



數碼年代圖書館新貌 A New Library Provision for the Digital Age



大學到了2012年將恢復師生期盼已久的三三四學制，屆時額外增加三千名本科生，現有圖書館將不敷應用。為此，大學向大學教育資助委員會取得撥款，增建六千一百平方米的圖書館面積。經過與大學圖書館系統磋商後，決定加建大學圖書館新翼，而非另覓地點興建新館，原因是前者可提供更佳服務，運作起來也更有效率。

多方探討

大學為擴建工程招標，部分建築顧問公司在考察地點後，指出如在停車場上加建新翼，將需興建一座比現有圖書館更高的多層建築物，甚至可能高於田家炳樓，才可達至上述面積，但視覺上將與周遭景物極不協調，而且會破壞校園布局的中軸。一所顧問公司提出了另一個方案，就是在圖書館路或中央大道之上增建，但新建的部分便會大得不合乎比例，所以也遭到否決。其後，有關方面着手探討在地底增建的可行性，雖然造價和技術要求均較高，卻能保存四周乃至整個校園本部在視覺上和建築物之間的協調一致，所以被認為更加可取。

一磚一瓦 逐塊還原

由擴建圖書館地庫方案提出開始，大學一貫強調不能對大學廣場有任何改動，廣場上的結構和建築，包括烽火台在內，都必須妥為保存，且在工程結束後原址重置。這個立場已向建築顧問公司和圖書館持份者說明，顧問公司亦已得到指示，必須給烽火台和惠園等所有部件標號標籤，並拍照存檔，以便日後重置。

館藏空間 重新定型

一所大學的內蘊，大可由其如何對待本身的歷史觀之。中大視烽火台為其理念和歷史的象徵，見證了大學不少歷史事件，例如師生為保大學四年制的靜坐，

以及無數為維護其理想而進行的活動，都在烽火台舉行。同樣地，一所大學的內蘊，大可由其圖書館的素質觀之。當今各大學收生日益增加，教學圖書館如何提供空間便成為長期持續的問題。

大學圖書館館長施達理博士說，究竟學生和教授希望圖書館裏有甚麼，是大學圖書館系統一直嘗試解答的問題。「過去十年，我們朝複合形圖書館的模式發展，即印刷型館藏與電子化館藏各佔一半。我們刻下仍然提供印刷型文獻，事實上，每年購置的印刷型文獻數量都在上升而非下降。一般人預期會開始下降，然而，由於不斷有捐贈，而購置也逐年穩定增長，所以我們每年還是會添置七萬至八萬件實物。至於另一半便是電子化館藏，我們的電子藏書在三年內已由八萬項增加至超過一百萬項了。」

學習研討 寫意空間

施達理博士說，除了館藏，學生還需要環境舒適，讓他們工作和討論的地方。圖書館在2005年進行了一項學士學位課程學生需求調查，結果顯示學生需要更多共同作業的空間。為了滿足這方面的需求，圖書館已在嘗試重新劃分現有區域，撥出一些資訊科技設施齊全的空間，讓學生輕鬆隨意地進行小組研習。不過，有了圖書館擴建計劃，便可以增闢兩個稱為「learning commons」的學習空間，其一位於校園本部的圖書館增建部份，可用面積一千四百平方米；另一則設於位於崇基校園綜合教學樓群，可用面積八百平方米。

「Learning commons」的概念早已於英美兩國的圖書館實踐。數碼資訊大行其道，加上大學課程漸多採用小組研習模式，造就了對學術圖書館服務的新訴求，這些一周七天、每天二十四小時開放、類似社區中心自修室風格的空間便應運而生。

圖書館必須清楚了解用者的需要，才可以不斷向前發展。施達理博士說：「我們要確保所有人都用得着這一系列稱為圖書館的建築物，那管是諾貝爾得獎人楊振寧教授和莫里斯教授，還是物理學經濟學一年級的新生。而我認為『learning commons』的設立，的確可為大學生頭幾年的學習加一把勁。」

展望前景

大學正雙管齊下進行圖書館擴建項目：一方面研究所有可行的建築方法，包括限制施工範圍的可能性；另一方面邀請大學成員表達意見，舉辦各種聚會，與學生、員工和校友溝通。大學並設立圖書館擴建網頁 (www.cuhk.edu.hk/libraryextension/b5/)，公布最新發展。

To cater for an increase of 3,000 undergraduate students upon reversion to the long-awaited '3+3+4' curriculum in 2012, the University secured funding from the University Grants Committee for the construction of an extra 6,100 m² in library space. After consulting the University Library System (ULS), the University decided to add a new wing to the University Library rather than construct a new building on a different location, the reason being the former would make for greater service effectiveness and operational efficiency.

