

攜手共建可持續發展的環保校園

香港中文大學有今天的成就，全賴創校先賢四十多年前的宏大願景。在學術方面，他們高瞻遠矚，制定了教學宗旨，為現在的優質教育和卓越學術水平奠定了雄厚的根基。在校園建設方面，他們也目光獨到，作出了長遠規劃，我們今天才有如此翠綠美麗的校園。

我們必須以先賢為榜樣，時刻追求進步，為更多嚮往優質教育的年輕人提供機會，並努力不懈提升學術水平，領導學界；但同時，我們又必須保存優美的綠化校園，為我們、為世代代的中大人，提供理想的學術環境。總而言之，大學必須以持續發展為原則。

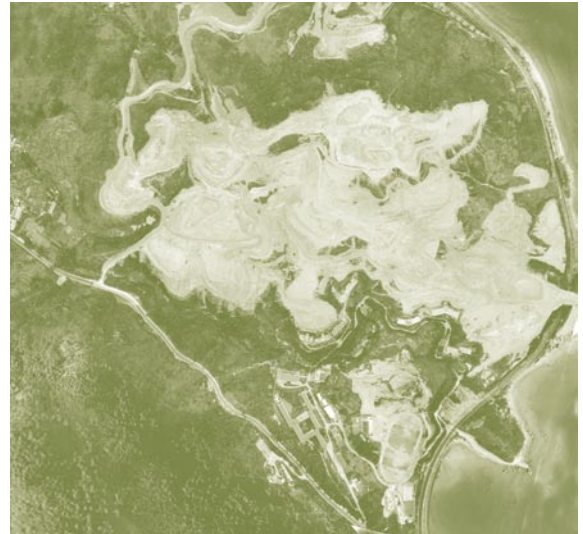
所以，在大學制定及執行學術發展策略的同時，必須制定校園發展和環境策略，兼顧教研和環保，在兩者之間取得和諧的平衡，為我們的下一代提供一個愜意的學術環境。在未來的日子，大學將定期透過簡訊，與同人分享可持續發展的環保政策和措施。

Working for a Sustainable Future

The Chinese University of Hong Kong is built upon the vision of the founding fathers more than 40 years ago. Their academic foresight laid the foundation for the quality education and the cutting-edge scholarship in which we now take pride; their far-sighted plans have materialized as the lush and beautiful campus we see today.

We must repeat the same feat in the years to come: to continue to grow in quality, to continue to serve more of the many young people who aspire to a quality education, to continue at the forefront of scholarship — and at the same time, to maintain the beauty of the campus as a tranquil setting for academic endeavours, for ourselves and for future generations. In short, our development must be sustainable.

So, as the University launches and implements its long-term plan for academic development, it must also formulate long-term plans for campus development and environmental protection. The goal is a harmonious balance between development and conservation — both for the sake of future generations. In this vein, these periodic newsletters will share with members of the University the policies and initiatives in mapping out plans for sustainable development. ✨



一九六七年中大校園鳥瞰圖
Aerial view of CUHK campus in 1967



二零零五年中大校園鳥瞰圖
Aerial view of CUHK campus in 2005

校園發展與環境保育並行

劉遵義校長談大學的承諾及考驗

中大校園依山而建，俯瞰海港，是亞洲最美麗的校園之一。四十多年來，校內建築雖迭有增加，校園青蔥依然，所栽種的花草樹木有增無減，處處都是天然圖畫，是無數中大師生潛心治學，追尋理想的地方，我們珍而重之。

校園在不斷發展之餘，得以保持綠化，是因為我們向來注重環保。中大是本港第一間進行校園環境審核的大學，早於二零零零年便制定了校園環保方案，共有八個要點，包括廢物處理、飯堂衛生、交通控制、能源效益、樓宇建築、空氣和水質、環境管理，以及環保教育。這些年來，我們時刻切實執行方案，並經常動員全校支持環保活動。

就以善用能源為例，大學自一九九九年已開展節約能源計劃。近年學生人數雖有增加，耗電量卻不升反降，節能成果可見一斑。今年初我們參加了首屆香港能源效益獎，獲特區政府頒發大專院校組別最高榮譽的金獎。最近，中大更獲得大學教育資助委員會撥款資助，利用太陽能提供淋浴用的熱水，將會在校園泳池和學生宿舍全面推行。

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1970s



自七十年代開始，歷代中大人悉心栽種
Since the 1970s, generations of CUHKers have helped nurture our campus.

