

From:



活化歷史建築通訊
A Newsletter on Revitalisation

To: Our friends

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沙中線考古遺蹟大部分作原址保留

In-Situ Preservation for Most of the Sha Tin to Central Link Relics

就 港鐵沙中線土瓜灣站工地早前發掘出的考古文物和遺蹟，古物諮詢委員會（古諮會）決定向政府建議原址保留大部分遺蹟，以平衡文物保育和公眾利益。

古物事務監督（即發展局局長）陳茂波表示，今次發掘出來的文物和遺蹟種類豐富，除了有陶瓷碎片、古錢和木構件等，更有可追溯到宋元朝代的古井和房基等，歷史考古和文物價值甚高，是香港近年重大的考古發現。

擬原址保留的遺蹟共有七處，當中包括三個在車站範圍外的古井，以及數處石砌建築遺蹟。至於位於車站中央位置屬於宋元時期的J2井和二十世紀初期的引水槽，古物事務監督決定接納古諮會「先遷移、後重置」的建議。日後J2井可重置於原來地點，重置方式可以留有彈性，以便公眾更進一步了解J2井的建築結構及當時的建築技術，在詮釋上亦可展示其剖切面，增加教育效果。

因應土瓜灣站的考古發現，政府正計劃擴大考古範圍，延伸至舊機場北停機坪近太子道東和擬建宋皇臺公園一帶。政府亦考慮將現有的九龍寨城南門遺蹟、龍津橋遺址和土瓜灣站的考古發現連接起來，發展成地區古蹟步行徑。

有關沙中線考古及保育工作的詳情，請瀏覽：
<http://www.amo.gov.hk/scl/b5/index.php>



Relics and remnants were unearthed earlier at the construction site of the To Kwa Wan Station of the Sha Tin to Central Link. The Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) decided to propose to the Government preserving most of the remnants in situ, in order to strike a balance between heritage conservation and public interest.

The Antiquities Authority (i.e. the Secretary for Development), Mr Paul Chan, said that great variety of relics and remnants were unearthed including pottery shards, coins and wooden structures. Remnants dating back to the Song-Yuan Period such as ancient wells and building foundations were also discovered. These relics are of high historical, archaeological and heritage value. They

are Hong Kong's most significant archaeological discoveries in recent years.

A total of seven locations of the remnants were proposed for in situ preservation, including three ancient wells outside the station area and a number of stone building features. For the well J2 of the Song-Yuan Period and the water channel of early 20th century, both located in the middle of the station, the Antiquities Authority has accepted the conservation option of removing first and reinstating later as proposed by the AAB. The well and the water channel would be removed by hand after recording. Well J2 could be reinstated to its original location. The reinstated Well J2 will facilitate public

appreciation of these relics and remnants and have a deeper understanding and analysis on its architectural structure and the construction techniques at that time. The display of its cross-section can also let the public know the structure of an ancient well, thus enhancing the effect on public education.

With relics and remnants unearthed at the To Kwa Wan Station, the Government is planning to expand the archaeological area to the North apron of the former Kai Tak Airport site near Prince Edward Road East and the proposed Sung Wong Toi Park area. The Government is also considering developing a heritage trail by joining the existing remnants of the south gate at Kowloon Walled City with the Lung Tsun Stone Bridge site and the archaeological findings at the To Kwa Wan Station.

For more information on the archaeological and conservation works of the Sha Tin to Central Link, please visit:
<http://www.amo.gov.hk/scl/en/index.php>



T1 區的詮釋構想圖
Artist impression on interpretation of T1 area



考古文物保育方案

Conservation Plan for Archaeological Features Discovered



J5井 Well J5
(原址保留 Preserve in-situ)



殘存房屋構件 Building remains
(原址保留 Preserve in-situ)



J1井 Well J1
(原址保留 Preserve in-situ)



石砌建築遺蹟
Stone building features
(原址保留 Preserve in-situ)



石砌路徑及前馬頭涌河岸的石結構
Stone footpath and stone structure
which forms the riverbanks of the former
Ma Tau Chung
(原址保留 Preserve in-situ)



