

From:

# 活化

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## 歷史建築以饒宗頤教授命名

以推廣中國文化藝術為宗旨的原荔枝角醫院活化項目，將會以國學大師饒宗頤教授命名。

以饒教授為名譽會長的香港中華文化促進中心，將會把原荔枝角醫院的歷史建築群化身為「饒宗頤文化館——香港文化傳承中心」，推動國情教育、通識教育，並促進文化欣賞，陶冶性情等活動。項目是發展局第一期「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」的六個獲選計劃之一。

發展局局長林鄭月娥日前拜會饒宗頤教授。她表示命名旨在表揚饒教授的卓越成就及貢獻。她說原荔枝角醫院的活化項目旨在鬧市中建設一個融合自然環境的文化園林，使訪客在休閒中增長知識，瞭解中國歷史。這與饒教授多年來在學術和藝術領域作育英才的宏願相呼應。

## Historic Building named in honour of Professor Jao Tsung-I

The former Lai Chi Kok Hospital – to be revitalised into a centre to promote Chinese arts and culture – will be named after the renowned Chinese scholar Professor Jao Tsung-I.



饒宗頤教授與發展局局長林鄭月娥。  
Professor Jao Tsung-I with Mrs Carrie Lam,  
Secretary for Development.



活化後的建築群將融入中國園林主題。  
The revitalised premise will incorporate  
Chinese garden motifs.

The former hospital is to be transformed into the Jao Tsung-I Academy by the Hong Kong Institute for Promotion of Chinese Culture (HKIPCC), of which Professor Jao is the Honorary President. The project is one of six successful applications under Batch 1 of the Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme of the Development Bureau.



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

饒宗頤教授是享負盛名的國學大師，從事學術研究和藝術創作超過八十年。饒教授治學範圍廣泛，涉及文、史、哲、藝各個領域，集歷史學家、考古學家、文學家、經學家、教育家和書畫家於一身。年屆九十多歲的饒教授近年仍創作不斷，例如以古意渾穆的筆法製作裝置於大嶼山的「心經簡林」。饒教授曾先後於香港大學、新加坡大學及香港中文大學任教，並獲多所著名學府委任為客座教授。

政府將於今年第二季就「饒宗頤文化館」活化工程向立法會申請撥款，整個項目可望在2012年中落成。

The Secretary for Development, Mrs Carrie Lam, recently met with Professor Jao. She said the naming was made in recognition of Professor Jao's outstanding achievements and contributions.

The project aims to provide an environment blending with natural landscape in the urban area for visitors to learn more about Chinese culture and history. This objective ties in with Professor Jao's education work in the culture and art fields over the years, Mrs Lam added.

Professor Jao is a world-renowned sinologist whose academic achievements span across archaeology, history, literature, musicology and fine arts. Also an accomplished poet, painter and calligrapher, Professor Jao's calligraphy of the "Heart Sutra" has been transformed into an outdoor large-scale wood inscription on a slope at the foot of Lantau Peak near Ngong Ping.

At the age of 90, Professor Jao remains active in the world of academia. He has taught in universities in Hong Kong, Singapore and Japan and is currently an honorary professor of both The University of Hong Kong and The Chinese University of Hong Kong. The revitalised site in Lai Chi Kok will be named Jao Tsung-I Academy. Funding for the revitalisation of the premises will be sought from the Legislative Council in the second quarter of 2010. The project is expected to be completed by mid-2012.



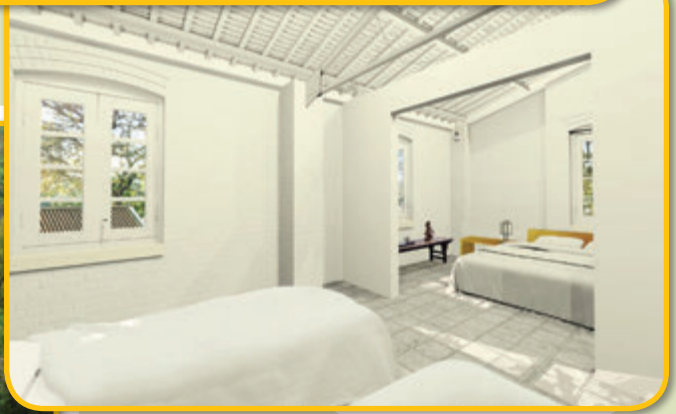
饒宗頤教授。  
Professor Jao Tsung-I.

