

CENTRAL POLICE STATION

REVITALISATION

PROJECT

中區警署建築群活化計劃



香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

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* TENTATIVE NAMES 暫名

OVERVIEW 概覽



OVERVIEW OF THE CENTRAL POLICE STATION

The Central Police Station (CPS) Revitalisation Project (the Project) is an important initiative to conserve and revitalise the heritage site comprising the Central Police Station, the Victoria Prison and the Central Magistracy for adaptive reuse. The Project is a partnership of The Government of the Hong Kong SAR and The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust (The Trust). The Project aims to creatively transform a unique cluster of historically significant buildings in Hong Kong into a vibrant centre for heritage, contemporary art and leisure with access for the public to enjoy.

中區警署 建築群概覽

中區警署建築群活化計劃是香港的保育活化重點項目之一，目的是保育及活化再用中區警署、域多利監獄和中央裁判署組成的古蹟建築群。這項計劃是香港特別行政區政府與香港賽馬會慈善信託基金（基金）的合作項目，透過保育活化香港其中一個最獨特的古蹟建築群，為公眾提供一處結合文物、當代藝術和消閒設施的文化活動空間。

The Project includes the conservation of 16 buildings of historical or architectural significance and several open spaces on a site measuring approximately 3.37 acres (13,600 square metres). To support the new cultural activities on the revitalised site, an international renowned firm of architects, Herzog & de Meuron has been engaged to design two new buildings, tentatively named 'Arbuthnot Auditorium' and 'Old Bailey Gallery'. These new buildings will provide additional floor spaces for contemporary art and exhibition areas, educational activities and buildings facilities, and will help to reduce interventions to the historic buildings.

The architectural design of the Project is the collaborative work of Herzog & de Meuron from Switzerland, the conservation architects Purcell from the United Kingdom and Rocco Design Architects, the Hong Kong based executive architect.

本項目涵蓋16幢具歷史價值或建築特色的建築物及數個戶外開放空間，面積合共約3.37英畝（13,600平方米）。為提供適當活動空間，活化計劃包括興建兩座新建築物，設計工作由國際知名的建築事務所赫爾佐格和德默隆（Herzog & de Meuron）負責。這兩座新建築物暫名為「亞畢諾綜藝館」和「奧卑利美術館」，將提供額外空間作當代藝術、及教育活動用途，並裝配建築設施，而其建設工程將會減少對歷史建築物造成影響。

項目的建築設計工作，由瑞士建築事務所赫爾佐格和德默隆、英國保育建築師事務所Purcell，和設於香港的行政建築師許李嚴建築師事務所有限公司共同負責。



After the revitalisation works, it is estimated the Project will comprise an approximate total construction floor area of 300,000 square feet (27,900 square metres). Approximately 37% of the construction floor area will be used for heritage and contemporary art, 36% for public circulation and buildings facilities and 27% for commercial use to provide leisure and entertainment to the visitors. The Prison Yard and Parade Ground will be preserved and together with other additional spaces, the total area of major open spaces on the site will be over 40,000 square feet (3,700 square metres). These will offer attractive urban courtyards.

The venue is planned to be an inclusive and inviting destination supported by a number of restaurants, cafés and shops to enrich visitor experience and provide income to help sustain the maintenance and operation of the heritage site. The Project targets for completion in the second half of 2016.

本項目的活化工程完成後，總建築面積將達300,000平方呎（27,900平方米），當中約37%用於文物欣賞及當代藝術推廣，36%用於公眾通道及建築設施，其餘27%用作商業用途，為訪客提供消閒娛樂體驗。此外，建築群內的監獄操場和檢閱廣場將會保留，連同其他增設的空間，令主要的露天空間多逾40,000平方呎（3,700平方米），當中包括寧雅清幽的庭園。

建築群將按規劃發展成綜合式文化空間，設有餐廳、咖啡室和商店，為訪客提供更豐富的體驗，而從中所得的租金收入，將作建築群的維修及持續營運之用。本項目預計於2016年下半年落成。



LOCATION

The Central Police Station compound is located in Central district on Hong Kong Island. The site is bordered on three sides by vehicular roads: Old Bailey Street, Hollywood Road and Arbuthnot Road. Chancery Lane runs along the southern prison wall.

This is a vibrant and bustling part of the city centre, with easy access to other important heritage sites. Hollywood Road is a busy street dotted with galleries, bars and restaurants. The Mid-Levels escalator system will be connected to the CPS site by a new footbridge planned to be built at the key intersection of Hollywood Road and Old Bailey Street, to provide easier access to the site.

位置

中區警署建築群座落港島中區，三面被奧卑利街、荷李活道和亞畢諾道圍繞，建築群南面的監獄圍牆則緊靠贊善里。

建築群位於充滿活力、繁華熱鬧的城市核心地帶，信步可達毗鄰的重點文物文化區，當中包括結集藝廊、酒吧和食肆的荷李活道。而中區警署建築群將接連半山自動扶手電梯系統，於荷李活道和奧卑利街的交匯點加設行人天橋，方便訪客利用扶手電梯前往。

ASPIRATION 抱負



The Trust has taken on the conservation and revitalisation of the CPS compound, hoping to set the benchmark for excellence in the restoration, revitalisation and adaptive reuse of historic structures in Hong Kong.

The site will be operated by The Jockey Club CPS Limited, a not-for-profit organisation, whose aspiration is to create a locally loved, regionally respected and internationally admired culture and leisure destination that connects the city's past with excitement for the future by creatively integrating heritage, contemporary art and leisure experience for all to enjoy.

中區警署建築群的保育及活化計劃，期望為香港歷史建築物的復修、活化再用工作訂立卓越的標準。

中區警署建築群活化計劃是由賽馬會文物保育有限公司（非牟利機構）負責營運，其發展抱負是創造一個結合文物、當代藝術和消閒設施，令本地市民喜愛、區域尊崇、及全球敬仰的文化及消閒目的地。



“Create a locally loved, regionally respected and internationally admired culture and leisure destination.”

「創造一個結合文物、當代藝術和消閒設施，令本地市民喜愛、區域尊崇、及全球敬仰的文化及消閒目的地。」



The site will offer rich and robust heritage and educational programmes, exhibitions, concerts, performances and enjoyable leisure experience for local and international visitors alike.

