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急件!

檔號:LC-10/113

香港特別行政區發展局

林鄭月娥局長鈞鑒:

就市區重建策略檢討公眾諮詢,隨函謹附 2007 年 8 月 9 日刊登於《明報》的本人文章『波鞋街重建計劃—「遷上留下」五贏方案』,以及 K28 波鞋街關注組委託 MDFA 建築師事務所有限公司與汪皓建築師合作撰寫的「K28 項目可行性研究報告」,供當局作為市區重建策略當中「先拆卸後重建」以外的其他市區更新方案的參考。專此奉達。

即請

政安

劉秀成 謹上

二零一零年十二月十日

附件:2007年8月9日《明報》『波鞋街重建計劃—「遷上留下」五贏方案』 K28項目可行性研究報告

副本抄送:立法會發展事務委員會秘書林秉文先生

波鞋街重建計劃——「遷上留下」五贏方案

雖然全球趨勢傾向保育文化遺產,但香港市區重建多年來一直偏重拆卸重建,甚少進行復修保育,令有價值的歷史建築一個一個地消失,近年開始引發社會就城市發展與保育之間如何取得適當平衡的激烈辯論,同時亦造就了一批保護天星、皇后的街頭戰士。天星已被掉落堆塡區,皇后將被斬件等候發落,碼頭風波依然未平息,中央警署、灣仔街市、波鞋街等,命運又將如何?

立法會民政事務委員會最近曾到澳門考察,考察團成員 都盛讚澳門值得香港借鏡。最重要是澳門政府訂立了清晰 的政策,說明可被列為法定受保護文物的五大條件,包 抵:

- ●紀念物(在歷史上具有特別價值的紀念性建築物,例如 教堂、廠字、灼台等);
- ●具建築藝術價值的建築物(獨特的建築藝術風格能代表 本地區發展史上某一重要時期的不動產):
- ●建築群(屬同種類的建築物與空間的組合體);
- ●地點(例如自然景觀、街道景色、公園及墳場等);以及
- ●保護區(在空間及美學上與前述地點結合的自然或建築物和帶):

換句話說,除了擁有歷史意義或值得紀念的建築物,可 以透過 古建築新用 的方式進行「保育點」活化之外, 更重要的是包括以「保育區」的層面進行「舊城新生」的 大面積保育,透過城市規劃,將新舊建築群和諧地配合起 來,達到平衡保育與發展的理想效果。

「曹城新生」是以區為本的方式進行保育,對於涉及社區文化的建築群尤其重要。就以「波鞋街」為例,要保留波鞋街的獨有特色,並非留住一兩間商舖就可以做得到,必須進行區域性的保育,才能保留波鞋街的氣氛。不過,面對樓上居民與樓下商舖兩者對於去留問題的矛盾,「遙上留下」將會是較易滿足各持份者(包括樓上居民、樓下商舖、市建局、市民及政府)不同需要的方案。

樓上居民賠償搬遷

事實上,「舊城新生」、「遷上留下」的保育方式並非什麼新奇事物,外國有很多這方面的經驗,香港的蘭桂坊、蘇豪區亦是舊城新生的成功例子。只是香港一直以來對於文化保育的不重視,又或者是貪圖便利,市區重建項目都是以先清拆後重建的單一方式進行,以致不少有價值的建築物都被逐一移平,多年來建立的社區特色亦隨之而消失,「喜帖街」便是其中一個例子。

喜帖街難以重新建立起來,接着的波鞋街又能否繼續生存?俗稱「波鞋街」的旺角洗衣街重建項目,是前土發公司 98年宣布的 25 個重建項目之一,不過,在波鞋街經營的商舗代表卻強烈反對,原因是經過多年的建立,波鞋街獨有的社區特色已經形成,不但吸引本地人士,更成爲海外遊客觀光購物的旅遊景點,若被拆卸,將會對本土經濟做成打擊。

由於支持與反對清拆波鞋街的意見分歧, K28 沒鞋街關注組(商補代表)及西九龍關注市區重建協會及洗衣街/花國街/奶路臣街落實重建行動組(居民代表),分別向立法會議員求助,商舖代表希望保留波鞋街繼續經營,居民代表則要求盡早獲得賠償遷出現址,面對雙方矛盾的局面,爲保持公平的對待,以維護社會和諧爲大前提,必須找出一個能夠照顧各方利益的辦法。

本人就此課題做了一些工夫,並提出了一個香港很少使用的「選上留下」方案,積極與雙方面的業主開會討論,又邀請了建築系的大學生參與調查研究,同時替他們聯絡了進行可行性研究的顧問,以及幫他們約見市建局高層確討單一清拆以外的其他方案(包括「選上留下」的建議)作進一步考慮。

就此,我特別向港大建築系學生提出這一研究課題,經 學生廣泛調查及深入分析後得出結論為「遷上留下」是較 可取的兩全其美方案。我將學生的建議向市建局反映後, 市建局提議商舖代表提交可行性研究,有關兩戶於是委託 顧問 MDFA 建築師事務所進行可行性研究,結果顯示 「遷上留下」是技術上可行的多贏方案:

- 第一贏,是樓上居民,可以立即領取市建局目前提出的 搬遷賠償搬出改善生活環境;
- ●第二贏,是樓下商舗業主,可如願繼續留低原址經營, 毋須因為被迫結業而蒙受經濟損失;
- ●第三廳,是市建局,可以減省賠償給商舖的高昂財政員 擔,將K28項目變為可賺錢的投資商機;
- ●第四贏,是市民及遊客,可繼續到波鞋街購物觀光;
- 第五贏,是政府,不但順利解決社會矛盾,更可藉改善環境後的波鞋街吸引更多遊客,推動旅遊業及經濟。

實際上是一個「五贏」的方案。

根據《K28項目可行性研究報告》建議的「遷上留下」——復修加重建混合方案,提出拆卸其中5幢樓層較少的舊樓,只涉及5個舖位,但重建一罐或提供酒店服務的商業大廈,將原來的住宅轉為樓上商舖,為旺角區提供更多價值較高的商業用地,卻可為 K28 區的地積比率增值。方案建議盡量保留復修原來的建築物,改善現有的消防裝置及走火通道,以暢通無阻的通道設計加設升降機為輸椅使用者及長者等提供方便,並將部分舊樓頂層改建為空中花園,更有助解決旰角區遊憩空間不足的問題。

最重要是達到「以人為本」的原則,為各持份者提供自由選擇的空間,希望搬走的搬走,願意留低的留低,將商業與住宅適當分隔,避免居民受到商銷的嘈吵聲音滋援, 創造一個更美好的工作、生活及營商環境。

樓下商舖原址留低

報告又指出,波鞋街的出現已有約30年,是一條以細街錦經營模式自然發展而成的特色街道,是大型商場連銷店所不能做到的。由於「遷上留下」的混合方案,並非單一全面清拆,社區的多元發展不會被削弱,又可脫離規劃式的發展方向,以最人性化的生活環境,將可持續提升社區競爭力及自然發展的空間。

假如波鞋街的「遷上留下」復修加重建混合方案得以實踐,將會是鼓勵「舊城新生」區域性保育方式的一項突破,爲將來的保育政策提供重要的參考案例。事實上,現時香港正需要盡快落實一套完善的保育政策,協調城市發展與文化保育之間取得適當平衡,從而減低就比引發的連串紛爭,爲香港社會證造更多的和諧。



居民搬走,商舗留下,是否保留波鞋街的最佳方法?

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本人就此課題做了一些工夫,並提出了一個香港很少使用的「遷上留下」方案,積極與雙方面的業主開會討論,又邀請了建築系的大學生參與調查研究,同時替他們聯絡了進行可行性研究的顧問,以及幫他們約見市建局高層商討單一清拆以外的其他方案(包括「遷上留下」的建議)作進一步考慮。

就此,我特別向港大建築系學生提出這一研究課題,經學生廣泛調查及深入分析後得出結論為「遷上留下」是較可取的兩全其美方案。我將學生的建議向市建局反映後,市建局提議商舖代表提交可行性研究,有關商戶於是委託顧問MDFA 建築師事務所進行可行性研究,結果顯示「遷上留下」是技術上可行的多贏方案:

- ●第一贏,是樓上居民,可以立即領取市建局目前提出的搬遷賠償搬出改善生活環境;
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根據《K28 項目可行性研究報告》建議的「遷上留下」——復修加重建混合方案,提出拆卸其中5 幢樓層較少的舊樓,只涉及5 個舖位,但重建一幢或提供酒店服務的商業大廈,將原來的住宅轉為樓上商舖,為旺角區提供更多價值較高的商業用地,卻可為K28 區的地積比率增值。方案建議盡量保留復修原來的建築物,改善現有的消防裝置及走火通道,以暢通無阻的通道設計加設升降機為輪椅使用者及長者等提供方便,並將部分舊樓頂層改建為空中花園,更有助解決旺角區遊憩空間不足的問題。最重要是達到「以人為本」的原則,為各持份者提供自由選擇的空間,希望搬走的搬走,願意留低的留低,將商業與住宅適當分隔,避免居民受到商舖的嘈吵聲音滋擾,創造一個更美好的工作、生活及營商環境。

樓下商舖原址留低

報告又指出,波鞋街的出現已有約30年,是一條以細街舖經營模式自然發展而成的特色街道,是大型商場連銷店所不能做到的。由於「遷上留下」的混合方案,並非單一全面清拆,社區的多元發展不會被削弱,又可脫離規劃式的發展方向,以最人性化的生活環境,將可持續提升社區競爭力及自然發展的空間。

假如波鞋街的「遷上留下」復修加重建混合方案得以實踐,將會是鼓勵「舊城新生」區域性保育方式的一項突破,為將來的保育政策提供重要的參考案例。事實上,現時香港正需要盡快落實一套完善的保育政策,協調城市發展與文化保育之間取得適當平衡,從而減低就此引發的連串紛爭,為香港社會諦造更多的和諧。

居民搬走,商舖留下,是否保留波鞋街的最佳方法?

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K28 項目可行性研究報告 REDEVELOPMENT FEASIBLITY STUDY

CLIENT: K28 SPORT SHOES STREET CONCERN GROUP

ARCHITECT: Meta4 Design Forum Ltd.
in collaboration with Mr.WANG HO

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER: PHILIP SO & ASSOCIATES LTD.



可行性研究報告的目標

憑著獨特的街鋪經營模式,旺角區是香港最受歡迎的主題購物的主題購物區之一。這些不同類型的主題購物區如金魚街、 花塘、女人街、波鞋街分佈於旺角的街道上,是旅遊購物熱點,遠近馳名。旅遊發展局大力推介,每年吸引千萬遊客慕名 而來,遊客要求到波鞋街,不識花園街,可知波鞋街盛名得來絕不輕易,是遊客及香港青年人必到的地方,它們都是經年 累月而自然發展的成果,並已成為香港人生活的一部分。

本可行性研究報告希望能提出除既有的單一收樓清拆然後全面重建以外的其他方案,供各持份者參考和研究。就復修和重建當中尋找一些雙贏的設計提案,令參與者可展開有建設性的對話,從而將K28的問題妥善地解決。

雖然此報告的建議在現階段還未能完全取得所有K28業主的共識,但我們希望此方案能提供一些值得各方考慮及深入探討的建議。

波鞋街的發展/歷史



位於旺角的波鞋街在亞皆老街至奶路臣街之間,是花園街其中一 小段的俗稱。整段波鞋街約150米長,約有50多間售賣運動鞋和運 動用品的店舖,波鞋街因而得名。波鞋街的商鋪自1980年代開始 ,因香港掀起了運動服裝熱潮而開始發展,逐漸形成為今天的波 鞋街特色購物區。

「波鞋街」過去曾經是發展農業和工業的地方,至今已經發展成 商業街。

波鞋街現有位置原為旺角村,村口有一條溪澗,用來灌溉農作物,附近有西洋菜田及通菜田等,那裏種什麼便成為了今天的街道名稱,於是有西洋菜街和通菜街,而花園街便是以前種花的園地,是人民種植維生的其中一種農作物,所以附近有花墟花卉批發市場。

三十年代

直至三十年代,工業開始發展,政府清拆旺角村,發展成輕 工業區,因為那裏有溪澗,適合發展染布行業,所以在花園街附 近有染布房街、黑布街與白布街。

七十年代

在七十年代初,這裡只有零星店舖,有街坊酒樓、茶餐廳、 文具店、打鐵鋪等等,人流疏落。

八十年代

八十年代開始,隨著我們的衣著潮流改變,人們開始由穿『 白飯魚』改穿波鞋,期間有人在那裏開設運動用品鋪,因為華人 習慣在一起開設同類店舖,所以便發展到成行成市,花園街亦是 因此逐漸發展成波鞋街。

