



R 活化歷史建築伙伴計劃
Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme

活化歷史建築 Instagram 攝影比賽

Revitalised Historic Buildings Instagram Photo Competition

得獎作品
Winning Entries



主辦機構 Organiser



發展局
文物保育專員辦事處
Commissioner for Heritage's Office
Development Bureau



香港歷史文物-保育·活化
Conserve and Revitalise Hong Kong Heritage



序言：

發展局文物保育專員辦事處於2008年4月25日成立，一直積極推廣文物保育，當中包括推出重點文物保育措施——活化歷史建築伙伴計劃（活化計劃）。

在活化計劃下，非牟利機構獲邀提交建議書活化指定的政府擁有歷史建築，以創新的方法使這些建築物得以善用，成為獨特的文化地標，並在地區層面創造就業機會，鼓勵市民更積極參與保育工作。獲選的機構將獲得政府資助，當中包括大型翻新工程費用，及每幢歷史建築最多500萬元的一次性撥款，以應付建議的社會企業開辦成本和首兩年營運可能出現的赤字。此外，政府亦會就有關機構使用歷史建築收取象徵性租金。

第一至第五期活化計劃先後於2008、2009、2011、2013及2016年推出，而第一至第三期活化計劃共12個項目亦已投入服務，當中五個項目更榮獲聯合國教育、科學及文化組織亞太區文化遺產保護獎。

為慶祝活化計劃推出十周年，辦事處於2019年4月5日至5月2日舉辦了為期四星期，以活化計劃下的歷史建築為主題的Instagram攝影比賽，鼓勵公眾參觀這些已活化的歷史建築，並加深對活化計劃的認識。

是次11幅「最佳相片」得獎作品由保育歷史建築諮詢委員會委員組成的評審團從眾多參賽作品中選出，並收錄在這本小冊子內。詳情請瀏覽：<https://www.heritage.gov.hk/tc/whatsnew/events.htm>

Established on 25 April 2008, the Commissioner for Heritage's Office ("CHO") of the Development Bureau has been proactive in promoting heritage conservation, and one of its signature initiatives is the "Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme" ("Revitalisation Scheme").

Under the Revitalisation Scheme, non-profit-making organisations are invited to submit proposals for revitalising selected government-owned historic buildings to preserve and put them into innovative use, transform them into unique cultural landmarks, create job opportunities at the district level and promote active public participation in conservation. Successful applicants are given funding support from the Government, which includes the costs of major renovation together with a one-off grant to meet the starting costs and operating deficits of the proposed social enterprise for the first two years of operation, with a ceiling of \$5 million per project. In addition, nominal rent will be levied for use of the historic buildings.

Batches I to V of the Revitalisation Scheme were launched in 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2016 respectively. Projects under Batches I to III have already commenced operation, of which 5 out of 12 revitalisation projects have received the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.

To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Revitalisation Scheme, a four-week Instagram photo competition on historic buildings under the Revitalisation Scheme was organised by the CHO. The competition, which ran from 5 April to 2 May 2019, raised awareness of and encouraged the public to visit these revitalised historic buildings whilst also helping enhance public understanding of the Revitalisation Scheme.

The 11 winning entries of the "Best 11 Photos Award" were selected from the numerous submissions by the panel of judges formed by members of the Advisory Committee on Built Heritage Conservation and have been included in this booklet. For details, please visit: <https://www.heritage.gov.hk/en/whatsnew/events.htm>

FOREWORD:

瞭解詳情 Learn More



Instagram
帳號及主題標籤 Account and Hashtag

@builtheritage_photocompetition
#RschemeHK #CHO



黎鍵新 Lai Kin Sun
IG account: peterlai0503



“華麗的Savannah College of Art and Design香港分校建築物前身為北九龍裁判法院，提供有關圖像、攝影及視覺藝術等課程。”

- 二級歷史建築
- Grade 2 Historic Building

Savannah College of Art and Design 香港分校 (前北九龍裁判法院)

前北九龍裁判法院於1960年落成，並成為當時九龍審理案件的主要法院，至2005年完成它的歷史使命。在活化計劃下，法院於2010年活化成一所提供藝術和設計課程的高等學府，並於2011年獲頒聯合國教科文組織亞太區文化遺產保護獎榮譽獎。

Savannah College of Art and Design (Hong Kong) (Former North Kowloon Magistracy)

The Former North Kowloon Magistracy was completed in 1960 and became the major court handling cases in Kowloon until the completion of its historical mission in 2005. Under the Revitalisation Scheme, the magistracy was transformed into an institute of higher education offering arts and design courses in 2010, and received an Honourable Mention at the 2011 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.