Considering All Options

The University invited architectural consultants to tender for the project. After studying the site, some consultants pointed out that adding a new wing of this size on the site of the car-park would result in a multi-storey structure taller than the library

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building, or even the Tin Ka Ping Building. It would be visually incongruous with the rest of the landscape and would also distort the central axis of the campus. As an alternative, one firm proposed to build the extension over the Library Boulevard or the Central Avenue. But this was rejected as the resulting structure would have to be disproportionately large. The alternative of developing the extension underground in the basement of the library was then explored. Though more costly and technically challenging, it was considered a better option as it would preserve the visual and artistic integrity of the campus.

Beacon to be Preserved Brick-by-Brick

Throughout the deliberation stages of extending the library basement, the University has stressed that no alteration must be made to the University Square and that the structures on it including the Beacon must be preserved and reinstated when the construction is complete. The architectural consultant and the library stakeholders have been informed of this. The consultant has also been instructed to label and photograph components of the Beacon and the Forum in order to facilitate reinstatement.

An Evolving Academic Library

A university's regard for its own history says a lot about it. The University considers the Beacon a symbol of its ideals and its history, one that has borne witness, incidentally, to the rallies for the four-year curriculum mounted by staff and students, as well as to countless other events held in support of its beliefs. Similarly the quality of its library also says a lot about a university. As universities take in more and more students, space provision becomes a perpetual problem of academic libraries.

Dr. Colin Storey, University Librarian, says the ULS is constantly trying to answer the question of what it is students and professors would want in a library. 'Over the last 10 years, we have been moving towards a half-print and half-electronic hybrid library. We're still providing print materials. In fact the acquisition of incoming print materials is rising every year. It's not going down. One would expect it to start to go down. But with donations and print acquisitions coming in every year, we're

taking in 70,000 to 80,000 physical items a year. The other half of the hybridity is electronic. Our electronic book collection has risen from 80,000 to over a million in just three years.'

Two New Learning Commons

In addition, he says, students still need places with a comfortable environment for them to work and hold discussions in. A survey of undergraduate student needs

conducted by the library in 2005 revealed that students wanted more collaborative working space. So far the library has been trying to meet that need by re-zoning its existing space to provide informal, IT-rich environments for group study. But with the library extension project, it will be able to build two new learning commons, one with 1400 m² usable area in the new library extension on Central Campus and another with 800 m² usable area in the new Integrated Teaching Building on Chung Chi campus.

Learning commons, already in existence in university libraries in the UK and the US, are informal, community-centre style areas for self-learning that are 24/7. They are the result of the digital revolution and a shift towards a more group-based approach in undergraduate curricula.

Libraries grow by constantly asking themselves what users want from them. 'We try to make sure that this series of buildings that we call libraries will be of use to everyone from Prof. C.N. Yang and Prof. James Mirrlees to first-semester first-year students in physics and economics. That's what we're trying to do. And I think the learning commons approach does greatly assist in those first few years of undergraduate work,' says Dr. Storey.

Way Forward

The University is adopting a two-pronged approach to the library extension project. On the one hand it is studying all feasible construction options, including the possibility of limiting the scope of work. On the other, it is engaging CUHK members, by holding communication sessions with students, staff and alumni. A new website (www.cuhk.edu.hk/libraryextension/en/) devoted to the library extension has been set up to provide updates on the project. ✪

何謂 commons?

Why are they called commons?

施達理博士相信 learning commons 一詞源自英美兩地舊日農村一塊稱為 commons 的公用地，各家各戶的牛都可以在那兒吃草。在1990年代，隨著互聯網漸趨商業化，圖書管理員開始把這個概念聯想到互聯網上。他們注意到愈來愈多原本免費的資訊需要收費，那麼，萬維網上的「公用地」、那個人人都可取用的共享領域究竟在哪裏？他們認為，既然這塊「公用地」在互聯網上恆常受到威脅，也許應該保護核心的免費資訊，讓所有人都可永久取用。後來，大學圖書管理人員襲用這個名詞，形容館內可供學生三五成群、自由自在地搜尋資料、鑑別和應用資訊的實質空間。

Dr. Storey believes that the name originated in the old English and old American concept of a commons in a village where everybody could graze their cattle. In the 1990s, with the growing commercialization of the Internet, librarians began to think of that concept in terms of the Internet. They noticed that some of the information that used to be free was increasingly being charged for. So where was the commonality on the Web, the free commons that everybody could access? They thought that since this commonality was constantly under threat on the Internet, perhaps they should protect a core of free information available to all people in perpetuity. This has led to the term being adopted by university librarians for a physical space where information searches, evaluations and usage are done collectively and freely by students.

