

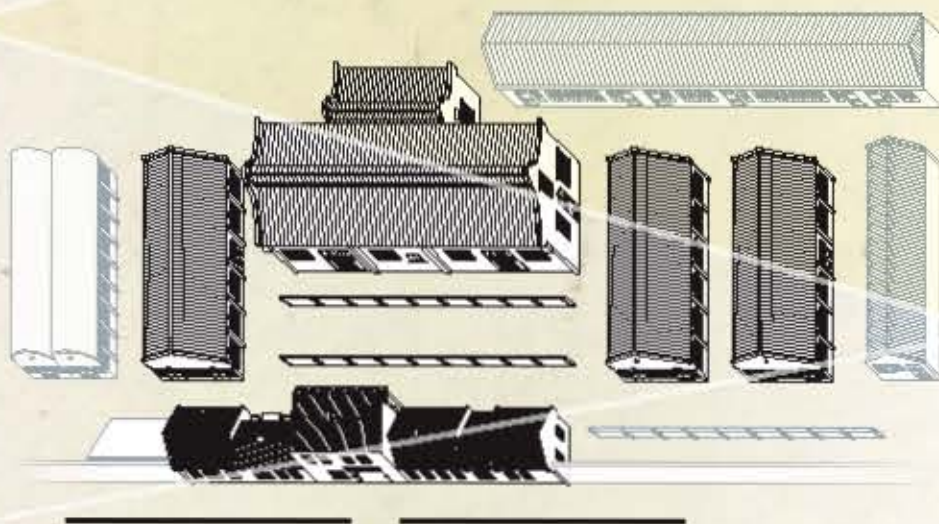
牛棚  
Cattle Depot

# 前馬頭角牲畜檢疫站

## Ex-Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot

### 導覽圖

Guide Map



### 歷史 History

位於馬頭角道的前馬頭角牲畜檢疫站是本港碩果僅存的戰前屠宰場。1890年代，政府在堅尼地城和紅磡興建屠宰場和牲畜檢疫站。後來由於興建九廣鐵路，遂把屠宰場從紅磡遷往土瓜灣馬頭角道。新的屠宰場和牲畜檢疫站於1908年落成，佔地1.7公頃，設有屠房、飼料倉庫、辦公室、宿舍，以及三幢棚屋，足以容納120隻牛、200隻羊及400隻豬。

馬頭角牲畜檢疫站於1920年代曾經進行擴建及加設新棚屋的工程。由於二次世界大戰後本港入口牛隻及牲畜數量日益增加，新屠場於1989年在長沙灣落成，但馬頭角牲畜檢疫站仍然繼續提供牲畜檢疫服務，直至1999年上水屠房啟用，檢疫站才正式關閉。

2001年，為重置北角油街藝術家村的本地藝術家，馬頭角牲畜檢疫站進行了修復工程，並改名為牛棚藝術家村，供本地藝術家租用。2009年，檢疫站獲古物諮詢委員會評定為二級歷史建築。

Located on Ma Tau Kok Road, the Ex-Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot is the only existing pre-war slaughterhouse premises in Hong Kong. The Government built the slaughterhouses and animal quarantine depots in Kennedy Town and Hung Hom in the 1890s. Due to the construction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, the slaughterhouse and animal quarantine depot in Hung Hom was moved to Ma Tau Kok Road in To Kwa Wan. Completed in 1908, the new compound occupied an area of 1.7 hectares, and included slaughterhouses, a fodder store, offices and quarters as well as three sheds with the capacity for 120 cattle, 200 sheep and 400 pigs.

In the 1920s, the site was enlarged with the addition of new sheds. To cope with the increasing numbers of imported cattle and livestock after the Second World War, a new abattoir was built in Cheung Sha Wan in 1989 to replace the old establishment in Ma Tau Kok. The quarantine service for cattle, however, remained in Ma Tau Kok until 1999 when a new slaughterhouse in Sheung Shui came into operation.

In 2001, the Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot was restored to a village for the artist community that had been occupying a location on Oil Street, North Point. The compound was then renamed the Cattle Depot Artist Village and was leased to local artists by the Government. In 2008, the Depot was confirmed a Grade II historic building by the Antiquities Advisory Board.