復修後的建築群將提供文物及教育課程、展覽、音樂會、表演、及賞心悅目的消閒體驗，讓本地及外地訪客放懷享受樂趣。



HERITAGE AND CULTURE

By imaginative adaptive reuse of the carefully conserved buildings and via collaboration with local heritage partners, a series of engaging programmes will be developed. These will educate and inform local and international audiences of the CPS story and its vital role in the city's past, present and future.

CONTEMPORARY ART

By creating a vibrant site that reflects a broad range of contemporary art and by forming partnerships with local, regional and international arts organisations, a world-class contemporary art destination will be established. The venue will offer dynamic exhibitions, educational programmes, artists-in-residence programmes, concerts, performances and events organised at the 'Arbuthnot Auditorium', 'Old Bailey Gallery' and across the site.

古蹟及文化

本項目透過活化再用歷史建築物，以及與本地保育團體合作，提供一系列生動有趣的文物文化活動，讓本地及外地訪客了解中區警署建築群的故事，並認識它在過去、現在、未來所扮演的重要角色。

當代藝術

本項目會與本地、區域及國際藝術團隊合作，創造一個具活力和吸引力的世界級當代藝術空間，並在「亞畢諾綜藝館」、「奧卑利美術館」和建築群內，舉辦多元化展覽、教育課程、駐場藝術家計劃、音樂會、表演和活動，提高公眾對欣賞當代藝術的興趣。



LEISURE

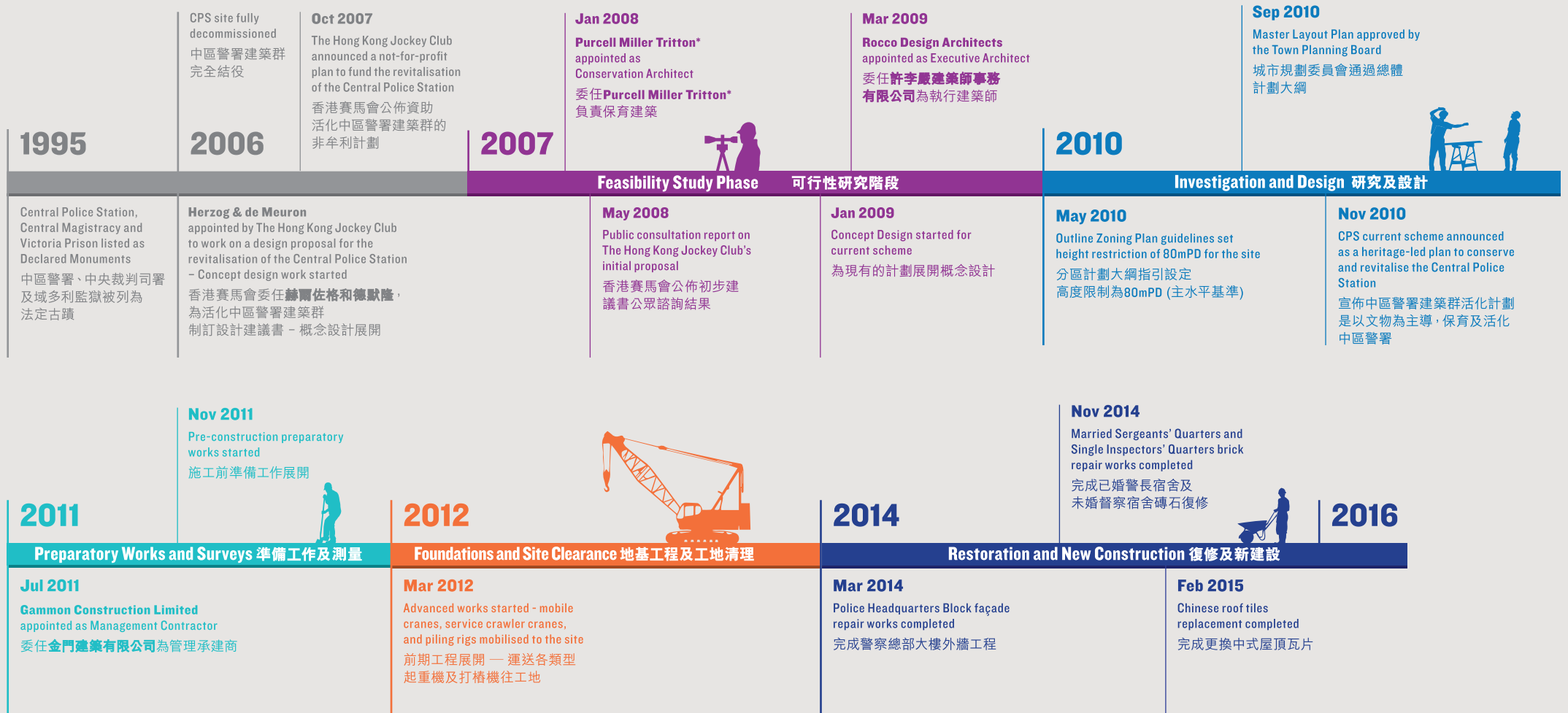
The historic site will be easily accessible and open for all to enjoy and will offer a welcoming leisure experience. An attractive mix of quality tenants will incorporate heritage and modern cultural features in their offerings, catering to all.

消閒

中區警署建築群座落城市核心，方便易達，為本地及外地訪客帶來閒適的享受。場內蒼萃高質素商戶，將香港獨特的傳統及當代文化融入其產品或服務中，凝聚多元特色，給每位訪客稱心的體驗。