鳴謝香港大學饒宗頤學術館提供相片。  
Photo courtesy of Jao Tsung-I Petite Ecole, The University of Hong Kong



原荔枝角醫院活化後的構想圖。

Artists' impression of the former Lai Chi Kok Hospital after revitalisation.



## 古諮會與活化歷史建築 諮詢委員會赴廣州考察

由古物諮詢委員會及活化歷史建築諮詢委員會組成的考察團，於一月十一日及十二日在廣州市進行為期兩天的文物活化及保育考察，並與廣東省和廣州市負責文物保護的官員和專家會面交流。

兩個委員會的主席陳智思率領考察團參觀廣州市內多項文物及歷史建築保護項目。

陳智思總結是次考察說：「近年，香港市民日益重視文物保育。是次考察有助團員了解廣州多項文物建築活化及保育項目的特色，同時讓我們認識國內在文物保護的寶貴經驗，可供香港借鑑。」

考察團參觀的廣州市文物及歷史建築保護項目包括：

### 沙面建築群

為清代至民國的租界建築群，是中國近代史與租界史的縮影。

### 北京路千年古道

2002年，北京路步行街在整飾工程路面開挖過程中，出土了大量砂岩石條與古城牆磚，掘出了自南漢以來共五朝11層的路面和宋代拱北樓基址。

### 錦綸會館

位於康王南路289號，原在下九路西來新街，2001年因擴建康王路，會館整體平移至現址。錦綸會館是廣州絲織業的行業會館。始建於清雍正元年(1723)，先後重建、重修，2005年修葺後對外開放。

### 上下九路步行街

是中國廣州市的上九路、下九路、第十甫路步行街的合稱，為著名的「西關商廊」。

### 黃冠章別墅

又名對山園。位於福州路6-22號。為20世紀20年代末期第一團軍軍需處處長黃冠章建造的園林式別墅。現修建為公園。

### 八和會館

位於恩寧路177號。是粵劇藝人的行業會館。建於民國時期。



沙面建築群  
Shamian Cluster



北京路千年古道  
One-Thousand-Year-Old Street on Beijing Road



錦綸會館  
Jinlun Guild Hall

## Delegation of Antiquities Advisory Board and Advisory Committee on Revitalisation of Historic Buildings visits Guangzhou

A delegation comprising members of the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) and the Advisory Committee on Revitalisation of Historic Buildings (ACRHB) visited Guangzhou on January 11 and 12 and exchanged views with officials and experts from the Guangdong Province and Guangzhou.

Led by the Chairman of both AAB and ACRHB, Mr Bernard Chan, the delegation visited the heritage revitalisation and conservation projects in the city.



考察團與廣州大學建築與城市規劃學院湯國華教授合照。  
Group photo of the delegation with Professor Tang Guohua of the School of Architecture and Urban Planning of Guangzhou University.

"There have been growing interest and concerns in Hong Kong over heritage conservation in recent years. This visit not only allowed us to understand more about revitalisation and conservation projects in Guangzhou, it also gave us the opportunity to learn from our Mainland counterparts their valuable experiences from which we may make reference in future conservation works in Hong Kong." Mr Bernard Chan said upon concluding the visit.

The delegation had visited the following conservation projects in Guangzhou:

### Shamian Cluster

A cluster of buildings built between the Qing Dynasty and the Minguo Period within the leased territory, signifying the epitome of the history of Modern China and the history of the leased territory.

