



何妨安步以當車——締建「樂步健行校園」

Moving towards a Pedestrian-Friendly Campus

交通是城市的動脈，貫穿中大這座山城的道路，猶如血管把血液輸送到人體各個器官，把師生輸送到校園各處，從事教研學習。

校園發展計劃的其中一項規劃重點，是檢視現有道路和運輸系統能否應付未來需要。顧問團隊中負責為中大的交通問題把脈的，是弘達交通顧問有限公司。該公司副董事高衛文（下圖）說：「大學面對的問題和一般城市並無二致，就是便捷運輸與保護環境之間的折衷妥協。」

他觀察中大的交通情況，發現中大現有的道路網絡相當良好，沒有堵塞，但面對未來學生人數上升，他提出了一些初步建議，重點在於締建「樂步健行校園」。



高衛文說：「中大學生都習慣大學提供免費校巴服務，有些人寧願花五分鐘排隊等校巴，再坐五分鐘的車，也不願走這十分鐘即可走完的路程。」他指出，校巴服務雖然方便，但開支龐大，還會消耗能源，帶來廢氣污染。

怎樣應付2012年學生人數增加後帶來的交通負擔？大抵有兩個選擇。一是增加校巴數量和班次。但這種方式有違可持續發展原則，除了令校園到處充斥巴士外，還不利環保。

第二個選擇是鼓勵大家步行，以維持甚至改善現有環境。為此，高衛文建議拓寬現在某些路段的人行道，例如崇基池旁路一帶；另外，新建的建築物須提供「縱向連繫」，即裝設升降機或扶手電梯，讓行人能便捷地上下山。

此外，主要路線須提供有蓋人行通道，使行人免受日曬雨淋之苦。對於有大學成員擔心有蓋通道有礙觀瞻，影響校園自然景貌，高衛文說：「這只是設計和選址的問題，現在許多有蓋通道的設計，是可以融入不同的自然環境的，有的還可以在其上栽種植物。」

他還提出「停車換乘」概念，建議在校園周邊闢設停車場，讓開車到大學的訪客和學生把車停在那裏，再換乘校巴或走路往來校園各處。

中大地勢高低起伏，不適合騎單車。但日後研究設施集中的「三十九區」位於平地，所以高衛文建議闢建連接該區至大學鐵路站的單車徑，鼓勵騎單車往來這兩地。他說這段單車徑只是起點，待這種既環保又有益健康的交通工具在校園更普及後，期望將有更多單車徑設立，形成網絡。

誠如高衛文所說，最環保的運輸方式就是走路。未來校園會有更多更好的步行設施，令徒步往來校園各地

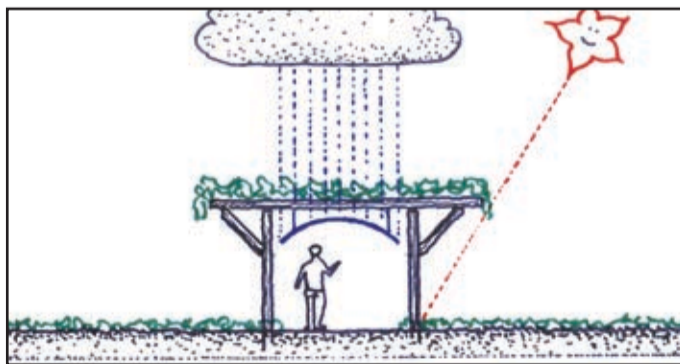
更舒適便捷。在風和日麗的日子，在美麗的校園步行，是很愜意的事。大家何不從今天起就多安步當車？

If pedestrians and cars are the blood in the body of our campus, roads and the transport system are the veins and arteries, the means by which staff and students commute within the campus for class and other activities.

One of the major objectives of the Campus Master Planning (CMP) is to assess the capability of our existing road network and transport system against future demand. MVA Hong Kong Limited is the consultant that assesses our traffic issues. Mr. Raymond J. Cook (left), technical director of MVA, says, 'A university is like a small town, so the issues it faces are not unique. They're ultimately a compromise between easy transport and the environment.'

After examining our traffic situation, Mr. Cook found that most of our road network is not congested. But in order to meet the increased demand following a surge in the student population, he has made some preliminary suggestions with the aim of creating a pedestrian-friendly campus.

