

Preservation and Revitalization of Buildings with Heritage Value inside City Environments

Introduction: a view of old Hong Kong
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Th3ZDTzJVRA>
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jJoUUzMAXiA>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sAxbXW1TsEO>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MaVsYCMw1f8> (Shatin)



??-old HK by tram - Shortcut.Ink

Meaning/characteristic of Heritage and Historic Buildings

1. Building/s or other built-environment that reflected/conveyed a major historic event of significance.
2. Do, that reflected/conveyed the unique livelihood of certain groups of people.
3. Do, that signified the advancement of human technology.
4. Do, that trigger the evolution of specific human culture or social reform/habit.
5. Buildings that reflect universally recognized beauty.
6. Buildings that were designed or constructed by famous architects or even unnamed parties.
7. Buildings old enough to prove itself an outcome from a natural course of development.
8. Other features – Buildings can be located at a single spot (single building or house), in a linear continuity (a street), or spread over an area (an entire land zone, or even a town, city)

Classification of heritage buildings – the Hong Kong practice

According to Historical Themes

1. Emergence of Great Clans and Hakka Communities in the Rural Area

- 1.1 Establishment of Village Settlements
- 1.2 Establishment of Lineage Communities & Ancestral Halls
- 1.3 Development of Traditional Educational System
- 1.4 Establishment of Traditional Periodic Market Towns
- 1.5 Temples and Village Alliance System
- 1.6 Temples and Religious Beliefs

2. Maritime Defence of Hong Kong before British Arrival

- 2.1 Fortifications of Hong Kong in the Ming and Qing dynasties
- 2.2 Development of the Tariff System

3. Establishment of Colonial Rule and Maintenance of Social Stability

3.1 Establishment of Colonial Rule

3.1.1 Establishment of Administrative and Judiciary Systems

3.1.2 Establishment of Police and Internal Security Systems

3.1.3 Establishment of Public Infrastructures and Transports

3.1.4 Establishment of Coastal Fortifications

3.2 Self-governance of Chinese Communities

3.2.1 Lineage Community and Village Alliance System in the Rural Area

3.2.2 Chinese Voluntary Organizations in the Urban Area

4. Economic Activities in the Colonial Period

4.1 Commercial Activities in the Colonial Period

4.2 Market Activities including Periodic Markets and Market Buildings

4.3 Opium Trade

4.4 Local Industries

5. Social Development of the Colony

5.1 Social Life of Wealthy Classes or Social Leaders

5.1.1 Urban Area

5.1.2 Rural Area

5.2 Social Life of Ordinary Chinese

5.3 Social Life of Overseas Chinese

5.4 Cultural Diversity and Non-Chinese Communities

5.4.1 Non-Chinese Religious or Voluntary Organizations

5.4.2 Non-Chinese Cemeteries

5.4.3 Non-Chinese Recreation Clubs

6. Medical Development and Public Health of the Colony

6.1 Government Medical Services

6.2 Medical Services Provided by the Chinese Community

6.3 Centralized Animal Slaughtering Facilities

6.4 Free Resting Places for Dying Chinese (義祠)

7. Western Education and Educational Reform in the Colonial Period

7.1 Village Schools on Western Lines

7.2 Schools Established by Non-Chinese Religious or Voluntary Associations

7.3 Government Schools

8. Interaction between Hong Kong and Mainland China in Revolutionary Movements

8.1 Dr Sun Yat-sen and Nationalist Activities in Hong Kong

8.2 Communist Activities in Hong Kong

9. Military and Guerilla Activities during Japanese Invasion and Occupation

9.1 Military Defence against Japanese Invasion

9.2 Guerrilla activities in Hong Kong

10. Hong Kong in Post-war Years

10.1 Influx of Refugees

10.2 Public Housing

10.3 Economic Boom

10.4 Cultural Diversities

10.5 Public Administration

According to Architecture Style

1. Traditional Chinese

2. Hakka

3. Regency (buildings built in Britain during early 19th C under the influence of King George IV, also to later buildings under the same style.)

4. Victorian (buildings built in Britain during mid to end of 19th C under the influence of Queen Elizabeth)

5. Revival (復興主義)

6. Neo classical (新古典主義建築)

7. Art Nouveau / Art Deco

8. Spanish/Mediterranean

9. Colonial

10. Bauhaus (包豪斯)

11. Eclecticism (折衷主義), which incorporates a mixture of design from previous historical styles to create something that is new and original)

12. Functional style

According to Building type

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Ancestral hall | 15. Medical/sanitary facilities |
| 2. Chinese temple | 16. Religious buildings incl. cemetery |
| 3. Walled village (圍村) | 17. Cultural/entertainment venue |
| 4. Village house | 18. Private club |
| 5. Residence | 19. Urban facilities, incl. market place, waterworks, bridge, transportation |
| 6. Shop house | 20. Private properties, incl. commercial bldg. |
| 7. Military facilities, Western and Chinese | 21. Industrial facilities |
| 8. Judiciary buildings | 22. Streetscape |
| 9. Police station and prison | 23. Commemorative images, incl. stone, plaque, inscription etc. |
| 10. Government facilities | 24. Other image or place of special significance |
| 11. Maritime facilities | |
| 12. Institutional facilities (e.g. social welfares) | |
| 13. Educational facilities incl. universities ... village school | |

