use. The areas adjacent to the stadium site have therefore been zoned to allow for the development of open sports fields and for an international standard indoor swimming centre suitable for use by the public, for the training of elite athletes and hosting of international swimming events. The consultant envisages that the stadium and other venues in the area could also provide retail and dining establishments and other indoor sports and entertainment facilities, thereby stimulating the growth of a lively urban locale centred on the sports complex.

6.27 In addition to the complex in South East Kowloon, the consultant advised that there was strong demand for a **new arena capable of versatile configuration for hosting indoor sports**, and with seating capacity for 5,000 - 10,000 spectators, to replace the Queen Elizabeth Stadium. With the use of moveable seating and demountable playing surfaces, such a venue could host events in sports ranging from tennis and handball to cycling. A site in Lai Chi Kok, West Kowloon was identified as a viable location for such a venue, which could be developed together with complementary outdoor and indoor sports and entertainment facilities.

6.28 The consultant also suggested the development of a number of other facilities which would be suitable for hosting international sporting events and which would also enhance the provision of venues for public use, namely -

- **a Regatta Centre** based at the Shing Mun River, developed in conjunction with an enhancement of facilities at the Hong Kong Sports Institute;
- **an Ice-sport Centre** to cater for the development of ice skating and ice hockey and to provide for championships and other events;
- **an Action Sports Centre**, combining facilities for sports such as skate-boarding, BMX cycling, climbing and in-line skating with other entertainment and sports facilities; and
- **a Motor Sports Facility** of an appropriate scale and in a location where noise constraints could be minimised.

Feasibility Studies and Strategic Planning

6.29 The work done by the HAB's consultant confirms the findings of an earlier study in November 1999 which appraised the suitability of facilities in Hong Kong for hosting the 2006 Asian Games. While concluding that the available venues could be temporarily upgraded to allow Hong Kong to host most of the individual events of the games, this study found that the SAR's ability to deliver first class international events would be enhanced by the development of some new venues to a high standard.

6.30 There is an identified need for the building of a number of major new sports venues in the SAR within the next decade. However, such venues would require a considerable commitment of public resources, both in terms of capital construction cost and future maintenance and management. Even though there might be scope for reducing the level of public expenditure by seeking private sector sponsorship and by outsourcing management responsibilities at high profile venues, it is unlikely that commercial companies would develop detailed proposals in this regard without firm indications of Government's intention to implement such projects.

6.31 Bearing in mind the large amount of public expenditure likely to be necessary if we are to build major new sports venues, and the importance of such projects for Hong Kong's international profile, it is essential that the planning and design of any new large-scale venues be thorough and transparent. For new stadium projects in particular, it is common practice elsewhere in the world for the public authorities concerned to commission feasibility studies focussing on such issues as scope, site investigation, financial viability, economic impact and development options of the facilities.

6.32 Where a venue is tentatively planned to be part of a large sports complex, it is also important to ensure that an integrated master planning approach is taken to developing the site as a whole. This and the above considerations apply in appropriate measure also to facilities other than stadia which are intended to cater for international standard events and to allow for significant participation by the public, whether as spectators or users.

Proposed Way Forward - Recommendations

6.33 In order to take forward the planning of major new sports facilities that will improve the SAR's capacity to host major international events and thereby promote sports development in the SAR and local interest in sport, the Review Team has the following recommendations -

- (1) Government should in 2002 proceed with a preliminary feasibility study for a **major new sports complex in South East Kowloon** centred on a **world-class stadium** to explore the

delivery, planning parameters and development options etc, with a view to such a study being completed in 2003;

- (2) in 2002, Government should also commission a study similar to the above mentioned preliminary feasibility study for a **new indoor arena in West Kowloon** capable of hosting international sports and entertainment events, with the aim that such a study be completed in 2003;
- (3) Government should also study how best to deliver other major venues, such as an "X-Games" centre, a regatta centre, an ice sports centre and a motorsports venue;
- (4) at all stages of the planning process the Government should consult NSAs and relevant District Councils, and should seek to involve the private sector in the detailed design, construction, operation and, where appropriate, financing of major new venues; and
- (5) in drawing up a master plan for the development of major new venues, the Government should also consider possible opportunities for hosting major games events over the next decade. These events might include: the East Asian Games in 2009, the Asian Games in 2010, the National City Games in 2011 and the National Games in 2009 and 2013. The possibility of bidding for the rights to host these games needs to be discussed, as appropriate, with the SF&OC at a suitable time.