Mr. Cook says, 'CUHK students are used to having free bus services. Some people would wait for five minutes and then go on a five-minute bus journey. But actually they could have walked to their destinations with that time.' Although the shuttle bus service is convenient, it costs a lot of money to run, consumes a lot of fuel, and pollutes the environment.



海外顧問葛艾活手繪的一種有蓋人行通道設計
CMP overseas consultant Ted Cullinan's hand-drawn design for one type of covered walkway

There are two ways to cope with the growing demand for transport services brought about by the increased student population in 2012 and beyond. The first is to increase the number of buses. But this is not a sustainable option because this would have a negative impact on the environment.



池旁路人行道拓寬後之想像圖
Image of Pond Crescent with widened footpaths

In view of the University's policy to improve the environment, Mr. Cook believes that the second option, namely, promotion of walking, is more favourable. He suggests that footpaths in certain areas, including Pond Crescent at Chung Chi College, be widened. Besides, new buildings should have good vertical connections, be it express lifts or escalators, to enable fast and easy pedestrian movement up and down the hillsides.

In addition, covered walkways should be provided in key routes to protect pedestrians from the elements. In response to the concern that walkways may be visually obtrusive, Mr. Cook says, 'It's an issue of design and location. There are designs that look nice and blend in with different materials. There are even structures that are intended to have vegetation grow on top of them.'

Introduction of a 'park-and-ride' policy has also been proposed. Students and visitors are encouraged to park their cars at park-and-ride car parks on the fringe of the University and take shuttle buses or walk to their destinations.

Cycling is not suited for a campus with a hilly terrain like ours. But Mr. Cook suggests providing a cycling track between the MTR University Station and 'Area 39', a flat site where our research facilities will be located. He sees it as a starting point of a big cycling network, which may be feasible once this green and healthy way of transportation gains popularity.

Mr. Cook believes the greenest form of transport is walking. With more and better pedestrian facilities, it will be faster and easier to travel on campus on foot. It can also be a very pleasant experience, especially when the weather is nice. ✨

中大校園規劃的統籌人 The Brains behind the CMP



我們喜歡挑戰。對建築規劃師來說，沒有難度，也就不會帶來滿足感。
We like challenges. To an architect, difficulties bring satisfaction.

凱達環球有限公司董事總經理
施家殷
Kyran Sze
Managing Director of Aedas Limited

負責校園發展計劃的項目總建築師是凱達環球有限公司，在該公司董事總經理施家殷眼中，中大校園的布局其實有許多軸線和視覺走廊。他說：「我們在規劃中要去凸顯的，就是空間的排列、點和線之間的關係及整體布局。」

他覺得為中大規劃校園挑戰很大。「中大依山而建，有獨一無二的自然環境，不同書院、院系的建築物錯落在不同地點，有許多深具歷史和文化價值的建築物要保留。發展與保育的平衡，新舊建築物之間的配合，建築與中大教學理念的配合，都為我們帶

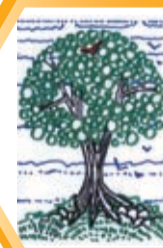
文化景觀保育
Conserving Places of Value

教研康體設施
Places for Academic and Recreational Activities

可持續發展校園
Making a Sustainable Campus

樂步健行校園
A Pedestrian-Friendly Campus

校園發展
六大規劃原則
Six Precepts of CMP



校園景觀
A Landscape of Vital Importance

來許多問號，製造了許多挑戰。」

凱達為校園發展計劃舉行了多場意見交流活動，對此經驗豐富的施家殷說，持份者有不同意見，是正常不過之事。「怎樣去匯集、融合這些意見，從中歸納出有建設性、切合實際的理念，再把它們化為建築設計和規劃，就是我們要做的。」他尤其讚賞持份者犧牲私人時間，在星期六、日或平日晚上抽空參加交流活動。「他們都是有心人，出發點都是為了校園好。所以他們的意見都非常寶貴。」

施家殷眼中未來的中大校園，各方面都可以平衡發展，既會有新的建築物以應付未來的發展，又能保存自然生態或文化景物，兩者並存而不抵觸。相信中大人必對此拭目以待。

Aedas Limited is the lead consultant of CUHK Campus Master Planning (CMP). In the eyes of its managing director Kyran Sze, our campus is full of visual axes and corridors. He says, 'What we're going to highlight are spatial arrangement, interaction between points and lines, and the overall layout of the campus.'

