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市建局東京街/福榮街發展項目招標

Invitation to Tender for Development of URA's Tonkin Street/ Fuk Wing Street Development Project



市建局繼於今年2月初邀請有興趣參與深水埗東京街/福榮街發展項目的發展商提交合作發展意向書後,於3月6日邀請有遞交意向書的36家發展商入標競投合作發展該項目。

市建局向獲邀請的發展商提供相關招標文件,以便他們就本項目提交合作發展標書。所有標書必須在2020年4月7日(星期二)中午12時前送抵皇后大道中183號中遠大廈26樓市建局總辦事處。在上述指定時間後收到的任何標書概不受理。招標遴選小組將評審收到的標書,並於稍後就批出本項目的發展向市建局董事會提交建議,由董事會作最終決定。

東京街/福榮街發展項目於2013年3月展開,地盤面積約1,070平方米。項目完成後,預計可提供上限約為9,670平方米的總樓面面積。

成功中標的發展商,須按發展協議中列明有關標準與品質、可持續發展和智能系統的要求,興建新發展項目, 以提供一個可持續發展的生活環境。 Following the invitation for expressions of interest for developing the Tonkin Street/Fuk Wing Street Development Project in Sham Shui Po earlier in February this year, on 6 March the URA invited a total of 36 property developers who have expressed interest to submit their tender for the development of this project.

Relevant tender documents are to be provided to the invited property developers by the URA, based on which they can submit tenders for the development. All tender submissions should reach the URA Headquarters at 26/F COSCO Tower, 183 Queen's Road Central, by 12:00 noon on 7 April 2020 (Tuesday). Any submission of the tender received after the specified closing time mentioned above will not be accepted.

The tender review panel will consider the tenders received and then make recommendation to the URA Board for its decision on the award of the development of the Project.

The Project, which covers a site area of about 1,070 square metres, was commenced in March 2013. Upon completion, it will provide a maximum total gross floor area of about 9,670 square metres.

The successful developer will be required to construct the new development in compliance with the standard and quality requirements, the environmentally sustainable provisions and smart provisions set out in the development agreement of the Project with the aim of creating a sustainable living environment.

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百年嘉成創意蛻變

Century-old Graham Market Evolves With the Times and Innovations

全 於中環的嘉咸市集始於1900年代初,乃香港最早期形成的華人露天市集。百多年 來,隨着時代變遷,嘉咸市集亦一直在變。由營商手法,以至貨物種類和款式,不少 檔販經過幾代人的努力,俱與時並進,在傳統經營環境之中闖出一片天。

嘉咸市集作為中西區重要的地方特色,一直是市建局珍視的社區網絡及夥伴。隨着卑利街/ 嘉咸街重建項目這幾年將相繼落成,市建局繼續與嘉咸市集一眾商販緊密連繫,並籌謀如何 能利用科技與創意,向公眾展示嘉咸市集的價值與附近項目店舖的特色,讓嘉咸市集成為不 但具備質素口碑,更是便利顧客購買新鮮食材的地方。

即使經歷了百年蜕變,惟一不變的,是那濃濃的人情味。

ocated in Central, Graham Market was founded in early 1900s, as the earliest outdoor market in Hong Kong. For over a hundred years, Graham Market has been evolving, from trade practices to the types and choices of goods. Many stall owners strive for generations to progress over time, establishing their own niche in the traditional market environment.

Graham Market, a significant local attraction encompassing important social network in the Central and Western District, is always a partner valued by the URA. As the Peel Street/Graham Street redevelopment project is going to complete in the next few years, the URA has been working closely with stall owners in the Graham Market to explore innovative ways to showcase the values of the market and characteristics of the shops so as to spread its reputation of a quality and convenient food market afar.

A century of changes notwithstanding, the human touch remains.





華記第三代:不轉變,就落後

The Third Generation of Wah Kee: To Change or Become Outdated

位於結志街的華記果菜,店內掛着不同名人和明星的 合照。

「那個是周中師傅,還有鼎爺、肥媽……站在旁邊的就是我媽。」華記的第三代經營者陳嘉寶(Anson)望着牆上的合照如數家珍,卻不及其中一張鍾楚紅的個人照吸睛,「鍾楚紅以前最愛來華記買雅枝竹,有抗氧化功效嘛。」這位客人後來和Anson的媽媽熟絡了,遂以肖像相贈。

華記自五、六十年代便設於嘉咸市集,由Anson的爺爺一手創立。至七十年代由他的爸爸接手,主要售賣 薯仔和蕃茄等普通蔬菜,後來也經營加工等生意,將 蔬菜清洗和切好後供應給附近的酒樓食肆。

到華記的第三代——Anson和哥哥——接手,已是2007年的事。此前,Anson於高級酒店餐廳的工作才正起步,經過一番掙扎最後決定協助爸爸打理生意,卻未料打開一扇門:不少在高級餐廳認識的廚師朋友,逐漸成為華記的顧客。「這是一個網絡,因為廚師最靠口碑去搜羅高質素的材料,也是我回來幫手的第一個目標。」Anson説這些新顧客亦漸漸為華

On the wall inside Wah Kee Fruit and Vegetable shop located at Gage Street, there hang photos of the shop owner taken with different celebrities and movie stars.

"That is Chef Chow Chung, Lee Ka Ding, Maria Cordero...the one standing next to them is my mom." Anson Chan, the third-generation successor of Wah Kee, proudly presented their collection of celebrity snapshots, among which the most eye-catching was a solo portrait of movie star Cherie Chung Chorhung. " She used to come here to buy artichoke, which is rich in antioxidants." This famous customer became a regular with Anson's mother, to whom she gifted this portrait.

Wah Kee was founded by Anson's grandfather in Graham Market around 1950s and 1960s. In the 1970s Anson's father inherited the business, selling mainly ordinary vegetables like potatoes and tomatoes back then. Later, they also processed vegetables for restaurants nearby.

It was until 2007, when the third generation of Wah Kee, Anson and his brother, took up the shop. Before then, Anson just started his career in a high-end hotel restaurant. He struggled for quite some time before finally decided to help his father to manage the family business, which unexpectedly opened a new door for them. Many chef friends whom he knew from working in the fine-dining restaurant became customers of Wah Kee. "It became a network of customers as chefs relied on word-of-mouth to source for high quality ingredients. They were my first target customers when I returned to the shop." Anson said these new customers brought changes to Wah Kee. The variety

記帶來轉變,所進口的外國種類蔬菜也多起來,甚麼苦白菜(比利時苣蕒菜)、紅毛菜等固然一應俱全,Anson甚至不惜親自向外國菜販訂貨,以控制成本及售價。

作為華記的第三代負責人,Anson坦言做生意手法必須有所改變,「不得不變,因為你不肯轉變就會落後,被淘汰,所以要與時並進。」也因此,Anson決心要令華記落單工序電腦化,同時也在其他網購平台開拓客源。華記近年與網購應用程式公司合作,讓客戶足不出戶便可在網購平台買到新鮮蔬果,直接送到家中。這樣的購物模式,吸引了很多中上環及山頂的顧客來光顧,當中外籍及內地客人佔一定比例。

Anson説,事實上這十多年來嘉咸市集的客源也一直在變,由從前主要是本地街坊鄰里,到今天中上環區已因SOHO一帶有大量餐廳進駐,再加上中西區居住人口改變,連帶華記的客人也愈來愈多外籍人士,當中更不乏餐廳廚師,彼此會不時交流烹調心得和街市行情,從中偷師後又可再推介給其他客人。他印象最深刻是識於微時、現被喻為最年輕米芝蓮大廚的VEA創辦人兼行政總廚鄭永麒(Vicky):「他當初回流香港做廚,還未成名,我看着他成功。」今天兩人情誼未變,也經常在嘉咸市集碰面,互相問候。

故此,即使將來網購怎樣發展都好,Anson都堅持華記要保留在嘉咸市集的門市,「很多客人未必求方便,但就喜歡來舖頭『打牙骹傾偈』。這些人情味用錢也買不到,因為是用年月日去儲來的。」重情的Anson這時笑得瞇上眼。

of vegetables they imported was widened, including Belgian endive and red coral lettuce. In order to control cost and sales price, Anson even ordered directly from overseas vendors.

As the third generation of Wah Kee, Anson stressed the importance of keeping the business abreast with market development. "In business, you either evolve or die." Therefore, Anson decided to computerise the ordering system and expand the clientele via other online shopping platforms. Recently, Wah Kee has collaborated with online shopping platforms to allow customers to order and have fresh produce directly delivered to their homes, which has attracted many residents in Central, Sheung Wan and the Peak, in particular some expatriates and mainlanders.

In fact, Anson said the clientele of Graham Market had changed significantly over the past decade. While in the past customers were mainly locals in the neighbourhood, Wah Kee is now having more and more expatriate customers due to the growing number of restaurants in the SOHO district and the change in population in the Central and Western District. Many of them are chefs who would exchange their cooking tips and market trends with Anson and he would share what he has learned with other customers. One of his regulars, Vicky Cheng, who is now Founder and Executive Chef of VEA Restaurant and known as the youngest Michelin-starred chef, goes back a long way with Wah Kee. "He returned to Hong Kong to start as a young chef and had yet become famous. I witnessed his journey of success." With business built with lasting friendship, the two friends still often meet and greet each other at Graham Market.

Hence, no matter how successful their online business will grow in the future, Anson insists on keeping their outlet in Graham Market.

"Many customers care little about convenience. They'd rather come to chit-chat at our stall. This kind of relationship is priceless and has taken years to build." Anson smiled from ear to ear as he spoke.





Anson(左)與媽媽「May姐」(右)細説與星級客人如何結緣。右上圖為影星鍾楚紅相贈的肖像,她最愛到華記買雅枝竹。

Anson (left) and his mother May (right) recount how they met with various celebrity customers. Top right photo shows the portrait of Cherry Chung, the movie star who used to buy artichoke at Wah Kee.





