

TASK FORCE ON LAND SUPPLY

**MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES TO INCREASE OR EXPEDITE
LAND SUPPLY IN SHORT TO MEDIUM TERM**

PURPOSE

This paper provides members with relevant information on some miscellaneous, ongoing measures to increase or expedite land supply in the short to medium term, including -

- (a) better use of vacant school premises (VSPs);
- (b) better use of “Government, Institution or Community” (G/IC) sites;
- (c) better use of industrial buildings; and
- (d) streamlining development control procedures.

(A) Better Use of Vacant School Premises (VSP) sites

(i) Reviewing long-term development potential of VSP sites

2. Paying heed to the principle of optimising land resources, the Government has established a central clearing house mechanism to ensure that the VSPs would be optimised by putting them into suitable alternative long-term uses. Under this mechanism, if any VSP is confirmed by the Education Bureau (EDB) to be no longer required for school or other educational uses, EDB will inform the Planning Department (PlanD) and other relevant bureaux and departments (B/Ds). PlanD will then conduct reviews to consider the suitable alternative long-term uses for the concerned VSP sites, focusing on land use zonings such as G/IC, residential, commercial and other uses. In the process, PlanD takes into account various planning factors including the planning

intention for these sites and the surrounding land uses and environment, as well as comments from relevant B/Ds. Upon confirmation of the long-term uses of the VSP sites, PlanD will inform the managing departments concerned (e.g. Lands Department (LandsD) for sites on government land, and Housing Department (HD) for sites within the public housing estate) of the recommendation for their follow-up actions as appropriate.

3. Up till January 2018, PlanD has conducted three rounds of review and confirmed the long-term uses of 183 VSP sites under the central clearing house mechanism. More than 70% of these sites are less than 3,000 square metres each in area, and are located in relatively remote rural areas lacking transport and infrastructure facilities. Except the two VSPs which were taken back by EDB for education uses, PlanD's recommendations on the remaining 181 VSP sites can be categorized as follows-

- (a) 18 VSP sites are considered suitable for housing development, and 10 of them are recommended for public housing, whilst the other eight for private housing. Some of these sites have been, or are being, converted to housing¹ following completion of technical studies by B/Ds to ascertain the feasibility of such development. In some cases, rezoning, which usually take about a year for completion, may be required². As for those VSP sites located within larger public housing estates, their development will be considered comprehensively with the redevelopment of the concerned housing estate³;

¹ Amongst the 10 VSP sites recommended for public housing development, one (i.e. the HKSYC&IA Chan Lai So Chun Memorial School in Cheung Ching Estate) has already been completed into a subsidised housing estate, four under construction and five under study/planning. For the other eight VSP sites recommended for private housing development, two sites (i.e. the Peng Chau Chi Yan Public School (northern portion) and the King Tak Public School) were sold and the rest are either located on private land or are under planning studies.

² Taking the Peng Chau Chi Yan Public School and Kin Tak Public School in North District as examples, rezoning procedures took one to two years since they were recommended for housing development under the 2012 VSP review. The two sites were subsequently sold for private housing development in March 2014 and April 2015 respectively.

³ For example, for the two VSPs within the Pak Tin Estate, the Society of Boy's Centre – Hui Chung Sing Memorial School has been demolished and included in Pak Tin Phases 7 & 8 redevelopment for completion around end-2019, whereas the Mental Health Association of Hong Kong Pak Tin Children's Centre will be included in the Pak Tin Phases 12 & 13 redevelopment tentatively scheduled for completion around 2025/26.

- (b) 137 are recommended for long-term G/IC uses. They are located in relatively remote rural areas or local villages, or fall within the existing G/IC clusters or in the vicinity of high-density housing developments to provide spatial relief or support of G/IC facilities. As at end-September 2017, 46 of these sites have been allocated to relevant B/Ds, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or other parties for temporary (31 sites) or long-term (15 sites) G/IC uses;
- (c) 10 are recommended for village type development as they are mainly former village schools in the rural environment;
- (d) five VSP sites within “Green Belt” or “Conservation Area” zones and one VSP site not falling within the coverage of any statutory plan have been recommended for rural uses (e.g. nature reserve or agricultural use) in consideration of their remote location, the surrounding tranquil rural environment or their proximity to dense vegetation/country parks;
- (e) 10 VSP sites that fall under ongoing planning and engineering studies or land use reviews are subject to further study of their long-term land uses.