### 建築價值 Architectural Merits

前馬頭角牲畜檢疫站主要由紅磚構成，正對入口的是中庭，當中建有數堵紅磚矮牆，牆下附有供牛隻飲水的水泥槽，而在槽底繫綁牛隻的鐵環仍然保留至今。圍繞中庭的紅磚建築物分別為辦公室大樓、屠房及牲畜棚屋。屠房及棚屋的設計以簡約及實用為主，具有維多利亞時期農場建築物的風格。磚砌高煙囪、寬闊應挑的屋簷、拱形門窗是典型工藝美術的建築特色。採用傳統中式瓦頂和本地花崗石材，則使建築物具本土建築特色。

The Ex-Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot is constructed mainly with red brick. Facing the main entrance is a courtyard where low brick walls and cement water trenches can be found. The metal rings and metal chains installed in the water trenches for securing cattle are well preserved. The design of the slaughterhouse and animal sheds is simple, functional and reminiscent of Victorian-style farm buildings. The complex is distinguished with architectural features including tall brick chimneys, wide eaves and arched windows and doors, exemplifying the Arts and Crafts style. Local architectural elements can be seen in the adoption of traditional Chinese roof tiles and local granite as construction materials.



### 前馬頭角牲畜檢疫站位置圖

Location Map of Ex-Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot



### 公共交通 Public Transport

九巴 KMB 11B, 11K, 12A, 21, 3B, 5C, 5D, 61X, 85A, 85X, 106, 106P  
專線小巴 Minibus (Green) 28M, 4D  
九龍城渡輪碼頭 Kowloon City Ferry Pier 新渡輪: 北角 - 九龍城  
First Ferry: North Point-Kowloon City

### 開放時間 Opening Hours

上午10時至晚上10時  
10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

### 地址 Address

九龍馬頭角道63號  
63 Ma Tau Kok Road, Kowloon

### 查詢 Enquiries

2648 0250

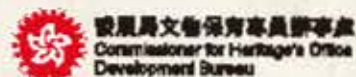
### 網址 Website

<http://www.heritage.gov.hk/to/conserva/cattleDepot.htm> (中文)  
<http://www.heritage.gov.hk/en/conserva/cattleDepot.htm> (English)

### 免費入場 Free Admission

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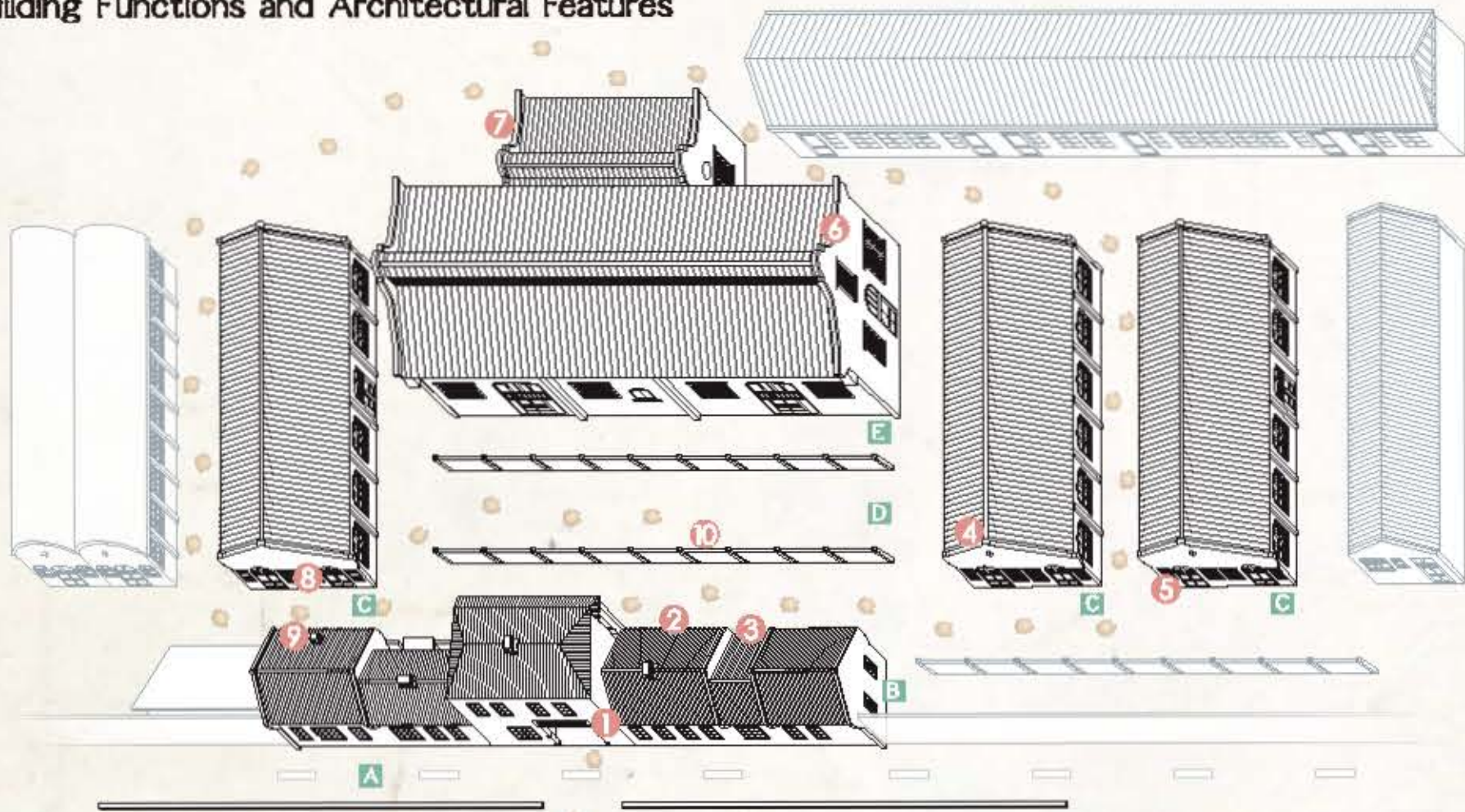
2012年12月製作  
2013年1月印刷  
Produced in December 2012  
Printed in January 2013