外孫Jet (左) 努力將「甜心」發揚 光大,外公游暢新(右)感到安慰。 上圖為精心設計的新派果汁包裝。 Grandpa Yau Cheong Sun (right) is pleased with his grandson (left) Jet's endeavour to expand the business of "Sweet Heart" with specially designed package of lifestyle juice (above).

甜心外孫 勇創新派果汁店

Sweet Heart Grandson Starts Up Lifestyle Juice Shop

生果店取名「甜心」,理所當然以為喻意水果又甜又多汁。可是76歲的游暢新卻笑言廿多年前在嘉咸街開店時,「甜心」本來是一間糖水舖,只因舖頭間隔不符食肆相關條例,才改賣水果。來到今天,由外孫黃澤恒(Jet)將「甜心」發揚光大,擴展至經營新派果汁及果杯店,外公當然笑逐顏開。

19歲的Jet未必是經驗老到的生果買手,不過初生之 犢,敢於創新,對於如何開拓水果家族生意有一番想 法:「果汁人人都識做,但我要做得比別人靚,包裝 精美高級,更要講究品質切工,絕不可溝糖水。」方 法是從管理入手,將所有工序分好,設備規劃整齊。 每晚收舖前,Jet更親手洗淨所有搾汁機器,不可留有 污清。

Jet的目標既為年青客群及上班族,經營手法也當然要追得上潮流。除了在社交平台如Facebook和Instagram上宣傳推廣外,甜心也跟不同的網購平台合作接訂單,再加上客人可透過不同的電子平台來付款,因此吸引了不少年輕客群。

Jet 說透過資訊科技,網購平台可以將客戶分類, 輔以數據,讓他了解到新舊客人的消費模式,甚至 乎,哪一天的客人評分欠佳,都有跡可尋,「我會 知道是哪張單出現問題,可能是有一小塊的生果皮 未切好,令客人失望,這樣就可以鞭策自己再做好 一點。」 While one may think that a fruit shop named "Sweet Heart" naturally refers to the sweet fruits it offers for sale, 76-year-old Yau Cheong Sun explained that "Sweet Heart" was originally a dessert shop at Graham Street more than 20 years ago. It was only obligated to become a fruit shop because the partitioning of the shop did not comply with restaurant licence related regulations. Inheriting his grandfather's entrepreneurship, Jet Wong, Yau's grandson, has expanded the business of "Sweet Heart" to offering lifestyle juice and fruit cups as well. No wonder grandpa is so pleased.

19-year-old Jet may not be an experienced fruit buyer, but his passion and eagerness to innovate has generated much insights over the expansion of his family fruit business. "Making juices requires little expertise. So in order to be competitive, our juices have to be better than others. We have nicer packaging and higher quality fruits, and our juices are all syrup-free." He has to manage every procedure and make sure all equipment is in good order. Every night before closing shop, Jet cleans all juicers thoroughly until they are spotless.

Targeting young people and office workers as customers, Jet operates his business in a trendy way. Besides promoting on social media platforms like Facebook and Instagram, Sweet Heart collaborates with different online shopping platforms to take orders and accept payments through various electronic payment gateways, which are very effective in drawing a young clientele.

Jet said with the use of information technology, customers' orders at online shopping platforms can be categorised and analysed thereby enabling a better understanding of the consumption patterns of new and old customers. These data can even allow him to review negative feedback from a customer on a particular day. "I would be able to find out which order has gone wrong. Maybe a small piece of fruit is not peeled perfectly to have disappointed a customer. In that way I'd be able to know how to do better next time."

創新手機程式 助檔販開拓新經營網絡

Innovative Mobile App Opens Up New Sales Channels for Stall Operators

科技日新月異,社交平台、網購等工具的興起,可謂改變了不少人的消費習慣。即使是傳統的街市,市建局物業及土地高級經理黎嘉佩(Sandy)也留意到部分檔販的經營手法近年大有改變。因此當要為嘉咸市集構思推廣計劃時,Sandy認為在宣傳以外,還需要透過新渠道去協助檔販加強經營環境和開拓客源。

嘉咸市集毗鄰市建局卑利街/嘉咸街發展計劃,為保留百年市集「行街買菜」的地方特色,以及為社區營造更具活力的生活空間,市建局一直為商販提供不同支援,又合作宣傳推廣。隨着發展計劃內地盤B零售及公共空間陸續落成啟用,加上已有嘉咸商戶遷入項目內的鮮貨零售中心,Sandy說這是一個很好的契機去凝聚一班檔販,一起加強推廣嘉咸市集這個品牌。

透過向檔販進行意見調查,Sandy和同事了解到檔販的經營狀況和需要,又掌握他們對嘉咸市集的品牌認知和持守的一套核心價值,「他們就是堅持賣的食材要新鮮、高質素和多種類,涵蓋中西;我們可以成為facilitator(促進者),利用網上平台加強品牌,同時透過網上平台的功能,協助他們接觸客人。」

Sandy口中這個新平台,便是市建局團隊新推出的手機應用程式「H18」。程式內除了有很多關於嘉咸市集的珍貴歷史介紹和圖片外,還深入介紹不同檔販,

Technology advances have facilitated the rise of social media and online shopping platforms, and thus, changed tremendously our consumption habits. Even for a traditional food market, trade practices of some stall operators have greatly changed in recent years, according to the observation by Sandy Lai, Senior Property and Land Manager of the URA. Therefore when the URA was working on the promotion plans for Graham Market, which is located adjacent to the URA's Peel Street/Graham Street development project, Sandy realised the need to develop new channels for enhancing the business environment and

expanding clientele for the stall operators.

In order to preserve the local characteristics of this century-old wet market and create a more vibrant living environment, the URA has provided various kinds of support to the stall operators and worked with them in different promotion campaigns. With the completion of the retail and public space in Site B of the development project, and some stall operators have moved from Graham Market to the new Market Block, Sandy believed this is an excellent opportunity to bring all stall operators together to promote the brand of "Graham Market".

Sandy and her team first conducted a survey to look into the business situations and needs of the stall operators. From the results the team has also come to understand the qualities of the brand "Graham Market" perceived by the stall owners and their sets of core values. "They are dedicated to selling fresh and premium produces, with a large variety covering both western and local styles. The URA

can act as a facilitator and use an online platform to strengthen the brand and help them reach out to more customers."

To this end, the URA has taken a new initiative to create a mobile app called "H18", a new platform that contains precious historical description and photos of the Graham Market, as





市建局團隊訪問不同檔販,講述他們 在嘉咸市集幾代經營的故事,帶出他 們對商譽的重視。

The URA team interviews and writes stories about stall owners who have been doing business in the Graham neighbourhood for generations. These stories, in essence, are about business reputation.

講述他們在嘉咸幾代經營的故事,以及傳授他們選購和處理食材的貼士。Sandy説:「這些故事說到尾就是關乎商譽。這些檔販幾代人都在嘉咸街一帶經營,年復年為無數客人搜購食材,他們的信譽和網絡有多強勁都不言而喻了。」

此外,乘着網上平台的便利,「H18」程式又透過連結至檔販的WhatsApp號碼,讓顧客可直接以手機WhatsApp預訂食材。「例如想買甚麼菜,只要揀選食材標籤便可以即時找到相關攤檔,再連到他們的WhatsApp訂貨。對檔販來說這是很實際的開拓生意機會,因為他們平日都忙於商舖營運,未能研究手機平台等新渠道。」Sandy說這樣的新訂貨模式,對還未有網上或手機訂貨經驗的檔販來說,是一個起步點,讓他們可接觸這種新式平台,擴闊商機。

參考了嘉咸市集內檔販和客人經常交流菜式與廚藝心得的習慣,「H18」程式內亦設立了一個互動平台,讓已登記為會員的用戶上載食譜,與其他人交流不同煮食新點子,務求讓公眾也可以參與建立嘉咸網絡,與檔販們互動交流。

Sandy説,手機應用程式自推出以來,市集商戶都歡迎這個新平台,並願意作新嘗試。為了嘉咸市集這個品牌和H18社區空間,市建局與商戶之間頻頻交換意見,上下一心貢獻「好橋」,未來還會攜手舉辦不同推廣活動。Sandy説:「很開心這次能凝聚社區。其實在嘉咸市集附近,市建局亦於中環中心地下建立H6 CONET社區空間,同時中環街市活化項目工程正如火如荼;日後當中環街市完成活化後,這三個市區更新項目連結起來,定能更凸顯中西區的地方特色。」

well as in-depth features on the stall operators who also share tips in selecting and processing different cooking ingredients. "These stories, in essence, are about business reputation. These stall operators have been doing business in the Graham neighbourhood for generations, and have always been sourcing for the best produces for customers. It goes without saying how strong their reputation and network are."

In addition, the "H18" mobile app also links up to WhatsApp numbers of vendors, allowing customers to place orders on fingertips via WhatsApp. "For instance, you can easily find vendors selling a particular food by clicking the food tags,then you will be able to link to their WhatsApp numbers through which you can place orders. This is also a practical channel for vendors to expand their business as they are usually tied up with the daily operation of their shops and have no spare effort to develop new channels like a mobile app themselves." Sandy explained that this new method of order placement is a good starting point for some stall operators who have no experience in selling online before. By gaining knowledge about this kind of new platforms, they can widen their business opportunities in future, she added.

While in Graham Market stall operators and customers have often been sharing recipes and cooking tips, H18 app models after this behaviour to build an interactive platform on which users can upload their recipes and exchange cooking ideas with others, allowing the public to get involved in building the Graham network and interact with the stall operators.

According to Sandy, since its launch the app has been well received by shop owners in Graham Market who are eager to try out innovations. The URA and stall owners have frequently exchanged views and ideas on how to enhance the brand of Graham Market and the H18 community space, with plans to coorganise more promotional activities in the future. Sandy said, "It was such a pleasure bringing the community together. In fact, the URA has also created "H6 CONET" - a community space on the ground floor of The Center located nearby Graham Market, and at the same time the Central Market Revitalisation Project is underway in full swing. When the Central Market Project is completed, the synergy of these three urban regeneration projects will further accentuate the local characteristic of the Central and Western District."