校園發展 Campus Development

評議會論壇 校友表心跡 Alumni Speak their Minds at CU Convocation Forum

中大校友評議會於11月8日假將軍澳一間中學舉辦分享會，邀請校友就校園發展計劃發表意見。評議會主席劉世鏞先生解釋，「校園發展計劃對大學的發展影響深遠，而校友評議會的功能之一，便是就大學的發展提供意見。這並不是評議會第一次就校園發展計劃舉辦類似的意見收集活動，過去已有兩次意見分享會，也曾進行網上意見調查。

分享會全長約三小時，身在紐約、夏威夷、南加州、安大略省及日本的校友會代表獲邀透過網絡實時表達意見。本港六個校友組織的代表或是親身出席，或是致電發言。中大建築學校校友會則簡報了會員的意見。在10月進行的網上意見調查綜合所得，亦於會上公布。

心繫母校

校友自六十年代起已就中大的發展而發聲，多年來從未間斷。他們對母校的愛護未隨離校歲月而遞減，也不會只因偶發事件才湧現。由此足證中大過去的努力是正確的，中大實應因校友的投入和關注而自豪。

校園發展計劃快訊 CMP Update

第二階段 Stage 2

隨着校園發展計劃《首階段持份者交流活動報告書》於2008年8月底公布後，第二階段持份者交流活動於10月1日展開，顧問就2021年校園規劃展望提交了《校園規劃概念文件》，並舉行了連串交流活動，聽取大學持份者的寶貴意見。活動包括於校園六個地點展示校園規劃概念展板、四場交流會、三個工作坊和一次論壇。一段顧問簡報的短片已上載至校園發展計劃網頁 (www.cuhk.edu.hk/cmp/b5/)，《第二階段交流活動報告書》亦將於適當時間上載。

Following the release of the Stage 1 Stakeholder Engagement Report at the end of August 2008, the CMP Stage 2 Stakeholder Engagement Activities commenced on 1 October 2008. The Conceptual Planning Proposal depicts the consultant's planning visions of the campus for 2021 and the key planning issues. A poster exhibition was held at six venues on campus. Four engagement meetings, three workshops and a forum were held in October during which the consultant introduced the conceptual plans and exchanged views with stakeholders. A video of the consultant's presentation of the Conceptual Planning Proposal was uploaded to the CMP website (www.cuhk.edu.hk/cmp/en/). The Stage 2 Engagement Report will be ready for release on the CMP website in due course.

第三階段 Stage 3

規劃顧問將於2008年11月至2009年1月初進行第三階段的諮詢，除詳細勘探校園，繼續收集和分析意見，亦會制訂校園發展計劃的具體方案。第三階段的交流活動暫定於1月第四周展開。

From November 2008 to early January 2009, the CMP consulting team will carry out Stage 3 studies which will include detailed studies of the campus and analysis of views collected. The team will also start preparing specific proposals for presentation to University members. The Stage 3 engagement activities are tentatively scheduled for the fourth week of January 2009.

The CU Convocation organized an Alumni Sharing Session on CUHK Campus Master Planning (CMP) on 8 November at a secondary school in Tseung Kwan O. Mr. Lau Sai-yung, chairman of the CU Convocation, explained the reason for holding the event. 'The CMP is important for the future development of the University. One of the functions of the CU Convocation is to advise the University on matters relating to its development. This is not the first time we have collected the views of alumni on the CMP. There have been two other sharing sessions and an online survey.'

During the three-hour session, overseas alumni were invited to express their views in real time via Skype. They included representatives from greater New York, Hawaii, Southern California, Ontario, and Japan. Representatives from six local alumni associations also voiced their opinion either on the spot or by phone, and the CU Architecture Alumni Association gave a presentation of the suggestions of some of its members. The results of the online survey conducted in October were also summed up.



本地校友代表摘錄 Some Local Representatives

中大工商管理碩士課程
校友會會長駱英祺先生 (2003)
Mr. Rocky Lok (2003), president of the
CUHK MBA Alumni Association

「本會原則上同意校園增設電梯以方便行人的構想，但不應設置太多，因為步行有益健康，校方亦應予以強調和鼓勵。……在規劃校園時，我們必須意識到所做的決定會如何影響未來的學生。」
'While the association generally agrees that escalators should be installed on campus for the convenience of pedestrians, care should be taken to ensure aren't too many as walking is good for health and should be encouraged. ...It is also important to keep in mind, when planning for the campus, how decisions made today will affect future graduates.'