2006



雖然矗立了百多幢建築物，校園依然青蔥優美
Even with over a hundred new buildings put up in the past decades, our campus is lush like a huge garden.

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可持續發展既是我們堅守的承諾，亦是我們面對的考驗。二零一二年，大學復行四年學制，在校的本科生較現在增加三分之一，教研人員也會相應增加，校內現有的教研、住宿和康樂等設施，屆時將不敷使用。而學術發展一日千里，教研設備亦須與時俱進。

然而，我們深信「可持續」與「發展」並行。為了確保大學未來二十年的發展有完善的全盤規劃，大學特別成立了「校園發展計劃督導委員會」，成員包括校內校外的專家、學者和顧問。此外，我們還成立了多個專責小組和委員會，分別就進一步節約能源、保護樹木和環境、美化校園景觀、鞏固校內岩土等範疇，制定政策和守則，並著相關部門嚴格執行。大學最近公布的校園樹木保育政策，正是其中一個小組集思廣益的成果。

中大校園面積有限，我們會善用寶貴的土地資源，致力平衡發展需要和環境保育。誠盼各位同事和同學攜手合作，為中大建設一個歷久彌新、綠意盎然的環保校園。✿

Balance Between Campus Development and Environmental Conservation

Highlights of the VC's thoughts on the campus environment

For four decades, even as many buildings were put up, the University campus has remained green and lush, providing an ideal environment for the scholarly pursuits of teachers and students.

The Chinese University was the first local university to conduct a campus environment assessment, and as early as 2000, formulated a campus environment policy which we have implemented over the years. The University began an energy conservation programme in 1999, lowering electricity consumption even though student numbers have gone up. Recently the University received support from the University Grants Committee to expand its use of solar energy to showering facilities on campus.

Sustainable development is our pledge; it is also our challenge. With the reversion to a four-year undergraduate curriculum in 2012, our undergraduate population will rise by a third. Our current facilities will fall short of the increased demand. However we are confident that 'sustainability' and 'development' can coexist. To give campus development in the next 20 years a unified vision, the University has set up a Steering Committee on Campus Master Planning. Its members include professionals, scholars and consultants from both within and outside the University. The University has also established committees to oversee different aspects of environmental and energy conservation.

The Chinese University will strive to make the best use of the campus and to achieve harmony between development and conservation.



合一亭
Pavilion of Harmony

校園發展計劃督導委員會

為了配合學生人數的增長和對教研設施的需求，大學既需在校園發展上作出準備，亦要致力維護校園優美的環境。因此，大學決定為未來十五至二十年制定一幅校園發展藍圖。第一步是成立校園發展計劃督導委員會，由副校長程伯中教授和建築學系系主任白思德教授共同擔任主席，其他成員包括建築、環境規劃和環境保育的校內外專家，亦計劃邀請有經驗的海外專業人士加入。委員會的主要職責包括委任及監察顧問公司，就教研空間、校園景觀、環境保育、交通人流等不同範疇為大學制定一個總體校園發展計劃；同時，委員會亦會委託顧問公司進行研究並與大學成員保持溝通，確保在制定計劃的過程中，大學所有成員均有發表意見的機會。✳

校園發展計劃督導委員會組織結構

- 主席：程伯中教授（大學副校長）
白思德教授（建築學系系主任及建築學講座教授）
- 成員：許敬文教授（大學協理副校長）
林健枝教授（地理與資源管理學系教授）
李沛良教授（社會學講座教授）
林雲峰教授（建築學系教授）
馮志強先生（前規劃署署長及地理與資源管理學系兼任教授）
- 成員及秘書：林泗維先生（校園發展處處長）

The Steering Committee on Campus Master Planning

To cope with the rise in campus population and the growing demand for teaching and research facilities, the University needs to be prepared for both campus development and conservation of its beautiful environment. The University decided to draw up a blueprint for campus development for the next 15 to 20 years. As a first step, it set up the Steering Committee on Campus Master Planning, co-chaired by Prof. Ching Pak-chung and Prof. Essy Baniassad. Other members include experts of architecture, environmental planning and environmental conservation from both outside and within the University. There are plans to invite experienced overseas professionals as well. The Committee's main tasks include appointing and monitoring a consultant to formulate a unified campus development plan by factoring in teaching and research space, campus appearance, environmental conservation, human and vehicular traffic, and so on. The Committee will also serve as a bridge between the consultant and the University community to ensure CUHK members have the opportunity to express their views during the process of formulating a master plan.