石砌建築遺蹟及J3井
Stone building features and Well J3
(原址保留 Preserve in-situ)



石砌建築遺蹟
Stone building features
(原址保留 Preserve in-situ)



J2井和引水槽 Well J2 and water channel
(記錄後以人手拆遷
Removal by hand after recording)

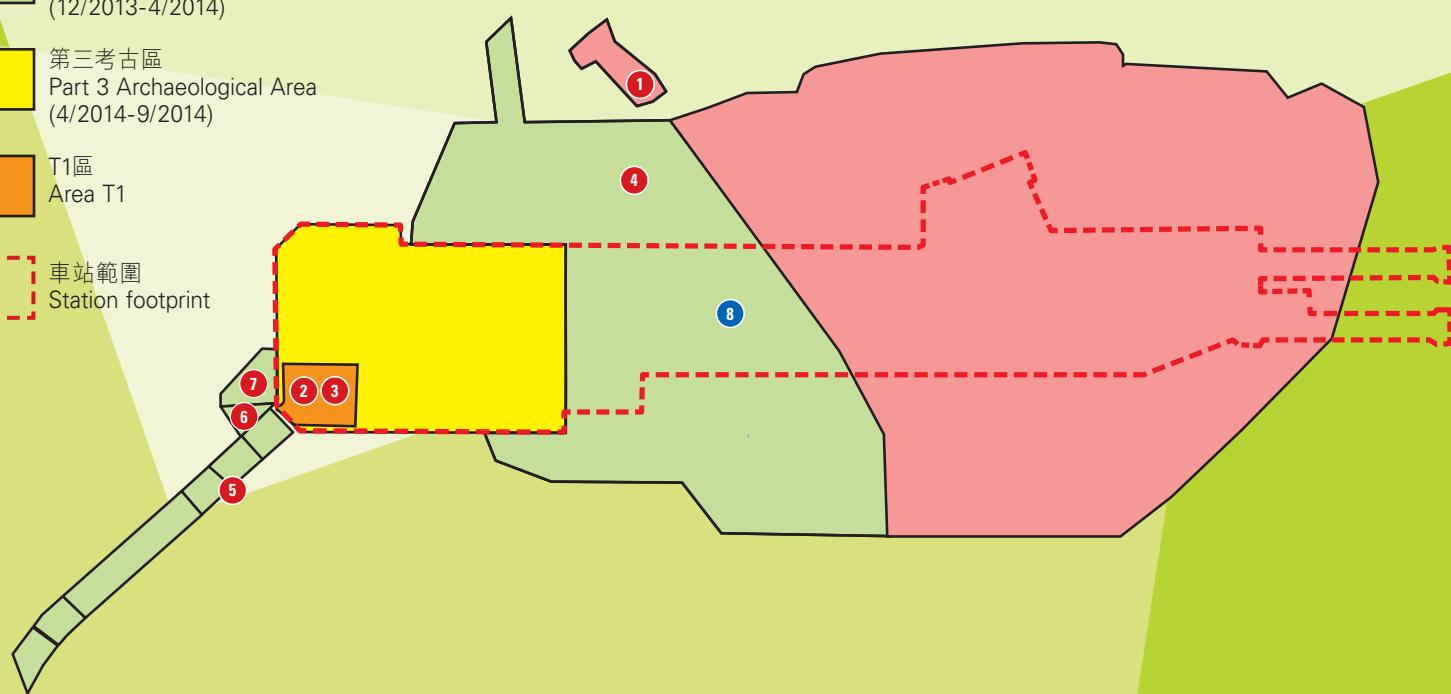
第一考古區
Part 1 Archaeological Area
(11/2012-12/2013)

第二考古區
Part 2 Archaeological Area
(12/2013-4/2014)

第三考古區
Part 3 Archaeological Area
(4/2014-9/2014)

T1區
Area T1

車站範圍
Station footprint



「賽馬會美荷樓香港精神學習計劃」 讓學生領略昔日歲月的人情和拼搏精神

Students Learn the Legacy of the Old Days through “Jockey Club Mei Ho House Hong Kong Spirit Learning Programme”

