



From:



To: Our friends

Date: Issue No.22 January 2012

本港首度舉辦文物保育 國際研討會

2011年12月12至13日，400多名學者、專業人士及政府官員匯聚香江，參與香港特別行政區政府舉辦的文物保育國際研討會，主題為「保育與發展一是一敵是友」。這是2007年施政報告公布新文物保育政策以來，本港首次舉辦有關的國際研討會。

研討會由發展局文物保育專員辦事處與古物古蹟辦事處合辦，為期兩天，讓持份者藉此機會討論本地及海外的保育及發展議題。

行政長官曾蔭權在開幕禮致辭時說：「發展和保育不一定對立，可以是一體兩面。我們可以在發展和文物保育之間求取平衡，也應該這樣做。要維持兩者平衡，有賴各有關方面齊心協力，互信互諒。」

Hong Kong hosted its first International Conference on Heritage Conservation

More than 400 academics, professionals and government officials met in Hong Kong on 12 and 13 December, 2011 at the first international conference on heritage conservation, "Conservation and Development - Partners or Rivals?", hosted by the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region since the new heritage conservation policy was announced in the 2007 Policy Address.

Jointly organised by the Commissioner for Heritage's Office of the Development Bureau and the Antiquities and Monuments Office, the two-day-conference provided opportunities for stakeholders to discuss conservation and development within both local and international contexts.

"Development and conservation do not have to be opposing forces. They can be two sides of the same coin. We can, and should, strike a balance between development and heritage conservation. To maintain a good balance between the two requires the concerted efforts of all parties concerned, as well as mutual trust and understanding," said Mr Donald Tsang, the Chief Executive at his keynote speech of the conference.



香港特別行政區行政長官曾蔭權先生於國際研討會上致辭。
Mr. Donald Tsang, Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, gives the keynote speech at the international conference.



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



發展局局長林鄭月娥陪同國家文物局局長單霽翔先生出席文物研討會的歡迎酒會。

The Secretary for Development, Mrs. Carrie Lam, accompanies Mr. Shan Jixiang, Director of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, the People's Republic of China at the welcome reception of the conference.

此外，還有不少有份量的講者出席研討會，包括國家文物局局長單霽翔、國際古蹟遺址理事會主席 John Hurd、法國國際古蹟遺址理事會主席 Pierre-Antoine Gatiér 和紐約市地標保護委員會主席 Robert Tierney。研討會兩個全體會議和五個同步分組討論會均座無虛席。

發展局局長林鄭月娥女士在總結會議致辭時表示，香港未來文物保育工作的挑戰主要有三方面，即須取得私人業主的支持、研究設立以人為本的文物保育基金的可行性，以及需要有更多訓練有素的專業人才。

為配合上述國際研討會，發展局在12月份同時舉辦「古蹟周遊樂」，讓公眾免費參觀16幢歷史建築，進一步認識香港的文物古蹟，觀賞人數約35,000人。

Other esteemed keynote speakers of the international conference included Mr Shan Jixiang, Director of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, Mr John Hurd, President of the Advisory Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), Mr Pierre-Antoine Gatiér, President of ICOMOS France and Mr Robert Tierney, Chairman of the Landmarks Preservation Commission, New York. The conference's two plenary sessions and five break-out sessions on various heritage conservation topics were all fully subscribed.

On concluding for the international conference, Mrs Carrie Lam, the Secretary for Development, remarked that future challenges for heritage conservation in Hong Kong is three-fold, namely the support from private owners, the feasibility of establishing a more people-based heritage trust and the need for more well-trained professionals.

To tie in with the international conference, the Heritage Fiesta was also held concurrently throughout the month of December 2011 to allow the public to discover more about Hong Kong's built heritage. Sixteen historic buildings were opened for the public to visit free of charge, which attracted about 35,000 visitors.





學校歷史建築列為法定古蹟

2011年12月，聖士提反書院的書院大樓和英皇書院被列為法定古蹟，成為香港現時第100及第101幢法定古蹟。

聖士提反書院由聖公會班為蘭會吏長，以及何啟爵士、曹善允博士等多位華人賢達所創立，最初於1903年在西邊街建校，其後於1924年遷往般咸道。現時的赤柱校園於1928年施工，書院大樓是最先落成的建築物，於1930年3月啟用。

書院大樓是赤柱拘留營僅餘的少數遺蹟之一。1941年聖誕日，日軍攻入書院大樓並發動「聖士提反書院大屠殺」，在1941至1945年日佔時期，聖士提反書院連同鄰近的赤柱監獄守衛宿舍被用作赤柱拘留營。

書院大樓是現存最古老的校舍，現在仍作學校宿舍之用。該大樓呈H形，包括東、西兩翼，並由中座連接，具晚期過渡時期的工藝美術運動風格特色，包括粗灰批盪、寬闊懸挑的屋簷、拱形門窗和迴廊等，同時亦受現代主義風格影響。