中大建築校友會會長李宜澤先生 (1995)
Mr. Ray Lee (1995), president of the CUHK Architecture
Alumni Association

「顧問公司應考慮在行人通道加設上蓋、天橋，或是高架行人道，既提供遮蔭，又有自然通風之利。山下和山上不同區域的聯繫最為重要，因此除強化校園的停車安排，更應仔細設計行人通道，加設單車徑，以及在適當地點設置車位。」
'The consultant may wish to study the possibility of building covered passages, footbridges or elevated walkways on pedestrian routes that would provide shade from the sun and natural ventilation. Connection between the lower and upper precincts of the campus, being of essential importance should also be enhanced by means of a proper vehicular strategy, carefully designed walking paths, convenient bicycle paths and well-positioned parking spaces.'



海外校友代表摘錄 Some Overseas Representatives

日本校友會會長
黃興齊先生 (1988)
Mr. Raymond Wong (1988), president of
the alumni association of Japan

「支持在校園內以步行為主，猶記得仍為中大學生時，時常步行令我的身體也健壯起來。我也希望可以設立單車徑。」
'I'm all for a highly walkable campus, having walked my way to health while a student at CUHK. I also favour having bicycle paths.'



夏威夷校友會會長
曹梁秀芬女士 (1981)
Ms. Donna Tso (1981),
president of the alumni
association of Hawaii

「我們贊同設立有蓋電梯的構思，也相信更多空曠用地會促進社交互動，豐盛校園生活。」
'We like the idea of having covered escalators on campus. We also believe that the CUHK campus could benefit from more open spaces for social interaction.'



南加州校友會會長林家慶先生 (1979)
Mr. Eddie Lam (1979), president of the
alumni association of Southern California

「要是資源許可，大學可考慮撥出空間，擺放藝術作品。我住在洛杉磯，這兒好些大學會撥出校園面積的百分之一來展示雕塑、畫作和裝置藝術等。亦可考慮聘請園藝專才協助美化校園。」
'Resources permitting, the University might wish to consider designating space for art pieces. In Los Angeles where I live, some universities dedicate one per cent of their campuses to showcasing sculptures, paintings and installations. Attention should also be paid to the landscaping aspect of the campus.'



無碳排放垃圾站

新設於科學館近基本醫學大樓的垃圾站貫徹環保概念，不會釋出二氧化碳，且有助校方更有效率地把城市廢物運送至吐露港附近之廢物站。

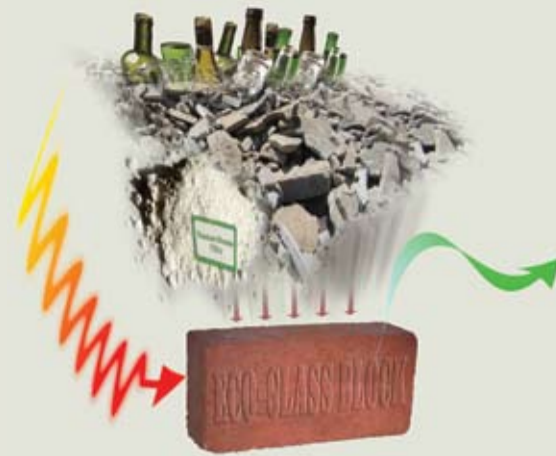
該垃圾站採用以碎玻璃為主要材料再造的環保磚興建，具除廢氣效能，可將由車輛排放的有毒廢氣催化，最少清除達兩成，符合最嚴格之二氧化碳釋放標準，而外型設計亦方便空氣自然流通。垃圾站安裝了三塊太陽能發電板，供應照明系統及滅蚊器所需。

清潔垃圾站和灌溉附近植物的用水現時從未圓湖抽取，由於路途較遠，日後會裝設污水處理系統，收集鄰近洗手間的污水，經處理後作清潔及其他用途。

物料回收承辦商每天兩次往垃圾站收集廢物，該垃圾站由物業管理處的庶務及樓宇管理組管理。



垃圾站外牆採用環保再造磚興建
The RCP's main wall is made of Eco-Glass Blocks



環保再造磚含二氧化鈦，經紫外光催化後，可加速分解有機分子及空氣中的污染物。

Eco-Glass Blocks incorporating photo-catalytic titanium dioxide is energized by UV and accelerates the decomposition of organic particulates and airborne pollutants.

