

From:

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

To: Our friends

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前北九龍裁判法院納入第六期活化歷史建築伙伴計劃 Former North Kowloon Magistracy Included in Batch VI of Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme

發展局文物保育專員辦事處早前推出的第六期活化歷史建築伙伴計劃（活化計劃），現新增一幢歷史建築（前北九龍裁判法院）納入計劃中，並邀請非牟利機構遞交活化建議，以期為該歷史建築找到新用途。

前北九龍裁判法院位於九龍深水埗大埔道292號，原是第一期活化計劃下的項目，由薩凡納藝術設計學院基金（香港）有限公司活化為薩凡納藝術設計（香港）大學，提供有關藝術及設計的非本地高等教育課程。該學院於2010年9月開始營運至今年6月1日；政府已於8月1日有關租約完結後，按租約條款接管該幢歷史建築。

上述活化項目的申請指引、表格、載有建築物歷史背景及保育指引的資料冊，以及其他相關資料，可於發展局文物保育專員辦事處（九龍尖東麼地道68號帝國中心7樓701B室）索取，或於網頁 heritage.gov.hk 下載。截止申請日期為12月21日中午12時。

另外，局方於9月15日及16日安排開放這幢歷史建築，並設有導賞團及簡介會，讓有意申請者參觀及了解申請手續和評審準則。

如有查詢，可電郵至 rhb_enquiry@devb.gov.hk 或致電2906 1560與活化計劃秘書處聯絡。



Launched earlier by the Commissioner for Heritage's Office (CHO) of the Development Bureau, the Batch VI of the Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme (Revitalisation Scheme) now includes one more historic building (the Former North Kowloon Magistracy) into the Scheme. Revitalisation proposals from non-profit-making organisations are invited with a view to identifying a new use for the building.

The Former North Kowloon Magistracy, located at No. 292, Tai Po Road, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon, was one of the projects under Batch I of the Revitalisation Scheme. It was revitalised into the Savannah College of Art and Design (SCAD) (Hong Kong) by the SCAD Foundation (Hong Kong) Limited, which commenced operation in September 2010 for the provision of non-local higher education courses in art and design. The college discontinued operation starting from 1 June, 2020, and the Government took over the historic building after the expiry of the tenancy on 1 August in accordance with the terms and conditions of the tenancy agreement.

The application guide and form, the resource kit containing the historical background of the building and conservation guidelines, and other related information of the above revitalisation project can be obtained from the CHO at Unit 701B, 7/F, Empire Centre, 68 Mody Road, Tsim Sha Tsui East, Kowloon, or downloaded from its website at heritage.gov.hk. The deadline for submission of applications is noon on 21 December.

Separately, open days of the historic building with guided tours and briefings have been arranged on 15 and 16 September for interested applicants to learn more about the application procedures and assessment criteria.

Enquiries can be made to the Revitalisation Scheme secretariat by email at rhb_enquiry@devb.gov.hk or by phone on 2906 1560.



前北九龍裁判法院申請簡介會
Briefing session at Former North Kowloon Magistracy



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

第六期活化計劃其餘四個項目申請最新匯報

Latest Updates on Applications for the Other Four Projects under Batch VI of the Revitalisation Scheme

大應2019冠狀病毒病疫情的最新發展，第六期活化計劃其餘四個項目（即大潭篤原水抽水站員工宿舍群、荃灣汀九白樓、灣仔景賢里和荃灣馬灣芳園書室）的申請截止日期，由8月3日中午12時，再延長1個月至9月3日中午12時。政府共收到42份申請。

所有申請將交由保育歷史建築諮詢委員會評審。委員會的成員來自不同範疇及專業界別，包括建築、歷史研究、社會企業、工程、測量、城市規劃、財經、商界、私營保育歷史建築和社區藝術文化。通過第一輪評審的申請機構將獲個別通知出席遴選會面，向委員會介紹建議書內容。遴選會面後，機構或須提交進一步資料，包括更詳盡的技術建議書、開支預算及其詳細分項數字，以及顯示申請機構財政能力的財務報表等。委員會完成評審後，機構將獲通知遴選結果。

有關第六期活化計劃的詳情，請瀏覽：

www.heritage.gov.hk/tc/rhbt/batch6_scheme.htm



In view of the latest developments of the COVID-19, the application deadline for the other four projects under Batch VI of the Revitalisation Scheme (i.e. Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station Staff Quarters Compound; Homi Villa in Ting Kau, Tsuen Wan; King Yin Lei in Wan Chai; and Fong Yuen Study Hall in Ma Wan, Tsuen Wan) has been further extended for one month, from noon on 3 August to noon on 3 September. A total of 42 applications were received by the closing date.