X XX XXXX XXXX XXXX XX XXX XX

**Extract from the Administration's progress reports on
the outstanding leisure and cultural services projects of the former Municipal Councils
(as at December 2010)**

(I) Completed projects

District	Project Title	Estimated Project Cost (\$M)	Ex-MC Tentative Programme (Works Start/ Completion Years)	Latest Actual / Tentative Programme (Works Start/ Completion Dates)
Islands	Tong Fuk Beach Building, Lantau (Implemented as minor works item)	1.97	2002-03 / 2004-05	01-2004 / 11-2004
	Tung Wan Beach Building, Cheung Chau (Implemented as minor works item)	13.00	2002-03 / 2004-05	01-2003 / 10-2005
	Indoor Recreation Centre, Community Hall cum Library in Area 17 Tung Chung, Lantau	429.70	2001-02 / 2004-05	12-2006 / 10-2009
	Swimming Pool Complex in Area 2, Tung Chung, Lantau	441.40	2003-04 / 2004-05	09-2007 / 11-2010
Sai Kung	Tseung Kwan O Sports Ground	392.80	2001-02 / 2004-05	04-2006 / 03-2009
Sha Tin	Ma On Shan Sports Ground - Phase 2	105.20	2000-01 / 2002-03	10-2002 / 07-2004
	Hin Tin Swimming Pool - Phase 2	173.80	2001-02 / 2003-04	03-2005 / 04-2007
Tai Po	Improvement to the Jockey Club Wong Shek Water Sports Centre (Implemented as minor works item)	6.28	2000-01 / 2001-02	06-2003 / 07-2004
	Football Pitch in Area 5, Tai Po	43.00	2000-01 / 2001-02	04-2003 / 06-2005
Tuen Mun	Improvements to Butterfly Beach Area 44 (Ferry Pier) Tuen Mun (Implemented as minor works item)	7.80	2001-02 / 2002-03	11-2004 / 08-2005

(II) Projects under construction

District	Project Title	Estimated Project Cost (\$M)	Ex-MC Tentative Programme (Works Start/ Completion Years)	Latest Actual / Tentative Programme (Works Start/ Completion Dates)
Central & Western	Sun Yat Sen Memorial Park and Swimming Pool Complex	574.70	2000-01 / 2003-04	03-2008 / Mid 2011
Eastern	Redevelopment of Victoria Park Swimming Pool Complex	1,197.70	2001-02 / 2004-05	08-2009 / Late 2014
Kwun Tong	Redevelopment of Kwun Tong Swimming Pool Complex and Kwun Tong Recreation Ground	1,323.80	1999-2000 / 2000-01	11-2009 / Late 2014
North	Sports Centre in Area 28A, Fanling/Sheung Shui	360.00	2002-03 / 2004-05	12-2008 / Mid 2011
Sai Kung	Town Park, Indoor Velodrome cum Sports Centre in Area 45, Tseung Kwan O	1,129.70	2001-02 / 2004-05	03-2010 / Early 2013
Tuen Mun	Swimming Pool Complex in Area 1 (San Wai Court), Tuen Mun	791.40	2001-02 / 2003-04	05-2009 / Early 2012
Yuen Long	Tin Shui Wai Public Library cum Indoor Recreation Centre	625.40	2000-01 / 2002-03	11-2007 / Mid 2011
	Sports Centre and Community Hall in Area 101, Tin Shui Wai	629.80	2003-04 / 2004-05	11-2009 / Mid 2012
	Public Library and Indoor Recreation Centre in Area 3, Yuen Long	704.10	2000-01 / 2002-03	07-2010 / Mid 2013

(III) Projects under planning

District	Project Title	Present Status
Kwun Tong	Indoor Recreation Centre in Area 4, Tsing Yi	Leisure and Cultural Services Department ("LCSD") and Architectural Services Department ("ArchSD") consulted the Kwai Tsing District Council ("DC") District Facilities Management Committee ("DFMC") on the revised conceptual design for the indoor recreation centre (which included a heated indoor swimming pool) on 21 December 2010. DFMC supported the preliminary conceptual design.
Sha Tin	Sports Centre, Community Hall cum Public Library in Area 14B, Sha Tin	ArchSD is preparing to appoint a consultant for preliminary design and site investigation of the project.
Tsuen Wan	Sports Centre between Tsuen Wan Park and Tsuen Wan Road	The project scope was endorsed by Tsuen Wan DC and LCSD has agreed with Mass Transit Railway Corporation Limited, as the agent for delivering the West Rail property developments, on the site boundary of the sports centre. We will continue to study in greater detail the technical feasibility of the project.
Tuen Mun	Indoor Recreation Centre in Area 14 (Siu Lun), Tuen Mun	LCSD, ArchSD and relevant departments are now working on the design of the project, and will consult the DFMC of Tuen Mun DC on the design of the project in due course.