### One-Thousand-Year-Old Street on Beijing Road

In 2002, during excavation as part of the road opening works for the Pedestrian Street of Beijing Road, countless sandstone pillars and old city wall bricks were unearthed, including the 11-layer road surfaces of Five Dynasties since Nan Han and the base site of Gongbei Lou of the Sung Dynasty.

### Jinlun Guild Hall

Originally located at Xilai New Street of Xiajiu Road, it has moved to the present site at No. 289 Kangwang South Road, due to the extension of Kangwang Road in 2001. This is a guild hall for the embroidery trade in Guangzhou. It was first built in 1723 in the first year of Yongzheng of the Qing Dynasty and had undergone reconstruction and restoration thereafter. It is open to the public since its refurbishment in 2005.

### Shangxiajiu Pedestrian Street

The Shangjiu Road, Xiajiu Road and Dishipu Road in Guangzhou formed the Pedestrian Street which is also known as the "Business Corridor of Xiguan".

### Huang Guanzhang Mansion

Also known as the Duishan Yuan. Situated at 6-22 Fuzhou Road, it is a landscape mansion built for the Quarter-Master General of the First Regiment, Huang Guanzhang, in the latter part of 1920s. It has now been converted into a park.

### Bahe Guild

Situated at 177 En Ning Road and built in the Minguo Period, it is a guild hall of the Cantonese opera artists.



上下九路步行街  
Shangxiajiu Pedestrian Street



黃冠章別墅  
Huang Guanzhang Mansion



八和會館  
Bahe Guild

## 法國駐港代表承諾共同保護歷史建築

法國擁有的世界文化遺產數目之多，在全球國家中排名第四。可想而知，其駐港代表承諾支持香港的文物保育工作，亦是順理成章，自然不過的事。

最近，法國駐港澳總領事馬克福與文物保育專員陳積志會面，認同保護文物建築的重要性，這亦是法國與香港的相同之處。

馬克福說：「它們不單只是建築，更是我們的文化瑰寶。努力去保護它們是非常重要的事。」



法國駐港澳總領事馬克福(右)與文物保育專員陳積志會面。

A rendezvous of Marc Fonbaustier (R), French Consul General, with Jack Chan, Commissioner for Heritage.

兩人於山頂法國總領事官邸會面，官邸最近被古物古蹟辦事處擬定為歷史建築。

曾經被稱為 The Ridge 的官邸，建於1880至1890年代之間，是最早建於山頂地區的歐洲人住宅之一。建築物位於普樂道，以混合的古典風格元素裝飾，包括突出的飛簷、柱子及拱形窗楣。

## French mission in Hong Kong promises collaboration in protecting historic buildings

With France ranking fourth in the world in possessing the largest number of world heritage sites, it is only fitting that its mission here pledges full support for our heritage conservation efforts in Hong Kong.

In a recent meeting with the Commissioner for Heritage, Jack Chan, the French Consul General, Marc Fonbaustier, said the recognition of the importance of protecting built heritage was something in common between France and Hong Kong.

"They are more than buildings. They are our cultural treasures. It is of paramount importance to make every effort to preserve them," said Fonbaustier.

The meeting took place at the "Residence de France" in the Peak, which has been given a proposed historic building status by the Antiquities and Monuments Office.

The residence, once known as The Ridge, was one of the earliest homes for Europeans on the Peak. It was built sometime between 1880s and 1890s. The building, located on Pollock's Path, is decorated with a mixture of classical features including projecting cornices, columns and arched window heads.



室內精緻的古典風格裝飾元素，官邸被擬定為歷史建築。

Exquisite classical features in the interior of the 'Residence de France', a proposed historic building.