# 建築物功能及建築特色

## Building Functions and Architectural Features



**A 貨車通道**  
Meet Lorry Lay-by  
牲畜卸車後，鮮肉由貨車運往市場出售。  
After the slaughtering of livestock, meat was transported by lorry to market.

**B 辦公室大樓**  
Main Office  
辦公室大樓是一所兩層高的建築物，內有辦公室、貨倉、宿舍、廚房和洗手間。  
The Main Office is a two-storey building composed of offices, stores, quarters, kitchens and toilets.

**C 牲畜棚屋**  
Animal Sheds  
屠宰前的牲畜在棚屋內暫養。  
Livestock were kept in the animal sheds before slaughtering.

**D 牛隻飲水槽**  
Water Trenches for Cattle  
中間設有單邊水槽，牆下設有牛隻飲水槽和繫牛的金屬環。  
In the courtyard, water trenches and metal rings for cattle are constructed under the low brick walls.

**E 屠房**  
Slaughterhouse  
1968年長沙灣屠宰場未落成前，牲畜便是在這屠房的。  
Before the establishment of the Cheung Sha Wan Abattoir in 1968, the livestock were slaughtered in this building.



**1 花崗石托架**  
Granite Corbel  
入口以堅硬的花崗石托架支撐門楣。  
The lintel of the main entrance is supported by the granite corbels.



**2 托架**  
Bracket  
金屬托架是用來承托向外延伸的屋簷。  
Metal brackets support the wide eaves.



**3 中式雙筒瓦頂**  
Double-roll Chinese Tiled Roof  
雙筒瓦筒讓空氣在中間流通，具阻隔陽光熱力的功能。  
The double-roll Chinese tiled roofs provide insulation and protection from the sun's heat.



**4 花崗石蓋頂**  
Granite Coping  
山牆上鑲有花崗石蓋頂，堅硬的花崗石可減低風雨侵蝕。  
Red brick walls with granite copings on the gables, granite is resistant to erosion and weathering.



**5 「上方下圓」的紅磚牆角**  
Wall with "Upper Rectangular and Lower Round" edged brick  
這建築物以紅磚砌成，部分牆角採用上方下圓的設計。  
The complex is mainly constructed of red brick. Some walls adopt the "Upper Rectangular and Lower Round" edged bricks motif.



**6 荷蘭式山牆**  
Dutch Gable  
荷蘭式山牆由一條或多條屋脊及山形牆所組成，這項建築特色亦可在同期興建的公共建築和舊大埔警署找到。  
The Dutch gable is a wall made up of one or more curves with a pediment at the top. This architectural feature is also found in other public buildings such as the Old Tai Po Police Station which was constructed during the same period.



**7 磚砌方法**  
Bonding  
每行磚塊以「丁一順」方式交替排列，稱為「荷蘭磚砌法」。  
The brick bond is distinguished by one stretcher between every header, with the headers centered over the stretchers. This is called the Flemish bond.



**8 模製號碼牌**  
Moulded Number Tablet  
昔日建築物上的號碼牌，仍然保留至今。  
The old moulded number tablet on the building is still preserved.



**9 磚砌煙囪**  
Brick Chimney  
磚砌高煙囪建於室內壁爐，煙囪頂部為花崗石。  
A tall brick chimney extends from a fireplace in the interior below. The top of the chimney is made of granite.



**10 繫牛隻的金屬環和金屬鏈**  
Metal ring and metal chain for securing cattle  
昔日牛隻的飲水槽底部裝有金屬環和金屬鏈，用以繫牛隻。  
The metal rings and chains installed at the base of the water trenches were to secure cattle in the past.