

COMMUNITY PLANNING COMMITTEE (CPC)

社區規劃委員會 Introduction of CPC

“提高公眾對規劃專業的理解，亦使專業規劃師更了解社區”
“To raise mutual understanding between public towards planning profession and vice versa”

社區規劃委員會 (CPC) 是香港規劃師學會轄下的委員會。委員會成立目的是為提高公眾對規劃專業的理解，亦使專業規劃師更了解社區；充當社會各階層，特別是弱勢社群 與政府之間的橋樑，使他們所關注的規劃議題帶到政府決策層中，尤其是那些無法明確表達其需求的人士。CPC的規劃師通過社區規劃工作坊/研討會，不同的專業會議來協助社區中各持分者溝通，並與社區合作製定解決城市發展問題的實際方案。我們亦會舉辦不同的宣傳活動提高公眾對社區規劃的認識並提倡規劃中的社區因素，與土地使用和規劃同等重要。

Community Planning Committee (CPC) is one of the committees under HKIP. The establishment of it is to raise mutual understanding between the public towards planning profession and vice versa; to act as a bridge between the less privileged sectors of the community and the Government, enabling concerns from them to be leveraged to governing authorities, particularly those who are less able to articulate their needs. Planners in CPC also assist to communicate with various stakeholders in the community via community planning workshops, attending meetings with different professions, and to collaborate with the community to prepare practical plans to solve certain urban development issues. We also conduct outreach activities to raise public awareness that the social aspect of planning is equally important to land use and physical planning.



社區規劃的重要性 Importance of community planning

1. 以當區社區使用者的需要出發，可以令將來的規劃更貼合他們的需要。有民意作基礎，貼近大眾需要的規劃更容易獲得公眾支持，從而減少制定／推廣政策時的阻力，甚至能省卻處理衝突的時間。
Better achieve users’ needs with a stress on thinking from users’ perspectives. As democracy forms the foundation of the decision, this could help gain wider public support and reduce public resistance in the policy-making process. The time spent on resolving conflicts could be reduced.
2. 每個社區都有其獨特性，許多資訊並不能單靠第二手資料搜集就可以獲得。在地的居民，加上使用者的參與好讓他們貢獻自己對社區的認識，亦令資料搜集及規劃工作更臻完善，更能因地制宜。
Contribute to local knowledge, which is more tailored to the local conditions, and supplement local planning work, as every community is unique and some information could not be obtained by second-hand data collection.
3. 公眾能更理解城市規劃理念，凝聚共識，達致教育公眾之目的。
Increase public understanding towards the concept of town planning and public awareness, thus achieving the aim of public education.
4. 廣納不同人士的觀點和力量，或能得到更全面的結果和建議。
Consider views of different people, which could possibly result in a more comprehensive conclusion and recommendations.
5. 增加對社區的歸屬感。
Create a sense of community.
6. 建立參與者的信心、能力及技能，使他們能共同解決問題，有助增強當地社區的能力。
Build local people’s confidence, capabilities and skills which enables them to tackle challenges together. This helps empower the local community.

社區規劃示例 Examples of Community Planning

1. 兒童留聲台第二期 – 葵芳篇 及 石籬篇 Principles of community planning

介紹 Introduction

兒童留聲台是由國際培幼會主辦，旨在讓當區兒童探索 and 了解自己社區的現況和問題，並嘗試提出充滿創意的解決辦法，建議以改善社區設施，特別是公園設計，在該地區旨在與當區兒童探索葵芳社區設施現況、問題及解決方法。兒童更將自己的見解化成圖畫及模型，並與專業人士整合自己的見解，期望兒童的意見能真正在社區裡實現。

The programme was organised by Plan International Hong Kong (Plan International), aiming to engage the children to explore and understand the existing conditions and issues of their neighbourhoods, and try to suggest creative ideas to improve the community facilities, in particular park design, in the area.

How did we, as town planners, involved:

The four-staged programme began with recruitment of children participants who later became “Junior Community Officers”, then next stage was formation and operation of the children community concern group which allowed to child to brainstorm and ideate the playground they would like to have, followed by the third stage, child-led issue identification, where we joined in the programme. After the ideas of children were consolidated, the children would move on to stage four, child-led advocacy through presenting and sharing their ideas with the district councillors, other influential organisations and the general public.

In stage 3 programme, the children firstly understood the views of different stakeholders through a range of activities, including walking tours. In the workshops which we involved, general urban planning principles were shared with children in an easy-to-understand way. The planning knowledge could let the children to review the community issues more comprehensively which is desirable for them to further develop their preliminary ideas into solid ones. Exchange of views between the children, urban planners and social workers was able to facilitate the participants to obtain a more all-rounded understanding on the community issues and to have a synergetic effect on creating solutions to the observed problems.

The kids then fabricated their confirmed ideas with Lego Blocks, which were then digitalised and put on a virtual reality (VR) map. The users could use VR headsets to ‘visit’ and appreciate the work. The integration of real model and VR technology had considerably uplifted the interestingness and user-friendliness of conveying the planning ideas which are often abstract.