九十年代

九十年代中起,波鞋街成功吸引來自日本,歐美及東南亞等 地的遊客慕名光顧,現時已經成為了香港其中一個旅遊熱點。

K28 重建項目

K28 重建項目是前土地發展公司所公佈的25個優先重建項目之一,亦成為市建局成立時所定下重建承諾的一部份。這項目包括了位於亞皆老街至奶路臣街之間花園街78至98號及洗衣街61-78號,佔地約三萬平方尺,當中涉及14個建築樓宇內174個住戶及34個商戶。

「波鞋街」過去由發展農業和輕工業,到現在發展成商 業街,更成為香港旅遊熱點,其實不是一朝一夕和刻意 能夠做到的。

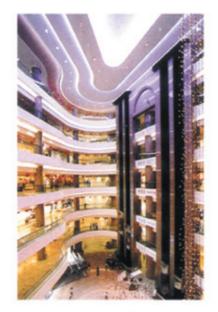
一想到旺角不同的購物地點,你就能數出不同的街名,如女人街、西洋菜街、雀仔街、金魚街、花墟等等。這代表著旺角給人的印象是一個由不同特色街道縱橫交錯形成的地區,而有些街道更成為專門售賣某種貨品的集中地,波鞋街就正正是一個例子。

「波鞋街」一直有「街王」之稱,屬黃金地段, 地鏽價 值不菲。最重要的是,一條充滿特色和後街風情文化的 街道可能隋時煙滅





大型商場的發展



當一些大型發展在舊區進行時,很多時候都會為那個社區帶來很大的變化。銅鑼灣的時代廣場和朗豪坊就是一些典型例子,說明大型發展會怎樣改變現有的環境……

旺角一直都是香港的旅遊熱點,原因之一當然由於它是主要購物區,而同時它又能為人帶來一種獨特的購物閒逛經驗。 但隨著地區發展,新商場不斷建成,對於整個地區文化、商戶和消費者會帶來不少影響

大型購物商場

近年來香港有不少大型商場落成,而有不少更是在舊區中 建起的,在人流特別多的旺角當然不乏例子。

一些新建的典型大型購物商場其實都有共通的特點。例如 玻璃幕牆、大型而堂皇的中庭及大堂入口等,為舊社區帶 來完全不同的購物體驗。但明顯大型商場的出現與周遭的 環境出現了很大的差異,不知不覺地破壞了旺角區的景觀 特色和文化脈落。

另外,大型商場內的店舖和電梯安排,很明顯是希望以不 規則的電梯位置引導人流盡量走過大部分商店,而商場內 的店舗多數都是連鎖式經營,見慣見熟的商鋪或品牌,不 知不覺規範了大眾的生活及行為習慣。這類型的大型裙樓 商場,大大扼殺了街道購物空間、公共空間的多樣性及與 周圍的連貫性。







波鞋街

但相對於旺角的街道如波鞋街,它是要經過一段長時間的發展而自然形成,完全沒有經過事先的規劃。由於這裡沒有秩序,運動商鋪、食店、美容中心分散在整條街上,人們購物娛樂是必須走過不同街道不同舖頭去搜尋,這正正是一種不規則和隨意的開遊經驗。而波鞋街的商鋪是由多家不同的小商戶創造而成,以街為中心不斷發展,是更有人性購物體驗。

這種獨特的購物經驗是由旺角的多元混雜特色構成的, 我們應該珍惜和保存旺角的獨特性,因為商場可以不斷 興建,但街道文化卻不可複製,是必須經過長年累月自 然形成的。





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K28項目可行性研究報告

旺角街道的多層發展

近年,樓上鋪遍佈多個時下購物熱點如旺角、尖沙咀及 銅鑼灣。店鋪種類亦多不勝數,有售賣自家品牌服飾、 日本名牌服飾、眼鏡連鎖店、咖啡室及書店等等。樓上 舖的優勢,吸引了不少年青人創業,追尋夢想。

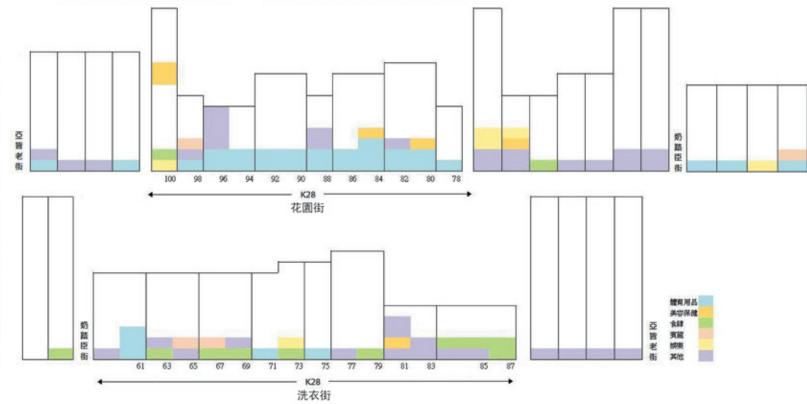
究竟樓上舖與街舖的分別在哪裡?

其實樓上鋪最吸引創業人士的地方是其便宜的租金加上 地方寬敞,而且競爭也沒有地面舖和商場般激烈,經營 成本屬於中低。但亦因樓上鋪人流較少,因此樓上鋪要 靠特色、店舖位置的優勢及服務質素,才可使樓上鋪突 圍而出。

對於消費者來說,樓上舖多數能給他們家的感覺,氣氛 較一般地面鋪自由,而且自成一角,主要吸引新一代的 年青客人。

在旺角波鞋街附近,可以見到不少這類樓上鋪,主要是髮型屋、café、書店和寵物店等等。 大部分的樓上鋪都會以落地玻璃陳設去吸引客人,這種街道的多層發展亦是自然形成, 更加豐富了旺角街頭的多元文化。

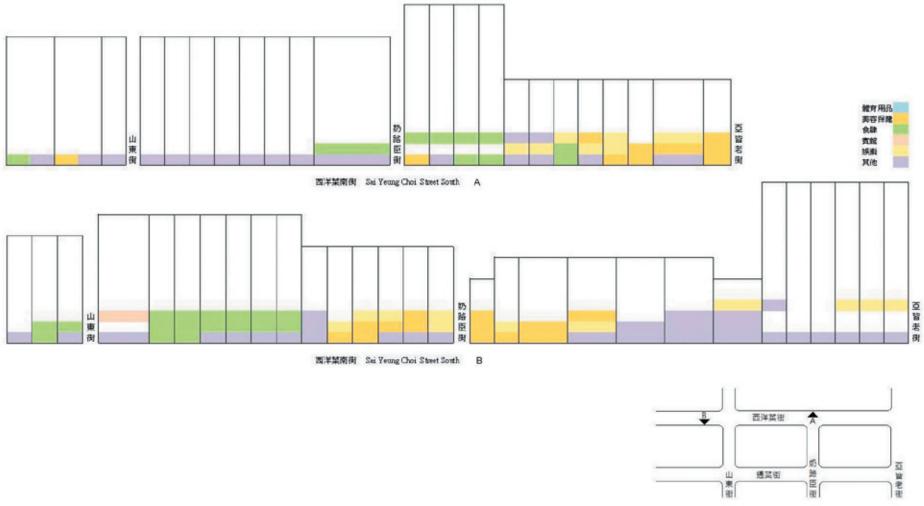
下圖是旺角花園街78至98號及洗衣街61-78號不同層數和鋪位的分佈情況及商店種類。



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K28項目可行性研究報告





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街鋪特色

「波鞋街」的出現已約三十年,而這裡早在四十年前就已經出現各種不同商鋪,到了現在更自然發展成十分與旺的「波鞋街」。保留閱 街鋪有助於維持及發展現有細街鋪的經營模,這是大型商場裡的連鎖商店不能做到的。與「波鞋街」複修或重建,亦不會因工程問題而減低或沖淡「波鞋街」經營已久的氣氛及特色,因為洗衣街的新發展亦可吸引人流到這些地方。而且,復修後的波鞋街因市容得到改等。於不失地方特色的大前提下會為鄰近的商人流動帶來正面的影響,對於新或舊商戶都有益處。

重建主題概念

「波鞋街」是一條自然發展而成的特色街道, 復修加重建的混合方案可以讓「波鞋街」脫離 規劃式發展的方向,讓社區於改善環境中繼續 自然發展,這是最人性化的生活環境。 而且於復修及重建其間盡量減低清拆之力度, 以讓社區於持續發展及增強競爭力下,仍能給 予社區自然發展的空間。再者,因不涉及單一 全面清拆,社區的發展改變及可並存。 地區將因社區的發展改變及可並存。

商住混合或是全部商業

復修後的「波鞋街」可大部份保留其地區特色。假如實行商住混合用途的話,可集中商業用土地,既可幫助地區發展,亦可減低對居民的滋援。復修加重建方案又可讓願意留下的原區居民及商戶無需搬離K28 地區,此舉既可方便居民無需適應新居住環境(飲食、交通配套等),亦創造一個更美好的工作、生活及營商環境





改善路面及行人設施

現在「波鞋街」的路面情況及行人設施都有待改善,如果經過復修而重整各樓宇後,預期商鋪貨物阻擋路面的情況會較容易受控制。透過拆除現在的違規建築,更確保「波鞋街」會為行人提供更安全的購物及營商環境,更具吸引力。

樓宇和地面關係及 樓上緣化空間

此方案為外向性的發展,零售設施與周邊的連貫性,公 共空間的關係及街道購物的特色皆可保留。富有特色的 「波鞋街」地鋪可以保留,不影響商戶、消費者和遊客 。此外,改建後的「波鞋街」於樓上的商鋪環境亦會更 理想,電梯等設施亦可方便各使用者。於不同樓窗的綠 化平台,亦能令擠迫的旺角購物區多一點可舒展的空間

如何協助現時K28內 可能受影響的商鋪

這方案將大部份地鋪業主及租戶之影響減至最低,當中 我們假設有其中五幢現有的大廈將可重新發展。在這情 況下,此復修加重建方案便可以為發展商提供商機,讓 他們在復修及重建的計劃中仍然享有可觀的經濟效益, 為可再發展及減少地鋪影響最少的雙贏方案。 方案亦盡量減少因重建,而政府需對商戶進行繁覆的安

方案亦盡量減少因重建,而政府需對商戶進行繁覆的安 排程序及手續。

保留波鞋街特色提供最折衷及最不影響地區發展的藍圖。而透過此復修加重建方案,花園街的行人環境可得以改善之餘,地區發展亦交予市場主導,減低規劃所帶來的潛在風險。

K28 重建及復修計劃 法例要求

地盤之分類

經過各獨立地段之確認,此復修及再發展計劃地盤之分類為丙類地 類,即為緊連三條闊度均不少於4.5米的街道的街角地盤。

分區計劃大綱圖 – 批准土地用途

根據分區計劃大綱圖編號 S/K3/24,該地盤之土地用途為R(A) {住宅(A)}。此復修計劃容許復修的樓宇群改變用途為辦公室、食肆、公共機構、零售及服務性行業或註明在分區計劃大綱第二欄中須向城市規劃委員會作出申請的其他用途。



分區計劃大綱圖

上蓋面積百分率要求

容許上蓋面積百分率乃根據建築物(規劃)規例而制定。附表一內對上蓋面積百分率及地積比率提供以下資料:

地盤面積= 2477 sq.m. 地盤分類= 丙類地盤 發展種類: 非住宅 建築物高度: 高於61 米

根據以上資料,最大上蓋面積百分率 = 65%

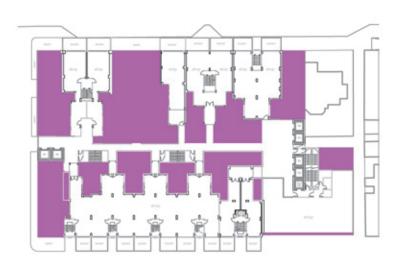
所以於平台以上(高於15m)最大容許上蓋面積 = 2477 sq. m. x 65% = 1610.05

sq. m.