Hong Kong heritages – the treasures we lost



二十世紀初在海旁的中環面貌。因佈滿得體的維多利亞式或新古典主義色彩的建築，在當時的亞洲區內，氣度不凡，有「維多利亞」城的稱號。

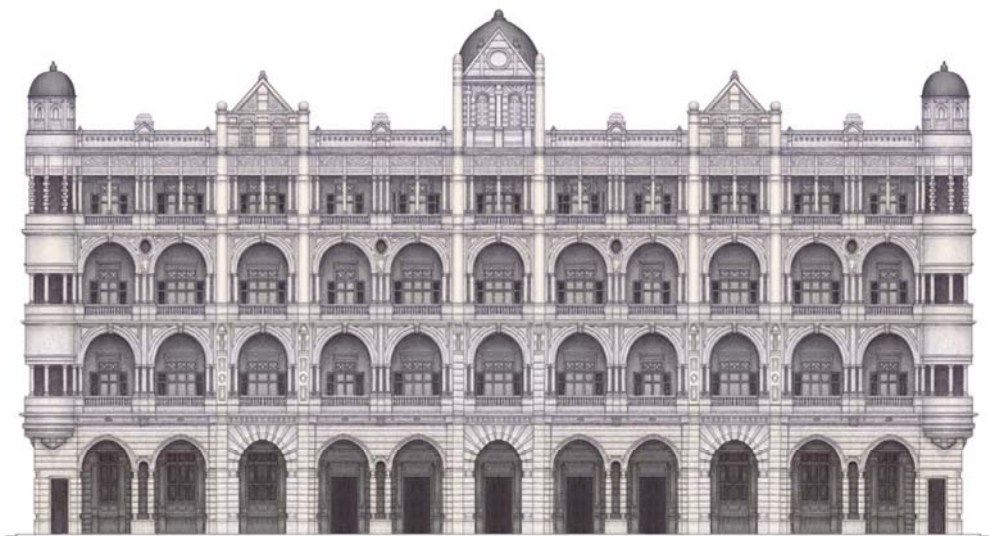




代表英政權的建築 – 高等法院



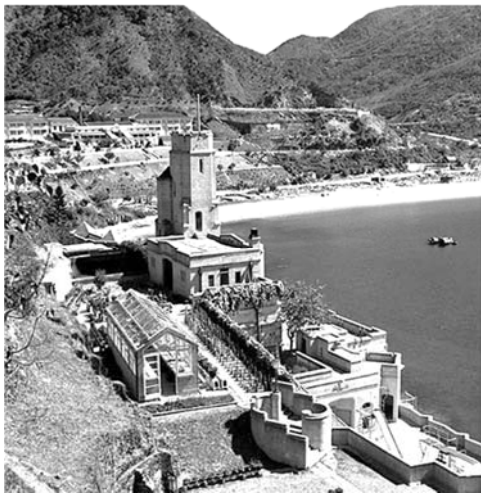
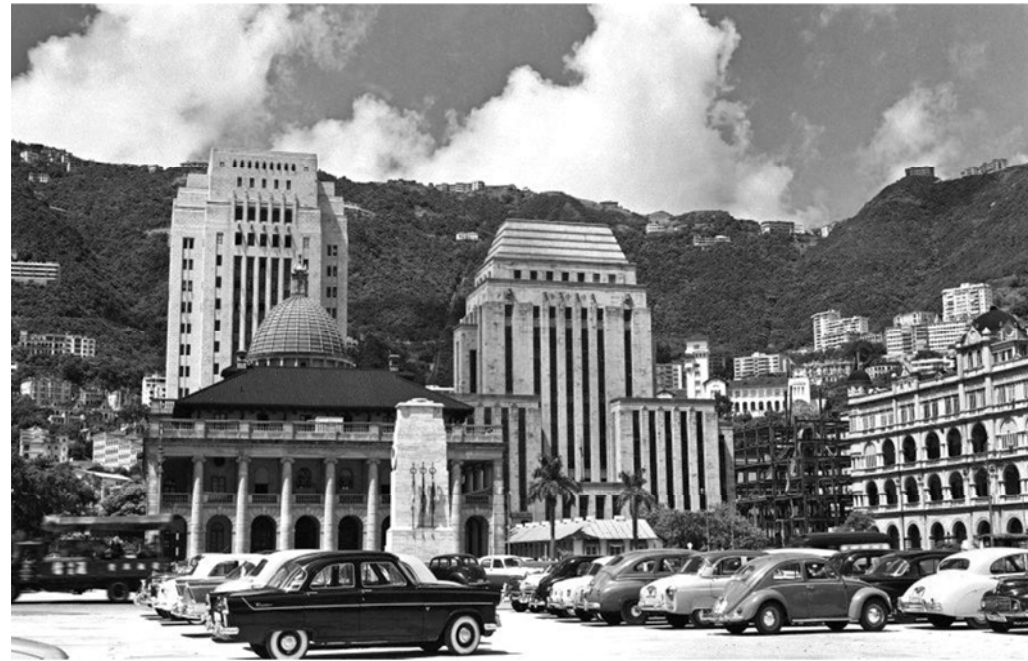
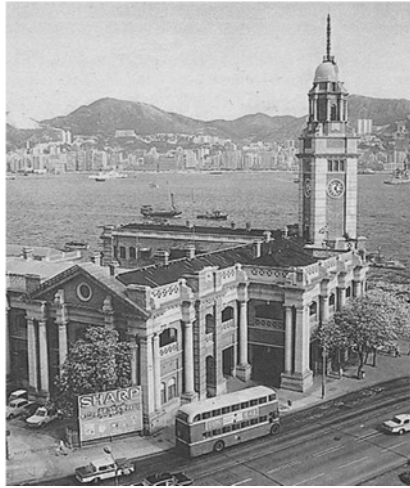
十九世紀末位於皇后廣場的太子行(前)及皇后行，建築做形優雅，氣派不凡。