一級歷史建築YHA美荷樓青年旅舍於今年9月正式展開為期兩年的「賽馬會美荷樓香港精神學習計劃」。計劃旨在讓老師和學生認識美荷樓和其歷史，學習和欣賞當中承載堅忍拼搏的香港精神。

計劃內容包括：

網站免費教材供下載

利用美荷樓舊相片、舊居民口述歷史和其他相關資料，製成活動教學的教案和教材內容。

學校導賞服務

讓學生有機會聆聽美荷樓舊居民的故事，了解昔日生活的風貌。

「兩代情」徵文比賽

藉着訪問長輩，傾聽並以文字記錄他們的故事。

書本送贈

送贈2,000本《美荷樓記》予全港中、小學及公共圖書館，該書記錄了13個舊居民拼搏和溫情的真實故事。

YHA美荷樓青年旅舍是第一期「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」的項目之一，亦是香港僅存「H型」第一型徙置大廈。經活化和改建後，旅舍現設有129個房間，並配備先進設施，匯聚香港獨特的文化和傳統。

有關計劃的詳情，請瀏覽：<http://www.yha.org.hk/learning>



The Grade II historic building YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel launched the “Jockey Club Mei Ho House Hong Kong Spirit Learning Programme” this September. The two-academic year programme offers an opportunity for teachers and students to learn about the history of Mei Ho House, and better appreciate the tenacious Hong Kong spirit that took root in the old days.

The highlights of the programme include:

Free Teaching and Educational Materials on the Programme's Official Website

Old photographs of Mei Ho House, oral history of old residents and other information are used as modules for lessons and teaching materials.

Guided Tours

The tours allow students to listen to stories of old residents of Mei Ho House and understand their living conditions in the old days.

“Feelings of Two Generations” Essay Competition

Students are invited to interview the elders, listen to their stories and record them in words.

Book Donation

Two thousand copies of the book “The Mei Ho House Story”, with true stories of hardship and affections of 13 old residents, were donated to all secondary and primary schools and public libraries.

The YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel, currently the only remaining Mark 1 H-shaped resettlement block in Hong Kong, is a project under Batch 1 of the “Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme”. Fully renovated and revitalised with 129 rooms and dormitories, the hostel combines state-of-the-art facilities with a unique cultural and heritage flavour of Hong Kong.

For more details of the programme, please visit:
<http://www.yha.org.hk/learning>



「2014古蹟周遊樂」 帶您探索本港文物瑰寶

Heritage Fiesta 2014 Brings Visitors to Hong Kong's Hidden Treasures

一年一度的「古蹟周遊樂」已於10月1日至11月30日順利舉行。今
年活動共有22所列為法定古蹟或已獲評級的教堂和廟宇於指定
日期免費向市民開放，吸引逾五萬名市民參觀。

為了讓公眾親身體驗和了解這些別具特色的歷史建築和其歷史文化
背景，部分參與教堂及廟宇舉辦免費導賞團。參觀者亦可收集設計獨
特的歷史建築蓋印，記下自己的文化足跡。

一位導賞團參加者說：「『古蹟周遊樂』讓我有機會走進歷史建築，了
解它們的建築特色，實在非常難得。」

為配合活動，發展局文物保育專員辦事處亦在金鐘太古廣場和尖沙咀
香港文物探知館舉辦了相片展覽。一位市民參觀展覽後說：「我非常
喜歡這個展覽。可惜今年沒有時間一一到建築物參觀，期待明年能夠
繼續參與『古蹟周遊樂』！」

有關文物保育專員辦事處的未來活動，請瀏覽：
<http://www.heritage.gov.hk/tc/whatsnew/events.htm>

古蹟周遊樂

HERITAGE FIESTA 2014



Featuring 22 churches and temples that are either declared monuments or graded buildings, the annual Heritage Fiesta took place from 1 October to 30 November this year. During the campaign period, all participating historic buildings were open to the public for free on specific dates and attracted over 50,000 participants.