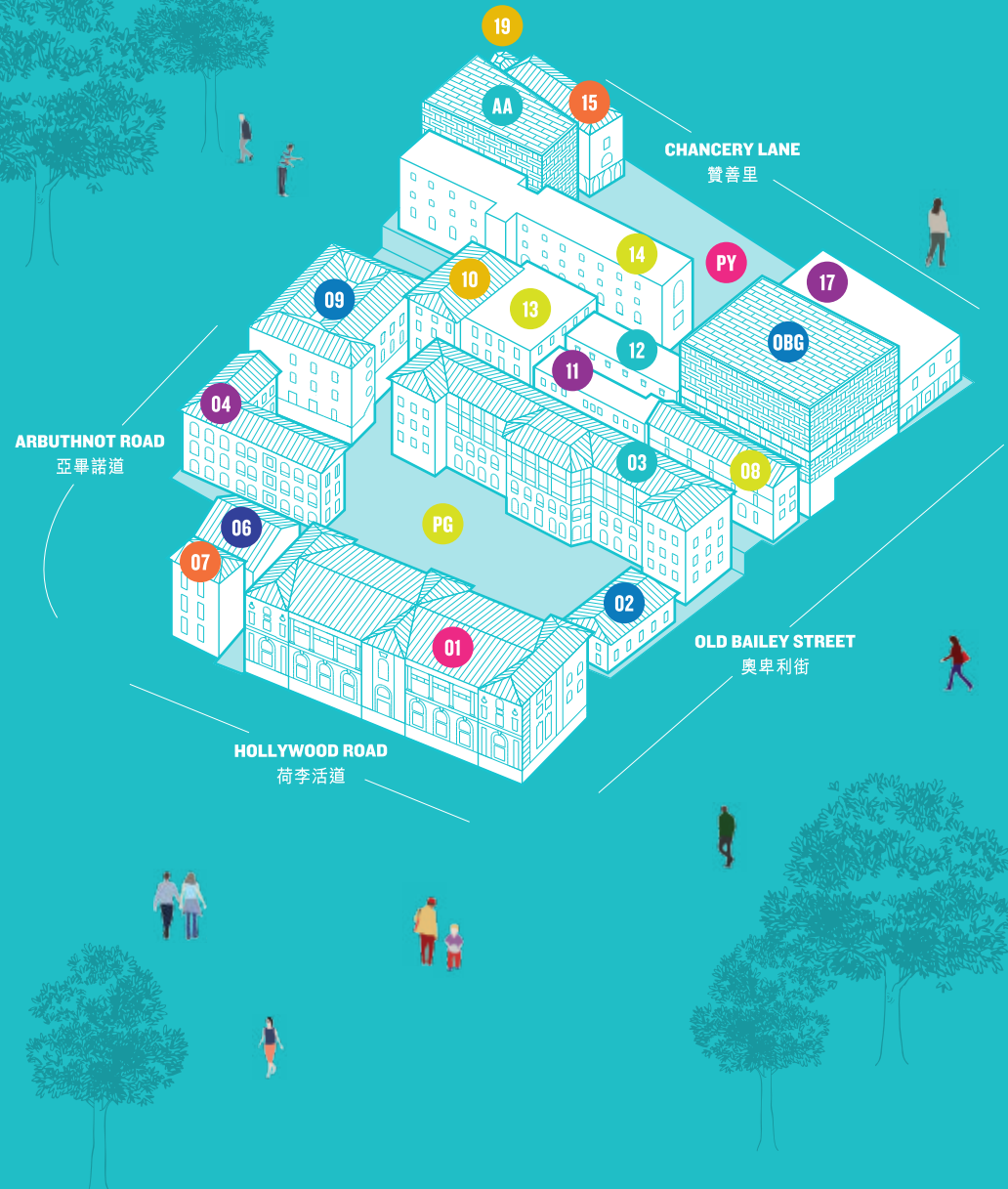
RESTORATION TIMELINE 復修時間表



* Purcell Miller Tritton was renamed as Purcell
Purcell Miller Tritton 已易名為 Purcell

SITE OVERVIEW

項目概覽



- 01 **POLICE HEADQUARTERS BLOCK**
警察總部大樓
- 02 **ARMOURY**
槍房
- 03 **BARRACK BLOCK**
營房大樓
- 04 **MARRIED INSPECTORS' QUARTERS**
已婚督察宿舍
- 06 **MARRIED SERGEANTS' QUARTERS**
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- 07 **SINGLE INSPECTORS' QUARTERS**
未婚督察宿舍
- 08 **ABLUTIONS BLOCK**
沐浴樓
- 09 **CENTRAL MAGISTRACY**
中央裁判司署
- 10 **SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE**
監獄長樓

- 11 **A HALL**
A 倉
- 12 **B HALL**
B 倉
- 13 **C HALL**
C 倉
- 14 **D HALL**
D 倉
- 15 **E HALL**
E 倉
- 17 **F HALL**
F 倉
- 19 **BAUHINIA HOUSE**
紫荊樓
- OBG **OLD BAILEY GALLERY**
奧卑利美術館
- AA **ARBUTHNOT AUDITORIUM**
亞畢諾綜藝館
- PG **PARADE GROUND**
檢閱廣場
- PY **PRISON YARD**
監獄操場

Buildings 5, 16 and 18 are not included as they are modern structures with little to no heritage significance. These buildings have been demolished to accommodate the new structures to be built on the CPS site.
由於5、16及18號樓均為現代建築物，不具重要文物價值，已拆卸以騰出空間興建新建築物，因此不在上圖顯示。

POLICE HEADQUARTERS BLOCK

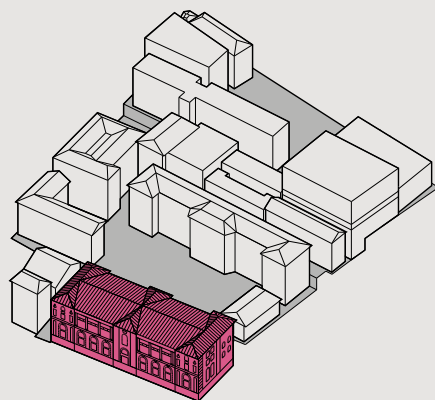
警察總部大樓

01



Completed in 1919, the Police Headquarters Block is one of the most imposing structures on the site. Forming the public face of the Central Police Station complex, the exterior design of the façade is a Neo-Classical revival on the north elevation and a more domestic and small-scale Classicism on the south. The building was originally used for a variety of purposes ranging from dormitories, offices to a gymnasium. The gymnasium had a mezzanine inserted and was converted for use as a Radio Control Room. **The building will house an interpretation room and a police service centre, with shops and restaurants.**

警察總部大樓於1919年落成，是中區警署建築群最宏偉的建築物之一，也是建築群中最為公眾熟知的建築物，外觀設計結合不同風格，包括向北外牆的新古典復古設計，以及南面外牆的簡樸及小規模古典設計。大樓曾用作不同用途，包括宿舍、辦公室及健身室，而健身室內的閣樓，曾被改為無線電控制室。**大樓將設置詮釋空間、警察服務中心、商店及餐廳。**