All applications will be assessed by the Advisory Committee on Built Heritage Conservation (ACBHC) which comprises members from different fields and professions including architecture, historical research, social enterprise, engineering, surveying, town planning, finance, business, private practitioners of built heritage conservation as well as art and cultural sector in the community. Applicants who have passed the first-round assessment will be invited to attend an interview to present their proposals to the ACBHC. After the interview, they may be required to submit further information, including detailed technical proposals, cost estimates with detailed breakdown, financial statements to demonstrate the applicant's financial capability, etc. Applicants will be notified of the assessment outcome after the completion of assessment by the ACBHC.

For further information about Batch VI of the Revitalisation Scheme, please visit: www.heritage.gov.hk/en/rhbt/batch6_scheme.htm

香港建築文物保護師學會公布2019年度香港建築文物保育大獎得獎項目

HKICON Announced Winners of HKICON Conservation Awards 2019

香港建築文物保護師學會公布2019年度香港建築文物保育大獎獲獎得主，以嘉許於建築文物保育及詮釋方面有傑出成就的本地項目。今年評審小組成員包括本地及海外保育專家，共表揚三個項目。

The Hong Kong Institute of Architectural Conservationists (HKICON) announced winners of its HKICON Conservation Awards 2019, recognising projects in Hong Kong that have demonstrated excellence in built heritage conservation and interpretation. The jury panel, comprising of local and overseas conservation experts, selected three winners for this year's awards.



相片來源
Photo Source: Purcell Asia Pacific Limited

文物活化獎 Winner in the Revitalisation Category



項目 Project

大館 — 古蹟及藝術館

Tai Kwun – Centre for Heritage and Arts

評審小組表示，項目嚴謹遵從保育的最佳守則，盡力實踐最低限度干預和可還原的保育理念，為活化保育作出成功示範。項目的卓越成績廣受認可，為香港未來文物保育的重要楷模。

The jury cited that the project is an exemplar for adherence to standards of best practice as it ensures minimal intervention and reversibility. Recognised regionally for its excellence, the project is a triumphant model for Hong Kong's promising future in conservation.

2019年度香港建築文物保護師學會文物保育大獎 得獎項目

Winners of HKICON Conservation Awards 2019



相片來源: 建築署
Photo Source: Architectural Services Department

文物詮釋獎 Winners in the Interpretation Category



項目Project

牛棚藝術公園 Cattle Depot Art Park

評審小組指出，項目採用創意的詮釋和展示，令其新用途更加充實豐富；並利用當代藝術帶出昔日牛棚的歷史功能，為其注入新活力。項目在不同的展覽廊添置可還原的設施，以增添獲保留歷史原素的可見性，並同時向公眾展示了當中的文物意義和重要性。

The jury said the new use is enriched by innovative interpretation measures which rejuvenate the place by using contemporary art to reference its historical function. Reversible interventions of various viewing portals not only enhance the visibility of the preserved historical elements, but also indicate their heritage significance for public appreciation.



相片來源: 本原事務所
Photo Source: Substance Lab Limited

文物詮釋獎 Winners in the Interpretation Category



項目Project

香港賽馬會文物庭院及展示中心 香港賽馬會芝加哥大學教育綜合大樓，芝加哥大學袁天凡、慧敏校園 The Hong Kong Jockey Club Heritage Courtyard and Interpretation Centre Hong Kong Jockey Club University of Chicago Academic Complex, The University of Chicago, Francis and Rose Yuen Campus

評審小組認為項目的詮釋設施，展示了校址原來歷史建築及相關軍事構築物層層積澱的豐富歷史。展示中心的設計呼應了二次大戰前建築物的實用主義風格，同時細膩地解說了原有建築的文化、政治及社會歷史。

The jury cited that the site's interpretation reveals the rich multi-layered history of its heritage buildings and related military structures. The Interpretation Centre echoes the utilitarian design of the pre-World War II structures, while sensitively illustrating their cultural, political and social history.