A number of the participating churches and temples offered free guided tours to visitors, so that the visitors could experience and understand these distinctive historic buildings, as well as their historical and cultural context. Visitors could also collect special stamps at the churches and temples during their journey of heritage exploration.

"Heritage Fiesta gave me an unusual experience to visit historic buildings and learn how to appreciate their architectural features," a visitor in the guided tour said.

Exhibitions displaying photos of featured historic buildings were held at Pacific Place in Admiralty and the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre in Tsim Sha Tsui.

"I enjoyed the exhibition. Though I didn't have time to visit all the buildings this year, I look forward to next year's Heritage Fiesta!" a visitor said after touring the exhibition.

For information about future events of the Commissioner for Heritage's Office, please visit:

<http://www.heritage.gov.hk/en/whatsnew/events.htm>



跑馬地三級歷史建築活化成F11攝影博物館 彰顯私人保育成果

Grade III Historic Building in Happy Valley Revitalised into F11 Photographic Museum Showcasing Private Efforts in Heritage Conservation

位於跑馬地毓秀街11號的私人三級歷史建築現已活化為全港首間攝影博物館，並於今年9月開幕。此幢昔日住宅建築洋溢豐富裝飾藝術的建築風格，活化為攝影博物館後，新舊共融，是私人保育歷史建築一次精彩的展示。

F11攝影博物館創辦人蘇彰德先生認為保育工作除要尊重建築物本身的歷史意義外，亦要揉合其原來的特色和新加的元素，因此要認真嚴謹處理，亦必須持續投入心機。蘇先生表示，此幢洋樓有逾80年歷史，本身已是一件難得的藝術品，現時為其注入攝影藝術的新生命，兩者相輔相成。他希望透過其博物館作為模範，提倡私人保育和活化香港文物建築。

他更寄望此幢活化後的博物館能成為一個展覽和交流平台，培養欣賞攝影藝術的文化。他考慮日後與本地攝影師合作，以本地歷史建築和跑馬地等為主題，舉辦相片展覽。

有關F11攝影博物館的資料，請瀏覽：<http://www.f11.com>



是次活化特別聘用了專業保育團隊，進行資料蒐集及修復工程，重現80年前洋樓的面貌。

A professional conservation team was hired for research and restoration works in order to reveal the building's original grandeur of 80 years ago.

→ 保留建築原有特色，包括立面上的垂直裝飾線條、典型裝飾藝術風格的太陽圖案、木樓梯的扶手，以及往日供傭人使用的「妹仔梯」等。



Retaining original features, including the vertical decorative elements, typical Art Deco sun-burst pattern on the facade, wooden staircase railings and servant stairs, etc.



→ 重現昔日風貌，如重造開往露台的門扇、特地安裝當年普遍採用的蝴蝶鉸，以及參考1930年代裝飾藝術風格的建築物特色，為外牆配色和重鋪地磚。

Revealing grandeur of the past. For example, the doors to the balcony and the commonly used butterfly hinges of the past were installed; and the Art Deco building features of the 1930s were referenced when matching the exterior walls' colour and repaving the floor tiles.

→ 巧妙融入攝影元素，如參考相機設計的大門和門把等。



Integrating photographic elements, such as referencing the camera-themed door frame and door handles.

A Grade III privately-owned historic building situated on 11 Yuk Sau Street, Happy Valley, has been revitalised into Hong Kong's first photographic museum and launched this September. After revitalisation, the building retains its rich Art Deco style architectural features, while artfully blending with contemporary design elements. It is a wonderful display of conservation of privately-owned historic buildings.

Mr Douglas So, the founder of the Museum, believed that conservation work should be carried out with utmost prudence and continued commitment. Historical significance of the building should be respected while blending original features with newly-added elements.



F11攝影博物館創辦人蘇彰德先生
Mr. Douglas So, Founder of the F11 Photographic Museum

Mr So pointed out that this Art Deco building has over 80 years of history and is a rare work of art. The injection of photography gives the building a new life and complements the architecture. He hoped the museum can be an example to encourage more private conservation and revitalisation of Hong Kong's heritage properties.

