

Serial Number: N132

Name and Address: Masonry Bridge, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road,
Hong Kong

名稱及地址：香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘石橋

District: Southern

薄扶林水塘是香港首個及最歷史悠久的公共水塘。該水塘的首階段建造工程於 1860 至 1863 年間進行。隨著市民對食水供應日益殷切，該水塘於 1866 至 1871 年間進行擴建工程。在 1880 年代興建大潭水塘之前，薄扶林水塘是唯一供應食水給中西區的水塘。這條位於薄扶林水塘道的石橋與其他同現存於該水塘內的歷史構築物，見證了在城市發展之始，政府為市民提供穩定的供水系統開展了首個里程碑。當中該石橋橫跨接駁溪流，由花崗石築砌而成，並築有呈半圓形的拱道，以及帶網狀紋飾和斜削圍邊的花崗石蓋頂石，古樸依舊。

薄扶林水塘現位於薄扶林郊野公園範圍內，並連接香港徑，深為行山及晨運人士所喜愛。時至今日，該石橋與另外四條位於同一道路上，並已列為法定古蹟的石橋，繼續為其他水務設施擔當著連繫的角色，亦為維修保養及遊人參觀提供了所需的通道。

Pok Fu Lam Reservoir is the first and the oldest public reservoir in Hong Kong. The first phase of construction was carried out between 1860 and 1863. To meet the great demand for water supplies, extensions were undertaken between 1866 and 1871. Prior to the construction of the Tai Tam Reservoir in the 1880s, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supplies to Central and Western districts. The bridge on Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, together with the other surviving historic waterworks structures of the reservoir, thus bears witness to a pioneering waterworks project for providing a permanent water supply system by the government during the early years of the city's development. This bridge spans the mouth of one of the feeder streams that run off the surrounding hillsides. It is constructed of granite with a semi-circular arch, and has neatly finished granite copings with chamfered margins, which is well retained nowadays.

Now within the Pok Fu Lam Country Park and connected to the Hong Kong Trail, the reservoir is well known and often visited by hikers and morning walkers. This masonry bridge, together with the four monument bridges on the same road, continues to provide a linkage with the other waterworks facilities and access for maintenance and visitation.

Serial Number: N52

Name and Address: Tunnel Portal of Water Mains from No. 5 Dam, Former Braemar Reservoir, Choi Sai Woo Park, Braemar Hill Road, North Point, H.K.

名稱及地址：香港北角寶馬山道賽西湖公園舊太古糖廠七姊妹水塘(別稱「賽西湖水塘」)5號水壩水管隧道口

District: Eastern

現存於賽西湖公園內的石砌構件是舊太古糖廠七姊妹水塘 5 號水壩的水管隧道口。七姊妹水塘，亦稱 5 號水塘，建於 1894 年，是昔日由太古洋行所建最大和最重要的水塘。除維持太古糖廠及太古船塢的日常運作外，該水塘曾協助政府供水給鰂魚涌及其鄰近地區。

該隧道口或拱道築有呈階梯狀和突出的網紋拱石。在拱道下的壁柱支撐著楣飾、簷口、女兒牆和刻有「NO. 5 DAM」、「TAIKOO SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED」及「1894」字樣的三角形山牆。壁柱的設計受新古典主義影響，楣飾、簷口及女兒牆亦見典雅。

該水塘於 1970 年代發展為住宅大廈，水管隧道口則保存於賽西湖公園內，該公園於 1987 年正式開放。

The existing masonry work at the Choi Sai Woo Park is the tunnel portal of the water mains from No. 5 dam of the former Braemar Reservoir of Taikoo Sugar Refinery. The Braemar Reservoir, also known as No. 5 Reservoir, was built in 1894. It was the largest and most important reservoir built by the then Butterfield & Swire. Apart from maintaining the daily operations of the sugar refinery and the adjoining dockyard, the reservoir had assisted the government in supplying water to Quarry Bay and the nearby districts.

The most outstanding features of the tunnel portal are the stepped and projecting voussoirs in vermiculated rustification at its recessed archway or portal. The Neo-classical pilasters on either side of the archway support a classical entablature, moulded cornice, parapet and triangular pediment bearing the inscriptions of “NO. 5 DAM”, “TAIKOO SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED” and “1894”.

The Braemar Reservoir was redeveloped into residential blocks in the 1970s while the tunnel portal has been preserved and is now part of the Choi Sai Woo Park, which was officially opened in 1987.

Serial Number: N257

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, San Tsuen, Tai O, Lantau Island, N.T.

名稱及地址：新界大嶼山大澳新村天后古廟

District: Islands

天后古廟建於清朝(1644-1911)初年，面向鹽田和稻田。1970 年代前，漁業、曬鹽和水稻種植是當地的經濟支柱。該廟屬兩進一院式建築，左右設偏殿。門廳的屋脊飾有由石灣均玉店燒製的陶塑，造工精巧，是在香港發現現存最歷史悠久的均玉作品。廟內文物包括道光十八年(1838)及光緒二十一年(1895)的重修碑記，以及於康熙五十二年(1713)鑄造的銅鐘等。時至今日，天后古廟仍是每年大澳端午龍舟遊涌的重要儀式場所之一，該活動在 2011 年列入第三批國家級非物質文化遺產名錄。

The Tin Hau Temple was built in the early Qing dynasty (1644 – 1911). It was sited to have an unobstructed view of the salt pans and paddy fields. Fishing, salt-making and rice-growing formed the backbone of the local economy until their decline from the 1970s onwards. The temple was built with a two-hall-one-courtyard plan, with side chambers to the left and right of the halls. The roof ridge of the entrance hall is decorated with ornate ceramic figurines dated 1892, which is the oldest example of work by Junyu from Shiwan identified in Hong Kong. The artefacts inside the temple include the stone inscriptions marking the renovations in 1838 and 1895 and a bronze bell dated 1713. The temple is one of the significant ritual venues visited during the annual Tai O Dragon Boat Water Parade, an event inscribed onto the third national list of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2011.

Serial Number: N251

Name and Address: Nos. 301 & 303 Castle Peak Road, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon

名稱及地址：九龍深水埗青山道 301 及 303 號

District: Sham Shui Po

九龍深水埗青山道 301 及 303 號建於 1933 年，位於青山道與發祥街交界，外立面呈弧形，亦築有其他設計典雅的建築構件，包括屋頂上的外懸簷楣、柱上的撐拱、遊廊的扶欄及外牆上的灰塑等，是現存少數的戰前弧形轉角騎樓。原建築樓高三層，於 1950 年代加建頂層。多年來該建築用於商業和住宅用途，見證了 1930 年初深水埗及新九龍的發展。

The building at Nos. 301 and 303 Castle Peak Road, Sham Shui Po, was built in 1933. It occupies a corner location at the junction of Castle Peak Road and Fat Tseung Street. Apart from the curved main elevation, the building is also decorated with classical design features, such as the overhanging roof cornice, the corner brackets on the beams, the balustrades to the verandahs, and the plaster mouldings on the main wall. It is one of the few surviving pre-war curved corner buildings in Hong Kong. A floor was added to the originally three-storey building in the 1950s. Over the years, the building has been in mixed use for commercial and residential purposes. It has borne witness to the development of Sham Shui Po and New Kowloon in the 1930s.