白思德教授的校園發展理念



「大學傳統上是學習中心，但也是社區的一部分，不是封閉的，而是開放的。中大在這方面做得很好，方便到達，容易進出，而且風景優美。你看假日到校園來遊玩和拍照的人便知道了。」建築學系系主任白思德教授說。

白思德教授是校園發展計劃督導委員會的主席之一，該委員會職責是探討如何改善校園設施，並制定總體校園發展的長遠規劃大綱。他認為，要考慮的因素，除了大學的社區定位外，還有學生人數增長和研究計劃日益增加等。為了配合這些改變所帶來的需求，校園內不斷有新的建設出現。白思德教授說：「我們要有新的建築物。建築物要切合實際需要，也要符合可持續發展的方向，例如方便維修和節省能源。校園內的建築物長期伴著我們起居、學習和工作，是校園的一部分。至於具體細節，必須要作深入的研究，大學的成員也可以探討。」

「中大因應大學教育擴展的要求而建設，是非常珍貴的機遇」

中大校園依山而築，佔地甚廣，經過四十年的發展和經營，校園內林木茂盛，樓房櫛比鱗次，峰迴路轉，景色已經不同。這個豐富的校園布局結構也彰顯了委員會的工作，以及校園總體長遠規劃的意義。白思德教授感受甚深地說：「中大校園有樹

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有溪，非常可貴，值得慶賀，更應該珍惜。」他經常在校園走動，最喜歡中央的大學廣場、聯合書院的園圃、新亞書院的天人合一亭，以及崇基學院的樹木。他說：「我們要在土地上走動，才可以欣賞土地的偉大，體會土地給我們的歡樂。人們喜歡探訪牛津和劍橋大學，在城內閑逛，在書院之間穿插，走來走去，從未怨路遠，也沒有要求兩校開設校園穿梭巴士。又例如蘇州的園林，人要漫步其中才會欣賞園林之美。

「中大因應大學教育擴展的要求而建設，是非常珍貴的機遇，我們要好好把握。我們確實需要多些設施來滿足不斷增長的員生人數，現在的本科生和研究生加起來已經有萬多人。到二零一二年，本科課程回復四年制，學生人數更多。我們要正面看待大學的發展。」

「可以肯定的是資源必定會得到善用」

另一方面，校園的保養和維修亦很重要。這些工作做得妥善，可以保持大學的外觀，亦可以改進校園的空間素質。無論是建設抑或保養維修，所有工程都以配合大學的整體布局為原則。校園發展計劃督導委員會的成員有不少專業界人士，而且都是行內翹楚，有些更來自海外，他們都會親臨中大了解實況。

白思德教授強調，在制定總體規劃上，諮詢過程是對話的良機。他說：「我們應該說出自己的想法和構思？對話的過程就是一課環境教育，大家都有得著。政府已撥出資源，可以肯定的是資源必定會得到善用，以期最有效地讓中大員生得益。」✻

Prof. Essy Baniassad's Thoughts on Campus Development

'Traditionally, universities are not only places of learning and research; they are also an amenity for the community, so universities should aspire to be part of that tradition ... Universities should respond to the social, environmental and cultural agendas of a city. If going green and sustainable practices are the trend, we should lead by example,' says Prof. Essy Baniassad, chairman of the Department of Architecture.

Prof. Baniassad co-chairs the Steering Committee on Campus Master Planning. Besides the University's place in the community, he points out, population growth resulting from increases in teaching and research facilities and the reversion to a four-year normative curriculum in 2012, will also be factored in.