He said that the revitalised museum will serve as an exhibition and communication platform to foster the culture of appreciating photography. In the future, he is considering working with local photographers and holding photo exhibitions on local historic buildings and Happy Valley.

For more information about the F11 Photographic Museum, please visit: <http://www.f11.com>

「銅鑼灣觀音廟會」上演連串節日 慶祝大坑蓮花宮被列為法定古蹟

Fabulous Activities at "Causeway Bay Kwun Yam Temple Fair" In Celebration of the Declaration of Tai Hang Lin Fa Temple as a Monument

大 坑蓮花宮於今年10月被列為法定古蹟。適逢觀音寶誕，華人廟宇委員會於10月10日至12日在銅鑼灣摩頓台臨時遊樂場，舉辦為期三天的「銅鑼灣觀音廟會」慶祝活動。

開幕典禮於10月10日晚上舉行，大會安排了多項精彩活動，包括火龍護送觀音行宮出巡，並於浣紗街舉行精彩舞龍表演，為廟會打響頭炮。大會亦舉辦了神功戲、千手觀音表演和專題講座等，更筵開素盆菜宴，款待長者和弱勢社群。

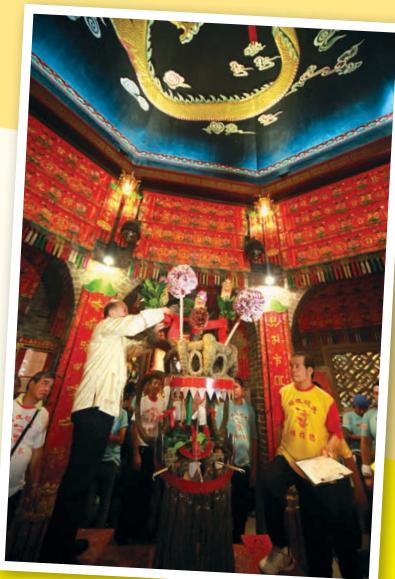
有關蓮花宮的資料，請瀏覽：
<http://www.ctc.org.hk/b5/directcontrol/temple1.asp>



Tai Hang Lin Fa Temple was declared as a monument this October. Coincided with the birthday of Kwun Yam and to celebrate the declaration, the Chinese Temples Committee organised a 3-day "Causeway Bay Kwun Yam Temple Fair" from 10 to 12 October at the temporary playground in Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.

The opening ceremony of the fair was held on 10 October evening. A great variety of activities including fire dragon parade and dragon dances in Wun Sha Street were on show. Other highlights included Chinese operas for deities, thousand-armed Avalokitesvara performance and lectures. The Committee also hosted a Big Bowl Feast for the elderly and the underprivileged.

For details of the temple, please visit:
<http://www.ctc.org.hk/en/directcontrol/temple1.asp>



蓮花宮和大坑社區淵源深厚

大坑蓮花宮大約建於1863年，至今有逾150年歷史，是港島區最古老和最具特色的觀音廟。蓮花宮保留了罕見的建築風貌，前殿呈半個八角形，除了是本地獨特的歷史建築，亦擁有非一般的文化價值。大坑舞火龍被列入第三批國家級非物質文化遺產名錄。每次舞火龍前，均會於蓮花宮進行點睛儀式，充分反映蓮花宮和大坑社區的深厚淵源。

Strong association between Lin Fa Temple and Tai Hang's community

Lin Fa Temple was built around 1863 and has more than 150 years of history. It is the oldest and most unique Kwun Yam temple on the Hong Kong Island. With its rare half-octagonal-shaped front hall, Lin Fa Temple has become a unique local historic building with exceptional cultural value. The Fire Dragon Dance of Tai Hang has been inscribed onto the Third National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Every time before the Fire Dragon begins the dance, it goes through the dotting ceremony at Lin Fa Temple. It demonstrates the strong relationship between Lin Fa Temple and the Tai Hang community.

歡迎意見
**WE WELCOME
YOUR COMMENTS**

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