

大潭水務文物徑範圍涵蓋21項已列為法定古蹟的水務歷史建 築。文物徑全長5公里,走畢全程需時約2小時。前往文物徑 非常方便,市民可乘搭公共交通工具直達黃泥涌峽近陽明 山莊,或大潭道與大潭水塘道交界起步。

In 2009, following a recommendation by the Antiquities Advisory Board, the Antiquities Authority declared 41 historic waterworks facilities within the Tai Tam Group of Reservoirs and other 5 pre-war historic reservoirs (namely Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Wong Nai Chung Reservoir, Kowloon Reservoir, Shing Mun Reservoir and Aberdeen Reservoir) as monuments under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap. 53) to ensure that the important waterworks heritage would be protected and preserved.

The Tai Tam Waterworks Heritage Trail covers 21 historic waterworks structures which have been declared monuments. The trail is 5 kilometres long and can be completed within 2 hours. Convenient public transport takes you to Wong Nai Chung Gap near Hong Kong Parkview or to the junction of Tai Tam Road and Tai Tam Reservoir Road where the trail is located.



大潭上水塘石橋 (1883-1888) Tai Tam Upper Reservoir Masonry Bridge (1883 - 1888)

作為水塘項目的一部分,石橋與輸水道成直角興建,橫跨昔日的大潭上水塘的 溢洪道。石墩及柱子亦以模塑柱頂或托臂加固,為石橋提供更大的承托。

Built as part of the reservoir project, this bridge sits at a right angle to the aqueduct, across what was once the byewash of the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir. Its piers and support for the bridge.



日的河床,把來自間接集水區的雨水引入大潭上水塘。

Located to the southwest of the dam behind a small hill, the aqueduct is constructed in thick concrete slabs

supported on specifically moulded masonry piers and columns. It sits across what was once a stream bed and diverts rainwater from an indirect drainage catchment to the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir.



大潭上水塘水壩 (1883-1888) Tai Tam Upper Reservoir Dam (1883 - 1888)

高聳的花崗石牆及混凝土水壩圍擋水塘儲水,基座上的水壩高 100 呎(30.5 米)、長 400 呎(121.9 米)、 寬 60 呎(18.3 米),當時是香港有史以來最大的水壩建築物。在重力作用之下,水塘儲水經由 7 300 呎 (2.2 公里) 長貫穿山嶺的隧道及 16 500 呎(5 公里) 長的地面輸水道輸送至中環。該項目的各個主要部 分都顯示規劃者的決心及建築工人的毅力。

The reservoir waters were contained by the towering walls of a granite and concrete dam, 100 feet high (30.5 metres), 400 feet long (121.9 metres) and 60 feet wide (18.3 metres) at its base - the largest dam structure ever built in Hong Kong at that time. From the reservoir, water gravitated through a 7 300 feet (2.2 kilometres) long tunnel through mountain and an aboveground 16 500 feet (5 kilometres) aqueduct to Central. All elements of the project demonstrate the determination of planners and the tenacity of construction workers.



水掣房沿水壩頂部約三分之一位置興建,為一座簡單的方形構築物,只有一個門口,而小窗口現已封閉。 水掣房以層列石面粗琢花崗石築成。原來的廡殿式屋頂已由平屋頂取代,突出的飛檐由雕飾托臂承托,依

The valve house for the dam is located at one third of the way along the top of the dam. A simple square structure with a single door and small window openings which have since been blocked, the valve house has been built in rock-faced rusticated granite blocks. The original hipped roof has been replaced with a flat roof with the projecting cornice, supported by carved ornamental corbels, remains intact.

大潭上水塘記錄儀器房(1917)

紀念碑標誌著隧道的進水口,這條隧道穿越山嶺,將大潭的儲 水經由灣仔的寶雲輸水道輸送至半山區,滿足港島中西區居民

及商戶所需。隧道進水口位於水壩南面,外裝有鐵柵,其上建

有狹窄的行人道連防護欄。這條隧道展現了大潭計劃的雄心及

當時採用的先進工程技術。30年後,當局在隧道進水口上加建

A commemorative stone marks the inlet to the tunnel that carries

stored water from Tai Tam through the Bowen Aqueduct which

runs above Wan Chai and on to Mid-Levels meeting the needs of

residents and businesses alike in the Central and Western

districts of Hong Kong Island. The tunnel inlet, covered in iron

grating, is located at the south of the dam. Access catwalks with

guard rails have been built above it. The tunnel illustrates the

ambition of the Tai Tam programme and the advanced

engineering skills applied at that time. About three decades later,

a small recorder house with coursed granite walls was built

across the tunnel inlet to monitor water flows.