PRINCE'S BUILDING 1904-1963
HONG KONG
ARTIST'S ELEVATION



代表洋商、買辦及英國
經貿勢力的西式建築



代表洋商、買辦及英國
經貿勢力的西式建築

香港會大樓





Hong Kong Club Building



代表洋商、買辦及英國經貿勢力的西式建築



連卡佛百貨大樓

於1975年拆卸的郵政總局，讓位作為興建地下鐵路中環站之用





平民百姓的街巷，亦是香港的一分舊日風情





香港是個海港城市，也是一個山城。從維多利亞港南望，在太平山的山勢背景襯托下，中環更見不凡的氣派。



香港是個海港城市，也是一個山城，舊城曾座落眾多古典的中西式建築，充滿獨特的氣息。



香港是個海港城市，也是一個山城，舊城曾座落眾多古典的中西式建築，充滿獨特的氣息。



除了在中環或其它政府建設或富有人家的建築，廣東式磚木結構帶騎樓的樓房，是香港華人在十九、二十世紀交替期間的民間建築

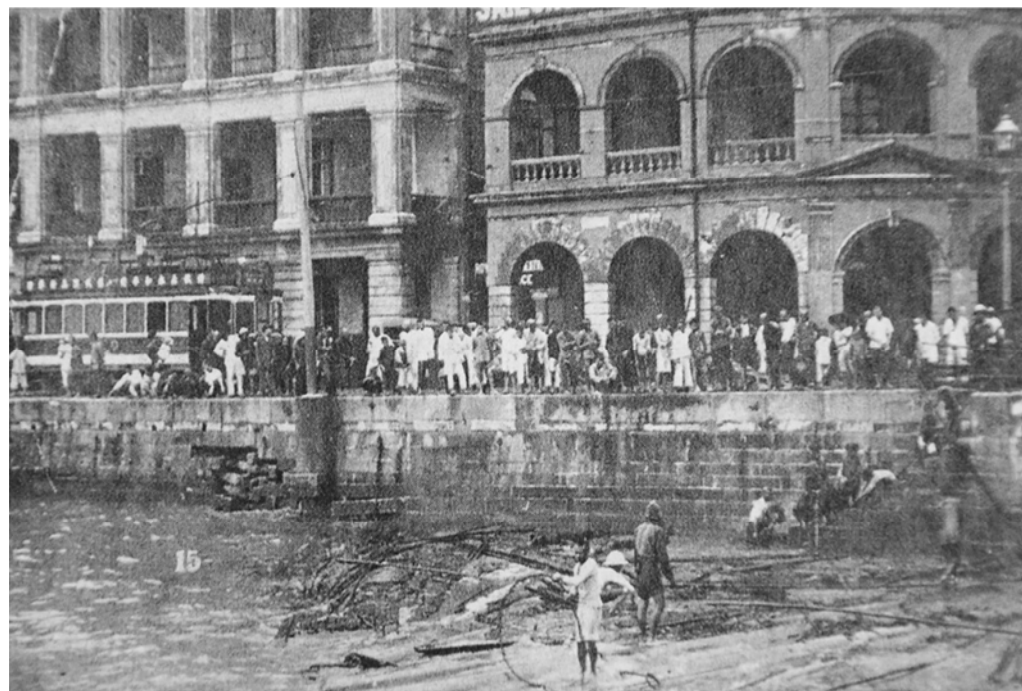