Mr. Sze said doing master planning for the CUHK campus has been a huge challenge. 'The University has a unique campus with different colleges and buildings scattered all over a hill. There are also many historical and cultural landmarks that need to be preserved. The balance between development and conservation, the harmony between new and old buildings, and the relationship between architectural styles and educational philosophy pose a lot of challenges for us.'

Aedas has held a series of engagement activities for the CMP. Experienced in this kind of exercise, Mr. Sze believes the diversity of views is normal. 'Our job is to collect views, retrieve constructive and pragmatic ideas from them, and reflect them in the final plan.' He appreciates the involvement of the stakeholders who had sacrificed their leisure time to attend engagement activities on Saturdays, Sundays and weekday evenings. 'The campus is clearly something very dear to their hearts. Their views are very valuable.'

Mr. Sze envisions that balanced development will be a prime feature of the future CUHK campus. *

校園發展 Campus Development

在電影《阿飛正傳》中，張國榮飾演的旭仔有一段著名對白，把自己比喻為「沒有腳的鳥兒」；在現實中，真的有這種鳥兒，還有不少是中大住客，牠們是——小白腰雨燕。

小白腰雨燕學名 *Apus nipalensis*，其中 *apus* 一字的意思就是「沒有腳」。如此得名，是因為小白腰雨燕成鈎狀的雙足弱小，適合於攀附岩壁，落到地上卻無法自行發力起飛。所以牠們終身不斷在天空飛翔，而不像其他鳥類那樣會降落地面。

全香港最大的小白腰雨燕群落原來位於大學圖書館，據統計至少有二百隻在那裏築巢棲身，約佔全港總數的兩至三成。為更妥善保護牠們，大學聘請顧問，由2007年6月至2008年10月，進行為期十七個月的生態評估，至今仍每月進行監察。

負責這項調查的顧問詹肇泰博士說：「大學圖書館很適合小白腰雨燕築巢，因為建築物的表面粗糙，有許多高而隱閉的窗戶，四周的自然環境又能提供築巢材料和食物，所以吸引大批小白腰雨燕定居。」

據詹博士點算，圖書館現時約有一百五十至二百二十個鳥巢，主要分布於建築物東面和南面。他針對鳥巢可能受到的影響，向大學建議了一系列措施，包括如須協助位於北面的鳥兒遷巢，則應在5月小白腰雨燕繁殖季節開始前，封閉受影響的部分窗戶，並在附近放置人工巢箱，吸引鳥兒另築新巢。詹博士也研究過小白腰雨燕的飛行路徑和高度，建議圖書館前如有任何工程，應留下足夠的緩衝區，讓牠們無阻地往返鳥巢。

詹博士說：「在食物鏈中處於上層位置的小白腰雨燕，專門捕食飛蟲，對中大校園的生態平衡能起重要作用。」

「沒有腳的鳥兒」 Legless Birds at CUHK

大學為保護小白腰雨燕費盡工夫，其他校園成員又應以甚麼方式愛護牠們？詹博士說：「最簡單的，就是容忍牠們的排泄物所帶來的小小滋擾。」當然，我們也應警惕這可能帶來的禽流感風險。

In a famous line from the movie *Days of Being Wild*, Yuddy (Leslie Cheung) compares himself to 'a legless bird' that must keep flying and flying, because the day it lands is the day it will die. In reality such creatures do exist and many are residents of CUHK. They are the house swifts.

In the scientific name of the house swift *Apus nipalensis*, the Latin root *apus* means 'without feet'. They are thus named because their short legs and hook-like feet are only good for clinging to vertical surfaces. So, unlike other birds, house swifts never land on the ground because they cannot take off again if they do.

The University Library is home to the largest swift colony in Hong Kong. It is estimated that at least 200 house swifts have built their nests there, accounting for 20 to 30 per cent of their entire population in the city. To better protect them, the University has commissioned a 17-month study on them from June 2007 to October 2008 and ongoing monthly monitoring.

Dr. Tsim Siu-tai, external consultant of the study, says, 'Its coarse surface, high and hidden eaves, and abundant supply of nesting materials and food by the natural surroundings make the University

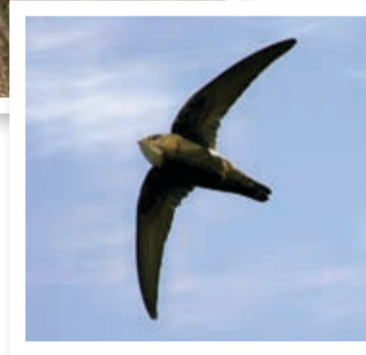


照片蒙陳燕明小姐惠允使用
Courtesy of Ms. Christina Chan

Library an ideal nesting site for house swifts, attracting a large group of them to build their homes there.'