## 資助計劃協助保養梅夫人婦女會

每當經過熙來攘往的花園道和紅棉路時，目光總會放在位於中間的梅夫人婦女會。這座位處中環邊陲的白色殖民地風格建築，是一個早於1916年便已在香港歷史留下印記的機構會址。

發展局剛剛透過轄下的維修資助計劃，批出港幣六十萬元資助額，以協助保養這棟已有九十四年歷史的建築物，其主樓外部為法定古蹟，內部則被古物諮詢委員評定為二級歷史建築。

梅夫人婦女會建築委員會主席Diane O'Hare說：「這筆資助令我們可以處理花園廳內的滲漏問題。我們首先會將現有牆壁的原裝磚塊外露及透氣風乾，再建造新的空心牆系統以保存現有牆壁。有了這筆資助，我們就可以用這種非干擾性的方法保養建築物。」

梅夫人婦女會為當時港督梅合理的夫人(Lady Helena May)所倡建，由兩位本地慈善家嘉道理爵士及何甘棠捐贈落成，為離鄉工作及生活的女性提供支援。

梅夫人婦女會副主席Lynn Seymour表示：「婦女會成立的目的是為婦女及兒童提供一個溫暖及友善的環境，因此保持建築物的真確性，使它忠於1916年建成時的面貌，是十分重要的。」

公眾可於特定活動日，例如慈善賣物會、開放日及每季舉行的黃昏講座時進入主樓。另有每月為弱勢社群小學生舉辦導賞團，亦會借出場地給予慈善團體舉辦活動。請致電2522 6766向管理機構查詢詳情。

\* 維修資助計劃向私人已評級歷史建築之業主提供資助，以進行小型維修工程。如有查詢，請電郵至 [mhb\\_enquiry@devb.gov.hk](mailto:mhb_enquiry@devb.gov.hk) 或致電2848 6198與發展局聯絡。



主樓外部為法定古蹟。  
The exterior of the main building is a declared monument.



維修資助計劃使花園廳內的保養牆身工程得以進行。  
The Financial Assistance Scheme enables maintenance works to be applied to the Garden Room's walls.

## Financial Assistance Scheme to help upkeep Helena May

Few would miss the Helena May when passing the bustling Garden Road and Cotton Tree Drive. The white colonial building located on the fringe of Central is the home to an establishment which began making its mark on Hong Kong history back in 1916.

The Development Bureau has recently approved a grant of HK\$600,000 through the Financial Assistance for Maintenance Scheme (the Scheme) to help upkeep the 94-year-old building, whose exterior has been declared a monument and interior a Grade 2 historic building designated by the Antiquities Advisory Board.

"The grant enables us to tackle the rising damp problem in the Garden Room. Original brickworks of the existing walls would first be exposed and dried out. A new cavity wall system would then be erected to preserve the existing walls. We are grateful that the grant enables us to maintain the building in such non-invasive manner." Diane O'Hare, the chairman of Helena May's building committee, told 活化@Heritage.

Helena May was founded and named after Lady Helena May, the wife of Sir Henry May, the Governor of Hong Kong at the time. It was established to support women living and working away from home through the generous funding by two local philanthropists, Sir Ellis Kadoorie and Ho Kom Tong.

"The Helena May was set up to help women and children by creating a warm and friendly environment and it is therefore important for the building to maintain its architectural integrity as it was originally built in 1916. It is part of history and the culture of community outreach in Hong Kong," said Lynn Seymour, the Vice Chairman of Council.

Members of the public can access the building during specific events such as the charity bazaar, open days and quarterly evening talks. Monthly heritage tours are also available for underprivileged primary school children. The venue is also provided for non-profit-making organisations to hold events. For details, please contact the club's management at 2522 6766.

\* The Financial Assistance for Maintenance Scheme provides financial assistance to owners of privately-owned graded historic buildings to carry out minor maintenance works. For enquiries, please contact the Development Bureau at [mhb\\_enquiry@devb.gov.hk](mailto:mhb_enquiry@devb.gov.hk) or 2848 6198.