戰後初期的上環民居



戰後初期仍普遍存在的的民居





在銅鑼灣區一座優雅的舊民房，至2000年後也逃不開被清拆的命運

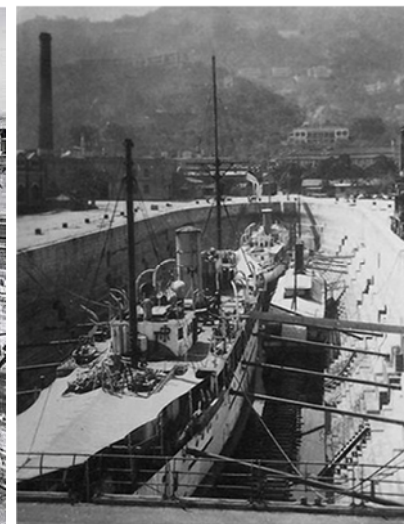


包辦筵席？



大排檔
Food stall in 1950s







1960年代的太古船塢



1952年太古船塢（今太古城）



1920年代太古糖廠



1890年的九龍倉

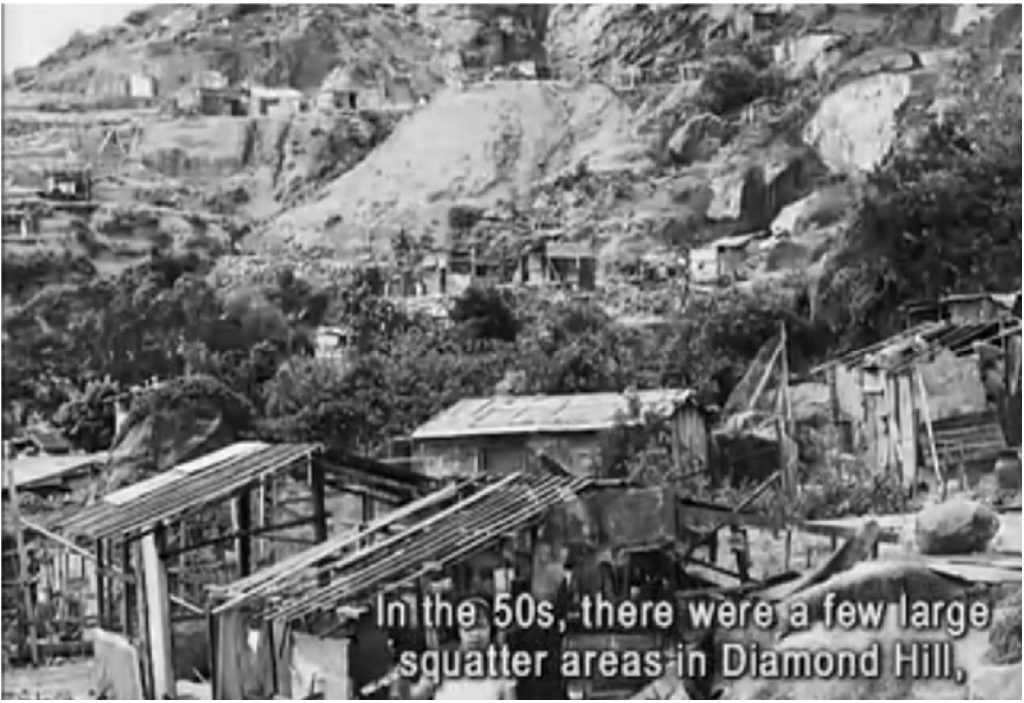


1960年代西環海旁德輔道及干諾道一帶的倉庫



Quick comparison,
The rocks, Sydney Harbour

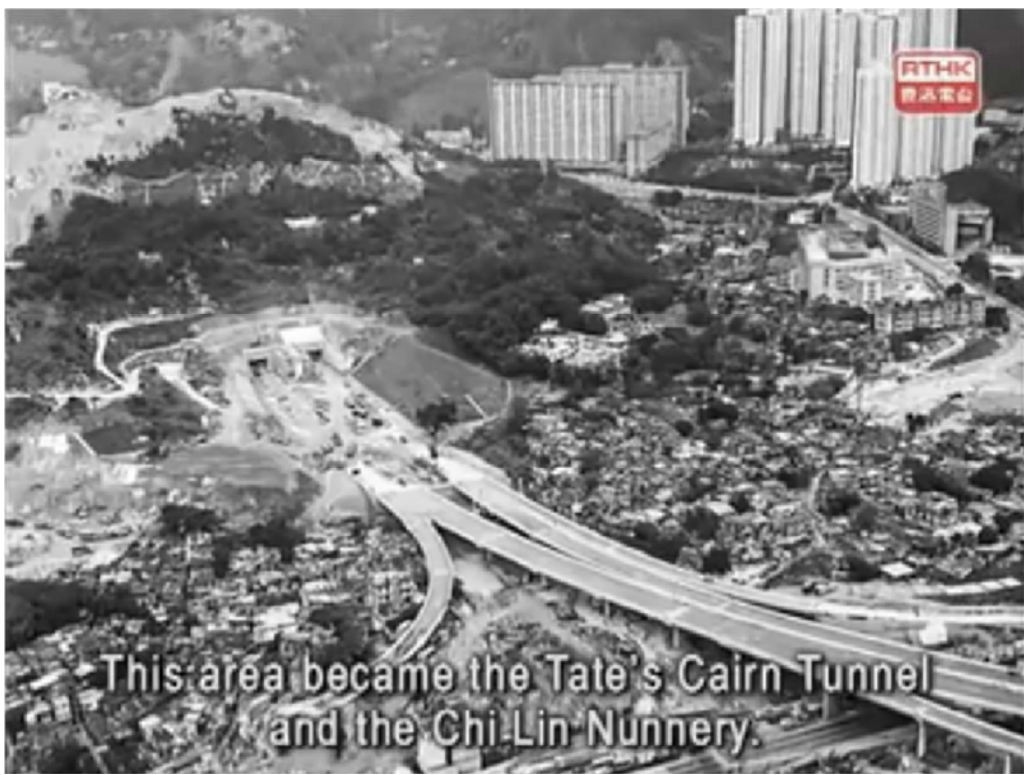




In the 50s, there were a few large squatter areas in Diamond Hill,



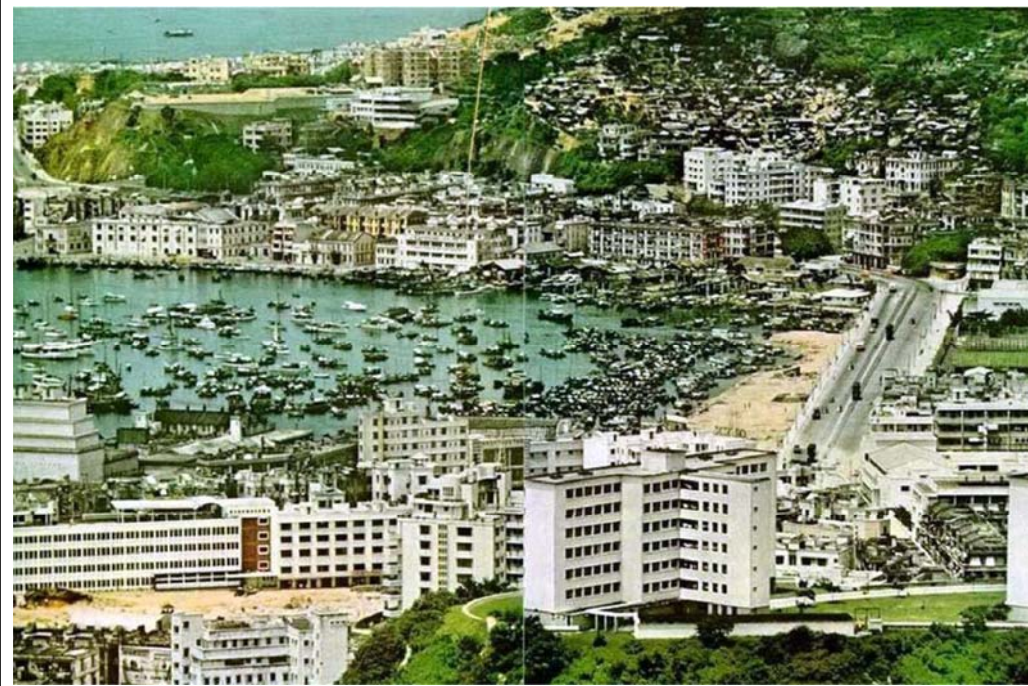