The master plan, he points out, will place campus development within the context of a unified vision; this will be arrived at with the participation of members of the University community and the contribution of experts from outside the University. 'I will ensure issues requiring discussion and debate reach their fullest resolve with great participation from members of the University. By and large, we should be celebrating the land, working with it. Leaders in the field will also be invited from other parts of the world by virtue of the work they have done, to address our plan so the process of developing the master plan becomes a process of enlightenment.' The buildings, he adds, will be 'the finest though not outrageous or expensive, but sensitive to users, and sustainable in terms of maintenance and energy.'



校園可持續發展架構

可持續發展的概念，是將發展與保護自然環境這兩者的要求來平衡，以滿足現世人所需，而不會影響後代人的利益。中文大學在校園計劃委員會之下成立了幾個委員會，以確保所有建築和校園改善計劃均取得平衡發展，既保障校園社區的安全，亦能保育及優化珍貴的自然環境。這幾個委員會是校園環境美化委員會、校園岩土事務委員會和每一棟新建築物建設委員會。各委員會的成員包括中大教職員、代表校內外有關行業的專業人士和學生。

委員會在審批校園發展項目時，都按樹木保育政策的指引，以貫徹大學保護綠化環境的承諾，減低校園在發展過程中對樹木造成的影響。委員會的首要目標是為大學師生提供一個理想的學習、研究和工作環境。

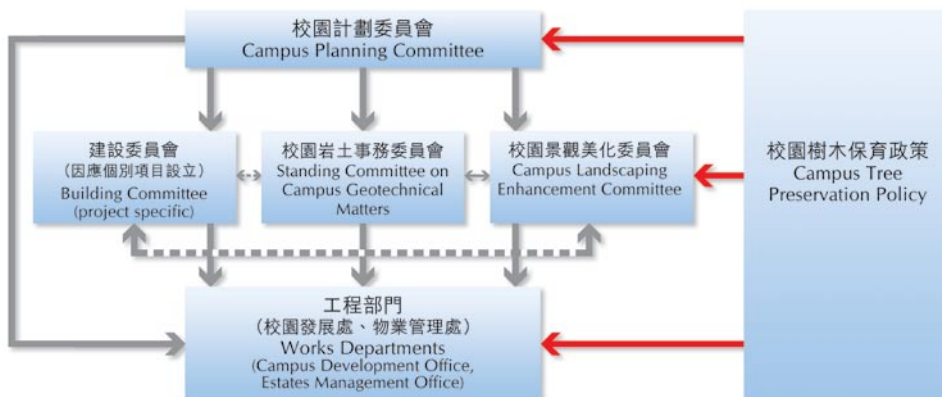
各委員會組織及職權已上載於網頁：<http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/greencampus/b5/policy/structure.htm>。

‘CUHK attaches tremendous importance to greening and environmental conservation. I think setting up the committees is an excellent start.’

Mr. Heung Wai Kin, representative of The Hong Kong Institute of Landscape Architects on the Campus Landscaping Enhancement Committee

「中文大學非常重視綠化和環境保育。我認為成立委員會是很好的開始。」

校園景觀美化委員會委員向偉建先生
(香港園景師學會代表)



Campus Sustainable Development Structure

Broadly speaking, sustainable development means balancing our need for development against the need to protect the natural environment, and meeting the needs and aspirations of our generation without compromising those of our successors. The Chinese University has set up several committees under the Campus Planning Committee to ensure, in all its construction and campus enhancement projects, that balance is maintained among its development needs, the safety of the campus community, as well as the conservation and enhancement of its precious natural environment. The committees are the Campus Landscaping Enhancement Committee, the Standing Committee on Campus Geotechnical Matters, and the Building Committee for each project. The members of these committees include staff members, students and professionals of the relevant fields from both within and outside the University.

When vetting campus development projects, these committees are guided by the Campus Tree Preservation Policy which translates into clear requirements the University's commitment to preserve a green environment, and to minimize the impact on the trees in the course of campus development. The overriding aim is to provide an ideal study, research, and working environment for all members of CUHK.

For the composition and terms of reference of the Committees, please go to <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/greencampus/en/policy/structure.htm>.