實際上蓋面積百分率:

15m 以上提供的開放空間 (參考下團) = 892.2 sq.m. 故此於平台 (高於15m)以上的上蓋面積 = 1584.8 sq.m. 實際上蓋面積百分率 = 63.98% < 65%

所以,實際的平台(高於15m)以上的上蓋面積百分率於容許百分率之下。



| 開放空間

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地積比率要求

此方案假設整個K28地盤會整合為單一地盤,以作地積比率及可建樓宇面積的計算基礎。此方 案亦同時假設地積比率由復修部分轉移至重建部分,因而令重建大樓能完全利用整個地盤的 發展空間,但同時亦可減低對餘下的地鋪及樓上單位的影響。

根據分區計劃大綱圖之規定,住宅及非住宅的最大地積比率分別為7.5 及9(經獲城規會接納的再規劃申請)。根據以下資料,地盤的發展潛力計算如下:

地盤面積 = 約2477 sq. m.

發展種類: 非住宅

最大地積比率(在分區計劃大綱圖規管下):9

所以, 最大總可建面積 = 2477 sq. m. x 9 = 22, 293 sq. m.

真實總可建面積:

地面 = 2,477.7 sq.m.

一樓 = 1,922.0 sq.m.

二樓及三樓 = 1,966.7 sq.m.

四樓及五樓 = 1,571.0 sq.m.

六樓及七樓 = 1,362.0 sq.m.

八樓 = 811.6 sq.m.

九樓 = 385.4 sq. m.

十樓 = 362.8 sq.m.

所以剩餘給十樓以上的總可建面積 = 6,584.1 sq.m.

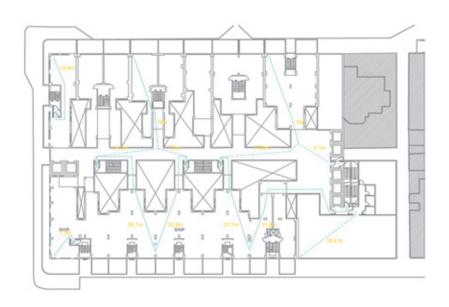
給每層寫字樓的總可建面積 = 385.4 sq. m.

因此,重建大樓部分可以於十樓以上再多建十七層,另加上兩層機電及屋宇裝備樓層的話, 重建大樓的總層數將會是二十九層高。

假設所有中庭、機電裝備及平台都不包括在以內可建樓面的總面積內, 但因為現存法例上未有清楚說明就行人道上(地盤範圍以外)的露台就可建樓面面積 的計算方法,所以此方案假設現有的露台及外廊都究予以保留,但就不包括於樓面 面積及上蓋面積百分率之內。

走火通道的提供

因為闊度不足和缺乏防獲地帶(或走廊) · 現存於K28 範圍內的樓梯大部分都未能附合現時法例上就火警逃生通道的要求。此方案建議於復修部分加設三組復修樓梯; 而於重建大樓部分,加設兩組逃生樓梯,再加上改裝部分樓梯,以令整個K28 範圍的新和舊建築都能達到現時有關逃生安排就正向距離及行走距離的要求。



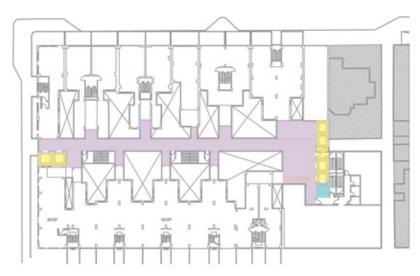


消防和救援進出途徑

就消防和救援進出途徑方面,此方案於重建大樓部分提供了消防員升降機及 救援通道以附合現時法例上的要求。假如有需要的話,近奶路臣街的升降機 組亦可以用作消防升降機。

暢通無阻的通道

從前K28 的樓上單位只靠一些窄長的樓梯通往地下,輪椅使用者都不得其門 而入。新的復修加重建方案加設有多台升降機組,所以明顯改善了傷殘人士 就暢通無阻通道上的要求。



新層的升降機組、消防員升降機及重新規劃的整體人流通道。

消防裝置及設備

大部分K28 範圍內的樓宇都有超過30年樓齡,而樓上亦用作住宅用途,所以復修部份的防火設備都需要更新以附合現時多層商業/商住建築物以下的要求:

聲響/視像警報系統 自動啟動裝置 不含水的滅火劑自來水固定裝置 應急發電機 應急照明系統 出口指示牌 火警警報系統 消防控制中心 火警偵測系統 消防栓/喉轆系統 消防員升降機 認可的人手操作手提器具 樓梯增壓 花灑系統 靜態式或機械式排煙系統 通風/空氣調節控制系統

雖然此可行性研究不包括屋宇裝備及防火設備的方案設計,但我們可假設所有必須的防火設備如洒水系統及其水缸,應急發電機及消防員升降機都可以由新建成的重建大樓提供給整個K28 範圍。



Objectives of the Feasibility Studies

Mongkok is renowned for its unique streetscape with ubiquitous yet diversified shopping zones. Specialized zones for tropical fishes & aquarium products, birds, flowers & horticulture products, AV equipment, consumer electronics & mobile phones, toys & models, automobile parts & related products, apparels & cosmetics, sports shoes & sports wears scattered around different streets & lanes. All these business operations have contributed to the uniquely intense & diversified shopping & scrolling experience.

Apart from the conventional approach of complete evacuation, demolition & redevelopment approach; this feasibility studies aims to explore the opportunities of maintaining a balance between redevelopment & maintenance of the unique local character, the established business community & shopping environment of Mongkok. It aims to open up a constructive dialogue amongst all stakeholders & participants for further development of a practical proposal that is acceptable to, and could cater for the interests of, all parties.

Although the proposed rehabilitation & redevelopment scheme is not completely supported by all the owners of the K28 site, it provides a possibly acceptable solution for consideration & further exploration.

Development History of 波鞋街 and its Neighbourhood



Situated between Nelson Street & Argyle Street; 波鞋街 is actually a portion of Fa Yuen Street of about 150 meters length with about 50 numbers of shops mostly selling sports shoes, sports wears & related goods. Development of 波鞋街 could be traced back to the eighties when there was a trend that people consider sports shoes & sports wears as fashionable. Since then, sales of sports shoes soared & retailers proliferated & have gradually developed into the current specialized shopping street pattern.

In fact 波鞋街 has a longer history before evolving into a specialized shopping district for sports shoes. Before the thirties, the district was part of Mongkok Village with a stream that local villagers used for irrigation of crops such as Watercress 西洋菜 & Tong Choy 通菜, where the streets got their present names of Sai Yeung Choi Street 西洋菜街 & Tung Choi Street 通菜街. Fa Yuen Street 花園街 was the location previously used for cultivating cut flowers for wholesale in the nearby Flower Market.

Thirties Seventies Eighties Nineties

Since the thirties, industrial development took place in Hong Kong. The localities were being used for dyeing & bleaching given the proximity to the stream. Sai Yee Street 洗衣街, Hak Po Street 黑布街, Pak Po Street 白布街, Yim Po Fong Street 染布房街 are street names derived from the previous prevailing industries in the neighbourhood.

Following the fashion trend of sports wear & sports shoes in the eighties, sports wear retailers started to set up their shops in Mongkok district. 波鞋街 became a natural outcome of the clustering pattern of local business operation mode.

In the nineties, 波鞋街 has gradually gained its reputation in overseas countries for its wide variety of choices of sports shoes in a centralized location. Tourist shoppers from Japan, Europe, USA, South East Asian countries & more recently China come to the district to search for their favourable sports shoes. Alongside with the adjacent specialized shopping area for cosmetics, mobile phones & consumer electronic products, Fa Yuen Street now becomes one of the hottest tourist destinations of Hong Kong.

Background of the K28 Project

As the K28 project was one of the 25 prioritized redevelopment projects previously proposed by the Lands Development Council; the Urban Renewal Authority considers it as a commitment to the neighbourhood. The extent of this project covers lots no.s 78 to 98 of Fa Yuen Street & lots no.s 61-78 of Sai Yee Street. Site area is around 3000 sq.m. that involves 14 no.s of buildings, 174 domestic households & 34 shop units.





Super Shopping Mall Development



In recent years, there are increasing numbers of large scale shopping mall developments and many of them are situated in old districts like Mongkok. Amongst the many common features of these super malls; fully glazed façade, decorative stone motifs & metal cladding, large scale atrium & entrance foyers though all generate completely new shopping experience, they are nevertheless eroding the unique local character & socio-cultural network of the existing community & replacing them by generic design typology.

Circulation and spatial arrangement of super malls also follows specific planning pattern. Most of the shopping malls are planned to create an isoated environment, connection to immediate neighbourhood are often discouraged. Lifts, escalators & food court/ rest zones are situated to ensure maximum exposure & prolonged visitors' traffic to encourage more consumption. As most of the merchants are chain store anchor tenants with branded products mostly of mass production; variety of differentiated products are relatively lower than those offered in districts with shopping streets.



The existing streetscape shopping experience of Fa Yuen Street 波鞋 掛 is a natural and unique outcome from decades of spontaneous evolution. It is not a planned product. The absence of a rigid order has also provided opportunities for shops of diversified natures, such as sports wear retailers, local fast food shops, and beauty/ hair salons scatter along different streets.

Unlike the shopping experience in a super mall with preprogrammed circulation patterns to maximize exposure of shops to potential customers & to prolong the stay in the venue; customers could stroll along different shops and across different streets of Mongkok to search for their desirable goods or entertainment at very different paces & patterns. To many, this streetscape shopping experience is more appealing & treasured as it allows more freedom for individuals.















The Recent Trend & Potentials of Upper Floor Retailers

Given the relatively lower rental & lower initial set-up cost than ground floor shops, there has been a recent thrive of upper floor retailers in various shopping districts like Mongkok, Tsimshatsui & Causeway Bay.

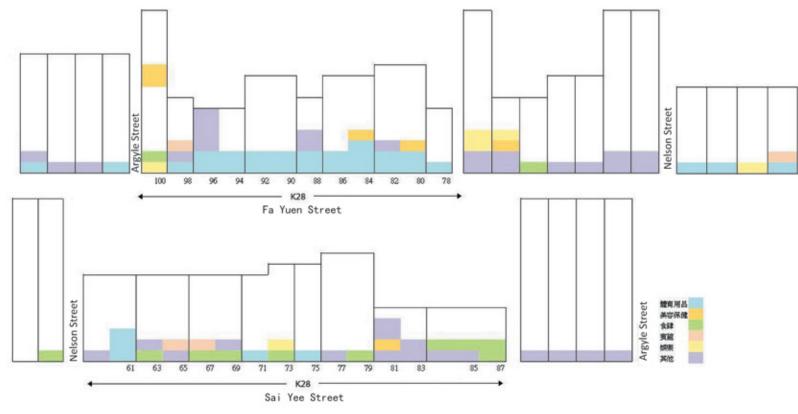
Many of these shops are retailers of hip local or Japanese branded fashion, optical shop, café, bookshop or retailers of pet supplies. The mode of business operation is very different from shops at street level & shopping mall.

Apart from the relatively lower rental, competition is not as keen. As the visitors flow is not as high as shops at ground level, survival of upper floor shops rely heavily on good service, special character of merchandise & atmosphere of the shop. There many upper floor shops in the 波鞋街 neighbourhood, they are mainly beauty salon, café, bookshop & pet shop.

The following diagram depicts the existing distribution of upper floor shops along Fa Yuen Street & Sai Yee Street.

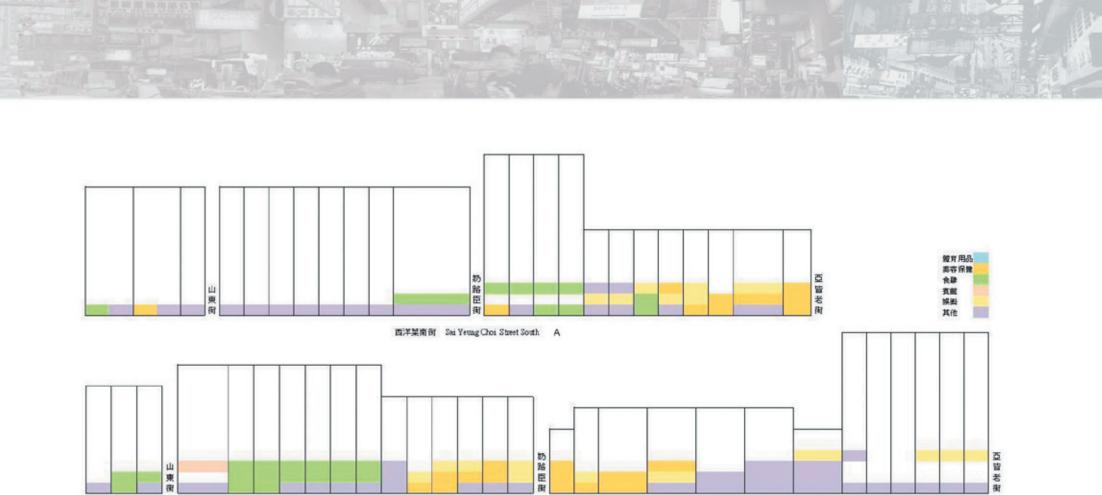
波鞋街 has existed for almost three decades & the K28 frontage at Fa Yuen Street has occupied about one third of 波鞋街.