為推廣嘉咸市集,Sandy(左 一)及其團隊與嘉咸商戶合作 無間,更開心能因此凝聚社 區。

Besides promoting the Graham Market, Sandy (1st from left) and her teammates are delighted to have brought the community together as a result of the close collaboration with stall owners.

H18手機應用程式功能推介

Features of H18 App





歡迎掃瞄下載 Scan to download



嘉咸・買餓

H18 Market

A directory of food items in different tags. Simply click a food tag, the relevant vendors along with the shortest route from your location to the target vendor will be shown.

用戶可登記成會員,將自己的

新煮意

心水食譜上載至平台,與眾交流煮食新點子,又可追 蹤及收藏其他用戶食譜。食譜內的食材會自動配上標 籤,並連結至大部分嘉咸市集攤檔,方便用戶以手機 WhatsApp 訂貨。

Recipes

Registered members can upload their recipes to the platform and share cooking ideas with others. They can also follow and bookmark recipes by other members. The ingredients in the recipes are automatically tagged and linked to most of the stalls in Graham Market for users to place order easily via WhatsApp.





専は・ 240

Restaurant

Users can get e-queue tickets of restaurants via the mobile app, saving queuing time. Notifications will be sent informing users on their queuing status to avoid missing their turns. With the app, the restaurant operator can also view the waiting line from time to time and manage its operation more effectively.

嘉咸・故事

除以珍貴歷史圖片,概述嘉咸市集百年歷史演變外,這裡亦集合了檔販故事,細説店 舖創立和發展歷程、經營心得和人情故事,並傳授選購 食材的心得。用戶亦可在這裏獲得有關嘉咸市集的最新 活動資訊。

(Graham Stories

Users can learn a brief history of Graham Market and its evolution over the past century, supplemented with invaluable archived photos, alongside features on how stall owners founded and have developed their familly business, their operating insights, inspiring stories as well as tips on how to select the best food produce. Users can also obtain the latest information about Graham Market events here.





不一樣的新加坡美食: 市建局「618上海街」引進社企 助殘障人士自力更生

Extraordinary Singaporean Cuisine: URA Introduces Social Enterprise to 618 Shanghai Street to Enable the Disabled

在市建局「618上海街」的「廚尊」餐廳點一碗富有新加坡風味的香菇肉碎麵,除了味道可口之外,可能不會察覺尚有甚麼其他特別之處。但原來,它是由左邊身體患有痙攣、主要靠右手工作的黃敏貞(Carol)親自炮製的。「廚尊」的各款菜式,由海南雞飯、大蝦喇沙、咖央多士、臘腸雞粒瓦煲飯,到甜品例如斑蘭蛋糕、鬆餅等等,都是由一班身體上有殘障或有特殊需要的人士,落手落腳精心烹調。在「廚尊」教授殘障人士烹飪技能的培訓員、來自新加坡的黃培蒂(Peh Ti)說,其實只要提供培訓機會和適當的支援,殘障人士同樣可以如健全者一樣煮出各式美食。

去年12月在市建局「618上海街」開業的「廚尊」, 是由總部設於新加坡的社會企業Project Dignity所營 辦。市建局去年邀請並協助其來港開店,將新加坡的 創新社企餐廳模式帶到香港,並希望它能夠在油旺區 Few people may have noticed the special details of food offered by Dignity Kitchen Hong Kong at 618 Shanghai Street besides its delicious taste of Singapore. While a bite of Bak Chor Mee is guaranteed mouth-watering, what is more worth-noting is that all dishes served at Dignity Kitchen are well-cooked by a group of stall workers with various physical disabilities or special needs, among them is Carol Wong, who suffers from left hand spasticity and has to work mainly with her right hand. Ong Pei Ti, trainer from Singapore who teaches cooking skills at Dignity Kitchen, said with proper training and support, a disabled person can cook just as well as any able-bodied person.

Dignity Kitchen, which has commenced operation in the URA's 618 Shanghai Street since December last year, is run by Project Dignity, a social enterprise headquartered in Singapore. Last year the URA invited and facilitated Project Dignity to set up Dignity Kitchen in Hong Kong with an aim to assist local disadvantaged groups on career development through bringing to the city an innovative social enterprise model, in the hope that it can take root in the Yau Ma Tei and Mong Kok (Yau Mong) districts. At Dignity Kitchen, a variety of hawker

紮根,幫助香港弱勢群體在職的需要。在項目活化上,廚尊以大排檔的形式提供餐飲服務,可將油旺區的傳統大排檔飲食文化引進活化項目,加強項目的地方特色元素;同時「廚尊」作為培訓基地,致力協助本地的弱勢群體自力更生,亦讓活化後的「618上海街」不單在硬件上具備更有意義的新功能,在軟件上亦同時能照顧到不同人的需要,並透過各種形式的活動計劃和協作,營造更好的生活和社區。

「廚尊」着力為身體殘障或有特殊需要的人士提供培訓機會,並按他們的能力安排合適的工作崗位,更會設置特別和創新的工具以輔助殘障者烹調各款菜式,從而發揮他們的潛能,促進學員逐步自主工作,以達至最終讓他們可以融入社會、自食其力的目標。

然而殘障人士要在社會尋找工作謀生,並不容易,除了因為願意聘請殘障者的公司或機構不多,最大的障礙就是欠缺培訓機會,令他們較難學到一些工作技能,幫助就業。Carol憶述,她在加入「廚尊」之前不懂得烹飪,加上身體的障礙,因此很難找到工作機會;即使後來得到位於觀塘的一家茶餐廳聘請,但由於餐廳沒有提供相關培訓,所以她只獲分配做一些例如夾麵包等的簡單工作。

Carol遇到的就業困難和工作經歷,相信不少殘障人士都曾經歷過。Peh Ti說:「香港人的節奏很快,一般餐廳食肆沒有很多耐性慢慢培訓他們。如果手腳慢,就會被罵『阻住地球轉』。其實很多人都不了解殘障人士有什麼特徵或需要,但很快就對他們下判斷,沒有給他們機會。」

因此,針對殘障人士遇到的就業困難問題,「廚尊」 通過實踐創新的社企營運模式,一方面集中聘請殘障 人士營運餐廳,為他們提供工作職位,目前「廚尊」 就有九成員工屬身體殘障或有特殊需要的本地弱勢社 群;另一方面,亦着重給予培訓機會,向他們傳授各 種烹飪技巧,幫助他們習得一技之長,將來可以投入 職場,自力更生。

去年底,Carol加入了「廚尊」成為學員一分子。Peh Ti記得她初時見到的Carol較欠缺自信心:「那時我教 她怎樣打肉丸。Carol對我説,『你可以用兩隻手打 肉丸,當然較容易做到啊』。那麼我就只用一隻手, 示範單手打肉丸,從而鼓勵她。」Carol看見後,仍 然覺得困難,Peh Ti便説:「你不嘗試做,不知道其

food are offered at different food stalls (Dai Pai Dongs) which are reminiscent of the traditional culture of Dai Pai Dongs in Yau Mong area, therefore boosting the local characteristics of the revitalisation project. And with the introduction of such training base for helping the local disadvantaged groups to build up self-reliance, not only has the revitalised building been given new function, but the project itself is also capable of catering to people's need through different activities and collaboration thereby fostering their livelihood and creating a better community.

Dignity Kitchen strives to provide training opportunities for people with physical disabilities or special needs, and arranges suitable jobs according to their abilities. Tailor-made tools are provided to assist them to cook various dishes with a purpose to fully realise their potentials and work independently, so that the ultimate goal of social integration and self-reliance of the disabled can be achieved eventually.



在特定工具輔助下,Carol可以用左手夾着一隻彎形的叉 幫助固定食材,再用右手拿刀切開。

With the help of tailor-made tools, Carol is able to hold ingredients in place by using a curved fork with her left hand, and then cut them with a knife in her right hand.

However for persons with disabilities, getting a job to earn a living in Hong Kong is no easy task. While only a few companies or organisations are willing to hire them, the biggest obstacle they face is the lack of training opportunities, rendering them difficult to acquire work skills to enhance employability. Carol recalled that before joining Dignity Kitchen, she did not know how to cook, and also because of her physical disability, she had difficulties in finding jobs. Even though Carol was once hired by a café in Kwun Tong, she was only assigned to do simple tasks such as serving breads without any training.

Many people with disabilities share similar difficult experience as Carol has encountered in job searching and work. "Hong Kong is a fast-paced society where restaurants cannot spare time to offer on-the-job training to its staff. If staff with disabilities are too slow to catch up, they will be blamed for throwing a wrench in the works. In fact, many people are ignorant of the traits and needs of persons with disabilities, while making rash judgement about them and deny them the opportunity," said Peh Ti.

Hence, to help disabled persons with employment difficulties, Dignity Kitchen strives to operate under the social enterprise model, on one hand providing disabled persons with job opportunities, with 90 percent of its employees being recruited from local disadvantaged groups with physical disabilities or

實很容易做到的。」得到Peh Ti鼓勵,Carol就開始試試單手打肉丸。經過親身嘗試,她興奮地說:「原來是這麼容易的!」發現即使她半邊身體無力,但同樣能夠用一隻手打肉丸。而在「廚尊」提供的創新工具輔助下,Carol能夠做到比以往更多的工序,例如她可以用左手夾着一隻彎形的叉幫助固定冬菇,再用右手拿刀切冬菇。

除了打肉丸和切割食材,Carol還在「廚尊」學習到怎樣將豬骨「飛水」和炒香魚仔乾用來熬湯,以至調校味道、食物擺盤等等。Peh Ti讚賞Carol學習得很快,經過大約兩個星期的培訓,Carol已經可以自己烹調一碗香菇肉碎麵,由切菜心、冬菇、肉片,到在爐頭煮麵條和肉丸等工序,都能夠親自包辦。Carol更曾經在家裏煮麵給媽媽品嚐,讓她試試自己的「手勢」,媽媽也大讚好味道。

殘障人士在「廚尊」學到的不僅僅是煮食技巧,還有自立能力。Peh Ti說,「廚尊」的培訓員或健全員工不會主導殘障人士工作,而是給予空間讓他們發揮,「我們會問學員在工作過程中有沒有遇到什麼問題,然後問他們可以怎樣解決,推動他們多思考,並培養自信心。」只要有合適的培訓和幫助,殘障人士一樣可以自食其力,並投入社會,作出貢獻。

現在Carol除了能夠打理好她負責的撈麵攤檔,空閒時她還會主動幫忙喇沙和海南雞飯攤檔的同事工作,十分「幫得手」。看見Carol今天的成果,Peh Ti都感到很開心,笑説:「我已經不需要再特別照顧她了,她自己都可以做得到(烹調的工作),我沒有甚麼需要擔心的。」

special needs, while on the other hand equipping them with various culinary skills through substantial training in the hope that they can be self-reliant one day.