保育樹木 綠化校園

綠化一直是中大校園的特色，中大校園由一片荒山，發展至今天綠樹成蔭，是經過幾十年來的悉心培植。青蔥翠綠的校園是中大寶貴的資產，為了保存這個令中大人引以為傲的美麗校園，必須有完善的樹木保育政策。林健枝教授是環保專家，致力推動環保工作，也是大學環境督導委員會主席，他對校園樹木保育有深刻的體會。

林健枝教授很強調制定校園林木保育環境政策文件的精神。「如果我們發展校園，影響到一些樹木時，我們必須考慮：可否避免這個影響？若果不能夠避免，便應考慮怎樣去減少這個影響；當影響不可以再減少時，便必須對這個影響作出適當的補償。」

「校園須要發展，而發展影響到樹木時，我們便走這三步曲——避免、減少和補償。要有效執行『先避免、後減少和補償』，我們要有足夠的訊息。因為制定有效的政策和規劃，很視乎有多少訊息掌握在手。也因為這個緣故，我們很強調要建立一個校園樹木和生態的資料庫。這個資料庫有校園樹木分布、品種和生長情況的詳情，此舉可幫助校園在發展時，有更好的規劃。」林健枝教授表示，他很高興知道，「委員會提出成立的校園樹木資料庫，得到校方的積極回應和支持。」

「從實務和執行的角度看，如果校園將來須要發展，影響到林木時，個別項目應提交到新設的校園景觀美化委員會，由委員會詳加考慮，委員會將檢視每一個牽涉林木的報告，才作決定。委員會成員包括校內專家、專業人士，及中大師生。目前，我們急須先認出特別有保育價值的樹木。這些有保育價值的樹木，包含那些在香港受保護的樹木；也有一些可能對觀賞者有特別感情和歷史價值的樹木。這些樹木在校園甚麼地方？我相信，校園景觀美化委員會會很仔細去審視每一項發展，並以『避免』，若真的不能避免，然後『減少』，真的不能減少，然後才作出『補償』這個原則，作出合理的決策。這樣一來，我們不單只有一個機制，而且還有一個原則，作為決策的基礎。」

「綠化是中大校園一個特色，亦只是中大環保校園其中一個部分。我覺得，我們還須在建設可持續的校園努力。例如在硬件方面，我們可以多考慮環保建築，和怎樣多利用太陽能，推動節能；減少空氣污染物的排放，如何減少使用汽車、甚至校巴。在軟件方面，除了節約使用能源，還須節約用水和用紙等。或者，我想從一個更高一點的層次去看，即我們現在談的可持續發展。可持續發展其中一個觀念，必須『全民皆兵』，大家都要有環保意識。我相信，中大能夠朝著可持續發展校園方向邁進。」✿



「先避免、後減少和補償」
是我們環境保護裡最重要的原則。

大學環境督導委員會主席
林健枝教授

‘First avoidance, then minimization, and lastly, compensation’

Prof. Lam Kin-che, chairman of the University Steering Committee on the Environment, considers it essential to define the spirit of the University's environmental policy on tree preservation. 'If trees will be affected by a certain campus development project, we try our best to avoid the impact. It is only when impact is unavoidable that we try to think of ways of minimizing it. And if that too is not possible, we make adequate provisions for compensation. "First avoidance, then minimization, and lastly, compensation" are the fundamental principles guiding every environmental protection policy.' Prof. Lam adds that the implementation of these principles requires sufficient information and that is why the Steering Committee believes that a campus habitat map and database on flora and ecology are important. He is very pleased that the database proposed by the Committee has received the 'active response and support of the University'.

校園樹木保育政策詳情，請瀏覽：

<http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/greencampus/b5/policy/tree.htm>

For details about tree preservation on campus, please go to:

<http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/greencampus/en/policy/tree.htm>

鞏固神學樓斜坡 小溪水流不受影響

神學樓斜坡鞏固工程 (<http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/greencampus/b5/communication/theology.htm>) 已進入最後階段，現正進行修築護土牆、回填泥土及鋪設明渠的工程，稍後並會鋪上石面及噴草。附近的小溪將保持原來闊度，水流不會受到影響。



工程前面貌
Before the project

Stream Flow Untouched by Slope Stabilization Near Theology Building

The slope stability improvement project near the Theology Building (<http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/greencampus/en/communication/theology.htm>) is now in the final stages. Work is being done on the retaining wall, backfilling and open ditch construction, and the slope will be given a stone facing and grass spraying treatment. The project has maintained the width of the nearby stream and its water flow.