There are about 150 to 220 nests at the University Library,

mainly distributed along the eastern and southern walls. Dr. Tsim has proposed a number of mitigation measures to the University to deal with potential disturbances to these nests, including sealing off affected eaves at the northern walls of the library before the breeding season of the birds, which starts in May, to urge the birds to move elsewhere. Nest

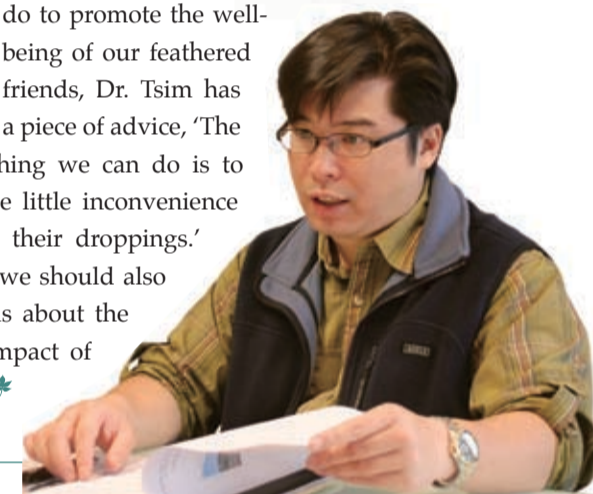


照片蒙黃文華先生惠允使用
Courtesy of Mr. Wong Voon-tuah

boxes should also be installed at nearby potential nesting sites. Having studied the flight paths of the house swifts, Dr. Tsim suggested that an adequate buffer area be set up in the vicinity of the University Library to ensure clear airways for the birds to fly in and out of their nests when construction works are taking place nearby.

'Feeding on flying insects, house swifts are top consumers of the food chain and play an important role in maintaining the ecological equilibrium of the CUHK campus,' says Dr. Tsim. The University has committed itself to protecting these avian residents of our campus. When asked what CUHK members can do to promote the well-being of our feathered friends, Dr. Tsim has a piece of advice, 'The simplest thing we can do is to tolerate the little inconvenience caused by their droppings.'

However, we should also be cautious about the possible impact of avian flu. *



啟源智匯有限公司環保顧問及董事詹肇泰博士
Dr. Tsim Siu-tai, principal environmental consultant and director of FYBR Hong Kong Limited

校園生態普查 A Census on Campus Wildlife

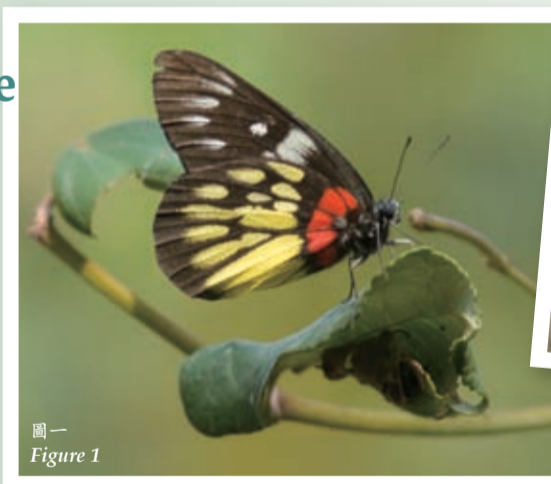
除了小白腰雨燕外，大學還委託詹肇泰博士自去年10月起，對中大全境的陸生生物種類和分布狀況，進行長時間和有系統的調查，以找出校園有哪些重要生境。

詹博士指出，現時香港以雀鳥、蜻蜓和蝴蝶三類生物的資料較齊全，因此這項調查也以這三類生物為指標，記錄牠們在校園不同地點的數目、分布和多樣性，藉以反映校園各處生態價值的重要性。

他把中大校園劃分為四個大區域，即一，崇基校園；二，本部校園及運動場；三，新亞、聯合校園；四，逸夫校園及教職員宿舍，四個區域再細分出二十條路線，每月沿着這四大區二十條路線調查，方法是以肉眼找生物的身影，用耳聆聽牠們的叫聲，而不會採集標本、捕捉生物或採用其他會傷害生物的方法。