PlanD has uploaded the list of the reviewed VSP sites onto its official website⁴ to provide basic site information. The list has also been made available for inspection at PlanD’s Planning Enquiry Counters and circulated to the District Offices and District Social Welfare Offices. Information of these 183 VSP sites is set out at **Annex**.

(ii) Temporary uses of VSP sites

4. For the 56 VSPs located partly or wholly on private land, any development thereat is largely subject to private initiatives, taking into account the land use zonings as recommended by PlanD upon review. For VSPs on government land, the Government endeavours to facilitate their use or redevelopment in accordance with the land uses recommended.

5. For VSP sites pending implementation of their identified long-term development or where long-term plans are yet to be confirmed,

⁴ https://www.pland.gov.hk/pland_tc/access/pec/4.html

the relevant departments will identify and arrange temporary or short-term uses as appropriate. Amongst others, LandsD publishes details of the VSPs on-line⁵ for application by NGOs for community, institutional or non-profit making uses, normally on a short-term basis. As at 7 December 2017, 29 VSPs under the purview of LandsD are available for such applications, and the rest have been put to or are being considered for other uses. We have received views that the Government should provide more support, in terms of financial aid and facilitation services, to NGOs interested in utilising VSPs and other vacant government sites available for short term greening and community purposes. We are considering how the Government may provide further assistance.

(B) Better Use of G/IC sites

(i) Intensification and consolidation of existing facilities on G/IC sites

6. Given their nature, G/IC sites are usually of lower development intensity compared to development sites in their surroundings. Some opine that the utilisation of G/IC sites should be enhanced by increasing their development intensity (thereby increasing developable floor area) and/or consolidating various G/IC uses into the same site, so that the demand for more G/IC sites could be minimised, while some G/IC sites could be released for more beneficial uses upon consolidation.

7. Generally speaking, G/IC zones on outline zoning plans (OZPs) are designated to provide G/IC facilities serving the needs of local residents and/or the wider district, region or the territory. Most of the G/IC sites with low-to-medium rise developments serve as spatial and visual relief in the densely built-up areas, and many of these sites are located within wind or visual corridors which are essential to maintain good air ventilation and visual permeability to the subject areas. There may be scope for contemplating intensification of the development potential of these sites, subject to their function in helping to maintain a quality built environment not being seriously compromised⁶. Any

⁵ <http://www.map.gov.hk/gih3/index.jsp?tab=320&lg=tc>

⁶ In fact, as a majority of these G/IC sites are subject to building height restrictions, any building height exceeding that stipulated on OZPs to facilitate intensification of development potential would require planning permission from the Town Planning Board.

change to the existing development parameters have to be supported by various assessments confirming that the changes would not bring about adverse visual, air ventilation, traffic, environment and infrastructure capacity impacts to the surrounding areas.

8. There are suggestions that the Government should consider relocating or consolidating certain G/IC facilities⁷ on existing under-utilised sites in urban areas or other relatively prime locations, in order to release the land for housing or other uses. The above planning considerations aside, one must take into account the need for reprovisioning those G/IC facilities still actively in use to serve the needs of the community. As with finding suitable sites for housing, site search for reprovisioning existing G/IC facilities, particularly those with special location or operational requirements, is not necessarily easy or straightforward. The effectiveness of this suggestion in boosting land supply in the short to medium term may depend on the time required for identifying relocation sites, conducting feasibility studies and community engagement.