2020年度香港建築文物保育大獎現接受申請，申請截止日期為2020年11月30日。於2018年8月31日至2020年8月30日期間完成的保育項目均合資格參與此獎項。有關詳情可瀏覽：www.hkicon.org/hkiconaward

The HKICON Conservation Awards 2020 is now open for submission, with the deadline on 30 November 2020. Conservation projects completed during the period from 31 August 2018 to 30 August 2020 are eligible for entry. For more information, please visit: www.hkicon.org/hkiconaward

10位應屆本地畢業生於大澳文物酒店接受培訓

10 Local Fresh Graduates Receive Training at Tai O Heritage Hotel

大澳文物酒店的營運機構——香港歷史文物保育建設有限公司，推出酒店業青年領袖計劃，推動可持續旅遊發展及培育未來領袖。計劃於2020年7月15日展開，為期6個月；10位對行業充滿熱誠的本地大專院校畢業生獲聘到大澳文物酒店，接受有關可持續旅遊、酒店業及文化保育的培訓。

計劃的參加者將接受跨部門在職培訓，在大澳文物酒店學習實用技能及知識。他們將協助籌備一系列與社區相關的項目，包括導賞團、節慶活動等，向本港及海外訪客展示酒店的歷史價值及建築風貌。在完成6個月培訓前，青年領袖將彙報他們就推廣大澳成為可持續旅遊點的意念及提案。

香港歷史文物保育建設有限公司董事黃永光先生表示：「青年領袖計劃提供有意義的平台，為有志投身酒店業及文化保育的青年朋友裝備專業及實用技能，亦有助本地年青人領略香港箇中獨特歷史及文化，與社區建立聯繫，服務社會。」

於大澳成長的馮凱晴是其中一位參加計劃的青年領袖。她說：「作為大澳原居民，漁村的獨特風貌及歷史一直令我著迷。生於斯，長於斯，我希望與大眾分享這個地方的魅力。」另一位青年領袖麥俊謙期望能更深入認識大澳及其歷史價值。他表示：「在這逆境時候，我十分珍惜此機會，除讓我可以學習酒店管理的知識與實踐之外，更有機會推廣可持續旅遊，向更多人展示香港獨特魅力，支持大澳社區發展。」

屬二級歷史建築的大澳文物酒店前身為1902年落成的大澳警署，警署於2002年正式關閉。在活化歷史建築伙伴計劃下，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。

有關大澳文物酒店更多資訊，請瀏覽：

www.taioheritagehotel.com



The Hong Kong Heritage Conservation Foundation, which operates the Tai O Heritage Hotel, furthers its efforts in supporting sustainable tourism and nurturing future leaders with the launch of the Hospitality Young Leaders Programme. Commenced on 15 July 2020 and spanning six months, 10 passionate graduates of universities and institutes in Hong Kong are hired to receive training in sustainable tourism, hospitality, heritage and cultural conservation at Tai O Heritage Hotel.

The participants of the programme will be able to equip themselves with practical skills and knowledge through cross-departmental, on-the-job training at the hotel. They will also support an array of community outreach and engagement activities, including docent tours and festivities to present the hotel's historical and architectural significance to local and overseas visitors. The six-month programme will conclude with a presentation by the young leaders to share their thoughts on promoting Tai O as a sustainable tourism destination.

Mr. Daryl Ng, the Director of the Hong Kong Heritage Conservation Foundation, said, "This comprehensive programme provides a meaningful platform for aspiring young leaders to learn practical, professional skills about hospitality and conservation. It also helps the Hong Kong youth to understand our unique Hong Kong history and culture, connect to the community and contribute to our society."

Cheryl Fung, a participant who grew up in Tai O, commented, "As a local resident, I always enjoy the enchanting fishing village and its unique history. I want to share the beauty of the place where I was born and raised with more people." Another participant, Ronald Mak, said he looks forward to gaining a better understanding of Tai O and its historical significance. He added, "I treasure the opportunity in this challenging time. In addition to acquiring practical knowledge in hotel management, I can learn how to promote sustainable tourism and the beauty of Hong Kong to a wider audience. I look forward to supporting the local community."