初步觀察所得，崇基校園和環校北路一帶天然樹林，因而有較多生物出沒。至今發現數量最多的鳥類和蝴蝶，分別是暗綠繡眼鳥和報喜斑粉蝶（圖一），蜻蜓則以慶福蜻和黑尾灰蜻最多。除以上三類指標生物外，還發現赤腹松鼠（圖二）、獼猴、短吻果蝠等生物的蹤跡。

中大委託顧問進行這項調查，是要找出校園內具重要生態價值的地點，以確保這些生物棲居地得到妥善保護或



圖一
Figure 1

改善。調查由去年10月開始，為期一年，目前仍在進行。顧問會在調查結束，取得基線研究數據後，向大學提出保育這些生境的建議。

In addition to the survey on house swifts, the University has commissioned Dr. Tsim Siu-tai to conduct a survey entitled 'Sustainable Development of Terrestrial Wildlife Ecology in CUHK', a longitudinal and systematic survey on the species and distribution of the terrestrial wildlife on CUHK campus.

Dr. Tsim pointed out that the data on butterflies, dragonflies and birds in Hong Kong are sufficient



圖二
Figure 2

照片蒙陳燕明小姐惠允使用
Courtesy of Ms. Christina Chan

and they can serve as good indicators of the ecological values of different areas of the CUHK campus. So, the population numbers, distribution and species diversity of these three fauna groups on campus will be recorded in the survey.

The survey divides the CUHK campus into four sub-areas, which are (i) Chung Chi Campus area, (ii) Central Campus plus sports field area, (iii) United Campus and New Asia Campus area, and (iv) Shaw Campus plus staff quarters area. These four sub-areas are further divided into 20 routes. The ecological surveyor walks along these routes on a monthly basis and records the

species and number of wildlife by observing and listening to animal calls. Animal specimens will not be collected and animal traps or other harmful collection methods will not be used in the survey.

Preliminary data shows that certain areas of Chung Chi Campus and Campus Circuit North have higher levels of biodiversity because of better preserved natural woodland. So far, the bird and butterfly species with the highest counts are respectively the Japanese white-eye and the red-base jzebel (Figure 1). And the crimson drooping and the common blue skimmer are the most abundant dragonfly species. In addition to them, Pallas's squirrels (Figure 2), a macaque and short-nosed fruit bats were sighted.

The survey is aimed at identifying the areas on campus with significant ecological value, ensuring the continuous inhabitation of the existing terrestrial wildlife population in CUHK, and preserving their habitats in a sustainable manner. Beginning last October, the year-long survey is still in progress. The consultant will make suggestions to the University on how to better preserve and enhance wildlife habitats in CUHK after they have finished the survey and obtained the necessary baseline data. *

兩全其美的圖書館擴建新方案

大學圖書館擴建項目廣受師生、校友關注，他們尤其關心施工對包括烽火台在內的大學圖書館周邊的影響。有見及此，圖書館擴建計劃專責建築委員會審慎研究各種方法，終於找出了一個技術上可行，兼可照顧各方意見的新方案。

根據新方案，圖書館側停車場位置將興建一座新翼，高度不超過圖書館主樓，而在大學廣場之下的區域，則會挖建一地下層，與圖書館地庫相連，烽火台所在位置地下則不會進行挖掘。

新方案可提供的額外面積，較原先預計的六千一百平方米為少，造價亦稍增，但能令烽火台在施工期間繼續開放使用，可說兩全其美。工程完成後，大學廣場原貌不會有絲毫改變。

勘察工作已於2月中在大學廣場展開，在某些特選位置進行鑽探。但新方案仍有待大學教育資助委員會和相關部門正式批准。



Library Extension: a New Option of Integrity

The University Library extension project has received extensive attention from students, teachers, and alumni. The University community has expressed a diversity of views on how to proceed with construction without causing too much disturbance in the vicinity of the Library including the Beacon. After considering all the opinions received, the building committee responsible for the library

extension project has identified a new option which is technically feasible as well as giving due regard to the sentiment and views collected.

This new option consists of building a new wing to the University Library on its adjacent carpark, with a height not exceeding the Library Building. An underground annex joining the existing Library basement will also be built under the University Square but excluding the area directly underneath where the Beacon stands.

The new plan will yield less than 6,100 sq. m. as formerly planned and incur higher costs. This option will be able to balance the need to provide the necessary library space and to keep the Beacon open during the period of construction.