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西洋菜南街 Sai Yeung Choi Street South B



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Connection to Street Level

As the proposed scheme has successfully maintained the direct connection to street frontage, the existing browsing along the street shopping behaviour could be well preserved. Adverse impact to existing shops, consumers & tourists are kept to a minimum.

A Theme for the Rehabilitation & Redevelopment Proposal

The Rehabilitation & Redevelopment proposal could prevent the large scale replacement of existing business operations of ??? as most of the existing shops could be retained. It could be also provide a favourable condition for the long term sustainable growth of the neighbourhood wothout the potential hazard created by a total up rooting of the existing business community & shopping centre.

Mix Use or Commercial Use?

Under the Rehabitation and Redevelopment Scheme, a significant portion of the upper floor units could be adopted as either mix-use or shop/office use depending on the will of the stakeholders & the participating developers.





Removal of Illegal Structures & Improvement of Street Conditions

Upon completion of the proposed works, illegal structures are to be removed & buildings are rectified. Overall cheerful, diversify atmosphere of neighbourhood is expected to be maintained with a more pedestrian-safe street environment.

Improvements of Vertical Circulation & Provisions of Landscape Terraces

With upper floors being connected to the ground through new passageways & elevators; condition of upper floors is further improved. Terraces & Roof Gardens at various levels with greenery & sitting-out area are introduced to existing buildings to provide more open space to be utilized & enjoyed at various upper floors.

Statutory Requirements Checklist of the Rehabilitation & Redevelopment Scheme of K28

Classification of Site

After consolidation of individual lots; the site for the Rehabilitation & Redevelopment scheme is assumed to be classified as Class C, i.e. a corner site that abuts on 3 specified streets none of which is less than 4.5 m wide.

Outline Zoning Plan Land Use Permission

According to the Outline Zoning Plan S/K/24, the site falls within the Residential (A) type of land use. It is assumed in the rehabilitation proposal to allow the rehabilitated buildings to be used as office, eating place, institutional use, shops and services or other uses that may be permitted under Column 2 of the Outline Zoning Plan that requires application to the Town Planning Board. (Refers to the image of Outline Zoning Plan of the site & extract notes of Residential (A) usage for OZP S/K/24)



Outline Zoning Plan

Site Coverage Requirement

Allowable site coverage is obtained by referring to Building (Planning) Regulations, Schedule 1 on 'Percentage Site Coverages and Plot Ratios' with the following data and assumptions:

Site area = 2,477 m2 Class of site = Class C

Type of development: Non-domestic

Building height: Over 61m

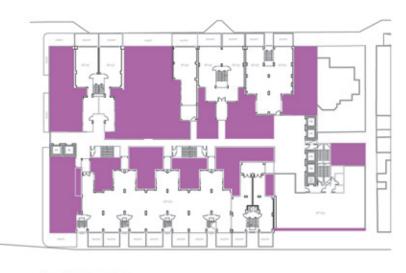
Allowable maximum site coverage based on the above data = 65% Thus maximum allowable site covered above podium level (15 m)

= 2,477 m2 x 65% = 1,610.05 m2

Actual site coverage:

Open space provided above 15 m (refer to diagram) = 892.2 m2 Thus site covered above podium level (15 m) = 1584.8 m2 Actual site coverage = 63.98% < 65%

Therefore, the actual site coverage above podium level (15 m) is below the allowable one.



Open Space



Plot Ratio Requirement

This scheme assumes the whole K28 site to be treated as a consolidated single site for calculations of plot ratio & allowable GFA. This proposal also assumes transfer of plot ratio from the rehabilitation portion to the redevelopment portion of the site, through the assumed complete demolition of 5 number of lots at 98 Fa Yuen Street & 81, 83, 85 & 87 of Sai Yee Street, a new high rise building could be constructed to fully utilize the development potential (i.e. allowable GFA under the transferred plot ratio) with relatively lower disturbance to the remaining lots at both ground level & upper levels.

Under the statutory Outline Zoning Plan for the area, the maximum allowable plot ratio for domestic building is 7.5 whereas for non-domestic building is 9 (upon successful rezoning application of the site to Town Planning Board). The development potential of the site is calculated based on the following data and assumptions:

Site area = 2,477 m2

Type of development: Non-domestic

Maximum allowable plot ratio (under OZP): 9

Thus, maximum allowable Gross Floor Area (GFA) = 2,477 m2 x 9 = 22,293 m2

Actual GFA:

G/F = 2,427.7 m2

1/F = 1.922.0 m2

2/F & 3/F = 1,966.7 m2 (each floor)

4/F & 5/F = 1,571.0 m2 (each floor)

6/F & 7/F = 1,362.0 m2 (each floor)

8/F = 811.6 m2

9/F = 385.4 m2

10/F = 362.8 m2

Thus allowable GFA left for typical office floors = 6,584.1 m2

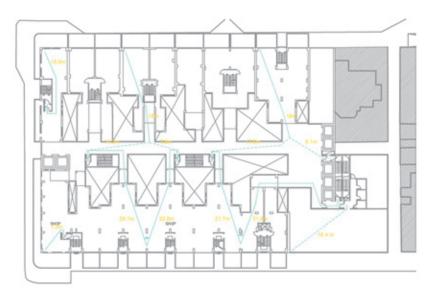
GFA for each typical office floor = 385.4 m2

Thus no. of storeys of office required above 10/F for developing the site to full potential = 17 Assuming 2 more storeys of M&E rooms are provided at top, the total no. of storeys of the office tower above G/F is 29.

Please note that void areas, M&E plant rooms and terrace areas are not included in the actual GFA calculation as permitted under Buildings Ordinance. Please also note that as no current regulations provide for situations of the existing balconies over pavement, thus these balconies are tentatively retained as far as possible and are not included in both site coverage and plot ratio calculations.

Provisions for Means of Escape in Case of Fire

A number of existing staircases are not complying with the current means of escape requirements in terms of minimum width & the lack of protected lobby provision. Thus we are providing three nos. of new escape staircases among the existing buildings and 2 nos. of escape staircases in the new commercial tower. Some existing staircases are also converted to protected escape staircases as well. Travel and direct distances as stipulated under the 'Code of Practice for the Provision of Means of Escape in Case of Fire 1996' have been preliminarily checked for compliance (please refer to diagram).



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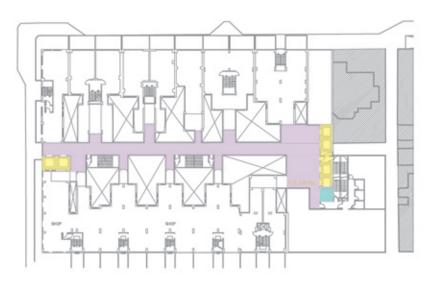


Provisions for Means of Access for Firefighting and Rescue

Access staircase & fireman's lift that cover both the rehabilitation portion & the redevelopment portion are provided in the new building of the scheme in order to fulfill the current statutory requirements. Currently we are providing two groups of lifts to the development: the first group is at one end of the retained buildings while another is at the far end where the new office tower will stand. One Firemen's Lift is proposed at the new office tower. If required, the other group of lifts could be converted as well.

Provisions of Barrier Free Access for the Disabled

Compare to the existing situation where most of the K28 buildings rely on staircases as the only means of vertical circulation to upper floors; the proposed rehabilitation & redevelopment scheme has introduced additional lift installations to significantly improve the disable access to both the existing & new floor space.

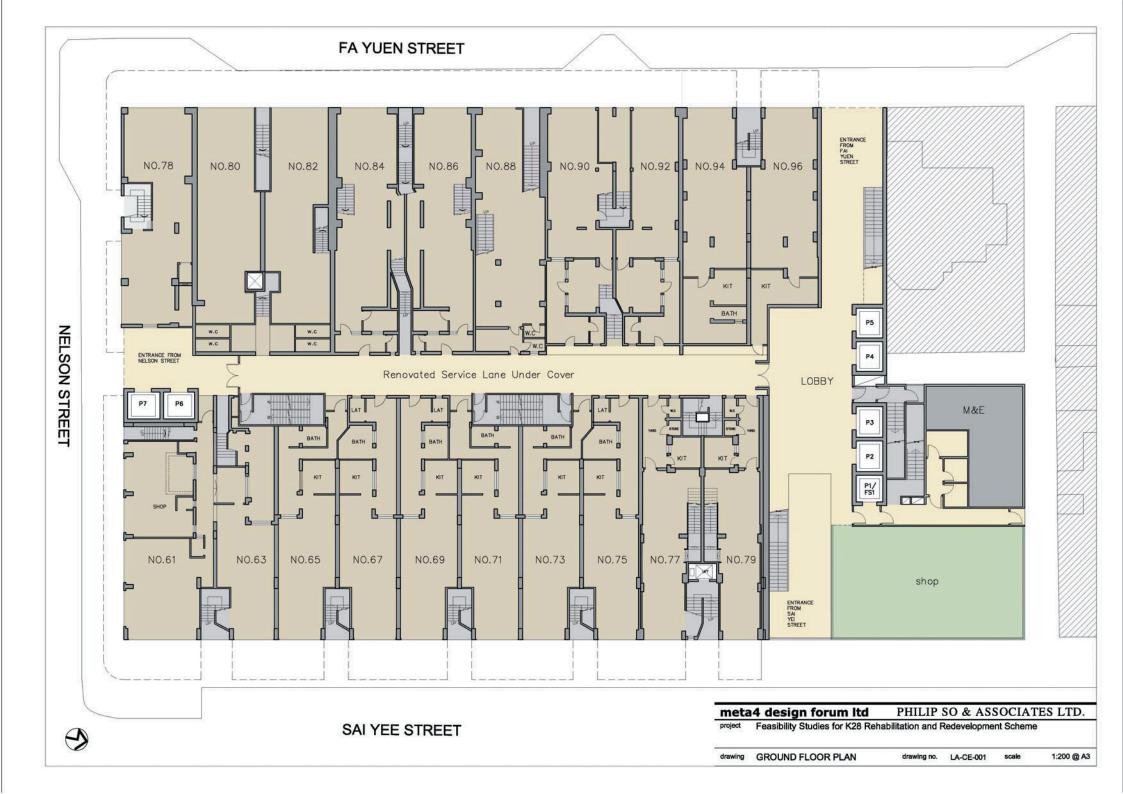


Provisions for Fire Services Installations & Equipment

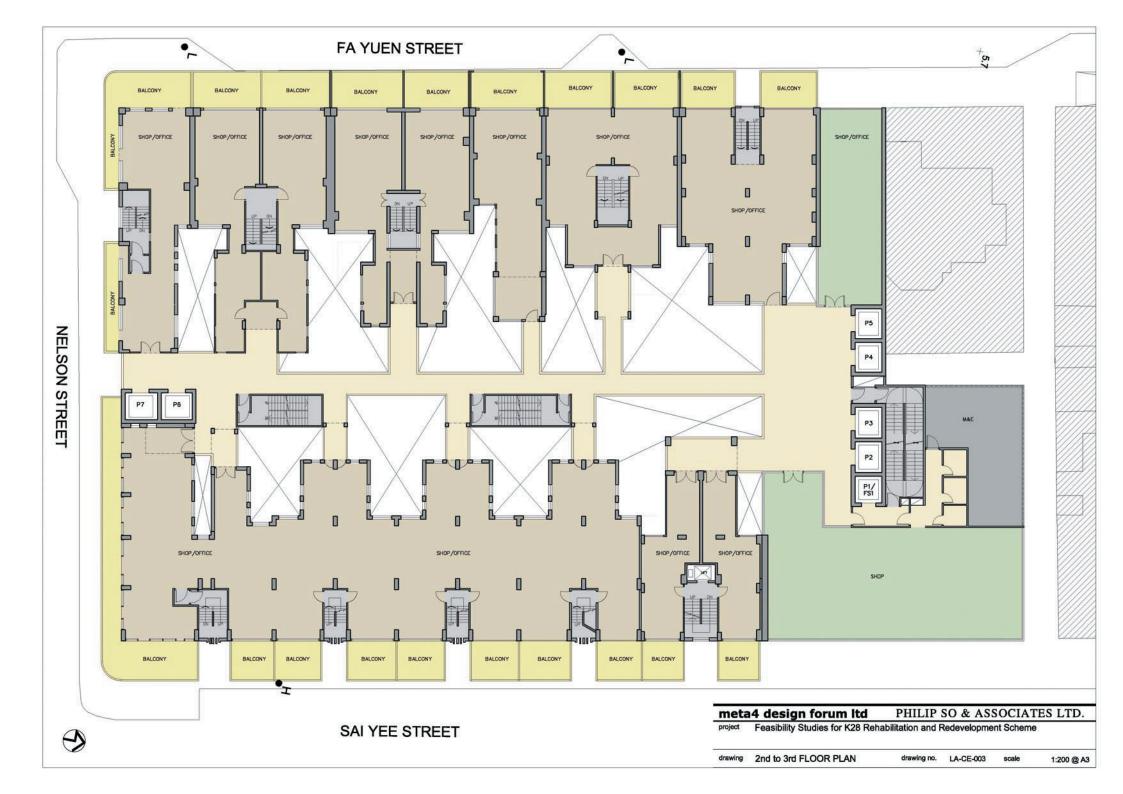
Given the fact that majority of the building in the K28 site has been completed for more than 30 years & the original usage of the upper floors is residential, the rehabilitation scheme requires provisions of updated fire services installations & equipment for high rise building including the followings:

Audio/visual advisory systems Automatic actuating devices Automatic fixed installations other than water Emergency generators Emergency lighting Exit signs Fire alarm systems Fire control centre Fire detection systems Fire hydrant/ hose reel systems Fireman's lifts Portable hand-operated approved appliances Pressurization of staircases (where applies) Sprinkler systems Static or dynamic smoke extraction systems (where applies) Ventilation/ air conditioning systems

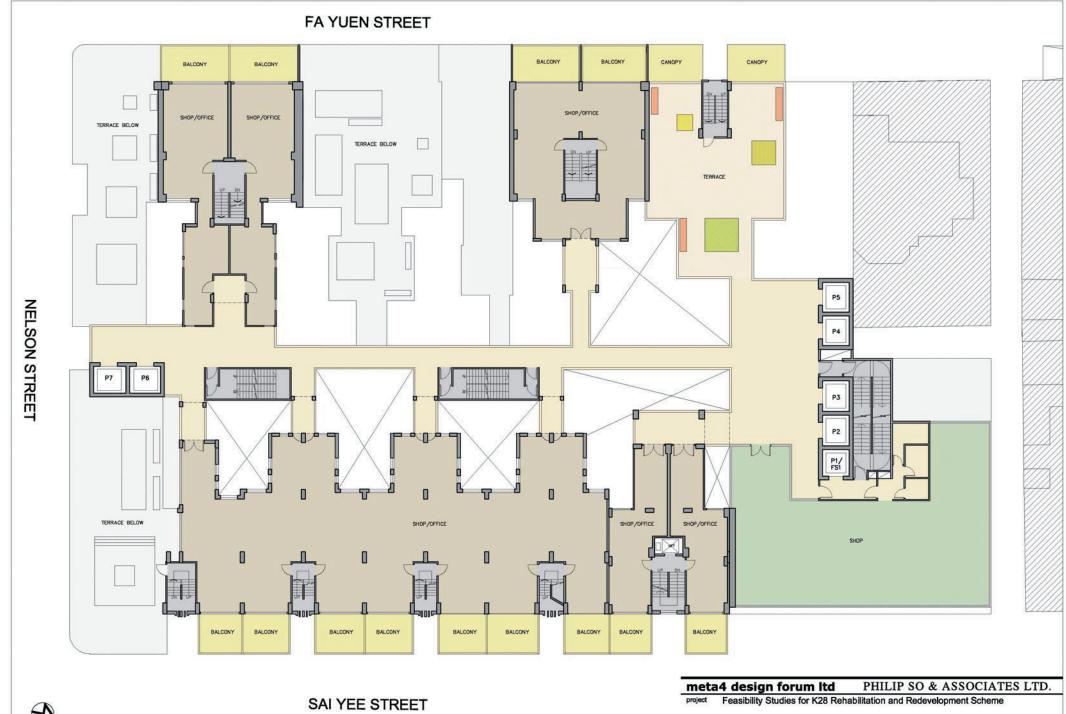
Although the scope of this feasibility study does not include a detail proposal on the schematic design of fire services installations & equipments; the redevelopment portion of the scheme could assume to serve as well the rest of the rehabilitation portion of the scheme for crucial installations such as the sprinkler systems & related water tanks, emergency generators as well as the fireman's lift.







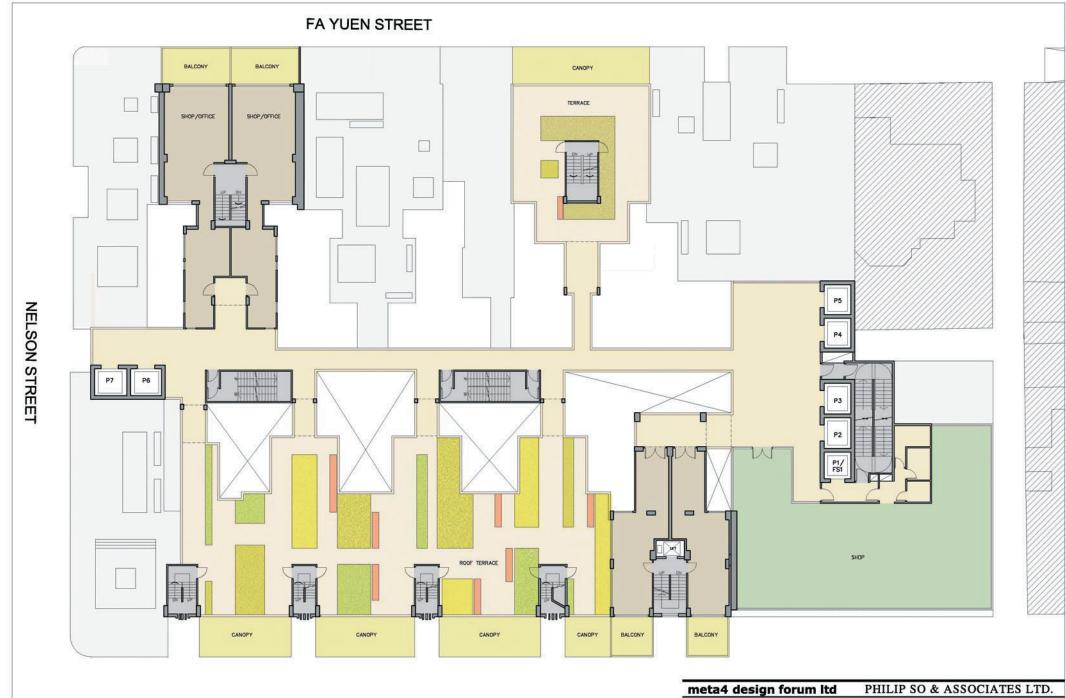




drawing 6th FLOOR PLAN

drawing no. LA-CE-005

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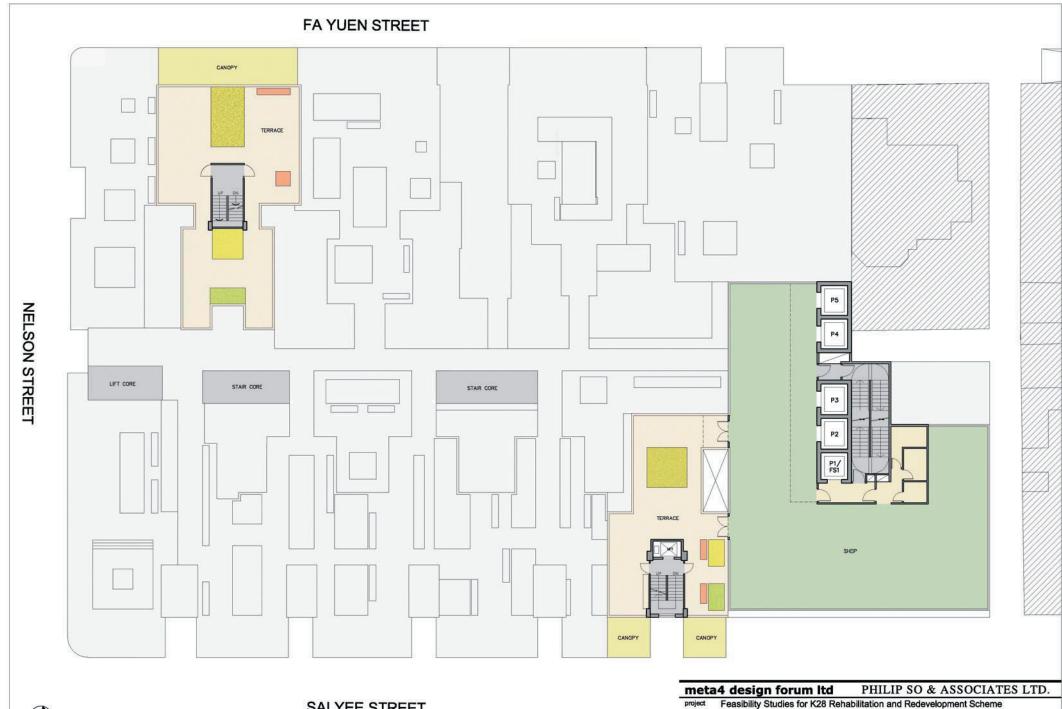
SAI YEE STREET

project Feasibility Studies for K28 Rehabilitation and Redevelopment Scheme

drawing 8th FLOOR PLAN

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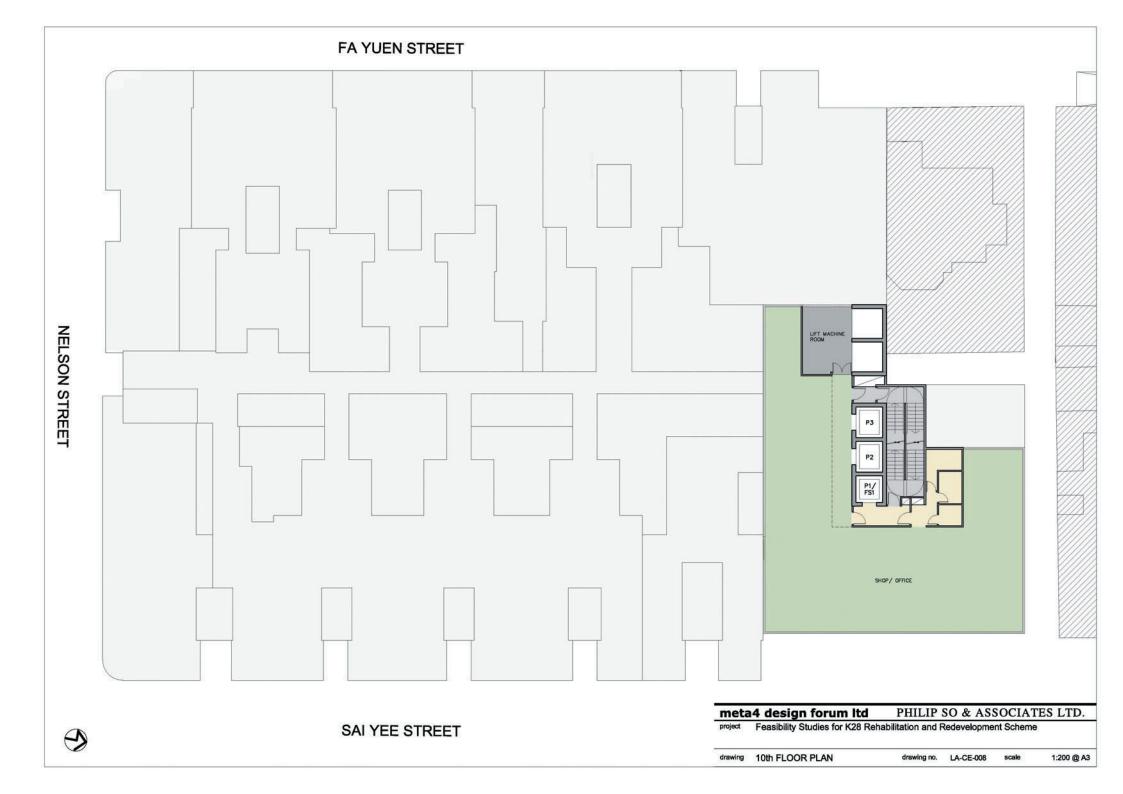