New Carbon Neutral Refuse Collection Point on Campus

A new environmentally friendly Refuse Collection Point (RCP) emitting 'zero carbon' has been built between the Science Centre, the Centralized Science Laboratories Building, and the Basic Medical Science Building on Central campus, as part of the RCP network on campus to provide efficient transfer of municipal solid waste to the waste collection depot near Tolo Harbour.

The new RCP was built partially with environmentally friendly ECO-Glass Blocks into which an air cleaning



垃圾站安裝的太陽能照明感應器
Solar lighting occupancy sensor installed in RCP

agent has been incorporated which has been shown to remove air-pollutants from vehicles by at least 20%. The RCP is powered entirely by solar energy and meets the most stringent CO₂ emission standards. It has three photovoltaic panels to generate power for lights and mosquito killers. It is also naturally ventilated.

Water from Weiyuan Lake is used for both washing and irrigation of planters. A sullage recycle system will also be installed to collect wastewater from nearby washrooms, which will be treated and reused for cleaning and other purposes.

Contractors handling recycled materials will collect refuse at least twice a day from the RCP. The RCP is operated by the Housekeeping and Building Management Section of the Estates Management Office.

校園西陞新教學大樓

與田家炳樓相對而立一座呈L形的教學大樓，間或被誤稱為法律學院大樓，其實該樓除了五及六樓容納法律學院，其他樓層為共用區域或其他部門的辦公室。大樓內的講堂和課室共有逾一千五百個座位，而整棟樓宇的座位數目超過二千五百個。

Teaching Complex at Western Campus

There is an eight-storey, L-shaped building across the road from the Tin Ka Ping Building on Central Campus that is sometimes erroneously referred to as the 'Faculty of Law Building'. In fact only the fifth and sixth floors of this Teaching Complex are occupied by the Faculty of Law. The remaining floors currently house communal facilities and University units. The lecture theatres and classrooms have a total seating capacity of over 1,500 while the whole building has a total seating capacity of over 2,500.

樓層 Floor	用途及/或居家 Functions and/or Occupants
低層至二樓 LG - 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 講堂及課室 Lecture theatres and classrooms
三樓 3	(暫定 Temporary arrangement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 共用辦公室 Communal offices 工商管理學院 Faculty of Business Administration 大學通識教育部 Office of University General Education 研究生宿舍辦公室 Postgraduate Halls Office
四樓 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 語言實驗室 Language lab 英語教學單位 English Language Teaching Unit (ELTU)
五至六樓 5, 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 法律學院 Faculty of Law



東閘新址

大學於2008年9月1日在科學園路近中文大學生物科技研究所（前為香港生物科技研究院）設立新的東閘，以替代設於不遠處的舊閘。

是次遷閘的原因，是舊閘所處的路面太窄，更亭只能設於路旁，保安員必須穿越行車線，收發停車證予對面車線的車輛。此舉對保安員有潛在的危險，特別是在繁忙時間，車輛進出頻密，以及晚上天色昏暗之時。現在更亭設於兩條行車線之間，保安員便無需離開更亭。

校園發展處已在東閘豎立與大埔道正門入口相同的標示，並去信路政署要求於閘前增設交通燈。



New East Gate Entrance

Since 1 September 2008, the University has opened a new East Gate entrance near the Chinese University

Institute of Biotechnology (CUIB, formerly HKIB), on Science Park Road, to replace the old East Gate entrance. The new gate is about a couple of minutes' drive away from the old one.

The reason for the move was that due to the narrowness of the previous entrance, the guard booth had to be placed on one side of the carriageway. So when there were vehicles on the other side, the guard had to come out of the booth to give the entry ticket and/or collect payment. This poses a security threat to the guard especially during peak hours when there were vehicles entering and leaving the gate at the same time, and also at night. Now, the guard booth is placed in the centre of the carriageway.

The Campus Development Office has erected signage at this entrance, similar to that at the Tai Po Road main entrance. It has also written to the Highways Department for the installation of traffic lights outside the gate.

特此鳴謝校園發展處及物業管理處提供本版資料 The information on this page is provided by the CDO and EMO



一紙在手，感覺踏實。然而，為減少大量印刷對環境造成的損害，請與朋友分享本通訊，或上網 (www.cuhk.edu.hk/iso/sus/) 閱覽。謝謝您愛護環境。本通訊以再造紙印製。

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