(ii) Facilitating optimisation of private sites for welfare uses

9. In order to encourage social welfare organisations to put their land to better use through in-situ expansion, redevelopment or new development, and to provide more diversified services in particular facilities for elderly and rehabilitation services which are in acute demand, the Labour and Welfare Bureau has put in place the “Special Scheme on Privately Owned Sites for Welfare Uses” (the Special Scheme). Under the Special Scheme, subject to providing a net increase in the provision of one or more than one needed services on sites under their ownership, participating NGOs may apply for the Lotteries Fund to fund the technical feasibility studies for their projects, and to pay for the construction costs and fitting-out costs. One-stop assistance on development matters, for example advice on optimising the development potential of their sites and assistance in the submission of planning applications, lease modifications or building plans, etc. is also made available to the NGOs.

10. So far, the Special Scheme has received support from 43 organisations with 63 preliminary proposals submitted. Based on the rough estimation of these organisations, if all projects could be

⁷ One such suggestion received by the Task Force is the relocation or consolidation of correctional institutions.

implemented smoothly, about 9 000 additional service places for the elderly and 8 000 additional rehabilitation service places can be generated. Whilst enhancing the utilisation of sites owned by NGOs may provide more welfare facilities to address the pressing need of society, there may be constraints in the site utilisation where the welfare facilities have specific location or operational requirements.

(iii) Strengthening inter-departmental co-ordination to facilitate “Single Site, Multiple Uses”

11. For public works projects planned and implemented by the Government, complementary public facilities will be placed in the same building as and when appropriate, with a view to optimising land use and facilitating access to these facilities by the public. In taking forward a multi-purpose building project with various G/IC uses, apart from ensuring the compatibility of various uses, there are issues relating to project timing, funding arrangements and management and maintenance responsibilities which cut across B/Ds. There are often interface issues, e.g. the project timeline of one departmental user may not dovetail with that of another; and the need to agree on share of management responsibilities. In order to facilitate the consolidation and provide more G/IC facilities in a land-efficient manner, as announced in the Policy Agenda in October 2017, the Development Bureau (DEVB) together with other B/Ds are considering ways to strengthen the existing mechanism of co-ordinating the planning of multi-purpose GIC projects within the Government, with a view to facilitating the implementation on a fuller scale of a model of “single site, multiple use” multi-storey developments .

(C) Better Use of Industrial Buildings

12. Optimising the use of industrial buildings and our industrial sites is among the strategies adopted by Government to release space in developable land for more efficient uses. Arising from previous Area Assessments of Industrial Land in the Territory, 260 hectares (ha) of land in industrial sites have been rezoned since 2001 to uses in higher demand in the community. These included 179 ha of land rezoned into business use, 18 ha into residential use, 12 ha into “Comprehensive Development Area” zone and 51 ha into community, open space and other uses. In addition, the special revitalisation scheme for industrial buildings running in 2010-16 resulted in 99 approved cases for wholesale conversion and 14 for redevelopment so far, altogether providing a total of about 1 860 000

square metres of converted or new floor area for non-industrial uses (such as hotels, offices and residential development) upon completion of works⁸. The consequential changes achieved through rezoning and revitalisation, though not necessarily bring about a major net gain in land supply, can enhance land use efficiency across the territory and put existing land resources into alternative uses that better meet current needs of the economy and the community.

13. In reviewing the policy for revitalising industrial buildings, we wish to see how we may inject further impetus to facilitate redevelopment and wholesale conversion of industrial buildings to improve their safety conditions and help achieve urban rejuvenation. We wish to facilitate the gainful uses of the defunct industrial gross floor area for supporting non-industrial uses in a safe and proper manner. We are also mindful of the fact that redevelopment/conversion may have the unintended effect of displacing some of those non-industrial operations which are now operating from industrial premises in contravention of the leases and relevant laws. In view of these considerations, the current directions for the aforesaid policy review spearheaded by DEVB are as follows –

- (a) examine the room for offering incentives to encourage owners of industrial buildings to pursue redevelopment plans or wholesale conversion, in exchange of the provision of a portion of operating space on the future redeveloped/converted buildings for emerging economic sectors with development potential (e.g. cultural, arts and creative industries);
- (b) examine measures to facilitate the partial conversion of industrial buildings (particularly lower floors) for certain non-industrial purposes without compromising fire safety;
- (c) review the definition and coverage of “industrial” and “godown” uses in land leases;
- (d) where the uses cannot fit into the definition for the user permitted under the lease and applications for waivers are required, consider widening the scope of policy support for waiving the fees chargeable; and

⁸ Statistics as at 31 December 2017. Cases which were withdrawn or terminated after approval have been excluded.