As Peh Ti remembered, Carol showed a lack of self-confidence when she first joined Dignity Kitchen as trainee at the end of last year. "At that time I taught her how to beat ground meat to make meatballs. She said to me: it is of course easier for you because you can beat meat with both hands. To encourage her I then showed her how to make meatballs with only one hand." When Carol still hesitated, Peh Ti told her, "You have to try or you will never know it's easy." With Peh Ti's encouragement, Carol decided to give it a try and was excited to see her first successful attempt using only one hand while the left side of her body was too weak and heavy for the task. With the help of tailor-made tools provided by Dignity Kitchen, Carol is able to carry out more cooking procedures than before. For example, she could hold mushrooms in place by using a curved fork with her left hand, and then cut them with a knife in her right hand.

Besides making meatballs and processing ingredients, Carol also learned how to blanch pork bones and fry dried small fish for stewing soup, in addition to food seasoning and presentation. After about two weeks' training, Carol, who has been praised a fast learner, was able to prepare a bowl of Bak Chor Mee by herself from cutting the vegetables, mushrooms and meat to turning on the stove to cook noodles and meatballs. Carol even cooked noodles at home for her mother who gave a thumb up for the great taste.

At Dignity Kitchen, people with disabilities not only learn to cook, but also to be self-reliant. Peh Ti explained that their trainers and abled-bodied staff would not dominate over the disabled employees, but would allow them a full play of their abilities instead. "Trainees will be asked if they have encountered any problems during the work, and how they would solve these problems. They are encouraged to think more and build up their self-confidence." With appropriate training and assistance, people with disabilities can also stand on their own, integrate into the community and make their contributions.

Now besides running the noodle stall independently, Carol would offer help to her colleagues at the Laksa and Hainan Chicken Rice stalls when she has free time. Peh Ti is glad to

see what Carol has achieved today. "I do not need to look after her anymore. She can do it (cooking work) all by herself and I have nothing to worry about," she smiled.



去年12月在「618上海街」開業的「廚尊」,由新加坡社會企業Project Dignity營辦,透過將新加坡的創新和更具效益的社企營運模式帶到香港,協助本地的弱勢群體自力更生。Dignity Kitchen, which has commenced operation at 618 Shanghai Street since December last year, is run by Project Dignity, a social enterprise headquartered in Singapore, with an aim to assist local disadvantaged groups to build up self-reliance through bringing to the city an innovative social enterprise model.

城市智見

市區更新的策略和工作宏觀而且具前瞻性,非單靠市建局一己之力便能成事,在落實時更需要讓公眾了解其挑戰與機遇,以凝聚社會共識,合力推動市區更新。自2017年年初起,市建局多位前任及現任董事會成員輪流在不同報章撰寫系列文章,闡述他們對市區重建工作的看法,並探討各項市區更新趨勢或新概念在香港實踐的可行性,期望能集思廣益。

在最新一輪撰文中,市建局主席周松崗提及未來市建局工作挑 戰重重,為了持續履行使命,他勾劃出在善用資源的原則下, 市建局的各項工作策略,以加大力度推展市區更新。在面對 土地資源缺乏的問題上,市建局董事會財務委員會前主席周光 暉、現任非執行董事潘永祥及歐陽杞浚分別探討從各種規劃手 段入手,盡用土地資源。此外,前非執行董事林智遠和馬錦華 亦分別撰文,前者從財務角度分析樓宇周期保養的重要性,以 推廣預防性維修,並延長樓宇使用期;後者則分享在市建工作 中貫徹「以人為先」信念的經驗,從軟件上改善市民生活。今 期《建聞》匯集上述文章,期望能加深市民對市建局理念和工 作的認識。



善用資源 盡用資源 推展市區更新 修復香港



周松崗市區重建局主席

過去一年,香港經歷了嚴峻的社會挑戰,經濟和民生都面對不少困難。雖然如此,香港作為一個國際城市,為市民提供服務及推動香港繼續向前的各項工作都不能停下來,我們必須攜手合作,齊心克服困難,渡過難關。而市區重建局(市建局)肩負推動城市更新的使命和社會責任,同樣一直努力耕耘,更會在新的一年,善用自身資源,加大力度推動市區更新,使香港成為香港人更美好的家園。

城市更新需要社會共同承擔

香港自1970年代經濟起飛,城市發展迅速,創造完備的基建設施,各行各業亦培養優秀的人才,提供優質的服務,促使香港成為國際城市。但建築和硬件設施,會隨着年月日漸老化,及因社區的期望和要求提升而不敷應用,需要投放龐大的財政和土地資源,來維持良好保養和更新,當中包括公用設施和私人物業,故此,要持續推展城市更新的工作,不能單靠單一機構獨力應付,而是整體社會和市民共同承擔的責任。

城市更新的工作早於市建局成立前已開始。政府在 1988年成立土地發展公司,當時的設想是在毋須動用 公帑的商業模式運作下,推動大規模的重建計劃。然 而,由於土發公司缺乏政府注資,財政資源難以應付 龐大的收購及安置開支,加上遇上物業市場的周期性 波動,便出現資源不足的問題。

政府於是重新思考市區重建的政策框架、執行機制和 資源配置,於2001年注資100億元成立市建局,務求 以新架構、新策略、新資源,繼續市區更新工作。同 年政府發表的《市區重建策略》,提出以綜合的方式 推動重建、復修、保育及活化的工作,市區更新不再 只是「拆舊樓,起新樓」,而是更重視對社會的整體 裨益和滿足市民不同的需要。

市區更新工作挑戰重重

然而,一般重建項目由規劃、收購、興建、落成到出售單位,往往長達8至10年,而涉及較大規模、更具社區裨益的項目,需時便更長。在項目的收購階段,市建局需要以超出市價的模式,即一般俗稱的「七年樓」機制,以7年樓齡的市價,來購買超過50年的舊樓,並且會額外向受影響自住業主提供重置居所時相關費用的津貼。市建局亦會照顧住宅及商舖單位內合資格的租戶,提供不同形式的補償津貼或安置,改善他們的居住及經營環境。故此,市建局要預留龐大的流動資金,才能應付收購和安置工作。收購成本高、發展期長、資金流轉慢,是市建局面對的基本挑戰。

善用資源 加大市區更新力度

面對這些挑戰,在未來幾年,我們會推動以下五方面 的工作,並以善用資源、盡用資源為推動市區更新的 大原則。

(1) 加快重建步伐, 加大更新力度:

減少進行單一或三兩幢樓宇重建的模式,而以整區作宏觀的更新及大型規劃,釋放舊區土地的發展潛力、盡用土地資源。預計未來8至10年,透過舊區重建, 市建局每年可興建超過2100個新住宅單位,數量是過去6個年度的2.5倍。

(2) 提供更多資助房屋, 滿足市民需要:

市建局於去年年初推出全港第一個首置計劃——馬頭圍「煥然懿居」,深受首置市民歡迎。我們將向政府建議一個較長遠的首置計劃,並在重建項目中提供更多資助出售單位,以折扣價出售。這樣當然會減少市建局的收入,及有可能拖慢市區更新的步伐。因此,我們在支持房屋政策的同時,須善用資源,小心平衡,務求達到雙贏的目的。

(3) 重建公務員合作社樓宇,提高建屋量:

政府早前邀請市建局研究有關公務員合作社樓宇的重建工作,挑選合適地段作試點項目。

這些在1950年代以優惠地價撥地予公務員合作社建造的樓宇,部分位於市區可作高密度發展的土地,適合重建,以充分利用地段的發展潛力,增加房屋單位的供應。市建局已在九龍城物色到兩個地段作試點,有關籌備工作亦進入最後階段,不久便可公布開展項目。當中部分收回的土地將會預留作興建公營房屋,估計重建後公營及私樓單位總數逾3000個,是現時單位的5倍。

而重建公務員合作社樓宇涉及較複雜的問題,包括處理解散合作社的申請、協助合作社的社員取回業權和向政府補地價等。為此,市建局連月來與相關政府部門磋商,以制定適切的方案,這方面的工作也取得進展,展現市建局和政府各部門致力推動重建公務員合作社樓宇的努力,解決房屋短缺的問題。

(4) 支援社會房屋及過渡性房屋供應:

除了已從四幢安置大廈撥出單位改作社會房屋外,市 建局亦將協助非政府機構在興建新過渡性房屋項目 上,提供工程技術支援和項目管理顧問服務。市建局 正探索更創新和靈活的工程設計方案,以加快這類項 目的規劃和建造,協助有急切住屋需要的市民,早日 遷進新建的過渡性房屋,改善居住環境。

(5) 增撥資源、加大力度推動樓宇復修:

樓宇老化愈嚴重,我們便愈要加強推動業主為樓宇定

期維修和保養,延長樓宇的可使用年期,才能減輕重建的壓力。政府在過去數年,已推出多項資助計劃,由市建局負責推行,幫助業主維修樓宇,撥款總數達到193億元。預計未來7年,這些計劃可為超過1萬幢樓宇的業主提供財政資助和技術支援,進行樓宇維修和改善消防設施的工程,以及優化8000部升降機的安全設施,並資助約2.5萬名年長業主維修其自住物業。

我預見這五項工作將加大未來市區更新的力度和成效,但同時亦會對市建局的財政構成一定壓力。現時市建局的總資產約有470億元,當中七成為「不動產」,是重建項目所收購回來的破舊物業;流動資金則只有約120億元。而在未來5年,市建局將有超過600億元現金支出,以執行業務綱領內各個市區更新項目的收購工作,預計在3至4年後,便會出現流動資金短缺的情况。市建局一向奉行自給自足的理財原則,屆時將會盡用其財務資源,適時在金融市場舉債,以確保有充足的流動資金,推動多項計劃,讓市區更新持續發展。

香港經歷社會動盪,許多設施遭受破壞。筆者深信暴力不能解決問題,重建香港,只能靠實幹。市建局肩負持續履行市區更新的使命,會繼續結合市場和合作伙伴的資源和力量,推展工作。我希望可以和社會各界持份者緊密合作,復修香港,更新香港。

二零二零年一月十五日刊登於《明報》

規劃先行 為稠密舊區創造新價值



周光暉

任何政策及新措施的推行,即使有良好意願,亦需靠 有利的環境條件,才能收到政策措施預期成效。市區 更新工作亦然。

在已建設的舊區環境,發展密度高,同時道路及社區 設施已超出原先設計可承受的負荷,以致問題叢生。 社會對市區更新寄予厚望,期望可透過舊區更新改善市民居住和生活環境。然而在此訴求上,社會亦應思考舊區更新的先決條件是什麼?如何能為推行市區更新創造有利的環境條件?

