

From:

**活化@Heritage**  
活化歷史建築通訊  
A Newsletter on Revitalisation

To: Our friends

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## 2021古蹟周遊樂暨巡迴展覽九月至十二月舉行 Heritage Fiesta Cum Roving Exhibition 2021 Takes Place from September to December

**發**展局文物保育專員辦事處舉辦的「2021古蹟周遊樂暨巡迴展覽」已於9月展開。是次活動介紹11個政府歷史建築活化項目，當中包括第一至第三期活化歷史建築伙伴計劃10個活化項目——大澳文物酒店、香港浸會大學中醫藥學院—雷生春堂、YHA美荷樓青年旅舍、饒宗頤文化館、綠匯學苑、石屋家園、We嘩藍屋、香港新聞博覽館、香港青年協會領袖學院和虎豹樂園，以及「保育中環」措施旗下的元創方。即日起至10月31日，公眾可以參加活動提供的導賞團，近距離欣賞及了解這些活化後的歷史建築，亦可於指定開放時間自行參觀。

巡迴展覽亦由即日起至12月31日在多個政府場地、商場、博物館及公共圖書館舉行，詳情如下：

**P**resented by the Commissioner for Heritage's Office of the Development Bureau, "Heritage Fiesta cum Roving Exhibition 2021" has kicked off in September. The event features 11 revitalisation projects of government-owned historic buildings. This includes 10 revitalisation projects under Batches I to III of the Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme, namely Tai O Heritage Hotel, Hong Kong Baptist University School of Chinese Medicine – Lui Seng Chun, YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel, Jao Tsung-I Academy, Green Hub, Stone Houses Family Garden, Viva Blue House, Hong Kong News-Expo, The HKFYG Leadership Institute and Haw Par Music, together with PMQ, a project under the "Conserving Central" initiative. Starting from today until 31 October, the public can appreciate these revitalised historic buildings up close, and learn more about their background through guided tours. The public can also visit the participating buildings during specific opening hours.

Meanwhile, from today until 31 December, the roving exhibition will take place at various government venues, shopping malls, museum and public libraries. Details are as follows:

展覽日期 Date	政府場地、商場及博物館 Government Venues, Shopping Malls & Museum
01.09 - 16.10.2021	觀塘—新美術館 Sun Museum, Kwun Tong
03.09 - 31.10.2021	尖沙咀香港文物探知館大堂 Foyer, Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre, Tsim Sha Tsui
27.09 - 05.10.2021	鑽石山荷里活廣場一樓明星廣場 Stars Atrium, 1/F, Plaza Hollywood, Diamond Hill
01.10 - 03.10.2021	西九龍奧海城1期高層地下大堂 Event Hall, UG/F, Olympian City 1, West Kowloon
11.10 - 10.11.2021	荔枝角D2 Place二期地下辦公室大堂 Office Lobby, G/F, D2 Place TWO, Lai Chi Kok
22.10 - 28.10.2021	屯門屯門市廣場一期一樓中央廣場 Main Atrium, 1/F, Phase 1, tmtplaza, Tuen Mun
01.12 - 13.12.2021	中環展城館地下專題展覽區 Thematic Exhibition Area, G/F, City Gallery, Central
01.12 - 31.12.2021	灣仔入境事務大樓一樓大堂 Lobby, 1/F, Immigration Tower, Wan Chai
03.12 - 12.12.2021	銅鑼灣時代廣場有蓋廣場 Covered Piazza, Times Square, Causeway Bay

展覽日期 Date	公共圖書館 Public Libraries
01.10 - 14.10.2021	北葵涌公共圖書館 North Kwai Chung Public Library 粉嶺公共圖書館 Fanling Public Library
16.10 - 31.10.2021	馬鞍山公共圖書館 Ma On Shan Public Library 土瓜灣公共圖書館 To Kwa Wan Public Library
02.11 - 15.11.2021	荔枝角公共圖書館 Lai Chi Kok Public Library 香港仔公共圖書館 Aberdeen Public Library
17.11 - 30.11.2021	黃泥涌公共圖書館 Wong Nai Chung Public Library 屯門公共圖書館 Tuen Mun Public Library
02.12 - 16.12.2021	駱克道公共圖書館 Lockhart Road Public Library 柴灣公共圖書館 Chai Wan Public Library
18.12 - 31.12.2021	青衣公共圖書館 Tsing Yi Public Library 元朗公共圖書館 Yuen Long Public Library