- (e) examine how to encourage and facilitate owners of industrial buildings with fragmented ownership to assemble titles or pull together efforts to pursue redevelopment/conversion works.

We aim to complete the review by mid-2018.

(D) Reviewing and Streamlining Development Control Procedures

14. At present, PlanD, LandsD and the Buildings Department (BD) act in different capacities and exercise powers under the planning, land administration and building control regimes respectively for processing applications for private developments. The three departments have been working closely with stakeholders to facilitate the development process. Details are set out in ensuing paragraphs.

Planning

15. Town Planning is in the upstream of the land supply and development process. The plan-making and planning application procedures are subject to tight statutory time limits under the Town Planning Ordinance (TPO) (Cap. 131), namely 11 months for approval of draft plans⁹ with a further extension of six months if the Chief Executive (CE) allows, three months for consideration of planning application for amendment of plan and two months for planning application for planning permission. The Government has been constantly reviewing the town planning process with a view to enhancing and streamlining the planning procedures. Section 16A has been provided in the TPO to exempt Class A amendments from further planning application while Class B amendments can be processed by delegated authority within six weeks. PlanD is refining the schedule of “Class A” and “Class B” amendments to make it more encompassing and user-friendly. Other measures have also been adopted over the years to streamline the planning process, including facilitating understanding of the planning process and practice by publishing clear standards and guidelines and Practice Notes for Professional Persons, and providing guidance on submission of planning application as well as follow-up work after obtaining planning permission.

⁹ It includes publication of the draft plan for representations, publication of representations for comments, hearing of representations and comments, publication of proposed amendment(s) to the draft plan, hearing of further representations where appropriate and submission of the draft plan to the Chief Executive in Council.

Lands

16. LandsD acts as the land agent of the Government in the capacity of a private landlord in scrutinising building plan submissions to ensure compliance with all the special conditions and requirements stipulated in the Lease. To facilitate the development process, LandsD has from time to time been looking at ways to improve and streamline the work arrangement. Guides on building plan submissions and specific aspects, such as gross floor area accountability and design, disposition and heights restriction under the lease conditions have been conveyed to the industry through the issue of Practice Notes and the regular discussion forum with the industry.

Buildings

17. As far as building control regime is concerned, BD has been working in partnership with building professionals to provide as far as possible facilitation in the building plan approval process. For example, BD has issued practice notes and circular letters as guidance to practitioners and set up various communication platforms with industry stakeholders, such as the Buildings Sub-Committee, Authorized Person, Registered Structural Engineer and Registered Geotechnical Engineer Committee (APSEC) and the APSEC Discussion Form, as well as the Technical Committees on various codes of practice. Through these forums, the process of building plan approval is streamlined and standards and requirements updated.

Steering Group on Streamlining Development Control

18. That said, the Government recognises that given their different objectives and loci and the evolution of the three regimes over the years, there may be further rooms to consolidate and rationalise the standards and definitions adopted by PlanD, LandsD and BD in scrutinising development projects such that the approval process can be streamlined without prejudicing the relevant statutory procedures and technical requirements. The CE announced in her Policy Address in October 2017 that a steering group would be set up under the DEVB to look into the matter.

19. To take forward the initiative, DEVB have been taking stock of the views and suggestions received from stakeholders over the years with regard to the development approval process. As the next step, we will,

under the auspices of the Steering Group on Streamlining Development Control convened by the DEVB and with representatives from the three departments as members, draw up proposals to streamline or improve the existing development control regime. It is envisaged that the proposals would take the following broad directions –

(a) intra-departmental measures, which would include –

- simplification of submission requirements;
- removal of duplicate control under lease if already covered by the planning and/or building regimes;
- enhancement of transparency and certainty about the processing and the lead time required;
- tapping into the support provided by professionals in the market, e.g. greater use of self-certification

(b) inter-departmental measures, which would include –

- alignment of technical definitions and approval standards adopted under the planning, lands and/or building control regimes;
- consolidation of overlapping approval procedures amongst departments, including the delegation/entrustment of specific work processes by one department to another.