From 1958 to 1988, I lived there for 30 years.



This area became the Tate's Cairn Tunnel and the Chi-Lin Nunnery.



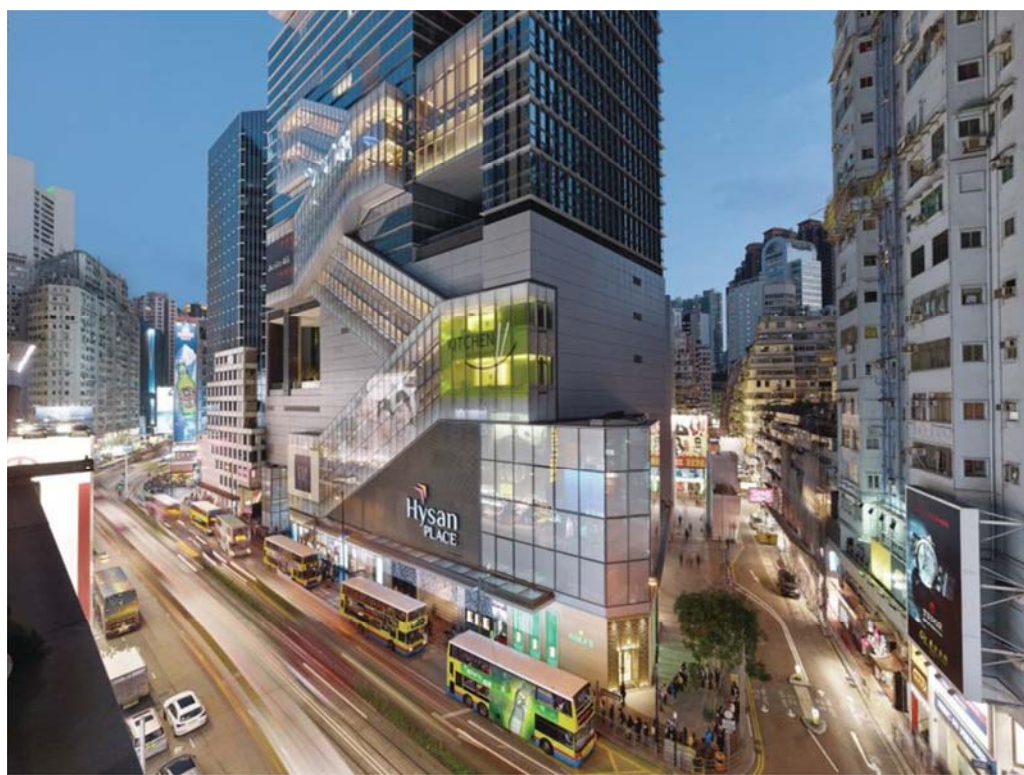
1950及1970年的海事處總部大樓(未填海), 現為上環無限極廣場 (Infinitus Plaza)



Causeway Bay and the first typhoon shelter in early 1950s

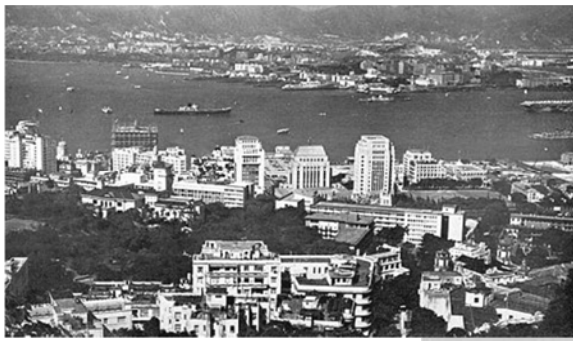


現時銅鑼灣希慎廣場原址, the site for Hysan Plaza in 1950s

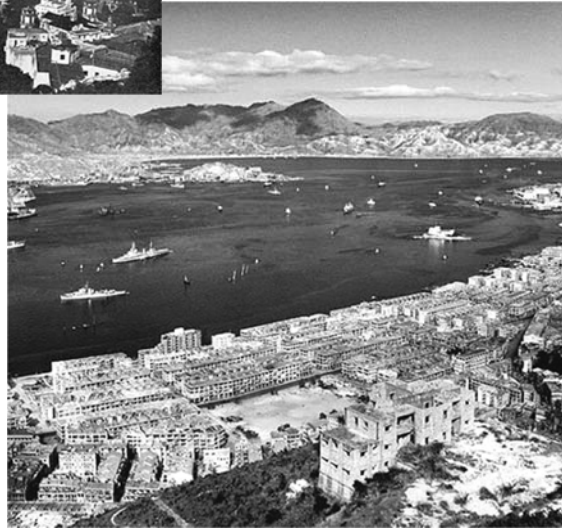


Where Times Square is now used to be a tram factory.





