

善用地形 順應自然 新書院、新宿舍：選址及設計構思

香港中文大學一直致力建設可持續發展的環保校園。中大校園景色之美，堪稱冠絕亞洲。發展與環保並重，是我們向來堅守的原則。因此，四十多年來，大學一方面擴展規模，增建教研設施；同時又以保護環境為念，竭力避免影響校內林木，確保校園青蔥依然。

二零一二年，大學復行四年制，本科生將增加三千。為免崇基、新亞、聯合、逸夫四所書院的學生人數驟然增加七百多，影響親切融和的學習和生活環境，或是全人教育和關顧輔導的優良質素，大學決定成立新書院。承蒙社會人士鼎力支持，大學於去年五月得到晨興基金暨晨興教育基金和何善衡慈善基金會的慷慨捐助，得以成立晨興書院和善衡書院。兩所書院均規模較小，並採用全宿共膳的模式，有利加強師生之間、同窗之間的交流，進一步鞏固中大的書院制傳統。這是中大發展的重要里程碑。同時，大學亦準備籌辦第三所新書院，並以校園西部為其初步選址，將會興建兩座學生宿舍。

選址準則

新書院選址對大學整體的發展影響深遠，尤需熟慮。我們向來著重可持續發展，因此在選址過程中，首要考慮是對校園環境的影響。由於政府沒有為新書院提供額外資源和土地，我們必須在校園內尋找合適的地段。此外，院址須交通便利，以便同學往返校內各主要教研和文娛體育設施。又全個計劃須配合大學整體發展，並與周邊的建築物相輔相成，務求善用資源；而選址亦需提供足夠的土地，讓這兩所全宿共膳的新書院興建宿舍和其他常用設施。

眺望海景 設施齊備

經有關委員會和專家的多番研討，晨興和善衡兩所新書院的院址已選定在大學中部，地處大學道以北，鄰近大學體育中心，合共佔地約一萬三千二百平方米，按學生人均可用面積計，與現有四所書院的比例相若。新書院俯瞰吐露港，景色優美，是理想的學習和生活環境。新書院位於目前大學校車站沿線，同學可乘坐校巴往返校園各處，或步行至火車站，而多項教研和服務設施也近在咫尺。

晨興書院和善衡書院現正由兩位著名建築師規劃，風格各具特色；建築群的設計，配合附近原有的設施，有利促進師生交流。負責設計晨興書院的，是著名美國建築師本杰明·伍德先生（Benjamin Wood）。晨興書院規模較小，預計取錄三百名學生，全部在校住宿。新書院設施一應俱全，將建有宿舍、餐廳、健身房、小劇院、閱讀室、休息室和庭院式的休憩地方等，提供充足的學習和生活空間，並可用作舉辦大型書院活動，加強非形式教育。凡此種種，旨在為同學締造舒適而富於啟發的學習和生活環境，貫徹晨興書院的理念。伍德認為，晨興書院坐落山坡之上，景致絕佳，建築物將會依山而建，務使置身其中者得以欣賞四周美景。伍德說：「香港夏季天氣炎熱，建築物的坐向須顧及日照。新書院選址群



新書院與宿舍位置圖
Sites of the new colleges and hostels

木成蔭，可以遮擋下午的陽光，有助降溫。我們會盡量保存這些樹木。」

保存自然環境 開拓建築文化

「書院的建築設計須講求優雅，以配合大學的整體環境，並且突出書院的教育理念。建築群有高低兩座宿舍，由共用的社區空間相連，這包括一個寬敞的庭院和餐廳，設計上則盡量利用天然採光。建築物形神互相呼應，構成完整的群體形象。」伍德又說：「人類有文化，可以溝通思想，可以有夢想。人與人之間可以對話。建築物之間也可以。」

建築物之間必須有對話，也是善衡書院的設計者——著名建築師嚴迅奇強調的重點。善衡書院計劃取錄六百名學生，也是全部留校住宿。根據嚴迅奇的構思，善衡書院整個建築群會力求綠化，原有的樹木將盡量保存；而室內則會適量運用天然採光。新書院的兩座宿舍，將會互相緊扣，中間設有寬敞的餐廳，儼然一大家庭。餐廳樓頂是一個開放式的綠化庭院，可飽覽四周風光。兩座宿舍的學生活動空間特別設於樓層角落，互相對望。嚴迅奇說：「整個建築群必須締造濃厚的社區氣氛，而且要配合書院的要求。主要的建築物在形態上要做到有對話的感覺。」