如上所述,舊區已建設環境乏善可陳,而當中最嚴重者莫如缺乏可供發展的土地資源。有新增的土地才可讓市區更新工作有緩衝用地(buffer zone),作調遷或重置之用。而騰空的土地便可作重新規劃、設計和建造,為舊區的居住環境、經濟活動、基建設施及社區服務更新,滿足市民訴求及地區可持續發展。

筆者之前在出任市建局非執行董事的六年期間,曾為董事會財務委員會主席,深明要處理舊區更新問題,資源是必要條件。而所謂資源,並不是狹義的財務,而是更重要的——土地資源。而釋放及開創可發展的土地資源,將「無形」變「有形」、「低效用」變「高效益」,令舊區地盡其用,是市區更新成功的關鍵。

將土地資源「無形變有形」

舊區樓宇和道路密集,並未能為市區更新提供緩衝用地。舊區大多數樓宇的地積比已經用盡;部分仍有小

量地積比剩餘的樓宇,其可用剩餘地積比較低,若獨立來處理作重建,成效不彰,屬「無形」、「無效用」的資源。另外,因舊區欠缺整全規劃,部分舊樓獨立重建發展後,夾在兩幢新建成大廈之間的低層舊樓,便變成「崩牙樓」(見圖)。這些「崩牙樓」即使尚有剩餘地積比可供發展,亦可能因地盤太小生變深。舊區地下空間面積大,但大部分空間只為鋪設管道(如食水和污水渠、燃氣管)和管線(電力和通訊光纖等)所用,而且管道與管線並無系統化的整理,錯綜複雜佔用地下空間,以致令地下的「無形」空間資源未能善用。

面對舊區缺乏資源的困局,市建局正透過進行中的 「油旺地區研究」,探討在推展市區更新工作時以規 劃手段將「無形」土地資源變為「有形」,令舊區地 盡其用。這包括將上述首兩項提及的零碎而分佈零散 的樓宇可用剩餘地積比,轉移至同區其他可作較大規 模重建或發展潛力較高的地盤。而輸出地積比的樓宇 則可繼續以復修提升結構穩定性,減慢老化;又或拆 卸後騰出土地作其他利民設施。這都能將「無形」的 地積比釋放,創造機會並化為「有形」的可發展土地 資源,令土地運用更靈活,重建效益更大。

筆者認為在某些交通及社區設施配套較完善的地點,可進一步盡用「無形」資源(maximizing resources),把可發展地積比稍為調高,讓可建築面積向上發展。這些通過規劃所得的額外土地資源,可考慮用作興建公營房屋作調遷用途,或發展資助房



因為舊區欠缺整全規劃, 部分舊樓獨立重建發展 後,夾在兩幢新建成大廈 之間的低層舊樓,便變成 「崩牙樓」。

屋計劃,滿足不同階層市民住屋需要,從而做到地盡 其用。

而藉着發展地下空間,將地下空間運用重新規劃,除可理順地下管道管線鋪設,使其系統化外,更重要的是善用地下空間興建地下停車場,將路面馬路兩旁泊車位搬遷至地下停車場,因而騰出路面空間作不同用途發展。

合併規劃 今「低效用」變「高效益」

舊區道路多以「斷截式」接駁在一排排樓宇之間出現,形成多個十字路口,部分更是「倔頭路」,馬路佔用地面面積大但效用低,交通擠塞已是舊區的老問題。市建局年前已將土瓜灣數個項目合併發展,以小區模式來一併規劃設計,先從規劃着手,將新建樓宇重新佈局並闢出土地用作興建新的道路網絡,連接主要幹道,令更新後的小區道路更暢達、更具效益。

市區更新除改善運輸道路網絡外,透過重新規劃土地 資源和設計佈局,將舊區不敷應用或使用率偏低的社 區設施更新、優化和重置;而重整土地用途亦能開闢 地面空間,增設利民設施,包括綠化環境、休憩公園 和行人專道等,改善居民整體生活質素,為社區帶來 更大裨益。

市建局落實《市區重建策略》賦予它的使命進行市區更新,改善舊區環境和居民生活;然而市建局亦要維持財務自給的原則,故此收入和盈餘亦是讓市區更新工作能持續發展的重要元素。從財務經濟角度看,市建局發展項目要具投資回報(return on investment)方能維持財政穩健;但除財務數字外,它更要具備在社會公益上的投資回報(social return oninvestment)。以「規劃為主」的市區更新方向,把資源「從無形變有形」,提升土地使用效能,不論在居住質素、生活環境、地區設施和社區營造等各方面均產生「真實價值」(true value),滿足市民需要和城市長遠持續發展。筆者認為,這正是市建局進行市區更新所造就的巨大整體社會投資效益,這豈是部分人士單純理解市建局工作為「拆樓重建」所能並論的?

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盡展規劃裨益 建構高密度宜居社區



潘永祥

2019年8月初市建局董事會財務委員會前主席周光暉 發表文章,提到舊區已建設環境乏善可陳,可供發展 的土地不足,如何釋放及開創可發展的土地資源,令 舊區地盡其用,是市區更新的成功關鍵。

香港和其他國際都會如新加坡、上海和紐約,在經濟和人口持續增長的過程中,皆需土地資源以達至城市持續發展。這些城市為應對天然地形限制、減慢城市擴張以保護郊區天然資源,及減少市民出行時間所耗用的能源,皆將城市朝向高密度發展。然而坊間常有疑慮,認為高密度發展影響宜居程度,但事實兩者是否真的不能並存?

舊區環境問題源於城市規劃落後

舊區在高密度建設下出現各種環境問題,歸根究柢源於城市規劃落後於社會發展需要所造成。以香港為例,市區人口急速增長,平均人口密度達到每平方公里約6800人,是全球其中一個人口密度最高的城市。然而房屋、基建以至休憩空間規劃,跟不上人口增長所帶來的額外需要,結果衍生以下城市「硬件」建設過時的問題:

- 一、土地用途不協調:住宅毗鄰污染性的工業,「網狀」道路規劃不但佔用大量地面空間,並且製造 多個十字路口,造成交通擠塞及空氣污染,影響 行人環境等;
- 二、樓宇設計落後:舊區高樓大廈一幢緊貼一幢,並 採用一字排開式設計,出現屏風樓和熱島效應;

三、社區設施老化:區內康樂和休憩設施零散,無法 滿足人口增長需要;環境衛生設施毗鄰民居,開 放式垃圾房臭味溢出影響居民等。

宜居城市3關鍵指標

上述問題其實並非無法解決。舊區藉着重建契機,便可從宏觀規劃角度將土地重新佈局,並設置新設施, 使城市規劃能與時並進。筆者相信,通過為市區制訂 全面規劃藍圖,「高密度發展」也可構建理想及宜居 社區,改善整體生活環境。

如何建設宜居城市,我們也許可借鏡國際上具聲譽和 被人廣泛採用的高密度宜居城市研究,當中新加坡 及倫敦等大城市皆提倡發展「緊湊城市」(compact city),使更新後的高密度社區同樣能享受宜居生 活。

國際上的宜居城市研究,一般會以公共運輸、房屋等設施「硬件」,及經濟活力、醫療、文化和環境等公共政策配套「軟件」作為參考指標,當中有3個指標較關鍵:經濟上,城市要保持活力,為居民和機構提供足夠營商及就業機會;環境上,要減少污染和能源消耗,並提供更多綠化空間;日常生活上,要有優良房屋和社區設施配套,營造融和的社區生活。

實践「緊湊城市理論」更新舊區

為滿足這3項宜居指標,不少城市提倡實踐「緊湊城市理論」(compact city theory;註)規劃概念來更新舊區,將人口、貨品和服務重置及集中在部分策略

性位置,以較高密度的都市形態進行更新規劃。「緊 湊城市」的好處是人口和經濟活動較集中,不但促進 商貿和便利居民就近就業,亦由於交通距離有效縮 短,可鼓勵步行和利用公共交通取代駕駛,降低能源 消耗,創造綠色環境。人口集中亦方便在步行可達的 距離,提供學校、醫院和社區中心等各類社區服務; 高密度社區亦易於創造更多樣文化交匯的社區空間, 增加社區凝聚力。

在實踐層面,我們可善用智慧城市概念,應用大數據和智能科技來改善城市功能,例如通過建設智能運輸系統,提升公共交通服務效率和改善道路網絡管理,促進人流、車流和物流,帶動經濟發展;善用地理資訊及建築信息模型等智慧規劃和建築設計工具,因應日照、通風、城市整體景觀等因素,改善樓宇佈局和設計,例如將部分樓宇向高空發展,增加空氣流通訊;將垃圾房、機房和泊車位等遷至地下,騰出空間建設綠化休憩設施,營造更舒適的生活環境;同時亦提供更多元化的社區配套設施,塑造更融和的社區生活。如此,在經濟、環境和日常生活上,便可達至宜居城市的三大指標。

