

2.「健康空氣社區」試驗計劃 “Clean Air Neighbourhood” Pilot Scheme

由健康空氣行動、香港規劃師學會社區規劃委員會及中華基督教會譚李麗芬紀念中學(下稱「學校」)合辦的「健康空氣社區」試驗計劃(下稱「試驗計劃」),在2018年12月至2019年3月期間,試行以社區為本的參與模式,為社區建立一個可持續平台,以監察、適應和減輕空氣污染對健康的影響。

鄰近屯門公路和屯門河的學校及其周邊地區被選為試驗計劃的研究範圍。屯門公路和屯門河分別被指是空氣污染和臭味的潛在源頭。在試驗計劃中,小組探討如何降低街道空氣污染物的強度,縮短行人的出行時間,以及降低使用嚴重空氣污染街道的頻率。

The “Clean Air Neighbourhood” Pilot Scheme (the Pilot Scheme) was initiated by Clean Air Network (CAN) in collaboration with the CPC of HKIP and the Church of Christ in China Tam Lee Lai Fun Memorial Secondary School (the School), in the period from December 2018 to March 2019, to experiment and testify the feasibility and effectiveness of a community-based engagement approach, which aims to foster a platform for community to continue their efforts to monitor, adapt and mitigate the health impact of air pollution.

The School and its surrounding area were selected as the study area of the Pilot Scheme, which are in close proximity to Tuen Mun Highway and Tuen Mun River. The highway and the river were identified as potential sources of air pollution and noxious smell respectively. In the Pilot Scheme, the team explored ways to lower the intensity of air pollutants in street level, shorten pedestrians’ travel time and lower their frequency of using streets with severe air pollution problems.

視像化及解讀 Visualize and Generate Insights

在地理信息系統的幫助下,社區規劃委員會成員分析了數據,並通過圖表和插圖向參加者展示了調查結果,以有趣易明的方式表達數據,幫助學生和長者了解複雜的規劃及空間訊息。實際上,視像化是發展社區為本的解決方案的關鍵步驟,因為它影響參加者對問題的理解,更左右了之後小組討論方向,以及由此產生的解決方案。因此,社區規劃委員會成員和健康空氣行動緊密合作,準備相關的物資,以確保小組發掘到的關鍵信息,能以類似的方式傳遞給參加者解讀。

With the aid of Geo-information System (GIS), CPC members had analyzed the data and presented the findings to the participant with charts and illustration drawings in order to help the students and the elderly digest the complex planning implications and spatial meanings of the data in an interesting and handy manner. Indeed, Visualization was a crucial step for developing community-based solutions, as it affected the problem identification process of the participants and, subsequently, it determined the directions of the following group discussion sessions as well as the resulting solutions. As such, CPC and CAN had worked closely together for the preparation of the visualization materials to ensure that the key messages identified by the working group would be delivered to and interpreted by the participants in a similar manner.

具體化解決方案 Idea Solutions

我們組織了一次「健康空氣社區大會:尋找/斜槓社群」社區大會(下稱「社區大會」),向研究區內的社區介紹我們的研究結果,並進一步收集他們對附近空氣污染問題的看法。

A “Clean Air Neighborhood in Search for Slash: Social / Clean Air” workshop (“the workshop”) was organized to present our findings to the wider community in the study area and further collect their views on the air pollution problems in the neighborhood.



社區大會不只在於讓參加者表達意見,它還引導參加者就社區為本的解決方案的原型提供見解和想法,而這些方案可以解決他們在討論過程中發現的空氣污染問題。社區大會提出了三個社區為本的解決方案原型,並在社區中落實,以收集社區和用户的反饋意見,以進行改進。這些原型包括:

The workshop did not end with the expression of views, it also led participants to generate insights and ideas for prototypes of community-based solutions which may tackle the air pollution problems identified in their discussion process. Three prototypes of community-based solutions were proposed in the Workshop in accordance with their observation and problem identification. The prototypes were implemented in reality to collect feedback from the community and end-users for refinement. They included:

1. 建立社區空氣質素監測系統,提高社區對空氣污染問題的認識,並通過向行人提供街道空氣質素的資訊,令行人的行為改變,這可以幫助他們「智慧出行」,並縮短通行時間,減少暴露於空氣污染物中。