(IV) Projects under review or preliminary planning

District	Project Title	Current land use of the reserved site	Present Status
(A) Partial development			
Southern	Replenishment of the Stanley Main Beach	■ Stanley Main Beach.	■ With the beach improvement works carried out by Civil Engineering and Development Department on the beach in early 2009, the condition of the beach is considered acceptable.
Islands	Kwun Yam Wan Beach Building, Cheung Chau	■ Private lot involved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Connected to the eastern end of Cheung Chau Tung Wan Beach, Kwun Yam Wan Beach has a rather low patronage. ■ Construction of the beach building on Kwun Yam Wan Beach would involve resumption of private land. Besides, the beach building at Tung Wan Beach was only renovated in October 2005. ■ Improvement measures on the Government Land at Kwun Yam Wan Beach will be implemented under the District Minor Work Programme. These will include the addition of a shelter, lighting and repaving. [Note: Works commenced in January 2011 for completion in March 2011.]
Tsuen Wan	Improvement to the Facilities in Approach Beach	■ The beach is currently closed.	■ According to data collected by Environmental Protection Department in the 2010 bathing season, the quality of the water near the seven closed beaches in Tsuen Wan meets the objective for bathing waters stipulated under the Water Pollution Control Ordinance. Improvements to the beach facilities are being planned in preparation for the re-opening of the beach in the 2011 bathing season.
(B) Under preliminary planning			
Sha Tin	Sports Centre in Area 24D, Sha Tin (formerly: Indoor Recreation Centre in Area 24D, Sha Tin)	■ Vacant Government land.	■ The Sha Tin DC has endorsed the proposed project scope and the technical feasibility study was approved in July 2010. ArchSD will appoint a consultant for the preliminary design of the project.

District	Project Title	Current land use of the reserved site	Present Status
Tai Po	Recreation Ground Area 33, Tai Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ STT carpark and government workshop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The proposed scope of this project is modified and the project is re-titled: "Development of a 11-a-side Soccer-cum-Rugby Pitch in Area 33, Tai Po". The Tai Po DC DFMC was consulted in November 2010, and supported the proposal. We are further examining the project scope before ArchSD proceeds with the technical feasibility study and the risk assessment. [Note: The Tai Po DC Agriculture, Fisheries, Commerce, Industries, Tourism and Recreation Affairs Committee was consulted in January 2011, and supported the proposal.]
	Golf Course in Shuen Wan Landfill, Tai Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Temporary golf driving range. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ We aim to invite a private developer to build a golf course at the restored landfill on a self-financing basis. There was good response to the Expression of Interest exercise completed in 2009 and tender preparation is in progress.
	Tai Po New Civic Centre [The site will be developed into a sports centre (including indoor heated swimming pool), a community hall cum football pitches]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Various uses, including a STT carpark, works area and Plover Cove Road Mini-soccer Pitch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tai Po DC DFMC supported both the relocation of the proposed Sports Centre from Area 33 to the Plover Cove Road site and the proposed development of a community hall and football pitches there. ■ LCSD plans to upgrade the facilities of the existing Tai Po Civic Centre. Tai Po DC DFMC discussed the issue in July 2009 and January 2010 and supported the upgrading proposal.
Tuen Mun	Recreation Ground Area 17 (Industrial City) Tuen Mun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The site (Site A) has been temporarily allocated to Highways Department until the end of 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Tuen Mun DC DFMC was consulted on the proposed scope of works of Site A, and supported the provision of an 11-a-side artificial turf football pitch. We are undertaking further planning works for the project. ■ In connection with the beautification of Tuen Mun River, the DFMC was consulted on the project scope of works of two adjoining areas in June and October 2009. The DFMC supported the proposed scope to provide an 11-a-side artificial turf football pitch.
Yuen Long	Kam Tin Pat Heung Sports Centre (formerly: Indoor Recreation Centre Kam Tin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vacant Government land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Upon approval of the proposed scope, ArchSD will examine the technical feasibility of the project to facilitate further planning.