探究靈活規劃發展 拆牆鬆綁

雖舊區更新能有效改善區內已建設環境,但在缺乏額外可發展土地資源的情况下,無可避免要面對為原來居民提供遷置土地的困局。要突破此限制,我們應探究如何運用更靈活的規劃手段和發展模式,為現行市區更新工作「拆牆鬆綁」,務求更充分運用舊區土地資源,發展更高效的市區更新。

以油旺舊區為例,目前零散分佈在不同樓宇的可用剩餘地積比,在現有機制下未能充分運用。若透過地積比轉移,將剩餘地積比轉移至具市區更新潛力的策略性位置,例如毗鄰鐵路與交通幹道匯合點,便能一次過提高個別策略性地點的土地密度,轉化成可發展空間,藉以興建額外單位作調遷安置之用;又或配合不同需要,發展成包括公營、資助及私人等各類型房屋。至於輸出地積比的樓宇,若其狀况仍屬良好,則可經復修和改造重設延續使用;若該些樓宇已屬嚴重

失修而須即時拆卸,騰出的土地可因應其面積而作合適用途,例如興建社區設施和公共空間等。至於已輸出可用剩餘地積比的樓宇,經過維修保養若干年後, 其樓宇狀况已超出可使用年期而需重建,這類樓宇 在拆卸後騰出的土地,將按因應不同發展時序而制訂 的規劃發展藍圖、配合樓宇所在地區周邊土地規劃設計,作適切發展,以達至規劃和社區裨益。

在提升密度時,我們可借鑑「緊湊城市」規劃概念和 實踐機制,妥善處理基建和社區設施需求增加所衍生 的問題。透過全面地區規劃、重整和重新設計舊區的 已建設環境,善用土地資源,並讓土地用途能相互配 合,以滿足社區不論在住屋、地區設施、休憩空間及 道路網絡等的不同發展需要,創造更宜居環境。

市區老化嚴峻,土地不足問題刻不容緩。我期望今次 撰文能增加外界對以規劃手段處理市區老化的理解, 讓更新後的市區為社會發展帶來新活力,營造宜居生 活,創造雙贏。

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註:〈緊湊下的活力城市:凱文· 林奇的城市形態理論在香港的 解讀〉



宏觀規劃 善用空間 締造優質城市生活



歐陽杞浚

市建局非執行董事潘永祥上一篇題為「盡展規劃裨益 建構高密度宜居社區」的文章,提到香港市區面對缺 乏新增可發展土地資源的困局,應探討以更靈活和 創新的規劃手段,在高密度發展中,創造具發展潛力 的空間,包括開拓地下空間的方案,與地面規劃相配 合,締造更優質的城市。筆者對此十分認同。

緩解交通環境問題 應放眼地下空間

現時市區人口密度高,人流、車流和經濟活動十分密集,街道、車路非常擠迫,城市設施不勝負荷,影響市民的生活質素。由於市區缺乏可供發展的新增土地,要緩解因地面空間不足所引致的交通和環境等問題,我們應放眼於地下空間所「隱藏」的土地資源,探討如何能大規模地加以運用,釋放發展空間,在地下建設更新、更多元的設施,改善居民生活以及應付未來發展的需要。

若要發揮地下空間的發展潛力,必須充分考慮現時市區地面建築物的狀况和地基佈局,評估地下空間工程對鋪設在地底的電力、燃氣、輸水及排水管道等公共設施管線的影響。過去由於城市發展迅速,樓宇佈局和地下管道走線欠缺全面規劃和配合,令地下的地基構築及公用設施管道縱橫交錯,如要作大規模的重整及搬遷,相關工程必定對居民的生活帶來影響。唯有藉着市區更新的契機,作大規模的土地重整、重新規劃和設計地下佈局,才可以開闢面積更廣、更深的地下空間,作具效益的用途。

藉市區更新重新規劃 結合智慧方案

在制定地下空間的實施方案時,筆者認為可應用創新科技和智慧方案,以新思維和前瞻的策略,提升地下空間的營運效益,配合建構香港成為「智慧城市」的願景。我們不妨從以下涵蓋「智慧出行」、「智慧環境」、「智慧生活」等不同範疇,探討如何結合智慧方案,改善社區的整體生活質素和居住環境:

- 改善地區連接性:藉着興建較具規模的地下公眾停車場,將路邊泊車位盡量搬到地底,以騰出更多路面空間,設置綠化行人通道,改善區內的步行環境,達至「好行、易行」,鼓勵市民以步當車,亦可藉此減少路面的污染,改善環境。此外,減少了的部分馬路面積,還可以改作其他用途。在地下停車場的設計及營運上,可借鑑海外城市應用「電子飛氈」等智能無人泊車系統的經驗,增加泊車位數目和提升泊車效率;推而廣之,更可探討將不同地點的智能地下停車場,以地下通道連結起來的可行性。駕駛者只需發出信息,便可控制「電子飛氈」運送車輛到選定的泊位及取車位置,減少駕駛和候車時間,實踐「智慧出行」。
- 提升基建管理水平:透過建造一個綜合地下管線隧道,將電力、通訊、燃氣、供水和排水等各種基建管線集於一處,方便作統一規劃、設計和日常管理;管線隧道內更可配置網絡系統,讓設施營辦商透過智慧監測系統,監測管線的狀態,並制定保養和設施更換工程計劃,減低出現管線滲漏或設施故障的機會,從而減低因進行維修工程而需要的掘

路,對路面的損耗、交通和市民出行的影響,為市民帶來「智慧生活」之餘,亦加強城市基建設施的耐用程度,建立有系統的智能管理,有利城市的持續發展。

地下蓄洪系統:在市區低窪地區建造大型地下蓄洪池,協助收集雨水導流至維港,改善舊區地下排水系統老化而引致的水浸問題,加強城市對災患的抵禦能力。蓄洪池可設置自動化監察系統和智能水閘,實時監控海面水位和上游暗渠情况,調控收集和排放雨水情况,減低暴雨時下游渠道承受的壓力,從而降低需要增加下游儲水容量而擴建排水系統的需要,減少所需的掘路工程而帶來的滋擾,以及對城市設施和環境的破壞。

舊區重整挑戰不小 須充分評估

地下空間的發展潛力龐大,然而,在舊區重整規劃地下空間所遇到的困難和工程的挑戰亦不小。在研究地下空間的選址、規劃地面以至地底的分層用途時,必須充分評估有關的改劃和重整,對業權擁有人和使用者的影響。另外,地下空間一般以明挖方法建造,施工期間難免要長時間封路或關閉部分公共設施,需事先制定周詳的分期發展計劃、道路及設施的替代方案,並引入創新的施工技術。如能把管線搬遷工程與重建項目配合,充分利用項目範圍的空間,更可將工程對公眾的影響,減至最低。

市建局在2017年展開為期約兩年的大型地區性研究, 以人口密度最高、樓宇老化程度最嚴重的油麻地和旺 角地區作為研究試點,審視研究範圍內的樓宇狀况、 土地用途、道路規劃和步行環境等,以地區的整體規 劃出發,突破目前市區更新和發展地下空間的困局和 限制,探討切實可行的市區更新方案和執行模式。

油旺地區研究料提供更多啟示

油麻地和旺角這類舊區建築物密集,樓宇亦被縱橫 交錯的街道分隔成零散的地塊。故此,研究會探討 以「地塊重整」的規劃概念,將被分隔的地塊合併成 為可作大規模重建或發展潛力較高的地盤,並創造開 拓地下空間的契機。例如其中一個正在研究的地塊, 位於多條鐵路線的匯合點,筆者認為在進行有關的規 劃發展時,可考慮將毗鄰的地下鐵路站以及周邊重建 及發展項目的地庫入口連接起來,在項目範圍內營造 一個集多元化商業、文化和藝術設施於一身的地下多 層「交匯點」,全面發揮地下空間的潛力和用途,令 城市由地面至地下空間的發展更「立體化」,並配合 策略性交通運輸網絡,帶動地區的經濟活力。

隨着油旺地區研究將於明年完成,預期可就地區的地面和地底空間的整體運用,全面的規劃整合,提供更多啟示,以更創新和前瞻的策略更新市區。我期望社會各界未來討論地下空間這議題時,能以正面的態度和敢於嘗試的思維,才可以打破舊區發展的困局,共同尋找切實可行而又具效益的解決方案,為下一代建設宜居的居住環境。

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做好財務安排 建立周期保養維修樓宇文化



林智遠

討論已久的自願醫保終在2019年4月1日全面推行,納 税人若為自己或合資格親屬購買認可醫保產品,可獲 税務優惠,坊間亦隨即出現林林總總自願醫保產品。 筆者無意在此分析各類產品,只是想從這個話題引伸 到樓宇復修的財務安排,希望社會思考一下,樓宇維 修工程涉及資金少則百萬、大則過億,業主應如何為 保養其樓宇單位資產值作打算?既然大家都願為保障 健康而投保各類醫保產品,又是否同樣應為擁有的物 業「投保」,為長遠「保值」而作好財務安排?