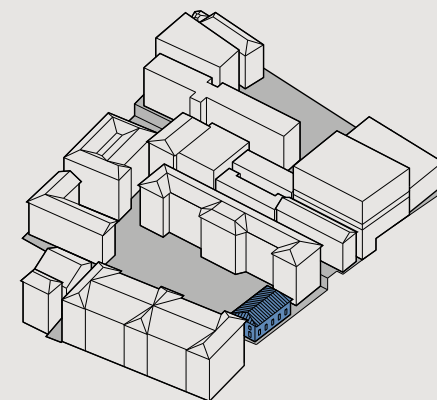
The Armoury's works started in 1924 and was used as a stable for Japanese mounted guards (thus the building's alternate name is the Stable Block). In the late 20th century, the building was used as offices for the Traffic Police. **The building will be used as a restaurant.**

槍房興建於1924年，曾被徵用為日本馬隊的馬廄（因此槍房的別名為馬廄），二十世紀後期亦曾被用作交通警察的辦公室。**槍房將來會用作餐廳。**

ARMOURY

槍房

02



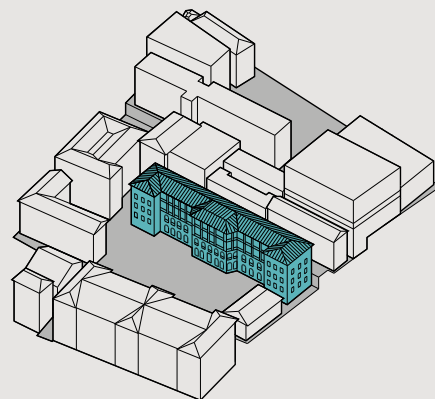
BARRACK BLOCK 營房大樓

03



One of the oldest buildings on the site, the Barrack Block was built between 1862 and 1864 and is situated on the southern side of the Parade Ground. It was originally built as a three-storey structure, with an additional storey added in 1906 to accommodate the expansion of the police force. The building played a major role on the site and formed the backdrop to ceremonies held on the Parade Ground. In the late 1920s, the block housed offices for the Criminal Investigation Department. **The Barrack Block will have interpretation spaces with areas for shops and restaurants.**

營房大樓建於1862年至1864年間，是建築群中最古舊的建築物之一。大樓座落檢閱廣場的南緣，原為三層建築，其後為配合警隊擴展，於1906年加建一層。它面向檢閱廣場，見證了不少檢閱典禮。1920年代後期，大樓曾用作刑事偵緝處的辦公室。營房大樓將設有詮釋空間，並設有商店及餐廳。



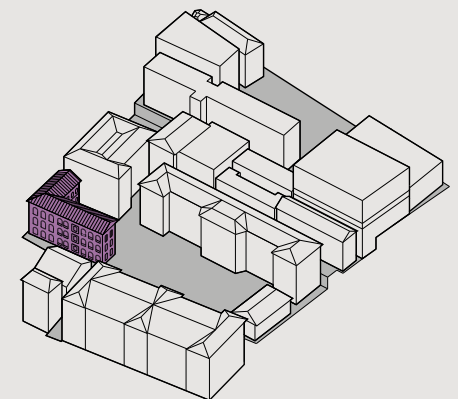
MARRIED INSPECTORS' QUARTERS 已婚督察宿舍

04



The Married Inspectors' Quarters was built between 1862 and 1864 and is one of the oldest buildings on site. **Two-third of the original buildings remains and will be designated for not-for-profit office use, with the Visitor Centre on the ground floor.**

已婚督察宿舍興建於1862年至1864年間，是建築群內其中一幢最早期的建築物。經時間洗禮，現存的部份為原建築的三分之二。已婚督察宿舍將由非牟利機構使用，地下樓層將設有訪客中心。



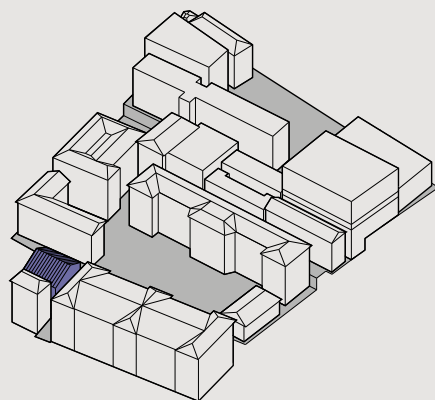
MARRIED SERGEANTS' QUARTERS 已婚警長宿舍

06



The Married Sergeants' Quarters was built between 1900 and 1903, and was previously used as a dormitory block. **This building will be used to accommodate artists-in-residence, with the extension of the Visitor Centre and a restaurant on the ground floor.**

已婚警長宿舍建於1900年至1903年間，過去主要用作宿舍，它將供駐場藝術家使用，並於地下樓層設有訪客中心及餐廳。



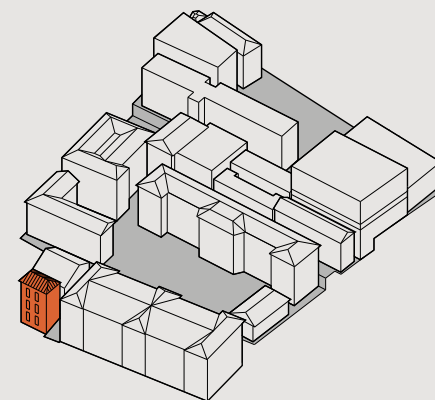
The Single Inspectors' Quarters was built between 1900 and 1903. The building is significant for its mix of classical western design and Chinese elements, such as verandahs and traditional tile roofing. This building was used as a dormitory and designed to be of domestic scale. **The building will be used to accommodate artists-in-residence.**

未婚督察宿舍建於1900年至1903年間，建築風格結合西方古典設計及傳統中國設計元素，例如陽台及傳統瓦片屋頂。此建築物原用作宿舍，設計規模較小。這座宿舍將供駐場藝術家使用。