戴幹坤 Tai Kon Kwan
IG account: kon_photography



“Tai O Heritage Hotel was converted from the old Tai O Police Station built in 1902. It is a good choice for you if you want to experience the old Hong Kong style, or if you just miss the last bus from Tai O :)”

- 二級歷史建築
- Grade 2 Historic Building

大澳文物酒店 (舊大澳警署)

舊大澳警署於1902年落成，旨在打擊當時猖獗的海盜活動。鑒於大澳罪案率偏低，警署於2002年正式關閉。在活化計劃下，警署於2012年活化成設有九間套房的精品酒店，並附設文物探知中心供市民免費參觀。項目於2013年獲頒發聯合國教科文組織亞太區文化遺產保護獎優異項目獎。

Tai O Heritage Hotel (Old Tai O Police Station)

The Old Tai O Police Station was built in 1902 with the purpose of combating piracy that was prevalent at the time. The police station was officially closed down in 2002 due to low crime rate in Tai O. Under the Revitalisation Scheme, the police station was converted into a nine-suite boutique hotel in 2012, along with the Heritage Interpretation Centre opened to the public for visit free-of-charge. In 2013, the project received an Award of Merit in the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.



黃澤翰 Wong Chak Hon
IG account: rex_wch



“It was completed in 1931, now a heritage site and is revitalised and transformed into the HKBU School of Chinese Medicine – Lui Seng Chun.”

- 一級歷史建築
- Grade 1 Historic Building

香港浸會大學中醫藥學院 — 雷生春堂 (雷生春)

雷生春為雷亮先生於1931年興建的一幢四層高唐樓，地下為一間名為「雷生春」的跌打草藥店，樓上各層則用作雷氏家人居所。店舖於1940年代後期結業，雷氏後人亦於1960年代末相繼遷出。2000年，雷氏家族決定將建築物捐贈予政府。在活化計劃下，雷生春於2012年活化為中醫藥保健中心，並獲頒2012年度香港建築師學會主題建築獎 — 文物建築。

Hong Kong Baptist University School of Chinese Medicine – Lui Seng Chun (Lui Seng Chun)

Lui Seng Chun, a four-storey tenement building, was built by Mr. Lui Leung in 1931. The ground floor of the building was occupied by a Chinese bone-setting herbal and medicine shop named “Lui Seng Chun”, while the upper floors became living quarters for members of the Lui’s family. The shop was closed down in the late 1940s. In the late 1960s, the Lui’s family successively moved out from the building. In 2000, the Lui’s family decided to donate the building to the Government. Under the Revitalisation Scheme, Lui Seng Chun was revitalised into a Chinese medicine and healthcare centre in 2012. It was awarded the Special Architectural Award – Heritage and Adaptive Reuse in the Hong Kong Institute of Architects Annual Awards 2012.



李志強 Mark Anthony Li
IG account: macchimarcantonio



“04262019 // H Residence for Everyone

Revitalisation is a proof that the past history can live in the present too; sunsets are proof that endings can be beautiful too.

Once an accommodation,
Forever an accommodation.”

- 二級歷史建築
- Grade 2 Historic Building

YHA美荷樓青年旅舍 (美荷樓)

樓高六層的公共房屋美荷樓 (又名41座) 於1954年落成，是本港僅存的1950年代「H型」第一型徙置大廈。在活化計劃下，於2013年活化成擁有129間客房的青年旅舍，並設有「美荷樓生活館」介紹深水埗和石硤尾的歷史及早期公屋設計和生活。項目於2015年獲頒發聯合國教科文組織亞太區文化遺產保護獎榮譽獎。

YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel (Mei Ho House)

Built in 1954, Mei Ho House was a six-storey public housing building which was also known as Block 41. It is now the only surviving 1950s-built Mark I “H-Shaped” resettlement block in Hong Kong. In 2013, under the Revitalisation Scheme, it was revitalised to become a youth hostel with 129 rooms, along with “Heritage of Mei Ho House Museum” which introduces the history of Sham Shui Po and Shek Kip Mei, as well as the design and living environment of early public housing. In 2015, the project was awarded an Honourable Mention in the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.