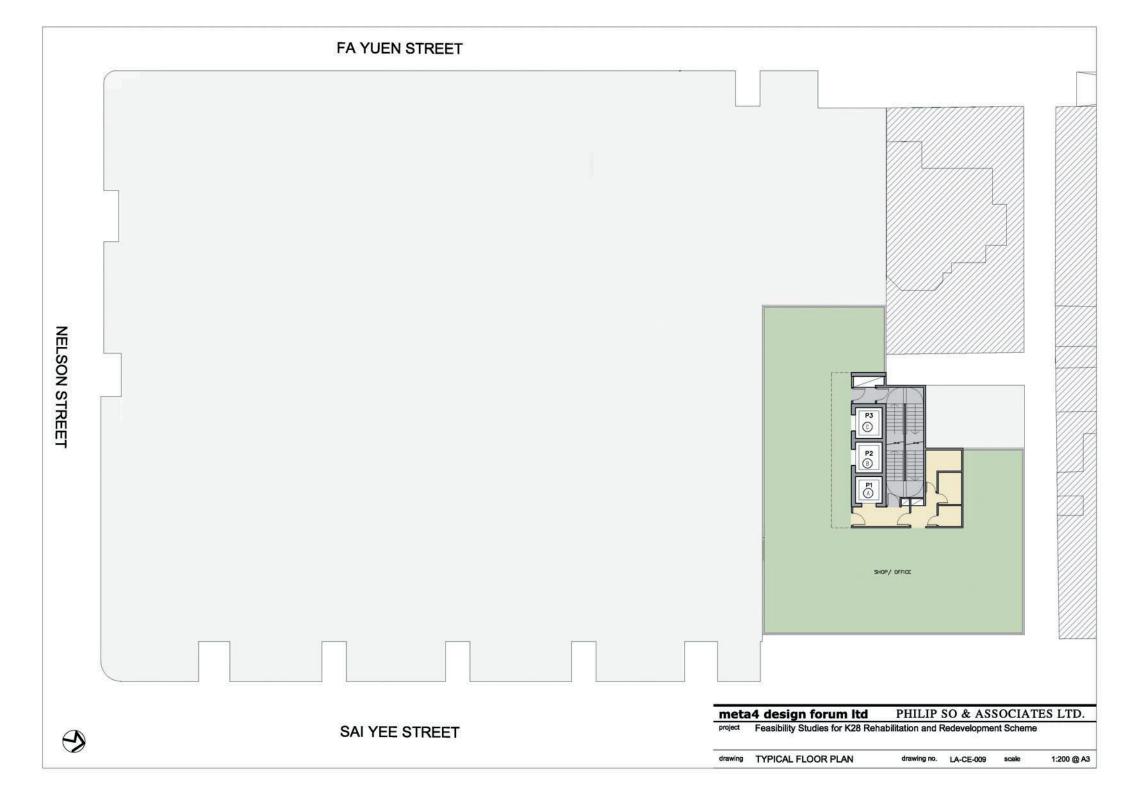
SAI YEE STREET

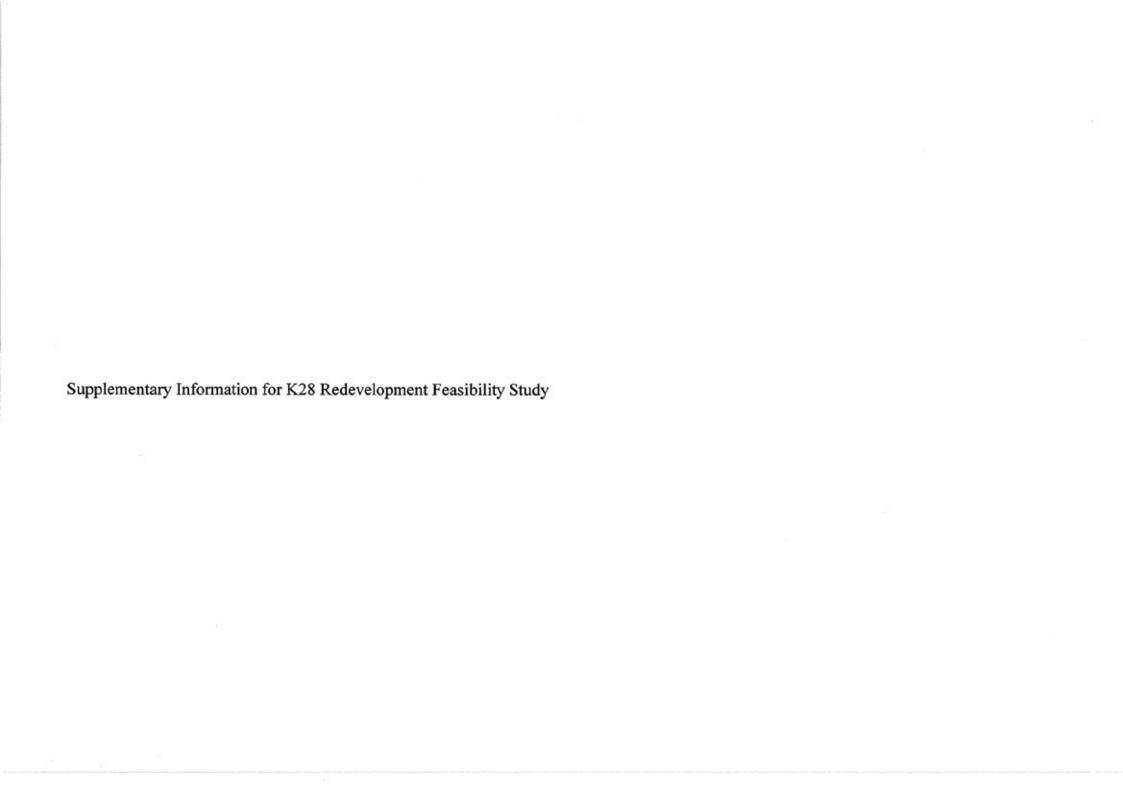
drawing 9th FLOOR PLAN

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Method Statement and Precautionary measures for Demolition

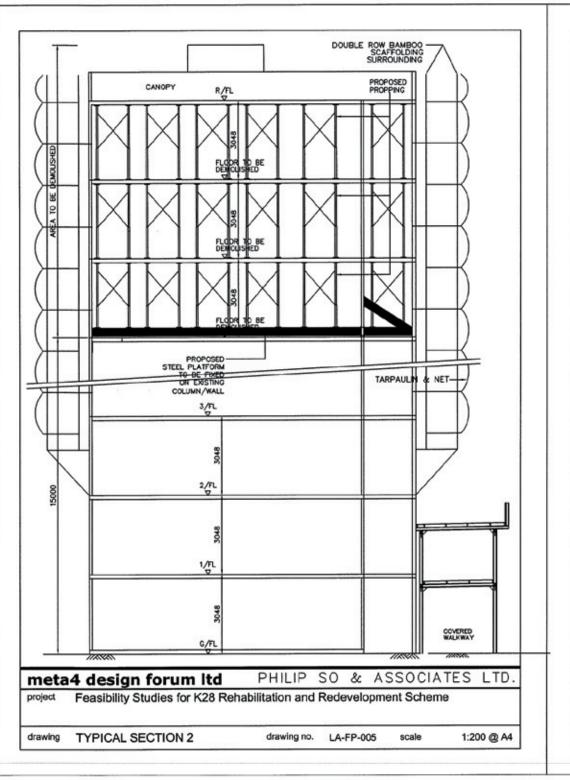
According to the proposal redevelopment scheme, the top floors of the existing buildings are to be demolished. During the period of the demolition, the shops at the ground floor are in full operation. In the view of the above, the following measures are to be undertaken:-

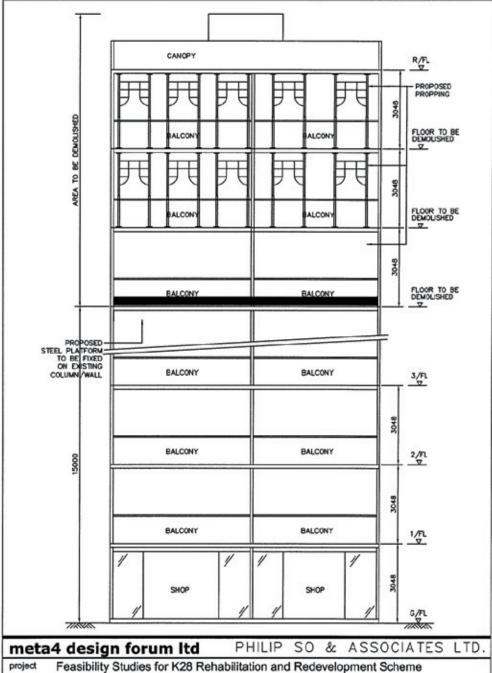
- Install hoarding along Fa Yuen street & Sai Yee street which shall not block the existing shops.
- Install double row bamboo scaffolding and catchfans facing Fa Yuen street & Sai Yee street from the floor to be demolished.
- Install the steel platform just above the floor slab to be retained.
- Install the propping system from the new steel platform to the roof floor.
- Demolished the building by hand tools according the Code of Practice for Demolition of Building 2004 or other relative regulation.

Proposed typical structural framing plans

This is proposed to use concrete beam and column/wall system for this project. Some assumptions are listed below:-

- All slab to be 150mm thk.
- All beams for main tower are 450x750 (BxD) and others are 250x600 (BxD)
- Max. column size for main tower to be 1mx1m.
- Wall for main tower to be 450mm thk.