1960年代的維多利亞港



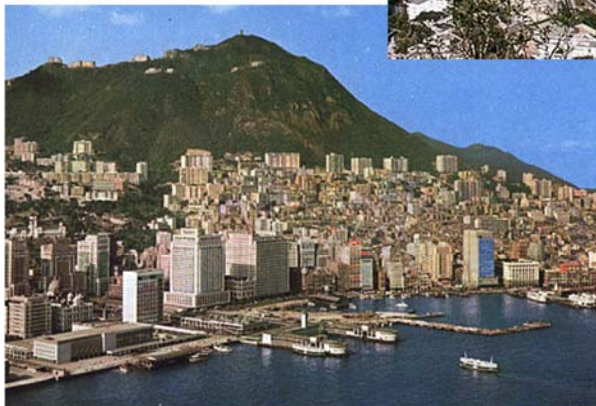
1930年代的維多利亞港



中環海旁自1960至1980二十年間的變化

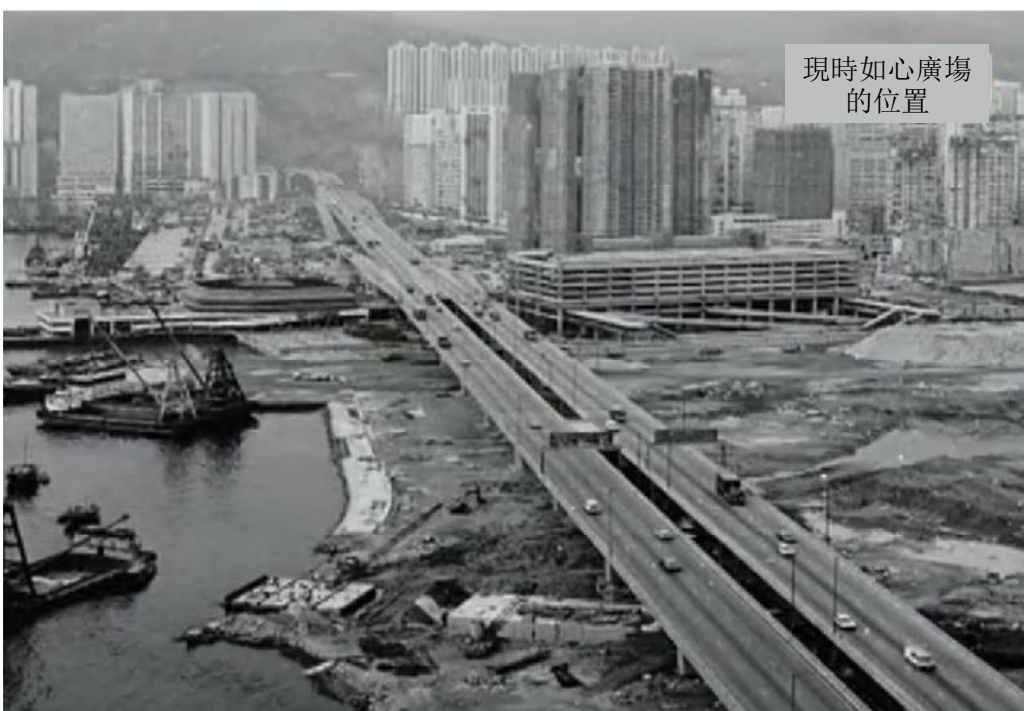


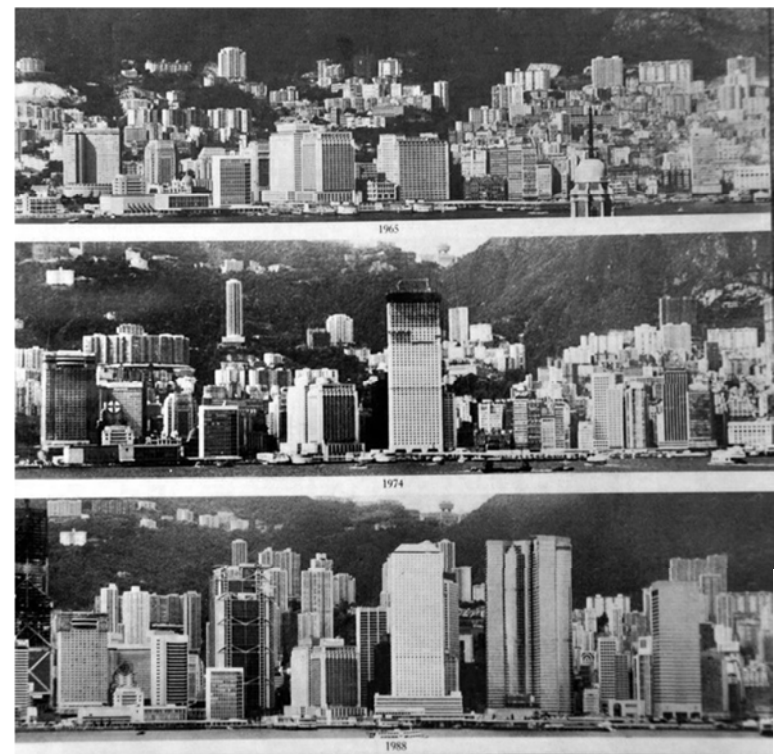
1970年代的中環海旁面貌



1980年代的中環海旁面貌







Hong Kong heritages –
those still remain at the
present moment



自明、清以來，香港本土居民以「客家」祖藉為主，大多以農務為生，他們的圍村式的房宅，可算是香港典型的傳統民族建築。



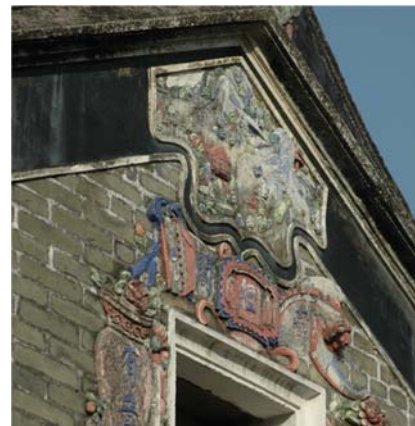


現存在香港的客家村落，主要集中於新界北部(前廣東寶安縣)。圖中所見為位於元朗屏山一帶的鄧氏村落，其保留的鄧氏宗祠、觀廷書室及楊侯古廟，均反映原住民的傳統生活與風俗面貌。

元朗屏山的鄧氏宗祠



鄧氏宗祠及其鄰近房舍的面貌





鄧氏宗祠及其鄰近
房舍的面貌



客家式的圍村中，間中也有些望族，在區內建有較得體的宅邸或宗祠，部分經複修後，留存至今。



其他位於新界
各處的鄉村房舍



反映英治的建築－
高等法院大樓(上) 及
港督府





軍警相關建築－原作為英軍軍官辦事處
及原樓遷移至赤柱海旁的美利樓



殖民地時期駐香港英軍三軍
總司令的官邸。80年代翻修
成為茶具文物館



中區警署及域多利監獄



中區(上)及深水埗警署



旺角警署





屏山警署



大澳警署



大澳警署，
現為大澳文物酒店





由尖沙咀兵營改建而成的文物探知館



鯉魚門兵營 (現為鯉魚門渡假村/公園)