有關活動詳情，請瀏覽：[www.heritage.gov.hk/tc/whatsnew/events\\_62.htm](http://www.heritage.gov.hk/tc/whatsnew/events_62.htm)  
For details of the event, please visit: [www.heritage.gov.hk/en/whatsnew/events\\_62.htm](http://www.heritage.gov.hk/en/whatsnew/events_62.htm)



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

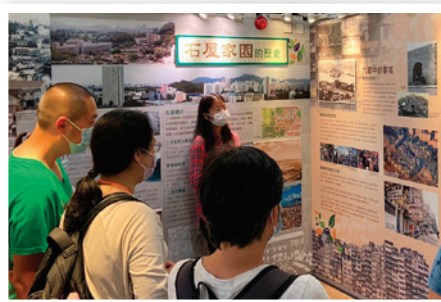


## 「2021古蹟周遊樂暨巡迴展覽」導賞團及巡迴展覽花絮： Snapshots of Guided Tours and Roving Exhibitions during the "Heritage Fiesta Cum Roving Exhibition 2021"



虎豹樂園導賞團帶領參加者參觀這座歷史悠久的大宅及其花園。現時該址已活化為一所薈萃音樂、保育、藝術及推動社區發展的文化交匯地。

The Haw Par Music guided tour leads visitors around the historical mansion and its garden, which have been revitalised into a centre for cross-cultural exchange through music, conservation and arts, with a social initiative.



石屋家園向導賞團參加者介紹石屋以及九龍城的歷史變遷。活化後的石屋現時設有一間以懷舊冰室為主題的餐廳。

The Stone Houses Family Garden guided tour provides an elaboration on the historical changes of the buildings and Kowloon City to tour participants. The revitalised Stone Houses feature a nostalgic themed café.



雷生春導賞員為參加者娓娓道來這一座舖居大宅如何活化為現時的中醫藥保健中心。現時地面樓層設有展覽和涼茶售賣處。

Docents at Lui Seng Chun brief tour participants about the revitalisation of this tong lau from residential and commercial use into a Chinese medicine and healthcare centre. The exhibition and herbal tea counter are located on the ground floor.



香港青年協會領袖學院導賞團參加者可以一睹前粉嶺裁判法院的原有建築特色。學院現時亦保留了昔日法院設施，包括前拘留室及二號法庭（現為演講室）等。

On the guided tour at The HKFYG Leadership Institute, participants can have a glimpse of the original architectural features of the Former Fanling Magistracy. Facilities at the former magistracy including a former detention cell and Court No. 2 (now used as lecture room) are also preserved.



荃灣荃新天地2  
Citywalk 2, Tsuen Wan



觀塘一新美術館  
Sun Museum, Kwun Tong

相片來源 Photo Source:  
香港浸會大學中醫藥學院 — 雷生春堂、石屋家園、香港青年協會領袖學院、虎豹樂園  
Hong Kong Baptist University School of Chinese Medicine – Lui Seng Chun, Stone Houses Family Garden, The HKFYG Leadership Institute, Haw Par Music



# 三幢歷史建築列為法定古蹟

## Three Historic Buildings Declared as Monuments

政府於7月16日刊憲，公布古物事務監督（即發展局局長）根據《古物及古蹟條例》將位於西營盤的般咸道官立小學、大埔的舊大埔警署和沙頭角的協天宮列為法定古蹟。

The Government gazetted a notice on 16 July announcing that the Antiquities Authority (i.e. the Secretary for Development) has declared Bonham Road Government Primary School in Sai Ying Pun, the Old Tai Po Police Station in Tai Po and Hip Tin Temple in Sha Tau Kok as monuments under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance.