從晨興書院和善衡書院眺望吐露港
View from Morningside and S.H. Ho Colleges to Tolo Harbour



兩所新書院的選址和設計亦務求保存自然環境。大學已制定完善的樹木保育政策：在校園發展的過程中，大前提是避免並盡量減少影響樹木，對具保育價值的樹木尤須予以保護，或移栽至適當的位置。建築概念也首重綠化，例如建築師便曾應大學的要求，修改善衡書院的平台設計，以保留更多樹木。此舉雖然增加了建築成本，卻能維持校園的自然景觀。

嚴迅奇也是負責新宿舍發展計劃的設計顧問，他說：「中文大學依山而建，建築物的設計需要善用這個地理特點。目前發展計劃的選址地勢高低起伏，所以建築物的布局亦會按山勢設計。我們會利用山坡的斜度，避免使用過高的支柱，力求與整個地理環境渾然一體。」同時，為免士林路旁的一些珍貴樹木受到影響，嚴

迅奇刻意將主建築群置於稍為偏離現有道路的山谷之上。

大學提交的計劃已經獲大學教育資助委員會通過，俟有關審批程序完成後，便可動工。大學十分關注施工期間的噪音和保安問題，故將採取一系列應對措施，例如以轉挖方式興建地基，代替傳統的打樁，從而減低噪音，並在適當位置加建隔音屏障。地基工程亦將安排在長假期進行。此外，建築師和大學校園發展處將針對將來新書院附近一帶的人流，在建築設計上作好規劃，俾師生快速便捷往返大學中部。晨興和善衡兩所新書院的建築物，將會和附近的宿舍形成兩個宿舍群，不但有利學生相互往還，共用設施，更有助新書院組織多采多姿的舍堂活動。

Dialogue with Land and Nature: Location and Design of New Colleges and Hostels

The Chinese University of Hong Kong strives for sustainability in campus development. Balance between development and environmental protection has always been our policy for our campus whose beauty is well-known throughout Asia. The past 40 years have witnessed the expansion of the University campus and the addition of many teaching and research facilities, yet these have been consciously complemented by efforts at minimizing the affect on trees and ensuring the campus is green and flourishing.

After the reversion to a four-year normative curriculum in 2012, the University will recruit an extra 3,000 undergraduates. To prevent the existing four colleges from suddenly having to take in over 700 additional students, thereby affecting the congeniality of their learning and living environment or compromising the quality of their whole-person education and pastoral care, the University has decided to build additional colleges. In May 2006, Morningside Foundation and Morningside Education Foundation and The S.H. Ho Foundation made generous donations to CUHK to establish Morningside College and S.H. Ho College. Smaller in scale, the colleges will be fully residential with communal dining facilities. There are also plans to establish two other new hostels in the western part of the campus in preparation for the construction of a third college.

During site selection for the two new colleges, thorough consideration was given to the University's overall development, impact on the environment, convenience of the locations, compatibility with the existing architecture and efficient use of resources. The sites also have to be able to accommodate hostels for fully residential students, as well as learning, dining and leisure facilities.

After rounds of discussion by the relevant committees, the two new colleges will be sited at a central location on campus, to the North of University Avenue, neighbouring the Sports Centre. They will command views of Tolo Harbour, are within

walking distance of the train station and various teaching/research facilities and service outlets, and will also be served by the campus shuttle buses. The sites will occupy a land area of 13,200 squared metres. This yields a student usable per capita area similar to that of the four existing colleges.

According to Benjamin Wood, celebrated US architect and designer of Morningside, the college will be set against the contour of a hill and accommodate 300 fully residential students. Mr. Wood's design will also make use of trees at the site to provide shade against the sun.

The two hostels of S.H. Ho College will provide space for 600 fully residential students. They are the work of world-renowned architect Rocco Yim. The buildings will embrace a spacious dining hall whose rooftop will serve as a green podium. Mr. Yim is also the consultant of the two new hotels on western campus. The guiding principles of this project include how the buildings should negotiate the gradient of the terrain to provide accessibility and aesthetic pleasure, and how green areas can be increased.