英皇書院前稱西營盤學校，是本港現存6幢戰前官立學校校舍之一。政府於1879年在第三街興辦該校，其後於1891年遷往薄扶林道。現時的般咸道校舍始建於1923年，於1926年竣工。日佔期間，日軍將校舍用作飼養軍用騾馬的馬廐，經修復後於1950年重開。

1926年的香港政府行政報告形容英皇書院為「最優良及最新式的校舍之一」。這座以新古典主義風格建成的紅磚校舍，設有東翼、南翼和北翼，在般咸道和西邊街交界正門入口建有弧形柱廊。新古典主義風格的建築特色舉目可見，包括拱形柱廊、飾有石柱的外廊、粗琢隅石、模製檐楣、圍繞窗戶的古典風格石砌緣飾等。

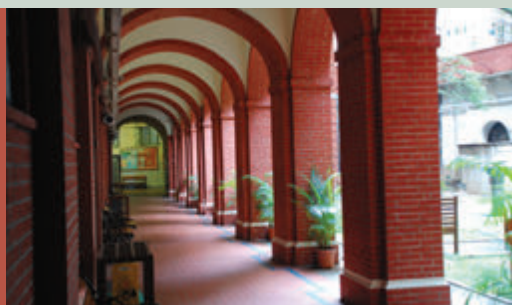
早前，這兩幢法定古蹟為市民安排免費導賞團和開放日，以配合發展局在2011年12月舉辦的古蹟周遊樂活動，共吸引超過5,000人參觀。

有關聖士提反書院文物徑的詳情請瀏覽該校網頁：

<http://www.ssc.edu.hk/ssctrail/eng/index.html>。

有關英皇書院的記念牌匾揭幕典禮照片請瀏覽：

<http://www.kings.edu.hk/pages/gallery/monument/ceremony/album/index.html>。





Historic School Buildings Declared as Monuments

December 2011 saw the declaration of two historic school buildings as monuments, namely the School House of St. Stephen's College and King's College, marking the 100th and 101st addition to the current list of declared monuments of Hong Kong.

Established by Rev. Bishop Banister of the Anglican Church and a number of prominent Chinese such as Sir Ho Kai and Dr Tso Seen-wan, St. Stephen's College was first opened on Western Street in 1903 and then moved to Bonham Road in 1924. Construction of the present Stanley campus started in 1928 and the School House, the first building completed under the project, was opened in March 1930.

The School House is one of the very few remaining sites of the Stanley Internment Camp. On Christmas Day in 1941, the Japanese broke into the School House and initiated the "St. Stephen's College Massacre". St. Stephen's College was used as the Stanley Internment Camp during the Japanese Occupation (1941 – 1945) together with the nearby Stanley Prison Warders' Quarters.

The School House as the oldest surviving school building is still being used as a boarding facility in the College. It is a H-shaped building consisting of an east wing and a west wing connected by a central block. It is of late transitional Arts and Crafts style bearing Modernist influence. Typical features of the Arts and Crafts style include rough-cast rendering, wide overhanging eaves, arched windows and doorways as well as arcaded verandahs that can be observed from the School House.

King's College, formerly known as Saiyingpun School, is one of the six surviving pre-war government school buildings in Hong Kong. It was first established at Third Street in 1879 and later moved to Pokfulam Road in 1891. Construction of the present campus on Bonham Road commenced in 1923 and was completed in 1926. The school was used as a military mule and horse stable for the Japanese Army during the Japanese Occupation and was re-opened in 1950 after its refurbishment.

Described by the Hongkong Administrative Report of 1926 as "one of the finest and most modern of school buildings", the red-bricked King's College is built in the Neo-classical style with an east wing, a south wing, a north wing and a colonnaded curved entrance porch at the junction of Bonham Road and Western Street. Notable Neo-classical style features include arched colonnades, colonnaded verandahs, rusticated quoins, moulded cornices and classical stone surrounds.

Free guided tours and open days were arranged for the public to both monuments as part of the Heritage Fiesta organised by the Development Bureau in December 2011. Over 5,000 visitors were attracted to the two sites.

Details of the St. Stephen's College Heritage Trail are available in its website at <http://www.ssc.edu.hk/ssctrail/eng/index.html>.

The Monument Plaque Unveiling Ceremony of King's College can be viewed from: <http://www.kings.edu.hk/pages/gallery/monument/ceremony/album/index.html>



國際研討會附屬活動「竹跡·築跡」展覽揭幕

為配合國際研討會的舉行，文物保育專員辦事處及古物古蹟辦事處攜手合作，在2011年12月9日至2012年2月7日舉辦「竹跡·築跡」展覽。

為期差不多兩個月的展覽由香港中文大學建築學院的專家小組支持舉辦，利用竹棚及相關展品，在現代化的香港展現這種傳統的、活生生的文化遺產。類似主題的展覽亦曾於柏林、上海及威尼斯展出。

是次展覽的設計概念來自香港中文大學建築學院的鄭炳鴻教授，他解釋說：「我希望邀請展覽的參觀者對話，在竹棚的氛圍裡，以嶄新的角度重新認識它。」

展覽的顧問李燦輝教授亦補充說：「竹棚是香港獨有的建築寶藏，是在沒有建築師的情況下，由本地社群、樂師和工匠協作而建成，透過傳統和現代的結合，說明了香港豐厚的文化底蘊。」