District	Project Title	Current land use of the reserved site	Present Status
(C) Under review			
Wan Chai	New Tennis Centre cum Carpark at Moreton Terrace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subject site is zoned "O" on the Causeway Bay OZP No. S/H6/14 which is currently an existing venue i.e. Causeway Bay Sports Ground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have had initial discussions with the HK Tennis Association on the development of a new tennis centre at this location.
Sai Kung	Indoor Recreation Centre ("IRC") in Area 4, Sai Kung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reserved site is too small to accommodate a standard sports centre. Location of project site is being reviewed by the Planning Department ("PlanD"). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PlanD has identified a possible alternative site for the proposed IRC. The feasibility of the alternative site is subject to a traffic study being conducted by Transport Department, which is expected to be ready by mid January 2011.
Sha Tin	Indoor Recreation Centre in Area 103, Ma On Shan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STT car park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will take the project forward having regard to the priorities set by Sha Tin DC.
Yuen Long	Indoor Recreation Centre in Area 12, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the project site is being used as a WSD works area until September 2011. The other part is being used by a WSD contractor until August 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yuen Long DC has accorded priority to the project. We will consult Yuen Long DC on the project scope and take the project forward.
(D) Site not available			
Tai Po	Tai Mei Tuk Water Sports Centre Extension, Area 74, Tai Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporarily occupied by Tai Po Boat Club. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project site is temporarily occupied by the Tai Po Boat Club. The scope of development of the project will be reviewed after the relocation of Tai Po Boat Club is confirmed.
(E) Accorded low priority by the District Councils concerned			
Tai Po	Indoor Recreation Centre Area 6, Tai Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STT carpark. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tai Po DC has not accorded priority to the development of this project.
Yuen Long	Swimming Pool Complex Kam Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vacant private lots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of a swimming pool complex is no longer in line with the latest planning intention of the site after rezoning, which is for wetland reserve. The Yuen Long DC has not accorded priority to the development of this project.
	Sports Complex and District Open Space in Area 12, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly private lots with structures thereon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines, a sports ground should be provided for a population of 200,000 to 250,000. Yuen Long District has a population of 564,600 and has two sports grounds. There is no pressing need for another sports ground in the district. The Yuen Long DC has not accorded priority to the development of this project.

Appendix III

Usage of Sports Centres (Arena) in Past Five Years (from 2006 - 2010)

District	Average Usage Rate (%)				
	2006	2007	2008 [@]	2009	2010
Hong Kong					
Eastern	83%	85%	91%	89%	88%
Southern	65%	64%	74%	70%	69%
Central and Western	75%	78%	83%	81%	79%
Wan Chai	89%	85%	89%	88%	86%
Kowloon					
Yau Tsim Mong	78%	80%	84%	83%	82%
Sham Shui Po	71%	71%	81%	78%	78%
Kowloon City	73%	74%	79%	78%	76%
Wong Tai Sin	70%	72%	78%	76%	75%
Kwun Tong	69%	73%	79%	76%	75%
New Territories					
Islands	43%	44%	56%	49%	54%
Kwai Tsing	75%	78%	82%	81%	79%
Tsuen Wan	80%	80%	85%	83%	83%
Tuen Mun	73%	78%	82%	80%	79%
Yuen Long	82%	80%	81%	82%	82%
Sha Tin	85%	90%	93%	91%	87%
Tai Po	80%	82%	82%	83%	80%
North	81%	82%	86%	85%	82%
Sai Kung	79%	79%	84%	81%	81%
TOTAL	75%	77%	80%	79%	78%

Remarks

[@] The increase in usage in 2008 was due to the free use of leisure facilities from July to September 2008 under the “Free Admission Scheme”.

Usage of Sports Grounds in Past Five Years (from 2006 - 2010)

District	Average Usage Rate (%)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hong Kong					
Eastern	79%	91%	100%	100%	100%
Southern	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Wan Chai	91%	93%	91%	95%	90%
Kowloon					
Sham Shui Po	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kowloon City	100%	100%	100%	97%	100%
Wong Tai Sin	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kwun Tong	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
New Territories					
Islands	93%	92%	93%	93%	93%
Kwai Tsing	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tsuen Wan	98%	99%	99%	100%	100%
Tuen Mun	97%	98%	98%	98%	100%
Yuen Long	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sha Tin	92%	94%	93%	94%	98%
Tai Po	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
North	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sai Kung	86%	87%	86%	86%	91%
TOTAL	95%	96%	97%	98%	98%

Usage of Artificial Turf Soccer Pitches in Past Five Years (from 2006 - 2010)