SINGLE INSPECTORS' QUARTERS 未婚督察宿舍

07

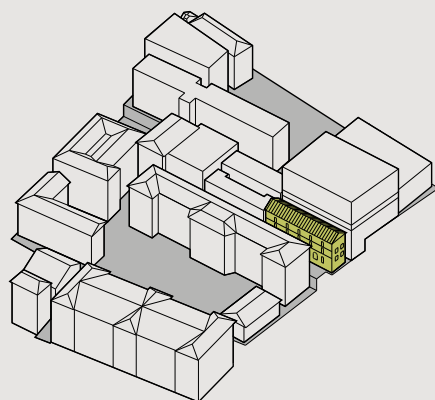




The Ablutions Block's construction year was unknown, but appeared on plans starting from the 1930s and was linked to the Barrack Block. Formerly a sanitary building, it was also the site of the original stables, coolies' quarters and kitchens for the Barrack Block. **The building will be strengthened structurally and used for back-of-house facilities and a plant room.**

ABLUTIONS BLOCK 沐浴樓

08



沐浴樓的確實建築年期不詳，但從1930年代起便出現於圖則上。沐浴樓連接營房大樓，前身是浴室，其他用途包括馬廄、苦力宿舍及為營房大樓供膳的廚房。**沐浴樓的結構將會鞏固，用作後勤設施及機電設備機房。**

CENTRAL MAGISTRACY 中央裁判司署

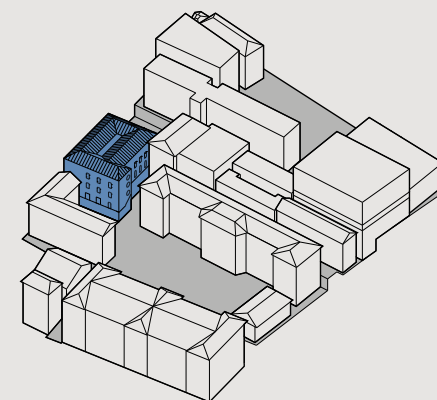
09



The Central Magistracy was first established in the 1840s and underwent two reconstructions. The current structure was built between 1912 and 1914 and is one of the most significant buildings on site. The colonial architecture was a symbol of the importance and power of the court. The building is notable for its connection to the police and prison functions that provided an "all-in-one" service. Following the end of the Japanese occupation in 1945, the Central Magistracy was used as a tribunal for war crime trials. **A courtroom and basement cells will be used as interpretation spaces, while the main building will be used for an integrated cultural and leisure offering.**



中央裁判司署早於1840年代已出現，經歷兩次重建後，現存的中央裁判司署建於1912年至1914年間，是建築群最重要的建築物之一。其殖民地建築特色是司法權力的象徵。裁判司署連接警署和監獄，可說集多功能於一身。日佔時期於1945年結束後，中央裁判司署曾用作戰爭罪行法庭。這座建築物中的一間審判室及地下羈押室，將用作詮釋空間，其餘用作綜合式消閒及生活文化設施。





The Superintendent's House was built in late 19th century. It was used as the main entrance to the prison. The building was used as both quarters and offices for the prison superintendent. By the mid-20th century, the building was converted into an Accounts office. Adjoined to the Superintendent's House, C Hall was constructed in the early 20th century and was used as the prison canteen, reception area for an immigration office and workshops.

These buildings will be transformed into a space for restaurants, shops, not-for-profit office use, and additional back-of-house facilities.

SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE

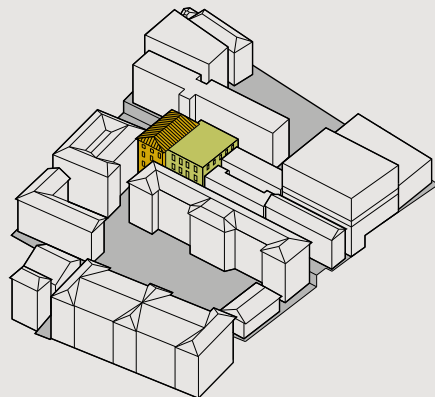
監獄長樓

10

監獄長樓建於十九世紀後期，原是通往監獄的主要入口，亦曾被用作監獄長的宿舍和辦公室。二十世紀中期，該建築物改建為會計部辦公室。與監獄長樓相連的C倉建於二十世紀初，曾用作監獄飯堂、入境處接待處和工場。這兩座建築物將用作餐廳、商店、非牟利機構辦公室及額外的後勤設施。

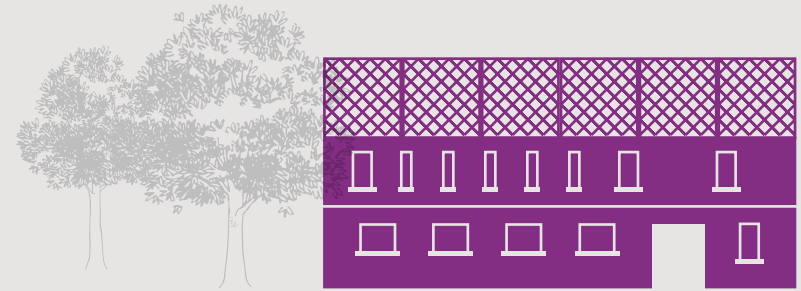
C HALL C倉

13



A HALL A倉

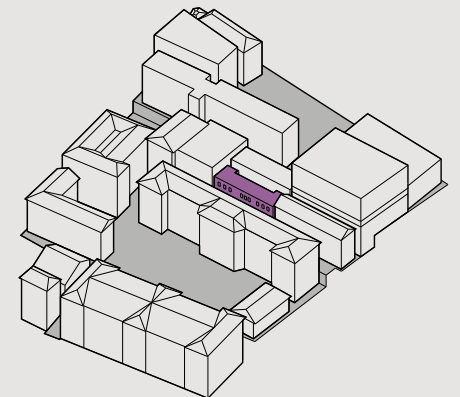
11



Built in 1945, A Hall is one of the youngest buildings on the site. The design is both practical and functional. The building was used as office space and a room on the ground floor was used as a chapel in later years. Its last known use was an immigration office.

The building will be used for education and community facilities.