建立意識是為樓宇保值,亦即是樓宇復修的第一步;而推動樓宇復修則是市區更新重要一環。一直以來市建局為推動業主履行妥善維修和保養樓宇的責任,推出多項資助及支援計劃。筆者曾出任市建局非執行董事六年,見到業主對各項計劃的認受程度,感受到業主關注樓宇復修的意識已逐漸萌芽。而隨着業主。多年來政府及市建局推出了不同的樓宇復修資助計劃,經業主進行樓宇復修工程的財務壓力。但樓宇復修是一項持續工作,今天完成一個維修周期,10多年後隨着樓宇老化,業主也需進行另一次維修工程,樓宇才能保養得宜。

樓宇是私人財產,如何保養、保值理應是業主責任。 香港奉行低税率制,長遠來説政府應如何使用其税收 的公共資源,資助業主分擔其樓宇維修保養開支?筆 者相信要先解決資源問題,才能有效實踐周期維修的 意識。

為大廈維修工程「投保」

本港樓宇主要用鋼筋混凝土建造,只要保養得宜, 壽命可逾100年。在這百年生命周期中,可能要進行 大約5次保養維修計劃。若業主一直沒有為維修工作 預留資金,直至樓宇老化問題出現才一次過做大型維 修,每戶便要分擔高昂費用。這正是業主對維修工程 卻步的原因之一。

筆者早前在報章留意到,港島區有逾40年樓齡的私人屋苑的業主立案法團,透過參與市建局「招標妥」服務,成功自行籌組樓宇維修工程。以這個有180戶的屋苑為例,樓宇在10年前曾進行基本維修工程,但未有徹底處理結構失修等樓宇老化問題。10年過去,法團今次計劃全面勘察樓宇狀况以進行大型維修工程,由於無參加樓宇更新大行動這類資助,每戶須攤分的維修費約要30萬元。從這例子可見,即使樓宇有做基本維修保養,到需要大維修時,所涉開支仍然不菲;若業主沒有為工程設立特別基金(special fund)或儲備基金(sinking fund)並持續供款,負擔確實不輕。

若同區有另一個規模相若的私人屋苑,而其業主沒有如上述屋苑的法團般為樓宇作周期基本維修保養,到樓齡達40年才首次大維修,可想像每戶業主要一次過支付的維修費用可能遠超30萬元。相反,若這屋苑自落成日起便設立維修儲備基金,並要求業主每月定期供款,那即使到今時今日才首次大維修,而同樣每戶要支付30萬元維修費來比較,這40年間每戶每月平均只需供款約600元。這積少成多的財務安排,總比一下子要支付龐大費用為佳。

這個簡單將維修費用攤分40年供款的假設,並未考慮 法團為基金定下更周詳的儲蓄及投資規劃。筆者從事 會計和財務管理工作多年,認為市場上有不少穩健的 投資理財工具,或透過財務專業人士協助籌備儲備基 金預算,為基金儲蓄投資,當中所得回報將有助減輕 大廈業主實際的供款金額。長遠而言業主應為未來 修工程的財政儲備及早綢繆,原理跟投保醫療保險一 樣。若將這個構思推而廣之,為鼓勵法團籌組維修工 程儲備基金及業主定期供款,政府是否可考慮仿效自 願醫保,為認可的維修工程儲備基金提供税務優惠? 這課題值得深入研究。

復修資訊平台 提升籌組工程能力

當然,上述屋苑個案的樓宇在樓齡「年過30」才進行首次基本維修工程的做法,對保持樓宇良好狀態來說絕對不足夠。若屋苑能在其「年幼時期」便透過維修儲備基金的定期供款,在樓宇大約第10年及第20年時已進行預防性的定期維修保養,在延緩老化速度的同時,亦能減輕只待樓宇30年才一次過處理的問題的嚴重程度。

除解決財政問題,現時不少業主擔憂籌組樓宇維修工程複雜困難,並因缺乏專業知識處理,無人願做「出頭鳥」牽頭籌組工程。故此,提升業主籌組樓宇維修工程能力和提供專業技術支援亦為重要。筆者知悉市建局早前推出了全新一站式「樓宇復修平台」,為主提供集合公私營及專業界別的全面網上資訊平台,讓業主參照專業指示按部就班籌組樓宇維修工程。「樓宇復修平台」亦制定了標準的投標文件和合約範本,供業主組織在招標工程顧問和承建商時使用。這個「樓宇復修平台」的資訊會持續優化,往後會按樓宇復修不同工程項目推出適切的範本文件;此外,亦會研究日後建立「工程費用資訊中心」和「服務提供者資料庫」兩項服務,進一步加強樓宇維修市場作業的透明度,增進業主對此的了解。

樓宇復修邁進「3.0」

過去社會並無成熟的樓宇保養文化,在五六十年代興 建的戰後樓宇,其維修保養問題未得到認真看待,以 致日久失修而嚴重老化,及至當樓宇出現即時危險或 業主收到當局強制驗樓通知時,才關注維修問題及即 時補救,這可以視為樓宇復修意識「1.0」。近年政府 和市建局推出不同樓宇復修資助計劃,成功推動不少 法團維修保養樓宇,提升安全水平,使樓宇復修意識 踏入「2.0」。

展望將來,政府、市建局、各專業界別以至業主及法團,均需攜手努力推動樓宇復修,並建立周期及預防性的樓宇維修保養文化。政府可檢視有關樓宇籌組復修工程的相關要求及規管,包括針對沒有設立法團或居民組織的「三無大廈」,促進業主承擔樓宇維修管理責任;針對有組織能力的法團則需設立法則,及重責任;針對有組織能力的法團則需設立法則,及重責任;針對有組織能力的法團則需設立法則,及重責任;針對有組織能力的法團則需設立法則,及重責任;針對有組織能力的法團則需設立法則,及重責任;針對有組織能力的支援,以可經過一次,不可以與對於人。軍者知悉,市建局已為其煥然壹居制定全面的保養維修手冊,及首度研究應用建築信息模擬技術於樓宇復修及物業管理等範疇,累積經驗讓業界參考,將成功經驗向業主推廣。

置業安居是港人的目標,而在二手物業市場置業則無可避免要承受樓宇維修責任和未能預見的開支。因此,若不同樓齡樓宇的業主能化被動為主動,從樓宇年輕時便開始預防性的保養及維修,這不單可保持樓宇良好狀態,為其「保值」,更令二手物業買家受到保障,再不用買樓「附送」上手的維修責任。當各界在意識建立、資源安排、組織能力和專業支援等四方面都有充分準備,筆者相信,樓宇保養維修將開創新文化,邁進「3.0」。這才是市區更新的不二法門。

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以人為先 攜手營造融和社區



馬錦華

我於2019年3月退任市區重建局(市建局)非執行董事。在就任的6年間,我不但耳聞目睹市建局的工作,更因同時擔任董事會轄下的觀塘分區諮詢委員會主席,也親身參與,與市建局同事合作處理觀塘市中心項目的搬遷安排。對於市建局的市區更新策略,以至其前線的實質工作,真是有相當的了解。在我個人親身參與的體驗中,我深切感受到市建局無論是在重建及復修兩項核心業務上,抑或在社區關係層面上,都秉持「以人為先」的工作方針。筆者藉此撰文,希望跟社會各界分享過去的體驗。

所謂「以人為先」,不同崗位和身分的人可能會有不同理解及期望。2001年當政府推出以「市區重建 以人為先」為題的《市區重建策略》,及在2011年的修訂《市區重建策略》時,在「以人為先」方面,筆者認為重點在於「兼顧社會上各方人士的利益與需要」(註1),政府在進行市區更新時,亦會謹守以下重要原則(註2):

- 一、受重建項目影響的業主應獲得公平合理的補償;
- 二、受影響的住宅租戶應獲得妥善安置;
- 三、市區更新應使整體社會受惠;及
- 四、受重建項目影響的居民應有機會就有關項目表達 意見。

就任6年間,作為「局內人」,我見證了市建局透過不同措施和策略,照顧項目中受影響的不同持份者的利益和需要,並謹守上述原則進行市區更新工作,包括制定公開、公平的機制釐定超出市場價格的「市價加津貼」作為自住物業的收購呎價,好讓他們能在市

場上購買到比舊居環境較佳、大廈設施合乎標準的單位,改善生活;協助合資格的住宅租戶搬到市區的公營房屋,另外亦提供現金補償方案供選擇,讓租戶有充裕經濟能力搬到環境較佳的居所。

除此之外,考慮到受項目影響的自住業主及住宅租戶的特殊情况和可能出現的開支,亦特別推出近10項措施和津貼,為他們提供額外協助。市建局透過社會影響評估,了解項目可能引起的影響,並為此制訂紓緩措施;設立社區服務隊,由專責社工協助受影響居民處理重建項目所引致的問題;成立分區諮詢委員會,了解及聆聽受重建項目影響的居民的意見。

不僅如此,在既定機制和政策框架外,市建局亦多行一步,將「以人為先」信念融入不同階段的重建過程中,包括在社區服務隊之上,由局內同事特別成立一支60人的隊伍,在公布項目開展之後逐一安排家訪,向受影響居民講解項目進程,減低他們憂慮並了解他們的需要;在收購過程中,亦為項目內有特殊需要或在居住上遇上困難的租戶,從體恤角度出發,作適時、適切協助。

「以人為先」 貫徹市區更新工作

一直以來,社會大眾焦點大都放在市建局的重建工作上。然而市建局過去在推動樓宇復修方面的努力,為 舊樓業主提供支援,作為觀塘分區諮詢委員會主席 時,筆者便耳聞目睹大廈法團及業主組織對市建局給 予他們就籌組大廈維修工程時的協助,尤其在晚上派 員出席法團會議,有時候還會開會至夜深,為一眾業



在重建過程中,市建局特別成立一支60人的隊伍,在公布項目開展之事的人之響居民講解項目進程,減低他們憂慮並了解他們不完,體現「以人為先」的信念。

主排難解紛、解答疑問等的付出,給予讚賞。試問若 市建局團隊沒有「以人為先」信念,又怎能獲取這些 由衷謝意?