工程後面貌 (電腦模擬)
Upon completion (computer simulated)

保護大學道刻不容緩

大學道邵逸夫人樓對開的一幅斜坡是一九六零年代建校地盆平整時由填土堆成，近年常有泥土鬆脫現象。經專業顧問探土評估後，證實該段斜坡回填泥土密度遠低於安全標準。雨勢較大時，雨水經排水道急速沖向斜坡，危害大學道的安全。該路段面地底亦埋有大量水管、電線、排污喉、通訊及電腦網路等主幹設施。在新的審批機制監察下，校園岩土事務委員會仔細討論了該斜坡鞏固工程提案，同意該段斜坡須盡快維修。工程計畫於2006年10月底動工，趕在明年雨季前完工。工程主要包括將表面不穩固泥土清除及回填。完工後，再鋪草綠化斜坡。



斜坡位置圖
Position of the slope



雨勢較大時的情況
During heavy rain



工程前面貌
Before the project



工程後面貌 (電腦模擬)
Upon completion (computer simulated)

A Much Needed Move to Safeguard University Road

A slope at the University Road opposite to Lady Shaw Building, which had been constructed from backfill soil during formation works in the 1960s, had been showing signs of loose soil in recent years. A professional assessment showed that the consistency of the slope's backfill soil had dropped way below the safety threshold. During heavy rains, rain water gushes down the drain towards the slope, threatening the safety of the Road. Lying under that section of the road are backbone facilities including water pipes, electric cables, sewage pipes, information and computer networks. Under the new vetting system, the Standing Committee on Campus Geotechnical Matters carefully discussed the proposal to stabilize the slope in question and agreed that action is

urgently required. Works will commence in October 2006 and aims at finishing before the rainy season next year. It mainly involves removing the loose soil and backfilling. The slope will be covered with grass after the project.

行人天橋便利師生 扶壁實用美觀兼顧

西部綜合教學大樓提供的教研設施預計使用量會非常高，為確保人流暢順，便利師生快捷往來，大學將建造橫跨中央道的行人天橋，連接大樓與聯合路。按政府規定，建橋前必須先清除聯合路坡上的碎石沙泥和修葺去水渠；不過，在初步工程完成後，一些大石塊出現部分懸空的情況，可能會造成危險。經仔細研究各個方案，並獲得校園景觀美化委員會的同意後，工程部門決定在大石塊下加建扶壁以穩固大石，這樣便可以保留大石塊上現有的全部樹木。而為了與附近環境融合，扶壁會採用顏色與周圍相近的舊石塊，亦會依山坡的表面坡度而建造。



石塊懸空情況
Hanging rocks

Beautiful and Practical Buttress for Overhead Pedestrian Walkway

The anticipated demand for the facilities of the Teaching Complex on Western campus is very high. To ensure smooth and efficient flow of pedestrian traffic, the University will build an overhead pedestrian walkway connecting a slope opposite the building with United Road, straddling Central Avenue. According to government regulations, the University must remove rock fragments from the slope of United Road and fix the drain before construction. But with the completion of preliminary works, certain large rocks were found to be hanging precariously from the slope. After studying different proposals and having received the approval of the Campus Landscaping Enhancement Committee, it was decided to add buttresses under the rocks for stability and support. This method also ensures that all the trees on the rocks will be unaffected. The buttresses will be made from old rocks in with similar colour tones as surrounding rocks. They will also be given a similar gradient as that of the slope.



工程後面貌 (電腦模擬)
Upon completion (computer simulated)

approval of the Campus Landscaping Enhancement Committee, it was decided to add buttresses under the rocks for stability and support. This method also ensures that all the trees on the rocks will be unaffected. The buttresses will be made from old rocks in with similar colour tones as surrounding rocks. They will also be given a similar gradient as that of the slope.