We shall actively engage stakeholders when we draw up the proposals by batches. We shall promulgate the streamlined arrangements through the issuing of joint practice notes or revising codes as and when they are ready.

ADVICE SOUGHT

20. Members are invited to note and offer comments on the above.

Development Bureau
February 2018

Annex

**Vacant School Premises (VSP) Sites Reviewed
under the Central Clearing House Mechanism**

(I) Overview (by proposed long-term use)(as at September 2017)

Recommended for Government, Institution or Community (G/IC) use	137¹
Already allocated for temporary G/IC use	31
Already allocated for long term G/IC use	15
Partly/ wholly on private land	42
Others ²	60
Recommended for residential use	18
Recommended for public housing development	10
<i>Completed</i>	<i>(4)</i>
<i>Under construction</i>	<i>(1)</i>
<i>Under study</i>	<i>(5)</i>
Recommended for private housing development	8
<i>Sold</i>	<i>(2)</i>
<i>Partly/ wholly on private land or under study</i>	<i>(6)</i>
Recommended for village type development	10
Recommended for rural use	6
Sites taken back by the Education Bureau for educational purpose	2
Subject to study/review	10
Total	183

Remarks:

¹ Figures may not add up as the categories overlap. 11 VSP sites allocated for temporary (one site) or long term G/IC uses (10 sites) involve both government and private land; only the government land portion was allocated.

² Including sites available for application for short-term uses, sites with valid applications received and under processing, sites affected by potential slope problem, etc.; excluding sites in the above categories.

(II) Overview (by Districts)

District	No. of VSP Sites
Central and Western	2
Eastern	1
Southern	3
Wan Chai	2
Kowloon City	1
Kwun Tong	2
Sham Shui Po	3
Yau Tsim Mong	1
Wong Tai Sin	2
Islands	13
Kwai Tsing	6
North	35
Sai Kung	10
Sha Tin	12
Tai Po	26
Tsuen Wan	4
Tuen Mun	10
Yuen Long	50
Total	183

(III) List of VSP Sites (Reviewed up to January 2018)

	District	Former School Name	Recommended Long-term Use
1.	Central and Western	Hong Kong Academy	Residential use
2.	Central and Western	TWGHs Lee Sai Chow Memorial Primary School	Already proposed for G/IC uses
3.	Eastern	TWGHs & LKWFSL Mrs. Fung Yiu Hing Memorial Primary School	Residential use
4.	Southern	Man Sun School	Already proposed for G/IC uses
5.	Southern	Po Leung Kuk Wai Yin College	Post-Secondary education use
6.	Southern	SKH Stanley Village Primary School	Retained for G/IC uses
7.	Wan Chai	Hong Kong Sam Yuk Secondary School	Residential Institution
8.	Wan Chai	Confucian Society Victoria English Primary School	Tai Hang Fire Dragon Heritage Centre
9.	Kowloon City	New Method College	Retained for G/IC uses
10.	Kwun Tong	Hoi Bun School	Retained for G/IC uses
11.	Kwun Tong	Conservative Baptist Lui Ming Choi Primary School	Retained for G/IC uses
12.	Sham Shui Po	Mental Health Association of Hong Kong Pak Tin Children's Centre	Residential use
13.	Sham Shui Po	Society of Boys' Centre – Hui Chung Sing Memorial School	Residential use
14.	Sham Shui Po	Sam Shui Natives Association Tong Yun Kai School	Government Offices
15.	Yau Tsim Mong	Ex-Portuguese Community School	Retained for G/IC uses
16.	Wong Tai Sin	SKH Kei Sum Primary School	Residential use
17.	Wong Tai Sin	Chi Tak Public School	Already proposed for G/IC uses
18.	Islands	Peng Chau Chi Yan Public School	North: Residential use