現作為醫學博物館(上)及社區中心的前政府設施



現作為食物環境衛生署食物安全中心的前政府設施



位於尖沙咀現用作古物古跡辦事處的前聖安德列教堂附樓



聖約翰教堂(上)及聖母無原罪座堂



散佈在香港九龍各處的其它教堂



散佈在香港九龍各處的其它教堂

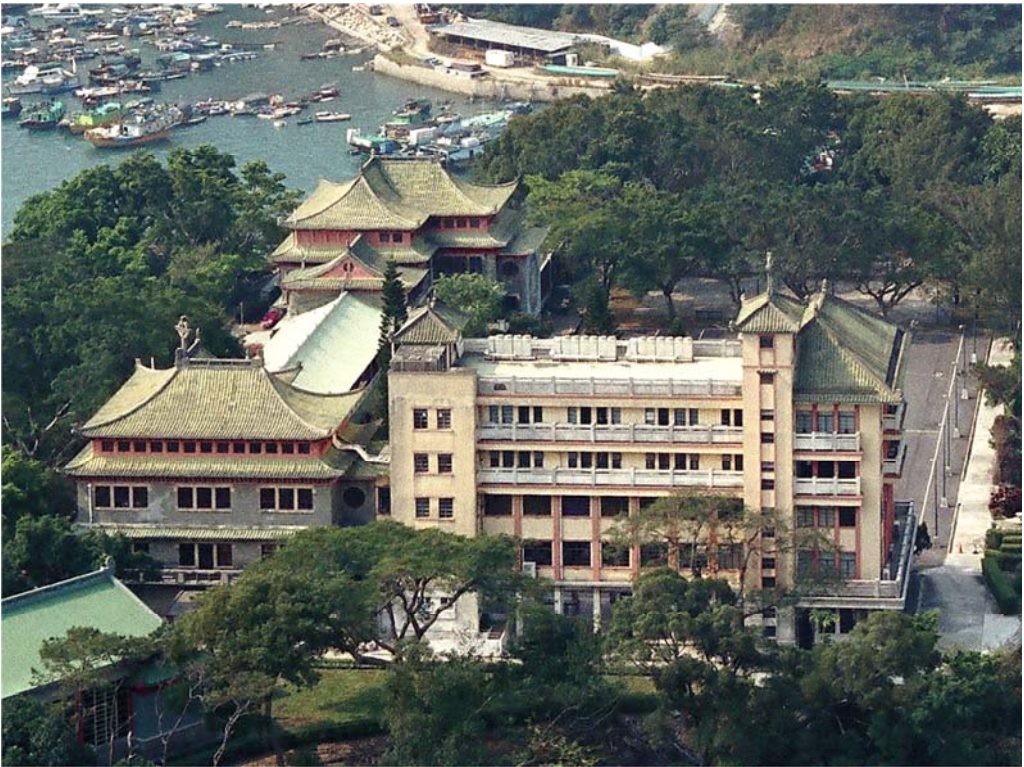


位於香港仔的聖神修院, Holly Spirit Seminary



銅鑼灣聖公會聖瑪利亞堂





位於跑馬地由何東夫人於1935年興建的東蓮覺苑，作宏揚佛法之意願。



香港的回教寺 - 位於摩囉街與些利街的回教清真禮拜堂



University of Hong Kong
香港大學校舍





香港大學校舍



大學校舍



University Hall of HKU



King's College



Maryknoll
Convent school



Maryknoll
Convent school

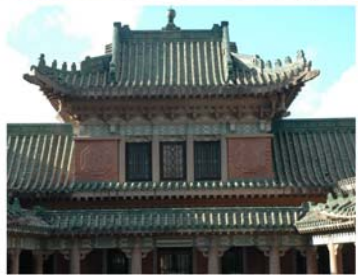


St Joseph College, Central



Other secondary
school campus

景賢里 - 香港華人富商李寶椿的家族大宅





30年代包浩斯風格的建築代表
-灣仔街市大樓(上)
及律敦治療養院主樓



Architectural of
Bauhaus style

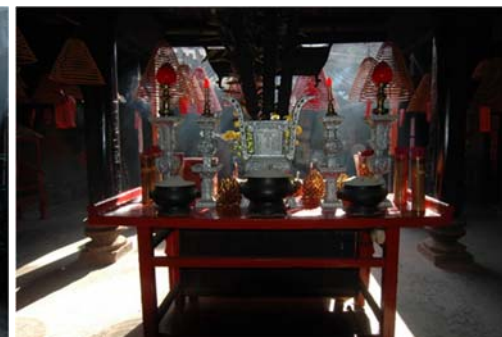


位於上環的文武廟(上)
及銅鑼灣天后廟



油麻地天后廟(上)
及灣仔北帝廟

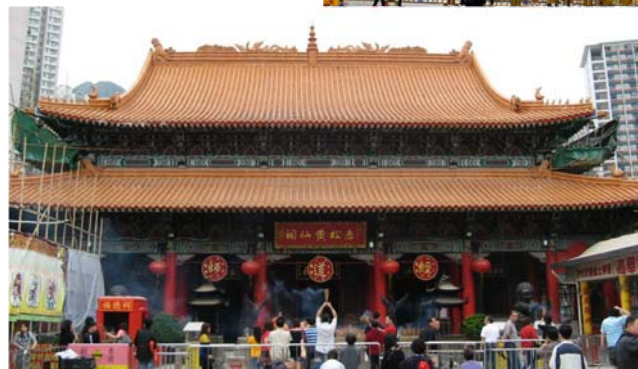
散落在香港、九龍及
新界多處的其他廟宇、
神社和道觀



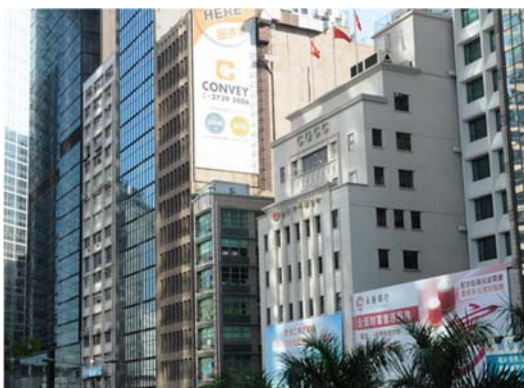