小型記錄儀器房監察水流,牆壁以層列花崗石築成。

及隧道進水口(1883-1888) Tai Tam Upper Reservoir Recorder House (1917)

and Tunnel Inlet (1883 - 1888)



大潭副水塘水掣房(1904) Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir Valve House (1904)

小型水掣房位於副水壩的中間,設計呈長方形,築有以花崗石

飾面的牆、平頂及有小窗戶。行人道沿著 水壩而建,方便日常檢查,時至今日則讓 遠足者觀賞大潭郊野公園的特色。原來的 鑄鐵安全欄杆仍然保持原貌。

A small valve house, located halfway along the subsidiary dam, is rectangular in shape and features rock-faced granite walls, a flat roof and windows. Access walkways along the dam allowed regular inspections and are used today by hikers following trails in Tai Tam Country Park. Original cast iron safety railings remain in place.



大潭副水塘水壩 (1904) Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir Dam (1904)

水壩為一混凝土重力建築,以砌石鋪面,沿水壩大部 分地方均建有溢洪道。水壩兩側築有以層列毛石砌成 的翼牆鞏固堤壩,另設上落踏板通往水位測量計。

The dam is a concrete gravity construction faced with masonry. An overflow or spillway runs almost the entire length of the dam which is strengthened at either end by wing walls of coursed rubble. Access steps lead to a water level gauge.

*潭*鸳水塘石橋 (1*907*)

Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir Masonry

其中兩座石橋特別高,巨柱與拱券間設有花

Two of the bridges in particular are quite high

i Tam Tuk Reservoir Masonry Bridge

沿大潭篤水塘西岸興建的4座石橋穿越多個大型

4 masonry bridges were built along Tai Tam Tuk

Reservoir's western shore across significant

Bridge (1907)

崗石拱端托。

(1907)

河床。

stream beds.



圍繞大潭整個系統的水壩,均同屬一系。大潭中水塘的水壩以石 鋪面,建有一個靜水池,側牆以混凝土建成,並設有管狀鋼製防 護欄。基於安全理由,原建築物完工70年後,水壩溢洪道的全段 降低了3米,造成現時壩頂輕微內凹的外貌。

Dams along the Tai Tam system follow a generic form. The masonry faced dam at Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir has a stilling pond with concrete side walls and tubular steel guard rails. Seventy years after the original structure was completed, the whole section of the dam's spillway was lowered by 3 metres for safety reasons. This has left the dam looking slightly indented at its crest.

大潭篤水塘石橋(1907)

巨柱承托。

Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir Masonry Bridge

每座石橋均屬花崗石拱形結構,並以多條頂部修窄的

Each bridge boasts granite arch structures with huge

columns that converge at the top end.



Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir Masonry Bridge (1907) 沿橋頂飾有飛檐,護牆上有粗啄石或磨光石作蓋頂。各 座石橋不但時刻確保前往水塘群的通道暢通,亦是整個

大潭篤水塘石橋(1907)

copings. The bridges continuing to ensure accessibility to the reservoir system are also



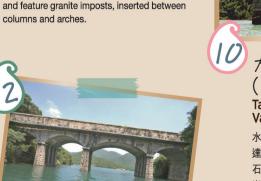
大潭郊野公園的部分通道。 The top of the bridges are lined with decorative cornices. The parapets are lined with rusticated or dressed granite integral to Tai Tam Country Park's walkways.



(1904-1907)Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir

水掣房建於突出的平台上,可經行人天橋到 達。基座由數層磨光琢石築成,牆壁則以層列 石面粗琢花崗石建造。建築特色包括門窗上的 半圓形拱形頂蓋。在水掣房其中一角建有長方

granite blocks built to courses. Features include semi-circular arched heads over door and seen at one corner of the valve house.



大潭中水塘水掣房 Valve House (1904 - 1907)

形鑄鐵雨水管,連同裝飾去水斗。

The valve house is built on a projecting platform, and could be reached by a footbridge. The plinth consists of several courses of dressed ashlar and the walls are constructed of rock-faced rusticated windows. A rectangular cast iron rainwater pipe. complete with ornamental hopper head, can be



大潭篤水塘水壩 (1912-1917)

石面混凝土重力壩築有裝飾護牆及應付溢流的12條大型溢洪道。水壩兩端的溢洪道 未經改動,其餘10條溢洪道則已加建混凝土建築物,改為虹吸溢洪道。溢洪道之上 築有由半圓形花崗石柱支撐的12個拱券,以承托連接赤柱及大潭與柴灣及石澳的繁

The masonry-faced concrete gravity dam features ornamental parapets and 12 large spillways to handle water overflow. Spillways at either end of the dam are the original spillways while the other 10 have been modified with additional concrete structures to act as siphon spillways. Over the spillways are a road deck formed by 12 arches supported by half-round granite columns where busy road runs along connecting Stanley and Tai Tam with Chai Wan and Shek O.