「竹跡·築跡」涵蓋多個主題，包括「社·織」、「戲·間」、「地·宜」和「構·造」，亦展出鄭文雅女士以當代手法演繹的攝影作品及一些以竹篾製作的模型，令參觀者目不暇給。

國際研討會的部分講者亦參觀這個展覽。展覽現正於香港文物探知館舉行，至2012年2月7日為止，而截至2011年12月底，已有超過4,000人到場參觀。

有關是次展覽的詳情，請瀏覽：

http://www.heritageconference2011.hk/en/side_programme.html。

Bamboo Theatre Exhibition unveiled as another side programme of the International Conference

The Commissioner for Heritage's Office and the Antiquities and Monuments Office have jointly organized the Bamboo Theatre Exhibition as another side programme of the International Conference for the period of 9 December 2011 to 7 February 2012.

With the support of the expert team from the School of Architecture of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, the close to two-month-exhibition reveals our living heritage and an ephemeral tradition through the bamboo structures in the modern Hong Kong. Other exhibits of the similar theme have been showcased in Berlin, Shanghai and Venice.

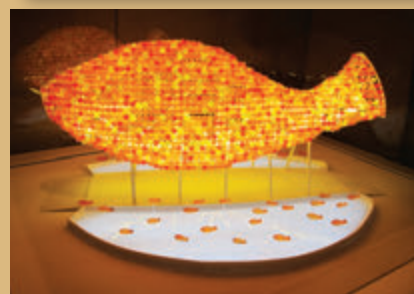
The man behind the design concept of this exhibition is Professor Wallace Chang of School of Architecture of the Chinese University of Hong Kong who explains, "I would like to invite the visitors to a dialogue through attending the exhibition. The atmospheric setting of the bamboo theatre will bring the participants to encounter bamboo theatre from a new perspective."

Professor Tunney Lee as the advisor of this exhibition also adds, "The bamboo theatre is a unique Hong Kong architectural treasure. It is created without architects by the collaboration of local communities, musicians and craftsmen. It exemplifies the complexity and richness of Hong Kong culture through its melding of the traditional with the modern."

The exhibition covers various themes on Community & Logistics, Opera & Space, Site and Adaptation, Structure & Skills, with a further touch-up of a few contemporary interpretation in a photo collection as contributed by Ms. Olivia Cheng Man Ngar and a few distinguished models made by Bamboo structures.

Some of the speakers of the International Conference have also visited the exhibition. So far the exhibition has attracted more than 4,000 visitors as of the end of December 2011 and is still showing at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre until 7 February 2012.

For details of the exhibition, please visit: http://www.heritageconference2011.hk/en/side_programme.html



以竹棚為主題的各式模型及展品。
Various models in bamboo setting are being displayed.

第三期活化計劃申請快將截止

第三期活化歷史建築伙伴計劃(活化計劃)正接受非牟利機構遞交活化建議書，被納入這期活化計劃的歷史建築包括景賢里、虎豹別墅、必列啫士街街市及前粉嶺裁判法院。

第一及第二期活化計劃已共選出九個項目，上述四幢歷史建築為活化計劃的最新成員。活化計劃的申請表及相關資料，包括載有這些建築物歷史背景及保育指引的資料冊，可於添馬添美道2號政府總部西翼19樓活化計劃秘書處索取，或於網頁<http://www.heritage.gov.hk>瀏覽或下載。

申請截止日期為2012年2月6日正午。

Final call for proposals for Batch III of Revitalisation Scheme

King Yin Lei, Haw Par Mansion, Bridges Street Market and the Former Fanling Magistracy are awaiting revitalisation proposals from non-profit-making organisations under Batch III of the Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme (Revitalisation Scheme).

The four historic buildings are the latest addition to the nine projects already selected under Batch I and II of the Revitalisation Scheme. The application form and relevant materials of Batch III of the Revitalisation Scheme, including resource kits containing the historical background of the buildings and conservation guidelines can be obtained from the Scheme Secretariat at 19/F West Wing, Central Government Offices, 2 Tim Mei Avenue, Tamar or at <http://www.heritage.gov.hk/>.

The deadline for submission of applications is noon on February 6, 2012.

歡迎意見

We welcome
your comments

發展局文物保育專員辦事處 Commissioner for Heritage's Office, Development Bureau
香港添馬添美道2號政府總部西翼19樓
19/F, West Wing, Central Government Offices, 2 Tim Mei Avenue, Tamar, Hong Kong

電郵 Email: wbenq@devb.gov.hk • 傳真 Fax: 2189 7264
我們的網址 Our Homepage: www.heritage.gov.hk

欲收到網上版的人士，請電郵至 wbenq@devb.gov.hk
To subscribe to the online version of 活化@Heritage, please email to wbenq@devb.gov.hk

祝各讀者龍年身體健康，家庭和睦。

Wish our readers a good health and harmonious family in the Year of the Dragon.