請上網瀏覽 On the Web

- 《二零零五年香港中文大學環境報告》
The CUHK Environmental Report 2005
<http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/usce/>
- 介紹中大環境保育工作的網頁《綠山城》
Green Campus, the webpage that introduces CUHK's environmental conservation works.
<http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/greencampus/en/index.htm>

校園樹木保育政策

宗旨

大學致力保育樹木及保護校園的綠化環境，採取合理及可行的方法避免及盡量減少於校園發展過程中砍伐及損害樹木。

生境地圖

大學確認一個標明校園內具有“保育價值”樹木分佈的生境地圖對校園規劃的重要性。有鑑於大學現時沒有此類生境地圖及相關資料，大學將要求有關部門/單位：

1. 校對及匯編以往有關樹木調查/砍伐報告中的資料，以作為生境地圖的基礎；
2. 進行一個整體校園的植物調查以編纂生境地圖；
3. 在可行的情況下盡快進行一個整體校園有關樹木保育價值的調查，其中包括政府所指定的受保護樹木品種，任何胸徑達500毫米或以上的樹木，及任何具歷史價值的樹木，包括由捐贈者或於特別場合下栽種的樹木。

保護具保育價值的樹木

大學將每三年更新具保育價值樹木的詳細目錄及其生長地點、品種成份、以至健康狀況的資料。這些資料將會用作編纂生境地圖及制定校園規劃及發展的方案。

在校園發展的過程中，大學將採取合理及可行的措施去避免砍伐及損壞校園內任何具保育價值的樹木或危害其生命。如這些樹木不能被保留原處，大學定會考慮移植。如砍伐是絕對不能避免的話，工程部門定要於工程展開前獲得校園景觀美化委員會(CLEC)的批准，證明已採取適當措施將工程的破壞減至最低，及提出適當的補償方案。

工程部門將通知大學安全及環境事務處(USEO)及環境事務督導委員會(USCE)有關CLEC對具保育價值樹木的砍伐及補償方案的任何批准。有關資料應包括將被砍伐的具保育價值樹木的生長地點、砍伐時間、數目、品種，以及補償方案。

政府法定的樹木砍伐批核

縱然提出的計劃沒有對具保育價值的樹木構成威脅，負責的工程部門仍須於工程展開前提交有關工程對地盤內樹木所造成的影響，讓CLEC作檢核，證明工程已盡量減少砍伐樹木。工程部門隨後可直接向有關管理當局申請批准砍伐樹木。工程部門有責任遵守所有香港特別行政區政府的法定要求，進行樹木調查或研究及提出補償方案。

工程部門將通知USEO及USCE有關法定當局的任何砍伐樹

木的批核。資料應包括將被砍伐樹木的生長地點、砍伐時間、數目、品種，以及補償方案。

代償性栽種

以下的原則應用於代償性栽種：

1. 不應因特別原因或用途而完全排除外來的品種，但仍應以本地品種為優先。
2. 以樹木胸徑的方法計算樹木損失的數量，然後栽種相等或更多的樹木作為補償。
3. 工程部門在接收承辦商的工程時，必須確認新栽種樹木的數量和情況符合補償方案的要求。

因建築工程而可能受損害的樹木

當建築工程於具保育價值的樹木附近進行時，應採取以下措施：

1. 為樹木加上標籤及編號，並拍照及以籬笆圍繞。
2. 提醒承辦商保護該樹木的責任及預先通知承辦商故意或非故意地損壞或損毀樹木的刑罰。
3. 在工程合約內加入適當懲罰性條款。

如建築工程可能對不具保育價值的樹木造成破壞時，應實施以下預防性原則：

1. 由合資格的樹木專家修剪樹根及樹枝及執行修補/矯正樹木的工作。
2. 由有關的工程部門監管以上工作。

定期向USCE遞交報告

工程部門應最少每十二個月向USCE報告一次以下各項：

1. 報告覆蓋期間已實行的砍伐及移植樹木計劃；
2. 已被砍伐樹木的生長地點、砍伐時間、數目、樹齡及品種的資料總結；
3. 新種植樹木的數目、樹齡、種植地點及品種；及
4. 種植後的監管工作摘要。

未來方向

大學行政當局將會：

1. 向有關部門/單位及大學各社團公佈樹木保育政策；及
2. 採取措施加強與大學各成員在樹木保育重點事宜的溝通。✿

Tree Preservation on Campus

Principle

The University endeavours to care for and protect trees and preserve a green environment on the CUHK campus, and to take reasonable and practicable measures to avoid and minimise felling and damage of trees in the course of campus development.