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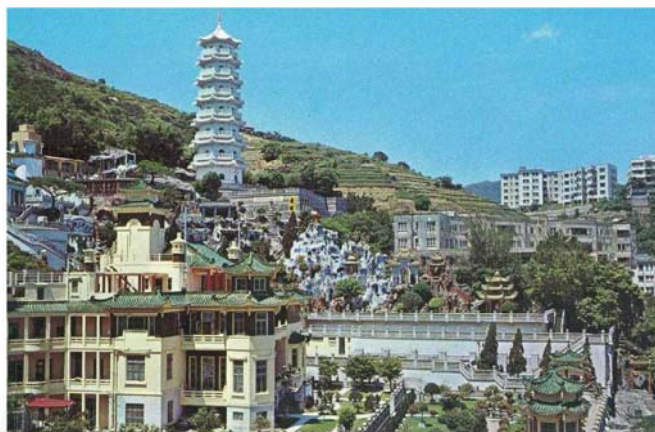
黃大仙祠 - 1970
年代的建築



Other commercial buildings



二十世紀初在香港、九龍各區大量興建的住宅樓房，部分帶有騎樓，但主要已由磚木斜瓦頂改為鋼筋混凝土結構，樓高普遍達四至五層。由發展商購地，作小片區的興建出售。



極具中國民俗特色的虎豹別墅及花園 (2000年代初被拆卸，成為豪華住宅，現只留下別墅主樓)

虎豹別墅主樓)





座落於全港多處富裕人家的私人宅苑



座落於全港多處富裕人家的私人宅苑



二十世紀三〇年代
屬於中產階層的民房





在香港市區內稀疏地仍留存的少數戰前樓房，這些樓房大多建於上世紀20至30年代。再早一點的，幾乎是絕無僅有了。



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現存位於中、上環半山的歷史建築 Historic buildings still retained in Central District (請參看附圖, refer to the following slide)

- 1 聖母無原罪座堂. Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception
2. 中區警署及域多利監獄. Central Police Station Complex
3. 中華基督教會合一堂. Hop Yat Church of Hong Kong Church
4. 甘棠第，現為孫中山紀念堂. Kam Tong Hall, Dr Sun Museum
5. 文武廟. Man Mo Temple
6. 嘉諾撒仁愛堂. Canossian Sister Church
7. 回教清真禮拜堂. Jamia Mosque
8. 猶太教堂. Ohel Leah Synagogue