Works have been carried out on the University Square for ground investigation and trial pits excavation in mid-February. But the new option has still to receive support from the University Grants Committee and the relevant authorities.

迎接2012年的校園新建設

2012年本科四年制實施後，學生人數上升，對文娛康樂和教研設施之需求也會相應增加。為此大學除擴建圖書館外，還須進行另外幾項重要建設項目。



圖一
Figure 1

第一項是位於眾志堂和崇基圖書館之間的學生文娛中心（圖一），樓高六層，採用層疊遞進的建築方式，每層設有平台花園，以融入四周自然環境；內設多用途禮堂、展覽廳、交誼室、音樂室、咖啡廳等設施。

其次是車站路旁現時松、竹、柏苑的位置，將興建兩座分別為十層和七層的綜合教學大樓，座落在樓高三層的平台之上（圖二）。大樓設有演講廳、教室、教研實驗室、學習共享空間、資訊中心和文化廣場。按規劃將有一條步行路徑，由這裏通往校園中部。

隔着車站路，在這兩座教學大樓對面，將興建樓高五層的第三座教學大樓，內有演講廳、教室、實驗室、研討室、小組討論室和辦公室。

最後，在毗鄰校園北面的「三十九區」將興建綜合研究

實驗室大樓（第一座），樓高九層（圖三）。落成後，現於科學館和基本醫學大樓的研究實驗室都會遷往該處，以騰出原有空間用作本科生教學實驗室。

New Constructions for 2012

In addition to the University Library Extension, four other capital projects are currently on the drawing board, to be completed in 2012 to meet the surging need for additional space for teaching, learning, research, and student amenities.

One of them is the new Student Amenity Centre (Figure 1). Located between Chung Chi Tang and Elizabeth Luce Moore Library, the six-storey centre with a cascading design will have stepped green roofs that blend in with the natural surroundings. It will accommodate a large multi-purpose hall, a display and exhibition area, student common rooms, music rooms, a cafeteria, etc.



圖二
Figure 2

Two Integrated Teaching Buildings (Figure 2) will be built on the site where the Bamboo, Pine and Cypress Lodges are now located. The new teaching buildings



圖三
Figure 3

comprise the construction of two towers of ten and seven storeys on a podium of three storeys. They will house facilities such as lecture theatres, classrooms, offices, teaching and research laboratories, a learning commons, a resource and information centre, and a culture square. There will also be a pedestrian circulation route linking its cultural square with the mid-level campus.

The Third Integrated Teaching Building will be built across Station Road. This five-storey building will provide teaching and learning facilities including primarily lecture halls, classrooms, laboratories, seminar rooms, breakout rooms as well as offices.

Finally, the Centralized General Research Lab Complex, Block 1 (Figure 3) will be located in an adjoining site to the north of our campus known as 'Area 39'. Upon its completion, research labs at the existing Science Centre and Basic Medical Science Building will be relocated to this new building and the vacated spaces will be converted into teaching labs for undergraduate programmes.

一代新樹換舊樹

大學站前一株石栗樹，主幹受白蟻蛀蝕，出現大洞，並嚴重腐爛。大學邀請廣州市園林科學研究所和Arbor Global加以評估，兩隊樹木專家診察過後，都認為病樹有倒塌之虞，恐危及行人，建議盡快移除。物業管理處遂於本年1月底將樹移走，以策安全；並挑選同一品種的新樹，補植於原地。

這株新的石栗（圖）原種於崇基學院文質堂前方草地，數年前因該處興建廣場而移植於園圃，現遷居到大學站前。希望大家悉心照料下，它能成為一株健康茂盛的迎客樹。



廣州樹木專家以儀器掃描病樹內部
Tree experts from Guangzhou scanning the diseased tree with a special device

Diseased Tree Replaced

The trunk of a candlenut tree located near the entrance of the University station



was found to have a huge cavity and to be at an advanced stage of decay due to termites. The University invited tree experts from the Guangzhou Institute of Landscape Gardening and Arbor Global to assess the tree. Both teams recommended it be felled due to the high risk of collapse. To ensure the safety of the public, the Estate Management Office (EMO) removed the tree in late January and replaced it with a new one of the same species.

The new tree (photo) used to grow on the lawn outside Wen Chih Tang of the Chung Chi Campus. It was moved to the EMO nursery a few years ago when that spot was being turned into a square.