## 文物保育 — 紐約式

如果說皇后碼頭一役能為香港的文物保育帶來一些啟發，那麼，紐約賓夕法尼亞車站 (Pennsylvania Station) 的例子亦可供參考。

賓夕法尼亞車站於1960年代清拆，重新發展為麥迪遜花園廣場 (Madison Square Garden)。當時計劃引起了紐約市民的強力反對，繼而逐步催生了於1965年訂立的《地標保護法》(Landmark Laws)。現時，保護法被視為全美國最有力的法例之一。

最近，紐約市地標保育委員會 (Landmarks Preservation Commission) 主席 Robert Tierney 在談及皇后碼頭事件時說：「有失才有得。最終，事件將會帶來正面的發展。」

由他領導的紐約市地標保育委員會，負責保護及保存市內具有建築、歷史及文化價值的建築和地點，亦肩負規管對法定建築物的改動。

Robert Tierney 最近到訪香港，承認他最初並不確定對這個城市景觀的感覺，但慢慢地開始欣賞香港城市面貌的多元性，能結合由世界知名大師操刀的現代建築與歷史肌理。他亦讚賞香港市民對文物保育的敏銳觸角。

Tierney 表示：「最初的確使人感到意想不到，但是當我愈多到街上看，愈能發現城市中的各種肌理活現眼前，過去的、現在的及將來的——每一個時序都有涵蓋。這裡的人很在乎他們的歷史及建築，想見證它們會為將來的世代保存下來。」

與香港一樣，紐約亦要面對平衡發展與保存的挑戰。

他說：「直到真正執行之前，每個人都說他支持 (將舊建築) 保存。然而他們亦會說：『只要不是我的物業便是了。』我認為發展與保存是可以共存的，有時候，兩者是有衝突的，但是在有需要時，我們還是會嘗試化解矛盾。」

這亦正是 Tierney 與其50人的團隊每天都在進行的工作。自成立以來，紐約市地標保育委員會已將市內共五區超過25,000幢建築評定為地標，當中包括1,256個個別性地標、110個室內地標、10個景觀地標以及100個歷史城區。



1911年紐約賓夕法尼亞車站。  
Pennsylvania Station, New York 1911.



賓夕法尼亞車站於1963年拆卸。  
The Pennsylvania Station was demolished in 1963.

## Heritage conservation — New York style

If the Queen's Pier incident was ever said to be a hard lesson for Hong Kong's heritage conservation, then Pennsylvania Station in New York bears a striking parallel.

The demolition and redevelopment of the Penn Station into Madison Square Garden in the 1960s sparked outcry in New York at the time, eventually leading to the enactment of the Landmark Laws in 1965. The laws are now considered one of the most powerful in the whole of the United States.

"You have to lose things to gain things. Ultimately, it will be a positive development," said Robert Tierney, the Chair of New York's Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) during a recent interview with 活化@Heritage about the Queen's Pier incident.

The Landmarks Preservation Commission in New York, headed by Tierney, is responsible for protecting and preserving the city's architecturally, historically and culturally significant buildings and sites, as well as regulating changes to designated buildings.

On a recent visit to Hong Kong, Tierney admitted that he was, at first, unsure about Hong Kong's cityscape but came to appreciate how "multi-faceted" the city was, combining modern architecture by world-class architects with historic fabric. He also complimented on people's sensitivity towards heritage conservation.

"You are just overwhelmed at first but the more you walk around, the more you see the fabric of the city coming to life. It definitely covers all time frames – past, present and future. People here care deeply about their history and architecture and want to see it preserved for future generation," said Tierney.

Tierney said just as Hong Kong, New York faces the challenge of having to balance development and preservation.

"Everybody says they love preservation until you start executing it, and they say 'not my building'. I believe development and preservation can co-exist. Sometimes they conflict but we try to resolve the conflict when there is a need to." He said.

On a daily basis, Tierney's team of 50 does just that. Since its inception, LPC has granted landmark status to more than 25,000 buildings, including 1,256 individual landmarks, 110 interior landmarks, 10 scenic landmarks and 100 historic districts in all five boroughs in New York.



中央車站大堂於1980年被紐約市地標保育委員會評定為地標。

The Grand Central Terminal Main Concourse was designated by LPC as a landmark in 1980.

### 歡迎意見

We welcome your comments

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