A倉於1945年興建，是建築群晚期興建的建築物之一，設計著重實用性和功能性。它前身為辦公室，後期地下一個房間被用作小教堂，最後被關作入境處辦公室。A倉將用作教育及社區設施。

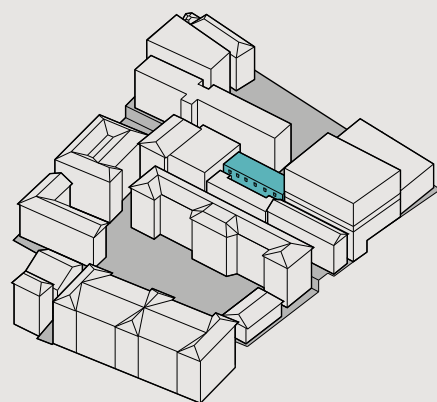


B HALL B倉 12



B Hall's works began in 1910 and was used as a prison cell block. It is a good example of a small-scale prison. **It will be used for interpretation space and kept in its existing state to provide visitors with an authentic impression of the prison conditions.**

B倉工程始於1910年，曾被用作囚倉，最能反映早期興建的小規模囚倉風格。**B倉將保留原狀，讓訪客了解囚倉的原有面貌，並將用作詮釋空間。**

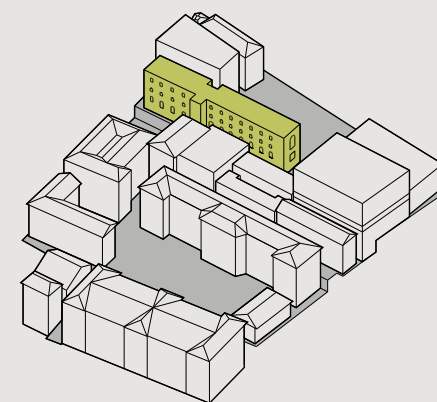


D Hall's works began in 1858. It is one of the oldest buildings left and the only surviving remnant of the 'radial plan' prison. Over time, the hall served various functions such as a female prison and later, male and female hospitals. **The building will now house not-for-profit office use, a restaurant, interpretation space, as well as back-of-house facilities.**

D倉工程始於1858年，是建築群可供追溯的最古舊建築物之一，也是「米字型監獄」的唯一遺留部分。歷年來，D倉曾被用作不同用途，包括先後成為女囚倉及羈留醫院等。**D倉將供非牟利機構使用，並設餐廳、詮釋空間及後勤設施。**



D HALL D倉 14



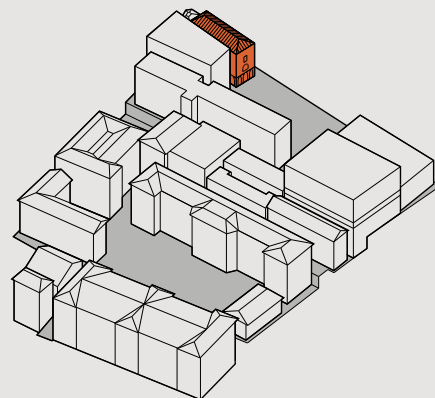


E Hall's works began in 1915 and it is visible from both Arbutnot Road and Chancery Lane. In the past, the building provided the public face of the prison to the outside world. Constructed using prison labour, the building is of similar design to B Hall. **The building will house a ticketing office, a reception hall, a lounge and back-of-house facilities for the multi-purpose venue at the new 'Arbutnot Auditorium'.**

E倉工程始於1915年，從亞畢諾道及贊善里均可看到它的外牆，因此它是監獄面向外界的代表性建築。E倉由囚犯協助興建，建築設計與B倉接近。**E倉將連接「亞畢諾綜藝館」，設有售票處、接待大堂、休息室和後台設施。**

E HALL E倉

15

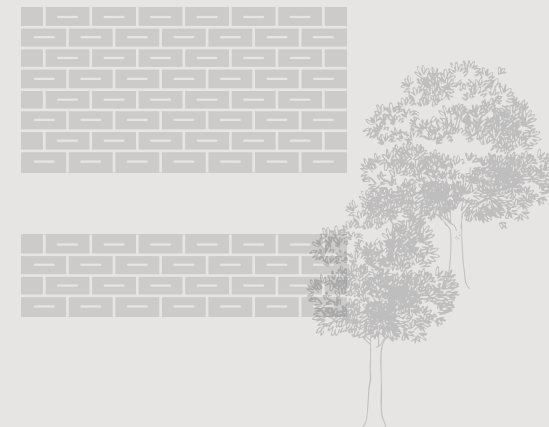


F HALL F倉

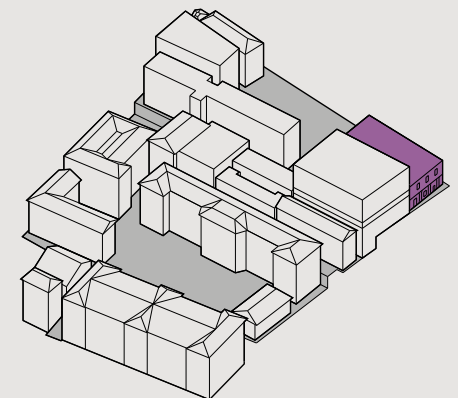
17



F Hall was built in the early 20th century originally as a print shop. Situated on one of the most reworked areas of the site, the building is significant for its social history. It was used after 1956 as the Reception Centre for visitors – providing a link between the prison and the outside world. **F Hall will provide interpretation space, gallery space and a 'pop up' space for cultural events.**



F倉建於二十世紀初，原為印刷工場。它所處位置有過最多改建工程，因此它的重要性以社會歷史意義為主。1956年後，F倉用作訪客接待處，成為監獄與外界的主要聯繫。**F倉將設詮釋空間、展廊及文化活動的臨時場地，同時亦將作文物及當代藝術用途。**