章文政 Wai Man Ching Samuel
IG account: smcwai



“「饒宗頤」眼中的饒宗頤文化館”

- 三級歷史建築
- Grade 3 Historic Building

饒宗頤文化館 (前荔枝角醫院)

活化前的饒宗頤文化館，先後用作不同用途；早於1887年為九龍關關廠，1904至1906年期間成為出洋華工的屯舍，1910年改為檢疫站。文化館現存位於下區最早的建築物，是1920年代落成的荔枝角監獄，並於後來改為醫院、療養院、精神病院及長期護理院。至2004年關閉。在活化計劃下，前荔枝角醫院在2014年活化為推廣中華文化和藝術的平台，並獲頒2014年度香港建築師學會主題建築獎 – 文物建築。

Jao Tsung-I Academy (Former Lai Chi Kok Hospital)

Before the revitalisation, the site where Jao Tsung-I Academy is located was used for different purposes. As early as in 1887, the Kowloon Customs House was established here. Between 1904 and 1906, the site was used as lodgings for Chinese workers intended to work abroad. In 1910, it was converted to a quarantine station. The oldest surviving premises in the Low Zone was built in the 1920s as Lai Chi Kok Prison. Thereafter, it was used as a hospital, a psychiatric hospital and a nursing home until its closing in 2004. In 2014, under the Revitalisation Scheme, the Former Lai Chi Kok Hospital became a platform for the promotion of Chinese arts and culture. It was awarded the Special Architectural Award – Heritage and Adaptive Reuse in the Hong Kong Institute of Architects Annual Awards 2014.



尹麗嫦 Wan Lai Sheung
IG account: bonniewan888



“綠匯學苑，一所保留了大埔舊警署原有建築特色、推廣可持續生活理念、環保及低碳飲食的好去處。”

- 一級歷史建築
- Grade 1 Historic Building

綠匯學苑 (舊大埔警署)

建於1899年的舊大埔警署為當時新界首座警署及警察總部。該址自1949年起不再作為警察總部，並先後改用作為警察分區辦事處、新界北總區防止罪案組辦事處，及水警北分區臨時宿舍和辦事處，至1987年完成其歷史任務。在活化計劃下，警署在2015年活化為綠匯學苑，以推動可持續生活的理念。項目於2016年獲頒發聯合國教科文組織亞太區文化遺產保護獎榮譽獎。

Green Hub (Old Tai Po Police Station)

Constructed in 1899, the Old Tai Po Police Station was the first police station and police headquarters in the New Territories. Since it ceased operation as a police headquarters in 1949, the site had been used as a police divisional office, regional crime prevention office for New Territories North, and temporary accommodation and offices for the Marine Police North Division until it completed its historical mission in 1987. Under the Revitalisation Scheme, the Old Tai Po Police Station was revitalised in 2015 and has become the Green Hub to promote sustainable living. In 2016, the project was awarded an Honourable Mention in the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.



鄭浩恩 Chang Ho Yan
IG account: chy_harry



“(21/4/19)”

Photography in Hong Kong is like a treasure hunt. You can broaden your horizons every time.

The Stone Houses is a place which really keeps you away from the crowd. It's definitely a real treat when you enjoy cups of coffee and start the work there.”