The University Grants Committee (UGC) has approved the University's proposals and construction will begin after all approval procedures are completed. The University is very concerned about noise pollution and security issues that may arise during construction, and hence will adopt a series of preventive measures. The new colleges will form a dialogue with the existing hostels, and foster the sharing of facilities and interaction among students. ✨



晨興書院和善衡書院的院址
The sites of Morningside College and S.H. Ho College

嚴迅奇

嚴迅奇在香港土生土長，是一九八三年巴黎歌劇院國際設計比賽的三位冠軍之一，一九八九年獲埃及新亞歷山大利亞圖書館國際設計賽榮譽獎。他在香港設計的樂富中心和荷里活華庭，榮獲亞洲建築師協會金牌獎。二零零四年，他在廣東省博物館建築設計方案國際邀請賽勝出。

Rocco Yim



competition for the Museum of Guangdong.

Hong Kong born, Yim was one of three winners of France's Opéra de la Bastille International Competition in 1983. His entry in Egypt's New Alexandria Library International Competition received an Honourable Mention in 1989. In Hong Kong, Yim's Lok Fu Centre project and Hollywood Terrace project were awarded Gold Medals by Architects Regional Council Asia (ARCASIA). In 2004, he won the international invitational

本杰明·伍德



本杰明·伍德，美國建築師學會會員，一九八四年獲美國麻省理工建築學碩士學位。上海的

「新天地」是他在中國的首個設計作品。他把舊住宅區改造成文化娛樂區，該項目榮獲二零零三年度Urban Land Institute (ULI) Award for Excellence大獎。

伍德在中國以外最著名的作品，為美國芝加哥的New Soldier Field，他是該項目的主要建築師，並與前合夥人Carlos Zapata共同設計，該體育場館設有六萬四千個座位，於二零零三年九月落成，並獲《紐約時報》選為二零零三年十大最佳建築之一。

Benjamin Wood

Benjamin Wood, AIA, received his Masters in Architecture from MIT in 1984. His first commission in China was Xintiandi, a cultural entertainment district in Shanghai. The project received a 2003 Award of Excellence from the Urban Land Institute.

His most significant contribution on a major project outside of China was as the chief architect of New Soldier Field in Chicago. Completed in September of 2003 at a cost of US\$ 620 million, this 64,000-seat stadium was built in a record 19 months. Co-designed with his former partner Carlos Zapata, New Soldier Field was named by the New York Times as one of the 10 best buildings of 2003.

設備先進的科研大樓

為支援眾多的研究工作，並配合未來發展需要，大學興建了一座設備先進的科學實驗室專門大樓。大樓位於中央校園山坡，南眺大埔公路，北連科學館，樓高六層，總面積一萬一千平方米。其中五層共七十間實驗室均經專門設計，供理學院和醫學院研究單位使用，設備完善。據有關的建設委員會表示，這座大樓是全港第一幢特別設計作科學實驗之用，並嚴格符合國際標準的建築物。

數年前，大學已著手計劃興建這幢大樓，在校園計劃委員會之下成立了建設委員會負責統籌，並公開招標，物色建築師。其間，委員會亦不斷諮詢大樓未來使用者的意見，以詳細了解他們的要求和期望。

大樓的設計兼顧了建築物的功能，並與地形和周邊環境互相配合，最後獲校園計劃委員會通過採納。建設委員會則嚴密監察工程的進度和質素。

科學實驗室專門大樓設計意念新穎，首重安全，並能有效節省能源。其布局不僅便於使用，更有利不同學科的專家交流切磋。大樓在選料、實驗室裝備，以至燈光照明、空調和排風系統等安排，都配合上述的要求。



The Centralized Labs: From Innovation to Inspiration

To support burgeoning research activities and to provide for future growth, CUHK has built a state-of-the-art Centralized Science Laboratories Building (Centralized Labs). Located on a hillside on central campus, overlooking Tai Po Road to the South and connecting to the Science Centre to the North, the new six-storey structure has a gross floor area of some 11,000 squared metres. Five of the storeys will house over 70 purpose-designed laboratories for advanced research by the Science and Medical Faculties, as well as a comprehensive range of other facilities. According to the Building Committee, the Centralized Labs is the first building in Hong Kong catering for scientific experimental needs from day one of its design and which complies strictly with international standards.