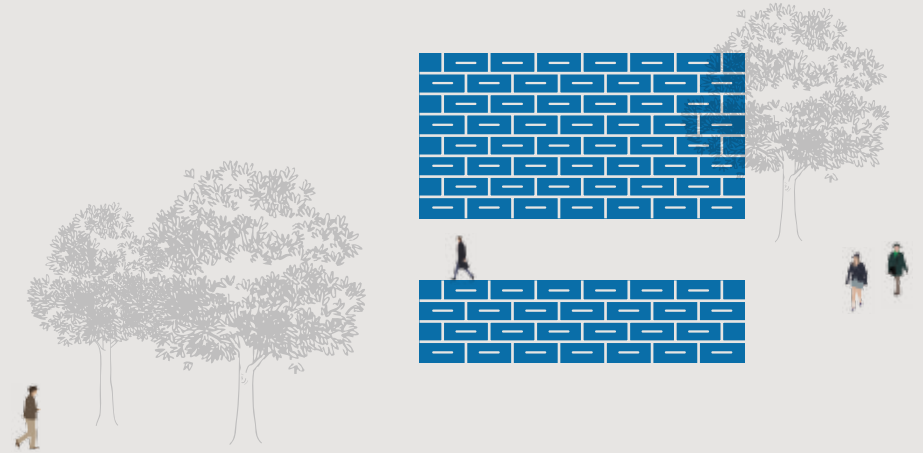
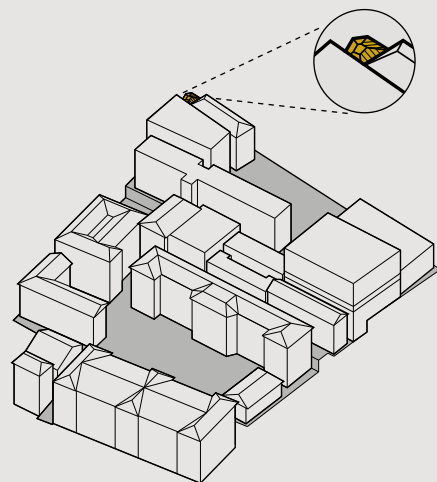
BAUHINIA HOUSE 紫荊樓

19



The building was originally designed as a guard house in 1858. In 1984, it became the first halfway house for the rehabilitation of women offenders and was named Bauhinia House. **The building will be used as an entrance to the CPS site.**

紫荊樓前身為更樓，更樓的構思計劃始於1858年。1984年，該建築成為本港首間女囚犯中途宿舍，名為紫荊樓，為她們提供更生服務。建築群活化工程完成後，紫荊樓將成為其中一個入口。

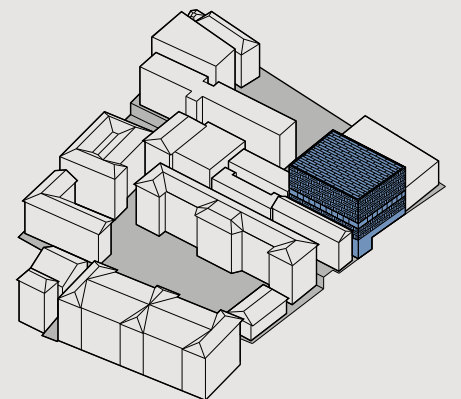


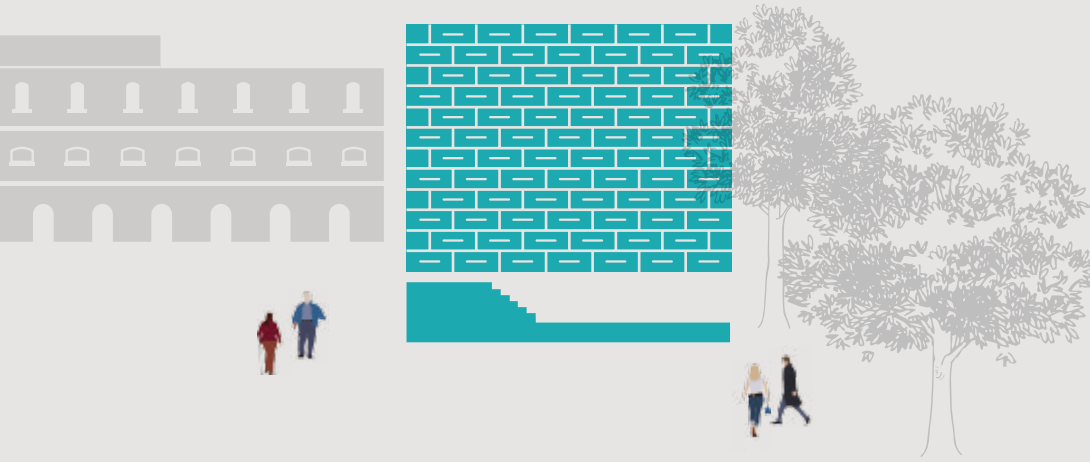
One of the two new buildings designed by Herzog & de Meuron, 'Old Bailey Gallery' will house exhibition spaces as well as a viewing terrace and a restaurant. **OBG will connect to gallery spaces in F Hall.**

「奧卑利美術館」是兩座新建築物之一，由建築事務所赫爾佐格和德默隆設計，將設有展覽場地、觀景台和餐廳，並連接F倉的展廊。

OLD BAILEY GALLERY 奧卑利美術館

OBG



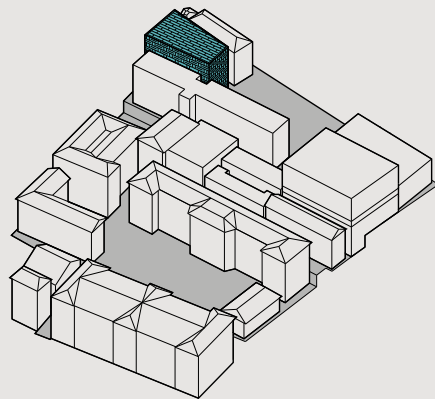


Also designed by Herzog & de Meuron, 'Arbutnot Auditorium' will house a multi-purpose hall suitable for film screenings, conferences, seminars and educational activities. The building will be connected to the back-of-house facilities in D and E Halls. It will have a covered open space and audience seating on the ground floor. The supporting plant room and the district cooling system are also located at the building.