As a Grade 2 historic building, the Tai O Heritage Hotel was formerly the Old Tai O Police Station which was built in 1902. The police station was officially closed down in 2002. Under the Revitalising Historic Buildings through Partnership Scheme, in 2012 the police station was revitalised into a nine-suite boutique hotel with a Heritage Interpretation Centre open to the public for free visits. The Hotel won the Award of Merit at UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation in 2013.

For more details of the Tai O Heritage Hotel, please visit:

www.taioheritagehotel.com



相片來源：香港歷史文物保育建設有限公司

Photo Source: The Hong Kong Heritage Conservation Foundation

東華三院的歷史建築保育

Conserving the Historic Buildings of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals

今年是東華三院成立150周年，亦是東華三院文物館成立50周年暨列為法定古蹟10周年。東華三院在文物保育工作方面一直不遺餘力，除保留珍貴的檔案及文物外，也管理共11座法定古蹟及已評級歷史建築。每座歷史建築各具特色，功能涵蓋醫療、教育、民間宗教、殮葬及災禍紀念等範疇。

This year marks not only the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals (TWGHs), but also the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Tung Wah Museum and the 10th anniversary of it being declared a monument. The TWGHs has been committed to heritage conservation works over the years. In addition to preserving valuable archives and relics, the TWGHs also manages 11 declared monuments and graded historic buildings. Each of them has unique features with different functions covering healthcare, education, folk beliefs, funeral services and disaster memorials, among others.

以下介紹由東華三院管理的11座歷史建築 Here introduces the 11 historic buildings managed by the TWGHs:



法定古蹟 Declared Monument

東華三院文物館 Tung Wah Museum 位於窩打老道的東華三院文物館原是1911年落成的廣華醫院大堂。1970年東華三院百周年紀念，正式闢為「東華三院文物館」，開始收藏和整理與東華三院有關的文物及檔案。2016年，廣華醫院再次進行大型重建工程，並將繼續保留這座過百年歷史的舊醫院大堂，見證第三代廣華醫院的誕生。Located on Waterloo Road, the Tung Wah Museum was originally the main building of the Kwong Wah Hospital opened in 1911. In 1970, the TWGHs celebrated the centenary of its founding and converted the main building into the Tung Wah Museum, with the aim of preserving and organising its relics and archives. In 2016, another large-scale redevelopment project was commenced at the Kwong Wah Hospital. This century-old building has been preserved to witness the establishment of the third generation of the Kwong Wah Hospital.

上環文武廟 Man Mo Temple, Sheung Wan 位於上環荷李活道，由文武廟、列聖宮和公所三幢建築物組成，建於1847至1862年間。廟內大殿供奉文昌（文帝）及關帝（武帝），列聖宮供奉諸神列聖，公所當年為華人議事及排難解紛的場所。自1957年起，東華三院每年於此處舉行秋祭典禮。Located on Hollywood Road, Sheung Wan, the compound was built between 1847 and 1862 and comprises three blocks, namely the Man Mo Temple, the Lit Shing Kung and the Kung Sor. The main hall of the Man Mo Temple was built for the worship of Man Cheong (God of Literature) and Mo Tai (God of Martial Arts). The Lit Shing Kung was built for the worship of all heavenly gods, while the Kung Sor was constructed as a meeting place for the discussion of matters relating to the local Chinese community. Since 1957, the TWGHs has organised the annual Autumn Sacrificial Rites at the temple.