District	Average Usage Rate (%)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hong Kong					
Eastern	93%	89%	85%	86%	83%
Southern *	-	67%	71%	74%	73%
Central and Western #	-	-	-	-	81%
Wan Chai	86%	75%	79%	74%	68%
Kowloon					
Yau Tsim Mong	85%	83%	84%	88%	88%
Kowloon City	88%	83%	82%	81%	78%
Wong Tai Sin	76%	76%	71%	70%	68%
Kwun Tong	82%	80%	78%	76%	77%
New Territories					
Islands	71%	74%	72%	76%	78%
Kwai Tsing ^	-	-	-	-	70%
Tuen Mun	61%	56%	54%	56%	57%
Sha Tin	72%	73%	72%	70%	71%
Tai Po	74%	75%	69%	69%	64%
North	86%	86%	83%	81%	80%
Sai Kung	60%	59%	61%	55%	56%
TOTAL @	77%	77%	75%	75%	73%

Remarks

- * The natural grass soccer pitch in Wong Chuk Hang Recreation Ground was converted into an artificial turf soccer pitch in 2006.
- # The artificial turf soccer pitch in Sun Yat Sen Memorial Park was open for the public use in November 2010.
- ^ The artificial turf soccer pitch in Tsing Yi Northeast Park was open for the public use in June 2010.
- @ There was a decrease in the overall usage of artificial turf soccer pitches in recent years as more artificial turf soccer pitches are provided (nine pitches) to meet the strong public demand. As a result of the much larger number of sessions available for hiring including those during non-peak hours, the overall average usage rate was decreased. Nevertheless, the usage rate of artificial turf soccer pitches at peak hours was about 95% in 2010 which reflected a strong public demand for such facilities, and the total used hours for the facility has increased steadily from 77 078 hours in 2009 to 84 094 hours in 2010.

Usage of Tennis Courts in Past Five Years (from 2006 - 2010)

District	Average Usage Rate (%)				
	2006	2007	2008 @	2009	2010
Hong Kong					
Eastern	72%	73%	81%	76%	74%
Southern	65%	67%	73%	77%	72%
Wan Chai	74%	74%	81%	79%	78%
Kowloon					
Yau Tsim Mong	48%	54%	67%	65%	63%
Sham Shui Po	45%	50%	65%	60%	57%
Kowloon City	50%	53%	62%	59%	61%
Wong Tai Sin	39%	43%	60%	57%	53%
Kwun Tong	38%	41%	59%	53%	53%
New Territories					
Islands	22%	18%	28%	22%	17%
Kwai Tsing	31%	35%	45%	44%	43%
Tsuen Wan	33%	35%	48%	47%	46%
Tuen Mun	25%	28%	48%	33%	36%
Yuen Long	34%	38%	55%	43%	44%
Sha Tin	41%	45%	55%	56%	57%
Tai Po	45%	47%	57%	57%	59%
North	39%	40%	53%	46%	47%
Sai Kung	43%	47%	63%	57%	54%
TOTAL	43%	51%	63%	58%	58%

Remarks

@ The increase in usage in 2008 was due to the free use of leisure facilities from July to September 2008 under the "Free Admission Scheme".

Source: Replies to initial written questions raised by Finance Committee Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2011-12

**Extract from the Administration's consultation paper on
"Should Hong Kong bid to host the 2023 Asian Games?"**

Breakdown of capital cost of sports projects implemented to support long-term development
of sport in Hong Kong

	\$ Billion
(a) Construction cost of the proposed Multi-purpose Stadium Complex at Kai Tak	19.70
(b) Construction cost of two new sports centres	4.73
(c) Construction cost of one new sports ground	1.62
(d) Construction cost of a redeveloped / reprovided tennis centre	3.30
(e) Original construction cost of three new sports centres before upgrading	<u>0.82</u>
Total	30.17 (in current price)

Source:

<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr09-10/chinese/panels/ha/papers/ha0921-cpprr201009-ec.pdf>

**Relevant papers on
Provision of sports facilities**

Committee	Date of meeting	Paper
Panel on Home Affairs	20.4.2001 (Item V)	Agenda Minutes
Panel on Home Affairs	12.6.2001 (Item VII)	Agenda Minutes
Panel on Home Affairs	23.5.2002 (Item IV)	Agenda Minutes
Panel on Home Affairs	9.12.2005 (Item IV)	Agenda Minutes
Panel on Home Affairs	8.12.2006 (Item V)	Agenda Minutes
Panel on Home Affairs	12.1.2007 (Item IV)	Agenda Minutes
Council Meeting	14.5.2008	Written Question
Panel on Home Affairs	21.9.2010 (Item I)	Agenda Minutes
Council Meeting	20.10.2010	Written Question
Panel on Home Affairs	20.10.2010 (Item I)	Agenda Minutes
Panel on Home Affairs	12.11.2010 (Item IV)	Agenda Minutes
Panel on Home Affairs	10.12.2010 (Item VI)	Agenda Minutes
Panel on Home Affairs	11.2.2011 (Item III)	Agenda