			South: Retained for G/IC uses
19.	Islands	Fan Lau Primary School	Village type development
20.	Islands	Cheung Chau Fisheries Joint Association Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
21.	Islands	Cheung Sha Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
22.	Islands	Lo So Shing School	Retained for G/IC uses
23.	Islands	Peng Chau Nim Shue Wan Shu Chun Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
24.	Islands	Sha Lo Wan School	Retained for G/IC uses
25.	Islands	Tai O Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
26.	Islands	Tung Chung Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
27.	Islands	Wing Chor School	Retained for G/IC uses
28.	Islands	San Tau School	Retained for G/IC uses
29.	Islands	Vacant ex-school at Yi O San Tsuen	Suitable for rural uses
30.	Islands	NTHYK Southern District Secondary School	Subject to study/review
31.	Kwai Tsing	HKSYC&IA Chan Lai So Chun Memorial School	Residential use
32.	Kwai Tsing	Mu Kuang Lai King Primary School	Residential use
33.	Kwai Tsing	HKCSC Association Cheung Chi Cheong Memorial Primary School at Cheung Ching Estate	Residential use
34.	Kwai Tsing	Shek Lei Catholic Primary School	Residential use
35.	Kwai Tsing	Tsing Yi Public School (Cheung Hong)	Already proposed for G/IC uses
36.	Kwai Tsing	Cheung Hang Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
37.	North	Kin Tak Public School	Residential use
38.	North	Luen Wo Market Public School	Village type development
39.	North	Alliance Primary School (Sheung Shui)	Already proposed for G/IC uses

40.	North	Lo Wu Public School	Already proposed for G/IC uses
41.	North	Sha Tau Kok Public School	Already proposed for G/IC uses
42.	North	SSSWH Fertilizers & Rice Dealers Association Public School	Already proposed for G/IC uses
43.	North	Tung Hing School	Already proposed for G/IC uses
44.	North	Siu Ying Public School	Lai Chi Wo Ecological Education Centre
45.	North	Bok Man School	Retained for G/IC uses
46.	North	Kai Choi School	Retained for G/IC uses
47.	North	Kat O School	Retained for G/IC uses
48.	North	King Sau School	Retained for G/IC uses
49.	North	Kwan Ah School	Retained for G/IC uses
50.	North	Kwan Tei Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
51.	North	Lung Kai Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
52.	North	Lung Shan School	Retained for G/IC uses
53.	North	Sam Wo Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
54.	North	Tan Chuk Hang Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
55.	North	Tsung Him School	Retained for G/IC uses
56.	North	Wo Him School	Retained for G/IC uses
57.	North	FMO Ap Chau Primary School	Retained for G/IC uses
58.	North	Kong Leng School	Retained for G/IC uses
59.	North	Kwok Kwan Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
60.	North	Luk Keng Nam Chung Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
61.	North	Man Wo Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
62.	North	Sai Lau Kong FMO School	Retained for G/IC uses
63.	North	Sam Shing School	Retained for G/IC uses
64.	North	Tai Wah Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
65.	North	Tsiu Keng Public School	Retained for G/IC uses