### 般咸道官立小學 Bonham Road Government Primary School 西營盤般咸道9A號 No. 9A Bonham Road, Sai Ying Pun



主樓的中央旋轉樓梯及意大利批盪飾面  
The central spiral staircase with terrazzo finishes of the main building



主樓的木門、帶花紋玻璃或普通玻璃的鋼框窗戶及舊式小五金，均保持完好  
The timber doors, steel-framed windows with patterned or plain glass panes, and the old-styled ironmongery of the main building are all well maintained

般咸道官立小學校舍建於1940年至1941年，為羅富國師範學院的舊校舍。該學院於1939年成立，是香港首間全日制師範學院。日治期間，學院關閉，校舍被用作日本憲兵總部。

羅富國師範學院於1946年3月重開，並於1962年遷往沙宣道的新校舍。其後，般咸道舊校舍由香港中文大學聯合書院使用，直至該書院於1971年遷往沙田。般咸道校舍於1973年完成翻新工程後交還當時已易名的羅富國教育學院用作分校，直至學院於1997年10月併入香港教育學院並遷往大埔新校舍。般咸道校舍於2000年1月25日起成為般咸道官立小學校舍。主樓自1941年落成至今，一直用作教育用途，是少數僅存曾用作小學及專上學院的校舍。

校舍主樓由地面至天台高三層，以混凝土建造，另築有地庫。建築物呈E字形布局，中間部分狹長，兩端各有附翼。主樓是本港現代流線型風格建築的典型例子，特點是多用曲線及橫線，着重功能，極少裝飾。此外，位於主樓的防空洞見證了日本入侵的歷史，在本港現存的歷史建築中頗為罕見。大樓內的意大利批盪、木門、木/鋼框窗戶及其小五金、意大利批盪作飾面的水泥階磚、木地板及旋轉樓梯等，均為具歷史價值的建築構件和物料，且保持良好狀況。

The Bonham Road Government Primary School premises were originally built between 1940 and 1941 to house the Northcote Training College, the first full-time teacher training college in Hong Kong, established in 1939. During the Japanese occupation period, the college was closed and the site was used as the headquarters of the Japanese Military Police.

The Northcote Training College was reopened in March 1946 and moved to its new campus on Sassoon Road in 1962. The Bonham Road campus was then used by United College of the Chinese University of Hong Kong until the College moved to Sha Tin in 1971. Following the renovation completed in 1973, the Bonham Road campus was returned to the then renamed Northcote College of Education and served as a sub-campus until its amalgamation into the Hong Kong Institute of Education and relocation to its new campus in Tai Po in October 1997. The Bonham Road campus has been home to Bonham Road Government Primary School since 25 January 2000. The main building has been serving educational purposes since it was completed in 1941 and is a rare surviving example of school premises that have served both primary and tertiary institutions.

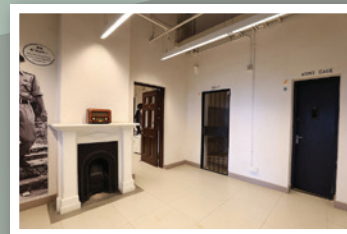
The campus' main building is a three-storey concrete structure from the ground to roof levels with a basement floor underneath. It has an E-shaped plan, comprising a long centre portion and a wing on each end. The main building is a prominent example of Streamline Moderne buildings in Hong Kong, characterised by curves and horizontal lines and being functional with minimal ornamentation. In addition, the air-raid shelters in the main building, which bore witness to the Japanese invasion, are quite rare in the existing historic buildings in Hong Kong. The terrazzo finishes, timber doors and timber/steel-framed windows together with their ironmongery, cement tiles with terrazzo finishes, timber floorboards and the spiral staircase in the building are examples of historic building fabrics and materials, and are retained in very good condition.