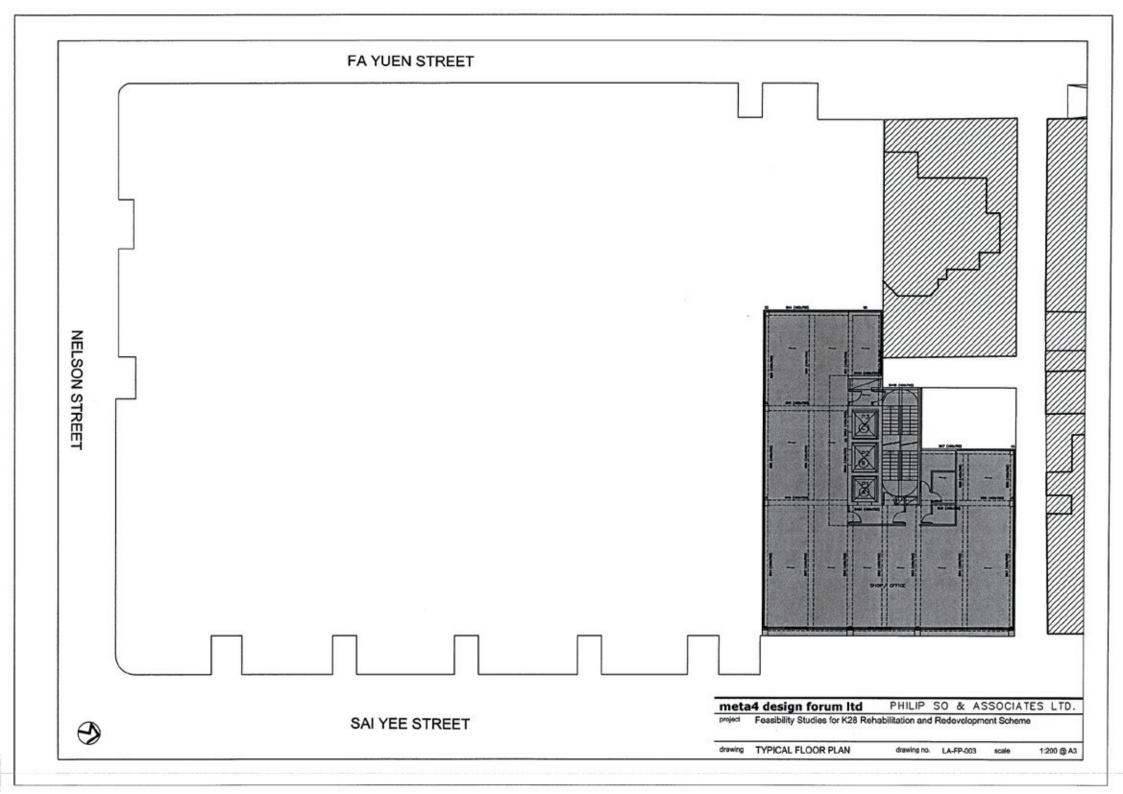


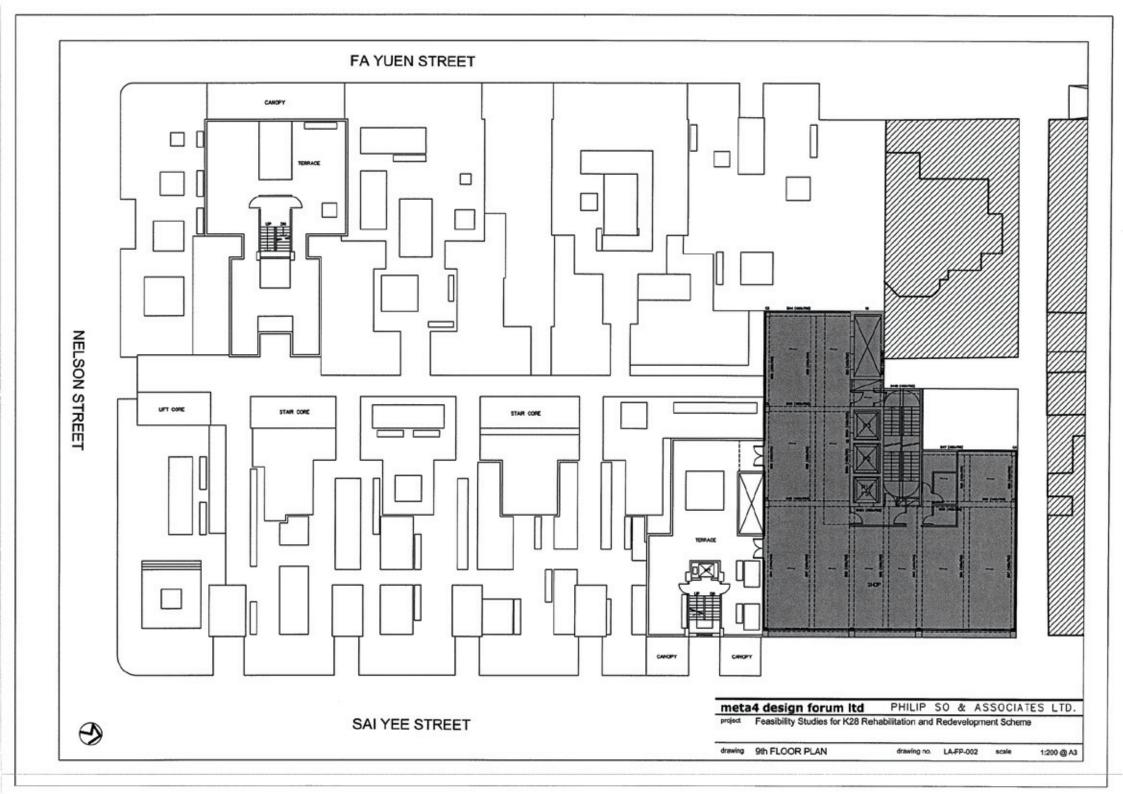


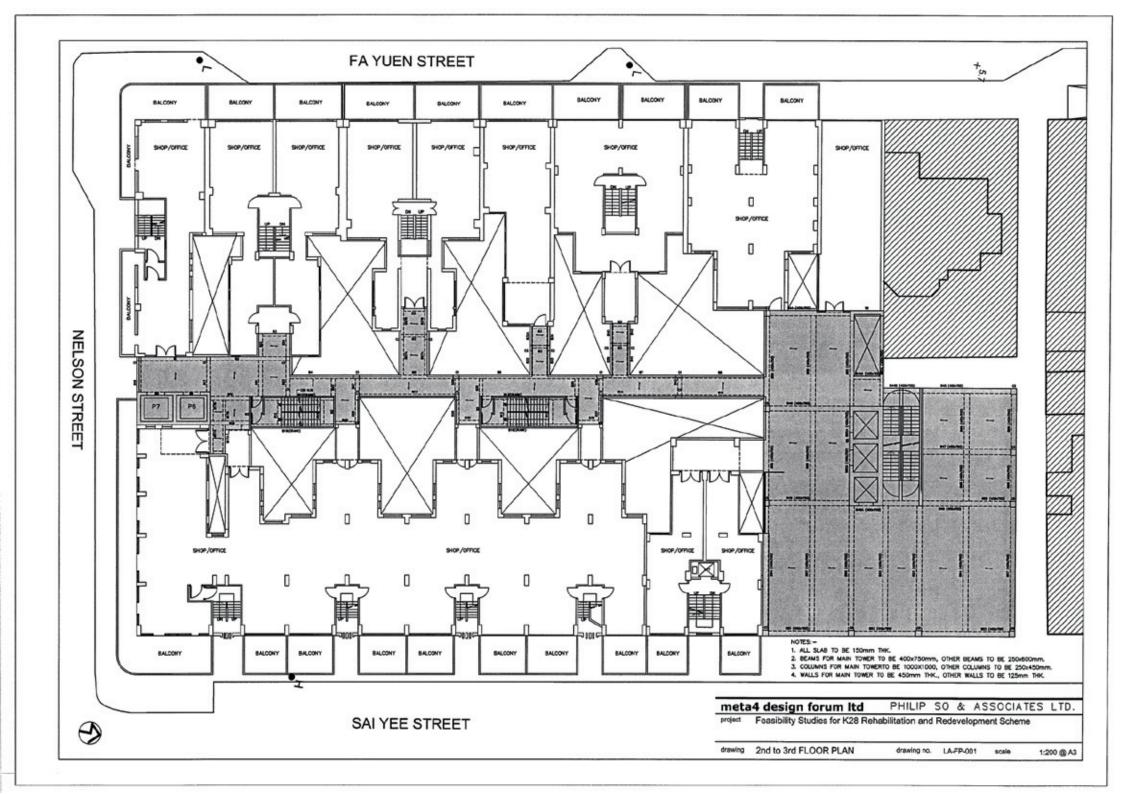
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drawing TYPICAL SECTION 1







Foundation Type

Due to the site restriction and in order to reduce the impact on the existing shop owners, the foundation for the area of the existing buildings is to be mini-pile and foundation for the new main tower is to be bore pile.

Floor Loading for Change of Use

Regarding the existing buildings, the usage is domestic and its design live load is 2.0kPa. If the usage is changed to be commercial, the design live load will be increased to 5kPa. The increase in loading capacity will require strengthening works on the existing R.C. framed structures and their foundations. For the area of FA Yuen Street 84 & 86, it is possibility of using existing foundation for increased loading after demolition of the top 4 floors. If the usage is changed to motel or office, the live load will have to be increased to 2.5kPa or 3.0kPa respectively. The strengthening requirement for the existing structure will be confined to the existing floor slabs and supporting members only.





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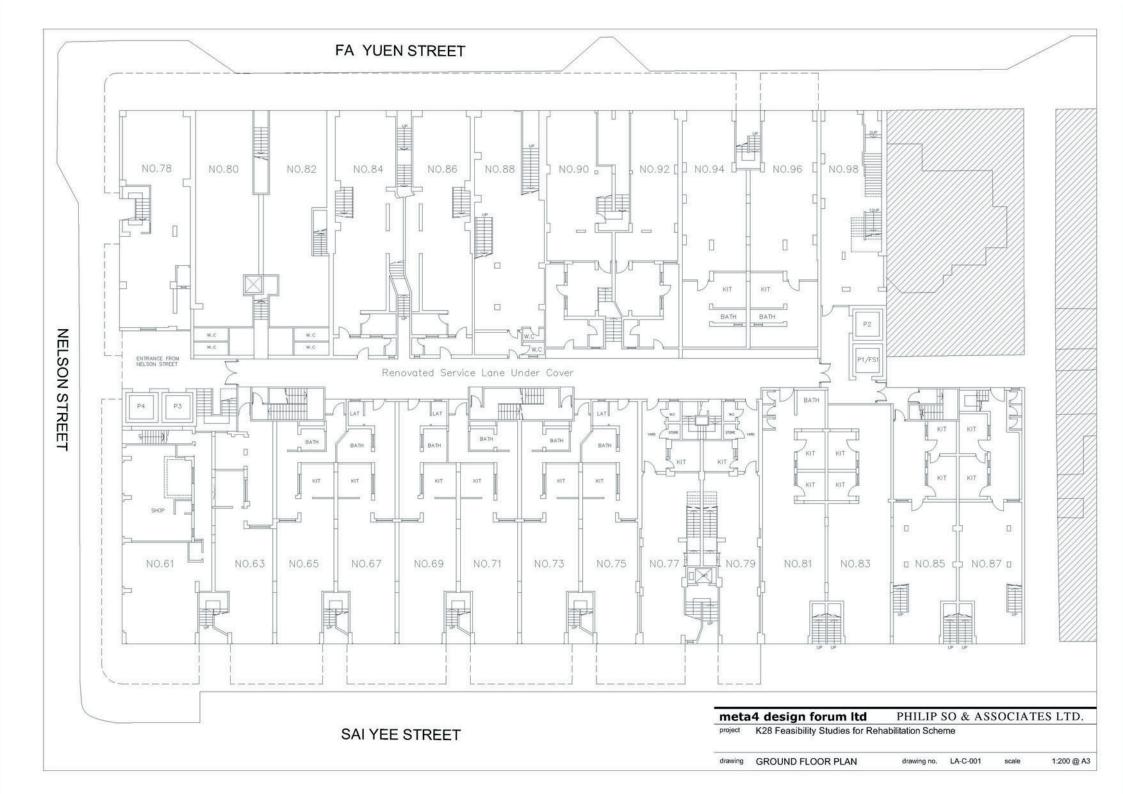


