

# 大潭水務文物徑

Tai Tam Waterworks Heritage Trail



**2009年**，在古物諮詢委員會的建議下，古物事務監督根據《古物及古蹟條例》（香港法例第53章），將大潭水塘群以及其他5個戰前水塘（即薄扶林水塘、黃泥涌水塘、九龍水塘、城門水塘及香港仔水塘）之內共41項具歷史價值的水務設施，一併列為法定古蹟，確保這些重要的水務文物獲得法例保護。

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處。

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.

## 1 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 columns are also strengthened with moulded capitals or corbels to provide extra support for the bridge.

## 2 大潭上水塘石砌輸水道 (1883-1888) Tai Tam Upper Reservoir Masonry Aqueduct (1883 - 1888)

輸水道位於水壩西南面的小山丘後，以厚混凝土板建成，並以特製模塑石墩及柱子承托。輸水道橫跨昔日的河床，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.

## 3 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攔水塘儲水，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，水壩儲水經由7300呎（2.2公里）長貫穿山嶺的隧道及16500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 7300 feet (2.2 kilometres) long tunnel through mountain and an aboveground 16500 feet (5 kilometres) aqueduct to Central. All elements of the project demonstrate the determination of planners and the tenacity of construction workers.

## 4 大潭上水塘水掣房 (1883-1888) Tai Tam Upper Reservoir Valve House (1883 - 1888)

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，而小窗戶現已封閉。水掣房以層列石面粗琢花崗石築成。原來的簷巖式屋頂已由平屋頂取代，突出的飛檐由雕飾托臂承托，依然完好無缺。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.

## 5 大潭上水塘記錄儀器房 (1917) 及隧道進水口 (1883-1888) Tai Tam Upper Reservoir Recorder House (1917) and Tunnel Inlet (1883 - 1888)

紀念碑標誌著隧道的進水口，這條隧道穿過山嶺，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，外裝有鐵欄，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小型記錄儀器房監察水流，牆壁以層列花崗石築成。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.

## 6 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.

## 7 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石砌砌成的翼牆鞏固堤壩，另設上落樓梯通往水位測量計。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.

## 8 大潭中水塘水壩 (1904-1907) Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir Dam (1904 - 1907)

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.

## 9 大潭篤水塘石橋 (1907) Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir Masonry Bridge (1907)

其中兩座石橋特別高，巨柱與拱券間設有花崗石拱端托。Two of the bridges in particular are quite high and feature granite imposts, inserted between columns and arches.

## 10 大潭篤水塘石橋 (1907) Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir Masonry Bridge (1907)

每座石橋均屬花崗石拱形結構，並以多條頂部修窄的巨柱承托。Each bridge boasts granite arch structures with huge columns that converge at the top end.

## 11 大潭篤水塘石橋 (1907) Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir Masonry Bridge (1907)

沿大潭篤水塘西岸興建的4座石橋穿越多個大型河床。4 masonry bridges were built along Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir's western shore across significant stream beds.



## 12 大潭篤水塘水壩 (1912-1917) Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir Dam (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樂灣及石澳的繁忙道路。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.

## 13 大潭篤水塘水掣房 (1917) Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir Valve House (1917)

水掣房位於大潭篤水塘壩近南端位置，建於突出的平台上，前面設有鋼製懸臂式露台或狹窄的行人道。水掣房屬長方形設計，牆壁以石面粗琢花崗石興建，平頂，護牆飾有突出的模塑飛檐，整體建築物四面均有蓋頂。門窗建有半圓形拱券及平樑，而面向道路的窗口經已封閉。The valve house is situated near the south end of the Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir dam. The valve house was built on a projecting platform which has cantilevered steel balconies or catwalks fixed to the front of it. The valve house was built to a rectangular plan with walls of rock-faced rusticated granite. The roof is flat and the 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 facing the road have been blocked up.

## 14 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.

## 15 大潭篤原水抽水站員工宿舍 (1905-1907) 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，在炎熱夏日，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.

## 16 大潭篤原水抽水站高級員工宿舍 (1905) Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station Senior Staff Quarters (1905)

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壩、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 reservoirs, dams, aqueducts and tunnels. The house, originally built for the manager of the waterworks 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 Property Agency.

## 17 大潭篤原水抽水站 (1907) Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station (1907)

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，機器房運作最初數十年仍裝有蒸汽推動的抽水機，每日可輸送300萬加侖（1.4萬立方米）食水。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 a rare piece of historic industrial architecture. The warehouse styled building, red brick walls and Chinese tiled pitched roofs encase the engine house which, over the decades, has contained steam driven pumps capable of transferring 3 million gallons (14 000 cubic metres) of water per day.

## 大潭水務文物徑交通資訊

**城巴** — 314 小西灣（藍灣半島） — 赤柱（海灘/市場）[循環線]  
**新巴** — 14 西灣河（嘉亨灣） — 赤柱炮台（門口）

## Transportation to Tai Tam Waterworks Heritage Trail

**City Bus** — 314 Sai Au Wan (Island Resort) — Stanley (Beach / Market) [Circular]  
**New World First Bus** — 14 Sai Wan Ho (Grand Promenade) — Stanley Fort (Gate)





大潭水務文物徑  
Tai Tam Waterworks Heritage Trail

此段長約1.3公里，步行需時約30分鐘  
This 1.3-kilometre section takes about 30 minutes

城巴City Bus-314  
新巴New World First Bus-14

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Please see information at the back