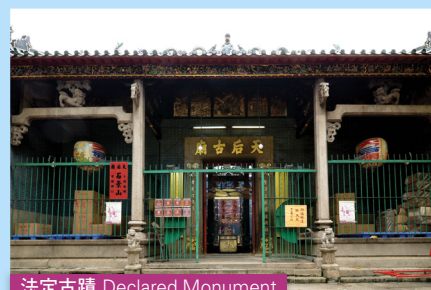
法定古蹟 Declared Monument



法定古蹟 Declared Monument

馬場先難友紀念碑 Race Course Fire Memorial 1918年2月26日，跑馬地馬場舉行一年一度的新春打吡大賽，未料由竹棚搭建的看台不勝負荷塌下，引起大火，導致逾600名中外人士葬身火海。災後東華醫院協助處理罹難者遺骸。及後政府撥出掃桿埔上咖啡園地段作為罹難者的永久墓園。馬場先難友紀念碑於1922年動工興建，是本港首座及唯一一座以公眾募捐形式，為災禍罹難者而建的公墓。The annual Lunar New Year Derby Day races at the Happy Valley Racecourse was held on 26 February 1918. Due to overloading, the bamboo-built stands collapsed and caused a disastrous fire that eventually claimed the lives of more than 600 people of various nationalities and backgrounds. After the calamity, the Tung Wah Hospital assisted in the collection of the bodies of the deceased. The government then allocated an area known as Coffee Garden in So Kon Po for use as the permanent cemetery for the victims. The Race Course Fire Memorial commenced construction in 1922, and is the first and only communal grave in Hong Kong constructed using donations solicited from the public and for the victims of a disaster.

油麻地天后古廟 Tin Hau Temple, Yau Ma Tei 九龍區最大的天后廟，約建於1865年，原位於北海街和廟街交界附近，約1876年遷建現址。古廟包含五座建築物，天后廟居中，左方為觀音樓社壇及書院；右方為城隍廟和福德祠。東華三院於2018年5月8日復辦大型天后賀誕活動，以承傳本土傳統文化。Built around 1865, it is the largest Tin Hau Temple in Kowloon and was originally located at the junction of Pak Hoi Street and Temple Street. It was moved to the current address around 1876. The temple comprises five buildings with the Tin Hau Temple in the middle, the Kwun Yam (also known as Kwun Yum) Lau She Tan and Hsu Yuen on the left, and the Shing Wong Temple and Fook Tak Temple on the right. The TWGHs resumed the organisation of large-scale celebration activities for the birthday of Tin Hau on 8 May 2018 so as to preserve the local traditional culture.



法定古蹟 Declared Monument



法定古蹟 Declared Monument

東華義莊 Tung Wah Coffin Home 東華義莊建於1899年，由多組建於不同時期的建築物所組成。2003年進行大型修復工程，並於2005年先後獲香港古物古蹟辦事處及聯合國教育、科學及文化組織頒發修復大獎。東華保存的義莊文獻，是東華於上世紀為已故本地及海外華人辦理原籍安葬服務而留下的珍貴歷史檔案。The Tung Wah Coffin Home was built in 1899 and consists of multiple buildings constructed in different periods. A large-scale restoration project was launched in 2003 and it won successive heritage conservation awards from the Hong Kong Antiquities and Monuments Office and UNESCO in 2005. The documents of the coffin home, which are preserved by the TWGHs, constitute a precious archive recording the bone repatriation services provided by Tung Wah to Chinese people who passed away in Hong Kong or abroad in the last century.



灣仔洪聖古廟 Hung Shing Temple, Wan Chai 位於灣仔皇后大道東的洪聖古廟建於1847年，用作紀念庇佑漁民的洪聖大王。廟宇原是一個位於石頭上的小祭壇，面朝大海，經過多次填海後，現在的古廟身處灣仔中心地帶。古廟於2015年封廟整修，整修後保持原貌。The Hung Shing Temple on Queen's Road East in Wan Chai was built in 1847 as a memorial to Hung Shing, the deity for protecting fishermen. The temple was originally an altar on a rock facing out to sea. After a number of reclamation projects, the temple is currently located in the heart of Wan Chai. The temple was closed for repairs in 2015 and has survived with its authenticity intact.

一級歷史建築 Grade 1 Historic Building

東華醫院主樓 Main Block, Tung Wah Hospital 位於上環普仁街，是於1872年落成的東華醫院大堂原址。舊大堂於1933年重建為6層高的醫院大樓，翌年落成。現今禮堂為1934年重建後的格局，正前方有炎帝神農氏的畫像及神位，四周掛滿東華歷史悠久的對聯牌匾，包括1885年由光緒皇帝御賜的「萬物咸利」牌匾。Located on Po Yan Street, Sheung Wan, it is the site of the former assembly hall of the Tung Wah Hospital completed in 1872. The assembly hall was reconstructed as a six-storey hospital complex in 1933 and completed in the following year. The current hall follows the layout created during the reconstruction of 1934, with the portrait and spiritual tablet of the God of Shennong at the front, and surrounded by historic couplets and plaques of the TWGHs, such as the plaque "Wan Wu Xian Li" bestowed by Emperor Guangxu in 1885.