66.	North	Luk Keng Public School	Suitable for rural uses
67.	North	Ho Kai School	Subject to study/review
68.	North	Kwu Tung Public Oi Wah School	Subject to study/review
69.	North	Ping Yeung Public School	Subject to study/review
70.	North	Wah Shan Public School	Subject to study/review
71.	North	Sing Ping School	Subject to study/review
72.	Sai Kung	Clearwater Bay Central Primary School (Sheung Yeung)	Residential use
73.	Sai Kung	Sai Kung FMO Primary School (Tui Min Hoi)	Already proposed for G/IC uses
74.	Sai Kung	Leung Shuen Bay Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
75.	Sai Kung	Sai Kung Central Primary School	Retained for G/IC uses
76.	Sai Kung	Tsing Boor School	Retained for G/IC uses
77.	Sai Kung	Lap Tak School (Tseung Kwan O Upper Village)	Retained for G/IC uses
78.	Sai Kung	Nam Sun Public Primary School (Po Toi O)	Retained for G/IC uses
79.	Sai Kung	Tai Mong Tsai Yan Yee Road Village School	Retained for G/IC uses
80.	Sai Kung	Wan Kwong School	Retained for G/IC uses
81.	Sai Kung	Sui Ying School (Tai Wan Village)	Suitable for rural uses
82.	Sha Tin	Tai Wai Public School	Village type development
83.	Sha Tin	Lai Man School (Tai Shui Hang Village)	Village type development
84.	Sha Tin	Pai Tau School	Village type development
85.	Sha Tin	Yuk Man School (Mui Tsz Lam Village)	Village type development
86.	Sha Tin	Sir Ellis Kadoorie Secondary School (Shatin)	Already proposed for G/IC uses
87.	Sha Tin	FDBWA Mrs. Fung Ping Shan Primary School	Post-Secondary education use

88.	Sha Tin	Fo Tan Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
89.	Sha Tin	Man Ching Primary School	Retained for G/IC uses
90.	Sha Tin	Tin Sam Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
91.	Sha Tin	Ying Yin School	Retained for G/IC uses
92.	Sha Tin	Chap Yin School (Kwun Yam Shan Village)	Suitable for rural uses
93.	Sha Tin	Tak Wah School	Suitable for rural uses
94.	Tai Po	Ko Lau Wan Fishermen's School	Village type development
95.	Tai Po	Tai Po Tung Koon School	Village type development
96.	Tai Po	CCC Kei Ching Primary School	Already proposed for G/IC uses
97.	Tai Po	Tai Po Government Secondary School	Already proposed for G/IC uses
98.	Tai Po	Shu Yan School	Sitting-out area
99.	Tai Po	FMO Sam Mun Tsai New Village Primary School	Retained for G/IC uses
100.	Tai Po	Kai Chi School	Retained for G/IC uses
101.	Tai Po	King Lam School	Retained for G/IC uses
102.	Tai Po	Lam Tsuen Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
103.	Tai Po	Luk Heung San Tsuen Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
104.	Tai Po	Ming Tak School	Retained for G/IC uses
105.	Tai Po	Pun Chung Public Primary School	Retained for G/IC uses
106.	Tai Po	Shing Ming School	Retained for G/IC uses
107.	Tai Po	Sung Tak School	Retained for G/IC uses
108.	Tai Po	Tai Hang Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
109.	Tai Po	Tai Po Normal School Memorial School	Retained for G/IC uses
110.	Tai Po	Yat Sun School	Retained for G/IC uses
111.	Tai Po	Yuk Yin School	Retained for G/IC uses
112.	Tai Po	FMO Tai Po Primary School	Retained for G/IC uses

113.	Tai Po	Lam Tsuen Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
114.	Tai Po	Lin Hoi School	Retained for G/IC uses
115.	Tai Po	Man Ming School	Retained for G/IC uses
116.	Tai Po	Shuen Wan Eu Tong Sen School	Retained for G/IC uses
117.	Tai Po	Wun Yiu Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
118.	Tai Po	Confucian Sam Lok Chow Mud Wai School	EDB has already taken back this VSP
119.	Tai Po	Ex-Tai Po Government Primary School	EDB has already taken back this VSP
120.	Tsuen Wan	Fong Yuen School	Already proposed for G/IC uses
121.	Tsuen Wan	Kwai Chung Public School	Already proposed for G/IC uses
122.	Tsuen Wan	Koon Man School	Retained for G/IC uses
123.	Tsuen Wan	Sam Tsuen Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
124.	Tuen Mun	Hong Kong Christian Service Pui Oi School	Residential use
125.	Tuen Mun	CCC Kei Leung Primary School	Already proposed for G/IC uses
126.	Tuen Mun	Buddhist Lau Tin Sang Primary School	Already proposed for G/IC uses
127.	Tuen Mun	Tai Lam Chung Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
128.	Tuen Mun	Tuen Mun School	Retained for G/IC uses
129.	Tuen Mun	Castle Peak Buddhist School	Retained for G/IC uses
130.	Tuen Mun	Kiu Saw Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
131.	Tuen Mun	Tin Fu Tsuen School	Suitable for rural uses
132.	Tuen Mun	Lam Tei Gospel School	Subject to study/review
133.	Tuen Mun	St. Simon's Primary School	Subject to study/review
134.	Yuen Long	Ling Man School	Residential use
135.	Yuen Long	Shung Ching School	Residential use
136.	Yuen Long	Wai Kwan Primary School	Residential use
137.	Yuen Long	Pak U Middle School	Residential use