Detailed Planning

The University began planning for the Centralized Labs a few years ago, and in 2002, succeeded in securing funding from the University Grants Committee for the project. A Building Committee was set up under the Campus Planning Committee, and it conducted a tender exercise to appoint an architect. The Building Committee also met frequently with the future users of the building to learn about their needs and expectations in detail.



The present design was selected for functional considerations, harmony with the natural terrain and respect for the surrounding environment. It was subsequently endorsed by the Campus Planning Committee. Throughout the construction process, the Committee continued to keep a close eye on quality and progress.

Innovations

The Centralized Labs is an innovative research building in terms of safety, energy conservation and user-friendliness. Its layout is conducive to interaction between the different academic specialities and among scholars. From the choice of construction materials and design of laboratory facilities, to the lighting, air-conditioning and exhaust systems, the building strives to maximize user safety and comfort while conserving energy. ✨

用者意見

化學系余濟美教授說：「我想集中精神做實驗，只須放下窗簾；想欣賞吐露港的美景，把窗簾拉起便可以了。新實驗室的環境看來真的很不錯。」生物系關海山教授說：「我們在新大樓內有微生物學、細菌學、顯微科學、細胞培養和其他不同種類的實驗室，全部都符合國際最高標準。通道十分寬敞，各實驗台相距的空間也充足，環境很好。」

What Users Have to Say

Prof. Jimmy Yu of the Chemistry Department: 'When I want to focus on my experiment, I can simply draw the blinds; when I want to enjoy the view of Tolo Harbour, I can open them. The environment of my new lab looks really promising.'

Prof. Kwan Hoi-shan of the Department of Biology: 'We will have microbiology, bacteriology, micrology, cell culture and other labs that meet the highest international standards in the new building. The environment is also nice with the wider corridors and ample bench-to-bench space.'

神學樓小溪回復自然景觀

崇基學院的神學樓斜坡鞏固工程已經大致完成，附近的小溪亦回復原來自然景貌。除保留原有樹木外，沿教堂路旁斜坡頂將會種植兩行福建茶。



Stream Near Theology Building Regains Natural Look

The slope stability improvement project near the Theology Building is almost complete and the stream has regained its natural, original look. In addition to preserving the existing trees, two rows of *Ehretia buxifolia* will be planted on the slope crest of Chapel Road.



珍貴土沉香遭砍伐

土沉香是受保護樹木，「香港」這個名字即源自此樹。崇基教堂附近種植的五棵高五至八米，樹幹直徑達七至十厘米的土沉香，於二零零六年十月二十五日被發現遭非法砍伐。事件已經交由警方跟進。大學同人如發現樹木遭破壞或砍伐，請即通知保安組。

Illegal Felling of Precious Incense Trees

On 25 October 2006, it was found that five incense trees (*Aquilaris sinensis*) near Chung Chi Chapel had been illegally felled. Incense trees are protected trees from which the name 'Hong Kong' originated. The illegally felled trees had trunk diameters ranging from 70mm to 100mm, and heights, from 5m to 8m. The case had been handed over to the police for investigation. Members of the University who come across cases of tree vandalism or felling should report them to the Security Unit.

小橋流水被污染

中大非常關注校園環境，去年十二月下旬小橋流水發現受到污染。校園發展處和物業管理處即時跟進。事件已向政府環境保護署報告和尋求協助。中大安全及環境事務處亦已抽取水樣本化驗，並會評估對校園環境的影響。

Contamination of Chung Chi Stream

The University was very concerned when Chung Chi Stream was found to be contaminated last December. The Campus Development Office and Estates Management Office immediately took up the case. They also informed the Environmental Protection Department of the situation and sought their advice for action. The University Safety and Environment Office collected water samples for analysing the contaminant and assessing potential impact on the University environment.



上游溪水呈現白色沉澱物
White sediment upstream



小橋流水情況略有改善 (攝於二零零七年一月五日)
Situation improving slightly (taken on 5 Jan 2007)