一級歷史建築 Grade 1 Historic Building



廣福義祠 Kwong Fook I Tsz 位於上環太平山街的廣福義祠約於1856年落成，原為供奉在香港客死異鄉者亡靈的地方，又名「百姓廟」。由於華人普遍不習慣到西醫院治病和不想在家中過世，義祠漸漸成為病重瀕危和去世華人停留之地。1869年4月，義祠惡劣的衛生情況引起政府介入，促成東華醫院成立。東華成立後，義祠亦歸東華管理。Kwong Fook I Tsz (I Tsz), located on Tai Ping Shan Street, Sheung Wan, was completed around 1856 for housing the spiritual tablets of non-local people who died in Hong Kong. It is also known as the Pak Shing Temple. Since the Chinese generally were not used to receiving medical treatment in Western-style hospitals at that time and did not want to pass away at home, the I Tsz gradually became the last stop for Chinese patients who were in a critical condition or had passed away. In April 1869, the poor hygiene of the I Tsz prompted the government's intervention, which then facilitated the establishment of the Tung Wah Hospital. The I Tsz has been managed by the Tung Wah Hospital ever since its establishment.

二級歷史建築 Grade 2 Historic Building

東華東院 Tung Wah Eastern Hospital 位於銅鑼灣東院道，於1929年落成啟用，以取代原位於灣仔的集善醫所。醫院屬西式建築風格，建成之初只有一座長方型主樓，後方呈放射式弧形設計的四翼分別在1930年及1932年擴建。四翼以迴廊連接，既獨立又相連，可減低病菌傳播機會。Tung Wah Eastern Hospital, located on Eastern Hospital Road, Causeway Bay, was commissioned in 1929 to replace the Ji Shan Clinic in Wan Chai. When completed, the hospital was only just a rectangular main block built in Western architectural style. The four wings to the rear, which have a radial curved design and are connected by verandahs, were extensions built in 1930 and 1932. Featuring both isolation and connectivity, the design of the four wings helps reduce the chance of bacterial transmission.



二級歷史建築 Grade 2 Historic Building



山東街水月宮 Shui Yuet Temple, Shan Tung Street 水月宮約建於1884年，古名大石鼓，別稱「大石鼓廟」或「大石古水月宮」，由芒角（今旺角）、何文田及其他附近客籍鄉民集資興建。1926年因發展道路遷至現址。2018年重修，發現刻有「芒角村同安社眾信女等全敬送」的觀音銅扇，標誌水月宮與旺角居民間的緊密聯繫。Shui Yuet Temple, formerly known as "Tai Shek Ku", and also known as "Tai Shek Ku Temple" or "Tai Shek Ku Shui Yuet Kung", was built around 1884 using donations from the Hakka villagers of Mong Kok, Ho Man Tin and the surrounding areas. It was relocated to the current site in 1926 due to road development. During the renovation in 2018, a Kwun Yam copper fan bearing the inscription "donated by the villagers and female worshippers of Mong Kok village" was found. The fan signifies the close connection between Shui Yuet Temple and the residents of Mong Kok.

三級歷史建築 Grade 3 Historic Building

福全街洪聖殿 Hung Shing Temple, Fuk Tsun Street 大角咀洪聖殿是九龍唯一供奉洪聖的廟宇，原來的廟宇相傳建於1882年。1928年因道路工程遷至現址。據說洪聖爺曾於颱風中拯救不少漁民，所以前往洪聖殿拜祭的善信大部分是漁民。Hung Shing Temple in Tai Kok Tsui is the only temple in Kowloon dedicated to the worship of Hung Shing. It is said that the original temple was built in 1882. In 1928, the temple was relocated to its current site due to road works. Legend has it that Hung Shing saved many fishermen during typhoons, so most of the worshippers paying respect at the Hung Shing Temple are fishermen.



三級歷史建築 Grade 3 Historic Building

資料及相片來源：東華三院

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