## 舊大埔警署 Old Tai Po Police Station

大埔運頭角里11號 No.11 Wan Tau Kok Lane, Tai Po



飯堂大樓  
Canteen Block



報案室連囚室及槍房  
Charge Room with cells and armoury

舊大埔警署於1899年落成，為新界首間警署及警察總部，亦是新界現存歷史最悠久的警署。舊大埔警署位於運頭角里的山頂，是英國於1899年4月16日首次在新界升起英國國旗的地方，見證了英國確立對新界的殖民管治。日治期間，警署空置，其門窗、木地板，以及其他可用的物品均被附近居民搶掠一空。佔領結束後，警署恢復運作至1987年。其後，該處被用作香港警務處新界北總區防止罪案組辦事處及水警北分區臨時辦事處。現時已透過活化歷史建築伙伴計劃活化為綠匯學苑，推動保育及永續生活。

舊大埔警署由三幢單層式「實用主義」建築物組成，即主樓、職員宿舍和飯堂大樓。三幢建築物由一片平坦寬廣的草坪連接。建築物內部簡約實用，切合警隊的運作需要。原有的建築構件，例如荷蘭式山牆、裝飾性窗拱和窗台、鑄鐵排水渠和雨水斗，以及壁爐等，均大致保存原貌。外部構件如入口附近的保安崗亭及八角形水井、主樓前院的旗桿和兩座炮台，以及草坪上的磚砌焚化爐，均保存良好。過去120年，雖然內部曾因運作需要而進行多次翻新、改建及加建，但大部分原有建築構件仍然可見。

The Old Tai Po Police Station was built in 1899 as the first police station and the Police Headquarters in the New Territories, and is the oldest surviving police station in the New Territories. It stood on the hilltop of Wan Tau Kok Lane where the British flag was first hoisted in the New Territories on 16 April 1899, and witnessed the establishment of British colonial rule in the New Territories. During the Japanese occupation period, the police station was left vacant, and its windows, doors, wooden floor and anything usable were looted by nearby residents. It resumed as police station after the occupation period until 1987. The site was then changed to house the Hong Kong Police Force New Territories North Regional Crime Prevention Office and was used as temporary accommodation and offices for the Marine Police North Division. It has been revitalised into the Green Hub through the Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme to promote conservation and sustainable living.

The Old Tai Po Police Station comprises three single-storey Utilitarian buildings, namely the Main Building, Staff Quarters Block and Canteen Block. The spacious and flat lawn draws the three buildings together. The interiors of the buildings are simple and functional, befitting police operational requirements. The original architectural features have generally retained much of their original authentic appearance, such as the Dutch gables, ornamental window arches and window sills, a cast iron drainpipe with hopper head and the fireplaces. The external features, such as the guard house and the octagonal well near the entrance, the flagpole and the two cannon rests at the front yard of Main Building, and the brick incinerator in the lawn, remain in very good condition. Most of the architectural features are still visible in the site despite internal refurbishment, alterations and additions made for operational requirements over the past 120 years.

## 協天宮 Hip Tin Temple

沙頭角山咀 Shan Tsui, Sha Tau Kok



沙頭角協天宮於1894年至1895年間重建，以取代原先的關帝廟。關帝在明朝加封為「協天護國忠義大帝」。協天宮對19世紀末沙頭角地區的經濟發展有重要的歷史價值，亦是現存少數與東和墟相關的主要廟宇。東和墟由村落聯盟「十約」經營，而「十約」由1830至1930年代支

Hip Tin Temple in Sha Tau Kok was rebuilt between 1894 and 1895 to replace an earlier temple dedicated for the deity Kwan Tai who was bestowed the title Hip Tin in the Ming dynasty. It is a temple of significant historical value to the economic development of the Sha Tau Kok area in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and is one of the few surviving main temples associated with the Tung Wo Market operated by the village alliance Shap Yeuk, which dominated the economy of the Sha Tau Kok area from the 1830s to the 1930s. The temple's rebuilding project was documented in details on the five stone plaques in the front hall, which also reflected the social network of the overseas Chinese community with the Sha Tau Kok area. Architecturally, the superbly crafted altar and fascia boards, the trefoil doorways of the front and rear halls, as well as the fine brick façade with granite door frame and plaster dragonfish corbels all remain intact.