Habitat Map

The University recognises the necessity and importance of having a habitat map with information on the distribution of trees of conservation value on campus for campus planning. Noting the absence of such a map and related information, the University will request relevant Departments/Units

1. to collate and compile data/information from previous tree survey/felling reports to form the basis of the habitat map to be prepared;
2. to undertake a campus-wide vegetation survey for preparing the habitat map; and
3. to undertake, as quickly as reasonably practicable, a campus-wide survey of trees of conservation value which includes protected tree species as stipulated by the government, any tree with a diameter of 500 mm or above at breast height (DBH), and any tree of historical value including those planted by a donor or on a special occasion.

Care of Trees of Conservation Value

The University will update the inventory of trees of conservation value and other related information once every three years with particular reference to their occurrence, species composition and health status. Such information will be used to prepare the habitat map and inform decisions on campus planning and development.

In the course of campus development, the University will take reasonable and practicable measures to avoid felling, damaging or risking the survival of any tree of conservation value on campus. Transplanting should be considered if such trees cannot be preserved in situ. If felling is absolutely unavoidable, the works department should seek, prior to the commencement of work, the approval of the Campus Landscaping Enhancement Committee (CLEC) which must be satisfied that the extent of destruction is already kept to a minimum and the proposed compensatory scheme adequate.

The relevant works department will keep the University Safety and Environment Office (USEO) and the University Steering Committee on Environment (USCE) informed of any approval(s) obtained from the CLEC regarding the felling and compensation of trees of conservation value. Such information should include where, when, how many and what species of trees will be felled and what compensatory measures will be provided.

Statutory Consent of Tree Felling as Required by the Government

If the proposed project does not impinge on trees of conservation value, the responsible works department nevertheless must submit, prior to the commencement of work, a plan on how trees at the work site will be affected for vetting of the CLEC which must be satisfied that tree felling has been kept to a minimum. The works department can then apply directly to the relevant authorities for the consent/permit for the felling of trees. It is the responsibility of the works department to observe all statutory requirements stipulated by the Hong Kong SAR Government and undertake any tree surveys or studies and

propose compensatory planting schemes as required.

The relevant works department will keep USEO and USCE informed of any consent or permit obtained from the statutory authorities. Such information should include where, when, how many and what species of trees will be felled and what compensatory measures will be provided.

Compensatory Planting

The following principles should apply in compensatory planting:

1. While exotic species should not be excluded for special reasons or purposes, native tree species should be preferred as a matter of principle.
2. The number of trees planted should be more than adequate to compensate for the trees lost in terms of the aggregate DBH.
3. Any works department which takes over from the contractor must be satisfied that the number and status of trees planted are compliant with the requirements of any previously approved compensatory scheme/plan.

Care and Maintenance of Trees At Risk from Construction Activities

Where construction activities take place in the vicinity of trees of conservation value, the following measures should be adopted:

1. Such trees should be tagged, numbered, photographed and fenced.
2. Contractors should be alerted of the obligation to protect such trees and fore-warned of the penalty if such trees are intentionally or inadvertently damaged or destroyed.
3. Appropriate penalty clauses should be built into the works contract.

If construction activities are likely to impinge upon trees other than those of conservation value, the following precautionary principles should apply:

1. The pruning of segmental roots and branches and the repair/rectification of trees should be undertaken by qualified tree specialists.
2. Such works should be monitored by the works department concerned.

Periodic Reports to USCE

The works department should report to USCE at least once every 12 months on the following:

1. projects/plans of tree felling and/or replanting that have taken place during the report period;
2. summary data of where, when and what (number, age, species) of trees felled;
3. the number, age, whereabouts and species of trees planted; and
4. summary findings of post-planting monitoring exercises.

Way Forward

The University administration will

1. promulgate the Policy to relevant Departments/Units and to the wider University community, and
2. take measures to enhance communication with members of the University on salient tree preservation matters. ✨