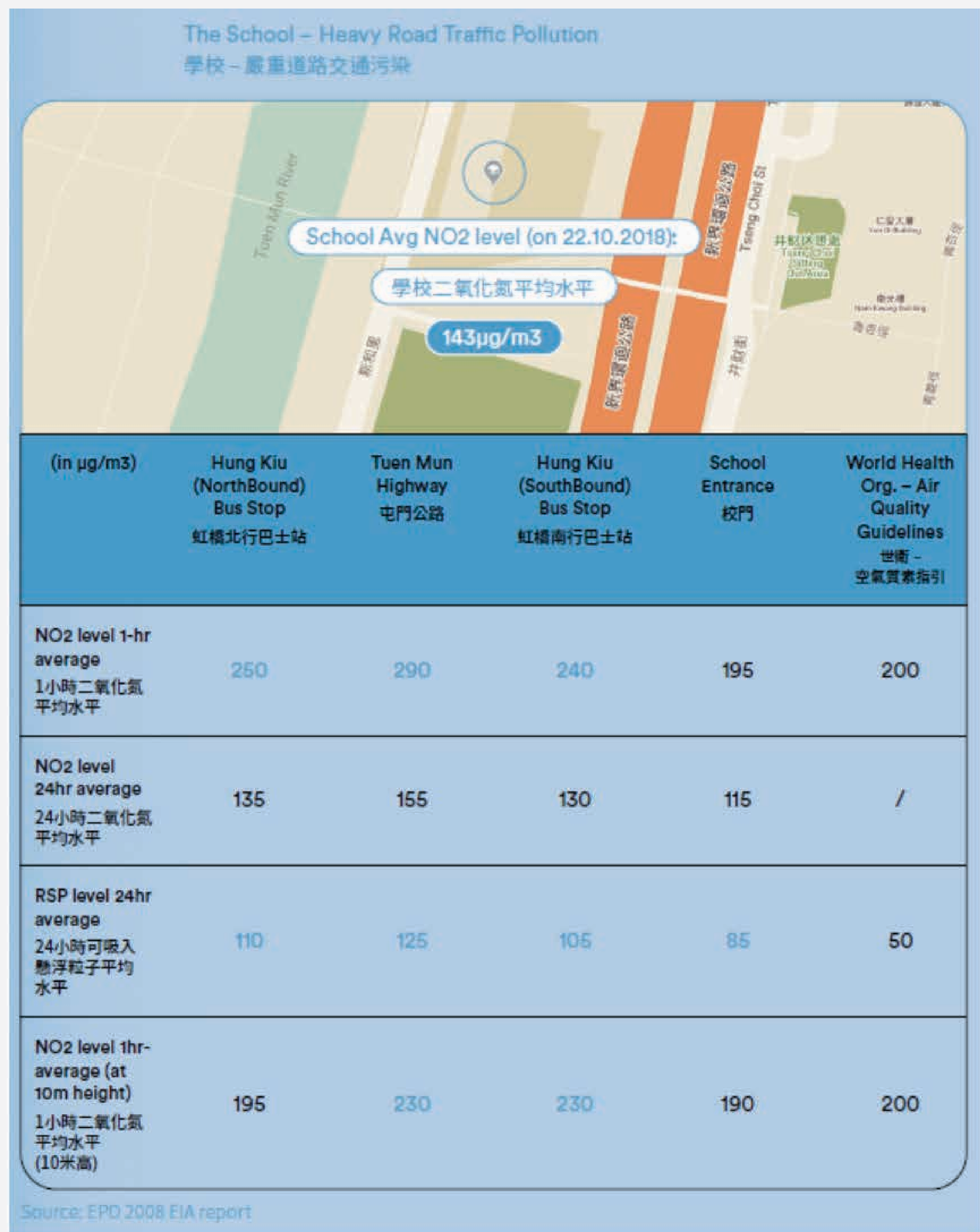
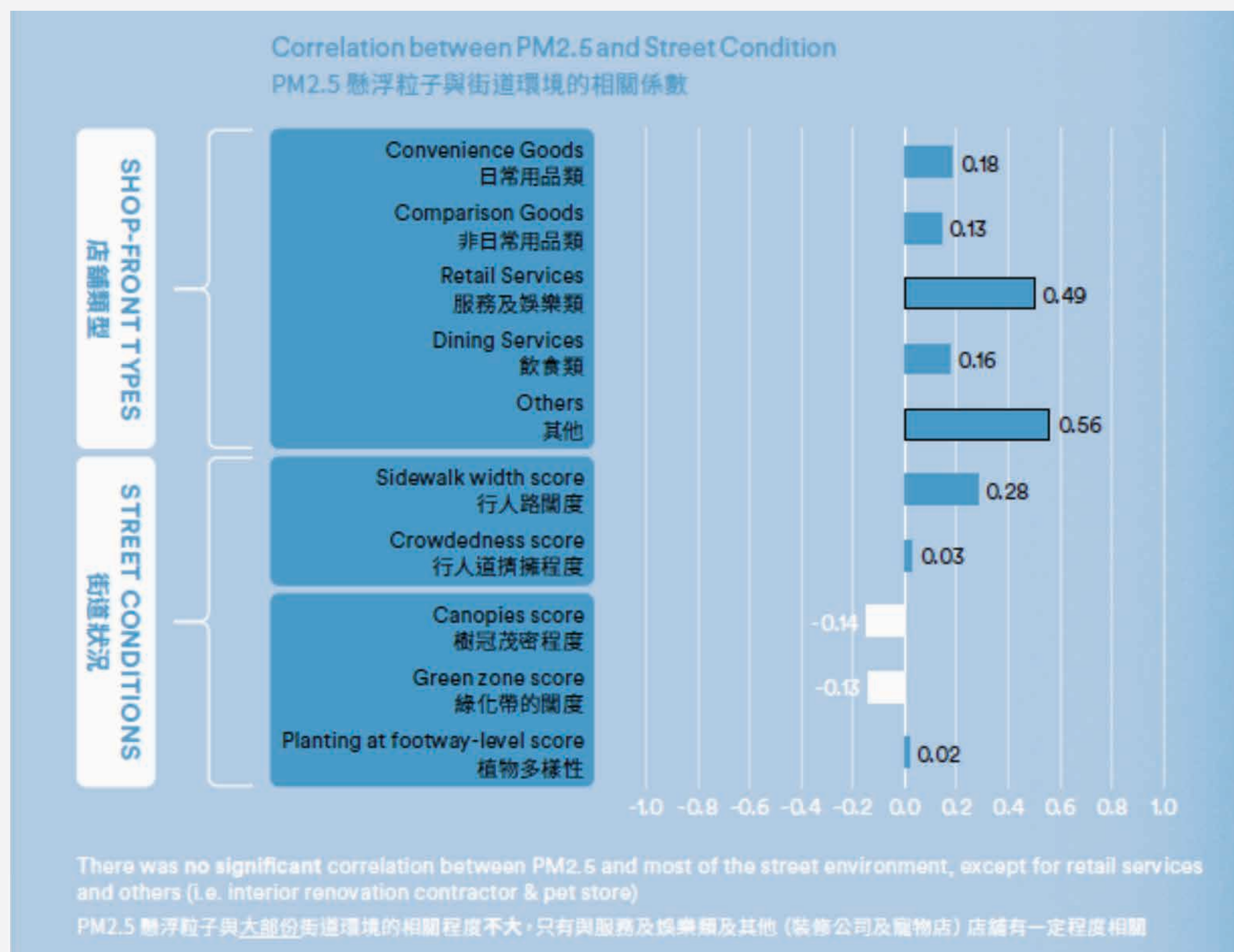
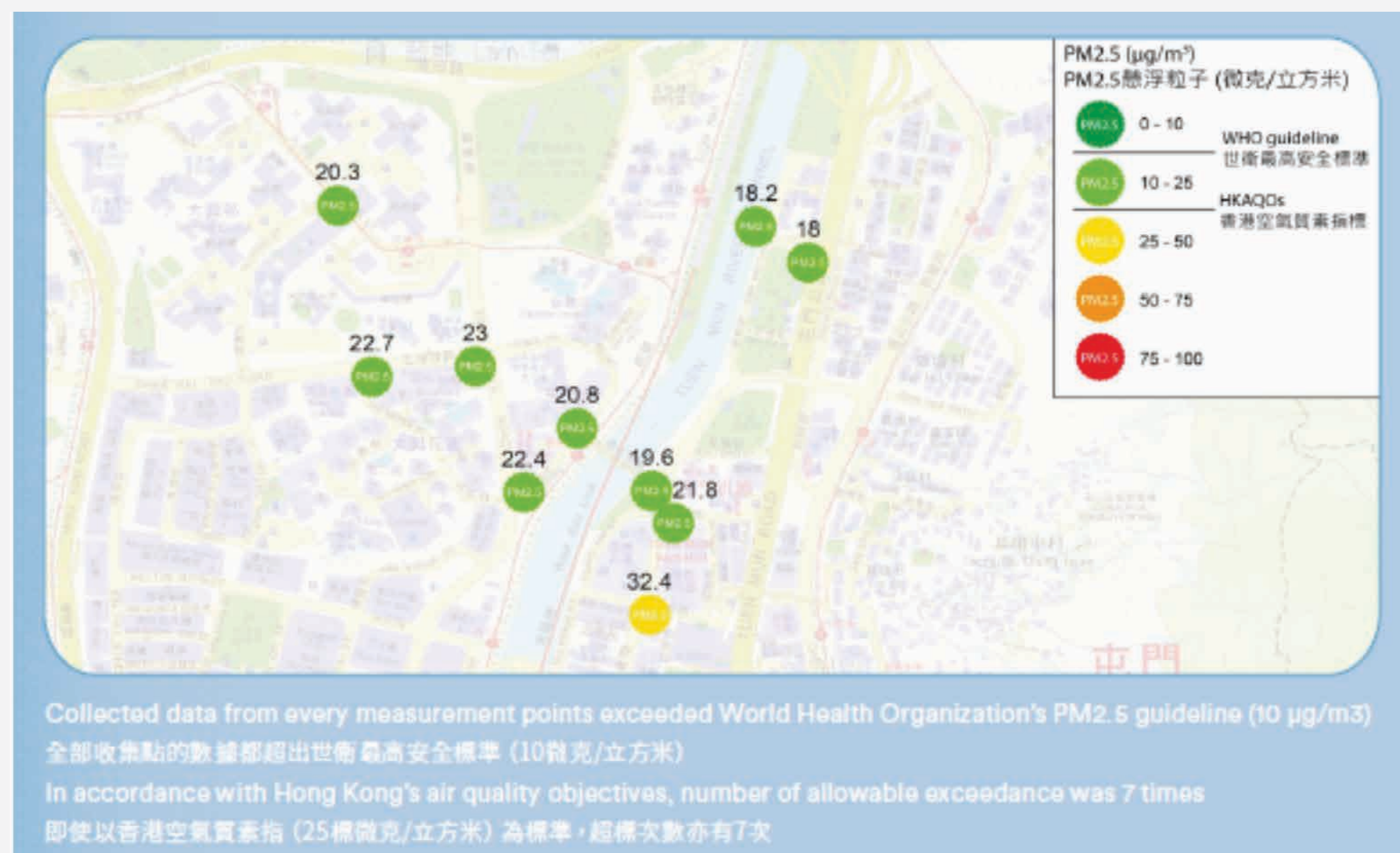
Setting up a neighbourhood air quality monitor system to enhance the community awareness on air pollution matters and promote changes on pedestrian behaviours by providing street-level air quality information to discourage them from using air polluted streets and shorten their travel time under exposure of air pollutants;