- 三級歷史建築
- Grade 3 Historic Building

石屋家園 (石屋)

侯王廟新村石屋建於1940年代，座落於1880至1890年代落成的兩層高半歐陸式大宅「何家園」地基上。據說日佔時期原有建築物被日軍所拆毀，並重新興建包括石屋在內的兩排平房。村落於2001年清拆，石屋成為村內僅存的建築物。在活化計劃下，石屋在2015年活化為一所以懷舊冰室為主題的餐廳暨旅遊資訊中心。

Stone Houses Family Garden (Stone Houses)

The Stone Houses in Hau Wong Temple New Village was constructed in the 1940s. These houses were built on the foundation of “Ho Ka Yuen” (which literally means “The Ho Family Garden”), a two-storey, semi-European-style mansion built in the 1880s to 1890s. It is believed that during the Japanese Occupation, the Japanese army demolished the original building and constructed two rows of cottages on the site which included the existing Stone Houses. In 2001, the whole Hau Wong Temple New Village was cleared and the Stone Houses became the village's only remaining structure. Under the Revitalisation Scheme, the Stone Houses were revitalised in 2015 as a nostalgic themed cafeteria cum visitor information centre.



余雅維 Yee Nga Wai
IG account: nw_photographer_



“藍屋是一級歷史建築物，經歷多少場風雨仍未褪色。”

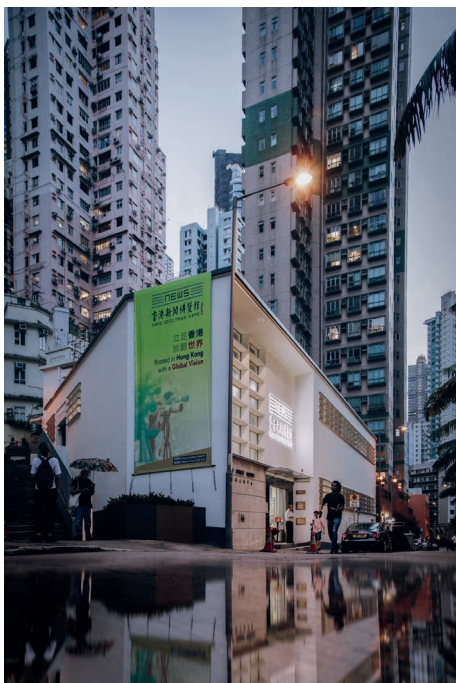
- 藍屋：一級歷史建築 | 黃屋：三級歷史建築 | 橙屋：不予評級
- Blue House: Grade 1 Historic Building | Yellow House: Grade 3 Historic Building | Orange House: Nil Grade

We 嘩藍屋 (藍屋建築群)

藍屋建築群由藍屋、黃屋、橙屋及毗鄰空地組成，這三棟建築物同為三至四層高的中式唐樓建築。藍屋及黃屋建於1920年代，而橙屋則於1950至1960年代落成。在活化計劃下，藍屋建築群以「留屋留人」的方式活化，提供住宿計劃及文化和教育課程，並保留了當區居民原有的生活模式及鄰里互助的精神。項目於2017年開幕，並於同年獲頒發聯合國教科文組織亞太區文化遺產保護獎卓越獎，這是首個香港保育歷史建築項目榮獲此最高級別的獎項。

Viva Blue House (Blue House Cluster)

The Blue House Cluster comprises the Blue House, Yellow House, Orange House, as well as the adjacent open space. The three houses are Chinese tenement buildings of three to four storeys. The Blue House and the Yellow House were built in the 1920s. The Orange House was built in the 1950s to 1960s. Under the Revitalisation Scheme, the Blue House Cluster has been revitalised under the mechanism of “retention of both the premises and the tenants” to provide accommodation as well as cultural and educational programmes. It also preserves the original lifestyle and the cooperation spirit of the residents in the neighbourhood. Viva Blue House opened in 2017 and the project was awarded with the Award of Excellence in the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation in the same year. It is the first built heritage conservation project in Hong Kong receiving this top honour.



黃澤翰 Wong Chak Hon
IG account: rex_wch



“The former Bridges Street Market transformed into the HKNE showcasing the development of media and journalism in Hong Kong.”