The temple served as a place to deliver religious, communal and educational functions for the local community in the last century. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, it was used as the premises of a village school named Fuk Tak Study Hall to provide education for the children of Shan Tsui. It has



配沙頭角地區的經濟。協天宮前進內五塊石碑詳載廟宇重建的細節，並反映了海外華人社會與沙頭角地區的社會網絡。在建築方面，精巧的神龕及簷板、前進及後進的三葉形拱門，以及正立面的精緻青磚外牆、花崗石門框和鰲魚灰塑枕樑，均保持完好。

協天宮是上世紀沙頭角社區的宗教、公共事務及教育場所。在20世紀初，它曾用作福德私塾校舍，為山咀的兒童提供教育。它自1959年起再用作學校，以部分地方作當時新成立的山咀公立學校辦事處及課室。2015年，學校回復戰前原名，即福德學社小學。目前，廟宇已不再用作教學。山咀村民仍於每年農曆5月13日慶祝關帝誕。



正門上方石匾「協天宮」刻字，由光緒十六年（1890年）進士梁芝榮於1894年所書

The Chinese characters of "Hip Tin Temple" inscribed on the stone plaque above the entrance of the temple. The characters were written in 1894 by Liang Zhirong who obtained the degree of jinshi in the 16<sup>th</sup> year of the Guangxu reign (1890)



協天宮後進明間神龕的三層彩色花罩配有手工精細的鏤雕花卉、動物和吉祥物圖案

The altar in the middle bay of the rear hall of Hip Tin Temple with a three-layer surround in polychrome colour, which is intricately carved with floral and animal motifs, as well as auspicious objects

三項古蹟的詳細資料已上載發展局文物保育網頁 ([www.heritage.gov.hk](http://www.heritage.gov.hk)) 及古物古蹟辦事處網頁 ([www.amo.gov.hk](http://www.amo.gov.hk))。

Information on the three monuments is available at the heritage conservation website of the Development Bureau ([www.heritage.gov.hk](http://www.heritage.gov.hk)) and the website of Antiquities and Monuments Office ([www.amo.gov.hk](http://www.amo.gov.hk)).



## 穿「粵」時空「油」樂場

### Your Memories with the Timeless Theatre

位於油麻地紅磚屋的迷你互動展覽，讓公眾可透過動畫短片和小遊戲等形式，認識油麻地戲院的歷史，了解這幢歷史建築如何由街坊戲院活化成為推廣中國戲曲專用場地。

A mini interactive exhibition is now being held at the Red Brick Building located in Yau Ma Tei. Through short animations and mini games, the public can learn about the history of the Yau Ma Tei Theatre, as well as the revitalisation of this historic building from a neighbourhood theatre into a venue designated for promoting Chinese opera.

**活動日期：** 2021年6月24日至2022年5月（星期二至日，包括公眾假期）

**開放時間：** 下午1時至晚上7時

**地點：** 九龍窩打老道8號紅磚屋地下（近港鐵油麻地站B2出口）

**Event Period:** 24 June 2021 - May 2022  
(Tuesdays to Sundays, Public Holidays included)

**Opening Hours:** 1pm - 7pm

**Address:** G/F, Red Brick Building, 8 Waterloo Road, Kowloon  
(Close to Exit B2 of Yau Ma Tei MTR Station)



SCAN ME

活動詳情請瀏覽：[www.lcsd.gov.hk/tc/ymtt/services/memories.html](http://www.lcsd.gov.hk/tc/ymtt/services/memories.html) 或掃描二維碼。

For details of the event, please visit: [www.lcsd.gov.hk/en/ymtt/services/memories.html](http://www.lcsd.gov.hk/en/ymtt/services/memories.html) or scan the QR code.

### 油麻地戲院及紅磚屋

二級歷史建築油麻地戲院約建於1930年，是九龍區碩果僅存的戰前戲院，於1998年結業。一級歷史建築紅磚屋原為舊水務署抽水站工程師辦公室，建於1895年，是本港現存最古老的抽水站建築物。政府於2009年把兩幢歷史建築活化為專門推廣中國戲曲，及以粵劇為主的場地，於2012年正式啟用。

### Yau Ma Tei Theatre and Red Brick Building

As a Grade 2 historic building built around 1930 and closed in 1998, the Yau Ma Tei Theatre is the only surviving pre-war theatre in Kowloon. The Red Brick Building, a Grade 1 historic building built in 1895, served as the engineer's office of the former pumping station of the Water Supplies Department. It is the oldest surviving water pumping station building in the territory. In 2009, the Government revitalised the two historic buildings as designated venues for promoting Chinese opera activities, in particular Cantonese opera, which were officially opened in 2012.