2. 以學生和長者製作的宣傳單張,在社區內推廣「停車熄匙」,減少空氣污染物來源及強度;以及

Promotion of “switching off idling vehicles” in the study area by using attractive promotional materials prepared by the students and the elderly to reduce the sources and lower the intensity of air pollutants in the area; and

3. 鼓勵學校的教師和學生考慮騎單車作為一種交通工具,並利用學校附近的單車徑作為往來家校的工具。

Encouraging teachers and students of the School to consider cycling as a mode of transport and make use of the cycling track nearby to commute between the school and their homes.



規劃師的角色 Roles of Planners

為了發展以數據為基礎及可擴展的社區為本的解決方案,需要一個跨界別小組來收集不同界別的專業知識,來自更廣泛社區的日常經驗和當地機構及協理員的技術支持。這組合利用了來自各方的資源,這是令試驗計劃成功的關鍵因素之一。根據試驗計劃的經驗,規劃師主要有兩個角色:

With a view to develop a data driven and scalable community-based solution on air pollution issues, an interdisciplinary working group is required to gather expertise knowledge from different professions, day-to-day experience from the wider community and technical support from the local institution and facilitator. This combination has leveraged resources from different parties and it is one of the key factors leading to the success of the Pilot Scheme. Based on the experience of the Pilot Scheme, there are two major roles of Planners identified:

1. 規劃知識顧問:在不同階段提供專業規劃建議,包括在設計研究方法、數據視像化、具體化解決方案及協助團隊從規劃角度思考問題。
Adviser on Planning Knowledge: provide professional planning advice in different stages including design of methodology, visualization of data, generation of insights as well as ideation in order to assist the team to frame the problems from a planning point of view; and
2. 能力建設者:規劃師的職責之一是連繫更廣泛的社區,以促進專業和建立公眾參與規劃議題的能力。
Capacity Builder: it is also one of the duties of Planners to reach out wider community to promote the profession and build the capacity of the general public on participating in district planning issues.