筆者亦知道,市建局早前開始接受優化升降機資助計劃的申請,現階段距離為合資格大廈進行更換升降機工程,還有一段頗長日子,但市建局就已經先考慮到在升降機進行優化工程時,可以如何減低工程期間對居民,尤其是年老體弱或有特別需要的住戶的影響,並正研究可如何集合地區不同社福機構的服務和資源,為有需要人士提供適切援助。這些優先照顧受影響居民需要的考慮,都是超出純粹執行該項計劃的工作範疇,這亦是「以人為先」的充分體現。

破舊立新 重新建立

「破舊立新」、改善舊區生活環境並推動市區可持續發展,是市區更新的目標。筆者認為,重建並不是拆卸樓宇和遷走居民;市區更新的「重建」,亦有「重新建立」(Re-build)的意義。在此,筆者建議市建局在其「5R」的工作中,加添一個「R」(Re-build),在本着「以人為先」的信念,在項目中把

社區重新建立,凝聚地區不同的服務組織和非牟利機構,透過協作,成立一個一站式、多元化的服務「匯點」,為居民提供各類服務之餘,並連結項目內、外的居民,拓闊他們的社區網絡,締造融和的生活圈。

如此,我個人相信這便是「以人為先」的極致體現。

二零一九年五月十一日刊登於《明報》

註1:《市區重建策略》,2001年房屋及規劃地政局提交立 法會文件第1頁第3段(bit.ly/2LHw8YA),及2011年 《市區重建策略》第3頁第7段(bit.ly/32cWckf)

註2:2011年《市區重建策略》第3頁第6段

市建局夥大學生度身訂造家具改善舊區基層家居環境

URA Volunteers and University Students Tailor-make Furniture to Improve Living Quality of Underprivileged Families



「學建關愛」的「升級再造」活動集合市建局員工和大學生義工,利用「剩木」作材料,然後經過設計、裝嵌至 打磨等工序,把親手造好的家具送給有需要的家庭。

The "Upcycling Programmes" under the Community Service Partnership Scheme (CSPS) pulls together URA staff and university students to use wooden waste as raw material, and hand make furniture for underprivileged families through designing, assembling and polishing.

「嘩,有新床很開心!」兩歲的聰聰雀躍地爬上新睡床, 一試躺在上面的滋味。此前,他每晚都只能在蝸居內, 睡在由一堆膠箱及一塊木板組合而成的「床」上。

居於觀塘區一劏房的趙女士,在農曆新年前的這天與兒子聰聰興奮地接收新睡床,並把它放在劏房一角,大小剛好。這床原來還有「蹺妙處」,就是床尾可以伸長,只要調較長度,即使小孩長高仍可使用。這樣體貼的家具售價高昂嗎?不。或者應該説有錢也買不到,因為它是由一班市建局義工聯同大學生專為舊區居民所設計和度身製作的。參與製作伸縮床的香港中文大學建築系學生錢卓盈(Cherry)説,趙女士家居空間有限,因此床的尺寸量度要非常精準,才可搬進劏房內。

"What a wonderful new bed!" 2-year-old little Chung excitedly crawled onto his new bed and could not wait to feel lying on it. Before this, he used to sleep every night on a makeshift "bed" out of plastic boxes and a wooden board in his shoebox home.

Living in a subdivided unit in Kwun Tong, little Chung and his mother Ms Chiu were overwhelmed with joy to receive the new bed right before Chinese New Year. The bed, which fitted perfectly in a corner of their unit, has a specially design feature: an extendable frame that can be lengthened to accommodate as the child grows taller. While such thoughtful design is assumed to be pricey, it was in fact priceless, as it was specially designed and tailor-made by URA volunteers together with university students for residents living in old districts. Cherry Chin, an architecture student of the Chinese University of Hong Kong who participated in making the extendable bed, told that in view of the cramped condition, measurements of the bed had to be very accurate so that it could be moved into the unit.

自2012年起,市建局便透過「學建關愛」義務工作計劃,與地區組織和學界建立多元合作平台,親身走入舊區,透過不同義工服務關顧居民,歷年受惠人數已超過2,400人,當中包括基層家庭、長者、劏房居民、少數族裔兒童、傷健人士等。「學建關愛」在過去連續三年推出「升級再造」活動,團隊利用「剩木」作材料,然後經過設計、裝嵌至打磨等工序,把親手造好的家具送給有需要的家庭。

Since the launch of the Community Service Partnership Scheme (CSPS) in 2012, the URA has partnered with NGOs and universities to establish a tri-partite collaborative platform to serve residents in the old districts. The volunteer service programme has to date served over 2,400 people, including underprivileged families, elderlies, subdivided unit residents, ethnic minority children and people with disability. CSPS has organised for three consecutive years the "Upcycling Programmes", in which participating teams used wooden waste as raw material, then step by step through designing, assembling and polishing to handmake furniture for underprivileged families.





興奮爬上新床的聰聰,與媽媽一 同和親手送贈禮物的「學建關 愛」義工合照。

The excited little Chung crawls onto his new bed and poses for a photo with his mother and CSPS volunteers upon receiving the gift.



「可伸縮兒童床架」三大貼心設計位:

Three thoughtful features of the 'Extendable child bed':

- 1. 床架具伸縮功能:床尾可隨孩子身高而伸長。
- 2. 兒童床與成人床高度一致:兒童床高度與父母睡 床設計於同一水平,以便照顧。
- 3. 設計配合狹窄居住環境:掌握劏房剩餘空間,設 計可靈活伸縮的床架。
- Extendable bed frame: The bed foot can be extended as the child grows.
- 2. Height of the child bed was aligned with that of the adult: The height of the child's bed was designed to be levelled with the bed of the parents, which allows them to take care of their child more easily.
- 3. The design fits in the cramped living environment: The bed frame can be flexibly extended to utilise the limited space in the subdivided unit.

多年來,市建局透過重建和樓宇復修等不同的市區更新策略,致力提升舊區的已建設環境;而在社區營造和建立居民網絡方面,「學建關愛」義工計劃則別具另一重意義。有份參與義工計劃的市建局行政事務助理經理劉家麗(Natalie)説:「由於我們的製成品必須要『合用』,才能做到『入屋』,我們首先要探訪住戶,和他們溝通及了解他們的需要,才能製作出適合的家具,協助改善他們的家居環境及生活質素,實在意義深遠。」

同為義工的香港大學建築系學生鄭俊峰(Kelvin)、 蔡芷穎(Nora)及彭敏僮(Kelly)亦不約而同地表示,「升級再造」家具活動令她們更了解舊區基層家庭的需要:「能夠直接看到成果,親眼目睹受惠家庭享用所送贈的家具時,那種『可以幫助到人的感覺』 很實在,我們給予的不單單是言語上的關懷。|

Kelvin、Nora和Kelly不只一次到過居於中西區公屋的符太家中探訪,留意到符家雜物頗多,卻沒有適當收納空間,以致家居環境凌亂。義工團隊於是特意製作一個鞋櫃,並在上層增設儲物櫃功能,不但可擺放鞋子,更可妥善放置家居雜物。符太説:「市面上類

While the built environment of old districts is continuously being enhanced through renewal and building rehabilitation by the URA over the years, CSPS is particularly instrumental in community making and resident network building. Natalie Lau, URA's Assistant Administration Manager who has taken part in the volunteer programme, said, "Our end product must meet the residents' needs and be homey to them. Therefore we have to communicate with them and understand their needs in order to make a suitable piece of furniture that can help improve their living environment and their quality of life."

Another group of volunteers, Kelvin Cheng, Nora Choi and Kelly Pang, who are architecture students of the University of Hong Kong, said the upcycling furniture event enhanced their understanding of the needs of the underprivileged families in the old districts. "Watching the beneficiaries enjoying the furniture we made for them was most gratifying as our hard work paid off with a sense of 'being helpful to others'. What we offered were more than verbal comfort."

After multiple visits to Mrs Fu's home in a public estate in Central and Western District, Kelvin, Nora and Kelly noticed that the Fu family had a lot of clutter but lacked proper space to organise them, leaving their home quite messy. Hence, the volunteer team designed a shoe cabinet with storage on the top so that they can put their shoes, as well as storing miscellaneous household items properly. Mrs Fu said, "A similar storage cabinet usually costs thousands of dollars in the market. We are very happy with this gift, which does not only increase our



「學建關愛」義工為符太一家特製「鞋櫃暨儲物櫃」,幫助儲物之餘亦可減輕符家的經濟負擔,是最好的新年禮物。
The Shoe/Storage cabinet tailor-made by CSPS volunteers not only increases storage space for the Fu's family but also soothes their financial burden.

似的儲物櫃價錢動輒要過千元,實在很開心收到這份 新年禮物,除增加收納空間外,亦可減輕家庭經濟負 擔。 |

市建局規劃及設計助理經理古倩珊(Kasia)亦有參與為符太設計及製作二合一鞋櫃及儲物櫃。她説義工為居民製作的家具除實用外,亦非常環保:「我們利用的都是剩木,讓環保木材能改造成為合用的家具,真正做到身體力行推動環保。」

storage space but soothes our family's financial burden."

Kasia Ku, the URA's Assistant Planning and Design Manager, also took part in designing and making the 2-in-1 shoe/storage cabinet for Mrs Fu. She pointed out that the furniture made by the volunteers was not only practical, but also very environmental-friendly, "We used wooden waste as material. Upcycling eco-friendly wood into useful furniture indeed promotes environmental protection in action."







義工先探訪住戶,了解他們的 需要和實地量度尺寸,然後才 能製作出適合的家具。

Volunteers communicate with the residents to understand their needs and take measurement of the space in order to make a suitable piece of furniture for the family.

「鞋櫃暨儲物櫃」 三大貼心設計位:

Three thoughtful features of the 'Shoe/Storage cabinet':

- 增加收納空間:原本兩層的舊鞋櫃 增至八層,在放置鞋子之餘,亦可 妥善收納雜物。
- 設計顧及實際環境:兩次家訪中細心觀察環境,在設計家具時刻意預留燈掣及腳線位。
- 3. 靈活家具設計:因應需要,上層儲物櫃可拆走,擺放於家中其他位置。
- Increased storage space: Shelves for shoes were increased from two to eight. Other than shoes, clutter can be properly stored.
- Tailor-made in accord with the actual environment: Volunteers carefully and detailed examined the interior in two site visits; when designing the furniture, attention was paid to the location of the switches and skirting.
- Flexible design: The upper part of the cabinet can be removed and relocated to elsewhere according to family needs.





如對《建聞》的內容有任何意見,歡迎致電 Your comments about 'Connect' are welcome at $2588\ 2333$



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謝謝 Thank you!