- 三級歷史建築
- Grade 3 Historic Building

香港新聞博覽館（必列啫士街街市）

必列啫士街街市原址的一部分原為美國公理會佈道所。佈道所於1901年遷往必列者士街68號；孫中山先生曾於1883年在該教會受洗，並於1884至1886年就讀中央書院期間在佈道所三樓居住。現時所見的必列啫士街街市於1953年由當時的市政局興建，以取代在日佔時期遭受破壞的舊街市。街市地下攤檔售賣魚類及家禽，一樓則主要售賣肉類及蔬果，屬二次大戰後本港市區首個此類街市。在活化計劃下，街市於2018年活化為一所以新聞為主題的博覽館。

Hong Kong News-Expo (Bridges Street Market)

Bridges Street Market partly falls on the old site of American Congregational Mission Preaching Hall which was founded in 1883 and relocated to No. 68 Bridges Street in 1901. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was baptised in this church in 1883 and he also lived on the third floor of the building from 1884 to 1886 when he was studying in the Central School. Bridges Street Market was built under the auspices of the Urban Council in 1953 to replace the old markets which had been destroyed during Japanese Occupation. Stalls for selling fish and poultry were located on the ground floor whereas those selling meat, fruit and vegetables were on the first floor. The market was the first of its kind built in Hong Kong's urban areas after the Second World War. Under the Revitalisation Scheme, the market has been revitalised into an exhibition-cum-education facility with news as the main theme in 2018.



余雅維 Yee Nga Wai
IG account: nw_photographer_



“前粉嶺裁判法院是三級歷史建築物，雨水和室內的光為建築物增添色彩。”

- 三級歷史建築
- Grade 3 Historic Building

香港青年協會領袖學院（前粉嶺裁判法院）

建於1960年的前粉嶺裁判法院，是新界首座裁判法院，於1961年正式啟用，並先後於1983年及約於1997年在大樓旁加建兩個法庭、支援法庭的辦事處和當值律師辦事處。隨著新的粉嶺法院大樓於2002年落成，前粉嶺裁判法院正式完成其歷史使命。在活化計劃下，法院於2018年活化為香港首所領袖發展中心，提供專業的領袖訓練。

The HKFYG Leadership Institute (Former Fanling Magistracy)

Constructed and opened in 1960 and 1961 respectively, the Former Fanling Magistracy was the first magistracy in the New Territories. The additional structures were erected on the adjacent site in 1983 and around 1997 to provide two additional courtrooms, court support offices and an office for duty lawyers. The Former Fanling Magistracy was closed after the completion of the new Fanling Law Courts Building in 2002. Under the Revitalisation Scheme, the magistracy has been revitalised into the first leadership development institute in Hong Kong providing professional leadership training in 2018.



黎鍵新 Lai Kin Sun
IG account: peterlai0503



“睡醒後的虎豹別墅

虎豹別墅現已被列為一級歷史建築，更變身成音樂學院
「虎豹樂園」，作為推廣中西音樂文化！”

- 一級歷史建築
- Grade 1 Historic Building

虎豹樂園 (虎豹別墅)

虎豹別墅由慈善家胡文虎先生於1935年建成，為其家人在港居所。毗連的萬金油花園自1935年起開放予公眾參觀，園內警世的塑像和壁畫成為不少香港人的集體回憶。虎豹別墅和萬金油花園於1990年代末由私人發展商購入，萬金油花園重建為住宅樓宇，而虎豹別墅包括大宅及其私人花園則交予政府。在活化計劃下，虎豹別墅於2018年活化為一所音樂訓練學院，提供中西音樂培訓和社區外展活動。

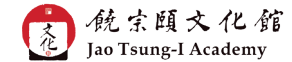
Haw Par Music Farm (Haw Par Mansion)

Haw Par Mansion was built by philanthropist Mr. Aw Boon Haw in 1935 as a home for his family in Hong Kong. Its adjoining Tiger Balm Garden, opened to the public in 1935, formed a vital part of collective memory of many Hong Kong people for its moral education given through statues and murals. In the late 1990s, both the Haw Par Mansion and the Tiger Balm Garden were sold to a private developer which re-developed the Tiger Balm Garden into residential buildings and surrendered the Haw Par Mansion comprising the mansion and its private garden to the Government. Under the Revitalisation Scheme, the Haw Par Mansion has been revitalised into a music school providing training on Chinese and Western music and social outreach activities in 2018.

主辦機構 Organiser



支持機構 (排名不分先後) Supporting Organisations (in no particular order)



www.heritage.gov.hk