138.	Yuen Long	Tai Shing Public School	Residential use
139.	Yuen Long	Hoi Ming School	Village type development
140.	Yuen Long	Wang Chau Public Primary School	Village type development
141.	Yuen Long	Tat Tak School	Already proposed for G/IC uses
142.	Yuen Long	The Church of Christ in China Chun Kwong Primary School (Formerly known as Chung Sing School)	Already proposed for G/IC uses
143.	Yuen Long	Pok Wai Public School	Already proposed for G/IC uses
144.	Yuen Long	Shing Tak Primary School	Community centre
145.	Yuen Long	Ho Ming Primary School (sponsored by Sik Sik Yuen)	Already proposed for G/IC uses
146.	Yuen Long	Infinito College	Already proposed for G/IC uses
147.	Yuen Long	Lau Fau Shan Public Primary School	Rest garden
148.	Yuen Long	Wing Hing School	Open space
149.	Yuen Long	Chi Ching School	Retained for G/IC uses
150.	Yuen Long	Ha Pak Nei Tsuen Public Primary School	Retained for G/IC uses
151.	Yuen Long	Ha Tsuen Heung Pak Nai Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
152.	Yuen Long	Koon Ying School	Retained for G/IC uses
153.	Yuen Long	Luen Kwong Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
154.	Yuen Long	Ng Wo Public Primary School	Retained for G/IC uses
155.	Yuen Long	Pui Tak School	Retained for G/IC uses
156.	Yuen Long	Sha Kong Public Luen Yick School	Retained for G/IC uses
157.	Yuen Long	Shung Tak Catholic Primary School	Retained for G/IC uses
158.	Yuen Long	Shung Yee School	Retained for G/IC uses
159.	Yuen Long	Wa Fung School	Retained for G/IC uses

160.	Yuen Long	Wing On School	Retained for G/IC uses
161.	Yuen Long	Yan Hing School	Retained for G/IC uses
162.	Yuen Long	Yuen Kong Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
163.	Yuen Long	Yuk Ying School	Retained for G/IC uses
164.	Yuen Long	Chick Kwai Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
165.	Yuen Long	Chuk Hing Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
166.	Yuen Long	Hing Sam School	Retained for G/IC uses
167.	Yuen Long	Hip Yee Primary School	Retained for G/IC uses
168.	Yuen Long	Kai Tak School	Retained for G/IC uses
169.	Yuen Long	Kam Chuen School	Retained for G/IC uses
170.	Yuen Long	Kam Yan School	Retained for G/IC uses
171.	Yuen Long	Man Kei Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
172.	Yuen Long	Sheung Che Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
173.	Yuen Long	Siu Hum Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
174.	Yuen Long	Sung En Primary School	Retained for G/IC uses
175.	Yuen Long	Tai On Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
176.	Yuen Long	Tai Sang Wai Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
177.	Yuen Long	Ting Sze School	Retained for G/IC uses
178.	Yuen Long	Wang Toi Shan Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
179.	Yuen Long	Yau Tam Mei Primary School	Retained for G/IC uses
180.	Yuen Long	Ying Yin Catholic Primary School	Retained for G/IC uses
181.	Yuen Long	Shek Wu Public School	Retained for G/IC uses
182.	Yuen Long	Yau Kung School	Subject to study/review
183.	Yuen Long	Yuen Long Small Traders New Village Public School	Subject to study/review