結果 Results

A city for all should be built by all. Different stakeholders in the community, including the children, have their views on how an ideal city should be. The voices of different stakeholders, including the children, should be respected and heard regardless of their backgrounds. With constructive discussions and exchange of ideas, the ideas from different stakeholders could contribute to make our city more liveable for all, inclusive and vibrant.

The key of knowledge transfer lies in effective communication to ensure the audience is able to understand the abstract concepts, then applying the knowledge when developing their proposals. While illustrating the planning concepts to the children, simple language and numerous daily examples were adopted, and jargon was avoided when. Through active discussion and interactive workshops, the children eventually polished their proposed solutions on identified community issues by taking the newly learnt planning concepts into consideration, and transformed their ideas into creative yet feasible proposals.

In the press conference cum sharing session, the children presented their proposals to the guests, including district councillors, the general public and reporters with support of the creative Lego model and VR map. The children also obtained positive feedbacks and suggestions from the guests with diverse backgrounds, enriching their ideas and more importantly, empowering them to actively voice out their views and contribute to the community.

什麼是社區規劃？ What is Community Planning?

“社區規劃是通過溝通、協商、參與和整合社會和自然環境。社區規劃並不是獨立的過程，而是與其他社區事宜有相互關聯的。”

“Community planning integrates social and physical environments through communication, negotiation and participation. Community planning is not an independent process but is interrelated with other community issues.” - Phil Heywood (2011)

社區規劃是一個由下而上的過程，藉著各種的溝通及互動方式，連結規劃議題上不同的持份者。社區參與是社區規劃重要的一環，除了加深不同持份者對社區之認識，亦讓各持份者能認知和理解大家的出發點和意見，建立同理心和共議的空間。規劃的議題涵蓋甚寬，討論分析往往只從個別土地用途或發展出發，再從區域性規劃層面考量是否與周邊相容，因此局限了規劃過程，只著眼於能夠量化的課題上，而忽視了用途或發展所帶來的在地影響，例如生活形態、行為及社區凝聚等。社區規劃正正是倡議以社區為本，從社區角度出發，希望以在地的平台讓本地居民、公眾人士及社區團體等與社區有關連的人，透過積極的參與過程，共同構思出一些有關社區生活的決定。

Community planning is a bottom-up process which involves different interest groups and stakeholders through various means of communication and interactions. Public participation is one of the essential elements in community planning which not only increases stakeholders’ understanding of the local community, but also offers opportunities for participants to understand one another, build empathy and reach consensus. Discussion and analysis in the traditional planning process, very often, only covers land use and its compatibility with the surrounding area. It is limited to quantitative considerations and fails to consider local social impacts, such as lifestyle, behaviour and community cohesion. Community planning, in contrast, focuses on a community-based approach to respond to local problems and challenges. It provides a platform which allows anyone in the community, including local residents, public and community organisations, to actively collaborate and participate in the decision-making process.



社區規劃的原則 Principles of community planning

1. 信任 Trust
信任對於與持份者建立良好關係十分重要。當我們主動嘗試信任別人時，會更容易建立互信。互信建基於資訊互通和坦承對項目分享的不同期望／目標。
Trust is crucial to build relationships with stakeholders and interest groups. Start trusting others and generally it will be reciprocated. Being open about information and straightforward on different agendas are fundamentals to build trust.
2. 促進性 Facilitative
社區規劃的過程與成果同等重要。在整個規劃過程中應該營造一個共享意見、觀點、經驗和專業知識的氛圍以達致共同的目標。在集思廣益、尋找解決方案、以及制訂和實施計劃時應當持平。
The process is as important as the product in community planning. An environment to share ideas, opinions, experiences and expertise to achieve a common goal should be nurtured throughout the planning process. A neutral stance should be maintained to brainstorm options, identify viable solutions and develop and implement action plans.
3. 務實的遠見 Visionary yet realistic
提高期望有助取得進展和完成目標，但烏托邦式的願景容易換來挫敗和沮喪。在定立大膽及前瞻性的目標與實際情況之間需要取得適度的平衡。在規劃過程中，抱樂觀態度，但作最壞的打算，並設定合理的期望。
Raising expectations aids progress and achieving goals but dwelling entirely on the utopian could be frustrating. A balance between setting bold and visionary goals, and being realistic about the practical options available should be stroke. As the saying goes: “Hope for the best, prepare for the worst, and be unsurprised by anything in between”.
4. 包容 Inclusive
不同背景的持份者應儘早被邀請參與其中，同時亦應在最大程度上尊重及理解當區/地的文化、背景和知識。持份者間的互相理解可令規劃的過程更順暢。
All main stakeholders irrespective of their background should be involved as early as possible while efforts on respecting and understanding the local culture, context and knowledge should also be made as much as possible. The appreciation of diverse backgrounds can better facilitate an efficient shared control over the planning process.