「亞畢諾綜藝館」亦由赫爾佐格和德默隆設計，設有獨特的多用途場地，可供舉辦電影放映會、會議、研討會及教育活動等。這幢新建築物連接D及E倉的後勤設施，地下將設有開放式有蓋觀眾席，樓層內亦設機電設備機房及區域供冷系統。

ARBUTHNOT AUDITORIUM 亞畢諾綜藝館

AA



PARADE GROUND 檢閱廣場

PG

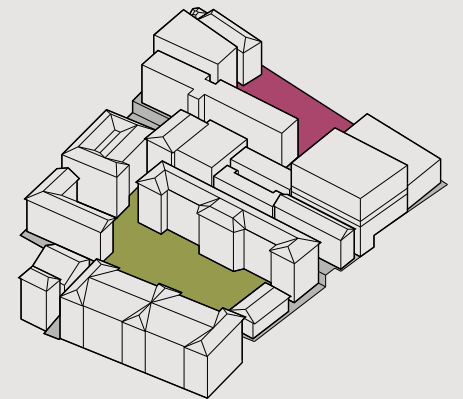
PRISON YARD 監獄操場

PY



There are two major open spaces on the site: the Parade Ground and the Prison Yard. The Parade Ground in the police complex witnessed many police events and ceremonies, but was used as a car park in more modern times. The Prison Yard was used as a space for prisoners to exercise. **In future, both open spaces, together with other open spaces on the site, will be used for holding public programmes and entertainment.**

建築群的兩個戶外場地——檢閱廣場和監獄操場——各具歷史意義。檢閱廣場昔日舉行了無數警隊活動和典禮，後期則用作停車場。監獄操場是以往供囚犯活動的地方。這兩個戶外場地及其他戶外場地，將來會用作舉行公眾休閒及娛樂活動。



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HISTORY OF THE SITE

建築群的歷史

Dating back to the mid-19th century, the site is home to some of the earliest structures to be built under colonial rule and has developed in tune with the city around it. It now forms a unique cluster of low-rise heritage buildings sitting in a single prime location in the heart of the city. Its significance was recognised in 1995 when the Central Police Station, the Central Magistracy and the Victoria Prison were designated as Declared Monuments.

中區警署建築群的歷史可追溯至19世紀中葉，當中部分建築物始建於殖民統治初期，並與香港社會同步發展，至今已成為中區核心地段上獨特的低密度文物建築群。中區警署、中央裁判司署和域多利監獄於1995年被列為法定古蹟，進一步肯定了建築群的文物價值。

1841

Captain William Caine was appointed Chief Magistrate to establish law and order and oversee construction of the first magistracy and prison.

威廉·堅偉上尉被委任為首席裁判司，負責建立及維護香港法治，並監督興建香港首座裁判司署和監獄。



1858

Prison overcrowding due to an increase in population and crime led to the redevelopment of Victoria Gaol based on radial plan.

人口急劇增加，治安變差，監獄爆滿，囚室需求增加，因而於域多利監獄興建「米字型」監倉，增加囚室容量。



1893

In 1893, Governor Sir William Robinson approved a further prison extension. New buildings were added and part of the Victoria Gaol radial plan prison was demolished leaving a T-shaped prison.

1893年，港督威廉·羅便臣批准擴建監獄，拆除域多利監獄部分「米字型」監倉，因此留下「T字形」建築，亦興建新建築物以增加囚禁規模。

1919

The new Central Police Station Headquarters Block was completed on a plot north of the Barrack Block. The façade facing Hollywood Road was built in a Neo-Classical style.

中區警署總部大樓落成，座落於營房大樓北面，面向荷李活道的大樓正面屬新古典復古設計。

FORMATIVE YEARS 孕育時期

GROWING YEARS 發展時期

1841

1844-1845

The Colonial Police Force was officially established. Charles May was appointed Superintendent of Police and suggested the reconstruction of gaols and a new magistracy.

殖民地警隊正式成立，查理士·梅理成為警察總監，並建議改建監獄及裁判司署。

1862-1866

Colonial Police Force expanded and the Central Police Station was moved from Wellington Street to the site. After 1866, the site began to serve the functions of police station, magistracy and prison, forming a close-knitted law enforcement system.

殖民地警隊規模擴大，中區警署由威靈頓街遷往現址。1866年後，中區警署建築群開始發揮警署、裁判司署及監獄功能，成為執法核心。

1893

1915

The new Central Magistracy was reconstructed in 1912-1914 to house two courtrooms. The Central Magistracy opened for its first judicial session in April 1915.

中央裁判司署於1912至1914年間進行改建。新中央裁判司署設有兩個法庭，並於1915年4月展開首個審訊。

1931-1933

Future leader of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh, was arrested and held in Victoria Gaol.

未來越南領袖胡志明於1931至1933期間囚禁於域多利監獄。

1932-1939

Victoria Gaol was briefly closed after prisoners were transferred to newly-built Lai Chi Kok Prison and Stanley Prison. It reopened in 1939.

荔枝角監獄及赤柱監獄陸續落成，囚犯被遷至新監獄，域多利監獄短暫關閉，並於1939年重開。

1946

The Central Magistracy was used in 1946 as a war crimes tribunal. The Central Police Station and Victoria Gaol reopened after the post-war repairs and constructions.

1946年中央裁判司署被用作審訊日本戰犯；同年，中區警署和域多利監獄在進行戰後修葺及加建新建築物後，重新投入服務。



1979

Hong Kong became the port of first asylum for Vietnam refugees. Part of Victoria Gaol, Central Magistracy and many other buildings were converted for Immigration Department's use.

香港成為越南難民第一收容港，域多利監獄和中央裁判司署部分地方，以及多幢建築物，被改為供入境處使用。

1995

The Central Police Station, Central Magistracy, and Victoria Gaol were declared as monuments under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance.

根據《古物及古蹟條例》，中區警署、中央裁判司署及域多利監獄，被列為法定古蹟。

2006

The Central Police Station Compound was decommissioned. In 2007, The Hong Kong Jockey Club announced a not-for-profit plan to fund the revitalisation of the Central Police Station.

2006年，中區警署建築群結役；2007年，香港賽馬會公佈資助活化中區警署建築群的非牟利計劃。

MATURING YEARS 成熟時期

DECLINING YEARS 引退時期

TRANSFORMING YEARS 活化時期

1932

1941-1945

The compound suffered severe bomb damage in December 1941 and was subsequently used by the Japanese military until the end of WWII.

1941年12月，中區警署建築群被日軍炸彈破壞，其後更被日軍佔用至第二次世界大戰結束。

1967

During the 1967 Riots which were widespread, many police stations were attacked. 51 people lost their lives, including several policemen.

1967年香港多處發生暴動，警署亦被襲擊。暴動期間51人喪生，包括數名警員。

1979

1984

Bauhinia House was converted into a half-way house for women under supervision by the Correctional Services Department (formerly the Prisons Department).

懲教署（前身為監獄署）將紫荊樓改為中途宿舍，供獲釋而須受監管的女性所員入住。

2006

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