# 香港青年協會領袖學院出版 《浪行漫遊：北區感官旅程札記》新書 多元感官探索北區歷史文化

## The HKFYG Leadership Institute Published a New Book Titled “Wandering in the North District” to Explore the History and Culture of the District with Multi-sensory Experience

在發展局文物保育專員辦事處的資助下，香港青年協會領袖學院（前粉嶺裁判法院）在今年7月推出《浪行漫遊：北區感官旅程札記》新書，帶領讀者以視覺欣賞北區風光及舊建築、以觸覺領略名勝特色、以嗅覺呼吸自然清新、以聽覺體會北區熱鬧，並以味覺享受特色美食，藉此重新認識北區的歷史文化和社區發展，推動公眾參與文化保育。新書現可於學院及網上books.hkfyg.org.hk購買。

With the financial subsidy offered by the Commissioner for Heritage's Office of the Development Bureau, The HKFYG Leadership Institute (Former Fanling Magistracy) published a new book titled “Wandering in the North District” in July this year. The book enables readers to gain a better understanding of the historical, cultural and community development of the North District from a new perspective, and to foster public participation in cultural conservation. It encourages readers to appreciate the district's picturesque scenery and old buildings with the sense of sight, explore its unique attractions with the sense of touch, enjoy fresh air with the sense of smell, experience its bustling vibe with the sense of hearing and savour local delicacies with the sense of taste. This new book is now available for purchase at the Institute and books.hkfyg.org.hk.

為配合新書出版，學院更於8月至9月期間推出一系列感官體驗活動，包括：

A series of activities with multi-sensory experiential elements has also been launched from August to September in conjunction with the book release. The activities include:



**浪行尋味**（視覺、嗅覺和味覺體驗）：了解前粉嶺裁判法院的保育工作、到聯和墟細看舊建築，並透過嗅覺和味覺感受社區人情味

**Exploring the North District with Senses** (Sight, Smell and Taste): Participants can learn about the revitalisation work of the Former Fanling Magistracy, visit historic buildings in Luen Wo Hui and experience the district's rich neighbourhood ties through their sense of smell and taste



**聲境粉嶺**（聽覺體驗）：以繪畫、文字或符號方式作聆聽記錄，創作出獨一無二的藝術作品

**Listening to Fanling** (Hearing): Participants can create unique art pieces based on their listening experience in the form of drawings, texts and symbols



**城市紋理杯墊**（觸覺體驗）：探索粉嶺的社區紋理，並製作獨特的石膏杯墊

**Creating Your Own Community Landscape Coaster** (Touch): Participants can make their own plaster coasters, taking reference to Fanling's distinctive community landscape

相片來源：香港青年協會領袖學院 Photo Source: The HKFYG Leadership Institute

### 香港青年協會領袖學院

前粉嶺裁判法院建於1960年，是新界首座裁判法院，於1961年正式啟用。為應付市民對法庭服務日益增加的需求，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。由於欠缺必要的輔助設施，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。在活化歷史建築伙伴計劃下，法院於2018年活化為香港首所領袖發展學院，結合文物保育並增設營舍，為香港青年提供專業及前瞻性的領袖培訓服務。

有關香港青年協會領袖學院更多資訊，可瀏覽：  
leadershipinstitute.hk

### The HKFYG Leadership Institute

Constructed and opened in 1960 and 1961 respectively, the Former Fanling Magistracy was the first magistracy in the New Territories. To cope with the increasing demand for court services, 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. Due to the lack of essential support facilities, the magistracy was closed after the completion of the new Fanling Law Courts Building in 2002. Under the Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme, it was revitalised into the first leadership institute in Hong Kong in 2018, integrating heritage conservation and with a new lodge, to nurture the Hong Kong youth with professional and pioneering leadership training.

For more information about The HKFYG Leadership Institute, please visit:  
leadershipinstitute.hk

歡迎意見  
WE WELCOME  
YOUR COMMENTS

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