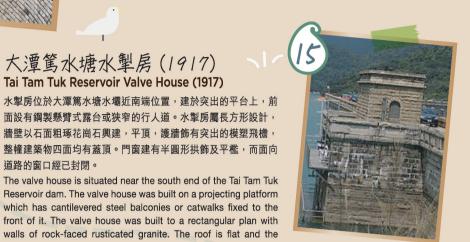


大潭篤水塘紀念碑 (1918)

Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir Memorial Stone (1918)

紀念碑豎立於近壩頂南端的位置,刻有大潭水塘 計劃於1918年落成, 啟用儀式由當時的港督梅含 理爵士 (Sir Henry May, 1912-1918) 主持。

A commemorative stone is erected near the southern end at the top of the dam to mark the completion of the Tai Tam Reservoir Scheme in 1918. Sir Henry May, Governor of Hong Kong from 1912 to 1918, officiated at the ceremony.



parapet has a moulded projecting cornice and coping all round the building. Window and door openings have semi-circular arches and flush cills. The windows on the side

大潭篤原水抽水站二號員工宿舍

Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station No. 2 Staff Quarters (1936)

較小的獨立兩層樓房,建於1936年,建築風格歸類為工藝美 術。可欣賞海景的長廊是這座建築物的特色。

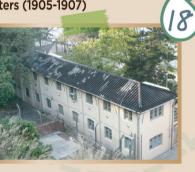
A smaller detached two-storey block, completed in 1936, has been built in the 'Arts and Crafts' style of architecture. This building also features verandas looking out to the sea and is pending for revitalisation.

大潭笃原水抽水站員工宿舍 (1*905-1907*) Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station Staff Quarters (1905-1907)

為運作及維修職員興建的宿舍於1907年在機器房西面盡頭建 成。這座相信原為紅磚牆的狹長建築物,現已塗成米黃色 斜尖屋頂蓋有中式瓦片。窗戶為木製窗戶,頂部成平圓拱 形,長長的走廊可以觀賞大潭灣一帶的景色,在炎炎夏日 有清涼的海風送爽,實在是額外的享受。目前,此建築物仍 供水務署運作上使用。

In 1907, accommodation for operational and maintenance staff was completed at the western end of the Engine Hall. What is believed to be the original red brick walls of the long narrow building have been painted light yellow and the roof is pitched and covered in Chinese tiles. The windows are

wooden casements with segmental arched heads and long verandas offer the additional advantages of views across Tai Tam Bay and cooling sea breezes during hot summers. The building is still being employed by Water Supplies Department for operational use.



大潭篤水塘水掣房(1917)

Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir Valve House (1917)

道路的窗口經已封閉。

facing the road have been blocked up.

宿舍 (1905) Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station Senior Staff Quarters (1905)

大潭笃原水抽水站高級員工

當大潭水塘群的主要部分於1905年開始全面投入服務 時,多支員工隊伍負責水塘、水壩、水管及隧道的運作 及維修工作。這座1905年的房舍原先為水務經理而設, 是一座素色的兩層建築物,建在抽水站機器房東面盡頭 突出的平台上。現時,此建築物由政府產業署管理。

By the time the principle elements of the Tai Tam system were fully operational in 1905, teams of crews were involved in the operation and maintenance of the

system in 1905, is a plain two-storey building constructed atop a raised platform at the eastern end of the pumping station's engine hall. The premises are being tenanted under the management of Government



設計,以紅磚砌成,經排煙道連接至機器房。 以排走蒸汽鍋爐因燃煤而產生的煙。假如將機 器房歸入喬治復興時代的建築,則煙囱可歸入 實用主義一類。

The chimney shaft for the original pumping station remains in place today. A flue carried smoke generated by coal burning steam boilers square in plan and constructed in red brick. Whilst the engine hall is classified as Georgian Revival, the chimney shaft falls into the Utilitarian category.

抽水站的作用是將港島最南端集水區的食水,泵送到位於半山的輸水隧道進水口。當 中的機器房是具歷史價值的罕有工業建築物。這座倉庫式建築物以紅磚為牆,鋪有中 式瓦片的屋頂將機器房覆蓋在內,機器房運作最初的數十年仍裝有蒸汽推動的抽水 The station's role was to pump water from this southern most part of Hong Kong Island's catchment to the tunnel inlet located at the middle of the hill. Its engine hall is

大潭笃原水抽水站(1907)

機,每日可輸送300萬加侖(1.4萬立方米)食水。

million gallons (14 000 cubic metres) of water per day.

Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station (1907)

a rare piece of historic industrial architecture. The warehouse styled

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