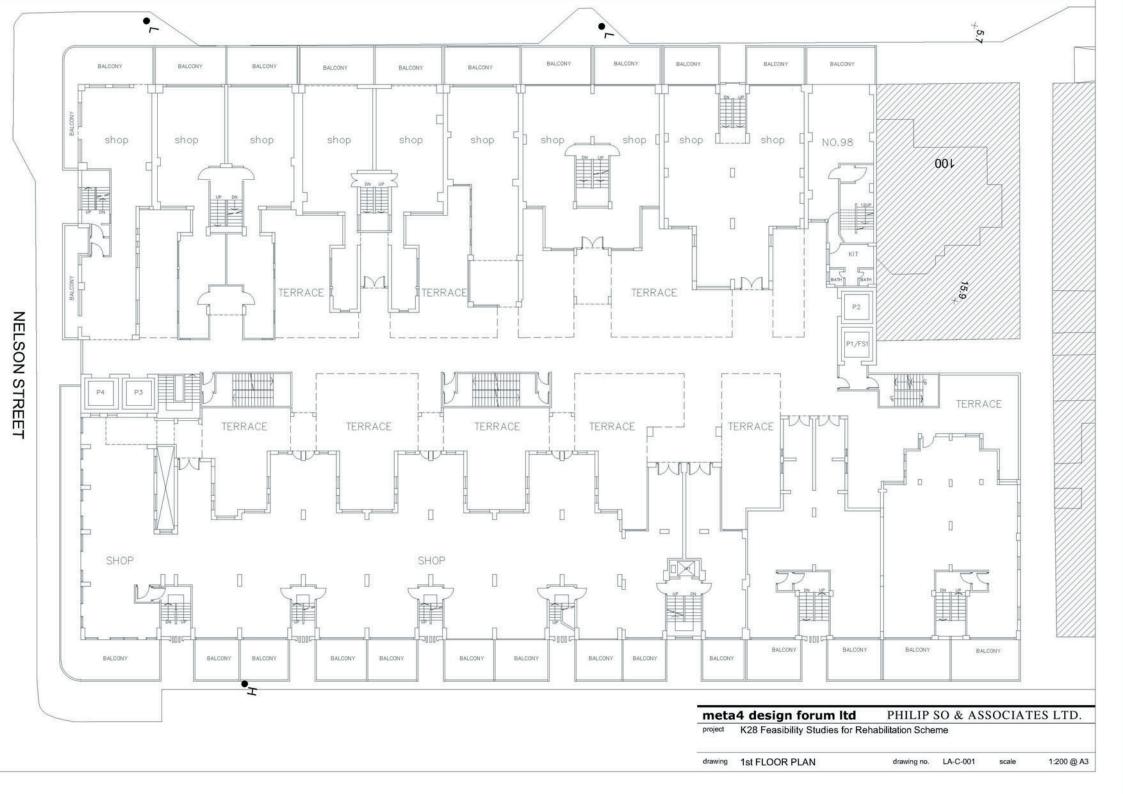


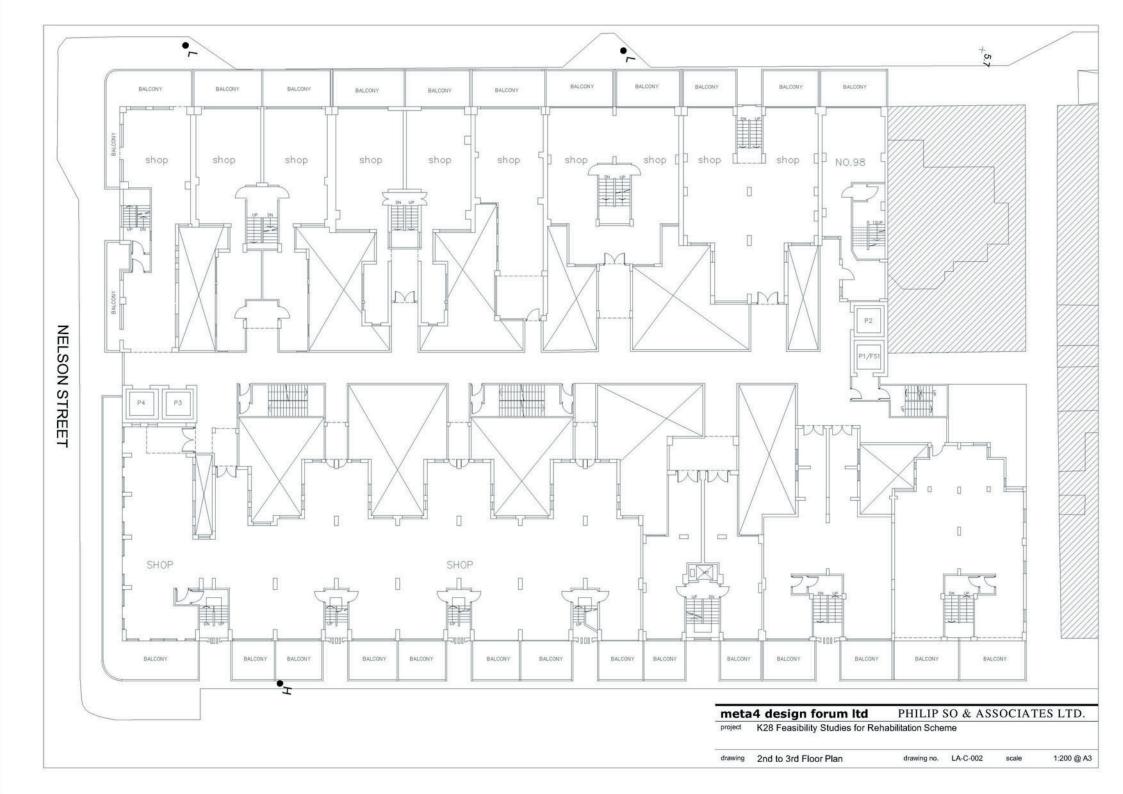
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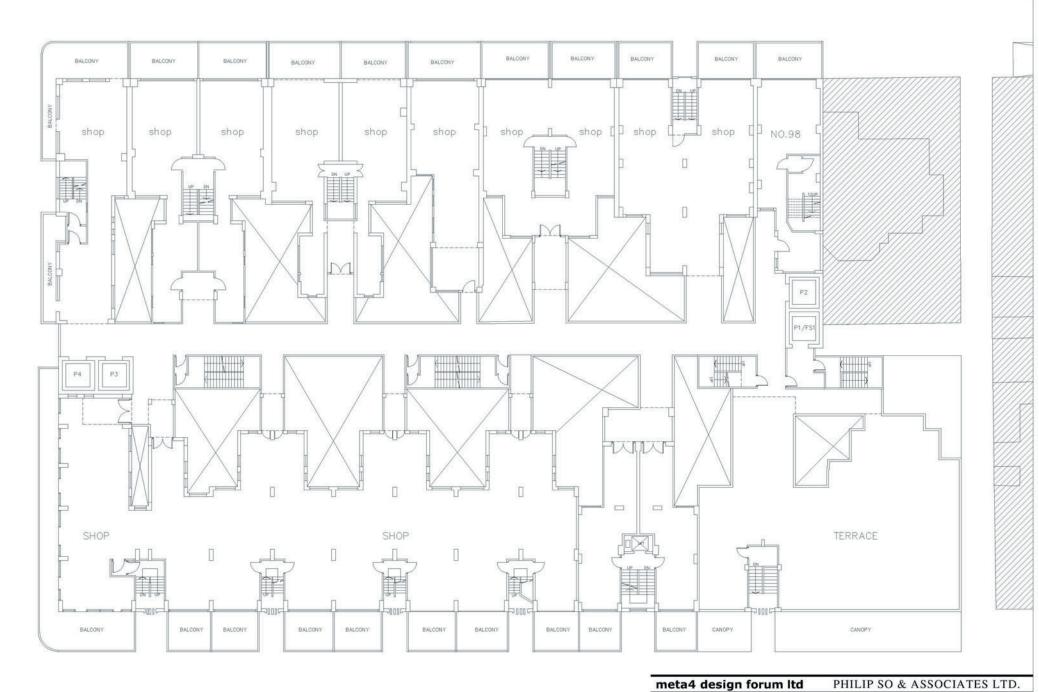


K28 Redevelopment Feasibility Study









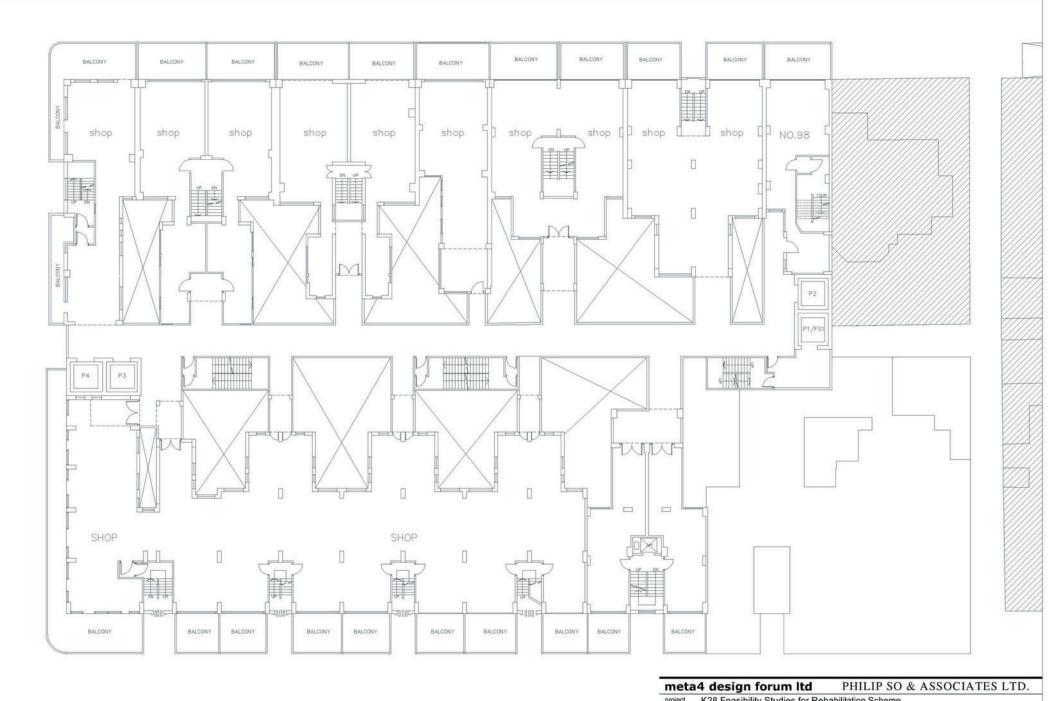
K28 Feasibility Studies for Rehabilitation Scheme

drawing 4th Floor Plan

drawing no. LA-C-003

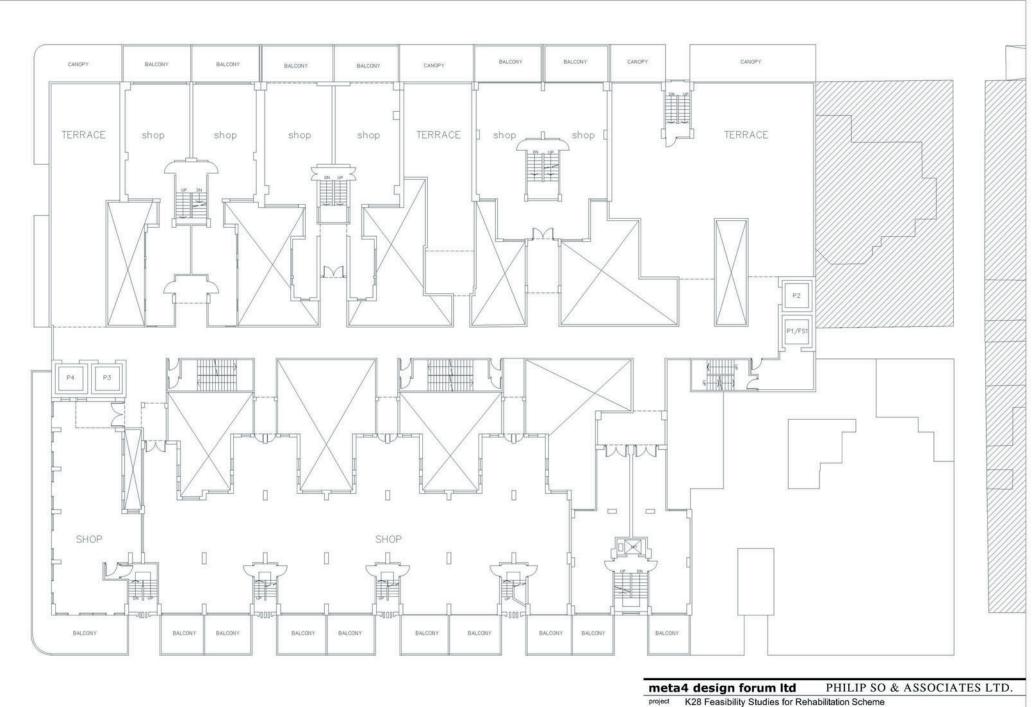
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K28 Feasibility Studies for Rehabilitation Scheme

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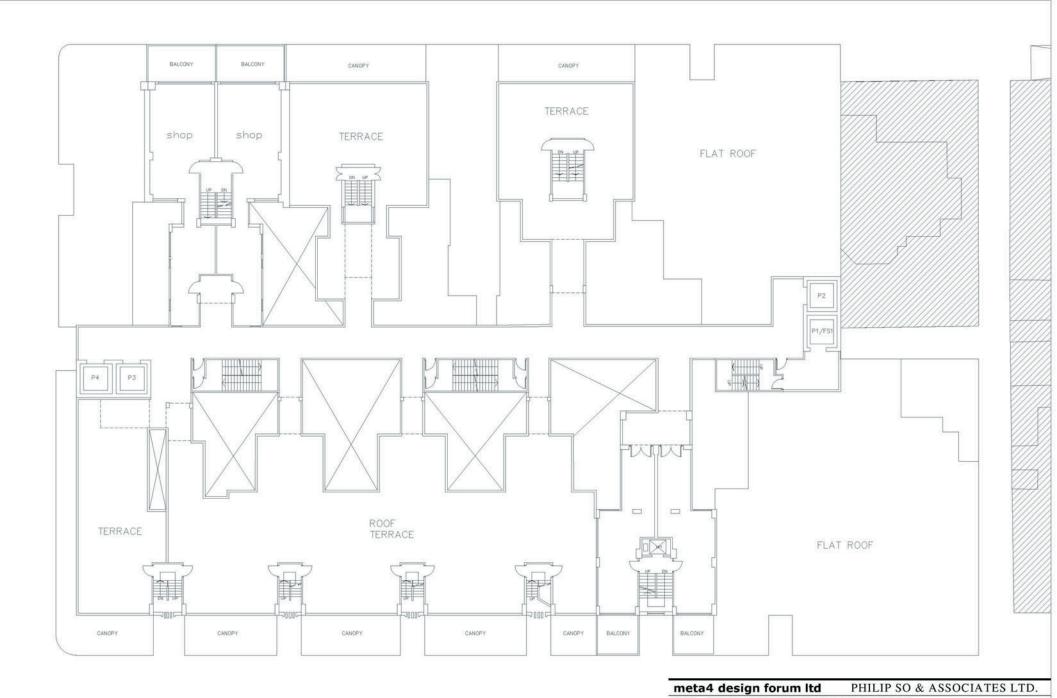


drawing 6th Floor Plan drawing no. LA-C-005 scale 1:200 @ A3

drawing 7th Floor Plan

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drawing no. LA-C-006



project K28 Feasibility Studies for Rehabilitation Scheme

drawing no. LA-C-007 1:200 @ A3 drawing 8th Floor Plan scale